



BANCO DE PORTUGAL
EUROSYSTEM

ANNUAL REPORT

Activities and Financial Statements 2013



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Statements 2013



**BANCO DE
PORTUGAL**
EUROSYSTEM

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Photograph of the cover "Curtains" 2012 • Art intervention at the former church of S. Julião • Fernanda Fragateiro • Hand
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MISSION AND VALUES OF BANCO DE PORTUGAL



Mission

- As the central bank of the Portuguese Republic and an integral part of the Eurosystem and the European System of Central Banks, Banco de Portugal's mission is to:
- Maintain price stability; and
- Foster and safeguard financial system stability.

Values

The values of Banco de Portugal are:

- **Integrity** – The Bank's staff place society and public interest at the centre of their activities and uphold high ethical standards.
- **Competence, effectiveness, efficiency** – Banco de Portugal employs highly qualified staff in its business areas. Its governance model, internal organisation and processes use best practices as a benchmark.
- **Independence** – Banco de Portugal is independent in functional, institutional, personal and financial terms. This principle is legally established and a prerequisite for the Bank's compliance with its mission. Independence requires a clear mandate, the impossibility to seek or take instructions from third parties, the protection of the status of members of decision-making bodies and financial independence.
- **Transparency and accountability** – In compliance with its tasks in the context of the Eurosystem, Banco de Portugal reports to the Portuguese Parliament, the Government and society on its activities, underlying reasons and methods. Transparency on the Bank's governance model and activities and accountability for its results are essential complements to the principle of independence.
- **Team spirit** – Banco de Portugal staff act in accordance with the principles of mutual aid, knowledge sharing, loyalty and transparency.
- **Social and environmental responsibility** – Banco de Portugal acts in a socially and environmentally responsible manner, operating as a social actor and advocate of corporate ethics.





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Carlos da Silva Costa

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Pedro Miguel de Seabra Duarte Neves



Vice-Governor

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* As at 31 December 2013

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Specialised Committee for Financial Supervision
and Stability (CESEF)

Chairman: Carlos da Silva Costa

Committee for Risk and Internal Control (CRCI)

Chairman: Carlos da Silva Costa

Information Systems
and Technologies Committee (CSTI)

Chairman: João José Amaral Tomaz





I ACTIVITIES

1. Financial stability
2. Bank's functions as monetary authority
3. Organisation and resource management
4. Communication and supply of services to the community

Executive summary

The primary objectives of Banco de Portugal, as a central bank of the Eurosystem and national authority responsible for the supervision of credit institutions, are to maintain price stability and to promote and safeguard financial system stability. This dual mission and the key principles of independence and accountability are reflected in four strategic guidelines set out for 2011-2013:

- Financial stability within the European context;
- Effective contribution to the Bank's function as a monetary authority within the framework of the Eurosystem;
- Efficient organisation and management of resources;
- Communication and provision of services to the community.

This Report analyses the Bank's activity in 2013 on the basis of the overall strategy set for 2011-2013.

In 2011-2013 Banco de Portugal carried out its activity in a particularly demanding environment, namely under the Economic and Financial Assistance Programme (EFAP). Banco de Portugal has several responsibilities in the implementation of the Programme, particularly those under the financial system stability pillar, but also as regards the provision of economic and financial advice to the government, statistical reporting and processing of the Programme's financial flows (see "Box 1 *Financial stability measures under the Economic and Financial Assistance Programme*"). The Bank's activity during this period was also strongly influenced by external developments, namely financial market tensions, financial fragmentation in the euro area and the decision to establish a Banking Union.

In response to the new domestic and international environment, as well as growing public demands and scrutiny, the Bank introduced significant changes in its governance and inter-

nal control model, its internal organisation and implementation strategy.

Financial stability within the European context

In order to safeguard financial stability, Banco de Portugal established a strategy for 2011-2013 built on four main goals: to strengthen banks' solvency, to protect the system's liquidity, to reinforce monitoring and supervision of the banking system and to improve the regulatory framework.

This strategy led to the adoption of a new approach to supervisory functions. In this regard, the Bank extensively reorganised its internal structure. Its supervisory and legal enforcement functions were broken down into four separate departments, entrusted with the tasks linked to macro-prudential supervision, prudential supervision, banking conduct supervision and legal enforcement, (see "Box 2 *A new approach to supervisory and financial stability tasks*"). In 2011 a Specialised Committee for Financial Supervision and Stability was also established, to coordinate, at the highest level, the various fields within supervision and financial stability. This reorganisation was aimed at not only strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of supervision but also adapting the Bank's structure to the exercise of its new powers as a resolution and macro-prudential authority, which were given to it in 2012 and 2013 respectively, and face the challenges brought on by the Banking Union.

At the same time, the Bank adopted a more intrusive risk-based supervision model, with a more cross-cutting and prospective focus. New supervisory instruments were developed (e.g. Funding and Capital Plans) and quarterly stress tests were conducted to assess the banking system's ability to face adverse scenarios. Furthermore, several inspections were conducted on major national banking groups, focusing on specific asset classes and procedures.

In this context, in 2013 the Bank developed the credit portfolio impairment review exercise (ETRICC in Portuguese) to ensure that impairment levels recognised by financial institutions on their balance sheets were appropriate. Under the EFAP, a cross-cutting initiative was also developed to assess the non-performing loans management process implemented in the eight largest banking groups. These exercises were conducted against a background of growing articulation between micro and macro-prudential supervision. At the same time, the Bank developed analytical tools for systemic risk assessment, notably constructing risk indicators regarding contagion across sectors and institutions.

To safeguard the Portuguese banking system's liquidity, the Bank actively cooperated with the European Central Bank to establish and implement non-standard monetary policy measures. Over this three-year period, this notably included the maintenance of fixed-rate, full-allotment liquidity-providing operations, the conduct of refinancing operations with a three-year maturity and the increase of eligible collateral by widening the eligibility criteria.

The 2011-2013 period was also marked by intense regulatory activity and the preparation of legislative acts, associated with the implementation of EFAP and the Basel III agreement (in particular, the negotiation of the CRR / CRD IV package and the transposition of CRD IV), and the establishment of a Banking Union. The Bank also played a prominent role in the intensification of the regulatory framework governing retail banking markets and widened its supervisory actions. In this context, the consumer credit regime was enhanced and a general regime for prevention and management of arrears on loans to households was implemented.

In 2011-2013, and together with the promotion of a balanced relationship between banks and their customers, the Bank focused on financial literacy and inclusion. A number of initiatives under the National Plan for Financial Education were developed, jointly with other financial

supervisors and the Ministry of Education and Science. In 2013 financial education initiatives in schools were a key priority under the Plan.

With regard to legal enforcement, there was a strong recovery of pending cases, a significant reduction of the average duration of administrative proceedings and an increase in the number of proceedings initiated and settled annually. At the end of 2013, 84% of pending proceedings had been initiated in the course of the same year.

Full and effective contribution to the performance of monetary authority functions under the Eurosystem

The Bank's activity as monetary authority covers different functions shared by the Eurosystem / ESCB, namely: economic research and advice, monetary policy implementation, financial asset management, statistical production, payment systems, currency issuance and international relations.

Economic research and analyses are key for Banco de Portugal to play an active and influential role in the Eurosystem. Over the 2011-2013 period, the quality of analyses and research carried out by the Bank was strengthened, as evidenced by the increase in the publication of research in international journals by an increasing number of experts. Of particular relevance were the contributions to monetary policy advice to the Governor and the production of analyses and projections for the Portuguese economy, which contributed to a more influential intervention in the definition and implementation of the EFAP and a more in-depth economic discussion within Portuguese society.

Turning to the decentralised implementation of Eurosystem monetary policy, during this three-year period Banco de Portugal ensured the implementation of monetary policy operations with resident credit institutions, the management of collateral associated with these operations, the forecasts of the resident banking system's liquidity and the

monitoring of compliance with the ECB's reserve requirements. The Bank managed an asset portfolio for the ECB, under the decentralised management of the ECB's foreign reserve assets, as well as its own investment asset portfolio.

Banco de Portugal compiles and produces monetary, financial, foreign exchange and balance of payments statistics in the performance of Eurosystem / ESCB tasks. In 2011-2013, aside from compiling these statistics, the Bank relied on the development of microdata bases, namely the Central Credit Register, the Central Balance-Sheet Database and the Securities Statistics Integrated System, which made it possible to respond to information requests within the scope of the EFAP and to support the preparation of research and analyses on the financial system and economic activity in Portugal. At the same time, new solutions were implemented to explore, disseminate and access the Bank's statistics, together with changes aimed to streamline and cut reporting costs.

As a regulator, supervisor and catalyst for payment systems, over the 2011-2013 period Banco de Portugal supervised the efficient operation of TARGET2-PT, launched the connection to TARGET2-Securities and promoted migration to SEPA (Single Euro Payments Area). Banco de Portugal also continued to promote the efficient use of euro banknotes and coins and actively participated in the development of the second series of euro banknotes – the 'Europa' series – putting the first denomination (€5) into circulation in May 2013.

In the performance of its tasks, Banco de Portugal was prominently active at international level, particularly as regards the participation in the various Eurosystem structures that prepare the Governing Council's decisions and other European Union structures. The Bank also contributed to the work of other international economic and financial bodies, particularly the IMF, BIS, and OECD. Over the 2011-2013 period, cooperation with other

central banks, namely of Portuguese-speaking countries, was reinforced, as well as its scope.

Organisation and efficient resource management

Over the 2011-2013 period, Banco de Portugal reinforced its governance and organisational model (inspired by best practice), invested in the renovation, mobility and skills of its human resources and the development of information systems and technologies suited to its business priorities, so as to ensure the rationalisation and optimisation of processes and guarantee that they are secure.

The strengthening of integrity paradigms and ethical values was substantiated by the appointment of an Ethics Adviser in 2011. In 2013 the Bank adopted new codes of conduct for members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Auditors as well as for its staff. Over the three-year period, the statute of the internal audit activity was revised and the Board of Auditors Charter was approved. The Bank adopted a new risk management strategy based on the separation and integration of risk management functions into a single department, the Risk Management Department, and an integrated overview of risks. In this context, the Bank established a Committee for Risk and Internal Control, headed by the Governor, where risk management is discussed and articulated among the various departments.

With regard to human resources, Banco de Portugal aims to maintain a specialised team capable of sustainably responding in the medium and long term to the new tasks entrusted to it, including the new macro-prudential and resolution responsibilities. Over the 2011-2013 period, there was a marked increase in the number of new recruitments, with the adoption of increasingly diversified recruitment approaches and an active policy supporting internal mobility, in order to foster motivation and knowledge sharing among

staff and departments. Various solutions to support remote communication and collaborative work mobility were also implemented.

At the end of 2013 the number of staff employed by the Bank was 1,733. Between 2010 and 2013, the number of staff allocated to tasks linked to supervision and the safeguard of financial stability increased (by 111). The Bank's staff has been rejuvenated, having become more skilled, while its composition by gender has become more balanced. With regard to its policy to manage the careers and skills of its staff, the Bank deepened its cooperation with universities, particularly with the establishment of a protocol with the Nova School of Business to create a specialised course in Banking within the MSc in Finance.

The Bank has its own compensation policy, which, over the 2011-2013 period, reflected the concern for reconciliation of containment measures with measures to promote merit and the quality of its employees' work. In 2013 staff costs increased as a result of book entry of two subsidies (one relating to the previous fiscal year) on that year's accounts, following a Constitutional Court ruling on the State Budget Law. As regards budget and building management, over this three-period Banco de Portugal pursued a strategy to save costs and improve budget procedures. In 2011 it established a Budget Monitoring Commission, and in 2013 the new Chart of Accounts of Banco de Portugal was approved. The Bank adopted a number of measures and rules to generate actual savings in several areas. Finally, over this three-year period, restoration and repair works were underway on the Bank's head office, during which a considerable section of King Dinis' Wall was discovered below ground (subsequently, classified as a National Monument). Considering its historical value for the city of Lisbon and the country, Banco de Portugal will preserve, value and make it accessible to the public.

Communication and supply of services to the community

Banco de Portugal has been developing a communication and supply of services policy to further

enhance its credibility among Portuguese society and, at the same time, account for its actions, underlying reasons and methods.

In 2011-2013 Banco de Portugal adopted a more pro-active, community-oriented communication approach and reinforced its social responsibility policy. The Bank intensified contact with the media, strengthened its interaction with the financial community, provided new content and services for households and firms through its institutional website – where a Corporate Area was created in 2012, featuring specialised information and services – and the Bank Customer Website (to which information was added in 2013 on how to prevent and manage arrears in loan agreements). An integrated call centre was also created. Over this three-year period, the Bank also reinforced the regular release of publications on its various fields of activity and increased and diversified the seminar and conferences it promotes, including some in cooperation with other entities.

With regard to communication initiatives within the Eurosystem, the Bank's performance was particularly relevant in terms of the information campaigns on the entry into circulation of the new €5 banknote and the migration to SEPA. The Bank also reinforced public communication in terms of international cooperation.

Volunteering and social responsibility initiatives increased significantly in 2011-2013, particularly those aimed at fighting educational under-achievement and providing support to hospitalised children, assistance packages to families in need as well as IT equipment and office supplies.

Banco de Portugal's Strategic Plan for 2014-16

The new Strategic Plan for 2014-2016 was approved by the Board of Directors in January 2014 and lays down the goals and main actions to be implemented in the course of this three-year period ("Box 3 Strategic Plan for 2014-2016").

BOX 1 | Financial stability measures under the economic and financial assistance programme

The Economic and Financial Assistance Programme (EFAP) agreed in May 2011 between the Portuguese authorities, the European Union and the International Monetary Fund comprises a strategy aimed at restoring international financial market confidence in the Portuguese economy and fostering competitiveness and sustainable economic growth. This strategy rests on three pillars: (i) fiscal consolidation, (ii) financial system stability and (iii) structural transformation of the Portuguese economy. The Programme is substantiated in a letter of intent and memoranda of understanding, which are updated with each quarterly review to reflect any progress made and the different implementation stages.

Banco de Portugal has several responsibilities in the implementation of the EFAP, chiefly within the framework of its mandate to ensure the stability of the Portuguese financial system. The Bank also contributes (directly and indirectly) to other initiatives within the scope of the Programme: it provides economic and financial advice to the government and is responsible for statistical reporting. The Bank also bears responsibility in terms of processing loan and interest payments, as an intermediary between creditors and the Portuguese Treasury and Debt Management Agency.

In the three-year period 2011-2013, the successful implementation of the EFAP was one of the Bank's core objectives and warranted cross-the-board involvement of the various departments and a significant share of resources.

The strategy that has been developed by Banco de Portugal since 2010 to ensure stability and strengthen the resilience of the Portuguese financial system was incorporated into and further developed within the scope of the EFAP. This strategy is built on four main goals: (1) to strengthen banks' solvency; (2) to protect the system's liquidity; (3) to reinforce the monitoring and supervision of the banking system; and (4) to improve the regulatory framework.

Considerable progress was made across all these fronts and acknowledged by international partners during their quarterly reviews.

With regard to **solvency**, since 2010 Banco de Portugal has adopted several measures towards preserving adequate capital ratios, which included recommending the sale of assets, imposing capital increases, limiting the distribution of dividends and setting more stringent capital requirements (Core Tier 1 ratios of 9% by the end of 2011 and 10% by the end of 2012, thereby anticipating some of the main Basel III recommendations).

Aside from the additional own fund requirements set by Banco de Portugal, the four largest Portuguese banking groups were included in the stress test exercise promoted by the European Banking Authority, which aimed to strengthen the solidity of institutions in a context of marked uncertainty due to the sovereign debt crisis.

The Core Tier 1 ratio of the Portuguese banking system increased from 8.1% at the end of 2010 to 12.2% in the third quarter of 2013. The reinforced solvency largely resulted from recapitalisation operations using private and public funds. Recapitalisation with public funds was made using the Bank Solvency Support Facility (BSSF) provided for in the EFAP, which was established to deal with cases where it is not possible to strengthen capital positions with recourse to market solutions. €5.6 billion (out of a total of €12 billion provided for in the EFAP) was used in the form of public investment.

To reinforce the **system's liquidity position**, Banco de Portugal has promoted an orderly deleveraging of the banking system so as to facilitate the transition to more stable and sustainable funding models in the long run. The Bank has tried to ensure that the pace and nature of the deleveraging process are compatible with levels of lending to the economy in line with the adjustment programme's macroeconomic scenario. The Eurosystem has

played a crucial role in the reinforcement of the Portuguese banking system's liquidity, namely by adopting standard and non-standard monetary policy measures, including refinancing operations with full allotment and a longer maturity and changes to the eligibility criteria for collateral (see Chapter 2). To encourage the distribution of liquidity across Portuguese banks, Banco de Portugal launched two platforms for registering and processing interbank money market operations: one in 2012 for unsecured operations and another in 2013 for secured operations.

With regard to the **reinforced monitoring of the banking system**, Banco de Portugal adopted a new approach that entailed a significant internal reorganisation of its supervisory and financial stability functions, an increase in resources allocated to these activities and the adoption of a more intrusive, prospective and

risk-oriented supervisory model and instruments (see Box 2).

In terms of **improvements to the banking sector's legal and regulatory framework**, Banco de Portugal has actively participated in the preparation of relevant legislation and regulations. These include, namely, the recapitalisation law for credit institutions, the preventive, corrective and resolution regime of supervised institutions, the identification and earmarking of restructured credit due to customers' financial difficulties and rules to prevent and manage arrears in loans to households (see Annex A.1).

The following table presents the EFAP's structural benchmarks for the financial stability pillar established up to the end of 2013. Compliance with these key targets of the Programme is assessed in the quarterly reviews.

EFAP'S structural benchmarks for financial stability

Deadline	Structural benchmarks	Measures adopted
2011		
June	Establish a special on-site inspection programme to validate data on assets that serve as inputs for solvency assessment.	Special Inspection Programme (SIP) performed in the eight largest Portuguese banking groups, which comprised the valuation of the credit portfolio, the cross-sectional review of the calculation of credit risk capital requirements and the validation of methodologies and parameters used by banks in stress-testing exercises. <i>(see the Bank's press releases on SIP results of 16 December 2011 and 1 March 2012)</i>
September	Seek an evaluation, by a joint team of experts from the EC / ECB / IMF, of Banco de Portugal's bank solvency and deleveraging assessment framework.	At the end of June 2011 the technical mission of experts from the EC / ECB / IMF concluded that Banco de Portugal's solvency and deleveraging assessment framework is broadly appropriate; recommendations were also made to improve some specific components. <i>(see reports by the EC / IMF on the first quarterly review of compliance with the EFAP)</i>
September	Develop and release a credit quality indicator on a regular basis in line with international standards, in addition to the existing non-performing loans ratio indicator.	The non-performing loans ratio is published for the first time. Instructions of Banco de Portugal No 22/2011 and No 23/2011 lay down the rules for the calculation of the non-performing loans ratio.
December	In liaison with the EC / ECB / IMF, amend the relevant legislation to strengthen the preventive and corrective action mechanisms, introduce a specific bank resolution scheme and reinforce deposit guarantee mechanisms.	– Decree-Law No 31-A/2012, of 10 February, amending the Legal Framework of Credit Institutions and Financial Companies, strengthens the preventive and corrective action mechanisms, introduces a specific bank resolution scheme, establishes a Resolution Fund and reviews the deposit guarantee scheme and the winding-up of credit institutions; – Executive Order No 420/2012, of 21 December, which approved the Regulation governing the Resolution Fund; – Decree-Law No 24/2013, of 19 February, which lays down the calculation method to be used to determine the initial, periodical and special contributions to the Resolution Fund.
December	Amend the Insolvency and Business Recovery Code to facilitate the effective recovery of viable firms.	Law No 16/2012, of 20 April, which amends the Insolvency and Business Recovery Code (Decree-Law No 53/2004, of 18 March), streamlining formalities and procedures and establishing a special revitalisation procedure.
2012		
January	Amend the legal framework for banks' access to capitalisation operations through public investment.	Law No 4/2012, of 11 January, which establishes that banks' capital increases with recourse to public funds are possible as a supplement and last resort solution.
June	Ensure the implementation of legislative amendments to the insolvency scheme to facilitate the recovery of viable firms (contingent on compliance with all legal and publication requirements).	Decree-Law No 178/2012, of 3 August, on the SIREVE scheme (out-of-court firm recovery system).
July	Draft a proposal to foster the diversification of corporate financing sources.	A joint team of the Ministry of Finance / Banco de Portugal / Portuguese Securities Market Commission proposed sources of corporate financing other than banking credit. <i>(see reports by the EC / IMF on the fifth quarterly review of compliance with the EFAP)</i>
2013		
January	Submit to the Parliament changes to the law governing banks' access to public funds.	Law No 48/2013, of 16 July, that authorises the State, under certain circumstances, to exercise control over a credit institution subject to a capitalisation operation with resource to public investment and the conduct of mandatory capitalisation operations with recourse to public funds.

BOX 2 | A new approach to supervisory and financial stability tasks

From 2011 to 2013, Banco de Portugal reorganised its supervisory tasks and its tasks aimed at safeguarding financial stability, supported by international best practice and the lessons learned from the financial crisis. This reorganisation was aimed at: (i) strengthening the effectiveness and efficiency of supervision, (ii) adapting the Bank's structure to exercise new powers as a macroprudential and resolution authority and (iii) preparing the Bank for the challenges of a Banking Union.

The Bank began reorganising its supervisory tasks in 2011, separating supervision from legal enforcement and reorganising the tasks of banking prudential supervision, banking conduct supervision and legal enforcement (previously combined in the Banking Supervision Department) into three departments. In 2013 the macroprudential and resolution authority tasks were conferred on the new Financial Stability Department.

Against this background, the Bank's human resources allocated to supervision and the safeguarding of financial stability were significantly strengthened both in number and expertise (Table 1). The number of staff allocated to this activity increased from 241 at the end of 2010 to 352 at the end of 2013. The average age decreased and the share of staff with higher education increased from 84 to 91 per cent. In April 2012 Banco de Portugal established a protocol with Nova School of Business and Economics in order to set up a specialised course in Banking within the MSc in Finance and thus promote training in fields relevant to the stability of the Portuguese financial system, while strengthening its staff's expertise in the area. In 2013 the Bank already benefited from the expertise acquired by staff attending this course.

Under the new organisational framework, each department focuses on one of four fields of competence within financial system supervision.

The Banking Prudential Supervision Department (DSP) is responsible for the microprudential supervision of financial institutions on an individual and consolidated basis by monitoring their solvency and liquidity and the existence of appropriate internal governance systems. This is to ensure that financial institutions are able to comply with their obligations towards depositors and other economic agents at all times. DSP reinforced the structures responsible for assessing access to financial activity as regards the establishment and transformation of credit institutions and financial companies and the adequacy of their governance models and the qualification of the members of management and auditing boards.

Table 1 • Supervision and financial stability
| Permanent staff by age and education

		2010	2013
Total		241	352
Age group	[19;25]	15	19
	[26;30]	60	98
	[31;35]	46	80
	[36;45]	49	82
	[46;55]	51	45
	[56;60]	13	24
	[61;64]	7	3
	>=65	-	1
Level of education	PhD	5	8
	Master's degree*	32	87
	Graduation*	165	227
	Other	39	30
Course	Management	69	97
	Law	41	69
	Economics	54	32
	Finance	20	84
	Other	57	70

Source: Banco de Portugal.

* Including pre-Bologna and Bologna.

The Banking Prudential Supervision Department (DSP) is responsible for the microprudential supervision of financial institutions on an individual and consolidated basis by monitoring their solvency and liquidity and the existence of appropriate internal governance systems. This is to ensure that financial institutions are able to comply with their obligations towards depositors and other economic agents at all times. DSP reinforced the structures responsible for assessing access to financial activity as regards the establishment and transformation of credit institutions and financial companies and the adequacy of their governance models and the qualification of the members of management and auditing boards.

The aim of the **Banking Conduct Supervision Department (DSC)** is to regulate and monitor the conduct of financial institutions subject to the supervision of Banco de Portugal when disclosing and selling retail banking products and services. DSC assesses compliance with conduct and information requirements by carrying out inspections of branches of credit institutions ('mystery customer' exercises and accredited inspections) and analysing bank customer complaints. DSC is also responsible for developing information and training initiatives for bank customers.

The main task of the **Legal Enforcement Department (DAS)** is to exercise legal enforcement on supervised institutions, prevent the use of the financial system for money laundering or terrorist financing, prevent illicit financial activities, propose the withdrawal of authorisation of institutions that no longer comply with their requirements, re-evaluate the good repute of the members of management and auditing boards and control the winding-up of credit institutions and financial companies in progress.

The **Financial Stability Department (DES)** is responsible for identifying and assessing systemic risks for the financial system as a whole and developing and implementing macroprudential instruments to prevent or mitigate systemic risks. DES also carries out regulatory

tasks, including preparing legislative acts and negotiating legislative proposals at EU level, as well as contributing to the development of implementation standards. DES is also responsible for resolution tasks (specifically defining the regulatory framework, plans and strategies for the resolution of institutions).

Within its field of expertise, each department is also responsible for providing support to the Bank's participation in the European supervisory structures, namely, the Governing Council of the ECB, the European Systemic Risk Board, the Single Supervisory Mechanism Supervisory Board, the European Banking Authority and the Joint Committee of the European Supervisory Authorities, other international fora and the national supervisory and financial stability structures – the National Council of Financial Supervisors and the National Financial Stability Committee (see Annex A.2, Tables 1 and 2).

In terms of internal organisation, a **Specialised Committee for Financial Supervision and Stability** (Comissão Especializada para a Supervisão e Estabilidade Financeira – CESEF) was established in 2011 to coordinate supervision and financial stability at the highest level. This Committee is chaired by the Governor and is composed of the Board of Directors and the heads of department with supervisory responsibilities and responsibilities safeguarding financial stability. CESEF assesses financial stability conditions and develops macroprudential policy guidelines. It also monitors relevant macroprudential developments in the European Union and the implementation of the financial stability measures established in the Economic and Financial Assistance Programme to Portugal.

In addition to the internal reorganisation of supervisory tasks, the regulatory and legal framework and the supervisory instruments and methodology were reinforced. Supervision has become more intrusive and focused on risk. An analysis that was mostly static is now complemented by an important cross-cutting and prospective analysis, on the basis of institutions presenting funding and capital plans,

as well as quarterly stress-test exercises. In parallel, the Bank now carries out cross-sectional inspections of the largest banking groups, focused on specific asset classes and procedures (see Chapter 1).

Building a Banking Union will have a considerable impact on the organisation and supervisory activities of Banco de Portugal. From November 2014 the supervision of euro area credit institutions will be carried out under the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM). Entities classified as 'significant' (in accordance with pre-established size and systemic importance criteria) will be supervised directly by the ECB.

Members of staff of Banco de Portugal will be part of the joint teams that will supervise the largest Portuguese banking groups under the coordination of the ECB: Caixa Geral de Depósitos, Banco Comercial Português, Espírito Santo Financial Group, Banco BPI and Banco Santander Totta. Banco de Portugal will retain responsibility for directly supervising institutions classified as 'less significant' in accordance with the common European framework. Accordingly, Banco de Portugal will have to adopt the SSM's institutional and operational frameworks and reorganise the information systems providing support to microprudential supervision.

BOX 3 | Strategic plan for 2014-2016

Banco de Portugal's Strategic Plan for 2014-2016, which was approved by the Board of Directors in January 2014, lays down the goals and main actions to be implemented in the course of the three-year period.

The Plan establishes four Broad Strategic Guidelines, similar to those adopted for 2011-2013, and nine strategic goals to ensure that Banco de Portugal continues to be a leading entity in the safeguard of financial stability, a respected partner within the Eurosystem and an independent institution with considerable influence on the Portuguese economic debate.

By implementing this Plan, the main objectives are:

- To strengthen the Bank's capacity to face the challenges resulting from the establishment of the banking union, its new tasks as a macroprudential and resolution authority and the adjustment of the Portuguese economy and the national banking system;
- To consolidate and deepen the changes introduced in 2011-2013, inter alia in the governance and internal organisation model and the supervision model.

Results from the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2014-2016 will be published in the Annual Report.

Strategic plan for 2014-2016

Broad strategic guidelines	Strategic goals
Financial stability within the European context	<p>Assert microprudential supervision in the framework of the Single Supervisory Mechanism;</p> <p>Foster financial stability by deepening the scope and the analytical and regulatory framework of macroprudential policy, in conjunction with microprudential and banking conduct supervision;</p> <p>Strengthen the Bank's institutional capacity and expertise as national resolution authority, including in the context of the establishment of a European Single Resolution Mechanism.</p>
Effective and fully-fledged contribution to the exercise of its tasks as monetary authority within the framework of the Eurosystem	<p>Ensure an influential participation in the Eurosystem and other fora where the Bank intervenes and excel in the implementation of monetary policy decisions;</p> <p>Safeguard and reinforce the Bank's financial independence within the framework of the Eurosystem.</p>
Organisation and efficient management of resources	<p>Strengthen corporate culture and match human resources to the Bank's functions;</p> <p>Channel supporting departments towards greater efficiency and in-house satisfaction levels.</p>
Fostering an open institution, respected by society	<p>Contribute to a more informed society regarding the country's economic and financial situation and the Bank's activities;</p> <p>Reduce context costs in the Bank's areas of activity.</p>

1. Financial stability

A key task of Banco de Portugal is to safeguard financial stability, as expressly envisaged in its Organic Law. To fulfil this task, the Bank has broad powers in the areas of macro-prudential supervision, prudential and banking conduct regulation and supervision, resolution of credit institutions, legal enforcement and payment systems oversight. Financial stability within the European context was the Bank's first strategic guideline in the 2011-2013 period and has been carried forward to the 2014-2016 period (see Box 3).

This chapter stresses Banco de Portugal's actions in promoting and safeguarding financial stability in the 2011-2013 period, with focus on initiatives carried out in 2013.

1.1. Macro-prudential supervision of the financial system

Banco de Portugal monitors the financial sector, with the purpose of identifying and assessing vulnerabilities and systemic risk sources that may pose a threat to financial stability, and develops and implements measures to mitigate those risks, ensuring a close interaction between the macro and micro-prudential supervision functions.

The three-year period from 2011 to 2013 was marked by the internal reorganisation of the supervision function and the assignment to the Bank of resolution authority and macro-prudential authority functions (see Box 2). In this period the regulatory activity and the preparation of legislative acts was particularly intense, namely within the scope of EFAP (see Box 1) and within the framework of implementation of Basel III and the construction of Banking Union.

In 2013 Banco de Portugal continued to monitor the Portuguese banking system, particularly through the quarterly assessment of the eight major financial groups' Funding and Capital Plans. These plans are an important instrument to gauge the adjustment of the banking sector and the economy in general

and include detailed information on projections on each bank's balance sheet and financial statements in a medium-term horizon. In addition, consistency between the aggregation of individual plans and the macro-economic scenario underlying the EFAP was assessed, notably as regards financing to the economy. The Bank also conducted quarterly stress tests on the largest banks based on a common macroeconomic scenario to assess the banking system's capacity to face adverse shocks. Within this scope, new methodologies were improved and developed, particularly by modelling a top-down approach.

In parallel, the Bank developed analytical tools for systemic risk assessment, notably constructing indicators regarding contagion risk across sectors and institutions and combining micro and macroeconomic information, in particular to analyse the financial situation of households and enterprises.

The Bank published the two scheduled editions of the Financial Stability Report (March and November), as well as studies on relevant topics for financial stability (see Annex A3). In addition, it started to release quarterly analyses on banking system developments through a set of indicators (solvency, liquidity and funding, asset profitability and quality and macroeconomic indicators) relevant for Portuguese banking activity.

Also, recommendations issued by the European Systemic Risk Committee were implemented, in particular relating to the national authorities' macro-prudential mandate (that led to the Bank's appointment as macro-prudential authority) and the macro-prudential policy intermediate objectives and instruments.

Having been appointed macro-prudential authority in 2013, the Bank took responsibility for identifying and assessing systemic risks in the whole financial system as well as preventing and mitigating such risks by implementing and putting into operation suitable

macro-prudential instruments. In this context, the Bank monitored the implementation of macro-prudential policy measures under the EFAP.

Regulatory activity and the preparation of legislative acts was quite intense in 2013, particularly as regards the legislative package concerning capital requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (CRDIV / CRR) and the transposition of the CRDIV, which implements the Basel III agreement in the European Union.

As regards responsibilities assigned to Banco de Portugal as Portuguese resolution authority, reference should be made, in 2013, to activities related to the preparation of resolution plans, including the start of on-site observation work at the largest banking groups. Mention should also be made to the work related to the setting out of the contributory scheme and the first computation of contributions to the Resolution Fund.

1.2. Prudential supervision

In its capacity as prudential supervisor, Banco de Portugal has as its objectives to contribute to the financial system's stability, efficiency and soundness and to depositors' confidence. In the three-year period from 2011 to 2013, prudential supervision was guided by the strategy defined by the Bank to safeguard financial stability, which relies on four key elements: (i) reinforcing bank solvency; (ii) protecting the system's liquidity; (iii) enhancing banking system monitoring and oversight; (iv) improving the regulatory framework. The pursuit of this strategy has translated into reinforcing the internal supervisory structure, widening the scope of traditional supervisory analysis, with reinforcement of its prospective component, and into a more intrusive supervision of banks. Special reference should be made to various cross-cutting initiatives to revalue bank asset quality¹ and analyse credit institutions' business models and Funding and Capital Plans, bringing together the micro and macro-prudential aspects of supervision.

Following the creation of the SSM and the Bank's supervision reform strategy, the internal prudential supervision structure was adjusted and reinforced in 2013 (see Box 2). The legal and regulatory framework governing prudential supervision continued to be considerably enhanced, and the Bank participated in the preparation of legislation, related, *inter alia*, to the strengthening of the scheme to assess the suitability of members of the management and auditing boards of institutions under its supervision. Rules to report credit portfolio impairment reviews to the Bank were also reinforced (see Annex A1).

In addition to reinforcing the regulatory framework, the Bank consolidated the inspection teams it maintains on a permanent basis at the largest banking groups, so as to improve knowledge of their operations and increase early detection of risk situations. Micro-prudential supervision was conducted in close cooperation with the macro-prudential perspective when analysing credit institutions' Funding and Capital Plans and conducting regular stress tests on the major banking groups. Hence, it is possible to assess each institution individually and simultaneously give it a context in the sector's overall evolution as well as identify possible differentiated behaviours.

In a context of deteriorating economic activity and consequent rise in the levels of non-compliance as regards credit granted, the Bank developed the credit portfolio impairment review exercise (ETRICC in Portuguese) to ensure that impairment levels recognised by financial institutions on their balance sheets were the most appropriate. Credit institutions' solvency was analysed, not only through validation of own funds, but also through assessment of risk weighted assets (RWA). Against this background, the Bank continued to monitor authorisations granted for the use of internal ratings based (IRB) systems to calculate said weighted assets and developed the second RWA calculation validation exercise. Under the EFAP it was agreed that there would

be an assessment of the non-performing credit management process implemented in the eight largest banking groups. This cross-cutting initiative (Special Assessment Programme – SAP) was targeted at assessing strategies, policies and management procedures for that credit, including organisational structure, resource adequacy, processes, systems and tools, as well as internal control and quality assurance mechanisms. As a result of the supervisory actions conducted, the Bank issued specific recommendations for each of the institutions covered and defined plans for implementing corrective measures, execution of which it monitors on a regular basis.

The Bank continued to assess the rules of access to activity and in particular good reputation and professional qualification requirements of members of the management and auditing boards of institutions and the good reputation of shareholders, so as to ensure sound and prudent management of institutions and thus contribute to the safeguarding of depositors' and other stakeholders' confidence. In 2013 the Bank reviewed 2,005 processes on access to activity (Chart 1.1). The number of credit institutions, financial companies and payment institutions recorded

declined from 394 on 31 December 2012 to 386 on 31 December 2013, continuing to follow the downward trend observed in previous years (Table 1.1).

Chart 1.1 •
Processes related
to access
to banking activity
in 2013

Source: Banco de Portugal.

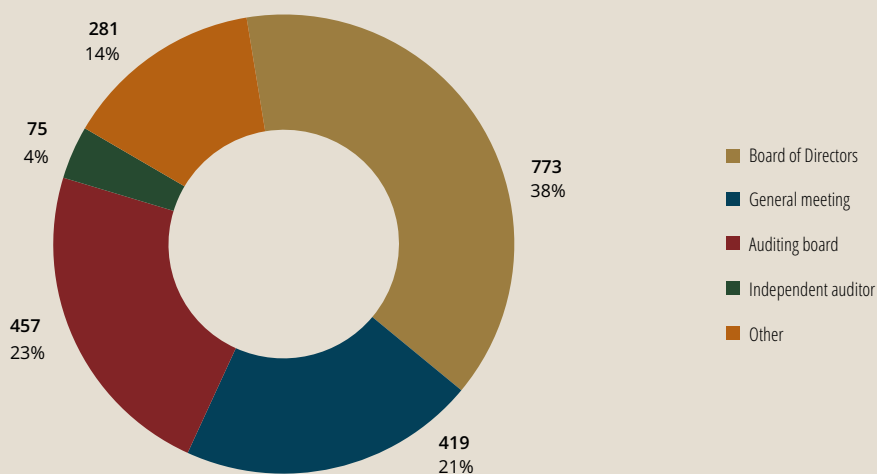


Table 1.1 • Institutions registered in Portugal

	Registered institutions as at 31 December		Registrations		Cancellations	
	Number of institutions		Number of institutions		Number of institutions	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Credit institutions	197	193	2	3	5	7
– Banks, including (1)	59	58	1	2	2	3
Branches of banks in other EU Member States	21	22	1	2	2	1
Branches of banks in non-EU Member States	2	2				
– Savings banks (2)	7	6			1	1
– Central and mutual agricultural credit banks	91	89				2
– Credit financial institutions (3)	19	18			1	1
– Investment companies (4)	3	3				
– Financial leasing companies	1	1				
– Factoring companies	3	3				
– Mutual guarantee companies	4	4				
– Branches of other foreign credit institutions	10	11	1	1	1	
Financial companies	104	100	1	0	2	4
– Dealers (5)	3	3			1	
– Brokers (6)	7	7				
– Foreign exchange or money market mediating companies (7)	1	1				
– Investment fund management companies (8)	50	50	1		1	
– Wealth management companies (9)	14	14				
– Group purchase management companies (10)	6	6				
– Exchange offices (11)	17	14				3
– Credit securitisation fund management companies	4	3				1
– Other companies (12)	2	2				
Payment institutions	24	28	6	6	0	2
Including other EU Member State institutions						
– operating through branches	7	5	2			2
– operating through agents	8	11	3	3		
Representative offices of credit institutions and financial companies having their head office abroad	23	21	1	2	1	4
Holding companies	46	44	4	1	5	3
Total	394	386	14	12	13	20
- Credit institutions having their head office in an EEA(*) country, providing cross-border services	487	488	24	14	5	13
- Payment institutions having their head office in an EEA(*) country, providing cross-border services	112	165	23	55		2
- Electronic money institutions having their head office in an EEA(*) country, providing cross-border services	10	23	10	13		

(1) Of which, on 31 December 2013, one was undergoing winding-up proceedings.

(2) Of which, on 31 December 2013, two were undergoing winding-up proceedings.

(3) Of which, on 31 December 2013, two were undergoing winding-up proceedings.

(4) Of which, on 31 December 2013, one was undergoing winding-up proceedings.

(5) Of which, on 31 December 2013, one was undergoing winding-up proceedings.

(6) Of which, on 31 December 2013, one was undergoing winding-up proceedings.

(7) Which, on 31 December 2013, was undergoing winding-up proceedings.

(8) Of which, on 31 December 2013, one was undergoing winding-up proceedings.

(9) Of which, on 31 December 2013, one was undergoing winding-up proceedings.

(10) Of which, on 31 December 2013, three were undergoing winding-up proceedings.

(11) Of which, on 31 December 2013, three were undergoing winding-up proceedings.

(12) Of which, on 31 December 2013, one was undergoing winding-up proceedings.

(*) European Economic Area.

1.3. Banking conduct supervision

Banco de Portugal's activity as entity responsible for retail banking conduct supervision has contributed to less asymmetrical and more transparent relationships between credit institutions and their customers, reinforcing the public's trust in those institutions and thus financial system stability.

In the 2011-2013 period the Bank played a very relevant role in the expansion of the regulatory framework governing retail banking markets and widened its supervisory work. In parallel, it played an active role in the Portuguese National Plan for Financial Education (PNFF in Portuguese) and was increasingly involved at international level, both in international specialised fora and in the community of central banks of Portuguese-speaking countries (PLP).

In 2013 a wide set of rules entered into force, especially the arrears regimes, the default regime, the extension of the housing credit regime to other mortgage credits, the revision of the framework of minimum banking services and the enhancement of the consumer credit regime (see Annex A.1).

Banco de Portugal supported implementation of the general regime for prevention and settlement of arrears on credit agreements with household customers and the extraordinary regime for protection of housing loan borrowers in a very difficult economic situation, through an integrated strategy for the release, assessment and supervision of these regimes. The revision of the arrears regime also supported the management of arrears of households and other bank customers. The Bank's supervisory work also focused on extending the housing credit regime to other mortgage credits, which is particularly important for credit agreement consolidation, in terms of prevention and settlement of arrears. Changes to the consumer credit regime were also under intense supervision.

The Bank continued to invest in disseminating and supervising the new legal framework of

minimum banking services, which extended access to these services to household customers holding only one deposit account and reinforced the duties of member credit institutions when advertising these services. The framework has increasingly more members. At the end of 2013 there were approximately three times more minimum banking services accounts than in 2012.

In 2013 the Bank continued to supervise advertising, assessing the suitability of all campaigns, in which consumer credit again assumed a prominent role. Growth in the indexed and dual deposit market required greater prior supervision of leaflets submitted by credit institutions.

In 2013 the Bank received 2,864 information requests (eight per cent more than in 2012) and 17,911 bank customer complaints against credit institutions (15 per cent more than in 2012). Irregularities detected in the examination of complaints, conduct of inspections, or analysis of information reported were subject to sanction proceedings by Banco de Portugal, which issued 1,044 warnings and specific orders. These focused mostly on compliance with legal and regulatory rules for housing and consumer credit, including issues relating to arrears management (Table 1.2).

Banco de Portugal has developed a number of bank customer financial education initiatives, in particular the Core Competencies for Financial Education, prepared under the National Plan for Financial Education,² jointly with other financial supervisors and the Ministry of Education and Science. In 2013 financial education initiatives in schools was a key priority for the Bank, around which the 2nd edition of the *Todos Contam* (Everybody Counts) competition was held. The Bank also deepened the content released on the Bank Customer Website, a privileged channel for making financial information available to bank customers. The growing relevance of this website translated into a very significant increase in the number of accesses in 2013 (see Chapter 4).

Table 1.2 • Warnings and specific orders

	Number
Housing credit and other mortgage credit	299
Consumer credit and other credit	274
Price lists (reporting requirements)	155
Payment services	146
Advertising	94
Deposits	60
Complaints book	16
Total	1,044
Memo item:	
Regimes for prevention and settlement of arrears on credit agreements with household customers	296
Extension of the housing credit regime to other mortgage credits	103
New legal framework of minimum banking services	44
Revision of the arrears regime	34

Source: Banco de Portugal.

Note: Warnings and specific orders fall within the scope of the legal framework applicable to each of the regimes identified.

1.4. Legal enforcement

Banco de Portugal may take preventive, corrective and resolution measures with a view to preventing and reducing irregularities by supervised entities and entities carrying out financial activities without being duly licensed or authorised. For this purpose, the Bank is responsible for investigating infringements and protecting the banking perimeter, preventing money laundering and terrorist financing, for non-punitive institutional intervention and initiating administrative proceedings.

The three-year period from 2011 to 2013 was marked by the separation of the enforcement function within the Bank's supervisory structure, associated with a considerable reinforcement of human and technical means (see Box 2). This separation translated into a strong recovery of pending cases and a significant reduction of average duration of administrative proceedings (around 84 per cent of the 134 pending proceedings as at the end of December 2013

were initiated in the same year), and into a considerable increase in the number of proceedings initiated (183 in 2013 compared with 44 in 2010) and settled (134 in 2013 against 23 in 2010) annually.

Turning to the protection of the banking or regulatory perimeter, in 2013 the Bank carried out a number of on-site investigations, including 14 inspections, in order to check the possible unauthorised exercise of financial activities or other irregularities and adopt the appropriate sanctions. At the end of the year there were 143 pending enquiries, with 54 new proceedings opened, 38 closed and five warnings issued to the public. The Bank has also continued to cooperate with legal authorities and the police in investigations of crimes and administrative offences.

In 2013 15 proceedings were carried out for a possible withdrawal of authorisations granted to credit institutions and financial companies and 15 proceedings for reevaluation (based on supervening facts) of the suitability of members of the management and auditing boards of institutions subject to the supervision of and registration with Banco de Portugal. The Bank also monitored 18 winding-up proceedings under the responsibility of State commissioners, judicial liquidators or liquidation committees appointed for the purpose.

In 2013 enforcement activity by Banco de Portugal rose considerably, both as regards administrative proceedings initiated and proceedings settled, also with a substantial reduction of the average time for conclusion. Of the 268 proceedings carried out in 2013 (167 in 2012), 134 were settled (52 more than in 2012). Nineteen sanctions decided by Banco de Portugal were appealed (Table 1.3)

Table 1.3 • Administrative proceedings in 2013

Overall indicators			
Proceedings carried forward in 2012			85
Proceedings initiated in 2013			183
Proceedings settled in 2013			134
Proceedings pending as at 31 Dec. 2013			134

Proceedings initiated 183			
Enabling legal act	Decree-Law No 454/1991 of 28 December	Legal System Governing the Cheque	1 proceeding
	Decree-Law No 298/1992 of 31 December	Legal Framework of Credit Institutions and Financial Companies	64 proceedings
	Decree-Law No 156/2005 of 15 July	Complaints Book	3 proceedings
	Decree-Law No 195/2007 of 15 May	Legal framework regulating euro banknote recirculation activity	20 proceedings
	Law No 25/2008 of 5 June	Money laundering and terrorist financing	68 proceedings
	Decree-Law No 227/2009 of 25 October	Lays down principles and rules to be observed by credit institutions in the prevention and settlement of arrears on credit agreements	14 proceedings
	Decree-Law No 317/2009 of 30 October	Legal Framework of Payment Services and Electronic Currency	13 proceedings
Infractions	Unauthorised financial activity		
	False accounting		
	Non-compliance with information requirements		
	Non-compliance with reporting requirements		
	Non-compliance with rules to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing		
	Non-compliance with rules relating to the opening of deposits		
	Non-compliance with rules relating to the recirculation of euro banknotes		
	Non-compliance with rules relating to the use of cheques		
	Non-compliance with registration rules		
	Non-compliance with mandatory provisions regulating the activity of credit institutions, including infringement of Article 28 of Decree-Law No 133/2009 on maximum rates		
	Non-compliance with rules of conduct		
	Non-existence / Failure to provide / Non-advertisement of Complaints Book		
	Non-observance of prudential rules		
	Supply of false information to Banco de Portugal		
	Unauthorised payment operations		
Defendants	52 credit institutions		
	14 payment institutions		
	39 financial companies		
	12 other entities		
	Holders of positions and functions in institutions		
	Other natural persons		

Proceedings settled | 134

Enabling legal act	Decree-Law No 454/1991 of 28 December	Legal System Governing the Cheque	2 proceedings
	Decree-Law No 298/1992 of 31 December	Legal Framework of Credit Institutions and Financial Companies	43 proceedings
	Decree-Law No 156/2005 of 15 September	Complaints Book	5 proceedings
	Law No 25/2008 of 5 June	Money laundering and terrorist financing	66 proceedings
	Decree-Law No 317/2009 of 30 October	Legal Framework of Payment Services and Electronic Currency	13 proceedings
	Decree-Law No 227/2009 of 25 October	Lays down principles and rules to be observed by credit institutions in the prevention and settlement of arrears on credit agreements	5 proceedings
Infractions	Unauthorised financial activity		
	False accounting		
	Non-compliance with information requirements		
	Non-compliance with reporting requirements		
	Non-compliance with rules to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing		
	Non-compliance with rules relating to the opening of deposits		
	Non-compliance with rules relating to the recirculation of euro banknotes		
	Non-compliance with rules relating to the use of cheques		
	Non-compliance with registration rules		
	Non-compliance with rules on conflicts of interest		
	Non-compliance with mandatory provisions regulating the activity of credit institutions, including infringement of Article 28 of Decree-Law No 133/2009 on maximum rates		
	Non-compliance with rules of conduct		
	Non-existence / Failure to provide / Non-advertisement of Complaints Book / Failure to send original sheets from the Complaints Book to Banco de Portugal		
	Non-observance of prudential rules		
	Supply of false information to Banco de Portugal		
	Unauthorised payment operations		
Defendants	47 credit institutions		
	7 payment institutions		
	31 financial companies		
	2 holding companies		
	1 other entity		
	Holders of positions and functions in institutions		
	Other natural persons		
Appeals	19 sanctions decided by Banco de Portugal in breach of regulations proceedings in 2013 were appealed		

In order to assess the adequacy of the procedures and systems to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing, in 2013 the Bank carried out inspections on 13 entities subject to its supervision and four inspections on other entities, with a view to checking compliance with the conditions and requirements for the launch

of activity. Furthermore, a Notice³ was published on the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, following submission to public consultation. In parallel, the Bank has continued to disseminate through the financial system information on the implementation of international financial sanctions.

1.5. Deposit Guarantee and Resolution Funds

In the 2011-2013 period the Bank provided the technical and administrative services required for the smooth operation of the Deposit Guarantee Fund and the Mutual Agricultural Credit Guarantee Fund and also started to provide support to the operation of the Resolution Fund, which was set up in 2012. The Bank supplies the human resources for the secretariat, the accounting processing of the operations and the preparation of the annual financial statements of each Fund, as well as legal support, where required. Support to said Funds in 2013 also continued to include financial resource management and participation in the collection of annual contributions. The relevant parameters for calculating the contributions of member institutions to the Funds were set in Instructions of Banco de Portugal. The Bank also set out the method and procedures to be adopted for calculating the periodical contributions to the Resolution Fund (see Annex A1).

- Analysis of payment card fraud, based on data from OSCAR (Oversight for Card Schemes Database);
- Revision of oversight requirements to be applied to retail payment systems and their links and mapping of financial institution-based and system-based interdependencies.

The Bank also monitored the Interbank Clearing System (SICOI) and monitored and assessed the operational risk of the national component of the TARGET2 system. Within the scope of securities clearing and settlement systems, the Bank monitored the internal implementation of the T2S project and assessed the implications of the implementation of the Regulation (EU) on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories (European Market Infrastructure Regulation-EMIR).

1.6. Payment systems oversight

Banco de Portugal is responsible for the oversight of payment systems and financial market infrastructures and ensures their operational safety and efficiency, simultaneously contributing to financial stability. In the 2011-2013 period reference should be made to the analysis of Paypal activity in Portugal; monitoring of the functioning of Multibanco; assessment of the European Union card system; and the eighth survey on correspondent banking in euro.

In 2013 the Bank focused on the assessment and monitoring of the payment systems, in accordance with Eurosystem principles, and participated in a number of Eurosystem initiatives:

- Assessment of TARGET2 under the principles published in April 2012 by CPSS-IOSCO (Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems – International Organization of Securities Commissions);

2. Functions as monetary authority

The second Strategic Guideline for the 2011-2013 three-year period was an effective and fully-fledged contribution to the performance of monetary authority functions within the framework of the Eurosystem. The Bank's activity as monetary authority covers various shared Eurosystem / ESCB functions, notably: advice on monetary policy and economic research; monetary policy implementation; asset management; statistics; payment systems; currency issuance; and international relations. The following sections present the main developments in each of these areas in the 2011-2013 three-year period, with particular emphasis on last year.

2.1. Economic research and advice

An impartial economic analysis based on high-quality research is essential for carrying out Banco de Portugal's mission, playing an influential role in the Eurosystem, Portuguese society and the scientific community.

Research carried out by the Bank gained importance over the 2011-2013 three-year period, especially its contribution to monetary policy advice to the Governor, active participation in different Eurosystem structures, and the production of analyses and projections for the Portuguese economy. In the euro area, this period was marked by challenges associated with the sovereign debt crisis and significant financial fragmentation, as well as their respective consequences for financial stability. Such dynamics were reflected in research developed by the Bank. In turn, research and analysis on the Portuguese economy have contributed to Banco de Portugal's participation in the EFAP and to a more in-depth economic discussion in society.

Key among its research activities was the organisation of biennial conferences in monetary policy, the labour market, financial markets, econometrics and developments of the Portuguese economy. In addition, the Bank has continued to participate actively in the Eurosystem's research networks, particularly on macro-prudential and competitiveness issues.

In 2013 research carried out by Banco de Portugal relied on the growing integration of the micro and macro-economic dimensions – taking advantage of the richness of the Bank's available databases – through increasingly integrated modelling of the real and financial segments, structural analysis of market operation and competitiveness of Portuguese corporations, and analysis of fiscal policy and the efficient use of public resources. In addition, the bank has enhanced transparency in the dissemination of its analytical instruments, and in the evaluation of their quality.

Some studies published in 2013, illustrate these characteristics. The Bank has published, inter alia, analyses on the functioning of the labour market; the recent performance of exporting firms; the relationship between the financial situation of Portuguese firms and their investment decisions; the existence of a risk-taking channel of monetary policy in Portugal; the macroeconomic effects of changes in tax legislation, the confidence and quality of institutions; the forecast of indirect tax revenues; the interaction between international trade and inequality, the implementation of the countercyclical capital buffer and the assessment of Banco de Portugal's macroeconomic projection errors (see Annex A.3).

The economic analysis-related research and texts are regularly published in Banco de Portugal's publications. There has also been a significant increase in the publication of research in international reference magazines, authored by an increasing number of the Bank's experts (See Chapter 4 and Annex A.3, Table 2).

2.2. Monetary policy implementation

In the 2011-2013 three-year period the financial crisis and tensions in the sovereign debt markets in the euro area led the Governing Council of the ECB to adopt a range of measures to preserve banking system liquidity in the euro area, to normalise the functioning of the interbank money market and to re-establish

the functioning of the monetary policy transmission mechanism. Therefore, in addition to adopting conventional measures, the Eurosystem also felt the need to design and implement innovating non-standard measures that were critical for the gradual easing of financial market tensions.

In 2013, in the context of standard measures, after the interest rate cuts in previous years, the interest rate on the deposit facility remained unchanged at 0% and the interest rates on the main refinancing operations and the marginal lending facility were cut twice to 0.25% and 0.75% respectively. As regards non-standard measures, the Governing Council of the ECB decided to maintain, at least until July 2015, the fixed-rate full-allotment refinancing operations in force since October 2008, to change the temporary swap arrangements with other central banks into standing arrangements, and to adopt a forward guidance communication policy as regards the monetary policy stance.

Turning to the decentralised implementation of Eurosystem monetary policy, Banco de Portugal ensured the implementation of monetary policy operations with resident credit institutions, the management of collateral associated with those operations, the forecasts of the resident banking system's liquidity, and the monitoring of compliance with the ECB's minimum reserve system.

The number of open-market operations in which resident institutions participated rose by 29% in 2013, as a result of the start of (weekly) early repayments of three-year refinancing operations carried out in late 2011 and early 2012. Early repayments have also contributed to the decline in the average balance of monetary policy operations, to €49.7 billion. Simultaneously, recourse to the deposit facility by resident credit institutions declined, in a context where the rate of return of this facility remained at 0% (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 • Monetary policy operations – main indicators

	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2013-2012
Number of open market operations conducted by the Eurosystem	169	198	194	288	48%
Number of open market operations in which resident institutions participated	102	96	79	102	29%
Number of uses of standing facilities by resident institutions	1,130	855	1,424	260	-82%
Average balance of monetary policy operations (EUR millions)	30,986	44,730	53,771	49,698	-8%

Source: Banco de Portugal.

As regards its function to update the list of Eurosystem's eligible assets, Banco de Portugal has reviewed the eligibility of all securities traded in national markets accepted for the purpose (official quotation market of Euronext *Lisbon* and the Special Market for Public Debt). Up to the end of 2013, Banco de Portugal had contributed to the eligibility of 224 securities (203 at the end of 2012).

In order to foster the efficient operation of the interbank money market, Banco de Portugal launched the secured Interbank Money Market platform in May 2013, to register and process

operations in which resident institutions may exchange funds with collateral. In 2013 17 institutions participated in this platform, some of which mobilised collateralised assets for the corresponding pools, although no operation was registered. Instead, institutions participated in the unsecured Interbank Money Market launched in the previous year.

Also in 2013, although the monetary policy CBPP (Covered Bonds Purchase Programmes 1 and 2) and SMP (Securities Markets Programme) had already been concluded, Banco de Portugal continued to process all

financial flows associated with the securities of those portfolios under its management.

2.3. Asset management

Banco de Portugal manages two types of asset portfolios: (i) the ECB's foreign reserve portfolio, corresponding to the initial transfer of foreign reserve assets from Banco de Portugal to the ECB, according to its capital key; and (ii) the Bank's own investment asset portfolio.

ECB's foreign reserve management

The management of the ECB's foreign reserve is decentralised, under an agency agreement signed with the national central banks (NCBs) of the Eurosystem, in compliance with the rules, procedures and guidelines defined by the ECB. Within the scope of a currency specialisation model, Banco de Portugal has been responsible for managing a portfolio denominated in US dollars (USD) since 2012. At the end of 2013, this portfolio was valued at USD1438 million, equivalent to €1,043 million.

Management of the Bank's own investment assets

The Bank's own investment asset portfolio is composed of assets denominated in euro, foreign currency and gold. The assets in the trading portfolio denominated in foreign currency and a large share of the assets denominated in euro are actively managed and valued at market prices. The assets in the medium-term investment portfolio are held to maturity and valued at amortised cost. Although valued at market prices, assets in gold are passively managed.

Over the last three years, the Bank's own investment asset portfolio has declined by 20.5%, which was largely due to the decision to reduce net financial assets, especially in 2011, and to the sharp fall in gold prices in 2013. As at 31 December 2013, the Bank's own investment asset portfolio was valued at €25,809 million (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 • Own investment asset portfolio

	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change 2013-2012
Trading portfolio	13,500	10,024	9,364	9,873	509
Medium-term investment portfolio	5,989	6,185	5,854	5,222	-632
Gold portfolio	12,979	14 964	15,509	10,714	-4,795
Total	32,468	31,173	30,727	25,809	-4,918

EUR millions.

Source: Banco de Portugal.

The trading portfolio at market prices and yearend exchange rates was valued at €9,873 million, of which 88.1% related to securities denominated in euro. At the end of 2013, the medium-term investment portfolio reached €5,222 million, 10.8% less than at the end of 2012, chiefly because assets reaching maturity were transferred to the trading portfolio. The quantity of gold held by Banco de Portugal remained unchanged at 382.5 tons in 2013. It was valued at €10,714 million at the end of the year, 30.9% less than at the end of 2012. This change was the result of a sharp fall in the

price of gold in US dollars and of the depreciation of this currency against the euro.

2.4. Statistics

Banco de Portugal compiles and produces monetary, financial, foreign exchange and balance of payment statistics, namely by collaborating with the ECB in gathering statistical information needed to perform the ESCB tasks.

In the 2011-2013 three-year period, aside from compiling these statistics, Banco de Portugal relied on the development of microdata databases, namely the Central Credit Register,

the Central Balance-Sheet Database and the Securities Statistics Integrated System, which made it possible to respond to information requests within the scope of the EFAP and to support the preparation of studies and analyses on the financial system and economic activity in Portugal.

In 2013 Banco de Portugal strictly complied with the objectives as regards quality and the compilation and release deadlines established in the Statistical Activity Plan submitted to the Statistical Council. In the same period, work continued on the implementation of the new reference manuals in the statistical areas related to the national accounts, balance of payments and international investment position, which will be reflected in statistics published by the Bank after October 2014.

Regulations were amended in order to reduce costs in the new reporting system on external operations and positions. Among other measures, it was decided to raise the exemption threshold of data reporting (from €10,000 to €100,000 annually) and to establish reporting exemption for single entities, including sole proprietorships (see detail of Instruction No 3/2013 in Annex A.1). A large number of economic agents have therefore been exempt from reporting to Banco de Portugal. In addition, the Instruction regulating the functioning of the Central Credit Register was also amended, mainly to introduce more detailed data on liability balances reported and swifter rectification of the information reported by participating entities (see detail of Instruction No 17/2013 in Annex A.1).

Against a background of growing relevance of microeconomic data, in 2013 Banco de Portugal was elected for the Chairmanship of the European Committee of Central Balance-Sheet Data Offices (mandated until September 2016). Also, the Bank held an international conference on integrated management of microdata (with approximately 150 participants from 44 countries and three international organisations) and was co-president of the Joint Task Force on Credit Registers, which showed the relevance of a standardised system

of microdata on Eurosystem credits, to be used within the scope of microprudential supervision, risk evaluation within financial stability, economic analysis and compilation of statistics. Finally, a Household Finance Survey was conducted together with Statistics Portugal, in the context of a similar survey conducted by the Eurosystem.

2.5. Payment systems

Banco de Portugal regulates, monitors and promotes the smooth operation of payment systems. In the 2011-2013 three-year period, the Bank ensured the efficient operation of TARGET2-PT, started the connection to T2S (TARGET2-Securities) and promoted migration to SEPA (Single Euro Payments Area). Its activities aimed at ensuring appropriate implementation of these projects at national level, with a view to standardising post-trade services and euro retail payments.

TARGET2-PT

TARGET2-PT is a real-time gross settlement system for euro payments operated by Banco de Portugal. In 2013 the volume of transactions processed in this system rose by 3.4% from 2012, but settled amounts declined by 24.1%. This trend, already seen in 2012, was chiefly due to the increase in amounts processed at the cross-border level of Interbolsa's real-time settlement system and to the decline in amounts processed in inter-institutional operations, mainly at national level (Table 2.3).

TARGET2-Securities

In 2013 Banco de Portugal continued its work on the T2S project, the future Eurosystem platform for the settlement of securities in central bank money, making it possible to remove financial settlement barriers at the domestic and cross-border levels. Within the scope of the project, the ECB Governing Council has approved the Migration Schedule, while feasibility assessments by NCBs and Central Securities Depositories have been re-evaluated. The development of the main functions of the T2S

platform has been concluded and acceptance tests by the Eurosystem have been started. The T2S Framework Agreement has been signed by BNY Mellon CSD and Latvian Central Depository, raising the number of participating central

depositories to 24. As well as several meetings with national stakeholders, Banco de Portugal launched a consultation in June 2013 on the model to connect national institutions to the cash segment of T2S.

Table 2.3 • Overall transactions through the gross settlement system in Portugal

	2012		2013		Change (%)	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Total transactions settled	1,608	4,590	1,663	3,485	3.4	-24.1
Domestic transactions	661	2,828	677	2,071	2.3	-26.8
Inter-institutional operations	372	2,377	362	1,503	-2.8	-36.8
Securities settlement systems (1)	89	189	96	145	8.3	-23.5
of which: Interbolsa	88	151	96	144	8.4	-4.5
Other settlement systems (2)	200	263	219	423	9.2	61.0
of which: SICOI	199	211	216	237	8.2	12.4
Cross-border transactions	947	1,762	986	1,415	4.2	-19.7
Inter-institutional operations	706	1,622	711	1,255	0.8	-22.6
Securities settlement systems (3)	206	53	237	76	15.0	44.4
of which: Interbolsa	203	48	234	72	15.2	51.2
Other settlement systems (4)	34	87	38	83	10.2	-4.2
of which: SICOI	25	13	28	16	12.7	19.4

Volume in thousands; value in EUR billions.

Source: Banco de Portugal.

(1) Including the following systems: Interbolsa, OMIClear and SITEME – Securities Settlement.

(2) Including the following systems: Interbank Money Market (IMM) and Interbank Clearing System (SICOI).

(3) Including the following systems: Bank of Greece Settlement Systems (BOGS), Clearstream Banking Frankfurt AG, Eurex Clearing AG, Euronext Paris S. A., European Commodity Clearing AG, Hellenic Exchanges S. A., Interbolsa, LCH Clearnet, S. A., OMIClear e SITEME – Securities Settlement.

(4) Including the following systems: Athens Clearing Office, DIAS, EURO1, SICOI e STEP2.

Retail payment systems

SICOI (Interbank Clearing System) is regulated and managed by Banco de Portugal, and processes payment transactions up to €100,000. In 2013 the total volume of transactions in this system grew by 1.5%, after a slight fall in 2012 (Table 2.4) and their total value declined somewhat (-0.5%). Sub-systems continued to show a downward trend in processed cheques and a growing preference for electronic payment instruments.

As regards retail payment systems, reference should also be made to the Bank's efforts in

terms of migration to SEPA, in partnership with the national banking community, businesses and public administrations. In particular, the Bank coordinated the dialogue with market agents in the Comissão Interbancária para os Sistemas de Pagamentos (CISP – Portuguese Payment Systems Interbank Commission) and the Fórum para os Sistemas de Pagamentos (Payment Systems Forum), and developed a series of communication activities to promote timely migration (inter alia, regional seminars on SEPA).

Table 2.4 • Total transactions in SICOI

	2012		2013		Change (%)	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Total	1,983.9	323.7	2014.5	322.1	1.5	-0.5
Cheques	65.9	85.4	56.4	74.3	-14.4	-13.0
Bills of exchange (1)	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.0	-11.8	-10.4
Credit transfers	108.0	131.9	114.3	140.0	5.9	6.2
Legacy scheme	83.7	110.6	43.2	59.0	-48.3	-46.6
SEPA scheme (1)	24.3	21.3	71.1	81.0	192.6	279.8
Direct debits (2)	133.1	18.1	138.0	18.0	3.7	-0.3
Multibanco	1676.8	87.2	1,705.7	88.8	1.7	1.8

Source: Banco de Portugal.

Volume in millions; value in EUR billions.

(1) Including transactions to a value equal to or above €100,000.

(2) Direct debit instructions (DDIs) submitted and not cancelled. Also including DDIs with a value equal to or above €100,000.

Restrictions on the use of cheques

In order to prevent the misuse of cheques, Banco de Portugal manages and publishes a List of Cheque Defaulters throughout the whole banking system. As at 31 December 2013, the list included 46,640 entities. During the year, 22,536 entities were added to the list, while 36,632 entities were removed, upon expiry of the legal period or following a decision of Banco de Portugal.

2.6. Currency issuance

Banco de Portugal issues banknotes, which are legal tender and have discharging power, and puts metal coins into circulation, including commemorative and collectors' coins. The European Central Bank continues to have the exclusive right to authorise their issue.

In the 2011-2013 three-year period, Banco de Portugal launched the first denomination of the second euro banknote series on 2 May 2013 (5 euros), and strengthened its activity in the regulation and monitoring of cash recycling by professional cash handlers.

Banco de Portugal also concluded one of the six measures included in the roadmap⁴ defined by the Governing Council of the ECB to increase convergence of Eurosystem NCB cash services, allowing credit institutions to carry out

deposits and withdrawals of side and orientation-independent euro banknotes.

The adjustment of local applications to an electronic interface – the Data Exchange for Cash Services (DECS) – was started in 2013, allowing for cross-border deposits and withdrawals of coins and banknotes between Eurosystem credit institutions and central banks, irrespective of their country of origin or destination. The convergence plan will be concluded with the connection to DECS in early 2014.

Production of euro banknotes

Production of euro banknotes is decentralised, based on agreements signed by Eurosystem NCBs. Each NCB is responsible for the annual production of one or more denominations, to meet its own needs and to distribute among other NCBs.

In 2013 Banco de Portugal was responsible for printing 215.2 million €20 banknotes, 171.5 million of which were destined for the Bank's stocks and the remainder for central bank stocks of other euro area countries. As in previous years, the production tender was awarded to Valora S. A., a printing works fully owned by Banco de Portugal. In compliance with the delivery schedule among NCBs, Banco de Portugal sent 130.1 million banknotes of all denominations to Austria, Greece and Italy.

Banknote and coin sorting

Banknotes and coins deposited with Banco de Portugal are checked for quantity, fitness and authenticity. In order to ensure that recycled cash is genuine and meets minimum quality requirements, the Bank carries out a unit verification of all banknotes and coins. In 2013 Banco de Portugal processed 798 million banknotes, of which 234 million were deemed unfit for recycling and were destroyed. In the same period, the Bank checked 77 million coins, of which only 354 thousand were considered unfit for recycling. The Bank concluded the process for the overall renovation of the equipment used to sort banknotes and coins and for the quality certification of the Bank's central distribution and sorting unit in accordance with the ISO 9001:2008 standard.

Detection of counterfeit banknotes and coins

In 2013 11,228 counterfeit banknotes were withdrawn from circulation in Portugal, i.e. 212 banknotes less than in the previous year (Table 2.5), corresponding to 1.7% of the total banknotes withdrawn in the euro area. Compared with the 16.5 billion euro banknotes in circulation in the Eurosystem at the end of the year, the percentage of counterfeits seized is extremely small. €20 and €50 were the denominations seized the most, but the most significant increase in counterfeits detected was in the €500 banknote. This change was largely the result of a police operation in the second half of the year.

Table 2.5 • Counterfeit banknotes seized in Portugal | 2010-2013

Volume of banknotes

Denomination (€)	2010	2011	2012	2013
500	435	21	38	651
200	176	82	98	171
100	1,088	805	534	650
50	10,155	8,666	5,855	5,897
20	5,790	5,597	4,229	3,331
10	1,080	540	571	459
5	147	130	115	69
Total	18,871	15,841	11,440	11,228

Source: Banco de Portugal.

In 2013, a total of 5,536 counterfeit euro coins was withdrawn from circulation, i.e. 3.7% of coins detected in the euro area as a whole. €2 coins were seized the most (Table 2.6). This substantial increase in seized coins was chiefly

due to the enhanced expertise of professional cash handlers regarding metal coins and to the intervention of Banco de Portugal in monitoring recycling activity by those professionals.

Table 2.6 • Counterfeit coins seized in Portugal | 2012-2013

Volume of coins

Denomination (€)	2010	2011	2012	2013
2,00	4,208	2,334	2,390	3,942
1,00	454	325	283	337
0,50	754	1,692	505	1,257
Total	5,416	4,351	3,178	5,536

Source: Banco de Portugal.

Second series of euro banknotes

Banco de Portugal has been participating actively in the development of the second series of euro banknotes ("Europa" series). The first denomination (five euros) entered into circulation in May 2013; the other banknotes will be introduced gradually and in ascending order. At the end of the first half of 2013, the Eurosystem started the mass production of €10 banknotes, which is scheduled to enter into circulation on 23 September 2014. Banco de Portugal has also awarded to Valora, S. A. the production of €20 banknotes, "Europa series", in 2014.

2.7. International relations and cooperation

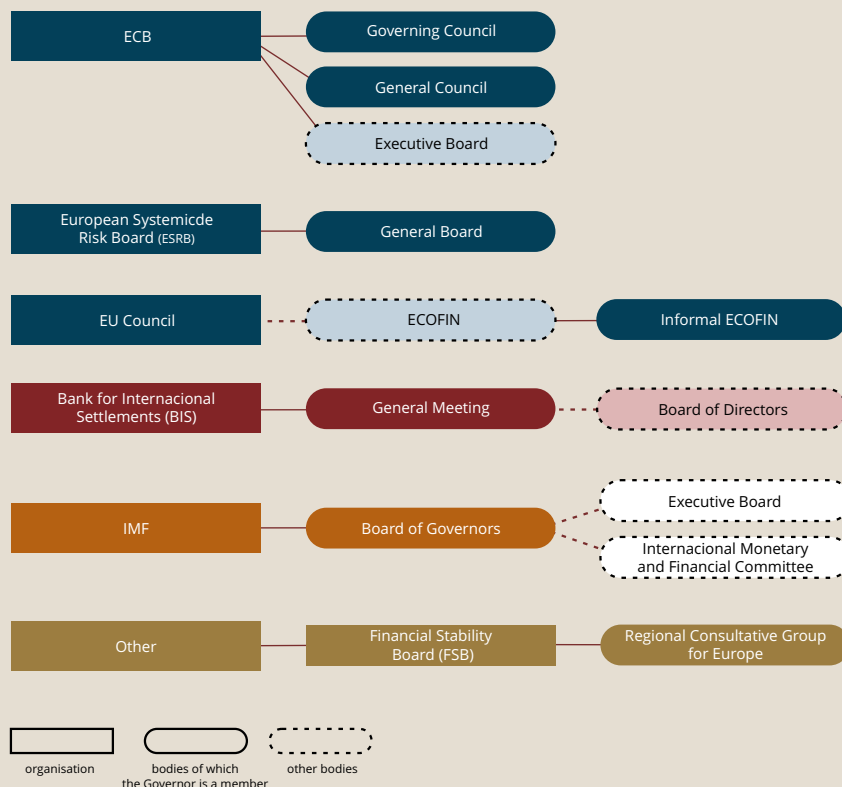
The tasks entrusted to Banco de Portugal involve a particularly intense, comprehensive and cross-cutting international activity in its various areas of operation (see Table 2.7 and Annex A.2). In the 2011-2013 three-year period, the Bank monitored and participated in the decision-making process of the Eurosystem and other international institutions. This activity has been

particularly intensive within the framework of the ECB, other EU institutions and the IMF, with special focus on the activity related to the implementation of the EFAP (see Box 1). The Bank has also participated in the work of other economic and financial international organisations, such as the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Cooperation with central banks from Portuguese-speaking countries has been reconfirmed as a priority of Banco de Portugal in the field of international relations. As far as cooperation is concerned, the Bank has privileged options with higher value added, namely macroeconomic monitoring activities. Cooperation activities have also been developed with other emerging and developing countries and initiatives with EU candidate and potential candidate countries have been strengthened.

The Governor of Banco de Portugal is a member of the ECB's decision-making bodies (the Governing Council and the General Council) and the General Board of the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB), and participates in the

Chart 2.1 •
International
institutional
representation
of Banco de
Portugal in 2013

Source: Banco de Portugal.



General Meeting of the BIS, the IMF Board of Governors, the Financial Stability Board's Regional Consultative Group for Europe and the Informal ECOFIN Councils (Chart 2.1).

The Governor participates in the Governing Council of the ECB on a personal and independent basis. The preparation, technical monitoring and implementation of the ECB's decisions involve a number of structures (committees, working groups, and ad-hoc structures), where

the Bank is represented. In 2013 the Governing Council held 23 meetings. In addition to monetary policy decisions, the ECB's agenda was strongly influenced by processes and discussions regarding Banking Union, in particular the implementation of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM).⁵ This implementation involved work related to the High-Level Group on Supervision,⁶ and, at a technical level, to several working groups.⁷

Table 2.7 • National institutional representation of Banco de Portugal in 2013

	Number of structures and substructures	Number of meetings and teleconferences	
		Face-to-face	Teleconferences
Eurosystem / ESCB	128	480	275
European Union	108	358	72
of which:			
European Commission and Eurostat	29	60	1
European Supervisory Authorities	40	174	31
ESRB	12	39	34
Portuguese-speaking countries	10	15	3
IMF	2	2	-
BIS	7	13	-
OECD	9	15	1
Other	18	34	6
Total	282	917	357

Source: Banco de Portugal.

The European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) is responsible for the macroprudential oversight of the EU's financial system. Banco de Portugal participates in the ESRB both as an NCB of the ESCB and a national banking supervisory authority. The Governor of Banco de Portugal is a member with voting rights of the General Board. In 2013, in tandem with the usual financial stability analyses and the dissemination of risk indicators, the ESRB further developed macroeconomic policy instruments. Still within the scope of financial stability, the Bank participated in the activities of the European Banking Authority (EBA), whose vice-president is currently a Vice-Governor of Banco de Portugal.

Banco de Portugal continued to participate in the work of the EU Economic and Financial

Committee and Economic Policy Committee, as well as some of their substructures, which play an important role in preparing the ECOFIN Council. In 2013 the Governor attended the informal ECOFIN Councils that took place in Dublin and Vilnius.

Banco de Portugal is Portugal's agent with the IMF and therefore has several relationship responsibilities with this organisation. Against this background, the Bank follows the issues on this institution's agenda, which in 2013 focused mostly on the implementation of the 2010 reform of members' quotas and governance – already ratified by Portugal in 2012 –, IMF resources, and the improvement of its multilateral and bilateral supervisory action. The Bank's delegation to the Spring and Annual Meetings of the IMF and World Bank was headed by the Governor.

Banco de Portugal integrates the bodies of the main international fora specialising in banking conduct supervision, in particular the International Network on Financial Consumer Protection (INFE) and the recently created International Financial Consumer Protection Organisation (FinCoNet).

Banco de Portugal's cooperation activity evolves around two major components. The first comprises initiatives that are systematised in the annual Cooperation Plan and are carried out by the different Departments, in cooperation with the corresponding structures in counterpart institutions. The second encompasses sundry activities related to the macroeconomic monitoring of the countries in question.

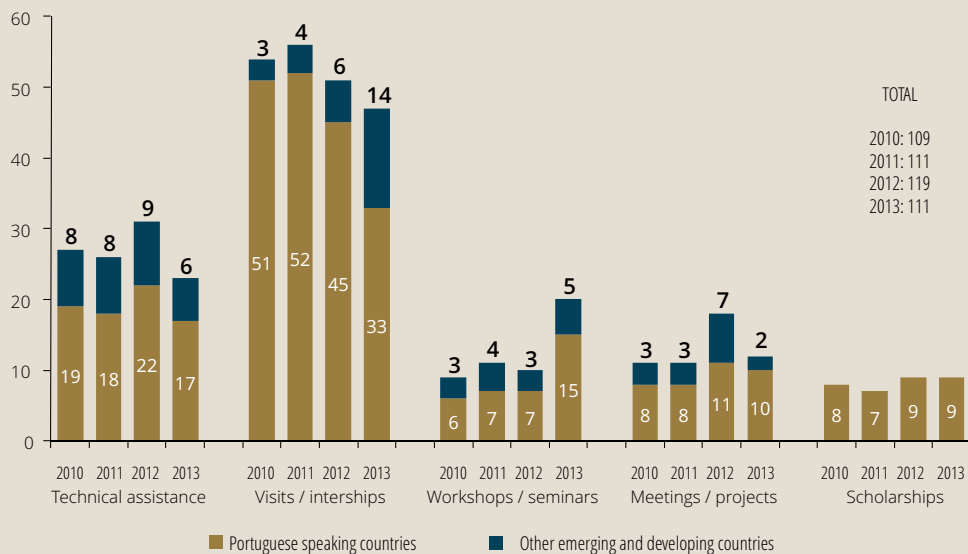
The total volume of the Bank's human resources involved in cooperation activities rose by around 34% in 2013, in spite of a decline in the number of initiatives implemented, when compared with the maximum number in 2012 (Chart 2.2). These developments are justified by the consolidation of two tendencies: (i) extension of sectoral meetings among the central banks of Portuguese-speaking countries to cover more activity areas; and (ii) transition to the training format of initiatives

previously organised as ad hoc internships. Also relevant was the organisation of the 23rd Lisbon Meeting, the high-level annual meetings held among Portuguese-speaking central banks, and the 1st Meeting among the same banks on financial inclusion and education. Finally, approximately two years after the creation of the Banco Central de Timor-Leste, a Cooperation Agreement was signed between this central bank and Banco de Portugal, with a view to formalising and framing bilateral cooperation.

As for the second component of cooperation activities, the Bank continued to rely on the knowledge and dissemination of economic and financial developments in emerging and developing countries, reflected, inter alia, in the preparation of sundry regular publications (see Chapter 4). The Bank also participated in structures responsible for the smooth operation of the Exchange Rate Cooperation Agreement between Portugal and Cape Verde and the Economic Cooperation Agreement between Portugal and São Tomé and Príncipe. These agreements aim to promote macroeconomic stability in these two Portuguese-speaking African countries and enhance their relations with Portugal and the euro area.

Chart 2.1 •
Cooperation plan: number of activities carried out | 2010 – 2013

Source: Banco de Portugal.



3. Organisation and resource management

3.1. Governance and risk management model

The organisational and functional structure of Banco de Portugal has been evolving so as to incorporate best governance and management practice in an increasingly demanding environment.

From 2011 to 2013, Banco de Portugal reorganised its supervisory and financial stability functions (see Box 2) and separated its risk management function by integrating financial and operational risk management into the Risk Management Department. The Bank also established a Committee for Risk and Internal Control (CRCI), revised the statute of the internal audit activity and approved the Board of Auditors Charter. In addition, the Bank created the figure of the Ethics Adviser and revised its Codes of Conduct. The Bank thus improved its governance model and internal control system by strengthening independence, transparency and the separation of functions, in a context of integrated management of financial and operational risks.

Organisational structure

In 2013 Banco de Portugal created the Financial Stability Department (see Box 2) both to strengthen its activity in banking regulation and supervision and to adapt its internal structure to exercise the new financial stability and resolution powers entrusted to the Bank. See Chart 3.1 for the Bank's organisation chart as at 31 December 2013.

Risk management

Banco de Portugal maintains a rigorous risk management policy through the integrated management of financial and operational risks provided by the Risk Management Department in articulation with the CRCI and the Bank's other departments.

The Bank conducts own funds operations and participates in the Eurosystem's monetary policy implementation, both of which carry financial risks, specifically market and credit risks.

Risk in asset management operations is controlled by applying a number of eligibility

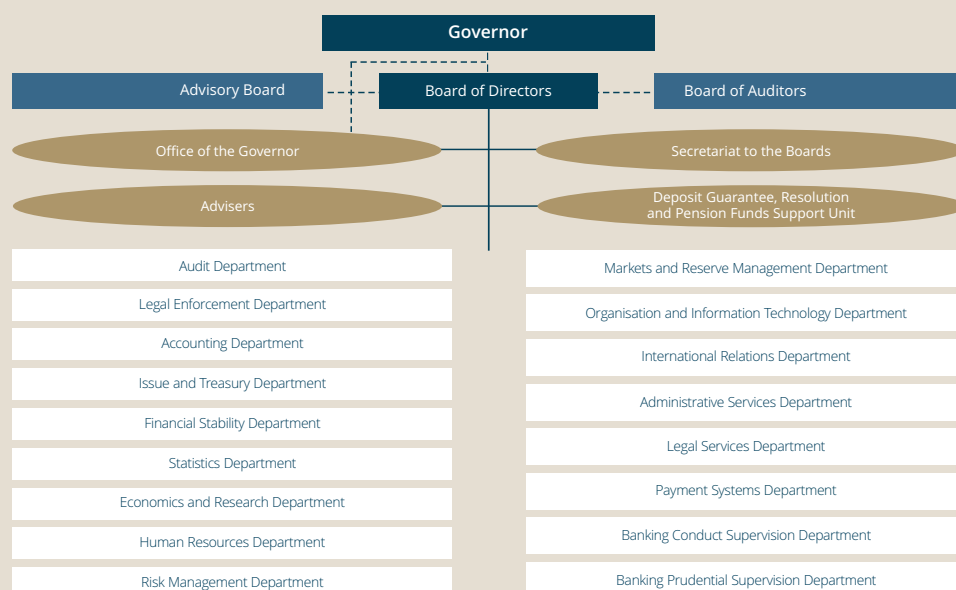


Chart 3.1 • Organisation chart

criteria and investment guidelines – established on the basis of data on the credit risk of countries, counterparties and issuers – set out in the Guidelines endorsed by the Board of Directors of Banco de Portugal.

In order to monitor the financial risks inherent to these operations, the Bank continues to regularly calculate value at risk and expected shortfall indicators. It has also implemented a regular analysis of risk coverage provided by so called financial buffers (provisions, reserves and profits) that are part of the bank's balance sheet.

As for monetary policy operations, in 2013 the Eurosystem adopted a set of measures to further strengthen its risk control framework by requiring more detailed and broken down data on loans with certain securitisation operations to be stored in a dedicated database (European DataWarehouse). Banco de Portugal also participated in an exercise to review haircuts applicable to collateral accepted in monetary policy operations and control the quality of credit assessment sources accepted under the Eurosystem Credit Assessment Framework (ECAAF).

In terms of operational risk, the Bank analysed its main risks, further developed the procedure to record and analyse incidents and readjusted its security policy on physical, data and information system security. The Business Continuity Plan was expanded to include new information systems and a new strategy was developed using virtualisation models that enable a larger number of users to be involved and the option of teleworking. In accordance with the annual testing programme of the Business Continuity Plan, two rounds of testing and real-time disaster simulation were conducted, covering most business functions, namely all business functions requiring up to 48 hours' recovery time.

Internal audit

The Internal Audit Department assesses the adequacy and efficiency of risk management, internal control and governance systems and procedures to ensure that the Bank fulfils its mission and objectives in an effective and efficient manner.

During the course of 2013, 42 audits were carried out, 30 of which were internal, six external and six related to systems and procedures that are common to or shared with the ESCB /Eurosystem (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 • Audits

	Internal audits	ESCB audits	Total
Direct support to the Board of Directors and the Board of Auditors, including specific audits	3	-	3
Cross-sectional Bank programmes	4	1	5
Markets and reserve management	1	2	3
Accounting	1	-	1
Issue and treasury at the head office, Oporto Branch, regional delegations and agencies	8	-	8
Banking supervision	1	-	1
Payment systems and operations	1	1	2
Statistics and economic research	1	1	2
Information technologies	5	1	6
Human resource management activities, international relations and administrative and legal support	5	-	5
Autonomous funds (at the request of the Board of Auditors)	4	-	4
Sociedade Gestora dos Fundos de Pensões do Banco de Portugal (Banco de Portugal's Pension Fund Managing Company)	2	-	2
Total	36	6	42

Source: Banco de Portugal.

Codes of Conduct

Banco de Portugal fulfils a public interest role derived from the tasks conferred on it by the Portuguese Constitution, the EU treaties and the law and its intervention is particularly visible to the Portuguese community, giving rise to a legitimate expectation on the part of citizens and institutions that the Bank's employees will follow high standards of professional ethics. The Code of Conduct initially adopted in 2005 establishes fundamental recommendations to attain this objective.

Following an in-depth review of the previous Code, two new Codes of Conduct entered into force in 2013, both available at the Bank's institutional site: one for the Members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Auditors and another for the Employees of Banco de Portugal. The Codes of Conduct establish general principles of conduct and regulate issues such as professional secrecy, data protection and inside information; relationships with external entities, including the media and the general public; labour relations at the Bank; and the role of the Ethics Adviser and the Bank's employees in applying the Code. The staff are now required to participate more actively in applying the Code's guidelines within the institution, specifically by requesting opinions from the Ethics Adviser. Training sessions on ethics were provided for all staff following the adoption of the new Codes of Conduct.

3.2. Information and communication systems

Banco de Portugal aims to match its information systems and technologies (IS / IT) to its business needs and priorities by rationalising processes and optimising the cost / benefit ratio.

From 2011 to 2013, the Bank improved its IS / IT governance by strengthening both planning and activity control components and compliance components with the policies defined within the ESCB. A considerable number of supply contracts were revised, generating significant

savings. New information systems and new solutions for security, collaborative work and remote access to information were also developed and made available.

In 2013 the Bank continued to develop IS / IT solutions of structural importance for the Bank's mission, such as the new information systems to register sanctions and information on inspections and audits (*Registo de Sanções e da Informação de Inspeções e Averiguações* (BIIA)) and the new credit risk assessment solution. In terms of monetary policy implementation, the Bank continued to develop the information system to manage monetary policy operations (*Gestão de Operações de Política Monetária – GOPM*) and the systems currently in progress. Several programmes on Balance of Payment Statistics, Banco de Portugal Balance Sheet Statistics and Monetary Statistics were completed.

In order to ensure the security of information systems, new perimeter security solutions were implemented to minimise the risks associated with intrusive and illicit activities arising from outside the Bank.

3.3. Human resource management

Banco de Portugal aims to maintain a specialised team capable of responding sustainably in the medium to long term to the new tasks entrusted to it, specifically by adopting increasingly diversified recruitment approaches. Against a background of wage containment, particular attention is paid to the staff's professional and academic qualification and merit, in order to ensure motivation and full use of the Bank's human capital.

From 2011 to 2013, the Bank markedly renewed its staff and pursued an active policy to promote internal mobility in order to foster motivation and knowledge sharing among staff and departments. In parallel, management and leadership training increased.

Staff developments

As at 31 December 2013, the number of employees of Banco de Portugal amounted to 1,733, a 3 per cent increase (51 employees) when compared to the end of 2012 (see Chart 3.1). In 2013, 126 members of staff were recruited, mostly for supervision, and 75 left the Bank (69 following retirement). The Bank also offered 44 professional internships, mainly in supervision.

As a result of new recruitments and retirements over the past few years, the composition of staff by gender has become more balanced and the Bank's staff have gradually been rejuvenated. At the end of 2013, 52 per cent of the Bank's permanent staff were male and 48 per cent were female. The average age of the Bank's staff was 44.7 years, a decrease of approximately one year compared with the end of 2012. The age group with the highest share (46-55) decreased markedly, while the younger age groups registered an increase. Between 2009 and 2013, the share of employees under 35 increased from 20 to 31 per cent, while the share of employees over 45 decreased from 65 to 52 per cent (Table 3.2).

Broken down by function, 15 per cent of the employees are managerial staff, 47 per cent are

senior professional or professional staff and 34 per cent are technical-administrative staff or perform operational functions (Table 3.3).

Chart 3.1 •
Staff developments

Source: Banco de Portugal.

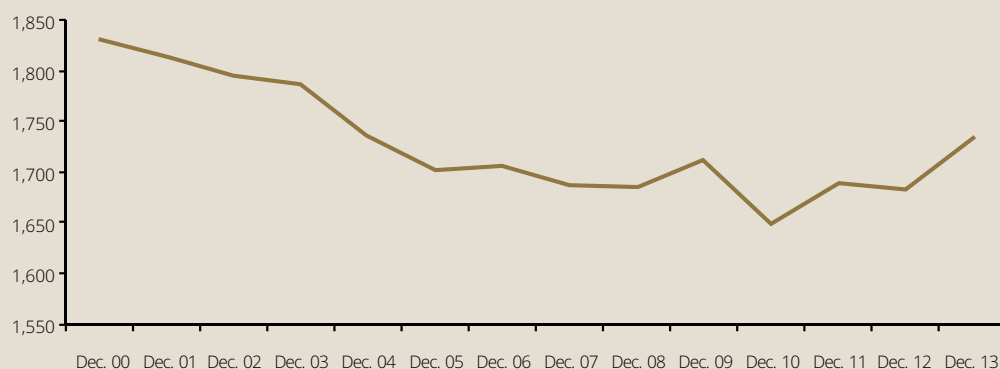


Table 3.2 • Staff developments: broken down by gender, movements and age group

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Developments	Staff	1,713	1,648	1,689	1,682	1,733
	% change	1.7 %	-3.8 %	2.5 %	-0.4 %	3.0 %
Gender	Male	915	865	879	878	894
	Female	798	783	810	804	839
Movements	Recruitments	96	80	94	50	126
	Retirements	64	137	47	51	69
Age group	[19;25]	58	66	77	55	64
	[26;30]	151	177	208	217	246
	[31;35]	134	147	165	183	223
	[36;45]	263	264	267	281	293
	[46;55]	713	672	619	557	484
	[56;60]	266	244	260	294	337
	[61;64]	124	74	90	81	77
	>=65	4	4	3	14	9

Source: Banco de Portugal.

Table 3.3 • Staff: broken down by function

	Male	Female	Total	%
Senior management	27	13	40	2 %
Middle management	128	102	230	13 %
Senior professional / professional staff	378	429	807	47 %
Technical-administrative staff and support services	329	265	594	34 %
Seconded / unpaid leave	32	30	62	4 %
Total	894	839	1,733	100 %

Source: Banco de Portugal.

Compensation policy

Banco de Portugal has its own compensation policy which aims to reconcile the containment measures implemented in the past three years with measures to promote merit and the quality of its employees' work.

In 2013 staff costs increased as a result of a book entry of two subsidies (one relating to the previous fiscal year) on this year's accounts, following a Constitutional Court ruling on the State Budget Law.⁸

Also noteworthy, within the Bank's social welfare system, are developments in the Bank's pension

funds, which are managed by Sociedade Gestora dos Fundos de Pensões do Banco de Portugal, S. A. (Pension Funds Managing Company): the Defined Benefit Pension Fund, a closed-end pension fund covering staff who started working in the banking sector before March 2009, and the Defined Contribution Pension Fund, a supplementary pension plan that is voluntary for staff who started working in the banking sector after that date. Investment policies of both funds comply with prudential rules and criteria approved by the Board of Directors, which limit management risks.

In 2013 the management of the Defined Benefit Pension Fund continued to pursue two main goals: (i) to maintain a high level of solvency in the fund and (ii) to preserve the benefits of the employees covered by the fund, against the backdrop of the transfer to social security⁹ of old-age pension liabilities corresponding to years of service after 2011. As at 31 December 2013 this fund's assets amounted to €1,349 million invested in euro area bonds and liquidity (80 per cent), equity (9.4 per cent) and real estate (7.3 per cent), and the remaining 3.3 per cent concerned net claims on third parties. On the same date, the overall funding level of the Defined Benefit Pension Fund was 102.9 per cent, i.e. above the minimum level established in Notice of Banco de Portugal No 12/2001 (98.1 per cent).

The management of the Defined Contribution Pension Fund mainly seeks to promote this fund as the second pillar of protection for staff that are fully covered by the general social security scheme. In 2013 participants continued to be given the choice between a portfolio comprising only interest rate instruments and a portfolio comprising interest rate instruments and equity. As at 31 December 2013 each of these portfolios amounted to around €2.6 million. Equity accounted for 15 per cent of the total value of the interest rate instruments and equity portfolio. With a view to mitigating credit and

market risk, interest rate instruments continued to include only short-term investments. At the end of 2013 the Defined Contribution Pension Fund had 391 participants, as the majority of new staff members have opted for this fund.

Recruitment and training

A considerable number of new recruitment initiatives occurred in 2013, to strengthen the Bank's supervisory and regulatory functions in the financial system, as established in the Economic and Financial Assistance Programme. Recruitment has been carried out in a structured manner focusing on both external and internal recruitment. In the past three years, internal mobility increased considerably. In 2013, 112 members of staff moved to other departments (6.5 per cent of total staff).

Banco de Portugal pursues an integrated policy to manage the careers and skills of its staff. A total of 747 training courses were held in 2013 (57,799 hours), attended by 1,685 members of staff (97.2 per cent of total staff) (Table 3.4). The Bank also continued to deepen its cooperation with universities, in particular through the second running of the specialised course in Banking within the MSc in Finance of Nova School of Business and Economics, under a protocol established with this institution.

Table 3.4 • Training

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Participants	1,528	1,598	1,447	1,349	1,685
Hours	48,415	66,223	51,750	45,269	57,799
Participation rate	89.2 %	97.0 %	85.7 %	80.2 %	97.2 %

Source: Banco de Portugal.

3.4. Budget and building management

As regards budget and building management, Banco de Portugal has pursued a strategy to promote efficiency and enhance its financial autonomy, inter alia by improving budget procedures and rationalising costs.

From 2011 to 2013, the Bank reinforced its financial autonomy, as established in the new Chart of Accounts of Banco de Portugal. In addition, the Budget Monitoring Commission¹⁰ was established in 2011. This Commission has played a central role in improving the budget model and promoting measures and rules to

generate actual savings in several areas. The cost containment policy pursued in the management and maintenance of the Bank's equipment and premises resulted in a reduction in energy consumption and in the costs to operate and maintain the Bank's main office buildings during this period (10 and 20 per cent respectively).

Finally, restoration and repair works were underway on the Bank's head office, during which a considerable section of King Dinis' Wall was discovered below ground. Banco de Portugal will preserve, value and disclose information on this finding and make it accessible to the public, as it has been classified as a National Monument considering its historical value for the city of Lisbon and the country as a whole.

In 2013 the Bank continued to adopt cost-saving measures and to improve budget procedures. The revision of the Chart of Accounts of Banco de Portugal was approved and improvements were made to the methodology used to calculate balance sheet financial risks and analyse their coverage through available financial resources both at the internal and Eurosystem levels. The Bank also coordinated a central bank task force within the ESCB to analyse the differences between the Eurosystem's accounting framework and the International Financial Reporting Standards. In the context of the new cycle of strategic planning, the Bank developed a management tool for the projection of financial statements and risks over a period of three years, using scenarios incorporating shocks in specific variables (price, stock and other variables) and stress situations. Therefore, the Bank has a model that is being constantly updated to consider different scenarios, develop implementation strategies and prepare its reaction to exogenous events in a timely manner.

In order to reduce administrative costs associated with procurement, the Bank favoured framework agreements and multi-year contracts and, whenever possible, combined several procurement procedures into a single procurement, thereby improving contractual terms.

In 2013 the Bank continued to rationalise its buildings by completing the rehabilitation of the Faro Regional Delegation, while also opening a public tender for the renewal of the Crucifixo 7 building and terminating the lease agreement for the Adamastor building, both located in Lisbon.

4. Communication and supply of services to the community

Banco de Portugal has worked on a structured communication and supply of services policy to further enhance its credibility among Portuguese society and, at the same time, to account for its actions, underlying reasons and methods – a key counterpart of the principle of independence enshrined in its Organic Law and the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and the European Central Bank.

The importance of communication and the supply of services to the community was acknowledged in the Bank's Strategic Plan for the three-year period 2011-13 and, more recently, in the Strategic Plan for 2014-2016 (see Box 3).

In 2011-2013 Banco de Portugal adopted a more pro-active, community-oriented communication approach: the Bank intensified contact with the media, provided new content and services for households and firms through its institutional website and the Bank Customer Website, created an integrated call centre, strengthened its interaction with the financial community and reinforced its social responsibility policy. In the context of the Eurosystem's communication activity, the Bank's work was particularly relevant as regards campaigns on the new €5 banknote (the first of the Europa series to be introduced) and the migration to the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA). The Bank also reinforced public communication in terms of international cooperation, which was one of the strategic goals for this three-year period.

This chapter describes activity conducted by Banco de Portugal in 2013 in terms of communication and services to the public, firms and the financial community, as well as social responsibility and environmental sustainability.

is more up-to-date, stronger and easier to recognise and communicate, in line with the strategic guideline of greater openness to society. This new identity is the result of a reinterpretation of the original Banco de Portugal seal, adopted in 1846. In February 2014 the Bank adopted a single corporate identity, which was created using the new identity and a graphic standards manual.

The Bank has endorsed a communication strategy with the main purpose of raising awareness on the basis and results of its work, focusing in particular on reinforced communication on supervision and financial stability. Among other initiatives, the Bank has started to publish quarterly reviews on Portuguese banking system developments, based on a set of relevant indicators (solvency, liquidity and financing, profitability and quality of assets as well as macroeconomic indicators).

On its institutional website, the Bank published 90 press releases (18 more than in 2012: 40 of which on topics related to supervision and the promotion of financial stability) and 36 public interventions by members of the Board of Directors or Heads of Department (33 in 2012), in addition to a number of clarifications to the media. Particularly relevant information was also released in English (47 press releases and 11 interventions). In 2013 there were, on average, over 102,000 visits per day to the institutional website (Table 4.1). The number of visits to the 'Services to the public' and 'Corporate Area' webpages grew the most from the previous year, by 175 and 140 per cent respectively.

4.1. Communication with the public

In 2013 Banco de Portugal developed and launched a new corporate identity, which

Table 4.1 • Visits to Banco de Portugal's institutional website

Daily average

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total number of visits	32,317	37,217	56,309	102,338
Statistics	10,021	14,343	17,588	24,508
Banco de Portugal and the Eurosystem	5,634	7,248	7,335	9,044
Services to the public	1,121	1,092	5,134	14,133
Economic research	2,160	2,720	3,092	4,891
Supervision	2,184	1,427	1,492	2,555
Publications and interventions	1,003	1,118	1,158	1,687
Legislation and regulations	1,591	669	846	1,258
Monetary policy	1,263	964	840	883
Banknotes and coins	911	850	832	1,221
Payment systems	413	408	474	566
Corporate Area	-	-	5,013	12,051

Source: Banco de Portugal.

Through its Bank Customer Website, Banco de Portugal added depth to its content on prevention and management of household indebtedness and, for the first time, released the international agenda of regulation and banking conduct supervision initiatives.

In 2013 there were, on average, 8,377 visits per day to the Bank Customer Website, i.e. 32 per cent more than in 2012 (Table 4.2). The most viewed area was banking products, with 2,151 visits per day, i.e. a 41 per cent

increase from the previous year. This increase has resulted from various changes in the retail banking market frameworks in 2013.

Bank customers increasingly access the Bank Customer Website (BCW) to lodge complaints against credit institutions and to check the status of their complaints. In 2013 the number of complaints and the number of visits to check the status of complaints lodged through this website grew 43 and 48 per cent respectively compared with the previous year (Table 4.3).

Table 4.2 • Visits to the bank customer website

Daily average

	2011	2012	2013
Total number of visits	4,427	6,336	8,377
Banking products	934	1,525	2,151
Customer rights	419	475	969
Interest rates	491	787	882
Complaints	488	566	788
Publications	536	633	759
Credit liabilities	253	448	574
Banknotes and coins	282	323	454
Prohibition of the use of cheques	115	170	186
Institutions	106	134	176
Accounts of deceased holders	79	100	139

Source: Banco de Portugal.

Table 4.3 • Complaints and requests for information sent through the Bank Customer Website

	Complaints lodged through the BCW	Consultation of the status of complaints through the BCW	Information requests sent through the BCW
2011	3,890	11,009	2,364
2012	4,780	12,447	2,463
2013	6,846	17,540	2,662

Annual figures.

Source: Banco de Portugal.

Publications

Banco de Portugal releases regular publications on its fields of activity. These publications are released according to a pre-announced calendar that is published on the institutional website (Table 4.4). An English version is also published for the main economic and statistical publications.

Table 4.4 • Regular publications

Publication	Purpose	Frequency
Official Bulletin	Comprises all legal acts produced by the Bank in its regulatory capacity	Monthly
Annual Report – Activities and Financial Statements	Describes the Bank's activities and financial statements	Annual
Annual Report – The Portuguese Economy	Provides a detailed analysis of developments in the Portuguese economy over the year	Annual
Financial Stability Report	Assesses emerging risks in the Portuguese markets and financial system	Semi-annual
Economic Bulletin	Provides an analysis of the Portuguese economy and research articles produced by the Bank's staff	Quarterly
Statistical Bulletin	Presents the main results of Banco de Portugal's statistics	Monthly
Monthly Economic Indicators	Presents relevant indicators on the Portuguese economy, the euro area and international economy	Monthly
Bank Lending Survey	Presents detailed results for Portugal taken from the survey developed by the Eurosystem	Quarterly
Report on Payment Systems	Presents the most relevant facts on the operation of payment systems	Annual
Banking Conduct Supervision Report	Provides information on retail banking market supervision	Annual
Interim Summary Report on Banking Conduct Supervision	Provides information on retail banking markets supervision	Annual
Bulletin on Banknotes and Coins	Discusses cash-related topics	Semi-annual
Economic Developments in Portuguese-speaking African Countries and Timor-Leste	Provides an analysis of the economic environment in Portuguese-speaking African countries and Timor-Leste and their economic and financial relations with Portugal	Annual
#Lusofonia	Presents individual and aggregate indicators on the economies of the eight Portuguese-speaking countries	Annual
Cooperation Journals	Presents macroeconomic indicators of Portuguese-speaking African countries and Timor-Leste, an overview of cooperation initiatives undertaken by Banco de Portugal and articles on international topics	Semi-annual

In addition to these publications, in 2013 the Bank published for the first time the Retail Banking Markets Monitoring Report, which will be released on an annual basis. The report for 2012 describes recent developments in

markets for simple term deposits, structured deposits and products under the mortgage credit and consumer credit legal frameworks.

Banco de Portugal published leaflets aimed at bank customers on preventing and managing

default situations and on minimum banking services.

In 2013 the Bank published a study on the social costs of retail payment instruments in Portugal (*Os Custos Sociais dos Instrumentos de Pagamento de Retalho em Portugal*). This study assesses costs borne in 2009 by banks, infrastructures / processors, merchants, non-financial corporations and Banco de Portugal itself when providing retail payment instruments in Portugal.

The Bank published 18 articles via its Working Paper and Occasional Paper Series, resulting from research work developed by its economists. This work was also published in international journals (38 articles in 2013) (see Annex A.3).

Banco de Portugal also published a book entitled *Um Sítio na Baixa: A Sede do Banco de Portugal* (A place downtown: Banco de Portugal's head office), written by José Sarmiento de Matos and Jorge Ferreira Paulo, which describes the history and daily life in the area where the Bank's head office is located.

Events

Banco de Portugal promotes and hosts conferences and seminars for the general public and the scientific community on topics related to its areas of intervention.

In 2013 the Bank, in cooperation with the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation and the Portuguese Public Finance Council, launched a debate on public administration reform. Accordingly, a conference and a workshop on *Towards a Comprehensive Reform of Public Governance* took place in January 2013. It was followed by a seminar on 'Indebtedness, fiscal adjustment and fiscal responsibility: Brazil's experience' (*Endividamento, ajustamento e responsabilidade fiscal: a experiência do Brasil*), with Professor Murilo Portugal, and the seminar cycle 'Fridays of the Reform' (which was launched in September and comprised three seminars in 2013).

Together with the Economic and Social Council and the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation,

Banco de Portugal hosted the conference 'Consensus and Institutional Reform', on the importance of institutional reform and cooperation in the context of adjustment processes.

In 2013 the Bank organised the third Conference of the Central Balance-Sheet Database, with the purpose of raising awareness among Portuguese firms of the relevance of its statistical information. Aimed at the financial sector, it hosted the 12th Audit and Management Days on governance, risk and audit as well as a seminar on business continuity. The Bank also organised two conferences and 16 seminars with international experts, open to the scientific community, and hosted lectures by Pier Carlo Padoan, Deputy Secretary-General and Chief Economist of the OECD, Enrique Garcia, President of CAF – Development Bank of Latin America, and Abdellatif Jouahri, Governor of Bank Al-Maghrib (Morocco) (with the support of the Portuguese Economists' Association).

In 2013 the Bank hosted the seminar on social economy, employment and local development (*A Economia Social, o Emprego e o Desenvolvimento Local*), organised by Cáritas, Centro Nacional de Cultura and IPI Consulting, and the summer conference of the Centro de Investigação em Regulação e Supervisão do Sector Financeiro (CIRSF – Research Centre for Financial Regulation and Supervision), on 'Current challenges and crossroads in the regulation and supervision of the financial sector'. The Bank also hosted the first International Conference of the National Plan for Financial Education, promoted by the National Council of Financial Supervisors to raise awareness about best practice in the implementation of financial education strategies.

Statistical dissemination

In 2013 Banco de Portugal released information on the various statistical fields through its monthly Statistical Bulletin, in line with the calendar published in the institutional website, thereby making over 6,000 series available to the public.

The number of users of the Bank's statistical information platform, BPstat | *Statistics online*, available via the institutional website, increased 15 per cent compared with 2012 (Chart 4.1).

The number of visits to BPstat *mobile*, the dissemination service for portable devices, also increased, particularly in the second half of the year (Chart 4.2). In 2013 there were, on average, 130,000 visits per month to BPstat *mobile*, which corresponds to an 88 per cent increase from 2012.

In 2013 the Bank started to publish annual and quarterly statistics extrapolated to the universe of non-financial corporations in Portugal, on the basis of information reported within the Simplified Corporate Information and the quarterly survey to non-financial corporations. As regards Enterprise and Sector Tables, taken from the Central Balance-Sheet Database,

data for 2012 were released on around 360,000 firms and 4,700 "economic activity sector / corporate size class" aggregates.

Banco de Portugal published four supplements to the Statistical Bulletin (*Quality management in balance sheet statistics of monetary financial statistics, Statistics of non-financial corporations of the Central Balance-Sheet Database – methodological notes, Papers presented in the workshop on integrated management of micro-databases and Papers presented by the Statistics Department in 2013*) and released ten statistical press releases on major statistical results.

Three new Central Balance-Sheet Database Studies were published: *Structure and dynamics of non-financial corporations in Portugal 2006-2012, Sectoral analysis of non-financial corporations in Portugal 2012/2013 and Analysis of the motor vehicles sector.*

Chart 4.1 •
Developments
in the number of
BPstat users and
subscriptions up to
31 December
2013

Source: Banco de Portugal.

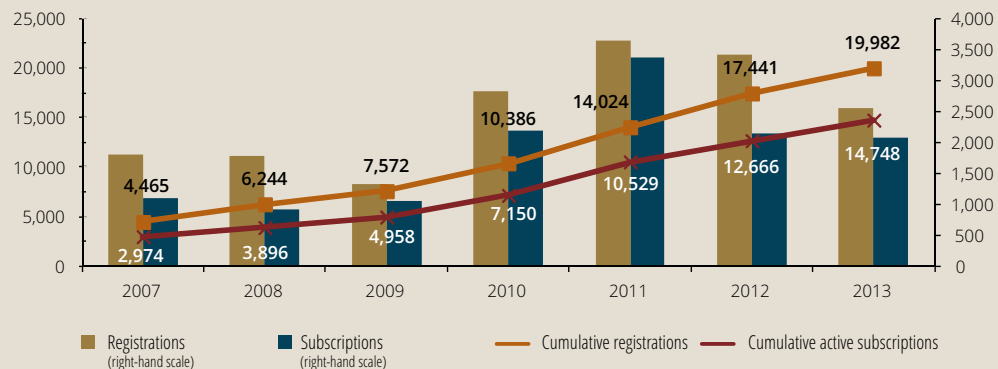
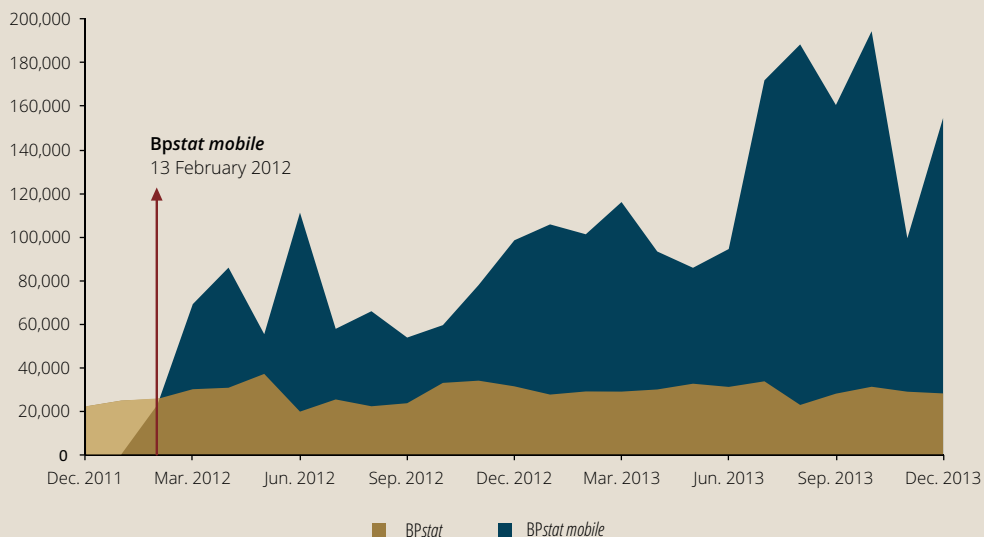


Chart 4.2 •
Developments
in the number of
visits to BPstat and
BPstat *mobile* up to
31 December 2013

Source: Banco de Portugal.



In 2013 the Bank fully complied with reporting deadlines set by international organisations, more specifically, the ECB, Eurostat, IMF,

OECD and BIS. The number of reported series increased 17 per cent from 2012 (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 • Reporting to international bodies

	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%
Total reporting	1,188	yoy: 1%	1,173	yoy: -1%	1,157	yoy: -1%
Total sessions	1,420	yoy: 1%	1,449	yoy: 2%	1,431	yoy: -1%
deviation* = 0	897	75,5 %	927	79 %	936	81 %
deviation* < 0	291	24,5 %	245	21 %	221	19 %
deviation* > 0	0	0 %	0	0 %	0	0 %
Total series	450,369	yoy: -6%	490,213	yoy: 9%	572,700	yoy: 17%

* Deviation from the date set in the reporting schedules.

Source: Banco de Portugal.

4.2. Communication initiatives within the eurosystem

Banco de Portugal actively participates in external communication work and initiatives of the European System of Central Banks / Eurosystem and cooperates in the preparation of reports and the Portuguese version of the main regular publications of the European Central Bank, more specifically, the Annual Report, Convergence Report and the quarterly issues of the Monthly Bulletin.

One of the main communication initiatives at Eurosystem level in 2013 was the information campaign on the entry into circulation of the €5 banknote of the Europa series. In parallel to ECB activities, Banco de Portugal organised a national information campaign on the new banknote, which included, inter alia, placing ads in major TV channels, disseminating information via ATMs (together with SIBS), distributing information materials and organising an exhibition.

In order to prepare for the introduction of the new €10 banknote of the Europa series, planned for 23 September 2014, the European Central Bank and the euro area national central banks (including Banco de Portugal) launched a partnership programme to support banknote equipment manufacturers and suppliers, as

well as clients and users of banknote handling machines and authentication devices.

In 2013 Banco de Portugal also promoted national awareness campaigns on two key-projects within the Eurosystem: the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) and TARGET2-Securities.

To encourage migration to SEPA, the Bank organised, inter alia, ten regional seminars on 'SEPA: Time to act', with the participation of approximately 350 entities, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises and government bodies. Banco de Portugal also released the fifth and sixth issues of the SEPA.pt newsletter, the leaflet 'SEPA – Single Euro Payments Area' and a series of frequently asked questions on the SEPA migration. Still within this project, the Bank published a list of financial agent codes for Portuguese international bank account numbers (IBANs) and a list of business identifier codes (BICs) of payment services providers participating in SICOI's SEPA credit transfers and direct debits subsystems.

In 2013 Banco de Portugal held an information session on TARGET2-Securities for the national community and hosted an ECB information session in Lisbon aimed at the TARGET2-Securities communities as a whole, with the participation of several European entities.

Together with the European Central Bank and other Eurosystem NCBs, the Bank organised the second Generation Euro Students' Award. This competition aims to raise awareness among secondary school students about the importance of monetary policy and price stability. 140 students from 16 Portuguese schools participated in this competition. The winning team took part in the European prize-giving ceremony in Frankfurt

4.3. Communication on cooperation

In 2013 Banco de Portugal managed the joint website of the central banks of Portuguese-speaking countries and consolidated and further expanded publications on developing economies, particularly Portuguese-speaking countries, and the relevant international agenda. The English version of the regular publication *Economic developments in Portuguese-speaking African countries and Timor-Leste* was released for the first time, as well as the publication

Inclusion and Financial Education Policies, which describes the main measures adopted in Portuguese-speaking countries in these fields. The Bank also organised the 23rd Lisbon Meeting of Portuguese-speaking countries' central banks, which mainly focused on credit to the economy.

4.4. Provision of services

Interaction with the financial community

At the end of 2013, BPnet – Banco de Portugal's extranet for operational communication with the financial community – provided 90 services (six more than in 2012), related to 12 business areas of the Bank, with 4,211 users from 331 institutions.

The number of visits to BPnet services has declined over the past few years (Table 4.5). In 2013 this decrease was associated with the smaller number of consultations of the Central Credit Register, which can now be obtained via the bank's institutional website.

Table 4.6 • BPnet indicators

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Available services	75	79	84	90
Number of users	4,481	4,400	4,152	4,211
Participating financial institutions	339	332	335	331
Number of times services were accessed	707,570	602,705	373,628	353,452
Help desk	6,847	5,849	6,027	5,668

Source: Banco de Portugal.

Central Credit Register

In 2013 Banco de Portugal made available, in an immediate and fully automatic manner, over one million Central Credit Register records to firms and individuals. In total, institutions participating in the Central Credit Register made 5.6 million consultations, which corresponds to a 1% increase from 2012.

In 2013 Banco de Portugal provided information in person or in writing to approximately 53,000 credit customers related to the Central Credit Register, i.e. 50 per cent less than in

the previous year. This decline was due to the growing use of the online consultation service, which has been accessible through the institutional website since October 2012.

Prohibition of the use of cheques

In 2013 the List of Cheque Defaulters was consulted 9,724 times through the Bank's institutional website. The Bank provided clarification, in person or in writing, to 12,135 banking service users on matters related to the prohibition of the use of cheques.

Corporate services

On the institutional website's Corporate Area (*Área de Empresa*), Banco de Portugal provides firms with information services that are relevant to their activity as well as electronic reporting services.

In 2013 the services most commonly used by firms were the consultation of information on credit liabilities and electronic reporting for the new external transactions and positions communication service, with an average of around 5,600 daily visits.

Electronic reporting on external transactions and positions is mandatory as of April 2013, following a test period between October 2012 and March 2013. To promote this new system, Banco de Portugal organised training courses for reporting entities throughout the year and across the country, which included around 32,000 participants. Banco de Portugal also posted an online training tool on external transactions and positions in its Corporate Area, using a step-by-step reporting approach, and also implemented a direct contact service with firms, over the phone and in writing, with the purpose of providing them all the support they need to comply with the new reporting requirements.

Information requests

In 2013 Banco de Portugal processed 5,774 valid messages received through its general e-mail address (info@bportugal.pt), 2,911 of which sent by banking service users (which corresponds to a decline by 6 and 10 per cent respectively from 2012). 2,662 information requests were received via the Bank Customer Website, i.e. 8 per cent more than in the previous year.

The Banco de Portugal Call Centre received 40,050 telephone calls, which were mostly related to the communication of external transactions and positions (18,427), credit liabilities (11,240) and information requests by banking service users (4,480). Set up in August

2012 (under telephone number 707 201 409), as of 2013 the Call Centre provides clarification on the communication of external transactions and positions and Corporate Area services via its institutional website, in addition to information aimed at bank customers.

Provision of services at the Bank's cash offices

At the Bank's cash offices in the Porto branch, regional delegations, agencies and head office, 82,975 customers were served in 2013 on matters related to euro banknote and coin exchange, exchange of damaged or mutilated banknotes, sale of commemorative and collector coins and exchange of escudo banknotes.

Cash-related training

Banco de Portugal organises face-to-face and e-learning training courses, for professional cash handlers as well as information sessions for law enforcement authorities, schools, merchants and the general public. In 2013, 17,420 individuals participated in those courses and 11,742 professional cash handlers acquired skills on cash recycling via the e-learning platform. Banco de Portugal also received requests from the central banks of Malta and Italy to use the e-learning tool on euro banknotes.

Library, archive, exhibitions and visits

Banco de Portugal places its historical archives at the disposal of the community, either in the reading room or on the Bank's website, increasingly using electronic formats. Through its library's newsletter, the Bank disseminates information on its latest acquisitions, summaries of selected books and associated bibliography.

In 2013 the bibliographic treatment of a vast collection of documents from the 15th to the 20th centuries was concluded, which are now available for consultation at the library. The Bank undertook four dissemination actions at universities on its library services and signed protocols with the libraries of the Ministry of Finance, the Portuguese Securities Market

Commission and the Insurance and Pension Funds Supervisory Authority, relating to shared access to publications.

The permanent exhibitions at the Museum of Banco de Portugal in Lisbon, the Porto branch and the Ponta Delgada regional delegation, as well as the temporary exhibition 'Saint Julian: Memories of the Former Church', at the Bank's head office, had approximately 14,250 visitors. The Bank was also visited by four schools, totalling over 140 students, who attended lectures on the Bank's tasks and activities.

Within the scope of the rehabilitation and restoration works of the head office and the former Church of São Julião, Banco de Portugal had 1,875 visitors, including organised groups from the scientific community, international banking institutions and professional associations.

In 2013, sections 2 and 9 of Banco de Portugal's Money Museum were opened to the public, where visitors can learn about the kinds of money used across the ages and cultures and the history of the Pombaline Downtown area as the administrative and financial centre of Lisbon, before and after the 1755 earthquake.

4.5. Social responsibility and environmental sustainability

In 2013 Banco de Portugal, together with AJUDARIS, launched the *Ler + Histórias* programme, which, on a weekly basis, takes a team of volunteers from the Bank to the Dona Estefânia Hospital with the purpose of telling stories to hospitalised children. The Bank continued with its *Vocações + Matemática* programme, which has been held since 2011, in partnership with EPIS (*Empresários pela Inclusão Social* – Entrepreneurs for Social Inclusion), to fight educational underachievement. Through this programme, volunteers from the Bank tutor students in the 7th and 9th year of secondary school.

The Christmas initiative developed by Banco de Portugal in partnership with ENTRAJUDA made it possible to deliver assistance packages to 340 families in need that are supported by charities operating near the Bank's various buildings. The Bank also joined the national project *Zero Desperdício*, whereby daily meals are given to the Anjos parish, which, in turn, delivers them to families in need.

In addition to these initiatives, the Bank donated IT equipment, furniture and other office supplies to private charitable institutions.

With the purpose of reducing the environmental impact of its activities, the Bank started a partnership with ENTRAJUDA to ensure the collection and recycling of computer consumables.

Notes

1. Special Inspections Programme – SIP; Onsite Inspections Programme – OIP; credit portfolio impairment review exercise (ETRICC in Portuguese).
2. For more details on the financial education activities developed within this scope, see the report of the National Plan for Financial Education, published independently from the Annual Report of the *Conselho Nacional de Supervisores Financeiros* (National Council of Financial Supervisors).
3. Notice of Banco de Portugal No 5/2013 of 18 December.
4. These measures are carried out under the creation of the Single Euro Cash Area: (1) free access for all credit institutions to the cash services of any NCB; (2) acceptance without restrictions of deposits at NCB counters; (3) extension of NCB opening hours and/or the adoption of equivalent measures; (4) establishment of packaging standards at Eurosystem level for cash deposits and withdrawals; (5) installation of electronic interfaces between NCBs and credit institutions for the communication of deposit/withdrawal orders, although only for domestic transactions; (6) installation of electronic interfaces between NCBs and the respective credit institutions for cash deposits and withdrawals in any central bank.
5. The SSM is a new system of financial supervision comprising the ECB and the national competent authorities of participating EU countries and is one pillar of banking union. Regulation (EU) 1024/2013 that formally establishes SSM was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 29 October 2013.
6. High-level group led by the President of the ECB, which designed the SSM's main strategic guidelines.
7. Participation in the Task-Force on Supervision and in the five specialised working groups.
8. Constitutional Court ruling No 187/2013. See Chapter II. Financial Statements.
9. As of January 2011 the fund's beneficiaries (i.e. the Bank's staff who started working in the banking sector before March 2009) are also covered by the general social security scheme concerning old-age pensions corresponding to years of service after that date (Decree-Law No 1-A/2011 of 3 January). The Fund therefore continues to cover disability and survivors benefits.
10. The Budget Monitoring Commission is an advisory body to the Board of Directors with a key mission of permanently monitoring the Bank's administrative budget to promote efficient management of resources and the rational and sustained containment of operating costs.





ANNEX

A1 – Table 1

Major legal and regulatory measures – 2013

A2 – Table 1

International institutional representation of Banco de Portugal – 2013

A2 – Table 2

National Institutional Representation of Banco de Portugal in 2013

A3 – Table 1

Presentations at seminars and conferences – 2013

A3 – Table 2

Articles published in 2013

A1 – Table 1 • Major legal and regulatory measures – 2013

Area	Subject matter	Instrument	Description
Financial stability	Solvency	Notice of Banco de Portugal No 6/2013 of 27 December	Regulates the transitional regime established in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 regarding own funds and lays down measures to safeguard such funds, establishing in particular the implementation of a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5% as of 1 January 2014 and determining that credit institutions and investment firms maintain a Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of no less than 7%.
		Decree-Law No 18/2013 of 26 February	Transposes into Portuguese law Directive 2010/78/EU ("Omnibus I" Directive) in respect of the powers of the European Banking Authority, the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority and the European Securities and Markets Authority, as well as Directive 2010/73/EU, amending, among other legal acts, the Legal Framework of Credit Institutions and Financial Companies and the Securities Code.
	Resolution	Decree-Law No 24/2013 of 19 February	Establishes the method to determine initial, periodical and special contributions to the Resolution Fund, envisaged in the Legal Framework of Credit Institutions and Financial Companies, approved by Decree-Law No 298/92 of 31 December.
		Notice of Banco de Portugal No 1/2003 of 26 March	Defines, under Article 12 of Decree-Law No 24/2013 of 19 February, the specific method and the procedures to be adopted in the calculation of periodical contributions to the Resolution Fund.
		Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 6/2013 of 15 April	Defines reporting by member credit institutions for the purposes of calculating the value of initial and periodical contributions to the Resolution Fund.
		Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 7/2013 of 15 April	Sets at 0.015% the base rate applicable to the calculation of periodical contributions to the Resolution Fund in 2013.
		Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 27/2013 of 15 November	Sets at 0.015% the base rate applicable to the calculation of periodical contributions to the Resolution Fund in 2014.
	Deposit Guarantee Fund	Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 23/2013 of 15 October	Sets at 0.03% the base rate applicable to the calculation of the contribution of each member institution to the Deposit Guarantee Fund, as well as the value of the minimum contribution to this Fund by its members in 2014.
		Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 24/2013 of 15 October	Determines that members of credit institutions cannot replace their annual contributions with irrevocable payment commitments.
	Mutual Agricultural Credit Guarantee Fund	Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 22/2013 of 15 October	Sets at 0.05% the base rate applicable to the calculation of the contribution of each member institution to the Mutual Agricultural Credit Guarantee Fund in 2014, and at 50% the percentage of subordinated eligible loans of Mutual Agricultural Credit Banks financed by the Fund.
	Banco de Portugal	Decree-Law No 142/2013 of 18 October	Amends the Organic Law of Banco de Portugal to establish the participation of Banco de Portugal in the Single Supervisory Mechanism and define its tasks as a national macroprudential and regulatory authority.
	National Council of Financial Supervisors	Decree-Law No 143/2013 of 18 October	Extends the tasks assigned to the National Council of Financial Supervisors, entrusting the Council with advisory tasks to Banco de Portugal in the context of the definition and implementation of macro-prudential policy.
Prudential supervision	Own funds	Decree-Law No 46/2013 of 5 April	Confers powers on Banco de Portugal to regulate the risk weighting of credit backed by a counterguarantee of the Mutual Counterguarantee Fund, for the purpose of calculating the solvency ratio of the respective beneficiaries
	Credit portfolio impairment	Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 5/2013 of 15 April	Considering that the quantification process of credit portfolio impairment shall be subject to regular assessment, establishes the procedures for reporting this information to Banco de Portugal.

A1 – Table 1 • Major legal and regulatory measures – 2013

Area	Subject matter	Instrument	Description
	Undertakings for collective investment	Decree-Law No 63-A/2013 of 10 May	Approves the new legal system governing undertakings for collective investment, transposing into Portuguese law Directives 2009/65/EC of 13 July, 2010/43/EU of 1 July, 2010/44/EU of 1 July and part of Directive 2010/78/EU of 24 November. It also introduces changes to the Legal Framework of Credit Institutions and Financial Companies and the Securities Code.
	Financial soundness of credit institutions	Law No 48/2013 of 16 July	Introduces the sixth amendment to Law No 63-A/2008 of 24 November providing for measures to strengthen the financial soundness of credit institutions within the scope of the initiative undertaken to enhance financial stability and the provision of liquidity to financial markets.
	FINREP / COREP	Circular Letter of Banco de Portugal No 10/2013/ DSP of 12 September	Requests the submission of the prudential and financial reporting in the new formats laid down in the FINREP and COREP frameworks.
	Evaluation of real estate	Circular Letter of Banco de Portugal No 11/2013/ DSP of 15 October	Determines the revaluation of real estate acquired as a result of mortgage credit repayment, with a date equal to one year or more, as well as rural property and land for construction.
	Wages	Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 25/2013 of 15 October	Requests the submission of information on financial institutions' members of staff receiving high wages (equal to or exceeding €1 million per year).
		Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 26/2013 of 15 October	Requests the submission of information on the remuneration of financial institutions' members of staff.
	Minimum share capital of credit institutions	Executive Order No 335/2013 of 15 November	Introduces the eighth amendment to Executive Order No 95/94 of 9 February setting a minimum share capital for credit institutions and financial corporations.
Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing	Credit restructuring	Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 32/2013 of 30 December*	Requests the identification and record-keeping of exposures forborne due to customers' financial difficulties.
		Notice of Banco de Portugal No 5/2013 of 18 December	Regulates the conditions, mechanisms and procedures for full compliance with the preventive duties to combat money laundering and terrorist financing established in Chapter II of Law No 25/2008 of 5 June, within the scope of the provision of financial services subject to Banco de Portugal supervision.
Bank conduct supervision	Prevention and settlement of arrears on credit agreements with household customers	Executive Order No 2/2013 of 2 January	Lays down the regime and procedure applicable to the accreditation of entities making up the out-of-court network to support bank customers laid down in Decree-Law No 227/2012 of 25 October, entitled Assistance Network for Indebted Consumers (ANIC).
		Decree-Law No 58/2013 of 8 May	Establishes regulations applicable to the classification and limitation period of credit operations, nominal interest rates, interest capitalisation and debtor default. This Decree-Law also prohibits credit institutions from collecting fees or other amounts in the event of default, except where institutions require a single fee for debt recovery once for each instalment overdue and unpaid.

*Published in the Official Bulletin No 1, 15.01.2014.

A1 – Table 1 • Major legal and regulatory measures – 2013

Area	Subject matter	Instrument	Description
Prevention and settlement of arrears on credit agreements with household customers		Circular Letter of Banco de Portugal No 98/2013/ DSC of 12 December	Defines a good practice framework to guide the performance of credit institutions in implementation of the extraordinary regime for protection of housing loan borrowers in a very difficult economic situation, approved by Law No 58/2012 of 9 November.
	Consumer credit	Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 4/2013 of 14 March	Sets the maximum rates (APR) applicable to consumer credit agreements in the second quarter of 2013.
		Decree-Law No 42-A/2013 of 28 March	Amends for the second time Decree-Law No 133/2009 of 2 June, transposing into Portuguese law Directive 2011/90/EU of 14 November 2011 amending additional assumptions for the calculation of the annual percentage rate of charge set out in Part II of Annex I to Directive 2008/48/EC of 23 April. Also introduces reporting requirements during the lifetime of the contract and extends the consumer credit regime to credit agreements in the form of overdraft facilities with a repayment obligation period of one month. This Decree-Law also amends the rules to determine maximum rates in consumer credit agreements and prohibits collecting fees for overrunning by the consumer.
		Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 12/2013 of 11 June	Revokes Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 11/2009 and systematises the rules used to calculate the annual percentage rate of charge, in accordance with the general principles, assumptions and formula laid down in Decree-Law No 133/2009 of 2 June, in accordance with the amendments introduced by Decree-Law No 42-A/2013 of 28 March.
		Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 13/2013 of 11 June	Revokes Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 11/2009 and systematises the rules used to calculate the annual percentage rate of charge, in accordance with the general principles, assumptions and formula laid down in Decree-Law No 133/2009 of 2 June, in accordance with the amendments introduced by Decree-Law No 42-A/2013 of 28 March.
		Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 14/2013 of 11 June	Revokes Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 12/2009 and determines the information items to be provided on a monthly basis to Banco de Portugal as regards consumer credit agreements covered by the scope of application of Decree-Law No 133/2009 of 2 June, excluding overrunning, in accordance with the amendments introduced by Decree-Law No 42-A/2013 of 28 March.
		Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 15/2013 of 11 June	Sets the maximum rates (APR) applicable to consumer credit agreements in the third quarter of 2013.
		Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 21/2013 of 18 September	Sets the maximum rates (APR) applicable to consumer credit agreements in the fourth quarter of 2013.
		Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 29/2013 of 5 December	Sets the maximum rates (APR) applicable to consumer credit agreements in the first quarter of 2014.
	Credit operations	Decree-Law No 58/2013 of 8 May	Establishes a new regime applicable to the classification and limitation period of credit operations, nominal interest rates, interest capitalisation and debtor default.

A1 – Table 1 • Major legal and regulatory measures – 2013

Area	Subject matter	Instrument	Description
	Payment services	Circular Letter of Banco de Portugal No 3/2013/ DSC of 1 February	Defines best practice on commissions associated with the acceptance of payment cards. Informs that commissions associated with the acceptance of payment cards shall correspond to an actual debit or credit transaction and not to a type of card.
Monetary policy	Money markets	Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 1/99 of 31 December, amended by Instructions Nos 2/2013, 10/2013 and 33/2013	Regulates the functioning of the Intervention Operations Market (for access to the Eurosystem monetary policy operations).
		Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 7/2012 of 15 March, amended by Instructions No 11/2013 and 28/2013	Regulates the acceptance and use of additional credit claims as collateral for Eurosystem credit operations.
	Money markets	Instrução n.º 47/98, de 23 de dezembro, alterada pela Instrução n.º 9/2013	Regulates the Market Electronic Transfer System regarding the financial settlement of organised money market operations.
		Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 8/2013 of 15 April	Establishes and regulates the Secured Interbank Money Market.
		Circular Letter of Banco de Portugal No 1/2013/ DMR of 12 April, replaced by Circular Letter No 5/2013 of 17 December	Establishes the price list of services provided by SITEME (Market Electronic Transfer System of Banco de Portugal).
		Circular Letter of Banco de Portugal No 3/2013 of 12 September	Communicates the ineligibility of credit claims covered by the Out-of-court Arrears Settlement Procedure and by the extraordinary regime.
Payment systems	SICOL and SEPA	Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 19/2013 of 16 August	Amends the SICOL (Interbank Clearing System) Regulation (Instruction No 3/2009 of 16 February 2009) to introduce specifically: i) an additional clearing cycle for the TEI (electronic funds transfer) subsystem, SEPA segment, laying down corresponding sanctions for settlement delays and a few adjustments to the operating schedule for processing in this subsystem; ii) adjustments related to requests for participation, requests for changes in participation procedures and requests for termination of participation in SICOL subsystems; iii) rules establishing that transactions processed in SICOL are irrevocable and definitive; and iv) derogations on the migration of the Portuguese banking community to SEPA.
		Decree-Law No 141/2013 of 18 October	Transposes into Portuguese law Regulation (EU) No 260/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 establishing technical and business requirements for credit transfers and direct debits in euro and amending Regulation (EC) No 924/2009.
Statistics	External transactions and positions	Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 3/2013 of 27 February and Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 20/2013 of 16 August	Statistics on external transactions and positions – amends Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 27/2012 of 17 September 2012 – to reduce reporting costs for economic agents under the new system for statistics on external transactions and positions – raising the exemption threshold to €100,000; and exemption from reporting for single entities.
	Central Credit Register	Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 17/2013 of 15 July	Central Credit Register regulation – amends Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 21/2008 of 15 January 2009 – increases the reporting detail on reported credit liability balances and speeds up rectification of reported data on the part of participating entities.

A2 – Table 1 • International institutional representation of Banco de Portugal – 2013

Scope	Structure	Committee / Working group	Main activities	Structural unit	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	Substructures:			
							Number	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	
Eurosystem / ESCB	European Central Bank (ECB)	Governing Council	Conduct of monetary policy, including decisions on interest rates and non-standard measures, geared towards the maintenance of the degree of monetary accommodation warranted by the economic recovery. Performance of preparatory work for the SSM. Adoption of guidelines and decisions needed to carry out the remaining statutory tasks entrusted to the Eurosystem.	GOV	23		1		1	
		General Council	Analysis of the economic, monetary and financial situation in the EU; approval of the annual public finance report and of the Convergence Report 2013; analysis of macro-prudential issues; and preparation of international fora meetings.	GOV	4	1				
		High Level Eurosystem Seminar with the Bank of Russia	Reflection and debate on three main areas: (i) recent economic developments in the euro area and Russia; (ii) the changing role of central banks – the monetary policy dimension; (iii) the changing role of central banks – the financial stability and supervision dimension.	GOV	1					
		Eurosystem High Level Group on SWIFT Oversight	Monitoring of developments in SWIFT's distributed architecture, the renewal of the messaging software, developments in terms of cybersecurity and the test plan for 2014.	ADM	1					
		High Level Group on Supervision	Operationalisation of the Single Supervisory Mechanism and transition modalities.	ADM		1				
		Task Force on Supervision	Preparation of decisions taken by the High Level Group on Supervision, particularly as regards the identification of systemically important institutions, the mapping of the euro area banking system, the preparation of the SSM supervision model and the SSM reporting system.	DSP DES	10	2	5	41	16	
		SEPA High Level Group / SEPA Council	Monitoring and discussions on matters related to the migration to SEPA and SEPA's governance model.	ADM	2	1				
		High Level Task Force on the Establishment of Eurosystem Internal Credit Risk Assessment	Analysis, discussion and preparation of a report with recommendations on the building of internal credit risk assessment capabilities at Eurosystem level.	DGR	1					
		Accounting and Monetary Income Committee (AMICO)	Support to the Governing Council on accounting and allocation of monetary income; further accounting harmonisation among Eurosystem NCBs; analysis of the accounting treatment of new operations, in particular the situations resulting from the sovereign debt crisis and impact on the breakdown of monetary income allocation; update of accounting standards: coordination of a task force to compare the Eurosystem accounting framework with the IFRS.	DCC	4		1		4	
		Banknote Committee (BANCO)	Monitoring of developments in the second series of euro banknotes (ES2) and its information campaign; analysis of matters related to the production, procurement, issuance and counterfeit of euro banknotes.	DET	8	2	12	41		

A2 – Table 1 • International institutional representation of Banco de Portugal – 2013

Scope	Structure	Committee / Working group	Main activities	Structural unit	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	Substructures:		
							Number	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences
		Committee on Controlling (COMCO)	Financial control of projects, activities and systems in place at Eurosystem/ESCB level, in particular cost assessment, financial envelopes, cost/benefit analysis, and development of methodologies and instruments in this area: Eurosystem Cost Benefit Analysis (ECBA), Value for Money, Pricing Envelope, Eurosystem Cost Recovery Analysis (ECRA), second edition of the Handbook. Local validation of the calculation of costs with banknotes.	DCC	5	2	1	5	
		Eurosystem / ESCB Communications Committee (ECCO)	Activities related with the ECB's communication policy, instruments and platforms; monitoring of media on relevant areas for the ESCB and public awareness of the Eurosystem and the euro; preparation for the Single Supervisory Mechanism; contribution to the information campaign on the launching of the 'Europa' series and the new €5 banknote; participation in educational initiatives.	DRI GAB DOI DET	2	3	2	8	
		Financial Stability Committee (FSC)	Assistance to the ECB's decision-making bodies in the performance of their tasks related to financial system stability and prudential supervision of credit institutions, more specifically, the analysis of Financial Stability Review reports, discussion of issues on crisis regulation, supervision and management.	DES DSP DDE	3	3	2	9	3
		Information Technology Committee (ITC)	Monitoring of activities related to the development of projects within the ESCB and strengthened articulation with business committees and COMCO, providing technical assistance as needed for the execution of Eurosystem projects. Cooperation with EISC to update governance policies in the context of POCP (IT Project Organisation and Control Policy). Monitoring of ITC substructures, particularly in terms of harmonisation of shared services, communication, security and application architectures.	DOI	6		4	24	19
		Internal Auditors Committee (IAC)	Planning and conducting of internal audits on joint systems and processes at the Eurosystem / ESCB level to ensure efficiency on risk management, control and governance processes.	DAU	5	1	2	6	8
		International Relations Committee (IRC)	Contribution to the preparation of positions on the international financial architecture. Monitoring of developments in the world economic outlook, the global financial system and market risks and the international monetary system. Monitoring of developments in ERM II and policies related to candidate countries and potential candidates to the EU. Cooperation activities among NCBs.	ADM DRI	5	3	2	4	1
		Legal Committee (LEGCO)	Monitoring of legal issues within the Eurosystem / ESCB, in particular on the T2S project, TARGET2, documentation on monetary policy and the legal framework of extraordinary measures to widen the list of eligible collateral in Eurosystem credit operations.	DJU	11	2	1	2	1
		Market Operations Committee (MOC)	Monitoring of developments in the financial crisis, in particular the sovereign debt crisis; advice on the implementation and monitoring of non-standard monetary policy measures and monitoring of the implementation of the EU / IMF programmes in Greece, Ireland and Portugal.	DMR	6	45	13	23	65

A2 – Table 1 • International institutional representation of Banco de Portugal – 2013

Scope	Structure	Committee / Working group	Main activities	Structural unit	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	Substructures:		
							Number	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences
		Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)	Assessment of the implications of the euro area sovereign debt crisis, including the adoption of non-standard monetary policy measures. Preparation of Eurosystem macroeconomic projections and monitoring of EU public finances. Analysis of heterogeneity in economic and financial conditions in the euro area.	DEE	11	2	5	24	
		Organisational Development Committee (ODC)	Consultation of Eurosystem / ESCB Committees on the current classification of Eurosystem functions. Contribution to the implementation of Stages One and Two of the Eurosystem Functions Development Lifecycle (EFDL). Steering within the EPCO. Monitoring of Operational Risk Management (ORM) and Business Continuity Management (BCM).	DRH SEC DGR	5		1	5	
		Payment and Settlement Systems Committee (PSSC)	Monitoring of TARGET2 operation and developments, migration to SEPA, preparation of security recommendations for payments, oversight activities at ESCB level and issues related to post-trading and the use of collateral. Participation in activities associated with the implementation of T2S.	DPG DMR DOI	8	4	18	78	23
		Risk Management Committee (RMC)	Participation in the Biennial Review of Risk Control Framework, which resulted in the review of haircuts applicable to eligible collateral in Eurosystem credit operations, and the Eurosystem Financial Risks and Buffers exercise, together with AMICO. Performance assessment of credit assessment sources used in the ECAF and monitoring of counterparties with outstanding Eurosystem credit operations. Monitoring of several aspects related to the management of Eurosystem's foreign currency reserves.	DGR DCC	4	16	3	2	15
		Statistics Committee (STC)	Update of ECB legal acts and guidelines following the publication of the new European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 2010); improvement of base statistics in the light of the new monetary policy requirements and financial stability analysis. In IT terms, the ECB concluded the implementation of a new type of dataflow (SDMX-ML) in the ESCB data exchange infrastructure, in a test environment. Discussion of cooperation between the European Statistical System (ESS) and the ESCB.	DDE	4		17	39	13
		Budget Committee (BUCOM)	Assistance to the Governing Council in the assessment of the ECB's budget: execution of the 2012 budget, intermediate execution of the 2013 budget and draft budget for 2014, as well as assessment of a draft supplemental budget request for FTE and 2013 budget associated with the SSM.	DCC	4	1			
		Eurosystem IT Steering Committee (EISC)	IT governance within the Eurosystem / ESCB: definition of operational models and rules in that context, analysis of problems associated with IT projects in place or under development, assistance to the Governing Council in the preparation of its decisions.	CON	3	2			

A2 – Table 1 • International institutional representation of Banco de Portugal – 2013

Scope	Structure	Committee / Working group	Main activities	Structural unit	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	Substructures:		
							Number	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences
		Human Resources Conference (HRC)	Identification of opportunities and development of recommendations for joint NCB training activities; proposal of measures to promote staff mobility among NCBs; exchange of information on HR practices and policies; exploration of other cooperation areas within HR management; development of a platform for the exchange of information on intra-ESCB training offers and mobility.	DRH	4				
		Competitiveness Research Network (CompNet)	Development of applied research to identify the drivers of competitiveness dynamics in EU countries and firms. Results are relevant to support stability oversight across economies and pinpoint the factors that may hamper monetary policy transmission. This network includes participants from all EU NCBs, as well as international bodies interested in competitiveness issues.	GAB DEE	4				
		Ethical Framework Task Force (EFTF)	Preparation of a document aimed at the revision of the legal and ethical framework on the prevention of the misuse of inside information. Preparation of a summary of the main standards in each NCB.	CON	1				
		ESCB Information Management Network	4 th ESCB Information Management Network Meeting in Frankfurt to follow the best practices and share knowledge on Eurosystem Libraries and Archives regarding access to and digital preservation of documentation.	DSA	1				
		ESCB Museum Directors	Working group meeting at Banque de France's premises. Analysis of NCBs' projects regarding the creation of museums and interpretative centres. Sharing of experiences and proposal of solutions.	DSA	1				
		Eurosystem Procurement Coordination Office (EPCO)	Development of a <i>vade mecum</i> on the Eurosystem Best Public Procurement Practices; preparation and implementation of 12 joint procurements, most of them enabling significant financial and administrative benefits as well as service harmonisation for the Eurosystem. Studies were carried out on future procurements.	DSA DOI	6		3	3	
		Heads of Security of Central Banks	Exchange of information and experiences on physical security, to analyse threats and implement best practices. In this context, analytical reports are made on threats and risks to central banks. At the same time, a number of major incidents are analysed and reports are prepared to support the ongoing process of operational risk analysis and management.	DSA	5	20			
		Task Force on Common Rules and Minimum Standards	Identification of common rules and minimum standards for handling sensitive information at ESCB level – update following an audit to the Secretariat to the Council / General Council.	DRI	1				
		Other		DMR DOI	2				

A2 – Table 1 • International institutional representation of Banco de Portugal – 2013

Scope	Structure	Committee / Working group	Main activities	Structural unit	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	Substructures:			
							Number	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	
European Union	Council of the European Union	Informal ECOFIN	Monitoring of the economic and financial situation; discussion of case files relating to the banking union, the financing of long-term economic growth and improved access to credit by SMEs; preparation and follow-up of IMF / WB and G20 meetings.	GOV	2					
		Working Party on Financial Services – CRD IV / CRR	Analysis and negotiation of Commission proposals to strengthen banking sector regulations: the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD IV) regulates the taking up and pursuit of the business of institutions and the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) establishes the prudential requirements institutions must comply with.	DSP DES	1					
		Working Party on Financial Services – Mortgage Credit Directive Expert Group	Discussion of a draft Mortgage Credit Directive presented by the European Commission on 31 March 2011, which was adopted by the European Parliament on 10 December 2013 and approved by the Council on 28 January 2014.	DSC	2					
		Working Party on Financial Services – Payment Accounts Directive Expert Group	Discussion of a draft Directive on the comparability of fees related to payment accounts, payment account switching and access to payment accounts with basic features, presented by the European Commission on 8 May 2013.	DSC	4					
		Working Party on Financial Services – Regulation on Packaged Retail Investment Products (PRIIPS) Expert Group	Discussion of a draft Regulation on key information documents for packaged retail investment products, presented by the European Commission on 3 July 2012.	DSC	1					
		Working Party on Financial Services – AMLD	Negotiation of the Commission's proposal to revise Directive 2005/60/EC on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing.	DAS	8					
		Working Party on Financial Services – Banking Recovery and Resolution	Negotiation of the draft Directive establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms.	DES	8					
		Working Party on Financial Services – Single Resolution Mechanism	Negotiation of the draft Regulation on the Single Supervisory Mechanism.	DES	9					
		Ad-Hoc Working Party on the Banking Supervision Mechanism	Negotiation of EC proposals on: (i) granting the ECB prudential supervision powers and establishment of the Single Supervisory Mechanism; (ii) amendments to the Regulation setting up the European Banking Authority, due to the powers granted to the ECB.	DSP DES	4					

A2 – Table 1 • International institutional representation of Banco de Portugal – 2013

Scope	Structure	Committee / Working group	Main activities	Structural unit	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	Substructures:		
							Number	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences
	Comité Económico e Financeiro (CEF)	Economic and Financial Committee (EFC)	Monitoring of the economic and financial situation in Member States and the EU; discussion and monitoring of financial sector developments and reforms, particularly as regards the banking union; coordination of EU positions at international level; preparation of ECOFIN Council's works and decisions, including its informal meetings.	ADM GAB	10				
		EFC – Alternates	Preparation of EU positions at international level (G20 and IMF); preparation of the EFC annual report on the movement of capital and the freedom of payments.	GAB	1	1			
		EFC – Sub-Committee on IMF and Related Issues (SCIMF)	Preparation of contributions to EU positions at the IMF and G20, in particular regarding international financial architecture issues (including quota and governance reforms, resources, surveillance and IMF facilities); contributions to the preparation of the IMF/WB Spring and Annual Meetings.	DRI	4	5			
		EFC – Sub-Committee on EU Sovereign Debt Markets (ESDM)	Monitoring of developments in European sovereign debt markets, in particular the impact and challenges posed by the euro area sovereign debt crisis; preparation of Collective Action Clauses (CACs) for all Member States.	DMR	3				
		EFC – Euro-Coin Sub-Committee (ECSC)	Monitoring of issues related to the issuance and circulation of coins.	DET	2				
	Economic Policy Committee (EPC)	Economic Policy Committee (EPC)	Implementation of alert mechanisms under the European Semester. Discussion of European economic policy in structural areas such as employment, energy and national budgets.	DEE	7		1	3	
	European Commission	European Committee of Central Balance Sheet Data Offices (ECCBSO)	Publication of a Report on European Central Balance-Sheet Data Offices products and services coordinated by Banco de Portugal's CBSO; redesign of the BACH database and website; selection of Banco de Portugal's CSDB to take over the presidency of the BACH Working Group; signing of an institutional cooperation protocol between the ECCBSO and the Committee on Monetary, Financial and Balance of Payments Statistics (CMFB).	DDE	1		4	5	
		Early Intervention Working Group	Preparation of a legislative proposal on crisis management and resolution measures.	DSP DES	2				
		Expert Group on Market Infrastructures	Preparation of a legislative proposal on the resolution of central counterparties.	DES	1				
		Committee on Consumer Credit Directive Implementation	Assessment of the method of calculating the annual percentage rate of charge established in Directive 2008/48/EC on credit agreements for consumers.	DSC	3				

A2 – Table 1 • International institutional representation of Banco de Portugal – 2013

Scope	Structure	Committee / Working group	Main activities	Structural unit	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	Substructures:			
							Number	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	
		Committee on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing / Expert Group on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing	Analysis of issues related to the revision of Directive 2005/60/EC; coordination and preparation of FATF plenary meetings.	DAS	3					
		Payments Committee / Expert Group on Banking, Payments and Insurance	Advice to the Commission as regards the adoption of enforcement measures and delegated acts under the Payment Services Directive and the E-Money Directive. Preparation of legislative proposals on matters related to banking, payment systems and insurance.	DPG DJU DES	5					
		Other		DPG			2	4	1	
		European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) / European Technical and Scientific Centre (ETSC)	Analysis and classification of counterfeit euro coins; assistance to national authorities.	DET	3		1	2		
		Counterfeit Coin Experts Group (CCEG)	Implementation of technical procedures to analyse counterfeit euro coins established by the national Ministries of Finance.	DET				2		
	Eurostat	European Statistical Forum	First meeting of this Forum, comprising the Presidents of National Statistical Offices, the Heads of Statistics Departments in NCBs, Eurostat and the ECB, which will coordinate and advise both systems: ESS and ESCB. Among the topics discussed were those related to cooperation in the field of the balance of payments, the quality of European statistics and the CMFB's 2014 work programme.	DDE	1					
		European Statistical Forum Bureau	Preparation of the ESF's plenary meetings.	DDE	1					
		Committee on Monetary Financial and BOP Statistics (CMFB)	Latest state of play in the discussions held by the Reflection Group on cooperation between the ESS and the ESCB; programme and work for the 2013-14 period; analysis of the scoreboard indicators of the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure; presentation of initiatives under the G20 and the IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard Plus (SDDS Plus); state of play of work undertaken under the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP); final report of the Task Force that analysed the records of head offices and holding companies in the context of the new international manuals.	DDE	2		10	20		
		CMFB Executive Body	Preparation of CMFB's plenary meetings.	DDE	5					

A2 – Table 1 • International institutional representation of Banco de Portugal – 2013

Scope	Structure	Committee / Working group	Main activities	Structural unit	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	Substructures:		
							Number	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences
	Comité Europeu do Risco Sistémico (ESRB)	General Board	Analysis and assessment of risks to financial stability and systemic vulnerabilities in the EU, through the preparation and publication of risk dashboards, macroprudential commentaries and occasional papers. Issuance of a recommendation on intermediate objectives and instruments of macro-prudential policy. Monitoring of works related to the ESRB review, including future implications of the SSM.	ADM DSP DES	3				
		Advisory Technical Committee (ATC)	Technical analysis and discussion of several issues in preparation of General Board meetings, more specifically: risks and potential vulnerabilities for financial stability in the EU; drawing up of recommendations.	DES DSP	5	2	10	31	32
	European Banking Authority (EBA)	Board of Supervisors	Development of banking sector regulations, convergence of practices across supervisory colleges, identification and quantification of systemic risk in cooperation with the ESRB, performance of EU-wide stress test exercises and capital enhancement exercises to restore confidence and stability in the markets.	ADM DSP DES	5				
		Standing Committee on Regulation and Policy (SCRePol)	Contribution to the preparation of binding and non-binding rules on banking, payments and e-money, as well as intervention in financial institutions in financial distress and resolution.	DSP DES	7	2	12	71	5
		Standing Committee on Oversight and Practices (SCOP)	Contribution to developments in the identification of vulnerabilities, in cooperation with other supervisory authorities, namely as regards the functioning of supervisory colleges and joint decisions on capital adequacy and risk assessment, and development of harmonised supervisory standards.	DSP DES	3	1	4	16	3
		Standing Committee on Accounting, Reporting and Auditing (SCARA)	Contribution to developments in accounting, reporting, auditing and transparency.	DSP DES DOI	5		4	17	4
		Standing Committee on Consumer Protection and Financial Innovation (SCConFin)	Implementation of EBA's mandate as regards consumer protection and financial innovation, specifically by promoting transparency, simplicity and fairness in retail banking markets, monitoring of their functioning, analysis of innovative practices and assessment of the impact of product characteristics and marketing practices.	DSC	5		2	6	
		Review Panel	Peer reviews of supervisory authorities' activities to make them more consistent.	DES DSP	5	3			

A2 – Table 1 • International institutional representation of Banco de Portugal – 2013

Scope	Structure	Committee / Working group	Main activities	Structural unit	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	Substructures:			
							Number	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	
		EBA/ECB Impact Study Group	Analysis and preparation of quantitative impact studies on regulatory developments; data collection and monitoring to analyse developments in minimum capital requirements under Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC; analysis of pro-cyclical effects of the Capital Requirements Directive.	DES DSP	2					
		Stress Testing Task Force	Analysis, preparation, coordination and implementation of stress test procedures.	DES DSP	5	7	1	2	2	
		Task Force on Consistency of Outcomes in RWAs	Analysis of SME retail and low default portfolios, in the context of the assessment of the consistency and implementation of risk-weighted assets.	DES	7					
		IT Sounding Board	Analysis of issues relating to both central banks and the EBA, such as projects on the reporting of data by banks to the EBA.	DSP	3		1	2		
	European Securities and Market Authority (ESMA)	European Enforcers Coordination Sessions (EECS)	Coordination of accounting enforcement activities among Member States, in order to contribute to a consistent application of IAS/IFRS.	DSP DES	5					
		Joint Committee of European Supervisory Authorities (EBA / ESMA / EIOPA)	Joint Committee Sub-Committee on Consumer Protection and Financial Innovation (JCSCCPI)	DSC	1		2	2	3	
		Joint Sub-Committee on Financial Conglomerates (JCFC)	Prudential issues and sanctions under the Financial Conglomerates Directive, and identification and assessment of potential risks from financial conglomerates.	DSP DES	1	1				
	European Forum of Deposit Insurers	Anti Money Laundering Committee (AMLC)	Analysis of issues related to the revision of Directive 2005/60/EC.	DAS	4					
		Forum	Cooperation among EU deposit guarantee schemes.	DES	2					
	Other			DPG DET			10	14		

A2 – Table 1 • International institutional representation of Banco de Portugal – 2013

Scope	Structure	Committee / Working group	Main activities	Structural unit	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	Substructures:		
							Number	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences
Portuguese-speaking countries		Lisbon Meeting	In the public session, discussion of economic and financial issues of relevance for the Portuguese-speaking countries, particularly the presentation of the Angolan case as regards enhancing credit to the economy. In the two restricted sessions, reflection on the multilateral cooperation among central banks of Portuguese-speaking countries and on the IMF/World Bank meetings' agenda.	GOV ADM DRI GAB ...	1				
		Accounting Meeting	Presentation and discussion of five main topics: (i) international standards (International Financial Reporting Standards – IFRS) and their applicability to central banks; (ii) classification and measurement of financial instruments; (iii) pension funds; (iv) management of balance sheet risks to central banks; (v) seigniorage.	DCC	1				
		Human Resources Meeting	Joint reflection on several topics: (i) managing HR in times of crisis; (ii) social responsibility, organisational ethics and openness to society as fundamental aspects of central bank culture; (iii) management of change and HR's role in the development of an organisational strategy.	ADM CON DRH	1				
		IT / IS Forum	Reflection focused on six areas: (i) public key infrastructure; (ii) information systems security; (iii) business intelligence; (iv) mobility and cooperation; (v) IT governance; (vi) Portuguese-speaking central banks website.	DOI	1				
		Banking Supervision Meeting	Reflection on various topics: (i) consolidated supervision; (ii) corporate management and internal controls; (iii) importance of education and information to financial system stability; (iv) banking supervision model in each Portuguese-speaking central bank.	DES DSC DSP	1				
		Working Group on International Payment Systems	Preliminary identification of advantages, potential, challenges and risks of a payment system among Portuguese-speaking countries that may help strengthen their cooperation and integration in this field, and draft technical and functional model adapted to the Portuguese-speaking countries.	DCC DGR DMR DPG DRI	2	3			
	Exchange Rate Cooperation Agreement between Portugal and Cape Verde (ACC)	ACC Commission (COMACC)	Analysis and reflection on several key technical issues, in the context of the ACC's framework and aiming to achieve its goals: promotion of macroeconomic and financial stability in Cape Verde and strengthening of its economic and financial ties with Portugal and the euro area.	DRI	2				
		Macroeconomic Monitoring Unit (UAM-ACC)	Preparation of reports on macroeconomic developments in Cape Verde and other technical contributions supporting ACC's smooth functioning.	DRI	2				
	Economic Cooperation Agreement between Portugal and São Tomé and Príncipe (ACE)	ACE Commission (COMACE)	Reflection and discussion of various key technical issues, within the ACE framework and towards the achievement of its goals: fostering macroeconomic and financial stability in São Tomé and Príncipe and strengthening its economic and financial ties with Portugal and the euro area.	DRI	2				
		Macroeconomic Monitoring Unit (UAM-ACE)	Preparation of reports on macroeconomic developments in São Tomé and Príncipe and other technical contributions supporting ACE's smooth functioning.	DRI	2				

A2 – Table 1 • International institutional representation of Banco de Portugal – 2013

Scope	Structure	Committee / Working group	Main activities	Structural unit	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	Substructures:			
							Number	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	
Other international meetings	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Annual Meetings	Global economic and financial situation, outlook and policy recommendations; global policy agenda, including recommendations towards a more ambitious reform implementation by members and greater policy coherence in an increasingly interconnected global economy, as well as IMF's governance, resources, financing and surveillance.	GOV	1					
		Spring Meetings	Global economic and financial situation, outlook and policy recommendations; global policy agenda, including restoring the world economy's resilience, IMF's governance reforms and surveillance.	GOV	1					
	Banco de Pagamentos Internacionais (BIS)	Annual General Meeting	Issues arising from shareholder relationships, approval of the BIS accounts and annual report.	GOV	1					
		Meeting of Governors	Topics from the international financial agenda, including developments and risks in the global economic situation, financial market developments and policy initiatives aimed to strengthen global financial stability, in particular in the area of financial regulation.	GOV	6					
		High-level Seminar with the Bank of Russia	Discussions on three topics: (i) managing the volatility of capital flows and exchange rates; (ii) role of the financial system and its interactions with the real economy; (iii) infrastructure of the local financial markets.	GOV	1					
		Irving Fisher Committee	In odd-numbered years, the Irving Fisher Committee (IFC) holds a seminar before the International Statistical Institute (ISI) meets. This seminar is organised in partnership with the central bank of the country where that meeting takes place. In 2013 the seminar was on 'Measurement of structural changes in the financial system after the crisis'.	DDE	1					
		International Statistical Institute (ISI)	59 th Biennial Session of the ISI. Banco de Portugal participated in three of the seven Special Topic Sessions endorsed by the IFC: STS082 – 'Reviewing measures of external debt', STS080 – 'The use of microeconomic data in compiling macroeconomic statistics' and STS057 – 'Methodological and compilation review on bank interest rate statistics'.	DDE	1					
		Other		DDE DES	3					
	Financial Stability Board (FSB)	Regional Consultative Group for Europe	Brings together representatives of regulatory and financial supervisory authorities from FSB members (representing G20 countries) and authorities of some non-member European countries (such as Portugal), acting as an institutional mechanism that aims to facilitate the exchange of views on financial system vulnerabilities and the debate on ongoing and potential initiatives to promote financial stability.	GOV	1					
	OECD	Economic Policy Committee	Analysis of the world economic outlook, in particular for OECD countries, as well as suitable macroeconomic policies. Discussion of structural and macroeconomic issues, with the purpose of establishing better practices.	DEE	2					

A2 – Table 1 • International institutional representation of Banco de Portugal – 2013

Scope	Structure	Committee / Working group	Main activities	Structural unit	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	Substructures:		
							Number	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences
		Working Party No 1	Technical analysis of documentation produced by the OECD's Economics Department, focused on structured and macroeconomic topics. Discussion of the main publications and indicators produced by the OECD.	DEE	2				
		Working Party on Financial Statistics	Topics discussed: (i) public finance indicators; (ii) fund flows; (iii) households' financial wealth; and (iv) national practices for the compilation of financial accounts.	DDE	1		2	2	
		Working Group on International Investment Statistics	Preparation of an introduction of the new methodological manuals, namely as regards the expected impact, the structure and format of reportable information (SDMX), the new report templates and communication policy. Presentation of specific cases and best practices in terms of direct investment statistics, and reporting of the main developments in other international bodies and fora, particularly the IMF and Eurostat in areas related to direct investment.	DDE	1				
		Working Party on Debt Management (WPDM)	Discussion of developments in the management of sovereign debt and corresponding securities markets.	DMR	1				
		Committee on Financial Markets (CFM)	Monitoring of key developments in financial markets and promotion of international cooperation, identifying policies and measures aimed at ensuring the efficient operation of markets and safeguarding financial stability. Holding of 'round tables' with industry representatives, 'tours de table' and conferences, mainly on topics related to financial system guarantees and financial education (INFE).	DSP DMR DES	3				
		Task Force on Financial Consumer Protection	Definition of guidelines on the implementation of the High-Level Principles on Financial Consumer Protection, adopted by G20 members in October 2011.	DSC	3	1			
	International Network on Financial Education (INFE)	Advisory Board	Definition of strategic guidelines for INFE's work and operational model.	DSC	2				
		General Meeting	Definition of principles and good practices on financial education, including financial education at schools, assessment of financial literacy, definition of national strategies, financial inclusion and savings incentives. Promotion of international cooperation in financial education.	DSC	2		2	4	
	International Financial Consumer Protection Network (FinCoNet)	Governing Council	Discussion of market conduct regulatory and supervisory principles as regards financial products, in particular retail banking products. Work is under way on the role of supervisory entities and best practices in responsible lending.	DSC	1	6			
		General Meeting	Organisation, in Lisbon, of the FinCoNet Annual Meeting where the first international organisation of financial consumer protection supervisory authorities was established.	DSC	1				

A2 – Table 1 • International institutional representation of Banco de Portugal – 2013

Scope	Structure	Committee / Working group	Main activities	Structural unit	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	Substructures:			
							Number	Number of face-to-face meetings	Number of teleconferences	
	Financial Action Task Force (FATF)	Plenary meeting	Analysis and discussion of progress reports by FATF members included in the follow-up process. Discussion of the possibility of widening the FATF community, analysis of the future strategy, the mechanisms underlying its operation and preparation of the fourth round of mutual evaluations.	CON DAS	3					
		Global Network Coordination Group (GNCG)	Discussion of the development of the global network anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist financing network.	CON	2					
		Evaluation and Compliance Group (ECG)	Conclusion of the methodology for the fourth round of mutual evaluations.	DAS	3					
		Policy Development Group (PDG)	Conclusion of FATF's Guidance on the National Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment and Legal Professionals.	CON	3					
		Risk, Trends and Methods Group (RTMG)	Discussion of new trends and methods in terms of money laundering and terrorist financing.	CON	3					
	FAFT-style Regional Bodies (FSRBs)	GAFISUD	Representation of Portugal as an Observer at the Financial Action Task Force in South America.	CON	2					
	Child and Youth Finance	International Summit	Incorporates several international organisations in order to put in place systems, programmes and strategies for the promotion of children and youth financial and economic education and protection.	DSC	1					
		Regional Meeting		DSC	1					
	Central Bankers' Club (CBC)		Presentation and discussion of topics related to Management Business Application Lifecycle Management (ALM), Project Portfolio Management (PPM), Project Management (PM), Open Source Software (OSS) and Data Management (DM) as well as technological innovations implemented by participating central banks. Sharing best practices in governance, sourcing strategies, security and alignment of business and IT departments.	DOI	1					
	SAP Central Bank Forum (SCBF)		SAP strategy for central banks and SEPA challenges. Presentation on the implementation of SAP modules and technical upgrades. SAP's strategy and vision for Hana and Cloud solutions.	DOI	2					
	OMFIF – Official Monetary and Financial Institutions Forum	Europe and Latin America OMFIF meetings	Discussion and exchange of views among public and private sector entities on the global economy and, more specifically, economy and monetary policies, asset management, financial supervision and regulation.	DMR	2					
SUM					395	143	161	522	214	

A2 – Table 2 • National Institutional Representation of Banco de Portugal in 2013

Structure	Mission / Main tasks	Relevant legislation	Meetings in 2013	Body / Department
National Financial Stability Committee	Exchange information, assess risks to financial stability and co-ordinate the authorities responsible for financial regulation and supervision.	Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Finance, Banco de Portugal, Insurance and Pension Funds Supervisory Authority (ISP) and Securities Market Commission (CMVM) of 27 July 2007	1	GOV
National Council of Financial Supervisors	Promote coordination between the financial system supervisory authorities (Banco de Portugal, Insurance and Pension Funds Supervisory Authority (ISP) and Securities Market Commission (CMVM)). Chaired by the Governor of Banco de Portugal.	Decree-Law No 228/2000 of 23 September	6	GOV Vice-GOV
National Council for Audit Supervision	Composed of Banco de Portugal, Securities Market Commission (CMVM), Insurance and Pension Funds Supervisory Authority (ISP), Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors and Inspectorate-General of Finance.	Decree-Law No 225/2008 of 20 November	11	GOV ADM
Investor Compensation Scheme	Make sure investors are given compensation for rights that cannot be satisfied due to the financial situation of the entity providing the relevant investment services. Participating entities are: investment firms and credit institutions having their head office in Portugal and authorised to make investment operations. This scheme is managed by an executive committee, chaired by a member of the Securities Market Commission (CMVM) and has two other members: one is a member of the Board of Directors of Banco de Portugal and the other is appointed by the Minister of Finance.	Decree-Law No 222/99 of 22 June	12	GOV ADM
Working Group on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing	Promote coordination between the financial system supervisory authorities (Banco de Portugal, Insurance and Pension Funds Supervisory Authority (ISP) and Securities Market Commission (CMVM)) on procedures relating to the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing (ML / TF).	Law No 25/2008 of 25 June	1	DAS
Working Group created by Decision No 9125/2013	Conduct a national assessment of ML / TF risks and present legislative, regulatory and operational proposals derived from the new FATF Standards.	Law No 25/2008 of 25 June	8	DAS
Plenary of the Statistical Council	Provide guidance to and coordinate the National Statistical System.	National Statistical System Law	2	DDE
Standing Section of Statistical Coordination	Prepare the document entitled <i>Linhas Gerais da Atividade Estatística Oficial</i> (General Guidelines of Official Statistical Activity) – defining the relevant priorities and monitoring them on an annual basis – to be submitted to the Plenary of the Statistical Council.	National Statistical System Law	4	DDE
Standing Section of Economic Statistics	Monitor the production of official economic statistics and analyse their supporting methodologies, assessing their responsiveness to user needs.	National Statistical System Law	3	DDE
Standing Section of Social Statistics	Monitor the production of official social statistics and analyse their supporting methodologies, assessing their responsiveness to user needs.	National Statistical System Law	4	DDE
Ad-hoc Section for the Revision of the National Statistical System Law	Present draft legislation for the revision of the National Statistical System Law.	National Statistical System Law	9	DDE

A2 – Table 2 • National Institutional Representation of Banco de Portugal in 2013

Structure	Mission / Main tasks	Relevant legislation	Meetings in 2013	Body / Department
Working Group on the Development of Macroeconomic Statistics	Monitor and issue an opinion on work to implement the new methodologies in the field of macroeconomic statistics.	National Statistical System Law	2	DDE DEE
Working Group on Labour Market Statistics	Conclude the Report on Labour Market Statistical Sources and their use by a number of entities. Further deepen the action plan for the exchange of labour market data between institutions.	National Statistical System Law	1	DDE DEE
Working Group on Economic and Social Classifications	Monitor and approve the study of the National Statistical System's Classification of Economic and Social Activities.	National Statistical System Law	1	DDE
Working Group on the Creation of a Single File for the National Statistical System	Create a Single File responding to the needs of several entities within the National Statistical System and complying with national and international rules.	National Statistical System Law	1	DDE
Taskforce for the Analysis of Concepts For Statistical Purposes in the thematic area 'Economics and Finance'	Analyse concepts for statistical purposes in the thematic area 'Economics and Finance'.	National Statistical System Law	5	DDE
Working Group on General Government Statistics	Institutional cooperation on the compilation of general government statistics, involving Statistics Portugal (INE), the Directorate-General of the Budget and Banco de Portugal.	National Statistical System Law	10	DDE
Working Group on the Monitoring of the Central Credit Register	Monitor the operation of the Central Credit Register managed by Banco de Portugal.	Decree-Law No 204/2008 of 14 October: legal framework of the Central Credit Register	1	DDE
Interbank Working Group on Cash	Promote cooperation and collaboration in terms of objectives among stakeholders in cash management (specifically storing, handling and distribution) on the basis of the Portuguese legal framework, the common policies established within the Eurosystem for 'currency issue' and the guidelines on their enforcement (Banco de Portugal and credit institutions).	Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 30/2009, amended by Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 30/2012 on deposits and withdrawals of euro banknotes at Banco de Portugal. Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 31/2009 on deposits and withdrawals of euro coins at Banco de Portugal	1	DET

A2 – Table 2 • National Institutional Representation of Banco de Portugal in 2013

Structure	Mission / Main tasks	Relevant legislation	Meetings in 2013	Body / Department
Sub-Working Group on Banknote Recirculation	Monitor the implementation at national level of the common framework for banknote recycling by credit institutions and other professional cash handlers, specifically cash-in-transit companies (Banco de Portugal, credit institutions and cash-in-transit companies).	Decree-Law No 195/2007 of 15 May. Decision of the European Central Bank of 16 September 2010 (ECB/2010/14), amended by Decision ECB/2012/19	1	DET
Coin Permanent Monitoring Group	Monitor operational and regulatory issues relating to coins (Banco de Portugal, Portuguese Mint and Official Printing Office (INCM) and Directorate-General for Treasury and Finance).	Decree-Law No 246/2007 of 26 June 2007	1	DET
Creation of the Resolution Fund	Develop and present proposals for the creation of the Resolution Fund (Banco de Portugal, Deposit Guarantee Fund).	Legal Framework of Credit Institutions and Financial Companies	2	DJU DSP DAS
Interbolsa General Advisory Committee	The General Advisory Committee advises on issues relating to the overall activities of Interbolsa that are of interest to all or a large majority of its users.		1	DMR DPG
Working group on the implementation of the Secured Interbank Money Market platform	Discussion on the operational and legal conditions for the establishment of the Secured Interbank Money Market platform and preparation of documentation to support this market, specifically the Executive Committee Protocol and the Collateral Agreement.		5	DMR
Secured Interbank Money Market Executive Committee	Assure the Presidency and Secretariat of the Secured Interbank Money Market Executive Committee.	Instruction of Banco de Portugal No 8/2013 of 15 April	2	DMR
Standing Committee of the Portuguese Group of SWIFT Users (GPUS)	The GPUS promotes the liaison between SWIFT and the national financial institutions that are members of GPUS with the logistical and administrative support of the Portuguese Banking Association (Associação Portuguesa de Bancos – APB). Banco de Portugal has actively participated in the management and activities of the GPUS as a SWIFT member and shareholder since February 1983.		7	DMR
Monitoring Working Group on the implementation of Measure 2.16 of the Memorandum of Understanding – Contingency plans on household and corporate default	Monitor the implementation of procedures and rules to be complied with by credit institutions in monitoring and managing default risk situations and out-of-court settlement of arrears on credit agreements with household customers (ESAME – unit responsible for monitoring Portuguese State commitments arising from the Memorandum of Understanding, Banco de Portugal, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, the Institute for Support to Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises and Innovation (IAPMEI), Directorate-General for Consumers and Credit Mediator).	Decree-Law No 227/2012 of 25 October	5	DSC
Extraordinary regime assessment commission	Monitor the implementation of the extraordinary regime for protection of housing loan borrowers in a very difficult economic situation.	Law No 58/2012 of 9 November	2	DSC
Forum for Banking Conduct Supervision	Consultative structure supporting Banco de Portugal's banking conduct supervision, designed as a space for exchanging information and views on retail banking market operation.		1	DSC

A3 – Table 1 • Presentations at seminars and conferences – 2013

Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Conference: 'The new FATF international standards'	10 Apr.	Main innovations in FATF's standards	José Nunes Pereira	DAS
Seminar: 'Money laundering and terrorist financing'	19 Apr.	Supervision under the AML / CTF framework	Filomena Bispo	DAS
Presentation: 'Banking system supervision'	12 Nov.	Tasks and powers of Banco de Portugal	João Raposo and Carlos Lopes	DAS
12 th Audit and Management Days	23 Oct.	Governance, Risk and Audit in the Financial Sector: the Importance and the Limits of Models and Structures	Francisco Rocha	DAU
20 th Annual Conference of the Portuguese Institute of Internal Auditing (IPAI)	21 Nov.	Internal auditing – further developments under Basel III	Francisco Rocha	DAU
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies) – Lisbon	3 Jan.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Filipa Lima	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies) – Lisbon	3 Jan.	The new system of balance of payments statistics and specific guidelines for the reporting of travel operators and tourism agencies	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the Central Balance-Sheet Database and the new system of balance of payments statistics (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association for the Mould Industry) – Marinha Grande	17 Jan.	Analysis of the manufacture of metal moulds	Homero Gonçalves	DDE
Presentation of the Central Balance-Sheet Database and the new system of balance of payments statistics (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association for the Mould Industry) – Marinha Grande	17 Jan.	Corporate and sectoral information in the Central Balance-Sheet Database	Margarida Brites	DDE
Presentation of the Central Balance-Sheet Database and the new system of balance of payments statistics (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association for the Mould Industry) – Marinha Grande	17 Jan.	The importance of external statistics, the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms; new reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Patrícia Gonçalves	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Entrepreneurial Association of the Leiria Region) – Leiria	17 Jan.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Filipa Lima	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Entrepreneurial Association of the Leiria Region) – Leiria	17 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Patrícia Gonçalves	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the National Association of Metallurgical and Electromechanical Companies) – Lisbon	17 Jan.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Marta Veloso	DDE

A3 – Table 1 • Presentations at seminars and conferences – 2013

Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the National Association of Metallurgical and Electromechanical Companies) – Lisbon	17 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Beatriz Matos	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	18 Jan.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	João Cadete de Matos	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	18 Jan.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	18 Jan.	External transactions and positions reporting: what, how and when to report	Ana Margarida Meneses	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	18 Jan.	Case studies in external transactions and positions reporting	Lídia Brás	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies) – Lisbon	18 Jan.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies) – Lisbon	18 Jan.	The new system of balance of payments statistics and specific guidelines for the reporting of travel operators and tourism agencies	Patrícia Gonçalves	DDE
ECB Seminar on ESCB statistics for managers	21-22 Jan.	A new data collection system to compile balance of payments statistics	Luís Teles	DDE
ECB Seminar on ESCB statistics for managers	21-22 Jan.	Central Balance Sheet Databases – Non Financial Corporations	Margarida Brites	DDE
ECB Seminar on ESCB statistics for managers	21-22 Jan.	Data granularity, flexibility and reporting burden	Paula Casimiro	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Bragança	21 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Filipa Lima	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Bragança	21 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Carmo Noronha	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Guarda	21 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Ana Almeida	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Guarda	21 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Patrícia Gonçalves	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Lisbon	21 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	João Cadete de Matos	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Lisbon	21 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	João Falcão	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Portalegre	21 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Marta Veloso	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Portalegre	21 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Fernando Escada	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Santa Maria da Feira	21 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Carla Marques	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Setúbal	21 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Ana Margarida Meneses	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Setúbal	21 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Lídia Brás	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Castelo Branco	22 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Luís Teles	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Castelo Branco	22 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Marta Veloso	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Évora	22 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Ana Margarida Meneses	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Évora	22 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Beatriz Matos	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Lisbon	22 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure	João Cadete de Matos	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Lisbon	22 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	João Falcão	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Santarém	22 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Carla Marques	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Santarém	22 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Helena Marques	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Vila Real	22 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Filipa Lima	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Vila Real	22 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Carmo Noronha	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Viseu	22 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Ana Almeida	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Viseu	22 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Patrícia Gonçalves	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Castelo Branco	23 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Luís Teles	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Castelo Branco	23 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Marta Veloso	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Évora	23 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Ana Margarida Meneses	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Évora	23 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Beatriz Matos	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Fátima	23 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Carla Marques	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Fátima	23 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Helena Marques	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Lisbon	23 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	João Cadete de Matos	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Lisbon	23 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	João Falcão	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Viana do Castelo	23 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Filipa Lima	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Viana do Castelo	23 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Carmo Noronha	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Viseu	23 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Ana Almeida	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Viseu	23 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Patrícia Gonçalves	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Aveiro	24 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Ana Almeida	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Aveiro	24 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Ana Margarida Meneses	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Beja	24 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Luís Teles	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Beja	24 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Marta Veloso	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Braga	24 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Filipa Lima	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Braga	24 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Carmo Noronha	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Lisbon	24 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	João Cadete de Matos	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Lisbon	24 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	João Falcão	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Aveiro	25 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Ana Almeida	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Aveiro	25 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Ana Margarida Meneses	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Braga	25 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Filipa Lima	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Braga	25 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Carmo Noronha	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Faro	25 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Luís Teles	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Faro	25 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Carla Marques	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Faro	26 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics. New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report.	Carla Marques	DDE
Head Offices, Holding Companies and Special Purpose Entities Task Force	26 Jan.	Current procedures for attributing NACE codes	Teresa Crespo	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Coimbra	28 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Marta Veloso	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Coimbra	28 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Carmo Noronha	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Ponta Delgada	28 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics. New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report.	Carla Marques	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Porto	28 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Filipa Lima	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Porto	28 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Fernando Escada	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Setúbal	28 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Patrícia Gonçalves	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Setúbal	28 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Ana Margarida Meneses	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Coimbra	29 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Marta Veloso	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Coimbra	29 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Carmo Noronha	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Porto	29 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Filipa Lima	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Porto	29 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Fernando Escada	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Angra do Heroísmo	30 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics. New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report.	Carla Marques	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Coimbra	30 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Carmo Noronha	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Coimbra	30 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Marta Veloso	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Coimbra	30 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Filipa Lima	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Coimbra	30 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Fernando Escada	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Porto	31 Jan.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Filipa Lima	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Porto	31 Jan.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Fernando Escada	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Horta	1 Feb.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics. New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report.	Carla Marques	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Funchal	1 Feb.	Corporate Area and information on the district corporate structure. Role of firms in the new system of external statistics.	Patrícia Gonçalves	DDE
State Budget for 2013 and closure of the 2012 Budget, balance of payments reporting and information on the district corporate structure (promoted by the Association of Chartered Accountants) – Funchal	1 Feb.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Beatriz Matos	DDE
Meeting of the Standing Section of Economic Statistics – Statistical Council	4 Feb.	Securities statistics: Banco de Portugal's experience and developments at the ECB	Carmo Aguiar	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Porto	4 Feb.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Filipa Lima	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Porto	4 Feb.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carmo Noronha	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Porto	4 Feb.	External transactions and positions reporting: what, how and when to report	Pedro Pólvora	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Investment Funds, Pension Funds and Asset Management) – Lisbon	6 Feb.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Investment Funds, Pension Funds and Asset Management) – Lisbon	6 Feb.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Marta Veloso	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Investment Funds, Pension Funds and Asset Management) – Lisbon	6 Feb.	Specific guidelines for the reporting of financial transactions and transactions by Funds in the scope of the new balance of payments system	Lídia Brás	DDE
ESCB STC / WGMFS and Eurosystem FSC / WGCR Joint Task Force Credit Registers	13 Feb.	Report	Ana Almeida	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Ponta Delgada	15 Feb	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Ponta Delgada	15 Feb.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Carmo Noronha	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies) – Ponta Delgada	15 Feb.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies) – Ponta Delgada	15 Feb.	The new system of balance of payments statistics and specific guidelines for the reporting of travel operators and tourism agencies	Carmo Noronha	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Industrial Association) – Lisbon	20 Feb.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Industrial Association) – Lisbon	20 Feb.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carla Ferreira	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Industrial Association) – Lisbon	20 Feb.	External transactions and positions reporting: what, how and when to report	Pedro Pólvora	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Hotel Association) – Funchal	20 Feb.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Filipa Lima	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Hotel Association) – Funchal	20 Feb.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carmo Noronha	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Hotel Association) – Funchal	20 Feb.	Specific guidelines for the reporting of hotels and resorts in the scope of the new balance of payments system	Beatriz Matos	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies) – Funchal	21 Feb.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Filipa Lima	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies) – Funchal	21 Feb.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carmo Noronha	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies) – Funchal	21 Feb.	Specific guidelines for the reporting of hotels and resorts in the scope of the new balance of payments system	Beatriz Matos	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Funchal	21 Feb.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Filipa Lima	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Funchal	21 Feb.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carmo Noronha	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Funchal	21 Feb.	External transactions and positions reporting: what, how and when to report	Beatriz Matos	DDE
Workshop on Balance of Payments – Basel	28 Feb.	Early estimates for balance of payments: feasibility/robustness	João Cadete de Matos	DDE
Workshop on Balance of Payments – Basel	1 Mar.	Enhancing balance of payments quality: the way forward	João Cadete de Matos	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Forwarding Agents Association) – Lisbon	4 Mar.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Forwarding Agents Association) – Lisbon	4 Mar.	The new reporting system for the balance of payments and specific guidelines for the reporting of forwarding agents	Pedro Pólvora	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Forwarding Agents Association) – Porto	5 Mar.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Forwarding Agents Association) – Porto	5 Mar.	The new reporting system for the balance of payments and specific guidelines for the reporting of forwarding agents	Pedro Pólvora	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	8 Mar.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Luís Teles	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	8 Mar.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carla Ferreira	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	8 Mar.	External transactions and positions reporting: what, how and when to report	Helena Marques	DDE
NOVA (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)	12 Mar.	Banco de Portugal statistics	João Cadete de Matos and José Faustino	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Entrepreneurial Association of Águeda) – Águeda	12 Mar.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Entrepreneurial Association of Águeda) – Águeda	12 Mar.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Ana Margarida Meneses	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Entrepreneurial Association of Águeda) – Águeda	12 Mar.	External transactions and positions reporting: what, how and when to report	Thomas Verheij	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Entrepreneurial Association of Ourém – Fátima) – Ourém	13 Mar.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Filipa Lima	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Entrepreneurial Association of Ourém – Fátima) – Ourém	13 Mar.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Thomas Verheij	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Entrepreneurial Association of Ourém – Fátima) – Ourém	13 Mar.	External transactions and positions reporting: what, how and when to report	Beatriz Matos	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Entrepreneurial Association of Ourém – Fátima) – Fátima	13 Mar.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Filipa Lima	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Entrepreneurial Association of Ourém – Fátima) – Fátima	13 Mar.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Thomas Verheij	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Entrepreneurial Association of Ourém – Fátima) – Fátima	13 Mar.	Specific guidelines for the reporting of hotels and resorts in the scope of the new balance of payments system	Beatriz Matos	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Insurers) – Lisbon	15 Mar.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Insurers) – Lisbon	15 Mar.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carla Ferreira	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Insurers) – Lisbon	15 Mar.	Specific guidelines for the reporting of financial and insurance transactions in the scope of the new balance of payments system	Márcio Mateus	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Porto	18 Mar.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Porto	18 Mar.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carmo Noronha	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Porto	18 Mar.	External transactions and positions reporting: what, how and when to report	Lídia Brás	DDE
3 rd Conference on the Central Balance-Sheet Database of Banco de Portugal – Santarém	18 Mar.	Access to Banco de Portugal's statistical information	João Cadete de Matos	DDE
3 rd Conference on the Central Balance-Sheet Database of Banco de Portugal – Santarém	18 Mar.	Reporting external transactions and positions to Banco de Portugal – Role of firms in the new external statistics system	Filipa Lima	DDE
3 rd Conference on the Central Balance-Sheet Database of Banco de Portugal – Santarém	18 Mar.	Corporate and sectoral information in the Central Balance-Sheet Database	Ana Almeida	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
3 rd Conference on the Central Balance-Sheet Database of Banco de Portugal – Santarém	18 Mar.	Analysis of the agricultural sector	Margarida Brites	DDE
Seminar at the Catholic University in Porto	19 Mar.	Banco de Portugal statistics	João Cadete de Matos	DDE
Seminar at the Catholic University in Porto	19 Mar.	Central Balance-Sheet Database of Banco de Portugal	Ana Almeida	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Entrepreneurial Association of the Castelo Branco Region) – Castelo Branco	19 Mar.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Entrepreneurial Association of the Castelo Branco Region) – Castelo Branco	19 Mar.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Pedro Pólvora	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Entrepreneurial Association of the Castelo Branco Region) – Castelo Branco	19 Mar.	External transactions and positions reporting: what, how and when to report	Fernando Escada	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Lisbon	20 Mar.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Lisbon	20 Mar.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Lídia Brás	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Coimbra	25 Mar.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Coimbra	25 Mar.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Helena Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Coimbra	25 Mar.	External transactions and positions reporting: what, how and when to report	Lídia Brás	DDE
Presentation to the banking system of the state of play as regards the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	26 Mar.	Reporting external transactions and positions to Banco de Portugal - Role of firms in the new external statistics system	Filipa Lima	DDE
Presentation to the banking system of the state of play as regards the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	26 Mar.	Regulatory issues and specificities of information reported by banks	Carla Marques	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Presentation to the banking system of the state of play as regards the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	26 Mar.	Settlements and transactions: what, how and when to report	Marta Veloso	DDE
Presentation to the banking system of the state of play as regards the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	26 Mar.	Case studies in external transactions and positions reporting	Márcio Mateus	DDE
Seminar: 'Services and competitiveness in the Portuguese economy – from policy to action' – Portuguese Commerce and Services Confederation	2 Apr.	Services and competitiveness in the Portuguese economy	João Cadete de Matos	DDE
ntation of the Central Balance-Sheet Database and corporate financing to Master's students at the Porto Business School	2 Apr.	Non-financial corporations in Portugal	Margarida Brites	DDE
NOVA (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)	4 Apr.	Banco de Portugal statistics	João Cadete de Matos	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Porto	4 Apr.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	João Falcão	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Porto	4 Apr.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Thomas Verheij	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Lisbon	5 Apr.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Lisbon	5 Apr.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Márcio Mateus	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Lisbon	5 Apr.	External transactions and positions reporting: what, how and when to report	Diana Correia	DDE
20 th Journeys of Classification and Data Analysis	12 Apr.	Building a Customer Relationship Management (CRM) model for the Statistics function in Banco de Portugal	José Faustino, Joaquim António and Paulo Jesus	DDE
20 th Journeys of Classification and Data Analysis	12 Apr.	Profitability in the manufacturing sector in Portugal: evidence from micro-data	Homero Gonçalves and Tiago Pereira	DDE
20 th Journeys of Classification and Data Analysis	12 Apr.	The dynamics of debt in the context of financial accounts – evidence from Portugal	Filipa Lima, Olga Monteiro, Paula Menezes and Lígia Nunes	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Guarda	15 Apr.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	João Falcão	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Guarda	15 Apr.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Thomas Verheij	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	17 Apr.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Filipa Lima	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	17 Apr.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	17 Apr.	External transactions and positions reporting: what, how and when to report	Márcio Mateus	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Porto	17 Apr.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carmo Noronha	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Porto	17 Apr.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Pedro Pólvora	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Porto	17 Apr.	External transactions and positions reporting: what, how and when to report	Lídia Brás	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Albufeira	18 Apr.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Filipa Lima	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Albufeira	18 Apr.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Beatriz Matos	DDE
OECD-ABS Workshop on Pensions	22-24 Apr.	Pension Liabilities in a context of an ageing population: the Portuguese case	Ana Almeida	DDE
OECD-ABS Workshop on Pensions	22-24 Apr.	Pension statistics for the new ESA: compilation issues and some results for Portugal in 2011	Ana Almeida	DDE
Presentation of Banco de Portugal at the Porto Faculty of Economics	23 Apr.	Corporate and sectoral information in the Central Balance-Sheet Database	Margarida Brites	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the New Professions Institute) – Lisbon	7 May	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Ferreira	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the New Professions Institute) – Lisbon	7 May	New reporting system for the balance of payments and specific guidelines for the reporting of hotels and resorts in the scope of the new balance of payments system	Beatriz Matos	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Funchal	9 May	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Funchal	9 May	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Thomas Verheij	DDE
Workshop on the general government's use of the Classification of Economic Activities Information System	9 May	The importance of the classification of economic activities to Banco de Portugal's activities	Margarida Brites	DDE
ISEGI (NOVA School of Statistics and Information Management)	9 May	Presentation on the Bank's statistics / monetary and financial statistics	Paula Casimiro and Rita Lameira	DDE
Presentation of services provided through the Central Balance-Sheet Database – 2013 at ISCAP (School of Accounting and Administration of Porto)	14 May	Provision of services through the Central Balance-Sheet Database	Margarida Brites and Ana Bárbara Pinto	DDE
Presentation of services provided through the Central Balance-Sheet Database – 2013 at FEP (Porto Faculty of Economics)	14 May	Provision of services through the Central Balance-Sheet Database	Margarida Brites and Ana Bárbara Pinto	DDE
Presentation of Banco de Portugal + applications for professional traineeships (DRH) + provision of services through the Central Balance-Sheet Database – 2013 at the Catholic University in Porto	15 May	Provision of services through the Central Balance-Sheet Database	Margarida Brites and Ana Bárbara Pinto	DDE
Working Group on Monetary and Financial Statistics	16 May	The Portuguese CCR: main features and use for statistical purposes	Paula Casimiro	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Ponta Delgada	16 May	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Filipa Lima	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Accountants) – Ponta Delgada	16 May	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Carmo Noronha	DDE
In-house seminar: How to make exports more competitive? – the footwear sector experience	21 May	Main features of the footwear sector	Margarida Brites	DDE
Task Force on Accounting and Statistics meeting	23 May	BACH Database	Margarida Brites	DDE
Meeting of the Standing Section of Economic Statistics – Statistical Council	24 May	Main results for 2012: BOP / IIP and FA statistics	Carla Marques and Olga Monteiro	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Presentation of Banco de Portugal statistics at the University of Minho	28 May	Banco de Portugal statistics	Luís Teles	DDE
Presentation of Banco de Portugal statistics at the University of Minho	28 May	Central Balance-Sheet Database of Banco de Portugal	Margarida Brites	DDE
7 th Workshop on Statistics, Mathematics and Computation (WSMC7) and 5 th International Conference on Risk Analysis (ICRA5)	29 May	Collateral demands in the context of a financial crisis	Rodrigo Batista and Rita Avelino	DDE
7 th Workshop on Statistics, Mathematics and Computation (WSMC7) e 5 th International Conference on Risk Analysis (ICRA5)	29 May	Using interest rate statistics for analytical purposes	Patrícia Antunes and Lígia Nunes	DDE
7 th Workshop on Statistics, Mathematics and Computation (WSMC7) e 5 th International Conference on Risk Analysis (ICRA5)	29 May	Stylized facts on Portuguese corporate credit default: the relevance of firm level data	Homero Gonçalves and Ana Filipa Carvalho	DDE
Presentation of the information system for the balance of payments – 1 st session – Lisbon	6 Jun.	Information flow and tests made	Carla Ferreira	DDE
Presentation of the information system for the balance of payments – 1 st session – Lisbon	6 Jun.	Information revision / correction	Helena Marques	DDE
Presentation of the information system for the balance of payments – 2 nd session – Lisbon	6 Jun.	Information flow and tests made	João Falcão	DDE
Presentation of the information system for the balance of payments – 2 nd session – Lisbon	6 Jun.	Information revision / correction	Thomas Verheij	DDE
Presentation of the information system for the balance of payments – 1 st session – Porto	6 Jun.	Information flow and tests made	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the information system for the balance of payments – 1 st session – Porto	6 Jun.	Interpretation of errors and alerts (frequent problems)	Ana Margarida Meneses	DDE
Presentation of the information system for the balance of payments – 1 st session – Porto	6 Jun.	Information revision / correction	Carmo Noronha	DDE
Presentation of the information system for the balance of payments – 2 nd session – Porto	6 Jun.	Information flow and tests made	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the information system for the balance of payments – 2 nd session – Porto	6 Jun.	Interpretation of errors and alerts (frequent problems)	Carmo Noronha	DDE
Presentation of the information system for the balance of payments – 2 nd session – Porto	6 Jun.	Information revision / correction	Ana Margarida Meneses	DDE
Presentation of the information system for the balance of payments – 1 st session – Lisbon	7 Jun.	Information flow and tests made	João Falcão	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Presentation of the information system for the balance of payments – 1 st session – Lisbon	7 Jun.	Information revision / correction	Carmen Cabral	DDE
Presentation of the information system for the balance of payments – 2 nd session – Lisbon	7 Jun.	Information flow and tests made	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the information system for the balance of payments – 2 nd session – Lisbon	7 Jun.	Information revision / correction	Helena Marques	DDE
Workshop on integrated management of micro-databases	20 Jun.	Challenges and prospects for setting-up a European Union shared system on credit	Ana Almeida	DDE
Workshop on integrated management of micro-databases	20 Jun.	Micro-databases on securities statistics as a key issue for satisfying user needs	Luís Teles Dias	DDE
Workshop on integrated management of micro-databases	20 Jun.	Building business registers to monitor entrepreneurial dynamics	Homero Gonçalves and Mário Lourenço	DDE
Workshop on integrated management of micro-databases	20 Jun.	Efficient ways of dealing with accounting data from enterprises	Margarida Brites	DDE
Workshop on integrated management of micro-databases	20 Jun.	A flexible approach to credit statistics: The use of the Portuguese Central Credit Register for statistical compilation	Paula Casimiro	DDE
Workshop on integrated management of micro-databases	20 Jun.	How granular should data be to compile BoP statistics?	Carla Marques	DDE
Workshop on integrated management of micro-databases	20 Jun.	The use of payments data to improve monetary and financial analysis	Filipa Lima	DDE
Workshop on integrated management of micro-databases	20 Jun.	Is micro-data reporting the future for interest rate statistics?	Rita Lameira, Patrícia Antunes and Inês Antunes	DDE
Workshop on integrated management of micro-databases	20 Jun.	Business intelligence in securities statistics: An evolutionary approach	M. Carmo Aguiar	DDE
Workshop on integrated management of micro-databases	21 Jun.	Integrating micro-databases for statistical purposes	Paula Menezes and Luís D'Aguiar	DDE
Q&A session on the new information system for the balance of payments: 'Thursdays at Banco de Portugal' – Lisbon	4 Jul.	Purpose of the session; giving reporting entities a say; and highlights on external transactions and positions reporting	Carla Ferreira	DDE
Q&A session on the new information system for the balance of payments: 'Thursdays at Banco de Portugal' – Lisbon	4 Jul.	FAQs on external transactions and positions reporting	Ana Margarida Meneses	DDE
Q&A session on the new information system for the balance of payments: 'Thursdays at Banco de Portugal' – Lisbon	4 Jul.	Case studies in external transactions and positions reporting	Thomas Verheij	DDE
In-house seminar: How to make exports more competitive? – INESC's experience	9 Jul.	Characterisation of I&D firms in Portugal on the basis of the Central Balance-Sheet Database and the technology balance of payments	Margarida Brites	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Q&A session on the new information system for the balance of payments: 'Thursdays at Banco de Portugal' – Lisbon	11 Jul.	Purpose of the session; giving reporting entities a say; and highlights on external transactions and positions reporting	Carla Ferreira	DDE
Q&A session on the new information system for the balance of payments: 'Thursdays at Banco de Portugal' – Lisbon	11 Jul.	FAQs on external transactions and positions reporting	Ana Margarida Meneses	DDE
Q&A session on the new information system for the balance of payments: 'Thursdays at Banco de Portugal' – Lisbon	11 Jul.	Case studies in external transactions and positions reporting	Lídia Brás	DDE
Training for service providers at the Central Balance-Sheet Database	17 Jul.	Provision of services at the Central Balance-Sheet Database in 2012 – opening session	Margarida Brites	DDE
Q&A session on the new information system for the balance of payments: 'Thursdays at Banco de Portugal' – Lisbon	18 Jul.	Purpose of the session; giving reporting entities a say; and highlights on external transactions and positions reporting	Carla Marques	DDE
Q&A session on the new information system for the balance of payments: 'Thursdays at Banco de Portugal' – Lisbon	18 Jul.	FAQs on external transactions and positions reporting	Carla Ferreira	DDE
Q&A session on the new information system for the balance of payments: 'Thursdays at Banco de Portugal' – Lisbon	18 Jul.	Case studies in external transactions and positions reporting	João Falcão	DDE
Q&A session on the new information system for the balance of payments: 'Thursdays at Banco de Portugal' – Lisbon	25 Jul.	Purpose of the session; giving reporting entities a say; and highlights on external transactions and positions reporting	Carla Marques	DDE
Q&A session on the new information system for the balance of payments: 'Thursdays at Banco de Portugal' – Lisbon	25 Jul.	FAQs on external transactions and positions reporting	João Falcão	DDE
Q&A session on the new information system for the balance of payments: 'Thursdays at Banco de Portugal' – Lisbon	25 Jul.	Case studies in external transactions and positions reporting	Helena Marques	DDE
Provision of services at the Central Balance-Sheet Database – 1 st interim review	8 Aug.	Quality control status in terms of the Simplified Corporate Information and International Investment Survey as regards services provided at the Central Balance-Sheet Database in 2013	Margarida Brites	DDE
ISI 2013 – 59 th World Statistics Congress	26 Aug.	Measuring external debt in a context of macroeconomic imbalances	João Cadete de Matos, Ana Margarida de Almeida, Lígia Maria Nunes and Daniela Black Miranda	DDE
ISI 2013 – 59 th World Statistics Congress	27 Ago.	Discussant's synthesis on session STS057 Methodological and compilation review on bank interest rates statistics	João Cadete de Matos	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
ISI 2013 – 59 th World Statistics Congress	27 Aug.	Impact and benefits of micro-databases' integration on the statistics of the Banco de Portugal	Paula Menezes and Luís D'Aguiar	DDE
9 th meeting of the Working Group on the Development of Macroeconomic Statistics	4 Sep.	Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure (MIP) – implications for statistical systems	Filipa Lima	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Porto	10 Set.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Ferreira	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Porto	10 Set.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Pedro Pólvora	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	11 Set.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	11 Set.	New reporting system for the balance of payments: what, how and when to report	Diana Correia	DDE
CONTRIMAC – Quarterly accounts of Macaronesia	16 Set.	Madeira's economic activity in the Bank's statistics	João Cadete de Matos	DDE
CONTRIMAC – Quarterly accounts of Macaronesia	16 Set.	Madeira's government statistics in the context of Portugal's financial accounts	Ana Almeida	DDE
STC Thematic meeting	19 Set.	Towards a vision for an Analytical Credit dataset	Ana Almeida	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	26 Set.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	26 Set.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carla Ferreira	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	26 Set.	External transactions and positions reporting: what, how and when to report	Carla Peixoto	DDE
OECD Working Party on Financial Statistics and Working Party on National Accounts, October 2013	3 Oct.	The Portuguese economy seen through the lenses of flow-of-funds: how inter-sectoral relationships evolved in 2000-2012	Ana Almeida and Daniel Carvalho	DDE
NOVA (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)	7 Oct.	Banco de Portugal statistics	João Cadete de Matos and José Faustino	DDE
ECCBSO meeting	7 Oct.	Products and services of the European CBSOs: Main results for 2013 and discussion on the way forward	Ana Almeida and Margarida Brites	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Trade Association of the Évora District, the Portuguese Hotel Association and the Portuguese Association of Hotels, Restaurants and Similar Establishments) – Évora	8 Oct.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Trade Association of the Évora District, the Portuguese Hotel Association and the Portuguese Association of Hotels, Restaurants and Similar Establishments) – Évora	8 Oct.	New reporting system for the balance of payments and specific guidelines for the reporting of tourism agencies, travel operators, hotels and resorts	Carla Ferreira	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies) – Lisbon	9 Oct.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Ferreira	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Association of Travel and Tourism Agencies) – Lisbon	9 Oct.	The new system of balance of payments statistics and specific guidelines for the reporting of tourism agencies and travel operators	Beatriz Matos	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	10 Oct.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	10 Oct.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carmo Noronha	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Hotel Association and the Portuguese Association of Hotels, Restaurants and Similar Establishments) – Lisbon	15 Oct.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Hotel Association and the Portuguese Association of Hotels, Restaurants and Similar Establishments) – Lisbon	15 Oct.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carla Ferreira	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments (Banco de Portugal, together with the Portuguese Hotel Association and the Portuguese Association of Hotels, Restaurants and Similar Establishments) – Lisbon	15 Oct.	Specific guidelines for the reporting of hotels and resorts in the scope of the new balance of payments system	Beatriz Matos	DDE
Seminar: 'What is the purpose of statistics? How do we use them on a daily basis?'	21 Oct.	Putting the future of statistical communication into perspective - Banco de Portugal's contribution	João Cadete de Matos	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	22 Oct.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Ana Margarida Meneses	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	22 Oct.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carla Peixoto	DDE
Seminar on financial statistics, Banca d' Italia	29 Oct.	Compilation of Financial Accounts the experience of Banco de Portugal	Ana Almeida	DDE
4 th International Workshop on sharing best practices in R&D and education statistics : Open data and public information	5 Nov.	Increasing the stock of knowledge with R&D: the contribution of Banco de Portugal	João Cadete de Matos	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	6 Nov.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carmo Noronha	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	6 Nov.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Márcio Mateus	DDE
Financial Accounts Seminar at the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey	13 Nov.	Financial accounts in Portugal	Filipa Lima	DDE
Financial Accounts Seminar at the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey	13 Nov.	Non-financial sectors and estimation methods	Filipa Lima	DDE
Financial Accounts Seminar at the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey	13 Nov.	Use of securities statistics	Filipa Lima	DDE
Financial Accounts Seminar at the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey	14 Nov.	Sector accounts and financial accounts: uses (Banco de Portugal)	Filipa Lima	DDE
Financial Accounts Seminar at the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey	14 Nov.	Financial accounts data needs (Banco de Portugal)	Filipa Lima	DDE
Meeting of the Standing Section of Economic Statistics – Statistical Council	18 Nov.	Central Balance-Sheet Database statistics	Margarida Brites	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Porto	18 Nov.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Porto	18 Nov.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carmo Noronha	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – 1 st session – Porto	19 Nov.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – 1 st session – Porto	19 Nov.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carmo Noronha	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – 2 nd session – Porto	19 Nov.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Marques	DDE

A3 – Table 1 • Presentations at seminars and conferences – 2013

Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – 2 nd session – Porto	19 Nov.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Carmo Noronha	DDE
ECB – Financial accounts seminar	20 Nov.	National compilation practices – The experience of Banco de Portugal	Filipa Lima	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	21 Nov.	The importance of external statistics and the Corporate Area as a way to bring Banco de Portugal closer to firms	Carla Ferreira	DDE
Presentation of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	21 Nov.	Corporate Area and the new reporting system for the balance of payments	Ana Margarida Meneses	DDE
Seminar: Master's Degree in Accounting, Taxation and Corporate Finance – Schools of Economics and Management (ISEG)	21 Nov.	What is the purpose of statistics? How do we use them on a daily basis?	João Cadete de Matos	DDE
Seminar: Master's Degree in Accounting, Taxation and Corporate Finance – Schools of Economics and Management (ISEG)	21 Nov.	Central Balance-Sheet Database of Banco de Portugal	Margarida Brites	DDE
Grid File System Working Group meeting	24 Nov.	Monthly indicators on public finances available for Portugal	Sérgio Branco	DDE
Working Group on Euro Area Accounts meeting	26 Nov.	The new financial accounts compilation and dissemination IT system in Portugal	Olga Monteiro	DDE
Presentation to the banking system of the state of play as regards the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	27 Nov.	Scope and specificities of information reported by banks for the balance of payments	Carla Marques	DDE
Session with the banking system in the scope of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	27 Nov.	Settlements and transactions: what, how and when to report	João Falcão	DDE
Session with the banking system in the scope of the new reporting system for the balance of payments – Lisbon	27 Nov.	Case studies in external transactions and positions reporting	Thomas Verheij	DDE
Meeting of the Standing Section of Economic Statistics – Statistical Council	27 Nov.	Revision policy for Banco de Portugal statistics	António Agostinho	DDE
Regional Statistics Days	29 Nov.	Azores' economic activity in the Bank's statistics	João Cadete de Matos	DDE
5 th Iberian Meeting	4 Dec.	Using micro-data for statistics production	João Cadete de Matos	DDE
5 th Iberian Meeting	4 Dec.	Anacredit	Ana Almeida	DDE
5 th Iberian Meeting	4 Dec.	New BoP / IIP compilation system – Banco de Portugal	Filipa Lima	DDE
5 th Iberian Meeting	4 Dec.	Implementation of ESA 2010 in financial accounts: expected impact of holdings' new treatment in Portugal	Ana Almeida	DDE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Economics, Econometrics and Finance Seminar	28-29 Jan.	Liquidity risk in banking: is there herding?	Diana Bonfim	DEE
2nd MoFIR Workshop on Banking	7-8 Mar.	Liquidity Risk in Banking: is there herding?	Diana Bonfim	DEE
Royal Economic Society Annual Conference	3-5 Apr.	Business cycles: We got news	Sandra Gomes	DEE
European Public Choice Meeting 2013	3-6 Apr.	What accounts for Portuguese regional differences in students' performance? Evidence from OECD Pisa	Manuel Pereira	DEE
THEMA/University of Cergy-Pontoise	4-5 Apr.	Paying for others protection: Casual evidence on wages in a two-tier system	Álvaro Novo and Mário Centeno	DEE
2013 Annual Conference for Scottish Economic Society	8-10 Apr.	Paying for others' protection: Casual evidence on wages in a two-tier system	Álvaro Novo	DEE
4 th Annual Conference of TIGN-IADBE	12-13 Apr.	Managers' mobility, trade status and wages	Luca Opromolla	DEE
Labor-Health Economics Workshop	25 Apr.	Decomposing the returns to education	Pedro Portugal	DEE
3 rd SEEK Conference: 'Engines for More and Better Jobs in Europe'	25-26 Apr.	Paying for others' protection: Casual evidence on wages in a two-tier system	Álvaro Novo	DEE
18 th Society of Labor Economists Meeting	3-4 May	When supply meets demand: Wage inequality in Portugal	Álvaro Novo and Mário Centeno	DEE
18 th Society of Labor Economists Meeting	3-4 May	Girls' school attendance: A dynamic discrete choice structural approach	Hugo Reis	DEE
18 th Society of Labor Economists Meeting	3-4 May	Wage rigidity and employment adjustment at the firm level: Evidence from survey data	Fernando Martins	DEE
NYU Economics Ph.D Alumni Conference	31 May -1 Jun.	Managers' mobility, trade status and wages	Luca Opromolla	DEE
The Society for Financial Econometrics Annual Conference	12-14 Jun.	Quantile regression for long memory testing: A case of realised volatility	Paulo Rodrigues	DEE
North American Summer Meeting Econometric Society	12-17 Jun.	On the value of information in the moment structure of DSGE models	Nikolay Iskrev	DEE
SED 2013	25-30 Jun.	On the value of information in the moment structure of DSGE models	Nikolay Iskrev	DEE
EcoMod 2013	30 Jun. - 3 Jul.	Fiscal multiplier(s) in a small euro area economy – How big can they be in times of crisis?	José Maria	DEE
EcoMod 2013	1-3 Jul.	Wage rigidity and employment adjustment at the firm level: Evidence from survey data	Fernando Martins	DEE
PET13 Lisbon Conference	5-7 Jul.	Liquidity Risk in Banking: is there herding?	Diana Bonfim	DEE
7 th Portuguese Economic Journal	8-9 Jul.	Systemic risk analysis using forward-looking distance-to-default series	Martin Saldias	DEE
7 th Portuguese Economic Journal	8-9 Jul.	What survey data reveal about price and wage rigidity	Fernando Martins	DEE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
7 th Portuguese Economic Journal	8-9 Jul.	Housing market dynamics: Any news?	Sandra Gomes	DEE
7 th Portuguese Economic Journal	8-9 Jul.	The risk-taking channel in Portugal	Carla Soares	DEE
7 th Portuguese Economic Journal	8-9 Jul.	Inequality and policy changes: the case of a decline on inflation in open economies	Bernardino Adão	DEE
7 th Portuguese Economic Journal	8-9 Jul.	On the distribution of information in the moment structure of DSGE models	Nikolay Iskrev	DEE
7 th Portuguese Economic Journal	8-9 Jul.	The tip of the iceberg: A quantitative framework for estimating trade costs	Luca Opromolla	DEE
7 th Portuguese Economic Journal	8-9 Jul.	Credit policy and the zero bound on interest rates	Pedro Teles	DEE
7 th Portuguese Economic Journal	8-9 Jul.	Labor immobility and the transmission of monetary policy	Isabel Correia	DEE
7 th Portuguese Economic Journal	8-9 Jul.	Everything you always wanted to know about sex discrimination	Pedro Portugal	DEE
12 th CRETE	14-18 Jul.	Labor immobility and the transmission of monetary policy in a monetary union	Isabel Correia	DEE
12 th CRETE	14-18 Jul.	Credit policy and the zero bound on interest rates	Pedro Teles	DEE
Society for the Advancement of Economic Theory (SAET)	24-27 Jul.	Spillovers in the adaptation of renewable technologies	Bernardino Adão	DEE
Society for the Advancement of Economic Theory (SAET)	26-27 Jul.	Topics in theoretical and applied economics	Caterina Mendicino	DEE
European Economic Association Meetings	26-30 Aug.	Inequality and policy changes: the case of a decline on inflation in open economies	Isabel Correia	DEE
European Meeting of the Econometric Society	26-30 Aug.	Welfare costs of inflation with distortionary taxation	Bernardino Adão	DEE
ESCB-AHEAD Conference	27 Aug.	Liquidity risk in banking: is there herding?	Diana Bonfim	DEE
Economics and law of sovereign debt: the eurozone, Argentina and beyond	8-10 Sep.	Eurozone countries at risk (then and now)	Isabel Correia and Pedro Teles	DEE
2 nd Portuguese-Brazilian Meeting on Macroeconomics	11-15 Sep.	Inequality and policy changes: The case of a decline on inflation in open economies	Bernardino Adão	DEE
2 nd Portuguese-Brazilian Meeting on Macroeconomics	11-15 Sep.	Redistributional and consumer default effects of capital income tax cuts	António Antunes	DEE
2 nd Portuguese-Brazilian Meeting on Macroeconomics and Getúlio Vargas Foundation	11-15 Sep 21-26 Sep.	Credit policy and the zero bound on interest rates	Pedro Teles	DEE
25 th EALE Conference	19-21 Sep.	Paying for others' protection: Casual evidence on wages in a two-tier system	Álvaro Novo and Mário Centeno	DEE

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
25 th EALE Conference	18-22 Sep.	Wage rigidity and employment adjustment at the firm level: Evidence from survey data	Fernando Martins	DEE
25 th EALE Conference	18-22 Sep.	Labour demand	Pedro Portugal	DEE
Labor Market Reform in the EMU Conference	25-27 Sep.	Labour demand	Pedro Portugal	DEE
28 th AIEL Conference of Labour Economics	26-28 Sep.	Paying for others' protection: Casual evidence on wages in a two-tier system	Álvaro Novo and Mário Centeno	DEE
Workshop on top-down stress tests	30 Sep.	Modelling corporate and household default rates in Portugal	António Antunes and Nuno Alves	DEE
Bank of Canada / CREI Conference	3-6 Oct.	Credit policy and the zero bound on interest rates	Pedro Teles	DEE
NBER Development program and 26 th BREAD Conference on Development Economics	10-13 Oct.	Parental valuation of school attributes in developing countries: Evidence from Pakistan	Hugo Reis	DEE
16 th Annual DNB Research Conference – The impact on the dynamics of SMEs	17-18 Oct.	Catastrophic job destruction	Pedro Portugal	DEE
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano	23-25 Oct.	The tip of the iceberg: A quantitative framework for estimating trade costs	Luca Opromolla	DEE
54 th Annual Conference Alma Mater Studiorum – University of Bologna	24-26 Oct.	Paying for others' protection: Casual evidence on wages in a two-tier system	Álvaro Novo	DEE
Association of Southern European Economic Theorists (ASSET)	7-10 Nov.	Labor immobility and the monetary transmission of monetary policy in a monetary union	Isabel Correia	DEE
Conference: 'Firms' behaviour in the crisis: What do micro-data tell us?'	28-29 Nov.	Catastrophic job destruction	Pedro Portugal	DEE
International Workshop on the Dynamics of Low Wage, Low Pay and Transfer Receipt	15-16 Nov.	The impact of the minimum wage on low-wage and young workers	Álvaro Novo and Mário Centeno	DEE
City University of New York – Queens College	1-5 Dec.	The tip of the iceberg: A quantitative framework for estimating trade costs	Luca Opromolla	DEE
Workshop on empirical monetary economics	9-11 Dec.	The risk-taking channel of monetary policy	Carla Soares	DEE
Caparide Centre – Ministry of Education and Science	11 Dec.	Disclosure of the national results for the PISA 2012 programme	Hugo Reis and Manuel Pereira	DEE
Porto Faculty of Economics	12 Dec.	Youth unemployment: a dead-end generation	Álvaro Novo	DEE
22 nd International Conference on Money, Banking and Finance	12-13 Dec.	Networking capital and tax liabilities as determinants of corporate credit risk	Luciana Barbosa	DEE
24 th (EC)2 Conference – The Econometric Analysis of Mixed Frequency Data	13-14 Dec.	Autoregressive augmentation of MIDAS regressions	Claudia Duarte	DEE
18 th Post-graduation in Securities Law	19 Nov.	Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) IV: better capital, greater stability?	José Rosas	DES

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
22 nd Annual Meeting of the Trade Union Structure of Banco de Portugal – Ferreira do Zêzere	5 Dec.	Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM)	Graça Damião	DES
Annual Conference of the Association of Specialised Credit Institutions (ASFAC)	10 Dec.	Concept of 'credit institution'	Margarida Rei	DES
12 th Audit and Management Days	23 Oct.	Risk management at Banco de Portugal	Helena Adegas	DGR
Presentation to the banking system of the Secured Interbank Money Market platform	16 Apr.	Secured Interbank Money Market	Luís Filipe Sousa	DMR
Presentation to the banking system of the integrated monetary policy operations management platform	26 Jun.	Integrated monetary policy operations management platform	Eva Janeiro and Luís Miguel Oliveira	DMR
Interbolsa's Operational Consulting Committee	28 Jun.	ColMS – Collateral and operations management system	Eva Janeiro	DMR
Seminar of the Portuguese SWIFT Users Group – 2013	28 Nov.	ColMS – Collateral and operations management system	Pedro Corsino Matos	DMR
Seminar cycle: 'SEPA: Time to act' – Faro and Évora	4-5 Jun.	SEPA: Time to act	Tereza Cavaco, Rui Pimentel and José Martins	DPG
10 th Congress on Smart Cards	5-6 Jun.	Innovation in retail payments: challenges for the regulatory authorities	Rui Pimentel	DPG
Seminar cycle: 'SEPA: Time to act' – Porto and Braga	19-20 Jun.	SEPA: Time to act	Tereza Cavaco, José Martins and Miguel Lima	DPG
Seminar cycle: 'SEPA: Time to act' – Funchal	26 Jun.	SEPA: Time to act	Tereza Cavaco, Rui Pimentel and Rita Bairos	DPG
6 th Conference on Payments and Securities Settlement Systems – Macedonia	1-3 Jul.	How to get more secure and convenient payments in Europe?	Rui Pimentel	DPG
6 th Conference on Payments and Securities Settlement Systems – Macedonia	1-3 Jul.	Future trends in retail payments	Rui Pimentel	DPG
6 th Conference on Payments and Securities Settlement Systems – Macedonia	1-3 Jul.	How to defeat cybercrime and fraud at the counter?	Rui Pimentel	DPG
Seminar cycle: 'SEPA: Time to act' – Ponta Delgada	11 Jul.	SEPA: Time to act	Tereza Cavaco, Rita Bairos and Paula Matos	DPG
Seminar cycle: 'SEPA: Time to act' – Castelo Branco	16 Jul.	SEPA: Time to act	Tereza Cavaco, Rui Pimentel and José Martins	DPG
Seminar cycle: 'SEPA: Time to act' – Lisbon	18 Jul.	SEPA: Time to act	Tereza Cavaco, Rui Pimentel and José Martins	DPG
Seminar cycle: 'SEPA: Time to act' – Viseu and Coimbra	23-24 Jul.	SEPA: Time to act	Tereza Cavaco, Rui Pimentel and José Martins	DPG

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
11 th CEE Retail Banking Forum – Budapest	9-11 Oct.	Next developments in European retail payments: innovation versus security	Rui Pimentel	DPG
Conference: 'ArtVision: Are you ready for SEPA?'	26 Nov.	SEPA – Single Euro Payments Area	Paula Matos and Rita Bairos	DPG
Presentation of the study: 'Paying Preferences of Portuguese Consumers' by the Catholic University	11 Dec.	Portuguese consumer payment habits	Tereza Cavaco	DPG
Seminar at the annual meeting of the Task Force on Central Bank Cooperation (ECB-IRC)	10 Sep.	Banco de Portugal cooperation activities: main findings in 2013 and outlook	Maria João Azevedo	DRI
23 rd Lisbon Meeting of central banks from Portuguese-speaking countries	4 Oct.	Central bank cooperation – recent trends and future projects	José Luís Marques, Maria João Azevedo and Fernando Heitor	DRI+ DMR
23 rd Lisbon Meeting of central banks from Portuguese-speaking countries	4 Oct.	Global economic and financial outlook according to the IMF: new dioptries?	Luís Saramago	DRI
23 rd Lisbon Meeting of central banks from Portuguese-speaking countries	4 Oct.	IMF's agenda – main features	Inês Alves	DRI
Conference cycle on financial education - Dr. António Cupertino de Miranda Foundation	24 Jan.	The creation of the core competencies for financial education in Portugal	Susana Narciso	DSC
3 rd Consumer Law Days	15 Mar.	The regulatory framework governing the prevention and management of arrears on credit agreements with households	Pedro Dias	DSC
2 nd Annual Child and Youth Finance International Summit & Awards Ceremony	8 May	The National Plan for Financial Education – Child & Youth: the key target group	Luís Vaz	DSC
Meeting of central banks from Portuguese-speaking countries – Workshop on financial inclusion and education	11 Jul.	Central banks' role in fostering financial inclusion	Elisabete Santos and Joana Costa	DSC
Meeting of central banks from Portuguese-speaking countries – Workshop on financial inclusion and education	11 Jul.	Financial education strategies	Susana Narciso	DSC
1 st International Conference of the National Plan for Financial Education	12 Jul.	The role of the media in disseminating financial education	Lúcia Leitão	DSC
Workshop of the Master's Degree in Banking and Insurance – Porto Catholic University	22 Jul.	Banking conduct supervision in retail banking markets	Lúcia Leitão	DSC
2 nd Meeting on Supervision – Angola	12 Sep.	The strategic importance of financial education and information: Banco de Portugal's experience	Fernando Coalho	DSC
Conference on households' indebtedness and over-indebtedness – Consumer Information and Arbitration Centre (CIAB – <i>Tribunal Arbitral de Consumo</i>)	3 Oct.	Households' indebtedness and over-indebtedness – problems and solutions	Elisabete Santos and Pedro Dias	DSC
Financial Education Day – Filipa de Vilhena secondary school	31 Oct.	The core competencies for financial education	Lúcia Leitão and Susana Narciso	DSC

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Event	Date of event	Subject	Speaker(s)	Body / Department
Financial Education Day – Households' indebtedness: to prevent or to solve?	31 Oct.	Prevention and management of over-indebtedness	Lúcia Leitão	DSC
Child and Youth Finance International – Regional Meeting for Europe and Central Asia	4-5 Nov.	The National Plan for Financial Education – Global Money Week and other awareness raising events	Luis Vaz	DSC
5 th Forum of Banco Central do Brasil on financial inclusion	4-6 Nov.	Banking regulations and impact on consumers	Lúcia Leitão	DSC
Workshop at Banco Central do Brasil	7 Nov.	Banco de Portugal's strategy for banking conduct supervision	Lúcia Leitão	DSC
Workshop cycle on banking conduct rules – ASFAC	19 Nov.	Advertising banking products and services	Maria João Candeias, Tiago Aguiar and João Ramiro Santos	DSC
Workshop cycle on banking conduct rules – ASFAC	20 Nov.	Managing bank customers' complaints	Carlos Farinha and Cesarina Sousa	DSC
Workshop cycle on banking conduct rules – ASFAC	22 Nov.	Consumer credit products	Susana Narciso and Tiago Aguiar	DSC
12 th Audit and Management Days	23 Oct.	Governance systems and models for credit institutions and financial corporations	Sofia Torres Magalhães	DSP
Annual Conference of the Association of Specialised Credit Institutions (ASFAC)	10 Dec.	Internal governance of credit institutions	Sofia Torres Magalhães	DSP

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Article	Author(s)	Publication	Body / Department
<i>Unconventional Fiscal Policy at the Lower Bound</i>	Isabel Horta Correia, Emanuel Fahri, Juan-Pablo Nicolini and Pedro Teles	<i>American Economic Review</i>	DEE
<i>Financial and Economic Downturns in OECD Countries</i>	Markus Haavio, Caterina Mendicino and Maria Teresa Punzi	<i>Applied Economics Letters</i>	DEE
<i>Worldwide synchronization since the nineteenth century: a wavelet-based view</i>	António Rua	<i>Applied Economics Letters</i>	DEE
<i>Confidence and economic activity: the case of Portugal</i>	Caterina Mendicino and Maria Teresa Punzi	<i>Winter 2013 Economic Bulletin of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>Segmenting wages</i>	Mário Centeno and Álvaro Novo	<i>Winter 2013 Economic Bulletin of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>Labor unions, union density and the union wage premium</i>	Pedro Portugal and Hugo Vilares	<i>Winter 2013 Economic Bulletin of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>The price elasticity of external demand of Portuguese exports: a comparison with other euro area countries</i>	Sónia Cabral and Cristina Manteu	<i>Winter 2013 Economic Bulletin of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>The import content of global demand in Portugal</i>	Fátima Cardoso, Paulo Esteves and António Rua	<i>Autumn 2013 Economic Bulletin of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>The determinants of downward wage rigidity: some methodological considerations and new empirical evidence</i>	Daniel A. Dias, Carlos Robalo Marques and Fernando Martins	<i>Autumn 2013 Economic Bulletin of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>Short-term macroeconomic forecasts for the U.S. economy using nowcasts of the survey of professional forecasters</i>	Inês Maria Gonçalves	<i>Autumn 2013 Economic Bulletin of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>The macroeconomic effects of legislated tax changes in Portugal</i>	Manuel Coutinho Pereira	<i>Autumn 2013 Economic Bulletin of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>Competition in the Portuguese economy: estimated price-cost margins under imperfect labour markets</i>	João Amador and Ana Cristina Soares	<i>Spring 2013 Economic Bulletin of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>Trade and wage inequality</i>	Luca David Opromolla	<i>Spring 2013 Economic Bulletin of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>Business cycle accounting for Portugal</i>	Nikolay Iskrev	<i>Spring 2013 Economic Bulletin of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>Foreign investment and institutional reform: Portugal in European perspective</i>	Paulo Júlio, Ricardo Pinheiro Alves and José Tavares	<i>Spring 2013 Economic Bulletin of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>Predicting aggregate returns using valuation ratios out-of-sample</i>	Ana Sequeira	<i>Summer 2013 Economic Bulletin of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>Short-term forecasting of indirect tax revenues: an application for Portugal</i>	Cláudia Braz	<i>Summer 2013 Economic Bulletin of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>Oil price shocks and their effects on economic activity and prices: an application for Portugal</i>	Francisco Craveiro Dias	<i>Summer 2013 Economic Bulletin of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>The world tourism exports cycle</i>	Paulo M.M. Rodrigues	<i>Summer 2013 Economic Bulletin of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE

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Article	Author(s)	Publication	Body / Department
<i>Is there a risk-taking channel of monetary policy in Portugal</i>	Diana Bonfim and Carla Soares	<i>May 2013 Financial Stability Report of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>Bank interest rates on new loans to non-financial corporations – one first look at a new set of micro data</i>	Carlos Santos	<i>May 2013 Financial Stability Report of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>Investment decisions and financial standing of Portuguese firms – recent evidence</i>	Luísa Farinha and Pedro Prego	<i>May 2013 Financial Stability Report of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>The implementation of the countercyclical capital buffer: rules versus discretion</i>	Diana Bonfim and Nuno Monteiro	<i>November 2013 Financial Stability Report of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>Option trade volume and volatility of banks' stock returns</i>	Rafael Barbosa e Martín Saldías	<i>November 2013 Financial Stability Report of Banco de Portugal</i>	DEE
<i>A macro-prudential policy for financial stability</i>	Rita Bessone Basto	<i>November 2013 Financial Stability Report of Banco de Portugal</i>	DES
<i>Everything you always wanted to know about sex discrimination</i>	Ana Rute Cardoso, Paulo Guimarães and Pedro Portugal	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 02/2013</i>	DEE
<i>Is there a role for domestic demand pressure on export performance?</i>	Paulo Soares Esteves e António Rua	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 03/2013</i>	DEE
<i>Ageing and fiscal sustainability in a small euro area economy</i>	Gabriela Lopes de Castro, José R. Maria, Ricardo Mourinho Félix and Cláudia Braz	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 04/2013</i>	DEE
<i>Mind the gap! The relative wages of immigrants in the Portuguese labour market</i>	Sónia Cabral and Cláudia Duarte	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 05/2013</i>	DEE
<i>Foreign direct investment and institutional reform: evidence and an application to Portugal</i>	Paulo Júlio, Ricardo Pinheiro-Alves and José Tavares	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 06/2013</i>	DEE
<i>Monetary policy shocks: We got news!</i>	Sandra Gomes, Nikolay Iskrev and Caterina Mendicino	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 07/2013</i>	DEE
<i>Competition in the Portuguese economy: estimated price-cost margins under imperfect labour markets</i>	João Amador and Ana Cristina Soares	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 08/2013</i>	DEE
<i>The sources of wage variation: a three-way high-dimensional fixed effects regression model</i>	Sónia Torres, Pedro Portugal, John T. Addison and Paulo Guimarães	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 09/2013</i>	DEE
<i>Macroeconomic Forecasting Using Low-Frequency Filters</i>	Ana Pereira and João Valle e Azevedo	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 1/2013</i>	DEE
<i>The Output Effects of (Non-Separable) Government Consumption at the Zero Lower Bound</i>	João Valle e Azevedo e Valerio Ercolani	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 10/2013</i>	DEE
<i>Fiscal multipliers in a small euro area economy: How big can they get in crisis times?</i>	Gabriela Lopes de Castro, Ricardo Mourinho Félix, Paulo Júlio and José R. Maria	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 11/2013</i>	DEE
<i>Survey evidence on price and wage rigidities in Portugal</i>	Fernando Martins	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 12/2013</i>	DEE
<i>Characterizing economic growth paths based on new structural change tests</i>	Luís Catela Nunes	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 13/2013</i>	DEE

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Article	Author(s)	Publication	Body / Department
<i>Catastrophic Job Destruction</i>	Anabela Carneiro, Pedro Portugal and José Varejão	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 14/2013</i>	DEE
<i>Output effects of a measure of tax shocks based on changes in legislation for Portugal</i>	Manuel Coutinho Pereira	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 15/2013</i>	DEE
<i>Inside PESSOA – a detailed description of the model</i>	José R. Maria	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 16/2013</i>	DEE
<i>Macprudential Regulation and Macroeconomic Activity</i>	Sudipto Karmakar	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 17/2013</i>	DEE
<i>Bank Capital and Lending: An Analysis of Commercial Banks in the United States</i>	Sudipto Karmakar	<i>Banco de Portugal Working Paper 18/2013</i>	DEE
<i>The Precautionary Saving Effect of Government Consumption</i>	Valerio Ercolani and Nicola Pavoni	<i>Bocconi University mimeo</i>	DEE
<i>IMF financial facilities for low-income countries</i>	Luís Saramago and Fernando Heitor	<i>April 2013 Cooperation Journal</i>	DRI
<i>Official Development Assistance</i>	Ana Mafalda Redondo and Luís Quintaneiro	<i>October 2013 Cooperation Journal</i>	DRI
<i>On the Behaviour of Phillips-Perron Tests in the Presence of Persistent Cycles</i>	B. T. Castro, Paulo Rodrigues and A.M.R. Taylor	<i>CEFAGE-UE Working Paper</i>	DEE
<i>Regional tourism development: culture, nature, life cycle and attractiveness</i>	J. Romão, J. Guerreiro and Paulo Rodrigues	<i>Current Issues in Tourism</i>	DEE
<i>The distribution of debt across euro area countries: the role of individual characteristics, institutions and credit conditions</i>	Olympia Bover, Jose Maria Casado, Philip Du Caju, Sónia Costa, Yvonne McCarthy, Eva Sierminska, Panagiota Tzamourani, Ernesto Villanueva and Tibor Zavadil	<i>Documentos de trabajo / Banco de España</i>	DEE
<i>Competition in the Portuguese Economy: insights from a profit elasticity approach</i>	João Amador and Ana Cristina Soares	<i>ECB Working Paper</i>	DEE
<i>Corporate finance and economic activity in the euro area (Occasional Paper)</i>	Luísa Farinha (together with members of the Task Force of the Monetary Policy Committee of the ESCB)	<i>ECB Working Paper</i>	DEE
<i>Financial shocks and the macroeconomy: heterogeneity and non-linearities</i>	K. Hubrich, A. D'Agostino, M. Cervená, M. Ciccarelli, P. Guarda, M. Haavio, Caterina Mendicino, P. Jeanfils, E. Ortega and M. T. Valderrama	<i>ECB Working Paper</i>	DEE
<i>Is there a role for domestic demand pressure on export performance?</i>	Paulo Esteves and António Rua	<i>ECB Working Paper</i>	DEE
<i>The impact of persistent cycles on zero frequency unit root tests</i>	B. T. Castro, Paulo Rodrigues and A.M.R. Taylor	<i>Econometric Theory</i>	DEE
<i>Costly Intermediation and Consumption Smoothing</i>	António Antunes, Tiago Cavalcanti and Anne Villamil	<i>Economic Inquiry</i>	DEE
<i>Price-level targeting rules and financial shocks: The case of Canada</i>	Ali Dib, Caterina Mendicino and Yahong Zhang	<i>Economic Modelling</i>	DEE

A3 – Table 2 • Articles published in 2013

Article	Author(s)	Publication	Body / Department
<i>Counterfactual analysis of bank mergers</i>	Pedro Pita Barros, Diana Bonfim, Moshe Kim and Nuno Martins	<i>Empirical Economics</i>	DEE
<i>The dynamic effects of shocks to wages and prices in the United States and the euro area</i>	Rita Duarte and Carlos Robalo Marques	<i>Empirical Economics</i>	DEE
<i>Labor Immobility and the Transmission of Monetary Policy in a Monetary Union</i>	Bernardino Adão and Isabel Horta Correia	<i>European Economic Review</i>	DEE
<i>Challenges and prospects for setting-up a European Union shared system on credit</i>	Ana Almeida	<i>IFC Bulletin No 37 and Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 3 2013</i>	DDE
<i>Micro-databases on securities statistics as a key issue for satisfying user needs</i>	Luís Teles Dias	<i>IFC Bulletin No 37 and Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 3 2013</i>	DDE
<i>Building business registers to monitor entrepreneurial dynamics</i>	Homero Gonçalves and Mário Lourenço	<i>IFC Bulletin No 37 and Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 3 2013</i>	DDE
<i>Efficient ways of dealing with accounting data from enterprises</i>	Margarida Brites	<i>IFC Bulletin No 37 and Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 3 2013</i>	DDE
<i>A flexible approach to credit statistics: The use of the Portuguese Central Credit Register for statistical compilation</i>	Paula Casimiro	<i>IFC Bulletin No 37 and Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 3 2013</i>	DDE
<i>How granular should data be to compile BoP statistics?</i>	Carla Marques	<i>IFC Bulletin No 37 and Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 3 2013</i>	DDE
<i>The use of payments data to improve monetary and financial analysis</i>	Filipa Lima	<i>IFC Bulletin No 37 and Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 3 2013</i>	DDE
<i>Is micro-data reporting the future for interest rate statistics?</i>	Rita Lameira, Patrícia Antunes and Inês Antunes	<i>IFC Bulletin No 37 and Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 3 2013</i>	DDE
<i>Business intelligence in securities statistics: an evolutionary approach</i>	M. Carmo Aguiar	<i>IFC Bulletin No 37 and Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 3 2013</i>	DDE
<i>Integrating micro-databases for statistical purposes</i>	Paula Menezes and Luís D'Aguiar	<i>IFC Bulletin No 37 and Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 3 2013</i>	DDE
<i>Fiscal Consolidation in a Small Euro Area Economy</i>	Vanda Almeida, Gabriela Castro, Ricardo Mourinho Félix and José R. Maria	<i>International Journal of Central Banking</i>	DEE
<i>House Prices, Credit Growth, and Excess Volatility: Implications for Monetary and Macprudential Policy</i>	Paolo Gelain, Kevin J. Lansing and Caterina Mendicino	<i>International Journal of Central Banking</i>	DEE

A3 – Table 2 • Articles published in 2013

Article	Author(s)	Publication	Body / Department
<i>Approximating and Forecasting Macroeconomic Signals in Real-Time</i>	João Valle e Azevedo and Ana Pereira	<i>International Journal of Forecasting</i>	DEE
<i>Does the euro area forward rate provide accurate forecasts of the short rate?</i>	Sónia Costa and Ana Beatriz Galvão	<i>International Journal of Forecasting</i>	DEE
<i>Financial Depth in the WAEMU: Benchmarking Against Frontier SSA Countries</i>	Calixte Ahokpossi, Kareem Ismail, Sudipto Karmakar and Mesmin Koulet-Vickot	<i>International Monetary Fund Working Paper</i>	DEE
<i>A Market-based Approach to Sector Risk Determinants and Transmission in the Euro Area</i>	Martín Saldías	<i>Journal of Banking & Finance</i>	DEE
<i>Leaning against boom–bust cycles in credit and housing prices</i>	Luisa Lambertini, Caterina Mendicino and Maria Teresa Punzi	<i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i>	DEE
<i>Expectation-driven cycles in the housing market: Evidence from survey data</i>	Luisa Lambertini, Caterina Mendicino and Maria Teresa Punzi	<i>Journal of Financial Stability</i>	DEE
<i>Systemic Risk Analysis Using Forward-looking Distance-to-Default Series</i>	Martín Saldías	<i>Journal of Financial Stability</i>	DEE
<i>A Theory of Entry into and Exit from Export Markets</i>	Giammario Impullitti, Alfonso Irarrazabal and Luca Opromolla	<i>Journal of International Economics</i>	DEE
<i>Catastrophic Job Destruction during the Portuguese Economic Crisis</i>	Anabela Carneiro, Pedro Portugal and José Varejão	<i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i>	DEE
<i>Innovation in retail payments: challenges posed to regulators</i>	Rui Pimentel	<i>Journal of Payments Strategy and Systems</i>	DPG
<i>The Margins of Multinational Production and the Role of Intrafirm Trade</i>	Alfonso Irarrazabal, Andreas Moxnes and Luca Opromolla	<i>Journal of Political Economy</i>	DEE
<i>Finite Sample Performance of Frequency – and Time-Domain Tests for Seasonal Fractional Integration</i>	João Valle e Azevedo, Paulo Rodrigues and A. Rubia	<i>Journal of Statistical Computation and Simulation</i>	DEE
<i>The Welfare Gains of Financial Liberalization: Capital Accumulation and Heterogeneity</i>	António Antunes and Tiago Cavalcanti	<i>Journal of the European Economic Association</i>	DEE
<i>Dynamic threshold modelling and the US business cycle</i>	Miguel de Carvalho, António Rua and K. F. Turkman	<i>Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series C</i>	DEE
<i>Recursive adjustment, unit root tests and structural breaks</i>	Paulo Rodrigues	<i>Journal of Time Series Analysis</i>	DEE
<i>Wage rigidity and employment adjustment at the firm level: Evidence from survey data</i>	Carlos Robalo Marques, Daniel Dias and Fernando Martins	<i>Labour Economics</i>	DEE
<i>Do Low-Wage Workers React Less To Longer Unemployment Benefits? Quasi-Experimental Evidence</i>	Mário Centeno and Álvaro Novo	<i>Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics</i>	DEE
<i>Dynamic factor models with jagged edge panel data: Taking on board the dynamics of the idiosyncratic components</i>	Francisco Dias, Maximiano Pinheiro and António Rua	<i>Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics</i>	DEE
<i>The Reservation Wage Unemployment Duration Nexus</i>	John T. Addison, José António Machado and Pedro Portugal	<i>Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics</i>	DEE
<i>Foreign direct investment and institutional reform: evidence and an application to Portugal</i>	Paulo Júlio, Ricardo Pinheiro-Alves and José Tavares	<i>Portuguese Economic Journal</i>	DEE

A3 – Table 2 • Articles published in 2013

Article	Author(s)	Publication	Body / Department
<i>Retail banking market fees</i>	DSC	<i>2012 Banking Conduct Supervision Report</i>	DSC
<i>Financial education in schools</i>	DSC	<i>2012 Banking Conduct Supervision Report</i>	DSC
<i>Product and destination mix in export markets</i>	João Amador and Luca D. Opromolla	<i>Review of World Economics</i>	DEE
<i>Choosing between Time and State Dependence: Micro Evidence on Firms' Price-Reviewing Strategies</i>	Daniel Dias, Carlos Robalo Marques and Fernando Martins	<i>Scandinavian Journal of Economics</i>	DEE
<i>Determining the number of global and country-specific factors in the euro area</i>	Francisco Dias, Maximiano Pinheiro and António Rua	<i>Studies in Nonlinear Dynamics & Econometrics</i>	DEE
<i>Time-varying fiscal policy in the U.S.</i>	Artur Lopes and Manuel Pereira	<i>Studies in Nonlinear Dynamics & Econometrics</i>	DEE
<i>Building a Customer Relationship Management model for the statistical function in Banco de Portugal</i>	José Faustino, Joaquim António and Paulo Jesus	<i>Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 4 2013</i>	DDE
<i>Impact and benefits of micro-databases' integration on the statistics of the Banco de Portugal</i>	Paula Menezes and Luís D'Aguiar	<i>Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 4 2013</i>	DDE
<i>Pension statistics for the new ESA: compilation, modelling and some results for Portugal in 2011</i>	Ana Almeida, Sérgio Branco and João Falcão	<i>Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 4 2013</i>	DDE
<i>Measuring external debt in a context of macroeconomic imbalances</i>	João Cadete de Matos, Ana Almeida, Lígia Nunes and Daniela Miranda	<i>Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 4 2013</i>	DDE
<i>The dynamics of debt in the context of financial accounts – evidence from Portugal</i>	Filipa Lima, Olga Monteiro, Paula Menezes and Lígia Nunes	<i>Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 4 2013</i>	DDE
<i>The Portuguese economy through the lenses of flow of funds: how inter-sectoral relationships evolved in 2000-2012</i>	Ana Almeida and Daniel Carvalho	<i>Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 4 2013</i>	DDE
<i>Profitability in the manufacturing sector in Portugal: evidence from micro-data</i>	Homero Gonçalves and Tiago Pereira	<i>Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 4 2013</i>	DDE
<i>Pension liabilities in a context of an ageing population: the Portuguese case</i>	Ana Almeida, Sérgio Branco and João Falcão	<i>Supplement to the Statistical Bulletin of Banco de Portugal 4 2013</i>	DDE
<i>Determinants of the EONIA spread and the financial crisis</i>	Paulo Rodrigues and Carla Soares	<i>The Manchester School</i>	DEE
<i>Research note: The importance of online tourism demand</i>	C. Ramos and Paulo Rodrigues	<i>Tourism Economics</i>	DEE





II FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Presentation
2. Financial statements
3. Notes on the financial statements
4. External auditors' report
5. Report and opinion of the Board of Auditors

1. Presentation

For the purposes laid down in Article 54 of the Organic Law of Banco de Portugal, this Report presents the financial statements for the year 2013¹ (see sections 2. and 3.), which have been prepared according to the Chart of Accounts of Banco de Portugal (*Plano de Contas do Banco de Portugal – PCBP*), currently in force.

The annual accounts of Banco de Portugal are subject to an external audit, pursuant to the provisions laid down in Article 46 of its Organic Law (see section 4.). Pursuant to the provisions of Article 43 of the same Law, the Board

of Auditors prepared a report and issued an opinion on the financial statements (see section 5.). The Advisory Board issued its opinion on the Bank's accounts.

1.1. Developments in the composition of the balance sheet

The table below shows the developments in the year-end positions of the main items of the balance sheet of Banco de Portugal in the 2009-2013 period:

Table 1

	(EUR millions)					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Δ 2013/2012
ATIVO	62,524	99,750	109,768	119,406	111,592	(7,814)
Gold	9,425	12,979	14,964	15,509	10,714	(4,795)
IMF (net)	263	298	306	301	288	(13)
Foreign reserves and euro assets (net)	15,064	19,183	16,011	15,015	14,883	(131)
Foreign currency	529	2,053	594	871	1,168	297
Euros	14,535	17,130	15,417	14,144	13,715	(429)
Trading portfolio	9,138	11,259	9,351	8,402	8,593	191
Medium-term investment portfolio	5,397	5,870	6,067	5,742	5,122	(620)
Claims related to monetary policy operations	16,708	45,060	53,270	59,768	53,895	(5,874)
Lending to credit institutions	16,061	40,899	46,002	52,784	47,864	(4,920)
Securities held for monetary policy purposes	648	4,161	7,269	6,984	6,031	(953)
Intra-Eurosystem claims	19,130	20,195	23,019	26,347	29,471	3,124
Participating interest and transfer of foreign reserve assets to the ECB	1,123	1,152	1,181	1,210	1,235	25
Other intra-Eurosystem claims	18,007	19,043	21,838	25,136	28,236	3,099
Other claims	1,056	1,101	1,241	1,526	1,439	(87)
LIABILITIES AND OWN FUNDS	62,524	99,750	109,768	119,406	111,592	(7,814)
Banknotes in circulation	18,608	19,376	20,452	21,003	22,303	1,300
Banknotes put into circulation (net)	663	333	(1,369)	(4,022)	(5,895)	(1,873)
Adjustments to circulation	17,945	19,043	21,821	25,025	28,198	3,173
Liabilities to credit institutions related to monetary policy operations	8,771	4,921	5,691	8,136	8,218	83
Liabilities to other entities denominated in euro	2	1	4,869	5,484	7,629	2,146
Intra-Eurosystem liabilities	23,436	59,921	60,964	66,026	59,565	(6,461)
Other liabilities	364	444	516	356	386	30
Provisions*	99	54	23	8	-	(8)
Own funds	10,365	14,098	16,295	17,454	12,589	(4,865)
Revaluation accounts	6,479	10,055	12,061	12,657	7,758	(4,899)
General risk provision*	2,301	2,464	2,924	3,192	3,322	130
Capital and reserves	1,370	1,381	1,420	1,474	1,483	9
Retained earnings	(39)	-	(142)	(318)	(227)	91
Profit for the year	254	198	31	449	253	(196)

* The items Provisions and General risk provision were adjusted in accordance with the rules of the PCBP in force since 2012 for all years shown.

End-2013 positions of the main items of the balance sheet of Banco de Portugal, as well as their changes from 2012, are presented below with a

similar aggregation to the analyses made in this Report:

Table 2

	2012	2013	(EUR millions) Δ 2013/2012
1.1.1 Claims and liabilities related to monetary policy operations	51,632	45,676	(5,956)
Claims related to monetary policy operations	59,768	53,895	(5,874)
Liabilities to credit institutions related to monetary policy operations	(8,136)	(8,218)	(83)
1.1.2 Gold, foreign reserves and euro assets (net)	30,524	25,597	(4,927)
Gold	15,509	10,714	(4,795)
Foreign reserves and euro assets (net)	15,015	14,883	(131)
1.1.3 Other balance sheet assets	28,174	31,198	3,024
IMF (net)	301	288	(13)
Intra-Eurosystem claims	26,347	29,471	3,124
Other assets	1,526	1,439	(87)
1.1.4 Banknotes in circulation	21,003	22,303	1,300
Banknotes put into circulation (net)	(4,022)	(5,895)	(1,873)
Adjustments in circulation	25,025	28,198	3,173
1.1.5 Intra-Eurosystem liabilities	66,026	59,565	(6,461)
1.1.6 Other liabilities	5,847	8,015	2,168
Liabilities to other entities	5,484	7,629	2,146
Other liabilities	356	386	30
Provisions	8	–	(8)
1.1.7 Own funds	17,454	12,589	(4,865)
Revaluation accounts	12,657	7,758	(4,899)
General risk provision	3,192	3,322	130
Capital and reserves	1,474	1,483	9
Retained earnings	(318)	(227)	91
Profit for the year	449	253	(196)

1.1.1. Claims and liabilities related to monetary policy operations

The total (net) balance of monetary policy operations, carried out within the framework of the Eurosystem, recorded a significant reduction in 2013 compared with 2012 (€-5,956 million), reversing the growth trend seen in the past few years (Chart 1).

The significant decline in the amount outstanding of these operations was chiefly due to the decrease in the provision of liquidity to domestic credit institutions (€-4,920 million) in the context of the deleveraging process of their balance sheets. The decrease was chiefly recorded in the longer-term refinancing operations, as credit institutions used the possibility made available

to them of early repayment of part of the three-year operations conducted in late 2011 and early 2012. This decline was partly offset by a slight increase in the amounts outstanding of the main refinancing operations, which was more marked in the second half of 2013.

The reduction in the amount outstanding of the monetary policy operations was also due to a decrease in the securities portfolios held for monetary policy purposes (€-953 million), within the scope of the non-standard operations carried out under the Securities Markets Programme (SMP) and the Covered

Bond Purchase Programmes (CBPP) (Charts 2 and 5).

The intra-annual analysis presented below shows that refinancing to credit institutions decreased gradually in the first quarter of 2013, followed by an increase until the third quarter, with a further gradual decline during the last quarter of the year, chiefly due to the above-mentioned early repayment of longer-term operations (Charts 3 and 4). The liquidity-absorbing operations remained reasonably stable in the course of 2013, with a higher absorption level in the last months of the year.

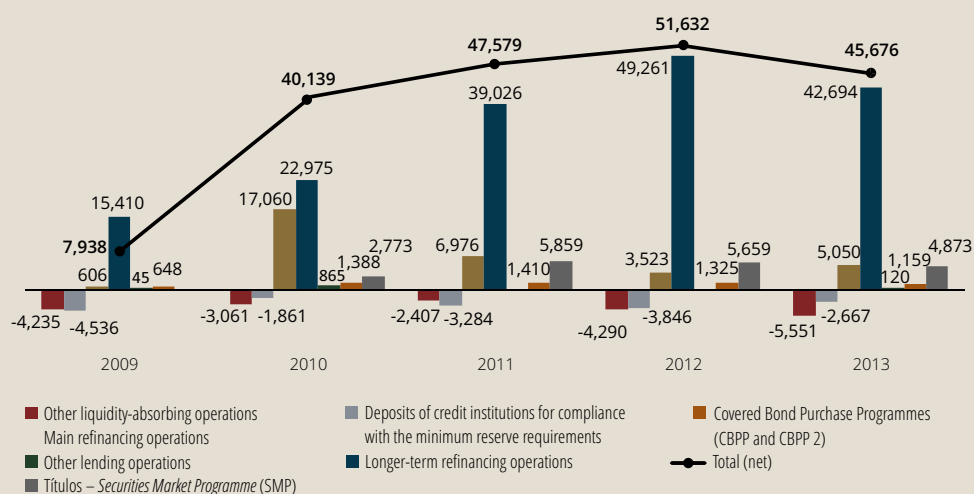


Chart 1 • Claims and liabilities related to monetary policy operations

(EUR millions)

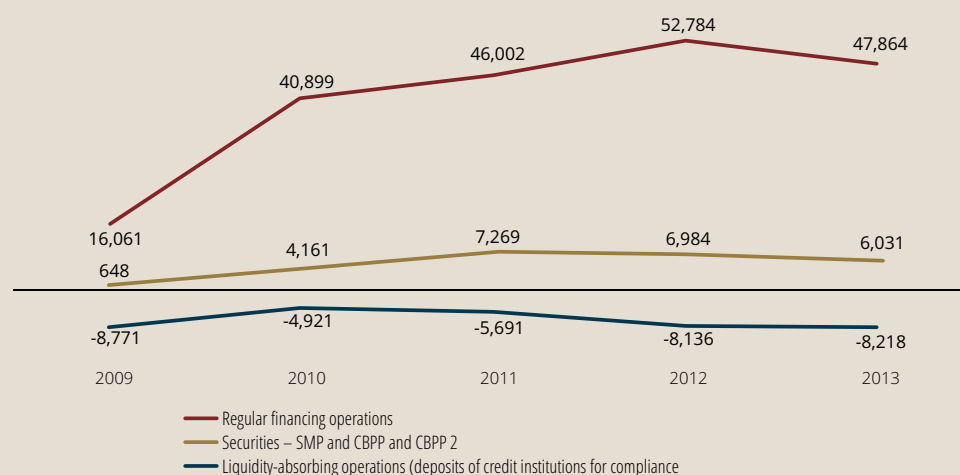


Chart 2 • Aggregates of monetary policy operations

(EUR millions)

Turning to the portfolio of securities held for monetary policy purposes, investment amounts reflect the participation of Banco de Portugal in the stabilisation programmes approved by the Eurosystem, as regards the shared conduct of non-standard monetary policy operations. As mentioned above, the overall amount of this portfolio declined by €-953 million compared with end-2012, mainly as a result of the decrease in the Securities Markets Programme (SMP) portfolio. In the course of 2013 no purchases were made under these programmes (all programmes are already terminated). Therefore, the reductions result chiefly from the maturity of the

securities. All these portfolios are valued at amortised cost, less potential impairment losses, and held to maturity.

1.1.2. Gold, foreign reserves and euro assets (net)

• Gold

The gold reserve of Banco de Portugal remained unchanged from 2012, in volume terms (remaining at 382.5 tons). Therefore, the marked decrease in the value of the gold reserve from December 2012 (€-4,795 million), was solely due to negative developments in the price of gold, being offset by a change of

Chart 3 •
Daily balances
in aggregates of
monetary policy
operations

(EUR millions)

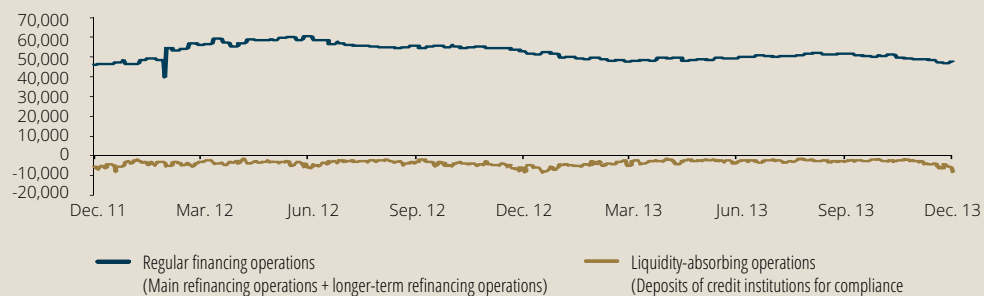


Chart 4 •
Daily balances in
regular monetary
policy operations

(EUR millions)

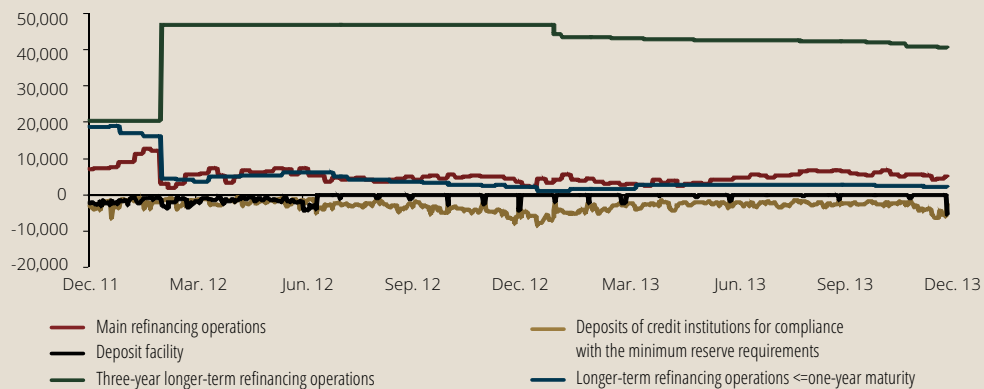
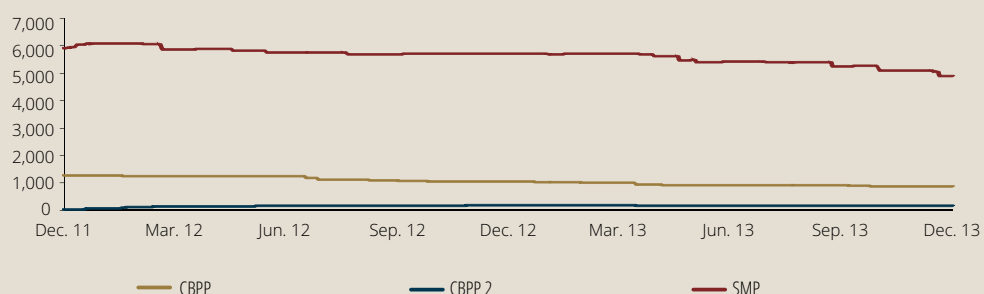


Chart 5 •
Daily balances in
the portfolios of
securities held for
monetary policy
purposes

(EUR millions)



an equivalent amount in the item Revaluation accounts.

Gold price movements reflected a marked fall in the price of gold in US dollars, counteracting the trend increase seen in previous years (Chart 6). This decline was slightly aggravated by the depreciation of the US dollar against the euro in 2013 (Chart 7).

- Foreign reserves and euro assets (net)

Foreign reserves and euro assets of Banco de Portugal declined rather slightly in 2013 compared with 2012 (€-131 million). This is only due

to a reduction in the medium-term investment portfolio denominated in euro (€-620 million), as the trading portfolios denominated in foreign currency and in euro increased by €+297 and €+191 million respectively. These changes however do not affect the portfolio's global structure, which by far favours investments denominated in euro (Chart 8).

These developments reflect the Bank's investment decision, within the flexibility allowed by the agreements established at Eurosystem level, as well as the trade-off between risk and profitability, given the present economic and financial situation.

Chart 6 • Price of gold (Per fine ounce of gold)

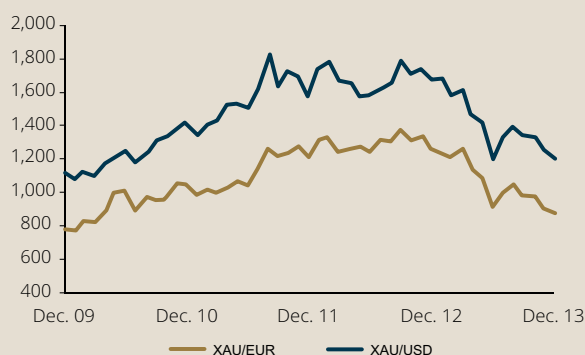


Chart 7 • Exchange rate EUR/USD

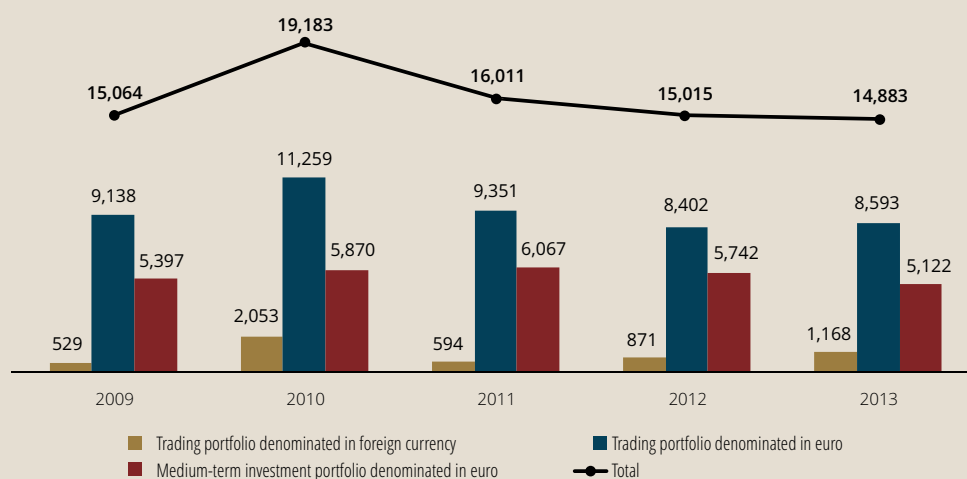
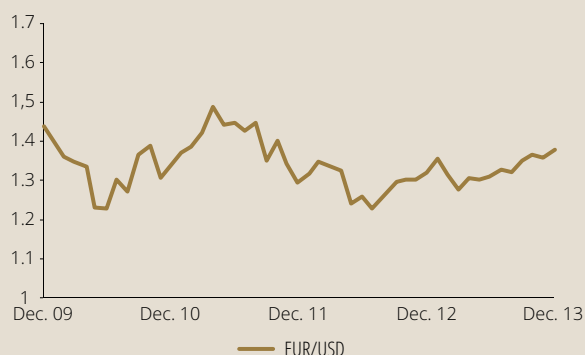


Chart 8 • Foreign reserves and euro assets (net)

(EUR millions)

- Trading portfolios denominated in euro and in foreign currency

As regards the composition by instrument, the trading portfolios denominated in euro and in foreign currency continue to be mainly composed of securities, in line with the pattern in previous years, although deposits and other money markets denominated in foreign currency increased only slightly in the period under review (Charts 9 and 10).

In terms of the composition by currency, in December 2013 the trading portfolio denominated in foreign currency continued to be mainly composed of US dollars (around 91% of total investment in foreign currency compared with 99.9% in 2011 and 80% in 2012).

The trading portfolio denominated in euro totalled €8,593 million in December 2013 and 98% of its value corresponded to securities. The largest share of this portfolio corresponds to securities issued by euro area residents (€7,988 million), being mainly composed of government debt bonds (€6,479 million) and paragonovernmental and supranational bonds (€1,456 million).

In 2013 the management of Banco de Portugal's portfolios took place against an accommodative monetary policy stance in the euro area. The rate on the main refinancing operations was lowered on two occasions in 2013 (May and November), standing at 0.25% on 31 December 2013. These declines reflect the

Chart 9 •
Composition
of the trading
portfolio
denominated in
foreign currency

(EUR millions)

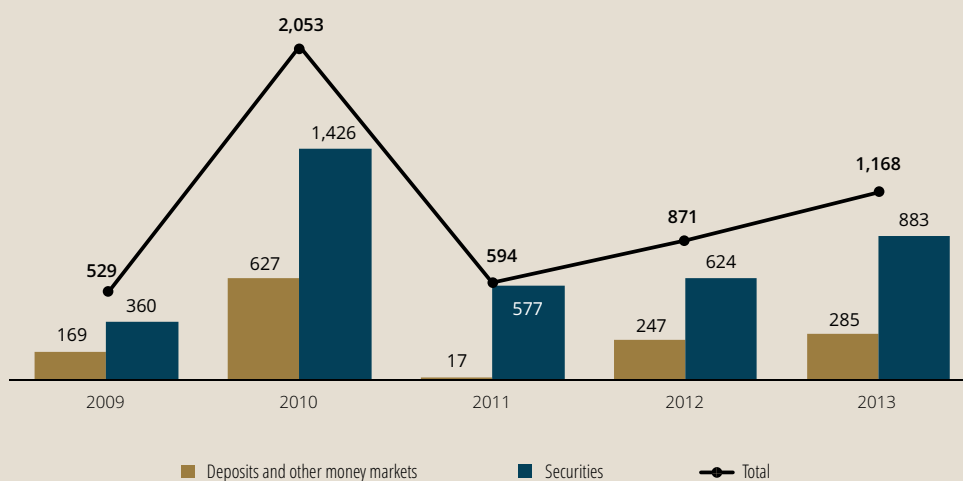
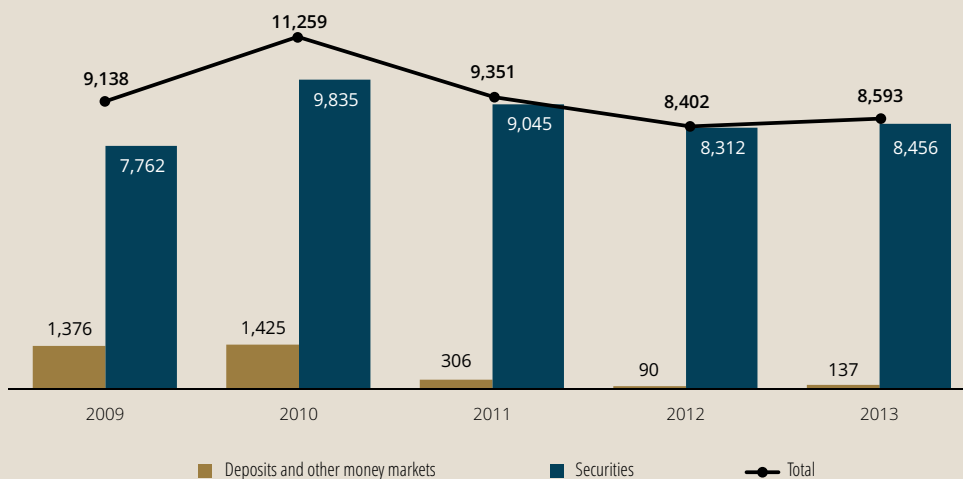


Chart 10 •
Composition
of the trading
portfolio
denominated in
euro

(EUR millions)



monetary policy decisions taken by the ECB, against a background of inflation prospects below the levels consistent with price stability in the euro area. Money market interest rates remained relatively stable in the course of 2013, at historically low levels. The euro area sovereign debt markets, where most financial investments of the Bank are concentrated, recorded mixed developments in 2013: on the one hand, yields increased in core markets, in particular in the second half of the year, partly in line with movements in the US market; on the other hand, the countries which were most affected by the sovereign debt crisis continued to record some occasional instability, but there was a clear improvement compared with

2012, translated in declining yields. This situation continued to call for increased efforts and flexibility in asset management (Charts 11, 12, 13 and 14)

– Medium-term investment portfolio

The medium-term investment portfolio (Chart 15), fully denominated in euro, valued at amortised cost less potential impairment losses and held to maturity, continues to be almost exclusively composed of securities. Compared with 2012, this portfolio declined by €-620 million, chiefly as a result of the fact that in the year under review, principal resulting from maturing securities was not reinvested in its entirety in

Chart 11 • Money market interest rates

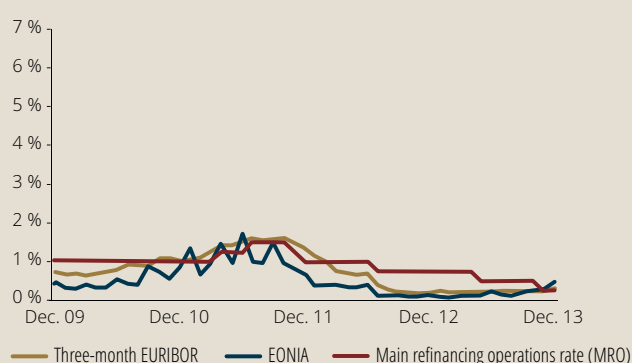


Chart 12 • Three-month interest rates

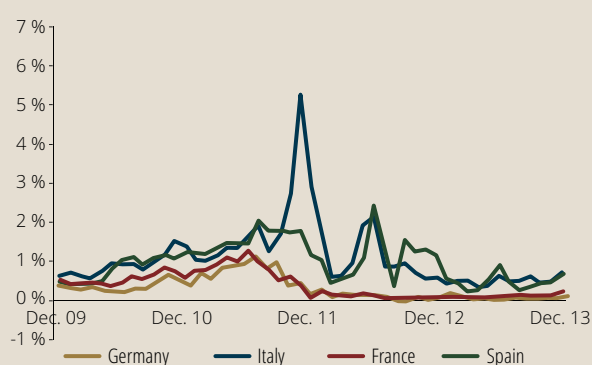


Chart 13 • Two-year interest rates

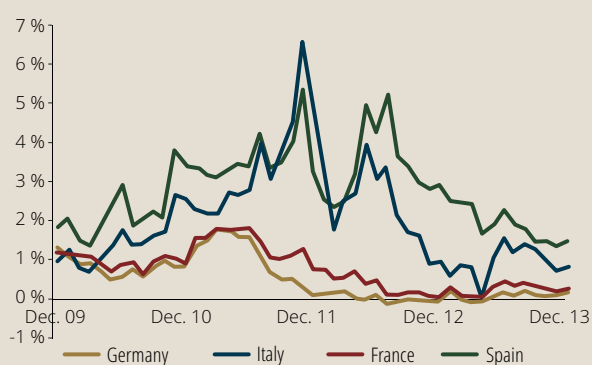
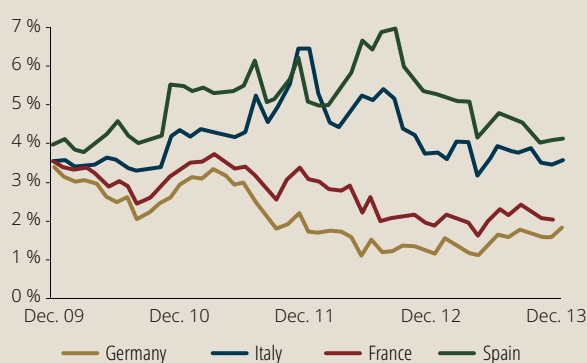


Chart 14 • Ten-year interest rates



this portfolio, as a part thereof was invested in the trading portfolios.

1.1.3. Other balance sheet assets

Among the other asset items in the balance sheet of Banco de Portugal, special reference should be made to Intra-Eurosystem claims due to both their weight in the total balance sheet and their steady positive evolution in recent years. This item includes the remunerated item relating to adjustments in banknotes in circulation, which were made in accordance with Decision ECB/2010/29. In December 2013 these adjustments totalled €28,198 million (€+3,173 million more than in December 2012). The increase in this asset position reflects a rise in circulation at Eurosystem level

and the widening of the positive difference between banknotes withdrawn from circulation and banknotes put into circulation by the Bank (Chart 16).

Additionally, a rise was recorded in Banco de Portugal's contribution to the ECB's subscribed capital, as well as in the position referring to transferred foreign reserves, which resulted from the increase in the Bank's share from 1.7504% to 1.7636%. This increase was based on the revision of the reference statistical data used for the calculation of the key for subscription to the capital of the ECB for the 2001-2006 period, upon the accession of Croatia to the European Union (EU) on 1 July 2013. Moreover, it can be anticipated that on 1 January 2014 the Bank's share will be adjusted again to 1.7434%,

Chart 15 •
Composition
of the medium-
term investment
portfolio by
maturity
(EUR millions)

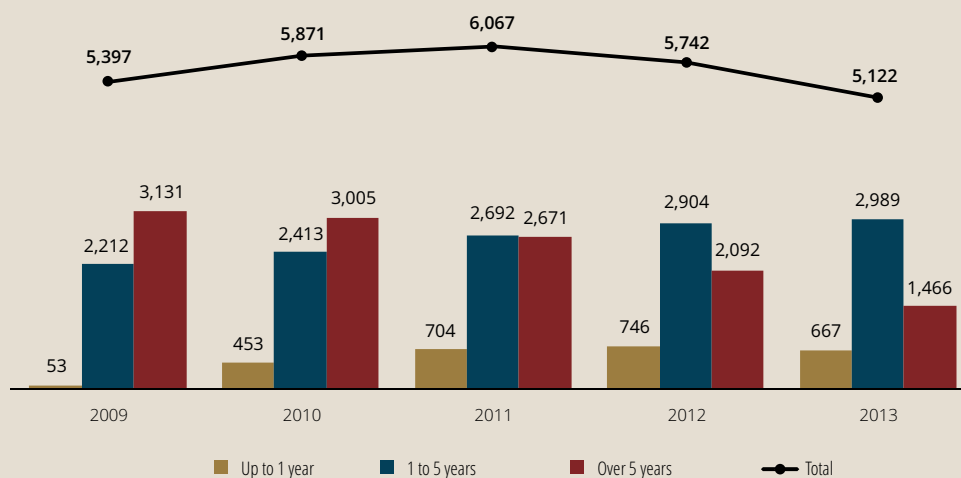
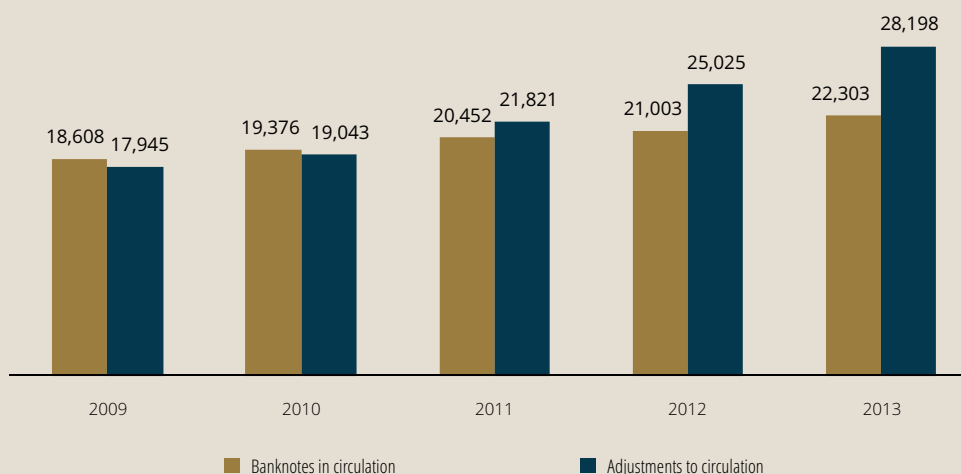


Chart 16 •
Banknotes in
circulation and
adjustments to
circulation
(EUR millions)



due to the fact that an adjustment is made every five years pursuant to the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank (hereinafter the 'Statute of the ESCB'). This new weighting is based on the statistical data for the 2006-2011 period.

1.1.4. Banknotes in circulation

The aggregate Banknotes in circulation, recorded on the liabilities side of the balance sheet of Banco de Portugal, reflects the share allocated to Portugal of banknotes in circulation in the Eurosystem (Chart 16). This aggregate continued to be on a steady growth path, started when the euro entered into circulation, reflecting a rise in overall circulation at Eurosystem level, which increased by €1,300 million in 2013.

1.1.5. Intra-Eurosystem liabilities

In December 2013, the value of Intra-Eurosystem liabilities (mostly liabilities arising from TARGET accounts) decreased sharply from 2012 (€-6,461 million), strongly influenced by developments in lending to credit institutions (€-4,920 million) and by an increase in liabilities to the general government (€+2,406 million), reflected in liabilities to other entities. However, the decrease in liabilities arising from TARGET accounts was partly offset by an increase in the

positive difference between banknotes withdrawn from circulation and banknotes put into circulation by Banco de Portugal (Chart 17).

1.1.6. Other liabilities

The aggregate Other liabilities, includes the item Liabilities to other euro area entities denominated in euro, which relates almost exclusively to balances of the general government current accounts. These liabilities increased strongly by €2,146 million from December 2012, mainly reflecting the value of the current accounts of the Portuguese Treasury and Debt Management Agency (*Agência de Gestão da Tesouraria e da Dívida Pública* – briefly called IGCP) relating to loan disbursements from the EU and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under the Economic and Financial Assistance Programme to Portugal (*Programa de Assistência Económica e Financeira a Portugal* – PAEF).

In 2012 the item Provisions related to the provisioning decided upon by the Governing Council of the ECB stemming from the defaults occurred in the context of monetary policy operations in 2008, due to prospects at the time regarding the recovery of collateral provided. In 2013 based on current prospects by the Eurosystem of recovering in full the amount in default, this provision was dissolved, in accordance with a decision of the Governing

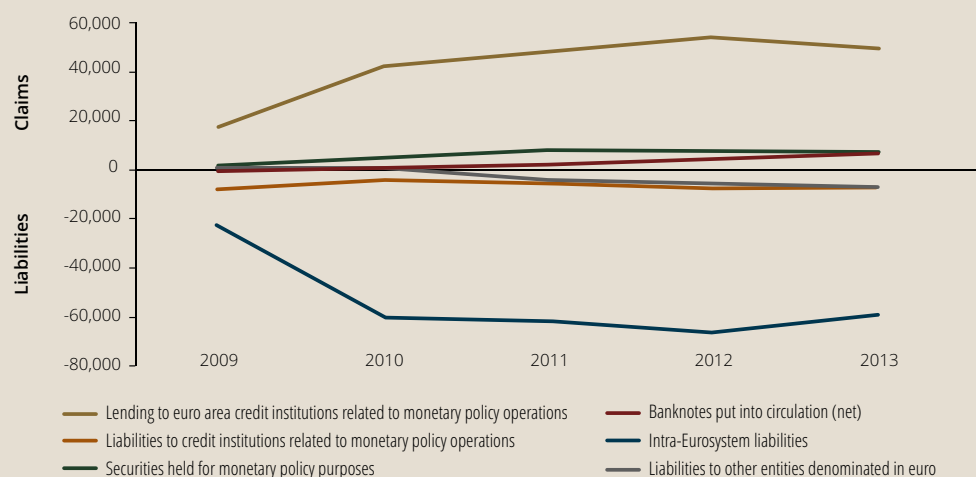


Chart 17 •
Intra-Eurosystem liabilities and main offsetting balance sheet items
(EUR millions)

Council of the ECB, against the recognition of income under the item Net result of pooling of monetary income.

1.1.7. Own funds

In 2013 Banco de Portugal's own funds (revaluation accounts, general risk provision, equity and net profit for the year) presented a significant reduction of €4,865 million, chiefly due to a significant decline in the positive gold revaluation account (€-4,796 million) (Chart 18).

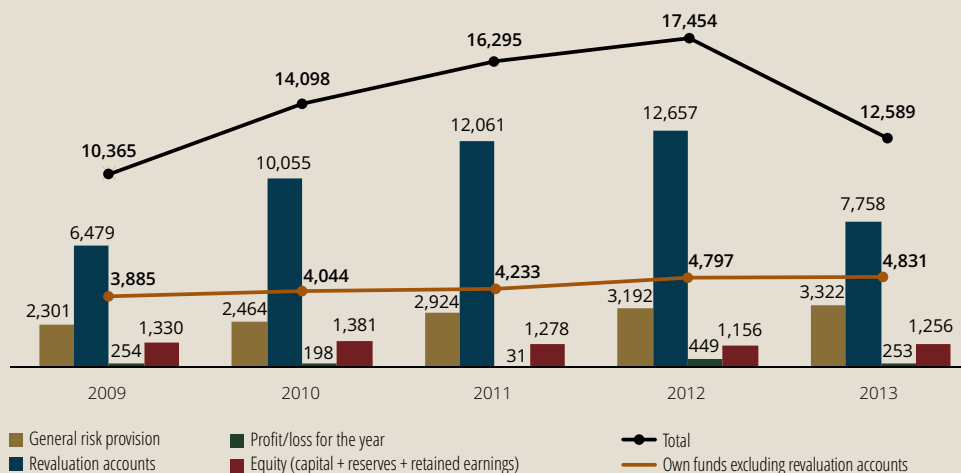
Excluding revaluation accounts, the change in this aggregate was of €+34 million from 2012, resulting from the combined effect of (i) the increase in December 2013 of the general risk provision (€+130 million); (ii) the recognition of net profit for 2013 (€253 million); and (iii) the impact of the distribution of €359 million of dividends to the State resulting from the net profit for 2012. In addition, there was a recognition in retained earnings of actuarial gains in 2013, relating to the Pension Fund – Defined-benefit plan and to liabilities related to other post-employment benefits (totalling €17 million), which also contributed to a rise in this aggregate.

The general risk provision is equivalent to a reserve, considering its permanent nature, being intended to cover potential balance sheet risks

in a medium to long-term perspective. In December 2013 it amounted to €3,322 million. Among other factors, this value takes into account the assessment of risks for the period under review, against a background of strengthened own funds and the maintenance of financial autonomy levels suited to the Bank's mission, enabling it, at any time, to cover potential losses, including those resulting from risk sharing with the Eurosystem.

Chart 18 •
Own funds

(EUR millions)



1.2. Developments in the Profit and Loss Account

The main components of the Profit and Loss Account from 2009 to 2013 are shown in the table below:

Table 3

(EUR millions)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Δ 2013/2012
Interest margin	538	607	729	803	727	-76
Interest income	826	1,149	1,614	1,513	1,156	-357
Interest expense	-288	-542	-885	-710	-429	281
Realised gains/losses arising from financial operations	165	156	-70	91	-5	-96
Unrealised losses on financial assets and positions	-6	-222	-18	-2	-114	-112
Transfer from/to risk provisions	-145	-163	-460	-268	-130	138
Income from equity shares and participating interests	27	45	25	20	54	34
Net result of pooling of monetary income	-56	35	-9	113	11	-102
Total administrative expenses	164	175	165	168	176	8
Staff costs	118	121	111	108	123	16
Related to supervision	14	16	16	17	22	4
Excluding those related to supervision	104	104	95	91	102	11
Supplies and services from third parties	36	40	37	41	38	-3
Related to PAEF	-	-	1	5	1	-4
Excluding those related to PAEF	36	40	36	36	36	0
Other administrative expenses	1	1	1	1	1	0
Depreciation and amortisation for the year	9	14	16	18	14	-4
Costs with banknote production	18	13	12	15	13	-2
Other net profit/loss	11	12	16	41	4	-37
Income before taxes	353	283	37	614	358	-256
Income tax – current	-52	-80	-201	-	-75	-75
Income tax – deferred	-46	-4	195	-165	-31	134
Net profit for the year	254	198	31	449	253	-197

Net profit for the year 2013 stood at €253 million, in line with the average of the past few years, but falling by €-197 million from 2012.

The decrease recorded from 2012 was chiefly due to a decline in the interest margin and in realised gains/losses arising from financial operations and an increase in net result of pooling of monetary income. These negative contributions were mainly offset by a reduction in the increase in the general risk provision, in view of the various factors behind

the movement of this item. The reduction in income before taxes was matched by a decrease in the amount of the income tax.

In 2013 the interest margin, which is the main component of the Profit and Loss Account of Banco de Portugal, decreased by €-76 million (-10%) compared with 2012 (Chart 19). This change was chiefly due to the fact that the reduction in interest income was higher than the decrease in interest expense. In addition to a decline in annual average interest rates,

there was a reduction in the average balances of some of the major assets and liabilities items, most notably, due to their material nature, lending to credit institutions and the liabilities arising from TARGET accounts and owing to their impact on the interest margin, a reduction in the average amount outstanding in the held-to-maturity securities portfolio.

As to the fall in interest income, the main contributors were the reduction in average annual income, the marked decline in the average amount outstanding of claims related to monetary policy operations and the reduction in the overall amount of the held-to-maturity securities portfolios, which due to their nature

earn higher yields than the other interest-generating assets held in portfolio. These negative effects were offset by an increase in adjustments to circulation and in the average amounts outstanding of the trading portfolios.

As to interest expense, its reduction was chiefly due to a significant fall in the annual average rates and in the average balances associated with the major liabilities items, most notably intra-Eurosystem liabilities (TARGET), countered in part by an increase in the average balance of general government current accounts.

In 2013 realised gains/losses arising from financial operations recorded an accumulated negative amount of €-5 million, comprising

Chart 19 •
Interest margin
(EUR millions)

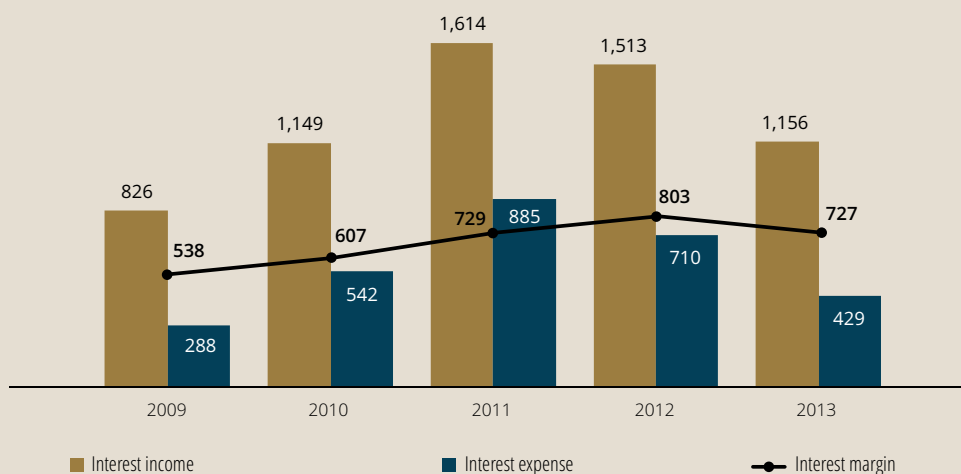
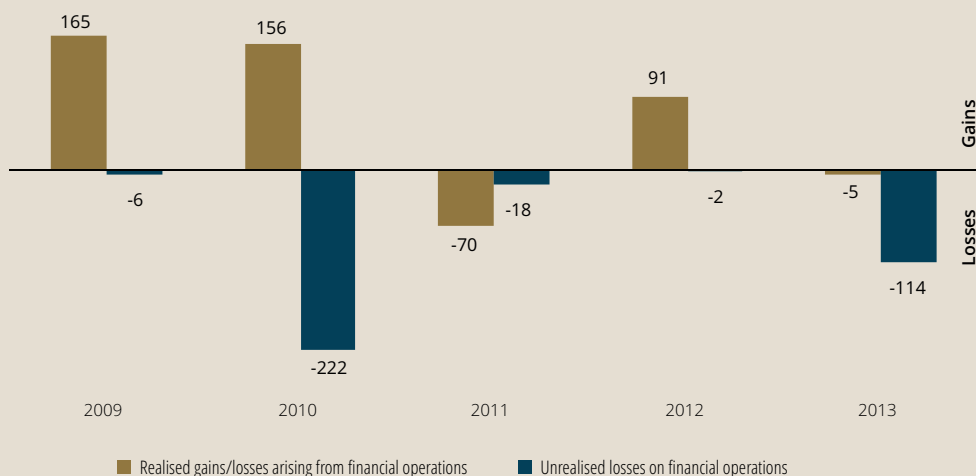


Chart 20 •
Net result of financial operations and unrealised losses
(EUR millions)



mainly foreign exchange realised losses, partly offset by realised gains arising from operations with financial instruments held in the trading portfolios. The accumulated negative result in 2013 translates into a €-96 million reduction from 2012 (Chart 20); particularly remarkable among the changes was the decrease in realised gains/losses arising from operations with securities held in the trading portfolio denominated in euro (€-94 million).

Changes in unrealised losses on financial operations in 2013 were much higher than in the previous two years, with unrealised losses totalling €-114 million at the end of 2013 (compared with €-18 million in 2011 and €-2 million in 2012). These potential losses relate to negative foreign currency revaluation differences (€-55 million) and securities price devaluation (€-60 million). In accordance with the harmonised accounting rules of the Eurosystem, unrealised losses continue to be recognised in the balance sheet in the respective revaluation differences items.

At the end of the year the general risk provision was increased by €130 million (Chart 21). This increase took into consideration the above-mentioned principle of prudence set out in PCBP and the medium and long-term overall

risk positions in the balance sheet to which the Bank is exposed, in a context in which the strengthening of central banks' own funds is increasingly important. This is all the more relevant as central banks must be able to cover potential losses, including those resulting from the sharing of risk with the Eurosystem, while maintaining financial autonomy levels suited to their mission.

In 2013 the item Net result of pooling of monetary income, in general terms, includes the amount resulting from the method used in this period (to the amount of €3 million) and the income relating to the share of Banco de Portugal in the reduction of the provision for risks shared with the Eurosystem in monetary policy operations (€8 million). The sharp decrease in the result of pooling of monetary income (from €95 million in 2012 to only €3 million in 2013), chiefly results from the adjustment to the capital key of the ECB of the weight of net contributions of Banco de Portugal in total contributions of the Eurosystem (from 2.1% in 2012 to 2.5% in 2013).

In 2013 administrative expenses increased by 5% from 2012 (€+8 million), standing at €176 million (Chart 22). This rise was due to changes in the main component of these expenses, i.e.



Chart 21 •
Transfer from /
to risk provisions
(EUR millions)

staff costs (accounting for 70% of the total), which increased significantly by 14% from 2012 (€+16 million), standing at €123 million in 2013. The sharp rise in staff costs recognised in 2013 is due to the simultaneous registration in the accounts of: (i) the holiday subsidy relating to 2012 (whose accrual was annulled in 2012 in view of the decision to suspend its payment, based on the application of the State Budget Law for 2013, which was subsequently deemed unconstitutional by the ruling of the

Constitutional Court of Portugal No 187/2013); and (ii) the registration of the holiday subsidy relating to 2013 to be paid in 2014 (with the respective compulsory social charges). As shown in the table below, making a reporting adjustment, for the financial periods to which they correspond, of the amounts recognised in staff costs relating to the 2012 holiday subsidy and respective charges, it can be seen that staff costs would have only increased by €4 million (+3%).

Table 4

(EUR millions)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Δ 2013/2012
Staff costs	118	121	111	108	123	16
Adjustment relating to the holiday subsidy and respective compulsory social charges				6	-6	
Staff costs on a comparable basis	118	121	111	114	117	4
Relating to supervision	14	16	16	18	21	2
Excluding those relating to supervision	104	104	95	96	97	1

As illustrated in the table above, the rise recorded is chiefly due to an increase in the number of the Bank's professional staff to address the increased responsibilities entrusted to the Bank in the present economic and financial context,

in particular in the field of banking supervision. Staff costs in all other business areas remained virtually unchanged from 2012. Therefore, the scenario of salary containment and expenditure cuts implemented since 2010 continues in 2013,

Chart 22 •
Administrative expenses
(EUR millions)



following the guidance of the Board of Directors of Banco de Portugal to join the effort made by the Portuguese society in the present economic and financial context. In 2013 transitional measures continued to be applied, namely on remuneration components and other staff costs that are not legally or contractually binding.

Supplies and services from third parties (accounting for 21% of total administrative expenses) amounted to €38 million in 2013, decreasing by 8% from 2012 (€-3 million), chiefly reflecting the reduction of expenses related to the PAEF (€-4 million), which were negligible in 2013. Excluding this effect, expenses remained virtually unchanged from 2012, reflecting the persistent expenditure containment efforts and efficient resource management. The main declines reflected the end of rental contracts relating to buildings used temporarily due to the refurbishment of the Rua do Comércio building and the reduction of security and vigilance outsourcing. The revision of procurement and hiring policies, promoted by the Bank's departments,

also enabled the Bank to accommodate price increases associated with certain consumption expenses (e.g. electricity), as well as other expenditure directly related to the Bank's activity. Internship programmes were also promoted to address specific human resources needs and the compulsory maintenance of machines and tools related to banknote and coin activities.

In 2013 depreciation and amortisation for the year amounted to €14 million, decreasing by 24% from December 2012 (€-4 million), chiefly due to the end in 2012 of the amortisation of large-value IT projects (e.g. SAP Enterprise Resource Planning software).

As to the tax impact on profit/loss for 2013, the estimated value of the current tax is €75 million. This amount takes into account the full deduction of tax losses calculated in 2012, whose effect in this estimate translated into a reduction of €27 million. This effect, in terms of profit/loss is annulled due to the reversed deferred tax assets relating to the tax losses recognised in 2012 (see note 30 of section 3.).

Lisbon, 25 February 2014

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Governor

Carlos da Silva Costa

Vice-Governors

Pedro Miguel de Seabra Duarte Neves

José Joaquim Berberan e Santos Ramalho

Directors

José António da Silveira Godinho

João José Amaral Tomaz

Profit distribution

In accordance with the provisions set forth in Article 53 (2) of the Organic Law of Banco de Portugal, the net profit for the year of 2013, to the amount of €253.01 million, was distributed as follows:

10% to the legal reserve	€ 25,301,332.47
10% to other reserves	€25,301,332.47

and, pursuant to subparagraph (c),

80% to the State, as dividends	€202,410,659.78
--------------------------------------	-----------------

pursuant to Decision No 81/2014 of 30 April 2014 of the Minister of State and Finance.

2. Financial statements

Balance sheet of Banco de Portugal

Assets	Note number	31 Dec. 2013		31 Dec. 2012	
		Gross assets	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	Net Assets	Net Assets
1. Gold and gold receivables	2	10,713,666		10,713,666	15,509,114
2. Claims on non-euro area residents denominated in foreign currency		2,013,481		2,013,481	1,663,495
2.1. Receivables from the IMF	3	1,190,335		1,190,335	1,241,500
2.2. Balances with banks and security investments, external loans and other external assets	4	823,147		823,147	421,995
3. Claims on euro area residents denominated in foreign currency	4	344,866		344,866	448,673
4. Claims on non-euro area residents denominated in euro	5	561,678		561,678	511,637
4.1. Balances with banks, security investments and loans		561,678		561,678	511,637
4.2. Claims arising from the credit facility under the Exchange Rate Mechanism II (ERM II)					
5. Lending to euro area credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro	6	47,863,510		47,863,510	52,783,910
5.1. Main refinancing operations		5,050,000		5,050,000	3,523,000
5.2. Longer-term refinancing operations		42,694,010		42,694,010	49,260,910
5.3. Fine-tuning reverse operations					
5.4. Structural reverse operations					
5.5. Marginal lending facility		119,500		119,500	
5.6. Credits related to margin calls					
6. Other claims on euro area credit institutions denominated in euro	5	43,608		43,608	58,435
7. Securities of euro area residents denominated in euro		14,018,808		14,018,808	14,816,394
7.1. Securities held for monetary policy purposes	7	6,031,073		6,031,073	6,984,254
7.2. Other securities	5	7,987,736		7,987,736	7,832,140
9. Intra-Eurosystem claims	8	29,470,899		29,470,899	26,346,681
9.1. Participating interest in the ECB		212,990		212,990	201,933
9.2. Claims equivalent to the transfer of foreign reserves to the ECB		1,022,025		1,022,025	1,008,345
9.3. Net claims arising from balances of TARGET accounts					
9.4. Net claims related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem		28,197,550		28,197,550	25,024,918
9.5. Other intra-Eurosystem claims		38,335		38,335	111,485
10. Items in the course of settlement		3,018		3,018	4
11. Other assets		6,845,424	287,198	6,558,226	7,267,789
11.1. Coins of the euro area		44,970		44,970	50,097
11.2. Tangible fixed assets and intangible assets	9	338,993	216,980	122,013	127,184
11.3. Other financial assets	10	5,198,743		5,198,743	5,822,689
11.4. Off-balance-sheet instruments revaluation differences					
11.5. Accruals and prepaid expenses	11	1,009,425		1,009,425	910,240
11.6. Sundry	12/19	253,293	70,219	183,075	357,579
Total depreciation and amortisation			216,980		
Total impairment	19		70,219		
Total assets		111,878,959	287,198	111,591,760	119,406,134

Liabilities, revaluation accounts, general risk provision and equity (EUR thousands)

	Note number	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
1. Banknotes in circulation	13	22,303,015	21,003,305
2. Liabilities to euro area credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro	14	8,218,427	8,135,794
2.1. Current accounts of credit institutions for compliance with minimum reserve requirements		2,667,427	3,846,051
2.2. Deposit facility		5,535,000	4,289,742
2.3. Fixed-term deposits			
2.4. Fine-tuning reverse operations			
2.5. Deposits related to margin calls		16,000	
3. Other liabilities to euro area credit institutions denominated in euro			
5. Liabilities to other euro area residents denominated in euro	15	7,629,461	5,483,618
5.1. General government		7,629,417	5,223,337
5.2. Other liabilities		43	260,282
6. Liabilities to non-euro area residents denominated in euro	16	426	426
7. Liabilities to euro area residents denominated in foreign currency			
8. Liabilities to non-euro area residents denominated in foreign currency			
8.1. Deposits, balances and other liabilities			
8.2. Liabilities arising from the credit facility under ERM II			
9. Counterpart of special drawing rights allocated by the IMF	3	901,883	940,110
10. Intra-Eurosystem liabilities		59,564,538	66,025,846
10.1. Liabilities related to the issuance of ECB debt certificates			
10.2. Net liabilities arising from balances of TARGET accounts	8	59,564,536	66,025,846
10.3. Net liabilities related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem			
10.4. Other net liabilities within the Eurosystem		3	
11. Other liabilities		385,168	355,091
11.1. Off-balance-sheet instruments revaluation differences			
11.2. Accruals and income collected in advance	17	34,536	63,247
11.3. Sundry	18	350,631	291,843
12. Provisions	19		7,622
13. Revaluation accounts	20	7,758,201	12,657,389
14. General risk provision	19	3,321,622	3,191,622
15. Equity	21	1,256,006	1,156,156
15.1. Capital		1,000	1,000
15.2. Reserves and retained earnings		1,255,006	1,155,156
16. Profit for the year		253,013	449,154
Total liabilities, revaluation accounts, general risk provision and equity		111,591,760	119,406,134

Head of the Accounting Department

José Pedro Silva Ferreira

Note: Totals/sub-totals included in the financial statements and respective notes may not add up due to rounding, since figures are presented in EUR thousands.

Profit and loss account

(EUR thousands)

Items	Note number	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
1. Interest income		1,155,795	1,512,827
2. Interest expense		428,789	710,155
3. Net interest income	22	727,006	802,672
4. Realised gains/losses arising from financial operations	23	(5,227)	90,527
5. Unrealised losses on financial assets and positions	24	114,246	2,382
6. Transfer from/to risk provisions	19	(130,000)	(267,618)
7. Net result of financial operations, unrealised losses and risk provisions		(249,473)	(179,473)
8. Fees and commissions income		6,536	6,406
9. Fees and commissions expense		5,285	5,311
10. Net income from fees and commissions		1,252	1,095
11. Income from equity shares and participating interest	25	54,215	19,950
12. Net result of pooling of monetary income	26	11,227	112,822
13. Other income	27	17,407	46,341
14. Total net income		561,633	803,408
15. Staff costs	28	123,363	107,735
16. Supplies and services from third parties		37,552	41,033
17. Other administrative expenses		1,113	1,002
18. Depreciation and amortisation for the year	9	13,691	17,929
19. Total administrative expenses		175,719	167,699
20. Costs with banknote production		12,972	15,079
21. Other expenses	27	18,415	6,754
22. Losses for impairment of assets (losses/reversals)	29	(3,689)	(292)
23. Transfer to the reserve relating to capital gains on gold sales			
24. Totals costs and losses (net)		203,417	189,240
25. Income before taxes		358,217	614,168
26. Income tax		105,203	165,013
26.1. Income tax – current	30	74,624	325
26.2. Income tax – deferred	30	30,580	164,689
27. Profit for the year		253,013	449,154

Head of the Accounting Department

José Pedro Silva Ferreira

Note: Totals/sub-totals included in the financial statements and respective notes may not add up due to rounding, since figures are presented in EUR thousands.

Statement of changes in equity

(EUR thousands)

Description	Note number	Paid up capital	Legal reserves	Other reserves	Distributable retained earnings	Non-distributable retained earnings	Net profit for the year	Total equity
Position as at 31 December 2011 (1)		1,000	224,864	1,194,428	-39,812	-183,931	31,382	1,227,931
2011 profit distribution								
Dividends distribution to shareholders	21						-18,699	-18,699
Other operations	21		3,117	50,611	-41,045		-12,683	0
Sub-total of 2011 profit distribution (2)		-	3,117	50,611	-41,045	-	-31,382	-18,699
Changes in 2012								
Actuarial gains/losses of the Pension Fund	32					-31,444		-31,444
Actuarial gains/losses of other post-employment benefits	32					-20,246		-20,246
Adjustments on account of deferred taxes	30					-1,386		-1,386
Sub-total of changes in 2012 (3)		-	-	-	-	-53,076	-	-53,076
Net profit for 2012 (4)							449,154	449,154
Comprehensive income for 2012 (5) = (3) + (4)						-53,076	449,154	396,079
Position as at 31 December 2012 (6) = (1) + (2) + (5)		1,000	227,981	1,245,039	-80,857	-237,007	449,155	1,605,311
Position as at 31 December 2012 (7)		1,000	227,981	1,245,039	-80,857	-237,007	449,155	1,605,311
2012 profit distribution								
Dividends distribution to shareholders	21						-359,324	-359,324
Other operations	21		44,915	-35,942	80,857		-89,831	-
Sub-total of 2012 profit distribution (8)		-	44,915	-35,942	80,857	-	-449,154	-359,324
Changes in 2013								
Actuarial gains/losses of the Pension Fund	32					4,858		4,858
Actuarial gains/losses of other post-employment benefits	32					12,285		12,285
Adjustments on account of deferred taxes	30					-7,125		-7,125
Sub-total of changes in 2013 (9)		-	-	-	-	10,019	-	10,019
Net profit for 2013 (10)							253,013	253,013
Comprehensive income for 2013 (11) = (9) + (10)		-	-	-	-	10,019	253,013	263,032
Position as at 31 December 2013 (12) = (7) + (8) + (11)		1,000	272,896	1,209,098	-	-226,988	253,014	1,509,019

Head of the Accounting Department

José Pedro Silva Ferreira

Note: Totals/sub-totals included in the financial statements and respective notes may not add up due to rounding, since figures are presented in EUR thousands.

3. Notes on the financial statements

(Figures in EUR thousands, save as otherwise stated)

Note 1 • Bases of presentation and main accounting policies

1.1. Bases of presentation

The financial statements of Banco de Portugal have been prepared in accordance with the Chart of Accounts of Banco de Portugal (*Plano de Contas do Banco de Portugal* – PCBP), whose revision was approved by the Minister of State and Finance in accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 63 (1) of the Organic Law of Banco de Portugal. The revised Chart of Accounts entered into force on 1 January 2012. Under this Chart of Accounts two new balance sheet items were created: Revaluation accounts, representing potential gains that are not recognised in profit/loss (see note 1.2. (b) and (r)); and the General risk provision, which unlike the other provisions, is equivalent to a reserve, although its increases and reductions are directly made against profit/loss. These two items are recorded in the balance sheet between Liabilities and Equity.

The bases for preparation of the financial statements, as envisaged in the PCBP in force, rely on two major regulations: (i) Accounting Guideline of the European Central Bank² (ECB), which adopts the mandatory rules applicable to the treatment of core central banking activities and the optional rules recommended for participating interests; and (ii) technical guidance on the recognition and measurement based on the IFRS³ for the remaining activities, which will be applied provided the following cumulative conditions are ensured:

- The issue is not subject to the mandatory accounting rules of the ECB Accounting Guideline;
- The implementation of technical guidance does not collide with the spirit and con-

ceptual rationale of the ECB Accounting Guideline;

- The technical guidance does not collide with the legal provisions applicable to the Bank, in particular its Organic Law;
- The technical guidance does not collide with specific provisions of the PCBP on specific issues; and
- The issue does not collide with the central bank's specific role.

The PCBP is a regulation specifically and appropriately designed for the central bank activity and therefore it contains limits and rules regarding provisions and reserves.

In accordance with the ECB Accounting Guideline, the classification of assets and liabilities shall be made according to the residence in the euro area criterion. Thus, euro area assets and liabilities are those relating to euro area residents.

Participating interests in subsidiaries and associated companies are recorded in the financial statements, as described in section 1.2 (h) of this note. Given the immaterial nature of the results of a possible consolidation process, the Bank does not prepare consolidated financial statements.

With regard to the disclosures of positions relating to Banco de Portugal's core business areas, namely those relating to the operation of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), the Bank follows the harmonised procedures laid down by the ECB. As to the other business areas, the disclosures are on the information

defined by the IFRS, whenever it does not collide with (i) the day-to-day activity of the markets and agents operating thereon; (ii) the purposes of the operations conducted by Banco de Portugal; and (iii) the objective of Banco de Portugal as the central bank.

The Bank is an integral part of the ESCB being subject to the provisions laid down in Article 27 (1) of the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank (hereinafter the 'Statute of the ESCB'), according to which the annual accounts of the national central banks (NCBs) of the Eurosystem shall be audited by independent external auditors. For the purpose of ensuring the independence of the external auditors, the Bank follows the good practice defined by the Eurosystem to this end.

1.2. Synopsis of the main accounting policies

The main accounting policies and valuation criteria used in the preparation of the financial statements for the year 2013 are the following:

a) Accrual basis of accounting

The Bank follows the accrual basis of accounting principle in relation to most financial statement items, namely with regard to interest income and interest expense on operations, which is recognised in the accounting period in which it is generated and not according to the moment in time in which it is paid or received.

b) Recognition of gains and losses arising from financial operations

Realised gains/losses arising from financial operations are taken to the Profit and Loss Account on the settlement date, except in the situations envisaged in the 'economic approach' alternative method, described in the ECB accounting guideline, namely operations traded in one year but whose settlement only

occurs in the subsequent year, where gains and losses arising from financial operations are recognised on the trade date.

In the course of the period, revaluation differences (difference between the market value and the weighted average cost) are recorded in the balance sheet, in specific revaluation accounts for each type of asset and currency.

At the end of the fiscal year, negative revaluation differences are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as unrealised losses.

No netting is allowed on revaluation differences in any one security (ISIN code) or in any currency.

c) Conversion of assets, liabilities, off-balance-sheet instruments and profit/loss denominated in foreign currency

Assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet instruments denominated in foreign currency are converted into euro at the exchange rate prevailing on the financial statements date. The rate used over the period in the conversion of income and expenses denominated in foreign currency is the one prevailing on the date of the recognition in the Profit and Loss Account.

d) Transactions denominated in foreign currency

The calculation of gains and losses denominated in foreign currency is made on a currency-by-currency basis by reference to the respective weighted average cost, which is computed in accordance with the daily net average cost procedure, hereinafter called 'daily average cost'.

This method implies that, for a given asset position, the average exchange rate of each foreign currency is changed only when the amount purchased on a given day is higher than the amount sold. Gains and losses arising from sales are determined by the difference between the transaction value and the daily average cost.

Where the amounts sold are higher than those purchased, the daily average cost is determined by two components: day purchases (at the trans-

action value) plus the difference between day sales and purchases (at the historical weighted average cost). Where a liability position exists in respect of a foreign currency, the average cost of the liability position shall be affected by net sales, recognising gains and losses arising from the acquisitions.

Spot and forward foreign exchange transactions and currency swaps are recorded as follows:

- Foreign exchange spot transactions
 - Spot purchases and sales of foreign currency are recorded in off-balance-sheet accounts on the trade date and in balance sheet accounts on the settlement date, which is when the weighted average cost of the foreign currency position is affected, in compliance with the method described above;
 - Spot purchases of foreign currency against the sale of euro are recorded at the transaction's exchange rate;
 - Cross-currency spots are recorded in euro through the use of the spot exchange rate of the transaction's quote currency on the trade date;
 - In spot sales of foreign currency against euro the transaction's foreign exchange gains and losses arise from the difference between the equivalent of the transaction in euro and the average cost of the foreign currency sold;
 - In cross-currency spots, the operation's foreign exchange gains and losses arise from the difference between the equivalent in euro of the transaction's sold currency at the transaction's exchange rate and the equivalent in euro at the average cost of the foreign currency sold.
- Foreign exchange forward transactions
 - These transactions are recognised in off-balance-sheet accounts and in balance sheet accounts from the trade date to the settlement date at the spot rate prevailing on the trade date;
- Cross-currency forwards are recorded in euro through the use of the spot exchange rate of the transaction's currency on the trade date. The difference between the spot and the forward equivalents is treated as interest payable/receivable on an accruals basis over the entire life of the transaction. The weighted average cost of the foreign currency position is affected on the trade date of the transaction;
- In forward sales of foreign currency, foreign exchange gains and losses arise from the difference between the equivalent in euro at the spot rate of the transaction's quote currency and the equivalent in euro at the weighted average cost of that currency, and are entered in the respective Profit and Loss Account on the date on which the purchase affects the acquisition cost. The difference between the spot and forward equivalents is treated as interest payable/receivable on an accruals basis up to the settlement date of the transaction.
- Foreign exchange swaps
 - Spot purchases/sales are treated as foreign exchange spot transactions; forward purchases/sales are recognised in off-balance-sheet accounts on the trade date and in balance sheet accounts on the settlement date of the foreign exchange spot transaction, at the spot rate prevailing on the trade date;
 - The difference between the spot and forward rates is treated as interest payable/receivable on an accruals basis until the settlement date of the transaction;
 - The weighted average cost of each foreign currency position is not affected by the simultaneous currency inflows and outflows;

- There are no revaluation differences in foreign currency positions, since they are derived from the spot and forward currency positions as a whole.

Spot foreign exchange transactions traded in one year, but whose settlement occurs in the subsequent year, are an exception to this accounting treatment, as they are recognised in the balance sheet in the year when the transaction was traded, according to the so-called 'alternative approach', of the 'economic approach' mentioned in section 1.2 (b) above.

e) Gold

Gold is recognised at market price.

The accounting treatment of gold is similar to that of foreign currencies referred to in (d) above. In sum, the average cost of the gold stock is only changed when the amount purchased on a given day is higher than the amount sold. Gains and losses arising from sales are derived from the difference between the transaction value and the weighted average cost.

The method for the recognition of gains and losses is also similar to that of foreign exchange transactions.

f) Securities held for monetary policy purposes

The item Securities held for monetary policy purposes includes securities related to non-standard monetary policy measures and is comprised of the following portfolios:

- Covered Bond Purchase Programme (CBPP)

On the basis of the decisions taken by the Governing Council of the ECB on 7 May and 4 June 2009, which established a programme coordinated at Eurosystem level, Banco de Portugal has purchased, for monetary policy purposes, covered bonds denominated in euro and issued in the Eurosystem. The purchases under

this programme were fully implemented by 30 June 2010.

- Eurosystem's Securities Markets Programme (SMP)

The decision taken by the Governing Council of the ECB on 14 May 2010 established a programme enabling the purchase of public debt securities with the aim of stabilising the European securities market, under which Banco de Portugal has purchased government bonds issued by euro area countries. The Governing Council of the ECB decided on 6 September 2012 to terminate this programme for new purchases.

- Covered Bond Purchase Programme 2 (CBPP 2)

With similar goals to the first Covered Bond Purchase Programme (CBPP), the Governing Council of the ECB decided on 3 November 2011 to launch a new purchase programme for this type of bonds (CBPP 2), under which Banco de Portugal purchased euro-denominated bonds issued in the Eurosystem. This programme ended on 31 October 2012.

The securities held in these portfolios, classified as held-to-maturity, are valued at amortised discount, being subject to impairment tests conducted at Eurosystem level.

g) Securities for other than monetary policy purposes

Banco de Portugal holds in its portfolio marketable securities (trading portfolio) and held-to-maturity securities (medium-term investment portfolio).

- Trading portfolio

The portfolio of marketable securities is valued at market price.

The calculation and recognition of profit/loss in marketable securities complies with the

valuation method of the weighted average cost for each type of security. According to this method, the acquisition cost of the daily purchases is added to the weighted average cost of each type of security, so that a new weighted average cost can be calculated. Sales are deducted from the stock by applying the last weighted average cost. The difference between the value of sales and the amortised cost of the security is treated as realised gain/loss. In turn, the premium or discount amortised up to the sale is also treated as realised gain/loss (interest).

Revaluation differences correspond to the difference between the amortised cost of the security and the respective market value, and are treated as referred to in section 1.2 (b) of this note.

- Medium-term investment portfolio

The portfolio of held-to-maturity securities, is valued at amortised cost, calculated in a totally independent manner from the remaining securities classified as trading securities, and is subject to impairment tests according to the model defined at Eurosystem level. The accounting treatment of interest and premiums and discounts of securities held in this portfolio is similar to that of the portfolio of marketable securities.

h) Participating interests

Participating interests of the Bank have a long-standing nature, and their maintenance is linked to the Bank's activity. Participating interests are recorded in the financial statements under Other financial assets.

Participating interests in subsidiaries and associated companies are valued in accordance with the recommendations of the ECB Accounting Guideline, through the Net Asset Value valuation method.⁴

The remaining participating interests are recorded according to the acquisition cost criterion less adjustments when considered adequate.

i) Banknotes in circulation

The ECB and the 17 NCBs of the EU Member States whose currency is the euro, which together comprise the Eurosystem put euro banknotes in circulation.⁵ The ECB and 12 of these NCBs have issued euro banknotes since 1 January 2002; Banka Slovenije adopted the euro on 1 January 2007; the Central Banks of Cyprus and Malta adopted the euro on 1 January 2008; Národná banka Slovenska adopted the euro on 1 January 2009; and Eesti Pank adopted the euro on 1 January 2011. The total value of euro banknotes in circulation is allocated on the last working day of each month in accordance with the 'banknote allocation key'.⁶

The ECB has been allocated a share of 8% of the total value of euro banknotes in circulation, whereas the remaining 92% have been allocated to NCBs according to the respective ECB's capital key. The share of euro banknotes allocated to each NCB is disclosed under the balance sheet item Banknotes in circulation.

The difference between the value of euro banknotes allocated to each NCB in accordance with the banknote allocation key and the value of the difference between banknotes put into circulation and banknotes withdrawn from circulation by that NCB also gives rise to remunerated intra-Eurosystem balances. These claims or liabilities, which incur interest,⁷ are disclosed under the sub-item Net claim/liability related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem (see section 1.2 (j) of this note).

When a Member State adopts the euro, those intra-Eurosystem balances referring to euro banknotes in circulation are adjusted over a five-year period so that changes in banknote circulation patterns do not significantly alter NCBs' relative income positions. These adjustments are effected by taking into account the differences between the average value of banknotes in circulation of each NCB in the reference period and the average value of banknotes that would have been allocated to them during that period under the ECB's capital key. The adjustments of intra-Eurosystem balances

will cease to apply as of the first day of the sixth year after the cash changeover of each new Eurosystem participant.

The interest income and expense on these balances is cleared through the account of the ECB and disclosed in the Profit and Loss Account of NCBs under Net interest income.

The Governing Council of the ECB has decided that the seigniorage income of the ECB, which arises from the 8% share of euro banknotes allocated to the ECB, shall be due to the NCBs in the same period it accrues and distributed on the last working day of January of the following financial year in the form of an interim distribution of profit.⁸ It shall be distributed in full unless the ECB's net profit for the year is expected to be lower than its income earned on euro banknotes in circulation and subject to any decision by the Governing Council to reduce this income in respect of expenses incurred by the ECB in connection with the issue and handling of euro banknotes. The Governing Council may also decide to transfer all or part of the ECB's seigniorage income to a provision for foreign exchange rate, interest rate, credit and gold price risks.

j) Intra-ESCB balances

Pursuant to Article 28 of the Statute of the ESCB, the NCBs are the sole subscribers to and holders of the capital of the ECB. The subscription of capital shall be made according to the key established in Article 29. Thus, Banco de Portugal's share in the capital of the ECB and credits of the ECB relating to the transfer of foreign reserve assets as envisaged in Article 30 result from applying the weightings referred to in Article 29 of the Statute of the ESCB. Banco de Portugal's share in the capital of the ECB is recorded in the balance sheet in Assets under Participating interest in the ECB.

Intra-Eurosystem balances, recognised under Claims/liabilities arising from balances of TARGET accounts, result from cross-border payments in the EU that are settled in euro.

These transactions are for the most part initiated by private entities and are initially settled in TARGET2 – Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer system – and give rise to bilateral balances in the TARGET accounts of EU central banks. These bilateral balances are netted out by each NCB on a daily basis, leaving each NCB with a single position vis-à-vis the ECB only. Banco de Portugal's intra-Eurosystem balances are presented on the balance sheet and disclosed under Claims/liabilities arising from balances of TARGET accounts.

The intra-Eurosystem balance arising from the transfer of reserve assets to the ECB when Banco de Portugal joined the Eurosystem is denominated in euro and is recorded in the balance sheet under Transfer of foreign reserve assets to the ECB.

Intra-Eurosystem balances arising from the allocation of euro banknotes are included as a net single position and are recorded in the balance sheet under Claims/liabilities related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem (see section 1.2 (i) of this note).

k) Tangible fixed assets and intangible assets and assets under construction

Tangible fixed assets and intangible assets are valued at the acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and amortisation. This acquisition cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of goods.

Depreciation and amortisation is recorded in twelfths, according to the constant quota method, by applying annual depreciation and amortisation rates according to the estimated useful life:

	Number of years
Tangible fixed assets	
Buildings and other constructions	10 to 50
Facilities	4 to 20
Equipment	
Machinery and tools	4 to 8
Computer hardware	3 to 5
Transport equipment	4 to 8
Furniture and fittings	4 to 8
Intangible assets	3

The depreciation of motor vehicles is made differently, depending on whether they are expected to be sold after five years (or four years in the case of hybrid vehicles) or to continue to be available for use by the Bank. Hence, the former are depreciated at a rate of 13% over five years (or 13.75% over four years in the case of hybrid vehicles), considering a residual value of 35% (45% in the case of hybrid vehicles) at the end of this period, and the latter at a rate of 10% over eight years, considering a residual value of 20% at the end of this period. The residual value is calculated according to the provisions laid down in Executive Order No 383/2003 of 14 May.

Assets under construction are valued at the total expenses already charged to the Bank and transferred to tangible fixed assets and intangible assets when their effective use starts, and hence their amortisation/depreciation.

I) Liabilities related to retirement pensions and other benefits

Within the framework of the collective labour agreements in force for the banking sector, the Bank undertook the commitment to pay until 31 December 2010 to its employees hired before 3 March 2009, or to their dependents, who are covered by the defined-benefit plans of the Pension Fund of Banco de Portugal (i) retirement pensions to employees who have reached the statutory retirement age, are disabled or have negotiated early retirement;

(ii) survivors pensions; (iii) supplementary benefits and death grants; and (iv) settlement of pensions' inherent charges to SAMS (social health assistance service for banking sector employees).

Decree-Law No 1-A/2011 of 3 January laid down that from 1 January 2011, the active employees of the Bank, enrolled in CAFEB (family allowance fund of bank employees) who were covered by the Pension Fund – Defined-benefit plan, will be integrated into the general social security scheme when they reach the statutory retirement age.

The Pension Fund retains responsibility for death grants and disability payments, as well as for the payment of the supplement resulting from the difference between benefits calculated under the general social security scheme and the benefits defined in the respective Pension Plans, which are based on the collective labour agreements applicable and on the internal regulations of the Bank.

The Bank's liabilities related to retirement pensions and other benefits are calculated on an annual basis, on the cut-off date for the accounts, by *Sociedade Gestora dos Fundos de Pensões* do Banco de Portugal – SGFPBP, using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The main actuarial assumptions (both financial and demographic) used in the calculation of these liabilities are presented in note 32.

The recognition of costs and liabilities related to retirement pensions is made in accordance

with IAS 19, incorporating the latest amendments endorsed by the European Union (IAS 19R). According to the provisions laid down therein, the amount recorded in Staff costs refers to the current service cost and to net interest cost, which is calculated by applying a single interest rate to the Fund's assets and liabilities. Actuarial gains/losses arise mainly (i) from differences between actuarial and financial assumptions used and the values actually recorded; and (ii) from changes introduced in actuarial and financial assumptions. These gains and losses will be directly recorded under Retained earnings.

Contributions to the Pension Fund are made in order to ensure its solvency, and the minimum funding ratio required is 100% for the pensioners liabilities, and 95% for the past service liabilities of active members.

Pursuant to Decree-Law No 54/2009 of 2 March, the employees who have started working at the Bank after 3 March 2009 are covered by the general social security scheme. Nonetheless, these employees may opt for a supplementary pension plan, for which Banco de Portugal contributes with 1.5% of the actual monthly compensation. However, since this is a defined-contribution plan, the Bank has no legal or constructive obligation to pay any additional contribution.

m) Other post-employment benefits

Until 2011, liabilities related to other post-employment benefits were not recognised in Banco de Portugal's balance sheet. Payments made were directly recorded in Profit/loss in the year they were made. These post-employment benefits are chiefly related to: (i) allocation of retirement and survivors pensions to retired employees and pensioners who are not covered by the Pension Fund of Banco de Portugal-Defined Benefit Plan; (ii) the extraordinary subsidy granted to the Bank's employees retired on or before 31 December 1993; and (iii) contribution to retired employees and pensioners' healthcare and funeral expenses.

As from the 2012 period, Banco de Portugal recognises in liabilities the present value of liabilities to be paid in the future relating to the above-mentioned post-employment benefits.

The present value of these post-employment benefits is calculated on an annual basis, on the cut-off date for the accounts, by SGFPBP, using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The main (financial and demographic) actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of the present value of these benefits are presented in note 32.

The recognition of expenses and liabilities with these other post-employment benefits is made in accordance with IAS 19R. Banco de Portugal recognises, on an annual basis, in staff costs the amount relating to: (i) interest cost relating to benefits that retirees already receive; and (ii) current service cost and interest cost relating to benefits that active employees will receive on retirement. Net gains/losses resulting from actuarial gains/losses, arising from variations and changes in assumptions or from changes in benefit conditions are directly recorded in Equity, under Retained earnings, in accordance with the accounting policy also adopted for the actuarial gains/losses of liabilities related to retirement pensions.

n) Seniority bonuses

Banco de Portugal recognises on the liabilities side of its balance sheet the present value of liabilities for years of service, regarding seniority bonuses.

The SGFPBP calculates the current value of benefits with seniority bonuses on an annual basis, on the cut-off date for the accounts, using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The main actuarial assumptions (financial and demographic) used in the calculation of the present value of these benefits are presented in note 32.

On an annual basis, Banco de Portugal recognises directly under Profit/loss for the year the current service cost, interest cost and net actuarial gains/losses, arising from changes in assumptions or in the conditions of benefits.

o) Income tax

Charges for the year with the income tax are calculated in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Corporate Income Tax Code (*Código do Imposto sobre o Rendimento das Pessoas Coletivas* – CIRC) and the tax incentives and benefits applicable to the Bank.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities correspond to the value of the tax to be recovered and paid in future periods, arising from temporary differences between the accounting values of assets and liabilities and their tax base. Deferred taxes are calculated taking as a basis the best estimate of the amount of the tax to recover and to pay in the future.

p) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are revalued at their market price or in its absence the estimated market price. Revaluation differences are treated as described in section 1.2 (b) of this note, on an item-by-item basis

q) Impairment and provisions

Impairment of assets is recognised in the balance sheet and shall be deducted from the book value of those assets. The value of this impairment results from the best estimate of losses associated with each asset class and takes as a reference the best estimate of future financial flows.

Provisions are recognised in liabilities through the best estimate of the liability amount.

PCBP provides for the setting up of provisions resulting from shared risk with all other euro area NCBs, according to decisions and within the limits set by the Governing Council of the ECB. These provisions are deductible for tax purposes. For other provisions or impairment, the Bank follows the regime defined in the Corporate Income Tax Code.

r) Revaluation accounts

Revaluation differences are calculated as described in section 1.2 (b) of this note. When these

differences are positive, they are retained in the balance sheet in order not to distribute unrealised gains. Positive revaluation differences at the end of the year are presented on an item-by-item basis in the balance sheet between Liabilities and Equity.

It should be noted that at the end of the year, in accordance with the principle of prudence, when the revaluation differences are negative they are transferred to the Profit and Loss Account, contributing to the calculation of net profit/loss for the year.

s) General risk provision

In accordance with Article 5 (2) of the Organic Law of Banco de Portugal, the Board of Directors may establish other reserves and provisions namely to meet depreciation risks or losses to which certain types of assets or operations are particularly liable.

The PCBP provides for the setting up of a general risk provision, which is equivalent to a reserve, considering its nature, although its increases and reductions are directly made against the Profit and Loss Account.

The definition of the amount of the general risk provision, among other factors, takes into account the assessment of risks for the period under review, against a background of strengthened own funds and the maintenance of financial autonomy levels suited to the Bank's mission, enabling it, at any time, to cover potential losses, including those resulting from risk sharing with the Eurosystem. Movements in the general risk provision are decided upon by the Board of Directors, in accordance with Article 5 (2) of the Organic Law of Banco de Portugal.

The general risk provision is considered as a separate item in the balance sheet, recorded between Liabilities and Equity.

t) Reserves and retained earnings

The Bank's reserves are set up and used according to the provisions of the Organic Law

of Banco de Portugal, being divided as follows: (i) legal reserve; (ii) special reserve relating to gains on gold sales; and (iii) other reserves.

The special reserve relating to gains on gold sales, provided for in Article 53 (1) (b) of the Organic Law of Banco de Portugal is annually endowed with the exact amount of gains on these operations, with no maximum limit. Annual appropriations to

increase this reserve are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and contribute to the calculation of net profit/loss for the year.

Retained earnings represent profit/loss of previous years pending distribution by the Board of Directors, or profit/loss not recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as set out in the accounting rules.

Note 2 • Gold and gold receivables

	31 Dec. 2013		31 Dec. 2012	
	Fine ounces (*)	EUR thousands	Fine ounces (*)	EUR thousands
Gold stored at the Bank	5,549,398	4,834,746	5,549,398	6,998,784
Gold sight accounts	6,747,916	5,878,920	6,747,916	8,510,330
Gold reserve	12,297,314	10,713,666	12,297,314	15,509,114

(*) 1 ounce of fine gold corresponds to 31.103481 grams of fine gold.

As at 31 December 2013 the value of gold fell sharply by €4,795,448 thousand compared with the end balance in 2012. This fall was solely due to negative developments in the price of gold denominated in euro.

On 31 December 2013 the Bank's gold reserve was valued at the market price of €871,22 per ounce of fine gold, which corresponds to a 31% price decline, from €1,216.18 on 31 December 2012. The decrease in this price was due to a fall in the price of the ounce of fine gold denominated in US dollars, from USD 1,664.00 on 31 December 2012 to USD 1,201.5 on 31 December

2013, together with the appreciation of the euro against the US dollar (4.3%) between these two dates.

Revaluation differences associated with the gold reserve are calculated taking as a basis the price of the ounce of fine gold denominated in euro, and no distinction is made between the gold price revaluation and the foreign currency revaluation. Unrealised gains resulting from this asset (€7,683,249 thousand on 31 December 2013) are recognised as positive revaluation differences according to the accounting policy described in sections 1.2 (b) and (r) of note 1 (see note 20).

The location of gold reserves is as follows:

Location	31 Dec. 2013		31 Dec. 2012	
	Fine ounces	EUR thousands	Fine ounces	EUR thousands
In Portugal	5,549,398	4,834,746	5,549,398	6,998,784
Abroad				
Bank of England	5,988,932	5,217,677	5,988,932	7,553,115
Bank for International Settlements (BIS)	640,658	558,154	640,658	807,984
Federal Reserve Bank – United States	118,327	103,089	118,327	149,231
Total	12,297,314	10,713,666	12,297,314	15,509,114

Note 3 • Lending and deposit operations with the international monetary fund (IMF)

	31 Dec. 2013		31 Dec. 2012	
	SDR thousands	EUR thousand	SDR thousands	EUR thousand
IMF quota	1,029,700	1,151,514	1,029,700	1,200,321
IMF's holdings	(821,922)	(919,155)	(821,960)	(958,159)
Reserve tranche position in the IMF	207,778	232,359	207,740	242,163
SDR holdings	792,636	886,405	793,285	924,733
Other claims on the IMF	64,000	71,571	64,000	74,605
Claims on the IMF	1,064,414	1,190,335	1,065,025	1,241,500
Counterpart of special drawing rights allocated by the IMF	(806,477)	(901,883)	(806,477)	(940,110)
Liabilities to the IMF	(806,477)	(901,883)	(806,477)	(940,110)

The positions in the IMF are denominated in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), which are treated as a foreign currency, as described in section 1.2 (c) of note 1.

The reserve tranche position in the IMF reflects the equivalent in euro, on 31 December 2013, of Portugal's quota in the IMF, corresponding to the initial participation and subsequent payments, to the total value of €1,151,514 thousand (SDR 1,029,700 thousand) less €919,155 thousand (SDR 821,922 million) of the IMF's holdings with Banco de Portugal. It should be noted that in 2013 Portugal's quota in the IMF remained unchanged and the change in its value denominated in euro resulted exclusively from changes in the SDR quotation compared with December 2012.

In December 2013 Claims on the IMF also included: (i) SDRs relating to the equivalent in euro of the SDR holdings assigned to Banco de Portugal to the amount of SDR 886,405 thousand (SDR 792,636 thousand); and (ii) Other claims on the IMF, which includes Portugal's participation in the loans under the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB), to the amount of €71,571 thousand (SDR 64,000 thousand, unchanged from December 2012). NAB are financial agreements between the IMF and some of its member countries with financial capacity to help the international monetary

system, which enable the IMF to obtain resources under pre-established terms and conditions in order to act when needed. These arrangements correspond to credit lines, approved by each member country. The maximum amount of Banco de Portugal's participation in NAB is SDR 1,542 million (see note 31).

The liability position corresponds to the item Counterpart of special drawing rights allocated by the IMF, which showed a €901,883 thousand (SDR 806,477 million) liability to the IMF on 31 December 2013.

The changes in the different claim and liability items also include the effect of the SDR depreciation against the euro compared with 31 December 2012 (-4.1%).

In September 2009 the Executive Board of the IMF approved gold sales strictly limited to 403.3 metric tons. This gold sales programme was completed in December 2010. In February 2012 the Executive Board of the IMF approved the first partial distribution of the gold sales profits (amounting to SDR 700,000 thousand) to all members in proportion to their quotas in the IMF, hoping that they would transfer the respective profit or make a new contribution of equivalent amounts of their share of the distribution to support lending to low-income countries. As regards the first distribution, Banco de

Portugal was assigned in 2012 its first share in profit sales, to the amount of €3,583 thousand. In the context of the above-mentioned initiative, on 30 April 2012, Portugal agreed, after hearing the Minister of State and Finance, to transfer its share in the profits as a subsidy contribution to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) relating to concessional lending under the Extended Credit Facility (PRGT-ECF), which is aimed at providing support to low-income countries in their efforts to achieve, maintain, or restore a stable and sustainable macroeconomic position.

The IMF approved again the distribution of remaining profit on the above-mentioned gold

sales (totalling SDR 1,750 million). The share assigned to Banco de Portugal amounted to €8,535 thousand in 2013. As in 2012, Portugal agreed in January 2013 to transfer this share in the profits as a subsidy contribution to PRGT-ECF.

Although with a net zero impact on profit/loss, the Bank recorded under Other income and gains in 2012 and 2013 its share in profits (amounting to €3,583 thousand and €8,535 thousand respectively) and under Other expenses and losses the transfer of that amount of profit as a contribution to the PRGT-ECF (see note 27).

Note 4 • Balances with banks and security investments, loans and other assets denominated in foreign currency

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Claims on non-euro-area residents denominated in foreign currency		
Securities	721,673	417,528
Balances with banks, deposits and other money markets	101,473	4,467
	<u>823,147</u>	<u>421,995</u>
Claims on euro area residents denominated in foreign currency		
Securities	161,174	206,544
Balances with banks, deposits and other money markets	183,692	242,128
	<u>344,866</u>	<u>448,674</u>
Total security investments denominated in foreign currency	882,847	624,072
Total balances with banks, deposits and other money markets in foreign currency	285,166	246,596
	<u>1,168,012</u>	<u>870,669</u>

In 2013 there was an increase in the trading portfolio of claims denominated in foreign currency arising from strategic investment options of the Bank. The rise resulted mainly from an increase in the trading portfolio, valued at

market prices, which on 31 December 2013 accounted for 76% of total claims denominated in foreign currency (2012: 72%), broken down as follows:

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Securities of non-euro area residents denominated in foreign currency		
Government debt	621,853	369,416
Paragovernmental and supranational	99,820	48,112
	721,673	417,528
Securities of euro area residents denominated in foreign currency		
Government debt	36,134	37,595
Paragovernmental and supranational	125,040	168,950
	161,174	206,544
	882,847	624,072

In terms of the composition by currency, as at 31 December 2013 the portfolio denominated in foreign currency was mainly composed of US

dollars (around 91% of total foreign currency) as it was already the case in 2012 (80% of total foreign currency corresponded to US dollars).

Note 5 • Balances with banks and security investments, loans and other assets denominated in euro

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Claims on non-euro area residents denominated in euro		
Securities	468,421	479,611
Balances with banks, deposits and other money markets	93,257	32,026
	561,678	511,637
Claims on euro area residents denominated in euro		
Securities	7,987,736	7,832,140
Balances with banks, deposits and other money markets	43,608	58,435
	8,031,344	7,890,575
Total security investments denominated in euro	8,456,157	8,311,752
Total balances with banks, deposits and other money markets denominated in euro	136,865	90,461
	8,593,022	8,402,213

The volume of the trading portfolio denominated in euro recorded a slight increase compared with December 2012, but its structure is identical at the level of the composition by financial instrument and residence. According to the Bank's strategic options, the domestic securities component

continues to account for the largest share in this portfolio (93% of total claims), remaining virtually unchanged from December 2012.

The securities trading portfolio denominated in euro, valued at market prices, is broken down as follows:

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Securities of non-euro area residents denominated in euro		
Paragovernmental and supranational	441,412	453,402
Companies/financial institutions	27,010	26,209
	468,421	479,611
Securities of euro area residents denominated in euro		
Government debt	6,479,220	6,310,762
Paragovernmental and supranational	1,455,825	1,439,196
Companies/financial institutions	52,691	82,182
	7,987,736	7,832,140
	8,456,157	8,311,752

Note 6 • Lending to euro area credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro

On 31 December 2013 the value of refinancing operations to euro area credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro at Eurosystem level stood at €752,438 million (2012: €1,127,092 million), of which Banco de Portugal held €47,864 million (2012: €52,784 million).

The main refinancing operations (MROs) are liquidity-providing reverse transactions with a weekly frequency and a maturity of normally one week. Since October 2008 these operations have been conducted as fixed rate tender procedures with full allotment. On 31 December 2013 the total amount placed by Banco de Portugal amounted to €5,050,000 thousand (2012: €3,523,000 thousand). These operations are a main instrument for pursuing interest rate objectives, for managing the liquidity situation in the money market and for signalling the ECB's monetary policy stance.

The longer-term refinancing operations (LTROs) are liquidity-providing reverse transactions with a maturity of three, six, twelve or thirty-six months. On 31 December 2013 the total amount placed by Banco de Portugal stood at €42,694,010 thousand (2012: €49,260,910 thousand), with a fixed or floating rate, with reference to the prevailing MRO rates.

On 8 December 2011 the Governing Council of the ECB approved LTROs with a maturity of thirty-six months, within the framework of additional enhanced credit support measures to support liquidity in the euro area money market. These operations were conducted with the option of early repayment after one year by the credit institutions. The first LTRO reflected in the Bank's balance sheet was settled on 22 December 2011 and the second on 1 March 2012. In the course of 2013, credit institutions made use of the early repayment option, repaying part of the amount associated with these operations.

In accordance with Article 32.4 of the Statute of the ESCB, any risks from monetary policy operations, if they were to materialise, should eventually be shared in part or in full by all Eurosystem NCBs, in proportion to the prevailing ECB capital key shares.

Losses on these operations can only materialise if both the counterparty fails and the recovery of funds received from the resolution of the collateral provided by the counterparty is not sufficient to cover the respective losses. It should be noted that for specific collateral which can be accepted by NCBs at their own discretion, risk sharing has been excluded by the Governing Council of the ECB.

As at 31 December 2013 the item Lending to euro area credit institutions also includes €119,500 thousand relating to the marginal lending facility, corresponding to the overnight

loans obtained by domestic credit institutions from Banco de Portugal, as a means to access the Eurosystem's liquidity facilities at the pre-specified rates for these operations.

Note 7 • Securities held for monetary policy purposes

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Securities held for monetary policy purposes		
Covered Bond Purchase Programme (CBPP)	925,916	1,083,197
Covered Bond Purchase Programme 2 (CBPP 2)	232,615	241,981
Eurosystem's Securities Markets Programme (SMP)	4,872,542	5,659,076
	6,031,073	6,984,254

On 31 December 2013 the portfolio of Securities held for monetary policy purposes contained securities acquired by Banco de Portugal within the scope of the purchase programmes for covered bonds⁹ (CBPP and CBPP 2) and public debt securities bought under the SMP¹⁰ (see section 1.2 (f) of note 1).

Under the covered bond purchase programmes (CBPP and CBPP 2), the ECB and the NCBs purchased euro-denominated covered bonds with the purpose of easing funding conditions for banks and companies and encouraging banks to maintain or expand lending to their customers. Purchases under these programmes were fully implemented by 30 June 2010 (CBPP) and by 31 October 2012 (CBPP 2). The reduction in these items in 2013 was due to bonds that matured.

Regarding the SMP, the ECB and the NCBs purchased securities to address the malfunctioning of certain euro area debt securities market segments and to restore an appropriate monetary policy transmission mechanism. The Governing Council of the ECB decided to terminate this programme on 6 September 2012. The reduction in this item in 2013 was chiefly due to the maturity of securities.

The total Eurosystem NCB's holding of SMP securities amounts to €165,845,509 thousand (2012: €192,608,054 thousand), of which Banco de Portugal holds €4,872,542 thousand. In accordance with Article 32.4 of the Statute of the ESCB, any losses arising from holdings of SMP securities,

if they were to materialise, should eventually be shared by the Eurosystem NCBs, in proportion to the prevailing ECB capital key shares.

As referred to in section 1.2 (f) of note 1, at the end of the year impairment tests were conducted on the securities held for monetary policy purposes, on the basis of the information available and estimated recoverable amounts as at 31 December 2013. With regard to the impairment test conducted at the end of 2013 on securities purchased under the SMP, the Governing Council of the ECB identified one impairment indicator relating to the holdings of Irish government bonds, which occurred in the course of 2013. This was due to the restructuring of the Irish sovereign debt as a result of the replacement of promissory notes with long-term government debt bonds, in the context of the liquidation of the Irish Bank Resolution Corporation (IBRC). The Governing Council of the ECB considered that the occurrence of this indicator does not warrant an impairment of the ECB's holdings since, on the basis of the information available as at 31 December 2013, there was no evidence of changes in the estimated future cash flows. No impairment loss was therefore recorded at the year-end on the holdings of Irish government debt bonds under the SMP.

Furthermore, there was no evidence of impairment in respect of the other securities purchased under the SMP or of the securities bought under the two Covered Bond Purchase Programmes (CBPP and CBPP 2).

The Governing Council assesses on a regular basis the financial risks associated with the

securities purchased under the SMP and the covered bond purchase programmes.

Note 8 • Intra-eurosystem claims and liabilities

- Participating interest in the ECB

Pursuant to Article 28 of the Statute of the ESCB, the NCBs of the Eurosystem are the sole subscribers to and holders of the capital of the ECB. The subscription of capital shall be according to the key established in accordance with Article 29, and specifically with its paragraph 3 under

which the weightings assigned to the NCBs shall be adjusted every five years after the establishment of the ESCB.¹¹

As a result of Croatia's accession to the European Union on 1 July 2013, the ECB's capital key was adjusted as follows:

ECB's capital key

	Until 30 June 2013	From 1 July 2013
Nationale Bank van België / Banque Nationale de Belgique	2,4256 %	2,4176 %
Deutsche Bundesbank	18,9373 %	18,7603 %
Eesti Pank	0,1790 %	0,1780 %
Central Bank of Ireland	1,1107 %	1,1111 %
Bank of Greece	1,9649 %	1,9483 %
Banco de España	8,3040 %	8,2533 %
Banque de France	14,2212 %	14,1342 %
Banca d'Italia	12,4966 %	12,4570 %
Central Bank of Cyprus	0,1369 %	0,1333 %
Banque centrale du Luxembourg	0,1747 %	0,1739 %
Central Bank of Malta	0,0632 %	0,0635 %
De Nederlandsche Bank	3,9882 %	3,9663 %
Oesterreichische Nationalbank	1,9417 %	1,9370 %
Banco de Portugal	1,7504 %	1,7636 %
Banka Slovenije	0,3288 %	0,3270 %
Národná banka Slovenska	0,6934 %	0,6881 %
Suomen Pankki – Finlands Bank	1,2539 %	1,2456 %
Euro area NCBs	69,9705 %	69,5581 %
Българска народна банка / Bulgarian National Bank	0,8686 %	0,8644 %
Česká národní banka	1,4472 %	1,4539 %
Danmarks Nationalbank	1,4835 %	1,4754 %
Hrvatska narodna banka	–	0,5945 %
Latvijas Banka	0,2837 %	0,2742 %
Lietuvos bankas	0,4256 %	0,4093 %
Magyar Nemzeti Bank	1,3856 %	1,3740 %
Narodowy Bank Polski	4,8954 %	4,8581 %
Banca Națională a României	2,4645 %	2,4449 %
Sveriges Riksbank	2,2582 %	2,2612 %
Bank of England	14,5172 %	14,4320 %
Non-euro area NCBs	30,0295 %	30,4419 %
	100,0000 %	100,0000 %

In accordance with Article 48.3 of the Statute of the ESCB, the ECB's subscribed capital is automatically increased when a new Member State joins the EU and its NCB joins the ESCB. The increase is determined by multiplying the respective amounts then prevailing of the subscribed capital by the ratio, within the expanded capital key, between the weighting of the entering NCB and the weighting of those NCBs that are already members of the ESCB. Therefore, on 1 July 2013 the subscribed capital of the ECB was increased from €10,760,652 thousand to €10,825,007 thousand.

Following the adjustment of the reference statistical data for the calculation of the ECB's capital key, for the 2001-2006 period, upon the accession of Croatia to the EU on 1 July 2013, Banco de Portugal's share in the subscribed capital of the ECB increased from 1.7504% to 1.7636%, and the value of the Bank's participation, including supplementary payments due to the adjustment of accumulated reserves rose from €201,933 thousand on 31 December 2012 to €212,990 thousand on 31 December 2013.

The share of Banco de Portugal in the ECB's capital, subscribed and paid up by the NCBs of the Eurosystem, increased from 2.5016% on 31 December 2012 to 2.5354% on 31 December 2013.

- Claims equivalent to the transfer of foreign reserves

This item represents claims arising from the transfer of foreign reserve assets from participating NCBs to the ECB. These claims were converted into euro at a value fixed at the time of their transfer and are remunerated on a daily basis at the latest available marginal rate for the Eurosystem's MROs, adjusted to reflect a zero return on the gold component.

As a result of the adjustments in the share that NCBs hold in the subscribed capital of the ECB and due to the entry of new NCBs into the Eurosystem, claims arising from the transfer of foreign reserve assets from participating NCBs to the ECB have also been adjusted, in accordance with the provisions of Article 30.3 of the Statute of the ESCB.

The adjustment of the ECB's capital keys on 1 July 2013 also implied an adjustment in claims equivalent to the transfer of foreign reserves to the ECB. To reflect the increase in the capital key share, this position rose from €1,008,345 thousand on 31 December 2012 to €1,022,025 thousand on 31 December 2013.

- Net claims related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem

The item Net claims related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem consists of the claims of Banco de Portugal relating to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem (see sections 1.2. (i) and 1.2. (j) of note 1). As a result of the adjustment of the ECB's capital key, described above, Banco de Portugal's share in the banknote allocation key¹² rose from 2.3015% on 31 December 2012 to 2.3325% on 31 December 2013.

The increase in this asset position compared with December 2012 (from €25,024,918 thousand to €28,197,550 thousand) is due to the combination of a rise in overall circulation in the Eurosystem (5% up from 2012) and a rise in the Bank's asset position relating to the difference between banknotes put into circulation and banknotes withdrawn from circulation by the Bank (see note 13). The asset position of the adjustment to circulation is remunerated at the marginal rate for the Eurosystem's MROs.

- Other intra-Eurosystem claims

On 31 December 2013 the balance of the item Other intra-Eurosystem claims (€38,335 thousand) referred: (i) to claims/liabilities resulting from the calculation method of the monetary income of 2013 and adjustments relating to previous years, to the amounts of €3,269 thousand and €336 thousand respectively, settled on 31 January 2014 (see note 26); and (ii) to an amount receivable of €34,728 thousand in respect of part of the 2013 seigniorage income relating to euro banknotes issued by the ECB and of the securities

acquired by the ECB under the SMP, also settled on 31 January 2014 (see note 25), following a decision of the Governing Council of the ECB.

- Net liabilities arising from balances of TARGET accounts

On 31 December 2013 Net liabilities arising from balances of TARGET accounts (see section 1.2 (j) of note 1) showed a credit position of €59,564,536 thousand (on 31 December 2012: €66,025,846 thousand). This position is remunerated at the marginal rate for the Eurosystem's MROs.

Note 9 • Tangible fixed assets and intangible assets

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Tangible fixed assets		
Land	8,888	8,895
Buildings and other constructions	107,208	82,207
Facilities	80,463	64,590
Equipment	82,008	81,156
Museum and art collections	8,939	8,814
	287,506	245,662
Intangible assets		
Computer software	41,195	39,749
Tangible fixed assets and intangible assets under construction	10,292	48,251
Total gross tangible fixed assets and intangible assets	338,993	333,662
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	(179,300)	(172,172)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(37,680)	(34,306)
	(216,980)	(206,478)
Total net tangible fixed assets and intangible assets	122,013	127,184

In 2012 and 2013 movements in this item were as follows:

	31 Dec. 2011			Depreciation and amortisation for the year	31 Dec. 2012
	Net balance	Additions	Disposals		Net balance
Tangible fixed assets					
Land	8,895	–	–	–	8,895
Buildings and other constructions	38,179	2,129	59	2,552	37,697
Facilities	6,995	5,467	47	2,973	9,442
Equipment	10,588	2,949	20	4,877	8,641
Museum and art collections	8,764	124	73	–	8,814
	73,421	10,669	199	10,402	73,490
Intangible assets					
Computer software	7,919	5,130	–	7,607	5,442
Tangible fixed assets and intangible assets under construction					
Fixed assets under construction – Projects	40,750	18,444	11,104	–	48,090
Advances	974	118	930	–	162
	41,724	18,562	12,034	–	48,251
	123,065	34,361	12,233	18,009	127,184

	31 Dec. 2012			Depreciation and amortisation for the year	31 Dec. 2013
	Net balance	Additions	Disposals		Net Balance
Tangible fixed assets					
Land	8,895	–	8	–	8,888
Buildings and other constructions	37,697	25,024	10	2,595	60,116
Facilities	9,442	15,973	13	2,992	22,410
Equipment	8,641	3,675	363	4,099	7,854
Museum and art collections	8,814	150	24	–	8,939
	73,490	44,821	419	9,687	108,206
Intangible assets					
Computer software	5,442	2,077	–	4,004	3,515
Tangible fixed assets and intangible assets under construction					
Fixed assets under construction – Projects	48,090	5,048	42,999	–	10,138
Advances	162	155	164	–	154
	48,251	5,203	43,162	–	10,292
	127,184	52,101	43,581	13,691	122,013

The item Tangible fixed assets and intangible assets under construction on 31 December 2013 refers chiefly to projects under way re-

lated to works in the Bank's buildings and facilities and IT systems.

Note 10 • Other financial assets

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Participating interest in non-euro area resident entities	21,650	21,650
Participating interest in euro area resident entities	54,912	59,224
Medium-term investment portfolio	5,122,180	5,741,815
Other assets	2	–
	5,198,743	5,822,689

The item Other financial assets records mainly participating interests of Banco de Portugal and the medium-term investment portfolio.

The Bank's participating interest is broken down as follows:

	31 Dec. 2013		31 Dec. 2012	
	% Share	Value	% Share	Value
Participating interest in non-euro area resident entities				
In the Bank for International Settlements (BIS)	1,57 %	21,650	1,57 %	21,650
Participating interest in euro area resident entities				
In Finangeste, S.A.	44,44 %	27,800	44,44 %	36,005
In SGFPBP, S.A.	97,81 %	2,921	97,81 %	2,718
In Valora, S.A.	100,00 %	24,191	100,00 %	20,500
In Swift	0,01 %	1	0,01 %	1
		54,912		59,224

Changes in the value of participating interests result chiefly from the use of the Net Asset Value valuation method, in which the valuation differences are directly recognised in Profit/loss for the year (see note 27). This procedure was not applied to participating interests in BIS and SWIFT, as the respective shares are residual (1.57% and 0.01%), being valued at acquisition cost, in accordance with the accounting policy described in section 1.2 (h) of note 1.

Within the scope of the Banco de Portugal's own fund management, the medium-term investment portfolio, given its characteristics, is included in Other financial assets. This portfolio is exclusively composed of securities denominated in euro and is valued at amortised cost less potential impairment losses. This portfolio decreased by €619,635 thousand comparing December 2013 with December 2012, due

to the maturity on that date of securities held in this portfolio, whose financial resources were mainly invested in trading portfolios. As mentioned above, these assets are subject to impairment tests and no evidence was found of changes in estimated future financial flows, and therefore no impairment loss was recorded.

The breakdown of this investment portfolio by type of financial instrument is as follows:

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Medium-term investment portfolio		
Government debt	4,739,258	5,176,606
Paragovernmental and supranational organisations	232,965	315,708
Companies/financial institutions	149,957	249,501
	5,122,180	5,741,815

Note 11 • Accruals and prepaid expenses

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Accruals		
Interest and other income receivable from central bank operations	887,241	755,177
Other accrued income	6,896	–
	894,136	755,177
Prepaid expenses		
Prepaid expenses from central bank operations	19,827	20,150
Other prepaid expenses	16,467	18,200
Deferred tax assets	78,994	116,713
	115,289	155,063
	1,009,425	910,240

On 31 December 2013 accruals relating to Income receivable from central bank operations include essentially accrued interest on: (i) lending to credit institutions for monetary policy operations; (ii) securities held for monetary policy purposes; (iii) securities and other assets of trading portfolios denominated in euro and in foreign currency and of the medium-term investment portfolio denominated

in euro; and (vi) net claims/liabilities related to the allocation of euro banknotes, as referred to in section 1.2 (j) of note 1. The rise recorded from 2012 is largely related to the rise in the amount of accrued interest receivable on lending related to monetary policy operations (€553,637 thousand on 31 December 2013 up from €383,875 thousand on 31 December 2012), chiefly due to income receivable from LTROs. This rise was partly offset by decreases in the amount of accrued income on portfolios of securities held for monetary policy purposes and medium-term investment portfolios.

The item Prepaid expenses relating to central bank operations chiefly consists of accrued coupon interest on securities held in the Bank's portfolios (i.e. trading portfolio, medium-term investment portfolio, and portfolio of securities held for monetary policy purposes) of outstanding interest paid to the counterparty at acquisition and which will be received by the Bank on the maturity date of the respective coupon or upon the sale of the securities, if it occurs before the maturity date.

The amount registered in Other prepaid expenses on 31 December 2013 includes, inter alia, €13,414 thousand relating to the recognition of the updated value of the difference between financial flows related to interest receivable on Bank lending to its employees, at the interest rate applicable according to Labour Agreements

(*Convenções Coletivas de Trabalho*) and market interest rates. The equivalent to this value is recorded against a deduction in the assets referring to lending to employees (see note 12).

Note 30 presents a more detailed description of the amount of deferred tax assets in 2012 and 2013.

Note 12 • Other assets – sundry

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Lending to employees	135,228	130,420
Special credit situations	70,219	73,910
Pension Fund – Defined-benefit plan	38,345	26,099
Pension Fund – Defined-contribution plan – Reserve account	4,501	4,722
Sundry debtors	1,104	3,513
Corporate Income Tax – Payments on account and additional payment on account	–	186,744
Other central bank claims	–	2,584
Other reduced value accounts	3,896	3,497
	253,293	431,488
Impairment of special credit situations	(70,219)	(73,910)
	183,075	357,579

Lending to employees corresponds mostly to mortgage loans to employees.

The value entered in Special credit situations refers mostly to receivables from Finangeste under the Banco de Portugal/Finangeste Arrangement of 9 January 1995, to the amount of €69,780 thousand (2012: €73,566 thousand). An impairment for the value of this asset is recognised (see note 29). The reduction recorded in 2013 relates to the nominal amount of claims recovered by this entity, transferred to the Bank through the calculation of the annual instalment, under the above arrangement.

The amount of €186,744 thousand recorded in 2012 under Corporate Income Tax – Payments on account (in compliance with the provisions of Articles 105 and 105-A of the Corporate Income Tax Code), was fully recovered in 2013 after submission of the periodical income statement (Form 22) of the corporate income tax, as there

was a tax loss in 2012 (see note 30). Due to the loss recorded in 2012 no payments on account under corporate income tax were made in 2013.

The item Pension Fund – Defined-benefit plan relates to this Fund's surplus on 31 December 2013, resulting from the fact that this Fund on that date had a funding ratio above 100% (see note 32).

The position concerning the Pension Fund – Defined-contribution plan – Reserve account reflects the value of the participation units of this Fund earmarked for the Banco de Portugal on 31 December 2013, valued at market price, on that date (see note 32).

Note 13 • Banknotes in circulation

Euro banknotes in circulation on 31 December 2013 consist of the Banco de Portugal's share in total euro banknotes in circulation in the Eurosystem (see section 1.2 (i) of note 1).

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Banknotes in circulation		
Banknotes put into circulation (net)	(5 894 535)	(4 021 613)
Adjustments to circulation in the Eurosystem	28 197 550	25 024 918
	22 303 015	21 003 305

In 2013 the total value of euro banknotes in circulation in the Eurosystem increased by 5%. In accordance with the banknote allocation key, on 31 December 2013 Banco de Portugal recorded an aggregate value of banknotes in circulation of €22,303,015 thousand, compared with €21,003,305 thousand on 31 December 2012. In turn, the difference between banknotes put into circulation and banknotes withdrawn from circulation recorded again on 31 December 2013 a debtor balance, rising from 2012. These two effects combined account for the increase in the adjustment to circulation in the Eurosystem, which is recognised against an asset recorded in other Intra-Eurosystem claims (see note 8).

Note 14 • Liabilities to euro area credit institutions – monetary policy operations denominated in euro

The balance on Liabilities to euro area credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro on 31 December 2013 reflects chiefly the current accounts of credit institutions with Banco de Portugal (€2,667,427 thousand) and the balance on deposit facility operations outstanding on this date (€5,535,000 thousand). These operations correspond to the overnight deposits of domestic credit institutions with Banco de

Portugal, used as a means to access the liquidity-absorbing operations of the Eurosystem at the pre-specified rates for these operations.

Current accounts of credit institutions with Banco de Portugal serve a two-fold purpose: they are current/settlement accounts and accounts where funds are deposited for compliance with minimum reserve requirements, which are remunerated at the marginal rate for the Eurosystem's MROs.

Note 15 • Liabilities to other euro area residents denominated in euro

Since 2011, the main component of the General government sub-item has been recourses resulting from the Economic and Financial Assistance Programme to Portugal (*Programa de Assistência Económica e Financeira a Portugal* – PAEF). Therefore, this item in addition to the balance on the current account of the Portuguese Treasury and Debt Management Agency (*Agência de Gestão da Tesouraria e da Dívida Pública* – briefly called IGCP) (€1,033 thousand), also includes the value of the current accounts of IGCP relating to available loan dis-

bursements from the EU and the IMF. On 31 December 2013 these current accounts, totalling €7,628,384 thousand (on 31 December 2012: €5,181,820 thousand) referred to the European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism (EFSM) and Bank Solvency Support Facility (BSSF) and to the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF).

The sub-item Other liabilities includes the balances on current accounts with the Banco de Portugal of guarantee funds and other financial intermediaries and financial auxiliaries.

Note 16 • Liabilities to non-euro area residents denominated in euro

The balance on the item Liabilities to non-euro area residents denominated in euro on 31 December 2013 corresponds to the balan-

ces of current accounts of several central banks and of international organisations (excluding the IMF).

Note 17 • Accruals and income collected in advance

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Income collected in advance		
Other income collected in advance	1	1
Deferred tax liabilities	383	397
	384	399
Accruals		
Accruals from central bank operations	16,141	49,859
Other accruals	18,011	12,990
	34,152	62,849
	34,536	63,247

In Accruals from central bank operations, stress should be laid on the contributions from: (i) the accrued remuneration of the December 2013 intra-ESCB balance relating to TARGET,

to the amount of €13,110 thousand (2012: €43,127 thousand); (ii) the accrued interest to be paid, to the amount of €2,195 thousand, regarding the remuneration of the IGCP current accounts, arising from the operation alisation of the PAEF, as described in note 15 (2012: €5,599 thousand); and (iii) the accrued interest on the remuneration of minimum reserves since 11 December 2013, to the amount of €423 thousand (2012: as from 12 December, €781 thousand).

Other accruals reflects essentially accrued interest on staff costs. The change from 2012 is due to the fact that in 2012 there was no accrued interest on the holiday subsidy to be paid in 2013, in compliance with the State Budget Law for 2013 (for a more detailed explanation, see note 28).

Note 18 • Other liabilities – sundry

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Banknotes withdrawn from circulation	158,201	159,817
Third parties	15,921	13,130
Liabilities relating to the payment of other post-employment benefits	89,289	101,692
Liabilities relating to the payment to employees of seniority bonuses	12,013	13,084
Estimate for income taxes	74,624	325
Other central bank liabilities	–	2,584
Other accounts of reduced individual value	679	1,212
	350,726	291,843

The item Banknotes withdrawn from circulation represents the Bank's liability to the holders of banknotes denominated in Portuguese escudos (legacy currency), for as long as these

can be exchanged. No banknote exchange period expired in 2013, therefore the reduction recorded in this item was exclusively due to the delivery to the Bank of banknotes denominated in escudos still within the exchange period.

The item Liabilities with other post-employment benefits reflects the value of post-employment benefits, as described in section 1.2 (m) of note 1, computed through the actuarial calculation carried out by SGFPBP. Actuarial gains/losses associated with these liabilities, calculated at the end of the year, are directly recorded in Equity under Retained earnings, in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1.2 (see note 32).

The item Liabilities relating to the payment to employees of seniority bonuses as at 31 December 2013 reflects the value of liabilities

for years of service, computed through the actuarial calculation carried out by SGFPBP. Actuarial gains/losses associated with these liabilities, calculated at the end of the period under review, are recorded in Other income

and losses. In 2013 actuarial gains/losses were positive and were recognised under Other income (see notes 27 and 32).

The estimate for the income tax is detailed in note 30.

Note 19 • Impairment, provisions and general risk provision

Accounting movements in the item Impairment, provisions and general risk provision during

the period ended on 31 December 2013 can be summarised as follows:

	Balance as at 31 Dec. 2012	2013			Balance as at 31 Dec. 2013
		Increase	Decrease	Net value	
Impairment of assets					
Impairment of debts receivable	73,910	95	3,786	(3,691)	70,219
Provisions					
Provisions for monetary policy operations – Eurosystem	7,622	–	7,622	(7,622)	–
General risk provision	3,191,622	130,000	–	130,000	3,321,622

With respect to impairment of assets, the value recorded relates mainly to the total adjustment of the value entered in Special credit situations concerning receivables from Finangeste under the Banco de Portugal/Finangeste Arrangement of 9 January 1995, to the amount of €69,780 thousand (2012: €73,566 thousand) (see note 12).

As regards the provision for the coverage of monetary policy operations, whose movements result from decisions of the Governing Council of the ECB, a reduction was made in 2013 by its total value (€7,622 thousand), following the

assessment of the provision for risks shared in monetary policy operations of the Eurosystem.

The general risk provision was increased by €130,000 thousand in 2013. Among other factors, this value takes into account the assessment of risks for the period under analysis, against a background of strengthened own funds and the maintenance of financial autonomy levels suited to the Bank's mission, enabling it, at any time, to cover potential losses, including those resulting from risk sharing with the Eurosystem.

Note 20 • Revaluation accounts

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Gold revaluation differences	7,683,249	12,478,697
Foreign currency revaluation differences	3,835	17,465
Securities revaluation differences	71,117	161,228
Revaluation accounts	7,758,201	12,657,389

With regard to gold, there was a marked decrease of €4,795,448 thousand concerning

unrealised gains resulting from the devaluation of the gold price in euro (see note 2).

Positive revaluation differences of foreign currency are mostly due to unrealised gains related to assets denominated in SDR, as in December 2012.

The decrease in unrealised gains resulting from fluctuations in the price of securities relates mainly to securities denominated in euro, as these account for around 91% of the Bank's total trading portfolio.

Note 21 • Equity

Movements in Equity for the 2012 and 2013 periods are detailed in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

The capital of the Bank amounts to €1,000 thousand and it may be raised, namely by incorporation of reserves, pursuant to a decision of the Board of Directors and upon authorisation of the Minister of State and Finance.

In accordance with Article 53 (2) of the Organic Law of Banco de Portugal, the net profit for the year shall be distributed as follows: 10% to the legal reserve, 10% to other reserves to be decided by the Board of Directors and the remainder to the State, as dividends, or to other reserves, as approved by the Minister of State and Finance, on a proposal of the Board of Directors.

Net profit for the year 2012 was allocated in accordance with Decision No 59/2013 of 29 April 2013, of the Minister of State and Finance by allocating the amount of €44,915 thousand to the Legal reserve and an equal amount to Other reserves and by paying to the State, as dividends, the amount of €359,324 thousand. On this date, the negative value recorded in distributable retained earnings (€-80,857 thousand) was absorbed by other reserves.

Movements in 2013 in non-distributable retained earnings, recorded in the Statement of Changes in Equity, refer to actuarial gains/losses of the liabilities related to the Pension Fund and liabilities related to other post-employment benefits, as well as to deferred taxes, recognised on 31 December 2013 (see notes 30 and 32).

Note 22 • Net interest income

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Interest income		
Securities	145,755	166,614
Denominated in foreign currency	8,734	8,794
Denominated in euro	137,021	157,820
Deposits and other assets	4,335	3,308
Denominated in foreign currency	3,073	1,774
Denominated in euro	1,262	1,535
International Monetary Fund	944	1,290
Lending to euro area credit institutions	279,810	490,348
Securities held for monetary policy purposes	373,572	406,677
Intra-ESCB claims	149,861	216,465
Financial fixed assets	199,996	226,249
Off-balance-sheet instruments	39	14
Other claims	1,484	1,861
	1,155,795	1,512,827
Interest expense		
Liabilities to euro area credit institutions	10,421	20,394
Liabilities to euro area residents denominated in euro	52,475	75,025
International Monetary Fund	740	1,015
Intra-Eurosystem liabilities	364,787	612,801
Off-balance-sheet instruments	367	920
	428,789	710,155
Net interest income	727,006	802,672

In net interest income, there was a decrease in the main interest income and expense components, chiefly as a result of the broadly based

decline in yields. This impact was reinforced by a significant reduction in the average balances of some of the main interest income and

interest expense items, namely lending to credit institutions and intra-Eurosystem liabilities, as well as although less sizeable, but impacting on the interest margin, the reduction in the amount outstanding of the portfolio of securities held for monetary policy purposes. Offsetting the reduc-

tions in interest income, stress should be laid on the rise in the average balance of adjustments in banknotes in circulation (including intra-ESCB claims), while the reduction in interest expense was also partly offset by a rise in the average balance of general government deposits.

Note 23 • Realised gains/losses arising from financial operations

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Foreign exchange transactions	(22,983)	29,015
Other financial operations in foreign currency	1,901	863
Financial operations in euro	9,076	102,594
Off-balance-sheet instruments	6,406	(41,945)
Transactions with the portfolio for monetary policy purposes	373	-
	(5,227)	90,527

In 2013 Realised gains/losses arising from financial operations were negative mainly due to

Realised losses arising from foreign exchange operations.

Compared with 2012 the main reduction was recorded in Realised gains in financial operations in euro, mainly concerning operations in the trading portfolio denominated in euro.

It should be noted that losses on off-balance sheet instruments are chiefly related to interest rate futures, whose results for management purposes are analysed together with those of the related assets, which are included in the Bank's portfolios.

Note 24 • Unrealised losses on financial assets and positions

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Unrealised exchange rate losses	54,499	1,421
Unrealised losses on investments in foreign currency	8,605	409
Unrealised losses on euro operations	51,142	552
	114,246	2,382

All Unrealised losses components recorded an increase from 2012, but the most important, due to their impact, were those relating to foreign exchange transactions and financial operations in euro, the latter concerning the trading portfolio denominated in euro.

Note 25 • Income from equity shares and participating interest

The Governing Council of the ECB each year makes a decision about the distribution of (i) seigniorage income which arises from the 8% share of euro banknotes allocated to the ECB; and (ii) the ECB's income arising from securities purchased under the Securities Markets Programme (SMP). The ECB shall distribute all of this income to the NCBs, unless otherwise decided by the Governing Council of the ECB in the financial year to which they relate. This

item includes the total amount of €34,728 thousand relating to this income in 2013 (2012: €14,375 thousand).

In 2013 this item also included dividends received for the 2012 participating interest of Banco de Portugal chiefly: (i) in the ECB, to the amount of €10,592 thousand (2012: €1,905 thousand); and (ii) in the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), to the amount of €3,118 thousand (2012: €3,169 thousand).

The Bank received from its participating interest in Finangeste €5,777 thousand relating to

2013, due to the distribution of free reserves to shareholders by this entity.

Note 26 • Net result of pooling of monetary income

This item contains: (i) net result of pooling of monetary income, amounting to €3,605 thousand¹³ (2012: €97,110 thousand¹⁴); and (ii) income relating to the share of Banco de Portugal in the reduction, by its total value, of the provision for risks shared with the Eurosystem in monetary policy operations, to the amount of €7,622 thousand (2012: €15,712 thousand) (see note 19).

The amount of each Eurosystem NCB's monetary income is determined by measuring the actual annual income that derives from the so-called earmarkable assets less interest accrued or paid by the NCBs in respect of its liability base components.

The earmarkable assets consist of the following items: Lending to euro area credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro, securities held for monetary policy purposes, claims equivalent to the transfer of foreign reserves to the ECB, net intra-Eurosystem claims resulting from TARGET transactions, net intra-Eurosystem claims related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem, and a limited amount of gold holdings in proportion to each NCB's capital key share.

The liability base consists of the following items: banknotes in circulation, liabilities to euro area credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro, net intra-Eurosystem liabilities resulting from TARGET transactions, and net intra-Eurosystem liabilities related to the allocation of euro banknotes.

Gold is considered to generate no income, and securities bought by Banco de Portugal under the CBPP are considered to generate income at the latest available marginal rate for the Eurosystem's MROs. Where the value of an NCB's earmarkable assets exceeds or falls short of the value of its liability base, the difference shall be offset, being calculated at the latest available rate for the Eurosystem's MROs.

The monetary income pooled by the Eurosystem is allocated among NCBs according to the subscribed ECB's capital key (see note 8). The difference between the monetary income pooled by Banco de Portugal, amounting to €416,374 thousand, and reallocated to Banco de Portugal, to the amount of €419,979 thousand, is the net result arising from the calculation of monetary income (€3,605 thousand).

Note 27 • Other income and expenses

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Other income		
Capital gains on tangible and intangible fixed assets	205	710
Previous fiscal years income	339	810
Sales and supply of services to third parties	3,022	3,179
Sundry income	13,841	41,641
	17,407	46,341
Other expenses		
Capital losses on tangible and intangible fixed assets	138	65
Previous fiscal years expenses	356	115
Sundry expenses	17,921	6,574
	18,415	6,754
	(1,008)	39,587

Sundry income includes in particular: (i) €8,535 thousand relating to the distribution to Portugal of gains on gold sales by the IMF, as described in note 3; (ii) profit resulting from the adjustment of the value of participating interests in Valora and SGFPBP, due to the implementation of the Net Asset Value valuation method, as explained in section 1.2 (h) of note 1 (€3,691 thousand and €203 thousand respectively); and (iii) €559 thousand relating to actuarial gains resulting from the year-end assessment of seniority bonuses (see note 32).

Sundry expenses includes in 2013: (i) €8,535 thousand relating to contributions to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) by an equivalent amount to gains on gold sales by the IMF, mentioned above (for a more detailed explanation, see note 3); and (ii) €8,206 thousand relating to costs and other expenses resulting from the adjustment of the value of the Bank's participating interest in Finangeste, due to the implementation of the Net Asset Value valuation method, as explained in section 1.2 (h) of note 1.

Note 28 • Staff costs

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors and Board of Auditors	1,066	865
Employees' salaries	83,418	71,107
Compulsory social charges	29,592	26,370
Voluntary social charges	7,072	7,093
Other staff costs	2,214	2,299
	123,363	107,735

The salary containment measures approved by the Board of Directors of Banco de Portugal were maintained in 2013. These transitional measures adopted in previous years focused on remuneration components and other staff costs that are not legally and contractually binding and were implemented to join the effort made by the Portuguese society in the present economic and financial context.

The rise in staff costs and respective compulsory social charges is chiefly due to the simultaneous registration in 2013 of costs regarding: (i) the holiday subsidy relating to 2012 (whose registration was annulled in 2012 in view of the decision to suspend its payment, based on the application of the State Budget Law for 2013, which was subsequently deemed unconstitutional by the ruling of the Constitutional Court

of Portugal No 187/2013), to the approximate amount of €6 million; and (ii) the registration of the holiday subsidy relating to 2013 to be paid in 2014 (with the respective compulsory social charges). In addition, there was also an increase in the number of the Bank's professional staff to address the increased responsibilities entrusted to the Bank in the present economic and financial context, in particular in the field of banking supervision. Moreover, making a reporting adjustment, for the financial periods to which they correspond, of the amounts recognised in staff costs relating to the 2012 holiday subsidy and respective charges, it can be seen that staff costs would have increased by 3%; however, excluding the impact of the strategic increase in the supervision business areas, the rise would have been of only 1% compared with 2012.

Note 29 • Impairment of assets (losses/reversals)

In 2013 this item records the reduction of the adjustment made to Lending to other entities under the contract for the assignment of

debts signed with Finangeste, to the amount of €3,786 thousand (2012: €292 thousand) (see notes 12 and 19).

Note 30 • Income tax

The Bank is subject to the corporate income tax and to the corresponding municipal corporate taxes.

Tax authorities are allowed a four-year period during which they can review the Bank's tax situation. Therefore, as a result of different interpretations of tax legislation, there may be additional payments. However, the Board of Directors of Banco de Portugal firmly believes that there will be no additional significant payments regarding previous financial periods.

On 31 December 2013 and 2012 the income tax item was broken down as follows:

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Current tax	74,624	325
Deferred tax	30,580	164,689
	105,203	165,013

In 2013 the current tax includes the full deduction of the tax loss calculated in 2012, whose effect translates into a €27,244 thousand reduction.

The calculation of the current income tax can be summarised as follows:

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Calculation of current income tax		
Profit/loss before taxes	358,217	614,168
Negative balance sheet variations not reflected in profit or loss	(21,319)	(21,319)
Non-deductible provisions	–	(675,000)
Pension Fund and seniority bonuses	(3,742)	(28,017)
Cancellation of the Net Asset Value effect	4,312	(2,633)
Reversal of the adjustment of taxed assets	(3,786)	(292)
Cancellation of economic double taxation of distributed profit	(5,777)	(458)
Tax benefits	(2,322)	(2,062)
Accounting capital gains	(67)	(673)
Tax gains	26	299
Charges not fully documented	156	126
Depreciation and amortisation not deductible as costs	87	135
Other	808	254
Taxable income / (tax loss)	326,593	(115,471)
Deductible tax loss	(108,977)	–
Tax base	217,616	–
Collection (1)	54,404	–
Extraordinary tax incentive on amounts invested (2)	(990)	–
Municipal corporate tax (3)	4,866	–
State surtax (4)	16,135	–
Autonomous taxation (5)	208	325
Current income tax	74,624	325
Reconciliation between current tax-related losses for the year and the balance sheet balance		
Recognition as current losses for the year (1) + (2) + (3) + (4) + (5)	74,624	325
Less: payments on account and additional payments on account	–	186,744
Less: withholdings at source	4	7
Current balance (recoverable) / payable	74,619	(186,427)

In accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 6 (2) of Law No 49/2013 of 16 July (establishing the extraordinary tax credit on investment (*Crédito Fiscal Extraordinário ao Investimento* – CFEI), the amount of corporate tax to be paid

was reduced by €990 thousand as a result of the application of the above-mentioned tax incentive. On 31 December 2012 and 2013 the balances on deferred tax assets and liabilities can be broken down as follows:

Computation of deferred taxes	Assets and liabilities				Profit/loss	
	31 Dec. 2012		31 Dec. 2011		31 Dec. 2012	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Profit/loss	Retained earnings
Provision for credit risks	–	–	195,750	–	195,750	–
Pension Fund (assets)	60,439	–	61,825	–	–	1,386
Credit impairment	23,279	–	21,516	–	(1,763)	–
Seniority bonuses	4,122	–	3,643	–	(479)	–
Interest rate subsidies	5	–	29	–	23	–
Excess amortisation	–	(397)	–	(376)	21	–
Tax loss	28,868	–	–	–	(28,868)	–
Other	–	–	4	–	4	–
	116,713	(397)	282,767	(376)	164,689	1,386

Computation of deferred taxes	Assets and liabilities				Profit/loss	
	31 Dec. 2013		31 Dec. 2012		31 Dec. 2013	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Profit/loss	Retained earnings
Pension Fund – Defined-benefit plan	53,315	–	60,439	–	–	7,125
Credit impairment	21,918	–	23,279	–	1,361	–
Seniority bonuses	3,755	–	4,122	–	366	–
Interest rate subsidies	7	–	5	–	(1)	–
Excess amortisation	–	(383)	–	(397)	(14)	–
Tax loss	–	–	28,868	–	28,868	–
	78,994	(383)	116,713	(397)	30,580	7,125

Most important with respect to deferred taxes in 2013 was the impact on Profit/loss for the year of the reversal of the assets set up in 2012

relating to the tax loss calculated for that year (€28,868 thousand). Time differences have no time limits.

Note 31 • Off-balance-sheet instruments

Collateral given, collateral received, items held in custody and other commitments to third parties

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Collateral given	487,632	487,632
Collateral received	85,472,283	90,681,021
Items held in custody	48,904,659	48,110,155
Irrevocable credit lines	3,785,641	3,948,438

Collateral given includes the promissory note signed by the Bank in favour of the IMF (see note 3).

Collateral received includes collateral related to the monetary policy operations of the Eurosystem, including collateral used via the Correspondent Central Banking Model (CCBM) (€85,467,059 thousand on 31 December 2013).

The Items held in custody include mainly: (i) securities owned by the Portuguese State (€17,215,029 thousand); (ii) securities held in custody by the Bank as collateral in monetary policy operations with other NCBs, under the CCBM (€6,962,528 thousand); and (iii) the value of the promissory note in favour of the IMF issued by the Portuguese Republic, under the Extended Fund Facility, to the amount of €23,887,151 thousand (see note 15).

The item Irrevocable credit lines includes intra-day credit lines of the Portuguese financial system to the amount of €2,061,077 thousand and a credit line granted to the IMF to the amount of SDR 1,542 million under the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) (€1,724,564 thousand) (see note 3).

- Derivative financial instruments

The Bank, in the performance of its tasks, uses derivative financial instruments chiefly intended

to manage risks associated with its assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet positions. On 31 December 2013 the only outstanding positions relating to derivative financial instruments concerned interest rate futures, with an overall amount of sale contracts of €475,129 thousand).

- Legal proceedings

In December 2013 there are a number of legal proceedings under way, in which the Bank is the defendant. Developments in these proceedings are accompanied by the Board of Directors of Banco de Portugal, by the Legal Services Department and in some situations by external lawyers. Following the assessment made on this date, the Bank firmly believes that the possibility of incurring significant financial losses related to these legal proceedings is remote.

Note 32 • Liabilities related to retirement pensions and other benefits

- Pension Fund of Banco de Portugal – Defined-benefit plan

- Overview

Until 31 December 2010 Banco de Portugal was the sole entity responsible for the payment of the retirement and survivors pensions of the staff (and their dependents) hired by the Bank before 3 March 2009, provided they were covered by a substitutive social security scheme, enshrined in the collective labour regulations for the banking sector. Therefore, they were not included in the general social security scheme. Decree-Law No 1-A/2011 of 3 January laid down that, from 1 January 2011, the active employees of Banco de Portugal, who were registered in *Caixa de Abono de Família dos Empregados Bancários* – CAFEB (family allowance fund of bank employees)¹⁵ and covered by the Pension Fund – Defined-benefit plan, are now integrated in the general social security scheme with respect to the old-age pensions.

Thus, the Pension Fund – Defined-benefit plan in terms of the old-age pensions maintained under its responsibility the payment of past-service liabilities until 31 December 2010 and after 1 January 2011 the Pension Fund only covers the payment of the supplement intended to make up for the difference between the benefits calculated under the general social security scheme and the benefits defined in the respective pension plans, based on the respective labour agreements for the banking sector and on the Bank's internal regulations. The payment of disability and death grants remained under the Fund's responsibility.

This Pension Plan operates four benefit schemes relating to the basic salary and seniority supplements and three schemes relating to wage supplements. All schemes are currently closed to staff that started working in the banking sector after 2 March 2009 (Decree-Law No 54/2009 of 2 March).

The benefits associated with the above-mentioned schemes include retirement pensions of employees who have reached statutory age limit (as a supplement to those paid by the social security), are disabled or have negotiated early retirement, survivors pensions, including the payment of supplementary benefits and death grants, as well as the settlement of the sponsor's charges, including charges to SAMS (social health assistance service for banking sector employees) related to pensions in payment.

The table below shows the most relevant risks among those arising from defined-benefit pension funds:

Sub-risk category	Risk definition
Longevity risk	Potential risk attached to increasing life expectancy of the population, compared with that assumed in actuarial valuations, resulting in an increase of the Pension Fund's liabilities.
Disability risk	Risk attached to potential deviation in the disability rate, compared with that assumed in actuarial valuations, resulting in an increase of the Pension Fund's liabilities.
Risk of regulatory changes to the general social security scheme	Risk attached to the occurrence of regulatory changes to the general social security scheme, resulting in an increase of the Pension Fund's liabilities
Interest rate risk	Risk of reduction of the funding ratio arising from adverse interest rate movements.
Risk of inflation implied in assumed wages and pensions growth rates	Risk of a reduction in the funding ratio arising from the materialisation of adverse movements in historical and/or expected inflation rates.

The number of participants covered by Banco de Portugal's Pension Fund – Defined benefit plan is shown in the table below:

Number of participants	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Active members	1,343	1,410
Retired members	1,913	1,876
Pensioners	543	534
	3,799	3,820

The assumed life expectancy for scheme members and beneficiaries is the following:

Average life expectancy (years)	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Active members	33	34
Retired members	14	15
Pensioners	11	12

– Methodology, assumptions and accounting policy

Liabilities arising from the pension plans funded through the Pension Fund – Defined-benefit plan were calculated on an actuarial basis by *Sociedade Gestora dos Fundos de Pensões do Banco de Portugal* – SGFPBP, using the Projected Unit Credit Cost Method, in accordance with the principles laid down in IAS 19R.

The main actuarial and financial assumptions, pursuant to IAS 19R are the following:

	Actuarial and financial assumptions used			
	31 Dec. 2013	1 Jan. 2013	31 Dec. 2012	1 Jan. 2012
Discount rate	4.055 %	3.788 %	3.788 %	4.490 %
Expected return rate on the Fund's assets	n/a	3.788 %	n/a	4.490 %
Wage growth rate				
1 st year	1.000 %	1.000 %	1.000 %	1.000 %
Subsequent years	3.166 %	3.393 %	3.393 %	3.080 %
Pensions growth rate				
1 st year	0.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
Subsequent years	2.166 %	2.393 %	2.393 %	2.080 %
Tables used				
– Mortality		TV 88/90		
– Disability		1978 – S.O.A. Trans. Male (US)		
– Turnover		T-1 Crocker Sarason (US)		
Statutory retirement age under the Pension Fund Defined-benefit plan	65 years of age		65 years of age	
Statutory retirement age under the general social security scheme	66 years of age		65 years of age	
Percentage of married members	80 %		80 %	
Age difference between spouses	3 years		3 years	

The discount rate calculated by SGFPBP is based on the yield of a basket comprised of high-quality euro area sovereign bonds whose liquidity, denomination and maturity are adequate

to the term structure of the Pension Fund's liabilities.

- Changes in assets and liabilities of the Pension Fund – Defined-benefit plan

	31 Dec. 2013			31 Dec. 2012		
	Retired members and pensioners	Active members	Total	Retired members and pensioners	Active members	Total
Total past service liabilities						
Retirement and survivors benefits	756,177	483,306	1,239,484	783,605	544,060	1,327,665
Pensions' inherent charges to SAMS	44,655	24,428	69,082	47,249	27,575	74,824
Death grants	1,567	500	2,068	1,634	589	2,223
	802,399	508,234	1,310,633	832,489	572,224	1,404,712
Fair value of plan assets			1,348,979			1,430,811
Surplus/(deficit) (see notes 12 and 18)			38,346			26,098
Funding ratio			102.9 %			101.9 %

The table below presents developments in past service liabilities in 2013.

Past service liabilities	2013	2012	Sensitivity analyses as at 31 December 2013	10 b.p. change in pensions differential	One-year increase in life expectancy
Value at the beginning of the year	1,404,712	1,276,959	Impact on the Fund's assets	1.2 %	0.0 %
Current service cost	10,300	9,487	Impact on the Fund's liabilities	1.4 %	3.7 %
Pensions payable (expected value)	(61,230)	(60,877)	Impact on the Fund's funding ratio	-0.2 %	-3.7 %
Interest cost	53,216	57,346			
Actuarial gains/losses	(96,365)	144,717			
Past service cost	–	(22,919)			
Value at the end of the year	1,310,633	1,404,712			

Among the various assumptions adopted for assessing the Fund's liabilities, those relating to longevity and to the differential between the discount rate and the pensions growth rate stand out due to their impact.

The table below shows sensitivity analyses for scenarios of reduction of the differential between the discount rate and the pensions growth rate of 10 basis points and of an increase of one year in life expectancy:

Market risk inherent to the investment policy is monitored through the Value-at-risk (VaR) calculated for a time horizon of one year with a 95% confidence level from an asset-liability perspective.

On 31 December 2013 the modified duration of liabilities stood at 13.8 years and the difference between the modified duration of the bond portfolio and the modified duration of liabilities, adjusted so as to incorporate the size differences between these two aggregates, stood at -1.6 years.

The value of the Pension Fund's assets in 2012 and 2013 was as follows:

Fund's assets	2013	2012
Value at the beginning of the year	1,430,811	1,255,092
Current contributions paid to the Fund	11,646	11,966
Contributions paid on account of early retirements	5059	3734
Extraordinary contributions paid to the Fund	–	50,000
Pensions paid	(61,427)	(58,756)
Net income of the Fund	(37,110)	168,775
Value at the end of the year	1,348,979	1,430,811

The Fund's assets can be broken down as follows:

Fund's investments	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Real estate	60,053	59,076
Variable income securities	165,165	202,791
Fixed income securities	1,039,108	1,108,584
Cash and bank deposits	45,978	2127
Other	38,674	58,234
	1,348,979	1,430,812

Securities portfolio of the Fund	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Variable income securities		
Participation units – Investment funds	165,165	202,791
Fixed income securities		
Government debt	1,021,564	1,079,557
Supranational	17,051	28,555
Other	493	472
	1,039,108	1,108,584

At the end of 2013 the funding ratio of the Pension Fund stood at 102.9%, i.e. higher than at the end of 2012 (101.9%). These developments in the funding ratio result largely from the recognition of positive actuarial gains, which reduced the final value of liabilities by €96,365 thousand, described with greater detail in the table below. These positive net gains exceeded the financial losses arising from changes in the value of the assets portfolio, in a context of rising yields of

the sovereign issuers that are more relevant for the investment policy.

Actuarial gains and losses in 2013 and 2012 can be broken down as follows:

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Actuarial gains/losses		
Population movements	(15,367)	(12,522)
Technical gains and losses	4,162	7,938
Wage growth	(6,501)	(1,713)
Increase in pensions	1,421	2,920
Adjustments to the model	(6,963)	16,567
Other gains and losses	(5,435)	50
Indexation of assumptions:		
Wage growth	37,830	(19,768)
Increase in pensions	37,542	(6,010)
Discount rate	49,677	(132,179)
	96,365	(144,717)
Financial gains and losses		
Gains and losses in paid pensions	(197)	2,121
Gains and losses in expected income of the Fund	(91,309)	111,151
	(91,507)	113,272
	4,858	(31,444)

With respect to adjustments to the actuarial model, the negative impact of €6,963 thousand, reflected in 2013, is chiefly due to the revision of the coverage of portability/mobility of retirement and survivors benefits. In 2012 the value recorded in this item resulted from adjustments introduced to reflect the partial transfer of old-age coverage to the general social security scheme.

In addition, other gains and losses recognise mainly the value of actuarial losses relating to the rise in the Pension Fund's liability, due to the change in the retirement age under the general social security scheme (from 65 to 66 years of age) and the new sustainability factor, pursuant to Decree-Law No 167-E/2013 of 31 December.

Values recognised in staff costs, relating to the Pension Fund – Defined-benefit plan can be summarised as follows:

	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Staff costs		
Current service cost ⁽¹⁾	7,778	6,879
Interest cost	53,216	57,346
Expected return on the Fund's assets	(54,199)	(57,624)
	6,795	6,600

(1) Excludes costs borne by staff and other entities.

• Other post-employment benefits

As described in section 1.2 (m) of note 1, the Bank records in the balance sheet the present value of liabilities to be settled in the future relating to other post-employment benefits, which cover the allocation of retirement and survivors pensions to former employees, who are not covered by the Pension Fund of Banco de Portugal, the extraordinary subsidies granted to the Bank's employees who retired on or before 31 December 1993, and

the contribution to retired employees and pensioners' healthcare and funeral expenses.

- Liabilities related to retirement pensions and other benefits paid to retired employees

Benefits associated with these liabilities refer to the payment by Banco de Portugal of retirement and survivors pensions relating to situations, which due to their specific nature, remained under the Bank's responsibility.

These situations cover former members of the Board of Directors of Banco de Portugal (in office when the Bank was nationalised on 13 September 1974) and bank employees in former Portuguese colonies, which were granted pensions following the process of decolonisation.

The longevity risk is the most relevant risk among those arising from these benefits.

The actuarial and financial assumptions used in the calculation of these liabilities are established according to IAS 19R. The most important are the following:

	Actuarial and financial assumptions used			
	31 Dec. 2013	1 Jan. 2013	31 Dec. 2012	1 Jan. 2012
Discount rate	1.857 %	1.023 %	1.023 %	2.904 %
Pensions growth rate				
1 st year	0.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
Subsequent years	1.650 %	1.695 %	1.695 %	1.432 %
Tables used				
– Mortality		TV 88/90		

The amount of past service liabilities can be summarised as follows:

Past service liabilities	2013	2012
Value at the beginning of the year	1,331	1,287
Pensions paid	(249)	(224)
Interest cost	14	37
Actuarial gains/losses	92	231
Value at the end of the year	1,188	1,331

On 31 December 2013 the modified duration of liabilities stood at 4.7 years.

In accordance with the accounting policy presented in section 1.2 (m) of note 1, the value of interest cost was recognised in staff costs (see note 28) and actuarial losses in retained earnings (see note 21).

The population considered for the calculation of these liabilities in December 2013 is 12 participants (2012: 12), whose average age is 88.5 years.

- Liabilities relating to the extraordinary subsidy

Benefits associated with these liabilities relate to extraordinary subsidies granted to Bank employees who retired on or before 31 December 1993, in order to increase the lower pensions.

The longevity risk is the most relevant risk among those arising from these benefits.

The main actuarial and financial assumptions used in the calculation of these liabilities are established according to IAS 19R. The most important are the following:

	Actuarial and financial assumptions used			
	31 Dec. 2013	1 Jan. 2013	31 Dec. 2012	1 Jan. 2012
Discount rate	2.558 %	1.843 %	1.843 %	3.601 %
Pensions growth rate				
1 st year	0.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
Subsequent years	2.013 %	2.077 %	2.077 %	1.846 %
Tables used				
– Mortality		TV 88/90		

Changes in past service liabilities were as follows:

Past service liabilities	2013	2012
Value at the beginning of the year	23,304	19,333
Pensions payable	(1,571)	(1,615)
Interest cost	429	696
Actuarial gains/losses	(3,456)	4,889
Value at the end of the year	18,706	23,304

On 31 December 2013 the modified duration of liabilities stood at 8.0 years.

In accordance with the accounting policy presented in section 1.2 (m) of note 1, the value of interest cost was recognised in staff costs (see note 28) and actuarial losses in retained earnings (see note 21).

The population considered for the calculation of these liabilities in December 2013 is 1,169 participants (2012: 1,200), whose average age is 75.1 years.

- Liabilities related to the healthcare plans and funeral expenses of retired employees and pensioners

The table below shows the most relevant risks among those arising from these benefits:

Sub-risk category	Risk definition
Longevity risk	Potential risk attached to increasing life expectancy of the population, compared with that assumed in actuarial valuations, resulting in an increase of the liabilities arising from these benefits.
Disability risk	Risk attached to potential deviation in the occurrence of disability situations, compared with that assumed in actuarial valuations, resulting in an increase of the liabilities arising from these benefits.
Health risk	Risk of claims amount being higher than assumed in actuarial valuations, resulting in an increase of the liabilities arising from these benefits.
Medical services inflation risk	Risk of an increase in medical services costs and higher inflation than assumed in actuarial valuations, resulting in an increase of the liabilities arising from these benefits.
Interest rate risk	Risk of adverse interest rate movements, resulting in an increase of the liabilities arising from these benefits.

The actuarial and financial assumptions used in the calculation of these liabilities are established according to IAS 19R.

The most important are the following:

	Actuarial and financial assumptions used			
	31 Dec. 2013	1 Jan. 2013	31 Dec. 2012	1 Jan. 2012
Discount rate	2.928 %	2.520 %	2.520 %	3.864 %
Growth rate of the average/annual healthcare expenses				
Disability pensions	5.955 %	6.228 %	6.228 %	5.977 %
Other	4.518 %	4.542 %	4.542 %	4.291 %
Tables used				
– Mortality		TV 88/90		
– Disability		1978 – S.O.A. Trans. Male (US)		
– Turnover		T-1 Crocker Sarason (US)		
Percentage of married participants	80 %		80 %	
Age difference between spouses	3 years		3 years	

Changes in past service liabilities were as follows:

Past service liabilities	2013			2012		
	Retired employees and pensioners	Active employees	Total	Retired employees and pensioners	Active employees	Total
Value at the beginning of the year	49,145	27,912	77,057	41,722	19,216	60,938
Paid healthcare and funeral expenses	(1,915)	–	(1,915)	(2,143)	–	(2,143)
Current service cost	–	1,227	1,227	–	782	782
Interest cost	1,238	703	1,942	1,612	742	2,354
Actuarial gains/losses	(1,762)	(7,155)	(8,917)	7,954	7,172	15,126
Value at the end of the year	46,706	22,688	69,394	49,145	27,912	77,057

On 31 December 2013 the modified duration of liabilities stood at 14.1 years.

In accordance with the accounting policy presented in section 1.2 (m) of note 1, the value of interest cost and current service cost was recognised in staff costs (see note 28) and actuarial losses in retained earnings (see note 21).

The population considered for the calculation of these liabilities is the following:

Number of participants	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Active employees	1,733	1,683
Retired employees and pensioners	2,440	2,393
	4,173	4,076

The average of the population covered stands at 61.3 years (45.2 years for active employees, 71.8 years for retired employees and 75.5 for pensioners).

• Seniority bonuses

The table below shows the most relevant risks:

Risk sub-category	Risk definition
Interest rate risk	Risk of adverse interest rate movements, resulting in an increase of the liabilities arising from these benefits.
Risk of undervaluation of wage growth rate	Risk of career progress and inflation being higher than assumed in actuarial valuations, resulting in an increase of the liabilities arising from these benefits.

Changes in past service liabilities were as follows:

Past-service liabilities	2013	2012
Value at the beginning of the year	13,084	12,561
Seniority bonuses paid	(1,734)	(2,119)
Current service cost	852	750
Interest cost	370	514
Actuarial gains/losses	(559)	1,378
Value at the end of the year	12,013	13,084

On 31 December 2013 the modified duration of liabilities stood at 8.1 years.

The value of actuarial gains/losses referring to these obligations was recognised directly under Profit/loss (see note 27).

The main actuarial and financial assumptions used in the calculation of these liabilities are the following:

	Actuarial and financial assumptions used			
	31 Dec. 2013	1 Jan. 2013	31 Dec. 2012	1 Jan. 2012
Discount rate	3.334 %	2.819 %	2.819 %	4.080 %
Expected wage growth rate				
1 st year	1.000 %	1.000 %	1.000 %	1.000 %
Subsequent years	2.836 %	2.959 %	2.959 %	2.773 %
Tables used				
– Mortality			TV 88/90	
– Disability			1978 – S.O.A. Trans. Male (US)	
– Turnover			T-1 Crocker Sarason (US)	
Statutory retirement age under the Pension Fund of Banco de Portugal	65 years of age		65 years of age	
Statutory retirement age under the general social security scheme	66 years of age		65 years of age	

The population considered for the calculation of these liabilities in December 2013 is 1,733 participants (2012: 1,683).

- **Pension Fund of Banco de Portugal**
– **Defined-contribution plan**

The changes introduced into Banco de Portugal's company-level agreements (*Acordos de Empresa*), published on 22 June 2009 in *Boletim do Trabalho e Emprego* (work and labour bulletin) provided for the setting up of a supplementary defined-contribution pension plan, financed by contributions from the Bank and its staff, as regards Banco de Portugal staff who started working in the banking sector after 3 March 2009 and are covered by the general social security scheme pursuant to Decree-Law No 54/2009 of 2 March (see section 1.2 (l) of note 1). This plan was created in 2010, backdated to 23 June 2009.

This supplementary defined-contribution pension plan, which is contributory with vested rights, is voluntary for the members and compulsory for the sponsor whenever the participant adheres to this pension plan.

Banco de Portugal set up a closed pension fund in order to create an alternative funding vehicle for its employees who wish to join it. Employees can join this Fund or another of a similar nature and are also responsible for choosing an investment profile for their contributions. These options can be changed annually on the employees' initiative.

At the end of 2013 the supplementary pension plan funded through this Pension Fund covered 391 members (2012: 276).

When the Pension Fund was set up, Banco de Portugal made an initial contribution of €5 million, which constituted a reserve account in its name, called Reserve account. Participation

units of this reserve account are transferred monthly to the individual accounts of its members by the corresponding amounts:

- (i) Contributions from Banco de Portugal; and
- Contributions from the active members (by withholding each month the respective amounts when salaries are processed).

As at 31 December 2013 the assets of the Fund amounted to €5,183 thousand, broken down as follows:

Participation units (in value)	31 Dec. 2013	31 Dec. 2012
Reserve account (see note 12)	4,501	4,722
Members' individual accounts	681	408
	5,183	5,130

Note 33 • Risk management

Risk management in Banco de Portugal not only aims at ensuring the sustainability and profitability of the Bank itself, but also and foremost at contributing to the maintenance of the financial stability of the Portuguese banking system and at ensuring its participation in the Eurosystem. Therefore, Banco de Portugal is committed to pursuing a strict and prudent risk management policy.

On an on-going basis the Board of Directors of Banco de Portugal monitors the integrated management of the financial and operational risks, which is entrusted to the Risk Management Department in articulation with the Committee for Risk and Internal Control and the Bank's other departments, taking into account the defined risk profile and degree of tolerance.

- Financial risk management

Financial risks primarily comprise market and credit risk chiefly arising from the management of own investment assets and from the participation in the monetary policy operations of the Eurosystem. The latter include not only the standard monetary policy operations, but also the securities held for monetary policy purposes.

Market risk is associated with losses arising from fluctuations of prices and market rates, therefore comprising interest rate risk,

foreign exchange rate risk and gold price risk. Monitoring and control of market risk is made namely through Value at Risk (VaR)/expected shortfall indicators, which are produced and monitored on a daily basis, being supplemented by regular stress testing exercises.

Credit risk is associated with losses arising from the failure of a counterparty or an issuer to meet its financial obligations to the Bank. The reduction of the market value of assets, resulting from the deterioration of the credit profile of counterparties and issuers is also included under credit risk. Monitoring and control of credit risk is made on a regular basis through VaR/expected shortfall indicators, for the Bank's own asset portfolios and for securities held for monetary policy purposes

Risk in asset management operations is controlled by applying a number of eligibility criteria and limits which are set out in the Guidelines endorsed by the Board of Directors of Banco de Portugal. In the case of credit risk, the said criteria and limits are based on risk ratings assigned by rating agencies and incorporate a qualitative assessment of all information available, including the use of market indicators. Market risk is controlled through the application of limits to VaR, as well as by setting limits to foreign currency positions, and monitoring developments in interest rate risk-sensitivity measures, such as the modified duration.

The valuation, assessment, performance allocation and control of limits and restrictions of asset management operations is performed through an information system for the management of reserves and assets, similar to the one used by the ECB and by most NCBs of the Eurosystem. This system also executes the financial settlement of the operations and the monitoring of the positions and main risk measures. In addition, for the calculation of VaR/expected shortfall and Credit Value at Risk (CVaR)/expected shortfall, use is also made of externally purchased software.

The exposure to credit risk arising from monetary policy operations results from the share of the Eurosystem's global exposure imputable to Banco de Portugal, according to its capital key, and from the operations whose risk is directly assumed by the Bank.

The risk of these operations is controlled by applying a number of rules and procedures defined at Eurosystem level. Follow-up and monitoring is made through a series of aggregate risk indicators produced by the ECB. Compliance with the relevant restrictions and limits is checked through a number of application systems developed internally by Banco de Portugal. In the specific case of the securities held for monetary policy purposes, created within the framework of the non-standard monetary policy measures, Banco de Portugal monitors its exposure on a regular basis through credit value at risk /expected shortfall measures produced by the Bank.

- Operational risk management

Operational risk is related to losses arising from weaknesses or inadequate performance of internal business processes, staff or systems, or third-party actions.

The scope of application of the operational risk management process includes all processes, activities, functions, tasks and projects that may jeopardise the pursuance of the Bank's mission and goals arising from legislation, from

its participation in the ESCB and from other requirements that may have a material negative impact on the Bank's activity and assets.

The Bank's operational risk management policy and methodology broadly follow the framework for operational risk management endorsed at Eurosystem/ESCB level, adjusted for the specific aspects of the Bank, and take into account the international standards and the policies and practices followed by the community of central banks.

Notes

1. Totals/sub-totals included in the financial statements may not add up due to rounding, since figures in this section are presented in EUR millions.
2. Guideline of the European Central Bank of 11 November 2010 on the legal framework for accounting and financial reporting in the European System of Central Banks (ECB/2010/20).
3. IFRS: International Financial Reporting Standards.
4. Net Asset Value (NAV) is the value of assets less the value of the liabilities of participated entities, multiplied by the share held by Banco de Portugal in those entities.
5. Decision of the European Central Bank of 13 December 2010 on the issue of euro banknotes (ECB/2010/29), OJ L 35, 9.2.2011, p. 26.
6. 'Banknote allocation key' means the percentages that result from taking into account the ECB's share in the total euro banknote issue and applying the subscribed capital key to the NCBs' share in that total.
7. Decision of the European Central Bank of 25 November 2010 on the allocation of monetary income of the national central banks of Member States whose currency is the euro (ECB/2010/23), as amended by Decision of 3 November 2011 (ECB/2011/18).
8. Decision of the European Central Bank of 25 November 2010 on the interim distribution of the income of the European Central Bank on euro banknotes in circulation and arising from securities purchased under the securities markets programme (ECB/2010/24), as amended by Decision of 19 December 2012 (ECB/2012/33).
9. ECB Decision of 2 July 2009 on the implementation of the covered bond purchase programme (ECB/2009/16) and ECB Decision of 3 November 2011 on the implementation of the second covered bond purchase programme (ECB/2011/17).
10. ECB Decision of 14 May 2010 establishing a securities markets programme within the framework of the Eurosystem (ECB/2010/5).
11. The capital key is also adjusted as a result of the accession of new Member States to the EU.
12. In accordance with the accounting framework defined by the Eurosystem regarding the issuance of banknotes, the ECB has been allocated a share of 8% of total euro banknotes in circulation. The remaining 92% were allocated to the NCBs according to the respective share in the subscribed capital of the ECB. The allocation of euro banknotes in circulation to each NCB is recognised in the balance sheet item Banknotes in circulation.
13. Includes the proceeds of the calculation of monetary income for 2013, to the amount of €+3,269 thousand and adjustments of previous years, amounting to €+336 thousand (see note 8).
14. Includes the proceeds of the calculation of monetary income for 2012, to the amount of €+94,902 thousand and adjustments of previous years, amounting to €+2,209 thousand (see note 8).
15. Dissolved by this Decree-Law.

4. Report of the External Auditors



Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Banco de Portugal

Introduction

1 We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Banco de Portugal, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2013, the profit and loss account, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, as well as a summary of the main accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Board of Directors' responsibility for the Financial Statements

2 The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles of the Chart of Accounts of Banco de Portugal and for the internal control relevant to the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

3 Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

4 An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Bank's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

5 We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be a stylized 'J' or 'L' followed by a flourish.

.....
PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados – Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda.

Sede: Palácio Sottomayor – Rua Sousa Martins, 1 - 3.º, 1069-316 Lisboa, Portugal

Tel +351 213 599 000, Fax +351 213 599 999, www.pwc.pt

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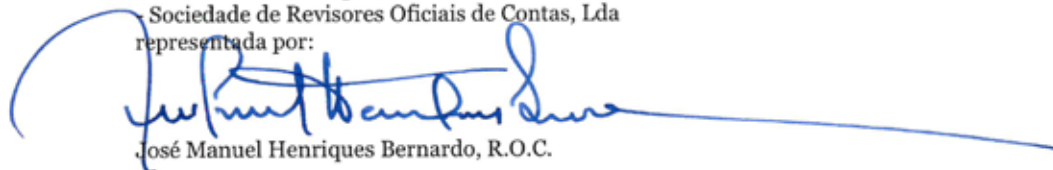
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Opinion

6 In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco de Portugal as at 31 December 2013, its financial performance and the changes in equity for the year then ended, in accordance with the accounting principles in the Chart of Accounts of Banco de Portugal, which are summarised in Note 1 of the Notes on the financial statements.

28 February 2014

PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados
Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda
representada por:



José Manuel Henriques Bernardo, R.O.C.

5. Report and opinion of the board of auditors

2013

In accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 43 (1) (c) of the Organic Law of Banco de Portugal, the Board of Auditors submits its Report and issues its Opinion on the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 December 2013, which were approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting on 25 February 2014.

Report

1. The Board of Auditors, in use of the powers conferred on it has monitored the operation of the Bank, through the participation, without voting rights, of its members in the meetings of the Board of Directors and through the analysis of the documentation produced, namely by the Accounting Department and the Audit Department.

The analysis of the monthly accounting data has also enabled the Board of Auditors to monitor the Bank's economic and financial situation.

The existing assets and valuables held by the various areas of the Bank continued to be checked by the officials in charge and by the Audit Department, within a prior programming schedule. The Board of Auditors has monitored the year-end inspection of valuables carried out at the Bank's head office and at the Carregado Complex.

The Board of Auditors at its meetings appraised reports and data submitted to it, preparing working documents and issuing opinions or making recommendations, whenever necessary, as described in the respective minutes.



The Board of Auditors met with the Bank's External Auditor to review the most important themes related to the activity developed in 2013 and respective plan for 2014.

In accordance with paragraph 10 of the Board of Auditors Charter, the Board prepares an annual plan and a report on its activities.

In accordance with the Organic Law of Banco de Portugal, the Board of Auditors assessed and issued opinions on the Bank's Budget for 2014.

In addition to the tasks entrusted to it by the Organic Law of Banco de Portugal and by the Board of Auditors Charter, the Board of Auditors, pursuant to the provisions of specific legislation, continued to monitor the operation of the Deposit Guarantee Fund, Mutual Agricultural Credit Guarantee Fund, Resolution Fund and Mutual Counterguarantee Fund, and to issue its opinion on the annual reports of these funds.

2. The Bank's activities are explained in the Annual Report of the Board of Directors, which also contains comprehensive information on its economic and financial situation for the fiscal year ended on 31 December 2013.

The Notes on the Financial Statements include detailed information on both the financial statements and the main accounting policies and valuation criteria adopted.

The main changes in the financial statements by comparison with 2012 are highlighted below:

Assets

- decrease of €4,795 million in Gold, solely due to negative developments in the price of gold; in volume terms, the gold reserve remained unchanged at 382.5 tonnes;

- decrease of €131 million in Foreign reserves and euro assets (net), of which €620 million correspond to a reduction in the medium-term investment portfolio denominated in euro and €297 million to an increase in the trading portfolio denominated in foreign currency and €191 million to an increase in the trading portfolio denominated in euro;
- decrease of €5,874 million in Claims related to monetary policy operations, reflecting a reduction of €4,920 million in Lending to credit institutions and a decrease of €953 million in Securities held for monetary policy purposes;
- increase of €3,124 million in Intra-Eurosystem claims, essentially resulting from the combined effect of the rise in circulation at Eurosystem level and the widening of the positive difference between banknotes withdrawn from circulation and banknotes put into circulation by the Bank.

Liabilities

- increase of €1,300 million in Banknotes in circulation, reflecting the increase in overall circulation at Eurosystem level and in the share of banknotes allocated to Banco de Portugal;
- increase of €83 million in Liabilities to euro area credit institutions related to monetary policy operations denominated in euro, chiefly resulting from current accounts and from the deposit facility;
- increase of €2,146 million in Liabilities to other euro area residents denominated in euro chiefly resulting from the value of the current accounts of the Portuguese Treasury and Debt Management Agency (*Agência de Gestão da Tesouraria e da Dívida Pública* – IGCP) relating to loan disbursements under the Economic and Financial Assistance Programme to Portugal; the Bank had no profit or loss resulting

from these funds, in accordance with the principle of neutrality regarding this programme;

- decrease of €6,461 million in Intra-Eurosystem liabilities, mostly arising from TARGET accounts (net);

Own funds

At the end of 2013 the Own funds of Banco de Portugal (revaluation accounts, general risk provision, equity, reserves, retained earnings and net profit for the year) reached €12,589 million, corresponding to a reduction of approximately €4,865 million in the period under review. This decrease was due to: (i) €-4,899 million in revaluation accounts, mainly in the gold revaluation account; (ii) €-196 million in net profit for the year; (iii) €+130 million in the general risk provision; (iv) €+91 million in retained earnings; and (v) €+9 million in capital and reserves.

Profit and Loss Account

- decrease of €76 million in Interest margin, chiefly due to the fact that the reduction in interest income was higher than the decline in interest expense;
- decrease of €96 million in Realised gains/losses arising from financial operations chiefly resulting from foreign exchange realised losses and from a decrease in realised gains arising from operations with securities held in the trading portfolio denominated in euro;
- increase of €112 million in Unrealised losses on financial assets and positions, chiefly due to foreign exchange transactions (€55 million) and securities price devaluation (€60 million);
- increase of €34 million in Income from equity shares and participating interest;

- decrease of €102 million in Net result of pooling of monetary income;
- increase of €130 million in General risk provision;
- increase of €8 million in Administrative expenses, chiefly resulting from: (i) an increase in Staff costs of approximately €16 million, chiefly due to an increase in the number of the Bank's professional staff to address the increased responsibilities entrusted to the Bank in the field of banking supervision and to the ruling of the Constitutional Court of Portugal regarding the 2012 holiday subsidy ; (ii) a decrease of €3 million in Supplies and services from third parties; and (iii) a decrease of €4 million in Depreciation and amortisation for the year;
- a decrease of €197 million in Net profit for the year, chiefly due to a reduction in Interest margin, to Realised losses arising from financial operations, to Unrealised losses on financial assets and positions and to the Net result of pooling of monetary income, as well as the transfer to risk provisions.

3. In 2013 Banco de Portugal recorded a profit of €253,013,324.72. The Board of Directors, in accordance with Article 53 (2) of the Organic Law of Banco de Portugal, will submit to the Minister of State and Finance the following proposal for the distribution of profit:

- 10% to the legal reserve	€25,301,332.47
- 10% to other reserves	€25,301,332.47
- pursuant to subparagraph (c), the remainder to the State as dividends	€202,410,659.78

4. The External Auditors issued their report without any qualification or emphasis.

Opinion

In view of the data shown and on the basis of analyses carried out and information obtained, the Board of Auditors raises no objection to the approval of the 2013 Financial Statements of Banco de Portugal, nor to the proposal for the distribution of profit mentioned above.

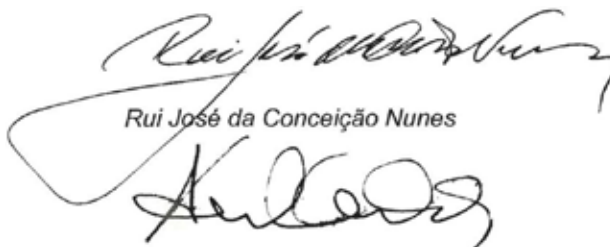
The Board of Auditors wishes to express to the Governor, the Board of Directors and the entire staff of the Bank its appreciation for their cooperation.

Lisbon, 25 March 2014

THE BOARD OF AUDITORS



Emílio Rui da Veiga Peixoto Vilar



Rui José da Conceição Nunes



Amavel Alberto Freixo Calhau

