

**COMMISSION de SURVEILLANCE
du SECTEUR FINANCIER**

In case of discrepancies between the French and the English text, the French text shall prevail

Luxembourg, 16 December 2005

To all credit institutions

CIRCULAR CSSF 05/227

Re: Introduction of a new prudential reporting framework in 2008

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Following the adoption of the new capital adequacy framework CAD III and the introduction of the European regulation as regards the international accounting standards IAS/IFRS, the CSSF decided to overhaul its prudential reporting framework and to move to a prudential reporting framework based on IAS standards as from 1 January 2008, date of the compulsory implementation of CAD III.

The purpose of this circular is to inform the banks on the new prudential reporting framework, applicable in its entirety as from January 2008.

The new reporting framework differs on the following characteristics:

- **As from 1 January 2008**, the new prudential reporting framework, comprising the financial reporting based on IAS standards (mainly the balance sheet and profit and loss account) and the capital adequacy reporting, will be applicable on a consolidated and non-consolidated basis.
- The new financial reporting and the new reporting framework for capital adequacy are derived from the **common European framework** developed by the *Committee of European Banking Supervisors* (CEBS) for financial reporting (FINREP) and prudential reporting for the supervision of capital adequacy (Common Reporting, COREP). The European framework, namely the financial reporting, will be slightly adapted in order to take into account the specificities of the Luxembourg banking system.
- Both the new financial reporting and the new capital adequacy reporting must be submitted in the format for the electronic transfer of data **XBRL** (*eXtensible Business Reporting Language*).
- Before its introduction, the entire prudential reporting scheme will be subject to an **adequacy and coherence test**, so as to ensure the availability of the strictly necessary and sufficient information to meet the needs of an appropriate prudential supervision.

Before 1 January 2008, banks may implement certain elements of the new reporting framework on a voluntary basis upon the CSSF's consent. The above applies to banks which would already like to implement the simple and intermediary approaches of the new capital adequacy framework in 2007 in accordance with CAD III. The same shall apply to banks which would like to use IAS standards for the purposes of prudential reporting before 2008.

Finally, this circular aims to specify the new accounting regime for the legal publication of accounts, set out in the draft law No. 5429 transposing the European regulation relating to IAS standards into national banking law. Thus, following the adoption of the above-mentioned draft law, the banks of the financial centre may either continue to apply the current accounting standards or implement certain IAS standards' provisions or apply IAS standards entirely in their published accounts.

The effects of the implementation of IAS standards on the determination of the capital requirements are dealt with in a separate circular (c.f. Circular CSSF 05/228).

The detail on the framework and scope of application of the new prudential reporting will be published during 2006. Furthermore, the XBRL taxonomy related to the new financial and capital adequacy reporting framework will be published in 2006.

The global overview of the implementation of the new prudential reporting and the legal publication of accounts is also referred to in the table of Annexe 1 to this circular.

This circular includes the following elements:

Chapter I: Basis of the CSSF decision

Chapter II: Presentation of the new prudential financial reporting

II.1 Reporting on a consolidated basis

II.2 Reporting on an individual basis

Chapter III: New accounting regime for the legal publication of accounts set out in the draft law No. 5429

Annexe 1: Summary table on the implementation of the new prudential reporting and the legal publication of accounts

Annexe 2: Detail of the applicable prudential reporting tables

Chapter I: Basis of the CSSF decision

The CSSF decision to change to a prudential reporting based on IAS standards is based on the following observations:

The implementation of the prudential reporting based on IAS standards will provide the banks of the financial centre with the opportunity to make IAS standards their basic standards. Even if the obligation to use IAS standards at the European level is currently limited to consolidated accounts to be published by listed companies, many banks of the financial centre are concerned by the implementation of IAS standards due to their integration in a European group publishing under IAS standards.

The standardised European financial reporting framework and the standardised prudential reporting framework for the supervision of capital adequacy, developed by CEBS, intends to come up to the expectations of the industry in order to harmonise the reporting and to reduce the administrative burden for the banks.

Just as the CAD III regime, the use of IAS standards enables a reconciliation of the accounting records to the internal risk management of banks.

The simultaneous introduction of the IAS based reporting enables the banks to invest in a modern accounting system which allows synergies with the setting-up of a new capital adequacy framework.

Regarding the implications of the setting-up of the IAS prudential reporting framework, the CSSF does not intend to impose the replacement of their basic accounting system on the banks in so far as the IAS prudential reporting framework can be implemented with software which simply converts the data corresponding to the current accounting standards into the data corresponding to IAS standards.

In order to implement the new reporting framework, the CSSF has taken into account the tax aspects and the fact that the financial centre includes banks of various geographical origins, which are subject to different obligations, if appropriate, from the supervisory authority of the group to which they belong.

In this context, the CSSF contributes to the elaboration by the *Administration des Contributions directes* of a solution ensuring that all credit institutions of the financial centre have a similar regime regarding income tax, irrespective of the accounting standard applied to the statutory accounts subject to legal application.

Chapter II: Presentation of the new prudential financial reporting

The IAS based financial reporting of the CSSF whether consolidated or not will derive from the standardised European financial reporting framework for the purpose of the prudential supervision developed by CEBS, and will at the same time take into account certain specificities of the Luxembourg banking system.

The standardised European financial reporting framework, published for public consultation on 7 April 2005, was amended in order to take into account the results of the consultation and the final framework was published on 16 December 2005.

The new financial reporting of the CSSF whether consolidated or not must be submitted in XBRL format, the taxonomy of which will also be developed by CEBS.

Regarding the modes for the implementation of IAS standards in the CSSF prudential reporting, a distinction is made between the consolidated reporting and the individual reporting.

II.1 Reporting on a consolidated basis

The CSSF provides an implementation of IAS standards for the consolidated prudential reporting in two phases, namely an optional phase and a mandatory phase, the modalities of which are described below. Please refer to the summary tables in Section I Annexe 2 of this circular for further details on the various tables to submit to the CSSF on a consolidated basis during said phases.

II.1.1 Optional phase

A. Financial reporting (tables B 6.1 and B 6.2)

The banks which opt to implement IAS standards during the optional phase, from **31 December 2005 to 31 December 2007**, have two alternatives:

1. The banks may submit to the CSSF an IAS financial reporting based on the bank's internal accounting schemes (balance sheet and profit and loss account) instead of the current tables B 6.1 (Consolidated off balance-sheet assets and liabilities) and B 6.2 (Consolidated profit and loss account), based on the LUX GAAP accounting standards.
2. Instead of replacing the current financial reporting (tables B 6.1 and B 6.2) with an IAS reporting based on the internal schemes, the banks may also apply IAS standards, or only one or the other provision of IAS standards (for example valuation at fair value of the investment portfolio in accordance with IAS 39 standards) in the context of the current tables B 6.1 and B 6.2.

The CSSF will specify the lines of the tables B 6.1 and B 6.2 to be used to register the specific elements of IAS standards.

B. Implications for other tables of consolidated prudential reporting

B.1 Reporting on large exposures (table B 6.3)

Table B 6.3 (Information on large exposures) shall be submitted **in its current form** based on accounting standards used for the financial reporting (LUX GAAP or IAS standards, according to the bank's choice). By way of exception, the banks which adopted IAS standards for accounting may nevertheless continue drawing up table B 6.3 based on LUX GAAP standards until 31 December 2007. In case IAS standards are used, adjustments shall be made for the calculation of prudential own funds. These adjustments are described in a separate CSSF circular (c.f. Circular CSSF 05/228).

B.2 Reporting on capital adequacy (table B 6.4)

For banks applying CAD III as from 1 January 2007, the current table B 6.4 (Consolidated integrated ratio / Consolidated simplified ratio) will be replaced as from that date by the new scheme derived from the European financial reporting framework for the supervision of capital adequacy (new table B 6.4). In principle, this scheme must be established on the basis of the

accounting standards used for the financial reporting (LUX GAAP or IAS standards, depending on the bank's choice). By way of exception, the banks which adopted IAS standards for accounting may draw up the new table B 6.4 based on LUX GAAP standards until 31 December 2007. In case IAS standards are used, adjustments shall be made for the calculation of prudential own funds. These adjustments are described in a separate CSSF circular (c.f. Circular CSSF 05/228).

For the banks continuing to apply CAD II until 31 December 2007, the current table B 6.4 remains applicable until that date. In principle, this scheme must be established on the basis of the accounting standards used for the financial reporting (LUX GAAP or IAS standards, depending on the bank's choice). By way of exception, the banks which adopted IAS standards for accounting may nevertheless continue drawing up the current table B 6.4 based on LUX GAAP standards until 31 December 2007. In case IAS standards are used, adjustments shall be made for the calculation of prudential own funds. These adjustments are described in a separate CSSF circular (c.f. Circular CSSF 05/228).

C. Requests to be submitted to the CSSF

The banks which would like to apply during the optional phase IAS standards in their consolidated financial reporting based on the internal financial reporting schemes, instead of the current tables B 6.1 and B 6.2, or which would like to apply during the optional phase IAS standards or only one or the other provision of IAS standards in the context of the current tables B 6.1 and B 6.2, must submit a prior request to the CSSF.

II.1.2 Mandatory phase

A. Financial reporting (new tables B 6.1 and B 6.2)

As from **1 January 2008** (first situation to draw up on 31 March 2008), all the banks must submit consolidated accounting schemes (balance sheet and profit and loss account) based on IAS standards.

For this purpose the banks must use the European IAS reporting framework adapted to the specificities of the Luxembourg banking system (new tables B 6.1 and B 6.2). In particular, for prudential reasons, the options laid down in IAS standards concerning the revaluation of tangible and intangible assets and the measurement of investment properties at fair value will not be applicable. Furthermore, the CSSF will provide the guidelines for the provisioning rules.

The scheme and the dispatch methods of the new IAS financial reporting framework (new tables B 6.1 and B 6.2) will be communicated to the banks in 2006.

B. Implications for other tables of consolidated prudential reporting

B.1 Reporting on large exposures (adapted table B 6.3)

Table B 6.3 will be adapted to IAS standards.

The adapted scheme of table B 6.3 will be communicated to the banks in 2006.

B.2 Reporting on capital adequacy (new table B 6.4)

As from 1 January 2008, all the banks must use the new prudential reporting scheme for the supervision of capital adequacy (new table B 6.4), based on IAS standards and foreseeing for this purpose adjustments for the calculation of prudential capital adequacy described in a separate CSSF circular (c.f. Circular CSSF 05/228).

Details on the tables to submit and the dispatch methods of the CAD III prudential reporting scheme (new table B 6.4) will be communicated to the banks in 2006.

II.1.3 Comments

1. For the legal publication of accounts, it should be borne in mind that notwithstanding the accounting standards used for the prudential reporting, the banks remain subject to the law of 17 June 1992 relating to the accounts of credit institutions as amended, the amendments of which are laid down in the draft law No. 5429. For further details in this matter please refer to Chapter III of this circular.
2. The choice of the accounting standards for the prudential reporting does not influence the scope of the CSSF's consolidated supervision, which is defined in the law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector as amended and which is more restrictive than the one for the publication of the consolidated accounts in so far as it includes in principle only subsidiaries of banks and of financial institutions.
3. During the mandatory phase, while the comparative data calculated under CAD II for the needs of *parallel calculation* set out in the CAD III framework must in principle be established under IAS standards, with the application of the adjustments for the calculation of prudential own funds described in a separate CSSF circular, the banks may continue by way of exception to establish CAD II data under LUX GAAP standards during the transitional phase provided in the CAD III framework.

II.2 Reporting on an individual basis

The CSSF provides an implementation of IAS standards for the prudential reporting on an individual basis in two phases, namely an optional phase and a mandatory phase, the modalities of which are described below. For further details on the various tables to submit to the CSSF on an individual basis during said phases, please refer to the summary tables in Sections II and III Annexe 2 of this circular.

II.2.1 Optional phase

A. Financial reporting (tables B 1.1 and B 2.1)

The banks may opt to apply IAS standards during the optional phase, from **31 December 2005 to 31 December 2007**, or only one or the other provision of IAS standards (e.g. valuation at fair value of the investment portfolio according to the IAS 39 standard), in the context of the

current tables B 1.1 (Off balance-sheet assets and liabilities) and B 2.1 (Profit and loss account).

The CSSF will specify the lines of the tables B 1.1 and B 2.1 to be used to register the elements specific to IAS standards.

B. Implications for other tables of prudential reporting on an individual basis

B.1 General principle

In principle, all the tables of prudential reporting on an individual basis shall be submitted **in their current form** based on accounting standards used for the financial reporting (LUX GAAP or IAS standards, depending on the bank's choice). By way of exception, the banks which adopted IAS standards for accounting may nevertheless continue drawing up the other prudential tables based on LUX GAAP standards until 31 December 2007. In case IAS standards are used, adjustments shall be made for the calculation of prudential own funds. These adjustments are described in a separate CSSF circular (c.f. Circular CSSF 05/228).

B.2 Special case of reporting on capital adequacy (table B 1.4)

For banks applying CAD III as from 1 January 2007, the current table B 1.4 (Integrated ratio / Simplified ratio) will be replaced as from that date by the new prudential reporting framework for the supervision of capital adequacy (new table B 1.4). In principle, this scheme must be established on the basis of the accounting standards used for the financial reporting (LUX GAAP or IAS standards, depending on the bank's choice). By way of exception, the banks which adopted IAS standards for accounting may draw up the new table B 1.4 based on LUX GAAP standards until 31 December 2007. In case IAS standards are used, adjustments shall be made for the calculation of prudential own funds. These adjustments are described in a separate CSSF circular (c.f. Circular CSSF 05/228).

For the banks continuing to apply CAD II until 31 December 2007, the current table B 1.4 remains applicable until that date. In principle, this scheme must be established on the basis of the accounting standards used for the financial reporting (LUX GAAP or IAS standards, depending on the bank's choice). By way of exception, the banks which adopted IAS standards for accounting may nevertheless continue drawing up the current table B 1.4 based on LUX GAAP standards until 31 December 2007. In case IAS standards are used, adjustments shall be made for the calculation of prudential own funds. These adjustments are described in a separate CSSF circular (c.f. Circular CSSF 05/228).

C. Requests to be submitted to the CSSF

The banks which would like to apply IAS standards during the optional phase or only one or the other provision of IAS standards in the context of the current tables B 1.1 and B 2.1, must submit a prior request to the CSSF.

II.2.2 Mandatory phase

A. Financial reporting (new tables B 1.1 and B 2.1)

As from **1 January 2008** (first situation to draw up on 31 January 2008), all the banks must submit accounting schemes on an individual basis (balance sheet and profit and loss account) based on IAS standards.

For this purpose the banks must use the European IAS reporting framework adapted to the specificities of the Luxembourg banking system (new tables B 1.1 and B 2.1). In particular, for prudential reasons, the options laid down in IAS standards concerning the revaluation of tangible and intangible assets and the measurement of investment properties at fair value will not be applicable. Furthermore, the CSSF will provide guidelines for the provisioning rules.

The precise scheme and the dispatch methods of the new IAS financial reporting framework (new tables B 1.1 and B 2.1) will be communicated to the banks in 2006.

B. Implications for other tables of prudential reporting on an individual basis

B.1 General principle

All the tables of prudential reporting on an individual basis will be adapted to IAS standards. In addition, the tables will be assessed on their appropriateness for the prudential needs in the light of the introduction of the new CAD III reporting framework.

The adapted scheme of the tables in question will be communicated to the banks later.

B.2 Special case of reporting on capital adequacy (new table B 1.4)

As from 1 January 2008, all the banks must use the new prudential reporting scheme for the supervision of capital adequacy (new table B 1.4), based on IAS standards and foreseeing for this purpose adjustments for the calculation of prudential capital adequacy described in a separate CSSF circular (c.f. Circular CSSF 05/228).

Details on the tables to submit and the dispatch methods of the CAD III prudential reporting scheme (new table B 1.4) will be communicated to the banks in 2006.

II.2.3 Comments

1. For the legal publication of accounts, it should be borne in mind that notwithstanding the accounting standards used for the prudential reporting, the banks remain subject to the law of 17 June 1992 relating to the accounts of credit institutions as amended, the amendments of which are laid down in the draft law No. 5429. For further details in this matter please refer to Chapter III of this circular.
2. During the mandatory phase, while the comparative data calculated under CAD II for the needs of *parallel calculation* set out in the CAD III framework must in principle be established under IAS standards, with the application of the adjustments for the calculation of prudential own funds described in a separate CSSF circular, the banks may continue by way of exception to establish CAD II data under LUX GAAP standards during the transitional phase provided in the CAD III framework.

Chapter III: New accounting regime for the legal publication of accounts set out in the draft law No. 5429

The legal publication of accounts of credit institutions is governed by the law of 17 June 1992 relating to the accounts of credit institutions, as amended. The draft law No. 5429 on the implementation of the international accounting standards for the credit institutions intends to introduce in the above-mentioned draft law important amendments regarding the accounting regime of the banks' published accounts.

The draft law No. 5429 transposes for the banking sector the optional regime of IAS regulation allowing the extension of the scope of IAS standards to non-listed companies and to annual accounts, as well as the Fair Value directive and the directive on the modernisation and updating of the accounting rules introducing among others in an optional form certain provisions of IAS standards.

Following the adoption of the above-mentioned draft law in its current content, the banks will have the ability to publish their consolidated accounts, or their annual accounts, under one of the following three accounting regimes:

- Current accounting regime (current LUX GAAP)
- Mixed accounting regime (current LUX GAAP with use of one or the other provision of IAS standards, such as the valuation at fair value of the investment portfolio according to the IAS 39 standard)
- IAS accounting regime.

The mixed accounting regime will allow the banks to change to IAS standards in successive stages or to publish under an “IAS light” regime with the application of all the valuation and accounting rules of IAS standards without the publication of all the notes in the annexe set out in IAS standards. The mixed accounting regime will also allow the banks to publish their accounts pursuant to the accounting regime applicable for the CSSF prudential reporting.

In addition, the above-mentioned draft law sets out to put in place transitional provisions laid down in the IAS regulation and to delay, until the end of 2007, the application of the mandatory regime of the regulation in the cases provided therein. The draft law in question intends to provide the banks concerned with more time in order to execute a transition to IAS standards without problems. Nevertheless, the banks concerned may also apply IAS standards for the publication of their consolidated accounts on a voluntary basis.

In order to ensure a good application, the draft law No. 5429 sets out that all the options available to the banks shall be submitted to the CSSF for prior agreement. Following the adoption of the proposed amendments by the draft law in question, the CSSF intends to provide details on the implementation modalities of this agreement in an ad hoc circular.

Finally, it should be borne in mind that for banks which opt for the publication under IAS standards, the law regarding the accounts of credit institutions will nevertheless remain applicable concerning the provisions not covered by IAS standards. These are the provisions relating to the management report, the statutory auditor's report as well as the obligation to provide certain information in the notes to the accounts (for example the number of staff

members, the remunerations allocated to the members of the board of management or of the supervisory body and the fees paid to the statutory auditor).

Yours faithfully,

COMMISSION DE SURVEILLANCE DU SECTEUR FINANCIER

Simone DELCOURT
Director

Arthur PHILIPPE
Director

Jean-Nicolas SCHAUS
Director General

Annexes.

We are here



IAS/IFRS



Consolidated accounts

Publication:

- For banks which have shares listed on an EU regulated market: **mandatory** application of IAS standards as from the end of 2005
- For the non-listed banks or banks which only have debt securities admitted on an EU regulated market: **choice** between
 - current regime
 - "mixed regime"* - **after prior consent CSSF**
 - IAS regime - **after prior consent CSSF**.

Prudential reporting:

- In principle, the consolidated prudential reporting remains based on LUX GAAP. However:
 - The banks may apply IAS standards on the consolidated prudential reporting as from 31/12/2005 (internal schemes or within tables B 6.1 and B 6.2) - **after prior consent of the CSSF**.
 - The banks may apply the mixed regime on the consolidated prudential reporting as from 31/12/2005 (within tables B 6.1 and B 6.2) - **after prior consent of the CSSF**.

Individual annual accounts

Publication:

- For all the banks: **choice** between
 - current regime
 - "mixed regime"* - **after prior consent CSSF**
 - IAS regime - **after prior consent of the CSSF**.

Prudential reporting:

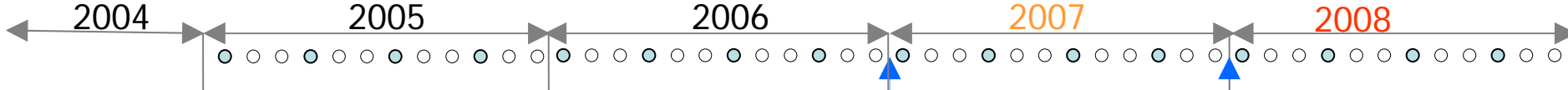
- In principle, the prudential reporting remains based on LUX GAAP. However:
 - The banks may apply IAS standards on the individual prudential reporting as from 31/12/2005 (within tables B 1.1 and B 2.1) - **after prior consent of the CSSF**.
 - The banks may apply the mixed regime to the individual prudential reporting as from 31/12/2005 (within tables B 1.1 and B 2.1) - **after prior consent of the CSSF**.

* Mixed regime = application of LUX GAAP standards with one or more IAS provisions

Basel II/CAD III



We are here



Basel II/CAD III

Implementation of the new capital adequacy framework:

Prudential reporting:

- *Optional* introduction of CAD III (except advanced approach for credit risk and operational risk)
- Partial or complete switch possible throughout 2007.
- When a bank switches part of the credit risk to CAD III, it must also calculate the operational risk for this part.

- CAD III becomes *mandatory* in its entirety (including advanced approaches)

- When a bank switches partially or completely to CAD III, it must also establish partially or entirely the new scheme regarding capital adequacy (extract from the framework developed by CEBS).

- The new scheme regarding capital adequacy becomes *mandatory*.
- The current table B 1.4 remains in force for the parallel calculation applicable to banks which use advanced methods or IRB foundation

I. REPORTING APPLICABLE ON A CONSOLIDATED BASIS**I.1. Currently**

Table codification	Periodicity	Accounting basis	Transfer format
B 6.1 Consolidated statement of assets and liabilities (with off-balance sheet)	Quarterly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
B 6.2 Consolidated profit and loss account	Quarterly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
B 6.3 Information on large exposures on a consolidated basis	Quarterly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
CAD II: B 6.4 Consolidated integrated ratio / Consolidated simplified ratio	Quarterly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
B 6.1 (final version) Consolidated statement of assets and liabilities (with off-balance sheet)	Yearly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
B 6.2 (final version) Consolidated profit and loss account	Yearly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
CAD II: - B 7.3 (deleted on 31/12/04)	Yearly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT

I.2. Optional phase (31/12/2005 - 31/12/2007)

Table codification	Periodicity	Accounting basis	Transfer format
B 6.1 or internal IAS framework	Quarterly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT or Excel
B 6.2 or internal IAS framework	Quarterly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT or Excel
B 6.3	Quarterly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT
CAD II: B 6.4	Quarterly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT
CAD III (01/01/2007: option): new B 6.4 (adapted COREP framework)	Semi-annual	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	XBRL or Excel
B 6.1 (final version) or internal IAS framework	Yearly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT or Excel
B 6.2 (final version) or internal IAS framework	Yearly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT or Excel

I.3. Mandatory phase (from 1 January 2008)

Table codification	Periodicity	Accounting basis	Transfer format
new B 6.1 (adapted FINREP framework)	Quarterly	IAS standards	XBRL
new B 6.2 (adapted FINREP framework)	Quarterly	IAS standards	XBRL
B 6.3 adapted	Quarterly	IAS standards	EDIFACT ¹
CAD III: new B 6.4 (adapted COREP framework)	Semi-annual	IAS standards	XBRL
new B 6.1 (final version) (adapted FINREP framework)	Yearly	IAS standards	XBRL
new B 6.2 (final version) (adapted FINREP framework)	Yearly	IAS standards	XBRL

¹ until the implementation of an adapted XBRL taxonomy

II. REPORTING APPLICABLE ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS: LUXEMBOURG CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND BRANCHES OF NON-EU CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

II.1. Currently

Table codification	Periodicity	Accounting basis	Transfer format
B 1.1 Statement of assets and liabilities (with off-balance sheet)	Monthly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
B 1.2 Foreign currency positions	Monthly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
CAD II: B 1.4 Integrated ratio / Simplified ratio	Monthly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
B 1.5 Liquidity ratio	Monthly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
B 2.1 Profit and loss account	Quarterly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
B 2.2 Maturity structure of assets and liabilities	Quarterly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
B 2.3 Information on large exposures	Quarterly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
B 2.4 Information on securities, participating interest and shares in affiliated undertakings	Quarterly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
CAD II: - B 3.2 (deleted on 31/12/04)	Semi-annual	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
B 1.1 (final version) Statement of assets and liabilities (with off-balance sheet)	Yearly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
B 2.1 (final version) Profit and loss account	Yearly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
B 4.4 List of head offices, agencies, branches and representative offices	Yearly	N.A.	EDIFACT
B 4.5 Analysis of shareholdings	Yearly	N.A.	paper
B 4.6 Persons responsible for certain functions	Yearly	N.A.	paper

II.2. Optional phase (31/12/2005 - 31/12/2007)

Table codification	Periodicity	Accounting basis	Transfer format
B 1.1	Monthly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT
B 1.2	Monthly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT
CAD II: B 1.4 CAD III (01/01/2007: option): new B 1.4 (adapted COREP framework)	Monthly Quarterly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT XBRL or Excel
B 1.5	Monthly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT
B 2.1	Quarterly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT
B 2.2	Quarterly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT
B 2.3	Quarterly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT
B 2.4	Quarterly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT
B 1.1 (final version)	Yearly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT
B 2.1 (final version)	Yearly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT
B 4.4	Yearly	N.A.	EDIFACT
B 4.5	Yearly	N.A.	paper
B 4.6	Yearly	N.A.	paper

II.3 Mandatory phase (from 1 January 2008)

Table codification	Periodicity	Accounting basis	Transfer format
new B 1.1 (adapted FINREP framework)	Monthly	IAS standards	XBRL
B 1.2 adapted	Monthly	IAS standards	EDIFACT ²
CAD III: new B 1.4 (adapted COREP framework)	Quarterly	IAS standards	XBRL
B 1.5 adapted	Monthly	IAS standards	EDIFACT ³
new B 2.1 (adapted FINREP framework)	Quarterly	IAS standards	EDIFACT ⁴
B 2.2 adapted	Quarterly	IAS standards	EDIFACT ⁵
B 2.3 adapted	Quarterly	IAS standards	EDIFACT ⁶
B 2.4 adapted	Quarterly	IAS standards	EDIFACT ⁷
new B 1.1 (final version) (adapted FINREP framework)	Yearly	IAS standards	XBRL
new B 2.1 (final version) (adapted FINREP framework)	Yearly	IAS standards	XBRL
B 4.4	Yearly	N.A.	EDIFACT ⁸
B 4.5	Yearly	N.A.	paper
B 4.6	Yearly	N.A.	paper

² until the implementation of an adapted XBRL taxonomy³ until the implementation of an adapted XBRL taxonomy⁴ until the implementation of an adapted XBRL taxonomy⁵ until the implementation of an adapted XBRL taxonomy⁶ until the implementation of an adapted XBRL taxonomy⁷ until the implementation of an adapted XBRL taxonomy⁸ until the implementation of an adapted XBRL taxonomy

III. BRANCHES OF EU CREDIT INSTITUTIONS**III.1. Currently**

Table codification	Periodicity	Accounting basis	Transfer format
B 1.1 Statement of assets and liabilities (with off-balance sheet) or E 1.1 Simplified statement of assets and liabilities (with off-balance sheet)	Monthly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
B 1.5 Liquidity ratio	Monthly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
B 2.1 Profit and loss account or E 2.1 Simplified profit and loss account	Quarterly	LUX GAAP	EDIFACT
Information on the financial situation and credit risk concentration	Quarterly	LUX GAAP	paper
B 4.4 List of head offices, agencies, branches and representative offices	Yearly	N.A.	EDIFACT
B 4.6 Persons responsible for certain functions	Yearly	N.A.	paper

III.2. Optional phase (31/12/2005 - 31/12/2007)

Table codification	Periodicity	Accounting basis	Transfer format
B 1.1 or E 1.1	Monthly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT
B 1.5	Monthly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT
B 2.1 or E 2.1	Quarterly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	EDIFACT
Information on the financial situation and credit risk concentration	Quarterly	LUX GAAP or IAS standards	paper
B 4.4	Yearly	N.A.	EDIFACT
B 4.6	Yearly	N.A.	paper

III.3. Mandatory phase (from 1 January 2008)

Table codification	Periodicity	Accounting basis	Transfer format
new B 1.1 or E 1.1 (adapted FINREP framework)	Monthly	IAS standards	XBRL
B 1.5 adapted	Monthly	IAS standards	EDIFACT ⁹
new B 2.1 or E 2.1 (adapted FINREP framework)	Quarterly	IAS standards	XBRL
Information on the financial situation and credit risk concentration	Quarterly	IAS standards	paper
B 4.4	Yearly	N.A.	EDIFACT ¹⁰
B 4.6	Yearly	N.A.	paper

⁹ until the implementation of an adapted XBRL taxonomy

¹⁰ until the implementation of an adapted XBRL taxonomy