

# **Guide to Japan's Money Stock Statistics**

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**Research and Statistics Department**

**Bank of Japan**

## Preface

The Research and Statistics Department of the Bank of Japan has been disseminating the Money Stock Statistics (MSS) since 1955 to provide one of the indicators to judge the condition of the economy and the price movements. The range of indices and that of money holders were revised in June 2008 and the current data series have since been released.

The *Guide to Japan's Money Stock Statistics* explains the definitions, compilation methods, and additional notes of the MSS to provide increased accessibility and transparency for users. In chapter one, an overview of the MSS is described. Chapter two explains the compilation methods in detail. In chapters three and four, notes on the use of the MSS and the relations between MSS and the other financial statistics are explained. For reference, the explanation of the “Monetary Survey” is attached at the end of this guide.

The scope of money varies over time and country. In this sense, the statistics are not characterized by a set of definite standards. We have made, and will continue to make, efforts to improve the quality of statistics to better reflect the constant changes of our economic and financial environments.

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## Chapter 1 Overview of the Money Stock Statistics

## Chapter 1

# OVERVIEW OF THE MONEY STOCK STATISTICS

## 1. Definition of the Money Stock Indices

The Money Stock Statistics (MSS) records the aggregate amount of *money*, including currency in circulation and deposit money, held by money holders such as non-financial corporations, individuals, and local governments.

The definition of the MSS varies according to time and country. In Japan, four indices — M1, M2, M3, and L — are compiled and released. The definition of each index is as follows (see Appendix 1 for details).

M1 = Currency in circulation + deposit money deposited at depository institutions

M2 = Currency in circulation + deposits deposited at domestically licensed banks, etc. ("domestically licensed banks, etc." indicates the same range of financial institutions stipulated as "M2+CDs depository institutions" in the former statistics)

M3 = Currency in circulation + deposits deposited at depository institutions

L = M3 + pecuniary trusts + investment trusts + bank debentures + straight bonds issued by banks + commercial paper issued by financial institutions + government securities + foreign bonds

Currency in Circulation = banknotes in circulation + coins in circulation

Deposit money = Demand deposits (current deposits, ordinary deposits, savings deposits, deposits at notice, special deposits, and deposits for tax payments) – checks and notes held by financial institutions

Deposits = Deposit money, quasi-money (time deposits, fixed savings, installment savings, and foreign currency deposits), and CDs (certificates of deposit)

Domestically licensed banks, etc.: Domestically licensed banks (excluding the Japan Post Bank), foreign banks in Japan, *Shinkin* banks, Shinkin Central Bank, the Norinchukin Bank, and the Shoko Chukin Bank

Depository Institutions : "Domestically licensed banks, etc." and all other depository institutions including the Japan Post Bank, Shinkumi Banks, Shinkumi Federation Bank, Labor Banks, the *Rokinren* Bank, Agricultural Cooperatives, Prefectural Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives, Fishery Coops, and Prefectural Credit Federations of Fishery Cooperatives

\* "Money holders" are non-financial corporations, households, and local governments (including municipal enterprises). (See "2. Money Holders" for details.)

M1 includes currency in circulation and deposit money, both of which are most easily used as means of settlement. The total of banknotes and coins excluding those held by financial institutions make up currency in circulation. The purpose of the exclusion is to specify cash solely held by money holders. Deposit money is the total of demand deposits deposited at depository institutions.

M3 includes M1, quasi-money, and CDs issued by depository institutions.

Although most of quasi-money is composed of time deposits, it is called quasi-money because time deposits have, in principle, a function close to that of deposit money. Time deposits are convertible into currencies or deposit money when they are terminated, hence the name quasi-money.

M2 covers the same range of financial products as those of M3, but the range of financial institutions surveyed is limited to domestically licensed banks, etc.

L includes M3 plus various components that are considered to have some degree of liquidity. Those include: pecuniary trusts, investment trusts, straight bonds issued by banks, bank debentures, commercial paper issued by financial institutions, government securities, and foreign bonds. L is a large-scaled index that has a tendency toward stable transition even in the case of capital inflow or outflow between various financial instruments (e.g. cancellation of investment trusts to create deposits).

The financial institutions that offer financial instruments are called "money issuers" in the MSS. In Japan, money issuers include the Bank of Japan and depository institutions.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The number of depository institutions is as follows. The number in parentheses is the number of organization at the end of June 2014: Domestically Licensed Banks <excluding the Japan Post Bank>

## 2. Money Holders

The range of money holders varies among countries. In Japan, it has been defined as "non-financial corporations, individuals, and local governments, including municipal enterprises."

In other words, entities such as the central government, central bank, depository institutions, insurance companies, bank and insurance company holding companies, government-affiliated financial institutions, securities companies, and *tanshi* companies (call loan dealers) are excluded from money holders. Non-residents are also excluded from money holders.

Deposit holdings of the central government are usually excluded from the monetary aggregates in most countries. The justification for such exclusion is often empirically based. It is argued, at least for some countries, that central government deposit holdings do not respond to macroeconomic influences (i.e. changes in economic activities, interest rates, exchange rates, etc.) in the same way, or to the same degree, as do deposits of the money holding sectors because of the unique nature of the central government's financing constraints, spending decisions, and cash management techniques.

Although all financial institutions are conceptually excluded from money holders, in practice financial institutions that are excluded from money holders because of data limitations are: depository institutions, insurance companies, bank and insurance company holding companies, government-affiliated financial institutions, securities companies, and *tanshi* companies (call loan dealers).

## 3. The June 2008 Revision

The revision in June 2008 changed the range of money holders, the range of money issuers, and the range of financial products for each index.

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(140) (of which are City Banks (5), Regional Banks (64), Regional Banks II (41), Trust Banks (15), Resolution and Collection Corporation (1), Other Banks (14)), the Japan Post Bank (1), foreign banks in Japan (55), *Shinkin* Banks (267), Shinkin Central Bank (1), the Norinchukin Bank (1), the Shoko Chukin Bank (1), *Shinkumi* Banks (155), Shinkumi Federation Bank (1), Labor Banks (13), the *Rokinren* Bank (1), Agricultural Cooperatives (704), Prefectural Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives (35), Fishery Coops (127), and Prefectural Credit Federations of Fishery Cooperatives (29).

As regards components of L other than M3, money issuers also include the central government and foreign-bond-issuing organizations.



## (1) Background<sup>2</sup>

The aim of the revision of the MSS was to reflect the recent changes in Japan's economic environment, especially the privatization of Japan Post and the diversification of financial products.

First, the Japan Post Bank started its business in October 2007, after which it became necessary to reexamine its statistical treatment and other matters.

Second, it became more and more necessary to reexamine the components of "broadly defined liquidity" (currently "L") in response to the diversification of financial products in recent years.

Last but not least, a reexamination of the range of money holders became crucial. For example, because active trading of "government securities" and of "repurchase agreements and securities lending with cash collateral" by securities firms and by *tanshi* companies has been noise in assessing the conditions of broadly defined liquidity, it was desirable to narrow the range of money holders to eliminate such problems.

## (2) Changes from the Former Statistics

### (Range of Money Holders)

This revision removed securities companies, *tanshi* companies, and non-residents from the range of money holders.

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<sup>2</sup> Refer to Research and Statistics Department, "Money Stock Statistics Revision Policy – Request for Opinions," June 2007 (in Japanese), and Research and Statistics Department, "Final Draft on the Revision of the Money Stock Statistics – Opinions on the June 2007 Revision Proposal and BOJ Responses –," January 2008.

### Revision of Money Holders

	Entities excluded from Money holders
	Entities <i>newly excluded</i> from money holders
	Money holders after the revision

Entities \ Residence	Residents	Non-residents
Central Government		
Central Bank		
Depository Institutions		
Insurance Corporations		
Government-affiliated Financial Institutions		
Securities Companies and <i>Tanshi</i> Companies		
Non-financial Corporations		
Individuals		
Local Governments (including Municipal Enterprises)		

Note: Money holders differ from the above categories in case of data constraints.

(Ranges of the Indices)

"M1"

While the former M1 only covers demand deposits at M2+CDs depository institutions, the revised M1 covers demand deposits at all depository institutions, including Japan Post Bank, agricultural cooperatives, Shinkumi Banks, etc.

"M2"

The revised M2 excludes deposits by non-residents in line with the changes in the range of money holders. All other financial products are the same as those of the former series'

M2+CDs.

"M3"

The revised M3 excludes deposits by non-residents in line with the changes in the range of money holders. All other financial products are the same as the former series' M3+CDs after excluding "money trusts."

"L"

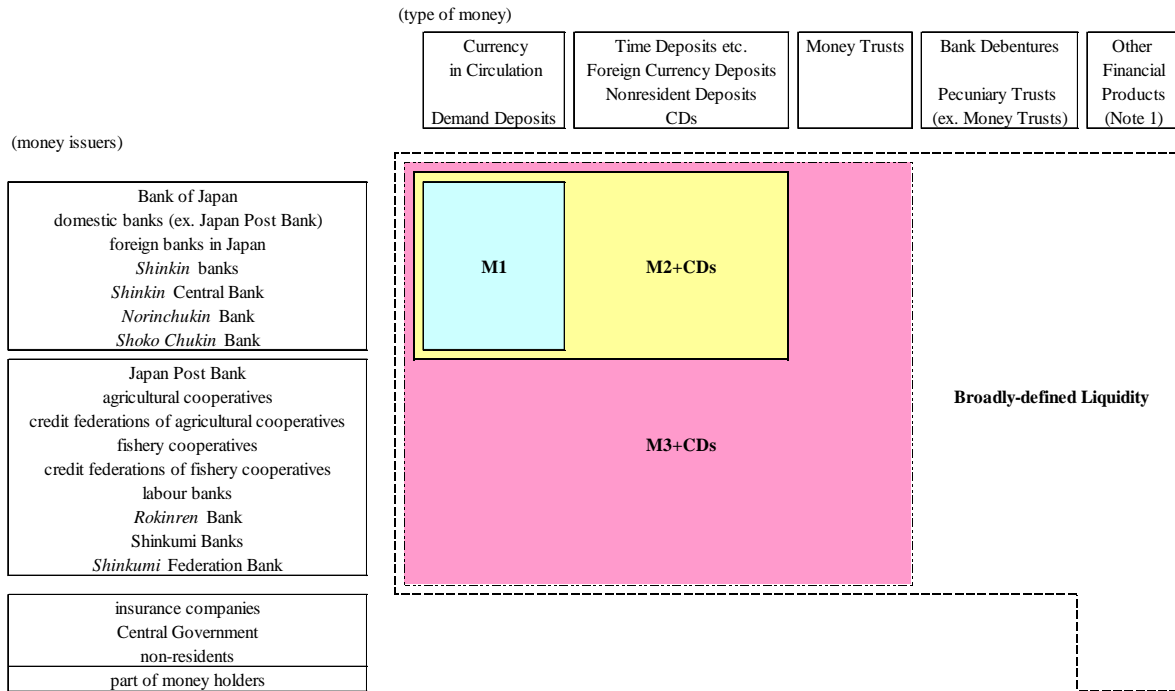
The L adds privately placed investment trusts to "investment trusts," adds "straight bonds issued by banks," and removes "repurchase agreements and securities lending with cash collateral" from the former series' broadly defined liquidity.

(Modification of Statistics)

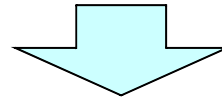
This revision modifies figures by excluding the cash holdings of Japan Post Bank as well as the unpaid interest for the deposits at Japan Post Bank, both of which were formerly included in the statistics.

## Revision of Money Stock Indices

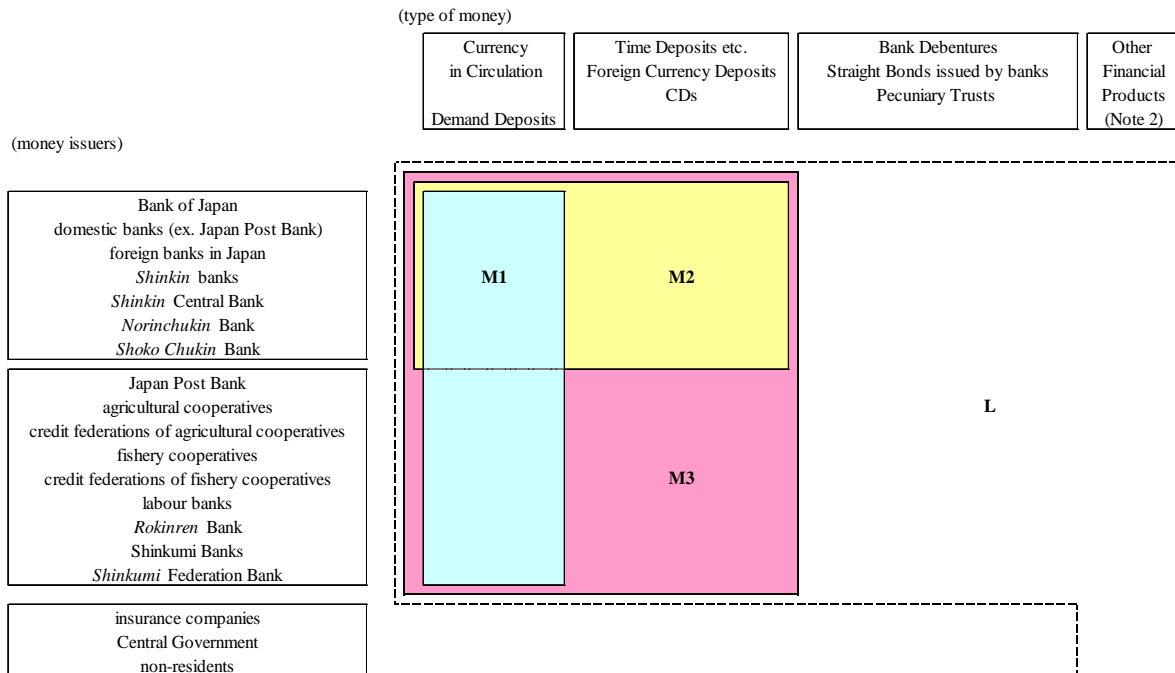
< Before the Revision >



Note 1: Commercial Paper issued by Financial Institutions, Investment Trusts(Publicly Offered), Repurchase Agreements and Securities Lendings with Cash Collateral, Government Bonds, Foreign Bonds



< Present >



Note 2: Commercial Paper issued by Financial Institutions, Investment Trusts(Publicly Offered and Privately Placed), Government Bonds, Foreign Bonds

## 4. The July 2011 Revision

With the revision in July 2011 estimation methods for some component of L – Broadly-defined Liquidity, i.e. Pecuniary Trusts and Foreign Bonds were changed.<sup>3</sup>

### (1) Background

"L" is basically revised every three years, in addition to the ad hoc revisions to cope with the recent financial and economic structural changes. In July 2011, Pecuniary Trusts and Foreign Bonds were revised.

### (2) Changes from Former Data Series

#### (2-1) Pecuniary Trusts

"Pecuniary Trusts" basically consists of five components -- "jointly operated designated money trusts", "loan trusts", "designated non-collectively invested money trusts", "specified money trusts excluding securities investment trusts" (so-called *Tokkin*), and "pecuniary trusts other than money trusts" held by money holders respectively. Added to this, some trusts in "composite trusts"<sup>4</sup> – that can be regarded to be equivalent the previous five components – is also included.

Previously, some data of amounts outstanding shifted from "pecuniary trusts" such as "specified money trusts excluding securities investment trusts" to "composite trusts" – some trusts in "composite trusts" – were estimated by using limited information obtained mainly from financial institutions and listed as "pecuniary trusts." In the revised compilation method, the data of "Assets and Liabilities of Domestically Licensed Banks (Trust Account)" are used for estimating the figures taking account of recent transactions. As a result, "pecuniary trusts" has been fully covered and the accuracy has been increase.

#### (2-2) Foreign Bonds

In the compilation method of "Foreign Bonds," the amounts outstanding of money holders –

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<sup>3</sup> Refer to Research and Statistics Department, "Periodical Revision of L – Broadly-defined Liquidity," July 2011.

<sup>4</sup> "Composite trusts" is trusts that hold more than two different kinds of trust properties in the trust documents.

those of December-end – is estimated using the "International Investment Position of Japan." For estimating preliminary figures of the remaining months, the "Balance of Payments Statistics" and exchange rates are used. Figures are finalized when the December-end figures of the "International Investment Position of Japan" are released in the following year. The differences in the estimated figures – between those of the "Balance of Payments Statistics" and "International Investment Position of Japan" – are adjusted proportionally to the twelve month of the corresponding year.

The method for estimating the amounts outstanding of non-money holder – which is used for estimating the amounts outstanding of money holders at each year-end by subtracting the amounts outstanding from the overall amounts outstanding – has been improved.

## **5. The June 2014 Revision**

With the revision in June 2014, estimation methods for two components of L – Broadly-defined Liquidity, i.e. Government Securities and Investment Trusts, were changed.<sup>5</sup>

### **(1) Background**

"L" is basically revised every three years, in addition to the ad hoc revisions to cope with the recent financial and economic structural changes. In June 2014, estimation methods for Government Securities and Investment Trusts were revised.

### **(2) Changes from Former Data Series**

#### **(2-1) Government Securities**

With regard to government securities held by money holders, estimations were made for (i) government bond certificates, (ii) registered government bonds, and (iii) clearing government bonds, and (iv) government securities held by the Trust of Securities Account, and then the amounts outstanding at the end of period in this category were estimated by aggregating these

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<sup>5</sup> Refer to Research and Statistics Department, "Periodical Revision of L – Broadly-defined Liquidity," June 2014.

items, while the average amounts outstanding were calculated by taking the current-previous month average. Previously, the amounts outstanding of clearing government bonds held by money holders, which comprise the majority of those of “Government Securities,” were estimated mainly by using the following two sets of source data: “a survey on the actual holders of clearing government bonds that have been consigned to the participants of the clearing system” for the end of every quarter; and “a summary sheet of the holding balance of clearing government bonds for each business” for the other months. In this method, the portion held by the money holders was calculated by deducting the estimated amount of the portion held by the non-money holders from the source data. This is due to the fact that the available source data includes the amounts outstanding for both money holders, that is, non-financial corporations and local governments (including municipal enterprises), and non-money holders such as financial institutions.

While this compilation method provided the benefit of timeliness, in its use of monthly data, it also posed a problem. That is, an estimation error of the figures for non-money holders, including financial institutions, can bring about a large impact on the estimated figures for money holders, such as non-financial corporations, since the portion held by the former is much larger than the latter. To address this issue, the revised compilation method looks at the balance sheets of money holders such as non-financial corporations for estimating the amount outstanding of government securities that they hold when possible, while “the survey on the actual holders of clearing government bonds” is used only when otherwise.

The revised figures are estimated from the same source data as the figures for the Flow of Funds Accounts sectors, which are combined in such a way as to be as close as possible to the concept of money holders in the Money Stock Statistics. These sectors include “households,” “private nonfinancial corporations,” “public nonfinancial corporations,” “local governments,” “private nonprofit institutions serving households,” “financial auxiliaries,” and “finance companies.” The figures for government securities in “L” and those in the Flow of Funds Accounts will become further consistent, apart from some features such as release schedules, definitions, and compilation methods.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Some points worth noting when comparing the amounts outstanding of government securities in “L” and those in the Flow of Funds Accounts are: (1) the preliminary figures of “L” are released at the beginning of each following month, while the Flow of Funds Accounts are released three months after the surveyed quarter; (2) “Government securities” in “L” is evaluated at face value and recorded as the average amounts outstanding, while the amounts outstanding of government securities in the Flow of Funds Accounts are evaluated at market value and at end of period; and (3) a part of the amounts outstanding of managed funds on trust accounts in trust banks, which is included in the figures for government securities in the Flow of Funds Accounts, is recorded as the figures for

## (2-2) Investment Trusts

Investment trusts held by money holders are compiled by deducting “the portion held by financial institutions” from “the total of investment trust issued.” The total of investment trusts issued is calculated by using the source data of Assets and Liabilities of Domestically Licensed Banks (Trust Accounts) and data from Real Estate Investment Trusts (released by the Investment Trust Association). The portion held by financial institutions is identified from the source data of Assets and Liabilities of Domestically Licensed Banks (Banking Accounts) and the balance sheets of financial institutions. With the revision in June 2014, the portion held by financial institutions will include that held by the central bank and *tanshi* companies (call loan dealers), which was not previously included.

## Reference 1: History of the Money Stock Statistics in Japan

Until the late 1940s, Japan's money statistics had mainly dealt with the amount of cash, including coins in circulation.

The range of statistics expanded moderately in 1949, when the compilation of *the Cash and Deposit Currency* began. The statistics, however, had a narrower range of money than today's MSS. For example, the deposit money was comprised only of current deposits back then.

The prototype of today's MSS was completed in 1955, when the release of *The Factor for Money Supply* began. The statistics included the entire demand deposits in deposit money.

The background of these revisions was as follows:

1. The number of transactions conducted by means of deposit money increased significantly in this period as the economy expanded.
2. The notion of "demand deposits that have a certain degree of liquidity should be included in money," gained a dominant position in monetary theory.

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Pecuniary trusts, another component of “L”. “Government securities” in this context equals two transaction items in the Flow of Funds Accounts: “Central government securities” and “FILP bonds and Treasury discount bills”.



Currency in Circulation = banknotes in circulation + coins in circulation

Deposit Money = demand deposits (current deposits, ordinary deposits, savings deposits, deposits at notice, special deposits, and deposits for tax payments) - checks and bills held by the surveyed financial institutions

Since then, the IMF strove to include time and savings deposits in money by calling them "substitutes of money" or "quasi-money," as a measure to standardize the money statistics. These developments were based on the following idea: "Time and savings deposits should not be placed out of money because they may be liquidized anytime the depositors terminate the deposits, even though the main reasons for holding them are precautionary motives or asset motives rather than transaction motives as in the case of currency in circulation or deposit money."

It also became necessary in Japan to include time and savings deposits in money because of the growing shifts of money from demand deposits to time and savings deposits encouraged by the improvement of liquidity position of corporations and by the accumulation of financial assets by individuals.

In due course, *the Money Supply and Related Data*, which includes time and savings deposits, was published in 1967. Subsequently, the sum of currency in circulation and deposit money was called M1, and M1 plus quasi-money as M2.

In major advanced countries, various money stock indices were compiled and released one after another as money stock statistics became more important in studies on the relationship between money, real economic activities, and price. In Japan, M3 was compiled and released from the data of August 1977 that includes M2, deposits of post offices, deposits of agricultural cooperatives, trust principals, and other factors.

CDs (certificates of deposit), established in May 1979, were treated as time and savings deposits viewed from the aspect of liquidity, and M2+CDs have been introduced accordingly.

Meanwhile, average amounts outstanding of M1 and M2 have been compiled since 1971 to properly grasp the monthly development of these indices (average amounts outstanding reduces the fluctuation of the amounts outstanding at the end of period caused by the composition of days at the end of month). Since then, average amounts outstanding of M2 (M2+CDs after the introduction of CD) gradually became the main index in the MSS because of its connection with price and its stability as an index.

In the late 1980s, however, average amounts outstanding of M2+CDs frequently fluctuated by the shift of funds between the M2+CDs and unsurveyed financial assets, which was caused by the progress in financial liberalization. To cope with this situation, broadly defined liquidity was first introduced in 1989 with the aim to capture developments of money by excluding such shift of funds. Consequently, the MSS was established and comprised of four types of indices — M1, M2+CDs, M3+CDs, and broadly defined liquidity.

After the late 1990s, under the principle that "statistics are a public good," the Research and Statistics Department of the Bank of Japan strove to further improve the quality of statistics from the following aspects: provision of accurate statistics (reflections of the changes in financial and economic structure, improvements of statistics by applying more elaborated statistical approaches, among others), benefit of data users (earlier releases, provisions of the statistics through various media such as the Internet), and transparency of statistics (release of all compiled figures, provisions of user guides, etc.).<sup>7</sup>

Regarding the MSS, the following measures were taken to enhance the quality of statistics: expansion of the range of surveyed financial institutions and instruments, release of related statistics, and release of the component figures of broadly defined liquidity.

In 1998, the range of the surveyed institutions was extended.<sup>8</sup> Newly included are: Foreign Banks in Japan, Foreign Trust Banks, Shinkin Central Bank, the Shinkumi Federation Bank, the Rokinren Bank, Prefectural Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives, and Prefectural Credit Federations of Fishery Cooperatives. Consequently, the MSS covered all depository institutions in Japan.

In response to the deregulation of CP issue by financial institutions in May 1999, "Commercial Paper Issued by Financial Institutions" was added to the component of broadly defined liquidity.<sup>9</sup>

Related statistics such as *Deposits by Depositor* (monthly) (April 1999)<sup>10</sup> and *the Deposits*,

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<sup>7</sup> Refer to Research and Statistics Department, "Enhancement of Statistics Provided by the Research and Statistics Department," April 2000.

<sup>8</sup> Refer to Research and Statistics Department, "Revision and Release of the Money Stock Related Statistics," April 1998.

<sup>9</sup> Refer to Research and Statistics Department, "Revision of the Definitions of Money Stock Components," April 1999.

<sup>10</sup> In July 2012, this statics is integrated into *the Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted*. Refer to Research and Statistics Department, "Data Integration of Selected Statistics In "Deposits and

*Vault Cash, and Loans* (July 1999) were released to facilitate detailed analysis of the components of MSS, followed by the release of the components of broadly defined liquidity and revision of compilation method, considering the convenience of users (June 2000).

The release schedule for the statistics was advanced gradually: the 13th business day of the following month in 1997, and the 6th business day of the following month from November 2000 onward.

In June 2008, in response to the recent changes such as the privatization of Japan Post (October 2007) and the diversification of financial products, the range of indices and the range of money holders were revised.

In July 2011, some components of "L" were revised, i.e. "Pecuniary Trusts" and "Foreign Bonds." The release date was changed from the sixth business day to the seventh business day. Release date in April and October was changed from the eighth to the ninth business day.

## **Reference 2: Definition of the Money Stock Statistics in Other Countries**

The definition of money stock statistics varies among countries because of the different structures of financial markets, financial instruments, and various concepts of money. This section provides an overview of the definition of Money Stock Indices in the United States, the Euro Area, and the United Kingdom (see also Appendix 2).

### **(1) United States**

The Federal Reserve Board (FRB) compiles two money stock indices — M1, and M2.<sup>11</sup>

M1 consists of similar items to Japan's M1: "currency" and "demand deposits." M1 in the United States also includes traveler's checks that commonly circulate in the United States. M2 also consists of similar items to Japan's M2: "time and saving deposits." However, M2 in the United States includes Money Market Mutual Funds (MMMFs) that are used for transaction purposes, just like deposits.

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Loans Market", June 2012.

<sup>11</sup> M3 (M2 plus MMMFs held by institutional investors, large-denomination time deposits <including Repos, amounts of \$100,000 or more>, Eurodollars) had also been published until March 2006.

For MMMFs,<sup>12</sup> retail money funds (i.e. the portion mostly held by households) are posted in M2.

For time deposits (including retail Repos), small-denomination deposits (amounts less than \$100,000) are posted in M2.

All saving deposits are posted in M2 regardless of the amounts.<sup>13</sup>

## (2) Euro Area

In the Euro Area, the European Central Bank (ECB) compiles three types of monetary aggregates — M1 (narrow money), M2 (intermediate money), and M3 (broad money).

M1 consists of "currency in circulation" and "overnight deposits," which is similar to Japan's M1. M2 includes M1 plus time deposits (with agreed maturity up to two years) and deposits at notice (redeemable at notice up to three months). M3 includes M2 plus repurchase agreements, money market fund (MMF) shares/units and money market paper, and debt securities up to two years.<sup>14</sup> The deposits excluded in M3, such as those with maturities longer than two years, are released separately as reference values.

## (3) United Kingdom

In the UK, the Bank of England (BOE) compiles M4 and its components.

BOE also compiles other indices such as M3, Divisia money, and amounts outstanding of liquid assets outside M4.

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<sup>12</sup> In the US, checks are a general means of payment, and hence the US MSS includes MMMFs because most of them have an automatic function to draw checks against the funds. They are, however, not included in M1 due to the limit on the number of drawings. Money Market Mutual Funds (MMMFS) are a sort of investment trust, but MMMFs in the US are different from Japan's Money Management Funds (MMFs) in the sense that the former possess clearing functions.

<sup>13</sup> In the US, the items in M2 are distinguished by types of holders, amounts of face value, types of instrument, and so on. Japan's MSS does not employ these distinctive criteria. Japan's MSS publishes the breakdowns of M1 (excluding currency in circulation) and M3 by non-financial corporations and individuals.

<sup>14</sup> In Japan, MMFs and bank debentures are included not in M3 but in L.

M3 is an estimate of Euro-area M3 for the UK. This measure provides an estimate of the ECB's broad money aggregate M3 for the UK.

Divisia money is an index based on the components of M4, weighted according to their liquidity.

## (Appendix 1)

## Components of the Money Stock Statistics

				Average Amounts of March 2014 (trillion yen)		Weight (%)	Range of Financial Assets	Range of Money Issuers
	M2			863.9	56.2	currency in circulation + deposit money + quasi-money + CDs	Bank of Japan, domestically licensed banks (excluding Japan Post Bank), foreign banks in Japan, <i>Shinkin</i> banks, Shinkin Central Bank, Norinchukin Bank, Shoko Chukin Bank	
L	M3	M1	currency in circulation	82.2	5.3	banknotes in circulation + coins in circulation	Bank of Japan <sup>note</sup>	
		534.9	deposit money	497.8	32.4	demand deposits (current deposits, ordinary deposits, saving deposits, deposits at notice, special deposits, and deposits for tax payments) – checks and notes held by financial institutions	Money issuers of M2, the Japan Post Bank, Shinkumi Banks, The Shinkumi Federation Bank, labor banks, The <i>Rokinren</i> Bank, Agricultural Cooperatives, Prefectural Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives, Fishery Coops, Prefectural Credit Federations of Fishery Cooperatives	
		36.6%						
		1126.1	quasi-money	560.8	36.5	time deposits + fixed deposits + installment savings + foreign currency deposits		
	77.0%	CDs	33.6	2.2	CDs (certificates of deposit)			
	pecuniary trusts			206.8	13.4	pecuniary trusts (excluding investment trusts and pension trusts, etc.)	trust accounts of domestically licensed banks	
	investment trusts			82.8	5.4	bond investment trusts, stock investment trusts, real estate investment trusts<J-Reit>	trust accounts of domestically licensed banks, real estate investment funds	
	bank debentures			2.9	0.2	bank debentures	financial institutions that issue bank debentures	
	straight bonds issued by banks			1.1	0.1	straight bonds issued by banks	domestically licensed banks and their holding companies	
	commercial paper issued by financial institutions			0.7	0.0	commercial paper issued by financial institutions	financial institutions (domestically licensed banks, foreign banks in Japan, <i>Shinkin</i> banks, Shinkin Central Bank, Norinchukin Bank, Shoko Chukin Bank, Insurance Companies) and their holding companies	
	government securities			29.9	1.9	government securities (including treasury discount bills, treasury bills, financing bills, and FILP bonds)	central government	
	foreign bonds			39.1	2.5	bonds issued by nonresidents (both yen-denominated and foreign-currency-denominated)	foreign bond issuing organizations	

<sup>1</sup> Money held by non-financial corporations, individuals, and local governments (including municipal enterprises).<sup>2</sup> Figures are based on data released in June 2014.<sup>3</sup> The weight is a percentage share of each component in L.

Note: The MSS categorizes coins as being issued by the Bank of Japan. In practice, the central government issues them.

## Appendix 2

### Definition of the Money Stock Statistics in Other Countries

	Japan	United States <sup>1</sup>	Euro Area <sup>6</sup>	United Kingdom
Indices	<p>M1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash currency in circulation</li> <li>- Deposit money</li> </ul> <p>M3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- M1</li> <li>- Quasi-money ( including foreign currency deposits )</li> <li>- Certificates of deposit</li> </ul> <p>M2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash currency in circulation</li> <li>- Deposits (deposit money, quasi-money and CDs) deposited at domestically licensed banks excluding Japan Post Bank), foreign banks in Japan, <i>Shinkin</i> banks, Shinkin Central Banks, Norinchukin Bank and Shoko Chukin Bank</li> </ul> <p>L</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pecuniary trusts</li> <li>- Investment trusts</li> <li>- Bank debentures</li> <li>- Straight bonds issued by banks</li> <li>- Commercial paper issued by financial institutions</li> <li>- government securities</li> <li>- foreign bonds</li> </ul>	<p>M1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currency</li> <li>- Travelers check</li> <li>- Demand deposits</li> <li>- Other checkable deposit <sup>2</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Of which, commercial banks and US branches and agencies of foreign banks</li> <li>Of which, other financial institutions <sup>3</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>M2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- M1</li> <li>- Saving deposits <sup>4</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Of which, commercial banks and US branches and agencies of foreign banks</li> <li>Of which, other financial institutions</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Small-denomination time deposit <sup>5</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Of which, commercial banks and US branches and agencies of foreign banks</li> <li>Of which, other financial institutions</li> </ul> </li> <li>- MMMFs held by non-institutional investors</li> </ul>	<p>M1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currency in circulation</li> <li>- Overnight deposits</li> </ul> <p>M2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- M1</li> <li>- Deposits with agreed maturity up to two years</li> <li>- Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months</li> </ul> <p>M3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- M2</li> <li>- Repurchase agreements</li> <li>- MMF shares / units</li> <li>- Debt securities up to 2 years</li> </ul> <p>Deposits etc. outside M3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Debt securities longer than two years</li> <li>- Deposits redeemable at notice longer than 3 months</li> <li>- Deposit with agreed maturity longer than 2 years</li> <li>(- Capital and fund reserves)</li> </ul>	<p>M4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sterling notes and coin</li> <li>- Sterling deposits, including certificates of deposit</li> <li>- Commercial paper, bonds, FRNs (Floating Rate Notes) and other instruments of up to five years' original maturity issued by UK MFIs</li> <li>- Claims on UK MFIs arising from repos</li> <li>- estimated holdings of sterling bank bills</li> <li>- 35% of the domestic inter-MFI difference</li> </ul> <p>Divisia money</p> <p>M3 (Estimate of EMU aggregate for the UK)</p> <p>Liquid assets outside M4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deposits in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man</li> <li>- Deposits at banks in BIS area</li> <li>- Foreign currency deposits</li> <li>- Non- residents' sterling deposits</li> <li>- Sterling treasury bills with original maturity of six months or less</li> <li>- Local government temporary debt with original maturity of up to one year</li> <li>- Certificates of tax deposit</li> <li>- Gilts</li> <li>- National savings</li> <li>- Sterling commercial paper issued by non- MFI with maturities of up to and including one year</li> <li>- Sterling other debt securities issued by non- MFI with original maturity of one year</li> <li>- Sterling bonds issued by the UK private sector and the non-resident ector with original maturity of more than five years, which are due to mature within one year</li> <li>- Sterling bonds issued by the UK private sector and the non-resident sector with original maturity of more than five years, which are due to mature in one to five years</li> <li>- Sterling unused credit facilities</li> </ul>
Range of Money Holders	<p>Excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- central government</li> <li>- central bank</li> <li>- depository institutions</li> <li>- insurance companies</li> <li>- government financial institutions</li> <li>- securities companies</li> <li>- <i>tanshi</i> companies</li> </ul>	<p>Excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- US government</li> <li>- Federal Reserve Bank</li> <li>- US and foreign depository institutions</li> <li>- foreign official institutions</li> <li>- MMMF</li> </ul>	<p>Excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- central government</li> <li>- central bank</li> <li>- MFIs <sup>6</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- central government</li> <li>- central bank</li> <li>- MFIs</li> <li>- public corporations</li> <li>- local government</li> </ul>
Non-residents	Excluded from money holders	Included in money holders	Excluded from money holders	Excluded from money holders

Notes:

- M3 (M2 plus MMMS held by institutional investors, Large-denomination time deposit <including Repos, amounts of \$100,000 or more>, Eurodollars) had also been published until March 2006.
- Includes Negotiable Order of Withdrawal (NOW) Account and Automatic Transfer Services balances.
- Includes Share Draft Balance in credit unions that provide interest commonly used for transaction purposes.
- Includes Money Market Deposit (MMD) Accounts. The interest rate of the deposit synchronizes with that of MMF. The MMD account is used for transaction purposes as in the case of the NOW account.
- Indicates a deposit of less than \$100,000. Also included are retail pepos held by non-institutional investors.
- Category indicates liabilities of the money-issuing sector and central government liabilities with a money character held by the money holding sector. Each category includes foreign currency deposits.

## Chapter 2    Compilation Methods of the Money Stock Statistics



## Chapter 2

### COMPILATION METHODS OF THE MONEY STOCK STATISTICS

Figures in M1, M2, and M3 are very accurate, since almost all necessary data sources are available. The compilation employs operational data of the Bank of Japan, including that from the *Banknotes in Circulation* and the *Coins in Circulation*, as well as other data sources such as various Money Stock related inquiries (these inquiries are organized directly by the Bank of Japan to collect financial information from individual financial institutions) and balance sheets of other depository institutions.

On the other hand, figures for L rely more on estimations than do M1, M2, and M3 due to the limitations in data availability (e.g. there is a lack of data sources containing the average amounts outstanding, a lack of data sources containing breakdowns of each money holder, and so on).

This chapter explains the compilation and estimation methods for all components of the average amounts outstanding in the MSS (compilation of amounts outstanding at end of period is generally identical to that of average amounts outstanding whose estimates are often obtained from the amounts outstanding at end of period).

The outlines of compilation methods for both preliminary figures and final figures are listed in Appendix 3.

#### 1. Compilation Method of M1

M1 (currency in circulation and deposit money) is compiled as follows.

##### (1) Currency in Circulation

###### a) Definition

Banknotes and coins held by money holders.

b) Primary Data Sources<sup>1</sup>

*Banknotes in Circulation*<sup>2</sup>

*Coins in Circulation*

*Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted*<sup>3</sup>

Balance sheets of some financial institutions

c) Compilation Method

Figures are calculated by deducting "the banknotes and coins held by financial institutions" from "the total of banknotes and coins issued."<sup>4</sup>

Data on "the total of banknotes and coins issued" are based on the *Banknotes in Circulation* and the *Coins in Circulation* released by the Bank of Japan. Regarding the data on "banknotes and coins held by financial institutions," figures are based on *the Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted* for the portion held by "domestically licensed banks, etc." (i.e. domestically licensed banks with the exception of the Japan Post Bank, foreign banks in Japan, *Shinkin* banks, Shinkin Central Bank, the Norinchukin Bank, and the Shoko Chukin Bank), the Japan Post Bank, Shinkumi Federation Bank, the *Rokinren* Bank, and Prefectural Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives. Figures are based on balance sheets for the portion held by other financial institutions.<sup>5</sup> Of the other financial institutions, for the portion held by

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<sup>1</sup> The data sources with no explanation indicate the source collected directly by the Bank of Japan. Data sources in italics indicate published data. Note that the compilation in each category may be based on sources other than those listed.

<sup>2</sup> *Banknotes in Circulation* and *Coins in Circulation* are components of *Currency in Circulation* statistics.

<sup>3</sup> This source is based on the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans* table. Preliminary figures of average amounts outstanding of money stock are based on the *Principal Figures of Financial Institutions* and the *Money Stock Preliminary Data Inquiry* Table, not the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans* table.

<sup>4</sup> Because currency in circulation is defined as "cash held by money holders," figures are obtained by deducting "the cash held by domestic and foreign financial institutions and by Japanese and foreign central governments" from "the total of cash issued." In practice, however, cash held by the central government, non-residents, and some financial institutions (i.e. insurance companies and government financial institutions) is not deducted due to the limitations in data availability,

<sup>5</sup> "Other financial institutions" here refers to Agricultural Cooperatives, Fishery coops, Shinkumi Banks, Labor Banks, Prefectural Credit Federations of Fishery Cooperatives, securities companies, and *tanshi*

Agricultural Cooperatives, Fishery Coops, and Prefectural Credit Federations of Fishery Cooperatives, figures of "cash" (including checks and bills) are used (instead of cash excluding checks and bills) due to the limitations in data availability. For the portion held by securities companies, figures are estimated by using the aggregated amount of "cash and deposits" and the cash ratio calculated from the Annual Securities Report of major companies.

Figures for the "total of banknotes and coins issued" are set as final figures at the preliminary stage. However, figures for "banknotes and coins held by financial institutions" are compiled by using different materials from the above-mentioned data sources due to the delay in the availability. Namely, figures for "domestically licensed banks, etc.," the Japan Post Bank, Shinkumi Federation Bank, the *Rokinren* Bank, and Prefectural Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives are calculated by using preliminary figures aggregated by the Bank of Japan (e.g. *the Principal Figures of Financial Institutions* and *Money Stock related inquiries (preliminary figures)*). The portion held by other depository institutions are estimated by applying the equation  $X_{t-1} + \Delta X_{t-12}$  [the amounts outstanding at end of period in the previous month + the change in the month of the previous year],<sup>6</sup> since preliminary figures for these institutions are unavailable.

## (2) Deposit Money

### a) Definition

"Demand deposits (i.e. current deposits, ordinary deposits, savings deposits, deposits at notice, special deposits, and deposits for tax payments)" held by money holders at depository institutions.<sup>7</sup>

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companies. The average amounts outstanding are calculated by taking the average of amounts outstanding at the end of period of the current month and the previous month (current-previous month average) because the amounts outstanding at end of period are the only source available for these institutions (except Labor Banks). This calculation method is also applied in deposit money, quasi-money, and CDs.

<sup>6</sup> This is an estimation method designed to deal with the seasonality. For instance, amounts outstanding at end of period in May 2008 would be calculated as  $X_{April\ 2008} + (X_{May\ 2007} - X_{April\ 2007})$  [amounts outstanding at end of period in April 2008 + (amounts outstanding at end of period in May 2007 - amounts outstanding at end of period in April 2007)].

<sup>7</sup> See Appendix 4 for the details on each deposit.

b) Primary Data Source

*Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted*

Balance sheets of some financial institutions

c) Compilation Method

Demand deposits held by money holders are compiled by using data from the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted* for the deposits at "domestically licensed banks, etc.," the Japan Post Bank, Shinkumi Federation Bank, the *Rokinren* Bank, and Prefectural Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives, and by using balance sheets for those at some other depository institutions. The amount of checks and notes held by financial institutions are then deducted from the above total.<sup>8</sup>

Because the above-estimated figures include demand deposits held by securities companies and *tanshi* companies, they must be deducted from the MSS by definition. Figures of *tanshi* companies are available from balance sheets, and figures of securities companies are estimated by using the aggregated amount of "cash and deposits." The demand deposits ratio is calculated from the Annual Securities Report of major companies.<sup>9</sup>

Preliminary figures are compiled by using the preliminary figures in other statistics (e.g. the *Principal Figures of Financial Institutions and Money Stock related inquiries (preliminary figures)*), collected from "domestically licensed banks, etc.", the Japan Post Bank, Shinkumi Federation Bank, the *Rokinren* bank, and Prefectural Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives. For other financial institutions, preliminary figures are estimated due to the limitations in data availability by applying the equation,  $X_{t-1} + \Delta X_{t-12}$  [the amounts outstanding at end of period in the previous month + the change in the month of the previous year].

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<sup>8</sup> When checks and notes are issued against demand deposits, the transaction is recorded on the accounts of both issuers and receivers. To avoid possible double counting of deposits, the MSS deducts the amount of checks and notes from the total of demand deposits.

<sup>9</sup> The breakdown of deposit money by depositor (corporations and individuals) is also released. Figures of "domestically licensed banks, etc.," Shinkumi Federation Bank, and the *Rokinren* Bank are available from the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted*. Figures of other money issuers are estimated by using monthly (or annual, if not available) share of depositors in total deposit. This estimation method is also applied for the breakdown by depositor for quasi-money and CDs.

## 2. Compilation Method of M2

M2 consists of currency in circulation and deposits (deposit money, quasi-money, and CDs) deposited at "domestically licensed banks, etc." "Domestically licensed banks, etc." indicates the same range of financial institutions stipulated as "M2+CDs depository institutions" in the former statistics. For the compilation method of deposit money, please refer to Section 1, "Compilation Methods of M1." For the compilation method of quasi-money and CDs, please refer to Section 3, "Compilation Methods of M3." All deposits held by securities companies and *tanshi* companies are deducted from M2, on the assumption that all of these deposits are deposited at "domestically licensed banks, etc."

## 3. Compilation Method of M3

### (1) Quasi-money

#### a) Definition

Time and savings deposits (i.e. time deposits, fixed savings, and installment savings) and foreign currency deposits held by money holders at depository institutions.

#### b) Primary Data Source

*Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted*

Balance sheets of some financial institutions

#### c) Compilation Method

Time and savings deposits and foreign currency deposits held by money holders are compiled by using data from the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted* for the deposits at "domestically licensed banks, etc.," the Japan Post Bank, Shinkumi Federation Bank, the *Rokinren* Bank, and Prefectural Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives, and by using balance sheets for those at other depository institutions.

Because the above-estimated figures include deposits held by securities companies, they must be deducted from MSS by definition. They are estimated by using the aggregated amount of "cash and deposits" and the time and savings deposits ratio calculated from

the Annual Securities Report of major companies.<sup>10</sup>

Preliminary figures are compiled by using the preliminary figures in other statistics (e.g. the *Principal Figures of Financial Institutions and Money Stock related inquiries (preliminary figures)*), collected from "domestically licensed banks, etc.", the Japan Post Bank, Shinkumi Federation Bank, the *Rokinren* bank, and Prefectural Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives. For other financial institutions, preliminary figures are estimated due to the limitations in data availability by applying the equation,  $X_{t-1} + \Delta X_{t-12}$  [the amounts outstanding at end of period in the previous month + the change in the month of the previous year].

## (2) CDs (Certificates of Deposit)

### a) Definition

CDs (certificates of deposit) issued by depository institutions and held by money holders.

### b) Primary Data Source

*Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted*

Balance sheets of some financial institutions

### c) Compilation Method

CDs held by money holders are compiled by using data from the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted* for the CDs issued by "domestically licensed banks, etc.," the Japan Post Bank, Shinkumi Federation Bank, the *Rokinren* Bank, and Prefectural Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives, and by using balance sheets for those issued by other depository institutions.<sup>11</sup>

Because the above-estimated figures include CDs held by *tanshi* companies, they must

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<sup>10</sup> The MSS assumes that *tanshi* companies do not have time and savings deposits (they have only demand deposits and CDs).

<sup>11</sup> Money holders in this category are the purchasers of CDs at the time of issue. Transactions after the issue are not considered in the statistics.

be deducted from MSS by definition. They are available from the balance sheets of each *tanshi* company.<sup>12</sup>

Preliminary figures are compiled by using the preliminary figures in other statistics (e.g. the *Principal Figures of Financial Institutions* and *Money Stock related inquiries (preliminary figures)*), collected from "domestically licensed banks, etc.," the Japan Post Bank, Shinkumi Federation Bank, the *Rokinren* bank, and Prefectural Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives. For other financial institutions, preliminary figures are estimated due to the limitations in data availability by applying the equation,  $X_{t-1} + \Delta X_{t-12}$  [the amounts outstanding at end of period in the previous month + the change in the month of the previous year].

#### **4. Compilation Method of L**

L contains M3, pecuniary trusts, investment trusts, bank debentures, straight bonds issued by banks, commercial paper issued by financial institutions, government securities, and foreign bonds.

Compilation methods for each component other than M3 are as follows.

##### **(1) Pecuniary Trusts**

###### **a) Definition**

Trust principals of "jointly operated designated money trusts," "loan trusts," "designated non-collectively invested money trusts," "specified money trusts excluding securities investment trusts" (so-called *Tokkin*), and "pecuniary trusts other than money trusts" held by money holders.<sup>12,14</sup>

Some trusts in "composite trusts" regarded to be equivalent to the five components mentioned above.

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<sup>12</sup> The MSS assumes that securities companies do not have CDs (they have only demand deposits and time and saving deposits).

<sup>13</sup> See Appendix 5 for further details.

<sup>14</sup> "Composite trusts" may also be included in this category when their portfolios are considered virtually equivalent to the other trusts that fall under the definition of pecuniary trusts.

b) Primary Data Source

"Assets and Liabilities of Domestically Licensed Banks (Trust Accounts)" recorded in the *Financial Institutions Accounts*.<sup>15</sup>

c) Compilation Method

Average amounts outstanding in this category are calculated by taking the average of amounts outstanding at the end of period of the current month and the previous month (hereafter, "current-previous month average").

"Composite trusts" is calculated by excluding the estimated amounts outstanding of "non-pecuniary trusts (e.g. real estate trusts or master trusts etc.)" using data of "Assets and Liabilities of Domestically Licensed Banks (Trust Accounts)."

Due to a one-month delay in obtaining the data sources, preliminary figures employ the equation,  $X_{t-1} \times \% \Delta X_t$  [the amounts outstanding at end of period held by money holders in the previous month times the month-on-month percentage change in amounts outstanding at end of period of the total principal of the current month] to estimate the amounts outstanding at end of period of the current month. The average amounts outstanding are obtained, then, by calculating the current-previous month average. The preliminary figure of  $\% \Delta X_t$  [the month-on-month percentage change in amounts outstanding at end of period of the total principal of the current month] is estimated from major trust banks.

## (2) Investment Trusts

a) Definition

Principals of securities investment trusts<sup>16</sup> (i.e. beneficiary certificates issued to the purchasers of investment trusts from Investment Trust Management Companies by splitting their trust beneficiary rights) and real estate investment trusts <J-Reit> held by money holders.<sup>17,18</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> These statistics aggregate trusts managed by trust accounts of domestically licensed banks. Trusts managed by trust companies are not currently included in the MSS because their amounts are very small.

<sup>16</sup> Both "privately placed investment trusts" and "publicly offered investment trusts" are included.

<sup>17</sup> Securities investment trusts are composed of "stock investment trusts" and "bond investment trusts."



b) Primary Data Source

*Assets and Liabilities of Domestically Licensed Banks (Trust Accounts)*

*Assets and Liabilities of Domestically Licensed Banks (Banking Accounts)*

Real Estate Investment Trusts (released by the Investment Trust Association)

Balance sheets of financial institutions

c) Compilation Method

Amounts outstanding at end of period in this category are compiled by deducting "the portion held by financial institutions" from "the total of investment trusts issued."<sup>19</sup> The total of investment trusts issued is compiled by using data from *Assets and Liabilities of Domestically Licensed Banks (Trust Accounts)* and Real Estate Investment Trusts.<sup>20</sup> Average amounts outstanding are then calculated by taking the current-previous month average. The portion held by financial institutions is identified from *Assets and Liabilities of Domestically Licensed Banks (Banking Accounts)* and the balance sheets of financial institutions.<sup>21</sup>

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Stock investment trusts invest in stocks (i.e. generally, they do not invest solely in stocks, but also in bonds. ETFs—Exchange Traded Funds—are also included in this category.) On the other hand, bond investment trusts do not invest in stocks at all. Bond investment trusts include MRFs, MMFs, and long-term bond trusts.

<sup>18</sup> Real estate investment trusts (J-REIT) invest mainly in real estate.

<sup>19</sup> The Principal of investment trusts excludes Mother Funds (set for employing together Baby Funds purchased by investors).

<sup>20</sup> Unlike the components of M3 and pecuniary trusts, data broken down by type of holders are not available for other components of L. Thus, as regards these components, the portion held by money holders is basically estimated by deducting the portion held by financial institutions (available from the information such as balance sheets) from the total amounts of issuance.

<sup>21</sup> Because of the limitations in data availability, figures for some financial institutions (banking accounts of domestically licensed banks, etc.) are estimated as follows:

The figures for the investment trusts are summed and posted under the category "other securities (or beneficiary securities)" together with loan trusts. Thus, the investment trusts held by the financial institutions are estimated by deducting the "loan trusts" from "other securities." The amounts outstanding of the "loan trusts" are estimated by deducting the "loan trusts held by the other financial institutions" from "the loan trusts held by all financial institutions (calculated from the balance sheet of trust assets)."

At the preliminary stage of compilation, the total of investment trusts issued is estimated by the equation,  $\bar{X}_{t-1} \times \% \Delta \bar{X}_t$  [the amounts outstanding at end of month in the previous month times the month-on-month percentage change in amounts outstanding of the publicly offered investment trusts at end of month]. Since the balance sheet of each financial institution become available only after two or more months following the reference period, the portion held by financial institutions is estimated by the equation,  $X_{t-1} + \Delta X_{t-12}$  [the amounts outstanding at end of period in the previous month + the change in the month of the previous year].

### (3) Bank Debentures

#### a) Definition

Bank debentures issued by Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Corporate Bank, Shinsei Bank, Aozora Bank, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Shinkin Central Bank, the Shoko Chukin Bank, and the Norinchukin Bank,<sup>22</sup> and held by money holders.<sup>23</sup>

#### b) Primary Data Source

*Assets and Liabilities of Domestically Licensed Banks (Banking Accounts)*

Balance sheets of financial institutions

#### c) Compilation Method

Bank debentures held by money holders are estimated by deducting "the bank debentures held by financial institutions" from "the total of bank debentures issued." Both are compiled using *Assets and Liabilities of Domestically Licensed Banks (Banking Accounts)* and the balance sheets of financial institutions. Average amounts outstanding are compiled by calculating the current-previous month average of the amounts outstanding at the end of period for the portion held by the financial institutions other than domestically licensed banks, foreign banks in Japan, *Shinkin* Banks, the Norinchukin Bank, the Shoko Chukin Bank, the *Rokinren* bank and Labor Banks.

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<sup>22</sup> Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Corporate Bank, and Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ have ceased issuing bank debentures.

<sup>23</sup> Bank debentures include interest-bearing bonds (including "WIDE") and discount bonds.

At the preliminary stage of compilation, preliminary figures are estimated by the equation,  $\bar{X}_{t-1} \times \% \Delta \bar{X}_t$  [the average amounts outstanding of bank debentures held by money holders in the previous month times the month-on-month percentage change in average amounts outstanding (current-previous month average) of the total of bank debentures issued of the current month]. The month-on-month percentage change ( $\% \Delta \bar{X}_t$ ) is calculated by using the preliminary figures reported to the Bank of Japan from the five issuers of bank debentures.

#### **(4) Straight Bonds issued by Banks**

##### **a) Definition**

Straight bonds issued by domestically licensed banks and their holding companies,<sup>24</sup> and held by money holders.

##### **b) Primary Data Source**

*Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted*

##### **c) Compilation Method**

Straight bonds issued by domestically licensed banks and their holding companies and held by money holders are compiled by deducting the "portion held by financial institutions" from the "total of straight bonds issued."

The total of straight bonds issued is compiled using data from the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted* for the portion issued by domestically licensed banks; and by using data of JASDEC (Japan Securities Depository Center) for the portion issued by domestically licensed bank holding companies.

The portion held by financial institutions (domestically licensed banks, the Japan Post Bank, foreign banks in Japan, *Shinkin* Banks, Shinkin Central Bank, the Norinchukin Bank, the Shoko Chukin Bank, Shinkumi Federation Bank, and the *Rokinren* Bank) is compiled by using data from *the Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted*.

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<sup>24</sup> They exclude subordinated bonds, dematerialized commercial paper, bonds with warrants, public corporation bonds, bank debentures, bonds that are backed by government credit, and agency bonds.

At the preliminary stage of compilation, as most of the data (except data of JASDEC) are unavailable, the amounts outstanding at end of month in the current month is assumed to be unchanged from the previous month.

## **(5) CP (Commercial Paper) Issued by Financial Institutions**

### **a) Definition**

CP (commercial paper) including dematerialized commercial paper issued by financial institutions ("domestically licensed banks, etc." insurance companies, and their holding companies) and held by money holders.<sup>25</sup>

### **b) Primary Data Source**

*Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted*

*Financial Institutions Accounts*

### **c) Compilation Method**

CP issued by financial institutions and held by money holders is compiled by deducting the portion held by financial institutions from the total of CP issued by "domestically licensed banks, etc.," and insurance companies and their holding companies.

The MSS uses three different sources to calculate the total: the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted* for "domestically licensed banks, etc.," the *Financial Institutions Accounts* for foreign banks in Japan, and data of JASDEC for insurance companies and holding companies. The average amounts outstanding CP issued and held by insurance companies and holding companies, and the average amounts outstanding CP held by foreign banks in Japan are compiled by calculating the current-previous month average.

Preliminary figures of CP issued by "domestically licensed banks, etc.," are calculated by using the preliminary figures reported to the Bank of Japan from the banks, etc. As for CP held by financial institutions (domestically licensed banks, the Japan Post Bank,

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<sup>25</sup> CP is a promissory note with various discounting schemes. Financial institutions and enterprises issue it to facilitate short-term fund raising on an unsecured basis.

foreign banks in Japan, *Shinkin* Banks, Shinkin Central Bank, the Norinchukin Bank, the Shoko Chukin Bank, and Shinkumi Federation Bank), preliminary figures are estimated by the formula  $Y_t \times (\bar{X}_{t-1} \div Y_{t-1})$  [average amounts outstanding issued in the current month  $\times$  <average amounts outstanding held by financial institutions in the previous month  $\div$  average amounts outstanding issued in the previous month>].

## (6) Government Securities

### a) Definition

Revenue bonds,<sup>26</sup> inherited government bonds,<sup>27</sup> Fiscal Investment and Loan Program bonds (FILP bonds),<sup>28</sup> and Treasury discount bills (T-Bills)<sup>29</sup> issued domestically by the government of Japan and held by money holders. This category does not cover deferred payment bonds (government compensation bonds and investment and subscription bonds)<sup>30</sup> because their characteristics are different from revenue bonds in the sense that deferred payment bonds do not possess liquidity.

### b) Primary Data Source

Summary sheet of the holding balance of registered government bonds and clearing government bonds for each business

Survey of the holders of clearing government bonds

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<sup>26</sup> Revenue bonds are the government bonds issued to obtain revenues to deal with regular expenditure demands.

<sup>27</sup> Inherited government bonds are the bonds inherited by the general account that are arranged to dispose of the obligations of the JNR Settlement Corporation.

<sup>28</sup> FILP bonds are bonds issued to obtain the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (excludes: FILP agency bonds and government-guaranteed bonds)

<sup>29</sup> Treasury discount bills (T-bills) are short-term bonds issued to procure funds for the Treasury.

<sup>30</sup> Deferred payment bonds are the government bonds that are issued in place of the payments to defer the payment.

### c) Compilation Method

Figures of government securities held by money holders are estimated from the same source data as the figures for some sectors in the Flow of Funds Accounts (“households,” “private nonfinancial corporations,” “public nonfinancial corporations,” “local governments,” “private nonprofit institutions serving households,” “financial auxiliaries,” and “finance companies”<sup>31</sup>), which are combined in such a way as to be as close as possible to the concept of money holders in the Money Stock Statistics.<sup>32</sup> As the data source of the Flow of Funds Accounts is the amounts outstanding at the end of period, the average amounts outstanding are calculated by taking the current-previous month average of the estimated amounts outstanding. Figures for months other than the months when the Flow of Funds Accounts are released (March, June, September and December) are estimated using monthly available data from the data source used in the Flow of Funds Accounts. As for the data that is not available monthly, linear interpretation is applied. The estimation method for government securities held by each type of money holder is as follows.

#### 1) Households

Amounts of government securities held by individuals refer to the sum of government bond certificates and inscribed central government securities and FILP bonds, which are based on the data on issuing and redemption of central government securities and FILP bonds (*the Issues, Redemptions and Amounts Outstanding of Public and Corporate Bonds*), and personal holdings, which are based on the summary sheet of registered government bonds and clearing government bonds for each business, and research on holders of clearing government bonds.

#### 2) Money Holders Other Than Households

Amounts of government securities held by money holders other than households are calculated mainly using data in financial statements of each economic sector

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<sup>31</sup> For the estimation method for the outstanding government securities held by each sector in the Flow of Funds Account, refer to Research and Statistics Department, “Guide to Japan’s Flow of Funds Accounts,” August 2006, and “Compilation Method of Japan’s Flow of Funds Accounts,” August 2006.

<sup>32</sup> Although “social security funds” in the Flow of Funds Accounts conceptually fall within the category of money holders, government securities held by social security funds are not included in the total of government securities which are a component of L, based on the assumption that social security funds manage all the assets in trust accounts.

concerned.<sup>33</sup> For example, the total amount of government securities held by finance companies is estimated from data in financial statements of the money lender which constitutes the finance companies, as well as those of the Resolution and Collection Corporation and the securities finance company. On the other hand, the amount of government securities held by private nonfinancial corporations<sup>34</sup> or local government is estimated mainly using a survey of the holders of clearing government bonds.

## **(7) Foreign Bonds**

### **a) Definition**

Bonds issued by nonresidents in domestic or foreign markets and held by money holders.<sup>35</sup>

### **b) Primary Data Source**

*International Investment Position of Japan*

*Balance of Payments ("Outward Portfolio Investment by Types of Investors")*

*Financial Institutions Accounts*

### **c) Compilation Method**

Figures for foreign bonds are estimated as follows:

The monthly changes in the data of the *Balance of Payments* ("bonds and notes" and "money market instruments" of "financial instruments firms"<sup>36</sup> and of "others" in

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<sup>33</sup> The amount of government securities held by private nonprofit institutions serving households is estimated based on the results of "the Survey on private nonprofit institutions serving households" (FY2010) conducted by the Cabinet Office.

<sup>34</sup> The amount of government securities held by private nonfinancial corporations does not include the portion managed in trust accounts.

<sup>35</sup> Includes samurai bonds (yen denominated foreign bonds issued by non-residents in the domestic market), but excludes the foreign bonds issued by domestic residents in foreign markets.

<sup>36</sup> Although this sector refers to securities companies (i.e., financial instruments firm<=non-money holders>), it is assumed that they sell bonds and notes or money market instruments to money holders as

*Outward Portfolio Investment by Types of Investors*) are built on the data of amounts outstanding for "Mid/Long-Term Bonds" and "Short-term Bonds" contained in "Other Sectors" in the *International Investment Position of Japan* (end of every December).<sup>37</sup> The figures of the *International Investment Position* ("Other Sectors") are adjusted by deducting the portion of foreign bonds held by life insurance companies, non-life insurance companies, and the trust account of domestically licensed banks<sup>38, 39</sup> by using this year's figures.

As explained below, other adjustments are made to the compiled figures to reflect the monthly currency fluctuations to the stock of foreign bonds that are calculated by building up the flow of the amounts outstanding for the previous year.<sup>40, 41</sup>

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soon as they buy those financial products.

<sup>37</sup> Figures for foreign bonds are revised from January of the previous year for the release of the MSS in June. This is because the *International Investment Position of Japan* is usually released at the end of May.

<sup>38</sup> As regards the flow data, such an adjustment is no longer needed, since the data of *Outward Portfolio Investment by Types of Investors* in the Balance of Payments Statistics has become available from the January 2005 onward. Through December 2004, however, the figures of "Other Sectors" in the *Balance of Payments* were adjusted as they included the portion of foreign bonds held by life insurance companies, non-life insurance companies, and the Trust Account of Domestically Licensed Banks.

<sup>39</sup> From January 2014 onward, flow data of the *Balance of Payment* are recorded in accordance with the sixth edition of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6)* published by the IMF. Following the change in the statistical standards, contract-type investment funds, which were previously recorded under "bonds and notes" (corporate-type investment funds are recorded under "equity"), are separated from "bonds and notes" and are now recorded under "investment fund shares," a sub-category newly set under "portfolio investment." This causes discontinuity in statistical data.

<sup>40</sup> From December 2003 onward, the currency fluctuations of foreign bonds, which had been adjusted assuming that all bonds are in US dollars, are adjusted based on three currencies (US dollar, euro, and yen) using end-of-month currency rates. Currency composition of foreign bonds is estimated by using data such as the "Portfolio Investment Position (Assets) by Currency and Type of Securities."

<sup>41</sup> The following adjustment is made after the release of end of December figures (data of the International Investment Position of Japan): The differences between the figures calculated by building up monthly transaction amounts (data of the *Balance of Payments Statistics*) on the amounts outstanding at the end of last December (data of the *International Investment Position of Japan*), and amounts outstanding at the end of this December (data of the *International Investment Position of Japan*) are evenly distributed among all months of this year.



**Estimation Method of Foreign Bonds Amounts Outstanding**  
(based on figures of end of December, xxxx)

	December, XXXX	January, XXXX+1	
Flows in current month	100	200	
Exchange rate    yen/dollar	100	90	
yen/euro	150	165	
Balance of the current month    (in yen)	1,000	1,180	550+390+240=1,180
	500	550	$500 \times (90/100) + 200 \times (500/1,000) = 550$
	300	390	$300 \times (165/150) + 200 \times (300/1,000) = 390$
	200	240	$200 + 200 \times (200/1,000) = 240$

Calculation method for the balance in January      Step 1      Reflection of the exchange rates in January to the balance in December

-> ¥1,000 < ¥500 (dollar-based), ¥300 (euro-based),  
¥200 (yen-based) >

-> Dollar-based :  $¥500 \times (¥90/\$ \text{in Jan.} / ¥100/\$ \text{in Dec.})$   
= ¥450

-> Euro-based :  $¥300 \times (¥165/\text{euro in Jan.} / ¥150/\text{euro in Dec.})$   
= ¥330

-> Yen-based : ¥200

Step 2      Calculation of the balance in January by adding the change in January to the balance in December

->  $¥450 + ¥330 + ¥200 + ¥200(\text{flow in Jan.}) = ¥1,180$

It is assumed that the currency compositions of foreign bonds for the "flows in current month" and for the "balance in previous month" are same.

The average amounts outstanding in this category are calculated by calculating the current-previous month average of the amounts outstanding at end of period, which are estimated by the method above.

Since the Balance of Payments data become available after a lag of about 1.5 months, preliminary figures are estimated by the formula,  $X_{t-3} + \Delta X_{t-2}$  [the amounts outstanding at end period of three months before + the change (flow) in two months before] (it is assumed that the flow for recent two months was zero), and then they are adjusted to reflect the monthly currency fluctuations.

## 5. Calculation Methods of Seasonal Adjustment

Once a year, the MSS applies seasonal adjustments for each series by the X-12-ARIMA approach (when final figures of the MSS of the previous year are compiled).

Seasonal adjustments are applied after taking the logarithmic transformation to the series between the beginning of the series and the latest December data of M1 (amounts outstanding at end of period, and average amounts outstanding), M2 (average amounts outstanding), M3 (amounts outstanding at end of period, and average amounts outstanding), L (average amounts outstanding), and the components of these indices such as currency in circulation (average amounts outstanding), deposit money (average amounts outstanding), and quasi-money (average amounts outstanding). The seasonally adjusted data for the next year are calculated by dividing the original figures by the estimated seasonal factors.

Instruments (the ARIMA models, level shifts or ramps in series, and trading-day adjustments) used for each series as of June 2014 have been listed below (The critical value for additive outliers and temporary changes depends on the length of the time-series data).

The Research and Statistics Department of the Bank of Japan releases the details on models employed in each seasonal adjustment.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> For further details, refer to Research and Statistics Department, "*Seasonal Adjustment for Money Stock Data*," March 2014.

Indicator	ARIMA model	Level shift and ramp	Trading-day adjustment	* Former series data used through March 2003 <Beginning of series>
M2 (average amounts outstanding)	(111)(011)	April 2003	None	M2+CDs <Jan.1967>
M3 (average amounts outstanding)	(011)(011)	April 2003	None	M3+CDs-money trusts <Jan.1996>
M1 (average amounts outstanding)	(010)(110)	From February to April 2002 April 2003	None	M1 <Jan.1963>
Currency in Circulation (average amounts outstanding)	(010)(011)	None	None	Currency in Circulation <Jan.1963>
Deposit Money (average amounts outstanding)	(010)(011)	From February to April 2002 April 2003	None	Deposit Money <Jan.1963>
Quasi-money (average amounts outstanding)	(110)(011)	From February to April 2002 April 2003	None	Quasi-money <Jan.1967>
L (average amounts outstanding)	(110)(110)	January 1996 April 1998 April 2003 January 2005	None	Broadly-defined Liquidity <Jan.1980>
M3 (amounts outstanding at end of period)	(011)(010)	April 1998 April 2003	Yes	M3+CDs-money trusts <Jan.1996>
M1 (amounts outstanding at end of period)	(010)(110)	March 2002 April 2003	Yes	M1 <Jan.1957 <sup>43</sup> >

\* Both the former series data (from the start period of series to March 2003) and the current series data (from April 2003) are used for seasonal adjustment.

## 6. Entry Forms and Guidelines of the Data Source in the Money Stock Statistics

The MSS uses the data from *the Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted* in compiling final figures, and the Money Stock Preliminary Data in compiling preliminary figures. The entry forms and guidelines are cited in Appendix 4.

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<sup>43</sup> Due to the limitation of the length of data series that the X-12-ARIMA can handle, the seasonally adjusted data for M1 from January 1955 to December 1956 remain unchanged. Refer to Research and Statistics Department, "Seasonal Adjustment for Money Stock Data," March 2014.

## Appendix 3

### Compilation Methods for Components of the Money Stock Statistics

	Final Figures	Preliminary Figures (Reference)
Currency in Circulation	Figures are calculated by deducting "banknotes and coins held by financial institutions" from "the total of banknotes and coins issued."	Same as the left, except that banknotes and coins held by financial institutions are mainly based on Money Stock related inquiries (preliminary figures).
Deposit Money	Figures are compiled by collecting Money Stock related inquiries (which are collected to compile money stock statistics), etc. and deduct "checks and notes held by the surveyed financial institutions, securities companies and tanshi companies."	Same as the left, except that "checks and notes held by the surveyed financial institutions" are based on Money Stock related inquiries (preliminary figures).
Quasi-money, CDs	Figures are compiled by collecting Money Stock related inquiries, etc. and deducting those held by securities companies and tanshi companies.	Figures are mainly compiled by collecting Money Stock related inquiries (preliminary figures).
Pecuniary Trusts	Figures are compiled by collecting the balance sheets of trust accounts of domestically licensed banks (current-previous month average).	[The end-of-period outstanding in the previous month held by money holders x; the month-on-month percent change in the preliminary figure of end-of-period outstanding of the principal in the current month] (current-previous month average).
Investment Trusts	Figures are compiled by deducting "the amount held by financial institutions" from "the principal balance of investment trusts" and real estate investment trusts (released by the Investment Trust Association) (current-previous month average).	Same as the left, except that the amounts held by financial institutions apply [amounts outstanding at the end of period in the previous month + the change in the month of the previous year (current-previous month average)].
Bank Debentures	Figures are compiled by collecting the balance sheets of financial institutions, etc. and deducting "the amount held by the financial institutions" from "the total issued."	[The average outstanding of bank debentures held by money holders in the previous month x; the month-on-month percent change in the average outstanding (current-previous month average of preliminary figures) of the total bank debentures issued in the current month].
Straight Bonds Issued by Banks	Figures are compiled by collecting Money Stock related inquiries, etc. (JASDEC for figures of financial holding companies) with deducting "the amount held by the financial institutions" from "the total issued" (current-previous month average).	Same figures are used for the amounts outstanding at the end of period in the previous month and the current month for both holding and issuing amounts (current-previous month average) except for financial holding companies.
CP issued by Financial Institutions	Figures are compiled by collecting Money Stock related inquiries, etc. (JASDEC's data for figures of financial holding companies) and deducting "the amount held by the financial institutions" from "the total issued" (current-previous month average).	[Total amount issued = end-of-period outstanding in the previous month + changes in the amount issued in the current month (current - previous month averages)]. [Total amount held = amount issued in the current month x (amount held in the previous month / amount issued in the previous month)]. Figures of financial holding companies are based on JASDEC's data.
Government Securities	Figures are estimated by money holders' holding of [government bond certificates + registered and clearing government bonds], utilizing the data in the directory of government securities in the Bank of Japan (current-previous month average).	Same as the left (current-previous month average).
Foreign Bonds	Amounts outstanding at the end of every December as a benchmark (International Investment Position In Japan ). For the period later than this, compilation applies to the equation below (current-previous month average):  [Balance in the previous month (yen based) x fluctuation of exchange rate + the change in the current month (yen based)].	[The end-of-period outstanding two months before x the fluctuation of exchange rate by each currency (current-previous month average)].

CONFIDENTIAL

1-1

## Deposits, Vault Cash and Loans Table (monthly)

Month

Year

Due on 20th of the following month

Banking Accounts of Domestic Banks

In million yen (rounded off to millions)

	#	Receipts of the Month	Payments of the Month	End-of-Month Outstanding			
					Corporation Deposits	Individual Deposits	Public Deposits
Private and Public Deposits	01						
Current Deposits	02						
Ordinary Deposits	03						
Saving Deposits	04						
Deposits at Notice	05						
Special Deposits	06						
Deposits for Tax Payments	07						
Time Deposits	08						
Fixed Savings	09						
Installment Savings	10						
Nonresident Yen Deposits	11						
Foreign Currency Deposits	12						
Foreign Currency Deposits owned by Residents	13						
Foreign Currency Settlement Deposits owned by Residents	14						
Financial Institutions Deposits	15						
Government Deposits	16						
Total Deposits	17						
Certificates of Deposit	18						
excluding Financial Institutions Deposits and Government Deposits	19						
Bank of Japan Notes and Coins	20						
Checks and Notes	21						
CPs Issued	22						
CPs Held	23						
of which issued by Financial Institutions	24						
Straight Bonds Issued by Banks	26						
Bank-Issued Straight Bonds Held	27						

Appendix 4

**CONFIDENTIAL****1-2****Deposits, Vault Cash and Loans Table (monthly)**

Month

Year

Due on 20th of the following month

Banking Accounts of Domestic Banks

Trust Accounts of Domestic Banks

In million yen (rounded off to million¥)

	#	Average Outstanding of the Month				End-of-month Outstanding	Average Outstanding of the Month
			Corporation Deposits	Individual Deposits	Public Deposits		
Private and Public Deposits	01						
Current Deposits	02						
Ordinary Deposits	03						
Saving Deposits	04						
Deposits at Notice	05						
Special Deposits	06						
Deposits for Tax Payments	07						
Time Deposits	08						
Fixed Savings	09						
Installment Savings	10						
Nonresident Yen Deposits	11						
Foreign Currency Deposits	12						
Foreign Currency Deposits owned by Residents	13						
Foreign Currency Settlement Deposits owned by Residents	14						
Financial Institutions Deposits	15						
Government Deposits	16						
Total Deposits	17						
Certificates of Deposit	18						
excluding Financial Institutions Deposits and Government Deposits	19						
Bank of Japan Notes and Coins	20						
Checks and Notes	21						
CPs Issued	22						
CPs Held	23						
of which issued by Financial Institutions	24						
Bank Debentures Held	25						
Straight Bonds Issued by Banks	26						
Bank-Issued Straight Bonds Held	27						

To: Research and Statistics Department, Bank of Japan  
Due on 10AM on the 4th business day of the following month.

Money Stock Preliminary Data Inquiry Table (monthly)

Month Year

In million yen ( rounded off to millions )									
Code	Average Amounts Outstanding of Deposits		Average Amounts Outstanding of Demand Deposits		Average Amounts Outstanding of CDs			Average Amounts Outstanding of Cash (Yen)	
		Of those held by Financial Institutions/ Governments		Of those held by Financial Institutions/ Governments	(A)+(B)	Of those held by Financial Institutions/ Governments (A)	Excluding those held by Financial Institutions/ Governments (B)		Of those Checks and Notes
.....									

Note: Demand deposits are the total of Current Deposits, Ordinary Deposits, Saving Deposits, Deposits at Notice, Special Deposits, and Deposits for Tax Payments, except Time Deposits, Fixed Savings, Installment Savings, Nonresident Yen Deposits, and Foreign Currency Deposits.

## **Entry Forms of *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans* and the *Money Stock Preliminary Data Inquiry Table***

\*The Money stock statistics uses the *Money Stock Preliminary Data Inquiry Table* in compiling the preliminary figures, and the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans Table* in compiling the final figures.

### **1. Deposits (Liability Term)**

#### **A. Deposits (excluding certificates of deposit)**

##### **(a) Range of Deposits**

“Deposits” include all deposits in domestic bank accounts except for certificates of deposits, but these items exclude deposits in offshore and foreign branch accounts. The items and tables below are categorized by the type of financial institution.

<b>Financial Institution</b>	<b>Table</b>	<b>Depository Items Included</b>	<b>Depository Items Not Included</b>
Domestically Licensed Banks, Banking Accounts of Domestic Banks	Trial Balance	Current Deposits + Ordinary Deposits + Saving Deposits + Deposits at Notice + Time Deposits + Fixed Savings + Installment Savings + Special Deposits + Deposits for Tax Payments + Nonresident Yen Deposits + Foreign Currency Deposits	Certificates of Deposit, Call Money, Notes Sold
Foreign Banks in Japan	Trial Balance	Current Deposits + Ordinary Deposits + Saving Deposits + Deposits at Notice + Time Deposits + Fixed Savings + Installment Savings + Other Deposits	Certificates of Deposit, Call Money, Notes Sold
<i>Shinkin</i> Banks	Trial Balance	Current Deposits + Ordinary Deposits + Saving Deposits + Deposits at Notice + Time Deposits + Installment Savings + Special Deposits + Deposits for Tax Payments + Nonresident Yen Deposits + Foreign Currency Deposits	Certificates of Deposit, Call Money, Notes Sold
The Norinchukin Bank	Trial Balance	Current Deposits + Ordinary Deposits + Saving Deposits + Deposits at Notice + Special Deposits + Time Deposits + Installment Savings + Nonresident Yen Deposits + Foreign Currency Deposits	Certificates of Deposit, Call Money, Notes Sold
The Shoko Chukin Bank	Trial Balance	Current Deposits + Ordinary Deposits + Saving Deposits + Deposits at Notice + Special Deposits + Deposits for Tax Payments + Time Deposits + Installment Savings + Nonresident Yen Deposits + Foreign Currency Deposits	Certificates of Deposit, Call Money, Notes Sold
Shinkin Central Bank	Trial Balance	Current Deposits + Ordinary Deposits + Deposits at Notice + Domestic Fund Transfer Deposits + Special Deposits + Time Deposits + Installment Time Deposits + Nonresident Deposits + Foreign Currency Deposits	Certificates of Deposit, Call Money, Notes Sold



Shinkumi Federation Bank	Trial Balance	Current Deposits + Ordinary Deposits + Deposits at Notice + Domestic Fund Transfer Deposits + Special Deposits + Time Deposits + Mutual Aid Time Deposits + Nonresident Yen Deposits + Foreign Currency Deposits	Certificates of Deposit, Call Money, Notes Sold
The <i>Rokinren</i> Bank	Trial Balance	Current Deposits + Domestic Fund Transfer Deposits + Ordinary Deposits + Deposits at Notice + Special Deposits + Time Deposits	Certificates of Deposit, Call Money, Notes Sold
Prefectural Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives	Trial Balance	Current Deposits + Ordinary Deposits + Saving Deposits + Deposits at Notice + Special Deposits + Time Deposits + Installment Savings	Certificates of Deposit

Note: These items exclude deposits in the offshore account and foreign branch account.

## (b) Types of Deposits

### (1) Current Deposits

“Current deposits” refer to non-interest-bearing demand deposits that are received under the transaction agreements of current account.

### (2) Ordinary Deposits

“Ordinary deposits” refer to demand deposits that can be deposited and withdrawn at any time.

### (3) Saving Deposits

“Saving deposits” refer to demand deposits that can be withdrawn at any time in which there are additional conditions on the settlement services such as the fund transfers of stipends, pensions, and dividends, and the automatic account transfers for the payment of public service charges, and so on. Receivers in this category are individuals.

### (4) Deposits at Notice

“Deposits at notice” refer to deposits that are paid after the grace period (commonly seven days), or after the period noticed (commonly two days; the notice may be in the grace period).

### (5) Special Deposits

“Special deposits” refer to miscellaneous deposits made for arrangement purposes such as temporary deposits or custodial deposits accompanied by various banking activities.

Major items covered in this category are as follows:

- a. Revenues or other public reserves received in the Bank of Japan agencies, revenue agencies, or in public revenue receiving agencies.
- b. Proceeds of notes, collected by the commission from agents with no depository transactions.
- c. Temporal deposits made by the transfers from other banks with anonymous transferees.
- d. Proceeds of bank cashier's checks.
- e. Internal devoted funds for the loans up to the repayment process.
- f. Application margins or advance payments for stocks received in accepting stock payment works.
- g. Payment funds for corporate dividends, principals, and interests of bonds deposited by companies.

- h. Guarantees received in issuing letters of credit or in drawing documentary drafts.
- i. Ordinary deposits that are transferred to adjustment accounts.

(6) Deposits for tax payments

“Deposits for tax payments” refer to deposits that are established to smooth the process in tax payments. Payments are generally limited to tax payments.

(7) Time Deposits

“Time deposits” refer to deposits that are generally not allowed to be withdrawn until the predetermined date of maturity. Deposits include “super teiki” time deposits, large-lot time deposits, and time deposits with floating interest rates.

(8) Fixed Savings

“Fixed savings” refers to deposits that receive funds several times during the previously determined period.

(9) Installment Savings

“Installment savings” refers to deposits that accumulate funds on a specific day every month for a certain period under the installment saving contracts, and return certain amounts to the depositors on the day of maturity.

(10) Nonresident Yen Deposits

“Nonresident yen deposits” refer to yen deposits that are received from nonresidents in domestic accounts.<sup>1</sup> Types and limits of deposits are identical to those of domestic deposits by residents.<sup>2</sup>

(11) Foreign Currency Deposits (including “Foreign Currency Deposits owned by Residents” and “Foreign Currency Settlement Deposits owned by Residents”)

This category covers all types of deposits denominated in foreign currency, regardless of the distinction between residents and nonresidents. Those held by residents are classified as “Foreign Currency Deposits owned by Residents.” Current deposits and ordinary deposits in foreign currency deposits held by residents are classified as “Foreign Currency Settlement Deposits owned by Residents.”

(12) Demand Deposits

“Demand deposits” include current deposits, ordinary deposits, saving deposits, deposits at notice, special deposits, and deposits for tax payments, but excludes nonresident yen deposits and foreign currency deposits.

(13) Time and Savings Deposits

“Time and saving deposits” include time deposits, fixed savings, and installment savings.

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to (7) Nonresidents in (c) for the definition of nonresidents.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to (6) Residents in (c) for the definition of residents.

### (c) Types of Depositor

#### (1) Individual Deposits

“Individual deposits” refer to deposits made in the name of individuals (including anonymous type deposits).

#### (2) Public Deposits

“Public deposits” refer to deposits made by local governments and local public enterprises (of those under the Local Public Enterprise Law).

#### (3) Financial Institutions Deposits

“Financial institutions deposits” refer to deposits made by banks (including foreign banks in Japan and the Japan Post Bank), Shinkin Banks, Shinkin Central Bank, Labour Banks, the Rokinren Bank, Agricultural Cooperatives and Prefectural Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives, Fishery Coops and Prefectural Credit Federations of Fishery Cooperatives, the Norinchukin Bank, Shinkumi Banks, Shinkumi Federation Bank, the Shoko Chukin Bank, the Resolution and Collection Corporation, insurance companies (including the Japan Post Insurance), and public financial institutions (Bank of Japan < i.e. deposits with the agents of Bank of Japan, etc>, Development Bank of Japan, Japan Finance Corporation, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, the Okinawa Development Finance Corporation, Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities, Japan Housing Finance Agency, Management Organization for Postal Savings and Postal Life Insurance), and the holding companies of the above-mentioned financial institutions (including the Japan Post Holdings). The Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund, however, is not included.

Enter the amount of yen-denominated deposit transactions (in the inter-bank deposit market) in this category.

#### (4) Government Deposits

“Government deposits” refer to deposits made by the central government. Deposits of tax offices, district courts, labor standard supervision offices, and social insurance offices etc are included in (5) Corporations Deposits.

#### (5) Corporations Deposits

“Corporations deposits” refer to deposits other than those listed above.<sup>3</sup>

#### (6) Residents

“Residents” is defined as “natural persons who own addressees or residences in the country, and corporate bodies that own offices in the country” in section 6.1.5. of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law. Namely, “residents” includes individuals who own addresses in Japan and cooperatives that own offices in Japan (including the individuals who are working at overseas establishments of Japan and at overseas establishments).

#### (7) Nonresidents

“Nonresidents” is defined in section 6.1.6. as “natural persons and corporate bodies other than residents” of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law. Namely, “nonresidents” include Japanese who stay abroad for more than two years and who work at foreign offices (including foreign branches

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<sup>3</sup> Corporations include agencies, authorities, special-status corporations, public services, local authority affiliated agencies (public corporations, etc.), funds, securities companies, securities finance companies, *tanshi* companies (money market dealers), deposit insurance corporations, insurance agents, Japan Post Service Co., Ltd., Japan Post Network Co., Ltd., and so on. Independent Administrative Institutions, which that are not financial institutions, are included in “corporation deposits.”

of Japanese companies, local firms, representative offices, and international organizations), foreign branches of Japanese companies, local firms, representative offices, and international organizations.

## B. Certificates of Deposit

### (a) Range of Certificates of Deposit

“Certificates of deposit (CDs)” refer to the deposits that have a deadline of repayments without a covenant not to transfer. Enter the amount of CDs in “Certificates of Deposit” separately from the other deposits. The depository items in balance sheets of each financial institution are listed as follows.

Financial Institution	Table	Depository Items Included
Domestically Licensed Banks, Banking Accounts of Domestic Banks	Trial Balance	Certificates of Deposit
Foreign Banks in Japan	Trial Balance	Certificates of Deposit
Shinkin Banks	Trial Balance	Certificates of Deposit
The Norinchukin Bank	Trial Balance	Certificates of Deposit
The Shoko Chukin Bank	Trial Balance	Certificates of Deposit
Shinkin Central Bank	Trial Balance	Certificates of Deposit
Shinkumi Federation Bank	Trial Balance	Certificates of Deposit
The Rokinren Bank	Trial Balance	Certificates of Deposit
Prefectural Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives	Trial Balance	Certificates of Deposit

### (b) Classification by Depositor

Enter the amounts by each depositor at the time of issue.

- (1) Individual Deposits
  - (2) Public Deposits
  - (3) Corporations Deposits
  - (4) Excluding Financial Institutions Deposits and Government Deposits
- Refer to (c) in Section 1 for details.

Subtract “Financial Institutions Deposits” and “Government Deposits” from “the total of certificate of deposit.” If the depositors are nonresidents, do NOT post the amount under “Corporations Deposits,” “Individual Deposits,” and “Public Deposits” of “Excluding Financial Institutions Deposits and Government Deposits,” but post under the outstanding (total).

## 2. Bank of Japan Notes, Coins, Checks, and Notes

### (1) Bank of Japan Notes, and Coins

Enter the amount of yen on hand except foreign currencies (do not include deposits with the Bank of Japan).

### (2) Checks and Notes

“Checks and notes” includes current checks that passed the day of maturity (of those transferable to cash), remittance checks, bank remittance notes, promissory notes, postal money orders, certificates of postal money saving payments, bond interest coupons, receipts of dividends, government checks, and certificates of payments in public sector agencies.

### 3. Commercial Paper and Dematerialized Commercial Paper (liability/asset)

Amounts of domestic CP and dematerialized commercial paper should be entered (excluding yen-dominated CP in the domestic market issued by nonresidents <samurai CP>).

“Dematerialized Commercial Paper” includes hereafter.

- The article 66, item (1) of the Act on Book-Entry Transfer of Company Bonds, Shares, etc
- The article 61-10, paragraph (1) of the Insurance Business Act
- The article 2, paragraph (8) of the Act on Securitization of Assets
- The article 54-4, paragraph (1) of the Shinkin Bank Act
- The article 62-2, paragraph (1) of the Norinchukin Bank Act
- The article 139-12, paragraph (1) of the Act on Investment Trust and Investment Corporation

#### (1) CP and dematerialized commercial paper issued

Enter the amount of CP and dematerialized commercial paper issued. The amount in this category corresponds to the amount in the Trial Balance (CP and dematerialized commercial paper on the credit term).

#### (2) CP and dematerialized commercial paper held

Enter the amount of CP and dematerialized commercial paper held in the banking account (that corresponds to [“Commercial Paper and dematerialized commercial paper” in “Monetary Claims Purchased” in the Trial Balance] + [CP and dematerialized commercial paper included in “Other Special Transaction Assets” in “Special Transaction Assets”] and CP and dematerialized commercial paper held in the trust account).

#### (3) CP and dematerialized commercial paper held: Of which, issued by financial institutions

Enter the amount of CP and dematerialized commercial paper held by financial institutions out of the amount entered in (2). The financial institutions in this category correspond to those in Financial Institutions Deposits.

#### (4) Notes for CP and dematerialized commercial paper held

Figures of (2) and (3) should meet the following two conditions.

1. Include the sales in repurchase agreement transactions within the holding amount but exclude the purchases in repurchase agreement transactions.
  - If the above treatment is impossible, the transaction amount of repurchase agreement may be included within the holding account as an exceptional case.
2. Evaluate the holding amount based on the face value. If this is impossible, book value may be used as an exceptional case (use either book value or fair value in the Special Transaction Account).

### 4. Bank Debentures

#### (1) Bank debentures held in the trust account

(All bank debentures included in accounts of “corporate bonds” in the Trust Accounts of Domestically Licensed Banks)

#### (2) Evaluate the holding amount based on the face value. If this is impossible, the book value may be used as an exceptional case.

## 5. Straight Bonds Issued by Banks

“Straight Bonds Issued by Banks” refers to bonds issued in the banking accounts of domestically licensed banks, etc. They exclude subordinated bonds, dematerialized commercial paper, bonds with warrants, public corporation bonds, bank debentures, bonds that are backed by government credit, and agency bonds.

“Banks” in this category correspond to domestically licensed banks and their financial holding companies.

### (1) Straight Bonds Issued by Banks

Enter the amount of straight bonds issued in the banking accounts.

Evaluate the issuing amount based on the face value. If that is impossible, book value may be used as an exceptional case.


### (2) Bank-Issued Straight Bonds Held

Enter each amount of straight bonds held in the banking accounts and in the trust accounts.

1. Straight bonds issued by banks held in “trading accounts securities” and in “trading assets” are included here.
2. Exclude the amount of repurchase agreement transactions.  
-- If that is impossible, the transaction amount of repurchase agreement may be included as an exceptional case.
3. Evaluate the issuing amount based on face value. If that is impossible, book value may be used as an exceptional case.
4. If issuers’ accounts or issuance markets are unidentified, aggregate the amount of bonds denominated in yen and exclude those denominated in foreign currencies.

## Appendix 5

### Classifications and Contents of Major Trust Instruments

 indicates the instruments in L

	Contents of Trust Instruments
Pecuniary Trusts	“Pecuniary Trusts” refers to the trusts in which fiduciary properties are money.
Money Trusts	“Money Trusts” refers to the trusts in which the money is issued to the settlers at the end of the trust period.
Designated Money Trusts	“Designated Money Trusts” refer to the money in trust in which the settlers designate the management methods and the type of instrument.
Jointly Operated Designated Money Trusts (Principal Covering Type)	“Jointly Operated Designated Money Trusts” refer to the trusts in which trust banks guarantee the principal. The day of maturity is designable if longer than one year.
Jointly Operated Designated Money Trusts (Other Types - “Hit”, “Super Hit”)	<i>Hit</i> (one month grace period): Trusts that can be withdrawn after a one-month grace period without paying any charges. There is no principal covering. <i>Super Hit</i> (one-year grace period): Trusts that can be withdrawn after a one-year grace period without paying any charges. There is no principal covering. Unit type: Trusts that are trust instruments with a dividend paid in accordance with the performance during the trust period. There is no principal covering. Adjustment fees are required in case of cancellation of the trust. The trust periods are typically from three to five years.
Loan Trusts (Beneficiary Certificate)	“Loan Trusts” refer to the trust instruments that are established under the Loan Trusts Law in which the trust period is two or five years. Trust banks cover the principals. In case of the termination of trusts before the day of maturity, trusts are bought by trust banks; they then deduce a certain amount of the value if terminated one year after maturity.
Income Distribution Type	“Income Distribution Type” refers to the loan trusts in which the trusts are finalized every six months after the application deadline by using the provisional dividend rates. Incomes are paid on the next day of finalization.
Income Maturity Receiving Type - “Big”	This instrument refers to the trusts that reinvest returns during the trust period. In essence, these are identical to semiannual compounding by using provisional rate of returns of loan trusts. Returns are paid at once to the settlers on the day of maturity.
Designated Noncollectively Invested Money Trusts	This instrument refers to the trusts that individually invest in the trust by each contract. There is no principal covering. Incomes are paid in accordance with performance.
Pension Trusts	Includes: Corporate Pension Trusts, National Pension Fund Trusts, Personal Pension Trusts, Contract Type Pension Trusts and Fund Type Pension Trusts. There is no principal covering.
Specified Money Trusts	“Specified Money Trusts” refer to the trusts in which the clients give instructions for the management of the entrusted property.
Specified Money Trusts ( <i>Tokkin</i> )	“Specified Money Trusts” refer to the trusts that specify and instruct the conditions on the investment.
Securities Investment Trusts (Beneficiary Certificate)	“Securities Investment Trusts” refer to the trusts that are made specifically to invest money acquired by issuing beneficiary certificates from Securities Investment Trust Management Companies.
Pecuniary Trusts Other than Money Trusts	“Pecuniary Trusts Other than Money Trusts” refer to the trusts that do not return money; they return securities at the end of the trust period.
Nonpecuniary Trusts	“Nonpecuniary Trusts” refer to the trusts in which the fiduciary properties are instruments other than money (e.g. securities, money claims, chattels, lands, fixed objects on lands, surface rights, and lease holds).
Composite Trusts (Securities, cash, etc.) <sup>note</sup>	“Composite Trusts” refer to trusts that hold more than two different kinds of trust property (ex. money and securities, etc.) in the trust document

Note: Composite trusts that can be substantially considered as either 1) “Specified Money Trusts,” or 2) other kinds of trusts, may also be included into L.

## Chapter 3 Notes on the Use of the Money Stock Statistics



## Chapter 3

# NOTES ON THE USE OF THE MONEY STOCK STATISTICS

## 1. Release Schedules and Access to Data

### (Release Schedules)

The preliminary figures of the MSS (M1, M2, M3, and L) are released on the seventh business day of each month, and cover the preceding month (March and September figures are released on the ninth business day of the following month due to the two-day delay in obtaining data sources from financial institutions).

The final figures of both average amounts outstanding and the amounts outstanding at end of period are released on the seventh business day, two months after the month in question (February and August figures are released on the ninth business day).

All figures are released at 8:50 a.m.

### (Access to Data)

The Bank considers the benefit of all data users, and releases its publications via various media (including electronic). The current situation is as follows (refer to Appendix 6 for the sample format).

Time	Medium
8:50 a.m. on the day of publication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Distribution and explanation of released data to the press.</li><li>- Distribution of the released data at the information room, BOJ headquarters.</li><li>- Statistics &gt; Currency &gt; Money Stock on the Bank of Japan website</li></ul> ( <a href="http://www.boj.or.jp/en/index.htm">http://www.boj.or.jp/en/index.htm</a> ).

Around 8:50 a.m. on the day of publication time series data.	- BOJ Time-Series Data Search > Currency(MA) > By list of statistics > Money Stock (from April 2003) on the Bank of Japan website ( <a href="http://www.boj.or.jp/en/index.htm">http://www.boj.or.jp/en/index.htm</a> ).
Approximately the 20th of the following month of the month in question:	- <i>Financial and Economic Statistics Monthly</i>

## **(Revision)**

### **(1) Regular Revision**

The data for the MSS are regularly revised as follows:

Data released in February and August	Data from the previous seven months may be revised.
Data released in April and October	Data from the previous six months may be revised.
Data released every month (except for February, April, August, and October)	Data from the previous four months may be revised.
Data released in June (or May or July)	Data of L and Foreign Bonds from the previous year may be revised.
Data released in March	Seasonally adjusted data are revised from the beginning of the data.

### **(2) Ad Hoc Revision (for the reporting of mistaken data by financial institutions)**

If an error is found in the data reported by financial institutions, the MSS data are revised immediately.

In principle, the MSS data are retroactively revised approximately for the previous three years. The revised data are released on the nearest release date of the MSS from the receipt date of the wrong data. If the range of revision falls short of 0.1% of amounts outstanding of M3 (or amounts outstanding of M2 in case of wrong report by money issuers of M2), the MSS data are basically revised in either March or September.

### **(3) Regular Revision of L**

In the MSS, components of L (data other than M3; same definition henceforth) are compiled using various statistics. Because these statistics are compiled based on information at a certain time, their accuracy inevitably deteriorates as changes occur to the financial and economic structure over time.

The Bank will revise the data for components of L according to the following standards:

1. When the Bank finds much room for improvement on the accuracy of the data.
2. Periodical revision (every three years in June): the Bank checks the necessity for revising the data, and implements the revision if necessary.

Government Securities and Investment Trusts were revised at the time of the latest regular revision of L in June 2014.

## **2. Accuracy of Indices**

### **(1) Final Figures**

Final figures for M3 (currency in circulation, deposit money, quasi-money, and CDs) are very accurate, since the compilation employs operational data of the Bank of Japan, including that from the *Banknotes in Circulation* and the *Coins in Circulation*, as well as other data sources such as various Money Stock related inquiries (these inquiries are organized directly by the Bank of Japan to collect financial information from individual financial institutions) and balance sheets of other financial institutions.

Though figures for other components of L rely more on estimates, using the data on L presents no inconvenience or problem due to the following reasons:<sup>1, 2</sup>

1. The seven components (pecuniary trusts, investment trusts, bank debentures,

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<sup>1</sup> As stated in Chapter 2, the average amounts outstanding are compiled by taking the current-previous month average, since the amounts outstanding at end of period is the only source available.

<sup>2</sup> For the six components (investment trusts, bank debentures, straight bonds issued by banks, CP issued by financial institutions, government securities, and foreign bonds), the estimations are made to calculate the portion held by money holders.

straight bonds issued by banks, CP issued by financial institutions, government securities, and foreign bonds) are estimated fairly precisely, as described in Chapter 2.

2. The seven components make up no more than 23.6 percent of the data for L (as of March 2014).

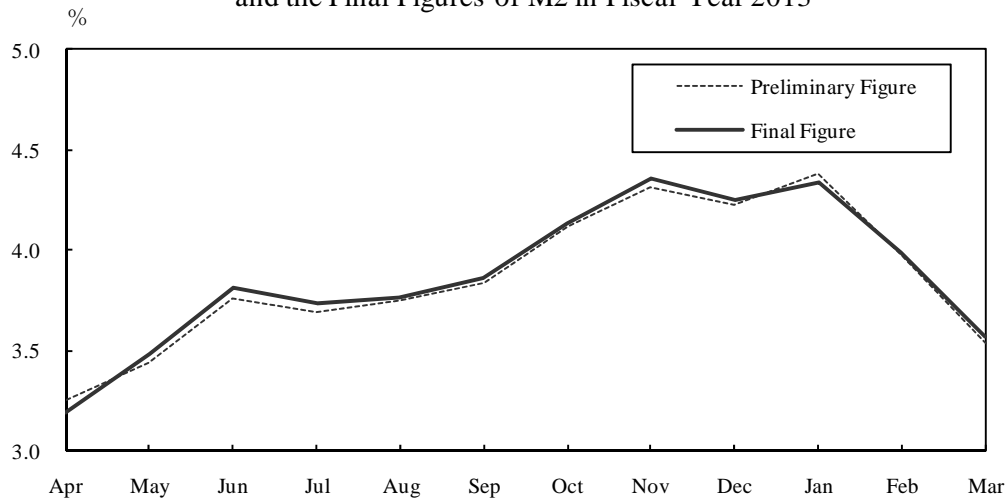
## **(2) Preliminary figures**

The preliminary figures of "M2" and "M3" (average amounts outstanding) are accurate, while the accuracy of preliminary figures of "L (broadly defined liquidity)" is comparatively low. The average absolute deviations in year-to-year percentage changes between the preliminary and final figures in fiscal 2013 were 0.03 percent points for "M2", 0.03 percent points for "M3", and 0.22 percent points for L.<sup>3</sup> The largest absolute deviation at certain period was 0.61 percent points for broadly defined liquidity, since the available data sources were limited at the preliminary stage. This should be noted when using the preliminary figures of L.

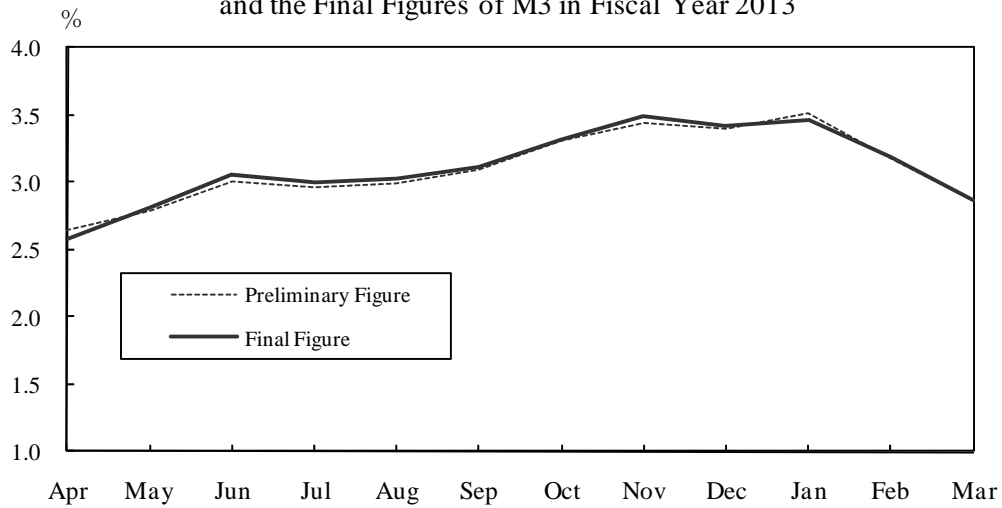
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<sup>3</sup> If an error in the reported data from the financial institutions is discovered after publishing the final figures, the data of the MSS are revised. In these cases, the data are revised in comparatively long periods, so the difference between preliminary figures and the revised final figures would become larger than explained above.

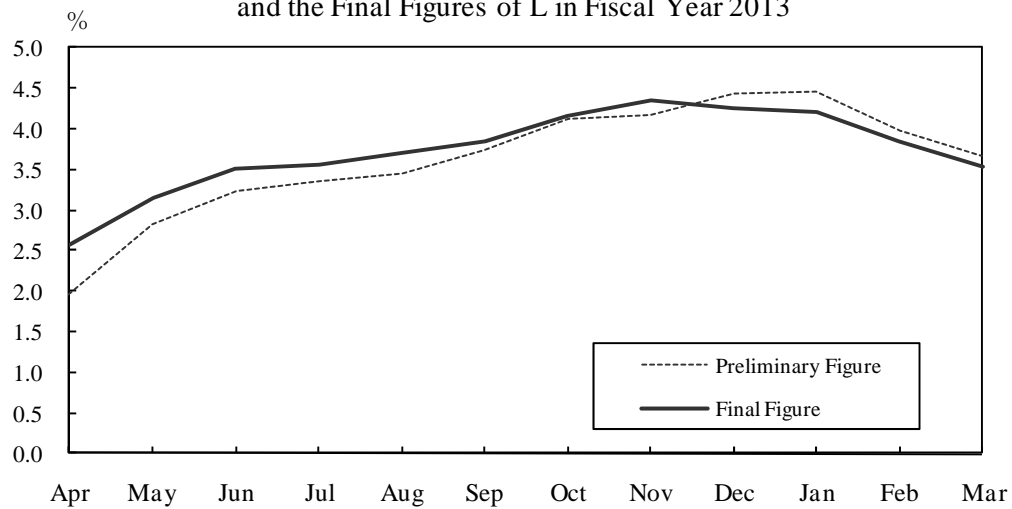
Deviation of Percentage Change between the Preliminary Figures  
and the Final Figures of M2 in Fiscal Year 2013



Deviation of Percentage Change between the Preliminary Figures  
and the Final Figures of M3 in Fiscal Year 2013



Deviation of Percentage Change between the Preliminary Figures  
and the Final Figures of L in Fiscal Year 2013



(The figures are as of the release of July 2014)

### 3. Discontinuity of Series of the Money Stock Statistics

Following the revision in June 2008, the ranges of financial assets and money issuers for each index of the MSS were revised, and range of money holders and estimation methods for some figures have also been changed. It causes discontinuities of series between the current and former series (through April 2008) of the MSS as follows:

#### (M1)

The range of money issuers differs from that of the former M1. While the former M1 only covers demand deposits at M2+CDs financial institutions, the revised M1 covers demand deposits at all depository institutions, including the Japan Post Bank, agricultural cooperatives, Shinkumi Banks, etc.

#### (M2, M3)

As regards M2 and M3, the differences between the current and former series mainly derive from the differences in the range of money holders (securities companies, *tanshi* companies, and non-residents are excluded in the current series) and the estimation method of some data. Apart from that, M2 and "M2+CDs" (former series) have the same range of money issuers and financial assets (except for nonresident yen deposits). Similarly, M3 and "M3+CDs - money trusts" (former series) have the same range of money issuers and financial assets (except for nonresident yen deposits).

#### (L)

The range of financial assets differs from that of "broadly defined liquidity" (former series). The L adds privately placed investment trusts to "investment trusts," adds "straight bonds issued by banks," and removes "repurchase agreements and securities lending with cash collateral" from the former series' broadly defined liquidity.

Because the differences between the current and former series are relatively small for M2 and M3, it may be reasonable to analyze M2 from 1967 onward using data of M2 + CDs in the former series, and to analyze M3 from 1996 onward using data of "M3 + CDs - money trusts" in the former series.

The other example to make a proxy of the long-term time-series data for MSS is as follows (the calculation method shown below can be applied for both original and seasonally

adjusted figures).<sup>4</sup>

(E.g.) Calculation method of base-adjusted figure of "M3+CDs – Money Trusts" connecting with the M3

○ Figures from April 2002 to March 2003:

<Calculating the figure of March 2003 <base-adjusted figure>>

$$Y (\text{March 2003}) = X1 (\text{March 2004}) \times X2 (\text{March 2003}) \div X2 (\text{March 2004})$$

Y: "M3+CDs – Money Trusts" of the former MSS (base-adjusted figure)

X1: "M3" of the current MSS

X2: "M3+CDs – Money Trusts" of the former MSS

○ Figures from April 1998 to March 2002:

< Calculating the figure of March 2002<base-adjusted figure>>

$$Y (\text{March 2002}) = Y (\text{March 2003}) \times X2 (\text{March 2002}) \div X2 (\text{March 2003})$$

Y: "M3+CDs – Money Trusts" of the former MSS (base-adjusted figure)

X2: "M3+CDs – Money Trusts" of the former MSS

○ Figures from January 1996 to March 1998:

< Calculating the figure of March 1998 <base-adjusted figure>>

$$Y (\text{March 1998}) = Y (\text{March 1999}) \times X3 (\text{March 1998}) \div X3 (\text{March 1999})$$

Y: "M3+CDs – Money Trusts" of the former MSS (base-adjusted figure)

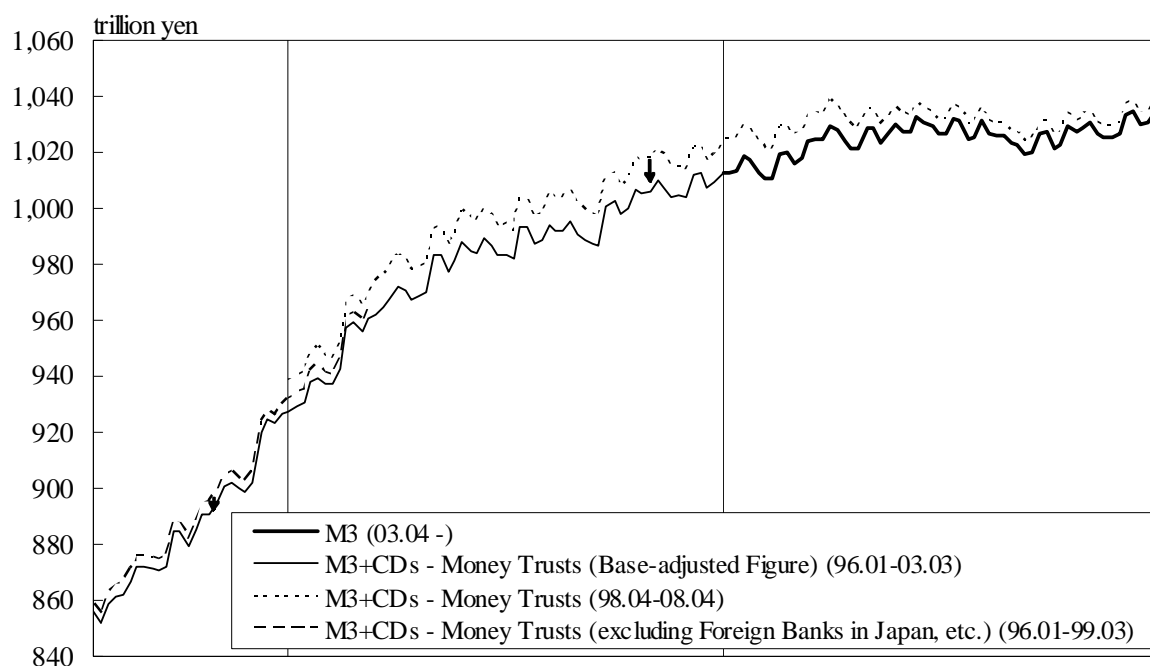
X3: "M3+CDs – Money Trusts" of the old MSS (based on excluding foreign banks in Japan, etc., through March 1999)

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<sup>4</sup> The year-on-year change data of this series become equal to those of the former MSS through March 2004, and are equal to those of the current MSS from April 2004.

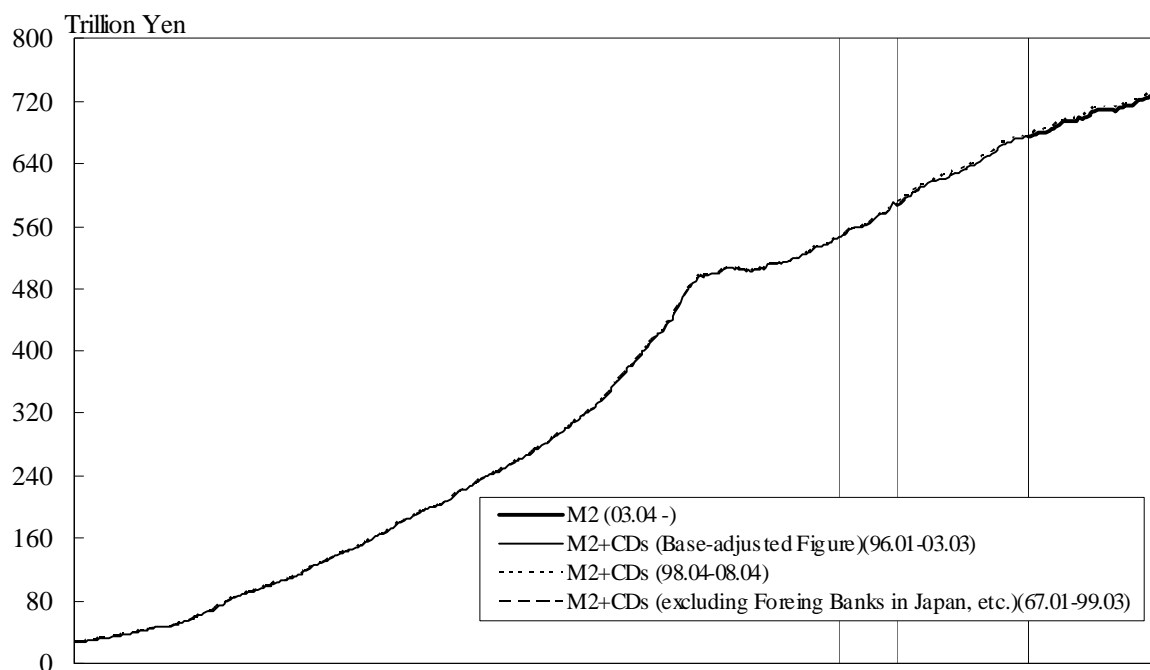
### Average Amounts Outstanding of M3 (Original Figure)

(Base-adjusted Figures before March 2003)



### Average Amounts Outstanding of M2 (Seasonally-adjusted Figures)

(Base-adjusted Figures before March 2003)



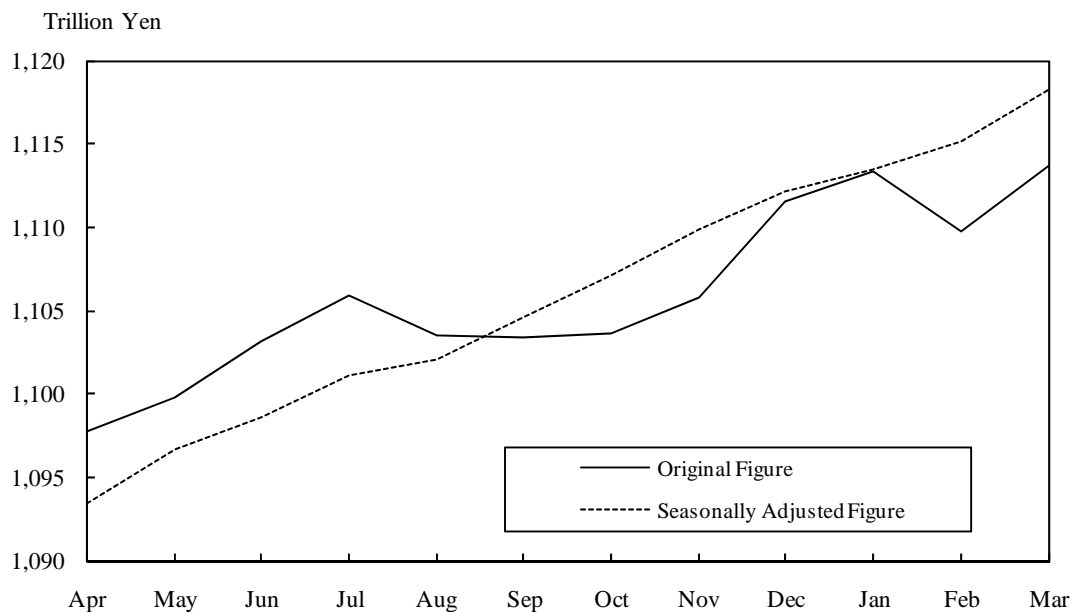
(The figures are as of the release of June 2008)



#### 4. Percentage Changes in the Original Figures and the Seasonally Adjusted Figures

The original figures—which are compiled simply by using data sources—have seasonal fluctuations and disturbances. Moreover, in some cases, it is difficult to understand the actual movements in the economy solely by using original figures. For example, the December figure of the MSS (average amounts outstanding of M3) increases significantly every December due to a rise in the demand for money. The increase is seasonal, and does not necessarily indicate actual changes in the economy. That is why the MSS also calculates and releases seasonally adjusted figures ("amounts outstanding" and "percentage change at an annualized rate from the previous month ") that remove seasonal fluctuations as well as the original figures (amounts outstanding and percent change from the previous year).

**Average Amounts Outstanding of M3 (Fiscal Year 2011)**



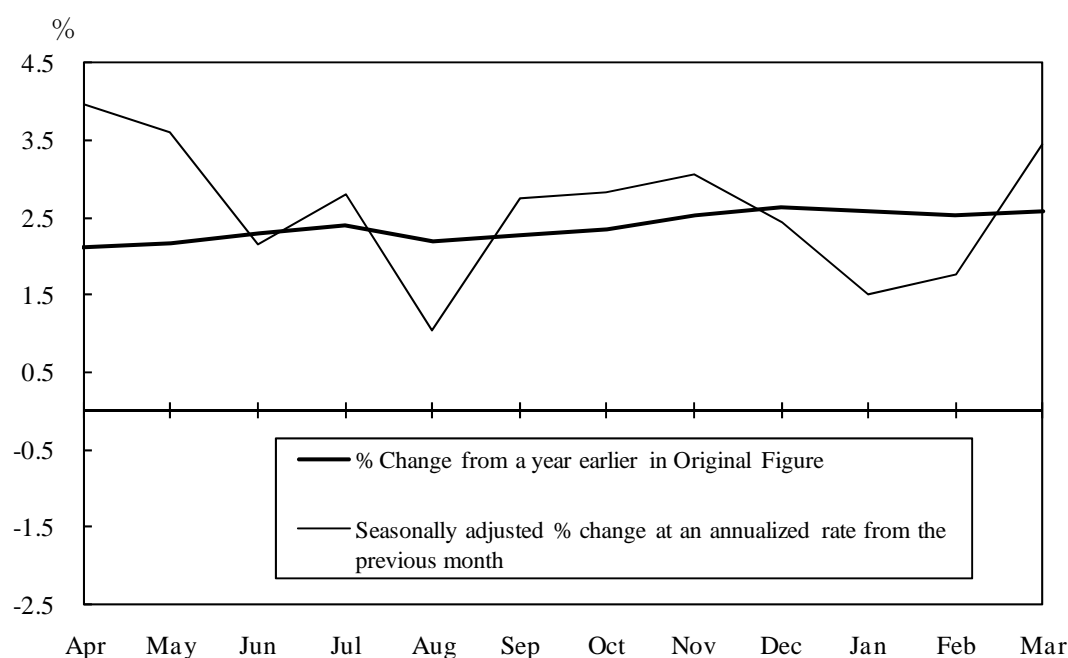
Calculating percentage change from a year earlier for original figures has both advantages and disadvantages. It has the advantage of making it easy to understand the general trend as fluctuations are smoothed out, and seasonal changes are eliminated. It also has the disadvantage of making it difficult to show current movements clearly.

The "seasonally adjusted percentage change at an annualized rate from the previous month" excludes the fluctuations caused by seasonal changes, and illustrates current

movements clearly. However, the monthly swings of seasonal figures are relatively large, since they are significantly affected by changes in current movements. Moreover, seasonally adjusted figures are retroactively revised once a year from the starting point of data due to the revision of seasonal adjustment.

It is important to keep these characteristics in mind when using the MSS.

**Each Figure for M3 in Fiscal Year 2011**



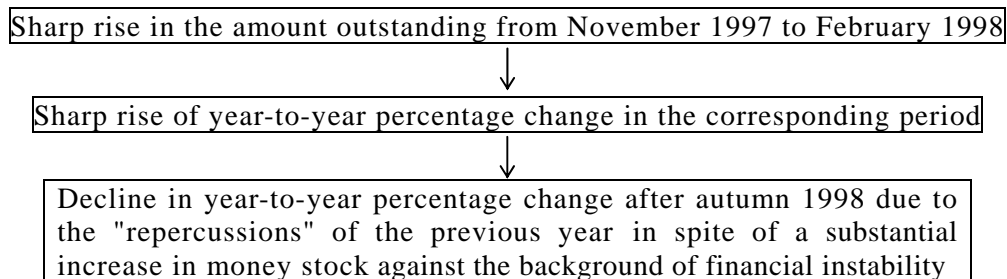
## 5. "Repercussions" from the Previous Year

It should be noted that large changes in the year-to-year percentage change sometimes take place when irregular movements exist in the previous year (so called "repercussions" of the previous year).

For example, the percentage change from a year earlier in the former series' M2+CDs rose sharply, from 3.2 percent to 5.0 percent from November 1997 to February 1998 due to rapid capital inflow from investment trusts to deposits. The change was caused by the growing concern over the stability of Japan's financial system, following the collapses of major financial institutions. On the contrary, the percentage change in the following year (i.e. from November 1998 to February 1999) dropped from 4.3 percent to 3.4

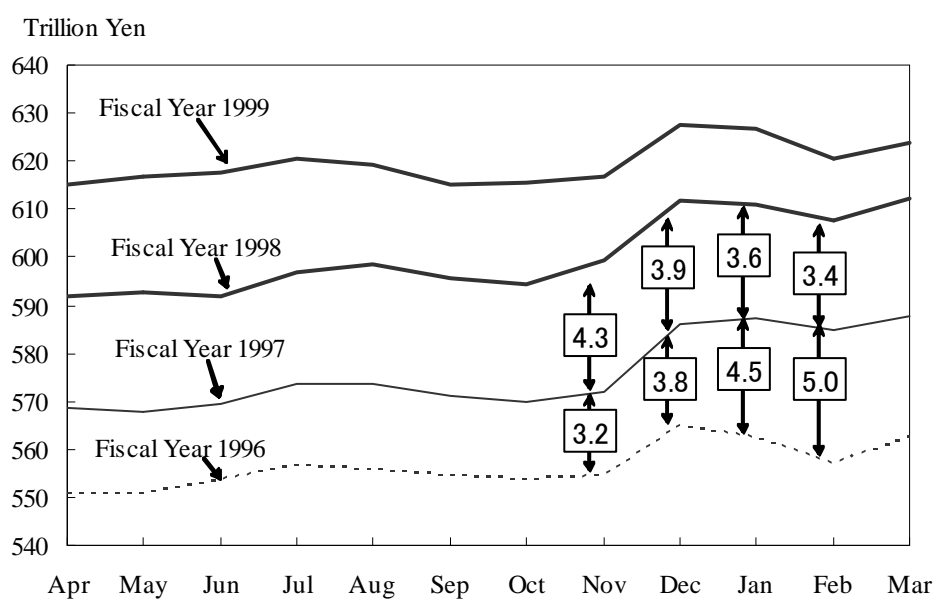
percent due to the "repercussions" from the previous year.

The chain of the above events is described below.



### Average Amounts Outstanding M2+CDs (original figures)

Note: Figures in the boxes indicate the percent change from a year earlier in average amounts outstanding M2+CDs.



## 6. Effects of Fluctuations in Exchange Rates on the Year-to-Year Changes in Foreign Bonds

Foreign bonds, a component of L, have a different feature from other components. They are not only affected by the changes in supply and demand that reflect changes in the real economy and financial situation (as is the case with other components), but they are also affected by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

When comparing the year-to-year changes of foreign bonds in the previous month and current month, the next thing that needs to be taken into consideration is the fluctuation of the exchange rate from the previous month to the current month, and that from the previous month to the current month of the previous year.<sup>5</sup> For example, if the yen appreciates in the current year, but its rate is smaller than the previous year, the exchange rate expands the year-to-year growth.

### Decrease or Increase in Year-to-Year Change

Current year Previous year	Yen appreciation	Unchanged	Yen depreciation
Yen appreciation	Yen appreciation of the current year > Yen appreciation of the previous year -----→ Decrease Yen appreciation of the current year < Yen appreciation of the previous year -----→ Increase	Increase	Substantial increase
Unchanged	Decrease	Unchanged	Increase
Yen depreciation	Substantial decrease	Decrease	Yen depreciation of the current year > Yen depreciation of the previous year -----→ Increase Yen depreciation of the current year < Yen depreciation of the previous year -----→ Decrease

Note: From December 2003 onward, the currency fluctuations of foreign bonds, which had been adjusted assuming that all bonds are in US dollars, are adjusted based on three currencies (US dollar, Euro, and Yen). Thus, effects of fluctuations in exchange rates can also be different depending on the currency composition of the foreign bonds.

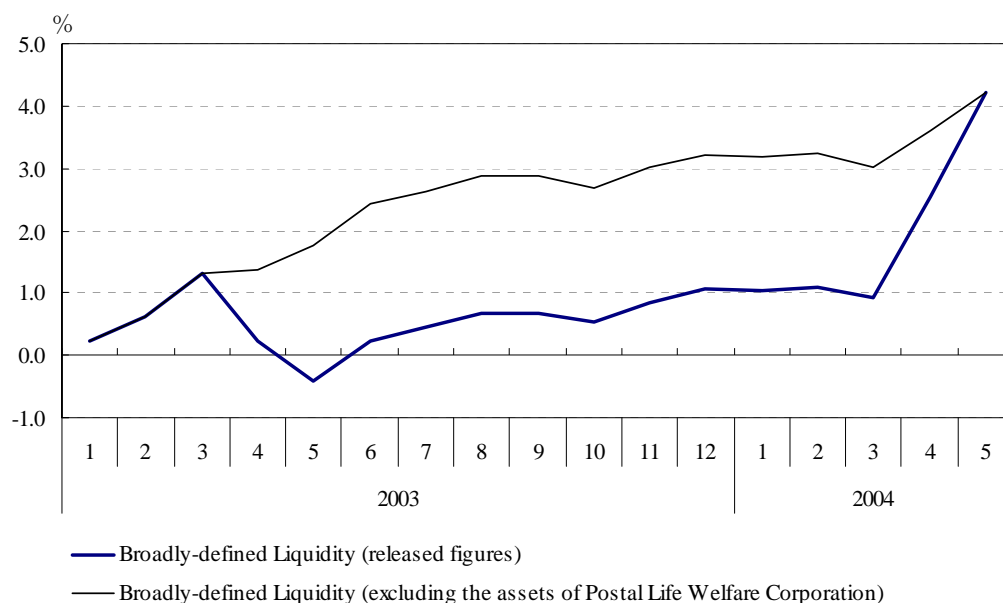
<sup>5</sup> See Chapter 2.4(7) for the calculation method of foreign bonds.

## 7. A Case of the Change in the Organization of Money Holders

When an organization such as a public corporation (money holder) changes its status, it may become a non-money holder such as a financial institution and the central government, and vice versa.

MSS users should be aware that the range of money holders may discontinue before and after a change in the organization. For example, on April 1, 2003, the assets of the Postal Life Insurance Welfare Corporation were transferred to the Japan Post due to the dissolution of the corporation.<sup>6</sup> After the transfer, the assets were excluded from the MSS, since the Postal Life Insurance Welfare Corporation was regarded as a "non-financial corporation" (money holders = included in the MSS), and the Japan Post as a "financial institution" (non-money holders = excluded from the MSS). The percentage change of broadly defined liquidity had decreased since April 2003. The dissolution of the Postal Life Insurance Welfare Corporation is considered to be one factor for the decrease.<sup>7</sup>

**Percentage Changes of Broadly Defined Liquidity (from previous year)**



<sup>6</sup> For further details refer to Research and Statistics Department, "Reference Index of the Money Stock Statistics," June 9, 2003.

<sup>7</sup> Another recent example is the establishment of Independent Administrative Institutions (IAIs). There were discontinuities to the money holders, since the government deposits at the bank of Japan were transferred to the deposits at other financial institutions due to the establishments of IAIs. However, because the assets holdings of these institutions are quite small, their influences to the MSS may be trivial.

## **8. Analytical Methods to Investigate Fluctuations Within the MSS**

Figures for M3 fluctuate; they reflect the supply-demand movements stemming from changes in the real economy and financial situation.

Because various factors cause M3 to fluctuate, a solid analytical framework is essential to investigate the causes.

This section provides a brief introduction on "the balance sheet approach on money holders" and "the balance sheet approach on money issuers." These approaches are based on the idea that each component in M3 is a financial asset/liability held by money holders/issuers.

It should be noted that these approaches are analytical methods based upon ex-post identities, and thus do not necessarily illustrate the cause and effect relationship between the change in money stock and the factors related to its supply or demand.

### **(1) Balance Sheet Approach for Money Holders**

"The balance sheet approach for money holders" is an analytical method that correlates the change in M3 with the change in other assets or liabilities in money holders' balance sheets. The approach focuses on the fact that M3 is a part of the financial assets of money holders.

In this approach, the factors of change in M3 are analyzed after having compiled money holders' balance sheets by utilizing statistics such as the *Flow of Funds Accounts*. A specific explanation of the analysis is below.

From the assets side, if M3 increases with the total assets unchanged, it could be judged that there was a shift-in transfer from other instruments (such as investment trusts, government securities etc.) to the instruments within M3.

According to the example below, M3 increases by a certain amount if part of the other financial assets (1,662 trillion yen) are cancelled and deposited as time deposits.

From the liability side, the factors that change M3 are a change in financial liabilities or a change in net financial assets (financial surplus or deficit) held by money holders. For example, if money holders gather funds in advance for the payments at the end of the month and temporarily deposit them as a current deposit (component of M3), then M3

increases by a certain amount.

M3 will also increase by a certain amount if they invest additional income acquired by tax reduction or other means (i.e. an increase of receipts from the government sector) in CDs.

### Balance Sheet of Money Holders <sup>8</sup>

M3 ( 1,186 trillion yen)	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities ( 2,078 trillion yen)	Borrowings ( 883 trillion yen)
Other Financial Assets ( 1,847 trillion yen)		Net Financial Assets ( 956 trillion yen)	Other Financial Liabilities ( 1,195 trillion yen)

(The figures are as of the end of March 2014 < published on June 18, 2014 >)

A more specific explanation of the balance sheet approach is as follows:

In the balance sheet of money holders, the following formulas exist:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Increase/Decrease in} \\ \text{Financial Assets} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Increase/Decrease in Financial Liabilities} \\ + \text{Increase/Decrease in Net Financial Assets} \end{array}$$

On the asset side, there is a formula such as:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Increase/Decrease in} \\ \text{Financial Assets} \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Increase/Decrease in M3} \\ + \text{Increase/Decrease in Other Financial Assets} \end{array}$$

This implies:

---

<sup>8</sup> This balance sheet shows the amount outstanding at the end of period, which is the same as an ordinary balance sheet. The analysis for the movements of money stock, however, commonly uses their changes denoted as contributions to percent change from a year ago in money stock.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Increase/Decrease in M3} &= \text{Increase/Decrease in Financial Liabilities} \\ &\quad + \text{Increase/Decrease in Net Financial Assets} \\ &\quad - \text{Increase/Decrease in Other Financial Assets.} \end{aligned}$$

"Increase/Decrease in Net Financial Assets held by money holders" (i.e. surplus/shortage of funds) is the "shortage/surplus of funds held by non-money holders." Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Increase/Decrease in Net Financial Assets held by Money Holders} &= \text{Surplus/Shortage of Funds held by Money Holders} \\ &= \text{Shortage/ Surplus of Funds held by Non-money Holders} \\ &= \text{Shortage/ Surplus of Funds held by Central Government, overseas, and Financial Institutions} \\ &= \text{Deficit/Surplus of Fiscal Balance} \\ &\quad + \text{Current Account Surplus/Deficit} \\ &\quad + \text{Shortage/ Surplus of Funds held by Financial Institutions} \end{aligned}$$

Accordingly,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Increase/Decrease in M3} &= \text{Increase/Decrease in Financial Liabilities (Borrowings or CP Issuing)} \\ &\quad - \text{Increase/Decrease in Other Financial Assets} \\ &\quad + \text{Deficit/Surplus of Fiscal Balance} \\ &\quad + \text{Current Account Surplus/Deficit} \\ &\quad + \text{Shortage/ Surplus of Funds held by Financial Institutions} \end{aligned}$$

## **(2) Balance Sheet Approach for Money Issuers**

"The balance sheet approach for money issuers" is an analytical method that correlates the change in M3 with the change in other instruments in money issuers' balance sheets. The approach focuses on the fact that M3 is a part of financial liabilities of money issuers.

A balance sheet approach for money issuers could be regarded as an analysis that examines the numbers through the holders of liabilities. A balance sheet approach for money holders, on the other hand, could be regarded as an analysis that examines the numbers through the holders of assets.

The Bank of Japan releases the *Monetary Survey* to provide data sources regarding



balance sheet approach for money issuers.

The *Monetary Survey* is a balance sheet whereby the accounts of the Central Bank (Bank of Japan) and Depository Corporations are aggregated and adjusted based on the international standards adopted by the IMF.<sup>9, 10</sup>

The *Survey* releases, in addition to the overall assets and liabilities, the breakdowns by economic units on the asset side, and those by currency in circulation, deposit money, quasi-money +CDs, and other items (net) on the liability side.

Currency in circulation, deposit money, and quasi-money +CDs in these statistics are identical to the corresponding end of period figures in the MSS.

### Balance Sheet of Money Issuers

	Foreign Assets (Net) ( 123 trillion yen)	Cash Currency in Circulation ( 82 trillion yen)
Claims on Government (Net) ( 465 trillion yen)	Domestic Credit ( 1,265 trillion yen)	Deposit Money ( 515 trillion yen)
Claims on Other Financial Corporations ( 192 trillion yen)		
Claims on Local Governments ( 63 trillion yen)		Quasi-money +CDs ( 589 trillion yen)
Claims on Other Sectors ( 545 trillion yen)		
		Other Items (Net) ( 202 trillion yen)

(The figures are as of the end of March 2014 < published on June 12, 2014 >)

<sup>9</sup> The adjustment cancels out mutual transactions among financial institutions such as inter-bank deposits. It also combines or splits accounts.

<sup>10</sup> *The Monetary Survey* provides the summary table of the money issuers as a whole and its components such as "central bank" and "depository corporations."

## Appendix 6

本件の対外公表は、8月11日 8時50分  
FOR RELEASE: 8:50 a.m. August 11, 2014

SAMPLE

Research and Statistics Department  
Bank of Japan

2014年8月11日  
日本銀行 調査統計局

### マネースtock速報（2014年7月） Money Stock (Preliminary figures for July 2014)

(特に断りのない限り平残前年比伸び率、単位・%)  
(Percent changes from a year earlier in average amounts outstanding)

年・期・月 Year, quarter, month	M2		M3		M1			準通貨	C D	広義流動性	同季調済前期(月)比年率
		同季調済前期(月)比年率 (a)		同季調済前期(月)比年率 (a)		現金通貨 Currency in circulation	預金通貨 Deposit money	Quasi-money	Certificates of deposit (CDs)	L	(a)
2012	2.5	-	2.2	-	3.6	2.4	3.8	0.6	5.7	0.8	-
2013	3.6	-	2.9	-	4.8	3.1	5.1	1.0	3.8	3.2	-
2013 / 1-3	2.9	4.3	2.4	3.4	3.8	3.0	4.0	0.8	6.6	1.8	3.9
4-6	3.5	4.1	2.8	3.3	4.5	2.9	4.8	1.1	3.5	3.1	5.0
7-9	3.8	4.0	3.1	3.3	5.2	3.0	5.6	1.1	0.5	3.7	4.0
10-12	4.2	4.6	3.4	3.6	5.7	3.3	6.1	1.1	4.8	4.3	4.2
2014 / 1-3	4.0	r 3.0	3.2	2.5	5.4	3.6	5.8	0.8	4.8	3.9	r 2.5
4-6	r 3.3	r 1.4	2.6	1.2	4.7	r 3.3	4.9	0.5	r 4.4	r 3.1	r 1.7
2013 / 6	3.8	5.8	3.1	4.1	5.2	3.1	5.5	1.2	-0.1	3.5	4.9
7	3.7	2.6	3.0	2.6	5.3	2.9	5.7	1.1	-1.9	3.6	2.7
8	3.8	4.0	3.0	3.2	5.2	3.1	5.6	1.2	-0.3	3.7	3.9
9	3.9	4.2	3.1	3.4	5.2	3.1	5.5	1.1	3.9	3.8	3.8
10	4.1	5.1	3.3	3.9	5.5	3.2	5.9	1.2	3.2	4.2	4.6
11	4.4	4.4	3.5	3.5	5.8	3.4	6.2	1.2	5.7	4.4	4.4
12	4.2	4.8	3.4	3.7	5.7	3.4	6.1	1.0	5.5	4.3	3.2
2014 / 1	4.3	4.8	3.5	3.8	5.9	3.5	6.3	0.9	6.5	4.2	3.5
2	4.0	0.2	3.2	0.3	5.4	3.5	5.7	0.9	4.6	3.9	r 0.2
3	3.6	-0.8	2.9	-0.6	5.0	3.8	5.3	0.7	3.4	r 3.6	r 0.8
4	3.5	2.3	2.8	r 1.9	5.0	3.3	5.3	0.6	r 1.8	3.3	2.0
5	3.3	2.1	r 2.7	r 2.1	r 4.8	3.4	5.0	r 0.5	4.3	r 3.0	r 1.6
6	3.0	r 2.8	r 2.5	r 2.0	4.3	r 3.4	r 4.5	0.4	r 6.9	r 3.0	r 4.6
7	3.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	4.0	3.4	4.1	0.4	10.0	3.1	4.5

(残高、単位・兆円)  
(Average amounts outstanding, trillions of yen)

2014 / 6	r 875.7	r 870.9	r 1,187.5	r 1,182.9	r 587.1	r 81.7	r 505.3	564.0	r 36.4	r 1,558.6	r 1,551.6
7	875.9	872.4	1,189.3	1,185.1	586.0	82.5	503.5	566.4	36.9	1,562.4	1,557.3

(注) rは訂正値。

Notes: 1. r: Revised figures.  
2. L -- broadly-defined liquidity -- includes M3 and other components as represented on the following page.  
3. Figures in column (a) are seasonally adjusted percent changes at an annualized rate from the previous period.

## 広義流動性のコンポーネント Components of L

(平残前年比伸び率、単位・％)  
(Percent changes from a year earlier in average amounts outstanding)

年・期・月 Year, quarter, month	広 義 流動性  L	M3	(1) 金銭の信託  Pecuniary trusts	投資信託  Investment trusts	金融債  Bank debentures	(2) 銀行発行 普通社債  Straight bonds issued by banks	(3) 金融機関 発行 C P  Commercial paper issued by financial institutions	(4) 国 債  Government securities	外 債  Foreign bonds
2012	0.8	2.2	-1.5	-3.3	-22.2	-12.5	-11.1	-14.6	-0.7
2013	3.2	2.9	6.5	6.0	-15.1	0.4	23.2	-7.4	1.6
2013 / 1-3	1.8	2.4	1.5	-1.3	-9.2	-9.0	39.8	-10.8	5.7
4-6	3.1	2.8	6.7	4.4	-15.1	-4.2	31.7	-8.3	2.8
7-9	3.7	3.1	8.7	8.7	-18.9	3.6	20.9	-6.0	-0.5
10-12	4.3	3.4	9.3	12.2	-17.4	12.6	6.8	-4.1	-1.4
2014 / 1-3	3.9	3.2	8.4	11.8	r -14.3	3.6	5.3	-5.9	r -1.9
4-6	r 3.1	2.6	5.5	r 8.3	r -8.5	r -12.3	r 36.9	r -7.5	r 3.3
2013 / 6	3.5	3.1	8.2	5.1	-16.7	-4.3	35.6	-8.0	3.3
7	3.6	3.0	8.7	6.4	-17.9	0.7	16.4	-6.9	0.8
8	3.7	3.0	8.7	8.9	-19.1	3.5	23.3	-5.8	-0.5
9	3.8	3.1	8.7	10.8	-19.6	6.8	22.9	-5.2	-1.8
10	4.2	3.3	9.3	12.0	-18.2	13.6	39.9	-4.4	-2.4
11	4.4	3.5	9.5	12.4	-17.6	13.7	1.2	-3.9	-1.5
12	4.3	3.4	9.2	12.2	-16.5	10.4	-12.7	-4.0	-0.5
2014 / 1	4.2	3.5	9.1	12.2	-15.2	6.9	-5.9	-5.0	-2.6
2	3.9	3.2	8.3	12.4	-14.3	6.5	3.7	-6.3	r -3.1
3	r 3.6	2.9	7.8	10.9	r -13.4	-2.5	19.0	-6.3	r 0.0
4	3.3	2.8	6.5	9.0	r -12.4	-12.0	31.9	r -7.0	r 2.1
5	r 3.0	r 2.7	4.9	r 7.7	r -6.9	-12.1	40.2	r -7.8	r 2.9
6	r 3.0	r 2.5	5.2	r 8.2	r -6.0	r -12.9	r 38.7	r -7.7	r 4.8
7	3.1	2.4	5.2	9.6	-4.3	-13.1	59.3	-8.5	7.6

(残高、単位・兆円)  
(Average amounts outstanding, trillions of yen)

2014 / 6	r 1,558.6	r 1,187.5	211.6	r 84.3	r 2.8	1.0	0.8	r 29.5	r 41.1
7	1,562.4	1,189.3	211.7	86.5	2.8	1.0	0.8	28.9	41.2

- (注) 1. 年金信託、証券投資信託を除く。  
2. 劣後特約付き社債等を除く。  
3. 短期社債（電子 C P）を含む。  
4. 国庫短期証券、T B、F B、財融債を含む。

Notes: 1. Pecuniary trusts does not include pension trusts and investment trusts.  
2. Straight bonds does not include subordinated bonds.  
3. Commercial paper includes dematerialized commercial paper.  
4. Government securities includes treasury discount bills, treasury bills, financing bills and FILP bonds.

## Chapter 4 Money Stock Statistics and Other Financial Statistics

## Chapter 4

### **MONEY STOCK STATISTICS AND OTHER FINANCIAL STATISTICS**

The Bank of Japan compiles a number of statistics other than the MSS. This chapter summarizes the relationships between the Money Stock Statistics and those statistics.

Among the financial statistics compiled by the Bank of Japan, the *Monetary Base Statistics* has the narrowest range. It shows "currency provided by the central bank," which is the sum of "banknotes in circulation," "coins in circulation," and "Current account balances of BOJ" (The average amounts outstanding are 208.6 trillion yen as of March 2014).

The *Flow of Funds Accounts*, on the other hand, has the widest range of financial statistics; it provides both the balance and change of all financial assets and liabilities for various kinds of economic units.

The statistics cover the claims and debts across borders, in addition to the debtor-creditor relationship among economic units inside Japan (the balance of Japanese financial assets <excluding sector of the rest of the world> is 6,432.6 trillion yen, of which the amount of financial assets held by domestic non-financial sector is 3,208.2 trillion yen, and 1,630.4 trillion yen<sup>1</sup> for households <as of end of March, 2014, figures released on June 18, 2014>).

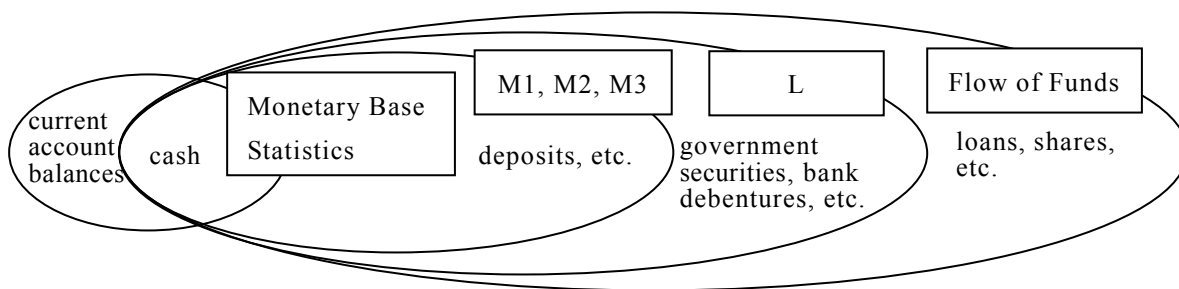
The range of the MSS, which is composed of currency and deposits held by money holders and financial assets with high liquidity, is somewhere between that of the *Monetary Base Statistics* and the *Flow of Funds Accounts* (The average amounts outstanding of M3 are 1,186.4 trillion yen, and for L, 1,538 trillion yen, as of March 2014 released on June 10, 2014).

The relationships of these statistics are illustrated as follows.

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<sup>1</sup> The balance of financial assets held by households in the *Flow of Funds Account* is commonly referred to as, for example, "1,600 trillion yen of Japan's private financial assets."

## Range of the Monetary Base Statistics, the Flow of Funds, and the MSS



The following sections describe the details of the relationship between the MSS and other financial statistics that are compiled and released by the Bank of Japan.

### 1. Relations to Monetary Base Statistics

*The Monetary Base* is the "Currency Supplied from the Bank of Japan" and is defined as follows:

Monetary base = banknotes in circulation + coins in circulation + current account balances (current account deposits in the Bank of Japan)

The "banknotes in circulation" and "coins in circulation" in the *Monetary Base* include cash (bank notes and coins) held by financial institutions, while "currency in circulation" in the MSS does not. Moreover, the *Monetary Base* includes "current account balances," while the MSS does not. This is because the former is defined as the "currency supplied from the central bank," while the latter is defined as the "currency supplied to the economy from the financial sector as a whole" (including the central bank).

The Bank of Japan also compiles and releases the *Monetary Base and the Bank of Japan's Transactions (MB-BOJT)*, which shows how the Bank supplies the monetary base by means of various transactions. It provides "stock tables" based on stock figures at end of month and "flow tables" showing increases/decreases in stock figures during period.

## 2. Relations to Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted

*The Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted* is compiled from "Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans Table (see Appendix 4)" that is submitted every month from domestically licensed banks (excluding the Japan Post Bank), *Shinkin* banks, and foreign banks in Japan, other financial institutions (Shinkin Central Bank, the Norinchukin Bank, the Shoko Chukin Bank, Shinkumi Federation Bank, the *Rokinren* Bank, and Prefectural Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives.)<sup>2</sup> The following components are released every month with breakdowns by types of businesses.

- (1) Monthly receipts and payments of deposits
- (2) Deposits by depositor and deposits by type (average amounts outstanding and amounts outstanding at end of period)
- (3) Banknotes, coins, checks, and notes held by financial institutions (average amounts outstanding and amounts outstanding at end of period)
- (4) CP and dematerialized commercial paper issued/held by financial institutions (liability/asset) (average amounts outstanding and amounts outstanding at end of period)
- (5) Straight bonds issued by financial institutions (liability) and bank-issued straight bonds held (asset) (amounts outstanding at end of period)
- (6) Bank debentures held by the trust accounts of domestically licensed banks (assets)(amounts outstanding at end of period)
- (7) Bank-issued straight bonds held by the trust accounts (asset) (amounts outstanding at end of period)
- (8) Loans in the banking accounts, trust accounts, and overseas branches accounts, by size and by type (average amounts outstanding and amounts outstanding at end of period)

Note: Figures of *Shinkin* banks are not available for (6), (7), and (8) except the total and equipment funds. Figures of foreign banks in Japan are not available for (1), (6), (7), and (8) except the total. Figures of other financial institutions are released for some deposits items of (2), (3), and the total of (8).

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<sup>2</sup> The Bank of Japan also compiles and releases the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted by Prefecture (Domestically Licensed Banks)* to grasp the transition of these items in each prefecture.

The *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted* is a main data source for the MSS in compiling the final figures (e.g. M2, deposit money, quasi-money, and CDs in M3).

M3 in the MSS covers the items of the Japan Post Bank and other financial institutions, in addition to those of domestically licensed banks, *Shinkin* banks, and foreign banks in Japan. Therefore, the totals of financial items in the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loan and Bills Discounted* do not strictly coincide with that of the MSS. However, the share of the domestically licensed banks, *Shinkin* banks, and foreign banks in Japan in the amount of deposit money, quasi-money and CDs within the M2 is about 99 percent; it is thus possible to create a more detailed analysis of the M2 using the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted*.<sup>3</sup>

Figures for banknotes and coins, and checks and notes held by domestically licensed banks, *Shinkin* banks, and foreign banks in Japan are utilized as subtraction items in compiling "currency in circulation" of the MSS.<sup>4</sup>

### 3. Relations to Amounts Outstanding of Deposits by Depositor

The *Amounts Outstanding of Deposits by Depositor* compiles "the balance of deposits with domestically licensed banks (excluding the Japan Post Bank) and *Shinkin* banks," "the balance of deposits by rank of amount," and "the number of accounts" with breakdowns by depositor and by type of deposits, at the end of March and September.<sup>5</sup> The types of item in this publication are as follows.

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<sup>3</sup> Although the revision in 2008 excluded securities companies and *tanshi* companies from money holders, these companies remain money holders in the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted* and the *Amounts Outstanding of Deposits by Depositor*, respectively. In other words, deposit money by corporations in the MSS excludes deposits deposited by securities companies and *tanshi* companies, while corporate deposits in the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted* include these deposits.

<sup>4</sup> Figures of banknotes and coins, and checks and notes held by financial institutions not included in the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted* are compiled separately using the balance sheets of each financial institution.

<sup>5</sup> The rank of amount is divided by a) less than 3 million yen, b) 3 million yen to less than 10 million yen, c) 10 million yen to less than 100 million yen, d) 100 million yen to less than 300 million yen, e) 300 million yen to less than a billion yen, and f) more than a billion yen.



Types of depositor:

(1) corporations, (2) non-deposit money corporations engaged in the provision of finance, credit and investment, (3) medical and other health services, social insurance, and welfare, educational services, and other organizations, (4) medical and other health services, (5) social insurance, and welfare, educational services, and other organizations, (6) individuals, (7) public deposits-government deposits, (8) financial institutions' deposits, (9) nonresidents (yen deposits-foreign currency deposits).

Types of deposit:

current deposits, ordinary deposits, saving deposits, deposits at notice, special deposits & deposits for tax payments, time deposits and fixed savings respectively, installment savings, non-resident yen deposits, foreign currency deposits.

This publication provides more detailed figures of the amounts outstanding at the end of period amount than does the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted*. The range of deposits and the definition of depositors in this publication are generally identical to those of the MSS.<sup>6</sup> Thus, this publication provides figures of M2 and M3 (amounts outstanding at the end of period) for the portion deposited to domestically licensed banks and *Shinkin* banks with breakdowns by depositors, which is in more detail in class of depositors. There is, however, a difference in the sense that this publication has narrower range in financial institutions than M2 and M3.

#### **4. Relations to Principal Figures of Financial Institutions**

*The Principal Figures of Financial Institutions (Preliminary figures)* compiles monthly balance of loans (average amounts outstanding) and real deposits (deposits excluding checks and notes) + CDs (average amounts outstanding). The MSS uses the data sources of real deposits + CDs for calculating preliminary figures.

However, real deposits + CDs in this statistics differs from M2 in the MSS in some points; (1) the former does not include currency in circulation, (2) the former includes deposits with financial institutions, government, and non-residents, and (3) the former covers only

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<sup>6</sup> The definition of "depositor" differs from that found in the MSS. Refer to footnote 3 for details.

three entities; city banks, regional banks, and regional banks II.<sup>7</sup>

## 5. Relations to Financial Institutions Accounts

*Financial Institutions Accounts* are compiled monthly using the balance sheets and the trial balances of financial institutions (domestically licensed banks and foreign banks in Japan).

Most of the items in this publication such as securities and loans are utilized as data sources in compiling L and the *Monetary Survey*.

The *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted*, which is the main data source in compiling the MSS, can be regarded as a more detailed data set on deposits and loans compared to *Financial Institutions Accounts*.

The concept of deposits in *Financial Institutions Accounts* is close to M2 (amounts outstanding at end of period), but there are some differences: (1) the former does not contain currency in circulation, (2) the former contains deposits with financial institutions, government, and non-residents, (3) the former is the nominal deposits that include checks and notes, and (4) the former includes deposits received in the offshore accounts.

## 6. Relations to Flow of Funds Accounts

The *Flow of Funds Accounts* (FFA) provides an overall view of all financial activities. It records movements of financial assets and liabilities among institutional units called sectors, such as financial institutions, corporations, and households, for each financial instrument called a transaction item. Meanwhile, the MSS aggregates money such as currency in circulation and deposit money, held by money holders such as corporations, individuals, and local governments. Therefore, it can be said that the MSS covers some part of financial assets and liabilities of the FFA.

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<sup>7</sup> From the data for January 2008, the total of the monthly average amounts outstanding of real deposits+CDs for "other surveyed domestically licensed banks." including the Japan Post Bank, is also released.

However, the FFA is basically evaluated on market value, while the MSS is evaluated on face value. Also, classification of the sectors and transaction items are somewhat different. Therefore, figures for the corresponding sectors in each publication are not exactly identical.

There are some other points to be noted when comparing both publications: (1) the figures of FFA represent amounts outstanding at end of period, whereas the representative figures of MSS are the average amounts outstanding; (2) the FFA is a quarterly publication, whereas the MSS is monthly, and (3) the FFA is released three months after the surveyed quarter, while figures of the MSS are released basically on the seventh business day of the following month.

Reference : Explanation of the Monetary Survey

## Reference : Explanation of the *Monetary Survey*

### 1. Outline of the Monetary Survey

The Bank of Japan (BOJ) issues the *Monetary Survey*, which provides statistics related to Japan's money stock.

*Money Stock* Statistics (hereafter, MSS) is the aggregate amount of *money*, such as currency in circulation and deposit money, held by "money holders" such as nonfinancial corporations and individuals.<sup>1</sup> While money is an asset for "money holders," it is also a liability for the financial institutions that are "money issuers." When looking at the balance sheets of these financial institutions, all changes in money stock are inevitably accompanied by corresponding changes in loans, securities investments, and other assets and/or liabilities other than cash and deposits.

The *Monetary Survey* focuses on the above relationship, and is prepared for the purpose of showing the correspondence between changes in M3 in the MSS,<sup>2</sup> and, among other modifications, changes in the assets and liabilities of financial institutions.

Specifically, the *Monetary Survey* provides consolidated and adjusted balance sheets (showing the amounts outstanding at the end of each month) for the central bank, which issues currency in circulation, and for depository corporations, which issue deposit money, quasi-money, and CDs. Under the *Monetary Survey*, M3 is listed as liabilities, whereas assets are categorized as "Claims on Nonresidents" and "Domestic Credit" (which are broken down into "Claims on Government," "Claims on Other Financial Corporations," "Claims on Local Governments," and "Claims on Other Sectors") in accordance with the international standards adopted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Thus, the *Monetary Survey* shows the correspondence between changes in M3 on the debt side and changes in the relevant assets on the credit side.

The figures of the *Monetary Survey* are compiled primarily based on figures of the *Flow of*

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<sup>1</sup> Under the MSS, "money holders" include nonfinancial corporations, individuals and local governments, etc.

<sup>2</sup> M3 consists of the total of currency in circulation, deposit money (current deposits, ordinary deposits, etc.), quasi-money (time deposits, foreign currency deposits, etc.), and CDs (certificates of deposit). In most cases, the focus of attention is on the M3's monthly average, but for the *Monetary Survey*, the amounts outstanding at the end of period are used due to the limitations of the relevant data.

*Funds Accounts* (hereafter, FFA), and the sectors covered are also the same. Nevertheless, items in the FFA are further combined or adjusted to meet the purposes of the Survey. Furthermore, the Survey also uses other basic data to compile the monthly figures since the FFA are quarterly data. This paper explains the *Monetary Survey*, and focuses on the precise definitions of the items used and the compilation methods of the figures.

This paper explains the new base statistics following the revisions made to the *Monetary Survey* in June 2008.<sup>3</sup>

## 2. Release Schedule and Means of Publication

### (1) Release Schedule and Means of Publication

The *Monetary Survey* is released at 8:50 AM on the 9<sup>th</sup> business day (the 10<sup>th</sup> business day in April and October) two months after the reference month, as summarized below.

Release Schedule	Means of Publication
The 9 <sup>th</sup> business day (the 10 <sup>th</sup> business day in April and October) two months after the reference month	<p>The Bank of Japan website (<a href="http://www.boj.or.jp/en/index.htm">http://www.boj.or.jp/en/index.htm</a>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistics &gt; Currency &gt; Monetary Survey</li> <li>• BOJ Time-Series Data Search &gt; Currency(MA) &gt; By list of statistics &gt; Monetary Survey (from April 2003)</li> </ul>
Publication	<i>Bank of Japan Statistics (Annual)</i>

### Revision

#### (1) Regular revision

Figures will be revised as follows in line with the revision of basic data.

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<sup>3</sup> In the monetary survey (former series) prior to the revision, balance sheet data of money issuers of M2 + CDs in the MSS (former series) (Bank of Japan, domestically licensed banks, foreign banks in Japan, shinkin banks, Shinkin Central Bank, the Norinchukin Bank and the Shoko Chukin Bank) were used. Due to the revision in June 2008, deposits of M2+CDs and those of the Japan Post Bank and other financial corporations were combined, and a new "M3" category was established which includes deposits of all depository corporations. In line with this, the new monetary survey has also expanded its coverage to all depository corporations. The old monetary survey uses figures of financial corporations on a book value basis, whereas the new survey is based on the FFA. Hence, the new monetary survey shows estimates based on figures of bonds measured at market value (fair value).

Data released every month	Data from the previous three months may be revised.
Data released in January, July, and October	Data from the previous eight months may be revised using the retroactively revised figures of the FFA.
Data released in April	All data (since the start of the data in April 2003) may be revised using the retroactively revised figures of the FFA.

## (2) Other revisions

Figures are revised immediately when basic data other than those given above are revised. In principle, the data for the MSS are retroactively revised approximately for the previous three years and are announced on the closest release date from when the error was reported. However, in cases where the scale of revision is below 0.1% of amounts outstanding of M3, the data for the MSS are revised at the time of the next revision.

## (2) Data Commencement

The data for the *Monetary Survey* date back to April 2003 under the current basis. As regards the former series of Monetary Survey (based on the former series of MSS), the data date back to April 1998 (through March 2008) for data including "Foreign banks in Japan" and back to January 1970 (through March 1999) for those excluding "Foreign banks in Japan."

# 3. Compilation Method of the Monetary Survey

## (1) Accounts of Central Bank

"Accounts of Central Bank" refers to the accounts held by the Bank of Japan, which is the issuer of the monetary base.

The definitions and explanations of individual items in "Accounts of Central Bank" are as follows.

(a) Assets: "Claims on Nonresidents"

[Definition]

This item shows the foreign assets held by the central bank.

[Explanation]

The "Claims on Nonresidents" figures are the total of "Foreign currency deposits," "Outward investment in securities," and "Other external claims and debts" held by the central bank in the FFA.

Figures other than those on a quarterly basis are calculated using figures of "Foreign currency assets", etc. in the *Bank of Japan Accounts*.

(b) Assets: "Claims on Government"

[Definition]

This item shows the credits provided by the central bank to the government.<sup>4</sup>

[Explanation]

The "Claims on Government" figures are the total of "Treasury discount bills (T-Bills)" and "Central government securities and FILP bonds"<sup>5</sup> held by the central bank, plus the total amount of "Coins in Circulation" in the *Currency in Circulation*.<sup>6,7</sup>

Figures of "T-Bills" and "Central government securities and FILP bonds" other than those on

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<sup>4</sup> "Government" corresponds to the "Central government" and "Social security funds" of the *Flow of Funds Accounts*).

<sup>5</sup> However, some "Central government securities and FILP (fiscal investment and loan program) bonds" are deducted for the Fiscal Loan Fund (categorized as "Other financial intermediaries" in the FFA).

<sup>6</sup> In Japan, banknotes (Bank of Japan notes) are issued by the Bank of Japan, but coins are issued by the central government. Thus, strictly speaking, coins in circulation may be considered as a central government liability, but here they are added together with Bank of Japan notes and classified as central bank liabilities (currency issued; coins are also classified as part of cash liabilities—Bank of Japan notes + coins—of the central bank). Accordingly, an amount equivalent to the amount of coins in circulation must be added to the statistics as "Claims on Government" by the central bank.

<sup>7</sup> Some data in 2004 include the transactions of foreign securities purchased from the Foreign Exchange Fund Special Account with a resale clause.



a quarterly basis are calculated using figures of "Japanese Government Securities" in the *Bank of Japan Accounts*.

(c) Assets: "Claims on Depository Corporations"

[Definition]

This item shows the credits provided by the central bank to depository corporations.

[Explanation]

The "Claims on Depository Corporations" figures are the total of "Bank of Japan loans" and "Bills sold" on the liabilities side of depository corporations in the FFA.

Figures other than those on a quarterly basis are calculated using "Bank of Japan borrowings" and "Bills sold" on the liabilities side of *Assets and Liabilities of Domestically Licensed Banks*.

(d) Assets: "Claims on Other Financial Corporations"

[Definition]

This item shows the credits provided by the central bank to other financial corporations.

[Explanation]

The "Claims on Other Financial Corporations" figures are the total of (a)-(d) in the FFA:

(a) "Bank of Japan loans" on the liabilities side of "Other financial intermediaries" and "Financial auxiliaries" (financial institutions other than intermediaries)

(b) Subtracting claims on depository corporations from "Bills purchased" on the assets side of the central bank;

(c) Subtracting claims on government from "Repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions" on the assets side of the central bank;

(d) Total of "Other equities" and "Structured-financing instruments" on the assets side of the central bank.<sup>8</sup>

Figures other than those on a quarterly basis are calculated using such figures as "Loans and discounts," "Bills purchased," and "Receivables under resale agreements" in the *Bank of Japan Accounts*.

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<sup>8</sup> Some "Central government securities and FILP bonds" are also listed (see note 5).

(e) Assets: "Claims on Other Sectors"

[Definition]

This item shows credits provided by the central bank to other sectors (nonfinancial corporations, households, and private nonprofit institutions serving households).

[Explanation]

This item shows shares, industrial securities, commercial paper, and investment trust beneficiary certificates on the assets side of the central bank in the *Flow of Funds Accounts*.

Figures other than those on a quarterly basis are calculated using figures of "Pecuniary Trusts" (stocks held as trust property) in the *Monetary Base and the Bank of Japan's Transactions (Stock Table)* using the rate of change in the Tokyo Stock Exchange Stock Price Index (TOPIX) and industrial securities, commercial paper, and pecuniary trusts (index-linked exchange-traded funds and Japan real estate investment trusts held as trust property) in the *Bank of Japan Accounts*.

(f) Liabilities: "Monetary Base"

[Definition]

This item includes the currency issued by the central bank and current account balances.

[Explanation]

This item shows the total of "Banknotes in Circulation," "Coins in Circulation," and "Current Account Balances."

Its component "Currency Issued" shows the total of "Banknotes in Circulation" and "Coins in Circulation," and "Current Account Balances" shows the amount of "Current Account Balances."

Here, the figures for "Banknotes in Circulation," "Coins in Circulation," and "Current Account Balances" coincide with those in the FFA, *Currency in Circulation*, and the *Monetary Base and the Bank of Japan's transactions (stock table)*.

(g) Liabilities: "Liabilities to Nonresidents"

[Definition]

This item shows the liabilities to nonresidents of the central bank.

[Explanation]

This item is calculated by using figures of "Other external claims and debts" on the liabilities side of the central bank in the FFA, "Other Deposits" in the *Bank of Japan Accounts*, and "Sales of Treasury Discount Bills to Foreign Central Banks and Others under Repurchase Agreements" in the *Monetary Base and the Bank of Japan's Transactions (stock table)*.

(h) Liabilities: "Liabilities to Government"

[Definition]

This item shows the credits received by the central bank from the central government.

[Explanation]

This item shows the total of "Government deposits" on the liabilities side of the central bank and "Repurchase agreements" and "Securities lending transactions" on the assets side of the central government in the FFA.

Figures other than those on a quarterly basis are calculated using "Deposits of the Government" in the *Bank of Japan Accounts*, and the amount outstanding of "Sales of JGBs to the National Debt Consolidation Fund under repurchase agreements" in the *Bank of Japan's Transactions with the Government*.

(i) Liabilities: "Other Items (Net)"

[Definition]

The balance of the central bank account liabilities and capital accounts other than items (f) – (h) above and the central bank account assets other than items (a)-(e).

## **(2) Accounts of Depository Corporations**

Depository corporations are based on the classification of the FFA.<sup>9</sup> They consist of domestically licensed banks, foreign banks in Japan, financial institutions for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries and financial institutions for small businesses, and collectively managed trusts.<sup>10</sup> The "Accounts of Depository Corporations" is prepared by consolidating and adjusting the accounts of these financial institutions.

The definitions and explanations of the items of "Accounts of Depository Corporations" are as follows.

### **(a) Assets: "Claims on Nonresidents"**

#### **[Definition]**

This item includes the claims on nonresidents held by depository corporations.

#### **[Explanation]**

This item is obtained by subtracting "Foreign currency deposits" on the assets side of the central bank from "Outward investment in securities," "Loans to overseas" (reference), "Outward direct investment," and "Other external claims and debts" on the assets side of depository corporations, and "Currency and deposits" on the liabilities side of overseas; plus "Financial derivatives" on the liabilities side of overseas in the FFA.

Figures other than those on a quarterly basis are calculated using figures of *External Assets and Liabilities of Banks, Etc.*.

### **(b) Assets: "Claims on Central Bank"**

#### **[Definition]**

This item shows the credits provided by depository corporations to the central bank.

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<sup>9</sup> Apart from money issuers of M3 (excluding the Bank of Japan) under the MSS, "Collectively managed trusts" is also included following the classification of the FFA.

<sup>10</sup> The Japan Post Bank is classified under "Financial institution for small businesses" in the FFA since the end of Dec. 2007 (until then, figures of the "Postal savings" sector are used).

[Explanation]

This item shows the total of "Currency," "Deposits with the Bank of Japan," and "Bills purchased" on the assets side of depository corporations in the FFA.

As for figures other than those on a quarterly basis, statistics such as the *Deposits, Vault Cash and Loans and Bills Discounted* are used for "Currency" of depository corporations, "Reserve balances" of *Monetary Base and the Bank of Japan's Transactions (stock table)* is used for deposits with the Bank of Japan of depository corporations, and "Bills purchased" of *Assets and Liabilities of Domestically Licensed Banks* is used for "Bills purchased" of depository corporations.

(c) Assets: "Claims on Government"

[Definition]

This item shows the credits provided by depository corporations to the central government.

[Explanation]

This item shows the total of "T-Bills," "Central government securities and FILP bonds,"<sup>11</sup> "Loans to the central government" (reference) on the assets side of depository corporations, and "Loans by private financial institutions" on the liabilities side of Social Security Funds in the FFA.

As for figures other than those on a quarterly basis, the amount of government bonds held in the domestically licensed banks' balance sheet data is used for "T-Bills" and "Central government securities and FILP bonds," and the total lending to "General Account" and "Special Accounts" in the *Deposits, Vault Cash and Loans and Bills Discounted* is used for figures of lending by depository corporations to the central government.

(d) Assets: "Claims on Other Financial Corporations"

[Definition]

This item shows the credits provided by depository corporations to other financial corporations.

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<sup>11</sup> However, some "Central government securities and FILP (fiscal investment and loan program) bonds" are deducted (see note 5).

[Explanation]

This item shows the total of "Deposits with the Fiscal Loan Fund," "Public corporation securities," "Structural-financing instruments," "Mortgage securities," "Repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions," "Investment trust beneficiary certificates," and "Loans to sectors" (excluding loans to nonfinancial sectors, etc.; reference) on the assets side of depository corporations, plus "Industrial securities" on the liabilities side of other financial corporations in the FFA.<sup>12</sup>

Figures other than those on a quarterly basis are calculated using figures of "Deposits (Japan Post Bank deposits)" and "Long-term Bonds" in the *Monthly Report of the Fiscal Loan Fund*, and those of "Receivables under Resale Agreements," "Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions," "Public Corporation Bonds" in the domestically licensed banks' balance sheet data (assets).

(e) Assets: "Claims on Local Governments"

[Definition]

This item shows the credits provided by depository corporations to local governments.

[Explanation]

This item shows the total of "Local government securities" on the assets side of depository corporations and "Loans to local governments" (reference) in the FFA.

As for figures other than those on a quarterly basis, the amount of local government securities held in the domestically licensed banks' balance sheet data is used for "Local government securities" of depository corporations, and loans to local governments in the *Deposits, Vault Cash and Loans and Bills Discounted* is used for "Loans to local governments" of depository corporations.

(f) Assets: "Claims on Other Sectors"

[Definition]

This item shows the credits provided by depository corporations to other sectors (nonfinancial corporations, households, and private nonprofit institutions serving

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<sup>12</sup> Some "Central government securities and FILP bonds" are also listed (see note 5).

households).

[Explanation]

This item shows the total of "Industrial securities" issued by Other Sectors, "External securities issued by residents," "CP," "Shares," and "Loans to other sectors" (private and public nonfinancial corporations, households, and private nonprofit institutions serving households; reference) on the assets side of the FFA.

Figures other than those on a quarterly basis are calculated using figures of amount outstanding of loans, which is calculated by deducting "Financial and Insurance industry," "Local Governments," and "Overseas yen loans/Domestic loans transferred overseas" from the total amount loan in the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted*, and the amount of market value of industrial securities issued by Other Sectors and held by depository corporations.

The item "(of which: shares)" shows the amount of shares on the assets side of depository corporations in the FFA. Figures other than those on a quarterly basis are calculated using the rate of change in the Tokyo Stock Exchange Stock Price Index (TOPIX).

(g) Liabilities: "Deposit Money"

[Definition]

This item shows the total of demand deposits (current deposits, ordinary deposits, savings deposits, deposits at notice, special deposits, deposits for tax payments, etc.) issued by depository corporations and held by money holders.

[Explanation]

The "Deposit Money" figures coincide with the end of period deposit money in the MSS.

(h) Liabilities: "Quasi-money + CDs"

[Definition]

This item shows the total of time and savings deposits (time deposits, fixed savings, installment savings, etc.), foreign currency deposits, and CDs issued by depository corporations and held by money holders.

[Explanation]

The "Quasi-money + CDs" figures coincide with the total of the end of period quasi-money and CDs figures in the MSS.

(i) Liabilities: "Liabilities to Nonresidents"

[Definition]

This item shows the liabilities to nonresidents held by depository corporations.

[Explanation]

The "Liabilities to Nonresidents" figures show the total of "Currency and deposits" (excluding currency) and "Bank debentures" on the assets side of overseas and "Loans by the nonfinancial sector," "External securities issued by residents," some "Financial derivatives," and "Other external debts" on the liabilities side of depository corporations in the FFA.

Figures other than those on a quarterly basis are calculated also using figures of *External Assets and Liabilities of Banks, Etc.*.

(j) Liabilities: "Liabilities to Central Bank"

[Definition]

This item shows the credits provided by the central bank to depository corporations.

[Explanation]

This item is compiled using the same method as that of (c) Assets: "Claims on Depository Corporations" in the central bank accounts and also shows the same amount.

(k) Liabilities: "Liabilities to Government"

[Definition]

This item shows the credits provided by the central government to depository corporations.

[Explanation]

This item shows the total of "Currency and deposits" (excluding currency, government



deposits), "Bank debentures," and "Trust beneficiary rights" on the assets side of the central government and Social Security Funds in the FFA.

Figures other than those on a quarterly basis are calculated also using figures of "Government deposits" in the *Deposits, Vault Cash, and Loans and Bills Discounted*.

(l) Liabilities: "Other Items (Net)"

[Definition]

Among accounts of depository corporations, this item shows the balance of liabilities and capital accounts other than those given in (g)-(k) above and assets other than those given in (a)-(f) .

**(3) Summary Table**

The *Summary Table* is made by consolidating and adjusting the accounts of the central bank and depository corporations. Each item is calculated by summing up the corresponding figures of the accounts of the central bank and the depository corporations. Because the items "Claims on Depository Corporations" of the central bank, and "Claims on Central Bank" and "Liabilities to Central Bank" of depository corporations are intra-sectoral transactions, they do not appear in the *Summary Table*.

The definitions and explanations of each of the items in the *Summary Table* are as follows.

(a) Assets: "Foreign Assets (Net)"

[Definition]

This item shows the net foreign assets held by the central bank and depository corporations.

[Explanation]

This item shows the total of "Claims on Nonresidents" minus "Liabilities to Nonresidents" of the central Bank and "Claims on Nonresidents" minus "Liabilities to Nonresidents " of depository corporations.

(b) Assets: "Domestic Credit"

[Definition]

This item shows the credits provided by the central bank and depository corporations to domestic economic entities (government, other financial corporations, local governments, and other sectors).

[Explanation]

This item is the total of "Claims on Government (Net)," "Claims on Other Financial Corporations," "Claims on Local Governments," and "Claims on Other Sectors (nonfinancial corporations, households, and private nonprofit institutions serving households)."

"Claims on Government (Net)" is the total of "Claims on Government" (assets) minus "Liabilities to Government" (liabilities) of the central bank and "Claims on Government" (assets) minus "Liabilities to Government" (Liabilities) of depository corporations.

The amount of "Claims on Other Financial Corporations" is equal to the total of corresponding items of central bank and depository corporations.

The "Claims on Local Governments" figures are equal to those of corresponding items of depository corporations.

The figures of "Claims on Other Sectors" are equal to the total of "Claims on Other Sectors" of the central bank and depository corporations.

(c) Liabilities: "Money (M1)"

[Definition]

This item shows the amount of cash and demand deposits (current deposits, ordinary deposits, savings deposits, deposits at notice, special deposits, deposits for tax payments, etc.) issued by the central bank and depository corporations and held by "money holders."

[Explanation]

This item shows the total of "Currency in Circulation" and "Deposit Money."

"Currency in Circulation" is calculated by subtracting the cash held by depository corporations from "Currency Issued" of the central bank.

Here, the amount of "Currency in Circulation" coincides with the end of period "Currency in

circulation” in the MSS.

The amount of "Deposit Money" is equal to "Deposit Money" of depository corporations.

(d) Liabilities: "Quasi-money + CDs"

[Definition]

This item shows the amount of time and savings deposits (time deposits, fixed savings, installment savings, etc.), foreign currency deposits, and CDs issued by depository corporations and held by "money holders."

[Explanation]

The amount of "Quasi-money + CDs" coincides with the "Quasi-money + CDs" of depository corporations.

(e) Liabilities: "Other Items (Net)"

[Definition]

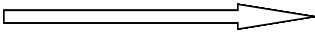
This item shows the balance of "capital accounts plus all liabilities other than the above items (c) and (d)" and "all assets other than items (a) and (b)" in the consolidated balance sheets of the central bank and the depository corporations.

## Changes of the releasing items

(Attached Paper)

### 1. Monetary Survey

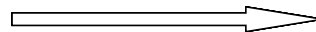
#### (1) Summary Table

< Before >  < After >

Summary Table	Assets	Foreign Assets (Net)
		Domestic Credit
		Claims on Government (Net)
		of which: Government Bonds
		Claims on Local Governments
		of which: Local Government Bonds
		Claims on Public Non-financial Corporations
		Claims on Private Sector
		Lendings
		Industrial Bonds and Stocks
	Liabilities	Money
		Cash Currency in Circulation
		Deposit Money
		Quasi-money +CDs
		Others (Net)

Summary Table	Assets	Foreign Assets (Net)
		Domestic Credit
		Claims on Government (Net)
		Claims on Other Financial Corporations
		Claims on Local Governments
		Claims on Other Sectors
	Liabilities	Money (M1)
		Cash Currency in Circulation
		Deposit Money
		Quasi-money +CDs
		Other Items (Net)

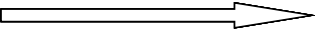
#### (2) Accounts of Central Bank

< Before >  < After >

Accounts of Central Bank	Assets	Foreign Assets
		Claims on Government
		of which: Government Bonds
		Claims on Deposit Money Banks
		of which: Lendings
		Claims on Private Sector
		Unclassified Assets
	Liabilities	Monetary Base
		Cash Currency Issued
		Current Account Balances
		Foreign Liabilities
		Credits from Governments
		of which: Government Deposits
		Unclassified Liabilities

Accounts of Central Bank	Assets	Claims on Nonresidents
		Claims on Government
		Claims on Depository Corporations
		Claims on Other Financial Corporations
		Claims on Other Sectors
	Liabilities	Monetary Base
		Cash Currency Issued
		Current Account Balances
		Liabilities to Nonresidents
		Liabilities to Government
		Other Items (Net)

(3) Accounts of Depository Corporations (Before: Accounts of Deposit Money Banks)

< Before >  < After >

Accounts of Deposit Money Banks	Assets	Cash and Deposits with the Bank of Japan
		Foreign Assets
		Claims on Government
		of which: Government Bonds
		Claims on Local Governments
		of which: Local Government Bonds
		Claims on Public Non-financial Corporations
		Claims on Private Sector
		Lendings
		Industrial Bonds and Stocks
		Unclassified Assets
	Liabilities	Deposit Money
		Quasi-money + CDs
		Foreign Liabilities
		Credits from Central Bank
		Bank Debenture
		Unclassified Liabilities

Accounts of Depository Corporations	Assets	Claims on Nonresidents
		Claims on Central Bank
		Claims on Government
		Claims on Other Financial Corporations
		Claims on Local Governments
		Claims on Other Sectors
		of which: Shares
	Liabilities	Deposit Money
		Quasi-money + CDs
		Liabilities to Nonresidents
		Liabilities to Central Bank
		Liabilities to Government
		Other Items (Net)