

GUIDELINES  
EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

GUIDELINE OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

of 11 September 2008

on data collection regarding the euro and the operation of the Currency Information System 2

(ECB/2008/8)

(2008/950/EC)

THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 106(1) and (2) thereof,

Having regard to the Statute of the European System of Central Banks and of the European Central Bank (hereinafter the 'ESCB Statute'), and in particular Articles 5 and 16 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Article 106(1) of the Treaty and Article 16 of the ESCB Statute provide that the European Central Bank (ECB) has the exclusive right to authorise the issue of euro banknotes within the Community.
- (2) Article 106(2) of the Treaty provides that Member States may issue coins subject to approval by the ECB of the volume of the issue. Therefore, the ECB adopts annual decisions approving the volume of coin issuance by the Member States which have adopted the euro (hereinafter the 'participating Member States').
- (3) Article 5 of the ESCB Statute provides that in order to perform the tasks of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB) the ECB, assisted by the national central banks, should collect the necessary statistical information, which encompasses statistical information in the area of euro banknote and coin issuance. Also, the ECB needs to collect information for the purpose of Article 237(d) of the Treaty, which entrusts the ECB with the task of monitoring the compliance of the ESCB national central banks with their obligations under the Treaty and the Statute. These obligations include compliance with the prohibition established by Article 101 of the Treaty and implemented by Council Regulation (EC) No 3603/93 of 13 December 1993 specifying definitions for the application of the prohibitions referred to in Articles 104

and 104b(1) of the Treaty<sup>(1)</sup>. In particular, Article 6 of Council Regulation (EC) No 3603/93 provides that 'the holding by the [...] national central banks of coins issued by the public sector and credited to the public sector shall not be regarded as a credit facility within the meaning of Article 104 of the Treaty where the amount of these assets remains at less than 10 % of the coins in circulation'.

- (4) Without prejudice to the competences of the Member States with regard to the issuance of euro coins, and taking into account the essential role of the national central banks of the participating Member States (hereinafter the 'NCBs') in the distribution of euro coins, to perform the tasks described above, the ECB, together with NCBs need to collect data on euro banknotes and coins. Such data collection should facilitate decision-making in the area of euro banknote and coin issuance, e.g. by providing the ECB, NCBs, the Commission of the European Communities and national coin-issuing authorities with information enabling them to, in accordance with their respective competences: (i) plan the production of euro banknotes and coins; (ii) coordinate the issuance of euro banknotes and coins; and (iii) coordinate transfers of euro banknotes between NCBs, and of euro coins between the participating Member States. This data collection should also enable the ECB to monitor compliance with its decisions in the areas of euro banknote and coin issuance.
- (5) On 16 December 2004, the Governing Council adopted the banknote recycling framework (BRF), Section 2.7 of which provides for credit institutions and other professional cash handlers to fulfil reporting obligations

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 332, 31.12.1993, p. 1.

to NCBs. In the same context, it was also decided that NCBs should implement the BRF by the means available to them, such as legislative instruments and agreements, by the end of 2006, a time limit which was subsequently extended by later Governing Council decisions. At the latest from the date of implementation of the BRF, however, NCBs should be receiving data reported pursuant to the BRF from credit institutions and other professional cash handlers in their jurisdictions and be in a position to report them to the ECB.

- (6) To achieve the abovementioned objectives, the data on euro banknotes and coins should include information on: (i) the issuance of euro banknotes and coins; (ii) the quantity and quality of euro banknotes and coins in circulation; (iii) the stocks of euro banknotes and coins held by the entities involved in their issuance; (iv) operational activities relating to euro banknotes and coins of the entities involved in their issuance, including credit institutions operating a notes-held-to-order scheme on behalf of an NCB and credit institutions operating an extended custodial inventory programme on behalf of the ECB and one or more NCBs; (v) the operational activities relating to banknotes of credit institutions and other professional cash handlers which recycle euro banknotes pursuant to the BRF; and (vi) the cash infrastructure.
- (7) To enhance the collection of data and to enable the dissemination of information based on them, on 22 November 2007 the Governing Council agreed to implement the Currency Information System 2 (hereinafter the 'CIS 2') replacing the Currency Information System which was established with the introduction of euro banknotes and coins and which has provided both the ECB and NCBs with the relevant currency-related data since 2002, pursuant to a separate ECB legal act on data collection relating to the Currency Information System.
- (8) It is necessary for the efficient and smooth operation of the CIS 2 to ensure the regular and timely availability of consistent data. The reporting obligations of NCBs and the ECB therefore need to be laid down in this Guideline, with provision for a short period of parallel reporting under the existing arrangements and the CIS 2.
- (9) Guideline ECB/2006/9 of 14 July 2006 on certain preparations for the euro cash changeover and on frontloading and sub-frontloading of euro banknotes and coins outside the euro area <sup>(1)</sup> established the legal framework which enables a future Eurosystem NCB to borrow, procure or produce euro banknotes and coins for the purpose of frontloading and sub-frontloading them prior

to the cash changeover in its Member State. Guideline ECB/2006/9 provides for specific reporting obligations to apply to such future Eurosystem NCBs, which need to be specified in greater detail in the context of the CIS 2.

- (10) Both the ECB and the NCB users of the CIS 2 should have access to the web-based CIS 2 application and to the reporting module to enable efficient and effective use of CIS 2 data and achieve a high level of transparency. Eligible third parties should be granted limited access to CIS 2 data to enhance the flow of information between the ECB and the European Commission as well as NCBs and the national coin-issuing authorities.
- (11) Given that the CIS 2 is a flexible system for handling new data, it is necessary to establish a simplified procedure to implement technical amendments to the Annexes to this Guideline efficiently. Furthermore, due to its technical nature, it should be possible to amend the specifications of the CIS 2 transmission mechanism by using the same simplified procedure. Therefore, the Executive Board should be delegated the powers to make certain amendments to this Guideline and its Annexes and should inform the Governing Council of such amendments.
- (12) Following the positive decision taken by the Council of the European Union on the abrogation of the derogation for Slovakia on 8 July 2008, and in accordance with Article 3.5 of the Rules of Procedure of the European Central Bank, the Governor of Národná banka Slovenska has been invited to observe the relevant deliberations of the Governing Council on this Guideline.

HAS ADOPTED THIS GUIDELINE:

#### Article 1

#### Definitions

1. For the purposes of this Guideline:
  - (a) 'banknote recycling framework' (BRF) means the framework for banknote recycling laid down in the document entitled 'Recycling of euro banknotes: framework for the detection of counterfeits and fitness sorting by credit institutions and other professional cash handlers' adopted by the Governing Council on 16 December 2004 and published on the ECB's website on 6 January 2005, as modified from time to time, as well as the documents relating to the deadlines for its implementation at national level;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 207, 28.7.2006, p. 39.

- (b) 'credit institution' means a credit institution as defined in Article 4(1)(a) of Directive 2006/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions <sup>(1)</sup>;
- (c) 'CIS 2' means the system comprising: (i) the central database installed at the ECB to store all the relevant information on euro banknotes, euro coins, cash infrastructure and the BRF collected pursuant to this Guideline; (ii) the web-based online application which allows flexible configuration of the system and provides information on the data delivery and validation status, revisions and various types of reference data and system parameters; (iii) the reporting module for viewing and analysing the collected data; and (iv) the CIS 2 transmission mechanism;
- (d) 'frontloading' means the physical delivery of euro banknotes and coins by a future Eurosystem NCB to eligible counterparties in the territory of a future participating Member State during the frontloading/sub-frontloading period;
- (e) 'sub-frontloading' means the delivery of frontloaded euro banknotes and coins by an eligible counterparty to professional third parties in the territory of a future participating Member State during the frontloading/sub-frontloading period. Sub-frontloading for the purpose of this Guideline includes the supply of euro coins in starter kits to the general public;
- (f) 'future Eurosystem NCB' means the national central bank of a future participating Member State;
- (g) 'eligible third parties' means the European Commission, the national treasuries, mints and appointed public or private agencies of the national treasuries of the participating Member States;
- (h) 'CIS 2 transmission mechanism' means the ESCB XML Data Integration (EXDI) application. The EXDI application is used to transmit data messages between NCBs, future Eurosystem NCBs and the ECB in confidence, independently of the technical infrastructure (e.g. computer networks and software applications) supporting it;
- (i) 'data message' means a file containing monthly or semi-annual data of an NCB or future Eurosystem NCB for one reporting period or, in the case of revisions, one or several reporting periods in a data format compatible with the CIS 2 transmission mechanism;
- (j) 'future participating Member State' means a non-participating Member State that has fulfilled the conditions set for the adoption of the euro and in relation to which a decision on the abrogation of the derogation (pursuant to Article 122(2) of the Treaty) has been taken;
- (k) 'working day' means any day on which both the ECB and a reporting NCB are open for business;
- (l) 'accounting data' means the unadjusted value of euro banknotes in circulation corrected by the amount of unremunerated claims vis-à-vis credit institutions operating an extended custodial inventory programme at the close of a reporting period in accordance with Article 10(2)(a) and (b) of Guideline ECB/2006/16 of 10 November 2006 on the legal framework for accounting and financial reporting in the European System of Central Banks <sup>(2)</sup>;
- (m) 'data event' means an event recorded in the CIS 2 which triggers the sending of notification from the CIS 2 to one or more NCBs and the ECB. A data event occurs: (i) when an NCB has sent a monthly or semi-annual data message to the CIS 2 triggering a feedback message to that NCB and the ECB; (ii) when the data messages of all NCBs have been successfully validated for a new reporting period triggering a status report message from the CIS 2 to NCBs and the ECB; or (iii) when, following the sending of a status report message, a revised data message for an NCB is successfully validated by the CIS 2 triggering a revision notification to NCBs and the ECB.

2. Technical terms used in the Annexes to this Guideline are defined in the annexed Glossary.

## Article 2

### Collection of data relating to euro banknotes

1. NCBs shall report to the ECB the CIS 2 data relating to euro banknotes, i.e. the data items specified in Sections 1 to 4 of the table in Part 1 of Annex I on a monthly basis, while observing the booking rules specified in Part 3 of Annex I.

2. NCBs shall transmit the data identified as category 1 data and event-driven data in Annex V relating to euro banknotes no later than the sixth working day of the month following the reporting period.

3. NCBs shall transmit the data identified as category 2 data in Annex V relating to euro banknotes no later than the 10th working day of the month following the reporting period.

4. The first transmission of data relating to euro banknotes shall take place in October 2008.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 177, 30.6.2006, p. 1.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 348, 11.12.2006, p. 1.

5. NCBs shall use the CIS 2 transmission mechanism to transmit data relating to euro banknotes to the ECB pursuant to this Guideline.

### Article 3

#### Collection of data relating to euro coins

1. NCBs shall collect CIS 2 data relating to euro coins, i.e. the data items specified in Sections 1 to 5 of the table in Part 1 of Annex II, from the relevant eligible third parties involved in euro coin issuance in their Member States.

2. NCBs shall report to the ECB the CIS 2 data relating to euro coins, i.e. the data items specified in Sections 1 to 6 of the table in Part 1 of Annex II on a monthly basis, while observing the booking rules specified in Part 3 of Annex II.

3. The requirements of Article 2(2) to (5) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the transmission of data relating to euro coins referred to in paragraph 1.

### Article 4

#### Collection of data relating to cash infrastructure and the BRF

1. NCBs shall provide the ECB with the data relating to cash infrastructure, as specified in Annex III, on a semi-annual basis.

2. For the first time on the dates referred to in paragraph 7 and then on a semi-annual basis, NCBs shall provide the ECB with the data relating to the BRF, as specified in Annex III. The data provided to the ECB shall be based on data that NCBs have been able to obtain from credit institutions and other professional cash handlers pursuant to Section 2.7 of the BRF and the document entitled 'Data collection from credit institutions and other professional cash handlers under the framework for banknote recycling' <sup>(1)</sup>.

3. NCBs shall use the CIS 2 transmission mechanism to transmit data relating to cash infrastructure and the BRF referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.

4. Each year, at the latest by the sixth working day of October, NCBs shall transmit the data referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 in respect of the reporting period from January to June of that year.

5. Each year, at the latest by the sixth working day of April, the NCBs shall transmit the data referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 in respect of the reporting period from July to December of the previous year.

<sup>(1)</sup> As published on the ECB's website in January 2006.

6. The first transmission of data relating to cash infrastructure, i.e. the data items specified in Sections 1.1 to 1.4, 2.1 and 2.3 to 2.6 of the table in Annex III, shall take place in October 2008.

7. The first transmission of data relating to the BRF, i.e. data items specified in Sections 2.2, 2.7 to 2.10 and 3 of the table in Annex III, shall take place as follows:

(a) in October 2008 for the Nationale Bank van België/Banque Nationale de Belgique, the Deutsche Bundesbank, the Banque centrale du Luxembourg, De Nederlandsche Bank, the Oesterreichische Nationalbank and Suomen Pankki;

(b) in October 2009 for Banka Slovenije;

(c) in October 2010 for the Banque de France, the Central Bank of Cyprus and the Central Bank of Malta; and

(d) in October 2011 for the Bank of Greece, the Banco de España, the Banca d'Italia, the Central Bank and Financial Services Authority of Ireland and the Banco de Portugal.

### Article 5

#### Collection of data from future Eurosystem NCBs relating to their euro cash changeover

1. An NCB shall include in the contractual arrangements which it concludes with a future Eurosystem NCB pursuant to Article 3(3) of Guideline ECB/2006/9, specific provisions entailing that further to the reporting obligations laid down in that Guideline, the future Eurosystem NCB shall report to the ECB on a monthly basis the data items specified in Sections 4 and 5 of the table in Annex I and Sections 4 and 7 of the table in Annex II, while observing *mutatis mutandis* the booking rules specified in Part 3 of Annex I and Part 3 of Annex II, relating to any euro banknotes and/or coins which it borrows from and has had delivered to it by an NCB. Where a future Eurosystem NCB has not concluded such contractual arrangements with an NCB, the ECB shall conclude such contractual arrangements with that future Eurosystem NCB, including the reporting obligations referred to in this Article.

2. The first transmission of data relating to euro banknotes and/or coins as referred to in paragraph 1 shall take place no later than the sixth working day of the month following the month in which the future Eurosystem NCB first receives or produces such euro banknotes or coins.

3. The requirements of Article 2(2) and (5) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the transmission of data relating to euro banknotes and coins referred to in paragraph 1.

*Article 6***Maintenance of reference data and system parameters**

1. The ECB shall enter the reference data and system parameters referred to in Annex IV into the CIS 2 and shall maintain them.
2. The ECB shall take appropriate measures to ensure that those data and system parameters are complete and correct.
3. NCBs shall transmit to the ECB in a timely manner the system parameters specified in Sections 2.1 and 2.2 of the table in Annex IV: (i) on the entry into force of this Guideline; and (ii) on any subsequent change to the system parameters.

*Article 7***Completeness and correctness of data transmissions**

1. NCBs shall take appropriate measures to ensure the completeness and correctness of data required pursuant to this Guideline before transmitting them to the ECB. As a minimum, they shall perform the completeness checks set out in Annex V and the correctness checks set out in Annex VI.
2. Each NCB shall use applicable CIS 2 data to produce national net-issuance figures for euro banknotes. Each NCB shall then reconcile these figures with its accounting data prior to transmitting the CIS 2 data to the ECB.
3. The ECB shall ensure that the completeness and correctness checks specified in Annexes V and VI are carried out by the CIS 2 before the data are stored in the central database of the CIS 2.
4. The ECB shall verify NCBs' reconciliation of the national net-issuance figures for euro banknotes, as referred to in paragraph 2 and reported in the CIS 2, with the respective accounting data, and shall consult with the relevant NCBs in the event of any discrepancies.
5. If an NCB identifies an inconsistency in its CIS 2 data after such data have been transmitted to the ECB, that NCB shall send the corrected data to the ECB via the CIS 2 transmission mechanism without undue delay.

*Article 8***Access to the CIS 2**

1. On receipt of a written request and subject to the conclusion of the separate contractual arrangements described in paragraph 2, the ECB shall grant access to the CIS 2: (i) for up to four individual users for each NCB, each future Eurosystem NCB and for the European Commission in its capacity as eligible third party; and (ii) for one individual user for each other eligible

third party. The access granted to any eligible third party user shall be limited to data relating to euro coins and shall be granted in the first quarter of 2009. The ECB shall reasonably consider written requests for access to the CIS 2 for additional individual users, subject to availability and capacity.

2. The responsibility for the technical user management of individual users shall be laid down in separate contractual arrangements: (i) between the ECB and an NCB for its individual users and the individual users of the eligible third parties in the jurisdiction of the NCB's Member State; (ii) between the ECB and a future Eurosystem NCB for the latter's individual users; and (iii) between the ECB and the European Commission for its individual users. The ECB may also incorporate in these contractual arrangements references to user management arrangements, security standards and licensing conditions applicable to the CIS 2.

*Article 9***Automatic notifications of data events**

The ECB shall ensure that the CIS 2 sends, via the CIS 2 transmission mechanism, automatic notifications of data events to NCBs which request to be sent such automatic notifications.

*Article 10***Transmission of CIS 2 data to NCBs**

1. NCBs that wish to receive and store all NCBs' and future Eurosystem NCBs' CIS 2 data in their local applications outside the CIS 2 shall send the ECB a written request for regular automatic transmissions of such data from the CIS 2.
2. The ECB shall ensure that the CIS 2 sends the data to NCBs which request the service referred to in paragraph 1 via the CIS 2 transmission mechanism.

*Article 11***Role of the Executive Board**

1. The Executive Board shall be responsible for the day-to-day management of the CIS 2.
2. In accordance with Article 17.3 of the Rules of Procedure of the European Central Bank, the Executive Board shall be delegated the powers to:

- (a) make technical amendments to the Annexes to this Guideline and to the specifications of the CIS 2 transmission mechanism, after taking into account the views of the Banknote Committee and the Information Technology Committee; and to

(b) alter the dates for the first transmissions of data pursuant to this Guideline, in the event of a decision of the Governing Council to extend the transitional period applicable to an NCB for implementing the BRF, and after taking into account the views of the Banknote Committee.

3. The Executive Board shall notify the Governing Council of any amendments made pursuant to paragraph 2 without undue delay and shall abide by any decision adopted by the Governing Council on the matter.

*Article 12*

**Entry into force**

This Guideline shall enter into force on 1 October 2008.

*Article 13*

**Addressees**

This Guideline applies to all Eurosystem central banks.

Done at Frankfurt am Main, 11 September 2008.

*For the Governing Council of the ECB*

*The President of the ECB*

Jean-Claude TRICHET

## Euro banknote data items

## PART 1

Reporting scheme on euro banknotes

Data items												Data source
Number and name of data item	Total number of banknotes	Series/variant breakdown	Denomination breakdown	ECI bank breakdown (1)	'From NCB' breakdown	'To NCB' breakdown	'From stock type' breakdown (2)	'To stock type' breakdown (3)	Quality breakdown (4)	'Allocated to production year' breakdown (5)	Planning breakdown (6)	
<b>1. Cumulative data items</b>												NCB
1.1	Created banknotes											
1.2	Banknotes destroyed on-line											
1.3	Banknotes destroyed off-line											NCB
<b>2. Data items related to banknote stocks</b>												
<i>(A) Stocks held by the Eurosystem</i>												
2.1	Eurosystem Strategic Stock of new banknotes											
2.2	Eurosystem Strategic Stock of fit banknotes											
2.3	Logistical stocks of new banknotes held by NCB											
2.4	Logistical stocks of fit banknotes held by NCB				(7)							
2.5	Stocks of unfit banknotes (to be destroyed) held by NCB											
2.6	Stocks of unprocessed banknotes held by NCB				(7)							









Data items												Data source
Number and name of data item	Total number of banknotes	Series/variant breakdown	Denomination breakdown	ECI bank breakdown (1)	'From NCB' breakdown	'To NCB' breakdown	'From stock type' breakdown (2)	'To stock type' breakdown (3)	Quality breakdown (4)	'Allocated to production year' breakdown (5)	Planning breakdown (6)	
<b>4. Data items related to banknote movements</b>												
4.1	Printing works' delivery of new production to responsible NCB											responsible NCB
4.2	Transfer of banknotes		(7)			receiving NCB						responsible/supplying NCB
4.3	Receipt of banknotes		(7)		responsible/supplying NCB							receiving NCB
<b>5. Data items for future Eurosystem NCBs</b>												
5.1	Ante legal tender stocks											future Eurosystem NCB
5.2	Frontloading											front-loaded eligible counterparties
5.3	Sub-frontloading											

(1) The data are broken down by each ECI bank.

(2) Information is provided on the stock type from which the transferred banknotes have been taken at the supplying NCB, i.e. production (delivery from printing works), Eurosystem Strategic Stock (ESS) or logistical stocks (LS).

(3) Information is provided on the stock type to which the banknotes have been transferred at the receiving NCB, i.e. ESS or LS.

(4) Information is provided on whether the transferred banknotes were new, fit, unprocessed or unfit banknotes. If banknotes with more than one quality type are transferred, while the other breakdowns are identical, a separate movement is reported for each quality type.

(5) Information is provided on the calendar year to which the production has been allocated in a separate ECB legal act on banknote production. If the banknotes delivered relate to different separate ECB legal acts on banknote production, each of which refers to a different calendar year, while the other breakdowns are identical, separate deliveries are reported.

(6) Information is provided on whether the transfer was scheduled in accordance with a separate ECB legal act on banknote production, or an ad hoc transfer.

(7) The entities indicated as the data source may determine the breakdown by series and variant for mixed bundles or mixed packets containing banknotes of different series and/or variants by statistical methods.

**PART 2***Specification of euro banknote data items*

For all data items, NCBs and future Eurosystem NCBs report the figures in terms of pieces as integer figures, irrespective of whether they are positive or negative.

**1. Cumulative data items**

Cumulative data are figures aggregated over all reporting periods starting with the first delivery from a printing works before the introduction of a new series, variant or denomination until the close of the reporting period

1.1	Created banknotes	Banknotes which have been: (i) produced pursuant to a separate ECB legal act on banknote production; (ii) delivered to the NCB's LS or ESS and held by the NCB; and (iii) registered in the NCB's cash management system (*). Banknotes transferred to, or held by, NHTO banks and ECI banks, including banknotes destroyed (data items 1.2 and 1.3) remain part of the NCB's created banknotes
1.2	Banknotes destroyed online	Created banknotes which have been destroyed on a banknote sorting machine with an integrated shredder after authentication and fitness sorting, either by the NCB or on the NCB's behalf
1.3	Banknotes destroyed offline	Created banknotes which have been destroyed after authentication and fitness sorting by means other than a banknote sorting machine with an integrated shredder, either by the NCB or on the NCB's behalf, e.g. mutilated banknotes or banknotes which have been rejected by banknote sorting machines for whatever reason. These data exclude any banknotes destroyed online (data item 1.2)

**2. Data items related to banknote stocks**

These data items, as stock data, refer to the close of the reporting period

(A) <i>Stocks held by the Eurosystem</i>		
2.1	Eurosystem Strategic Stock of new banknotes	New banknotes which form part of the ESS and are held by the NCB on behalf of the ECB
2.2	Eurosystem Strategic Stock of fit banknotes	Fit banknotes which form part of the ESS and are held by the NCB on behalf of the ECB
2.3	Logistical stocks of new banknotes held by NCB	New banknotes belonging to the NCB's LS and held by the NCB (at its head office and/or at branch level). This figure does not include new banknotes which form part of the ESS
2.4	Logistical stocks of fit banknotes held by NCB	Fit banknotes belonging to the NCB's LS and held by the NCB (at its head office and/or at branch level). This figure does not include fit banknotes which form part of the ESS
2.5	Stocks of unfit banknotes (to be destroyed) held by NCB	Unfit banknotes which the NCB holds, and which have not yet been destroyed
2.6	Stocks of unprocessed banknotes held by NCB	Banknotes which the NCB holds, and which have not yet been authenticated and fitness sorted by an NCB on banknote sorting machines or manually. Banknotes which have been authenticated and fitness sorted by NHTO banks, ECI banks or any other credit institutions or professional cash handlers and subsequently returned to the NCB form part of this data item until the NCB has processed such banknotes

(B) <i>Stocks held by NHTO banks</i>	
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These data items refer to an NHTO scheme that an NCB may establish in its jurisdiction. Data sourced from individual NHTO banks are reported by the NCB aggregated for all NHTO banks. These stocks do not belong to banknotes in circulation

2.7	Logistical stocks of new banknotes held by NHTO banks	New banknotes transferred from the NCB which NHTO banks hold
2.8	Logistical stocks of fit banknotes held by NHTO banks	Fit banknotes either transferred from the NCB or returned from circulation and deemed as fit by NHTO banks in accordance with the BRF, which NHTO banks hold
2.9	Stocks of unfit banknotes held by NHTO banks	Banknotes deemed as unfit by NHTO banks in accordance with the BRF, which NHTO banks hold
2.10	Stocks of unprocessed banknotes held by NHTO banks	Banknotes which NHTO banks hold, and which have not been authenticated and fitness sorted by NHTO banks

(C) <i>Stocks held by ECI banks</i>	
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These data items refer to an ECI programme. These stocks do not belong to banknotes in circulation

2.11	Logistical stocks of new banknotes held by ECI banks	New banknotes transferred from the NCB which an ECI bank holds
2.12	Logistical stocks of fit banknotes held by ECI banks	Fit banknotes either transferred from the NCB or returned from circulation and deemed as fit by an ECI bank in accordance with the BRF, which the ECI bank holds
2.13	Stocks of unfit banknotes held by ECI banks	Banknotes deemed as unfit by an ECI bank in accordance with the BRF and which the ECI bank holds
2.14	Stocks of unprocessed banknotes held by ECI banks	Banknotes which an ECI bank holds, and which have not been authenticated and fitness sorted by the ECI bank
2.15	Logistical stocks of banknotes in transit to or from ECI banks	Banknotes supplied by an NCB to an ECI bank (or to a cash in transit (CIT) company acting on behalf of an ECI bank) which at the close of the reporting period are still in transit to the ECI bank's premises, and any banknotes to be received by an NCB from an ECI bank (or from a CIT company acting on behalf of an ECI bank) which at the close of the reporting period are still in transit, i.e. which have left the ECI bank's premises but have not yet reached the NCB

(D) <i>Cross-check data items</i>	
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2.16	Eurosystem Strategic Stock earmarked for transfer	New and fit banknotes of the ESS held by the NCB which are reserved for transfers pursuant to separate ECB legal acts on banknote production and the management of banknote stocks. The NCB may transfer the banknotes to the LS or ESS of one or more NCBs, or to its own LS. Until the banknotes are physically transferred, they form part of the new or fit ESS held by the NCB (either data item 2.1 or 2.2)
2.17	Logistical stocks earmarked for transfer	New and fit banknotes of the LS of the NCB which are reserved for transfers pursuant to separate ECB legal acts on banknote production and the management of banknote stocks. The NCB may transfer the banknotes to the LS or ESS of one or more NCBs, or to the ESS held by the NCB. Until the banknotes are physically transferred, they form part of its new or fit LS (either data item 2.3 or 2.4)

2.18	Eurosystem Strategic earmarked to be received	Stock	New and fit banknotes which are to be transferred to the ESS held by the NCB (as receiving NCB) by one or more other NCBs, a printing works or from the NCB's own LS pursuant to separate ECB legal acts on banknote production and the management of banknote stocks
2.19	Logistical stocks earmarked to be received		New and fit banknotes which are to be transferred to the LS of the NCB (as receiving NCB) by one or more other NCBs, a printing works or from the ESS held by the NCB pursuant to separate ECB legal acts on banknote production and the management of banknote stocks

### 3. Data items related to operational activities

These data items, as flow data, cover the entire reporting period

(A) Operational activities of NCBs		
3.1	Banknotes issued by NCB	New and fit banknotes withdrawn by third parties at NCB counters irrespective of whether the withdrawn banknotes have been debited from a customer's account or not. This data item excludes transfers to NHTO banks (data item 3.2) and ECI banks (data item 3.3)
3.2	Banknotes transferred from NCB to NHTO banks	New and fit banknotes which the NCB has transferred to NHTO banks
3.3	Banknotes transferred from NCB to ECI banks	New and fit banknotes which the NCB has transferred to ECI banks
3.4	Banknotes returned to NCB	Banknotes returned from circulation to the NCB, irrespective of whether the returned banknotes have been credited to a customer's account or not. This data item excludes banknotes transferred to the NCB by NHTO banks (data item 3.5), or ECI banks (data item 3.6)
3.5	Banknotes transferred from NHTO banks to NCB	Banknotes which NHTO banks have transferred to the NCB
3.6	Banknotes transferred from ECI banks to NCB	Banknotes which ECI banks have transferred to the NCB
3.7	Banknotes processed by NCB	Banknotes authenticated and fitness sorted by the NCB on banknote sorting machines or manually. These data represent the stocks of unprocessed banknotes (data item 2.6) of the previous reporting period + banknotes returned from circulation (data item 3.4) + banknotes transferred from NHTO banks to NCB (data item 3.5) + banknotes transferred from ECI banks to NCB (data item 3.6) + unprocessed banknotes received from other NCBs (subset of data item 4.3) — unprocessed banknotes transferred to other NCBs (subset of data item 4.2) — stocks of unprocessed banknotes of the current reporting period (data item 2.6)
3.8	Banknotes sorted as unfit by NCB	Banknotes processed by the NCB and sorted as unfit in accordance with a separate ECB legal act on banknote processing by NCBs
(B) Operational activities of NHTO banks		
3.9	Banknotes put into circulation by NHTO banks	Banknotes put into circulation by NHTO banks, i.e. the total withdrawals at NHTO banks
3.10	Banknotes returned to NHTO banks	Banknotes returned from circulation to NHTO banks, i.e. the total deposits at NHTO banks

3.11	Banknotes processed by NHTO banks	Banknotes authenticated and fitness sorted by NHTO banks on banknote sorting machines or manually in accordance with the BRF. These data represent the stocks of unprocessed banknotes (data item 2.10) of the previous reporting period + banknotes returned to NHTO banks (data item 3.10) — unprocessed banknotes transferred from NHTO banks to NCB — stocks of unprocessed banknotes (data item 2.10) of the current reporting period
3.12	Banknotes sorted as unfit by NHTO banks	Banknotes processed by NHTO banks and sorted as unfit in accordance with the BRF
<i>(C) Operational activities of ECI banks</i>		
3.13	Banknotes put into circulation by ECI banks	Banknotes put into circulation by an ECI bank, i.e. the total withdrawals at the ECI bank
3.14	Banknotes returned to ECI banks	Banknotes returned from circulation to an ECI bank, i.e. the total deposits at the ECI bank
3.15	Banknotes processed by ECI banks	Banknotes authenticated and fitness sorted by an ECI bank on banknote sorting machines or manually in accordance with the BRF. These data represent the stocks of unprocessed banknotes (data item 2.14) of the previous reporting period + banknotes returned to the ECI bank (data item 3.14) — stocks of unprocessed banknotes (data item 2.14) of the current reporting period
3.16	Banknotes sorted as unfit by ECI banks	Banknotes processed by an ECI bank and sorted as unfit in accordance with the BRF

#### 4. Data items related to banknote movements

These data items, as flow data, cover the entire reporting period

4.1	Printing works' delivery of new production to responsible NCB	New banknotes which have been produced pursuant to a separate ECB legal act on banknote production and which have been delivered from a printing works to the NCB (as the NCB responsible for production), or via the NCB (as the NCB responsible for production) to another NCB
4.2	Transfer of banknotes	Banknotes transferred from the NCB to any other NCB or internally from its own LS to the ESS held by the NCB, or vice versa
4.3	Receipt of banknotes	Banknotes received by the NCB from any other NCB or transferred internally from its own LS to the ESS held by the NCB, or vice versa

#### 5. Data items for future Eurosystem NCBs

These data items refer to the close of the reporting period

5.1	Ante legal tender stocks	Euro banknotes held by the future Eurosystem NCB for the purpose of the cash changeover
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5.2	Frontloading	Euro banknotes frontloaded by the future Eurosystem NCB to eligible counterparties fulfilling the requirements to receive euro banknotes for the purpose of frontloading in advance of the cash changeover pursuant to Guideline ECB/2006/9
5.3	Sub-frontloading	Euro banknotes sub-frontloaded by eligible counterparties to professional third parties pursuant to Guideline ECB/2006/9 and held by those professional third parties at their premises in advance of the cash changeover

(<sup>1</sup>) Any banknotes which have been created and subsequently marked as specimen banknotes are deducted from this data item.

### PART 3

#### CIS 2 booking rules for euro banknote movements

#### 1. Introduction

This part lays down the common booking rules for banknote deliveries from printing works, transfers between NCBs and transfers between different stock types within the same NCB in order to ensure the consistency of data in the CIS 2. Future Eurosystem NCBs apply these rules *mutatis mutandis*.

#### 2. Transaction types

There are four transaction types for banknote movements:

- Transaction type 1 (*direct delivery*): direct delivery of new banknotes from a printing works to the responsible NCB which is at the same time the receiving NCB.
- Transaction type 2 (*indirect delivery without interim storage*): indirect delivery of new banknotes from a printing works via the responsible NCB to another NCB. The banknotes are delivered to the receiving NCB by the responsible NCB, without interim storage at the responsible NCB.
- Transaction type 3 (*indirect delivery with interim storage*): indirect delivery of new banknotes from a printing works via the responsible NCB to another NCB. The banknotes are stored for at least one day at the responsible NCB before they are transported by the responsible NCB to the receiving NCB.
- Transaction type 4 (*transfer*): transfer of (new, fit, unprocessed or unfit) stocks of banknotes between (i) two different NCBs (as supplying and receiving NCB), with or without a change of the stock type (LS/ESS); or (ii) different stock types within one NCB.

#### 3. Reconciliation of data relating to banknote movements

The two NCBs involved in a banknote movement clarify bilaterally the quantities and breakdowns of the data to be reported, if needed.

To synchronise the supplying and receiving NCBs' bookings, each banknote movement is only booked by the supplying and the receiving NCB on completion of the banknote movement, i.e. when the receiving NCB has confirmed receipt of the banknotes and registered them in its local cash management system. If the banknotes arrive late in the evening on the last working day of the month and cannot be registered in the local cash management system of the receiving NCB on that day, the supplying and the receiving NCBs must agree bilaterally whether to book the banknote movement in the current month or in the following month.

#### 4. Earmarking of banknotes for banknote movements

For CIS 2 purposes, the time horizon in the context of earmarking is the number of months to be taken into account when determining the banknote stocks which are either earmarked as being reserved for transfer or earmarked for expected receipt. For expected deliveries from printing works, as stipulated in a separate ECB legal act on banknote production, 'stocks earmarked to be received' are booked, even though the banknotes may not yet have been produced and could still be subject to unforeseen events which could delay or otherwise affect delivery. The length of the time horizon is defined in a separate ECB legal act on the management of banknote stocks.

#### 5. Booking rules

In the tables below, a '+' indicates that an increase is booked and a '-' indicates that a decrease is booked in the CIS 2.



5.1. Booking rules for transaction type 1

Number and name of data item		Delivery to ESS		Delivery to LS	
		Pursuant to a separate ECB legal act on banknote production	After delivery from printing works	Pursuant to a separate ECB legal act on banknote production	After delivery from printing works
1.1	Created banknotes		+		+
2.1	ESS of new banknotes		+		
2.3	LS of new banknotes held by NCB				+
2.18	ESS earmarked to be received	+	-		
2.19	LS earmarked to be received			+	-
4.1	Printing works' delivery of new production to responsible NCB		+ with 'to stock type' = ESS		+ with 'to stock type' = LS

(\*) Within the defined time horizon for earmarking.

5.2. Booking rules for transaction type 2

Number and name of data item		Delivery to ESS			Delivery to LS		
		Responsible NCB	Receiving NCB		Responsible NCB	Receiving NCB	
		After delivery from printing works/responsible NCB to receiving NCB	Pursuant to a separate ECB legal act on banknote production	On receipt from responsible NCB	After delivery from printing works/responsible NCB to receiving NCB	Pursuant to a separate ECB legal act on banknote production	On receipt from responsible NCB
1.1	Created banknotes			+		+	
2.1	ESS of new banknotes			+			

Number and name of data item		Delivery to ESS			Delivery to LS		
		Responsible NCB	Receiving NCB		Responsible NCB	Receiving NCB	
		After delivery from printing works/responsible NCB to receiving NCB	Pursuant to a separate ECB legal act on banknote production	On receipt from responsible NCB	After delivery from printing works/responsible NCB to receiving NCB	Pursuant to a separate ECB legal act on banknote production	On receipt from responsible NCB
2.3	LS of new banknotes held by NCB						+
2.18	ESS earmarked to be received		+	(*)	-		
2.19	LS earmarked to be received					+	(*)
4.1	Printing works' delivery of new production to responsible NCB	+			+		
		with 'to stock type' = ESS			with 'to stock type' = LS		
4.2	Transfer of banknotes	+			+		
		with: 'to NCB' = receiving NCB, 'from stock type' = production, 'to stock type' = ESS, quality = new, planning = scheduled			with: 'to NCB' = receiving NCB, 'from stock type' = production, 'to stock type' = LS, quality = new, planning = scheduled		
4.3	Receipt of banknotes						
				+			+
				with: 'from NCB' = responsible NCB, 'to stock type' = ESS, quality = new			with: 'from NCB' = responsible NCB, 'to stock type' = LS, quality = new

(\*) Within the defined time horizon for earmarking.

— For the month during which the delivery from the printing works to the receiving NCB took place, first, the fulfilment of the printing works' delivery obligation towards the responsible NCB is recorded by providing data under data item 4.1 ('printing works' delivery of new production to the responsible NCB'). Second, the transfer of the new banknotes by the responsible NCB to the receiving NCB is recorded by providing data under data item 4.2 ('transfer of banknotes').

5.3. Booking rules for transaction type 3 with target stock type ESS

Number and name of data item		Responsible NCB	Receiving NCB	Responsible NCB	Receiving NCB
		After delivery from printing works to responsible NCB	Pursuant to a separate ECB legal act on banknote production	After transfer to receiving NCB	On receipt from responsible NCB
1.1	Created banknotes	+		-	+
2.1	ESS of new banknotes	+		-	+
2.16	ESS earmarked for transfer	+ (*)		-	
2.18	ESS earmarked to be received		+ (*)		-
4.1	Printing works' delivery of new production to responsible NCB	+ with 'to stock type' = ESS			
4.2	Transfer of banknotes			+ with: 'to NCB' = receiving NCB, 'from stock type' = production, 'to stock type' = ESS, quality = new, planning = scheduled	
4.3	Receipt of banknotes				+ with: 'from NCB' = responsible NCB, 'to stock type' = ESS, quality = new

(\*) Within the defined time horizon for earmarking.

— The differences between transaction type 3 and transaction type 2 in terms of CIS 2 bookings are: (i) that the banknotes received from the printing works are booked by the responsible NCB as 'created banknotes' and added to the ESS or the LS of the responsible NCB for the duration of the interim storage; and (ii) that after delivery from printing works they are earmarked for transfer for the duration of the interim storage and within the time horizon for earmarking.

5.4. Booking rules for transaction type 3 with target stock type LS

Number and name of data item		Responsible NCB	Receiving NCB	Responsible NCB	Receiving NCB
		After delivery from printing works to responsible NCB	Pursuant to a separate ECB legal act on banknote production	After transfer to receiving NCB	On receipt from responsible NCB
1.1	Created banknotes	+		-	+
2.3	LS of new banknotes held by NCB	+		-	+
2.17	LS earmarked for transfer	+ (*)		-	
2.19	LS earmarked to be received		+ (*)		-
4.1	Printing works' delivery of new production to responsible NCB	+ with 'to stock type' = LS			
4.2	Transfer of banknotes			+ with: 'to NCB' = receiving NCB, 'from stock type' = production, 'to stock type' = LS, quality = new, planning = scheduled	
4.3	Receipt of banknotes				+ with: 'from NCB'= responsible NCB, 'to stock type' = LS, quality = new

(\*) Within the defined time horizon for earmarking.

— The differences between transaction type 3 and transaction type 2 in terms of CIS 2 bookings are: (i) that the banknotes received from the printing works are booked by the responsible NCB as 'created banknotes' and added to the ESS or the LS of the responsible NCB for the duration of the interim storage; and (ii) that after delivery from printing works they are earmarked for transfer for the duration of the interim storage and within the time horizon for earmarking.

5.5. Booking rules for transaction type 4 (new and fit banknotes)

Number and name of data item		Supplying NCB	Receiving NCB	Supplying NCB	Receiving NCB
		Following decision for transfer		After transfer to receiving NCB	On receipt from responsible NCB
1.1	Created banknotes			-	+
2.1	ESS of new banknotes			-	+
2.2	ESS of fit banknotes			or: -	or: +
2.3	LS of new banknotes held by NCB			or: -	or: +
2.4	LS of fit banknotes held by NCB			or: -	or: +
2.16	ESS earmarked for transfer	+ (*)		-	
2.17	LS earmarked for transfer	or: + (*)		or: -	
2.18	ESS earmarked to be received		+ (*)		-
2.19	LS earmarked to be received		or: + (*)		or: -
4.2	Transfer of banknotes			+ with 'to NCB' = receiving NCB	
4.3	Receipt of banknotes				+ with 'from NCB' = supplying NCB

(\*) Within the defined time horizon for earmarking.

— Data items 4.2 ('transfer of banknotes') and 4.3 ('receipt of banknotes') are completed with information on: (i) the target stock type (ESS/LS); (ii) the quality breakdown (new/fit); and (iii) the planning breakdown (scheduled/ad hoc).

5.6. Booking rules for transaction type 4 (unprocessed and unfit banknotes)

Number and name of data item		Supplying NCB	Receiving NCB
		After transfer to receiving NCB	On receipt from responsible NCB
1.1	Created banknotes	-	+
2.5	Stocks of unfit banknotes (to be destroyed) held by NCB	-	+
2.6	Stocks of unprocessed banknotes held by NCB	or: -	or: +
4.2	Transfer of banknotes	+ with: 'to NCB' = receiving NCB, 'from stock type' = LS, 'to stock type' = LS, planning = ad hoc	
4.3	Receipt of banknotes		+ with: 'from NCB' = supplying NCB, 'to stock type' = LS

- Data items 4.2 ('transfer of banknotes') and 4.3 ('receipt of banknotes') are completed with information on whether the banknotes transferred were unprocessed or unfit.
- No earmarking of unprocessed or unfit banknote stocks is carried out.

## Euro coin data items

## PART 1

Reporting scheme on euro coins

Data items								Data source
Number and name of data item	Total number of coins	Total face value of coins	Series breakdown	Denomination breakdown	Entity breakdown <sup>(1)</sup>	'From Member State' breakdown	'To Member State' breakdown	
1.	<b>Circulation data items</b>							Coin-issuing entities <sup>(2)</sup>
1.1	National net issuance of circulation coins							
1.2	National net issuance of collector coins (number)							
1.3	National net issuance of collector coins (value)							Coin-issuing entities <sup>(2)</sup>
2.	<b>Data items related to coin stocks</b>							
2.1	Coin stocks							Coin-issuing entities <sup>(2)</sup>
3.	<b>Data items related to operational activities</b>							Coin-issuing entities <sup>(2)</sup>
3.1	Coins issued to the public							
3.2	Coins returned from the public							
3.3	Processed coins							
3.4	Coins sorted as unfit							

Data items								Data source
Number and name of data item	Total number of coins	Total face value of coins	Series breakdown	Denomination breakdown	Entity breakdown (1)	'From Member State' breakdown	'To Member State' breakdown	
4.	<b>Data items related to coin movements</b>							
4.1	Transfer of circulation coins						receiving Member State	Coin-issuing entities (2)
4.2	Receipt of circulation coins					supplying Member State		
5.	<b>Data items for calculation of national gross issuance</b>							
5.1	Credited stocks of circulation coins held by coin-issuing entities							Coin-issuing entities (2)
5.2	Number of credited collector coins held by coin-issuing entities							
5.3	Value of credited collector coins held by coin-issuing entities							
6.	<b>Additional data items</b>							
6.1	Surplus of coins (3)							Coin-issuing entities (2)
6.2	Shortage of coins (3)							
6.3	Value of stocks credited to the legal issuer(s) by NCB							NCB



Data items								Data source
Number and name of data item	Total number of coins	Total face value of coins	Series breakdown	Denomination breakdown	Entity breakdown <sup>(1)</sup>	'From Member State' breakdown	'To Member State' breakdown	
7.	<b>Data items for future participating Member States</b>							
7.1	Ante legal tender stocks							future Eurosystem NCB and coin-issuing third parties <sup>(4)</sup>
7.2	Frontloading							future Eurosystem NCB
7.3	Sub-frontloading							frontloaded eligible counter-parties

<sup>(1)</sup> The data are broken down by the relevant coin-issuing entities, i.e. NCB, mint, treasury, appointed public agency and/or appointed private agency.

<sup>(2)</sup> Coin-issuing entities are the NCB, mints, treasury, appointed public agencies and/or appointed private agencies.

<sup>(3)</sup> The data are provided on a voluntary basis.

<sup>(4)</sup> Coin-issuing third parties are mints, treasury, appointed public agencies and appointed private agencies.

## PART 2

## Specification of euro coin data items

For data items 1.3, 5.3 and 6.3, the figures are reported in terms of value and with two decimal places, irrespective of whether they are positive or negative. For the remaining data items, the figures are reported in terms of pieces as integer figures, irrespective of whether they are positive or negative.

## 1. Data items related to coins in circulation

These data items refer to the close of the reporting period

1.1	National net issuance of circulation coins	NCBs calculate the national net issuance of circulation coins using the following equivalent formulae: <i>Formula 1</i> National net issuance = cumulative total coins issued to the public (cumulative data item 3.1) — cumulative total coins returned from the public (cumulative data item 3.2) <i>Formula 2</i> National net issuance = created coins — cumulative total deliveries (cumulative data item 4.1) + cumulative total receipts (cumulative data item 4.2) — created stocks — destroyed coins
1.2	National net issuance of collector coins (number)	Total number of collector coins put into circulation, aggregated over all denominations. NCBs calculate this figure using <i>mutatis mutandis</i> the same formulae as for data item 1.1, except that cumulative total deliveries and cumulative total receipts do not apply
1.3	National net issuance of collector coins (value)	Total face value of collector coins put into circulation, aggregated over all denominations. NCBs calculate this figure using <i>mutatis mutandis</i> the same formulae as for data item 1.1 above, except that cumulative total deliveries and cumulative total receipts do not apply

## 2. Data items related to coin stocks

These data items refer to the close of the reporting period

2.1	Coin stocks	Circulation coins which are held by the NCB and coin-issuing third parties in so far as they exist in the participating Member State, irrespective of whether the coins are: (i) neither created nor credited to the legal issuer(s); (ii) created but not credited to the legal issuer(s); or (iii) created and credited to the legal issuer(s). Coin stocks held by mints cover only coins which have passed final quality checks, irrespective of their packaging and delivery status. Stocks of coins sorted as unfit but not yet destroyed are reported
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## 3. Data items related to operational activities

These data items, as flow data, cover the entire reporting period

3.1	Coins issued to the public	Circulation coins which have been delivered and debited (sold) by the NCB and coin-issuing third parties to the public
3.2	Coins returned from the public	Circulation coins which have been deposited by the public with the NCB and coin-issuing third parties
3.3	Processed coins	Circulation coins checked for authenticity and fitness by the NCB and coin-issuing third parties

3.4	Coins sorted as unfit	Circulation coins processed and sorted as unfit by the NCB and coin-issuing third parties
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#### 4. Data items related to coin movements

These data items, as flow data, cover the entire reporting period

4.1	Transfer of circulation coins	Circulation coins delivered at face value by the NCB and coin-issuing third parties of the (future) participating Member State to coin-issuing entities of other (future) participating Member States
4.2	Receipt of circulation coins	Circulation coins received at face value by the NCB and coin-issuing third parties of the (future) participating Member State from coin-issuing entities of other (future) participating Member States

#### 5. Data items for calculation of national gross issuance

These data items, as stock data, refer to the close of the reporting period. In participating Member States where the NCB is the only coin-issuing entity, the sum of the face values of the stocks described in data items 5.1 and 5.3 is identical to the face value reported under data item 6.3

5.1	Credited stocks of circulation coins held by coin-issuing entities	Circulation coins credited to the legal issuer(s) and held by the NCB and coin-issuing third parties
5.2	Number of credited collector coins held by coin-issuing entities	Total number of collector coins credited to the legal issuer(s) and held by the NCB and coin-issuing third parties
5.3	Value of credited collector coins held by coin-issuing entities	Total face value of collector coins credited to the legal issuer(s) and held by the NCB and coin-issuing third parties

#### 6. Additional data items

These data items, as stock data, refer to the close of the reporting period

6.1	Surplus of coins	Circulation coins in excess of a certain maximum level of coin stocks at national level. These coin stocks are available for delivery to other (future) participating Member States on request. The NCB, in cooperation with the legal issuer if applicable, determines the maximum level of coin stocks
6.2	Shortage of coins	Shortage of circulation coins below a certain minimum level of coin stocks at national level. The NCB, in cooperation with the legal issuer if applicable, determines the minimum level of coin stocks
6.3	Value of stocks credited to the legal issuer(s) by NCB	The NCB's stocks of circulation and collector coins which are credited to legal issuer(s), irrespective of their legal tender status. This includes stocks credited to the legal issuer of the Member State of the NCB and stocks which have been received from other participating Member States against face value (the coins received are credited to the legal issuer of the supplying Member State, but become part of the credited stocks of the receiving NCB).  Deliveries and/or receipts at production cost have no impact on this data item

## 7. Data items for future participating Member States

These data items refer to the close of the reporting period

7.1	Ante legal tender stocks	Euro circulation coins held by a future Eurosystem NCB and coin-issuing third parties of the future participating Member State for the purpose of the cash changeover
7.2	Frontloading	Euro circulation coins held by eligible counterparties fulfilling the requirements to receive euro circulation coins for the purpose of frontloading in advance of the cash changeover pursuant to Guideline ECB/2006/9
7.3	Sub-frontloading	Euro circulation coins sub-frontloaded by eligible counterparties to professional third parties, pursuant to Guideline ECB/2006/9. For the purpose of CIS 2 reporting this includes euro coins provided in starter kits to the general public

### PART 3

#### CIS 2 booking rules for euro coin movements between (future) participating Member States

#### 1. Introduction

This part lays down the common booking rules for coin movements between the participating Member States, in particular between NCBs, to ensure the consistency of data in the CIS 2 on the national net and gross issuance of coins. As coin transfers may involve both NCBs/future Eurosystem NCBs and coin-issuing third parties, these are referred to together consistently hereafter under the heading 'Member States'.

Future participating Member States apply these rules *mutatis mutandis*.

#### 2. Coin movements between supplying and receiving Member States

For coin transfers between Member States a distinction is made between transfer at face value and transfer at production cost. In both cases transfers between the coin-issuing entities of the supplying Member State and receiving Member State do not lead to a change of the national net issuance.

In the following tables of this section a '+' indicates that an increase is booked and a '-' indicates that a decrease is booked in the CIS 2.

##### 2.1. Booking rules for transfers of circulation coins at face value

Number and name of data item		Supplying Member State	Receiving Member State
2.1	Coin stocks	-	+
4.1	Transfer of circulation coins	+	
4.2	Receipt of circulation coins		+
5.1	Credited stocks of circulation coins held by coin-issuing entities	(-) (see note (c) below)	+ (see note (d) below)
6.3	Value of stocks credited to the legal issuer(s) by NCB	(-) (see note (c) below)	+ (see note (d) below)

(a) 'Coins issued to the public' in the supplying Member State (data item 3.1) and 'coins returned from the public' in the receiving Member State (data item 3.2) remain unchanged.

(b) The accounts relating to 'created' coins within the cash management systems of the supplying Member State and the receiving Member State remain unchanged (where applicable).

- (c) 'Credited stocks of circulation coins held by coin-issuing entities' (data item 5.1) in the supplying Member State are either decreased if the delivered coins were previously credited to the legal issuer in the supplying Member State, or remain unchanged if the delivered coins were previously created but not credited to the legal issuer.
- (d) 'Credited stocks of circulation coins held by coin-issuing entities' (data item 5.1) in the receiving Member State are increased, because the received coins represent credited coins (i.e. credited to the legal issuer of the supplying Member State).
- (e) The above bookings affect the national gross issuance as follows:
- Supplying Member State: unchanged if the delivered coins have previously been created and credited to the legal issuer, or increased if the delivered coins have previously been created but not credited to the legal issuer.
  - Receiving Member State: unchanged.

2.2. *Booking rules for movements of circulation coins at production cost*

Number and name of data item		Supplying Member State	Receiving Member State
2.1	Coin stocks	-	+

- (a) No bookings are made under 'transfer and receipt of circulation coins'.
- (b) Movements at production cost have no effect on the national gross issuance in the supplying and the receiving Member State.

2.3. *Reconciliation of data relating to coin movements*

Section 3 of Part 3 of Annex I on the reconciliation of data relating to banknote movements applies *mutatis mutandis*.

## ANNEX III

**Data on cash infrastructure and the BRF**

For all data items the figures are to be reported as positive integer figures.

**1. Data items on NCB related cash infrastructure**

These data items refer to the close of the reporting period

1.1	Number of NCB branches	All NCB branches providing cash services to credit institutions and other professional customers
1.2	Storage capacity	Total secure banknote storage capacity of the NCB, in millions of banknotes and calculated on the basis of the EUR 20 denomination
1.3	Sorting capacity	Total banknote sorting capacity (i.e. total maximum theoretical throughput) of the NCB's banknote sorting machines which are in operation, in thousands of banknotes per hour and calculated on the basis of the EUR 20 denomination
1.4	Transport capacity	Total transport capacity (i.e. maximum loading capacity) of the NCB's armoured trucks in use, in thousands of banknotes and calculated on the basis of the EUR 20 denomination

**2. Data items on general cash infrastructure and BRF**

These data items refer to the close of the reporting period

2.1	Number of branches of credit institutions	All credit institution branches established in the participating Member State providing retail or wholesale cash services
2.2	Number of remote branches of credit institutions	All credit institution branches which qualify as 'remote branches' under the BRF <sup>(1)</sup>
2.3	Number of CIT companies	All cash in transit (CIT) companies established in the participating Member State, which transport cash <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup>
2.4	Number of cash centres not owned by NCB	All cash centres established in the participating Member State, which are owned by credit institutions, CIT companies and other professional cash handlers <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup>
2.5	Number of automated teller machines (ATM) run by credit institutions	All ATMs run under the responsibility of credit institutions established in the participating Member State, irrespective of who refills such ATMs
2.6	Number of other ATMs	All ATMs run by entities other than credit institutions established in the participating Member State (e.g. 'retail ATMs' or 'convenience ATMs') <sup>(2)</sup>
2.7	Number of customer-operated cash recycling machines (CRM) run by credit institutions	All customer-operated CRMs in the participating Member State run by credit institutions <sup>(1)</sup>
2.8	Number of customer-operated cash-in machines run by credit institutions	All customer-operated cash-in machines in the participating Member State run by credit institutions <sup>(1)</sup>
2.9	Number of staff-operated banknote handling machines run by credit institutions	All staff-operated banknote handling machines in the participating Member State used for recycling purposes by credit institutions <sup>(1)</sup>

2.10	Number of staff-operated back-office banknote sorting machines run by other professional cash handlers	All staff-operated banknote sorting machines in the participating Member State used for recycling purposes by other professional cash handlers to which the BRF applies, which are established in such Member State
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### 3. BRF operational data items <sup>(4)</sup>

These data items, as flow data, cover the entire reporting period and are reported in terms of pieces with denomination breakdown

3.1	Number of banknotes recycled to customers by credit institutions	Banknotes which have been received by credit institutions from customers, processed on back-office banknote sorting machines in accordance with the BRF and either dispensed to customers or are still held for the purpose of dispensing them to customers
3.2	Number of banknotes recycled to customers by other professional cash handlers	Banknotes which have been received by other professional cash handlers from credit institutions, processed on back-office banknote sorting machines in accordance with the BRF by other professional cash handlers and either supplied to credit institutions or are still held for the purpose of supplying to credit institutions
3.3	Number of banknotes processed on back-office banknote sorting machines run by credit institutions	Banknotes authenticated and fitness-checked on staff-operated back-office banknote sorting machines run by credit institutions established in the participating Member State
3.4	Number of banknotes processed on back-office banknote sorting machines run by other professional cash handlers	Banknotes authenticated and fitness-checked on staff-operated back-office banknote sorting machines run by other professional cash handlers established in the participating Member State
3.5	Number of banknotes sorted as unfit on back-office banknote sorting machines run by credit institutions	Banknotes sorted as unfit on staff-operated back-office banknote sorting machines run by credit institutions established in the participating Member State
3.6	Number of banknotes sorted as unfit on back-office banknote sorting machines run by other professional cash handlers	Banknotes sorted as unfit on staff-operated back-office banknote sorting machines run by other professional cash handlers established in the participating Member State

<sup>(1)</sup> All credit institutions to which the BRF applies, which are established in the participating Member State.

<sup>(2)</sup> Reporting of data depends on their availability in the participating Member State. NCBs inform the ECB on the extent of their reporting.

<sup>(3)</sup> NCBs provide data covering, as a minimum, credit institutions and/or CIT companies to which the BRF applies. NCBs inform the ECB on the extent of their reporting.

<sup>(4)</sup> Banknotes recycled at remote bank branches are excluded.

## ANNEX IV

**CIS 2 reference data and system parameters maintained by the ECB**

The ECB enters the reference data and system parameters, together with their validity periods. This information is visible to all NCB and future Eurosystem NCB users. Reference data and system parameters relating to euro coins are moreover visible to all eligible third party users.

**1. Reference data**

1.1	Approved coin issuance	The approved volumes, in terms of value, of euro circulation coins and euro collector coins which a (future) participating Member State is allowed to issue during a specific calendar year pursuant to the applicable coin issuance decision <sup>(1)</sup>
1.2	Benchmarks for logistical stocks of banknotes	Amounts of LS per denomination and NCB, which are used as a reference for annual production planning in accordance with a separate ECB legal act on the management of banknote stocks. In addition, operating margins relating to these amounts are entered and maintained per denomination and NCB
1.3	Capital key shares	The shares of the NCBs in the ECB's capital key calculated on the basis of Decision ECB/2006/21 <sup>(2)</sup> and expressed as a percentage

**2. System parameters**

2.1	NCB attributes	Information on: (i) the existence of NHTO schemes in the participating Member States; (ii) the different coin-issuing entities operating in the participating Member States; (iii) the status of NCBs and future Eurosystem NCBs with regard to their scope of reporting of CIS 2 data to the ECB; (iv) whether NCBs receive automatic notifications of data event; and (v) whether NCBs receive regular automatic transmission of all NCBs' and future Eurosystem NCBs' CIS 2 data
2.2	ECI bank-NCB relationships	Names of individual ECI banks and an indication of the NCB managing such ECI banks and supplying them with euro banknotes
2.3	Series/variant/denomination status	Information on whether individual denominations of banknote and coin series, and banknote variants, have not yet become legal tender (pre-legal tender status), are legal tender or have ceased to be legal tender (post-legal tender status)
2.4	Data item attributes	For all data items defined in Annexes I-III, information on: (i) which breakdown levels exist; (ii) whether the data item is a category 1, category 2 or event-driven data item; and (iii) whether data item is reported by an NCB and/or future Eurosystem NCB
2.5	Plausibility tolerance levels	Specification of the tolerance levels that are applied for the individual correctness checks defined in Annex VI

<sup>(1)</sup> Applicable coin issuance decision means the annual ECB decision(s) on the approval of the volume of coin issuance for a specific year, the latest of which is Decision ECB/2007/16 of 23 November 2007 on the approval of the volume of coin issuance in 2008, OJ L 317, 5.12.2007, p. 81.

<sup>(2)</sup> Decision ECB/2006/21 of 15 December 2006 on the national central banks' percentage shares in the key for subscription to the European Central Bank's capital, OJ L 24, 31.1.2007, p. 1.



## ANNEX V

**Completeness checks for data sent by NCBs and future Eurosystem NCBs****1. Introduction**

Data sent by NCBs and future Eurosystem NCBs are checked for completeness in the CIS 2. Due to the different nature of the data items a distinction is made between, on one hand, category 1 and category 2 data items for which data must be reported for each reporting period and, on the other hand, event-driven data items which only need to be provided if the underlying event occurs during the reporting period.

The CIS 2 checks whether all category 1 and category 2 data items are present in the first data message sent by an NCB for a reporting period, taking into account the system parameters relating to NCB attributes and ECI-NCB relationships described in Section 2 of the table in Annex IV. If at least one category 1 data item is missing or incomplete, the CIS 2 rejects this first data message, and the NCB has to resend the data message. If the category 1 data items are complete but at least one category 2 data item is missing or incomplete in an NCB's first data message, the CIS 2 accepts the first data message and stores it in the central database, but a warning is shown in the web-based online application for each affected data item. This warning is visible to all ECB, NCB and future Eurosystem NCB users, and in case of coins, visible to all eligible third party users. Warnings are visible until the NCB concerned sends one or more revised data messages which complete the data missing in the first data message. For event-driven data items the CIS 2 does not run any completeness checks.

**2. Completeness checks for euro banknote data**

Number and name of data item(s)		Series/variant breakdown and denomination breakdown	ECI bank breakdown	Data item type
1.1 — 1.3	Cumulative data items	all combinations with legal tender status	—	category 1
		any combinations with pre-legal tender and post-legal tender statuses		event-driven
2.1 — 2.6	Stocks held by the Eurosystem	all combinations with legal tender status	—	category 1
		any combinations with pre-legal tender and post-legal tender statuses		event-driven
2.7 — 2.10	Stocks held by NHTO banks	all combinations with legal tender status	—	category 1
		any combinations with pre-legal tender and post-legal tender statuses		event-driven
2.11 — 2.15	Stocks held by ECI banks	all combinations with legal tender status	all ECI banks managed by the NCB	category 1
		any combinations with post-legal tender status		event-driven
2.16 — 2.19	Cross-check data items	any combinations with legal tender and pre-legal tender statuses	—	event-driven
3.1	Banknotes issued by NCB	all combinations with legal tender status	—	category 1

Number and name of data item(s)		Series/variant breakdown and denomination breakdown	ECI bank breakdown	Data item type
3.2	Banknotes transferred from NCB to NHTO banks	all combinations with legal tender status	—	category 1
		any combinations with pre-legal tender status		event-driven
3.3	Banknotes transferred from NCB to ECI banks	any combinations with legal tender status	all ECI banks managed by the NCB	event-driven
3.4	Banknotes returned to NCB	all combinations with legal tender status	—	category 1
		any combinations with post-legal tender status		event-driven
3.5	Banknotes transferred from NHTO banks to NCB	all combinations with legal tender status	—	category 1
		any combinations with pre-legal tender and post-legal tender statuses		event-driven
3.6	Banknotes transferred from ECI banks to NCB	any combinations with legal tender status	all ECI banks managed by the NCB	event-driven
		any combinations with post-legal tender status		event-driven
3.7	Banknotes processed by NCB	all combinations with legal tender status	—	category 1
3.8	Banknotes sorted as unfit by NCB	all combinations with legal tender status	—	category 1
3.9	Banknotes put into circulation by NHTO banks	all combinations with legal tender status	—	category 1
3.10	Banknotes returned to NHTO banks	all combinations with legal tender status	—	category 1
		any combinations with post-legal tender status		event-driven
3.11	Banknotes processed by NHTO banks	all combinations with legal tender status	—	category 1
3.12	Banknotes sorted as unfit by NHTO banks	all combinations with legal tender status	—	category 1
3.13	Banknotes put into circulation by ECI banks	all combinations with legal tender status	all ECI banks managed by the NCB	category 1

Number and name of data item(s)		Series/variant breakdown and denomination breakdown	ECI bank breakdown	Data item type
3.14	Banknotes returned to ECI banks	all combinations with legal tender status	all ECI banks managed by the NCB	category 1
		any combinations with post-legal tender status	all ECI banks managed by the NCB	event-driven
3.15	Banknotes processed by ECI banks	all combinations with legal tender status	all ECI banks managed by the NCB	category 2
3.16	Banknotes sorted as unfit by ECI banks	all combinations with legal tender status	all ECI banks managed by the NCB	category 2
4.1	Printing works' delivery of new production to responsible NCB	any combinations with legal tender and pre-legal tender statuses	—	event-driven
4.2	Transfer of banknotes	any combinations with legal tender, pre-legal tender and post-legal tender statuses	—	event-driven
4.3	Receipt of banknotes	any combinations with legal tender, pre-legal tender and post-legal tender statuses	—	event-driven
5.1 — 5.3	Data items for future Eurosystem NCBs	any combinations with legal tender and pre-legal tender statuses	—	event-driven

### 3. Completeness checks for euro coin data

Number and name of data item(s)		Series breakdown and denomination breakdown	Entity breakdown	Data item type
1.1	National net issuance of circulation coins	all combinations with legal tender status	—	category 1
		any combination with post-legal tender status		event-driven
1.2	National net issuance of collector coins (number)	—	—	category 2
1.3	National net issuance of collector coins (value)	—	—	category 2

Number and name of data item(s)	Series breakdown and denomination breakdown	Entity breakdown	Data item type	
2.1	Coin stocks	all combinations with legal tender status	all coin-issuing third parties from which the NCB collects coin stock data	category 1
		any combinations with pre-legal tender or post-legal tender statuses		event-driven
3.1	Coins issued to the public	all combinations with legal tender status	all coin-issuing third parties from which the NCB collects coin flow data	category 1
3.2	Coins returned from the public	all combinations with legal tender status	all coin-issuing third parties from which the NCB collects coin flow data	category 1
		any combinations with post-legal tender status		event-driven
3.3	Processed coins	all combinations with legal tender status	all coin-issuing third parties from which the NCB collects coin flow data	category 2
3.4	Coins sorted as unfit	all combinations with legal tender status	all coin-issuing third parties from which the NCB collects coin flow data	category 2
4.1	Transfer of circulation coins	any combinations with legal tender or post-legal tender statuses	—	event-driven
4.2	Receipt of circulation coins	any combinations with legal tender or post-legal tender statuses	—	event-driven
5.1	Credited stocks of circulation coins held by coin-issuing entities	all combinations with legal tender status	—	category 2
		any combinations with pre-legal tender or post-legal tender statuses	—	event-driven
5.2	Number of credited collector coins held by coin-issuing entities	—	—	category 2
5.3	Value of credited collector coins held by coin-issuing entities	—	—	category 2

Number and name of data item(s)	Series breakdown and denomination breakdown	Entity breakdown	Data item type	
6.1	Surplus of coins	any combinations with legal tender status	—	event-driven
6.2	Shortage of coins	any combinations with legal tender status	—	event-driven
6.3	Value of stocks credited to the legal issuer(s) by NCB	—	—	category 1
7.1 — 7.3	Data items for future participating Member States	any combinations with legal tender or pre-legal tender statuses	—	event-driven

#### 4. Completeness checks for cash infrastructure data and BRF data

Number and name of data item	Denomination breakdown	Data item type	
Data items on NCB-related cash infrastructure			
1.1	Number of NCB branches	—	category 2
1.2	Storage capacity	—	category 2
1.3	Sorting capacity	—	category 2
1.4	Transport capacity	—	category 2
Data items on general cash infrastructure and BRF			
2.1	Number of branches of credit institutions	—	category 2
2.2	Number of remote branches of credit institutions	—	event-driven
2.3	Number of CIT companies	—	event-driven
2.4	Number of cash centres not owned by NCB	—	event-driven
2.5	Number of automated teller machines (ATM) run by credit institutions	—	category 2
2.6	Number of other ATMs	—	event-driven
2.7	Number of customer-operated cash recycling machines (CRM) run by credit institutions	—	event-driven
2.8	Number of customer-operated cash-in machines run by credit institutions	—	event-driven

	Number and name of data item	Denomination breakdown	Data item type
2.9	Number of staff-operated bank-note handling machines run by credit institutions	—	event-driven
2.10	Number of staff-operated back-office banknote sorting machines run by other professional cash handlers	—	event-driven
BRF operational data items			
3.1	Number of banknotes recycled to customers by credit institutions	all denominations for which there is at least one series/variant/denomination combination with legal tender status for at least one month within the reporting period	event-driven
3.2	Number of banknotes recycled to customers by other professional cash handlers	all denominations for which there is at least one series/variant/denomination combination with legal tender status for at least one month within the reporting period	event-driven
3.3	Number of banknotes processed on back-office banknote sorting machines run by credit institutions	all denominations for which there is at least one series/variant/denomination combination with legal tender status for at least one month within the reporting period	event-driven
3.4	Number of banknotes processed on back-office banknote sorting machines run by other professional cash handlers	all denominations for which there is at least one series/variant/denomination combination with legal tender status for at least one month within the reporting period	event-driven
3.5	Number of banknotes sorted as unfit on back-office banknote sorting machines run by credit institutions	all denominations for which there is at least one series/variant/denomination combination with legal tender status for at least one month within the reporting period	event-driven
3.6	Number of banknotes sorted as unfit on back-office banknote sorting machines run by other professional cash handlers	all denominations for which there is at least one series/variant/denomination combination with legal tender status for at least one month within the reporting period	event-driven

## ANNEX VI

**Correctness checks for data sent by NCBs and future Eurosystem NCBs****1. Introduction**

Data sent by NCBs and future Eurosystem NCBs to the ECB are checked for correctness in the CIS 2, which distinguishes between two types of checks, 'must-checks' and 'should-checks'.

A 'must-check' is a correctness check which must be passed without exceeding the threshold for the tolerance level. If a 'must-check' is failed, the underlying data are treated as incorrect and the CIS 2 rejects the entire data message sent by that NCB. The threshold is 1 % for correctness checks with an 'equal to' operator <sup>(1)</sup>, and zero for the remaining correctness checks.

A 'should-check' is a correctness check for which a threshold of 3 % for the tolerance level is applied. If this threshold is exceeded, this has no impact on the acceptance of the data message in the CIS 2, but a warning is shown in the web-based online application for this correctness check. This warning is visible to all NCB and future Eurosystem NCB users, and in the case of coins, it is visible to all eligible third party users.

Correctness checks are conducted for banknotes and coins with legal tender status and separately for each combination of series and denomination. For banknotes they are also conducted for each combination of variant and denomination, if such variants exist. Correctness checks for data on banknote transfers (checks 5.1 and 5.2) and for data on coin transfers (check 6.6) are also conducted for pre-legal tender and post-legal tender statuses.

**2. Correctness check on the national net issuance of banknotes**

If a new series, variant or denomination becomes legal tender, this correctness check is performed from the first reporting period in which the series/variant/denomination is legal tender. The national net issuance for the previous reporting period (t-1) is zero in this case.

*2.1. National net issuance of banknotes (should-check)*

Operators	Number and name of data item	Reporting period	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
	National net issuance according to the stock method for period t		
	-		
	National net issuance according to the stock method for period (t-1)		
	=		
	3.1 Banknotes issued by NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	3.9 Banknotes put into circulation by NHTO banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+    Σ	3.13 Banknotes put into circulation by ECI banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
-	3.4 Banknotes returned to NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
-	3.10 Banknotes returned to NHTO banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
-    Σ	3.14 Banknotes returned to ECI banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k

<sup>(1)</sup> The allowed maximum difference between the left side and the right side of an equation must not exceed the absolute value of the equation side with the greater absolute value multiplied by the threshold. The correctness check verifies whether: Absolute value ('left side' — 'right side') is less than or equal to the allowed maximum difference.

Example:

'left side' = 190; 'right side' = 200; threshold = 1 %; allowed maximum difference:  $200 \times 1 \% = 2$ ;

The correctness check verifies whether: Absolute value  $(190 - 200) \leq 2$

In this example: Absolute value  $(190 - 200) = 10$ . As a result, the correctness check fails.

— The national net issuance according to the stock method is calculated as shown in the table below.

Operators	Number and name of data item	Reporting period	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
National net issuance according to the stock method for period t =			
	1.1 Created banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	1.2 Banknotes destroyed on-line	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	1.3 Banknotes destroyed off-line	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	2.1 Eurosystem Strategic Stock of new banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	2.2 Eurosystem Strategic Stock of fit banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	2.3 Logistical stocks of new banknotes held by NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	2.4 Logistical stocks of fit banknotes held by NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	2.5 Stocks of unfit banknotes (to be destroyed) held by NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	2.6 Stocks of unprocessed banknotes held by NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	2.7 Logistical stocks of new banknotes held by NHTO banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	2.8 Logistical stocks of fit banknotes held by NHTO banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	2.9 Stocks of unfit banknotes held by NHTO banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	2.10 Stocks of unprocessed banknotes held by NHTO banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	Σ 2.11 Logistical stocks of new banknotes held by ECI banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	Σ 2.12 Logistical stocks of fit banknotes held by ECI banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	Σ 2.13 Stocks of unfit banknotes held by ECI banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	Σ 2.14 Stocks of unprocessed banknotes held by ECI banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
–	Σ 2.15 Logistical stocks of banknotes in transit to or from ECI banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k



### 3. Correctness check on banknote stocks

The correctness checks on banknote stocks are only applied from the second reporting period that an NCB reports CIS 2 data to the ECB.

If a series, variant or denomination becomes legal tender, these correctness checks are only applied from the second reporting period in which this series, variant or denomination is legal tender.

For NCBs which have recently adopted the euro (i.e. former future Eurosystem NCBs) the correctness checks on banknote stocks are applied from the second reporting period after adoption of the euro.

#### 3.1. Development of new banknotes in the Eurosystem Strategic Stock (must-check)

Operators	Number and name of data item	Reporting period	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
	2.1 Eurosystem Strategic Stock of new banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
=			
	2.1 Eurosystem Strategic Stock of new banknotes	t-1	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	4.1 Printing works' delivery of new production to responsible NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k where 'to stock type' = ESS
+     Σ	4.3 Receipt of banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k where quality = new AND 'to stock type' = ESS
-     Σ	4.2 Transfer of banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k where quality = new AND ('from stock type' = ESS OR 'from stock type' = production) AND 'to stock type' = ESS

— Before new ESS banknotes can be issued, they are transferred to the LS of the issuing NCB.

#### 3.2. Development of fit banknotes in the Eurosystem Strategic Stock (must-check)

Operators	Number and name of data item	Reporting period	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
	2.2 Eurosystem Strategic Stock of fit banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
=			
	2.2 Eurosystem Strategic Stock of fit banknotes	t-1	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+     Σ	4.3 Receipt of banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k where quality = fit AND 'to stock type' = ESS
-     Σ	4.2 Transfer of banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k where quality = fit AND 'from stock type' = ESS

— Before fit ESS banknotes can be issued, they are transferred to the LS of the issuing NCB.

### 3.3. Development of logistical stocks of new and fit banknotes (should-check)

Operators	Number and name of data item	Reporting period	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
	2.3 Logistical stocks of new banknotes held by NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	2.4 Logistical stocks of fit banknotes held by NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
=			
	2.3 Logistical stocks of new banknotes held by NCB	t-1	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	2.4 Logistical stocks of fit banknotes held by NCB	t-1	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	4.1 Printing works' delivery of new production to responsible NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k where 'to stock type' = LS
+	Σ 4.3 Receipt of banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k where quality = new or fit AND 'to stock type' = LS
-	Σ 4.2 Transfer of banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k where (quality = new or fit AND 'from stock type' = LS) OR (quality = new AND 'from stock type' = production AND 'to stock type' = LS)
-	3.1 Banknotes issued by NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	3.7 Banknotes processed by NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
-	3.8 Banknotes sorted as unfit by NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
-	3.2 Banknotes transferred from NCB to NHTO banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
-	Σ 3.3. Banknotes transferred from NCB to ECI banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k

### 3.4. Development of stocks of unprocessed banknotes (should-check)

Operators	Number and name of data item	Reporting periods	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
	2.6 Stocks of unprocessed banknotes held by NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
=			
	2.6 Stocks of unprocessed banknotes held by NCB	t-1	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
-	3.7 Banknotes processed by NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k

Operators	Number and name of data item	Reporting periods	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
+	3.4 Banknotes returned to NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	3.5 Banknotes transferred from NHTO banks to NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+ $\Sigma$	3.6 Banknotes transferred from ECI banks to NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+ $\Sigma$	4.3 Receipt of banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k where quality = unprocessed
- $\Sigma$	4.2 Transfer of banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k where quality = unprocessed

- All receipts of unprocessed banknotes are booked at the receiving NCB with 'to stock type' = LS.
- All transfers of unprocessed banknotes are booked at the supplying NCB with 'from stock type' = LS and with 'to stock type' = LS.

### 3.5. Development of banknote stocks held by NHTO banks (should-check)

Operators	Number and name of data item	Reporting periods	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
	2.7 Logistical stocks of new banknotes held by NHTO banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	2.8 Logistical stocks of fit banknotes held by NHTO banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	2.9 Stocks of unfit banknotes held by NHTO banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	2.10 Stocks of unprocessed banknotes held by NHTO banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
=			
	2.7 Logistical stocks of new banknotes held by NHTO banks	t-1	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	2.8 Logistical stocks of fit banknotes held by NHTO banks	t-1	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	2.9 Stocks of unfit banknotes held by NHTO banks	t-1	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	2.10 Stocks of unprocessed banknotes held by NHTO banks	t-1	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	3.2 Banknotes transferred from NCB to NHTO banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	3.10 Banknotes returned to NHTO banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
-	3.5 Banknotes transferred from NHTO banks to NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
-	3.9 Banknotes put into circulation by NHTO banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k

- For the purpose of this Guideline, all banknotes returned from circulation to NHTO banks are included in data item 2.10 ('stocks of unprocessed banknotes held by NHTO banks') until they are processed.

3.6. *Development of unprocessed banknote stocks held by ECI banks (should-check)*

Operators	Number and name of data item	Reporting period	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
	2.14 Stocks of unprocessed banknotes held by ECI banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k, ECI bank-m
=			
	2.14 Stocks of unprocessed banknotes held by ECI banks	t-1	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k, ECI bank-m
-	3.15 Banknotes processed by ECI banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k, ECI bank-m
+	3.14 Banknotes returned to ECI banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k, ECI bank-m

- For the purpose of this Guideline, all banknotes returned from circulation to ECI banks are included in data item 2.14 ('stocks of unprocessed banknotes held by ECI banks') until they are processed.

3.7. *Development of banknote stocks held by future Eurosystem NCBs (must-check)*

Operators	Number and name of data item	Reporting periods	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
	5.1 Ante legal tender stocks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	5.2 Frontloading	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
=			
	5.1 Ante legal tender stocks	t-1	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	5.2 Frontloading	t-1	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	4.1 Printing works' delivery of new production to responsible NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+	Σ 4.3 Receipt of banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k where 'from NCB' ≠ reporting NCB-k
-	Σ 4.2 Transfer of banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k where 'to NCB' ≠ reporting NCB-k

4. **Correctness checks on operational banknote activities**

4.1. *Banknotes sorted as unfit by NCBs (must-check)*

Number and name of data item	Reporting periods	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
3.8 Banknotes sorted as unfit by NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
≤		
3.7 Banknotes processed by NCB	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k

## 4.2. Banknotes sorted as unfit by NHTO banks (must-check)

Number and name of data item	Reporting period	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
3.12 Banknotes sorted as unfit by NHTO banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
≤		
3.11 Banknotes processed by NHTO banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k

## 4.3. Banknotes sorted as unfit by ECI bank (must-check)

Number and name of data item	Reporting periods	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
3.16 Banknotes sorted as unfit by ECI banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k, ECI bank-m
≤		
3.15 Banknotes processed by ECI banks	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k, ECI bank-m

## 5. Correctness checks on banknote transfers

## 5.1. Transfers between different stock types within an NCB (must-check)

Conditions	Number and name of data item	Reporting periods	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
IF	4.2 Transfer of banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k, 'to NCB'-m, 'from stock type'-u, 'to stock type'-v, quality-x, planning-y where NCB-k = NCB-m
THEN	4.2 Transfer of banknotes	t	stock type-u ≠ stock type-v

## 5.2. Reconciliation for individual banknote transfers between (future Eurosystem) NCBs (should-check)

Operators	Number and name of data item	Reporting periods	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
Σ	4.2 Transfer of banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k, 'to NCB'-m, quality-n, 'to stock type'-p
=			
	4.3 Receipt of banknotes	t	Series/variant-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-m, 'from NCB'-k, quality-n, 'to stock type'-p

— Banknotes supplied by an NCB or a future Eurosystem NCB should be equal to banknotes received by another NCB or another future Eurosystem NCB.

## 6. Correctness checks on coins

### 6.1. Development of national net issuance of coins (should-check)

Operators	Number and name of data item	Reporting periods	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
	1.1 National net issuance of circulation coins	t	series-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
=			
	1.1 National net issuance of circulation coins	t-1	series-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
+ $\Sigma$	3.1 Coins issued to the public	t	series-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
- $\Sigma$	3.2 Coins returned from the public	t	series-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k

- This correctness check is applied from the second reporting period that an NCB reports CIS 2 data to the ECB.
- If a new series or denomination becomes legal tender, this check is performed from the first reporting period in which this series or denomination is legal tender. The national net issuance for the previous reporting period (t-1) is zero in this case.

### 6.2. Reconciliation of coin stocks (must-check)

Operators	Number and name of data item	Reporting periods	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
$\Sigma$	2.1 Coin stocks	t	series-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
$\geq$			
	5.1 Credited stocks of circulation coins held by coin-issuing entities	t	series-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k

- The CIS 2 collects data on stocks (data item 2.1), regardless of whether they are credited to legal issuer(s) or not. The total stocks for all coin-issuing entities which physically hold them within a participating Member State must be greater than or equal to the stocks credited to the legal issuer of that Member State or the legal issuers of other participating Member States.

### 6.3. Comparison of overall credited stocks with NCB's credited stocks (must-check)

Operators	Number and name of data item	Reporting periods	Other details
$\Sigma$	5.1 Credited stocks of circulation coins held by coin-issuing entities	t	reporting NCB-k As data item 5.1 is reported in terms of numbers, the individual figures are multiplied by the respective face values
+	5.3 Value of credited collector coins held by coin-issuing entities	t	reporting NCB-k

Operators	Number and name of data item	Reporting periods	Other details
≥			
	6.3 Value of stocks credited to the legal issuer(s) by NCB	t	reporting NCB-k

## 6.4. Coin processing (must-check)

Number and name of data item	Reporting periods	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
3.4 Coins sorted as unfit	t	series-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k, entity-m
≤		
3.3 Processed coins	t	series-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k, entity-m

## 6.5. Check on surpluses and shortages (must-check)

Conditions	Name of data item	Reporting periods	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
IF	6.1 Surplus of coins	t	denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
> 0			
THEN	6.2 Shortage of coins	t	denomination-j, reporting NCB-k
Must be 0 or without entry			

## 6.6. Reconciliation for individual coin transfers between (future) participating Member States (should-check)

Number and name of data item	Reporting periods	Breakdowns and reporting NCB
4.1 Transfer of circulation coins	t	series-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-k, 'to Member State'-m
=		
4.2 Receipt of circulation coins	t	series-i, denomination-j, reporting NCB-m, 'from Member State'-k

- Coins supplied by a (future) participating Member State should be equal to coins received by another (future) participating Member State.

## GLOSSARY

This Glossary defines technical terms used in the Annexes to this Guideline.

**'Banknote series'**: means a number of denominations of euro banknotes defined as a series in Decision ECB/2003/4 of 20 March 2003 on the denominations, specifications, reproduction, exchange and withdrawal of euro banknotes <sup>(1)</sup> or in a subsequent ECB legal act (i.e. the first series of euro banknotes as launched on 1 January 2002 consists of the denominations EUR 5, EUR 10, EUR 20, EUR 50, EUR 100, EUR 200 and EUR 500), whereby euro banknotes that have revised technical specifications or a revised design (e.g. a different signature for different Presidents of the ECB) only constitute a new banknote series if referred to as such in an amendment to Decision ECB/2003/4 or in another ECB legal act.

**'Banknotes in circulation'**: means all euro banknotes issued by the Eurosystem and put into circulation by the NCBs at a certain point in time, which for the purposes of this Guideline also includes the banknotes put into circulation by NHTO banks and ECI banks. It is equal to the aggregated national net issuance of euro banknotes. It should be noted that the concept of 'banknotes in circulation' is not applied at national level because it cannot be determined whether banknotes put into circulation in one participating Member State are circulating in that Member State or whether they have been returned from circulation to other NCBs, NHTO banks or ECI banks.

**'Banknote variant'**: within a banknote series means a sub-series comprising of one or more euro banknote denominations with upgraded security features and/or a revised design.

**'Cash centre'**: means a centralised secure facility where euro banknotes and/or euro circulation coins are handled after transportation from different sites.

**'Circulation coins'**: means euro coins defined as having legal tender status throughout the euro area in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 975/98 of 3 May 1998 on denominations and technical specifications of euro coins intended for circulation <sup>(2)</sup> (i.e. for the first series of euro coins as launched on 1 January 2002 EUR 0,01, EUR 0,02, EUR 0,05, EUR 0,10, EUR 0,20, EUR 0,50, EUR 1 and EUR 2). Euro circulation coins include coins with a special finish or quality and/or packaging and commemorative euro circulation coins. The latter usually commemorate an event or a personality and are issued at face value for a limited period and in limited quantities.

**'Coin-issuing entities'**: means any body entrusted by the national legal issuer of euro coins with the task of putting euro coins into circulation, or the legal issuer itself. Coin-issuing entities can include the NCB, mints, the treasury, appointed public agencies and appointed private agencies. Those coin-issuing entities with the exception of the NCB are also referred to as 'coin-issuing third parties'.

**'Coin series'**: means a number of denominations of euro coins defined as a series in Regulation (EC) No 975/98 or in a subsequent Community legal act (i.e. the first series of euro coins as launched on 1 January 2002 consists of the denominations EUR 0,01, EUR 0,02, EUR 0,05, EUR 0,10, EUR 0,20, EUR 0,50, EUR 1 and EUR 2), whereby euro coins that have revised technical specifications or a revised design (e.g. amendments to the European map on the common side) only constitute a new coin series if referred to as such in an amendment to Regulation (EC) No 975/98 or in another Community legal act.

**'Coins in circulation'**: means the aggregated national net issuance of euro circulation coins (data item 1.1). It should be noted that the concept of 'coins in circulation' is not applied at national level because it cannot be determined whether coins put into circulation in a participating Member State are circulating there and whether they have been returned from circulation to coin-issuing entities in other participating Member States. Euro collector coins are not included as these coins are only legal tender in the Member State of issuance.

**'Collector coins'**: means euro coins that are only legal tender in the participating Member State of issuance and are not intended for circulation. Their face value, images, size and weight are different from those of euro circulation coins so as to be easily distinguished from euro circulation coins. Collector coins also include bullion coins <sup>(3)</sup>.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 78, 25.3.2003, p. 16.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 139, 11.5.1998, p. 6.

<sup>(3)</sup> Coins sold as an investment in precious metal are called bullion coins or investment coins. They are usually minted according to the level of demand in the market and are not distinguished by any particular finish or quality. Such coins are priced according to the current market price for their metal content, plus a small minting margin which covers production costs, promotion costs and a small profit.



**'Created coins'**: means euro circulation coins which have been: (i) produced by mints with the respective national side; (ii) delivered to coin-issuing entities in a participating Member State; and (iii) registered in the cash management systems of such coin-issuing entities. This applies *mutatis mutandis* for euro collector coins.

**'Denomination'**: means the face value of a euro banknote or coin, as laid down for banknotes in Decision ECB/2003/4 or in a subsequent ECB legal act, and for coins in Regulation (EC) No 975/98 or in a subsequent Community legal act.

**'Eurosystem Strategic Stock' (ESS)**: means the stock of new and fit euro banknotes stored by certain NCBs to cope with a demand for euro banknotes which cannot be met from logistical stocks (!).

**'Extended custodial inventory programme' or 'ECI programme'**: means a programme consisting of contractual arrangements between the ECB, an NCB and individual credit institutions ('ECI banks'), whereby the NCB: (i) supplies the ECI banks with euro banknotes, which they hold in custody outside Europe for the purpose of putting them into circulation; and (ii) credits the ECI banks for euro banknotes which are deposited by their customers, checked for authenticity and fitness, held in custody and notified to the NCB. The banknotes held in custody by the ECI banks, including those in transit between the NCB and the ECI banks, are fully collateralised until they are put into circulation by the ECI banks or returned to the NCB. Banknotes transferred from the NCB to ECI banks form part of the NCB's created banknotes (data item 1.1). Banknotes held in custody by ECI banks do not form part of the NCB's national net issuance of banknotes.

**'Fit banknotes'**: means: (i) euro banknotes which have been returned to NCBs and which are fit for circulation in accordance with a separate ECB legal act on banknote processing by NCBs; or (ii) euro banknotes which have been returned to credit institutions, including NHTO banks and ECI banks, and which are fit for circulation in accordance with the minimum sorting standards laid down in the BRF.

**'Logistical stocks' (LS)**: means all stocks of new and fit euro banknotes, other than the ESS, held by NCBs, and for the purposes of this Guideline by NHTO banks and ECI banks (!).

**'National gross issuance'**: in relation to euro coins means euro circulation coins or euro collector coins which have been issued by the legal issuer in the participating Member State (i.e. coins, the face value of which has been credited to the legal issuer), irrespective of whether these coins are held by an NCB, a future Eurosystem NCB, a coin-issuing third party or the public.

For circulation coins, national gross issuance = national net issuance of circulation coins (data item 1.1) + credited stocks of circulation coins held by coin-issuing entities (data item 5.1) + transfers of circulation coins since their introduction (cumulative data item 4.1) — receipts of circulation coins since their introduction (cumulative data item 4.2).

For collector coins, national gross issuance = national net issuance of collector coins (value) (data item 1.3) + value of credited collector coins held by coin-issuing entities (data item 5.3).

**'National net issuance of banknotes'**: means the volume of euro banknotes issued and put into circulation by an individual NCB at a specific point in time (e.g. close of a reporting period), including all euro banknotes put into circulation by all national NHTO banks and all ECI banks managed by that NCB. Banknote transfers to other NCBs or future Eurosystem NCBs are excluded. National net issuance of banknotes can be calculated by using either: (i) the stock method, which uses only stock data relating to a specific point in time; or (ii) the flow method, which aggregates flow data from the date of the banknotes' introduction until a specific point in time (i.e. close of the reporting period).

Stock method: national net issuance = created banknotes (data item 1.1) — created banknote stocks (data items 2.1 to 2.15) — created banknotes destroyed (data items 1.2 and 1.3).

Flow method: national net issuance = created banknotes issued by the NCB (including banknotes put into circulation by NHTO banks and ECI banks) since their introduction (cumulative data items 3.1, 3.9 and 3.13) — created banknotes returned to the NCB (including banknotes returned to NHTO banks and ECI banks) since their introduction (cumulative data items 3.4 and 3.10 and 3.14).

**'New banknotes'**: means euro banknotes which have not yet been put into circulation by NCBs, NHTO banks or ECI banks, or frontloaded by future Eurosystem NCBs.

**'Notes-held-to-order scheme' or 'NHTO scheme'**: means a scheme consisting of individual contractual arrangements between an NCB and certain credit institutions ('NHTO banks') in the NCB's participating Member State, whereby the NCB: (i) supplies the NHTO banks with euro banknotes which they hold in custody at their premises for the purpose of putting them into circulation; and (ii) credits the NHTO banks for euro banknotes which are deposited by their customers, checked for authenticity and fitness, held in custody and notified to the NCB. Banknotes transferred from the NCB to NHTO banks form part of the NCB's created banknotes (data item 1.1). Banknotes held in custody by NHTO banks do not form part of the NCB's national net issuance of banknotes.

**'Public'**: in relation to euro coin issuance means all entities and members of the general public other than the coin-issuing entities in (future) participating Member States.

(!) As referred to in a separate ECB legal act on the management of banknote stocks.

**'Starter kit'**: means a package containing a number of euro circulation coins of different denominations, as specified by the competent national authorities, for the purpose of sub-frontloading euro circulation coins to the general public in a future participating Member State.

**'Unfit banknotes'**: means: (i) euro banknotes which have been returned to NCBs but which are not fit for circulation in accordance with a separate ECB legal act on banknote processing by NCBs; or (ii) euro banknotes which have been returned to credit institutions, including NHTO banks and ECI banks, but which are not fit for circulation in accordance with the minimum sorting standards laid down in the BRF.

**'Unprocessed banknotes'**: means: (i) euro banknotes which have been returned to NCBs but which have not been checked for authenticity and fitness in accordance with a separate ECB legal act on banknote processing by NCBs; or (ii) euro banknotes which have been returned to credit institutions, including NHTO banks and ECI banks, but which have not been checked for authenticity and fitness in accordance with the BRF.

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