In spring 2007, the European Central Bank (ECB), in close cooperation with Eurostat, released for the first time the quarterly integrated accounts by institutional sector for the euro area (the EAA), covering both financial and non-financial accounts. Since then, the EAA have been enhanced in several steps. At present, the EAA are not only being aligned with the new international statistical standards (System of National Accounts 2008, European System of Accounts 2010), but also improved and extended in order to meet developing user demands. The paper will discuss the most important of these changes in the financial accounts, namely improved timeliness, the sectoral who-to-whom presentation for securities, and distinguishing revaluations and other changes in volume from financial transactions. Furthermore, given the objective to produce integrated financial and non-financial accounts, work to improve the vertical consistency between financial and non-financial accounts will be explained. Finally, reasons and efforts to better communicate the EAA to both internal expert and policy users as well as to the public at large will be discussed. Particular emphasis will be put on the results for the non-financial corporations and the household sectors, and examples for their use by the ECB will be shown.

Keywords: Sectoral accounts, financial accounts, non-financial accounts, communication.