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Zagreb, March 2015

General information on Croatia

Economic indicators

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Area (square km)	56,594	56,594	56,594	56,594	56,594	56,594	56,594	56,594	56,594	56,594
Population (million)	4.442	4.440	4.436	4.434	4.429	4.418	4.280	4.268	4.256	4.256
GDP (million HRK, current prices) ^a	270,191	294,437	322,310	347,685	330,966	328,041	332,587	330,456	330,135	328,927
GDP (million EUR, current prices)	36,512	40,208	43,935	48,135	45,093	45,022	44,737	43,959	43,591	43,110
GDP per capita (in EUR)	8,220	9,056	9,904	10,856	10,181	10,191	10,453	10,300	10,242	10,129
GDP – real year-on-year rate of growth (in %)	4.2	4.8	5.2	2.1	-7.4	-1.7	-0.3	-2.2	-0.9	-0.4
Average year-on-year CPI inflation rate	3.3	3.2	2.9	6.1	2.4	1.1	2.3	3.4	2.2	-0.2
Current account balance (million EUR) ^b	-1,892	-2,615	-3,138	-4,246	-2,304	-487.3	-349.1	-57.5	358.9	286.4
Current account balance (as % of GDP)	-5.2*	-6.5*	-7.1*	-8.8*	-5.1*	-1.1*	-0.8*	-0.1*	0.8*	0.7
Exports of goods and services (as % of GDP)	39.4*	39.7*	39.0*	38.5*	34.5*	37.8*	40.5*	41.7*	43.0*	46.2
Imports of goods and services (as % of GDP)	45.5*	46.4*	46.3*	46.5*	38.2*	38.1*	40.9*	41.2*	42.5*	44.2
External debt (million EUR, end of year) ^b	25,990	29,725	33,721	40,590	45,600	46,908	46,397*	45,297*	45,958*	46,710
External debt (as % of GDP)	71.2	73.9	76.8	84.3	101.1	104.2	103.7*	103.0*	105.4*	108.4
External debt (as % of exports of goods and services)	180.6*	186.1*	196.6*	218.9*	292.7*	275.8*	256.2*	247.3*	245.0*	234.3
External debt service (as % of exports of goods and services) ^c	27.7*	41.2*	39.4*	33.6*	52.0*	48.5*	39.5*	42.7*	40.0*	43.2
Gross international reserves (million EUR, end of year)	7,438	8,725	9,307	9,121	10,376	10,660	11,195	11,236	12,908	12,688
Gross international reserves (in terms of months of imports of goods and services, end of year)	5.4*	5.6*	5.5*	4.9*	7.2*	7.5*	7.3*	7.5*	8.4*	8.0
National currency: kuna (HRK)										
Exchange rate on 31 December (HRK : 1 EUR)	7.3756	7.3451	7.3251	7.3244	7.3062	7.3852	7.5304	7.5456	7.6376	7.6615
Exchange rate on 31 December (HRK : 1 USD)	6.2336	5.5784	4.9855	5.1555	5.0893	5.5683	5.8199	5.7268	5.5490	6.3021
Average exchange rate (HRK : 1 EUR)	7.4000	7.3228	7.3360	7.2232	7.3396	7.2862	7.4342	7.5173	7.5735	7.6300
Average exchange rate (HRK : 1 USD)	5.9500	5.8392	5.3660	4.9344	5.2804	5.5000	5.3435	5.8509	5.7059	5.7493
Consolidated general government net lending (+)/borrowing (-) (million HRK) ^d	-10,075.6	-9,863.3	-8,086.5	-9,396.5	-19,640.2	-19,794.6	-25,494.3	-18,653.8	-17,188.5	-
Consolidated general government net lending (+)/borrowing (-) (as % of GDP)	-3.7	-3.3	-2.5	-2.7	-5.9	-6.0	-7.7	-5.6	-5.2	-
General government debt (as % of GDP) ^d	38.6	36.1	34.4	36.0	44.5	52.8	59.9	64.5	75.9	-
Unemployment rate (ILO, persons above 15 years of age) ^e	12.7	11.2	9.9	8.5	9.2	11.6	13.7	15.9	17.3	-
Employment rate (ILO, persons above 15 years of age) ^e	43.3	43.6	47.6	48.6	48.2	46.5	44.8	43.2	42.1	-

^a The GDP data are presented according to the ESA 2010 methodology, while 2013 values are preliminary and were obtained on the basis of the preliminary annual accounts.

^b Balance of payments and external debt data are compiled in accordance with the methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. Balance of payments and external debt data are based on the most recent available balance of payments data up to the fourth quarter of 2014 and data on the gross external debt position as at the end of December 2014.

^c Includes principal payments on bonds, long-term trade credits and long-term loans (excluding liabilities to affiliated enterprises), as well as total interest payments net of interest payments on direct investment.

^d Fiscal data is shown according to the ESA 2010 methodology.

^e Data for the 2007–2013 period are revised and therefore no longer comparable to data for the 2000–2006 period.

Sources: CBS, MoF and CNB.

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Information on economic trends

1 Summary

In the fourth quarter 2014, real GDP exhibited no change from the previous quarter. The increase in goods and services exports continued to trend upwards while domestic demand remained subdued in the absence of investment and recovery in the labour market. Despite a considerable increase in net exports of goods and services, current account surplus fell slightly in 2014 from the previous year. The fall in inflation was mostly the result of a fall in oil prices. In early 2015 consumer expectations improved visibly and changes in the system of taxation resulted in a pronounced growth in real net wages. The monetary policy pursued was again expansive and at the same time maintained the stability of the exchange rate of the kuna against the euro through foreign exchange interventions, while available public finance data point to an increase in the budget deficit and public debt.

Global economic growth took place against the backdrop of a fall in oil prices.

Further recovery of the global economy was influenced by economic growth in the USA and emerging market economies. Oil prices fell by one quarter in the fourth quarter of the year from the previous quarter and continued to fall steadily into early 2015. A slight recovery in the euro area was largely driven by the growth of the German economy while additional contributions to growth are expected to come from the announced ECB quantitative easing measure. However, faster recovery of the euro area is limited by structural deficiencies in several peripheral euro area member states, geopolitical instabilities and deflationary pressures.

Real GDP saw a small annual increase in the fourth quarter of 2014.

As in most of 2014, economic activity in Croatia stagnated in the fourth quarter; however, due to a sharp fall in GDP towards the end of 2013, a slight rise was nevertheless recorded on an annual level. Stagnation in economic activity was determined by the absence of growth in domestic demand while further growth in goods and services exports was not sufficiently fast to result in a GDP recovery. Statistical data for the first quarter of 2015 are scarce but those that do exist are mostly unfavourable. Industrial production fell sharply, yet the available monthly indicators for early 2015 point to a significant improvement in consumer expectations, and, to a lesser extent, corporate expectations regarding future economic developments.

The number of employed persons stagnated and real net wages rose sharply in January 2015 as a result of income tax changes.

Throughout 2014, the number of employed persons held steady at the level reached towards the end of 2013, and January data do not point to any significant changes either. The number of unemployed persons fell sharply in 2014, primarily as a result of people being removed from the CES register in the second half of the year, primarily due to their non-compliance with the legal provisions. In the third quarter of 2014, the ILO unemployment rate stood at 15.7%. As regards labour costs, nominal and real gross and net wages rose only slightly in 2014. By contrast, January saw an increase in real net wages following the introduction of income tax changes and a fall in consumer prices.

The fall in inflation was influenced by an external shock caused by a fall in crude oil prices.

The fall in annual inflation from 0.4% in October 2014 to -0.9% in January 2015 was mostly due to a significant decline in the price of refined petroleum products. Core inflation (excluding energy) increased during the observed period from -0.5% to 0%, spurred by bigger contribution of processed foods, meat, clothing and recreational services. However, core inflation still remained very low due to slow domestic economic activity and low core inflation in the euro area.

Despite favourable achievements in the fourth quarter, the current account surplus declined slightly in 2014.

The current account deficit narrowed in the fourth quarter of 2014 from the same period in the previous year, as a result of further positive developments in foreign trade in goods and services. This, however, was not sufficient to offset at the entire 2014 level the unfavourable effects of developments in the primary and secondary income accounts.

Despite slight improvement in financing conditions, households and public corporations continued to deleverage.

The financing conditions for domestic sectors continued to improve steadily in the fourth quarter of 2014 and in early 2015. High liquidity in the international financial markets and the announced introduction of the ECB's quantitative easing programme paved the way for more favourable financing conditions abroad. Interest rates on the domestic market also continued to fall slightly. Nevertheless, households and public corporations continued to deleverage while private companies replaced their domestic by foreign debt.

Foreign capital flows in 2014 were mostly influenced by an improvement in net foreign positions of credit institutions.

Despite a net foreign inflow in the last quarter of 2014, the year as a whole saw a net capital outflow, mostly as a result of an increase in the foreign assets of banks. The growth in gross external debt in 2014 was the result of cross-currency changes, particularly in the government sector. Exchange rate effects excluded, gross external debt fell slightly as a result of deleveraging of credit institutions. Net external debt also fell.

The CNB continues to pursue an expansive monetary policy and to maintain stability of the exchange rate of the kuna against the euro.

In early 2015, the CNB intervened twice in the foreign exchange market to alleviate depreciation pressures, mostly fuelled by adjustments of banks' portfolios following the January decision of the Government to fix the exchange rate of the Swiss franc for loan repayments for a period of one year. Despite interventions, the banking system surplus liquidity remained high and the overnight interbank interest rate remained at a very low level.

In the first nine months of 2014, the general government deficit widened from the same period of the previous year.

In the first nine months of 2014, the budget deficit rose by HRK 2.2bn from the same period of the previous year and stood at HRK 15.1bn (according to ESA 2010 methodology). The increase in the budget deficit was due to an increase in interest expenditures and other current transfers, most notably payments to the EU budget, as well as to a fall in profit tax and VAT revenues. Public debt continued to grow, reaching almost 80% of GDP at the end of November 2014.

2 Global developments

The growth in the global economy in the fourth quarter of 2014 took place against the backdrop of a global fall in crude oil prices and the appreciation of the American dollar against the euro and the yen. Euro area countries again grew at much slower rates than the U.S., while the Chinese economy maintained its high growth rates. The oil shock had a particularly negative impact on the Russian economy and prompted a sudden and large depreciation of the Russian rouble. As regards the rest of the world, the fall in crude oil prices supported economic growth in most of the net oil-importing countries. Global risks are reflected in the positive effect of lower energy prices on economic activity, provided oil prices hold steady at their present level, while negative risks are associated with deflationary pressures, market volatility, increased uncertainty and geopolitical instabilities.

Movements of gross domestic product of selected economies

The American economy rose by 2.2% in the fourth quarter of 2014, after two consecutive quarters of an even faster growth on an annual level. In the last quarter of the year, household consumption made the biggest positive contribution to growth, and the somewhat slower than expected growth is due to import growth and a reduction in government consumption and investments. In December 2014, the unemployment rate fell to 5.6%, thus returning to its pre-crisis level of June 2008 and inflation measured by the personal consumption expenditure deflator slowed down to 0.8%. The American dollar continued to strengthen against the euro. Favourable economic and financing conditions, supported by expansive Fed policy, are expected to continue, although the Fed is paving the way for a possible

increase in the key interest rate in the second half of the year.

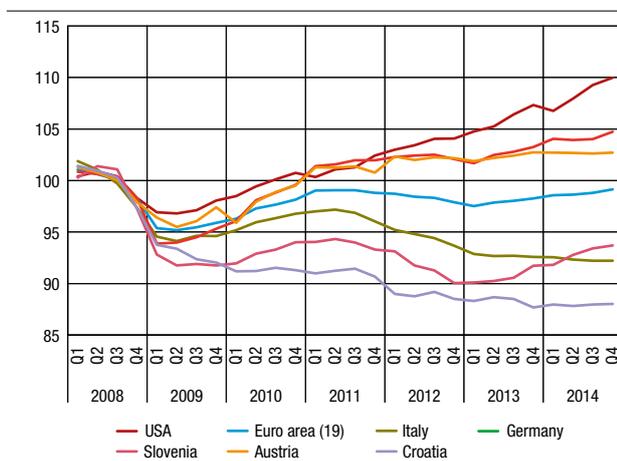
The economies of the euro area countries grew 0.3% in the fourth quarter of 2014, primarily owing to increased dynamics of domestic demand in the German economy. In terms of countries, Estonia grew the fastest (1.1%) and was followed by Germany and Spain (0.7%), Slovakia (0.6%) and Portugal and the Netherlands (0.5%). The French and Italian economies were stagnant, while the economies of Cyprus, Greece and Finland reported a more significant fall in economic activity. The development of the political situation in Greece increases uncertainty regarding refinancing of the Greek public debt and Greece's further prospects as a euro area country. The fall in energy prices, primarily crude oil, resulted in additional deflationary pressures and led to a fall in the rate of inflation in January 2015 to -0.6% on an annual level. European institutions have high expectations for the ECB's unconventional quantitative easing measures, which are expected to stimulate growth and speed the recovery of the real economy.

Emerging market economies led by China and India are the main pillars of growth in global GDP, even though their growth is converging on lower, more stable rates of development. China's economy grew 7.3% on an annual level in the fourth quarter or 7.4% at the entire 2014 level (the slowest growth in the past 24 years). Foreign trade, despite a slowdown in exports, is the main generator of growth of China's economy, with personal consumption noticeably increasing its share in total GDP. The fall in the real estate market accelerated, negatively influencing investments. India's economy reported an unexpectedly fast growth of 7.5% on an annual level in the last quarter of 2014 which can partly be attributed to changes in GDP calculation methodology. High inflation remains one of the key problems of India's economy.

Russian economic growth in 2014 might reach a meagre 0.6%, a half of its growth rate in the previous year. Given that Russian exports are based on oil and gas exports, the sharp fall in crude oil prices on the global market caused the flight of capital and loss of confidence in the Russian national currency and consequently its depreciation against all major global currencies, despite large foreign exchange interventions and a significant increase in the key interest rate of the Russian central bank in December. Such developments further fuelled the rate of inflation which stood at 15% year-on-year in January.

In the fourth quarter of 2014, the Japanese economy grew by 0.6%, after a two-month contraction and a fall in domestic demand caused by the April increase in value added tax. The growth in the last quarter was mostly attributable to a recovery in household consumption and a small growth in government consumption and government investments. The planned increase in value added tax in 2015 will probably require additional monetary and fiscal adjustments to prevent a new recession, while the announced government incentives in agriculture are expected to boost growth.

Figure 1 Gross domestic product of selected economies
seasonally adjusted data, constant prices, 2008 = 100



Sources: Eurostat and CNB.

Croatia's main trading partners

Of Croatia's main trading partners, only Germany stands out in terms of positive growth rates in the last quarter of 2014 (0.7%). Economic activity was stagnant in Austria while Italy witnessed further long-term stagnation. Of the countries outside the euro area, Serbia recovered slightly while it is highly probable that Bosnia and Herzegovina witnessed a fall in economic activity.

Real economic activity in Germany picked up significantly after two consecutive quarters of stagnation. A 0.7% growth in the fourth quarter of 2014 was mainly the result of domestic demand strengthening based on investments and personal consumption, even though net exports of goods and services also made a positive contribution to this growth. The weakening of the euro and low oil prices also boosted GDP growth. As regards the structure of gross fixed capital formation, investments in construction rose the most, followed by investments in machinery and equipment that grew at a somewhat slower rate. Recent developments point to improvements in the labour market as seen in a small fall in unemployment and rising consumer confidence.

Austria's economy held steady in the fourth quarter of 2014, after falling in real terms in the previous quarter. Gross fixed capital formation declined from the previous period while a slow growth in personal and government consumption could not compensate for its fall. Goods and services exports continued to fall, while their imports witnessed only a slight fall. At the entire 2014 level, Austria's economy grew 0.3%, only a small improvement on the country's performance in 2013.

Stagnation in Italy's economic growth continued into the last quarter of 2014, thus marking the 14th consecutive quarter without visible growth. At the entire 2014 level, the fall in GDP slowed down to 0.4% from 1.9% in 2013. Preliminary data point to positive contribution of exports to growth, in contrast with inventories which made a negative contribution to growth. The fall in real economic activity was particularly evident in manufacturing and agriculture.

Slovenia's real GDP grew 0.3% in the last quarter from the previous quarter, while at the entire 2014 level, real economic activity rose 2.6%. Foreign demand made the biggest contribution to growth, supported by positive external effects such as low oil prices and weakening of the euro. The positive trend of growth in economic activity slowed down slightly as a result of lower domestic demand, primarily due to the unexpected fall in investments and household consumption.

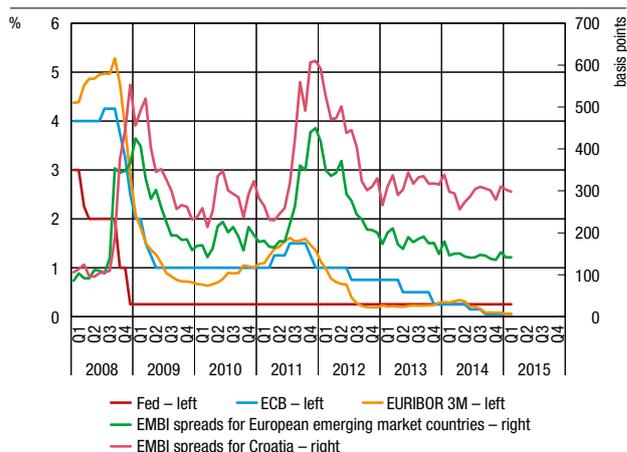
According to the first estimate, in the last quarter of 2014, Serbia recorded a 0.4% growth in real economic activity from the previous quarter. Expenditures for final consumption of the government and goods and services exports grew while household consumption fell. Domestic demand was additionally subdued as a result of the implementation of fiscal consolidation measures under a three-year arrangement with the IMF.

Real economic activity in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the fourth quarter was marked by a fall in industrial production and construction activity from the previous quarter. More intensive deflationary developments in the previous two quarters briefly came to a halt, having led to a noticeable fall in food prices from the same period of the previous year. High unemployment, unfavourable balance of trade in goods and a budget deficit continue to hinder any faster recovery of the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Benchmark interest rate trends

ECB and Fed key interest rates were kept at the existing very low levels, supporting credit activity with the aim of boosting real economic activity. Towards the end of January 2015, the ECB announced a quantitative easing programme which is envisaged to comprise a purchase of bonds in addition to the existing

Figure 2 Benchmark interest rates and the average yield spread on bonds of European emerging market countries end of period



Note: Data for the first quarter of 2015 refer to data up to 20 February 2015.
Source: Bloomberg, 20 February 2015.

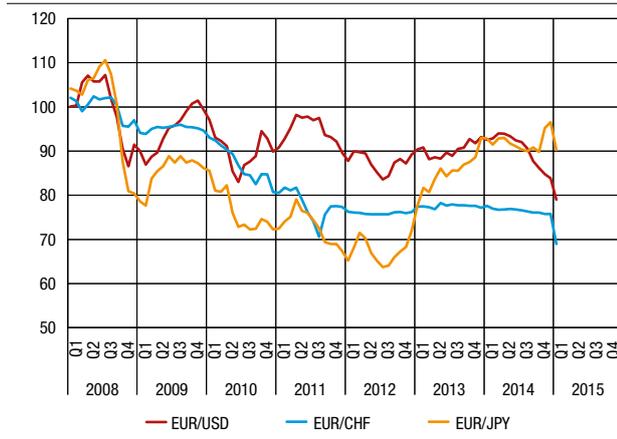
securities repurchase programmes. The government bond purchase programme is scheduled to be launched in March 2015 and to last until September 2016. The programme's duration will depend on the dynamics of change in the rate of inflation and will last until the rate of inflation reaches the target level of slightly below 2%. The aim of such an unconventional approach to monetary policy is to boost credit activity and channel it towards the real sector, stabilise deflationary pressures and enable easier public debt refinancing in countries faced with extreme external imbalances. The Fed's raising of key interest rates will be contingent on expectations regarding the inflation rate that should be held below the targeted 2% and the unemployment rate, which is gradually falling and approaching the pre-crisis levels.

An extremely expansive monetary policy of the ECB led to an additional interest rate cuts. The three-month EURIBOR approached zero towards the end of January 2015. Government bond yields also narrowed. A similar dynamics was also seen in the yield spread for Croatia, although because of the country's unfavourable credit rating and delays in the implementation of the measures of economic consolidation, Croatia still largely lags behind the group of Central and Eastern European countries.

Exchange rates and price movements

The last quarter of 2014 saw further strengthening of the American dollar against the euro as a result of evident structural weaknesses in the European economy, further fast growth of the American economy, unfavourable economic and political developments in Greece and the expectations of growing monetary policy differences between the Fed and the ECB in the future. The average value of the EUR/USD exchange rate throughout 2014 stood at EUR/USD 1.33, a level similar to the average exchange rate recorded in the previous year. In mid-January 2015, the euro weakened considerably against the American dollar, having fallen below the level of EUR/USD 1.20. The exchange rate of the Swiss franc was stable until mid-January 2015, moving within a very narrow range of approximately EUR/CHF 1.20. However, the unexpected decision of the Swiss national bank of 15 January 2015 to abandon the pegging of the exchange rate of the franc to the euro shook the financial markets and led to a sudden weakening of the euro against the Swiss franc by almost 14% in one day. The strengthening of the Swiss franc could have a negative impact on Central and Eastern

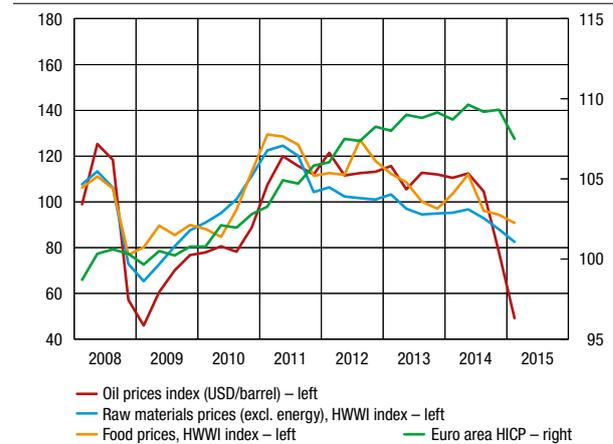
Figure 3 Exchange rates of individual currencies
2008 = 100



Note: A growth in the index denotes a depreciation of a currency against the euro. Data for the first quarter of 2015 refer to data up to 20 February 2015.

Source: Eurostat.

Figure 4 Prices
2008 = 100



Note: Data for the first quarter of 2015 refer to January.

Sources: Eurostat, Bloomberg and HWWI.

European countries because of some home and other purpose loans being denominated in the Swiss franc and the associated currency induced credit risk.

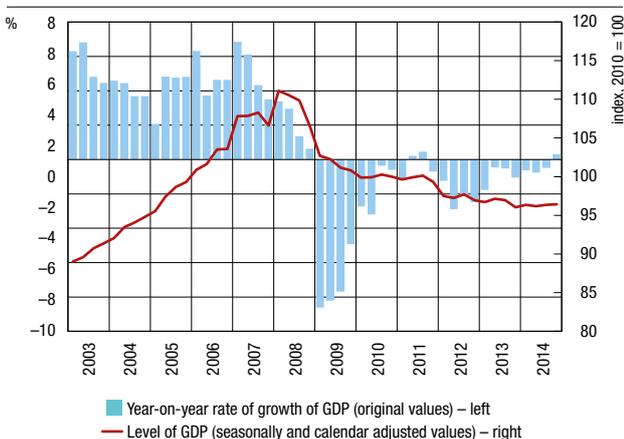
The price of Brent crude oil fell by a high 26% in the fourth quarter of 2014 from the previous quarter average. Oil prices continued to fall in January and by the end of the month had fallen to USD 45 per barrel, the lowest level in the past 6 years. Such developments are the result of increased oil production and the use of new technology in oil production, particularly in the USA, and the absence of changes in the production in the OPEC countries. Additional downward pressure on crude oil prices was created by the economic slowdown in Europe and China which resulted in a fall in demand for this product, increased inventories and an evident excess of supply over demand. Oil prices rose in February, stabilising at the level of around USD 60 per barrel.

Escalation of the conflict in Ukraine and further worsening of the political situation in the Near East have so far not had any significant effect on the price of this strategically vital energy product.

Raw material prices measured by the HWWI index (excluding energy, in US dollars) fell on average also in the last quarter of 2014 (from the previous quarter). During the observed period, the prices of all the major components of HWWI index fell but those of iron ores and coal fell the most. The fall in food prices briefly came to a halt in October and November, but in early 2015 they fell to the lowest level recorded since 2010. At the entire 2014 level, raw material prices, excluding energy, fell by 4.3%, while the previous year's deflationary trends continued into 2014. The prices of iron ores and coal, followed by the prices of industrial raw materials, fell the most, though the fall in the latter was smaller.

3 Aggregate demand and supply

Figure 5 Gross domestic product
real values



Source: CBS data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

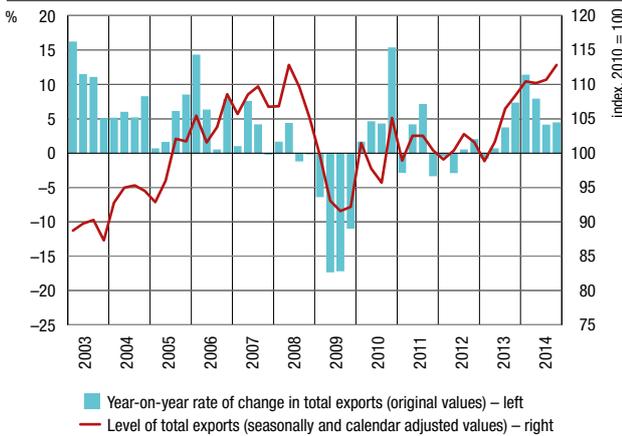
In the fourth quarter, real GDP held steady from the previous quarter, however due to a sharp fall in GDP towards the end of 2013, a slight rise was recorded on an annual level.¹ Exports of goods and services continued to trend upwards, while domestic demand was subdued due to the absence of investments and recovery in the labour market. Throughout 2014, real GDP fell by 0.4%, marking the sixth consecutive year of decline in economic activity.

Aggregate demand

The real exports of goods and services rose in the fourth quarter of 2014 from the previous quarter. Goods exports were boosted by higher foreign demand and industrial production and detailed data by the main industrial groupings for October and

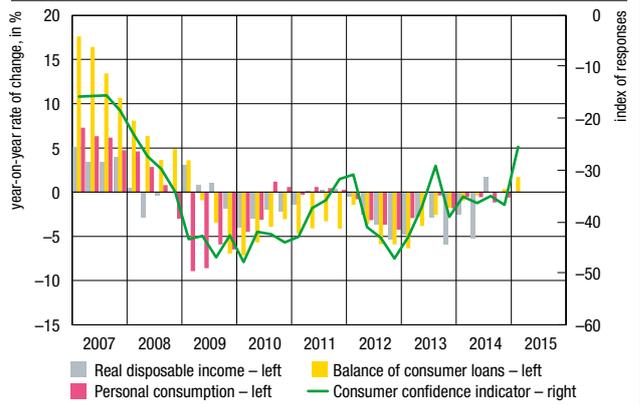
¹ According to the estimate of the quarterly calculation of gross domestic product published by the CBS on 6 March. Based on this data, quarterly growth rates of the seasonally adjusted GDP were estimated for 2014 (see Appendix – Seasonally adjusted time series, Seasonal adjustment of time series using the X12-ARIMA method) at 0.3% for the first quarter, -0.2% for the second quarter, 0.2% for the third quarter and 0.0% for the fourth quarter.

Figure 6 Exports of goods and services
real values



Source: CBS data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

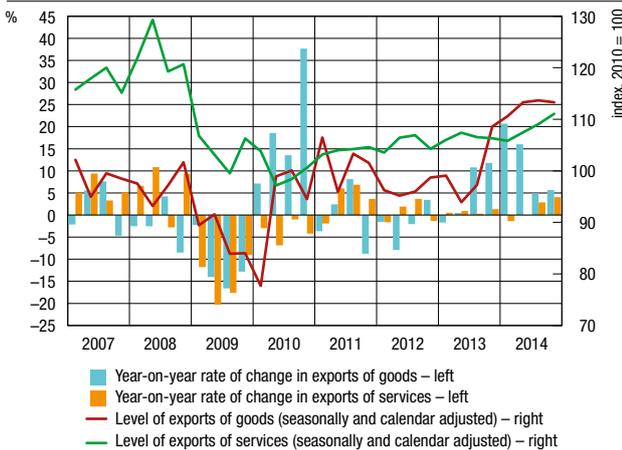
Figure 9 Determinants of personal consumption



Note: The values of the consumer confidence indicator are calculated averages of monthly data. The consumer loans balance in the first quarter of 2015 refers to January. The consumer confidence indicator for the first quarter of 2015 is an average of the indicator values in January and February.

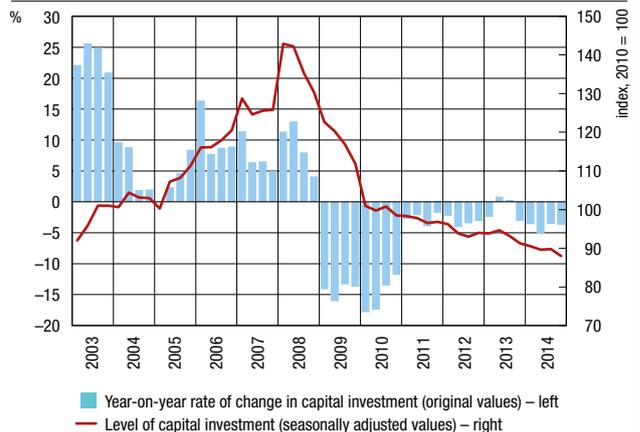
Sources: CBS, Ipsos Puls and CNB.

Figure 7 Real exports of goods and services



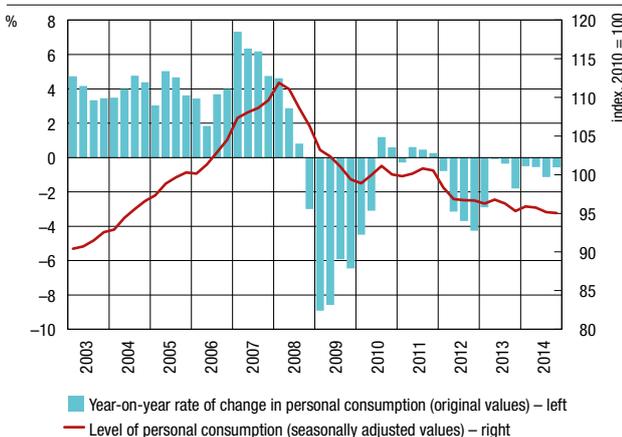
Source: CBS data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

Figure 10 Gross fixed capital formation
real values



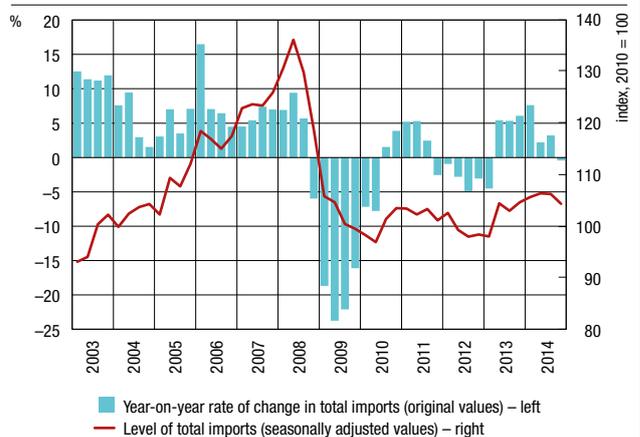
Source: CBS data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

Figure 8 Personal consumption
real values



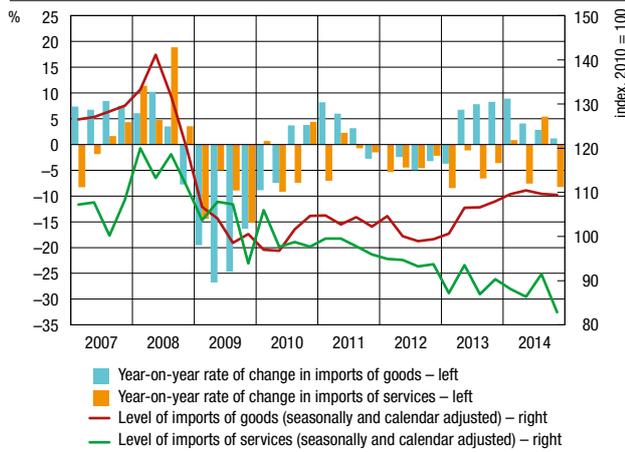
Source: CBS data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

Figure 11 Imports of goods and services
real values



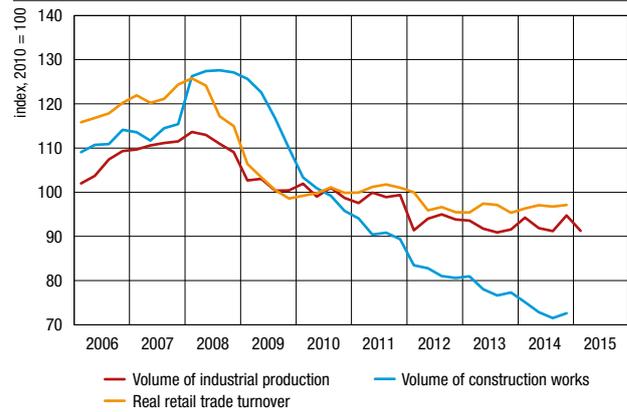
Source: CBS data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

Figure 12 Real imports of goods and services



Source: CBS data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

Figure 13 Short-term economic indicators seasonally and calendar adjusted



Note: Quarterly data are calculated as a simple average of monthly data. Data on construction works in the fourth quarter of 2014 refer to October and November, while data on industrial production refer to January.

Source: CBS data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

November point to an increase in the exports of capital goods and consumer goods in current prices. The real exports of services also rose in the fourth quarter, driven by favourable results in tourism seen, among other things, in a sharp rise in volume indicators of overnight stays and foreign tourist arrivals on an annual level. However, owing to the highly seasonal character of tourism in Croatia, the significance of these indicators for economic activity in the last months of the year was much smaller than in the summer months.

Following a significant fall in the previous quarter, household consumption held steady during the fourth quarter. Recovery in personal consumption was limited by stagnation in key labour market indicators owing to the stagnation in the number of employed persons and real net wages and further household deleveraging.

Gross fixed capital formation fell sharply in the fourth quarter, although it had briefly increased in the preceding quarter. The fall in investments may be associated with a fall in investments in equipment as suggested by a fall in the volume of production of capital goods and a fall in imports of capital goods in October and November. A further fall in investments in construction also contributed to the overall fall in investments, as suggested by data on developments in real GVA in that activity.

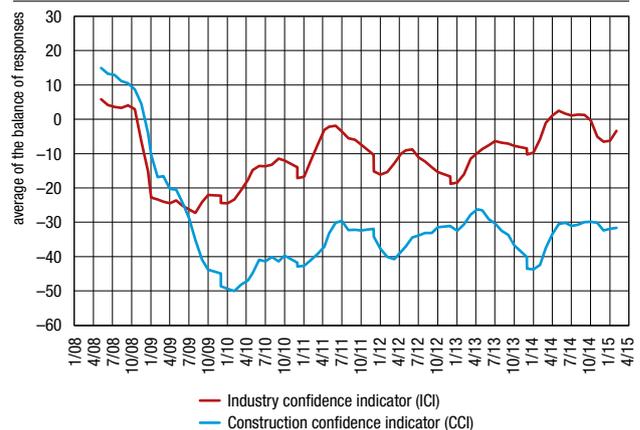
Real government consumption rose in the last quarter of 2014 from the previous quarter. This reflects growth in government individual consumption, most notably that associated with expenditures for health and education. When compared to the same period of the previous year, government consumption fell slightly.

Real imports of goods and services fell in the fourth quarter of 2014, mainly as a result of a fall in services imports. Goods imports in current prices increased slightly from the same period of the previous year in contrast with a fall in services imports in current prices, particularly as a result of a considerably smaller imports of travel services and to a lesser extent a fall in other services imports.

Aggregate supply

Gross value added rose 0.4% in the last quarter of 2014. The recovery in industrial production volume led to an increase in

Figure 14 Business confidence indicators



Note: The presented values are three-member moving averages of monthly data. The Business Confidence Survey has been carried out since May 2008.

Source: Ipsos Puls.

gross value added in industry and mining. The increase in gross value added was also seen in agriculture, forestry and fishing. By contrast, wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities and construction saw a small decline in gross value added from the previous quarter.

As regards indicators of economic activities in early 2015, January saw a significant fall in industrial production mainly as a result of contraction in manufacturing. Observed by main industrial groupings, all categories except intermediate goods witnessed a fall. By contrast, a certain increase in business optimism was seen in industry, trade and services in January and February. At the same time, consumer confidence rose sharply as a result of changes in income tax which improved the perception of the current financial situation in households and also greatly improved expectations of households regarding future economic prospects. Despite positive developments, unfavourable expectations regarding future prospects are still characteristic of most corporates.

4 Labour market

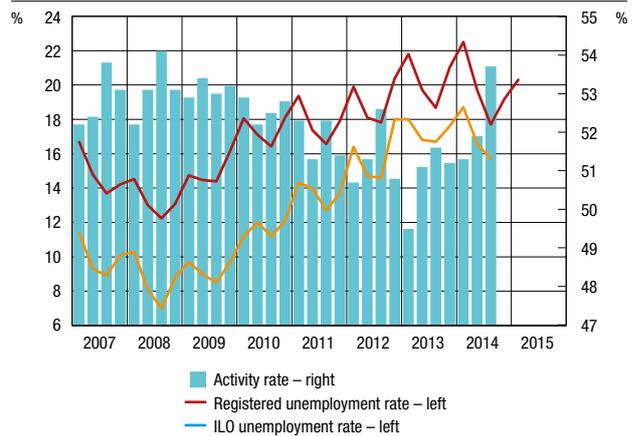
Throughout the whole of 2014, the number of employed persons held steady at end-2013 level, and January data do not point to any significant changes either as the number of employed persons in January rose 0.1% from the previous quarter average. Analysis of developments in employment by individual NCA activities shows that the number of employed persons in most activities remained unchanged, with the exception of persons employed in real estate business and civil servants and government employees the number of whom rose slightly. According to the Business Confidence Survey, the next three months might see a small increase in employment in services and industry, while construction and trade could again see no growth in the number of employed persons.

The number of unemployed persons fell in the fourth quarter (-2.2%) compared to the previous quarter, thus continuing the trend of a considerable decline in the number of unemployed persons present since the second quarter of 2014. At the end of 2014, the number of unemployed persons had fallen by 46 thousand from December of the previous year. In 2014, the total number of outflows from the CES register for employment and other business activities exceeded the total number of inflows into the CES register directly from employment and other business activities by approximately 14 thousand persons. This favourable effect was the result of increased net outflows from the register based on other business activities (vocational training without employment of persons without work experience), while net outflows from the register for employment held steady at 2013 level. However, the fall in the number of unemployed persons was primarily due to removals from the CES register (18.4%) on account of other reasons, primarily failure to comply with the legal provisions, which also led to a fall of 12.3% in the number inflows into the CES register from inactivity, given that once removed from the CES register due to non-compliance with the legal provisions, anybody removed from the register cannot be re-entered into the register for the following 6 months. The number of unemployed persons continued to decline throughout January, by 1.8% from the last quarter of 2014.

In 2014, the registered unemployment rate fell to 19.7%

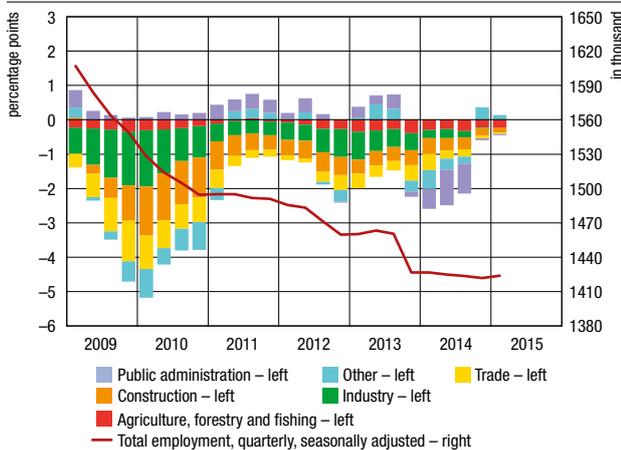
from 20.3% in 2013, despite a sharp fall in the number of unemployed persons. Such a small decline in the unemployment rate is in line with the stagnation in the number of employed persons recorded during the same period. However, the extremely sharp fall in the number of unemployed persons recorded at the end of the year influenced the unemployment rate during the same period, with the result that the average unemployment rate fell considerably towards the end of the year and stood at 18.8% in the last quarter of 2014 and 18.6% in January 2015. The internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate which is only available for the first nine months of 2014 stood at 17.0%. Labour Force Survey data point to a sharp increase in employment (3.1%) and activity (2.8%) in the first three quarters of 2014; however, these results should be interpreted with caution since they are not in line with other administrative labour market indicators and developments in economic activity during the same period.

Figure 16 Unemployment and activity rates



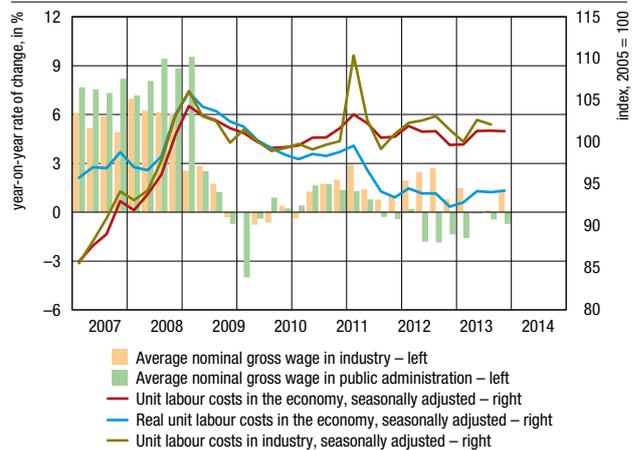
Note: Data for the first quarter of 2015 refers to January.
Sources: CBS and CES.

Figure 15 Total employment and contribution to employment growth by sector



Note: Data for the first quarter of 2015 refer to January.
Source: CPIA data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

Figure 17 Gross wages and unit labour costs



Sources: CBS and CPIA data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

Labour cost data show that nominal and real gross and net wages held steady during the fourth quarter of 2014 from the previous quarter. Nominal wages also remained almost unchanged (0.2%) throughout 2014. This is the first year of absence of growth in nominal wages since 2010 when wages were cut by 0.5% as a result of the previous year's severe economic shock. If analysed according to NCA activities, in 2014, nominal gross wages were cut in state and public administration (by 0.5%), while nominal gross wages in the private sector rose slightly (by 0.4%). In 2014, real wages rose slightly from the previous year (0.4%) owing to a small fall in consumer prices bringing, after four years, the trend of fall in the purchasing power of the average wage to a halt.

The increase in real net wages in January stood at 4.3%, the

sharpest monthly increase in household purchasing power since the beginning of the crisis. Nominal gross wages grew somewhat faster in January (0.8%) than in the previous quarter. At the same time, nominal net wages grew much faster (3%), following the introduction of income tax changes on 1 January 2015, with the effect of consumer prices standing at 1.3 percentage points.

After a sharp growth in unit labour costs in the second quarter due to the rise in the health insurance contribution rate from 13% to 15%, nominal and real unit labour costs held steady during the third quarter. The nominal unit labour cost in industry fell slightly during the same period, primarily due to a small decline in the number of employed persons in that sector (down 0.5% from the second quarter). In the fourth quarter, the nominal and real unit labour costs held steady in the whole economy.

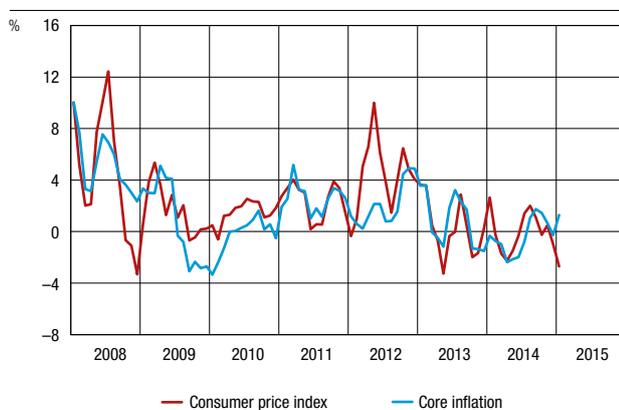
5 Inflation

In January 2015, the consumer price index fell by 0.5% from the previous month, mostly due to a fall in the prices of refined petroleum products (of 0.7%) and a seasonal fall in the prices of clothing and footwear. The monthly price fall in January was alleviated by an increase in food prices (particularly of vegetables) which was bigger than that in the same period of the previous year. The trend of a decline in crude oil prices was present in the global market since November last year, with the average January price of Brent crude oil of USD 48 being 45% lower than in the October of the previous year. In the second half of January, crude oil prices first stabilised and then started growing in February, reaching around USD 60 at the end of the month. The core CPI which, among others, excludes prices of energy and agricultural products, recorded a lower monthly fall (0.3%) than the total index. In January, the indicators of current inflation diverged, with the core inflation indicator rising and entering the positive while the indicator of current developments in total inflation continued to fall.

Developments in the overall annual rate of change in

consumer prices in the past three months were largely influenced by the shock triggered by falling crude oil prices. Core inflation, which, among other things, excludes developments in energy prices, rose from -0.5% in October to 0.0%, thus still remaining low owing to weak foreign and domestic economic activity and low core inflation in the euro area. The fall in annual inflation from 0.4% in October 2014 to -0.9% in January 2015 was mostly due to a considerable decline in the annual rate of change in energy prices² (from 2.9% in October to -6.0% in January) and partly to a slowdown in the annual growth in service prices. Opposite developments in other main components of inflation led to its increase. The negative contribution of unprocessed and processed food products to annual inflation decreased due to unfavourable weather conditions during the summer and the waning effects of the previous fall in the prices of food raw materials in the global market and lifting of the protective tariffs following Croatia's accession to the EU, so that in January 2015, the contribution of the two mentioned components to inflation was neutral. In addition, the annual fall in the prices of industrial

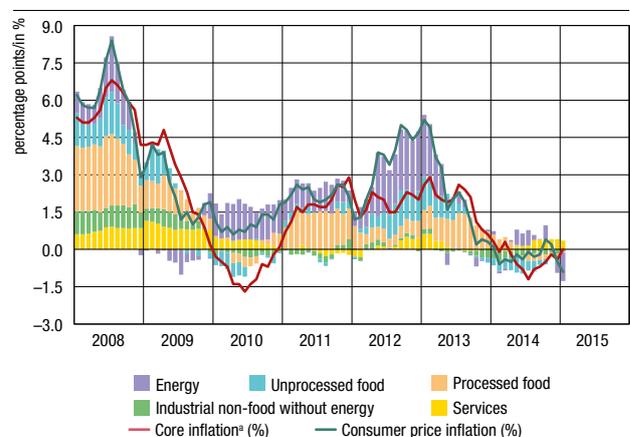
Figure 18 Consumer price index and core inflation
annualised month-on-month rate of change



Note: The month-on-month rate of change is calculated from the quarterly moving average of seasonally adjusted price indices.

Sources: CBS and CNB calculations.

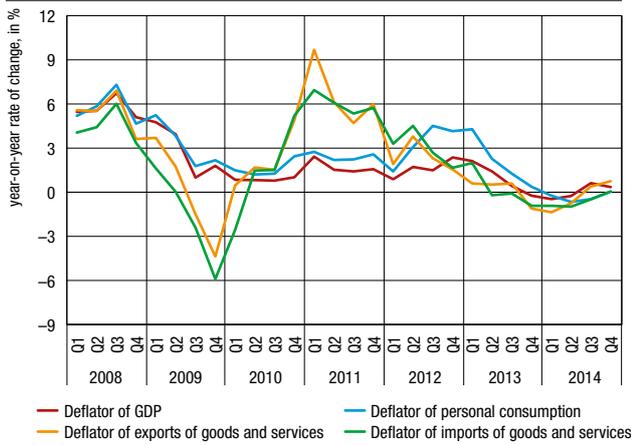
Figure 19 Year-on-year inflation rates and contribution of components to consumer price inflation



² Core inflation does not include agricultural product prices and administrative prices.

Sources: CBS and CNB calculations.

Figure 20 Deflator of GDP and its individual components



Source: CBS.

products, most notably clothing and footwear, also slowed down in the last three months.

The annual rate of decrease of deflators of imports slowed down in the third and fourth quarters of 2014, which points to a slightly decreasing intensity of deflationary pressures stemming from cheaper raw materials and final products in the external environment. By contrast, the deflator of goods and services imports rose on an annual level in the third and fourth quarters of 2014, which points to improved trading conditions.

6 Foreign trade and competitiveness

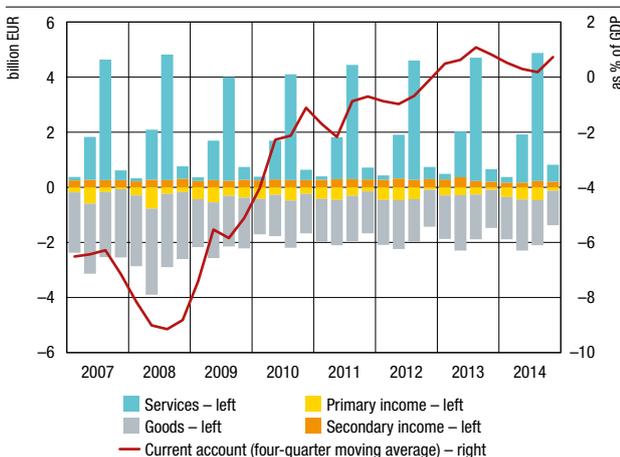
The current account deficit narrowed in the last quarter of 2014 from the same period of the previous year, owing to positive developments in foreign trade in goods and services. Net exports of services rose additionally, while the foreign trade deficit narrowed as a result of persistently good export results and only a slight increase in imports. At the same time, the positive balance on secondary income account held steady at the previous year's level. By contrast, the deficit on the primary income account widened as a result of higher profits of corporates and banks in foreign ownership.

Observed at the entire 2014 level, the current account surplus fell from 0.8% of GDP in 2013 to 0.7% of GDP in 2014, halting the trend of improvement in the current account balance recorded continuously since 2009. A significant increase in net exports of goods and services was not sufficient to compensate

for the worsening of the balance in the primary and, to a lesser extent, secondary income accounts. Higher profits of banks and corporates in foreign ownership are the main factor behind the increased deficit in the primary income account. Since the use of EU funds was outweighed by country's payments into the EU budget, there was a decline in the positive balance in the secondary income account.

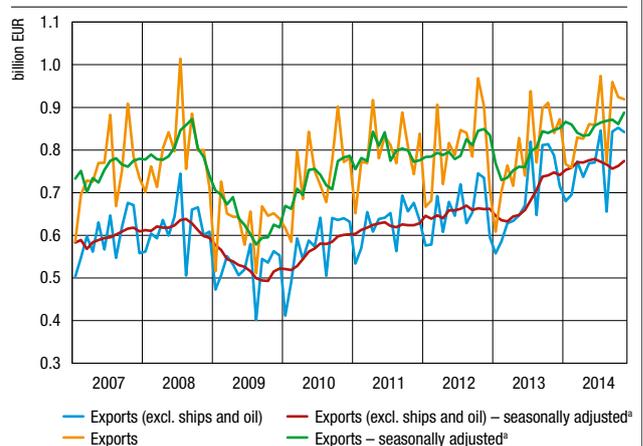
The deficit in the primary income account widened in the last quarter of 2014 from the same period of the previous year, mainly influenced by income from direct equity investment. In general, foreign-owned corporates performed better than in the year before. However, as in 2013, the production of refined petroleum products reported negative business results owing to the similar impact of asset value impairment in foreign corporates in the ownership of residents and domestic corporates in foreign

Figure 21 Current account balance and its structure



Source: CNB.

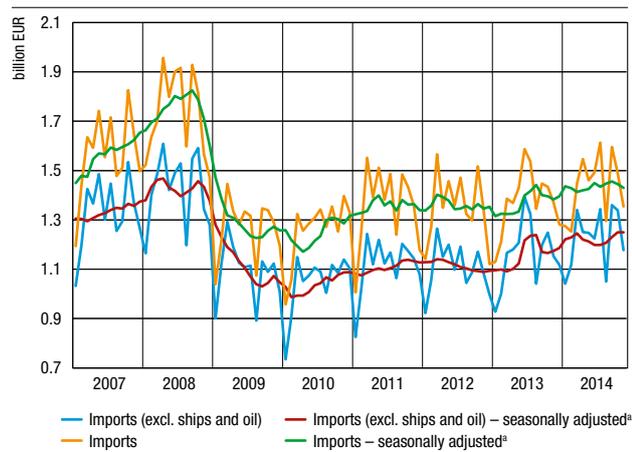
Figure 22 Goods exports (f.o.b.)



^a Three-member centred moving averages of monthly data.

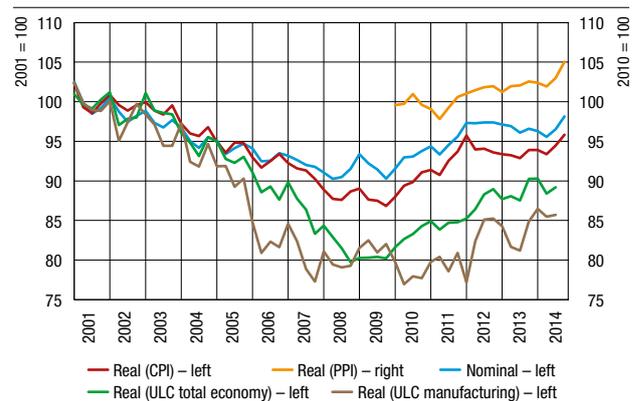
Source: CBS data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

Figure 23 Goods imports (c.i.f.)



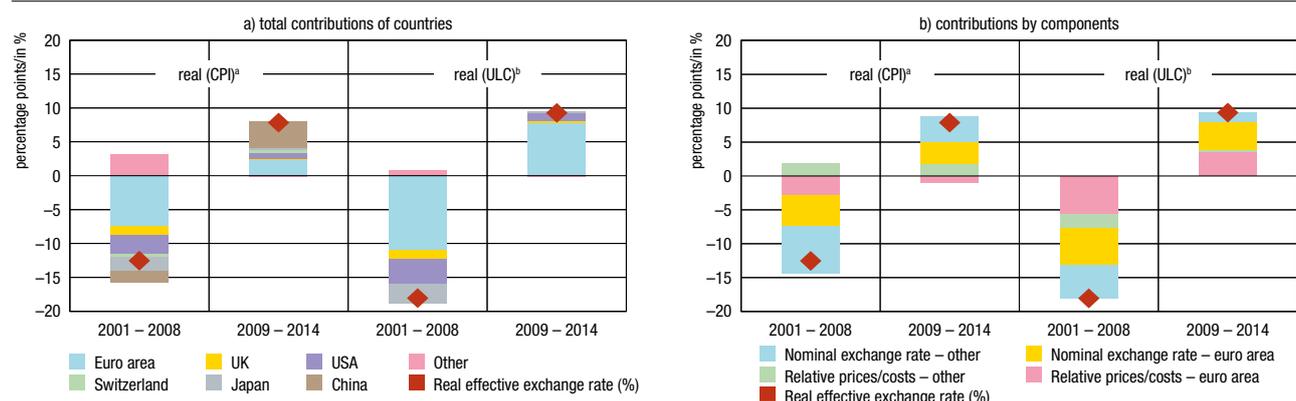
^a Three-member centred moving averages of monthly data.
Source: CBS data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

Figure 24 Nominal and real effective exchange rates of the kuna



Note: The Croatian index of industrial producer prices on the non-domestic market, which is available from January 2010, is included in the calculation of the real effective exchange rate of the kuna deflated by producer prices. A fall in the index denotes an effective appreciation of the kuna.
Source: CNB.

Figure 25 Decomposition of contributions to the change in real effective exchange rates of the kuna



^a Consumer price index. ^b Unit labour costs in total economy.

Note: The weight for the euro area in the basket for the calculation of the real effective kuna exchange rate deflated by consumer prices is on average by about 10% lower than in the basket for the calculation of the real effective kuna exchange rate deflated by unit labour costs due to a difference in the number of countries included in the calculation (for more information see Box 2 in CNB Bulletin No. 205).

Source: CNB.

ownership. Total interest expenses of foreign financing rose only slightly since their growth in the general government sector was accompanied by a fall in other sectors. By contrast, net revenues from compensations to residents working abroad recorded an increase.

The annual growth in net exports of services in the fourth quarter of 2014 was mostly due to travel services. The improvement in volume indicators (arrivals of foreign tourists in commercial accommodation capacities rose by 15.5% and overnight stays by 5.1%, primarily owing to Slovenian tourists) generated better financial results. Thus, income from services provided in tourism rose 4.4% from the same period of the previous year. Further improvement in the balance of international trade of services was spurred by a considerable decrease in net imports of other services and a considerable increase in exports of IT services.

In October and November 2014, the total exports of goods, according to seasonally adjusted CBS data, rose by 2.0% from the third quarter average, thus continuing the positive developments in the previous two quarters. The exports of other transport equipment (particularly ships) rose slightly, while exports

of oil and refined petroleum products fell considerably. At the same time, the growth in the narrow aggregate, with the two mentioned SITC divisions excluded, stood at 3.4%, mainly as a result of growing trade with 15 "older" EU member states. Particularly noteworthy was the rise in exports of clothing (mostly to Italy and Spain) and medical and pharmaceutical products (mainly to Germany and Belgium). By contrast, unfavourable developments were reported in exports of power generating machinery and equipment, particularly to Russia and Great Britain, general industrial machinery to France and Germany and cork and wood to Egypt.

After positive developments in the previous three quarters, goods imports, according to seasonally adjusted data, fell by 3.8% in October and November. This was mainly due to the fall in the imports of ships previously exported for finishing purposes and oil and refined petroleum products. However, if these two categories are excluded, the imports of other goods rose slightly (0.6%). Standing out in particular in this context is the increase in imports of electricity from Slovenia and chemical products, particularly organic chemicals from France, Germany and Slovenia and artificial fertilisers from Germany and Belarus. The

imports of road vehicles also rose. By contrast, the imports of capital goods declined, particularly the imports of machinery specialised for particular industries, electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances and metal working machinery from Germany and Italy.

Export growth was accompanied by a further improvement in the indicators of price competitiveness in the fourth quarter of 2014, largely influenced by exchange rate developments. Following a small appreciation in the first half of the year, the real effective kuna exchange rates deflated by consumer and producer prices depreciated in the second half of the year after the kuna weakened against the currency basket. The real effective exchange rates of the kuna deflated by unit labour costs, available for the third quarter, also depreciated slightly, after having appreciated in the second quarter.

Throughout 2014, Croatia's export competitiveness indicators improved from the previous year owing to a relatively more favourable price and cost developments compared to the main

trading partners. As Croatia's key trading partners come from the euro area, the real effective exchange rates of the kuna are usually largely influenced by relations with euro area member states. Historical developments indicate that the appreciation of the real effective exchange rates of the kuna in the pre-crisis period was mostly due to the relations with the euro area, i.e. strengthening of the kuna against the euro and the rather unfavourable developments in domestic prices or costs. After 2008, the indicators of price and cost competitiveness started improving, although this improvement still falls short of the improvement needed to offset the worsening in the previous period. This improvement was prompted by a weakening of the kuna against the currency basket and the more favourable developments in domestic prices or costs. Particularly noteworthy is the growing importance of some other trading partners for competitiveness indicators, particularly China due to its relevance in the structure of foreign trade of the Republic of Croatia.

7 Financing conditions and capital flows

On average, the financing conditions of domestic sectors improved slightly in the fourth quarter of 2014 and at the beginning of 2015. The announcement of the launch of the ECB's quantitative easing programme had a favourable effect on external financing conditions, which might even increase the already high liquidity of international financial markets in the future. Borrowing costs also continued to decline mildly in the domestic market under the effect of CNB's monetary policy measures. Nevertheless, the deleveraging by households and enterprises from domestic banks continued in the observed period, so that enterprises offset the decline in domestic loans partially by foreign borrowing.

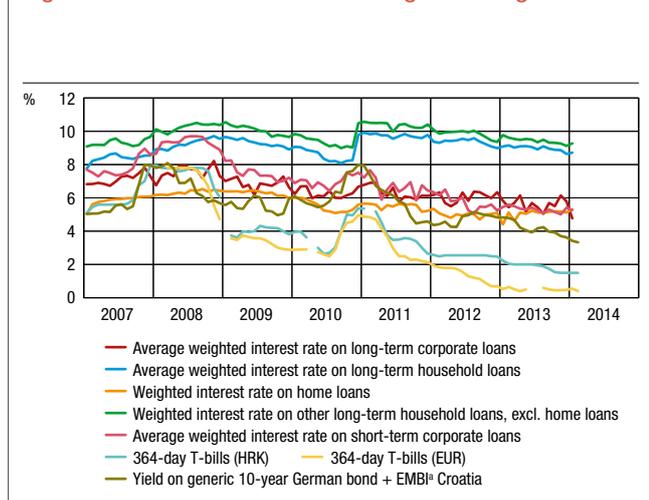
The price of government borrowing abroad, estimated by the sum of yields on the German government bond and the EMBI index for Croatia fell in the last quarter of 2014 and at the beginning of 2015 to the lowest levels since the beginning of the crisis. However, this trend was exclusively the consequence of the decline in yields on financial assets of the lowest risk in

international financial markets, while risk perception for Croatia was not reduced. Moreover, risk perception increased more for Croatia, in relative terms, than for peer countries. The credit default swap (CDS) on the risk of parent banks of the largest Croatian banks also stabilised at much lower levels than for Croatia. Two rating agencies (Standard and Poor's and Fitch) kept the credit rating for Croatia unchanged with stable outlooks in January and in February 2015 respectively.

The costs of government financing in the domestic market also remained at lower levels than previously. In February 2015, the yield on one-year kuna T-bills stood at 1.50% and on one-year T-bills with a currency clause it stood at 0.40%. In February 2015, the government also issued year-and-a-half euro T-bills worth EUR 1.2bn at an interest rate of 1.95%, of which EUR 0.7bn referred to the refinancing of matured euro T-bills that had been issued 18 months before at an interest rate of 5%, and the remaining amount to new borrowing.

The costs of financing of enterprises with domestic banks in

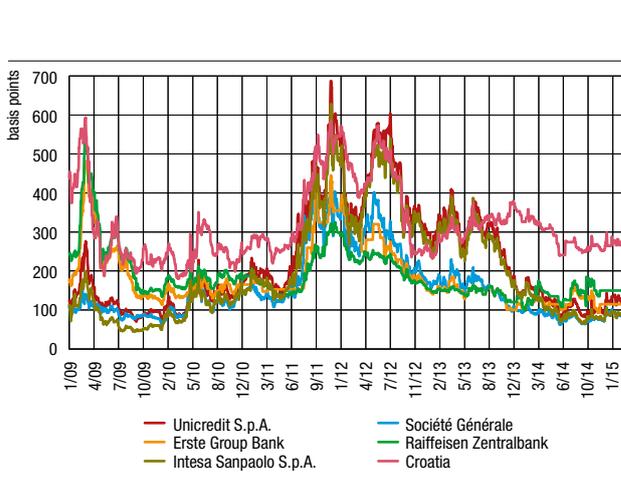
Figure 26 Costs of domestic and foreign financing



^a EMBI (Emerging Market Bond Index) is the spread between yields on government securities of emerging markets, including Croatia, and risk-free securities of developed countries.

Sources: MoF, Bloomberg and CNB.

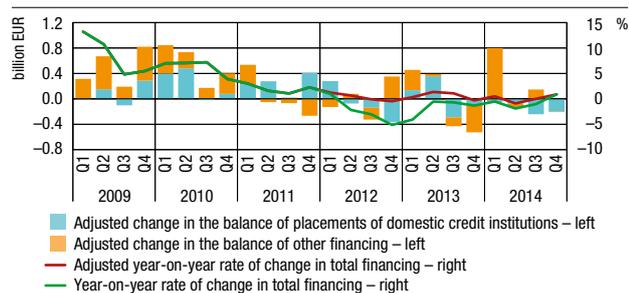
Figure 27 CDS spreads for Croatia and selected parent banks of domestic banks



Note: Credit default swaps (CDS) spread is an annual premium that a CDS buyer pays for protection against credit risk associated with an issuer of an instrument.

Source: Bloomberg.

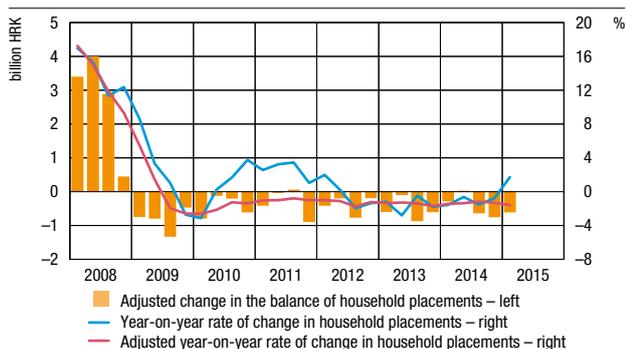
Figure 28 Corporate financing by sources



Note: Other financing includes corporate borrowing from domestic leasing companies and direct borrowing from the CBRD, as well as borrowing from foreign banks and affiliated enterprises abroad. The adjusted changes are calculated on the basis of data which in 2012 and 2013 do not include the effect of the assumption of loans to the shipyards by the Ministry of Finance, the effect of transactions of one bank which, in an effort to reduce the amount of partly recoverable and fully irrecoverable placements, transferred a portion of its claims to a company indirectly owned by a parent bank (which in turn contributed to the decrease in its external debt), the bankruptcy of Centar banka, the methodological changes in the recording of fees and the effect of the exchange rate changes.

Sources: HANFA, CNB and CNB calculations.

Figure 29 Household placements



Note: The adjusted changes are calculated on the basis of data which do not include the effect of transactions of one bank which, in an effort to reduce the amount of partly recoverable and fully irrecoverable placements, transferred a portion of its claims to a company indirectly owned by a parent bank (which in turn contributed to the decrease in its external debt), the bankruptcy of Centar banka, the methodological changes in the recording of fees and the effect of the exchange rate changes. Data for the first quarter of 2015 refer to January 2015.

Source: CNB.

the fourth quarter of 2014 and in January 2015 remained at the levels from the previous quarter with the usual monthly volatility. Average interest rates for enterprises in the observed period stood at about 5.6% for long-term lending, or 5.2% for short-term lending, which was about a half of a percentage point below average interest rates in 2013. The results of a bank lending survey indicated that in the fourth quarter of 2014 credit standards for approving loans were relaxed gradually for all sizes of enterprises and for almost all types of loans, except long-term loans.

The total debt of the corporate sector (including domestic loans, financing from the CBRD and leasing companies and external debt) continued to decrease gradually in the fourth quarter of 2014. In the last quarter of 2014, enterprises continued to deleverage towards domestic credit institutions, while in January 2015 they saw meagre growth, so that the annual rate of change in corporate placements, excluding the movement in the exchange rate dropped to -4.2% by the end of January 2015. On the other hand, the corporate sector substituted a part of domestic financing by external debt growth. This was mainly seen in private enterprises, which more than compensated the decline in domestic liabilities by foreign borrowing, while state-owned

enterprises deleveraged both towards domestic and foreign creditors. As regards annual dynamics, the total debt of the corporate sector was up by 0.9% at the end of the year from the year before, despite a decline in the last two quarters of 2014, but it was primarily the result of a very low base period.

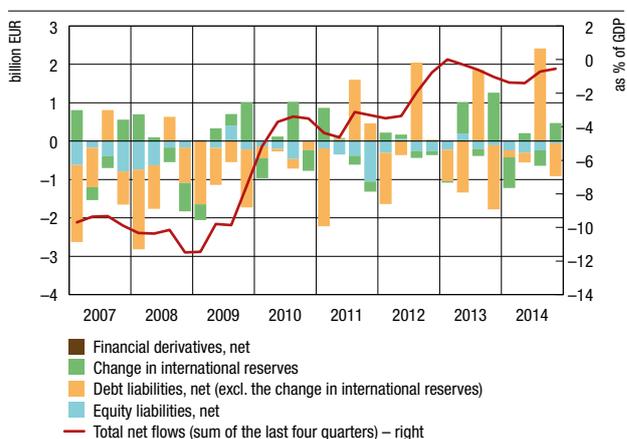
Interest rates on household loans continued to decrease moderately in the fourth quarter of 2014, while they grew only slightly at the beginning of 2015. The results of a bank lending survey also point to the easing of credit standards for approving loans in the last quarter of 2014 for the first time since the beginning of the implementation of the survey for all types of household loans. However, the trend of deleveraging by households continued despite slightly more favourable lending conditions. The annual decline in household loans, excluding the exchange rate effect, had been of a similar intensity for a number of years, and at the end of January 2015 it stood at 1.6%. On the other hand, the nominal growth of placements to households, recorded in January, was exclusively the result of exchange rate changes, primarily of a sudden appreciation of the Swiss franc following the decision of the Swiss central bank to abandon the policy of the Swiss franc-euro cap. This led to a strong growth of the nominal value of loans tied by a currency clause to the HRK/CHF exchange rate that made up almost one fifth of total loans to households.

Capital flows between Croatia and foreign countries

In the last quarter of 2014, a capital inflow of EUR 0.9bn net was recorded on the balance of payment financial account (excluding changes in reserves), primarily because of a decrease in bank foreign assets following a strong growth in the previous quarter. Foreign capital flows were marked by a net capital outflow year-on-year in 2014, which was the first time that the outflow was recorded in a year as a whole. Net capital outflow was based on debt investment as the government ensured a part of its financial needs in advance in 2013, while banks' foreign assets grew strongly.

Net inflow from foreign direct investments edged down in the fourth quarter of 2014 from the same period in 2013. Positive movements were recorded in reinvested earnings. Reinvested earnings were negative, as they had been in late 2013, especially in petroleum products (under the effect of revaluation of foreign assets), while other activities, primarily financial intermediation,

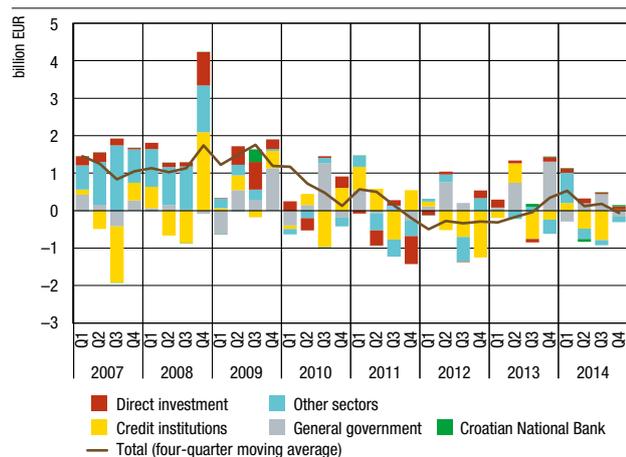
Figure 30 Capital and financial account flows



Note: A change in net equity and debt liabilities represents the difference between assets and liabilities. A positive change in international reserves denotes their growth.

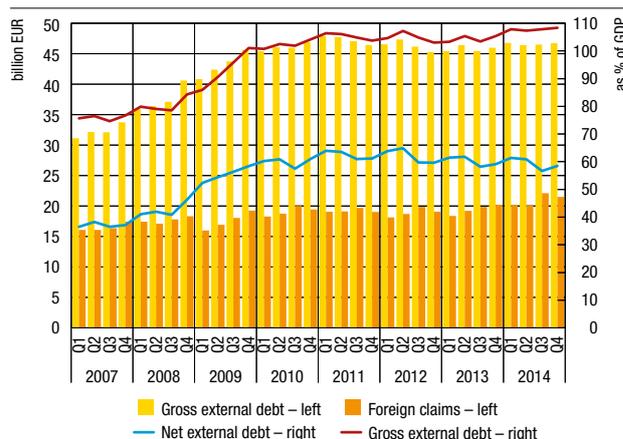
Source: CNB.

Figure 31 Gross external debt transactions by sectors



Source: CNB.

Figure 32 Gross and net external debt



Note: Net external debt is calculated as gross external debt stock net of foreign debt claims.

Source: CNB.

improved noticeably. By contrast, equity investment decreased. Withdrawals of equity were recorded in the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products and other operating activities, while new investment referred mostly to restaurants and hotels and real estate activities.

As regards debt investment, the foreign assets of credit institutions declined markedly (by EUR 1.2bn) in the fourth quarter of 2014, mostly on the basis of short-term deposits, following a strong increase in the previous part of the year (by EUR 2.0bn). Liabilities based on debt investment increased in the last quarter of 2014. On one hand, the liabilities of private non-financial corporations to affiliated creditors increased slightly, while on the other hand, public non-financial corporations and other private financial institutions cut their debt. The government also reduced its foreign liabilities.

In the last quarter of 2014, gross international reserves grew by EUR 0.5bn, which was the result of the increase in the foreign currency deposit of the central government with the CNB. At the end of the year, international reserves stood at EUR 12.7bn, (sufficient to cover 8.0 months of imports of goods and

services), and fell moderately from the end of the previous year (8.4 months of imports of goods and services). However, at the same time the indicator of the short-term debt coverage by international reserves (from 85.2% at the end of 2013 to 92.2% at the end of 2014) improved because of a significant decrease in short-term debt on a remaining maturity basis.

Total gross external debt reached EUR 46.7bn at the end of 2014, its growth by EUR 0.8bn from the end of 2013 being the effect of cross-currency changes. They were especially marked in the government sector because of bonds issued in the US market³ due to a sharp strengthening of the US dollar against the euro in the global foreign exchange market. Cross-currency and other changes excluded, gross external debt declined by EUR 0.3bn in 2014 because of a stronger deleveraging by credit institutions than in 2013. At the end of the year, gross external debt stood at 108.4% of GDP, or up by 2.9 percentage points from the end of 2013. However, since domestic sectors' foreign assets increased further, mostly those of credit institutions, net external debt declined (by EUR 0.5bn) and at the end of the year stood at EUR 25.2bn, or 58.5% of GDP.

8 Monetary policy

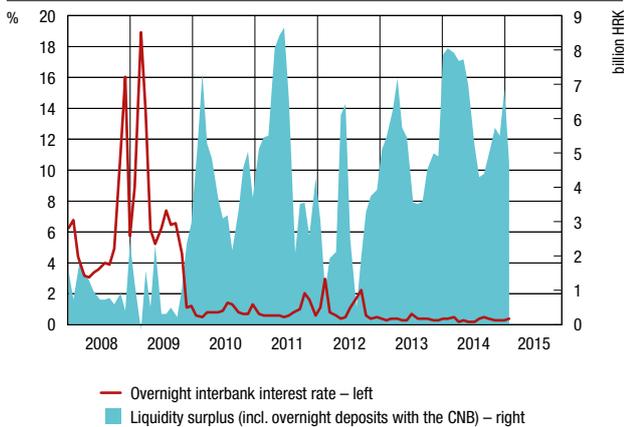
In early 2015, the CNB continued to pursue an expansive monetary policy, although the kuna liquidity of the monetary system decreased as a result of two foreign exchange interventions by which the central bank prevented the weakening of the domestic currency against the euro. In the first two months of 2015, the average liquidity surplus stood at a high HRK 5.8bn, and the overnight interbank interest rate in the money market, with a slight growth, remained at the very low level of 0.44%. The repurchase of compulsory CNB bills by which incentives were provided to credit activity oriented to the economy was continued, so that in the first two months an additional HRK 0.4bn was repurchased, and from the beginning of the implementation of this programme (December 2013) a total of HRK

1.1bn of compulsory CNB bills was repurchased.

In the first two months of 2015, the CNB's foreign exchange transactions resulted in a net sale of foreign currency in the amount of EUR 286.3m, by which HRK 2.2bn was withdrawn. As a result of depreciation pressures in January, which were the consequence of the government's January decision to fix the kuna-Swiss franc exchange rate for the repayment of loans in the next twelve months (initiated by the adjustment of the currency position of banks after the government decision), the CNB sold EUR 326.2m to banks through the foreign exchange intervention of 22 January. In mid-February, depreciation pressures intensified again, and the central bank intervened on 20 February by selling EUR 172.7m. Also, an amount of EUR 87.6m was

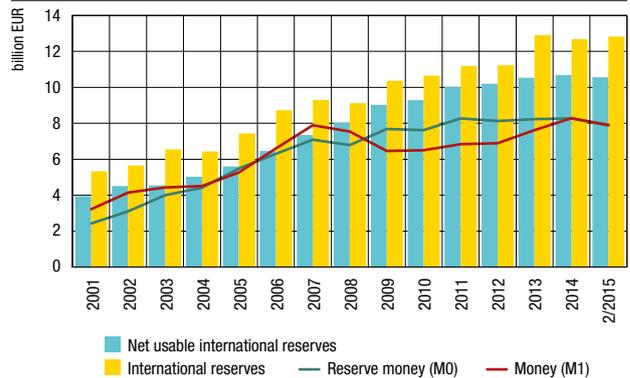
3 The protection from currency risk is embedded in five of the total of 6 issues, however, in terms of statistics, it is shown separately on the position of Financial derivatives under the international investment balance statistics.

Figure 33 Bank liquidity and overnight interbank interest rate



Source: CNB.

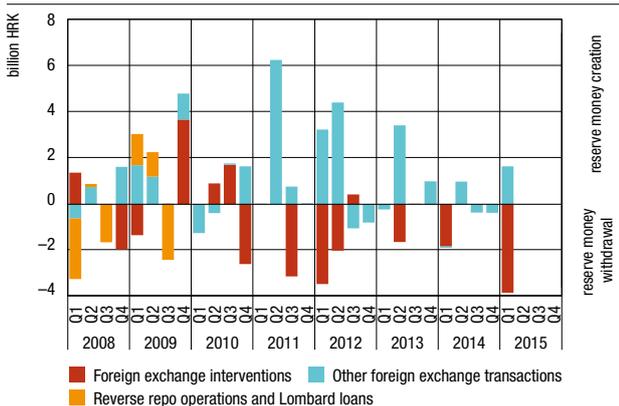
Figure 36 International reserves of the CNB and monetary aggregates



Note: Net usable international reserves are defined as international reserves net of foreign liabilities of the CNB, reserve requirements in f/c, general and special SDR allocations in 2009, government foreign currency deposits and off-balance sheet liabilities (swaps). The most recent data available for M1 refers to January 2015.

Source: CNB.

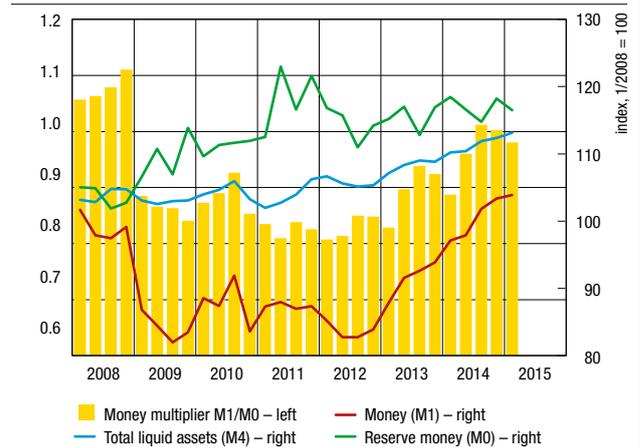
Figure 34 Flows of reserve money (M0) creation



Note: Other foreign exchange transactions include the purchase of foreign exchange from and the sale of foreign exchange to the MoF and foreign currency swaps with banks, where the positive values refer to the purchase of foreign exchange by the CNB. Data for the first quarter of 2015 refer to January and February.

Source: CNB.

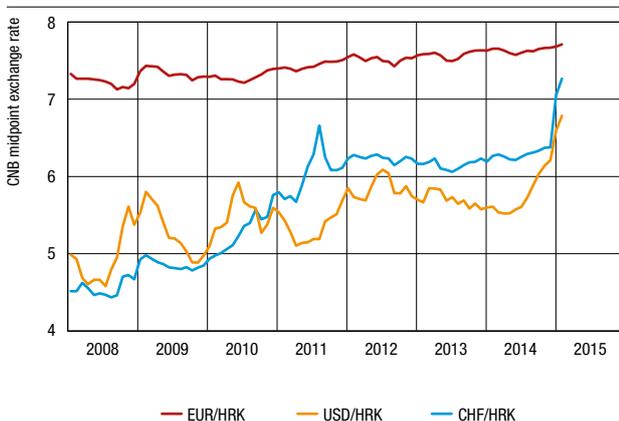
Figure 37 Monetary aggregates and money multiplier index of developments in seasonally adjusted values, deflated by the consumer price index



Note: Data for the first quarter of 2015 refer to end-January 2015.

Source: CNB.

Figure 35 Nominal exchange rates of the kuna against selected currencies



Source: CNB.

sold to the European Commission. Transactions with the central government were still the only foreign currency purchase channel, in which the CNB repurchased EUR 300.2m in the first two months of 2015. This repurchase was related to the conversion of a portion of government funds raised by the issue of foreign currency T-bills in the domestic market in February, which amounted to EUR 1.2bn. By the amendment to the Decision on the minimum required amount of foreign currency claims, the CNB continued to recognise foreign currency T-bills as liquid foreign currency claims to banks.

The exchange rates of the kuna versus the US dollar and the Swiss franc weakened noticeably at the beginning of 2015. In the case of the US dollar, this was the continuation of the trend from the second half of 2014, which reflected the strengthening of the US dollar against the euro as a result of a slower economic recovery in the euro area than in the US, as well as because of the diverging monetary policies. That is, the Fed is expected to tighten its monetary policy soon, while the ECB relaxed its monetary policy further in January 2015, when it announced the launch of its quantitative easing programme. On the other hand, the increase in the kuna/Swiss franc exchange rate in January

was the consequence of the Swiss central bank's decision to abandon the Swiss franc-euro cap.

Gross international reserves increased slightly in the first two months of 2015. This growth was mainly the consequence of investment of a portion of international reserves in repo contracts⁴, while the described net sales of foreign currency by the CNB and the outflow of the government's foreign currency deposit from the account at the central bank led to a decrease in reserves. At the beginning of the year, the government withdrew a part of the funds from its foreign currency deposit at the CNB to finance the payment of an international government bond worth EUR 750m, which matured on 5 January. A part of the outflow from that account was offset in February by the funds from the issue of foreign

currency T-bills being deposited. Nevertheless, in total terms, foreign currency deposits made by the government at the CNB fell by EUR 0.6bn in the first two months of 2015. At the end of February, gross international reserves stood at EUR 12.8bn, up by EUR 0.1bn from the end of 2014. At the same time, net international reserves declined slightly (by EUR 0.1bn) and amounted to EUR 10.6bn. International reserves continued to be at levels much higher than the balance in money (M1) and reserve money (M0).

The several-year trend of growth of the real value of M1 and total liquid funds (M4) continued during the fourth quarter of 2014 and at the beginning of 2015. On the other hand, the real value of M0 decreased slightly in January after a growth in the last quarter of 2014.

9 Public finance

According to Eurostat data, general government revenues stood at HRK 102.4bn in the first nine months of 2014, or down by 0.5% from the same period in 2013. Adverse developments in total revenues were the consequence of the decline in tax revenues, largely revenues from profit tax and revenues from VAT, the decline of which was mostly the result of the base period effect (for more details see Box 6 Impact of ESA 2010 implementation on the general government balance and public debt and differences relative to the national budget accounting, Bulletin No. 209). Revenues from social contributions rose mostly because of the increase in the health insurance contribution rate by two percentage points since the second quarter of last year. In addition, regular payments by employees covered by an accelerated pension plan that last year were transferred from the pension insurance partially based on individual capitalised savings to the system based only on intergenerational solidarity also added to the rise in revenues from social contributions.

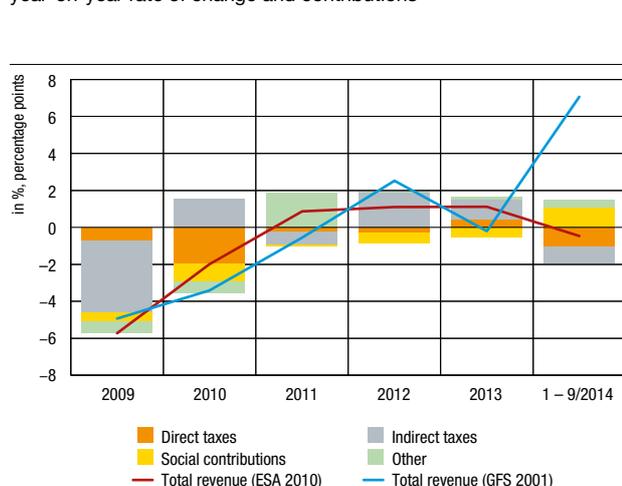
Consolidated general government expenditures, according to the ESA 2010 methodology, in the January-September period of last year stood at HRK 117.4bn or up by 1.5% from the same

period in 2013. The major contributors to the growth of total expenditures were interest expenditures and other current transfers on account of payments to the EU budget. Capital transfers also rose markedly, which was probably attributable to the assumption of HŽ-Cargo's debt on the basis of the 'third call of guarantee' rule. Other major expenditure items decreased as a result of the implementation of consolidation measures. Expenditures for intermediary consumption decreased the most in absolute terms, followed by expenditures for social benefits and compensation of employees.

The general government deficit (ESA 2010) stood at HRK 15.1bn in the first nine months of 2014, or up by HRK 2.2bn from the same period in 2013. In the first nine months, the deficit under the ESA standard was much higher than the deficit according to the GFS 2001 methodology. One of the main reasons is that according to the ESA methodology the one-time transfer of funds from the second pension pillar to the first pillar is not recorded under the government budget revenues.

The deficit under the ESA standard in the period from January to November might increase when compared to the

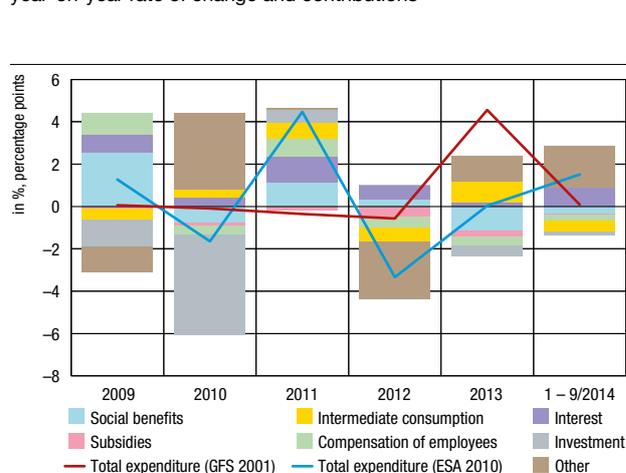
Figure 38 Consolidated general government revenue
year-on-year rate of change and contributions



Note: Structural columns show the contributions of individual revenue categories to the change in total revenue presented according to the ESA 2010 methodology.

Sources: Eurostat and MoF (CNB calculations).

Figure 39 Consolidated general government expenditure
year-on-year rate of change and contributions

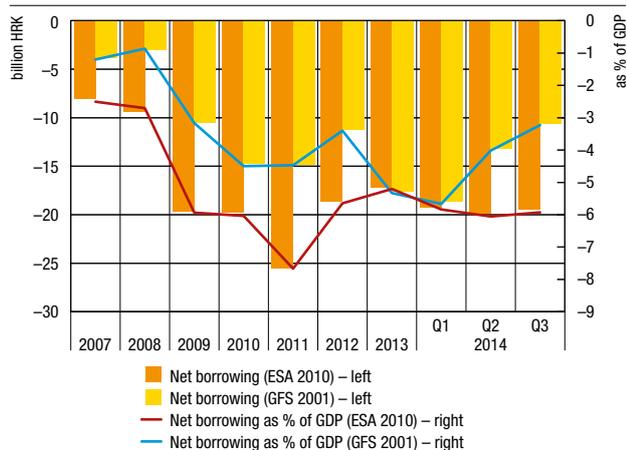


Note: Structural columns show the contributions of individual expenditure categories to the change in total expenditure presented according to the ESA 2010 methodology.

Sources: Eurostat and MoF (CNB calculations).

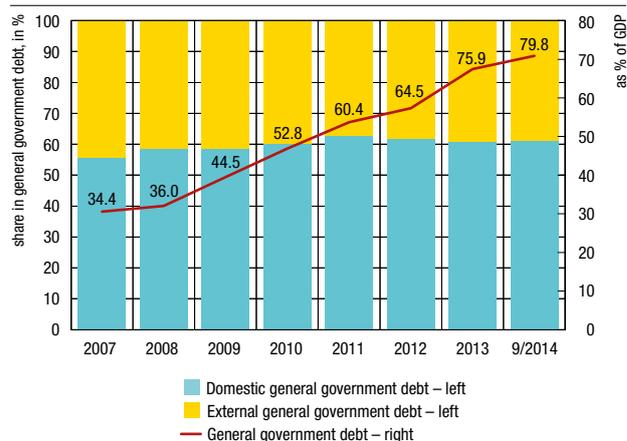
⁴ This type of investment leads to a simultaneous growth of gross international reserves and foreign liabilities of the CNB.

Figure 40 Consolidated general government balance



Note: Data for 2014 show four-quarter moving sums.
Sources: Eurostat and MoF (CNB calculations).

Figure 41 General government debt end-period stock



Source: CNB.

performance in the first nine months of 2014. That is, according to MoF data (GFS methodology, cash basis), consolidated central government net borrowing stood at HRK 1.9bn in October and November of 2014, and it decreased slightly from the same period in 2013. Revenues were kept at the level achieved in the same period in 2013, expenditures increased slightly, while the acquisition of non-financial assets declined.

The government borrowed to finance the budget deficit, so that general government debt continued to grow and reached

HRK 262.4bn, or almost 80% of GDP, at the end of November. Debt increased at a markedly slower rate from the same period of last year because in 2014 deposit funds raised by borrowing at the end of 2013 were used. The depreciation of the kuna also contributed to the statistical increase in the general government debt. The change in the USD/HRK exchange rate did not have a significant effect on the debt level of the public sector, as the majority of liabilities on the basis of the bonds issued in the US equity market were converted into EUR under currency swaps.

10 Comparison of Croatia and selected countries

Real GDP grew in Central and Eastern European countries in the third quarter of 2014. In the majority of the countries,

Table 1 Gross domestic product

	Year-on-year rate of change, original data		Quarter-on-quarter rate of change, seasonally adjusted data				Estimate for 2014
	2012	2013	Q4/2012	Q1/2013	Q2/2013	Q3/2013	
Bulgaria	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.4
Czech R.	-0.8	-0.7	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	2.3
Estonia	4.7	1.6	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.9
Croatia	-2.2	-0.9	-0.9	0.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.4
Latvia	4.8	4.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	2.6
Lithuania	3.8	3.3	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	3.0
Hungary	-1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	3.3
Poland	1.8	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	3.3
Romania	0.6	3.4	1.2	0.3	-0.4	2.2	3.0
Slovak R.	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.4
Slovenia	-2.6	-1.0	1.3	0.1	1.1	0.7	2.6
EU-28	-0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.3

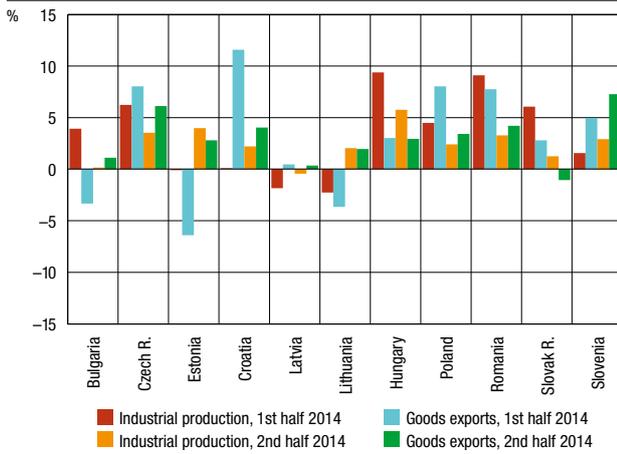
Note: Data for Croatia include the CBS's estimate for 2014.
Sources: Eurostat, EC, CBS and CNB.

economic growth was boosted by the recovery of domestic demand as well as by the continuation of the growth in the exports of goods and services. At the level of the whole of 2014, real GDP is expected to grow for all countries in that group, except for Croatia, the only country with an anticipated economic downturn.

In the second half of 2014, it was evident that industrial activity was strengthening at an annual level in almost all Central and Eastern European countries, while only Latvia recorded a fall, that country's industrial production also declining in the first half of the year. In line with the growth of industrial production, exports of goods grew in the second half of 2014 in most of the observed countries. Croatia can be classified among the countries with sharper growth rates of goods exports, which is confirmed by the continuation of positive trends that began in 2013.

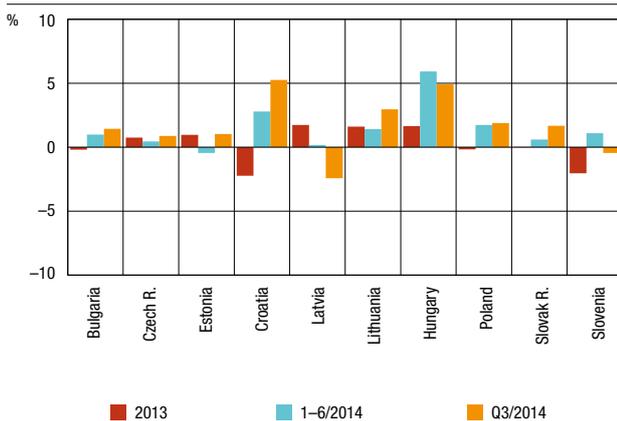
According to the Labour Force Survey data, in the first three quarters of 2014, among the Central and Eastern European countries, Hungary and Croatia reported the strongest growth in the number of the employed of 5.6% and 3.1% respectively. For Croatia, this data is in collision with data on employment trends available from other administrative sources (CBS, CPII), and should therefore be interpreted with caution. On the other hand, the number of employed persons declined only in Latvia and Slovenia. According to the rate of unemployment, Croatia still stands out considerably among all other Central and Eastern European Countries. The rate of unemployment in Croatia stood

Figure 42 Industrial production and goods exports
year-on-year rate of change, original data



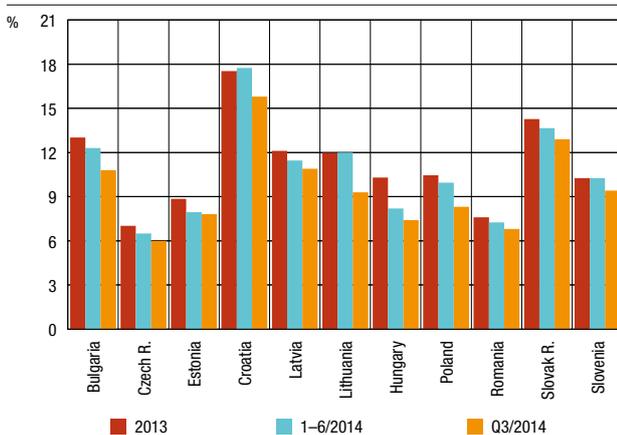
Sources: Eurostat and CBS.

Figure 43 Employment
year-on-year rate of change



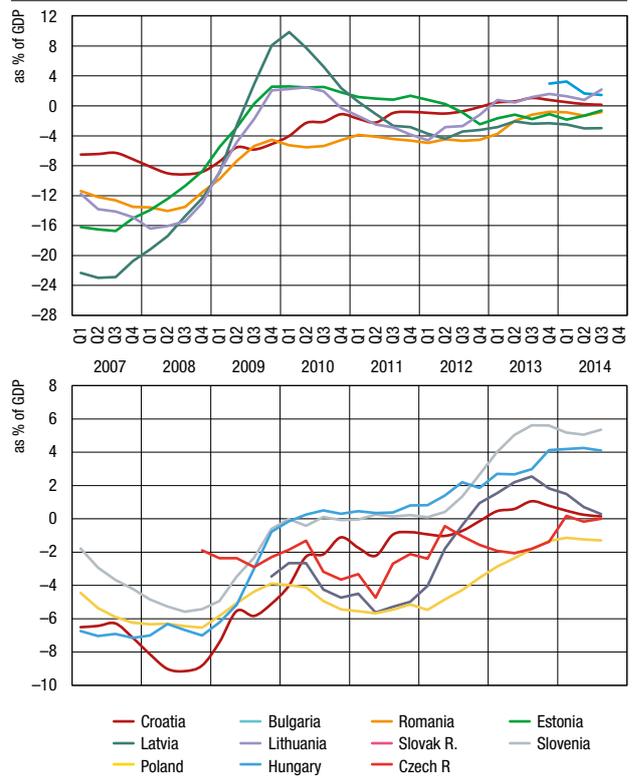
Source: Eurostat.

Figure 44 Labour Force Survey unemployment rate



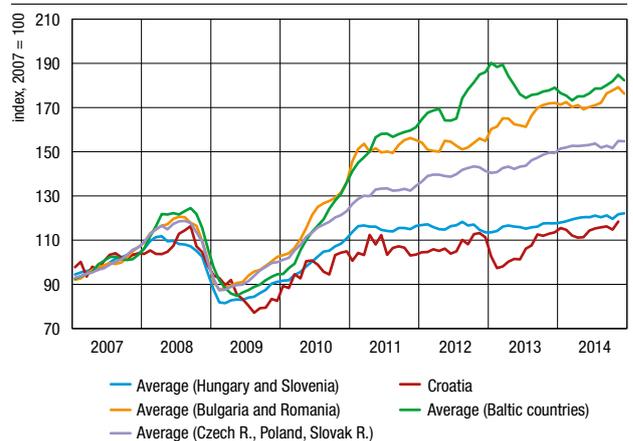
Source: Eurostat.

Figure 45 Current account balance
sum of the last four quarters



Sources: Eurostat and CNB.

Figure 46 Goods exports
quarterly moving average, seasonally adjusted data



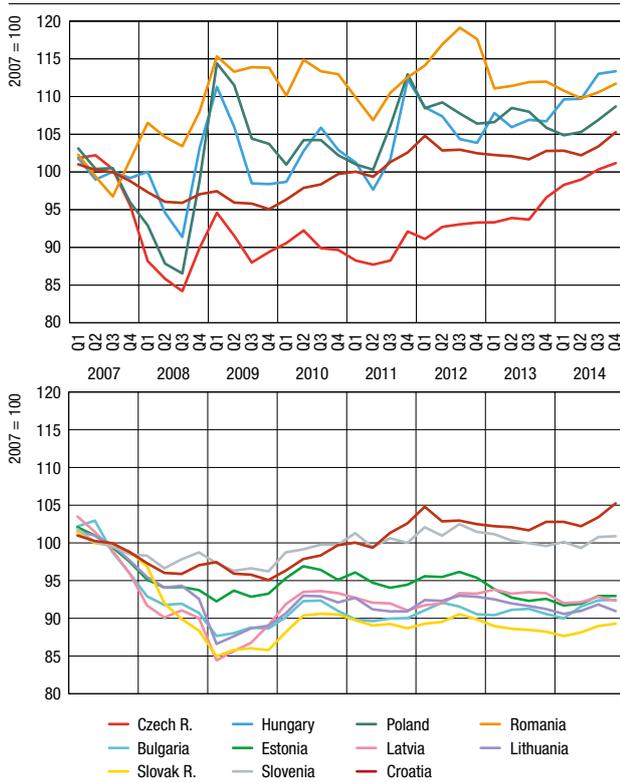
Note: Data for Croatia refer to the January–November period of 2014.
Sources: Eurostat and CNB.

at 17% in the first three quarters of 2014, while the next highest rate of unemployment was recorded in Slovakia (13.3%). As many as six Central and Eastern European countries reported a rate of unemployment below 10%; among them, the Czech Republic reported the lowest rate (6.3%) in the observed group of countries.⁵

Movements in current account balances of the observed

5 As regards nominal unit labour costs by country, data according to ESA 2010 are not available for analysis.

Figure 47 Real effective exchange rate (deflated by consumer prices) in selected countries



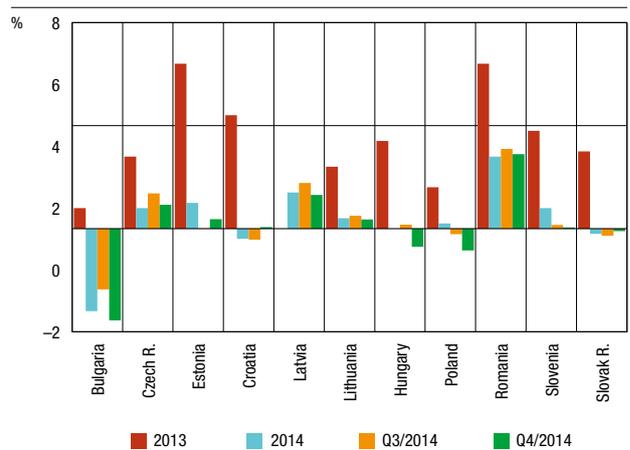
Note: A fall in the index denotes a real effective appreciation.
Sources: BIS and CNB.

Central and Eastern European countries differed greatly in the first three quarters of 2014. On one hand, an improvement in the current account was recorded in the Czech Republic, Lithuania and Estonia, largely owing to positive results in foreign trade in goods and services. On the other hand, the decrease in current account surplus was recorded in Bulgaria (because of unfavourable trends in the secondary income account) and in Slovakia (because of the primary income account). The decrease in Croatia's current account surplus was also the result of the deterioration in the balance of the primary income account because of the much larger expenditures than direct equity investments from the same period in the previous year.

In the second half of 2014, positive trends in goods exports continued in most of the observed Central and Eastern European countries, with a weaker intensity of growth than in the previous half-year. The largest exports growth in the second half of 2014 was seen in Lithuania and Bulgaria, although exports fell in these countries because of a sharp decline at the beginning of the year and at the level of the whole of 2014. Croatia's goods exports also continued to grow in the second half of 2014. By contrast, Slovakia was the only one among the observed countries in which goods exports declined. On the level of the whole of 2014, in addition to the above, only Estonian exports declined at an annual level, unfavourable trends from the previous year continuing in that country. On the other hand, goods exports strengthened in Croatia, the Czech Republic and Slovenia at an annual level.

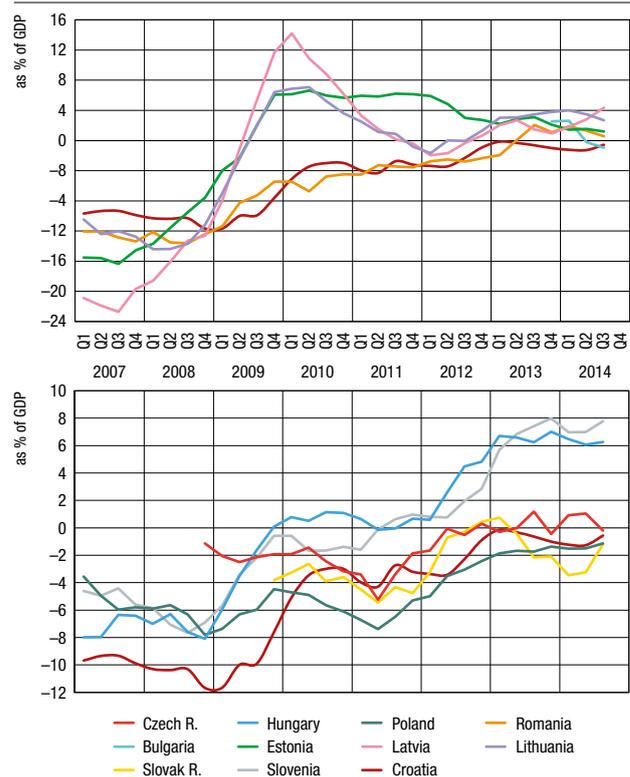
Positive trends in goods exports in the second half of 2014 were accompanied by an improvement in export price competitiveness, measured in terms of the real effective exchange rate deflated by consumer prices. The real effective exchange rate deflated by consumer prices depreciated in the second half of 2014

Figure 48 Consumer price inflation average year-on-year rate of change



Note: Data for the third quarter refer to July and August.
Sources: Eurostat and CBS.

Figure 49 Balance of payments financial account balance sum of the last four quarters



Sources: Eurostat and CNB.

in all of the observed Central and Eastern European countries, following an appreciation in the first half of the year. The real effective exchange rate depreciated the most in Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic, predominantly because of the weakening of the domestic currency against the currencies of the main trading partners. Considerably divergent trends were observed at the level of the whole of 2014. The price competitiveness of Czech, Hungarian, Croatian and Bulgarian exports improved but deteriorated in the other observed countries because of exchange rate movements.

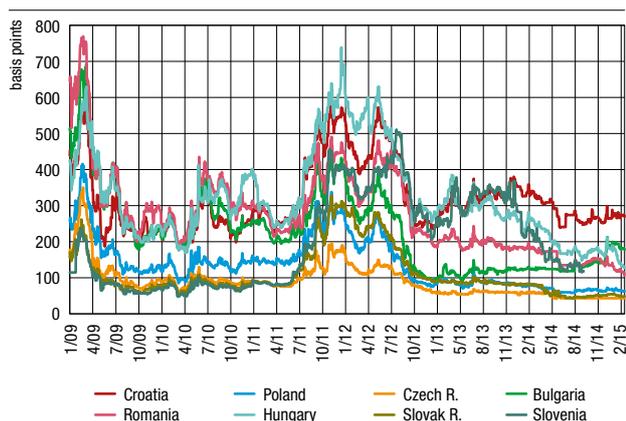
In the last quarter of 2014, consumer price inflation declined in the majority of the observed Central and Eastern European countries from the average value in the previous quarter (except in Estonia, Croatia and Slovakia). This was to a large extent due to a decrease in the prices of energy and food, where the decline in the prices of energy was particularly prominent at the end of the year because of a strong fall in crude oil prices in the world market. The weakening of the euro in the world's foreign exchange market had a dampening effect on the decline in consumer prices in the euro area members. At the level of the whole of 2014, the average annual CPI inflation rate declined further in all observed countries (except in Latvia). Inflation dropped the most in Estonia, Croatia and Bulgaria, largely as a result of the fall in the prices of energy and food, as it did in the other countries observed.

The total net capital inflow in Central and Eastern European countries held steady at very low levels in the first three quarters of 2014. The largest net capital inflows (measured by the financial account balance, excluding changes in international reserves, expressed as a percentage of GDP) were recorded in the Czech Republic, primarily on the basis of direct investments,

and net capital outflows were recorded in Slovenia and Latvia, largely as a result of the developments in the account of other investments. Although net foreign direct investments in Central and Eastern European countries were still relatively modest, their growth was noticeable in the first nine months of 2014, which was particularly strong in Slovenia and the Czech Republic. At the same time, however, net inflow on the basis of portfolio investments declined, especially in Slovakia, while net outflows on the basis of other investments were further recorded. In most countries, international reserves increased in the first three quarters of 2014, growing the most in the Czech Republic and Hungary. Poland and Romania were the only countries in which reserves decreased.

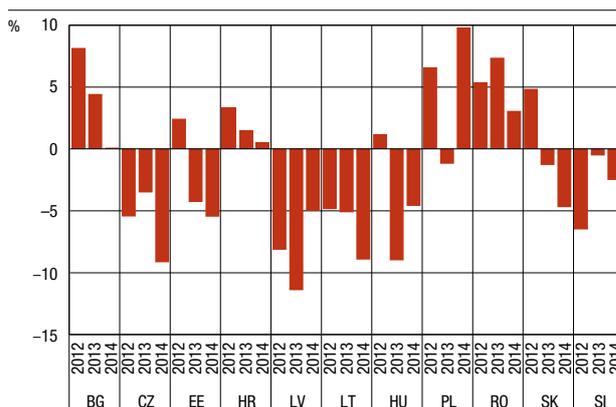
In the first three quarters of 2014, indicators of external debt deteriorated in the majority of the observed Central and Eastern European countries. This was mainly due to government borrowing abroad, particularly in Slovenia, Latvia and Bulgaria. At the same time, the deleveraging of credit institutions was most evident in Slovenia, Croatia and Romania. As previously mentioned, the ratio between gross external debt and GDP grew the most in Slovenia (where it reached 118.8%) and Latvia

Figure 50 CDS spreads for 5-year government bonds of selected countries



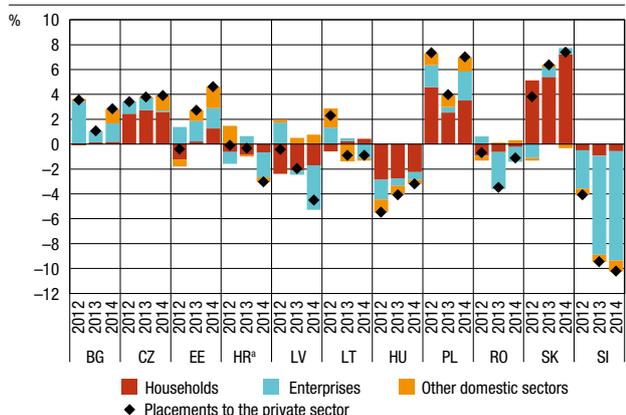
Note: Credit default swaps (CDS) spread is an annual premium that a CDS buyer pays for protection against credit risk associated with an issuer of an instrument.
Source: Bloomberg.

Figure 52 Private sector deposits year-on-year rate of change, excluding the exchange rate effect



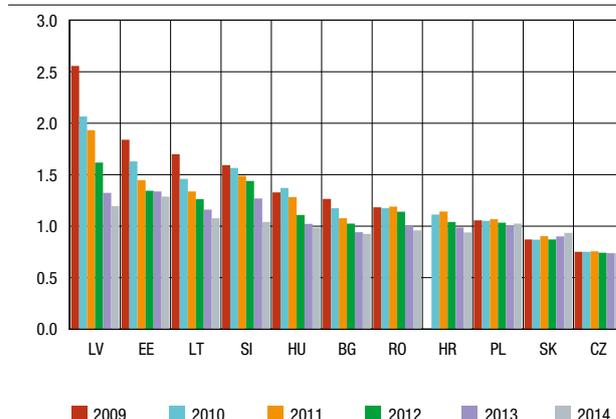
Sources: ECB and CNB.

Figure 51 Bank placements to the private sector contribution to the year-on-year rate of change, excluding the exchange rate effect



^a Excluding the effect of shipyards, transactions of one bank involving the transfer of its claims to a company indirectly owned by a parent bank, the bankruptcy of Centar banka and the methodological changes in the recording of fees.
Sources: ECB and CNB.

Figure 53 Placement to deposit ratio of the private sector



Sources: ECB and CNB.

(141.6%) among the observed countries. Also, external borrowing by the government was the main contributor to the growth of debt in Croatia, and to a lesser extent, the growth of debt of other domestic sectors to affiliated and non-affiliated creditors. The relative external debt indicators declined in Romania, Hungary and Lithuania in the observed period.

Credit default swaps stabilised for most of Central and Eastern European countries, following their decline in the first half of 2014. Only Bulgaria recorded a sharp increase in the risk premium due to increased uncertainty concerning the stability of the banking system, as well as growing political uncertainty. Nevertheless, the credit default swap for Croatia remained the highest among the peer countries.

Lending dynamics and structure in 2014 were very diverse in the observed countries. Lending increased in Slovakia, Poland, Estonia and the Czech Republic, which in most cases was the result of an increase in credit activity oriented to households. Croatia belongs to the second group of countries, which witnessed a fall in loans; as in the case of Slovenia and Latvia, this fall was stronger than in the previous year. Slovenia continued to record the largest decline in placements, which was the consequence of

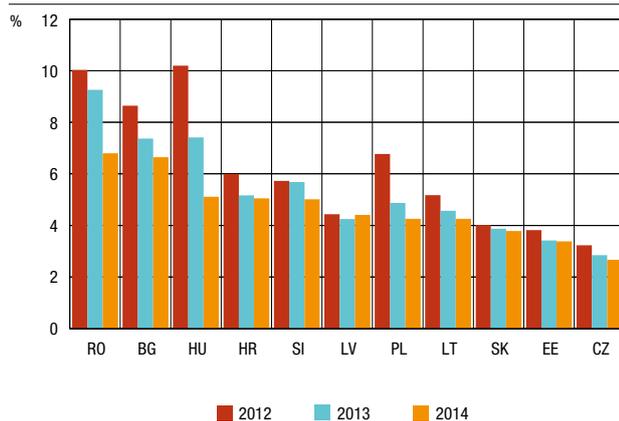
the restructuring of the banking system, and in such conditions individual enterprises to a large extent also secured funds from non-banking financial institutions.

Developments in deposits of the private sector also differed greatly in different countries. Among the observed countries, deposits grew only in Poland, Romania, and to a much lesser extent in Croatia. Other countries reported a decline in deposits at an annual level, especially the Czech Republic and Lithuania.

The several-year trend of a decline in the placement to deposit ratio in the observed countries continued in 2014. The largest drop in the ratio was recorded by Slovenia and Latvia in which there was also the largest decline in placements. This confirms that banks' balance sheets in these countries in the crisis period were adjusted by a stronger contraction in lending activity. On the other hand, only in Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic did the placement to deposit ratio rise moderately or stagnate, but in these countries the coverage of placements by deposits was considerably more favourable even before the crisis, so that the need for adjustment to banks' balance sheet was smaller than in peer countries.

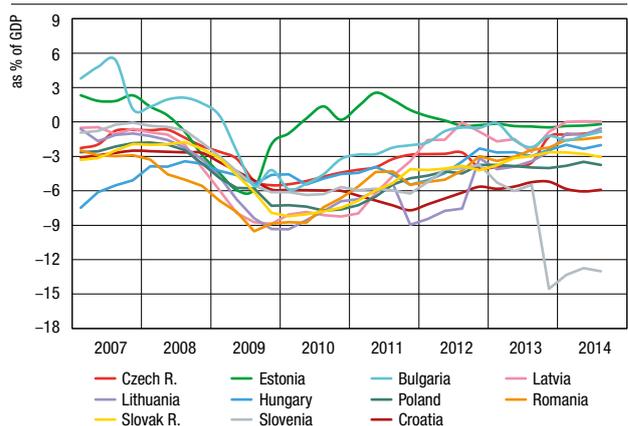
Short-term interest rates on loans to non-financial

Figure 54 Short-term interest rates on corporate loans



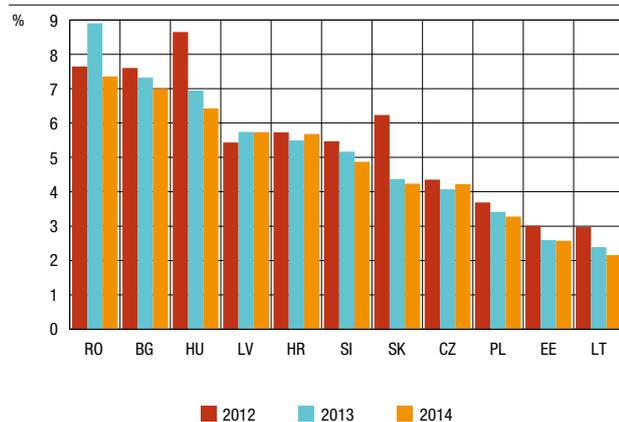
Notes: Includes average interest rates on corporate loans up to EUR 1m and with a maturity of up to 1 year.
Source: ECB.

Figure 56 Consolidated general government balance four-quarter moving sums



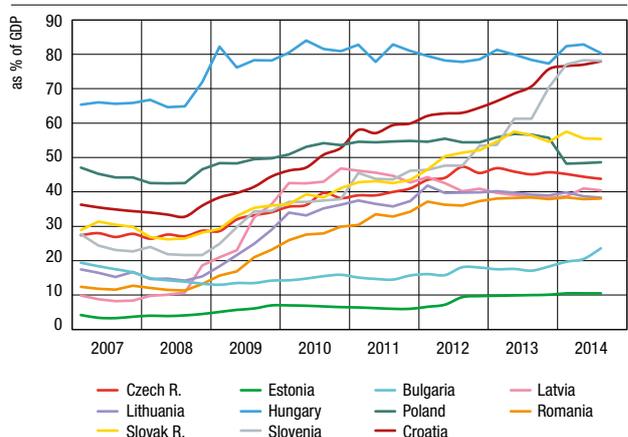
Note: Quarterly data for Croatia in the 2007–2012 period were obtained by interpolating the annual data.
Sources: Eurostat and CNB.

Figure 55 Interest rates on home loans



Sources: ECB and NCBs.

Figure 57 Public debt end-quarter stock



Sources: Eurostat and CNB.

corporations decreased continually since 2012 in almost all peer countries. Short-term corporate financing costs fell the most in Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Poland. Short-term interest rates for corporate financing in Croatia were approximately in the middle of the range of interests by country, while they were slightly higher than the average of all countries in 2014.

As regards interest rates on home loans, they were stable in the majority of the observed countries in the past years. Croatia was again approximately in the middle of the range of interest rates on home loans.

Croatia and Slovakia were the only countries among the observed EU member states in which the fiscal deficit (as % of GDP) increased in the first nine months of 2014 from the same period in 2013. Croatia also had a high deficit level, and, in addition to Croatia, only Poland and Slovenia among the peer countries were covered by the excessive deficit procedure. On the other hand, the largest decrease in the nominal budget deficit in the observed period was reported by Lithuania, which was

mainly the result of the growth of the revenue side of the budget. Bulgaria, Estonia and Latvia also mostly reduced their deficit by an increase in revenues, while in the majority of other countries the narrowing of the deficit was in the most part the result of cuts on the expenditure side of the budget.

Most of the observed countries increased their public debt in the period from January to September 2014, except the Czech Republic, Poland and Lithuania. Poland decreased its public debt considerably, which was the result of the implemented pension reform that included the transfer of funds from the second pension insurance pillar to the government budget. At the end of September of last year, Hungary, Croatia and Slovenia had the highest level of general government debt (for these three countries it was about 80% of GDP). At the same time, public debt of other countries was considerably below the mentioned level, with Estonia having a very low level of public debt of only slightly over 10% of GDP.



Statistical survey

Classification and presentation of data on claims and liabilities

The Croatian National Bank has begun to implement the ESA 2010 standard in its statistics, which also implies a revision of the historical data produced under the ESA 1995 standard. ESA 2010 is applied to external statistics (tables on the balance of payments, international investment position and external debt), general government debt statistics and to monetary statistics. The introduction of ESA 2010 in external relations statistics is only a part of a broad set of changes arising from the application of the methodology under the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th edition (BPM6).

Among others, the implementation of ESA 2010 introduces changes in the part of the sector classification of institutional units. Thus, the sector classification of counterparties will be made in accordance with the Decision on the statistical classification of institutional sectors, which is to be published by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CBS), which is based on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union (ESA 2010). This classification by sectors is a mandatory statistical standard of the European Union, and is aligned with the basic international statistical standard – the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008).

Table 1 Overview of the sector classification under ESA 2010

Sector classification under ESA 2010	
Non-financial corporations	
Public non-financial corporations	
National private non-financial corporations	
Foreign controlled non-financial corporations	
Financial corporations	
Monetary financial institutions	
Central bank	
Other monetary financial institutions	
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank (Credit institutions)	
Money market funds	
Financial corporations, except monetary financial institutions and insurance corporations and pension funds (Other financial corporations)	
Non-money market investment funds	
Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds (Other financial intermediaries)	
Financial auxiliaries	
Captive financial institutions and money lenders	
Insurance corporations	
Pension funds	
General government	
Central government	
State government	
Local government	
Social security funds	
Households	
Non-profit institutions serving households	
Rest of the world	

Data on claims and liabilities are classified according to institutional sectors and financial instruments.

The **non-financial corporations** sector consists of public non-financial corporations, national private non-financial corporations and foreign controlled non-financial corporations. This sector covers all institutional units which meet the criteria prescribed by the sector classification of institutional units for the relevant subsector. Non-financial corporations consist of institutional units which are independent legal entities and market producers, and whose principal activity is the production of goods and (or) non-financial services.

The major changes relate to the **financial corporations** sector.

The financial corporations sector is subdivided into the following subsectors: monetary financial institutions, **other financial corporations**, insurance corporations and pension funds.

Monetary financial institutions consist of the central bank and other monetary financial institutions. The central bank is the Croatian National Bank. Other monetary financial institutions consist of deposit-taking corporations except the central bank and money market funds. Deposit-taking corporations except the central bank are credit institutions (banks, savings banks and housing savings banks). Credit institutions are institutions authorised by the Croatian National Bank under the Credit Institutions Act. The credit institutions sector does not include banks undergoing liquidation or bankruptcy proceedings. Money market funds include all financial corporations and quasi-corporations, except those classified in the central bank and in the credit institutions subsector, which are principally engaged in financial intermediation. Their business is to issue investment fund shares or units and make investments primarily in short-term debt instruments, deposits and money market fund shares or units. Their investment objective is to maintain the principal of the fund and generate yield in accordance with interest rates on money market instruments.

Other financial corporations consist of non-money market investment funds, other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries and captive financial institutions and money lenders.

Non-money market investment funds consist of all forms of collective investment schemes, except those classified in the money market funds subsector, which are principally engaged in financial intermediation. Their business is to issue investment fund shares or units which are not close substitutes for deposits and, on their own account, to make investments primarily in long-term financial assets.

Other financial intermediaries are institutions which are principally engaged in financial intermediation by incurring liabilities in forms other than currency, deposits, and close substitutes for deposits. They include leasing companies, factoring corporations, banks undergoing liquidation or bankruptcy proceedings, credit unions, the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development, etc.

Financial auxiliaries are institutions which are principally engaged in auxiliary financial activities and include, for instance, stock exchanges, exchange offices, financial regulatory authorities, insurance agents and brokers, investment firms, investment and pension fund management companies, the Central Depository and Clearing Company (CDCC), the Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA), the Financial Agency (FINA), etc.

Captive financial institutions and money lenders include all financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are neither engaged in financial intermediation nor in providing financial auxiliary services and where most of their assets or their liabilities are not transacted on open markets. They include in particular: (a) units as legal entities such as trusts, estates, agencies accounts or "brass plate" companies; (b) holding companies that hold controlling levels of equity of a group of subsidiary corporations and whose principal activity is owning the group without administering or managing the group and providing any other service to the businesses in the group; (c) special purpose entities that qualify as institutional units and raise funds in open markets to be used by their parent corporations; (d) units which

provide financial services exclusively with own funds, or funds provided by a sponsor and incur the financial risk of the debtor defaulting. Examples are money lenders, corporations engaged in lending to students or for foreign trade from funds received from a sponsor such as a government unit or a non-profit institution, and pawnshops that predominantly engage in lending; (e) special purpose government funds, usually called sovereign wealth funds, if classified as financial corporations.

Insurance corporations consist of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation as a consequence of the pooling of risks mainly in the form of direct insurance or reinsurance.

Pension funds consist of all financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation as a consequence of the pooling of social risks and needs of the insured persons (social insurance). Pension funds as social insurance schemes provide income in retirement, and often benefits for death and disability.

The **general government** sector consists of institutional units which are non-market producers whose output is intended for individual and collective consumption, and are financed by compulsory payments made by units belonging to other sectors, and institutional units principally engaged in the redistribution of national income and wealth.

It consists of the following subsectors: central government, state government, local government and social security funds. The central government consists of state administration bodies (ministries, offices of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, state administration organisations and state administration offices in counties) and Croatian Motorways (from January 2008), Rijeka – Zagreb Motorway, Croatian Roads, Croatian Waters, Croatian Radiotelevision, Croatian Railways Infrastructure, Croatian Energy Market Operator (HROTE), Croatian Agency for SMEs, Innovations and Investments (HAMAG Bicro), Croatian Energy Regulatory Agency (HERA) and the State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Rehabilitation (DAB).

Social security funds include the Croatian Pension Insurance Administration, the Croatian Institute for Health Insurance and the Croatian Employment Service. Local government includes units of local and regional self-government and institutional units established and controlled by the local government. There is no state government subsector in the Republic of Croatia.

The **households** sector primarily consists of individual consumers but also of individual consumers and entrepreneurs (market producers). This sector also includes individuals or groups of individuals as producers of goods and non-financial services for exclusively own final use.

The **non-profit institutions serving households** sector consists of non-profit institutions which are separate legal entities, which serve households and which are private non-market producers. Their principal resources are voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from households in their capacity as consumers, from payments made by government and from property income.

The **rest of the world** sector is a grouping of units without

any characteristic functions and resources; it consists of non-resident units insofar as they are engaged in transactions with resident institutional units, or have other economic links with resident units. Its accounts provide an overall view of the economic relationships linking the national economy with the rest of the world. The institutions of the EU and international organisations are included. The rest of the world sector includes all foreign natural and legal persons.

Due to changes in the sector classification, all statistical series shown in the group of tables H International economic relations and Table I3 General government debt have been revised. All statistical series have been revised in tables A to G of the Statistical survey, that is: from 31 December 2010, in the part that refers to the sector classification of institutional units and the change in the methodological treatment of kuna positions indexed to foreign currency, and from 31 December 2011, in the part that refers to expanding the scope of other monetary financial institutions (to include money market funds). Data begin to be published in the group of tables E.

Up to November 2010, the sector classification in tables of the A – G group was based on the sector classification under the Decision on the Chart of Accounts for Banks, and data were based on the reporting system in accordance with the Decision relating to the bank statistical report. From December 2010 on, the sector classification of counterparties is made in accordance with the Decision on the statistical classification of institutional sectors published by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CBS). This classification by sectors is based on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union (ESA 2010). The data are based on the reporting system in accordance with the Decision on statistical and prudential reporting.

All data on claims and liabilities in tables A1 to D12 refer to balances at the end of the reporting period, and in tables D1 and D5, also to monthly net transactions. The value of transactions during the reporting period is calculated as the difference between the balance of financial positions at the end of the period (current and previous month) adjusted by the movement in the exchange rate, revaluation and reclassification. Revaluations comprise loans write-offs and price adjustments of securities. Reclassifications cover the changes in the balance sheet balances incurred because of the changes in the composition and structure of monetary financial institutions (e.g. disappearance of a reporting unit from the reporting population because of liquidation or bankruptcy), a change in the classification of financial instruments or changes in statistical definitions.

Foreign currency items are reported in their kuna equivalent at the CNB's midpoint exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. In tables where there is a breakdown into kuna and foreign currency items, foreign currency items include kuna items indexed to foreign currency. All items are reported on a gross basis (i.e. before value adjustments).

A Monetary and credit aggregates

Table A1 Monetary and credit aggregates^a

end of period, in million HRK and %

Year	Month	Reserve money	Money M1	Broadest money M4	Net domestic assets	Domestic credit	Monthly rates of growth				
							Reserve money	Money M1	Broadest money M4	Net domestic assets	Domestic credit
2001	December	17,864.6	23,749.5	109,951.7	61,290.3	75,103.2	8.21	13.11	11.47	3.61	1.19
2002	December	23,066.6	30,889.4	120,915.3	88,097.9	97,841.8	10.83	6.18	1.88	7.91	2.32
2003	December	30,637.9	33,940.4	135,200.4	102,429.0	112,075.1	9.08	1.93	0.46	3.37	0.60
2004	December	33,925.5	34,563.2	148,819.7	117,087.8	127,929.0	8.46	2.66	0.70	2.62	2.02
2005	December	40,441.9	38,868.2	166,161.3	142,867.8	150,245.3	9.51	4.46	0.55	2.37	2.01
2006	December	46,338.0	48,527.8	196,724.2	169,171.5	184,879.1	3.18	4.76	1.86	3.57	3.06
2007	December	51,932.2	57,886.6	233,080.1	183,673.5	213,200.1	3.75	6.73	3.95	3.56	2.67
2008	December	49,752.8	55,232.1	243,841.2	202,183.1	236,647.9	-9.89	8.17	3.24	5.54	2.35
2009	December	56,153.9	47,193.7	244,355.7	201,850.0	234,593.1	4.57	3.16	0.66	0.25	-0.14
2010	December	56,261.7	47,986.6	249,147.4	207,278.7	247,659.5	2.83	-0.74	-1.57	0.49	-1.39
2011	December	62,379.3	51,489.4	260,992.3	229,821.0	259,394.1	3.80	3.48	3.08	5.89	1.01
2012	December ^a	61,329.0	52,002.8	270,333.5	222,882.5	247,385.5	3.30	4.23	0.18	0.46	-2.13
2013	December	62,968.1	58,172.9	279,845.9	217,522.2	244,264.8	2.75	3.33	0.49	0.62	-0.68
2014	February	62,312.1	56,129.3	277,407.4	218,127.8	242,412.5	-5.06	-1.07	-0.95	-0.10	0.19
	March	63,868.4	56,661.8	279,006.7	222,758.7	242,718.5	2.50	0.95	0.58	2.12	0.13
	April	62,541.2	56,863.8	276,238.8	225,294.0	241,749.1	-2.08	0.36	-0.99	1.14	-0.40
	May	64,650.8	57,518.5	277,039.6	218,169.3	240,609.3	3.37	1.15	0.29	-3.16	-0.47
	June	62,971.8	60,451.5	278,091.9	216,866.5	239,934.9	-2.60	5.10	0.38	-0.60	-0.28
	July	63,407.1	62,703.0	285,264.1	216,784.3	241,153.1	0.69	3.72	2.58	-0.04	0.51
	August	62,841.3	64,735.2	289,684.9	213,988.7	239,206.3	-0.89	3.24	1.55	-1.29	-0.81
	September	62,149.3	62,871.8	288,479.3	208,927.0	238,868.0	-1.10	-2.88	-0.42	-2.37	-0.14
	October	61,707.8	61,118.5	287,409.8	209,355.4	238,965.6	-0.71	-2.79	-0.37	0.21	0.04
	November*	62,633.5	60,671.3	287,646.4	211,107.5	239,211.1	1.50	-0.73	0.08	0.84	0.10
	December*	63,380.0	63,499.3	287,563.9	212,442.2	237,894.8	1.19	4.66	-0.03	0.63	-0.55
2015	January	62,116.2	60,880.5	286,890.8	220,462.4	241,367.1	-1.99	-4.12	-0.23	3.78	1.46

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds. ^b Within Domestic credit, claims on other domestic sectors fell by HRK 5.6bn in December 2012. This fall was fully attributable to a transaction of one credit institution which, in an effort to reduce the amount of partly recoverable and fully irrecoverable placements, transferred a total of HRK 5.6bn in its claims to a company indirectly owned by a parent bank.

Table A1 Monetary and credit aggregates • The table shows data on some basic monetary and credit aggregates, including their monthly growth rates.

As from CNB Bulletin No. 211, data on all the monetary aggregates have been revised, that is: **from 31 December 2010, in the part that refers to the sector classification of institutional units and the change in the methodological treatment of kuna positions indexed to foreign currency, and from 31 December 2011, in the part that refers to expanding the scope of other monetary financial institutions (to include money market funds).**

Reserve money is taken over in its entirety from the Monetary authorities accounts (Table C1).

Money (M1) is defined in the same way as the corresponding item in the Consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions (Table B1). It comprises currency outside credit institutions, deposits with the CNB by other financial institutions

as well as demand deposits with credit institutions.

Broadest money (M4) comprises money (M1), savings and time deposits, foreign currency deposits as well as bonds and money market instruments and money market funds' shares/units (all components are taken over from the Consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions, Table B1).

Net domestic assets are defined as a difference between total liquid assets and foreign assets (net).

Up to November 2010, Domestic credit comprised banks' and housing savings banks' claims on other domestic sectors, other banking institutions and non-banking financial institutions.

From December 2010 on, Domestic credit comprises credit institutions' claims on other domestic sectors, other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries as well as insurance corporations and pension funds.

B Monetary financial institutions

Table B1 Consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions^a
end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec. ^b	2013 Dec.	2014					2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Jan.	
ASSETS										
1 Foreign assets (net)	41,868.6	31,171.3	47,451.0	62,323.7	56,248.0	61,225.4	79,552.3	75,121.6	66,428.4	
2 Domestic credit	292,618.7	318,707.9	316,133.4	310,860.5	315,287.7	309,115.8	305,060.0	310,255.6	321,417.7	
2.1 Claims on central government and social security funds (net)	44,959.2	59,313.8	68,747.9	66,595.7	72,569.2	69,180.8	66,192.0	72,360.8	80,050.6	
2.2 Claims on other domestic sectors	241,270.0	251,964.1	236,414.5	234,117.8	233,992.2	231,556.2	230,765.4	229,571.6	233,335.7	
2.3 Claims on other banking institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2.4 Claims on non-banking financial institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2.5 Claims on non-MMF investment funds	384.2	358.1	324.5	322.7	345.5	324.7	329.5	336.2	344.8	
2.6 Claims on other financial intermediaries	4,387.3	5,901.0	9,316.3	7,814.3	6,508.1	5,613.8	5,898.6	5,906.4	5,871.7	
2.7 Claims on financial auxiliaries	963.7	1,033.1	1,068.4	1,247.7	1,306.8	1,318.5	1,348.2	1,335.7	1,322.2	
2.8 Claims on insurance corporations and pension funds	654.3	137.8	261.8	762.4	565.9	1,121.7	526.2	744.9	492.7	
Total (1+2)	334,487.3	349,879.2	363,584.4	373,184.2	371,535.7	370,341.2	384,612.3	385,377.3	387,846.1	
LIABILITIES										
1 Money	47,986.6	51,489.4	52,002.8	58,172.9	56,661.8	60,451.5	62,871.8	63,499.3	60,880.5	
2 Savings and time deposits	29,338.4	33,696.8	31,868.7	33,832.0	34,370.9	34,442.9	35,223.5	34,615.8	34,561.1	
3 Foreign currency deposits	154,697.9	152,197.1	160,443.8	162,656.4	163,280.2	159,058.8	165,959.1	164,943.3	166,489.5	
4 Bonds and money market instruments	17,124.3	16,745.4	17,760.6	16,214.1	16,322.0	15,811.9	15,433.4	16,137.3	16,256.1	
5 MMFs shares/units	....	6,863.4	8,257.6	8,970.5	8,371.8	8,326.8	8,991.4	8,368.1	8,703.6
6 Restricted and blocked deposits	3,580.9	3,399.7	5,274.1	4,718.4	2,788.7	3,107.0	3,353.6	3,216.1	3,222.8	
7 Other items (net)	81,759.0	85,487.3	87,976.7	88,619.9	89,740.4	89,142.2	92,779.4	94,597.3	97,732.6	
Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)	334,487.3	349,879.2	363,584.4	373,184.2	371,535.7	370,341.2	384,612.3	385,377.3	387,846.1	

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds. ^b Claims on other domestic sectors fell by HRK 5.6bn in December 2012. This fall was fully attributable to a transaction of one credit institution which, in an effort to reduce the amount of partly recoverable and fully irrecoverable placements, transferred a total of HRK 5.6bn in its claims to a company indirectly owned by a parent bank.

Table B1 Consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions • The balance sheet of monetary financial institutions shows consolidated data from the Monetary authorities accounts (Table C1) and Other monetary financial institutions' accounts (Table D1).

As from CNB Bulletin No. 190, data on all the items have been revised from July 1999 onward to include housing savings banks in addition to the Croatian National Bank, banks and savings banks. As from CNB Bulletin No. 211, all of the data have been revised, that is: **from 31 December 2010, in the part that refers to the sector classification of institutional units and the change in the methodological treatment of kuna positions indexed to foreign currency, and from 31 December 2011, in the part that refers to expanding the scope of other monetary financial institutions (to include money market funds)**. Foreign assets (net) is a difference between total foreign assets and total foreign liabilities of the CNB and other monetary financial institutions.

Domestic credit is the sum of the corresponding items in the Monetary authorities accounts and the Consolidated balance

sheet of other monetary financial institutions' accounts. Claims on the central government are reported on a net basis, i.e. decreased by central government deposits with the CNB and other monetary financial institutions.

Money is the sum of currency outside credit institutions, deposits by other financial institutions with the CNB and demand deposits with credit institutions (item Demand deposits in the Consolidated balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions' accounts, Table D1).

Items Savings and time deposits, Foreign currency deposits as well as Bonds and money market instruments are entirely taken over from the Consolidated balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions' accounts, while item Restricted and blocked deposits represents the sum of the corresponding items in the Monetary authorities accounts (excluding credit institutions' blocked deposits with the CNB) and the Consolidated balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions' accounts. Issued shares/units refer to the money market funds' shares/units issued. Other items (net) are unclassified liabilities decreased by unclassified assets.

Table B2 Number of other monetary financial institutions and their classification by total assets

Year	Month	Total number of other monetary financial institutions	Total number of credit institutions	Banks	Savings banks	Housing savings banks	Savings banks ^a	Money market funds	Other monetary financial institutions classified according to their total assets					
									Less than 100 million kuna	100 million kuna to less than 500 million kuna	500 million kuna to less than 1 billion kuna	1 billion kuna to less than 2 billion kuna	2 billion kuna to less than 10 billion kuna	10 billion kuna and over
1	2	3 = 4 + 9	4 = 5 to 8	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2001	December	69	69	44	0	4	21	0	20	20	8	7	10	4
2002	December	59	59	46	0	3	10	0	12	16	9	9	8	5
2003	December	53	53	42	0	4	7	0	7	16	9	7	8	6
2004	December	49	49	39	0	4	6	0	7	13	10	8	5	6
2005	December	43	43	36	0	4	3	0	4	10	8	8	7	6
2006	December	43	43	35	0	5	3	0	6	6	6	11	6	8
2007	December	42	42	35	0	5	2	0	5	5	2	16	5	9
2008	December	43	43	35	1	5	2	0	4	8	1	14	7	9
2009	December	43	43	34	2	5	2	0	5	6	3	14	7	8
2010	December	38	38	32	1	5	0	0	1	5	2	12	10	8
2011	December	59	37	31	1	5	0	22	9	15	4	12	11	8
2012	December	56	36	30	1	5	0	20	6	15	3	13	11	8
2013	December	55	35	29	1	5	0	20	6	14	4	13	10	8
2014	February	55	35	29	1	5	0	20	6	14	3	13	10	9
	March	55	35	29	1	5	0	20	6	14	3	13	10	9
	April	55	35	29	1	5	0	20	6	14	2	14	10	9
	May	55	35	29	1	5	0	20	6	14	3	13	10	9
	June	55	35	29	1	5	0	20	6	14	3	13	10	9
	July	55	35	29	1	5	0	20	6	14	2	14	10	9
	August	55	35	29	1	5	0	20	6	14	3	13	10	9
	September	55	35	29	1	5	0	20	6	14	2	14	10	9
	October	55	35	29	1	5	0	20	6	14	2	14	10	9
	November	55	35	29	1	5	0	20	6	13	3	14	10	9
	December	53	33	27	1	5	0	20	5	13	4	13	9	9
2015	January	53	33	27	1	5	0	20	5	12	5	12	10	9

^a Savings banks operated under the Act on Banks and Savings Banks of 1993.

Table B2 Number of reporting credit institutions and their classification by total assets • The table shows the total number of credit institutions and money market funds which report monthly to the CNB. Their operations are shown in the Consolidated balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions' accounts.

Up to February 2005, monetary statistics included institutions

whose authorisations have been withdrawn, but which have not initiated winding-up proceedings. Up to November 2010, monetary statistics included institutions undergoing winding-up proceedings.

The table also shows the classification of reporting credit institutions and money market funds according to their total assets.

C Croatian National Bank

Table C1 Balance sheet of the Croatian National Bank
end of period, in million HRK

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014			2015	
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec. ^a	Jan.
ASSETS									
1 Foreign assets	78,728.2	84,302.0	84,782.1	98,583.0	92,666.8	93,390.9	92,396.7	97,206.1	89,280.1
1.1 Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Holdings of SDRs	2,634.5	2,716.3	2,662.3	2,601.4	2,632.8	2,626.7	2,724.3	2,789.1	2,928.6
1.3 Reserve position in the IMF	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
1.4 Currency and demand deposits with foreign banks	1,483.0	1,887.2	10,647.4	7,576.9	5,013.0	3,578.2	4,020.2	3,878.5	3,952.2
1.5 Time deposits with foreign banks	22,702.9	18,676.4	6,298.8	20,819.1	14,076.9	18,251.5	15,774.3	22,153.9	15,791.2
1.6 Securities in f/c	51,906.5	61,020.7	65,172.2	67,584.3	70,942.7	68,933.0	69,876.6	68,383.0	66,606.4
1.7 Non-convertible foreign exchange	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Claims on central government	0.3	251.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-
2.1 Claims in kuna	0.3	251.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-
2.2 Claims in f/c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Claims on other domestic sectors	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
4 Claims on credit institutions	12.9	139.2	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9
4.1 Loans to credit institutions	12.9	139.2	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9
Lombard loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term liquidity loans	-	126.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans	12.9	12.4	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9
Reverse repo transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Overdue claims	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Claims on other financial institutions	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (1+2+3+4+5)	78,745.2	84,696.5	84,796.4	98,596.6	92,680.2	93,404.0	92,409.8	97,219.6	89,293.1
LIABILITIES									
1 Reserve money	56,261.7	62,379.3	61,329.0	62,968.1	63,868.4	62,971.8	62,149.3	63,380.0	62,116.2
1.1 Currency outside credit institutions	15,262.7	16,689.1	16,947.0	17,420.6	17,092.8	18,896.2	19,266.3	18,520.2	18,243.4
1.2 Credit institutions' cash in vaults	4,048.7	4,253.9	4,681.0	4,564.7	4,236.3	5,116.8	4,803.5	4,635.8	4,192.1
1.3 Credit institutions' deposits	36,937.6	41,436.0	39,636.7	40,707.7	42,126.7	38,640.4	38,067.8	40,162.0	39,678.2
Settlement accounts	10,246.1	12,705.0	11,509.2	15,080.9	16,832.0	13,401.4	12,608.7	15,084.7	14,838.1
Statutory reserve in kuna	22,705.1	25,755.0	24,555.7	22,024.6	21,834.3	21,822.9	21,967.5	21,899.8	21,868.7
CNB bills on obligatory basis	-	-	-	3,602.2	3,460.3	3,416.1	3,491.6	3,177.4	2,971.4
Overnight deposits	3,986.4	2,976.0	3,571.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.4 Deposits of other financial institutions	12.6	0.3	64.3	275.1	412.6	318.3	11.7	62.0	2.5
2 Restricted and blocked deposits	5,979.3	5,754.0	7,954.8	6,401.2	4,695.5	4,508.6	4,461.1	3,884.9	3,892.5
2.1 Statutory reserve in f/c	4,773.2	5,538.3	5,094.5	4,418.8	4,433.8	4,380.1	4,358.1	3,744.8	3,763.8
2.2 Restricted deposits	1,206.0	215.8	2,860.2	1,982.5	261.6	128.5	103.0	140.1	128.7
2.3 Blocked f/c deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Foreign liabilities	2,638.5	2,711.5	2,648.4	3,219.1	3,390.8	2,792.9	3,785.5	3,699.5	3,732.5
3.1 Use of IMF credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Liabilities to international institutions	2,638.5	2,711.5	2,648.4	3,219.1	3,390.8	2,792.9	3,015.1	3,408.3	3,155.4
3.3 Liabilities to foreign banks	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	770.4	291.2	577.1
4 Deposits of central government and social security funds	4,198.4	1,619.5	673.8	13,522.6	8,314.4	11,277.8	8,383.3	11,491.0	3,253.8
4.1 Demand deposits	1,472.0	1,030.0	595.3	2,864.6	1,930.4	4,390.8	4,808.7	2,929.2	1,438.9
Central government demand deposits	1,472.0	1,030.0	595.3	2,864.6	1,930.4	4,390.8	4,808.7	2,929.2	1,438.9
Demand deposits of social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Central government f/c deposits	2,726.4	589.5	78.5	10,657.9	6,384.0	6,887.0	3,574.6	8,561.8	1,814.9
4.3 CNB bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 CNB bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.1 CNB bills in kuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.2 CNB bills in f/c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Capital accounts	10,460.3	13,076.9	13,068.5	13,407.7	13,374.3	12,799.1	14,581.5	15,699.2	17,234.6
7 Other items (net)	-792.9	-844.6	-878.1	-922.0	-963.2	-946.2	-950.9	-934.9	-936.6
Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)	78,745.2	84,696.5	84,796.4	98,596.6	92,680.2	93,404.0	92,409.8	97,219.6	89,293.1

^a Revised data.

Table C1 Monetary authorities accounts • The table reports data on claims and liabilities of the monetary authorities.

Foreign assets include the following forms of foreign currency and kuna claims on foreign legal and natural persons: monetary gold, holdings of special drawing rights, reserve position in the International Monetary Fund, foreign cash in vault, current account balances with foreign banks, time deposits with foreign banks and accrued interest, foreign currency security investments and other claims.

Claims on central government are loans, overdue claims on the budget of the Republic of Croatia and investments in short-term securities of the Republic of Croatia. In accordance with the Croatian National Bank Act that entered into force in July 2008, the Croatian National Bank may not extend credit to the Republic of Croatia. Hence, this item comprises only overdue claims on the budget of the Republic of Croatia based on the payment system operations and the liabilities to the IMF and foreign banks.

Claims on other domestic sectors are loans and overdue claims on other domestic sectors (up to CNB Bulletin No. 190, this item included claims on banks undergoing bankruptcy proceedings).

From May 1999 on, Claims on other financial institutions (up to CNB Bulletin No. 190, reported under Claims on other banking institutions) include overdue claims on credit institutions against which bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated.

Claims on credit institutions are loans to credit institutions and overdue claims on credit institutions. Loans to credit institutions comprise Lombard loans, short-term liquidity loans, other loans and reverse repo transactions. Item Lombard loans comprises loans to credit institutions for regular maintaining of the day-to-day liquidity, which were replaced by Lombard loans in December 1994. Short-term liquidity loans, which have been granted since the beginning of 1999, also serve to bridge liquidity problems. Other loans include intervention loans, special loans for bridging liquidity problems granted in the past (initial loans, prerehabilitation loans), due but unpaid loans and deposits of the CNB with credit institutions. From April 2005 on, reverse repo transactions are conducted on a weekly basis. Overdue claims on credit institutions comprise settlement account overdrafts (until mid-1994) and credit institutions' failure to correctly and promptly allocate and maintain statutory reserve requirements.

Reserve money consists of currency outside credit institutions, cash in credit institutions' vaults, credit institutions' deposits with the CNB and deposits of other financial institutions with the CNB.

Credit institutions' deposits are: settlement account balances, statutory reserves deposited on a special account with the CNB (including, from March 2006, the special reserve requirement on liabilities arising from issued securities), CNB bills on an obligatory basis and overnight deposits.

Deposits by other financial institutions are settlement account balances of the CBRD and CDCC deposits for securities trading.

Restricted and blocked deposits include required foreign currency reserves and accrued interest, restricted deposits and blocked foreign currency deposits. Credit institutions are required to set aside the reserve requirements against certain foreign currency sources of funds and the marginal reserve requirements (from August 2004 to October 2008) in special accounts at the Croatian National Bank. Restricted deposits are kuna funds set aside on the basis of a court order or regulations, kuna funds set aside in the period between May 1999 and April 2002 and deposits of banks undergoing bankruptcy proceedings. From March 2010 on, this item includes CBRD funds related to the accounts of the programme for the development of the economy. Blocked foreign currency deposits are funds that were set aside in special accounts at the Croatian National Bank for repaying unpaid amounts due to foreign creditors.

Foreign liabilities include use of IMF credits, liabilities to international financial institutions and foreign banks and accrued interest, as well as the allocation of special drawing rights that was shown under the Capital accounts until 2008.

Deposits of central government and social security funds are demand deposits and foreign currency deposits of the central government and social security funds with the CNB, and CNB bills purchased by institutions in the central government and social security funds' sector.

CNB bills are kuna and f/c CNB bills on a voluntary basis, excluding CNB bills voluntarily purchased by institutions in the central government and social security funds' sector.

Capital accounts include reserves, provisions and the income and cost accounts.

Other items (net) are unclassified liabilities decreased by unclassified assets of the Monetary authorities accounts.

D Other monetary financial institutions

Table D1 Consolidated balance sheet of other monetary and financial institutions^a
end-of-period balance and transactions during the period, in million HRK

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014					2015
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec. ^b	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec. [*]	Jan.	
ASSETS										
1 Reserves with the CNB	45,745.5	51,114.0	49,411.3	49,707.5	50,813.7	48,154.1	47,246.8	48,560.4	47,651.4	
1.1 In kuna	40,169.1	45,590.6	44,316.8	45,288.8	46,379.9	43,774.0	42,888.8	44,815.6	43,887.6	
1.2 In f/c	5,576.4	5,523.5	5,094.5	4,418.8	4,433.8	4,380.1	4,358.1	3,744.8	3,763.8	
2 Foreign assets	47,878.2	40,069.6	39,144.3	36,681.3	38,461.9	37,799.3	52,710.4	43,943.2	44,746.6	
3 Claims on central government and social security funds	55,018.8	66,177.0	74,508.8	84,366.5	85,353.1	84,625.8	81,286.6	88,834.6	88,471.8	
4 Claims on other domestic sectors	241,266.9	251,961.3	236,412.0	234,115.5	233,989.9	231,554.0	230,763.3	229,569.6	233,333.6	
4.1 Claims on local government	3,375.2	3,559.1	3,485.2	4,231.8	4,112.8	4,420.8	4,556.2	4,714.0	4,759.3	
4.2 Claims on non-financial corporations	107,687.2	116,840.4	103,157.0	102,452.6	102,354.2	100,603.4	99,481.0	98,401.5	99,084.4	
4.3 Claims on households	130,204.4	131,561.8	129,769.8	127,431.1	127,522.9	126,529.8	126,726.1	126,454.1	129,489.9	
5 Claims on other banking institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 Claims on non-banking financial institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7 Claims on non-MMF investment funds	384.2	358.1	324.5	322.7	345.5	324.7	329.5	336.2	344.8	
8 Claims on other financial intermediaries	4,386.6	5,900.4	9,316.3	7,814.3	6,508.1	5,613.8	5,898.6	5,906.4	5,871.7	
9 Claims on financial auxiliaries	963.7	1,033.1	1,068.4	1,247.7	1,306.8	1,318.5	1,348.2	1,335.7	1,322.2	
10 Claims on insurance corporations and pension funds	654.3	137.8	261.8	762.4	565.9	1,121.7	526.2	744.9	492.7	
Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10)	396,298.3	416,751.3	410,447.4	415,017.8	417,345.1	410,512.0	420,109.7	419,231.0	422,234.9	
LIABILITIES										
1 Demand deposits	32,711.3	34,800.0	34,991.5	40,477.2	39,156.4	41,237.0	43,593.8	44,917.1	42,634.7	
2 Savings and time deposits	29,338.4	33,696.8	31,868.7	33,832.0	34,370.9	34,442.9	35,223.5	34,615.8	34,561.1	
3 Foreign currency deposits	154,697.9	152,197.1	160,443.8	162,656.4	163,280.2	159,058.8	165,959.1	164,943.3	166,489.5	
4 Bonds and money market instruments	17,124.3	16,745.4	17,760.6	16,214.1	16,322.0	15,811.9	15,433.4	16,137.3	16,256.1	
5 MMFs shares/units	....	6,863.4	8,257.6	8,970.5	8,371.8	8,326.8	8,991.4	8,368.1	8,703.6
6 Foreign liabilities	82,099.3	90,488.9	73,827.0	69,721.5	71,489.9	67,171.8	61,769.3	62,328.2	63,865.8	
7 Deposits of central government and social security funds	5,861.5	5,495.6	5,087.1	4,248.2	4,469.4	4,167.1	6,711.3	4,983.4	5,167.4	
8 Credit from central bank	12.9	139.1	11.8	11.3	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	
9 Restricted and blocked deposits	2,374.9	3,183.9	2,413.9	2,735.9	2,527.0	2,978.5	3,250.5	3,076.0	3,094.1	
10 Capital accounts	72,555.2	77,208.3	80,700.6	83,245.1	84,331.1	85,056.5	86,355.9	87,151.2	87,703.4	
11 Other items (net)	-477.6	-4,067.4	-4,915.2	-7,094.6	-6,984.9	-7,750.4	-7,189.6	-7,300.3	-6,251.7	
Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11)	396,298.3	416,751.3	410,447.4	415,017.8	417,345.1	410,512.0	420,109.7	419,231.0	422,234.9	
TRANSACTIONS										
ASSETS										
1 Reserves with the CNB	....	1,926.7	1,307.3	808.5	1,387.2	-2,857.8	376.8	713.1	-959.0
1.1 In kuna	....	2,010.1	1,275.9	1,358.9	1,381.8	-2,806.3	358.0	726.1	-928.0
1.2 In f/c	....	-83.4	31.4	-550.4	5.5	-51.5	18.9	-13.0	-30.9
2 Foreign assets	....	-1,669.7	-1,734.4	-660.3	1,275.2	2,472.7	4,721.0	252.5	-213.0
3 Claims on central government and social security funds	....	-1,037.8	2,654.8	1,384.5	-182.6	-2,314.0	-4,830.2	1,300.2	-790.7
4 Claims on other domestic sectors	....	1,163.0	-4,177.8	-1,548.2	378.3	-652.4	-529.8	-649.7	-485.1
4.1 Claims on local government	....	143.3	154.4	169.5	-36.0	430.1	45.8	170.4	-1.7
4.2 Claims on non-financial corporations	....	1,436.2	-3,889.0	-1,460.1	80.1	-842.3	-515.1	-768.1	107.3
4.3 Claims on households	....	-416.5	-443.1	-257.6	334.1	-240.2	-60.5	-52.0	-590.7
5 Claims on other banking institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 Claims on non-banking financial institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7 Claims on non-MMF investment funds	....	33.2	-9.0	-6.3	9.6	-34.0	-32.2	-9.6	2.2
8 Claims on other financial intermediaries	....	164.8	329.8	-150.2	83.8	-188.1	403.4	-2.3	-49.9
9 Claims on financial auxiliaries	....	13.4	69.8	49.4	7.1	-8.5	31.4	20.3	-14.6
10 Claims on insurance corporations and pension funds	....	-286.8	97.6	352.0	0.1	706.9	-138.1	75.8	-252.3
Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10)	....	306.8	-1,461.9	229.5	2,958.6	-2,875.2	2.2	1,700.2	-2,762.4
LIABILITIES										
1 Demand deposits	....	1,442.5	1,825.6	1,546.3	358.3	1,807.9	-811.5	2,792.7	-2,282.4
2 Savings and time deposits	....	-641.9	31.7	186.5	236.6	-566.1	4.3	-1,408.4	-54.7

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec. ^b	2013 Dec.	2014					2015 Jan.
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*		
3 Foreign currency deposits	-2,507.6	-1,715.9	-630.1	610.7	-344.5	480.8	-973.1	-540.2	
4 Bonds and money market instruments	1,177.4	362.8	-160.3	-31.8	-195.1	-302.4	372.0	80.4	
5 MMFs shares/units	0.0	28.8	-78.1	180.9	4.4	220.6	-1,214.7	338.5	
6 Foreign liabilities	1,706.3	-1,754.3	-294.7	738.0	-3,459.2	-1,374.3	2,707.7	-577.3	
7 Deposits of central government and social security funds	-753.5	379.5	-396.4	249.3	-41.3	1,382.3	-963.3	169.8	
8 Credit from central bank	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	
9 Restricted and blocked deposits	403.7	-55.6	-135.2	-124.2	221.8	120.5	-299.3	2.2	
10 Capital accounts	-152.6	-1,357.4	-43.2	414.8	518.7	89.6	-131.2	552.2	
11 Other items (net)	-392.6	793.0	234.7	326.1	-821.9	192.1	817.8	-450.8	
Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11)	306.8	-1,461.9	229.5	2,958.6	-2,875.2	2.2	1,700.2	-2,762.4	

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds. ^b Claims on other domestic sectors fell by HRK 5.6bn in December 2012. This fall was fully attributable to a transaction of one credit institution which, in an effort to reduce the amount of partly recoverable and fully irrecoverable placements, transferred a total of HRK 5.6bn in its claims to a company indirectly owned by a parent bank.

Table D1 Consolidated balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions • The consolidated balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions' accounts include data on claims and liabilities of other monetary financial institutions (credit institutions and money market funds).

As from CNB Bulletin No. 190, data on all the items have been revised from July 1999 onward to include housing savings banks in addition to the Croatian National Bank, banks and savings banks. As from CNB Bulletin No. 211, all of the data have been revised, that is: **from 31 December 2010, in the part that refers to the sector classification of institutional units and the change in the methodological treatment of kuna positions indexed to foreign currency, and from 31 December 2011, in the part that refers to expanding the scope of other monetary financial institutions (to include money market funds).**

Required reserves held at the central bank include kuna and foreign currency reserves. Kuna reserves include vault cash and kuna funds held in accounts at the central bank. Foreign currency reserves include foreign currency held in the CNB's foreign currency accounts.

Foreign assets are the following forms of kuna and foreign currency claims on foreign legal and natural persons: foreign cash in vaults, current account balances with foreign banks and time deposits with foreign banks (including loro letters of credit and other forms of collateral), securities, loans and equities.

Claims on central government and social security funds are the following forms of claims in kuna and foreign currency: securities and loans.

Claims on other domestic sectors include the following claims in kuna and foreign currency: money market instruments, bonds, loans (including acceptances), and equities.

Up to November 2010, the same forms of kuna and foreign currency claims were included in claims on other banking institutions and non-banking financial institutions, with one difference: Claims on other banking institutions also included deposits with those institutions. From December 2010 on, the same forms of kuna and foreign currency claims are included in claims on other financial intermediaries (including claims on the CBRD), financial auxiliaries as well as insurance corporations and pension funds.

Up to November 2010, items Demand deposits, Savings and time deposits, Foreign currency deposits as well as Bonds and money market instruments comprised credit institutions' liabilities to other domestic sectors, other banking institutions and non-banking financial institutions. From December 2010 on, these items comprise credit institutions' liabilities to other domestic sectors, non-MMF investment funds, other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries as well as insurance

corporations and pension funds.

Demand deposits include transaction accounts balances and credit institutions' liabilities arising from kuna payment instruments issued, minus currency in the payment system, i.e. checks in credit institutions' vaults and checks in collection.

Savings and time deposits are kuna sight deposits as well as kuna time and notice deposits.

Foreign currency deposits are foreign currency sight deposits as well as foreign currency time and notice deposits.

Bonds and money market instruments are credit institutions' liabilities for securities issued (net) and loans received. Issued subordinated and hybrid instruments, purchased by foreign investors, are excluded from this item.

The issued money market fund shares/units are the remaining claims on the assets of institutional units that have issued the shares or units.

Foreign liabilities comprise the following forms of kuna and foreign currency liabilities to foreign legal and natural persons: transaction accounts, savings deposits (including loro letters of credit and other forms of collateral), time deposits, loans received and liabilities due. Issued subordinated and hybrid instruments, purchased by foreign investors, are also included in loans received.

Deposits of central government and social security funds are all forms of credit institutions' kuna and foreign currency liabilities (except restricted and blocked deposits) to the central government and social security funds.

Credit from central bank comprises loans received from the CNB and deposits by the CNB with credit institutions. Repurchase of securities is also considered and treated as loans.

Up to November 2010, Restricted and blocked deposits comprised the following banks' liabilities: kuna and foreign currency restricted deposits by other domestic sectors, other banking institutions, non-banking financial institutions, central government as well as foreign legal and natural persons, and households' blocked foreign currency deposits, regulated by the Act on Converting Households' Foreign Currency Deposits into the Public Debt of the Republic of Croatia.

From December 2010 on, Restricted and blocked deposits comprise the following credit institutions' liabilities: kuna and foreign currency restricted deposits by other domestic sectors, other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries, insurance corporations and pension funds, central government as well as foreign legal and natural persons, and households' blocked foreign currency deposits, regulated by the Act on Converting Households' Foreign Currency Deposits into the Public Debt of the Republic of Croatia.

Capital accounts are share capital, retained earnings (loss),

profit (loss) for the previous year, profit (loss) for the current year, legal reserves, reserves provided for by the articles of association and other capital reserves, reserves for general banking risks, deferred tax in equity, dividends paid in the current year, revaluation reserves, collectively and individually assessed

impairment provisions for off-balance sheet items, value adjustments and collectively assessed impairment provisions.

Other items (net) are unclassified liabilities decreased by unclassified assets, including the fair value of derivative financial instruments.

Table D2 Foreign assets of other monetary financial institutions^a

end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Jan.
1 Foreign assets in f/c	47,120.0	39,267.7	37,526.2	35,544.1	37,631.3	36,849.1	50,160.6	42,387.1	42,933.7
1.1 Claims on foreign financial institutions	32,056.3	29,655.0	28,730.5	26,954.4	28,511.9	28,062.8	39,421.5	31,191.6	31,594.5
Foreign currencies	1,623.1	1,940.5	1,758.0	1,804.9	1,617.4	2,270.2	1,733.0	1,826.9	1,724.5
Demand deposits	1,175.2	2,377.1	5,457.7	4,414.0	3,967.5	4,829.3	11,080.0	7,246.4	7,819.0
Time and notice deposits	27,129.2	22,372.8	15,915.9	15,751.5	18,154.5	16,172.6	21,830.1	17,815.8	17,633.2
Securities	1,896.5	2,847.4	5,360.6	4,821.8	4,540.9	4,582.5	3,855.1	3,758.7	3,820.3
Loans and advances	170.1	8.7	187.7	53.2	119.3	103.6	865.0	448.9	500.2
Shares and participations	62.1	108.5	50.6	109.0	112.3	104.6	58.3	94.9	97.3
1.2 Claims on foreign non-financial institutions	15,063.7	9,612.6	8,795.7	8,589.8	9,119.4	8,786.3	10,739.1	11,195.5	11,339.2
Claims on foreign governments	12,906.2	7,569.0	6,969.8	6,333.0	6,810.2	6,541.6	8,584.3	8,924.8	9,006.7
Claims on other non-residents	2,140.4	2,036.7	1,799.9	2,220.2	2,274.9	2,212.9	2,071.5	2,227.8	2,289.0
Securities	271.7	55.1	0.1	14.4	14.3	21.3	41.5	32.1	37.2
Loans and advances	1,868.7	1,981.6	1,799.9	2,205.7	2,260.6	2,191.5	2,029.9	2,195.7	2,251.8
Shares and participations	17.1	6.9	26.0	36.6	34.3	31.9	83.4	43.0	43.6
2 Foreign assets in kuna	758.3	802.0	1,618.1	1,137.2	830.6	950.2	2,549.7	1,556.2	1,812.9
2.1 Claims on foreign financial institutions	713.7	764.4	1,583.4	1,105.3	798.8	918.0	2,517.4	1,509.1	1,763.1
2.2 Claims on foreign non-banks	44.5	37.6	34.8	31.9	31.8	32.2	32.4	47.0	49.8
o/w: Loans and advances	44.2	37.2	34.5	31.6	31.5	31.9	32.1	46.7	49.5
Total (1+2)	47,878.2	40,069.6	39,144.3	36,681.3	38,461.9	37,799.3	52,710.4	43,943.2	44,746.6

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Tables D2 – D12 • This group of tables (with the exception of tables D5, D5a, D5b, D5c and D5d) provides a detailed analysis of the relevant asset and liability items of the Consolidated

balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions' accounts (Table D1).

Table D3 Other monetary financial institutions' claims on the central government and social security funds
end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Jan.
1 In kuna	16,546.0	20,017.9	19,827.3	26,223.1	28,591.6	29,379.7	29,896.7	29,919.8	29,788.4
1.1 Claims on central government	16,545.0	20,015.6	19,825.7	26,222.1	28,590.7	29,379.1	29,896.3	29,916.6	29,785.3
Securities	12,633.4	15,926.5	14,474.8	19,428.9	21,963.6	23,241.3	24,023.0	24,987.5	24,189.4
o/w: Bonds (c'part to f/c savings deposits)	17.1	16.3	15.6	15.6	15.7	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances	3,911.5	4,089.1	5,350.9	6,793.2	6,627.1	6,137.8	5,873.2	4,929.1	5,595.9
1.2 Claims on social security funds	1.0	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	3.2	3.1
Securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances	1.0	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	3.2	3.1
2 In f/c	38,472.8	46,159.1	54,681.5	58,143.5	56,761.5	55,246.0	51,389.9	58,914.9	58,683.5
2.1 Claims on central government	38,472.8	46,159.1	54,681.5	58,143.5	56,761.5	55,246.0	51,389.9	58,914.9	58,683.5
Securities	9,506.5	10,777.7	14,207.7	13,135.0	11,937.2	11,683.0	11,733.9	12,695.0	12,073.7
Loans and advances	28,966.3	35,381.4	40,473.8	45,008.5	44,824.4	43,563.0	39,655.9	46,219.9	46,609.8
2.2 Claims on social security funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total (1+2)	55,018.8	66,177.0	74,508.8	84,366.5	85,353.1	84,625.8	81,286.6	88,834.6	88,471.8

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Table D2 Foreign assets of other monetary financial institutions • This table shows other monetary financial institutions' claims on foreign legal and natural persons.

Foreign assets of credit institutions comprise foreign assets

in kuna and in foreign currency. Claims on foreign financial institutions and Claims on foreign non-financial institutions (total and by financial instruments) are shown separately within both foreign assets in kuna and in foreign currency.

Table D3a Other monetary financial institutions' foreign currency claims and kuna claims indexed to foreign currency on the central government and social security funds^a

end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Jan.
1 In f/c	23,173.1	29,122.9	36,611.6	38,580.9	38,875.9	37,439.9	33,609.1	40,366.0	40,184.4
1.1 Claims on central government	23,173.1	29,122.9	36,611.6	38,580.9	38,875.9	37,439.9	33,609.1	40,366.0	40,184.4
Securities	207.7	1,281.2	6,907.5	5,328.5	5,611.4	5,964.1	6,197.2	6,821.5	6,440.4
Loans and advances	22,965.3	27,841.7	29,704.1	33,252.4	33,264.5	31,475.7	27,411.9	33,544.5	33,744.0
1.2 Claims on social security funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 Kuna claims indexed to foreign currency	15,299.8	16,300.2	17,675.7	19,045.0	17,560.1	17,561.7	17,387.7	18,079.4	18,177.5
2.1 Claims on central government	15,299.8	16,300.2	17,675.7	19,045.0	17,560.1	17,561.7	17,387.7	18,079.4	18,177.5
Securities	9,298.8	8,760.4	6,906.0	7,288.8	6,000.2	5,474.4	5,143.7	5,404.0	5,311.7
o/w: Bonds (c'part to f/c savings deposits)	17.0	16.3	15.6	15.6	15.7	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances	6,001.0	7,539.7	10,769.7	11,756.1	11,559.9	12,087.3	12,244.0	12,675.4	12,865.8
2.2 Claims on social security funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total (1+2)	38,472.8	45,423.0	54,287.3	57,625.8	56,436.0	55,001.6	50,996.8	58,445.4	58,361.9

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. Also, up to November 2010, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from December 2010, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Table D3 Other monetary financial institutions' claims on the central government and social security funds • The table shows other monetary financial institutions' kuna and foreign currency claims on the central government and social security funds. Item Securities, shown under kuna claims on the central government,

also comprises bonds arising from blocked foreign currency savings deposits issued in accordance with the Act on Converting Households' Foreign Currency Deposits into the Public Debt of the Republic of Croatia.

Table D4 Other monetary financial institutions' claims on other domestic sectors^a

end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec. ^b	2013 Dec.	2014			2015	
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Jan.
1 Claims in kuna	66,135.9	66,472.7	65,057.6	67,002.6	68,919.6	70,006.8	71,005.6	70,885.7	71,408.0
1.1 Money market instruments	1,720.7	2,031.5	3,203.5	3,708.3	3,911.8	3,874.5	3,937.2	3,987.6	3,874.3
1.2 Bonds	1,381.8	1,228.9	1,270.1	979.2	1,024.6	964.7	999.6	962.7	968.5
1.3 Loans and advances	61,952.5	62,147.3	59,552.3	61,113.9	62,769.5	63,928.2	64,809.1	65,384.1	66,016.4
1.4 Shares and participations	1,080.9	1,065.0	1,031.7	1,201.2	1,213.7	1,239.4	1,259.6	551.4	548.7
2 Claims in f/c	175,131.0	185,488.6	171,354.4	167,112.9	165,070.3	161,547.2	159,757.7	158,683.9	161,925.6
2.1 Securities	624.2	1,108.9	1,279.1	1,103.5	1,074.0	1,022.3	962.1	955.3	1,024.3
2.2 Loans and advances	174,506.7	184,379.7	170,075.3	166,009.4	163,996.4	160,525.0	158,795.6	157,728.6	160,901.3
Total (1+2)	241,266.9	251,961.3	236,412.0	234,115.5	233,989.9	231,554.0	230,763.3	229,569.6	233,333.6

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds. ^b Claims on other domestic sectors fell by HRK 5.6bn in December 2012. This fall was fully attributable to a transaction of one credit institution which, in an effort to reduce the amount of partly recoverable and fully irrecoverable placements, transferred a total of HRK 5.6bn in its claims to a company indirectly owned by a parent bank.

Table D4 Other monetary financial institutions' claims on other domestic sectors • The table shows other monetary financial institutions' kuna and foreign currency claims on other domestic sectors, classified according to financial instruments: money market instruments (including factoring and forfeiting since January 2004), bonds, loans and advances, and equities.

From January 2004 to November 2010, factoring and

forfeiting were in their entirety included in money market instruments. From December 2010 on, factoring and forfeiting which credit institutions report within the loans and receivables portfolio are included in loans and advances. Factoring and forfeiting in all other portfolios are reported within money market instruments (with original maturity of up to and including one year) or bonds (with original maturity of over one year).

Table D4a Other monetary financial institutions' foreign currency claims and kuna claims indexed to foreign currency on other domestic sectors^a

end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014			2015	
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Jan.
1 Kuna claims not indexed to foreign currency	20,584.0	22,550.3	15,819.7	17,479.6	17,250.5	17,306.6	16,439.3	16,278.9	16,480.8
1.1 Money market instruments	46.0	41.7	7.5	1.0	1.2	4.7	10.3	39.4	39.0
1.2 Bonds	35.0	97.3	128.7	210.4	140.1	177.7	222.7	236.4	272.7
1.3 Loans and advances	20,478.0	22,387.2	15,676.2	17,261.9	17,103.0	17,118.0	16,206.4	16,003.2	16,169.1
1.4 Shares and participations	25.0	24.1	7.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	-	-	-
2 Kuna claims indexed to foreign currency	154,547.0	162,827.3	155,504.0	149,608.5	147,795.2	144,231.5	143,309.2	142,361.0	145,400.3
2.1 Securities	518.2	844.9	1,115.9	865.5	906.4	828.9	724.4	640.0	672.6
2.2 Loans and advances	154,028.8	161,982.5	154,388.0	148,743.0	146,888.9	143,402.6	142,584.8	141,721.0	144,727.7
Total (1+2)	175,131.0	185,377.6	171,323.7	167,088.1	165,045.8	161,538.1	159,748.5	158,639.9	161,881.1

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. Also, up to November 2010, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from December 2010, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Table D4a Other monetary financial institutions' foreign currency claims and kuna claims indexed to foreign currency on other domestic sectors • The table provides a detailed analysis

of the Claims in foreign currency item in Table D4, showing separately foreign currency claims and claims indexed to foreign currency.

Table D5 Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' loans by domestic institutional sectors^a
end-of-period balance and transactions during the period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Jan.
LOANS IN KUNA									
1 Loans to central government and social security funds	3,912.6	4,091.4	5,352.5	6,794.1	6,628.0	6,138.5	5,873.7	4,932.3	5,599.0
1.1 Loans to central government	3,911.5	4,089.1	5,350.9	6,793.2	6,627.1	6,137.8	5,873.2	4,929.1	5,595.9
1.2 Loans to social security funds	1.0	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	3.2	3.1
2 Loans to local government	884.7	916.3	933.3	796.4	848.8	801.4	863.4	856.3	878.8
3 Loans to non-financial corporations	28,249.8	30,211.6	27,945.2	28,447.7	29,060.0	28,956.2	29,145.4	29,219.4	29,696.0
4 Loans to households	32,818.0	31,019.4	30,673.9	31,869.7	32,860.6	34,170.7	34,800.3	35,308.5	35,441.6
o/w: Housing loans	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 Loans to other banking institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 Loans to non-banking financial institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7 Loans to non-MMF investment funds	16.0	16.3	7.8	23.6	31.5	27.7	32.3	34.6	36.5
8 Loans to other financial intermediaries	2,751.2	2,931.2	6,690.3	4,958.7	3,435.2	2,796.0	2,503.0	2,424.6	2,408.5
9 Loans to financial auxiliaries	445.1	367.6	478.9	636.3	690.5	670.6	698.6	684.0	654.7
10 Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	483.7	22.0	130.7	470.5	389.4	668.0	347.7	560.9	308.6
A Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10)	69,560.9	69,575.8	72,212.5	73,997.0	73,944.0	74,229.0	74,264.4	74,020.4	75,023.7
LOANS IN F/C									
1 Loans to central government and social security funds	28,966.3	35,381.4	40,473.8	45,008.5	44,824.4	43,563.0	39,655.9	46,219.9	46,609.8
1.1 Loans to central government	28,966.3	35,381.4	40,473.8	45,008.5	44,824.4	43,563.0	39,655.9	46,219.9	46,609.8
1.2 Loans to social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Loans to local government	2,239.6	2,439.8	2,398.2	3,325.3	3,161.8	3,519.3	3,602.2	3,777.9	3,803.2
3 Loans to non-financial corporations	74,893.5	81,430.8	68,636.5	67,129.3	66,178.8	64,651.0	63,271.9	62,810.7	63,055.1
4 Loans to households	97,373.6	100,509.1	99,040.5	95,554.9	94,655.7	92,354.7	91,921.5	91,140.1	94,043.0
o/w: Housing loans	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 Loans to other banking institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 Loans to non-banking financial institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7 Loans to non-MMF investment funds	-	12.0	9.5	21.2	46.3	13.6	5.1	6.1	9.8
8 Loans to other financial intermediaries	1,314.1	1,507.2	1,285.8	1,401.9	1,558.8	1,315.5	1,903.4	1,942.6	1,900.2
9 Loans to financial auxiliaries	176.5	302.6	227.9	179.7	186.3	218.0	219.7	192.6	208.2
10 Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	3.4	6.3	22.0	118.9	2.8	286.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
B Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10)	204,967.0	221,589.3	212,094.4	212,739.6	210,614.8	205,921.7	200,582.3	206,092.4	209,632.0
TOTAL (A+B)	274,527.9	291,165.1	284,306.8	286,736.6	284,558.8	280,150.7	274,846.8	280,112.8	284,655.7
TRANSACTIONS									
LOANS IN KUNA									
1 Loans to central government and social security funds	....	82.3	509.5	-119.4	-88.8	-421.2	-327.3	-905.3	666.7
1.1 Loans to central government	....	82.2	509.2	-119.2	-88.8	-420.9	-327.3	-905.2	666.8
1.2 Loans to social security funds	....	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
2 Loans to local government	....	-5.8	12.2	3.7	0.0	5.9	96.6	1.7	22.5
3 Loans to non-financial corporations	....	-33.6	-1,288.9	280.0	197.9	-240.0	-435.3	-378.1	476.6
4 Loans to households	....	-12.6	-50.1	141.0	708.5	200.6	355.8	257.6	136.2
5 Loans to other banking institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 Loans to non-banking financial institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7 Loans to non-MMF investment funds	....	-7.5	-13.8	0.1	-5.6	-1.7	0.8	-2.2	1.9
8 Loans to other financial intermediaries	....	138.3	351.2	27.7	49.5	-74.5	-16.5	-31.4	-16.1
9 Loans to financial auxiliaries	....	15.8	119.4	75.4	41.0	-10.0	1.6	-7.9	-29.2
10 Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	....	-268.8	98.4	264.7	9.2	655.0	-146.8	75.9	-252.3
A Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10)	....	-91.9	-262.1	673.2	911.6	114.1	-471.1	-989.5	1,006.3

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014					2015 Jan.
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*		
LOANS IN F/C										
1 Loans to central government and social security funds	-726.2	2,093.7	809.0	-500.0	-1,848.2	-4,386.3	1,130.5	134.7	
1.1 Loans to central government	-726.2	2,093.7	809.0	-500.0	-1,848.2	-4,386.3	1,130.5	134.7	
1.2 Loans to social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	
2 Loans to local government	155.9	144.0	160.8	-36.3	422.5	-52.3	171.3	-21.6	
3 Loans to non-financial corporations	1,296.3	-3,653.9	-1,936.9	-120.5	-350.9	-375.0	-137.4	-310.3	
4 Loans to households	-424.3	-416.7	-397.9	-374.1	-437.9	-416.0	-309.4	-726.7	
5 Loans to other banking institutions	
6 Loans to non-banking financial institutions	
7 Loans to non-MMF investment funds	-6.7	0.0	-6.2	17.5	-34.7	-33.5	-7.3	3.6	
8 Loans to other financial intermediaries	38.5	-9.2	-67.7	46.2	-112.6	432.7	50.6	-52.2	
9 Loans to financial auxiliaries	-2.5	-49.6	-16.3	-32.0	1.5	29.8	-0.5	14.5	
10 Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	0.0	0.0	106.8	-9.2	56.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
B Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10)	331.0	-1,891.8	-1,348.2	-1,008.5	-2,303.5	-4,800.6	897.8	-958.0	
TOTAL (A+B)	239.1	-2,153.9	-675.0	-96.9	-2,189.4	-5,271.7	-91.7	48.4	

Table D5 Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' loans by domestic institutional sectors • The table shows data on kuna and foreign currency loans granted by credit institutions to domestic sectors, including acceptances, financial leases, payments made on the basis of guarantees and similar instruments, purchased claims, and until December 2003 factoring and forfeiting. From December 2010 on, loans include the following types of loans: overnight loans, loans for payments made on the basis of guarantees and similar instruments, reverse repo loans, shares in syndicated loans, financial leases, consumer

loans, education loans, housing loans, mortgage loans, car loans, credit card loans, overdrafts on transaction accounts, margin loans, Lombard loans, working capital loans, construction loans, agricultural loans, tourism loans, investment loans, export finance loans, any-purpose cash loans, factoring and forfeiting in the portfolio of loans and claims and other loans.

Tables D5a – D5d • This group of tables provides a detailed analysis of the corresponding items in Table D5 Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' loans by domestic institutional sectors.

Table D5a Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' foreign currency and kuna loans indexed to foreign currency by domestic institutional sectors^a

end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014			2015	
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Jan.
LOANS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY									
1 Loans to central government and social security funds	22,965.3	27,841.7	29,704.1	33,252.4	33,264.5	31,475.7	27,411.9	33,544.5	33,744.0
1.1 Loans to central government	22,965.3	27,841.7	29,704.1	33,252.4	33,264.5	31,475.7	27,411.9	33,544.5	33,744.0
1.2 Loans to social security funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 Loans to local government	13.6	12.4	10.3	8.6	8.2	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.8
3 Loans to non-financial corporations	20,132.5	22,059.0	15,413.7	16,999.2	16,814.0	16,855.6	15,925.0	15,737.9	15,924.1
4 Loans to households	331.9	315.8	252.2	254.1	280.8	254.8	274.1	258.4	238.1
5 Loans to non-MMF investment funds	–	1.0	–	14.9	40.0	7.4	–	–	3.7
6 Loans to other financial intermediaries	405.3	544.0	355.8	619.3	727.6	531.3	536.8	579.5	577.6
7 Loans to financial auxiliaries	17.5	48.8	37.9	42.0	33.8	61.0	74.5	42.4	51.2
8 Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	0.0	0.0	–	106.9	0.0	283.9	–	–	–
A Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8)	43,866.1	50,822.7	45,774.1	51,297.5	51,168.9	49,477.3	44,229.5	50,169.6	50,545.6
KUNA LOANS INDEXED TO FOREIGN CURRENCY									
1 Loans to central government and social security funds	6,001.0	7,539.7	10,769.7	11,756.1	11,559.9	12,087.3	12,244.0	12,675.4	12,865.8
1.1 Loans to central government	6,001.0	7,539.7	10,769.7	11,756.1	11,559.9	12,087.3	12,244.0	12,675.4	12,865.8
1.2 Loans to social security funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 Loans to local government	2,226.0	2,427.4	2,387.9	3,316.7	3,153.7	3,511.7	3,595.0	3,771.0	3,796.4
3 Loans to non-financial corporations	54,761.0	59,361.7	53,211.8	50,125.6	49,360.3	47,790.9	47,342.4	47,068.2	47,126.4
4 Loans to households	97,041.7	100,193.3	98,788.3	95,300.7	94,374.8	92,099.9	91,647.4	90,881.7	93,804.9
5 Loans to non-MMF investment funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6 Loans to other financial intermediaries	908.8	963.2	930.0	782.6	831.2	784.2	1,366.6	1,363.1	1,322.6
7 Loans to financial auxiliaries	159.0	252.8	188.0	133.6	149.3	155.0	143.2	150.1	157.0
8 Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
B Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8)	161,100.9	170,741.4	166,278.7	161,418.0	159,432.0	156,431.7	156,341.3	155,912.2	159,075.7
TOTAL (A+B)	204,967.0	221,564.1	212,052.8	212,715.4	210,600.9	205,908.9	200,570.8	206,081.8	209,621.3

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. Also, up to November 2010, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from December 2010, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Table D5a Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' foreign currency and kuna loans indexed to foreign currency by domestic institutional sectors • The table provides a

detailed analysis of the Loans in foreign currency item in Table D5, showing separately loans in foreign currency and loans indexed to foreign currency.

Table D5b Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' loans by domestic institutional sectors and original maturity^a
end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Jan.
1 Loans to central government and social security funds	32,878.9	39,472.8	45,826.3	51,802.6	51,452.4	49,701.5	45,529.6	51,152.2	52,208.8
1.1 Loans to central government	32,877.8	39,470.5	45,824.7	51,801.7	51,451.4	49,700.8	45,529.2	51,149.0	52,205.7
Up to 1 year	1,756.9	1,368.3	2,932.7	904.2	2,102.9	2,448.7	2,064.7	923.1	926.1
Over 1 and up to 5 years	8,422.6	9,463.3	11,581.3	18,722.1	20,455.7	19,117.0	16,313.2	23,291.6	23,683.7
Over 5 years	22,698.3	28,639.0	31,310.8	32,175.4	28,892.8	28,135.2	27,151.2	26,934.2	27,595.9
1.2 Loans to social security funds	1.0	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	3.2	3.1
Up to 1 year	1.0	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Over 1 and up to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	2.7
Over 5 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
2 Loans to local government	3,124.3	3,356.1	3,331.5	4,121.7	4,010.7	4,320.7	4,465.6	4,634.1	4,682.0
Up to 1 year	195.0	322.0	258.0	150.4	212.5	179.8	249.1	197.8	231.1
Over 1 and up to 5 years	543.3	459.3	781.6	714.6	480.8	477.5	397.7	591.9	592.9
Over 5 years	2,386.0	2,574.9	2,291.8	3,256.7	3,317.4	3,663.3	3,818.8	3,844.5	3,858.0
3 Loans to non-financial corporations	103,143.3	111,632.3	96,570.6	95,572.5	95,234.4	93,602.7	92,412.8	92,025.5	92,746.5
Up to 1 year	26,920.1	28,482.4	23,368.7	22,779.1	23,418.5	22,139.8	22,545.8	22,418.2	23,214.0
Over 1 and up to 5 years	33,807.6	35,173.9	26,647.0	24,862.6	24,486.0	23,563.9	21,818.6	21,631.5	21,425.9
Over 5 years	42,415.6	47,976.1	46,554.9	47,930.8	47,329.8	47,899.0	48,048.4	47,975.8	48,106.6
4 Loans to households	130,191.6	131,528.5	129,714.4	127,424.6	127,516.2	126,525.4	126,721.8	126,448.6	129,484.7
Up to 1 year	12,092.6	12,138.1	12,484.0	12,007.9	12,187.0	12,301.8	12,351.4	12,144.2	12,169.8
Over 1 and up to 5 years	10,979.3	10,276.4	9,471.9	9,599.3	9,804.7	9,853.9	9,820.0	9,859.3	9,876.7
Over 5 years	107,119.7	109,114.0	107,758.5	105,817.4	105,524.5	104,369.7	104,550.4	104,445.1	107,438.1
5 Loans to non-MMF investment funds	16.0	17.1	7.8	38.4	71.4	35.1	32.3	34.6	40.2
Up to 1 year	16.0	17.1	7.8	38.4	71.4	35.1	32.3	34.6	40.2
Over 1 and up to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Loans to other financial intermediaries	4,065.2	4,438.4	7,976.1	6,360.6	4,993.9	4,111.5	4,406.4	4,366.2	4,308.7
Up to 1 year	1,200.5	1,466.8	1,527.5	1,624.4	1,818.2	1,590.2	1,764.7	1,714.6	1,633.8
Over 1 and up to 5 years	2,244.9	2,356.9	5,396.0	3,817.6	2,281.2	1,578.3	1,722.9	1,761.2	1,794.0
Over 5 years	619.8	614.7	1,052.6	918.6	894.5	942.9	918.8	890.3	880.9
7 Loans to financial auxiliaries	621.6	656.5	669.6	808.9	870.7	883.6	913.3	873.6	860.0
Up to 1 year	474.3	455.0	496.7	692.7	752.1	744.1	783.8	732.8	719.9
Over 1 and up to 5 years	123.2	111.2	98.4	48.4	45.9	46.6	37.5	39.7	37.8
Over 5 years	24.1	90.3	74.5	67.8	72.7	93.0	92.0	101.1	102.3
8 Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	487.1	23.2	133.7	580.2	392.2	954.6	350.4	563.5	311.2
Up to 1 year	483.7	20.0	130.7	577.5	389.4	952.0	347.7	560.9	308.6
Over 1 and up to 5 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Over 5 years	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8)	274,527.9	291,125.0	284,230.0	286,709.5	284,541.9	280,135.0	274,832.3	280,098.3	284,642.1
Up to 1 year	43,140.3	44,271.9	41,207.7	38,775.6	40,953.1	40,392.0	40,140.1	38,726.7	39,243.9
Over 1 and up to 5 years	56,120.9	57,841.0	53,976.2	57,764.5	57,554.4	54,637.2	50,110.0	57,178.1	57,413.7
Over 5 years	175,266.7	189,012.2	189,046.1	190,169.4	186,034.4	185,105.8	184,582.2	184,193.5	187,984.4

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. Also, up to November 2010, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from December 2010, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Table D5b Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' loans by domestic institutional sectors and original maturity • The table provides a detailed analysis of the Loans in kuna and Loans in f/c items in Table D5, showing separately loans by

domestic institutional sectors and original maturity, with the latter divided into maturity of up to one year, over one and up to five years and over five years.

Table D5c Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' loans to households by purpose and currency composition^a
end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Jan.
1 Consumer loans	159.9	121.3	102.3	74.2	63.9	60.9	57.6	55.6	40.0
1.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c	128.2	101.3	91.3	68.5	59.0	56.7	54.0	52.3	37.4
1.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c	31.7	20.0	11.0	5.7	4.9	4.2	3.6	3.2	2.7
o/w: Indexed to EUR	28.5	18.7	10.6	5.5	4.7	4.0	3.4	3.2	2.7
o/w: Indexed to CHF	3.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
1.3 Foreign currency loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 Housing loans	60,968.5	63,029.2	62,673.6	61,460.1	61,286.7	60,285.0	60,357.4	60,481.9	63,129.5
2.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c	4,747.7	4,607.0	4,544.4	4,415.9	4,449.0	4,492.9	4,532.9	4,535.0	4,555.3
2.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c	56,207.7	58,409.7	58,117.9	57,034.1	56,827.7	55,781.9	55,815.0	55,937.4	58,563.6
o/w: Indexed to EUR	30,730.6	33,763.7	34,989.3	35,536.5	35,543.4	35,087.6	35,254.3	35,400.4	35,445.7
o/w: Indexed to CHF	25,441.7	24,604.9	23,086.0	21,459.8	21,246.5	20,656.3	20,519.7	20,495.7	23,072.1
2.3 Foreign currency loans	13.2	12.5	11.3	10.1	10.0	10.2	9.5	9.5	10.6
3 Mortgage loans	3,513.0	3,261.3	3,073.7	3,007.4	2,960.9	2,889.4	2,852.6	2,853.1	2,910.3
3.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c	234.8	131.3	117.3	179.9	186.4	182.8	178.5	177.2	185.0
3.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c	3,263.0	3,129.0	2,953.8	2,821.7	2,768.7	2,701.1	2,668.5	2,670.4	2,722.6
o/w: Indexed to EUR	2,649.0	2,524.9	2,422.3	2,340.1	2,307.1	2,254.7	2,225.5	2,230.0	2,229.1
3.3 Foreign currency loans	15.2	1.1	2.5	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	2.6
4 Car loans	6,236.8	4,539.5	3,175.0	2,162.6	1,953.3	1,749.8	1,588.3	1,545.4	1,402.5
4.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c	1,458.6	1,385.0	1,200.7	982.8	941.0	894.8	850.4	839.6	788.8
4.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c	4,772.2	3,150.7	1,972.5	1,179.1	1,011.5	854.3	737.2	705.1	613.2
o/w: Indexed to EUR	1,600.2	1,402.3	1,169.6	897.3	808.9	717.1	645.4	623.8	549.8
o/w: Indexed to CHF	3,171.7	1,748.3	802.8	281.7	202.6	137.2	91.8	81.3	63.4
4.3 Foreign currency loans	6.1	3.7	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
5 Credit card loans	4,386.8	4,109.3	3,941.2	3,834.6	3,773.5	3,801.7	3,765.2	3,765.1	3,819.9
5.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c	4,382.9	4,105.4	3,937.8	3,832.3	3,770.9	3,799.4	3,763.2	3,762.8	3,818.3
5.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c	1.8	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1
o/w: Indexed to EUR	1.8	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1
5.3 Foreign currency loans	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.5
6 Overdrafts on transaction accounts	8,069.0	8,196.0	8,613.1	8,353.5	8,467.2	8,429.4	8,388.4	8,337.4	8,162.7
6.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c	8,068.8	8,195.5	8,612.6	8,352.9	8,466.7	8,428.8	8,387.8	8,336.8	8,162.4
6.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
o/w: Indexed to EUR	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.3 Foreign currency loans	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3
7 Any-purpose cash loans	33,686.1	36,284.5	36,436.3	37,229.2	37,622.1	37,811.1	38,225.5	38,150.7	39,081.1
7.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c	10,485.2	10,350.8	9,931.9	11,674.6	12,527.1	13,693.8	14,443.3	14,460.4	15,110.9
7.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c	23,133.2	25,930.9	26,504.4	25,553.7	25,094.2	24,116.5	23,781.6	23,689.8	23,969.6
o/w: Indexed to EUR	22,371.5	25,408.7	26,148.2	25,304.8	24,842.8	23,880.2	23,549.6	23,471.9	23,728.1
7.3 Foreign currency loans	67.7	2.7	–	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
8 Other loans	13,171.3	11,987.4	11,699.2	11,303.2	11,388.6	11,498.1	11,486.8	11,736.7	10,938.7
8.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c	3,311.9	2,143.0	2,237.8	2,362.8	2,460.3	2,621.4	2,590.0	2,829.7	2,783.6
8.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c	9,632.2	9,551.4	9,227.3	8,706.1	8,667.4	8,641.5	8,641.0	8,654.4	7,933.0
o/w: Indexed to EUR	8,830.4	8,755.0	8,463.5	8,046.3	8,038.6	8,022.7	7,995.4	8,006.5	7,209.5
8.3 Foreign currency loans	227.2	293.1	234.1	234.3	260.9	235.1	255.7	252.6	222.0
Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8)	130,191.6	131,528.5	129,714.4	127,424.6	127,516.2	126,525.4	126,721.8	126,925.8	129,484.7

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. Also, up to November 2010, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from December 2010, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Table D5c Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' loans to households by purpose and currency composition

- The table provides a detailed analysis of kuna and f/c loans to households in Table D5 by purpose, showing separately loans

not indexed to f/c, loans indexed to f/c and foreign currency loans. Within loans indexed to f/c, loans indexed to the euro and loans indexed to the Swiss franc are reported separately under the "o/w" items.

Table D5d Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' working capital and investment loans to non-financial corporations by currency composition^a

end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Jan.
1 Working capital loans	39,267.6	45,557.6	39,633.8	39,483.2	39,669.5	38,331.1	37,970.1	37,400.0	37,700.0
1.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c	13,279.2	15,504.5	14,790.7	15,327.0	15,806.8	15,549.9	15,534.5	15,411.1	15,619.3
1.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c	18,858.1	21,233.8	18,117.8	16,955.6	16,811.3	16,212.8	16,049.6	16,085.2	16,146.8
o/w: Indexed to EUR	18,246.7	20,739.3	17,820.2	16,674.1	16,531.1	15,918.3	15,758.4	15,801.4	15,835.7
o/w: Indexed to CHF	509.5	383.8	270.6	263.2	262.6	257.7	249.3	241.2	264.7
1.3 Foreign currency loans	7,130.3	8,819.2	6,725.3	7,200.6	7,051.4	6,568.4	6,385.9	5,903.7	5,933.9
o/w: In EUR	6,035.8	7,485.4	6,243.2	6,677.0	6,543.7	6,080.7	5,891.8	5,395.5	5,413.6
o/w: In USD	986.4	1,175.3	365.4	407.2	421.7	402.6	411.6	426.5	456.3
2 Investment loans	38,026.1	41,013.5	36,578.9	34,781.9	34,610.7	34,434.8	34,250.6	33,746.9	33,714.8
2.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c	6,581.0	6,287.2	5,604.2	5,974.9	6,096.7	6,279.3	6,430.4	6,474.3	6,510.8
2.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c	26,246.2	28,548.5	26,391.1	24,382.2	24,020.6	23,707.4	23,390.9	22,988.2	22,936.3
o/w: Indexed to EUR	23,819.7	26,716.2	24,983.1	23,266.6	22,885.8	22,628.8	22,367.6	22,006.3	21,930.2
o/w: Indexed to CHF	2,378.6	1,789.2	1,372.9	1,089.7	1,111.5	1,056.6	1,002.2	955.1	977.5
2.3 Foreign currency loans	5,199.0	6,177.8	4,583.6	4,424.8	4,493.3	4,448.1	4,429.3	4,284.5	4,267.7
o/w: In EUR	4,807.0	5,402.9	4,354.7	4,294.6	4,365.0	4,286.1	4,268.8	4,129.6	4,094.5
o/w: In USD	31.3	406.2	12.4	11.9	12.6	54.0	56.1	56.3	60.3
Total (1+2)	77,293.7	86,571.1	76,212.7	74,265.2	74,280.3	72,765.8	72,220.7	71,146.9	71,414.8

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. Also, up to November 2010, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from December 2010, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Table D5d Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' working capital and investment loans to non-financial corporations by currency composition • The table provides a detailed analysis of kuna and f/c loans to non-financial corporations in Table D5 by purpose, showing separately loans not

indexed to f/c, loans indexed to f/c and foreign currency loans. Within loans indexed to f/c, loans indexed to the euro and loans indexed to the Swiss franc are reported separately under the "o/w" items.

Table D6 Demand deposits with other monetary financial institutions^a

end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Jan.
1 Local government	2,210.7	2,152.1	2,202.0	2,326.2	1,906.5	2,055.6	2,423.2	2,951.5	2,485.6
2 Non-financial corporations	14,026.4	15,562.3	15,117.7	18,471.8	17,005.4	18,590.6	19,358.3	20,206.7	18,534.5
3 Households	15,285.2	15,874.4	15,994.5	17,681.9	17,828.0	18,637.7	19,584.8	19,520.8	19,390.2
4 Other banking institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5 Non-banking financial institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6 Non-MMF investment funds	127.7	136.5	121.4	130.0	135.3	198.0	172.1	109.6	84.3
7 Other financial intermediaries	521.4	495.5	713.1	646.8	912.7	838.2	657.9	762.0	701.0
8 Financial auxiliaries	350.3	262.0	480.1	427.6	357.1	366.0	381.6	1,106.8	1,138.6
9 Insurance corporations and pension funds	189.6	317.2	362.7	792.9	1,011.4	551.0	1,016.1	259.7	300.6
10 Less: Checks of other banks and checks in collection	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10)	32,711.3	34,800.0	34,991.5	40,477.2	39,156.4	41,237.0	43,593.8	44,917.1	42,634.7

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Table D6 Demand deposits with other monetary financial institutions • The table shows demand deposits with credit institutions, classified by domestic institutional sectors.

Up to November 2010, demand deposits were the sum of balances in transaction accounts of other domestic sectors, other banking institutions and non-banking financial institutions, minus currency in the payment system (i.e. checks in credit institutions' vaults and checks in collection). From December

2010 on, demand deposits are the sum of balances in transaction accounts of other domestic sectors, non-MMF investment funds, other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries as well as insurance corporations and pension funds, minus currency in the payment system (i.e. checks in credit institutions' vaults and checks in collection). Credit institutions' liabilities arising from kuna payment instruments issued are included in the household sector.

Table D7 Kuna deposits with other monetary financial institutions^a
end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Jan.
1 Savings deposits	2,461.5	2,466.4	2,322.3	2,559.5	2,206.1	2,121.4	2,246.9	2,253.0	2,152.2
1.1 Local government	0.1	21.2	18.8	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1
1.2 Non-financial corporations	272.6	396.6	365.4	655.9	372.0	355.5	453.9	455.9	342.0
1.3 Households	2,156.1	2,007.8	1,894.2	1,852.5	1,801.6	1,739.3	1,754.2	1,756.3	1,759.3
1.4 Other banking institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1.5 Non-banking financial institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1.6 Non-MMF investment funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.7 Other financial intermediaries	9.7	30.0	30.1	38.6	29.3	24.5	36.6	39.7	49.8
1.8 Financial auxiliaries	12.3	7.7	8.3	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
1.9 Insurance corporations and pension funds	10.6	3.1	5.4	8.8	-	-	-	-	-
2 Time and notice deposits	26,876.9	31,230.5	29,546.4	31,272.5	32,164.8	32,321.5	32,976.7	32,362.8	32,408.9
2.1 Local government	264.9	268.6	228.2	197.5	618.1	710.6	736.9	217.8	398.7
2.2 Non-financial corporations	7,387.8	9,626.2	6,152.8	5,804.4	6,131.0	6,095.4	6,378.6	6,139.4	6,000.7
2.3 Households	15,657.1	17,881.0	19,962.5	21,959.2	22,661.8	22,453.1	22,589.0	22,386.7	22,339.8
2.4 Other banking institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2.5 Non-banking financial institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2.6 OtNon-MMF investment funds	172.2	69.6	62.2	51.1	54.7	26.5	31.0	37.5	44.7
2.7 Other financial intermediaries	446.9	420.0	634.6	950.8	572.3	1,020.5	831.4	614.4	678.6
2.8 Financial auxiliaries	993.8	768.1	544.4	710.0	490.4	489.4	514.4	519.7	524.2
2.9 Insurance corporations and pension funds	1,954.3	2,197.0	1,961.8	1,599.5	1,636.5	1,526.0	1,895.3	2,447.3	2,422.2
Total (1+2)	29,338.4	33,696.8	31,868.7	33,832.0	34,370.9	34,442.9	35,223.5	34,615.8	34,561.1

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Table D7 Kuna deposits with other monetary financial institutions • Up to November 2010, the table shows kuna savings and time deposits by other domestic sectors, other banking institutions and non-banking financial institutions. From December

2010 on, the table shows kuna savings and time deposits by other domestic sectors, non-MMF investment funds, other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries as well as insurance corporations and pension funds.

Table D8 Foreign currency deposits with other monetary financial institutions^a
end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Jan.
1 Savings deposits	22,869.5	22,828.3	23,653.0	25,284.1	25,721.8	25,414.3	28,553.3	28,967.9	29,098.8
1.1 Local government	20.6	11.0	22.4	30.6	28.5	30.3	39.6	29.2	27.3
1.2 Non-financial corporations	5,640.5	5,399.1	5,962.7	6,780.6	6,879.8	7,013.3	8,060.1	8,002.4	7,438.9
1.3 Households	16,480.3	16,949.9	16,574.0	17,787.2	17,750.5	17,690.9	19,030.8	19,370.5	19,770.8
1.4 Other banking institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1.5 Non-banking financial institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1.6 Non-MMF investment funds	132.1	77.6	161.9	184.4	188.2	174.5	274.8	266.5	344.5
1.7 Other financial intermediaries	382.1	160.0	402.5	269.5	281.4	197.4	479.6	616.6	424.9
1.8 Financial auxiliaries	176.4	23.7	34.4	71.7	108.4	106.5	133.6	469.3	563.3
1.9 Insurance corporations and pension funds	37.5	207.1	495.1	160.1	485.0	201.4	534.8	213.4	528.9
2 Time deposits	131,828.4	129,368.9	136,790.9	137,372.3	137,558.4	133,644.5	137,405.7	135,975.4	137,390.7
2.1 Local government	163.7	106.4	92.7	69.7	67.0	66.5	66.2	59.8	61.2
o/w: Indexed to f/c	152.0	96.3	84.0	62.3	60.0	60.4	59.9	55.5	54.9
2.2 Non-financial corporations	14,582.7	10,159.5	11,134.9	10,707.0	10,769.2	8,786.0	9,722.9	8,954.8	9,164.9
o/w: Indexed to f/c	1,030.9	895.1	815.1	556.3	511.0	477.5	427.3	523.4	488.1
2.3 Households	111,484.7	115,711.4	121,241.8	123,242.8	123,478.6	121,573.6	123,815.7	123,393.1	124,632.1
o/w: Indexed to f/c	7,007.3	7,037.1	6,995.4	6,799.1	6,944.7	6,805.4	6,841.1	7,145.9	7,141.5
2.4 Other banking institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
o/w: Indexed to f/c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2.5 Non-banking financial institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
o/w: Indexed to f/c	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2.6 Non-MMF investment funds	380.5	222.4	72.5	73.8	60.7	61.2	91.8	61.8	87.2
o/w: Indexed to f/c	24.0	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.7 Other financial intermediaries	3,183.2	1,988.9	1,650.7	1,942.7	2,095.6	2,091.7	2,030.9	1,786.0	1,837.2
o/w: Indexed to f/c	131.0	163.9	144.0	163.0	165.9	171.5	192.8	199.9	199.3
2.8 Financial auxiliaries	396.3	40.6	482.6	251.1	228.9	175.1	185.5	106.3	114.5
o/w: Indexed to f/c	8.9	0.0	5.0	10.7	6.5	5.9	5.4	4.4	5.1
2.9 Insurance corporations and pension funds	1,637.3	1,139.6	2,115.6	1,085.3	858.3	890.5	1,492.7	1,613.6	1,493.7
o/w: Indexed to f/c	395.4	239.4	270.1	128.4	124.0	118.7	89.4	80.0	80.4
Total (1+2)	154,697.9	152,197.1	160,443.8	162,656.4	163,280.2	159,058.8	165,959.1	164,943.3	166,489.5

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Table D8 Foreign currency deposits with other monetary financial institutions • Up to November 2010, the table shows foreign currency savings and time deposits by other domestic sectors, other banking institutions and non-banking financial institutions. From December 2010 on, the table shows foreign currency savings and time deposits by other domestic sectors, non-MMF investment funds, other financial intermediaries,

financial auxiliaries as well as insurance corporations and pension funds.

Foreign currency savings deposits are all foreign currency sight deposits and foreign currency payment instruments issued, while foreign currency time deposits also include foreign currency notice deposits.

Table D8a Currency composition of time deposits of households and non-financial corporations^a
end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Jan.
1 Kuna deposits not indexed to foreign currency	23,045.0	27,507.2	26,115.3	27,763.6	28,792.8	28,548.5	28,967.7	28,526.1	28,340.5
1.1 Deposits of households	15,657.1	17,881.0	19,962.5	21,959.2	22,661.8	22,453.1	22,589.0	22,386.7	22,339.8
1.2 Deposits of non-financial corporations	7,387.8	9,626.2	6,152.8	5,804.4	6,131.0	6,095.4	6,378.6	6,139.4	6,000.7
2 Kuna deposits indexed to foreign currency	8,038.2	7,932.1	7,810.5	7,355.3	7,455.6	7,282.9	7,268.4	7,669.3	7,629.6
2.1 Deposits of households	7,007.3	7,037.1	6,995.4	6,799.1	6,944.7	6,805.4	6,841.1	7,145.9	7,141.5
2.1.1 Indexed to EUR	6,807.8	6,852.9	6,829.8	6,654.1	6,796.4	6,674.8	6,694.0	7,002.2	6,955.9
2.1.2 Indexed to USD	64.4	61.3	55.4	42.7	47.3	32.5	49.8	47.0	46.3
2.1.3 Indexed to other currencies	135.1	122.9	110.1	102.3	101.1	98.2	97.3	96.6	139.3
2.2 Deposits of non-financial corporations	1,030.9	895.1	815.1	556.3	511.0	477.5	427.3	523.4	488.1
2.2.1 Indexed to EUR	1,020.2	888.2	812.7	555.0	509.8	475.1	424.7	520.7	485.2
2.2.2 Indexed to USD	9.9	6.2	1.8	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4
2.2.3 Indexed to other currencies	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
3 Foreign currency deposits	118,029.2	117,938.7	124,566.3	126,594.5	126,792.2	123,076.6	126,270.2	124,678.5	126,167.3
3.1 Deposits of households	104,477.4	108,674.3	114,246.5	116,443.8	116,533.9	114,768.1	116,974.6	116,247.2	117,490.5
3.1.1 In EUR	97,163.6	98,753.6	103,102.6	105,813.6	105,860.7	104,194.1	105,850.6	105,015.8	105,252.2
3.1.2 In USD	5,316.9	6,447.6	6,967.3	6,943.6	6,991.8	6,963.4	7,544.2	7,728.7	8,494.1
3.1.3 In other currencies	1,996.9	3,473.1	4,176.6	3,686.5	3,681.4	3,610.6	3,579.9	3,502.7	3,744.2
3.2 Deposits of non-financial corporations	13,551.8	9,264.4	10,319.8	10,150.7	10,258.3	8,308.5	9,295.6	8,431.3	8,676.8
3.2.1 In EUR	12,528.8	8,065.1	9,063.1	9,116.7	9,187.2	7,288.4	8,409.2	7,417.8	7,501.2
3.2.2 In USD	901.8	1,042.3	1,071.2	962.5	963.7	884.9	751.5	879.3	1,025.8
3.2.3 In other currencies	121.3	157.0	185.5	71.5	107.3	135.2	134.9	134.2	149.8
Total (1+2+3)	149,112.4	153,378.0	158,492.0	161,713.4	163,040.6	158,908.0	162,506.2	160,873.9	162,137.4

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. Also, up to November 2010, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from December 2010, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Table D8a Currency composition of time deposits of households and non-financial corporations • The table provides a detailed analysis of the time deposits of households and non-financial corporations items in tables D7 and D8, showing separately kuna deposits not indexed to foreign currency, kuna

deposits indexed to foreign currency and foreign currency deposits. Within deposits indexed to foreign currency and foreign currency deposits, separately reported are deposits indexed to/denominated in the euro, the US dollar and other currencies.

Table D8b Maturity composition of time deposits by sectors^a
end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015.
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Jan.
1 Local government	428.6	375.1	320.9	267.2	685.1	777.0	803.1	277.6	459.9
Up to 1 year	276.5	237.8	226.6	190.4	607.8	700.0	723.8	178.0	362.7
Over 1 and up to 2 years	28.9	35.3	16.5	12.9	15.3	16.4	16.3	36.8	35.5
Over 2 years	123.2	101.9	77.9	63.9	62.1	60.6	63.0	62.8	61.7
2 Non-financial corporations	21,970.6	19,785.6	17,287.7	16,511.3	16,900.2	14,881.4	16,101.5	15,094.1	15,165.6
Up to 1 year	17,158.1	14,265.1	12,657.2	13,242.0	13,693.3	11,111.4	12,269.8	11,075.3	11,300.2
Over 1 and up to 2 years	3,460.7	3,991.6	3,280.7	1,989.8	1,810.2	2,178.6	2,156.8	1,987.2	2,036.6
Over 2 years	1,351.8	1,528.9	1,349.8	1,279.6	1,396.7	1,591.4	1,674.9	2,031.6	1,828.8
3 Households	127,141.8	133,592.4	141,204.3	145,202.1	146,140.4	144,026.7	146,404.7	145,779.8	146,971.9
Up to 1 year	77,919.0	77,231.8	81,914.7	73,552.9	71,454.4	68,451.4	67,871.4	65,616.2	66,008.7
Over 1 and up to 2 years	23,228.2	27,752.7	28,108.2	36,602.4	37,667.3	37,706.3	39,119.3	39,749.4	40,035.5
Over 2 years	25,994.6	28,607.9	31,181.4	35,046.8	37,018.7	37,869.0	39,414.0	40,414.2	40,927.6
4 Non-MMF investment funds	552.7	292.0	134.6	124.9	115.4	87.8	122.7	99.3	131.8
Up to 1 year	552.7	276.6	131.1	118.0	110.0	61.9	95.4	69.3	93.9
Over 1 and up to 2 years	–	–	0.8	0.8	–	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Over 2 years	–	15.4	2.7	6.1	5.4	5.9	7.4	9.9	17.9
5 Other financial intermediaries	3,630.1	2,409.0	2,285.3	2,893.5	2,667.9	3,112.2	2,862.3	2,400.4	2,515.8
Up to 1 year	2,767.6	2,263.1	2,142.9	2,519.5	1,914.0	2,709.7	2,442.2	1,996.5	2,150.2
Over 1 and up to 2 years	853.2	139.4	142.3	374.0	753.8	402.5	419.9	402.8	364.9
Over 2 years	9.3	6.5	0.0	–	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.7
6 Financial auxiliaries	1,390.0	808.7	1,027.0	961.1	719.4	664.5	699.9	626.1	638.7
Up to 1 year	1,341.7	759.0	830.7	704.6	480.1	465.3	512.0	505.8	517.8
Over 1 and up to 2 years	3.6	5.5	152.2	145.3	127.2	87.7	75.5	7.5	8.0
Over 2 years	44.7	44.1	44.1	111.3	112.1	111.5	112.4	112.7	112.9
7 Insurance corporations and pension funds	3,591.6	3,336.6	4,077.4	2,684.8	2,494.8	2,416.5	3,388.0	4,060.8	3,915.9
Up to 1 year	2,189.8	2,082.3	2,840.9	1,423.3	1,197.3	1,153.1	1,630.5	2,105.1	1,941.2
Over 1 and up to 2 years	676.1	528.0	644.2	717.0	640.1	559.7	936.9	966.7	967.2
Over 2 years	725.7	726.4	592.4	544.4	657.5	703.7	820.6	989.0	1,007.5
Total time deposits (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)	158,705.4	160,599.3	166,337.3	168,644.9	169,723.2	165,966.0	170,382.4	168,338.2	169,799.6
Up to 1 year	102,205.4	97,115.7	100,744.1	91,750.7	89,456.8	84,652.7	85,545.2	81,546.2	82,374.8
Over 1 and up to 2 years	28,250.6	32,452.5	32,344.9	39,842.2	41,013.9	40,971.1	42,744.7	43,170.5	43,467.7
Over 2 years	28,249.3	31,031.1	33,248.3	37,052.0	39,252.5	40,342.2	42,092.5	43,621.5	43,957.1

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. Also, up to November 2010, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from December 2010, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Table D8b Maturity composition of time deposits by sectors sectors, with the division according to original maturity of up to one year, over one and up to two years and over two years.

- The table provides a detailed analysis of the Time deposits item in tables D7 and D8, showing separately time deposits by

Table D9 Bonds and money market instruments^a
end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Jan.
1 Money market instruments (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Bonds (net)	940.1	1,684.5	1,584.2	1,597.7	1,611.3	1,582.7	1,397.7	1,402.2	1,404.8
3 Other domestic borrowing	16,184.2	15,060.9	16,176.4	14,616.4	14,710.7	14,229.2	14,035.7	14,735.2	14,851.3
3.1 Local government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Non-financial corporations	0.0	0.0	786.5	317.0	81.5	5.0	381.3	723.1	799.6
3.3 Other banking institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3.4 Non-banking financial institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3.5 Non-MMF investment funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.6 Other financial intermediaries	16,184.2	15,018.4	15,350.7	14,220.5	14,558.2	14,182.4	13,615.6	13,977.2	14,016.6
3.7 Financial auxiliaries	-	16.4	39.2	78.9	71.0	38.8	38.8	34.9	35.1
3.8 Insurance corporations and pension funds	-	26.1	-	-	-	3.0	-	0.0	0.0
Total (1+2+3)	17,124.3	16,745.4	17,760.6	16,214.1	16,322.0	15,811.9	15,433.4	16,137.3	16,256.1

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Table D9 Bonds and money market instruments • The table shows credit institutions' liabilities for securities issued (net) and loans received from other domestic sectors and, up to November 2010, other banking institutions and non-banking financial institutions and, from December 2010, other financial intermediaries, financial auxiliaries as well as insurance corporations and pension funds.

Up to November 2010, money market instruments (net) comprised credit institutions' net liabilities for CNB bills, bills of exchange (issued and accepted) and other securities issued.

From December 2010 on, money market instruments (net) comprise net liabilities for issued commercial bills and non-transferable instruments (debt securities).

Bonds (net) comprise credit institutions' net liabilities for kuna and foreign currency bonds issued, as well as issued subordinated and hybrid instruments, excluding those purchased by foreign investors.

Other domestic borrowing comprises loans received, which are reported in the total amount and classified by institutional sectors.

Table D10 Foreign liabilities of other monetary financial institutions^a
end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Jan.
1 Foreign liabilities in f/c	61,020.4	69,965.3	58,926.5	54,685.8	55,975.7	52,836.7	48,392.8	51,825.9	53,525.2
1.1 Liabilities to foreign financial institutions	51,070.5	60,081.6	48,548.7	44,540.4	45,153.4	42,372.7	38,041.0	41,706.3	43,297.8
o/w: Indexed to f/c	2,234.8	2,069.6	1,097.3	1,104.1	1,105.6	1,088.3	1,102.3	1,110.6	1,261.0
Subordinated and hybrid instruments	3,029.2	3,271.9	3,239.8	3,045.0	2,747.4	2,499.5	3,141.4	3,119.9	3,278.9
Demand deposits	203.4	180.4	179.1	276.2	236.2	268.5	271.8	457.6	442.9
Time and notice deposits	21,525.3	28,430.5	17,377.5	18,771.8	19,671.1	18,239.6	15,245.6	16,925.3	17,750.3
Loans and advances	26,312.6	28,198.8	27,752.2	22,447.4	22,498.7	21,365.1	19,382.2	21,203.5	21,825.6
Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Liabilities to foreign non-financial institutions	9,949.9	9,883.7	10,377.8	10,145.3	10,822.3	10,464.0	10,351.7	10,119.5	10,227.5
o/w: Indexed to f/c	29.8	23.9	23.1	21.4	22.1	22.1	21.4	22.3	23.6
Subordinated and hybrid instruments	11.1	14.8	13.9	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.8	5.7	6.7
Savings and time deposits	9,934.8	9,866.5	10,211.8	9,829.4	10,505.5	10,150.7	10,035.8	10,113.8	10,220.8
Savings deposits	1,421.3	1,398.5	1,606.5	1,725.8	1,922.8	2,080.1	2,048.1	2,072.4	2,138.2
Time and notice deposits	8,513.5	8,468.0	8,605.3	8,103.6	8,582.7	8,070.5	7,987.8	8,041.4	8,082.5
Loans and advances	4.1	2.5	152.1	305.5	306.3	302.9	305.1	-	-
Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Foreign liabilities in kuna	21,078.9	20,523.6	14,900.6	15,035.8	15,514.2	14,335.1	13,376.6	10,502.3	10,340.6
2.1 Liabilities to foreign financial institutions	20,731.1	20,024.2	14,317.8	14,476.6	14,914.1	13,614.0	12,684.3	9,814.3	9,603.6
Subordinated and hybrid instruments	36.3	48.5	41.3	36.3	36.3	36.3	-	-	-
Demand deposits	696.5	655.3	724.4	924.6	2,207.6	1,799.1	778.2	1,650.3	974.2
Time and notice deposits	14,664.0	15,463.5	11,398.4	9,806.1	9,680.5	8,805.5	8,906.6	7,728.7	8,191.8
Loans and advances	5,257.8	3,736.6	1,996.7	3,362.7	2,640.9	2,642.5	2,673.7	113.5	116.2
Bonds	76.5	-	30.9	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	-
MMFs shares/units	....	120.3	126.1	346.9	348.8	323.6	325.8	321.8	321.5
2.2 Liabilities to foreign non-financial institutions	347.8	499.4	582.8	559.2	600.1	721.1	692.3	688.0	737.0
Subordinated and hybrid instruments	8.5	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
Demand deposits	221.7	327.7	364.8	326.1	355.9	469.4	437.2	437.8	489.4
Time and notice deposits	117.2	141.2	181.9	191.1	198.8	202.2	206.6	203.5	201.2
Loans and advances	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MMFs shares/units	....	20.3	25.8	31.8	35.1	39.2	38.1	36.5	36.1
Total (1+2)	82,099.3	90,488.9	73,827.0	69,721.5	71,489.9	67,171.8	61,769.3	62,328.2	63,865.8

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Table D10 Foreign liabilities of other monetary financial institutions • The table shows other monetary financial institutions' total foreign currency and kuna liabilities to foreign legal and natural persons, with the exception of restricted kuna and foreign currency deposits by foreign legal and natural persons.

Foreign liabilities of other monetary financial institutions comprise foreign currency liabilities and foreign kuna liabilities.

Within foreign kuna and foreign currency liabilities, liabilities to foreign financial institutions are reported separately from liabilities to foreign non-financial institutions (total and by

financial instruments). Items Demand deposits and Savings deposits comprise transaction accounts and savings deposits.

As from CNB Bulletin No. 190, data on item Loans have been revised to exclude data related to subordinated and hybrid instruments. Item "o/w: Subordinated and hybrid instruments", which was up to CNB Bulletin No. 190 reported under Loans and advances, has been reclassified accordingly. It is now reported as a separate item and includes all instruments on the liability side having the features of a subordinated or hybrid instrument.

Table D11 Deposits of the central government and social security funds with other monetary financial institutions^a
end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Jan.
1 In kuna	2,746.6	2,969.9	2,721.2	2,844.1	2,537.6	2,899.8	3,361.7	3,013.6	3,414.5
1.1 Central government deposits	2,746.3	2,969.4	2,721.2	2,807.2	2,537.5	2,899.8	3,361.7	3,012.4	3,413.4
Demand deposits	1,592.5	1,997.0	2,040.7	2,258.0	1,634.7	2,032.4	2,371.4	2,385.2	2,664.8
Savings deposits	0.1	0.1	19.8	31.6	31.5	38.3	63.3	30.9	42.6
Time and notice deposits	1,031.8	964.0	654.6	517.7	871.2	829.1	926.9	596.4	706.1
Loans and advances	122.0	8.3	6.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.2 Deposits of social security funds	0.3	0.6	0.0	36.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1
Demand deposits	0.3	0.6	0.0	36.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1
Savings deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Time and notice deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 In f/c	3,114.9	2,525.6	2,365.9	1,404.1	1,931.9	1,267.3	3,349.6	1,969.8	1,752.9
2.1 Central government deposits	3,079.3	2,482.7	2,321.1	1,370.5	1,892.6	1,198.0	3,272.8	1,955.4	1,731.1
Savings deposits	1,169.6	810.9	1,826.1	864.6	1,118.5	845.2	2,664.6	1,258.6	1,061.7
Time and notice deposits	1,909.6	1,671.6	495.0	505.9	774.1	352.7	608.2	696.8	669.3
Refinanced loans and advances	0.2	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 Deposits of social security funds	35.6	42.9	44.7	33.6	39.2	69.3	76.7	14.4	21.8
Savings deposits	24.3	31.3	33.0	23.8	30.2	60.3	67.6	5.2	13.1
Time and notice deposits	11.2	11.6	11.8	9.9	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.2	8.7
Loans and advances	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total (1+2)	5,861.5	5,495.6	5,087.1	4,248.2	4,469.4	4,167.1	6,711.3	4,983.4	5,167.4

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Table D11 Deposits of the central government and social security funds with other monetary financial institutions • The table reports total credit institutions' kuna and foreign currency liabilities to the central government and social security funds, with the exception of restricted (kuna and foreign currency) deposits by the central government and social security funds with credit institutions.

Kuna and foreign currency deposits by the central government and social security funds are shown separately. Kuna deposits comprise demand deposits, savings deposits, time and notice deposits, and loans received from the central government and social security funds. Foreign currency deposits comprise savings deposits, time deposits and notice deposits.

Table D12 Restricted and blocked deposits with other monetary financial institutions^a
end of period, in million HRK

	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Jan.
1 Restricted deposits	2,374.9	3,183.9	2,413.9	2,735.9	2,527.0	2,978.5	3,250.5	3,076.0	3,094.1
1.1 In kuna	1,257.5	1,571.4	1,428.7	1,707.1	1,578.2	1,757.5	1,943.5	2,032.1	2,046.6
1.2 In f/c	1,117.4	1,612.5	985.2	1,028.9	948.8	1,221.1	1,307.0	1,043.9	1,047.5
2 Blocked f/c deposits of households	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total (1+2)	2,374.9	3,183.9	2,413.9	2,735.9	2,527.0	2,978.5	3,250.5	3,076.0	3,094.1

^a Data for the period from December 2010 onwards are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. In addition, data for the period from December 2011 onwards include money market funds.

Table D12 Restricted and blocked deposits with other monetary financial institutions • The table shows households' restricted (kuna and foreign currency) deposits and blocked deposits. Blocked foreign currency deposits include households'

foreign currency deposits, regulated by the Act on Converting Households' Foreign Currency Deposits into the Public Debt of the Republic of Croatia.

E Non-MMF investment funds

Table E1: Aggregated balance sheet of investment funds
end-of-period balance and transactions during the period, in million HRK

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014.			
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.
ASSETS							
1 Deposits and loans given	552.3	478.3	486.9	480.2	420.9	602.8	745.0
1.1 Domestic sectors	551.5	478.0	485.2	477.2	420.5	602.3	744.6
o/w: MMFs	522.8	448.4	460.4	444.4	384.5	565.6	552.8
1.2 Rest of the world	0.8	0.3	1.7	3.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
2 Investment in debt securities	1,526.4	979.4	841.1	887.1	1,043.8	1,101.5	1,511.2
2.1 Domestic sectors	970.0	574.1	635.9	683.9	843.1	940.0	1,321.2
o/w: Non-financial corporations	564.7	267.8	141.9	120.7	90.7	119.2	123.6
o/w: Financial corporations	60.3	18.4	47.2	43.6	50.4	65.3	117.0
o/w: General government	345.1	288.0	446.7	519.5	702.0	755.5	1,080.7
2 Rest of the world	556.4	405.3	205.3	203.3	200.7	161.5	190.0
o/w: Non-financial corporations	88.0	110.2	127.0	79.7	54.0	28.0	62.0
o/w: Financial corporations	19.5	56.4	32.0	25.6	10.2	4.1	5.3
o/w: General government	448.9	238.6	46.3	98.0	136.6	129.4	122.7
3 Investment in equities and other share capital	4,357.4	4,208.7	4,028.9	4,043.4	4,341.0	4,547.2	4,385.5
3.1 Domestic sectors	2,260.9	2,388.4	2,285.1	2,352.4	2,559.4	2,745.1	2,734.5
o/w: Non-financial corporations	1,898.2	2,079.8	2,005.8	2,065.3	2,255.5	2,486.8	2,491.5
o/w: Financial corporations	362.7	308.7	279.3	287.2	303.8	258.4	242.9
3.2 Rest of the world	2,096.5	1,820.2	1,743.8	1,691.0	1,781.6	1,802.0	1,651.1
o/w: Non-financial corporations	1,548.4	1,332.2	1,342.4	1,306.2	1,287.2	1,376.6	1,250.5
o/w: Financial corporations	548.1	488.0	401.4	384.7	494.4	425.4	400.6
4 Non-financial assets	289.0	206.0	121.3	121.3	122.1	122.2	115.0
5 Other assets (including financial derivatives)	160.2	205.1	128.3	198.3	172.8	156.3	131.2
Total (1+2+3+4+5)	6,885.2	6,077.5	5,606.5	5,730.4	6,100.6	6,530.0	6,887.8
LIABILITIES							
1 Deposits and liabilities received	36.4	22.3	44.7	77.8	42.1	37.3	182.2
2 Investment funds' shares/units issued	6,708.6	5,943.2	5,321.9	5,397.7	5,756.0	6,206.5	6,433.6
2.1 Domestic sectors	6,498.9	5,721.8	5,132.9	5,222.4	5,571.4	6,006.3	6,245.1
o/w: Non-financial corporations	425.7	381.7	319.0	353.3	419.0	445.0	492.4
o/w: Financial corporations	2,035.6	1,733.0	1,490.8	1,586.6	1,672.8	1,734.8	1,826.3
o/w: Households	2,901.1	2,424.2	2,176.3	2,125.0	2,290.5	2,538.6	2,699.3
2.2 Rest of the world	209.7	221.4	189.0	175.3	184.6	200.2	188.5
o/w: Non-financial corporations	47.8	37.2	7.1	7.2	7.9	8.9	8.2
o/w: Financial corporations	80.6	117.2	110.9	98.3	98.9	97.7	89.3
o/w: Households	77.1	66.9	67.3	66.1	74.4	90.2	90.9
3 Other liabilities (including financial derivatives)	140.2	112.0	239.9	254.8	302.5	286.2	272.1
Total (1 + 2+ 3)	6,885.2	6,077.5	5,606.5	5,730.4	6,100.6	6,530.0	6,887.8
TRANSACTIONS							
ASSETS							
1 Deposits and loans given	-	62.2	75.4	11.0	30.9	78.1	40.0
1.1 Domestic sectors	-	62.1	74.0	8.9	31.2	78.0	40.0
o/w: MMFs	-	55.1	71.9	7.8	27.8	78.8	-105.5
1.2 Rest of the world	-	0.1	1.4	2.0	-0.4	0.1	0.0
2 Investment in debt securities	-	-82.6	-56.9	16.5	28.2	73.9	143.2
2.1 Domestic sectors	-	-115.1	-22.8	9.9	-24.2	47.9	126.1
o/w: Non-financial corporations	-	-52.9	-28.0	-20.3	-4.7	7.7	1.6
o/w: Financial corporations	-	-4.7	0.2	-4.7	0.1	0.3	3.1
o/w: General government	-	-57.5	4.9	34.9	-19.6	39.9	121.4

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014.			
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.
2 Rest of the world	-	32.5	-34.1	6.6	52.4	26.0	17.1
o/w: Non-financial corporations	-	11.0	-8.8	-8.7	13.5	1.4	0.1
o/w: Financial corporations	-	-5.0	-5.3	-0.6	0.0	0.1	0.6
o/w: General government	-	26.6	-20.0	16.0	38.8	24.5	16.4
3 Investment in equities and other share capital	-	-69.9	6.7	-77.2	75.2	-88.3	48.8
3.1 Domestic sectors	-	-13.4	56.1	-8.4	76.3	-34.1	135.0
o/w: Non-financial corporations	-	5.8	68.0	-13.7	90.6	-3.1	119.0
o/w: Financial corporations	-	-19.1	-12.0	5.3	-14.3	-31.0	16.0
3.2 Rest of the world	-	-56.6	-49.4	-68.9	-1.1	-54.2	-86.2
o/w: Non-financial corporations	-	-49.1	-26.2	-26.3	2.2	-3.9	-71.8
o/w: Financial corporations	-	-7.5	-23.2	-42.6	-3.3	-50.3	-14.5
4 Non-financial assets	-	-8.5	-	-	-	-	0.0
5 Other assets (including financial derivatives)	-	-53.1	-22.4	3.2	-14.4	-39.9	-40.8
Total (1+2+3+4+5)	-	-151.9	2.8	-46.6	119.9	23.8	191.2
LIABILITIES							
1 Deposits and loans received	-	-31.2	-6.0	12.0	-36.6	-34.0	131.8
2 Investment funds' shares/units issued	-	-74.6	43.2	-12.8	163.7	54.1	102.5
2.1 Domestic sectors	-	-69.8	52.1	-11.2	168.1	59.8	101.4
o/w: Non-financial corporations	-	0.0	21.4	1.7	40.6	7.8	3.3
o/w: Financial corporations	-	-19.5	35.5	-7.1	37.1	0.6	-6.2
o/w: General government	-	-47.4	-14.0	-9.0	84.3	67.0	98.3
2.2 Rest of the world	-	-4.8	-8.9	-1.6	-4.5	-5.7	1.0
o/w: Non-financial corporations	-	-3.0	-2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
o/w: Financial corporations	-	-0.9	-5.2	-0.1	-4.5	-8.2	-1.1
o/w: Households	-	-0.9	-1.7	-1.4	0.0	2.6	2.2
3 Other liabilities (including financial derivatives)	-	-46.2	-34.4	-45.8	-7.2	3.6	-43.1
Total (1+ 2+ 3)	-	-151.9	2.8	-46.6	119.9	23.8	191.2

Table E1: Aggregated balance sheet of investment funds

• The table shows data on claims and liabilities of investment funds (except MMFs which are aggregated in the credit institutions' balance sheet) and monthly net transactions for each asset and liability position. Data are reported on an aggregate basis, which means that investment funds' assets also include the

funds' investments in other investment funds' shares/units.

The balances and net transactions of financially significant positions of assets and liabilities are shown separately for resident and non-resident counterparties and according to the counterparty's classification into a specific economic sector.

Table E2: Investment funds' shares/units issued by type of investment and type of fund
end-of-period balance and transactions during the period, in million HRK

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014.			
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.
Investment funds' shares/units issued by type of investment							
1 Bonds	814.4	542.3	394.0	429.7	567.7	687.6	911.1
2 Equities	3,634.2	3,406.3	3,274.5	3,201.4	3,314.5	3,535.7	3,209.4
3 Mixed	1,454.2	1,170.7	866.9	846.4	846.3	863.9	931.6
4 Real estate	404.0	295.7	128.1	127.7	127.1	126.6	118.8
5 Others	401.8	528.2	658.4	792.4	900.4	992.6	1,262.7
Total (1+2+3+4+5)	6,708.6	5,943.2	5,321.9	5,397.7	5,756.0	6,206.5	6,433.6
Investment funds' shares/units issued by type of fund							
1 Open-ended	5,090.8	4,365.9	3,939.0	4,005.6	4,310.0	4,638.5	4,971.4
2 Closed-ended	1,617.9	1,577.3	1,382.9	1,392.2	1,446.0	1,568.0	1,462.2
Total (1+2)	6,708.6	5,943.2	5,321.9	5,397.7	5,756.0	6,206.5	6,433.6
Transactions							
Investment funds' shares/units issued by type of investment							
1 Bonds	-	-10.8	-18.5	21.4	38.5	46.6	35.5
2 Equities	-	-18.6	-31.1	-12.7	45.6	-9.5	5.7
3 Mixed	-	-36.0	-9.0	-12.0	5.3	13.5	63.5
4 Real estate	-	-9.9	-3.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
5 Others	-	0.8	105.0	-9.3	74.6	3.8	-2.0
Total (1+2+3+4+5)	-	-74.6	43.2	-12.8	163.7	54.1	102.5
Investment funds' shares/units issued by type of fund							
1 Open-ended	-	-60.3	42.3	-15.3	155.2	70.8	97.6
2 Closed-ended	-	-14.3	0.8	2.5	8.4	-16.7	4.9
Total (1+2)	-	-74.6	43.2	-12.8	163.7	54.1	102.5

Table E2: Investment funds' shares/units issued by type of investment and type of fund • The table reports a detailed structure of the investment funds' shares/units issued (except MMFs which are aggregated in the credit institutions' balance sheet) by the type of investment and the type of fund.

The type of investment implies the fund's investment policy given in the prospectus, predominantly in bonds, equities, a combination of bonds and equities (mixed funds), real estate and other types of investment (hedge funds), venture capital

funds, and others).

By the type of fund, we distinguish between open-ended and closed-ended funds. The shares/units in an open-ended investment fund are purchased, directly or indirectly, at the request of the holder of the share/unit from the investment fund's assets. The shares/units in a closed-ended fund, established in the form of a stock company or a limited liability company, cannot be purchased from the closed-ended fund's assets at holder's request.

F Monetary policy instruments and liquidity

Table F1 Credit rates of the Croatian National Bank
in percentage, on annual basis

Year	Month	CNB discount rate	CNB repo rate ^a	Credit rates					
				On Lombard credits ^b	On intervention credits	On intra-day refinance facility ^b	On short-term liquidity credits	On inaccurately calculated statutory reserves ^b	On arrears
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2001	December	5.90	–	10.00	–	–	11.00	15.00	18.00
2002	December	4.50	–	9.50	–	–	10.50	15.00	15.00
2003	December	4.50	–	9.50	–	–	10.50	15.00	15.00
2004	December	4.50	–	9.50	–	–	10.50	15.00	15.00
2005	December	4.50	3.50	7.50 ^c	–	–	8.50 ^c	15.00	15.00
2006	December	4.50	3.50	7.50	–	–	8.50	15.00	15.00
2007	December	9.00 ^d	4.06	7.50	–	–	8.50	15.00	15.00
2008	December	9.00	6.00	9.00	–	–	10.00	15.00	14.00
2009	December	9.00	–	9.00	–	–	10.00	15.00	14.00
2010	December	9.00	–	9.00	–	–	10.00	15.00	14.00
2011	December	7.00	–	6.25	–	–	7.25	15.00	12.00
2012	December	7.00	–	6.25	–	–	7.25	14.50	12.00
2013	December	7.00	–	5.00 ^e	–	–	6.00 ^e	12.00 ^e	12.00
2014	February	7.00	–	5.00	–	–	6.00	12.00	12.00
	March	7.00	–	5.00	–	–	6.00	12.00	12.00
	April	7.00	–	5.00	–	–	6.00	12.00	12.00
	May	7.00	–	5.00	–	–	6.00	12.00	12.00
	June	7.00	–	5.00	–	–	6.00	12.00	12.00
	July	7.00	–	5.00	–	–	6.00	12.00	12.00
	August	7.00	–	5.00	–	–	6.00	12.00	12.00
	September	7.00	–	5.00	–	–	6.00	12.00	12.00
	October	7.00	–	5.00	–	–	6.00	12.00	12.00
	November	7.00	–	5.00	–	–	6.00	12.00	12.00
	December	7.00	–	5.00	–	–	6.00	12.00	12.00
2015	January	7.00	–	5.00	–	–	6.00	12.00	12.00

^a Weighted averages of weighted repo rates achieved at regular reverse repo auctions of the CNB in the reporting month. ^b Breaks in the series of data are explained in notes on methodology. ^c Since 14 December 2005. ^d Since 31 December 2007. ^e Since 7 December 2013.

Table F1 Credit rates of the Croatian National Bank • The table shows interest rates used by the CNB to calculate and charge interest on credits from the primary issue and on all other claims.

Credit rates of the CNB are set by decisions of the Council of the Croatian National Bank, on a yearly basis. Exceptionally, from June 1995 interest rate charged by the CNB on Lombard credits was 1.5 percentage points higher than the weighted average interest rate on CNB bills on a voluntary basis (which serve as collateral for Lombard credits) in cases when the weighted average interest rate was higher than 16.5%. Congruently, from June 1995 to August 1996 the table reports the weighted average interest rate on Lombard credits.

Time series presented in the table contain certain breaks, due to changes in the CNB's monetary policy instruments.

Data shown in column 4 refer to the weighted averages of the weighted repo rates achieved at regular reverse repo auctions of the CNB in the reporting month.

Data shown in column 7 refer, until September 1994, to interest rates on special credits for savings deposits' payments and

for payments from households' current accounts, and from October 1994 until September 1997 to interest rates on daily credits for savings deposits and households' current accounts in kuna. Daily credits, as opposed to special credits, are paid back on the same day. In October 1997, this instrument was replaced by daily credits for overcoming short-term liquidity problems that are collateralised by CNB bills. From December 1998 to April 1999, this credit is incorporated in Lombard credit, applying different interest rate for its usage within one day.

Data shown in column 8 refer, until December 1994, to interest rates on initial credits for overcoming liquidity problems, and since 18 March 1998, to the interest rate on credits for overcoming liquidity problems of banks under evaluation for entry into rehabilitation and restructuring procedures and since February 1999, to the interest rate on short-term liquidity credit. From December 1999 on, data show interest rates on short-term liquidity credit with a maturity over 3 months which is 1 percentage point higher than interest rate on Lombard credits. Interest rate on short-term liquidity credit up to 3 months is 0.5 percentage point higher than interest rate on Lombard credits.

Table F2 Deposit rates of the Croatian National Bank
in percentage, on annual basis

Year	Month	Interest rates on statutory reserves dep. with the CNB	Interest rates on CNB bills on an obligatory basis	Interest rates on CNB bills on a voluntary basis ^a				Interest rates on f/c CNB bills on a voluntary basis					Interest rates on overnight deposits
				Due in 7 days	Due in 35 days	Due in 70 days	Due in 105 days	Due in 35 days	Due in 63 days	Due in 91 days	Due in 182 days	Due in 364 days	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2001	December	2.00	–	–	3.36	4.26	4.85	–	2.62	3.06	–	–	–
2002	December	1.75	–	–	2.08	–	–	2.30	2.68	–	–	–	–
2003	December	1.25	0.50	–	–	–	–	1.75	1.48	–	–	–	–
2004	December	1.25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2005	December	0.75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.50
2006	December	0.75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.50
2007	December	0.75	0.75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.50
2008	December	0.75	0.25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.50
2009	December	0.75	0.25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.50
2010	December	0.75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.50
2011	December	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.25
2012	December	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.25
2013	December	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
2014	February	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
	March	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
	April	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
	May	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
	June	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
	July	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
	August	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
	September	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
	October	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
	November	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
	December	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00
2015	January	0.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00

^a Breaks in the series of data are explained in notes on methodology.

Table F2: Deposit rates of the Croatian National Bank • The table shows interest rates used by the CNB to calculate and pay interest on funds deposited with the CNB and on issued securities.

Interest rates paid by the CNB for appropriated statutory reserve funds are set by a decision of the Council of the Croatian National Bank. Until April 2005, the appropriated statutory reserve funds included the calculated statutory reserve funds that were deposited in a special statutory reserve account with the CNB, or maintained (in average) in banks' settlement accounts, or deposited in a special account with the CNB for the settlement of net positions in the National Clearing System (NCS). From April 2005, they include the calculated statutory reserve funds allocated to a special statutory reserve account with the CNB. From March 2011 on, the CNB pays no remuneration on the reserve requirement funds (column 3).

Interest rates on CNB bills on an obligatory basis are set by a decision of the Council of the Croatian National Bank.

Interest rates on CNB bills on a voluntary basis are set at CNB bills' auction sales. Congruently, columns 5, 6 and 7 report the weighted average interest rates attained at auctions of CNB bills. From November 1994 through January 2001, columns 7 and 8 report interest rates on CNB bills on a voluntary basis due in 91 and 182 days respectively.

From April 1998 on, columns 9 through 13 report the weighted average interest rates on CNB bills on a voluntary basis in EUR and USD (until December 1998, in DEM and USD) attained at CNB bills' auctions as a weighted average of subscribed

amounts in those two currencies.

Column 14 reports the interest rate on overnight deposits with the CNB.

Table F3 Banks' reserve requirements • This table shows data on monthly averages of day-to-day balances of banks' kuna and foreign currency reserve requirements with the CNB. Savings banks are included beginning in July 1999.

Column 3 shows the total weighted average reserve requirement ratio as a percentage of the kuna and foreign currency reserve requirements (column 4) in the reserve base.

Reserve requirement (column 4) represents the prescribed amount of funds banks are required to deposit in a special statutory reserve account with the CNB, or to maintain (in average) in their settlement accounts and in vaults, or in accounts of liquid foreign currency claims (which include foreign cash and checks in foreign currency, liquid foreign currency claims maintained in the accounts with the high-grade foreign banks and foreign currency CNB bills).

Column 5 shows the amount of kuna reserve requirements. Between January 1995 and December 2000, this amount corresponded with the statutory reserve requirement instrument, while until December 1994 it comprised two instruments: statutory reserves and liquid assets requirement – LAR (except for the part in which banks were conforming to this requirement by registering CNB bills on a voluntary basis). In December 2000, reserve requirements in kuna and in foreign currency were unified, i.e. reserve requirements rate, periods for calculating,

Table F3 Banks' reserve requirements

daily averages and percentages, in million HRK and %

Year	Month	Weighted average res. requirement in % on res. base	Reserve requirement (RR)			Other obligatory deposits with the CNB	Statutory reserves deposited with the CNB		Weighted avg. remuneration rate on immobilised funds in kuna	Weighted avg. remuneration rate on allocated funds in f/c
			Total	In kuna	In f/c		In kuna	In f/c		
1	2	3	4=5+6	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2001	December	19.67	21,187.1	8,691.5	12,495.5	–	6,287.8	5,950.0	1.97	2.73
2002	December	19.00	25,985.1	11,447.1	14,538.0	–	8,156.7	7,139.9	1.72	2.16
2003	December	19.00	31,009.4	18,023.8	12,985.6	109.4	12,459.8	6,850.2	1.17	1.47
2004	December	18.00	33,615.7	20,040.9	13,574.8	430.1	14,664.1	10,171.3	1.22	1.36
2005	December	18.00	37,424.5	24,997.9	12,426.6	3,940.2	17,497.7	9,271.4	0.52	0.92
2006	December	17.00	40,736.4	28,966.1	11,770.4	7,332.5	20,257.0	8,780.9	0.52	1.06
2007	December	17.00	44,465.9	31,809.1	12,656.8	6,641.1	22,266.4	9,203.5	0.53	1.29
2008	December	14.87	41,474.4	29,179.7	12,294.7	461.9	20,425.8	8,807.0	0.52	0.81
2009	December	14.00	40,423.5	33,693.7	6,729.8	30.9	23,585.6	4,898.0	0.52	–
2010	December	13.00	38,990.6	32,374.8	6,615.8	–	22,662.4	4,736.7	0.52	–
2011	December	14.00	44,443.2	36,936.6	7,506.7	–	25,654.6	5,437.9	–	–
2012	December	13.50	42,272.1	35,107.8	7,164.3	–	24,575.4	5,120.7	–	–
2013	December	12.48	39,283.2	32,733.2	6,550.0	2,655.2	22,913.3	4,605.3	–	–
2014	February	12.00	37,592.1	31,311.3	6,280.8	3,630.8	21,917.9	4,434.8	–	–
	March	12.00	37,493.5	31,230.5	6,263.0	3,546.7	21,861.3	4,423.5	–	–
	April	12.00	37,469.2	31,182.0	6,287.2	3,455.2	21,827.4	4,446.2	–	–
	May	12.00	37,427.2	31,149.1	6,278.2	3,306.4	21,804.3	4,436.2	–	–
	June	12.00	37,388.1	31,159.7	6,228.4	3,349.6	21,811.8	4,397.9	–	–
	July	12.00	37,324.0	31,135.6	6,188.4	3,424.0	21,794.9	4,367.1	–	–
	August	12.00	37,080.6	30,940.2	6,140.4	3,634.0	21,658.7	4,316.3	–	–
	September	12.00	37,393.9	31,214.2	6,179.8	3,381.1	21,850.9	4,321.3	–	–
	October	12.00	37,828.2	31,592.2	6,236.0	3,493.2	22,115.7	4,346.2	–	–
	November	12.00	37,816.0	31,568.6	6,247.3	3,545.7	22,098.4	3,969.3	–	–
	December	12.00	37,589.8	31,351.3	6,238.5	3,568.0	21,945.9	3,743.1	–	–
2015	January	12.00	37,488.3	31,259.6	6,228.6	3,164.1	21,881.7	3,737.2	–	–

allocating and maintaining reserve requirements were unified, as well as a minimum percentage of the total reserve requirements deposited with the Croatian National Bank. From September 2001 on, column 5 includes also the f/c component of reserve requirements that is set aside/maintained in kuna.

Column 6 shows the amount of foreign currency reserve requirements, i.e. the prescribed amount of funds banks are required to deposit in the CNB's foreign currency accounts, or to maintain (in average) in accounts of liquid claims. Until November 2000, the calculation base consisted of the average daily balances of household foreign currency savings deposits with a remaining maturity of up to three months, while starting from December 2000 the base consists of foreign currency sources of funds, including: ordinary foreign currency accounts, special foreign currency accounts, foreign currency accounts and foreign currency sight deposits, received foreign currency deposits and received foreign currency loans, as well as obligations arising from securities issued in foreign currency (excluding banks' equity securities). From November 2001 on, the base includes also hybrid and subordinated instruments.

Column 7 shows the total amount of other obligatory deposits with the CNB, including CNB bills on an obligatory basis, those CNB bills on a voluntary basis used by banks to maintain the prescribed minimal liquidity (LAR), special statutory reserves until July 1995, special reserve requirement on liabilities arising from issued securities from March 2006 to February 2009, statutory reserves on f/c deposits, f/c credits from foreign banks and guarantees for such credits and marginal reserve

requirement (from August 2004 to October 2008).

Column 8 shows the portion of the kuna reserve requirement which banks deposit in a statutory reserve account with the CNB (until December 1994, this amount corresponded with the statutory reserve instrument, while since January 1995 a minimum percentage of the total reserve requirement banks are required to deposit in a special statutory reserve account with the CNB has been prescribed). In April 2005, this percentage was set at 70%.

Column 9 shows the portion of the foreign currency reserve requirement which banks deposit in the CNB's foreign currency accounts. The percentage for allocating the foreign currency component of reserve requirements calculated on the basis of foreign currency funds of non-residents and foreign currency funds received from legal persons in a special relationship with a bank amounts to 100%, while the percentage for allocating the remaining portion of the foreign currency component of reserve requirements amounts to 60%.

Column 10 shows the weighted average remuneration rate on all forms of immobilised kuna funds which include reserve requirements and other obligatory deposits with the CNB. From March 2011 on, the CNB pays no remuneration on the reserve requirement funds.

Column 11 shows the weighted average remuneration rate on allocated funds in foreign currency, including the marginal reserve requirement funds (from August 2004 to October 2008). From November 2009 on, the CNB does not pay remuneration on the allocated foreign currency component of reserve requirements.

Table F4 Banks' liquidity indicators

daily averages and percentages, in million HRK and %

Year	Month	Free reserves		Primary liquidity ratio	Secondary liquidity sources	Kuna CNB bills	F/c CNB bills	Kuna MoF treasury bills
		In kuna	In f/c					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2001	December	794.4	17,247.4	3.23	2.6	2,656.2	2,630.8	3,360.9
2002	December	1,225.0	10,398.0	3.53	0.6	4,965.5	1,273.9	4,279.5
2003	December	451.6	20,561.4	0.98	501.6	–	4,316.0	3,073.2
2004	December	1,495.5	26,126.1	2.64	0.0	–	–	4,581.7
2005	December	672.5	20,493.4	0.96	0.2	–	–	4,163.3
2006	December	840.8	20,239.1	0.83	–	–	–	5,993.7
2007	December	1,161.5	30,412.6	1.03	330.4	–	–	4,449.4
2008	December	1,168.7	28,101.4	1.03	289.1	–	–	6,171.2
2009	December	880.0	24,885.6	0.91	–	–	–	4,776.6
2010	December	407.1	30,511.9	0.42	–	–	–	5,705.9
2011	December	333.0	15,693.8	0.32	97.3	–	–	8,157.7
2012	December	612.4	5,113.4	0.61	–	–	–	8,010.0
2013	December	5,390.9	4,944.6	5.14	2.3	–	–	12,495.7
2014	February	7,799.6	4,209.9	7.51	–	–	–	13,842.3
	March	7,909.0	4,172.1	7.63	–	–	–	14,174.9
	April	7,795.3	4,901.4	7.59	–	–	–	14,320.5
	May	7,588.6	5,134.4	7.39	–	–	–	13,954.2
	June	6,748.9	5,742.6	6.49	–	–	–	14,214.4
	July	5,333.0	6,931.0	5.09	–	–	–	14,492.4
	August	4,419.8	8,174.2	4.24	–	–	–	14,618.7
	September	4,553.9	8,891.0	4.31	–	–	–	14,519.7
	October	5,074.8	9,183.0	4.73	–	–	–	14,541.9
	November	5,643.8	8,460.8	5.28	–	–	–	14,724.5
	December	5,970.3	7,473.8	5.67	–	–	–	14,588.2
2015	January	6,143.9	7,220.2	5.86	–	–	–	14,382.8

Table F4 Banks' liquidity indicators • The table reports monthly averages of day-to-day balances of some indicators of banks' liquidity. Savings banks are included beginning in July 1999.

Column 3 shows free reserves in kuna, defined as a difference between the average balance in the settlement account and the average balance in the vault (until October 2008). From November 2008 on, they are defined as a difference between the average balance in the settlement account in the kuna reserve requirement maintenance period and the minimal average settlement account balance prescribed by the kuna reserve requirement calculation methodology.

Column 4 shows free reserves in foreign currency, defined as funds for the maintenance of foreign currency reserve requirements (foreign cash and checks in foreign currency, liquid foreign currency claims maintained in the accounts with the high-grade foreign banks and foreign currency CNB bills) decreased by the minimal required balance of these funds in the same period.

Column 5 shows the primary liquidity ratio as a percentage

of monthly day-to-day kuna free reserves averages (column 3) in monthly day-to-day averages of deposits which constitute the reserve base.

Column 6 shows the monthly average of day-to-day balances of secondary liquidity sources used. Secondary liquidity sources comprise: Lombard credits (since December 1994), short-term liquidity credits (since February 1999) and overdue liabilities to the CNB.

Column 7 reports the monthly average of day-to-day balances of kuna CNB bills on a voluntary basis (until December 1994, this amount is decreased by the portion of voluntarily registered CNB bills used by banks to maintain the prescribed minimal liquidity).

Column 8 reports the monthly average of day-to-day balances of foreign currency CNB bills on a voluntary basis (in EUR and USD).

Column 9 reports the monthly average of day-to-day balances of kuna MoF treasury bills. Until September 2002, it shows the discounted value of treasury bills, while starting from October 2002, it shows their nominal value.

G Financial markets

Table G1a Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna deposits not indexed to foreign currency (new business)
weighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis and volumes of new business in million HRK

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015 Jan.	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*		
	Interest rate							Interest rate	Volume
1 Households									
1.1 Overnight deposits	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	21,372.8
o/w: Transaction accounts	0.20	0.19	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13	19,598.0
o/w: Savings deposits	0.68	0.70	0.87	0.92	0.93	0.98	1.03	1.05	1,759.3
1.2 Time deposits	3.75	3.43	2.89	2.72	2.68	2.50	2.43	2.42	2,487.3
1.2.1 Up to 3 months	3.17	2.39	2.12	2.03	2.04	2.03	1.66	1.57	671.3
1.2.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months	3.76	3.53	2.84	2.66	2.66	2.14	2.43	2.38	466.4
1.2.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year	4.06	3.91	3.25	2.96	2.96	2.78	2.68	2.69	865.0
1.2.4 Over 1 and up to 2 years	4.42	4.43	3.64	3.37	3.35	3.37	3.13	3.11	390.5
1.2.5 Over 2 years	4.78	4.32	3.82	3.70	3.55	2.86	3.14	3.24	94.1
1.3 Deposits redeemable at notice	2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.1 Up to 3 months	2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.2 Over 3 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Non-financial corporations									
2.1 Overnight deposits	0.64	0.60	0.43	0.41	0.37	0.38	0.32	0.31	18,978.7
o/w: Transaction accounts	0.59	0.56	0.39	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.31	0.29	18,636.5
o/w: Savings deposits	2.46	2.21	1.40	1.47	1.53	1.69	1.00	1.08	342.0
2.2 Time deposits	3.03	2.68	1.77	1.74	1.26	1.46	1.84	1.58	1,230.7
2.2.1 Up to 3 months	2.79	2.05	1.17	0.98	0.99	1.01	1.08	1.11	578.0
2.2.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months	4.91	3.63	2.37	2.20	1.86	1.92	1.73	1.72	413.8
2.2.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year	4.98	3.95	3.20	2.51	1.99	2.24	2.25	2.27	129.2
2.2.4 Over 1 and up to 2 years	2.92	3.89	3.26	3.39	2.46	2.72	3.05	2.80	95.8
2.2.5 Over 2 years	3.96	4.87	2.13	2.57	1.00	2.34	2.70	2.20	13.9
3 Repos	-	0.43	-	-	-	-	0.13	0.35	326.7

Tables G1 • The tables contain the weighted monthly averages of credit institutions' interest rates and total volumes of new deposit business of credit institutions in the reporting month, in particular for kuna deposits not indexed to f/c, for kuna deposits indexed to f/c and for foreign currency deposits. Deposits in tables G1a through G1c are further broken down to deposits placed by households and non-financial corporations, by instrument, the classification by maturity and by the currency of indexation or by the currency, depending on the presentation format in the individual table.

In principle, the basis for the calculation of the weighted averages for deposits includes the amounts received during the reporting month (new business), while for overnight deposits the basis for the calculation of the weighted averages includes the end-of-month book balances.

New business includes newly received deposits during the reporting month, defined as any new agreement between the customer and the reporting institution. This means that they cover all financial contracts that specify for the first time the interest rate of the deposit, and all renegotiations of the terms and conditions of the existing deposit contracts.

When the terms and conditions of the existing contracts are being renegotiated, the active involvement of the customer in the renegotiations is essential, while any automatic changes to the terms and conditions of the contract by the reporting institution

are not considered new business.

Kuna and foreign currency deposits, which serve as a deposit for the granting of loans, are covered by the data in the table.

Short-term deposits are deposits with original maturity of up to and including one year, while long-term deposits are deposits with original maturity exceeding one year.

Overnight deposits are broken down to transaction accounts and savings deposits. Transaction account is the account through which an account holder in the reporting institution settles his payables and through which he collects his receivables.

The reporting institution uses this instrument only for the presentation of cash funds in accounts with the credit balance. Transaction account is the account opened with a reporting institution on the basis of a contract on the opening of such an account. This item includes restricted deposits, or different temporary (restricted) deposits which, for a specific purpose, can be transferred from current and giro accounts (e.g. funds set aside pursuant to a court's order, funds for international payments, funds for the purchase of foreign currency and purchase of securities, brokerage and custodial-based deposits, coverage for letters of credit, etc.). Savings deposits are deposits without a predetermined date of maturity or period of notice, which the depositor cannot debit by issuing a cashless payment order. Such accounts are primarily intended for savings.

Time deposits are deposits the use of which the depositor

Table G1b Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna deposits indexed to foreign currency (new business)
weighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis and volumes of new business in million HRK

	2011	2012	2013	2014				2015	
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Jan.	Jan.
	Interest rate							Interest rate	Volume
1 Households									
1.1 Overnight deposits	3.22	3.20	3.21	3.23	3.24	3.23	3.36	3.42	4.8
o/w: Transaction accounts	1.80	2.02	3.96	4.74	4.74	1.86	2.84	2.10	0.0
o/w: Savings deposits	3.22	3.21	3.21	3.22	3.23	3.23	3.36	3.42	4.8
1.2 Time deposits	3.19	2.87	3.48	3.26	3.71	2.74	2.52	2.88	62.7
1.2.1 Up to 3 months	2.18	1.75	1.34	1.20	3.49	1.24	0.92	1.12	2.7
1.2.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months	3.01	1.90	1.74	1.39	3.13	1.74	1.84	1.37	2.8
1.2.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year	4.27	4.85	4.81	2.99	2.36	1.76	1.68	2.75	1.3
1.2.4 Over 1 and up to 2 years	4.43	3.74	4.03	2.90	2.70	3.47	2.58	2.59	3.3
1.2.5 Over 2 years	3.18	3.08	3.55	3.64	4.30	3.35	2.99	3.07	52.7
o/w: EUR	3.27	3.03	3.61	3.38	3.71	2.99	2.69	2.88	62.7
Short-term	2.94	2.57	3.72	2.06	3.40	1.77	1.66	1.54	6.7
Long-term	3.31	3.14	3.59	3.47	4.07	3.37	2.97	3.04	56.0
o/w: USD	1.88	1.51	1.10	1.10	–	1.21	0.79	–	–
Short-term	1.88	1.51	1.10	1.10	–	1.21	0.79	–	–
Long-term	0.00	–	–	0.00	–	–	–	–	–
1.3 Deposits redeemable at notice	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.3.1 Up to 3 months	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.3.2 Over 3 months	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 Non-financial corporations									
2.1 Overnight deposits	0.47	0.80	1.05	1.29	1.02	1.00	0.98	0.84	29.7
o/w: Transaction accounts	1.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
o/w: Savings deposits	0.47	0.80	1.05	1.29	1.02	1.00	0.98	0.84	29.7
2.2 Time deposits	3.54	4.76	3.23	2.17	3.00	1.97	3.65	1.47	28.8
2.2.1 Up to 3 months	2.79	3.64	2.01	2.09	–	0.50	1.09	1.31	0.3
2.2.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months	1.46	5.96	1.34	2.27	0.00	0.06	1.94	1.51	26.4
2.2.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year	4.94	3.48	3.36	3.28	3.27	3.73	1.80	1.74	0.8
2.2.4 Over 1 and up to 2 years	2.41	4.73	2.79	2.20	2.43	1.84	1.95	2.01	0.1
2.2.5 Over 2 years	4.24	2.40	1.37	1.12	0.84	1.20	4.12	0.53	1.2
o/w: EUR	3.55	4.76	3.23	2.17	3.01	2.00	3.65	1.47	28.8
Short-term	3.18	4.79	3.26	2.20	3.27	3.93	1.85	1.51	27.5
Long-term	3.72	4.64	2.53	1.96	2.40	1.58	4.11	0.68	1.3
o/w: USD	1.15	4.00	3.80	–	0.40	1.00	3.00	–	–
Short-term	1.15	4.00	3.80	–	–	1.00	3.00	–	–
Long-term	–	–	–	–	0.40	–	–	–	–
3 Repos									
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

renounces for a specific agreed time. Time deposit funds cannot be used for payments. These deposits also include time deposits with agreed notice period in which case the request for the disposal of funds has not been submitted yet.

Deposits redeemable at notice are savings deposits and time deposits for which a request for the disposal of funds has been

submitted.

Repos are a counterpart of cash received in exchange for securities sold by reporting institutions at a given price under a firm commitment to repurchase the same (or similar) securities at a fixed price on a specified future date.

Table G2a Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna loans to households not indexed to foreign currency (new business)
weighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis and volumes of new business in million HRK

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Interest rate	Volume
1 Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit	10.71	10.63	10.20	9.67	9.60	9.55	9.49	9.55	11,409.4
o/w: Revolving loans	9.51	10.55	10.46	10.64	10.41	10.33	9.98	10.07	33.6
o/w: Overdrafts	11.51	11.44	11.36	10.61	10.57	10.55	10.53	10.55	7,106.8
o/w: Credit card credit	10.42	10.08	9.67	9.26	9.18	9.12	9.08	9.09	3,659.6
o/w: Sole proprietors	10.23	10.43	10.32	10.21	10.08	10.08	9.95	10.00	289.0
2 Consumer loans	6.22	5.90	6.26	6.72	6.56	6.36	7.11	7.02	18.9
2.1 Short-term	5.08	3.08	3.17	3.08	3.39	3.06	6.97	6.93	1.3
2.1.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	5.08	3.08	3.17	3.08	3.39	3.06	6.97	6.93	1.3
2.2 Long-term	6.43	6.92	7.14	7.36	7.30	7.35	7.12	7.02	17.6
2.2.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	6.49	6.90	6.07	7.09	6.91	7.16	7.19	6.67	5.1
2.2.2 Floating rate and over 1 year initial rate fixation	6.00	7.39	7.70	7.45	7.43	7.45	7.09	7.17	12.5
3 Loans for house purchases	5.34	5.74	5.81	5.73	5.48	5.37	5.27	5.11	46.2
3.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	5.25	5.70	5.83	5.63	5.46	5.39	5.30	5.10	41.2
3.2 Over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation	6.43	7.99	5.42	6.08	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.09	0.3
3.3 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation	6.82	7.13	5.27	6.25	4.99	4.95	5.28	6.14	0.2
3.4 Over 10 years initial rate fixation	5.90	5.64	5.86	6.04	5.76	5.37	5.12	5.16	4.6
4 For other purposes	7.91	9.01	9.00	9.07	9.07	8.76	8.64	8.76	529.3
4.1 Short-term	6.28	7.34	7.98	8.79	9.24	8.81	7.99	8.90	62.0
4.1.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	6.28	7.34	7.98	8.79	9.24	8.81	7.99	8.90	61.9
4.2 Long-term	8.40	9.15	9.11	9.11	9.04	8.76	8.75	8.75	467.2
4.2.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	8.42	9.15	8.85	8.78	8.99	8.72	8.40	8.53	194.0
4.2.2 Floating rate and over 1 year initial rate fixation	7.80	9.07	9.35	9.27	9.08	8.78	9.06	8.90	273.2
o/w: Sole proprietors	6.43	7.69	7.64	7.62	7.46	6.38	6.92	6.55	40.3

Tables G2 • The tables contain the weighted monthly averages of credit institutions' interest rates and total volumes of new deposit business of credit institutions in the reporting month, in particular for kuna deposits not indexed to f/c, for kuna deposits indexed to f/c and for foreign currency deposits. Loans to households in tables G2a through G2c are further broken down to loans to households by type of instruments, by original maturity, by the period of initial rate fixation and by the currency of indexation (EUR and CHF), or by the currency (EUR and CHF), depending on the presentation format in the individual table.

The "o/w" position under the loans to households is shown in the tables for loans granted to sole proprietors.

In principle, the basis for the calculation of the weighted averages for loans are the amounts of loans granted during the reporting month (new business), while for revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit, the end-of-month book balances are the basis for the calculation of the weighted averages. Only loans classified as risk group A are covered.

New loans granted during the reporting month are considered new business, defined as any new agreement between the customer and the reporting institution. This means that they cover all financial contracts that specify for the first time the interest rate of the loan, and all renegotiations of the terms and conditions of the existing loan contracts. When the terms and conditions of the existing contracts are being renegotiated, the active involvement of the customer in the renegotiations is essential, while any automatic changes to the terms and conditions of the contract by the reporting institution are not considered new business.

The initial period of fixation of the interest rate is the period defined as a predetermined period of time at the start of a contract during which the value of the interest rate cannot change.

Short-term loans are loans with original maturity of up to and including one year, while long-term loans are loans with original maturity over one year.

Revolving loans include loans that meet the following conditions: there is no obligation of regular repayment of funds, the customer may use or withdraw funds to a pre-approved credit limit without giving prior notice to the reporting institution, the amount of available loan can increase or decrease as funds are borrowed and repaid, the loan may be used repeatedly. This item excludes revolving loans provided through credit cards and overdrafts.

Overdrafts refer to receivables on used overdrafts of counterparties.

In addition to the above, the table in particular shows credit card credits with the collection of interest, which include credit card credits with the card company guarantee.

Receivables on deferred card payments are not shown as a separate item, but are shown under items Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit.

The convenience credit card is a card in the case of which the customer is due, without the payment of interest, to settle his liabilities after he receives a notice about it from the reporting institution, usually once a month. Consumer loans are loans granted to households for the purpose of personal use in the consumption of goods and services.

Loans for house purchases include all mortgage and other

Table G2b Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna loans to households indexed to foreign currency (new business)
weighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis and volumes of new business in million HRK

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015 Jan.	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*		
				Interest rate					Interest rate	Volume
1 Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit	10.91	9.39	8.30	7.74	7.70	7.45	7.48	7.42	25.8
o/w: Revolving loans	10.91	9.39	8.30	7.74	7.70	7.45	7.48	7.42	25.8
o/w: Overdrafts	11.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w: EUR	11.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	11.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w: Credit card credit	12.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w: EUR	12.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	12.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w: Sole proprietors	10.95	9.39	8.31	7.73	7.69	7.43	7.38	7.42	25.3
2 Consumer loans	7.06	7.07	7.03	6.51	7.72	7.48	7.90	7.50	0.9
2.1 Short-term	10.99	6.19	7.01	8.40	7.22	10.27	10.29	6.63	0.1
2.1.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	10.99	6.19	7.01	8.40	7.22	10.27	10.29	6.63	0.1
2.2 Long-term	7.06	7.09	7.03	6.49	7.76	7.46	7.80	7.62	0.7
2.2.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	7.08	6.93	6.94	5.82	7.64	7.16	7.25	6.86	0.5
2.2.2 Floating rate and over 1 year initial rate fixation	7.01	9.13	7.08	7.98	7.84	8.13	8.25	9.10	0.3
o/w: EUR	7.18	7.08	7.06	6.48	7.83	7.48	7.90	7.50	0.9
Short-term	10.99	6.19	7.01	8.40	7.22	10.27	10.29	6.63	0.1
Long-term	7.17	7.10	7.06	6.46	7.88	7.46	7.80	7.62	0.7
o/w: CHF	6.83	6.89	6.75	7.02	6.88	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	6.83	6.89	6.75	7.02	6.88	-	-	-	-
3 Loans for house purchases	5.63	5.22	5.12	4.63	5.27	5.17	5.13	5.31	441.5
3.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	5.80	5.16	5.16	4.48	5.33	5.32	5.27	5.37	372.0
3.2 Over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation	5.49	5.28	5.37	5.54	5.35	5.36	5.16	5.19	18.5
3.3 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation	4.78	4.58	4.40	4.65	4.80	4.08	4.74	5.28	10.3
3.4 Over 10 years initial rate fixation	5.12	5.74	5.10	4.89	4.77	4.67	4.80	4.84	40.7
o/w: EUR	5.66	5.42	5.32	4.76	5.35	5.27	5.22	5.34	435.3
Short-term	5.50	5.39	5.54	5.61	5.57	5.28	5.36	5.18	43.8
Long-term	5.68	5.43	5.29	4.67	5.33	5.27	5.20	5.36	391.6
o/w: CHF	5.53	3.50	2.30	2.08	2.06	3.24	3.60	3.16	6.1
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	5.53	3.50	2.30	2.08	2.06	3.24	3.60	3.16	6.1
4 For other purposes	8.65	8.40	6.86	7.68	8.01	7.89	7.53	7.87	526.8
4.1 Short-term	8.50	8.03	6.42	6.58	7.38	6.54	6.44	6.66	33.2
4.1.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	8.50	8.03	6.42	6.58	7.38	6.54	6.44	6.66	33.2
4.2 Long-term	8.67	8.45	6.90	7.80	8.07	8.02	7.65	7.95	493.6
4.2.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	8.66	8.44	8.04	7.90	8.23	8.19	7.94	8.13	344.9
4.2.2 Floating rate and over 1 year initial rate fixation	8.72	8.49	6.21	7.64	7.59	7.66	7.12	7.55	148.6
o/w: EUR	8.68	8.41	6.88	7.72	8.03	7.93	7.54	7.90	522.2
Short-term	8.55	8.07	6.47	6.58	7.41	6.55	6.45	6.79	31.4
Long-term	8.69	8.46	6.92	7.84	8.09	8.05	7.67	7.97	490.8
o/w: Sole proprietors	7.32	7.36	6.58	6.63	6.33	6.18	5.98	6.64	44.7

loans extended for the purchase, construction and completion of a flat, for the purchase, construction and completion of buildings which have a maximum of four flats or for the improvement

of a flat, residential facilities or residential buildings (regardless of whether they are granted to an individual borrower or jointly to all tenants of a residential building). Lending for house

Table G2c Credit institutions' interest rates on foreign currency loans to households (new business)

weighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis and volumes of new business in million HRK

	2011	2012	2013	2014				2015	
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Jan.	
	Interest rate							Interest rate	Volume
1 Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit	0.29	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.50	0.55	0.49	0.37	41.7
o/w: Revolving loans	8.78	7.35	7.68	7.75	7.72	7.61	7.47	7.47	1.6
o/w: Overdrafts	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.3
o/w: Credit card credit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.5
o/w: Sole proprietors	3.83	5.40	5.35	5.48	5.52	5.19	5.14	5.25	2.2
2 Consumer loans	7.98	-	-						
2.1 Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Long-term	7.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	7.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.2 Floating rate and over 1 year initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Loans for house purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 Over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.3 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.4 Over 10 years initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 For other purposes	6.82	-	6.64	6.36	6.56	-	5.42	6.80	1.1
4.1 Short-term	5.85	-	6.59	6.47	6.50	-	6.27	6.54	0.3
4.1.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	5.85	-	6.59	6.47	6.50	-	6.27	6.54	0.3
4.2 Long-term	9.95	-	6.69	4.81	7.52	-	5.24	6.90	0.8
4.2.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	-	-	7.43	6.40	7.52	-	5.24	6.90	0.8
4.2.2 Floating rate and over 1 year initial rate fixation	9.95	-	5.22	4.50	-	-	-	-	-
o/w: Sole proprietors	6.82	-	6.81	4.70	6.71	-	5.81	6.80	1.1

purchases comprises loans secured on residential property that are used for the purpose of house purchase and, where identifiable, other loans for house purchases made on a personal basis or secured against other forms of assets.

Loans for other purposes cover the following types of loans: overnight loans, loans for payments made based on guarantees and other warranties, reverse repos, shares in syndicated loans,

financial lease, loans granted for the purpose of education, mortgage loans, car purchase loans, margin loans, Lombard loans, loans for working capital, construction loans, loans to agriculture, loans to tourism, investments loans, loans for export financing, cash general-purpose loans, factoring and forfeiting and other loans.

Table G3a Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna loans to non-financial corporations not indexed to foreign currency (new business)
 weighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis and volumes of new business in million HRK

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015 Jan.	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Interest rate	Volume
				Interest rate					
1 Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit	7.40	7.49	6.82	6.89	7.15	7.08	6.96	6.81	2,291.7
o/w: Revolving loans and overdrafts	7.39	7.47	6.78	6.86	7.19	7.07	6.93	6.76	2,201.2
o/w: Credit card credit	11.26	11.31	10.95	10.93	10.88	10.78	10.82	10.73	58.7
2 Loans up to an amount of HRK 2 million	7.83	6.95	6.40	6.73	6.70	6.18	6.27	6.28	279.8
2.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation	7.94	7.04	6.27	6.80	6.79	6.18	6.29	6.26	229.0
2.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	7.18	6.77	7.02	6.02	5.95	6.11	6.25	6.35	41.2
2.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation	8.02	3.50	6.98	6.52	7.33	7.87	6.97	7.61	4.3
2.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation	–	5.10	7.84	4.00	5.19	3.67	5.55	4.07	0.6
2.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation	5.99	5.08	5.64	4.63	6.50	4.55	2.00	6.02	2.7
2.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation	–	4.00	–	–	3.04	–	6.00	6.03	2.0
3 Loans from HRK 2 million to HRK 7.5 million	7.07	4.52	4.68	4.51	4.56	3.96	3.96	3.82	318.9
3.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation	6.92	4.52	4.58	4.48	4.45	3.90	3.78	3.67	289.8
3.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	8.07	5.53	6.47	5.00	5.71	4.66	5.89	5.40	20.6
3.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation	3.03	3.03	–	5.32	4.54	4.47	–	4.50	5.5
3.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation	–	–	4.07	–	–	4.06	4.90	–	–
3.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation	6.00	1.00	3.03	4.00	4.88	–	4.55	6.17	3.0
3.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 Loans over HRK 7.5 million	7.55	5.68	4.32	4.20	3.45	3.83	4.12	3.19	1,543.3
4.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation	7.74	5.68	4.27	4.12	3.07	3.74	3.99	3.14	1,520.3
4.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	6.35	–	–	4.67	11.97	5.57	4.87	6.07	23.0
4.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation	7.47	–	–	5.12	5.39	4.25	–	–	–
4.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation	5.06	–	3.03	–	5.01	–	10.47	–	–
4.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation	–	–	–	4.58	6.49	–	–	–	–

Tables G3 • The tables contain the weighted monthly averages of interest rates and total volumes of new lending business of credit institutions with non-financial corporations in the reporting month, in particular for kuna loans not indexed to f/c, for kuna loans indexed to f/c and for foreign currency loans. Loans to non-financial corporations in tables G3a through G3c are broken down to revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit as well as by the amount of granted loans: loans up to an amount of HRK 2 million, loans over HRK 2 million to HRK 7.5 million and loans over HRK 7.5 million.

The amount refers to the single loan transaction, and not to

all business between non-financial corporations and the reporting agents. The reason for this is the separation of loans to large and small corporations. Without this division, loans to large corporations would dominate the weighted average interest rate. A further breakdown refers to original maturity and the currency (EUR and CHF) or the currency of indexation (EUR and CHF), depending on the presentation format in the individual table. The types of loans, the basis for the calculation of the weighted averages, the definition of new business and the initial period of fixation of the interest rate are explained in notes on methodology under G2 tables.

Table G3b Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna loans to non-financial corporations indexed to foreign currency (new business)
 weighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis and volumes of new business in million HRK

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015 Jan.	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.		
				Interest rate					Interest rate	Volume
1 Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit	8.96	8.30	6.86	6.82	6.52	6.56	6.57	6.45	448.5
o/w: Revolving loans and overdrafts	8.96	8.30	6.86	6.82	6.52	6.56	6.57	6.45	448.5
o/w: Credit card credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Loans up to an amount of HRK 2 million	8.19	7.52	6.94	7.05	6.94	7.07	6.22	6.66	172.2
2.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation	8.19	7.56	7.02	7.12	7.04	7.10	6.27	6.80	149.4
2.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	7.51	5.96	6.47	6.00	6.26	7.06	5.36	5.59	19.0
2.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation	8.70	9.20	5.64	9.04	-	8.72	4.61	7.13	2.1
2.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation	9.71	-	6.30	5.48	6.39	4.88	5.61	5.97	1.2
2.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation	8.69	7.40	4.82	8.64	4.65	6.23	6.02	4.40	0.4
2.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation	7.23	-	-	6.37	6.39	-	-	-	-
o/w: EUR	8.21	7.53	6.94	7.06	6.94	7.07	6.22	6.63	170.7
Short-term	8.37	7.66	7.11	7.01	7.33	7.12	6.62	6.73	78.5
Long-term	8.00	7.39	6.74	7.11	6.60	7.04	5.93	6.55	92.2
o/w: CHF	5.84	-	-	4.20	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	4.20	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	5.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Loans from HRK 2 million to HRK 7.5 million	7.34	6.90	6.32	6.48	6.25	6.36	6.05	6.17	227.9
3.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation	7.37	6.96	6.52	6.59	6.31	6.58	6.30	6.14	210.8
3.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	6.44	5.63	5.52	5.64	5.82	4.31	5.29	8.60	9.0
3.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	4.40	4.34	1.71	-	-
3.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	4.40	4.95	-	-	-
3.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	-	4.96	3.65	3.00	5.2
3.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation	-	-	3.82	-	-	-	2.50	6.17	2.9
o/w: EUR	7.36	6.90	6.32	6.48	6.28	6.41	6.05	6.17	227.9
Short-term	7.37	7.05	6.58	6.81	6.64	5.92	5.99	6.43	113.8
Long-term	7.35	6.79	6.17	6.14	6.05	6.80	6.07	5.90	114.1
o/w: CHF	6.27	-	-	-	5.15	4.06	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	5.15	-	-	-	-
Long-term	6.27	-	-	-	-	4.06	-	-	-
4 Loans over HRK 7.5 million	6.98	6.46	5.39	5.39	6.58	6.02	5.87	5.41	866.8
4.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation	7.00	6.46	5.39	5.73	6.82	5.99	6.04	5.39	785.0
4.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	5.59	-	6.66	5.43	5.30	8.30	5.11	-	-
4.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation	-	-	-	3.40	-	-	4.25	-	-
4.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation	9.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation	-	-	4.66	4.06	4.36	-	4.32	5.60	81.8
4.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation	4.90	-	-	5.09	-	-	2.94	-	-
o/w: EUR	7.00	6.46	5.39	5.36	6.58	6.00	5.87	5.41	866.8
Short-term	8.04	6.90	4.98	6.75	7.66	6.86	6.02	5.93	326.4
Long-term	5.99	6.03	6.16	4.61	5.14	5.43	5.77	5.10	540.4
o/w: CHF	5.14	-	5.38	6.43	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	5.14	-	5.38	6.43	-	-	-	-	-

Table G3c Credit institutions' interest rates on foreign currency loans to non-financial corporations (new business)
vweighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis and volumes of new business in million HRK

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015 Jan.	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Interest rate	Volume
				Interest rate					
1 Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit	6.43	6.72	5.79	6.16	5.71	5.70	5.74	5.73	181.2
o/w: Revolving loans and overdrafts	6.47	6.85	5.90	6.31	5.83	5.85	5.93	5.94	174.9
o/w: Credit card credit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.1
2 Loans up to an amount of HRK 2 million	6.75	6.32	6.23	6.31	5.81	5.89	5.82	5.40	40.9
2.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation	6.77	6.44	6.20	6.33	5.86	5.92	5.84	5.41	40.4
2.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	5.56	5.11	6.44	5.75	5.23	4.68	5.77	4.48	0.5
2.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation	-	-	5.90	-	-	7.76	5.87	-	-
2.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation	-	-	8.00	-	-	-	4.49	-	-
2.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation	-	-	5.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w: EUR	6.76	6.32	6.21	6.30	5.81	5.86	5.84	5.82	36.9
Short-term	6.65	6.18	6.08	6.13	5.75	5.80	5.83	5.80	32.0
Long-term	7.22	6.85	6.59	6.83	6.25	6.22	5.86	5.96	4.8
o/w: USD	6.67	5.84	7.03	6.94	5.82	6.14	4.86	1.61	4.0
Short-term	6.67	7.61	6.86	6.41	5.59	5.96	4.54	1.28	3.8
Long-term	-	5.43	7.91	7.96	8.03	6.83	10.24	6.17	0.3
3 Loans from HRK 2 million to HRK 7.5 million	6.18	6.00	5.20	4.64	5.41	3.57	5.67	3.48	44.6
3.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation	6.22	6.02	5.20	4.64	5.38	3.38	5.67	3.48	44.6
3.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	5.22	5.38	-	-	5.73	6.78	-	-	-
3.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w: EUR	6.18	5.97	5.19	4.57	4.83	3.76	6.38	3.95	37.6
Short-term	5.59	5.86	4.47	4.28	4.65	3.00	5.98	2.70	24.3
Long-term	7.26	6.12	6.42	5.92	5.30	6.53	6.64	6.24	13.4
o/w: USD	-	7.04	2.13	0.94	-	0.97	1.92	0.90	7.0
Short-term	-	7.04	2.13	0.94	-	0.97	1.92	0.90	7.0
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Loans over HRK 7.5 million	6.75	4.61	4.34	3.59	5.05	3.74	4.39	2.93	553.9
4.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation	6.75	4.49	4.34	3.59	5.11	3.74	4.39	2.93	553.9
4.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	4.05	-	4.05	-	-
4.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.12	-	-
4.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation	-	6.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w: EUR	6.95	4.47	4.38	3.59	4.85	3.34	4.60	2.70	491.6
Short-term	6.92	2.70	3.02	3.09	5.12	2.84	4.41	3.18	89.5
Long-term	7.00	5.89	6.76	5.82	4.70	3.76	5.64	2.59	402.1
o/w: USD	6.00	6.20	2.89	-	5.95	-	3.95	-	-
Short-term	6.00	-	2.89	-	6.27	-	3.31	-	-
Long-term	-	6.20	-	-	5.86	-	4.91	-	-

Table G4 Credit institutions' effective interest rates on selected loans (new business)

weighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis and volumes of new business in million HRK

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Interest rate	Volume
1 Households									
1.1 Kuna loans									
1.1.1 Consumer loans	8.34	7.67	8.17	8.53	8.26	7.83	8.95	9.09	18.9
1.1.2 Loans for house purchases	5.49	6.27	6.11	6.07	5.79	5.74	5.58	5.44	46.2
1.2 Loans indexed to f/c									
1.2.1 Consumer loans	8.37	9.93	8.88	7.71	9.13	9.10	8.71	9.04	0.9
o/w: EUR	9.01	10.00	9.05	7.74	9.37	9.10	8.71	9.04	0.9
Short-term	19.28	9.33	9.22	11.17	8.89	10.89	10.90	8.56	0.1
Long-term	9.00	10.02	9.05	7.69	9.40	9.09	8.61	9.11	0.7
o/w: CHF	7.03	7.16	7.18	7.25	7.27	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	7.03	7.16	7.18	7.25	7.27	-	-	-	-
1.2.2 Loans for house purchases	6.13	6.00	5.73	5.05	5.77	5.47	5.53	5.70	441.5
o/w: EUR	6.25	6.04	5.77	5.12	5.83	5.56	5.59	5.73	435.3
Short-term	6.26	6.11	5.85	5.84	5.83	5.52	5.55	5.39	43.8
Long-term	6.25	6.03	5.76	5.04	5.83	5.56	5.60	5.76	391.6
o/w: CHF	5.69	5.60	5.16	3.82	3.71	3.85	4.34	3.62	6.1
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	5.69	5.60	5.16	3.82	3.71	3.85	4.34	3.62	6.1
1.3 F/c loans									
1.3.1 Consumer loans	7.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3.2 Loans for house purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Loans to non-financial corporations									
2.1 Kuna loans									
2.1.1 Loans up to an amount of HRK 7.5 million	8.28	6.46	6.24	6.24	6.14	5.62	5.56	5.74	598.7
2.1.2 Loans over HRK 7.5 million	8.64	6.34	4.56	4.66	3.70	4.07	4.45	3.60	1,543.3
2.2 Loans indexed to f/c									
2.2.1 Loans up to an amount of HRK 7.5 million	8.50	7.99	7.24	7.62	7.26	7.48	6.92	7.31	400.1
2.2.2 Loans over HRK 7.5 million	7.91	7.42	7.93	6.03	7.53	6.89	7.35	6.05	866.8
2.3 F/c loans									
2.3.1 Loans up to an amount of HRK 7.5 million	6.78	6.52	5.99	5.51	7.09	4.70	6.69	5.86	85.6
2.3.2 Loans over HRK 7.5 million	7.75	5.10	4.41	3.87	5.48	3.99	4.65	3.00	553.9

Table G4 Credit institutions' effective interest rates for selected loans (new business) • The table contains the weighted monthly averages of credit institutions' effective interest rates and total volumes of new lending business in the reporting month, in particular for kuna loans, for kuna loans indexed to f/c and for f/c loans and separately for loans to households and for loans to non-financial corporations.

Reporting institutions submit effective interest rates in accordance with the Decision on the effective interest rate of credit institutions and credit unions and on service contracts with

consumers.

Loans to households are broken down to kuna loans, loans indexed to f/c and f/c loans. The loans indexed to f/c are broken down by type, the currency of indexation (EUR and CHF) and original maturity. Loans to non-financial corporations are broken down by currency and by the amount of granted loans: loans up to an amount of HRK 7.5 million and loans over HRK 7.5 million. The types of loans, the basis for the calculation of the weighted averages and the definition of new business are explained in notes on methodology under G2 tables.

Table G5a Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna deposits and loans not indexed to foreign currency (outstanding amounts)
weighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis and volumes in million HRK

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015 Jan.	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*		
					Interest rate		Interest rate	Volume	
1 Deposits	3.82	3.79	3.21	3.09	3.01	2.86	2.70	2.67	29,177.0
1.1 Households	4.03	4.04	3.44	3.26	3.18	3.05	2.95	2.90	22,344.7
1.1.1 Time deposits	4.03	4.04	3.44	3.26	3.18	3.05	2.95	2.90	22,344.7
1.1.1.1 Short-term	3.90	3.87	3.24	3.05	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.65	13,484.4
1.1.1.1.1 Up to 3 months	3.25	2.88	2.40	2.19	2.24	2.06	1.95	1.91	1,874.3
1.1.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months	3.81	3.76	2.95	2.82	2.70	2.58	2.47	2.44	3,032.9
1.1.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year	4.15	4.18	3.54	3.34	3.21	3.06	2.94	2.89	8,577.2
1.1.1.2 Long-term	4.35	4.41	3.81	3.64	3.54	3.43	3.33	3.28	8,860.3
1.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years	4.52	4.56	3.93	3.70	3.56	3.46	3.34	3.28	5,070.6
1.1.1.2.2 Over 2 years	4.17	4.26	3.65	3.57	3.50	3.40	3.31	3.29	3,789.7
1.2 Non-financial corporations	3.43	3.33	2.53	2.51	2.41	2.30	2.08	2.11	6,032.7
1.2.1 Time deposits	3.43	3.33	2.53	2.51	2.41	2.30	2.08	2.11	6,032.7
1.2.1.1 Short-term	3.68	3.34	2.37	2.37	2.33	2.14	1.97	1.93	4,001.6
1.2.1.1.1 Up to 3 months	3.33	2.39	1.53	1.79	1.78	1.68	1.34	1.32	1,060.9
1.2.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months	4.17	3.78	2.44	2.29	2.32	2.14	2.01	1.92	1,295.7
1.2.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year	4.03	4.29	3.19	2.84	2.69	2.50	2.38	2.33	1,644.9
1.2.1.2 Long-term	3.02	3.29	2.99	2.94	2.58	2.70	2.28	2.45	2,031.1
1.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years	3.07	4.03	3.22	3.09	2.82	2.80	2.82	2.85	1,051.3
1.2.1.2.2 Over 2 years	2.78	2.85	2.69	2.75	2.25	2.54	1.80	2.02	979.9
1.3 Repos	–	0.52	0.61	0.25	2.50	0.51	0.54	0.55	799.6
2 Loans	8.60	8.17	7.78	7.59	7.63	7.53	7.49	7.44	51,587.6
2.1 Households	9.53	9.44	9.23	8.94	8.88	8.77	8.72	8.70	31,655.1
2.1.1 Loans for house purchases	6.49	6.45	6.46	6.34	6.27	5.99	5.95	5.85	4,035.8
2.1.1.1 Short-term	–	5.37	–	9.91	10.09	12.16	–	–	–
2.1.1.2 Long-term	6.49	6.45	6.46	6.34	6.27	5.99	5.95	5.85	4,035.8
2.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	6.41	6.45	6.20	6.04	5.89	5.70	5.63	5.46	13.3
2.1.1.2.2 Over 5 years	6.49	6.45	6.46	6.34	6.27	5.99	5.95	5.85	4,022.5
2.1.2 Consumer loans and other loans	10.10	9.98	9.68	9.35	9.28	9.19	9.13	9.12	27,619.3
2.1.2.1 Short-term	10.47	10.46	10.10	9.52	9.45	9.43	9.38	9.46	10,279.3
2.1.2.2 Long-term	9.82	9.58	9.38	9.24	9.17	9.04	8.97	8.91	17,340.0
2.1.2.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	10.07	9.70	9.35	9.34	9.22	9.12	9.04	9.00	4,421.5
2.1.2.2.2 Over 5 years	9.75	9.55	9.38	9.21	9.15	9.02	8.95	8.88	12,918.5
o/w: Sole proprietors	9.13	8.35	7.77	7.78	7.66	7.53	7.38	7.36	1,028.3
2.2 Non-financial corporations	7.42	6.48	5.69	5.63	5.70	5.57	5.49	5.45	19,932.5
2.2.1 Loans	7.42	6.48	5.69	5.63	5.70	5.57	5.49	5.45	19,932.5
2.2.1.1 Short-term	7.67	7.08	6.21	6.18	6.47	6.26	6.03	6.07	9,153.5
2.2.1.2 Long-term	7.19	5.90	5.18	5.10	5.04	5.02	5.06	4.92	10,779.0
2.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	7.61	6.42	5.90	5.85	5.70	5.64	5.80	5.60	4,195.3
2.2.1.2.2 Over 5 years	6.62	5.41	4.67	4.55	4.55	4.58	4.55	4.49	6,583.7

Tables G5 • The tables contain the weighted monthly averages of credit institutions' interest rates for outstanding amounts of selected deposits and loans and total amounts of book balances of such deposits and loans, by reporting months.

Deposits and loans to households and non-financial corporations are broken down to deposits and loans not indexed to f/c, deposits and loans indexed to f/c and foreign currency deposits and loans.

Deposits and loans to households in tables G5a through G5c are further broken down by instrument, by original maturity and

by the currency of indexation (EUR and CHF) or by the currency (EUR and CHF), depending on the presentation format in the individual table. The "o/w" position under the loans to households is shown in the tables for loans granted to sole proprietors.

The end-of-month book balances of deposits and loans are the basis for the calculation of the weighted averages for deposits and loans.

The descriptions of instruments are explained in notes on methodology under G1 and G2 tables.

Table G5b Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna deposits and loans indexed to foreign currency (outstanding amounts)
 weighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis and volumes in million HRK

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015 Jan.	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*		
				Interest rate					Interest rate	Volume
1 Deposits	3.13	3.09	3.09	3.11	3.08	3.06	3.04	3.02	7,746.7
1.1 Households	3.12	3.06	3.09	3.11	3.09	3.07	3.04	3.02	7,198.6
1.1.1 Time deposits	3.12	3.06	3.09	3.11	3.09	3.07	3.04	3.02	7,198.6
1.1.1.1 Short-term	3.32	2.78	2.98	3.00	3.01	2.58	1.98	1.80	248.0
1.1.1.1.1 Up to 3 months	2.25	1.77	1.50	1.39	2.78	1.30	1.11	0.55	44.6
1.1.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months	2.66	2.09	1.85	1.80	1.79	1.82	1.61	1.53	40.0
1.1.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year	3.78	3.32	3.40	3.42	3.27	2.93	2.22	2.22	163.3
o/w: EUR	3.46	2.90	3.11	3.15	3.09	2.75	2.11	2.10	198.3
o/w: USD	2.01	1.82	1.55	1.46	1.57	1.34	1.12	1.27	19.3
1.1.1.2 Long-term	3.11	3.08	3.10	3.12	3.09	3.09	3.07	3.07	6,950.6
1.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years	3.46	3.19	3.00	2.90	2.77	2.70	2.69	2.61	277.4
1.1.1.2.2 Over 2 years	3.09	3.07	3.10	3.13	3.11	3.11	3.09	3.08	6,673.2
o/w: EUR	3.17	3.13	3.14	3.17	3.14	3.14	3.12	3.12	6,814.7
o/w: USD	2.88	2.74	2.48	2.42	2.27	2.18	2.02	2.01	27.0
1.2 Non-financial corporations	3.16	3.30	3.05	3.04	2.91	2.89	3.04	2.97	548.1
1.2.1 Time deposits	3.16	3.30	3.05	3.04	2.91	2.89	3.04	2.97	548.1
1.2.1.1 Short-term	3.50	3.81	3.51	3.34	3.25	3.33	2.69	2.85	153.3
1.2.1.1.1 Up to 3 months	3.44	3.37	2.47	2.12	2.09	0.98	0.10	0.70	2.3
1.2.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months	2.87	4.41	3.86	2.16	2.30	2.11	1.94	1.29	65.6
1.2.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year	3.95	3.51	3.62	3.84	3.51	3.59	3.41	4.11	85.4
o/w: EUR	3.51	3.81	3.51	3.34	3.25	3.33	2.69	2.85	152.5
o/w: USD	2.42	2.52	3.06	3.06	3.43	3.43	2.74	2.74	0.8
1.2.1.2 Long-term	3.05	2.79	2.77	2.87	2.72	2.70	3.16	3.01	394.8
1.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years	2.91	2.65	1.92	1.94	2.05	1.99	1.86	1.86	44.1
1.2.1.2.2 Over 2 years	3.15	2.83	2.99	3.09	2.84	2.82	3.31	3.16	350.8
o/w: EUR	3.06	2.79	2.77	2.87	2.73	2.71	3.17	3.02	392.8
o/w: USD	2.17	0.28	-	-	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	1.6
1.3 Repos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Loans	7.02	6.76	6.61	6.28	6.25	6.13	6.08	5.94	113,471.0
2.1 Households	7.20	7.10	6.96	6.50	6.46	6.35	6.30	6.13	82,931.1
2.1.1 Loans for house purchases	5.78	5.73	5.60	4.94	4.94	4.88	4.88	4.74	53,718.0
2.1.1.1 Short-term	7.04	4.89	5.78	3.44	5.32	5.86	6.53	5.38	0.0
o/w: EUR	7.55	4.89	4.76	3.67	5.70	6.23	6.54	5.43	0.0
o/w: CHF	5.05	-	5.81	3.39	3.52	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.0
2.1.1.2 Long-term	5.78	5.73	5.60	4.94	4.94	4.88	4.88	4.74	53,718.0
2.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	6.27	6.09	5.86	5.15	5.10	5.00	5.00	4.93	152.3
2.1.1.2.2 Over 5 years	5.77	5.73	5.60	4.94	4.94	4.88	4.88	4.74	53,565.6
o/w: EUR	6.09	5.97	5.92	5.87	5.85	5.75	5.73	5.63	33,601.6
o/w: CHF	5.32	5.33	5.02	3.25	3.26	3.26	3.26	3.26	20,070.4
2.1.2 Consumer loans and other loans	9.32	9.19	9.12	9.03	8.97	8.84	8.78	8.69	29,213.1
2.1.2.1 Short-term	8.50	8.20	7.10	6.84	7.04	6.65	6.91	6.91	251.6
o/w: EUR	8.62	8.36	7.26	6.97	7.19	6.77	6.94	6.96	240.3
o/w: CHF	9.75	7.04	4.06	-	3.50	3.45	8.24	7.35	0.1
2.1.2.2 Long-term	9.33	9.20	9.13	9.05	8.99	8.86	8.80	8.70	28,961.5
2.1.2.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	9.49	9.18	8.94	8.79	8.66	8.44	8.27	8.20	3,056.7
2.1.2.2.2 Over 5 years	9.30	9.20	9.16	9.08	9.03	8.91	8.86	8.76	25,904.8
o/w: EUR	9.50	9.31	9.22	9.12	9.06	8.93	8.84	8.75	28,216.4
o/w: CHF	7.54	7.30	7.09	6.90	6.79	6.67	7.21	7.14	668.1

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015 Jan.	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Interest rate	Volume
	Interest rate								Interest rate	Volume
o/w: Sole proprietors	6.81	6.41	6.25	6.29	6.32	6.20	6.12	6.08	2,248.0
2.2 Non-financial corporations	6.64	5.94	5.74	5.72	5.70	5.56	5.51	5.43	30,540.0
2.2.1 Loans	6.64	5.94	5.74	5.72	5.70	5.56	5.51	5.43	30,540.0
2.2.1.1 Short-term	7.90	7.45	7.09	7.13	7.47	6.94	6.83	6.70	3,898.9
o/w: EUR	7.90	7.46	7.10	7.14	7.49	6.96	6.84	6.70	3,895.4
o/w: CHF	8.31	4.64	4.59	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.95	4.20	0.1
2.2.1.2 Long-term	6.38	5.70	5.58	5.54	5.49	5.37	5.32	5.24	26,641.1
2.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	7.68	7.08	6.69	6.62	6.50	6.37	6.31	6.17	5,171.1
2.2.1.2.2 Over 5 years	5.84	5.28	5.28	5.27	5.25	5.15	5.08	5.02	21,470.0
o/w: EUR	6.44	5.73	5.60	5.56	5.51	5.38	5.33	5.26	26,090.1
o/w: CHF	4.88	4.81	4.65	4.53	4.53	4.51	4.41	4.43	488.8

Table G5c Credit institutions' interest rates on foreign currency deposits and loans (outstanding amounts)
weighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis and volumes in million HRK

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015 Jan.	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*		
				Interest rate					Interest rate	Volume
1 Deposits	3.57	3.58	2.97	2.86	2.75	2.63	2.51	2.46	126,220.4
1.1 Households	3.60	3.57	2.98	2.87	2.77	2.66	2.56	2.51	117,543.7
1.1.1 Time deposits	3.60	3.57	2.98	2.87	2.77	2.66	2.56	2.51	117,543.7
1.1.1.1 Short-term	3.31	3.30	2.60	2.45	2.34	2.21	2.09	2.04	52,276.4
1.1.1.1.1 Up to 3 months	2.31	2.20	1.58	1.51	1.41	1.33	1.20	1.15	4,099.3
1.1.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months	2.91	2.84	2.05	1.98	1.87	1.77	1.63	1.58	7,747.0
1.1.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year	3.52	3.51	2.82	2.63	2.52	2.39	2.27	2.22	40,430.1
o/w: EUR	3.38	3.36	2.66	2.50	2.39	2.25	2.13	2.08	46,220.4
o/w: USD	2.79	2.70	2.25	2.14	2.07	2.00	1.92	1.88	4,069.3
1.1.1.2 Long-term	4.02	3.98	3.36	3.26	3.16	3.05	2.94	2.89	65,267.3
1.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years	3.93	3.94	3.24	3.12	2.99	2.86	2.75	2.70	34,687.5
1.1.1.2.2 Over 2 years	4.14	4.02	3.51	3.44	3.36	3.26	3.15	3.11	30,579.8
o/w: EUR	4.09	4.05	3.41	3.31	3.20	3.09	2.98	2.94	59,084.9
o/w: USD	3.35	3.42	2.98	2.91	2.80	2.72	2.59	2.53	4,424.8
1.2 Non-financial corporations	3.18	3.65	2.91	2.74	2.44	2.15	1.86	1.80	8,676.8
1.2.1 Time deposits	3.18	3.65	2.91	2.74	2.44	2.15	1.86	1.80	8,676.8
1.2.1.1 Short-term	3.13	2.69	2.94	2.78	2.43	2.08	1.80	1.73	7,145.3
1.2.1.1.1 Up to 3 months	2.66	1.77	1.38	1.11	1.20	1.18	0.99	0.90	2,105.6
1.2.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months	3.42	3.07	2.32	2.27	2.92	2.08	1.86	1.67	1,838.7
1.2.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year	3.85	3.85	4.28	4.08	2.91	2.65	2.33	2.30	3,201.0
o/w: EUR	3.22	2.79	3.07	2.89	2.51	2.09	1.81	1.73	6,264.7
o/w: USD	2.45	2.02	1.39	1.63	1.63	2.01	1.72	1.72	786.9
1.2.1.2 Long-term	3.53	5.83	2.78	2.50	2.48	2.47	2.19	2.14	1,531.4
1.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years	3.74	6.32	3.08	2.87	2.82	3.07	2.58	2.51	941.3
1.2.1.2.2 Over 2 years	3.33	2.31	2.02	1.89	1.93	1.71	1.56	1.56	590.1
o/w: EUR	3.76	6.09	3.04	2.77	2.77	2.70	2.34	2.27	1,236.4
o/w: USD	2.13	2.57	1.88	1.46	1.32	1.36	1.44	1.60	238.9
1.3 Repos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Loans	6.30	5.30	5.13	5.27	5.44	5.23	5.10	5.12	10,445.3
2.1 Households	6.21	5.34	5.19	5.31	5.14	5.24	5.07	4.76	211.4
2.1.1 Loans for house purchases	6.02	5.97	5.95	3.60	3.63	3.58	3.55	3.52	9.5
2.1.1.1 Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w: EUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w: CHF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.1.2 Long-term	6.02	5.97	5.95	3.60	3.63	3.58	3.55	3.52	9.5
2.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	6.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.1.2.2 Over 5 years	6.02	5.97	5.95	3.60	3.63	3.58	3.55	3.52	9.5
o/w: EUR	7.35	7.77	8.04	8.04	6.02	8.02	7.80	7.80	0.5
o/w: CHF	5.84	5.77	5.80	3.28	3.30	3.31	3.30	3.30	9.0
2.1.2 Consumer loans and other loans	6.22	5.31	5.16	5.38	5.21	5.31	5.13	4.82	201.9
2.1.2.1 Short-term	1.27	1.78	1.92	4.06	3.38	4.57	4.30	3.48	87.0
o/w: EUR	1.24	1.77	1.93	4.06	3.42	4.56	4.29	3.46	86.8
o/w: CHF	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.0
2.1.2.2 Long-term	7.27	6.27	6.21	6.23	6.16	5.95	5.88	5.83	115.0
2.1.2.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	7.43	7.24	6.96	6.71	6.48	6.07	5.94	5.79	9.5
2.1.2.2.2 Over 5 years	7.19	6.15	6.02	6.13	6.09	5.94	5.87	5.84	105.4
o/w: EUR	7.41	6.20	6.21	6.20	6.16	5.93	5.83	5.79	106.8
o/w: CHF	6.26	6.87	6.16	6.59	6.16	6.21	6.52	6.46	8.2

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015 Jan.	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Interest rate	Volume
					Interest rate				Volume
o/w: Sole proprietors	7.27	6.79	6.68	6.65	6.55	6.50	6.40	6.33	67.1
2.2 Non-financial corporations	6.30	5.30	5.13	5.27	5.45	5.23	5.10	5.13	10,233.9
2.2.1 Loans	6.30	5.30	5.13	5.27	5.45	5.23	5.10	5.13	10,233.9
2.2.1.1 Short-term	6.87	5.78	5.08	5.63	7.01	6.41	5.82	5.96	1,682.9
o/w: EUR	7.29	5.74	5.00	5.41	7.04	6.46	5.81	5.96	1,573.0
o/w: USD	5.16	6.10	5.90	7.91	6.36	5.20	5.02	4.99	77.4
2.2.1.2 Long-term	6.18	5.19	5.15	5.18	5.04	4.95	4.96	4.96	8,551.0
2.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	6.59	5.94	6.03	6.06	5.57	5.69	5.67	5.94	1,455.6
2.2.1.2.2 Over 5 years	5.87	4.82	4.83	4.90	4.87	4.79	4.81	4.76	7,095.4
o/w: EUR	6.27	5.19	5.16	5.19	5.05	4.97	4.92	4.96	8,296.5
o/w: USD	5.86	5.22	5.68	5.65	5.17	5.07	5.32	5.33	178.1

Table G6a Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna deposits and loans not indexed to foreign currency (new business)
weighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis and volumes of new business in million HRK

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015 Jan.	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*		
	Interest rate							Interest rate	Volume
1 Deposits	3.23	2.89	2.42	2.37	2.17	2.07	2.07	2.00	4,044.6
1.1 Households	3.75	3.43	2.89	2.72	2.68	2.50	2.43	2.42	2,487.3
1.1.1 Time deposits	3.75	3.43	2.89	2.72	2.68	2.50	2.43	2.42	2,487.3
1.1.1.1 Short-term	3.65	3.27	2.73	2.53	2.53	2.33	2.26	2.24	2,002.7
1.1.1.1.1 Up to 3 months	3.17	2.39	2.12	2.03	2.04	2.03	1.66	1.57	671.3
1.1.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months	3.76	3.53	2.84	2.66	2.66	2.14	2.43	2.38	466.4
1.1.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year	4.06	3.91	3.25	2.96	2.96	2.78	2.68	2.69	865.0
1.1.1.2 Long-term	4.55	4.41	3.69	3.46	3.40	3.22	3.13	3.13	484.6
1.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years	4.42	4.43	3.64	3.37	3.35	3.37	3.13	3.11	390.5
1.1.1.2.2 Over 2 years	4.78	4.32	3.82	3.70	3.55	2.86	3.14	3.24	94.1
1.2 Non-financial corporations	3.03	2.68	1.77	1.74	1.26	1.46	1.84	1.58	1,230.7
1.2.1 Time deposits	3.03	2.68	1.77	1.74	1.26	1.46	1.84	1.58	1,230.7
1.2.1.1 Short-term	3.11	2.59	1.57	1.67	1.24	1.43	1.41	1.47	1,120.9
1.2.1.1.1 Up to 3 months	2.79	2.05	1.17	0.98	0.99	1.01	1.08	1.11	578.0
1.2.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months	4.91	3.63	2.37	2.20	1.86	1.92	1.73	1.72	413.8
1.2.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year	4.98	3.95	3.20	2.51	1.99	2.24	2.25	2.27	129.2
1.2.1.2 Long-term	2.94	4.20	3.16	3.09	2.08	2.61	3.01	2.72	109.7
1.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years	2.92	3.89	3.26	3.39	2.46	2.72	3.05	2.80	95.8
1.2.1.2.2 Over 2 years	3.96	4.87	2.13	2.57	1.00	2.34	2.70	2.20	13.9
1.3 Repos	–	0.43	–	–	–	–	0.13	0.35	326.7
2 Loans	9.74	9.50	8.83	8.60	8.41	8.42	8.38	8.46	15,892.8
2.1 Households	10.58	10.56	10.13	9.60	9.54	9.49	9.41	9.49	11,970.2
2.1.1 Loans for house purchases	5.34	5.74	5.81	5.73	5.48	5.37	5.27	5.11	46.2
2.1.1.1 Short-term	–	5.31	5.86	5.75	5.57	5.37	5.36	5.09	17.8
2.1.1.2 Long-term	5.34	5.90	5.78	5.71	5.37	5.37	5.25	5.12	28.4
2.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	5.91	6.28	5.44	5.77	5.08	5.33	5.36	5.02	0.4
2.1.1.2.2 Over 5 years	5.33	5.89	5.79	5.71	5.37	5.37	5.25	5.12	28.0
2.1.2 Consumer loans and other loans	10.61	10.56	10.14	9.61	9.56	9.50	9.43	9.51	11,924.0
2.1.2.1 Short-term	10.49	10.50	10.13	9.54	9.50	9.46	9.40	9.49	9,840.7
2.1.2.2 Long-term	11.16	10.86	10.20	9.90	9.84	9.66	9.57	9.60	2,083.2
2.1.2.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	11.18	10.68	9.93	9.96	9.81	9.66	9.51	9.53	1,561.0
2.1.2.2.2 Over 5 years	11.10	11.18	10.70	9.77	9.92	9.66	9.72	9.80	522.2
o/w: Sole proprietors	9.72	10.13	9.87	9.69	9.68	9.32	9.36	9.53	300.6
2.2 Non-financial corporations	7.51	6.50	5.61	5.74	5.28	5.35	5.48	5.29	3,922.7
Loans	7.51	6.50	5.61	5.74	5.28	5.35	5.48	5.29	3,922.7
2.2.1 Short-term	7.51	6.62	5.50	5.70	5.19	5.28	5.42	5.23	3,611.9
2.2.1.2 Long-term	7.46	5.69	6.35	6.08	5.78	6.41	6.02	6.02	310.7
2.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	7.83	6.57	6.62	6.87	6.04	6.43	6.18	6.44	159.2
2.2.1.2.2 Over 5 years	5.95	4.39	5.99	5.18	5.39	6.35	5.79	5.57	151.6

Tables G6 • Data on interest rates and volumes of new business for the subcategories of loans and deposits included in tables G6a through G6c are presented in more detail in tables G1 through G3.

Tables G6a through G6c do not include overnight deposits and revolving loans. The tables report the weighted monthly averages of credit institutions' interest rates for the selected aggregated categories of new deposit business (only for time deposits) and new lending business (for loans other than overdrafts and claims and credit card credit) and total volumes of new business

for these categories of deposits and loans. Overdrafts and claims and credit card credit are shown as book balances. Deposits and loans to households and non-financial corporations are broken down to deposits and loans not indexed to f/c (Table G6a), deposits and loans indexed to f/c (Table G6b) and foreign currency deposits and loans (Table G6c).

The descriptions of division by instrument, counterparty sector, maturity and currency are explained in notes on methodology under tables G1 through G3.

Table G6b Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna deposits and loans indexed to foreign currency (new business)
 weighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis and volumes of new business in million HRK

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015 Jan.	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*		
	Interest rate							Interest rate	Volume
1 Deposits	3.37	3.69	3.41	3.12	3.55	2.72	3.11	2.43	91.5
1.1 Households	3.19	2.87	3.48	3.26	3.71	2.74	2.52	2.88	62.7
1.1.1 Time deposits	3.19	2.87	3.48	3.26	3.71	2.74	2.52	2.88	62.7
1.1.1.1 Short-term	2.61	2.17	3.00	1.61	3.40	1.54	1.38	1.54	6.7
1.1.1.1.1 Up to 3 months	2.18	1.75	1.34	1.20	3.49	1.24	0.92	1.12	2.7
1.1.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months	3.01	1.90	1.74	1.39	3.13	1.74	1.84	1.37	2.8
1.1.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year	4.27	4.85	4.81	2.99	2.36	1.76	1.68	2.75	1.3
o/w: EUR	2.94	2.57	3.72	2.06	3.40	1.77	1.66	1.54	6.7
o/w: USD	1.88	1.51	1.10	1.10	-	1.21	0.79	-	-
1.1.1.2 Long-term	3.31	3.14	3.59	3.47	4.07	3.37	2.97	3.04	56.0
1.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years	4.43	3.74	4.03	2.90	2.70	3.47	2.58	2.59	3.3
1.1.1.2.2 Over 2 years	3.18	3.08	3.55	3.64	4.30	3.35	2.99	3.07	52.7
o/w: EUR	3.31	3.14	3.59	3.47	4.07	3.37	2.97	3.04	56.0
o/w: USD	0.00	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Non-financial corporations	3.54	4.76	3.23	2.17	3.00	1.97	3.65	1.47	28.8
1.2.1 Time deposits	3.54	4.76	3.23	2.17	3.00	1.97	3.65	1.47	28.8
1.2.1.1 Short-term	3.14	4.79	3.26	2.20	3.27	3.44	1.85	1.51	27.5
1.2.1.1.1 Up to 3 months	2.79	3.64	2.01	2.09	-	0.50	1.09	1.31	0.3
1.2.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months	1.46	5.96	1.34	2.27	0.00	0.06	1.94	1.51	26.4
1.2.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year	4.94	3.48	3.36	3.28	3.27	3.73	1.80	1.74	0.8
o/w: EUR	3.18	4.79	3.26	2.20	3.27	3.93	1.85	1.51	27.5
o/w: USD	1.15	4.00	3.80	-	-	1.00	3.00	-	-
1.2.1.2 Long-term	3.72	4.64	2.53	1.96	2.38	1.58	4.11	0.68	1.3
1.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years	2.41	4.73	2.79	2.20	2.43	1.84	1.95	2.01	0.1
1.2.1.2.2 Over 2 years	4.24	2.40	1.37	1.12	0.84	1.20	4.12	0.53	1.2
o/w: EUR	3.72	4.64	2.53	1.96	2.40	1.58	4.11	0.68	1.3
o/w: USD	-	-	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	-
1.3 Repos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Loans	7.27	6.80	5.91	6.22	6.78	6.62	6.14	6.15	2,235.9
2.1 Households	7.60	7.05	6.39	6.49	6.99	7.07	6.68	6.70	969.1
2.1.1 Loans for house purchases	5.63	5.22	5.12	4.63	5.27	5.17	5.13	5.31	441.5
2.1.1.1 Short-term	5.50	5.39	5.54	5.61	5.57	5.28	5.36	5.18	43.8
o/w: EUR	5.50	5.39	5.54	5.61	5.57	5.28	5.36	5.18	43.8
o/w: CHF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.1.2 Long-term	5.64	5.20	5.06	4.53	5.23	5.15	5.11	5.33	397.7
2.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	5.85	5.11	5.39	3.40	4.94	5.42	5.10	5.28	6.0
2.1.1.2.2 Over 5 years	5.64	5.20	5.05	4.54	5.23	5.15	5.11	5.33	391.7
o/w: EUR	5.68	5.43	5.29	4.67	5.33	5.27	5.20	5.36	391.6
o/w: CHF	5.53	3.50	2.30	2.08	2.06	3.24	3.60	3.16	6.1
2.1.2 Consumer loans and other loans	8.63	8.38	6.86	7.67	8.01	7.89	7.53	7.87	527.6
2.1.2.1 Short-term	8.50	8.03	6.42	6.58	7.38	6.54	6.44	6.66	33.3
o/w: EUR	8.55	8.06	6.47	6.58	7.41	6.56	6.46	6.79	31.5
o/w: CHF	6.77	5.35	-	-	-	3.04	-	-	-
2.1.2.2 Long-term	8.65	8.43	6.90	7.79	8.07	8.02	7.65	7.95	494.3
2.1.2.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	8.66	8.00	5.97	7.23	7.52	7.18	7.17	7.34	105.4
2.1.2.2.2 Over 5 years	8.64	8.57	7.43	7.97	8.21	8.29	7.78	8.12	388.9
o/w: EUR	8.68	8.44	6.92	7.83	8.09	8.05	7.67	7.97	491.6
o/w: CHF	6.87	6.72	5.52	2.46	6.37	3.95	7.24	4.36	1.9

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015 Jan.	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Interest rate	Volume
					Interest rate				Interest rate	Volume
o/w: Sole proprietors	7.32	7.36	6.58	6.63	6.33	6.18	5.98	6.64	44.7
2.2 Non-financial corporations	7.16	6.70	5.70	5.99	6.58	6.25	5.93	5.72	1,266.9
2.2.1 Loans	7.16	6.70	5.70	5.99	6.58	6.25	5.93	5.72	1,266.9
2.2.1.1 Short-term	8.02	7.05	5.33	6.84	7.32	6.72	6.08	6.17	520.2
o/w: EUR	8.01	7.05	5.33	6.84	7.34	6.72	6.08	6.16	518.7
o/w: CHF	–	–	–	4.20	5.15	–	–	–	–
2.2.1.2 Long-term	6.36	6.37	6.22	5.37	5.85	5.93	5.84	5.40	746.7
2.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	6.91	6.95	6.13	4.87	6.18	6.19	6.05	5.46	252.1
2.2.1.2.2 Over 5 years	5.88	5.89	6.26	5.82	5.63	5.79	5.52	5.37	494.6
o/w: EUR	6.39	6.37	6.23	5.34	5.85	5.92	5.84	5.40	746.7
o/w: CHF	5.28	–	5.38	6.43	–	4.06	–	–	–

Table G6c Credit institutions' interest rates on foreign currency deposits and loans (new business)

weighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis and volumes of new business in million HRK

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015 Jan.	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*		
	Interest rate							Interest rate	Volume
1 Deposits	2.90	2.67	2.20	2.06	1.94	2.06	1.93	1.77	12,053.3
1.1 Households	3.25	3.16	2.52	2.47	2.35	2.25	2.10	1.96	9,257.5
1.1.1 Time deposits	3.25	3.16	2.52	2.47	2.35	2.25	2.10	1.96	9,257.5
1.1.1.1 Short-term	3.06	2.97	2.25	2.10	2.02	1.96	1.76	1.71	6,216.0
1.1.1.1.1 Up to 3 months	2.37	2.07	1.62	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.20	1.17	1,359.9
1.1.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months	2.84	2.72	2.14	2.00	1.85	1.73	1.63	1.60	1,152.3
1.1.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year	3.39	3.30	2.52	2.37	2.28	2.21	2.00	1.94	3,703.8
o/w: EUR	3.12	3.01	2.31	2.13	2.05	1.98	1.78	1.73	5,455.4
o/w: USD	2.75	2.52	2.02	1.95	1.94	1.80	1.73	1.65	514.1
1.1.1.2 Long-term	3.96	3.90	3.07	3.05	2.91	2.77	2.61	2.47	3,041.4
1.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years	3.95	3.80	2.99	2.87	2.87	2.73	2.61	2.39	2,147.2
1.1.1.2.2 Over 2 years	4.01	4.18	3.24	3.30	3.01	2.87	2.63	2.65	894.2
o/w: EUR	4.07	3.98	3.11	3.06	2.94	2.80	2.65	2.49	2,673.0
o/w: USD	3.56	3.47	2.93	3.07	2.62	2.54	2.39	2.42	300.9
1.2 Non-financial corporations	2.32	1.74	1.41	1.08	1.08	1.37	1.39	1.13	2,795.8
1.2.1 Time deposits	2.32	1.74	1.41	1.08	1.08	1.37	1.39	1.13	2,795.8
1.2.1.1 Short-term	2.27	1.60	1.36	0.97	0.83	1.24	1.20	1.09	2,707.7
1.2.1.1.1 Up to 3 months	2.07	1.09	0.86	0.67	0.52	0.91	0.76	0.58	1,675.2
1.2.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months	3.50	3.09	2.21	2.50	1.90	2.10	1.74	1.62	611.3
1.2.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year	4.18	3.66	2.91	2.83	2.65	2.21	1.76	2.37	421.2
o/w: EUR	2.50	1.95	1.51	0.99	1.04	1.28	1.24	1.14	2,369.7
o/w: USD	1.37	0.60	0.58	0.66	0.19	0.43	0.56	0.74	319.4
1.2.1.2 Long-term	4.47	3.71	3.34	3.54	4.47	2.64	2.80	2.27	88.1
1.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years	4.56	3.52	3.39	4.70	4.89	4.66	2.84	2.30	78.9
1.2.1.2.2 Over 2 years	3.19	4.41	3.04	0.33	1.55	0.84	1.70	2.04	9.2
o/w: EUR	4.53	4.70	3.72	3.55	4.88	2.64	2.80	2.17	57.6
o/w: USD	2.82	2.51	2.39	1.45	1.45	2.37	-	2.46	30.4
1.3 Repos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Loans	6.41	4.74	4.48	3.99	4.80	3.74	4.49	3.05	736.7
2.1 Households	0.41	0.16	1.45	2.65	2.31	0.21	2.19	0.27	41.2
2.1.1 Loans for house purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.1.1 Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w: EUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w: CHF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.1.2 Long-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.1.2.2 Over 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w: EUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w: CHF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.2 Consumer loans and other loans	0.41	0.16	1.45	2.65	2.31	0.21	2.19	0.27	41.2
2.1.2.1 Short-term	0.32	0.16	0.86	2.59	2.21	0.21	0.79	0.14	40.4
o/w: EUR	0.31	0.16	0.85	2.59	2.20	0.20	0.78	0.13	40.4
o/w: CHF	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	0.0
2.1.2.2 Long-term	9.81	-	6.69	4.81	7.52	-	5.24	6.90	0.8
2.1.2.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	-	-	5.43	4.81	7.58	-	4.80	6.90	0.8
2.1.2.2.2 Over 5 years	9.81	-	7.75	-	7.50	-	5.28	-	-
o/w: EUR	9.95	-	6.69	4.81	7.56	-	5.24	6.90	0.8
o/w: CHF	7.98	-	-	-	7.50	-	-	-	-

	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				2015 Jan.	
				Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.*	Interest rate	Volume
	Interest rate								Interest rate	Volume
o/w: Sole proprietors	4.43	0.00	5.85	3.12	4.91	0.00	4.42	4.20	1.7
2.2 Non-financial corporations	6.59	4.88	4.60	4.07	5.08	3.92	4.62	3.22	695.5
2.2.1 Loans	6.59	4.88	4.60	4.07	5.08	3.92	4.62	3.22	695.5
2.2.1.1 Short-term	6.38	3.79	3.69	3.71	5.12	3.77	4.32	3.69	212.6
o/w: EUR	6.54	3.77	3.64	3.66	4.85	3.44	4.61	3.83	201.8
o/w: USD	6.03	7.06	2.73	1.24	6.11	2.40	3.16	1.03	10.8
2.2.1.2 Long-term	7.05	5.99	6.70	5.93	5.02	4.19	5.27	3.01	482.9
2.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years	7.12	5.42	6.39	6.72	4.75	6.20	5.40	5.94	7.5
2.2.1.2.2 Over 5 years	7.03	6.58	6.76	5.82	5.18	3.88	5.18	2.96	475.4
o/w: EUR	7.05	5.96	6.69	5.92	4.83	4.18	6.02	2.74	420.3
o/w: USD	–	6.19	7.91	7.96	5.88	6.83	4.92	6.17	0.3

Table G7a Interest rates on interbank demand deposit trading
weighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis

Year	Month	O/N	T/N	S/N	Call money	2 – 6 days	1 week	2 weeks	1 month	3 months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2003		3.12	3.35	2.80	3.39	3.42	3.58	3.76	4.14	4.91
2004		4.98	4.94	4.67	5.66	4.85	5.37	5.82	5.88	6.35
2005		2.97	4.45	4.91	4.27	3.52	3.69	4.20	4.57	5.33
2006		2.36	2.37	2.30	2.82	2.31	2.77	2.68	3.36	3.81
2007		4.97	5.30	4.91	4.00	5.45	5.51	5.59	5.87	5.86
2008		5.86	5.64	4.79	–	5.22	6.59	6.50	6.88	7.38
2009		7.22	6.97	6.30	6.50	7.76	7.79	8.53	8.98	9.31
2010		0.89	1.23	1.25	–	1.16	1.23	1.82	1.74	2.92
2011		0.86	0.98	1.92	–	0.89	1.22	1.46	2.25	3.31
2012		1.09	1.67	1.37	–	1.09	1.38	2.20	1.75	3.79
2013		0.37	0.33	1.00	–	0.73	1.01	0.63	1.02	2.36
2014		0.34	0.36	0.83	–	0.48	0.54	0.57	0.79	0.95
2014	March	0.51	–	–	–	0.48	0.62	0.60	–	0.79
	April	0.22	–	–	–	0.72	0.49	0.01	0.90	–
	May	0.29	–	–	–	0.51	0.60	–	1.49	–
	June	0.22	–	–	–	0.46	0.47	0.80	0.75	0.60
	July	0.22	0.20	–	–	0.50	0.29	–	–	0.88
	August	0.40	0.38	–	–	0.68	0.60	0.65	–	–
	September	0.46	0.50	0.83	–	0.56	0.58	0.63	0.83	–
	October	0.36	–	–	–	0.47	0.64	–	–	–
	November	0.35	–	–	–	0.15	0.51	–	0.34	1.30
	December	0.28	–	–	–	0.27	0.54	0.70	0.40	1.33
2015	January	0.33	–	–	–	0.26	0.36	0.60	–	–
	February	0.43	–	–	–	0.27	0.45	0.53	0.57	0.99

Table G7a Interest rates on interbank demand deposit trading • Table G7a contains weighted monthly averages of credit institutions' interest rates from direct interbank trading in demand deposits in the reporting month and they do not include direct and repo trading in securities or transactions with other legal and natural persons. The annual averages are calculated as simple averages of the weighted monthly averages. Interest rates are further subdivided according to the maturity period: column 3 O/N (overnight maturity): funds are granted on the same day when the transaction is concluded, while funds are returned on

the next working day; column 4 T/N ("TOM/NEXT"): funds are granted on the first working day following the day when the transaction is concluded, while funds are returned on the next working day; column 5 S/N ("SPOT/NEXT"): funds are granted on the second working day following the day when the transaction is concluded, while funds are returned on the next working day; column 6: call money; column 7: maturity of 2 to 6 days, and columns 8 to 11: maturity of 1 week, 2 weeks, 1 month and 3 months.

Table G7b Interest rates quoted on the interbank market (ZIBOR)
simple monthly averages of simple daily averages of banks' quotations

Year	Month	O/N	T/N	S/N	1 week	2 weeks	1 month	3 months	6 months	9 months	12 months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2003		3.55	3.59	3.63	3.94	4.11	5.03	5.37	5.77	–	–
2004		5.31	5.42	5.56	5.79	6.04	10.11	7.33	7.61	–	–
2005		3.62	3.74	3.79	4.30	4.59	5.98	6.21	6.45	–	–
2006		2.90	2.96	3.00	3.28	3.52	4.24	4.49	4.67	4.66	4.82
2007		5.18	5.28	5.27	5.50	5.61	5.73	5.66	5.58	5.55	5.59
2008		5.96	6.15	6.23	6.72	6.80	6.88	7.17	7.19	7.18	7.20
2009		7.16	7.49	7.72	8.33	8.63	9.15	8.96	8.68	8.48	8.41
2010		1.04	1.05	1.05	1.17	1.31	1.57	2.44	3.32	3.74	4.12
2011		1.03	1.06	1.09	1.27	1.53	2.11	3.15	3.84	4.12	4.39
2012		1.23	1.21	1.20	1.37	1.58	2.12	3.42	4.14	4.37	4.58
2013		0.59	0.60	0.60	0.67	0.75	0.94	1.50	2.10	2.40	2.66
2014		0.47	0.47	0.47	0.58	0.63	0.75	0.97	1.32	1.57	1.81
2014	March	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.53	0.61	0.86	1.24	1.49	1.75
	April	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.61	0.83	1.24	1.48	1.74
	May	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.62	0.87	1.32	1.57	1.80
	June	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.63	0.89	1.35	1.62	1.84
	July	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.42	0.51	0.64	0.87	1.34	1.58	1.81
	August	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.56	0.65	0.81	1.01	1.38	1.63	1.85
	September	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.76	0.84	0.98	1.16	1.44	1.66	1.87
	October	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.69	0.78	0.98	1.14	1.35	1.61	1.82
	November	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.71	0.77	0.93	1.10	1.32	1.56	1.79
	December	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.66	0.75	0.88	1.09	1.32	1.56	1.78
2015	January	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.66	0.76	0.88	1.08	1.30	1.55	1.78
	February	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.73	0.82	0.96	1.12	1.30	1.56	1.81

Table G7b Interest rates quoted on the interbank market (ZIBOR) • Table G7b contains simple monthly averages of daily values of the ZIBOR interest rate index, while annual averages are the simple averages of simple monthly averages. ZIBOR (Zagreb Interbank Offered Rates) indices are the single benchmark interest rates on the Croatian interbank market. The official calculation of ZIBOR by maturity is based on the calculation of the average values of interest rates provided by eight largest Croatian banks published daily on Reuters system at 11 a.m. every working day. Interest rates are further subdivided by the maturity period: column 3 O/N (overnight maturity): funds

are granted on the same day when the transaction is concluded, while funds are returned on the next working day; column 4 T/N (“TOM/NEXT”): funds are granted on the first working day following the day when the transaction is concluded, while funds are returned on the next working day; column 5 S/N (“SPOT/NEXT”): funds are granted on the second working day following the day when the transaction is concluded, while funds are returned on the next working day; column 6: maturity of 1 week and columns 7 to 12: maturity of 2 weeks, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 9 months and 12 months.

Table G8a Interest rates on MoF treasury bills

Year	Month	Denominated in HRK			Indexed to EUR	
		3 months	6 months	12 months	3 months	12 months
2000		9.97	9.43	–	–	–
2001		6.18	7.01	–	–	–
2002		2.66	3.45	3.77	–	–
2003		3.41	4.31	4.80	–	–
2004		4.64	5.74	6.38	–	–
2005		3.96	4.65	4.99	–	–
2006		3.07	3.37	3.87	–	–
2007		3.29	3.49	4.08	–	–
2008		4.39	5.24	5.98	–	7.95
2009		6.95	7.25	7.52	–	7.09
2010		2.19	3.28	4.01	–	3.37
2011		2.60	3.53	3.91	3.76	3.46
2012		2.74	3.59	3.93	2.71	3.26
2013		0.97	1.70	2.54	0.64	1.38
2014		0.49	0.99	1.86	0.38	0.51
2014	March	0.60	1.20	2.00	–	0.51
	April	0.55	1.20	2.00	0.45	0.40
	May	–	1.10	2.00	–	0.50
	June	0.60	1.10	2.00	–	–
	July	–	1.00	1.95	–	–
	August	0.40	1.00	1.90	0.40	0.60
	September	0.40	0.96	1.72	0.40	0.55
	October	0.40	0.80	1.50	0.35	0.45
	November	0.30	0.70	1.50	0.35	0.45
	December	0.28	0.63	1.50	0.30	0.48
2015	January	–	0.54	1.50	0.30	0.55
	February	–	0.50	1.50	–	0.40

Table G8a Interest rates on MoF treasury bills • Table G8a shows the weighted monthly averages of daily interest rates achieved at auctions of treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Croatia. Daily interest rates correspond to the single yield at issue attained at auctions of MoF treasury bills.

Annual averages are a simple average of the weighted

monthly averages.

The weighted monthly averages of daily interest rates are calculated separately for treasury bills denominated in kuna and for treasury bills indexed to euro, and separately for each original contractual maturity (91, 182 or 364 days).

Table G8b Yields to maturity on the bonds of the Republic of Croatia, for selected currencies and maturities

Year	Month	USD				EUR		Indexed to EUR				HRK			
		6 years	7 years	9 years	10 years	4 years	8 years	5 years	6 years	8 years	10 years	2 years	3 years	4 years	6 years
2001*		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002*		-	-	5.32	-	5.77	5.80	-	5.69	-	6.42	-	-	-	-
2003*		-	4.19	-	-	-	4.93	4.39	4.70	5.19	-	-	-	6.01	-
2004*		4.48	4.23	-	-	3.66	-	4.54	-	5.02	-	-	5.82	6.19	-
2005*		4.70	-	-	-	3.19	3.66	-	3.73	-	-	4.07	5.17	4.24	-
2006*		-	-	-	-	4.04	4.19	4.42	4.36	-	-	4.06	4.60	4.15	-
2007*		-	-	-	-	4.62	-	4.83	-	-	-	4.71	4.24	-	4.98
2008*		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.50	-	-	5.32
2009*		-	-	-	5.83	4.51	-	-	-	-	6.44	-	-	8.14	7.95
2010*		-	-	5.66	5.69	4.30	-	-	-	-	6.05	-	5.28	5.97	5.81
2011*		-	-	6.51	6.24	5.04	-	-	-	6.47	-	4.75	5.30	5.66	6.27
2012*		-	5.45	6.68	-	-	-	-	-	6.60	5.86	6.36	4.63	5.54	6.63
2013*		5.17	5.08	5.90	5.71	-	-	-	4.59	-	4.16	3.35	3.74	4.17	4.99
2014*		4.68	4.95	5.20	5.47	3.08	3.83	3.64	4.19	4.29	4.64	2.87	3.67	3.91	4.23
2014	March*	4.86	5.13	5.46	5.60	3.66	-	-	4.45	4.74	5.17	3.11	4.00	4.12	4.51
	April*	4.82	5.07	5.38	5.47	3.29	-	-	4.33	4.73	5.02	3.04	4.13	4.10	4.41
	May*	4.59	4.78	5.08	5.19	3.07	3.97	-	4.24	4.46	4.78	3.00	3.93	3.94	4.31
	June*	4.40	4.57	4.89	5.01	2.88	3.82	3.80	3.94	4.07	4.40	2.88	3.47	3.90	3.94
	July*	4.45	4.70	5.00	5.12	2.94	3.93	3.73	3.72	4.00	4.37	2.63	3.10	3.78	3.72
	August*	4.63	4.84	5.14	-	3.02	4.10	3.87	3.68	4.20	4.45	2.87	3.17	3.75	3.68
	September*	4.56	4.69	4.99	-	2.71	3.77	3.65	3.62	3.91	4.23	2.70	3.18	3.74	3.62
	October*	4.64	-	5.02	-	2.63	3.76	3.47	-	3.72	4.13	2.62	2.98	3.65	-
	November*	4.46	-	4.89	-	2.53	3.49	3.48	-	3.81	4.14	2.64	4.77	3.51	-
	December*	4.64	-	5.03	-	2.65	-	3.48	-	3.76	4.05	2.48	3.39	3.45	-
2015	January*	4.49	-	4.76	-	2.72	-	3.23	-	3.55	3.99	2.18	2.93	3.30	-
	February*	4.47	-	4.70	-	-	-	3.13	-	-	-	2.13	2.75	-	-

Table G8b Yields to maturity on the bonds of the Republic of Croatia, for selected currencies • Table G8b shows the average monthly and annual yields to maturity on the bonds of the Republic of Croatia, for selected currencies and maturities.

The average monthly yields to maturity are a simple average of daily yields to maturity.

The average annual yields are a simple average of monthly averages.

Daily yields are calculated for each remaining maturity (rounded to the whole number of years) in such a way that bonds are first grouped according to the remaining maturity, and then a simple average is calculated for each group. The remaining maturity of a bond on a certain day is calculated as a rounded number (interval $t-0.5$ to $t+0.5$), assuming a year of 365 days.

The applied methodology differs somewhat depending on the market in which bonds are issued, i.e. the Republic of Croatia or

foreign capital markets, and depending on the availability of data for the calculation of yields to maturity.

Bonds issued in the domestic capital market

Daily yields to maturity are calculated on the basis of the weighted average of the average trading price attained in all trading segments of the Zagreb Stock Exchange.

Daily yields are also calculated for days when there are no trading transactions, assuming that the most recent average price remains unchanged.

Daily yields are not calculated for days which are public holidays in the Republic of Croatia.

Bonds issued in foreign capital markets

Daily yields to maturity are taken from the Bloomberg financial service, and are calculated on the basis of daily data on the most recent quoted bid price.

The calculation of the average monthly yield does not account for days for which data on daily yields are not available.

Table G10a Midpoint exchange rates of the Croatian National Bank (period average)

Year	Month	EUR/HRK	ATS/HRK	FRF/HRK	100 ITL/HRK	CHF/HRK	GBP/HRK	USD/HRK	DEM/HRK
2000		7.633852	0.554774	1.163773	0.394256	4.903244	12.530514	8.287369	3.903127
2001		7.471006	0.542939	1.138947	0.385845	4.946810	12.010936	8.339153	3.819865
2002		7.406976				5.049125	11.793108	7.872490	
2003		7.564248				4.978864	10.943126	6.704449	
2004		7.495680				4.854986	11.048755	6.031216	
2005		7.400047				4.780586	10.821781	5.949959	
2006		7.322849				4.656710	10.740292	5.839170	
2007		7.336019				4.468302	10.731537	5.365993	
2008		7.223178				4.553618	9.101622	4.934417	
2009		7.339554				4.861337	8.233112	5.280370	
2010		7.286230				5.285859	8.494572	5.500015	
2011		7.434204				6.035029	8.566138	5.343508	
2012		7.517340				6.237942	9.269634	5.850861	
2013		7.573548				6.154290	8.922067	5.705883	
2014		7.630014				6.282424	9.465973	5.749322	
2014	March	7.654440				6.287034	9.207279	5.538285	
	April	7.627459				6.257350	9.241817	5.522142	
	May	7.593665				6.222286	9.309870	5.524160	
	June	7.573554				6.216021	9.411660	5.574760	
	July	7.599809				6.255927	9.579305	5.607284	
	August	7.626000				6.292300	9.567555	5.724264	
	September	7.618519				6.309745	9.618556	5.889556	
	October	7.650459				6.336262	9.707414	6.037462	
	November	7.663895				6.371382	9.699996	6.141372	
	December	7.667075				6.376859	9.721678	6.212358	
2015	January	7.679826				7.055198	10.006643	6.595428	
	February	7.709544				7.264551	10.389484	6.785967	

Table G10a Midpoint exchange rates of the Croatian National Bank (period average) • The annual averages of CNB midpoint exchange rates are calculated based on the midpoint exchange rates effective on the working days in a year, using CNB exchange rate lists whose application dates pertain to the calculation period.

The monthly averages of CNB midpoint exchange rates are calculated based on the midpoint exchange rates effective on the working days in a month, using CNB exchange rate lists whose application dates pertain to the calculation period.

The data show the annual and monthly averages of CNB

midpoint exchange rates for selected currencies from 1992 to date, in kuna terms. The averages related to the calculation periods from the beginning of 1992, when the legal tender in the Republic of Croatia was the Croatian dinar, until the introduction of the kuna on 30 May 1994, are shown in kuna equivalent, and are denominated by dividing their values by one thousand (1,000).

The annual and monthly averages of midpoint exchange rates for the euro from 1992 until end 1998 are the averages of midpoint exchange rates applied for the ECU.

Table G10b Midpoint exchange rates of the Croatian National Bank (end of period)

Year	Month	EUR/HRK	ATS/HRK	FRF/HRK	100 ITL/HRK	CHF/HRK	GBP/HRK	USD/HRK	DEM/HRK
2000		7.598334	0.552192	1.158359	0.392421	4.989712	12.176817	8.155344	3.884966
2001		7.370030	0.535601	1.123554	0.380630	4.977396	12.101856	8.356043	3.768237
2002		7.442292				5.120256	11.451442	7.145744	
2003		7.646909				4.901551	10.860544	6.118506	
2004		7.671234				4.971314	10.824374	5.636883	
2005		7.375626				4.744388	10.753209	6.233626	
2006		7.345081				4.571248	10.943208	5.578401	
2007		7.325131				4.412464	9.963453	4.985456	
2008		7.324425				4.911107	7.484595	5.155504	
2009		7.306199				4.909420	8.074040	5.089300	
2010		7.385173				5.929961	8.608431	5.568252	
2010		7.530420				6.194817	8.986181	5.819940	
2012		7.545624				6.245343	9.219971	5.726794	
2013		7.637643				6.231758	9.143593	5.549000	
2014		7.661471				6.368108	9.784765	6.302107	
2014	March	7.658394				6.282006	9.264933	5.575824	
	April	7.604192				6.233455	9.221674	5.485243	
	May	7.588935				6.217890	9.332188	5.574770	
	June	7.571371				6.224921	9.468948	5.562277	
	July	7.636504				6.280020	9.651800	5.698033	
	August	7.627133				6.326421	9.603542	5.786899	
	September	7.626267				6.316795	9.760997	6.015355	
	October	7.662622				6.356912	9.748883	6.088211	
	November	7.673128				6.384165	9.669979	6.163650	
	December	7.661471				6.368108	9.784765	6.302107	
2015	January	7.694064				7.356405	10.217880	6.777717	
	February	7.687811				7.208449	10.542802	6.842124	

Table G10b Midpoint exchange rates of the Croatian National Bank (end of period) • The table shows CNB midpoint ex-change rates applied on the last day of the observed period.

The data show CNB midpoint exchange rates for selected currencies from 1992 to date, in kuna terms. The end of period midpoint exchange rates related to the periods from the

beginning of the time series in 1992 until the introduction of the kuna on 30 May 1994 are shown in kuna equivalent and are denominated by dividing their values by one thousand (1,000).

The midpoint exchange rates for the euro applied on the last days of the observed periods from 1992 until end 1998 are the end of period midpoint exchange rates applied for the ECU.

Table G11 Banks' trade with foreign exchange
in million EUR, current exchange rate

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014				2015
					Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Jan.
A. Purchase of foreign exchange									
1 Legal persons	21,453.6	20,628.9	19,837.3	15,625.9	1,553.2	1,432.8	1,834.0	1,678.0	1,351.9
2 Natural persons	4,878.0	5,264.9	5,060.8	5,083.6	384.9	484.4	504.4	428.9	396.7
2.1 Residents	4,251.3	4,867.9	4,647.1	4,733.2	383.5	419.4	449.8	411.6	390.2
2.2 Non-residents	626.7	397.0	413.7	350.5	1.3	65.0	54.6	17.3	6.5
3 Domestic banks	11,171.3	10,406.6	10,237.5	11,351.5	707.3	1,101.2	1,130.0	791.9	517.8
4 Foreign banks	5,548.6	5,226.3	6,023.2	6,063.8	497.0	609.3	765.5	458.1	510.4
5 Croatian National Bank	350.1	596.7	724.4	214.9	-	-	-	-	326.2
Total (1+2+3+4)	43,401.6	42,123.5	41,883.2	38,339.8	3,142.4	3,627.8	4,234.0	3,357.0	3,103.0
B. Sale of foreign exchange									
1 Legal persons	21,930.5	20,809.2	20,355.7	20,189.4	1,870.5	1,851.4	2,535.6	1,898.5	1,755.5
2 Natural persons	1,815.9	1,760.2	1,461.3	1,443.8	85.5	130.4	165.5	135.1	157.9
2.1 Residents	1,800.5	1,743.3	1,450.8	1,436.1	85.1	129.5	164.3	133.6	157.6
2.2 Non-residents	15.4	16.9	10.5	7.7	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.2
3 Domestic banks	11,171.3	10,406.6	10,237.5	11,351.5	707.3	1,101.2	1,130.0	791.9	517.8
4 Foreign banks	5,455.0	5,730.2	7,159.4	7,082.2	477.3	598.4	819.4	738.8	441.5
5 Croatian National Bank	363.7	-	58.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (1+2+3+4)	40,736.5	38,706.2	39,272.0	40,066.9	3,140.7	3,681.4	4,650.5	3,564.4	2,872.7
C. Net purchase (A-B)									
1 Legal persons	-476.9	-180.3	-518.4	-4,563.4	-317.3	-418.6	-701.5	-220.5	-403.6
2 Natural persons	3,062.1	3,504.7	3,599.5	3,639.8	299.3	354.0	338.9	293.8	238.8
2.1 Residents	2,450.8	3,124.6	3,196.3	3,297.1	298.5	290.0	285.5	278.0	232.5
2.2 Non-residents	611.2	380.1	403.2	342.7	0.8	64.1	53.5	15.8	6.3
3 Foreign banks	93.6	-503.9	-1,136.2	-1,018.4	19.7	10.9	-53.9	-280.7	68.8
4 Croatian National Bank	-13.6	596.7	666.3	214.9	-	-	-	-	326.2
Total (1+2+3)	2,665.2	3,417.2	2,611.2	-1,727.1	1.7	-53.6	-416.5	-207.4	230.3
Memo items: Other Croatian National Bank transactions									
Purchase of foreign exchange	238.5	968.2	1,016.3	784.6	0.3	300.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
o/w: MoF	238.5	968.2	1,016.3	784.6	0.3	300.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
Sale of foreign exchange	233.1	0.0	246.1	228.4	5.2	169.7	0.0	-	87.6
o/w: MoF	233.1	0.0	246.1	159.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0

Table G11 Banks' trade with foreign exchange • Data on trade with foreign exchange between banks comprise the spot purchase and sale of foreign exchange in domestic foreign exchange market. Spot transactions are contracted obligations to buy/sell foreign currency within maximally 48 hours.

The transactions are classified by category of participants (legal and natural persons, domestic and foreign banks and the

CNB). Sources of data are banks' reports on trading with foreign exchange, including data on exchange transactions with natural persons conducted by authorised currency exchange offices.

Other Croatian National Bank transactions include foreign exchange sales and purchases on behalf of others.

H International economic relations

Table H1 Balance of payments – summary^{a,b}
in million EUR

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
						Q1	Q2	Q3 ^c
A CURRENT ACCOUNT (1+6)	-2,304.0	-502.6	-360.3	-61.0	341.2	-1,518.4	-380.9	2,781.9
1 Goods, services, and primary income (2+5)	-3,308.3	-1,565.0	-1,509.6	-1,222.1	-729.4	-1,695.3	-549.3	2,550.0
1.1 Credit	16,376.8	17,898.0	19,053.6	19,278.0	19,610.2	3,290.2	5,151.5	8,278.0
1.2 Debit	19,685.1	19,463.0	20,563.2	20,500.1	20,339.6	4,985.5	5,700.7	5,728.0
2 Goods and services (3+4)	-1,658.3	-161.5	-192.5	218.8	203.7	-1,346.0	-108.3	3,000.3
2.1 Credit	15,577.6	16,985.8	18,100.6	18,309.0	18,747.4	3,052.3	4,872.2	8,012.8
2.2 Debit	17,235.8	17,147.3	18,293.1	18,090.2	18,543.6	4,398.3	4,980.5	5,012.5
3 Goods	-7,455.6	-5,922.2	-6,381.9	-6,297.5	-6,588.5	-1,545.0	-1,858.3	-1,638.0
3.1 Credit	6,593.8	8,058.1	8,742.4	8,672.8	8,923.1	2,207.3	2,389.9	2,577.3
3.2 Debit	14,049.4	13,980.3	15,124.4	14,970.3	15,511.7	3,752.3	4,248.2	4,215.4
4 Services	5,797.3	5,760.7	6,189.4	6,516.3	6,792.2	199.0	1,750.0	4,638.3
4.1 Credit	8,983.8	8,927.7	9,358.2	9,636.2	9,824.2	845.0	2,482.3	5,435.5
4.2 Debit	3,186.5	3,167.0	3,168.7	3,119.9	3,032.0	645.9	732.3	797.2
5 Primary income	-1,650.1	-1,403.4	-1,317.1	-1,440.9	-933.1	-349.4	-441.0	-450.3
5.1 Credit	799.2	912.2	953.0	969.0	862.9	237.9	279.2	265.2
5.2 Debit	2,449.3	2,315.7	2,270.0	2,409.9	1,796.0	587.2	720.2	715.5
6 Secondary income	1,004.4	1,062.4	1,149.2	1,161.1	1,070.5	177.0	168.3	231.9
6.1 Credit	1,560.4	1,629.7	1,670.3	1,719.6	1,817.5	488.1	415.2	429.5
6.2 Debit	556.0	567.3	521.1	558.5	746.9	311.2	246.9	197.6
B CAPITAL ACCOUNT	61.4	59.6	37.6	47.8	51.0	2.5	18.0	8.5
C FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	-3,424.4	-1,346.0	-1,433.4	-390.2	-437.3	-1,176.7	-328.6	1,749.6
1 Direct investment	-1,333.1	-943.3	-1,204.7	-1,196.8	-858.4	-216.6	-327.6	-212.9
1.1 Assets	970.3	125.3	-168.8	-63.0	-117.7	8.1	1,777.0	95.3
1.2 Liabilities	2,303.5	1,068.6	1,035.9	1,133.8	740.6	224.6	2,104.6	308.2
2 Portfolio investment	-455.3	-401.6	-582.3	-1,743.8	-1,890.6	-5.5	71.3	496.5
2.1 Assets	521.5	408.0	-491.9	311.5	-92.7	-10.1	45.6	210.5
2.2 Liabilities	976.8	809.7	90.4	2,055.3	1,797.9	-4.5	-25.7	-285.9
3 Financial derivatives	0.0	252.7	75.2	-54.7	8.7	-4.5	-2.2	-8.4
4 Other investment	-2,864.1	-337.6	-122.2	2,559.4	458.5	-148.8	-278.9	1,882.1
4.1 Assets	-625.1	-689.2	-244.6	-605.6	-160.1	553.7	-485.0	1,635.9
4.2 Liabilities	2,239.0	-351.6	-122.4	-3,165.0	-618.7	702.5	-206.1	-246.2
5 Reserve assets	1,228.2	83.8	400.6	45.8	1,844.4	-801.3	208.7	-407.7
D NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-1,181.8	-903.0	-1,110.7	-377.0	-829.5	339.2	34.3	-1,040.8

^a As from CNB Bulletin No. 207, data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. The implementation of the new methodology has no effect on the balances in the current and financial accounts of the balance of payments so that changes in these positions from previously published data are a result of the data revision for the purpose of quality and coverage control. ^b Data also include the round tripping which increases direct investment in Croatia and direct investment abroad by the same amount. This type of direct investment was recorded in December 2008 (EUR 825.7m), August 2009 (EUR 666.5m), December 2010 (EUR -618.6m) and June 2014 (EUR 1,485.8m).

^c Preliminary data.

Note: The item net errors and omissions also comprises the counter-entry of a part of revenues from travel services which relates to such revenues not stated in the credit institutions' records.

Tables H1 – H6 Balance of payments • The balance of payments of the Republic of Croatia represents a systematic overview of the value of economic transactions performed by the Croatian residents with foreign countries within a particular period. From 1993 until the end of 2013, the balance of payments was compiled in accordance with the methodology recommended by the International Monetary Fund in the fifth edition of its Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5), while starting from 2014, the balance of payments is compiled according to the sixth edition of that manual (BPM6). Also, with the beginning of the implementation of BPM6, the balance of payments historical data

for 2000-2013 have been revised in line with the new methodology.

Data sources include: 1) estimates and statistical research carried out by the Croatian National Bank; 2) special reports of the Croatian National Bank (International Transaction Reporting System (ITRS), monetary statistics, securities statistics and reserve assets); and 3) reports of the government institutions (Croatian Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Croatian Health Insurance Fund and Croatian Pension Insurance Institute).

Balance of payments of the Republic of Croatia data are

Table H2 Balance of payments – goods and services^a

in million EUR

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
						Q1	Q2	Q3 ^b
Goods	-7,455.6	-5,922.2	-6,381.9	-6,297.5	-6,588.5	-1,545.0	-1,858.3	-1,638.0
1 Credit	6,593.8	8,058.1	8,742.4	8,672.8	8,923.1	2,207.3	2,389.9	2,577.3
1.1 Exports (f.o.b.) in trade statistics	7,529.4	8,898.6	9,533.7	9,448.7	9,510.7	2,327.0	2,516.3	2,679.5
1.2 Adjustments for coverage	-961.8	-873.5	-865.0	-968.2	-678.5	-152.0	-154.8	-130.7
1.3 Net exports of goods under merchanting	26.2	26.4	25.2	12.6	12.2	4.2	2.5	5.8
1.4 Non-monetary gold	0.0	6.6	48.4	179.7	78.7	28.1	25.9	22.8
2 Debit	14,049.4	13,980.3	15,124.4	14,970.3	15,511.7	3,752.3	4,248.2	4,215.4
2.1 Imports (c.i.f.) in trade statistics	15,220.1	15,132.9	16,280.9	16,215.2	16,527.0	3,976.1	4,491.3	4,497.7
2.2 Adjustments for coverage	-501.0	-452.8	-438.8	-512.6	-269.2	-48.4	-47.7	-85.4
2.3 Adjustments for classification	-669.7	-703.9	-718.0	-733.0	-747.1	-179.9	-203.4	-203.6
2.4 Non-monetary gold	0.0	4.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	4.6	8.0	6.7
Services	5,797.3	5,760.7	6,189.4	6,516.3	6,792.2	199.0	1,750.0	4,638.3
1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	242.2	158.8	192.0	192.3	188.5	49.9	56.3	56.6
1.1 Credit	290.8	243.4	252.4	271.7	220.7	52.3	59.3	60.3
1.2 Debit	48.6	84.5	60.4	79.4	32.2	2.4	3.1	3.7
2 Transport	289.3	300.9	277.6	268.7	234.5	29.5	54.9	120.7
2.1 Credit	942.9	978.0	977.8	966.7	922.0	189.9	235.8	315.2
2.2 Debit	653.7	677.1	700.1	698.0	687.5	160.4	180.9	194.6
3 Travel	5,655.8	5,600.8	5,984.5	6,136.7	6,523.0	157.1	1,649.4	4,462.6
3.1 Credit	6,379.7	6,230.0	6,616.9	6,858.7	7,202.8	298.5	1,820.8	4,654.8
3.1.1 Business	255.7	236.3	210.1	233.2	225.5	28.3	73.9	49.6
3.1.2 Personal	6,124.0	5,993.6	6,406.9	6,625.5	6,977.4	270.1	1,746.9	4,605.2
3.2 Debit	724.0	629.2	632.4	722.0	679.8	141.4	171.4	192.1
3.2.1 Business	240.8	180.6	184.3	224.6	211.7	43.2	50.8	41.8
3.2.2 Personal	483.1	448.6	448.1	497.4	468.2	98.2	120.5	150.3
4 Other services	-389.9	-299.9	-264.7	-81.3	-153.7	-37.5	-10.5	-1.5
4.1 Credit	1,370.3	1,476.3	1,511.0	1,539.1	1,478.7	304.4	366.4	405.2
4.2 Debit	1,760.2	1,776.2	1,775.7	1,620.4	1,632.4	341.8	377.0	406.7
o/w: FISIM	-141.6	-191.6	-258.2	-127.6	-174.0	-27.8	-33.6	-32.2
Credit	-3.5	-20.4	-8.5	-4.1	-2.9	0.1	0.4	3.0
Debit	138.1	171.2	249.7	123.5	171.2	27.9	34.0	35.1

^a As from CNB Bulletin No. 207, data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Preliminary data.

reported in three currencies: in euros (EUR), US dollars (USD) and domestic currency (HRK). In all cases, the same data sources are used and the same principles regarding the scope of transactions and the procedures for compiling particular items are applied. Since the original data are reported in different currencies, the transaction values are converted from the original currency into the reporting currency by applying the exchange rate from the CNB exchange rate list in one of the following manners:

- by applying the midpoint exchange rate on the date of the transaction;
- by applying the average monthly or quarterly midpoint exchange rate in the case the transaction date is not available;
- by applying the end-of-period exchange rate for the calculation of a change in the transaction value between the two periods; the end-of-period balances reported in the original currency serve as a basis for calculating the change in the original currency value, which is converted, by applying the average midpoint exchange rate in the observed period, into the value of change in the reporting currency.

The report of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics on foreign trade in goods of the Republic of Croatia represents the basic data source for the balance of payments items related to exports and imports. With the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union on 1 July 2013, data on the foreign trade in goods of the Republic of Croatia are obtained from two different sources: Intrastat forms for collecting statistics on the trade in goods between EU member states (Intrastat) and the Single Administration Document for collecting statistics on the trade in goods with non-EU member states (Extrastat). These data are adjusted, in accordance with the recommended compilation method, for coverage and classification. Therefore, imports and exports carried out by non-residents should be excluded from the CBS's data on foreign trade in goods. Also, in line with the methodology, goods exports and imports in the balance of payments are reported at f.o.b. parity. The value of exports at this parity is already contained in the previously mentioned CBS Report, whereas the value of imports f.o.b. was until 2007 estimated on the basis of research studies of the CNB on the stratified sample of importers. The resulting value served as a basis for

Table H3 Balance of payments – primary and secondary income^a

in million EUR

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
						Q1	Q2	Q3 ^b
Primary income	-1,650.1	-1,403.4	-1,317.1	-1,440.9	-933.1	-349.4	-441.0	-450.3
1 Compensation of employees	586.5	620.8	634.9	716.6	711.2	158.7	180.5	184.8
1.1 Credit	624.2	657.1	673.5	753.4	756.2	166.2	190.3	191.9
1.2 Debit	37.6	36.3	38.5	36.8	45.0	7.5	9.8	7.1
2 Direct investment income	-1,093.8	-1,089.1	-952.4	-989.5	-600.4	-226.7	-315.5	-343.3
2.1 Credit	-65.8	84.5	60.1	-19.4	-110.9	17.7	40.7	12.5
2.1.1 Dividends and withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	42.5	66.1	44.4	31.5	28.8	9.1	11.4	4.6
2.1.2 Reinvested earnings	-117.1	7.3	-7.4	-70.8	-163.5	2.0	22.8	0.5
2.1.3 Income on debt (interest)	8.9	11.1	23.2	19.8	23.7	6.6	6.5	7.3
2.2 Debit	1,028.0	1,173.6	1,012.4	970.1	489.5	244.3	356.3	355.8
2.2.1 Dividends and withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	574.3	427.1	520.0	542.6	598.7	20.9	272.2	22.2
2.2.2 Reinvested earnings	287.4	531.0	276.8	238.1	-283.2	182.8	43.0	293.4
2.2.3 Income on debt (interest)	166.3	215.5	215.6	189.4	174.1	40.7	41.0	40.2
3 Portfolio investment income	-173.8	-304.6	-351.3	-495.3	-611.2	-165.2	-184.5	-178.3
3.1 Credit	73.0	40.5	49.4	35.7	43.0	6.9	8.6	14.8
3.2 Debit	246.9	345.1	400.7	531.0	654.3	172.2	193.1	193.2
4 Other investment income	-1,072.3	-693.4	-760.1	-821.7	-565.0	-151.8	-152.5	-147.5
4.1 Credit	64.4	67.3	58.2	50.4	42.2	11.4	8.6	12.0
4.2 Debit	1,136.7	760.6	818.3	872.1	607.2	163.3	161.1	159.5
5 Reserve assets income	103.4	62.8	111.8	148.9	132.4	35.6	31.1	34.0
5.1 Credit	103.4	62.8	111.8	148.9	132.4	35.6	31.1	34.0
5.2 Debit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary income	1,004.4	1,062.4	1,149.2	1,161.1	1,070.5	177.0	168.3	231.9
1 General government	-61.9	-65.4	-77.9	-99.8	-276.6	-216.9	-152.0	-94.7
1.1 Credit	277.1	279.1	224.6	211.5	243.1	30.2	34.3	41.4
1.2 Debit	339.0	344.4	302.5	311.3	519.7	247.0	186.2	136.1
2 Other sectors	1,066.3	1,127.8	1,227.1	1,261.0	1,347.1	393.9	320.3	326.6
2.1 Credit	1,283.3	1,350.6	1,445.7	1,508.1	1,574.4	458.0	381.0	388.1
2.2 Debit	217.0	222.8	218.6	247.1	227.2	64.1	60.7	61.6

^a As from CNB Bulletin No. 207, data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Preliminary data.

the estimate of the share of transportation and insurance services by which the original value of imports c.i.f., stated in the CBS Report, was reduced. In the 1993-2001 period, this share stood at 7.10% (estimated only on the basis of the largest and large importers), while from 2002 on it has amounted to 3.73%. The same research study, conducted by the CNB at the end of 2006 (comprising the imports in the previous year), showed that the share of transportation and insurance costs, after continuing to decrease, reached 3.03%. This share was first applied in the calculation for the first quarter of 2007. For the sake of greater reliability, the c.i.f./f.o.b. coefficient as of 2011 started to be estimated based on the available CBS data on goods imports. The shares of transportation and insurance services have been calculated separately for each year, starting with 2008, based on the goods imported at f.o.b. parity and similar parities. The estimated coefficient amounted to 4.1% for 2008, 4.4% for 2009 and 4.7% for 2010. The figure is estimated again in the same manner for each following year. It should be noted that with the implementation of BPM6, repairs of goods are no longer included in goods imports and exports, but become part of the services account. Data series from 2000 onwards have also been revised accordingly. The treatment of fuel and other goods included

in the supply of foreign transport equipment in Croatia or of domestic transport equipment abroad remains unchanged, i.e. within goods exports and imports.

Since 1999, based on the Survey on Consumption of Foreign Travellers in Croatia and Domestic Travellers Abroad, the item of goods exports has been modified by the estimated value of goods sold to foreign travellers and tourists and taken out of the Republic of Croatia. The item of goods imports is adjusted for the estimated value of goods imported personally by the Croatian citizens from the neighbouring countries (shopping expenditures). This treatment is also in compliance with BPM6.

It should be said that, contrary to BPM5, data series from 2000 onwards, which follows the methodology of BPM6, covers only goods involving a change in ownership between residents and non-residents. In other words, goods imported and exported for the purpose of finishing, treatment or processing are no longer included in the trade in goods data. Starting from 2014, imports and exports of goods for cross-border processing are monitored by the CNB under a special statistical research since, for the balance of payments purposes, the goods which do not involve a change in ownership are excluded from the CBS data on the foreign trade in goods of the Republic of Croatia.

Table H4 Balance of payments – direct and portfolio investments^{a,b}
in million EUR

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
						Q1	Q2	Q3 ^c
Direct investment	-1,333.1	-943.3	-1,204.7	-1,196.8	-858.4	-216.6	-327.6	-212.9
1 Net acquisition of financial assets	970.3	125.3	-168.8	-63.0	-117.7	8.1	1,777.0	95.3
1.1 Equity	1,030.2	-264.3	182.4	148.4	96.6	-1.9	1,487.4	105.3
1.1.1 In direct investment enterprises	1,030.2	-264.3	182.4	148.4	96.6	-1.9	1,487.4	105.3
1.1.2 In direct investor (reverse investment)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.1.3 Between fellow enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.2 Reinvested earnings	-117.1	7.3	-7.4	-70.8	-163.5	2.0	22.8	0.5
1.3 Debt instruments	57.2	382.4	-343.8	-140.7	-50.9	8.0	266.8	-10.5
1.3.1 In direct investment enterprises	35.2	369.2	-323.9	-134.1	-81.4	1.0	29.5	2.8
1.3.2 In direct investor (reverse investment)	22.1	13.1	-19.9	-6.5	30.5	1.6	221.8	0.6
1.3.3 Between fellow enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	15.5	-13.8
2 Net incurrence of liabilities	2,303.5	1,068.6	1,035.9	1,133.8	740.6	224.6	2,104.6	308.2
2.1 Equity	673.7	416.2	1,985.3	855.3	673.1	-16.4	1,867.7	-12.2
2.1.1 In direct investment enterprises	673.7	416.2	1,985.3	855.3	673.1	-16.4	1,867.7	-12.2
2.1.2 In direct investor (reverse investment)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.1.3 Between fellow enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.2 Reinvested earnings	287.4	531.0	276.8	238.1	-283.2	182.8	43.0	293.4
2.3 Debt instruments	1,342.4	121.5	-1,226.1	40.4	350.7	58.3	193.9	27.1
2.3.1 In direct investment enterprises	1,033.2	-313.1	-1,033.2	-286.3	89.2	68.5	136.1	21.4
2.3.2 In direct investor (reverse investment)	41.3	180.8	-179.9	-13.5	-14.9	18.7	66.1	-15.8
2.3.3 Between fellow enterprises	267.9	253.8	-13.0	340.2	276.4	-28.9	-8.3	21.5
Portfolio investment	-455.3	-401.6	-582.3	-1,743.8	-1,890.6	-5.5	71.3	496.5
1 Net acquisition of financial assets	521.5	408.0	-491.9	311.5	-92.7	-10.1	45.6	210.5
1.1 Equity securities	74.8	514.0	117.0	123.4	16.5	-67.6	99.1	35.0
1.1.1 General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.1.2 Other monetary financial institutions	-7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.1.3 Other sectors	82.8	514.0	117.0	123.4	16.5	-67.6	99.1	35.0
1.2 Debt securities	446.7	-105.9	-608.9	188.1	-109.2	57.6	-53.5	175.6
1.2.1 Long-term	86.2	-263.9	-345.2	293.0	-198.0	28.0	-48.5	419.9
1.2.1.1 General government	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
1.2.1.2 Other monetary financial institutions	52.5	-167.3	-343.0	267.8	-260.6	1.1	-32.1	400.6
1.2.1.3 Other sectors	33.7	-98.1	-2.1	24.4	62.5	26.9	-16.4	19.4
1.2.2 Short-term	360.5	157.9	-263.8	-104.9	88.8	29.6	-5.0	-244.3
1.2.2.1 General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.2.2.2 Other monetary financial institutions	341.4	124.3	-300.3	-22.3	82.7	23.2	2.1	-244.3
1.2.2.3 Other sectors	19.0	33.6	36.6	-82.6	6.2	6.3	-7.2	0.0
2 Net incurrence of liabilities	976.8	809.7	90.4	2,055.3	1,797.9	-4.5	-25.7	-285.9
2.1 Equity securities	12.7	138.5	17.4	-117.5	-75.7	10.9	-31.5	21.4
2.1.1 Other monetary financial institutions	-3.7	0.5	-0.8	-2.3	0.0	-0.8	9.5	0.3
2.1.2 Other sectors	16.4	138.0	18.1	-115.2	-75.8	11.7	-41.0	21.1
2.2 Debt securities	964.1	671.2	73.1	2,172.8	1,873.6	-15.5	5.8	-307.3
2.2.1 Long-term	818.8	374.7	385.1	2,213.6	1,921.6	-120.7	16.6	-168.3
2.2.1.1 General government	862.9	389.1	625.6	1,270.0	1,911.4	-180.1	518.4	-125.1
2.2.1.2 Other monetary financial institutions	-447.2	-0.2	-7.0	7.0	-5.2	-0.2	0.0	-1.1
2.2.1.3 Other sectors	403.2	-14.2	-233.5	936.6	15.4	59.5	-501.7	-42.2
2.2.2 Short-term	145.3	296.5	-312.0	-40.7	-48.0	105.2	-10.9	-139.0
2.2.2.1 General government	145.4	296.5	-312.1	-40.7	-47.8	105.2	-10.9	-139.0
2.2.2.2 Other monetary financial institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.2.2.3 Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

^a As from CNB Bulletin No. 207, data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Data also include the round tripping which increases direct investment in Croatia and direct investment abroad by the same amount. This type of direct investment was recorded in December 2008 (EUR 825.7m), August 2009 (EUR 666.5m), December 2010 (EUR -618.6m) and June 2014 (EUR 1,485.8m). ^c Preliminary data.

The results of this statistical research are compared and supplemented by CBS data on imports and exports of goods which do not involve a change in ownership.

BPM6 changes the treatment of personal property carried by persons who change residence. Such transfers of goods are not included in the BOP statistics under BPM6 in line with the criteria that the ownership of goods remains unchanged. Under BPM5, this was recorded under imports/exports of goods and capital transfers.

Under BPM5, goods under merchanting were recorded in the balance of payments on a net basis within Other business services. Under BPM6 they are recorded on a gross basis as a separate item in the Goods account. Merchanting includes the value of the goods that are traded without crossing the customs border of the merchant and are instead bought and then sold abroad. The acquisition of goods by merchants is shown as a negative export of the economy of the merchant, while the sale of goods is shown as a positive export of the economy of the merchant. It is possible that net exports of goods under merchanting are negative in a certain period. Merchanting is recorded at transaction prices, rather than f.o.b. values and only in the economy of the merchant. Starting from 1 January 2011, data on the net value and commissions and other income from merchanting are collected through a statistical research on revenue and expenditure on foreign trade in services. As BPM6 recommends reporting on a gross basis, the survey questionnaire used in the research has been adjusted to a gross basis starting from 2014.

Under BPM6 non-monetary gold is shown separately from other goods because of its special role in financial markets.

Transportation, travel and other services are reported separately under the services account. Revenues and expenditures on the basis of transportation, in the 1993-1998 period, were adopted from the ITRS. From 1999 on, revenues and expenditures arising from transportation of goods and passengers, as well as the value of accompanying services, which together constitute the total value of these services, are compiled on the basis of the results of the Statistical research on international transportation services, carried out by the CNB. Owing to an exceptionally large population of road carriers, revenues and expenditures on the basis of road freight transportation are not adopted from that research. They are compiled by using ITRS data. As of January 2011, due to the abolishment of the ITRS, this item has been compiled on the basis of data from export customs declarations of the CBS and estimates of the Road Freight Transporters Association. Expenditures on the basis of road freight transportation equal transportation and insurance costs related to imports of goods which belong to non-residents and which are estimated by adjusting the value of imports at c.i.f. parity to the value of imports f.o.b.

Revenues from services rendered to foreign travellers and tourists, as well as expenditures incurred by domestic travellers and tourists abroad are shown under the position Travel. In the 1993-1998 period, this position was assessed by using various data sources which did not provide for a full coverage in accordance with the recommended methodology. Accordingly, in the second half of 1998, the Croatian National Bank started to carry out the Survey on Consumption of Foreign Travellers in Croatia and Domestic Travellers Abroad and use its results for compiling the Travel position. Since early 1999, the results of this survey, based on carrying out a survey of travellers (stratified sample) at border crossings, have been combined with the Ministry of the Interior and Croatian Bureau of Statistics data on the number of foreign and domestic travellers, along with the data on distribution of foreign travellers by countries contained in the CBS Report on tourism, in order to assess the corresponding balance

of payments items. Starting from the first quarter of 2012, the balance of payments data on revenues from services rendered to foreign travellers and tourists are not computed using the standard methodological combination of volume indicators and estimated average consumption from the Survey on Consumption of Foreign Travellers, but are based on a combination of the estimated level of tourism consumption in 2011 and an econometrically computed indicator – the first principal component of a group of variables that are assumed to follow the dynamics of tourism revenue (foreign tourist arrivals and nights, the number of foreign travellers at border crossings, total tourist consumption according to the CNB survey, the number of the employed in accommodation and food service activities, the revenues of hotels and restaurants, the price index of hotel and restaurants services, the real retail trade turnover index, currency outside banks, the value of foreign credit card transactions, the banks' turnover in transactions with natural persons in the foreign exchange market and the industrial production EU-28).

Other services position is compiled by using different data sources: apart from revenues and expenditures related to insurance services and communication and construction services, which have been determined by the CNB special statistical research since 2001, the values of all other services were adopted from the ITRS until the end of 2010, when the reporting by transaction types was abolished. As of 2011, the uniform statistical survey is used for estimating the position of Other services, which encompasses 30 different types of services, the classification of which is prescribed by the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual, 6th edition. That survey also includes communication services, as a result of which a special survey on communication services was abolished, while insurance and construction services continued to be monitored through separate surveys.

With the transition to BPM6, the services account includes also manufacturing services on goods owned by others, the most important part of which is processing of goods. In addition, it also covers assembly, labelling, packing and similar services undertaken by entities that do not own the goods concerned. Under BPM6, the balance of payments includes only the net value of the service, including a fee related to finishing, and not the value of the goods themselves. Such services are monitored in the Survey on foreign trade in services (US-PB) starting from 2011. As of 2014, a separate statistical research was introduced to monitor imports and exports of goods for finishing and processing and the related services. CBS data on imports and exports of goods are used to identify enterprises that receive/provide processing services.

With the application of BPM6, maintenance and repair services are included in Services and are no longer a part of the goods account. Starting from 2011, these services are monitored separately in the Statistical research on revenue and expenditure on foreign trade in services.

A novelty introduced under BPM6 with regard to financial services is the inclusion of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM), which means that a part of investment income is reclassified from Primary income to Services. It involves income of financial institutions which exceeds the reference interest rate. The reference rate is the rate that contains no service element; the rate prevailing for interbank borrowing and lending is a suitable choice as a reference rate. FISIM for loans is the margin between lending rate and funding costs calculated on the basis of the reference rate. For deposits, FISIM is the margin between the interest rate calculated on the basis of the reference rate and the interest payable to depositors. BPM6 takes into account only FISIM of financial corporations and

Table H5 Balance of payments – other investment^a
in million EUR

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
						Q1	Q2	Q3 ^b
Other investment (net)	-2,864.1	-337.6	-122.2	2,559.4	458.5	-148.8	-278.9	1,882.1
1 Assets	-625.1	-689.2	-244.6	-605.6	-160.1	553.7	-485.0	1,635.9
1.1 Other equity	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	29.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
1.2 Currency and deposits	-523.4	-505.4	-326.8	-336.5	-339.5	729.8	-522.4	1,484.8
1.2.1 Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.2.2 General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.2.3 Other monetary financial institutions	-423.7	-417.0	-522.0	-421.0	-129.0	210.1	-25.1	1,484.8
1.2.4 Other sectors	-99.7	-88.5	195.1	82.3	-212.9	519.7	-497.3	0.0
1.3 Loans	-41.5	105.2	-42.6	66.8	84.4	-25.6	-13.6	192.3
1.3.1 General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.3.1.1 Long-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.3.1.2 Short-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.3.2 Other monetary financial institutions	-20.5	85.5	-51.0	36.8	2.9	-17.2	-10.4	192.4
1.3.2.1 Long-term	28.7	63.3	-10.4	-52.9	57.2	2.4	-10.8	-19.9
1.3.2.2 Short-term	-49.2	22.2	-40.6	89.7	-54.3	-19.7	0.3	212.3
1.3.3 Other sectors	-21.0	19.7	8.4	29.9	81.6	-8.4	-3.2	0.0
1.3.3.1 Long-term	-20.9	-17.4	34.6	9.9	71.4	0.2	-6.2	-1.2
1.3.3.2 Short-term	-0.1	37.1	-26.1	20.1	10.2	-8.6	3.0	1.1
1.4 Trade credit and advances	-60.1	-289.0	124.3	-352.3	67.3	-140.6	21.4	-34.4
1.4.1 General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.4.1.1 Long-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.4.1.2 Short-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.4.2 Other sectors	-60.1	-289.0	124.3	-352.3	67.3	-140.6	21.4	-34.4
1.4.2.1 Long-term	-58.0	-22.2	-2.9	-0.2	-2.6	0.9	-0.1	-0.3
1.4.2.2 Short-term	-2.1	-266.8	127.3	-352.1	69.8	-141.5	21.5	-34.1
1.5 Other assets	0.0	0.0	-0.2	15.8	-1.5	-10.0	29.6	-6.8
2 Liabilities	2,239.0	-351.6	-122.4	-3,165.0	-618.7	702.5	-206.1	-246.2
2.1 Other equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.2 Currency and deposits	1,310.1	-9.3	915.2	-1,973.8	1.7	317.4	-452.5	-555.9
2.2.1 Central bank	-1.2	0.0	-1.0	0.0	83.8	18.4	-78.3	16.4
2.2.2 General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.2.3 Other monetary financial institutions	1,311.4	-9.3	916.2	-1,973.8	-82.1	299.0	-374.2	-572.3
2.2.4 Other sectors	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.3 Loans	734.4	-412.1	-664.0	-1,398.4	-788.4	404.7	-192.6	458.2
2.3.1 Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.1.1 Long-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.1.1.1 Drawings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.1.1.2 Repayments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.1.2 Short-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 General government	305.8	144.6	14.6	-166.7	223.8	-220.5	-309.3	700.5
2.3.2.1 Long-term	334.5	144.6	14.6	-162.1	24.7	-20.5	-309.3	700.5
2.3.2.1.1 Drawings	826.9	540.2	629.2	357.1	597.1	54.7	53.8	790.6
2.3.2.1.2 Repayments	492.5	395.6	614.6	519.2	572.4	75.3	363.1	90.1
2.3.2.2 Short-term	-28.7	0.0	0.0	-4.6	199.1	-200.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.3 Other monetary financial institutions	-120.2	-161.0	-34.7	-291.6	-522.9	-98.6	-116.3	-208.0
2.3.3.1 Long-term	201.4	-292.9	385.7	-282.6	-568.8	-15.4	-85.0	-106.1
2.3.3.1.1 Drawings	1,261.9	879.8	1,108.0	729.1	408.4	213.6	61.0	122.1
2.3.3.1.2 Repayments	1,060.6	1,172.8	722.2	1,011.7	977.2	229.0	146.0	228.1
2.3.3.2 Short-term	-321.5	132.0	-420.4	-9.0	46.0	-83.2	-31.4	-102.0
2.3.4 Other sectors	548.8	-395.7	-644.0	-940.2	-489.4	723.9	233.0	-34.2
2.3.4.1 Long-term	323.8	-801.2	-1,136.6	-1,458.4	-548.0	572.6	66.9	-187.6
2.3.4.1.1 Drawings	4,623.8	4,474.0	2,810.1	3,595.0	4,465.7	1,609.7	1,445.0	1,009.7

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
						Q1	Q2	Q3 ^b
2.3.4.1.2 Repayments	4,300.0	5,275.2	3,946.8	5,053.4	5,013.7	1,037.2	1,378.2	1,197.3
2.3.4.2 Short-term	225.0	405.5	492.7	518.2	58.6	151.3	166.2	153.4
2.4 Trade credit and advances	-149.0	58.7	-473.2	318.7	145.0	-9.1	155.1	-122.1
2.4.1 General government	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.4.1.1 Long-term	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.4.1.2 Short-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.4.2 Other sectors	-149.0	58.7	-473.2	318.7	145.0	-9.1	155.1	-122.1
2.4.2.1 Long-term	-57.8	-25.3	-147.5	-53.6	-17.8	9.6	-3.3	-3.9
2.4.2.2 Short-term	-91.2	84.0	-325.8	372.3	162.9	-18.7	158.5	-118.2
2.5 Other liabilities	11.9	11.0	99.6	-111.4	23.1	-10.5	283.9	-26.5
2.6 SDRs	331.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

^a As from CNB Bulletin No. 207, data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Preliminary data.

only on loans and deposits in their balance sheets (money market funds and investment funds do not produce FISIM). In our case, FISIM is calculated in full conformity with international methodology.

Some other changes introduced by BPM6: postal and courier services have been reclassified from communication to transport (the valuation principle remains the same), while telecommunications services become part of telecommunications, computer and information services, also without a change in the valuation principle. In addition, merchanting services on a gross basis are moved to the Goods account.

Transactions in the income account are classified into four main groups. Under BPM6, the income account has become the primary income account.

Compensation of employees item was compiled on the basis of the ITRS until the end of 2010, when the reporting by transaction types was abolished. As of 2011, this position on the revenues side is estimated by a model based on the aggregate data of banks on inflows of resident natural persons from non-residents. On the expenditures side, the existing surveys on services are used, containing a part which relates to compensation of employees paid to non-residents and a separate survey on income paid to non-residents for institutions not included in the survey sample.

Income from direct investment, portfolio investment and other investment is reported separately. Data on reinvested earnings are reported separately, under direct investment income, calculated on the basis of the CNB Statistical research on direct and other equity investment. In contrast to data on dividends, data on reinvested earnings are not available for the 1993-1996 period, since at that time they were not reported separately. From the first quarter of 2009 on, international standards are applied in the statistical monitoring of reinvested earnings, meaning that reinvested earnings are reported on a quarterly basis, i.e. in the period in which the profit is actually earned. Previously, reinvested earnings were reported in the month in which the decision on the distribution of the previous year's profit was adopted, meaning that they were based on the profit earned in the preceding year. On the basis of statistical data on external debt relations, starting from 1997, income from direct investment includes data on interest arising from credit relations between residents and non-residents directly related through ownership. A novelty introduced by BPM6 is that it distinguishes three types of direct investment income: They include:

- direct investor's investment in direct investment enterprise
- reverse investment (refers to liabilities of direct investors to

their direct investment enterprises and claims of direct investment enterprises on their direct investors)

- investments between fellow enterprises (investment income flows between all fellow enterprises that belong to the same direct investor).

One should bear in mind that dividends, withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations, and interest can apply for any of these types of investment income. There are no reinvested earnings on reverse investments and investments between fellow enterprises because the 10% equity threshold has not been met.

BPM6 introduces a term of "superdividends". Superdividends are described as payments by corporations to their shareholders that are not a result of regular business activities over the business year for which regular dividends are paid out. By definition, superdividends are most similar to payments to shareholders based on reinvested earnings from the previous years. Such payments should be treated as withdrawals of equity, and should not be recorded in the primary income account. This principle has been applied for some time in Croatia so that the implementation of BPM6 has not led to changes in the statistical treatment of such payments.

Income from equity portfolio investment is compiled on the basis of the same survey, whereas data on debt portfolio investment income have been compiled since 1999, based on statistics on foreign credit relations, which also encompasses income related to debt securities owned by non-residents. Income from other investments includes the calculation of interest in accordance with the foreign credit relations statistics. The methodology for compiling the statistics on debt investment income was changed in 2007 to include the reporting of income on an accrual basis. This basically means that income from debt investment and interest income are reported at the point in time when they accrue and not at the point in time when they mature or when they are paid. As a result, the historical data for the 1999-2006 period have been revised. A novelty introduced by BPM6 is reporting on investment income attributable to investment fund shareholders – dividends and reinvested earnings, with a counterpart in the financial account. This introduces the principle of acquired income in this part as well. Such income is not yet estimated due to the lack of all necessary data. Under the methodology, income on equity securities continues to include only dividends, while estimate of reinvested earnings for this type of income is not envisaged.

According to BPM6, interest is reported without FISIM, while the value of FISIM is presented within financial services. Income on reserve assets is shown separately under BPM6, while under

Table H6 Balance of payments – summary^{a,b}

in million HRK

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
						Q1	Q2	Q3 ^c
A CURRENT ACCOUNT (1+6)	-16,923.2	-3,893.0	-2,837.2	-998.7	2,620.5	-11,621.4	-2,968.7	21,184.9
1 Goods, services, and primary income (2+5)	-24,295.7	-11,603.9	-11,380.8	-9,728.3	-5,483.5	-12,975.6	-4,247.3	19,419.1
1.1 Credit	120,139.2	130,444.5	141,575.2	144,685.4	148,138.2	25,152.1	39,181.4	63,001.8
1.2 Debit	144,434.9	142,048.3	152,956.0	154,413.6	153,621.7	38,127.7	43,428.7	43,582.7
2 Goods and services (3+4)	-12,296.0	-1,386.8	-1,446.0	1,496.6	1,389.2	-10,303.8	-892.9	22,844.6
2.1 Credit	114,260.3	123,794.1	134,559.8	137,485.7	141,701.7	23,333.4	37,060.6	60,978.9
2.2 Debit	126,556.3	125,180.9	136,005.9	135,989.0	140,312.4	33,637.2	37,953.5	38,134.3
3 Goods	-54,740.4	-43,251.9	-47,438.7	-47,331.4	-49,789.2	-11,812.1	-14,154.5	-12,458.9
3.1 Credit	48,434.1	58,968.0	65,008.4	65,205.7	67,563.7	16,872.1	18,211.1	19,592.1
3.2 Debit	103,174.5	102,219.9	112,447.2	112,537.1	117,352.9	28,684.2	32,365.7	32,051.0
4 Services	42,444.5	41,865.1	45,992.7	48,828.0	51,178.5	1,508.3	13,261.6	35,303.5
4.1 Credit	65,826.2	64,826.1	69,551.4	72,280.0	74,138.0	6,461.3	18,849.5	41,386.8
4.2 Debit	23,381.7	22,961.0	23,558.7	23,451.9	22,959.5	4,952.9	5,587.9	6,083.3
5 Primary income	-11,999.7	-10,217.1	-9,934.7	-11,224.9	-6,872.7	-2,671.8	-3,354.4	-3,425.6
5.1 Credit	5,878.8	6,650.4	7,015.4	7,199.7	6,436.6	1,818.7	2,120.8	2,022.9
5.2 Debit	17,878.6	16,867.5	16,950.1	18,424.6	13,309.3	4,490.5	5,475.2	5,448.5
6 Secondary income	7,372.6	7,710.9	8,543.6	8,729.5	8,103.9	1,354.1	1,278.7	1,765.8
6.1 Credit	11,407.5	11,817.8	12,418.8	12,926.7	13,763.7	3,733.5	3,155.0	3,270.7
6.2 Debit	4,034.9	4,106.9	3,875.3	4,197.2	5,659.8	2,379.3	1,876.4	1,504.9
B CAPITAL ACCOUNT	434.9	423.8	281.1	360.0	420.5	12.5	178.8	64.6
C FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	-25,241.7	-9,873.6	-10,634.8	-3,065.3	-3,394.2	-8,997.8	-2,497.0	13,322.8
1 Direct investment	-9,784.2	-6,855.4	-8,968.9	-8,999.2	-6,519.2	-1,655.9	-2,489.1	-1,621.2
1.1 Assets	7,103.7	887.3	-1,261.9	-483.5	-910.1	61.9	13,502.3	725.9
1.2 Liabilities	16,888.0	7,742.8	7,706.9	8,515.8	5,609.1	1,717.7	15,991.4	2,347.1
2 Portfolio investment	-3,275.5	-2,854.2	-4,367.2	-13,144.3	-14,394.9	-42.2	542.0	3,780.4
2.1 Assets	3,769.6	2,987.0	-3,682.2	2,323.8	-732.2	-77.0	346.7	1,603.2
2.2 Liabilities	7,045.1	5,841.2	684.9	15,468.1	13,662.7	-34.7	-195.2	-2,177.1
3 Financial derivatives	0.0	1,838.9	554.2	-409.4	68.0	-34.3	-16.4	-64.2
4 Other investment	-21,102.9	-2,528.3	-780.2	19,125.8	3,424.0	-1,138.1	-2,119.5	14,332.1
4.1 Assets	-4,685.1	-5,069.4	-1,800.9	-4,620.8	-1,257.5	4,233.4	-3,685.3	12,457.3
4.2 Liabilities	16,417.8	-2,541.2	-1,020.7	-23,746.5	-4,681.5	5,371.5	-1,565.7	-1,874.7
5 Reserve assets	8,921.0	525.5	2,927.2	361.8	14,027.9	-6,127.3	1,586.0	-3,104.3
D NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-8,753.4	-6,404.4	-8,078.7	-2,426.6	-6,435.1	2,611.2	292.8	-7,926.7

^a As from CNB Bulletin No. 207, data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. The implementation of the new methodology has no effect on the balances in the current and financial accounts of the balance of payments so that changes in these positions from previously published data are a result of the data revision for the purpose of quality and coverage control. ^b Data also include the round tripping which increases direct investment in Croatia and direct investment abroad by the same amount. This type of direct investment was recorded in December 2008 (EUR 825.7m), August 2009 (EUR 666.5m), December 2010 (EUR -618.6m) and June 2014 (EUR 1,485.8m). ^c Preliminary data. Note: The item net errors and omissions also comprises the counter-entry of a part of revenues from travel services which relates to such revenues not stated in the credit institutions' records.

BPM5 it was presented within income on other investment.

Secondary income (Current transfers under BPM5) is reported separately for the general government sector and other sectors.

The ITRS was used as the main data source on current transfers for both sectors until the end of 2010, when the reporting by transaction types was abolished. As of 2011, transfers of the general government sector are recorded on the basis of the data of the Ministry of Finance and the Croatian Pension Insurance Administration in the case of pensions paid out to non-residents. In addition to taxes and excise duties, pensions, gifts and donations, which are included in current transfers of both sectors, the general government sector also encompasses data on multilateral cooperation, whereas other sectors include data on workers' remittances. As of 2011, the position of workers'

remittances and gifts and donations for other sectors is estimated through a model based on aggregate data of banks on inflows of resident natural persons from abroad and outflows of resident natural persons abroad. Pensions from abroad are estimated on the basis of the available data of the Croatian Pension Insurance Institute. Furthermore, other sector transfers are supplemented by the data from the survey on trade in international services, containing a special part for possible transfers from and to foreign countries. Current transfers of the general government sector also include data on exports and imports of goods without a payment obligation, provided by the CBS. In the 1993-1998 period, current transfers of other sectors also encompassed an estimate of unregistered foreign currency remittances, which accounted for 15% of the positive difference between unclassified inflows and outflows of the household sector. From 1993 to the

second quarter of 1996, the CNB also assessed a portion of the outflow based on current transfers. From 2002 on, inflows and outflows based on current transfers of other sectors are supplemented by the data of the CNB special statistical research on international transactions related to insurance services. Funds received from EU funds are reported in the current account or in the capital account in line with the type of transaction and on the basis of the data of the Ministry of Finance. BPM6 does not bring novelties in terms of content to this part of the balance of payments. In terms of presentation, workers' remittances are not compiled as a separate item, but become a part of personal transfers together with other personal transfers. Until the end of 2010, capital transfers in the capital account were based on the ITRS. From the beginning of 2011 onwards, the account of capital transfers is compiled on the basis of the data of the Ministry of Finance and the survey data on services trade and special transactions with foreign countries. Data on the potential debt forgiveness are also a constituent part of the capital account. Under BPM6, the results of research and development, such as patents and copyrights, are no longer treated as non-produced assets and their sale is no longer shown in the capital account, but as research and development services in the current account. Also, cross border movements of assets and liabilities of persons who change residence are no longer shown as transfers by migrants within capital transfers and are no longer balance of payments transactions. If assets involved are financial assets they are made under the "other adjustments".

Foreign direct investments include equity capital, reinvested earnings and debt relations between ownership-related residents and non-residents. Direct investments are investments whereby a foreign owner acquires a minimum of 10% interest in equity capital of a company, regardless of whether a resident invests abroad or a non-resident invests in Croatian residents. The CNB Research on foreign direct investments started in 1997 when companies included in the survey also delivered data on direct investments for the 1993-1996 period. For the same period, no data are available on reinvested earnings and other capital under direct investment position, where all debt relations between related residents and non-residents are classified (excluding the banking sector). Such data actually became available only after the stated research had been launched. Since 1999, data on debt relations within direct investments have been collected on the basis of external debt relations statistics. A research on the purchase and sale of the real estate by non-residents on the territory of the Republic of Croatia has been carried out since 2007. Persons obliged to submit reports are the public notaries who learn about these transactions in the course of their business. Data on the purchase and sale of the real estate by Croatian residents abroad were compiled on the basis of the ITRS until its abolishment in late 2010. From 2011 on, data on the purchase and sale of the real estate by Croatian non-residents abroad are compiled on the basis of the Report on the real estate trade abroad. These purchase and sale transactions are also a constituent part of direct investments.

The most important change introduced by BPM6 relates to the method of presentation – direct investment is no longer classified according to the directional principle to direct investment in the reporting country and direct investment abroad with additional classification to "claims" and "liabilities". Instead, under BPM6, the assets/liabilities principle is applied, the same principle that has been used for years for other functional categories in the financial account (portfolio, other investment and financial derivatives).

In addition, under BPM6, direct investment is further divided into:

- direct investment in direct investment enterprises,
- investment in direct investor (reverse investment), and
- investment between horizontally linked enterprises (fellow enterprises).

Reverse investment arises when a direct investment enterprise acquires equity in its investor, provided it does not own equity comprising 10% or more of the voting power in that direct investor, otherwise a new direct investment would arise. It also includes debt investment in the reverse direction. Investments between fellow enterprises are equity investments between enterprises which are linked by indirect ownership, also up to 10%, or debt investments between such enterprises. It should be noted for fellow enterprises that this type of investment has been reported within the external debt statistics since 2009. From 2014 on, it is possible to identify such investment also within the Research on direct and other equity investment.

According to BPM6 all debt relations between two affiliated financial intermediaries are treated in the same manner – outside direct investment, i.e. within other or portfolio investment. BPM5 classified permanent debt transactions into direct investment.

BPM6 introduces the concept of "quasi-corporations", which refers to corporations producing goods and services in a foreign economy without being a separate legal entity in that economy. Types of quasi-corporations include: branches, notional resident units, multiterritory enterprises, joint ventures, partnerships, etc. In Croatia, branches have been monitored separately within direct investment as of 2005. Because of the detected investment of Croatian residents abroad which are not effected through incorporated enterprises or branches, but based on a contract with joint venture features, this type of entities has also been monitored statistically since 2014.

Data on equity portfolio investments are collected from the same data source as the data on direct equity investments. Debt portfolio investments include all investments in short-term and long-term debt securities that cannot be classified under direct investments. In the 1997-1998 period, these data were collected through the CNB Research on direct and portfolio investments, and since 1999 data on external debt relations and monetary statistics data for bank investment have been used. Starting from 2002 and 2004, this position has also been compiled for investment funds and pension funds, respectively. Since 2009, these positions have been modified by the statistics on trade in equity and debt securities submitted by the Central Depository and Clearing Company, credit institutions and investment firms providing securities custody services. Portfolio investments are modified by these data in the parts not fully covered by the existing research. Data for the 2006-2009 period have also been revised. As a result, from 2006 on, the balance of payments includes data on debt securities issued by domestic issuers and traded by non-residents in the domestic market (portfolio investment, debt securities on the liabilities side). Since these are debt securities of domestic issuers traded by non-residents, the balance of this portfolio on a specific day reflects an increase in the external debt, notwithstanding the fact that securities are issued in the domestic market. It should be noted that this approach is already applied in relation to securities issued by our residents abroad and that the amount of debt generated in this manner is reduced by the amount repurchased by residents.

According to BPM6, equity that is not in the form of securities is not included in portfolio investment but in direct or other investment, depending on whether it involves a share that is below or above the 10% threshold. Reinvested earnings in investment funds should be reported separately within portfolio investment. The undistributed earnings of investment funds are

imputed as being payable to the owners and then as being reinvested in the fund. The financial account entry for reinvestment of earnings (Equity and investment fund shares, Other financial corporations) is the corresponding entry to the reinvested earnings of investment funds in the primary income account item. Monitoring of this type of income is still under preparation.

From the first quarter of 2010, the balance of payments includes the transactions arising from the concluded contracts which have features of financial derivatives. Reporting institutions are commercial banks and other financial institutions. In addition, the reporting population has been extended as of the fourth quarter of 2012 to include non-financial institutions which enter into these transactions mainly to hedge against changing market conditions.

Other investment encompasses all other debt investments that have not been mentioned, apart from investment constituting reserve assets. Other investments are classified by instruments, maturity and sectors.

In addition, BPM6 defines a position of Other equity investment, which implies equity investments that do not meet the criteria for direct investment, portfolio investment or international reserve assets. Other equity investment is never in the form of securities, in contrast to portfolio investment. As the ownership of many international organisations is not in the form of securities, it is classified as other equity. In most cases, equity in quasi-corporations, such as branches or notional units for ownership of real estate and other natural resources is included in direct investment, but if the share accounts for less than 10% in the equity it is classified to other equity investment.

Currency and deposit position shows residents' claims on foreign countries for foreign cash and deposits with foreign banks, as well as obligations of the Croatian banks for deposits owned by non-residents. Monetary statistics represent a data source for the general government sector and other monetary financial institutions. Data on balance and currency structure of foreign assets and liabilities, contained in monetary statistics, are used to assess transactions from which the exchange rate effect was eliminated. In the 1993-1998 period, data on other sectors' claims under this position were compiled on the basis of the CNB estimate of a portion of net foreign currency inflows of the household sector which is not classified under current transfers. Since 1999, this position has included only the data based on the Bank for International Settlements quarterly data, while data in the fourth quarter of 2001 and in the first two quarters of 2002 also relate to the effect of the EMU countries' currencies changeover to the euro. Data for the fourth quarter of 2008 were modified by estimates of currency and deposit withdrawals from the financial system driven by fears of the effects of the global financial crisis.

Credits granted by residents to non-residents and foreign loans utilised by residents and granted by non-residents, which cannot be classified into direct investments or trade credits, are classified by the institutional sector and maturity under the corresponding positions of other investment. The CNB foreign credit relations statistics represent the data source for these positions.

Trade credits in the 1996-2002 period included the CNB estimates of advance payment and deferred payments made on the basis of the sample of the largest and large importers and exporters. Data on advance payments have been estimated since 1996, while data on short-term deferred payments (first up to 90 days, then up to 150 days, and today from 8 days to 1 year) have been collected since 1999. In 2003, this research was replaced by a new one, where the selected companies, regardless of their size (stratified sample), are obliged to submit data. Data on deferred payments with the original maturity of more than one year are adopted from the CNB foreign credit relations statistics.

Item Other investment – Other claims and liabilities includes other claims and liabilities not included in trade credits and other financial instruments, among others, prepayments of premiums and reserves for outstanding claims for nonlife insurance, entitlements of beneficiaries under life insurance policies and pension schemes and provisions for calls under standardised guarantees. This position is compiled on the basis of data submitted by insurance companies and includes changes in life insurance mathematical reserves.

A novelty in BPM6 is the treatment of SDRs. The allocation of SDRs to IMF members is shown as the incurrence of a liability by the recipient and included in other investment (SDR position) with a corresponding increase of SDRs in reserve assets. Other acquisitions and disposals of SDRs are shown as transactions in reserve assets.

The sector classification of the portfolio and other investment involves the sector classification of residents according to ESA 2010 and SNA 2008 and is fully harmonised with the sector classification of the gross external debt by domestic sectors and the international investment position. The general government sector includes central government, social security funds and local government. The sector of the central bank includes the Croatian National Bank. The sector of other monetary financial institutions comprises credit institutions and money market funds. Other domestic sectors comprise all financial institutions and intermediaries except the central bank and other monetary financial institutions (including the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development), private and public non-financial corporations, non-profit institutions and households, including craftsmen.

In the period from 1993 to 1998, the estimate of reserve assets transactions was made by converting the changes in the original currencies into the US dollars by applying the average monthly exchange rate of the currencies contained in the reserves. Since 1999, the changes in reserve assets balance have been calculated on the basis of the CNB accounting data.

A novelty in BPM6 is the treatment of SDRs. The allocation of SDRs to IMF members is shown as the incurrence of a liability by the recipient and included in other investment (SDR position) with a corresponding increase of SDRs in reserve assets.

From the first quarter of 2013, data on transactions carried out by the International Reserves and Foreign Exchange Liquidity Department of the Croatian National Bank represent the data source for this position.

Table H7 International reserves and banks' foreign currency reserves^a
end of period, in million EUR

Year	Month	International reserves of the Croatian National Bank							Banks' foreign currency reserves
		Total	Special drawing rights	Reserve position in the Fund	Gold	Foreign currency			
						Total	Currency and deposits	Bonds and notes	
2001	December	5,333.6	122.9	0.2	–	5,210.5	3,469.7	1,740.7	4,056.0
2002	December	5,651.3	2.3	0.2	–	5,648.8	3,787.8	1,861.0	2,581.6
2003	December	6,554.1	0.7	0.2	–	6,553.2	3,346.0	3,207.2	3,927.1
2004	December	6,436.2	0.6	0.2	–	6,435.4	3,173.3	3,262.0	4,220.1
2005	December	7,438.4	0.9	0.2	–	7,437.3	3,834.5	3,602.8	2,938.4
2006	December	8,725.3	0.7	0.2	–	8,724.4	4,526.9	4,197.5	3,315.0
2007	December	9,307.4	0.8	0.2	–	9,306.5	4,533.9	4,772.5	4,388.9
2008	December	9,120.9	0.7	0.2	–	9,120.0	2,001.8	7,118.2	4,644.5
2009	December	10,375.8	331.7	0.2	–	10,043.9	2,641.4	7,402.6	4,293.9
2010	December	10,660.3	356.7	0.2	–	10,303.4	3,274.9	7,028.5	3,828.9
2011	December	11,194.9	360.7	0.2	–	10,834.0	2,730.7	8,103.2	3,463.7
2012	December	11,235.9	352.8	0.2	–	10,882.9	2,245.8	8,637.1	2,895.3
2013	December	12,907.5	340.6	0.2	–	12,566.7	3,717.9	8,848.8	2,756.6
2014	February	12,569.8	346.2	0.2	–	12,223.4	3,119.5	9,103.8	2,752.7
	March	12,100.0	343.8	0.2	–	11,756.1	2,492.7	9,263.4	2,900.0
	April	11,680.5	341.5	0.2	–	11,338.8	2,150.3	9,188.4	2,831.5
	May	13,016.6	345.9	0.2	–	12,670.4	3,726.1	8,944.3	2,671.5
	June	12,334.7	346.9	0.2	–	11,987.6	2,883.2	9,104.4	2,894.2
	July	12,387.6	349.0	0.2	–	12,038.4	2,783.3	9,255.2	3,168.3
	August	12,420.0	351.4	0.2	–	12,068.3	2,830.5	9,237.9	3,779.2
	September	12,115.6	357.2	0.2	–	11,758.2	2,595.6	9,162.6	4,377.4
	October	12,640.6	358.8	0.2	–	12,281.6	3,066.1	9,215.5	3,364.2
	November	12,473.9	359.3	0.2	–	12,114.4	3,248.8	8,865.5	3,341.8
	December	12,687.6	364.0	0.2	–	12,323.4	3,397.8	8,925.6	3,305.5
2015	January	11,603.8	380.6	0.2	–	11,222.9	2,566.1	8,656.9	3,271.6

^a International reserves of the Republic of Croatia consist only of the Croatian National Bank's foreign currency reserves.

Table H7 International reserves and banks' foreign currency reserves • Data on the international reserves of the Croatian National Bank are compiled in accordance with the methodology set out in the Balance of Payments Manual (International Monetary Fund, 1993), and include those foreign claims of the Croatian National Bank that can be used to bridge imbalances in international payments. International reserves include special

drawing rights, reserve position in the Fund, gold, foreign currency and deposits with foreign banks, as well as bonds and debt instruments.

The foreign currency reserves of banks include foreign currency and deposits of domestic banks with foreign banks. These foreign currency reserves represent an additional source of liquidity for bridging imbalances in international payments.

Table H8 International reserves and foreign currency liquidity
end of period, in million EUR

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014			2015	
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Jan.
I Official reserve assets and other f/c assets (approximate market value)									
A Official reserve assets	10,660.3	11,194.9	11,235.9	12,907.5	12,100.0	12,334.7	12,115.6	12,687.6	11,603.8
(1) Foreign currency reserves (in convertible f/c)	8,794.8	10,694.0	10,445.8	10,105.8	10,185.1	10,632.3	11,448.2	11,629.7	10,936.1
(a) Securities	7,028.5	8,103.2	8,637.1	8,848.8	9,263.4	9,104.4	9,162.6	8,925.6	8,656.9
o/w: Issuer headquartered in reporting country but located abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Total currency and deposits with:	1,766.3	2,590.7	1,808.7	1,257.0	921.7	1,527.9	2,285.6	2,704.1	2,279.3
(i) Other national central banks, BIS and IMF	1,576.4	2,468.7	1,808.1	1,076.6	735.5	864.2	470.0	485.2	514.5
(ii) Banks headquartered in the reporting country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w: Located abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Banks headquartered outside the reporting country	189.9	122.1	0.6	180.3	186.2	663.7	1,815.6	2,218.9	1,764.8
o/w: Located in the reporting country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) IMF reserve position	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
(3) SDRs	356.7	360.7	352.8	340.6	343.8	346.9	357.2	364.0	380.6
(4) Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(5) Other reserve assets	1,508.6	140.0	437.1	2,460.9	1,571.0	1,355.3	310.0	693.7	286.8
– Reverse repo	1,508.6	140.0	437.1	2,460.9	1,571.0	1,355.3	310.0	693.7	286.8
B Other foreign currency assets (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Time deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C Total (A+B)	10,660.3	11,194.9	11,235.9	12,907.5	12,100.0	12,334.7	12,115.6	12,687.6	11,603.8
II Predetermined short-term net drains on f/c assets (nominal value)									
1 F/c loans, securities, and deposits (total net drains up to one year)	-1,234.9	-679.5	-801.8	-1,557.8	-2,299.5	-1,735.2	-1,957.2	-2,128.6	-1,474.4
(a) Croatian National Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 1 month									
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 1 and up to 3 months									
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 months and up to 1 year									
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Central government	-1,234.9	-679.5	-801.8	-1,557.8	-2,299.5	-1,735.2	-1,957.2	-2,128.6	-1,474.4
Up to 1 month									
Principal	-16.4	-140.2	-170.5	-172.8	-174.3	-171.6	-49.6	-763.2	-83.2
Interest	-8.1	-6.5	-6.5	-4.2	-1.6	-14.0	-10.9	-17.0	-0.9
More than 1 and up to 3 months									
Principal	-882.2	-112.5	-50.1	-284.2	-779.1	-44.2	-210.7	-164.8	-265.1
Interest	-15.1	-20.5	-22.7	-24.0	-48.8	-22.4	-25.3	-33.2	-59.1
More than 3 months and up to 1 year									
Principal	-170.5	-208.7	-311.6	-758.3	-936.3	-1,111.2	-1,234.2	-765.0	-657.2
Interest	-142.5	-191.2	-240.3	-314.4	-359.4	-371.8	-426.5	-385.4	-408.8
2 Aggregate short and long positions in forwards and futures in f/c vis-a-vis the domestic currency (including the forward leg of currency swaps)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Short positions (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 1 month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 1 and up to 3 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 months and up to 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Long positions (+)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 1 month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 1 and up to 3 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 months and up to 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Outflows related to repos (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 1 month									
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 1 and up to 3 months									
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 months and up to 1 year									
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Total predetermined short-term net drains on f/c assets (1+2+3)	-1,234.9	-679.5	-801.8	-1,557.8	-2,299.5	-1,735.2	-1,957.2	-2,128.6	-1,474.4

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014				2015
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Jan.
III Contingent short-term net drains on f/c assets (nominal value)									
1 Contingent liabilities in foreign currency	-1,734.2	-1,741.7	-1,311.6	-1,334.0	-1,334.5	-1,329.2	-1,266.0	-760.8	-768.1
(a) Collateral guarantees on debt falling due within 1 year	-1,087.9	-1,005.2	-636.4	-755.4	-755.5	-750.7	-694.4	-271.9	-278.6
– Croatian National Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Central government	-1,087.9	-1,005.2	-636.4	-755.4	-755.5	-750.7	-694.4	-271.9	-278.6
Up to 1 month	-0.2	-8.0	-26.6	-23.0	-17.5	-177.0	-35.5	-8.1	-12.9
More than 1 and up to 3 months	-438.5	-111.2	-70.3	-74.7	-94.1	-88.4	-272.2	-27.2	-35.1
More than 3 months and up to 1 year	-649.2	-885.9	-539.5	-657.6	-643.9	-485.3	-386.6	-236.6	-230.6
(b) Other contingent liabilities	-646.3	-736.5	-675.2	-578.6	-579.0	-578.5	-571.6	-488.9	-489.5
– Croatian National Bank	-646.3	-736.5	-675.2	-578.6	-579.0	-578.5	-571.6	-488.9	-489.5
Up to 1 month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 1 and up to 3 months	-646.3	-736.5	-675.2	-578.6	-579.0	-578.5	-571.6	-488.9	-489.5
More than 3 months and up to 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Central government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Foreign currency securities issued with embedded options (puttable bonds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Undrawn, unconditional credit lines provided by:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– BIS (+)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– IMF (+)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Aggregate short and long positions of options in f/c vis-a-vis the domestic currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Total contingent short-term net drains on f/c assets (1+2+3+4)	-1,734.2	-1,741.7	-1,311.6	-1,334.0	-1,334.5	-1,329.2	-1,266.0	-760.8	-768.1
IV Memo items									
(a) Short-term domestic currency debt indexed to the exchange rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
o/w: Central government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and settled by other means (e.g., in domestic currency)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Pledged assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Securities lent and on repo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Lent or repoed and included in Section I	-	-0.4	-	0.0	-1.4	-3.6	-0.7	0.0	-1.8
– Lent or repoed but not included in Section I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Borrowed or acquired and included in Section I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Borrowed or acquired but not included in Section I	1,458.5	136.9	551.3	2,380.1	1,481.8	1,302.6	283.9	655.4	265.1
(e) Financial derivative assets (net, marked to market)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Currency composition of official reserves assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Currencies in SDR basket	10,660.0	11,194.7	11,235.7	12,907.4	12,099.5	12,334.1	12,114.4	12,687.2	11,603.4
– Currencies not in SDR basket	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.4
– By individual currencies									
USD	2,451.0	2,333.0	2,140.4	2,068.1	2,073.0	2,090.2	2,232.8	2,194.2	2,262.6
EUR	7,851.8	8,500.6	8,742.1	10,498.4	9,682.0	9,896.5	9,523.8	10,128.4	8,959.4
Other	357.5	361.2	353.4	341.0	345.0	348.0	359.1	365.1	381.7

Table H8 International reserves and foreign currency liquidity • International reserves and foreign currency liquidity are shown in accordance with a Template on international reserves and foreign currency liquidity, drawn up by the IMF. A detailed explanation of the Template is given in “International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity – Guidelines for a Data Template, 2001”. The first part of the Template shows total assets of the Croatian National Bank in convertible foreign currency. Official reserve assets (IA) show those types of assets that are readily available to the CNB at any moment for bridging imbalances in international payments. Official international reserves include: short-term foreign negotiable debt securities, foreign cash, foreign currency sight deposits, foreign currency time deposits which can be withdrawn before maturity, foreign currency time deposits with a remaining maturity of up to one year, reserve position with the IMF, special drawing rights, gold, and reverse repos with foreign negotiable debt securities.

The second part of the Template shows fixed predetermined foreign currency net liabilities of the Croatian National Bank

and the central government that fall due in the next 12 months. Foreign currency loans, securities and deposits (II1) include future interest payments on banks’ foreign currency reserve requirements with the CNB (only interest payments for the next month are included), payments of future maturities of foreign currency CNB bills, future principal and interest payments on loans from the IMF, and future principal and interest payments on the central government’s foreign currency debts. Aggregate short and long positions in forwards and futures in foreign currencies (II2) include future collections (+) or payments (–) arising from currency swaps between the CNB and domestic banks (temporary sale or purchase of foreign currency). Item Other (II3) includes future payments arising from repo transactions with foreign negotiable debt securities.

The third part of the Template shows predetermined contingent foreign currency net liabilities of the Croatian National Bank and the central government, which fall due in the following 12 months. Contingent liabilities in foreign currency (III1) include future principal and interest payments on foreign loans

Table H11 Indices of the effective exchange rate of the kuna
indices 2010 = 100

Year	Month	Nominal effective exchange rate of the kuna	Real effective exchange rate of the kuna; deflator		Real effective exchange rate of the kuna ^b ; deflator	
			Consumer price index	Industrial producer price index ^a	Unit labour costs in manufacturing	Unit labour costs in the total economy
2001	December	106.52	111.03		126.56	120.85
2002	December	105.28	110.61		127.66	118.16
2003	December	105.37	111.22		120.93	118.64
2004	December	102.42	107.12		121.22	115.15
2005	December	102.16	105.56		115.62	112.14
2006	December	100.37	103.92		104.51	105.63
2007	December	98.70	99.95		98.94	100.42
2008	December	98.13	98.60		101.52	96.10
2009	December	97.63	97.79		105.03	96.66
2010	December	102.04	103.03	99.44	99.52	101.59
2011	December	103.63	105.71	101.25	103.59	102.19
2012	December	104.61	104.57	101.85	109.17	107.23
2013	December	103.76	104.85	102.36	108.67	108.79
2014	March	103.40	104.82	102.32	110.71	108.85
	April	103.07	104.36	102.03		
	May	102.83	103.85	101.56		
	June	102.86	104.37	102.24	109.43	106.57
	July	103.34	104.78	102.39		
	August	104.00	105.58	103.09		
	September	104.55	105.86	103.56	109.75	107.52 ^c
	October	105.46	106.70	104.38		
	November	105.84	107.21	105.09		
	December	105.80	107.98	105.74		
2015	January	107.49	107.61 ^c	108.91 ^c		
	February	108.65				

^a The index of industrial producer price on the non-domestic market for Croatia is available from January 2010. As a result, the real effective exchange rate is calculated on the 2010 basis. ^b The values shown are quarterly data. ^c Preliminary data.

Note: Historical data may be revised when the series are updated.

guaranteed by the central government, and banks' foreign currency reserve requirements with the CNB. (The inclusion of reserve requirements in foreign currency is based on the assumption that there will be no changes in ratios or in the base of foreign currency reserve requirements, which comprises foreign currency sources of funds, including ordinary foreign currency accounts, special foreign currency accounts, foreign currency accounts and foreign currency sight deposits, received foreign currency deposits and received foreign currency loans, as well as obligations arising from securities issued in foreign currency (excluding banks' equity securities) and hybrid and subordinated instruments). Undrawn credit lines show potential inflows (+) or outflows (-) which would arise from drawdowns under these credits.

The fourth part of the Template lists memo items. Short-term, domestic currency debt indexed to foreign currency (IV(a)) shows obligations arising from the Act on Converting Households' Foreign Currency Deposits into the Public Debt of the Republic of Croatia, which fall due in the next 12 months. Pledged assets (IV(c)) show time deposits in foreign currency with a maturity over 3 months listed in item IB which are also used as collateral. Repo transactions with securities show the value of collateral that is subject to repo and reverse repo transactions with securities as well as how these transactions are registered in the Template.

Table H11 Indices of the effective exchange rate of the kuna • The index of the nominal effective exchange rate of the kuna is a weighted geometric average of the index of bilateral

nominal exchange rates of the kuna against the selected currencies of the main trading partners. The currencies of the main trading partners and their weights are determined based on the structure of imports and exports of manufactured goods, where the weights used reflect direct import competition, direct export competition and export competition in third markets (see Box 2 in CNB Bulletin No. 165, 2011). The group of countries included in the formation of the index of the effective exchange rates of the kuna comprises the following 20 partner countries: eight euro area countries (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Spain), five non-euro area countries (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom) and seven non-EU countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Japan, China, the United States, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkey). The weights assigned to specific countries in the calculation of the effective exchange rates of the kuna are time varying weights, calculated to reflect the average structure of RC's foreign trade over three consecutive years (for more details see Box 3 in CNB Bulletin No. 205, 2014). The last reference period for the calculation of the weights is the period from 2010 to 2012. The time series for base indices are calculated based on 2010.

The index of the nominal effective exchange rate is an aggregate indicator of the average value of the domestic currency against a basket of currencies. An increase in the index of the nominal effective exchange rate of the kuna in a certain period indicates that the kuna has depreciated against the basket of currencies and vice versa. The index of the real effective exchange

Table H12 Gross external debt by domestic sectors^a

in million EUR

	2009 Dec.	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				
						Mar.*	Jun.*	Sep.*	Oct.*	Nov.
1 General government	8,284.9	9,126.0	9,624.9	10,938.9	12,711.9	12,426.3	12,675.5	13,548.7	13,607.6	13,693.4
Short-term	170.3	468.3	157.9	118.1	269.6	175.1	162.3	24.6	114.3	115.1
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	170.3	468.3	157.9	117.2	69.6	175.1	162.3	24.6	114.3	115.1
Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	8,114.6	8,657.7	9,467.0	10,820.8	12,442.3	12,251.1	12,513.3	13,524.1	13,493.4	13,578.3
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	3,976.4	4,321.4	5,069.8	6,247.1	7,846.8	7,678.1	8,248.6	8,547.9	8,515.8	8,642.7
Loans	4,138.2	4,336.3	4,397.1	4,573.7	4,594.3	4,573.0	4,264.7	4,976.1	4,977.6	4,935.6
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Central bank	332.2	357.3	360.1	351.0	421.5	442.8	368.9	395.4	384.5	403.5
Short-term	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	83.5	101.6	24.6	40.9	28.4	46.9
Currency and deposits	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	83.5	101.6	24.6	40.9	28.4	46.9
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	331.1	356.1	360.0	351.0	338.0	341.1	344.3	354.5	356.1	356.6
Special drawing rights (allocations)	331.1	356.1	360.0	351.0	338.0	341.1	344.3	354.5	356.1	356.6
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	11,066.9	11,212.4	12,207.9	9,885.8	9,156.8	9,361.4	8,910.8	8,133.5	7,799.7	7,812.8
Short-term	3,091.6	3,173.6	3,953.1	2,024.2	2,317.1	2,521.6	2,200.2	1,633.0	1,605.7	1,731.1
Currency and deposits	2,284.0	2,201.3	3,291.4	1,470.2	1,735.3	2,023.3	1,722.6	1,263.0	1,255.9	1,279.9
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	807.5	947.8	526.0	516.8	557.3	474.2	444.0	342.3	320.0	426.4
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	24.5	135.8	37.2	24.5	24.1	33.6	27.6	29.8	24.8
Long-term	7,975.3	8,038.8	8,254.7	7,861.6	6,839.7	6,839.7	6,710.6	6,500.5	6,194.0	6,081.7
Currency and deposits	4,368.9	4,592.8	4,407.6	4,261.1	3,849.6	3,862.7	3,813.3	3,707.4	3,655.0	3,662.4
Debt securities	9.0	8.9	1.9	8.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Loans	3,597.5	3,436.0	3,844.4	3,568.8	2,984.0	2,971.4	2,890.9	2,787.8	2,533.8	2,414.2
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	1.1	0.9	22.8	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6
4 Other sectors	20,400.9	20,076.3	19,186.9	18,714.2	17,931.7	18,717.9	18,439.6	18,426.4	18,384.1	18,197.4
Short-term	807.4	912.5	915.8	1,130.3	626.4	776.9	807.4	858.3	797.1	730.2
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	779.2	881.7	881.4	952.0	511.1	661.8	698.5	757.1	701.2	647.2
Trade credit and advances	28.2	30.9	34.2	178.1	115.2	115.2	108.9	101.2	96.0	83.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	19,593.6	19,163.8	18,271.1	17,584.0	17,305.3	17,940.9	17,632.2	17,568.1	17,587.0	17,467.2
Currency and deposits	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Debt securities	1,689.5	1,607.5	1,411.6	2,316.6	2,282.0	2,341.4	1,844.7	1,844.6	1,844.1	1,832.8
Loans	17,605.3	17,261.7	16,721.9	15,152.8	14,880.4	15,428.5	15,611.5	15,550.0	15,561.6	15,455.6
Trade credit and advances	297.1	293.0	135.9	113.0	141.2	169.3	174.4	171.8	179.6	177.2

	2009 Dec.	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				
						Mar.*	Jun.*	Sep.*	Oct.*	Nov.
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 Direct investment: intercompany lending	5,515.5	6,136.5	5,017.4	5,386.2	5,698.5	5,812.7	5,972.8	6,000.1	6,037.4	6,440.3
Debt liabilities of direct investment enterprises to direct investors	4,220.8	4,131.0	4,143.1	4,082.4	3,521.6	3,598.6	3,700.5	3,726.6	3,739.9	3,782.0
Debt liabilities of direct investors to direct investment enterprises	123.1	366.7	175.5	164.5	159.5	178.8	239.1	224.0	222.5	237.6
Debt liabilities to fellow enterprises	1,171.6	1,638.7	698.9	1,139.4	2,017.4	2,035.3	2,033.2	2,049.5	2,075.0	2,420.6
Gross external debt position	45,600.4	46,908.4	46,397.2	45,276.1	45,920.4	46,761.0	46,367.6	46,504.0	46,213.3	46,547.3
o/w: Round tripping ^b	1,499.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Memo items:										
Principal and interest arrears by sector	745.8	1,235.2	1,303.2	1,589.0	1,903.3	1,968.7	1,961.8	1,983.8	1,974.8	1,984.9
General government	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	1.2	12.2	11.8	11.6	16.6	15.9	16.8	18.1	19.9	18.1
Other sectors	641.5	1,064.8	1,037.3	1,290.7	1,517.9	1,605.2	1,577.3	1,596.5	1,586.9	1,603.8
Direct investment: intercompany lending	102.9	157.3	254.1	285.8	368.0	346.9	366.9	368.4	367.3	362.2

^a As from CNB Bulletin No. 207, the entire series of data on gross external debt has been revised so as to bring it into line with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b The rise in the external debt of the Republic of Croatia is attributed to the direct investment-related debt which comprises round-tripping transactions. A significant transaction, contributing to the removal of a round tripping component of direct investment, was recorded in December 2010. Nevertheless, the debt is presented in this table under heading 5 Direct investment.

rate is a weighted geometric average of the index of bilateral exchange rates of the kuna adjusted for the corresponding indices of relative prices or costs (the ratio of price indices or costs in partner countries to domestic prices). Industrial producer price indices, consumer price indices (harmonised consumer price indices for EU member states) and unit labour cost indices in the total economy and manufacturing are used as deflators. The time series for the index of industrial producer prices on the non-domestic market for Croatia is available from January 2010. The time series for consumer prices in Croatia is constructed in the following manner: retail price indices are used for the period until and including December 1997 and consumer price indices for the period as of January 1998. As data on unit labour costs are not available for all the countries, the basket of countries for the calculation of the real effective exchange rate of the kuna deflated by unit labour costs in the total economy and manufacturing was narrowed to 15, that is, 13 countries trading partners – all countries trading partners (20 of them) excluding Switzerland, Turkey, China, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, that is, excluding these five countries and Belgium and Japan. Unit labour costs in Croatia are calculated as the ratio of compensation per employee at current prices to labour productivity at constant prices (for more details on the calculation of unit labour costs, see Box 1 in CNB Bulletin No. 141, 2008). Data on the real effective exchange rate for the last month are preliminary. The historical data may be corrected for the subsequent changes in the data on deflators used in the calculation of the index of the real effective exchange rate of the kuna.

Table H12 Gross external debt by domestic sectors • Gross external debt is defined as the external debt liabilities of residents on the basis of debt securities issued in the foreign markets (at nominal value), credits (repo agreements included) regardless of

their contractual maturity, deposits of non-residents, and trade credits granted by non-residents with contractual maturity of more than 180 days (90 days up to 11 July 2001 and 150 days up to 31 December 2002) and, from December 2005 on, non-resident investment in debt securities issued in the domestic market. External debt is shown by domestic sectors, i.e. by debtor sectors, which implies the sector classification of residents according to ESA 2010 and SNA 2008 manuals. The general government sector includes central government, social security funds and local government. The sector of the central bank shows the debt of the Croatian National Bank. The sector of other monetary financial institutions shows the debt of credit institutions and money market funds. Item Other sectors shows the debt of all financial corporations except monetary financial institutions (including the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development), private and public non-financial corporations, non-profit institutions serving households and households, including employers and self-employed persons. Item Direct investment shows borrower – lender transactions of other sectors that are interrelated by ownership, according to the directional principle. Each sector data (except direct investment) are further shown by contractual (short-term or long-term) maturity and by debt instrument. From the beginning of 2004, instruments included in item Currency and deposits (other monetary institutions) are reported in accordance with their maturity. Data for the previous periods are reported only on a long-term basis. Outstanding gross external debt includes future principal payments, accrued interest and principal and interest arrears. Outstanding debt data are shown at the CNB's midpoint exchange rate at the end of the period. Data are considered preliminary until after publication of the final BOP data for the reporting quarter.

	2009 Dec.	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				
						Mar.*	Jun.*	Sep.*	Oct.*	Nov.
Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Non-publicly guaranteed private sector external debt	32,406.4	32,155.4	31,787.2	30,113.9	29,234.6	30,009.2	29,526.6	28,731.5	28,416.2	28,664.1
Other investment	27,072.7	26,384.1	26,984.8	24,728.8	23,537.2	24,197.6	23,554.8	22,732.5	22,379.9	22,224.9
Short-term	3,668.7	3,961.7	4,747.2	3,132.6	2,919.0	3,139.2	2,940.4	2,395.7	2,351.6	2,317.9
Currency and deposits	2,269.4	2,185.4	3,273.4	1,448.3	1,710.9	1,999.8	1,699.2	1,237.6	1,230.1	1,254.1
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	1,371.1	1,720.9	1,303.7	1,468.7	1,068.4	1,000.3	1,099.2	1,029.5	995.7	956.0
Trade credit and advances	28.2	30.9	34.2	178.1	115.2	115.2	108.9	101.2	96.0	83.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	24.5	135.8	37.2	24.4	23.9	33.0	27.6	29.8	24.8
Long-term	23,404.0	22,422.4	22,237.6	21,596.2	20,618.2	21,058.4	20,614.5	20,336.8	20,028.3	19,907.0
Currency and deposits	4,363.6	4,586.9	4,396.8	4,255.9	3,840.9	3,851.8	3,800.6	3,693.6	3,639.9	3,646.8
Debt securities	324.4	332.2	432.5	1,302.0	1,281.4	1,325.2	834.7	844.4	836.2	845.1
Loans	18,691.2	17,480.6	17,386.3	16,002.9	15,410.5	15,832.7	15,910.1	15,725.9	15,471.8	15,334.5
Trade credit and advances	24.8	21.6	21.1	12.6	83.0	46.8	66.3	70.1	77.7	77.9
Other debt liabilities	0.0	1.1	0.9	22.8	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Direct investment: intercompany lending	5,333.7	5,771.3	4,802.3	5,385.1	5,697.4	5,811.6	5,971.7	5,999.0	6,036.3	6,439.2
Short-term	255.5	645.3	653.3	251.7	174.3	190.6	273.0	221.9	199.1	234.1
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	255.5	645.3	653.3	251.7	174.3	190.6	273.0	221.9	199.1	234.1
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	5,078.2	5,126.0	4,149.0	5,133.4	5,523.1	5,621.0	5,698.7	5,777.0	5,837.2	6,205.1
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	5,077.2	5,123.0	4,145.4	5,123.5	5,504.7	5,611.7	5,689.4	5,767.8	5,828.0	6,196.0
Trade credit and advances	1.0	3.0	3.6	9.9	18.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.1
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross external debt position	45,600.4	46,908.4	46,397.2	45,276.1	45,920.4	46,761.0	46,367.6	46,504.0	46,213.3	46,547.3
o/w: Round tripping ^b	1,499.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Memo items:										
Principal and interest arrears	745.8	1,235.2	1,303.2	1,589.0	1,903.3	1,968.7	1,961.8	1,983.8	1,974.8	1,984.9
Public sector external debt	44.1	74.3	78.0	40.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Publicly guaranteed private sector external debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.8	25.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Non-publicly guaranteed private sector external debt	701.6	1,161.0	1,225.2	1,548.0	1,869.6	1,942.7	1,958.2	1,980.2	1,971.3	1,981.4

^a As from CNB Bulletin No. 207, the entire series of data on gross external debt has been revised so as to bring it into line with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b The rise in the external debt of the Republic of Croatia is attributed to the direct investment-related debt which comprises round-tripping transactions. A significant transaction, contributing to the removal of a round tripping component of direct investment, was recorded in December 2010. Nevertheless, the debt is presented in this table under heading 3, within Direct investment.

Table H13 Public sector gross external debt, and publicly guaranteed and non-publicly guaranteed private sector gross external debt • The gross external debt position presented in this table highlights the role of the public sector. Public sector includes the general government, the central bank, public financial corporations, and public non-financial corporations. Publicly guaranteed private sector gross external debt is defined as the

external debt liabilities of entities not covered by the definition of the public sector, the servicing of which is guaranteed by an entity from the public sector. Non-publicly guaranteed private sector gross external debt is defined as the external debt liabilities of entities not covered by the definition of the public sector, the servicing of which is not guaranteed by the public sector. Items are valued in the same manner as in Table H12.

	Gross external debt 30/11/2014	Immediate/ arrears	Projected future principal payments											
			Q4/14 ^c	Q1/15	Q2/15	Q3/15	2014 ^c	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Other
Long-term	17,467.2	1,507.1	1,348.5	846.8	740.3	582.8	1,348.5	3,231.2	1,997.2	2,332.7	1,166.4	1,413.6	1,795.1	2,675.4
Currency and deposits	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Debt securities	1,832.8	0.0	5.5	16.4	10.0	29.6	5.5	56.6	28.7	860.7	0.1	268.5	610.7	2.0
Loans	15,455.6	1,504.4	1,253.7	811.2	700.4	553.1	1,253.7	3,106.3	1,957.8	1,467.4	1,165.0	1,144.9	1,184.4	2,671.7
Trade credit and advances	177.2	2.6	89.4	19.2	29.9	0.1	89.4	68.3	10.7	4.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 Direct investment: intercompany lending	6,440.3	362.2	865.8	1,054.0	450.3	281.1	865.8	2,244.5	716.0	773.7	334.6	291.2	252.3	599.9
Debt liabilities of direct investment enterprises to direct investors	3,782.0	298.0	657.8	142.6	320.2	198.7	657.8	967.5	560.6	596.7	96.2	130.6	93.8	380.8
Debt liabilities of direct investors to direct investment enterprises	237.6	18.6	48.6	65.3	21.9	2.2	48.6	106.9	5.9	5.4	38.7	3.2	3.5	6.9
Debt liabilities to fellow enterprises	2,420.6	45.7	159.4	846.1	108.2	80.2	159.4	1,170.1	149.5	171.6	199.7	157.3	155.0	212.2
Gross external debt position	46,547.3	1,984.9	3,580.3	3,495.8	2,443.7	1,550.8	3,580.3	9,616.5	4,775.8	6,521.4	2,701.8	3,977.4	3,417.9	9,971.2
Memo item: Projected interest payments			34.1	163.3	298.1	283.8	34.1	1,053.8	1,095.4	944.2	761.7	678.1	553.2	1,324.3

^a As from CNB Bulletin No. 207, data on gross external debt have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Projected payments of gross external debt include projected payments of principal and accrued interest. ^c Projected payments for this quarter and year refer to the period from the date of the gross debt position to the end of the stated quarter or year.

Table H14 Gross external debt by domestic sectors and projected future payments • The table shows outstanding gross external debt, projected gross debt payments and estimated interest payments according to the CNB's midpoint exchange rate at the end of the period. The structure of sectors, original maturity and instruments shown in this table follows the structure presented in Table H12. Future interest payments of monetary financial institutions are estimated on the basis of the available monetary

statistics data on the schedule of interest payments. Future interest payments of other sectors are estimated on the basis of the submitted schedule of payments and the benchmark interest rate applicable on the reporting date. Projected payments of accrued interest, which are an integral part of the gross external debt, increase the projected principal payments in the period when the first instalment of interest falls due and, consequently, decrease the projected first interest payments.

Table H15 Gross external debt by other sectors^a

in million EUR

	2009 Dec.	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				
						Mar.*	Jun.*	Sep.*	Oct.*	Nov.
4.1 Other public financial corporations except monetary financial institutions	1,684.3	1,613.1	1,463.6	1,415.0	1,513.5	1,653.4	1,633.2	1,636.5	1,639.1	1,652.9
Short-term	180.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	180.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	1,503.5	1,613.1	1,463.6	1,415.0	1,513.5	1,653.4	1,633.2	1,636.5	1,639.1	1,652.9
Currency and deposits	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Debt securities	1,014.7	928.0	633.6	321.5	358.4	361.7	353.9	329.7	332.3	316.4
Loans	487.1	683.5	828.4	1,091.9	1,153.4	1,290.1	1,277.6	1,305.1	1,305.2	1,334.8
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.2 Other private financial corporations except monetary financial institutions	5,664.4	4,682.6	4,095.1	3,797.6	3,441.8	3,440.5	3,489.0	3,312.2	3,266.9	3,264.8
Short-term	291.5	367.2	576.8	615.1	318.0	328.1	510.9	470.6	462.5	444.9
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	291.5	367.2	576.8	615.1	318.0	328.1	510.9	470.6	462.5	444.9
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	5,372.9	4,315.4	3,518.4	3,182.5	3,123.8	3,112.3	2,978.1	2,841.6	2,804.4	2,819.9
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	5,372.9	4,315.4	3,518.4	3,182.5	3,123.8	3,112.3	2,978.1	2,841.6	2,804.4	2,819.9
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.3 Public non-financial corporations	2,668.6	3,262.6	2,914.6	2,423.2	1,979.1	1,962.2	1,920.3	1,957.9	1,930.0	1,896.8
Short-term	34.8	108.6	103.7	0.0	0.0	135.6	43.4	70.0	25.4	0.0
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	34.8	108.6	103.7	0.0	0.0	135.6	43.4	70.0	25.4	0.0
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	2,633.7	3,154.1	2,810.9	2,423.2	1,979.1	1,826.5	1,876.9	1,887.9	1,904.6	1,896.8
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	359.4	356.2	347.4	701.9	646.0	658.3	659.7	673.1	678.2	673.8
Loans	2,002.1	2,526.5	2,348.7	1,623.9	1,274.9	1,136.7	1,186.0	1,189.8	1,201.2	1,200.5
Trade credit and advances	272.3	271.4	114.8	97.4	58.2	31.6	31.3	25.0	25.2	22.6
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.4 Private non-financial corporations	10,103.8	10,303.5	10,495.8	10,862.4	10,816.0	11,485.2	11,212.1	11,335.1	11,368.5	11,203.7
Short-term	267.8	429.9	229.4	509.8	308.1	313.1	253.2	317.7	309.3	285.2
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	239.6	399.0	195.0	331.5	192.9	197.9	144.3	216.5	213.3	202.2
Trade credit and advances	28.2	30.9	34.2	178.1	115.2	115.2	108.9	101.2	96.0	83.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	9,836.0	9,873.6	10,266.5	10,352.6	10,507.9	11,172.1	10,959.0	11,017.4	11,059.3	10,918.5
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	315.5	323.4	430.7	1,293.1	1,277.6	1,321.5	831.1	841.8	833.6	842.7
Loans	9,496.0	9,528.8	9,814.7	9,044.0	9,153.1	9,712.9	9,984.8	10,028.9	10,071.3	9,921.3
Trade credit and advances	24.5	21.5	21.1	15.5	77.2	137.7	143.1	146.8	154.4	154.6

	2009 Dec.	2010 Dec.	2011 Dec.	2012 Dec.	2013 Dec.	2014				
						Mar.*	Jun.*	Sep.*	Oct.*	Nov.
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.5 Households	276.2	211.9	213.0	206.7	176.0	172.3	170.8	170.3	165.3	164.8
Short-term	32.4	7.0	6.0	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	32.4	7.0	6.0	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	243.8	205.0	207.1	201.3	175.9	172.3	170.8	170.3	165.3	164.8
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	243.5	204.8	207.1	201.3	170.1	172.3	170.8	170.3	165.3	164.8
Trade credit and advances	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.6 Non-profit institutions serving households	3.6	2.6	4.8	9.4	5.3	4.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Short-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	3.6	2.6	4.8	9.4	5.2	4.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	3.6	2.6	4.8	9.4	5.2	4.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross external debt of other sectors	20,400.9	20,076.3	19,186.9	18,714.2	17,931.7	18,717.9	18,439.6	18,426.4	18,384.1	18,197.4
Memo items:										
1 Principal and interest arrears by sector	641.5	1,064.8	1,037.3	1,290.7	1,517.9	1,605.2	1,577.3	1,596.5	1,586.9	1,603.8
Other public financial corporations except monetary financial institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private financial corporations except monetary financial institutions	5.2	16.3	9.3	33.1	33.4	35.8	34.9	35.4	35.3	35.0
Public non-financial corporations	42.8	72.2	75.7	40.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private non-financial corporations	593.5	976.4	952.3	1,217.5	1,484.4	1,569.3	1,542.3	1,561.0	1,551.5	1,568.7
Households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-profit institutions serving households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2 Quasi-direct investment – included in item 4.2	1,951.0	1,665.5	1,487.9	1,418.7	1,490.8	1,497.4	1,527.1	1,531.3	1,532.3	1,533.3
Other private financial corporations except monetary financial institutions ^b										

^a As from CNB Bulletin No. 207, the entire series of data on gross external debt has been revised so as to bring it into line with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Quasi-direct investment: Debt of residents in the other financial intermediaries sector to non-residents in the same sector with which they have a direct ownership relationship, but their debt relations under the current methodology are not part of the debt within direct investment but within other sectors.

Table H15 Gross external debt by other sectors • Gross external debt of other sectors shows the external debt of all financial corporations except monetary financial institutions (including the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development), public non-financial corporations, private non-financial

corporations, non-profit institutions serving households and households, including employers and self-employed persons. Each sector data are further shown by contractual (short-term or long-term) maturity and by debt instrument.

Table H16 International investment position – summary^{a,b}

in million EUR

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
						Q1	Q2	Q3 ^c
1 International investment position (net)	-39,736.9	-42,467.1	-40,723.7	-39,454.1	-38,330.1	-39,451.9	-39,946.7	-38,011.6
2 Assets	24,513.7	23,825.4	23,576.8	23,578.2	24,645.6	24,244.4	25,937.4	28,309.2
2.1 Direct investment	4,664.0	3,663.9	3,680.0	3,511.1	3,283.9	3,128.1	4,901.0	5,055.7
2.2 Portfolio investment	3,198.4	3,659.1	2,988.1	3,367.2	3,477.7	3,353.2	3,499.3	3,735.6
2.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	784.1	1,351.9	1,307.2	1,503.2	1,724.1	1,545.5	1,737.0	1,798.1
2.2.2 Debt securities	2,414.3	2,307.2	1,680.9	1,864.1	1,753.7	1,807.7	1,762.3	1,937.5
2.2.2.1 Long-term	1,685.6	1,431.0	1,074.3	1,365.7	1,185.1	1,215.5	1,170.1	1,595.2
2.2.2.2 Short-term	728.7	876.2	606.6	498.3	568.6	592.2	592.2	342.2
2.3 Financial derivatives	24.1	14.2	204.5	145.7	16.7	12.2	37.1	365.4
2.4 Other investment	6,252.0	5,828.6	5,510.0	5,320.1	4,962.4	5,653.5	5,168.0	7,039.7
2.4.1 Other equity	1.8	1.8	2.4	3.1	32.2	32.2	32.6	32.4
2.4.2 Currency and deposits	5,742.0	5,304.5	4,989.5	4,616.4	4,195.0	4,927.1	4,425.3	6,082.1
2.4.3 Loans	384.5	430.8	420.8	531.3	626.1	594.8	582.7	788.4
2.4.4 Trade credit and advances	123.6	80.5	85.7	142.0	80.8	84.6	82.9	80.5
2.4.5 Other accounts receivable	0.0	11.0	11.5	27.3	28.2	14.8	44.5	56.4
2.5 Reserve assets	10,375.2	10,659.6	11,194.2	11,234.0	12,904.8	12,097.4	12,332.1	12,112.8
3 Liabilities	64,250.6	66,292.5	64,300.5	63,032.2	62,975.7	63,696.4	65,884.1	66,320.9
3.1 Direct investment	23,456.0	24,587.9	22,173.8	22,452.5	21,912.6	21,917.0	24,623.3	25,123.8
3.2 Portfolio investment	6,502.8	7,144.2	7,237.1	9,151.6	10,681.4	10,685.5	10,858.6	11,080.4
3.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	657.6	738.0	595.7	461.7	479.2	488.6	601.0	660.7
3.2.2 Debt securities	5,845.2	6,406.1	6,641.4	8,689.9	10,202.2	10,196.8	10,257.6	10,419.7
3.2.2.1 Long-term	5,674.9	5,937.8	6,483.4	8,572.5	10,132.6	10,021.7	10,095.4	10,395.1
3.2.2.2 Short-term	170.3	468.3	158.1	117.3	69.6	175.1	162.3	24.6
3.3 Financial derivatives	52.1	194.6	151.3	228.2	362.0	405.0	341.0	150.3
3.4 Other investment	34,239.7	34,365.8	34,738.3	31,200.0	30,019.6	30,688.9	30,061.1	29,966.3
3.4.1 Other equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.4.2 Currency and deposits	6,655.6	6,796.9	7,700.7	5,732.9	5,670.0	5,989.3	5,562.2	4,972.1
3.4.3 Loans	26,927.7	26,863.4	26,370.9	24,765.0	23,728.3	24,113.7	23,909.2	24,410.4
3.4.4 Trade credit and advances	325.3	323.8	170.1	291.1	256.5	218.8	209.2	199.0
3.4.5 Other accounts payable	0.0	25.6	136.6	60.0	26.9	26.0	36.3	30.4
3.4.6 Special drawing rights	331.1	356.1	360.0	351.0	338.0	341.1	344.3	354.5

^a As from CNB Bulletin No. 207, data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Data also include the round tripping which increases direct investment in Croatia and direct investment abroad by the same amount. This type of direct investment was recorded in December 2008 (EUR 825.7m), August 2009 (EUR 666.5m), December 2010 (EUR -618.6m) and June 2014 (EUR 1,485.8m). ^c Preliminary data.

Table H16 International investment position • The table is made in accordance with the methodology recommended by the International Monetary Fund and its Balance of Payments Manual. From 1993 until the end of 2013, the international investment position was compiled in accordance with the methodology recommended by the International Monetary Fund in the fifth edition of its Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5), while starting from 2014, the international investment position is compiled according to the sixth edition of that manual (BPM6). Also, with the beginning of the implementation of BPM6, the historical data for 1999-2013 have been revised in line with the new methodology.

Data sources include: reports from banks, enterprises, the Croatian National Bank, and the Zagreb Stock Exchange (ZSE).

Data on international investments of the Republic of Croatia and international investments into the Republic of Croatia are recorded in euros (EUR) and US dollars (USD). The conversion of values from the original currencies into the reporting currencies is performed by applying the midpoint exchange rate

of the Croatian National Bank on the reporting date to balances.

Data on foreign direct and portfolio equity investment are compiled on the basis of market prices, whenever available. Market prices on the last day of the reporting period taken from the Zagreb Stock Exchange are used in the part related to investment in the Republic of Croatia, while in the part related to investment abroad, the reporting agents participating in the research on direct and portfolio equity investments are obliged to state the value at market prices of their equity investment abroad. When this is not possible, the book value of total equity held by direct or portfolio investors is used, regardless of whether investments are made in the Republic of Croatia or abroad (the own funds at book value method).

The sector classification of the portfolio and other investment involves the sector classification of residents according to ESA 2010 and SNA 2008 and is fully harmonised with the sector classification of the gross external debt by domestic sectors and the balance of payments. The general government sector includes central government, social security funds and local government. The sector of the central bank includes the Croatian

National Bank. The sector of other monetary financial institutions comprises credit institutions and money market funds. Other domestic sectors comprise all financial institutions and intermediaries except the central bank and other monetary financial institutions (including the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development), private and public non-financial corporations, non-profit institutions and households, including craftsmen.

Item Portfolio debt investment – Assets and liabilities comprises data on investments of residents into debt securities issued by non-residents (assets) and investments of non-residents into debt securities issued by residents (liabilities). The source of data is the register of foreign credit relations kept by the Croatian National Bank and monetary statistics data.

Data on portfolio equity and debt investment are modified by the data submitted by the Central Depository and Clearing Company, credit institutions and investment firms providing securities custody services, particularly in the part Assets of other sectors.

From the first quarter of 2010, the balance of payments includes the balance of positions of the concluded contracts which have features of financial derivatives. Reporting institutions are credit institutions and other financial institutions. In addition, the reporting population has been extended as of the fourth quarter of 2012 to include non-financial corporations which enter into these transactions mainly to hedge against changing market conditions.

Within other investment, BPM6 defines the position of Other equity investment, which implies equity investments that do not meet the criteria for direct investment, portfolio investment or international reserve assets. This position also includes shares in ownership of international organisations.

Item Other investment – Currency and deposits – Assets shows the total liquid foreign currency assets of credit institutions authorised to do business abroad reduced by the amount of foreign currency deposited by credit institutions with the CNB in

fulfilment of a part of their reserve requirements. In addition to credit institutions' foreign claims, foreign claims of the general government sector are also shown. The sources of data are reports from the government and credit institutions. The Bank for International Settlements quarterly data are used for other sectors. Item Other investment – Currency and deposits – Liabilities shows the total foreign currency and kuna liabilities of the said sectors abroad arising from current accounts, time and notice deposits, sight deposits and demand deposits. The sources of data for this item are reports from credit institutions.

Item Other investment – Loans – Assets and liabilities comprises data on loans granted and received between residents and non-residents classified according to institutional sector. The course of data is the register of foreign credit relations kept by the Croatian National Bank.

Item Other investment – Trade credits – Assets and liabilities comprises foreign claims and foreign liabilities of the said sectors arising from trade credits. The source of data is the register of foreign credit relations kept by the Croatian National Bank.

Item Other investment – Other equity investment comprises equity investment that is not in the form of securities. It comprises equity investment in quasi-corporations, international organisations etc.

Item Other investment – Other claims and liabilities includes other claims and liabilities not included in trade credits and other financial instruments.

Position Other investment – Special drawing rights on the liability side shows the balance of allocated special drawing rights. The balance of this position was increased on the basis of the general allocation of August 2009, when the Republic of Croatia was allocated SDR 270,652,208, and a special allocation in September of the same year, when it was allocated another SDR 32,848,735.

Item International reserves of the CNB is compiled on the basis of the CNB Accounting Department reports which contain data on their balances and changes.

Table H17 International investment position – direct investment^{a,b}

in million EUR

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
						Q1	Q2	Q3 ^c
Direct investment (net)	-18,791.9	-20,924.0	-18,493.8	-18,941.4	-18,628.7	-18,788.9	-19,722.3	-20,068.1
1 Assets	4,664.0	3,663.9	3,680.0	3,511.1	3,283.9	3,128.1	4,901.0	5,055.7
1.1 Equity and investment fund shares	4,394.1	2,986.9	2,987.8	2,884.0	2,692.8	2,523.8	4,045.6	4,186.0
1.1.1 In direct investment enterprises	4,394.1	2,986.9	2,987.8	2,884.0	2,692.8	2,523.8	4,045.6	4,186.0
1.1.2 In direct investor (reverse investment)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.1.3 Between fellow enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.2 Debt instruments	269.9	677.0	692.2	627.1	591.1	604.2	855.3	869.7
1.2.1 In direct investment enterprises	217.0	608.7	641.5	572.1	521.8	398.0	605.0	619.9
1.2.2 In direct investor (reverse investment)	52.9	68.3	50.7	55.0	69.3	76.0	103.6	117.5
1.2.3 Between fellow enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	130.3	146.7	132.2
2 Liabilities	23,456.0	24,587.9	22,173.8	22,452.5	21,912.6	21,917.0	24,623.3	25,123.8
2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	17,940.5	18,451.5	17,156.4	17,066.3	16,214.1	16,093.3	18,623.1	19,095.6
2.1.1 In direct investment enterprises	17,940.5	18,451.5	17,156.4	17,066.3	16,214.1	16,093.3	18,623.1	19,095.6
2.1.2 In direct investor (reverse investment)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.1.3 Between fellow enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.2 Debt instruments	5,515.5	6,136.5	5,017.4	5,386.2	5,698.5	5,823.7	6,000.2	6,028.2
2.2.1 In direct investment enterprises	4,220.8	4,131.0	4,143.1	4,082.4	3,521.6	3,620.7	3,739.7	3,764.5
2.2.2 In direct investor (reverse investment)	123.1	366.7	175.5	164.5	159.5	178.3	238.1	222.9
2.2.3 Between fellow enterprises	1,171.6	1,638.7	698.9	1,139.4	2,017.4	2,024.7	2,022.4	2,040.8

^a As from CNB Bulletin No. 207, data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Data also include the round tripping which increases direct investment in Croatia and direct investment abroad by the same amount. This type of direct investment was recorded in December 2008 (EUR 825.7m), August 2009 (EUR 666.5m), December 2010 (EUR -618.6m) and June 2014 (EUR 1,485.8m). ^c Preliminary data.

Table H18 International investment position – portfolio investment^a

in million EUR

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
						Q1	Q2	Q3 ^b
Portfolio investment (net)	-3,304.5	-3,485.1	-4,249.0	-5,784.3	-7,203.7	-7,332.2	-7,359.3	-7,344.8
1 Assets	3,198.4	3,659.1	2,988.1	3,367.2	3,477.7	3,353.2	3,499.3	3,735.6
1.1 Equity and investment fund shares	784.1	1,351.9	1,307.2	1,503.2	1,724.1	1,545.5	1,737.0	1,798.1
1.1.1 Other monetary financial institutions	11.8	9.2	13.7	10.6	19.2	9.8	9.1	9.6
1.1.2 Other sectors	772.2	1,342.6	1,293.5	1,492.6	1,704.9	1,535.8	1,727.9	1,788.6
1.2 Debt securities	2,414.3	2,307.2	1,680.9	1,864.1	1,753.7	1,807.7	1,762.3	1,937.5
2 Liabilities	6,502.8	7,144.2	7,237.1	9,151.6	10,681.4	10,685.5	10,858.6	11,080.4
2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	657.6	738.0	595.7	461.7	479.2	488.6	601.0	660.7
2.1.1 Other monetary financial institutions	172.4	175.9	166.7	154.2	141.3	141.6	141.8	151.3
2.1.2 Other sectors	485.2	562.1	428.9	307.5	337.9	347.0	459.2	509.4
2.2 Debt securities	5,845.2	6,406.1	6,641.4	8,689.9	10,202.2	10,196.8	10,257.6	10,419.7
2.2.1 Long-term	5,674.9	5,937.8	6,483.4	8,572.5	10,132.6	10,021.7	10,095.4	10,395.1
2.2.1.1 General government	3,976.4	4,321.4	5,069.8	6,247.1	7,846.8	7,676.6	8,247.0	8,547.9
2.2.1.2 Other monetary financial institutions	9.0	8.9	1.9	8.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.6
2.2.1.3 Other sectors	1,689.5	1,607.5	1,411.6	2,316.6	2,282.0	2,341.4	1,844.7	1,844.6
2.2.2 Short-term	170.3	468.3	158.1	117.3	69.6	175.1	162.3	24.6
2.2.2.1 General government	170.3	468.3	157.9	117.2	69.6	175.1	162.3	24.6
2.2.2.2 Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

^a As from CNB Bulletin No. 207, data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Preliminary data.

Table H19 International investment position – other investment^a
in million EUR

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
						Q1	Q2	Q3 ^b
Other investment (net)	-27,987.7	-28,537.2	-29,228.3	-25,879.9	-25,057.2	-25,035.4	-24,893.1	-22,926.6
1 Assets	6,252.0	5,828.6	5,510.0	5,320.1	4,962.4	5,653.5	5,168.0	7,039.7
1.1 Other equity	1.8	1.8	2.4	3.1	32.2	32.2	32.6	32.4
1.2 Currency and deposits	5,742.0	5,304.5	4,989.5	4,616.4	4,195.0	4,927.1	4,425.3	6,082.1
1.2.1 General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
1.2.2 Other monetary financial institutions	4,442.9	4,058.2	3,559.7	3,108.4	2,888.7	3,108.1	3,101.2	4,660.4
1.2.3 Other sectors	1,299.1	1,246.3	1,429.8	1,508.0	1,306.3	1,818.7	1,323.8	1,421.4
1.3 Loans	384.5	430.8	420.8	531.3	626.1	594.8	582.7	788.4
1.3.1 Croatian National Bank	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.3.1.1 Long-term	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.3.2 General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.3.2.1 Long-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.3.3 Other monetary financial institutions	270.1	291.8	276.2	355.8	369.0	348.3	338.3	533.5
1.3.3.1 Long-term	233.7	257.2	266.6	238.9	299.5	298.5	288.2	271.7
1.3.3.2 Short-term	36.5	34.6	9.6	117.0	69.5	49.8	50.1	261.8
1.3.4 Other sectors	113.8	139.0	144.6	175.5	257.1	246.5	244.4	254.9
1.3.4.1 Long-term	113.6	101.3	140.0	154.5	237.9	237.7	232.6	242.0
1.3.4.2 Short-term	0.2	37.7	4.6	21.0	19.2	8.8	11.7	12.9
1.4 Trade credit and advances	123.6	80.5	85.7	142.0	80.8	84.6	82.9	80.5
1.4.1 General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.4.1.1 Long-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.4.2 Other sectors	123.6	80.5	85.7	142.0	80.8	84.6	82.9	80.5
1.4.2.1 Long-term	96.3	61.4	58.3	57.6	53.2	54.1	54.1	52.5
1.4.2.2 Short-term	27.3	19.2	27.4	84.3	27.6	30.5	28.8	28.0
1.5 Other accounts receivable	0.0	11.0	11.5	27.3	28.2	14.8	44.5	56.4
2 Liabilities	34,239.7	34,365.8	34,738.3	31,200.0	30,019.6	30,688.9	30,061.1	29,966.3
2.1 Other equity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.2 Currency and deposits	6,655.6	6,796.9	7,700.7	5,732.9	5,670.0	5,989.3	5,562.2	4,972.1
2.2.1 Croatian National Bank	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	83.5	101.6	24.6	0.0
2.2.2 Other monetary financial institutions	6,652.9	6,794.1	7,699.0	5,731.3	5,584.9	5,886.0	5,535.9	4,970.4
2.2.3 Other sectors	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
2.3 Loans	26,927.7	26,863.4	26,370.9	24,765.0	23,728.3	24,113.7	23,909.2	24,410.4
2.3.1 Croatian National Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.1.1 Long-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.2 General government	4,138.2	4,336.3	4,397.1	4,574.6	4,795.5	4,573.0	4,264.7	4,974.0
2.3.2.1 Long-term	4,138.2	4,336.3	4,397.1	4,573.7	4,595.5	4,573.0	4,264.7	4,974.0
2.3.2.2 Short-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.3 Other monetary financial institutions	4,405.0	4,383.8	4,370.4	4,085.5	3,541.3	3,445.6	3,335.0	3,130.2
2.3.3.1 Long-term	3,597.5	3,436.0	3,844.4	3,568.8	2,984.0	2,971.4	2,890.9	2,787.8
2.3.3.2 Short-term	807.5	947.8	526.0	516.8	557.3	474.2	444.0	342.3
2.3.4 Other sectors	18,384.4	18,143.3	17,603.4	16,104.8	15,391.6	16,095.0	16,309.4	16,306.2
2.3.4.1 Long-term	17,605.3	17,261.7	16,721.9	15,152.8	14,880.4	15,433.3	15,610.9	15,548.4
2.3.4.2 Short-term	779.2	881.7	881.4	952.0	511.1	661.8	698.5	757.8
2.4 Trade credit and advances	325.3	323.8	170.1	291.1	256.5	218.8	209.2	199.0
2.4.1 General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.4.1.1 Long-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.4.1.2 Short-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.4.2 Other sectors	325.3	323.8	170.1	291.1	256.5	218.8	209.2	199.0
2.4.2.1 Long-term	297.1	293.0	135.9	113.0	141.2	103.6	100.3	97.8
2.4.2.2 Short-term	28.2	30.9	34.2	178.1	115.2	115.2	108.9	101.2
2.5 Other accounts payable	0.0	25.6	136.6	60.0	26.9	26.0	36.3	30.4
2.6 Special drawing rights	331.1	356.1	360.0	351.0	338.0	341.1	344.3	354.5

^a As from CNB Bulletin No. 207, data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Preliminary data.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014			
						Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.
3.3 CHANGE IN NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES	17,248.4	15,040.2	11,014.4	32,158.7	10,343.8	-2,508.1	-1,911.4	-5,597.7	2,690.8
3.3.1 Domestic	12,892.5	6,448.4	2,958.3	10,585.8	5,868.2	-946.6	-1,861.5	-5,549.2	2,858.5
A) Budgetary central government	11,835.1	4,793.1	1,414.0	8,904.9	4,822.2	-765.9	-1,745.2	-5,377.9	2,646.0
B) Extrabudgetary users	1,057.4	1,655.3	1,544.3	1,680.8	1,046.0	-180.7	-116.3	-171.3	212.5
3.3.2 Foreign	4,355.9	8,591.8	8,056.0	21,573.0	4,475.6	-1,561.5	-49.8	-48.5	-167.8
A) Budgetary central government	4,277.0	8,597.2	8,125.2	21,534.8	4,524.1	-1,555.2	-95.2	-42.2	-141.2
B) Extrabudgetary users	79.0	-5.4	-69.2	38.2	-48.6	-6.3	45.3	-6.3	-26.6

^a CM is reclassified from the subsector central government funds to the subsector public enterprises. The reclassification covers the statistical series from January 2008 onwards.

^b The Croatian Privatisation Fund (CPF) ceased to operate on 31 March 2011. The Agency for Management of the Public Property (AUDIO) operated from 1 April 2011 to 30 July 2013 and was composed of the CPF and the Central State Administrative Office for State Property Management (the former budget user). From 30 July 2013 onwards, the State Property Management Administration and the newly established Centre for Restructuring and Sale carry out the operations of the AUDIO.

The Notes on Methodology can be found in the Ministry of Finance Monthly Statistical Review. Note: On a cash basis.

Source: MoF.

Table I2 Budgetary central government operations^a

in million HRK

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014			
						Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.
1 REVENUE	107,466.4	107,069.7	109,558.9	108,585.0	113,568.2	8,220.5	12,483.0	10,524.1	9,437.9
1.1 Taxes	62,856.6	61,422.2	64,693.9	63,044.9	63,349.9	4,337.4	5,462.3	6,470.9	5,475.0
1.2 Social contributions	38,712.4	38,605.1	37,845.9	37,149.3	41,695.5	2,980.1	6,379.4	3,310.9	3,368.8
1.3 Grants	637.1	869.0	968.4	1,737.8	2,064.5	68.3	128.4	85.7	148.6
1.4 Other revenue	5,260.3	6,173.4	6,050.8	6,653.0	6,458.3	834.6	512.9	656.5	445.5
2 EXPENSE	120,323.3	119,939.5	118,730.0	123,505.9	125,378.9	10,304.8	10,547.3	9,936.1	12,368.4
2.1 Compensation of employees	31,096.5	31,737.4	31,383.2	30,461.8	30,032.6	2,458.2	2,501.5	2,513.0	2,545.9
2.2 Use of goods and services	7,655.7	7,943.6	7,406.3	7,537.4	7,171.3	532.8	533.4	490.9	1,435.0
2.3 Consumption of fixed capital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.4 Interest	6,236.5	7,097.6	8,335.7	9,259.2	9,911.1	1,219.0	389.6	1,226.7	625.9
2.5 Subsidies	6,582.2	6,555.3	5,762.3	5,537.8	5,174.5	366.2	1,383.2	254.4	467.5
2.6 Grants	5,778.6	5,083.7	4,843.8	6,511.7	8,536.4	666.7	643.0	557.8	1,025.0
2.7 Social benefits	56,906.6	56,483.0	56,169.9	58,943.4	59,096.6	4,726.8	4,664.9	4,569.4	5,416.9
2.8 Other expense	6,067.3	5,039.1	4,828.9	5,254.6	5,456.4	335.1	431.6	324.0	852.1
3 CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS	-12,857.0	-12,869.8	-9,171.1	-14,920.8	-11,810.7	-2,084.4	1,935.7	588.0	-2,930.5
3.1 Change in net acquisition of non-financial assets	1,232.4	1,139.0	829.6	1,304.5	1,147.9	144.3	25.1	50.0	356.8
3.1.1 Fixed assets	1,200.4	1,118.7	772.2	1,036.6	1,050.0	62.8	42.7	54.8	396.8
3.1.2 Inventories	11.0	2.5	29.3	225.5	-0.4	78.9	-19.7	-12.1	-44.1
3.1.3 Valuables	6.1	3.7	3.5	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
3.1.4 Non-produced assets	14.9	14.0	24.7	41.1	97.4	2.6	2.2	7.4	3.2
3.2 Change in net acquisition of financial assets	2,022.7	-618.4	-461.5	14,214.4	-3,612.3	-4,549.8	70.2	-4,882.2	-782.4
3.2.1 Domestic	2,022.3	-623.8	-468.0	14,009.2	-3,818.3	-4,550.7	70.2	-4,882.2	-782.4
3.2.2 Foreign	0.4	5.3	6.5	205.2	206.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.2.3 Monetary gold and SDRs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.3 Change in net incurrence of liabilities	16,112.0	13,390.4	9,539.2	30,439.8	9,346.3	-2,321.1	-1,840.3	-5,420.1	2,504.8
3.3.1 Domestic	11,835.1	4,793.1	1,414.0	8,904.9	4,822.2	-765.9	-1,745.2	-5,377.9	2,646.0
3.3.2 Foreign	4,277.0	8,597.2	8,125.2	21,534.8	4,524.1	-1,555.2	-95.2	-42.2	-141.2

^a CM is reclassified from the subsector central government funds to the subsector public enterprises. The reclassification covers the statistical series from January 2008 onwards.

The Notes on Methodology can be found in the Ministry of Finance Monthly Statistical Review. Note: On a cash basis.

Source: MoF.

Table I3 General government debt
end of period, in million HRK

	2009 Dec.	2010 Dec. ^{a*}	2011 Dec. [*]	2012 Dec. [*]	2013 Dec. [*]	2014				
						Mar. [*]	Jun. [*]	Sep. [*]	Oct.	Nov.
1 Domestic debt of general government	86,218.3	104,371.4	125,756.8	131,530.9	152,532.0	156,818.2	157,097.8	154,897.6	160,066.1	160,635.8
1.1 Domestic debt of central government	79,871.7	100,613.4	121,900.1	127,761.2	147,769.9	152,191.8	152,171.1	149,846.0	155,035.8	155,587.9
Short-term debt securities	18,148.9	17,198.1	19,308.5	18,259.6	22,838.9	23,146.8	23,735.7	24,327.6	23,994.5	24,284.5
Long-term debt securities	36,828.5	48,710.8	55,891.2	63,118.4	71,821.7	76,081.7	77,287.3	78,609.1	79,257.2	78,960.0
Loans	24,894.3	34,704.6	46,700.5	46,383.2	53,109.3	52,963.3	51,148.2	46,909.4	51,784.0	52,343.4
1.2 Domestic debt of social security funds	3,904.0	1.0	2.3	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	3.7	3.6
Short-term debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	3,904.0	1.0	2.3	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	3.7	3.6
1.3 Domestic debt of local government	2,442.5	3,756.9	3,854.3	3,768.0	4,761.2	4,625.5	4,926.0	5,051.1	5,026.6	5,044.3
Short-term debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term debt securities	406.8	384.9	260.2	209.1	151.7	134.5	130.4	113.6	105.5	105.9
Loans	2,035.7	3,372.0	3,594.1	3,559.0	4,609.5	4,491.0	4,795.6	4,937.4	4,921.1	4,938.4
2 External debt of general government	60,936.2	68,725.7	73,601.9	81,653.4	98,013.5	95,773.2	96,313.4	101,016.6	101,420.1	101,744.9
2.1 External debt of central government	58,307.9	68,069.0	73,037.4	81,140.7	97,530.0	95,290.6	95,836.5	100,537.6	101,287.4	101,643.4
Short-term debt securities	1,301.4	3,520.5	1,205.3	895.1	539.8	1,361.6	1,243.1	188.6	880.5	886.6
Long-term debt securities	28,091.2	30,790.1	35,979.1	45,121.8	60,016.0	58,654.8	61,969.8	62,146.2	62,043.2	62,665.9
Loans	28,915.3	33,758.4	35,853.0	35,123.9	36,974.2	35,274.2	32,623.6	38,202.8	38,363.7	38,090.9
2.2 External debt of social security funds	1,891.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Short-term debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	1,891.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.3 External debt of local government	736.4	656.7	564.6	512.7	483.4	482.6	476.9	479.0	132.6	101.6
Short-term debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term debt securities	165.3	165.8	133.6	132.5	132.7	131.7	130.2	129.8	130.4	99.5
Loans	571.1	490.9	431.0	380.2	350.7	350.9	346.7	349.2	2.2	2.0
3 Total (1+2)	147,154.4	173,097.1	199,358.7	213,184.3	250,545.5	252,591.4	253,411.2	255,914.2	261,486.2	262,380.7
Supplement: Central government guarantees										
Domestic debt	9,238.5	10,586.4	5,490.2	9,542.6	7,933.9	5,642.0	6,150.9	5,894.1	5,901.1	5,791.1
o/w: Guarantees to CBRD	41.4	2,641.3	2,256.3	5,610.6	4,309.7	2,739.1	2,198.4	1,718.5	1,681.1	723.4
o/w: Guarantees for CBRD loans	1,374.7	1,177.3	802.0	823.6	825.1	829.6	1,869.0	1,919.1	1,949.3	1,945.4
External debt	16,239.9	18,845.7	16,174.7	15,382.2	15,940.3	17,071.1	16,516.7	16,808.3	16,936.0	17,016.7
o/w: Guarantees to CBRD	12,305.6	11,912.8	11,021.3	10,677.3	11,546.9	12,650.1	12,352.9	12,468.0	12,547.5	12,670.1

^a Data on domestic loans and guarantees have been revised in the whole period beginning with December 2010, and data on external loans have been revised beginning with July 2012 data, to achieve further alignment with ESA 2010 methodology.

Table I3: General government debt • Up to CNB Bulletin No. 206, Table I3 showed general government debt in accordance with the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union 1995 (ESA 1995). With the beginning of the implementation of the new methodology at the EU level in accordance with the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union 2010 (ESA 2010) and in line with the accordingly revised Eurostat Manual on Government Deficit and Debt, starting from CNB Bulletin 207, the methodology has been aligned and data from the beginning of the series have been revised.

As from 31 December 2010, an official sector classification of institutional units in the Republic of Croatia is used, in accordance with the Decision on the statistical classification of institutional sectors issued by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, which is based on ESA 2010 methodology which divides the general government into the following subsectors: central government, social security funds and local government.¹ Up to November 2010, the sector classification of institutional units was based on the prescribed Decision on the Chart of Accounts for Banks by the Croatian National Bank.

The source of primary data for domestic and external debt are general government units (the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Croatia and other units of government authorities system, units of local and regional self-government, non-financial corporations allocated to the statistical definition of general government sector, etc.) in the part that relates to treasury bills, bonds and foreign loans and the Croatian National Bank in the part relating to loans of resident banks, CBRD and the Croatian National Bank. Up to November 2010, data on resident bank loans were based on the reporting system in accordance with the Decision relating to the bank statistical report and from December 2010, the data are based on the reporting system in accordance with the Decision on statistical and prudential reporting.

Data are divided by creditor to domestic and external debt and by instrument categories, in accordance with ESA 2010, to

short-term debt securities, long-term debt securities, and loans.

The stock of the category short-term debt securities includes short-term debt securities with original maturity up to and including one year, such as treasury bills of the Ministry of Finance (issued in kuna, with a currency clause or denominated in foreign currency), eurobills of the Ministry of Finance and other money market instruments.

The stock of the category long-term debt securities includes long-term debt securities with original maturity of over one year, such as bonds issued on the domestic and foreign markets and long-term T-bills of the Ministry of Finance. Bonds issued abroad in one foreign currency and swapped into another foreign currency are treated as debt denominated in the currency of the swap transaction.

Starting from February 2002, debt securities issued abroad, owned by resident institutional units at the end of the reference period, were reclassified from external into domestic debt. Starting from December 2005, debt securities issued in the domestic market, owned by non-resident institutional units at the end of the reference period, were reclassified from domestic into external debt.

Loans include loans received from resident and non-resident credit institutions and, in accordance with the ESA 2010 methodology, assumed state-guaranteed loans given to institutional units whose guarantees were activated within a period of three years (the so-called third call criterion) or loans transferred by agreement from the original debtor to the state.

The stock of t-bills regardless of original maturity is shown at nominal value, i.e. with the entire discount included. The stocks of bonds and loans include outstanding principal value, excluding accrued interest.

Below shown is data on the total stock of central government guarantees issued, reduced by guarantees given to other central government units, social security funds and the local government. The sources of data are identical to those for loans.

¹ The scope of sector classification is shown in "Classification and presentation of data on claims and liabilities". Under the new sector classification ESA 2010, the central government comprises, in addition to the Croatian Radiotelevision and Croatian Railways Infrastructure, public corporations Rijeka – Zagreb Motorway and Croatian Motorways (CM). From January 2008 on, CM is classified into the central government subsector, while it was shown under social security funds subsector in the previous series. Under ESA 2010, social security funds include the Croatian Pension Insurance Administration, the Croatian Institute for Health Insurance and the Croatian Employment Service. By way of exception, in this Table, the subsector social security funds in part 2 External debt comprises the debt of Croatian Roads and the State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Rehabilitation starting from (and including) December 1998 and up to December 2010, and in part 1 Domestic debt, starting from (and including) December 2002 and up to December 2010, social security funds include also the debt of Croatian Roads, Croatian Waters, Croatian Privatisation Fund/Government Asset Management Agency.

J Non-financial statistics – selected data

Table J1 Consumer price and producer price indices

Year	Month	Basic indices, 2010 = 100 ^a				Chain indices				Monthly year-on-year indices			
		Consumer price indices			Industrial producer prices ^b	Consumer price indices			Industrial producer prices ^b	Consumer price indices			Industrial producer prices ^b
		Total	Goods	Services		Total	Goods	Services		Total	Goods	Services	
2000	December	77.2	79.1	70.0	79.2	100.4	100.4	100.1	100.2	105.5	105.5	105.5	111.2
2001	December	79.1	80.2	74.7	76.4	100.4	100.4	100.5	99.0	102.4	101.3	106.8	96.9
2002	December	80.5	81.1	78.2	78.1	100.4	100.6	99.6	99.9	101.8	101.1	104.6	102.3
2003	December	81.9	82.3	79.9	78.9	100.3	100.2	100.5	100.0	101.7	101.6	102.2	101.0
2004	December	84.1	84.4	82.8	82.7	100.7	100.9	100.2	99.3	102.7	102.5	103.6	104.8
2005	December	87.2	87.3	86.2	84.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	99.7	103.6	103.5	104.1	102.7
2006	December	89.0	89.0	89.0	86.1	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	102.0	101.4	104.2	101.9
2007	December	94.1	94.9	91.5	91.2	101.2	101.2	101.3	100.4	105.8	106.6	103.4	105.9
2008	December	96.8	97.3	95.3	95.1	99.4	99.1	100.5	98.7	102.9	102.4	104.3	104.3
2009	December	98.7	98.6	99.0	96.6	99.4	99.3	100.2	100.0	101.9	101.3	103.9	101.6
2010	December	100.5	100.8	99.3	102.1	100.0	100.1	99.9	101.0	101.8	102.2	100.3	105.7
2011	December	102.6	103.8	98.3	108.0	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.8	102.1	103.0	98.9	105.8
2012	December	107.4	109.4	100.2	115.4	99.9	99.9	99.7	100.0	104.7	105.5	102.0	106.9
2013	December	107.7	109.7	100.7	112.4	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.4	97.4
2014	February	107.3	109.1	100.8	112.6	99.7	99.6	99.9	100.1	99.4	99.3	99.8	97.6
	March	107.8	109.8	100.8	111.8	100.5	100.7	99.9	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.7	96.9
	April	108.1	110.2	100.9	111.7	100.3	100.3	100.1	99.9	99.5	99.5	99.7	97.0
	May	108.4	110.4	101.1	111.7	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.0	99.8	99.6	100.4	97.6
	June	108.0	109.8	101.5	111.5	99.7	99.4	100.4	99.8	99.6	99.3	100.6	97.1
	July	107.6	109.2	102.0	111.7	99.6	99.4	100.4	100.3	99.9	99.7	100.7	97.6
	August	107.5	108.8	102.6	111.0	99.9	99.7	100.6	99.3	99.7	99.1	101.6	96.8
	September	108.3	109.8	102.6	111.1	100.7	100.9	100.0	100.1	99.8	99.2	101.7	96.8
	October	108.4	110.0	102.6	110.8	100.1	100.2	100.0	99.8	100.4	99.9	101.8	97.9
	November	108.1	109.6	102.5	109.9	99.7	99.7	99.9	99.2	100.2	99.7	101.8	97.8
	December	107.2	108.4	102.5	108.6	99.1	98.9	100.0	98.8	99.5	98.8	101.8	96.6
	2015	January	106.6	107.7	102.4	106.1	99.5	99.3	99.9	97.7	99.1	98.3	101.5	94.4

^a In January 2013, the Croatian Bureau of Statistics started publishing consumer price indices on a new base (2010, while the old base was 2005). Therefore, the basic indices for the period from January 1998 to December 2012 have been recalculated to a new base (2010 = 100). ^b On the domestic market.

Source: CBS.

Table J1 Consumer price and producer price indices • The Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CBS) introduced the consumer price index (CPI) in early 2004. This indicator of price movements was compiled in accordance with the methodological principles laid down by the ILO and Eurostat. In its First Release, issued on 17 February 2004, the CBS published the data on movements in the CPI in January 2004 and the time series for the CPI as of January 2001. The CBS subsequently constructed the time series for the consumer price index encompassing the

period from January 1998 to December 2000. Accordingly, the CBS ceased to publish the retail price index (RPI) and the cost of living index, whose calculation methodologies have not been adequately harmonised with internationally accepted standards. The main features of the CPI are described in Box 1 in the CNB Bulletin No. 91 (2004). The data on the average year-on-year consumer price inflation rate are shown in the Bulletin table on Economic indicators.

Table J2 Core consumer price indices

Year	Month	Basic indices, 2005 = 100			Chain indices			Year-on-year indices		
		Total	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services
2000	December	81.5	82.9	74.2	100.4	100.4	100.2	103.3	103.0	105.0
2001	December	82.5	83.6	77.0	99.8	99.7	100.3	101.2	100.8	103.8
2002	December	83.5	84.4	78.9	100.0	100.1	99.4	101.2	101.0	102.4
2003	December	84.5	85.2	81.2	100.2	100.1	101.0	101.2	100.9	103.0
2004	December	86.5	87.0	83.6	100.1	100.1	100.4	102.3	102.2	102.9
2005	December	89.1	89.5	86.7	100.1	100.0	100.5	103.0	102.9	103.7
2006	December	91.1	91.5	88.9	99.8	99.7	100.3	102.3	102.2	102.5
2007	December	95.6	96.4	91.9	100.8	100.8	100.4	105.0	105.3	103.5
2008	December	99.6	100.2	96.5	99.4	99.3	100.2	104.2	104.0	105.0
2009	December	99.9	100.1	98.8	98.8	98.6	100.2	100.2	99.8	102.4
2010	December	99.9	100.2	98.6	99.1	99.0	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.8
2011	December	102.8	103.5	99.6	99.5	99.4	100.1	102.9	103.3	101.1
2012	December	104.9	105.4	102.5	99.4	99.2	100.0	102.0	101.9	102.8
2013	December	105.5	105.9	103.3	99.1	98.9	100.0	100.6	100.5	100.9
2014	February	104.4	104.6	103.3	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.9	99.8	100.5
	March	105.3	105.7	103.2	100.9	101.1	100.0	100.3	100.3	100.4
	April	105.5	106.0	103.2	100.2	100.2	99.9	99.8	99.7	100.0
	May	105.7	106.1	103.5	100.1	100.1	100.3	99.4	99.2	100.1
	June	105.4	105.6	103.8	99.7	99.6	100.4	99.2	98.9	100.2
	July	104.7	104.7	104.4	99.4	99.2	100.6	98.8	98.6	100.0
	August	104.8	104.5	105.6	100.0	99.8	101.1	99.2	98.6	101.7
	September	105.7	105.5	105.7	100.9	101.0	100.1	99.3	98.6	102.0
	October	106.1	106.2	105.3	100.4	100.6	99.6	99.5	99.0	101.7
	November	106.2	106.4	105.1	100.1	100.2	99.8	99.8	99.3	101.7
	December	105.1	105.0	105.1	99.0	98.7	100.1	99.6	99.2	101.7
	2015	January	104.8	104.7	105.0	99.7	99.7	99.9	100.0	99.6	101.5

Source: CBS.

Table J2 Core consumer price indices • The core consumer price index is calculated by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CBS) in the manner that agricultural products prices and administrative prices (which among others include the prices of electricity and refined petroleum products) are excluded from the basket of goods and services used in the calculation of the total index. These two groups of products account for a total of 35.23% in the basket in 2013 (agricultural products 5.53 percentage points, and administrative products 29.70 percentage points) and are assigned a zero weight.

Table J3 Hedonic real estate price index • The Croatian National Bank started methodological work on developing a hedonic real estate price index (HREPI)² in 2008. By using data on realised transactions and estimates of realised transactions from the database of Hrvatska burza nekretnina (Croatian association of real estate agencies) as input data, an econometric model was constructed to create a hedonic real estate price index (HREPI), which is methodologically consistent with the Eurostat's Handbook on Residential Property Prices Indices³. From the first quarter of 1997, the HREPI is reported on a quarterly and

annual basis at the level of the Republic of Croatia and two regions: the City of Zagreb and the Adriatic coast. The main idea behind the methodology used to calculate the index is that buyers determine the usefulness of a real estate based on its characteristics and therefore it is necessary to determine the prices of those characteristics (attributes), the so-called implicit prices. However, as there is no market for individual attributes of residential property, their prices are estimated by simple econometric models. After estimating prices of individual attributes, it is possible to determine a pure price of each real estate property, i.e. a price adjusted by the impact of individual attributes of a given real estate, such as its location, floor area, the number of rooms, etc. The movements of pure prices are directly used to calculate the HREPI. Under this methodology, such an index, in contrast with indices based on average prices or medians of a square meter of floor space, adjusts price movements for possible biases in the data caused by the fact that, for example, an unusually large number of real estate properties of above- or below-average quality have been sold in a certain period.

2 The methodology used is described in detail in Kunovac, D. et al. (2008): *Use of the Hedonic Method to Calculate an Index of Real Estate Prices in Croatia*, Working Papers, W-19, CNB.

3 http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/hicp/methodology/hps/rppi_handbook

Table J3 Hedonic real estate price index

Year	Quarter	Basic indices, 2010 = 100			Year-on-year rate of change			Rate of change from the previous quarter		
		Croatia	Zagreb	Adriatic coast	Croatia	Zagreb	Adriatic coast	Croatia	Zagreb	Adriatic coast
2000		60.4	68.0	38.0	-2.0	-1.5	-4.8	....	....	....
2001		61.5	65.4	49.8	1.9	-3.7	31.2	....	....	....
2002		64.9	67.9	56.2	5.6	3.7	12.8	....	....	....
2003		67.0	70.8	55.9	3.2	4.2	-0.6	....	....	....
2004		74.5	78.0	64.1	11.1	10.2	14.6	....	....	....
2005		82.8	85.5	74.8	11.2	9.7	16.8	....	....	....
2006		97.5	101.7	85.1	17.7	18.9	13.8	....	....	....
2007		109.2	112.7	99.1	12.0	10.8	16.4	....	....	....
2008		113.0	115.7	105.2	3.5	2.7	6.2	....	....	....
2009		108.8	109.5	106.8	-3.8	-5.4	1.5	....	....	....
2010		100.0	100.0	100.0	-8.1	-8.7	-6.4	....	....	....
2011		96.3	94.9	99.5	-3.7	-5.1	-0.5	....	....	....
2012		97.3	97.0	97.9	1.0	2.2	-1.6	....	....	....
2013		81.2	82.5	78.4	-16.5	-15.0	-19.9	....	....	....
2014		79.3	80.1	77.7	-2.4	-2.9	-0.9	....	....	....
2013	Q1	85.7	88.3	79.8	-15.3	-12.3	-21.9	-7.8	-5.2	-13.6
	Q2	80.1	81.7	76.6	-19.4	-16.4	-25.8	-6.5	-7.5	-4.0
	Q3	79.5	80.4	77.5	-16.8	-16.5	-17.5	-0.8	-1.6	1.2
	Q4	79.6	79.5	79.6	-14.4	-14.7	-13.7	0.0	-1.1	2.7
2014	Q1	77.4	81.2	69.2	-9.7	-8.0	-13.2	-2.7	2.1	-13.0
	Q2	77.8	79.3	74.7	-2.9	-2.9	-2.5	0.6	-2.3	7.8
	Q3	81.5	80.2	84.4	2.5	-0.3	8.8	4.7	1.1	13.0
	Q4	80.5	79.6	82.6	1.2	0.0	3.7	-1.2	-0.8	-2.2

Table J4 Average monthly net wages
in current prices, in kuna

Year	Month	Nominal amount in kuna	Chain indices	Monthly year-on-year indices	Cumulative year-on-year indices
2001	December	3,582.0	96.6	102.4	106.5
2002	December	3,839.0	98.0	107.2	105.0
2003	December	4,045.0	99.8	105.4	105.9
2004	December	4,312.0	99.1	106.6	105.9
2005	December	4,473.0	97.3	103.7	104.9
2006	December	4,735.0	97.0	105.9	105.2
2007	December	4,958.0	96.6	104.7	105.2
2008	December	5,410.0	100.3	109.1	107.0
2009	December	5,362.0	99.6	99.1	102.6
2010	December	5,450.0	97.6	101.7	100.6
2011	December	5,493.0	95.9	100.8	101.8
2012	December	5,487.0	96.6	99.9	100.7
2013	December	5,556.0	98.6	101.3	100.7
2014	January	5,553.0	99.9	100.4	100.4
	February	5,427.0	97.7	99.6	100.0
	March	5,502.0	101.4	99.7	99.9
	April	5,497.0	99.9	100.3	100.0
	May	5,497.0	100.0	98.5	99.7
	June	5,558.0	101.1	101.3	100.0
	July	5,530.0	99.5	100.5	100.1
	August	5,516.0	99.7	100.1	100.1
	September	5,442.0	98.7	100.3	100.1
	October	5,532.0	101.7	100.5	100.1
	November	5,632.0	101.8	100.0	100.1
	December	5,716.0	101.5	102.9	100.3

Source: CBS.

Table J5 Consumer confidence index, consumer expectations index and consumer sentiment index index points, original data

Year	Month	Composite indices			Response indices (I)						
		Consumer confidence index	Consumer expectations index	Consumer sentiment index	I1	I2	I3	I4	I7	I8	I11
2000	October	-20.9	3.5	-32.2	-26.2	1.2	-22.0	5.7	26.9	-48.3	-63.6
2001	October	-27.0	-11.4	-35.6	-29.6	-10.0	-35.9	-12.7	22.9	-41.3	-62.3
2002	October	-25.2	-8.3	-29.3	-22.6	-5.1	-31.2	-11.5	20.1	-34.1	-64.0
2003	October	-22.2	-4.5	-25.0	-21.5	-2.6	-26.5	-6.4	14.7	-27.1	-65.2
2004	October	-23.9	-7.9	-22.0	-19.1	-4.1	-30.5	-11.6	22.5	-16.5	-57.3
2005	December	-26.4	-13.7	-25.6	-16.4	-5.9	-34.4	-21.5	27.6	-25.9	-50.6
2006	December	-18.9	-4.7	-15.4	-10.9	1.1	-22.4	-10.5	16.9	-12.9	-49.4
2007	December	-24.7	-15.5	-24.5	-16.8	-9.8	-31.8	-21.2	12.8	-25.0	-54.8
2008	December	-42.0	-33.3	-40.9	-30.7	-25.9	-51.8	-40.6	43.4	-40.3	-57.9
2009	December	-46.8	-32.7	-47.6	-35.7	-22.6	-64.5	-42.8	63.9	-42.5	-58.0
2010	December	-42.9	-30.6	-48.7	-40.7	-21.7	-65.9	-39.4	55.7	-39.4	-54.8
2011	December	-23.6	-8.9	-43.1	-31.6	-5.5	-56.5	-12.3	25.0	-41.2	-51.4
2012	December	-47.1	-33.5	-52.6	-42.1	-23.1	-71.4	-43.9	59.1	-44.2	-62.3
2013	December	-40.7	-26.3	-45.9	-34.5	-17.4	-61.9	-35.2	49.9	-41.3	-60.4
2014	February	-35.1	-21.1	-41.6	-28.4	-10.2	-58.3	-31.9	42.4	-38.2	-55.7
	March	-36.5	-23.9	-45.9	-33.4	-13.7	-60.7	-34.1	40.6	-43.5	-57.7
	April	-36.0	-26.0	-47.5	-34.5	-14.5	-66.1	-37.4	39.5	-42.0	-52.6
	May	-38.4	-27.1	-50.2	-38.2	-17.7	-67.9	-36.5	41.3	-44.4	-57.9
	June	-34.7	-23.7	-44.2	-30.8	-13.8	-60.5	-33.5	37.2	-41.3	-54.1
	July	-36.4	-22.9	-46.2	-32.2	-13.1	-60.1	-32.7	39.8	-42.8	-59.8
	August	-33.8	-22.0	-40.3	-28.3	-12.9	-58.3	-31.2	37.6	-34.2	-53.5
	September	-34.8	-22.5	-42.1	-30.1	-13.2	-57.6	-31.8	39.0	-38.6	-55.0
	October	-37.6	-25.1	-41.3	-27.3	-14.2	-55.1	-36.0	42.2	-41.7	-57.9
	November	-37.0	-24.0	-43.9	-31.3	-13.7	-60.4	-34.2	43.6	-40.0	-56.4
	December	-35.6	-24.3	-42.4	-31.4	-16.7	-57.0	-31.9	39.3	-38.7	-54.5
2015	January	-25.8	-13.6	-36.0	-22.1	-7.5	-51.0	-19.8	24.8	-35.0	-51.1

Sources: Ipsos Puls and CNB.

Table J5 Consumer confidence index, consumer expectations index and consumer sentiment index • The Consumer Confidence Survey has been carried out regularly since April 1999 in accordance with the methodology of the European Commission, the Joint Harmonised EU Programme of Business and Consumer Surveys. Until April 2005, the survey was conducted once a quarter (in January, April, July and October). As of May 2005, the survey is carried out in monthly frequency in cooperation with the European Commission, using its technical and financial assistance.

The questionnaire contains 23 questions, examining consumer perception of the changes as regards every-day economic issues. The value of the response index is determined in line with the set methodology, based on the responses to the questions from the Consumer Confidence Survey. The movements of three composite indices, consumer confidence index (CCI), consumer sentiment index (CSI) and consumer expectations index (CEI), are calculated and monitored based on the value of the response indices. Each of the said composite indices is calculated as the arithmetic average of the response indices (I), i.e. as the average of previously quantified responses to individual questions from the survey:

$$I_i = \sum_z^k r_i \cdot w_i$$

where: *r* is the value of the response, *w* is the share of respondents opting for a particular response (weight), *i* question from

the questionnaire, *z* is the offered/chosen response, *k* is the number of offered responses to a particular question. The value of the said indices ranges $-100 < I_i < 100$. Higher index values than those recorded over the previous period point to an increase in expectations (optimism) as regards the specific segment covered by the particular question.

The table shows the values of chosen response indices for the following questions:

I1: How has the financial situation of your household changed over the last 12 months?

I2: How do you expect the financial position of your household to change over the next 12 months?

I3: How do you think the general economic situation in Croatia has changed over the past 12 months?

I4: How do you expect the general economic situation in Croatia to develop over the next 12 months?

I7: How do you expect the number of people unemployed in Croatia to change over the next 12 months?

I8: In view of the general economic situation, do you think now is the right moment for people to make major purchases such as furniture, electrical/electronic devices, etc.?

I11: Over the next 12 months, how likely is it that you will save any money?

The components of composite indices are as follows:

CCI: I2, I4, I7 × (-1), I11

CEI: I2, I4

CSI: I1, I3, I8.

List of banks and savings banks

1 March 2015

Authorised banks

1. Banka Kovanica d.d., Varaždin
2. Banka splitsko-dalmatinska d.d., Split
3. BKS Bank d.d., Rijeka
4. Croatia banka d.d., Zagreb
5. Erste&Steiermärkische Bank d.d., Rijeka
6. Hrvatska poštanska banka d.d., Zagreb
7. Hypo Alpe-Adria-Bank d.d., Zagreb
8. Imex banka d.d., Split
9. Istarska kreditna banka Umag d.d., Umag
10. Jadranska banka d.d., Šibenik
11. Karlovačka banka d.d., Karlovac
12. KentBank d.d., Zagreb
13. Kreditna banka Zagreb d.d., Zagreb
14. OTP banka Hrvatska d.d., Zadar
15. Partner banka d.d., Zagreb
16. Podravska banka d.d., Koprivnica
17. Primorska banka d.d., Rijeka
18. Privredna banka Zagreb d.d., Zagreb
19. Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb
20. Samoborska banka d.d., Samobor
21. Sberbank d.d., Zagreb
22. Slatinska banka d.d., Slatina
23. Société Générale – Splitska banka d.d., Split
24. Štedbanka d.d., Zagreb
25. Vaba d.d. banka Varaždin, Varaždin
26. Veneto banka d.d., Zagreb
27. Zagrebačka banka d.d., Zagreb

Authorised savings banks

1. Tesla štedna banka d.d., Zagreb

Authorised housing savings banks

1. HPB – Stambena štedionica d.d., Zagreb
2. PBZ stambena štedionica d.d., Zagreb
3. Prva stambena štedionica d.d., Zagreb
4. Raiffeisen stambena štedionica d.d., Zagreb
5. Wüstenrot stambena štedionica d.d., Zagreb

Other institutions

1. Hrvatska banka za obnovu i razvitak, Zagreb, operates in accordance with the Act on the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (OG 138/2006 and 25/2013)

Representative offices of foreign banks

1. BKS Bank AG, Zagreb
2. Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft, Zagreb
3. Deutsche Bank AG, Zagreb
4. LHB Internationale Handelsbank AG, Zagreb

Banks and savings banks undergoing bankruptcy proceedings

Name of bank/savings bank	Date of bankruptcy proceedings opening
1. Agroobrtnička banka d.d., Zagreb	14/6/2000
2. Alpe Jadran banka d.d., Split	15/5/2002
3. Centar banka d.d., Zagreb	30/9/2013
4. Credo banka d.d., Split	16/1/2012
5. Glumina banka d.d., Zagreb	30/4/1999
6. Gradska banka d.d., Osijek	3/5/1999
7. Hrvatska gospodarska banka d.d., Zagreb	19/4/2000
8. Ilirija banka d.d., Zagreb	6/4/1999
9. Nava banka d.d., Zagreb	1/12/2014
10. Primus banka d.d., Zagreb	13/1/2015
11. Trgovačko-turistička banka d.d., Split	8/9/2000
12. Županjska banka d.d., Županja	3/5/1999

Banks and savings banks undergoing winding-up proceedings

Name of bank/savings bank	Date of winding-up proceedings initiation
1. Investicijsko-komercijalna štedionica d.d., Zagreb	31/5/2000
2. Križevačka banka d.d., Križevci	3/1/2005
3. Obrtnička štedna banka d.d., Zagreb	22/12/2010

Banks and savings banks whose authorisation was withdrawn, but have not initiated winding-up proceedings

Name of bank/savings bank	Date of withdrawal of authorisation
1. Hibis štedionica d.d., Zagreb	7/3/2001
2. Zagrebačka štedionica d.d., Zagreb (now MEDFIN d.o.o., Zagreb – in bankruptcy proceedings)	22/3/2000

Management of the Croatian National Bank

1 March 2015

Members of the Council of the Croatian National Bank

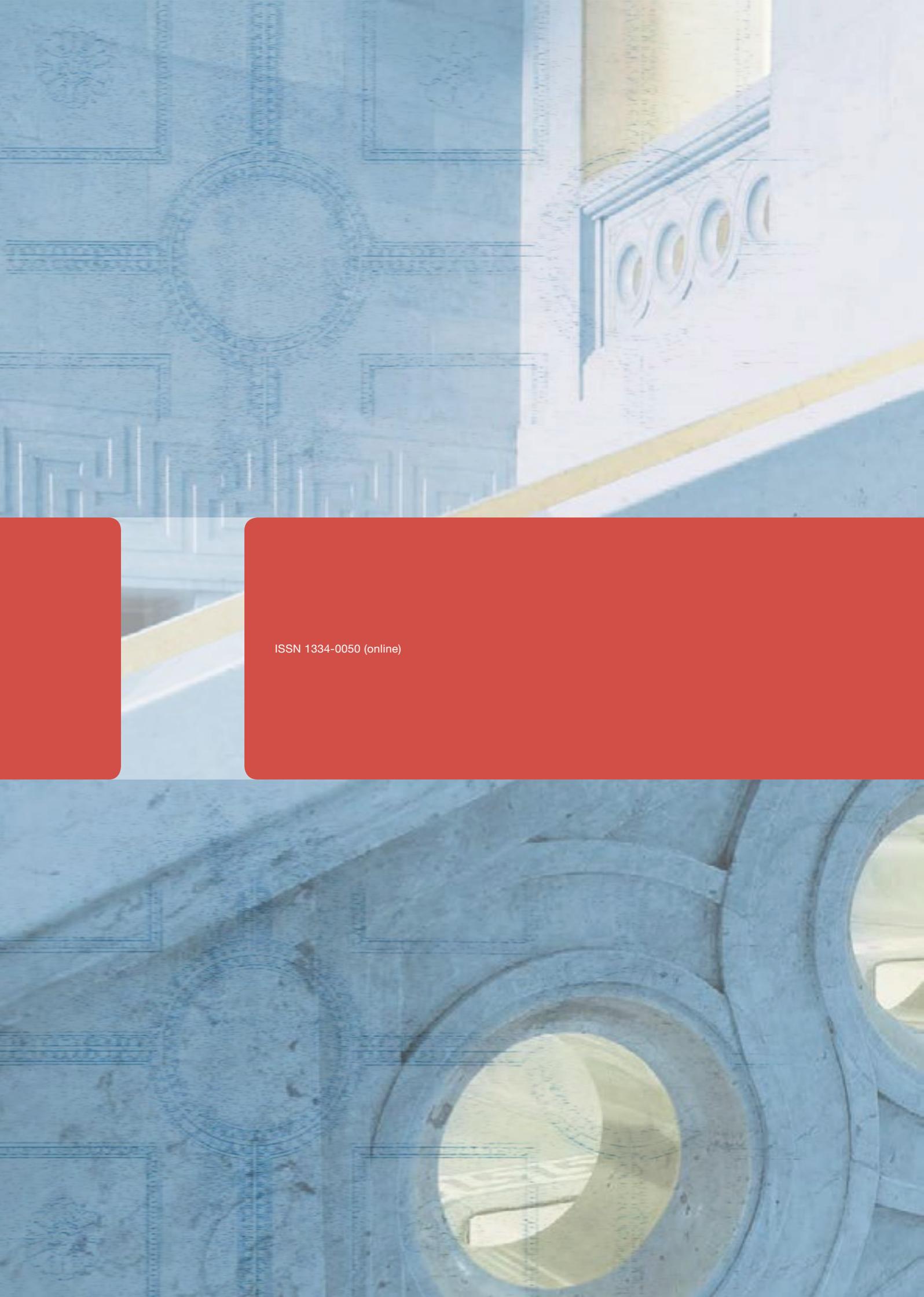
Chairman of the Council	Boris Vujčić
Members of the Council	Neven Barbaroša
	Bojan Fras
	Michael Faulend
	Relja Martić
	Damir Odak
	Tomislav Presečan
	Vedran Šošić

Management of the CNB

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Deputy Governor	Relja Martić
Vicegovernor	Vedran Šošić
Vicegovernor	Damir Odak
Vicegovernor	Tomislav Presečan
Vicegovernor	Bojan Fras
Vicegovernor	Michael Faulend
Vicegovernor	Neven Barbaroša

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Statistics Area	Tomislav Galac
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Prudential Regulation and Supervision Area	Željko Jakuš
Payment Operations Area	Ivan Biluš
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