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## BULLETIN 293

Zagreb, September 2024

# General information on Croatia

## Economic indicators

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Population (million) <sup>a</sup>	4.256	4.238	4.204	4.174	4.125	4.088	4.065	4.048	3.879	3.856	3.853
GDP (million EUR, current prices) <sup>b</sup>	44,868	44,779	45,977	47,647	49,856	52,380	55,263	50,973	58,850	68,373	76,472
GDP per capita (in EUR)	10,543	10,565	10,937	11,414	12,088	12,814	13,594	12,593	15,171	17,732	19,847
GDP – real year-on-year of growth (in %)	-0.3	-0.3	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.4	-8.5	13.0	7.0	3.1
Average HICP year-on-year inflation rate	2.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.6	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.0	2.7	10.7	8.4
Average CPI year-on-year inflation rate	2.2	-0.2	-0.5	-1.1	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.1	2.6	10.8	8.0
Current account balance (million EUR) <sup>c</sup>	-477	133	1,499	1,035	1,661	848	1,376	-487	572	-1,895	825
Current account balance (as % of GDP)	-1.1	0.3	3.3	2.2	3.3	1.6	2.5	-1.0	1.0	-2.8	1.1
Current and capital account balance (million EUR) <sup>c</sup>	-394	315	1,804	1,726	2,121	1,521	2,279	581	1,967	-226	3,006
Current and capital account balance (as % of GDP)	-0.9	0.7	3.9	3.6	4.3	2.9	4.2	1.1	3.4	-0.3	3.9
Exports of goods and services (as % of GDP)	39.5	42.1	45.2	46.9	49.6	50.1	51.3	41.4	49.9	59.2	54.3
Imports of goods and services (as % of GDP)	41.5	42.5	44.9	45.7	48.9	50.9	51.7	48.5	52.6	65.4	56.3
Gross external debt (million EUR, end of year) <sup>c</sup>	48,662	49,529	48,622	45,019	43,851	42,784	40,582	41,293	47,260	49,826	63,998
Gross external debt (as % of GDP)	108.6	110.9	106.1	94.9	88.4	82.2	73.9	81.7	80.9	73.3	83.7
Net external debt (million EUR, end of year) <sup>c</sup>	26,282.9	25,538.9	23,370.0	19,425.8	15,546.4	12,568.7	8,607.1	7,317.5	2,945.2	813.1	-2,601.8
Net external debt (as % of GDP)	58.7	57.2	51.0	40.9	31.3	24.1	15.7	14.5	5.0	1.2	-3.4
Exchange rate on 31 December (USD : 1 EUR)	1.3791	1.2141	1.0887	1.0541	1.1993	1.1450	1.1234	1.2271	1.1326	1.0666	1.105
Average exchange rate (USD : 1 EUR)	1.3281	1.3285	1.1095	1.1069	1.1297	1.1810	1.1195	1.1422	1.1827	1.0530	1.081
Consolidated general government net lending (+)/borrowing (-) (million EUR) <sup>d</sup>	-2,476	-2,303	-1,598	-489	278	-14	122	-3,687	-1,486	88	-528
Consolidated general government net lending (+)/borrowing (-) (as % of GDP) <sup>d</sup>	-5.5	-5.1	-3.5	-1.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	-7.2	-2.5	0.1	-0.70
General government debt (as % of GDP) <sup>d</sup>	79.8	83.4	82.8	79.1	76.0	72.6	70.4	86.1	77.5	67.8	63.0
Long-term interest rates (annual, in %) <sup>e</sup>	4.68	4.05	3.55	3.49	2.77	2.17	1.29	0.83	0.45	2.70	3.80
Unemployment rate (ILO, persons above 15 years of age) <sup>f</sup>	17.3	17.3	16.2	13.1	11.2	8.4	6.6	7.5	7.6	7.00	6.1
Employment rate (ILO, persons above 15 years of age) <sup>f</sup>	42.1	43.3	44.2	44.6	45.8	46.9	47.7	47.2	47.8	48.7	49.1

<sup>a</sup> The population estimate of the Republic of Croatia for 2000 is based on the 2001 Census and that for the 2001 – 2020 period on the 2011 Census. Population estimates in 2021 and 2022 were calculated on the basis of the 2021 Census. Data for 2022 are preliminary.

<sup>b</sup> The GDP data are presented according to the ESA 2010 methodology. Data relating to the period before 1 January 2023 have been converted into euros at fixed exchange rate (1 euro = 7.53450 kuna). Data for 2020, 2021 and 2022 are preliminary.

<sup>c</sup> 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.

<sup>d</sup> Fiscal data is shown according to the ESA 2010 methodology.

<sup>e</sup> Average long-term government bond yield with a remaining maturity of about 10 years

<sup>f</sup> Data for the 2007 – 2013 period are revised and therefore no longer comparable to data for the 2000 – 2006 period.


Sources: CBS, MoF, ECB and CNB.

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Information on economic,  
financial and monetary  
developments



## Summary

The euro area economy continued to expand in the second quarter of 2024 (Figure 1). Having grown by 0.3% in the first quarter, real GDP went up by 0.2% in the second quarter from the previous three months. Growth was broadly based across member states, with Spain being the most prominent among the larger economies in terms of positive results. On the other hand, the German economy remained weak and economic activity shrank by 0.1% in the second quarter from the previous quarter. A more pronounced contraction of the largest European economy was avoided owing to a strong growth in government consumption and inventories, with a noticeable decline in investments due to unfavourable trends in construction and industry. Despite the revival of economic growth in the euro area, labour market pressures abated slightly. The number of vacant posts thus continued to decrease, while the unemployment rate edged up, from 6.4% of the labour force in May to 6.5% in June. With regard to the euro area economic outlook in the third quarter, most of the available projections show that growth is set to continue at a similar pace, suggesting that the stagnation, which lasted from the second half of 2022 until the end of 2023, seems to have come to an end. Monthly indicators, such as the purchasing manager index (PMI), continue to show that growth is concentrated in the services sector, while industrial activity has continued its downward path.

According to a flash estimate from Eurostat, overall euro area inflation measured by the harmonised index of consumer prices slowed down, from 2.6% in July to 2.2% in August (Figure 2). This was primarily due to the decrease in the inflation of energy prices, most notably refined petroleum products. In contrast, food price inflation accelerated slightly. Core inflation, which excludes the prices of energy and food, eased from 2.9% in July to 2.8% in August. This was driven by the slowdown in the inflation of the prices of industrial products, while the services price inflation picked up. Core inflation in the euro area has remained relatively high, underpinned by the persistence of services price inflation, which has been hovering around the level of 4.0% since November last year, more than double the long-term average. The momentum of overall inflation in the euro area, as shown by the annualised quarterly inflation rate, held steady in the last three months at the level of slightly above 2%. Core inflation momentum remained above 3% due to the

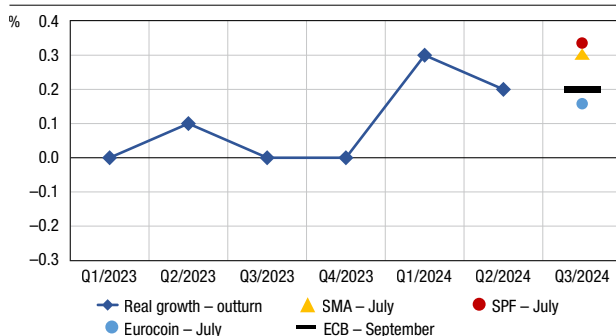
still elevated current inflationary pressures in the services sector.

Economic activity in Croatia continued its relatively strong upward path in the second quarter of 2024, mirroring a steady increase in domestic demand, while exports of goods and services eased. According to the first CBS estimates, real GDP grew by 0.8% on a quarterly level, whereas its annual growth rate stood at 3.3% in the second quarter of 2024 (Figure 3). Personal consumption remained relatively strong due to the growth in the real disposable income of households, partly supported by a stimulative fiscal policy and an abatement of inflation. In addition, investment activity also increased significantly, and the annual rate of change of gross fixed capital formation reached almost 13% in the second quarter. Exports of goods and services declined, with a noticeable fall in the exports of services on an annual basis, partly associated with the timing of large sports events, even though it seems that such trends also resulted from a subdued recovery in some EU member states and a considerable rise in the prices of services, which had a negative effect on real tourist consumption. The production side of GDP shows that the growth in economic activity in the second quarter can primarily be attributed to the still strong activity in construction and some service activities, while the production volume in manufacturing decreased noticeably.

Monthly data for the third quarter of this year, mainly available for July only, show that economic activity continued to expand relatively strongly at the beginning of the second half of 2024. Croatian real GDP might increase by 0.7% in the third quarter from the quarter before, and its annual growth rate might accelerate to 4.3% (Figure 4). Industrial production picked up strongly in July, which more than offset the fall recorded in June, so that it increased by 6.1% from the average level recorded in the second quarter of 2024. Its monthly growth was relatively broad-based, with a large contribution from the production of capital goods, non-durable consumer goods and energy. The rise in the latter category is likely due to above-average temperatures in July and increased electricity consumption. Real retail trade turnover also increased relatively strongly in July (a growth of almost 3% from June and of 1.2% from the average recorded in the second quarter) and continued its steady growth on a quarterly basis that started in early 2023.

Favourable economic activity trends spurred employment

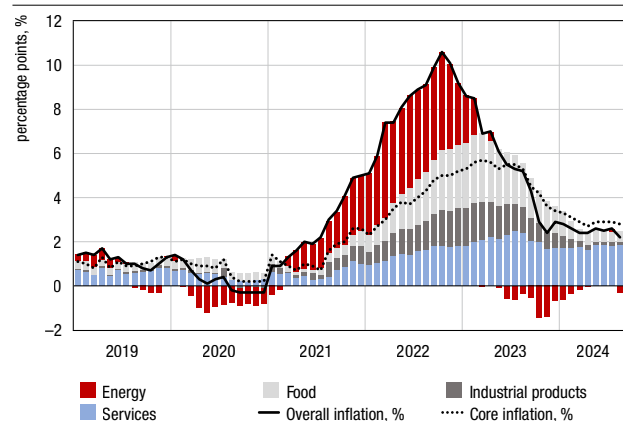
Figure 1 Quarterly growth rates of real GDP in the euro area



Notes: Abbreviation ECB - September refers to ECB September projections of real growth in the euro area (Macroeconomic Projection Exercise, MPE). Abbreviations SMA, Survey of Monetary Analysts and SPF, Survey of Professional Forecasters refer to the results of the ECB survey of market participants in July, respectively. The Eurocoin indicator developed by Banca d'Italia refers to the model for nowcasting the quarterly rate of change in the real GDP of the euro area derived from the available high-frequency data (July estimate).

Sources: Eurostat, ECB and Banca d'Italia.

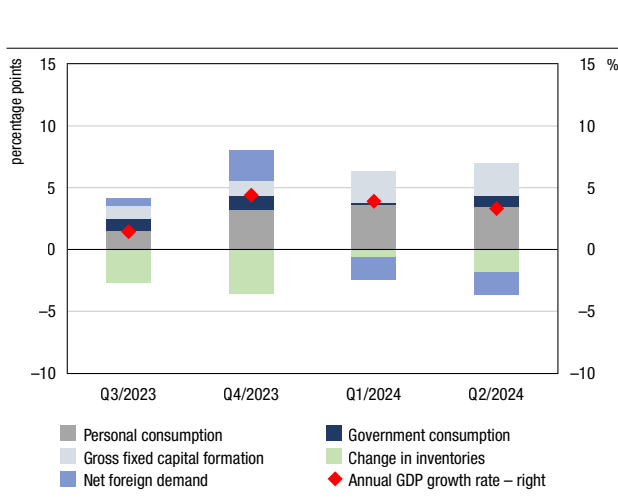
Figure 2 Inflation indicators in the euro area



Note: Core inflation is measured by the harmonised index of consumer prices, which excludes energy, food, alcoholic beverages and tobacco prices.

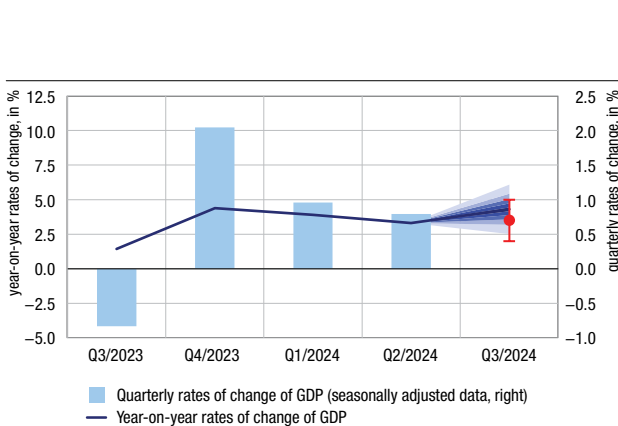
Source: Eurostat and CNB calculations.

**Figure 3 Contributions to the annual growth of GDP in Croatia**



Source: CBS.

**Figure 4 Quarterly gross domestic product**



Notes: The estimate for the third quarter of 2024 refers to the Monthly indicator of real economic activity of the CNB (for more details on the calculation of the MRGA indicator, see CNB survey Kunovac, D., and B. Špalat: "Nowcasting GDP Using Available Monthly Indicators"). The models are estimated on the basis of data published up to 2 September 2024. The red dot denotes an estimate of the quarterly change in real GDP, with historical errors of estimates within  $\pm 1$  standard deviation.

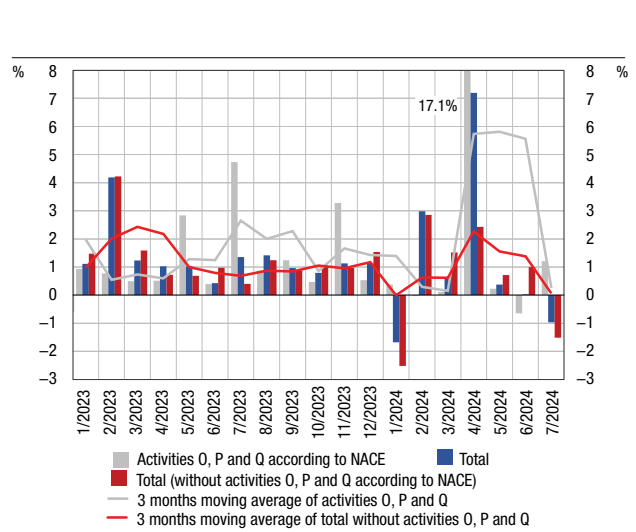
Sources: CBS (seasonally adjusted by the CNB) and CNB calculations.

growth and a reduction of unemployment in Croatia at the end of the second quarter and the beginning of the third quarter. Following an exceptionally sharp growth in April, wages stagnated in May and June and decreased in July. Employment growth continued to accelerate in the second quarter and went up from 0.9% in the first quarter to 1.2%. In July, the number of employed persons continued its upward trend and rose by 0.7% from the month before, with a similar structure of growth by activities as in the previous quarter. The largest individual contribution to employment growth came from employment in construction and tourism-related service activities (accommodation and food service activities, trade and transportation and storage activities), but there was also intensified employment in the public sector. Unemployment continued to trend down in the second quarter and the number of unemployed persons decreased by 6.2% from the quarter before. The decline in unemployment slowed down in July and the registered unemployment rate stood at 5.3% of the labour force (down from 5.5% in the second quarter). Following an exceptionally strong monthly growth in April 2024, wages remained almost unchanged in May and June and decreased in July (Figure 5). In July, the

average nominal gross wage declined by 1% from June due to the decrease in wages in the rest of the economy. In the second quarter, nominal gross wages increased by 9% on average from the beginning of the year. Wages in activities O, P and Q of the National Classification of Economic Activities (which are generally used to approximate developments in the public sector) grew by 17.1%, while wages in the rest of the economy rose by 5.3%. According to the currently available data, this suggests that the strong rise in public sector wages in April this year has so far not had a significant impact on wage developments in the rest of the economy. Largely due to the base effect, the growth in the average nominal gross wage in July from the same period last year slowed down to 14.4% (the average annual rate was 17.8% in the second quarter), while real wages went up by 11.9% (Figure 6).

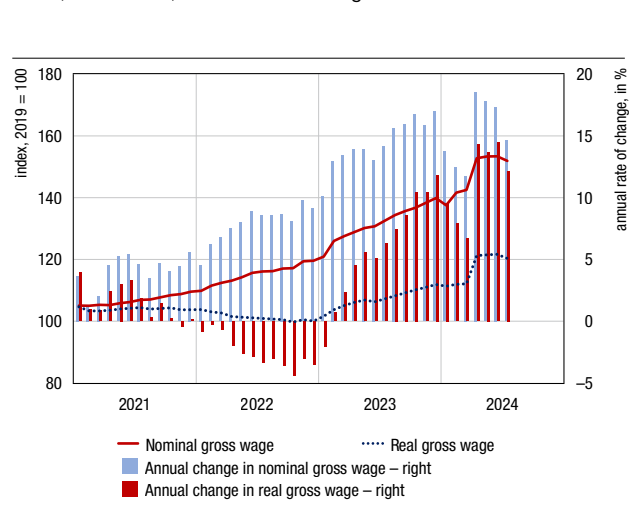
**Inflation in Croatia eased further in August 2024, largely due to a noticeable fall in the inflation of energy prices, with pronounced current pressures on services prices during the peak tourist season.** According to a flash estimate from Eurostat, overall inflation measured by the harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)<sup>1</sup> slowed down from 3.3% in July to 3.0%

**Figure 5 Nominal gross wages monthly rate of change**



Sources: CBS and CNB calculations (seasonally adjusted by the CNB).

**Figure 6 Nominal and real gross wages index, 2019 = 100, annual rate of change**

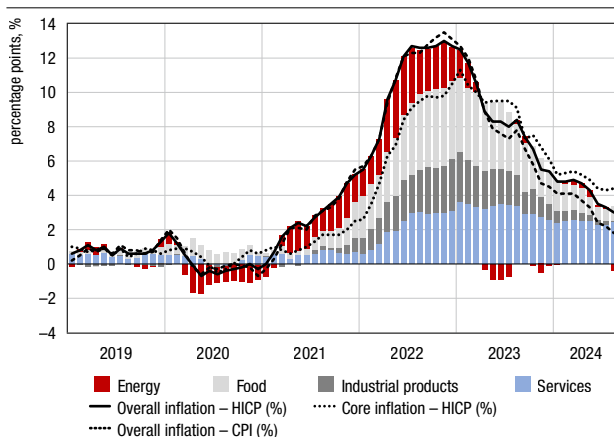


Sources: CBS and CNB calculations (seasonally adjusted by the CNB).

in August (Figure 7). This was mostly due to the strong decrease in the annual rate of change in energy prices (from 0.7% in July to -3.3%) owing to very favourable base effects (due to the spike in prices in August last year) and, to a significantly smaller extent, due to the monthly decrease in the prices of refined petroleum products. The inflation of the prices of industrial products also eased further amid weak imported pressures (from 0.7% in July to 0.4%), albeit at a slower pace than the inflation of energy prices. By contrast, the slowdown in food price inflation came to a halt and inflation accelerated (from 2.5% in July to 2.9%). In addition, the acceleration in the inflation of services prices continued for the second consecutive month during the peak tourist season (up from 7.2% in July and 7.0% in June to 7.6%). This further increased the importance of services for the overall inflation path in Croatia; services accounted for more than four fifths of overall inflation in August. The pick-up in the services price inflation mirrors the strong current inflationary pressures in the services sector due to their sensitivity to wage growth amid strong demand for catering and accommodation services. Thus, unlike other components where current inflationary pressures held steady at relatively low levels, the already elevated momentum<sup>2</sup> of services price inflation increased further (Figure 8). Due to the acceleration of services price inflation, which was more pronounced than the slowdown in the inflation of the prices of industrial products, core inflation (excluding the prices of energy and food) edged up, from 4.3% in July to 4.4% (Figure 9). With the end of the peak tourist season, current pressures in the services sector are expected to abate. Notwithstanding this, following the impact of the favourable base effects on the slowdown in the annual rate of overall inflation in the first eight months of 2024, the base effects will work in the opposite direction towards the end of this year, so that overall inflation might remain slightly above its current level until the end of the year.

At its meeting on 12 September, the Governing Council of the ECB decided to further moderate the degree of monetary policy restriction (Figure 10). The deposit facility rate, a relevant indicator of the ECB's monetary policy, was set at 3.50%

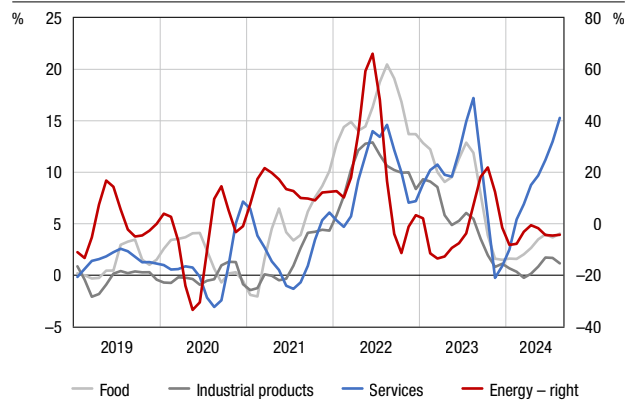
Figure 7 Inflation indicators in Croatia



Notes: Core inflation is measured by the harmonised index of consumer prices, which excludes energy, food, alcoholic beverages and tobacco prices.  
Sources: Eurostat, CBS and CNB calculations.

1 Inflation measured by the national consumer price index (CPI), which does not cover consumption of non-residents and institutional households, slowed down from 2.2% in July to 1.8% in August.  
2 Momentum is a short-term inflation indicator which shows annualised three month-on-three month rates of price change, seasonally adjusted.

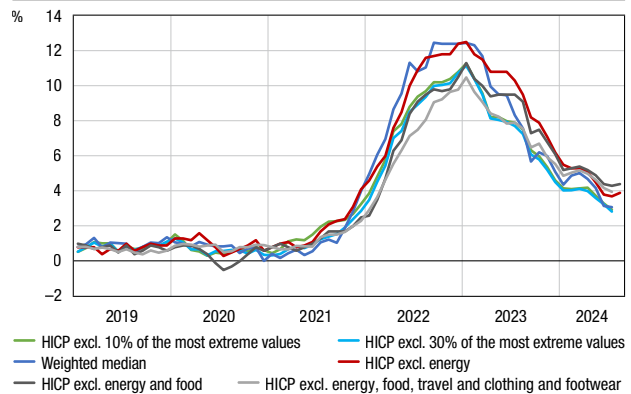
Figure 8 Momentums of the main inflation components



Note: The quarter-on-quarter rate of change on an annual level is calculated from the quarterly moving average of seasonally adjusted harmonised consumer price indices.

Sources: Eurostat and CNB calculations.

Figure 9 Core inflation indicators



Notes: Trimmed mean eliminates 5% (15%) of components (out of a total of 87 components) with maximum and minimum annual rates of change. The weighted median excludes all values but the weighted median of the distribution of price change.

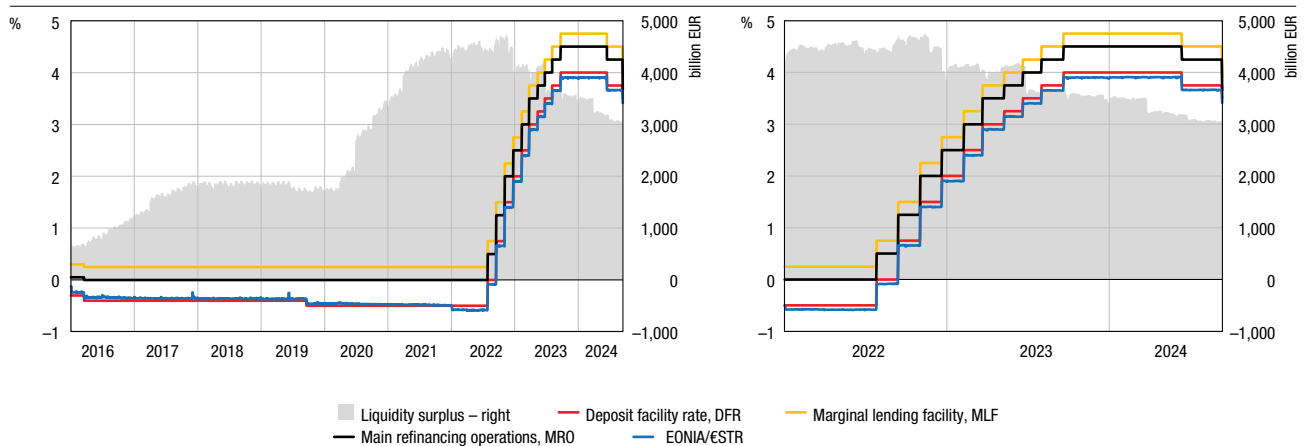
Sources: Eurostat and CNB calculations.

starting from 18 September, a reduction of 25 basis points. The Governing Council noted that the latest projections confirmed its previous assessment of the medium-term inflation outlook. Although domestic inflation remains high as wages are still rising at an elevated pace, labour cost pressures are moderating, and profits are partially buffering the impact of higher wages on inflation. Financing conditions remain restrictive, and economic activity is still subdued, reflecting weak private consumption and investment. The Governing Council will keep ECB key interest rates sufficiently restrictive for as long as necessary for inflation to return to the target level in a timely manner, and it will base its decisions on a data-dependent approach. The Governing Council is not pre-committing to a particular rate path.

As announced on 13 March 2024, some changes to the operational framework<sup>3</sup> for implementing the ECB's monetary policy will take effect from 18 September in order to continue transmitting the Governing Council's monetary policy decisions to short-term money market rates in conditions of

3 For more information, see Box 2 New framework for the implementation of ECB monetary policy in Macroeconomic Developments and Outlook No IX.

Figure 10 Key ECB interest rates



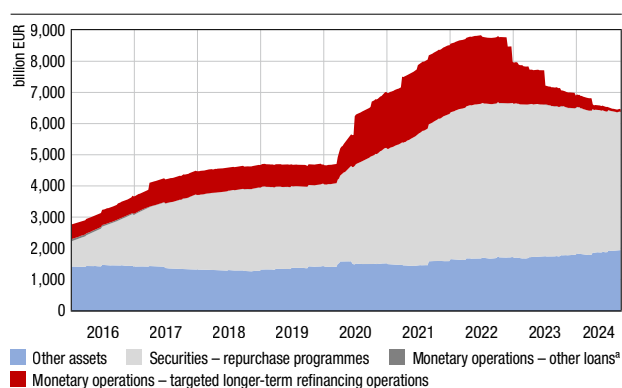
Notes: DFR (deposit facility rate); MLF (marginal lending facility); MRO (main refinancing operations). The EONIA was replaced by €STR in early 2022.

Source: ECB.

**reduced excess liquidity.** The operational framework has been adjusted to ensure that the deposit facility rate remains the key ECB interest rate even in the conditions of the normalisation of the Eurosystem balance sheet, that is, the gradual decrease of excess liquidity from the very high level. Thus, the spread between the rate on the main refinancing operations and the deposit facility rate will be reduced to 15 basis points from the current spread of 50 basis points by adjusting the rate on the main refinancing operations. This narrower spread will incentivise banks' bidding in the weekly operations, so that short-term money market rates are likely to remain in the vicinity of the deposit facility rate, and will limit the potential scope for volatility in short-term money market rates. At the same time, it will leave room for money market activity and provide incentives for banks to seek market-based funding solutions. The spread between the rate on the marginal lending facility and the rate on the main refinancing operations will remain unchanged at 25 basis points. Accordingly, the interest rates on the main refinancing operations and the marginal lending facility will be decreased to 3.65% and 3.90% respectively, with effect from 18 September.

**The size of the Eurosystem's balance sheet has continued**

Figure 11 Eurosystem balance sheet



<sup>a</sup> Other loans include main refinancing operations, fine-tuning reverse operations, structural reverse operations, marginal lending facility and credits related to margin calls.

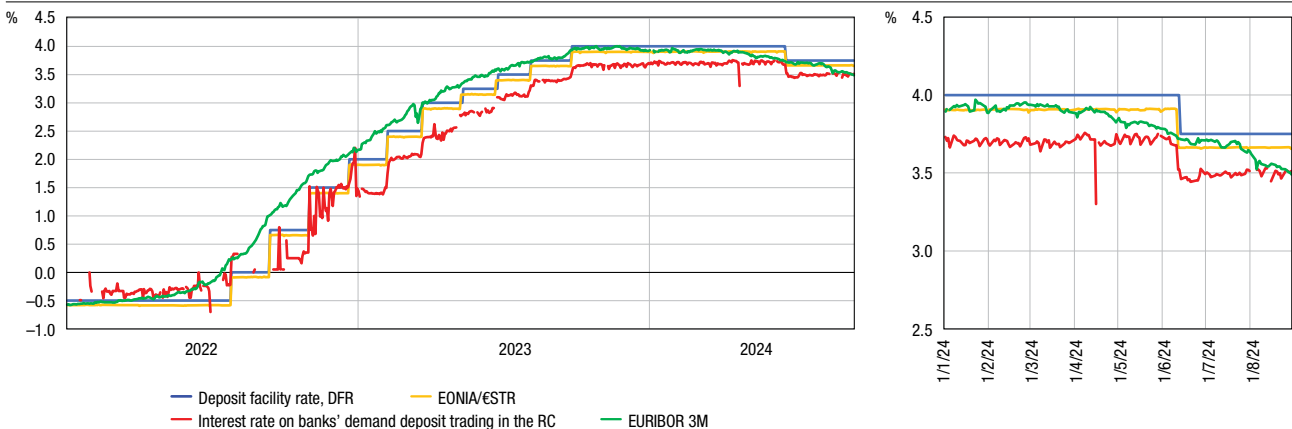
Note: The Eurosystem monetary balance sheet asset items are shown in grey and red and non-monetary in blue.

Source: ECB.

**to decrease gradually** (Figure 11). Banks are still repaying amounts borrowed under the targeted longer-term refinancing operations, with these amounts already being almost fully repaid. The portfolio of securities purchased within the asset purchase programme (APP) is declining steadily at a measured and predictable pace, given that from July 2023 the Eurosystem no longer reinvests the principal payments from maturing securities. With regard to the pandemic emergency purchase programme (PEPP), the PEPP portfolio will be reduced by EUR 7.5bn per month on average in the second half of 2024, while reinvestments under the PEPP will be completely discontinued at the end of 2024. Until the end of 2024, flexibility will be applied in reinvesting redemptions coming due in the PEPP portfolio, with a view to countering risks to the monetary policy transmission mechanism related to the pandemic.

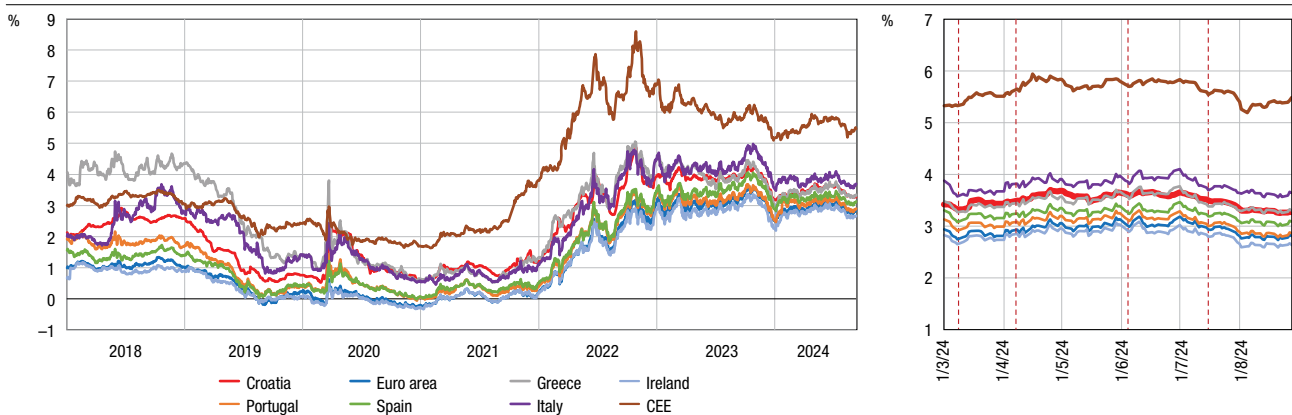
**Capital markets saw strong market shifts in early August, driven, among other things, by worse than expected data from the US labour market for July.** These developments followed after bad performance by some US tech companies and the unexpectedly high increase of the benchmark interest rate in Japan. Overall, this led market participants to conclude that there was an increased likelihood of a recession in the US. In early August, the VIX index, that is, the measure of uncertainty in financial markets, reached its highest levels since the outbreak of the pandemic. The US S&P 500 index plunged by almost 10% from its record-high level reached in July this year. This trend was also followed by European stock indices. In early August, the German DAX and the French CAC lost slightly more than 9% of their value compared to the levels recorded in mid-July. The increase in uncertainty was reflected in the greater investor propensity towards bonds. The US ten-year bond yield fell below 3.70% at one point, the lowest level since June last year, while the euro area GDP-weighted average of long-term government bond yields dropped below 2.75%, the lowest level since March this year (Figure 13). It may be that reduced trading volumes in the summer months further intensified these market shifts. In any case, these shifts were short-lived and the VIX index returned to the levels recorded before this episode after two weeks. By the end of August, stock indices also almost entirely wiped out losses. However, bond markets have not returned to their previous levels, mirroring expectations of market participants that a number of central banks will ease the degree of monetary policy restrictiveness at a faster pace. After the European Central

Figure 12 Key ECB interest rate and overnight market interest rates in the euro area and Croatia



Notes: DFR (deposit facility rate). The EONIA was replaced by €STR in early 2022. The overnight interest rate on the money market in Croatia in 2022 is based on euro transactions. Sources: ECB and CNB.

Figure 13 Yields on long-term government bonds with the remaining maturity of approximately 10 years



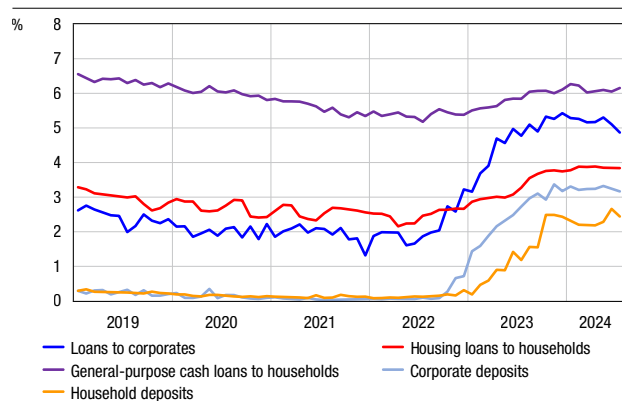
Notes: CEE – countries of Central and Eastern Europe (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania); yields for the euro area and CEE have been weighted by the share of GDP of the countries included. Data from the euro area do not include those from Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta. The red dotted lines denote ECB Governing Council meetings in the shown period of time. Sources: Bloomberg, Eurostat and CNB calculations.

Bank first cut its key interest rate by 25 basis points in June, the Fed could soon follow this path, according to the latest statements by the institution’s top executives. The markets attribute a non-negligible probability to the outcome of a 50 basis points cut as early as September. This has also raised expectations of new cuts by the European Central Bank. Thus, the three-month EURIBOR declined to 3.50% at end-August, the lowest level in more than a year (Figure 12). In such a setting, the yield on the Croatian ten-year foreign bond went down and hovered around 3.23% at end-August, the lowest level since the end of last year.

**The costs of corporate financing by credit institutions decreased markedly and in July they hit a record low for the past year. Interest rates on general-purpose cash loans continued their upward path after having slightly decreased in June. Interest rates on housing loans remained almost unchanged and stood at the highest level during the recent cycle of monetary tightening reached at the beginning of the year.** The average interest rate on pure new corporate loans stood at 4.9% in July, down by 24 basis points from June. In terms of enterprise size, all enterprises, except those classified as small enterprises, borrowed at lower interest rates. In terms of purpose, noteworthy

are lower interest rates on working capital loans and factoring. The interest rate on pure new general-purpose cash loans to households averaged 6.2% in July, up by 10 basis points from the month before, while the interest rate on housing loans was almost the same as in June (3.8%). In July 2024, the interest rate on corporate loans fell by 56 basis points from its highest level, which was reached in December 2023. The interest rate on general-purpose cash loans to households dropped by 11 basis points from the maximum level of 6.3% recorded in January this year (Figure 14). With regard to housing loans to households, interest rates stabilised at an elevated level. In July, the average interest rates on existing loans, i.e. on their stocks, edged down by 4 basis points on corporate loans (4.6%) and increased by the same amount on housing loans to households (3.1%). The interest rate on the stock of general-purpose cash loans recorded a very small increase of 2 basis points (6.0%). Interest rates on existing household loans granted at a variable interest rate linked to the NRR rose markedly for the first time in July relative to June, by 16 basis points (3.2%) and 15 basis points (5.4%) for housing and non-housing loans, respectively. This increase reflects the gradual spillover of the rise in the NRR on financing

**Figure 14 Interest rates on pure new loans and time deposits of corporates and households**



Notes: Data up to December 2022 refer to loans and deposits in kuna and currencies indexed to the kuna and in euros, and from January 2023 to loans and deposits in euro. Data refer to pure new loans and deposits. Deposits with a maturity of up to 1 month have been excluded.

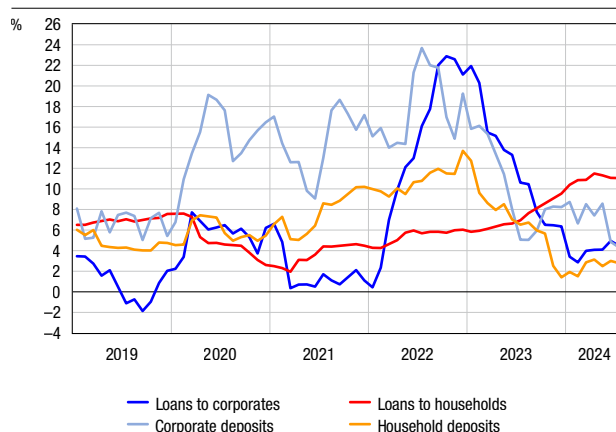
Source: CNB.

costs, given that the 6-month NRR (6m NRR1) rose by 25 basis points in the first quarter of 2024 from the level recorded in the third quarter of 2023.

**Interest rates on household and corporate time deposits decreased in July, with a more pronounced decline in household deposits.** The average interest rate on pure new household time deposits fell by 22 basis points in July from the level recorded in June and stood at 2.4%. This decrease was largely due to one bank, which cut its interest rates in July by almost 1 percentage point following an increase in June, spurring inflows of funds on time deposits. Observed by maturity, the interest rate on deposits with maturities from six to 12 months went down, which led to a decrease in the share of deposits with these maturities. The interest rate on deposits with shorter maturities (from three to six months) remained unchanged and the share of such deposits increased. The interest rate on pure new corporate time deposits fell by 7 basis points from June, to 3.2% (Figure 14). The interest rate on total household time deposits rose by 4 basis points in July, to 1.8%, and fell by 2 basis points (to 2.9%) on total corporate time deposits. The interest rate on overnight household deposits remained unchanged at 0.02%, while the interest rate on overnight corporate deposits went up by 5 basis points, to 0.21%. Due to these changes and the decrease in the share of time deposits, the interest rate on total existing household deposits rose by 1 basis point, to 0.5%, while the interest rate on total existing corporate time deposits fell by 5 basis points, to 0.9%.

**The annual growth rate of household loans edged down in July as the base effect had an impact on the deceleration of housing loan growth, while general-purpose cash loans continued to increase. The growth of corporate loans also slowed down on an annual level.** Loans to domestic sectors (excluding the general government) grew in July, by EUR 0.2bn or 0.6% (transaction-based), reflecting the still relatively strong lending to households (EUR 0.2bn or 1.1%). On the other hand, corporate loans edged down in July (EUR 36m or 0.2%). The increase in household loans was largely driven by general-purpose cash loans, which increased by EUR 129m or 1.5%, while housing loans recorded a somewhat sharper growth than in the previous months, increasing by EUR 107m or 0.9% in July. On an annual level, the growth in total household loans edged down, from 11.1% in June to 11.0% in July (transaction-based), with

**Figure 15 Corporate and household loans and deposits year-on-year rates of change, transaction-based**



Source: CNB.

the annual growth rate of housing loans going down from 9.8% to 9.2%, largely due to the base effect, that is, the sharp increase in housing loans last July spurred by the government subsidy programme, which ceased this year. By contrast, the growth in general-purpose cash loans continued to pick up, from 14.7% in June to 15.4% in July, the strongest annual growth rate seen since December 2011, driven by exceptionally strong new lending activity. A slight fall in corporate loans in July was widespread across business entities, mostly large enterprises, and activities, particularly trade. The annual growth in corporate loans decreased, from 4.9% in June to 4.5% in July (Figure 15), under the influence of the fall in lending activity and the base effect. The momentum of general-purpose cash loans has remained strong, even though it weakened slightly in the last two months, while the momentum of housing loans increased slightly. The momentum of corporate loans moderated further in July.

**Domestic deposits picked up in July.** Total domestic deposits (general government excluded) went up considerably in July from June, by EUR 1.1bn (or 1.9%, transaction-based), as is usual during the tourist season. In the deposit structure, overnight deposits increased (EUR 1.4bn), while time deposits recorded the sharpest decrease since November 2020 (EUR 0.3bn), reflecting the fall in time deposits of other financial institutions and non-financial corporations. Corporate deposits grew by EUR 0.7bn, with overnight deposits rising by EUR 0.9bn and time deposits going down by EUR 0.2bn. Household deposits rose by EUR 0.4bn, which was almost entirely due to the growth of overnight deposits (EUR 0.4bn), while time deposits edged up by EUR 48m. In addition, at the beginning of July, citizens invested a little less than EUR 160m in “national” bonds issued by the Ministry of Finance, less than in the previous issues of government securities in which citizens have so far subscribed a total of EUR 4.3bn. With regard to corporate deposits, the share of time deposits in total deposits continued to trend down markedly, from 28.2% in June to 26.0% in July. After picking up in June, the share of household time deposits in total deposits edged down in July, from 29.2% to 29.0%. Deposits of other non-bank financial institutions decreased slightly in July, by EUR 73m, with the fall in time deposits (EUR 203m) being somewhat sharper than the increase in overnight deposits (EUR 138m).



A faint, light gray architectural floor plan of a classical building is visible in the background. It features a central square room with a floral motif, surrounded by various rooms, corridors, and circular structures. A solid dark red horizontal line is positioned above the text.

# Statistical survey



## Classification and presentation of data on claims and liabilities

The Croatian National Bank uses the ESA 2010 standard for all its official statistics and ESCB statistics, which implies sectoral classification of the reporting units and their counterparties in accordance with the Decision on the statistical classification of institutional sectors, published by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). This classification by sectors is based on the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010), a mandatory statistical standard of the European Union, and is aligned with the basic international statistical standard – the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008). 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.

Table 1 Overview of the sector classification under ESA 2010

Sector classification under ESA 2010
<b>Non-financial corporations</b>
Public non-financial corporations
National private non-financial corporations
Foreign controlled non-financial corporations
<b>Financial corporations</b>
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
<b>General government</b>
Central government
State government
Local government
Social security funds
<b>Households</b>
<b>Non-profit institutions serving households</b>
<b>Rest of the world</b>

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 investment funds other than money market 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, 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), 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), the State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Resolution (DAB) and the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Social security funds include the Croatian Pension Insurance Institute, the Croatian Health Insurance Fund 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.

From December 2010 on, the sector classification of counterparties in tables of the A – G group 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 Accounts (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 D11 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.

In tables A1 through D11 and G1 through G6, the household sector also includes non-profit institutions serving households. The tables also include foreign bank branches.

Foreign currency items are reported in their euro equivalent at the CNB's midpoint exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. All items are reported on a gross basis (i.e. before value adjustments).

New tables D also report historical data, according to which the euro is treated as the “domestic currency”, i.e., the corresponding kuna and euro positions (including kuna positions with a euro currency clause) are consolidated. Values in the new tables D are reported in the euro, whereas in the tables containing a breakdown by “the domestic currency” and “the foreign currency”, the domestic currency in the period until 31 December 2022 includes the kuna, the euro and the kuna with a euro currency clause, and as of 31 January 2023 only the euro. Historical data released in new tables G, as of December 2011, are calculated temporarily on the basis of different methodologies, depending on the type of weight, instrument and counterparty. For the positions that do not contain a note historical data are calculated by merging kuna positions with and without a currency clause and foreign exchange positions (i.e. by merging old tables A, B and C), while the calculation of historical data for other positions is explained in each table.

## Republic of Croatia contribution to euro area monetary aggregates

Table A1 Republic of Croatia contribution to euro area monetary aggregates  
end of period, million EUR

Year	Month	Currency in circulation (ECB key from January 2023)	Overnight deposits		M1		Deposits with agreed maturity up to 2 years		Deposits redeemable at notice up to 3 months		M2	Repo loans received	MMF units issued	Debt securities up to 2 years issued	M3
			Domestic residents	Residents of the euro area	Domestic residents	Residents of the euro area	Domestic residents	Residents of the euro area	Domestic residents	Residents of the euro area					
2010	December	2,025.9	7,892.1	89.1	10,007.1	17,201.7	480.4	4.5	0.1	27,673.8	2.8	...	-175.3	27,501.3	
2011	December	2,215.1	8,138.5	93.9	10,447.5	17,208.4	447.9	0.0	-	28,103.8	5.6	928.2	-228.5	28,809.1	
2012	December	2,249.3	8,235.2	116.7	10,601.2	17,653.9	455.5	-	-	28,710.6	89.7	1,114.6	-800.7	29,114.3	
2013	December	2,312.1	9,235.0	115.8	11,662.9	17,403.4	379.5	-	-	29,445.7	52.0	1,238.6	-868.3	29,868.1	
2014	December	2,458.1	10,278.2	169.1	12,905.3	16,519.3	320.9	-	-	29,745.5	100.6	1,156.0	-187.0	30,815.1	
2015	December	2,674.2	11,871.2	214.5	14,759.9	16,174.3	294.5	-	-	31,228.7	121.4	1,108.1	-106.9	32,351.3	
2016	December	2,981.8	14,872.3	240.2	18,094.3	14,065.2	272.9	-	-	32,432.3	152.4	1,334.5	-47.3	33,872.0	
2017	December	3,392.7	17,959.8	287.5	21,640.0	12,253.1	208.3	-	-	34,101.4	43.0	1,035.4	-87.3	35,092.4	
2018	December	3,734.5	22,393.4	327.2	26,455.2	10,544.7	120.7	-	-	37,120.6	14.7	869.5	-252.6	37,752.2	
2019	December	4,111.3	25,624.2	365.6	30,101.1	9,203.1	187.2	-	-	39,491.4	0.4	1.1	-307.4	39,185.5	
2020	December	4,529.8	30,615.3	417.3	35,562.4	8,339.8	141.3	-	-	44,043.5	-	-	-344.5	43,699.1	
2021	December	4,809.3	36,718.6	513.0	42,040.9	7,602.4	107.8	-	-	49,751.0	619.3	-	-118.1	50,252.2	
2022	December	1,945.0	44,884.6	566.5	47,396.1	7,296.7	95.8	-	-	54,788.6	948.5	-	-101.8	55,635.2	
2023	August	9,797.3	44,125.3	529.1	54,451.7	10,123.0	95.6	5.0	-	64,675.3	693.6	-	33.0	65,401.9	
	September	10,398.8	43,957.1	1,006.7	55,362.5	10,633.8	97.9	8.3	-	66,102.6	480.9	-	33.0	66,616.5	
	October	10,271.3	42,915.3	525.9	53,712.5	11,534.0	123.2	11.6	-	65,381.3	955.8	1.2	33.0	66,371.4	
	November	10,320.3	42,007.6	512.6	52,840.5	11,799.7	100.1	12.6	-	64,752.9	777.0	3.7	-	65,533.6	
	December	10,297.6	42,744.6	507.9	53,550.0	12,912.4	233.5	9.5	-	66,705.5	737.6	24.4	-	67,467.4	
2024	January	9,095.4	41,494.8	505.5	51,095.7	13,369.0	208.5	5.5	-	64,678.7	624.8	61.5	-	65,365.0	
	February	9,489.9	40,202.7	497.5	50,190.1	13,564.2	230.7	1.0	-	63,986.0	1,028.5	106.1	-	65,120.6	
	March	9,612.5	39,465.3	507.3	49,585.1	14,441.5	213.9	5.5	-	64,246.1	817.2	210.5	-3.8	65,270.0	
	April	9,496.5	39,588.0	495.4	49,579.9	14,458.5	227.3	5.5	-	64,271.1	592.3	276.6	-	65,140.1	
	May	9,475.8	39,655.9	499.7	49,631.4	14,680.9	257.7	6.0	-	64,576.0	665.5	321.8	-	65,563.3	
	June	9,579.1	40,226.0	492.6	50,297.6	14,787.4	285.8	5.0	-	65,375.8	727.8	384.2	-	66,487.8	
	July	9,434.5	41,722.6	533.9	51,690.9	14,445.6	299.2	3.0	-	66,438.8	657.1	435.0	-	67,530.9	

**Table A1 Republic of Croatia contribution to euro area monetary aggregates** • The table shows data on end-of-month balances for the monetary aggregates M1, M2 and M3, calculated according to the definition of the European Central Bank (ECB). The main characteristics of monetary aggregates under the ECB's definition:

- inclusion of liabilities of monetary financial institutions to euro area non-monetary sectors,
- exclusion of the monetary neutral sector (the central government has the status of a monetary neutral sector),
- limited maturity of items included (liabilities of up to 2 years and deposits redeemable at notice of up to 3 months),
- equal treatment of the liabilities in domestic and foreign currency,
- inclusion of money market funds (MMF) shares/units into M3.

The composition of monetary aggregates, as defined by the ECB is:

- M1 contains currency in circulation and overnight deposits,
- M2 includes beside M1 also deposits with agreed maturity of up to 2 years and deposits redeemable at notice of up to 3 months,
- M3 includes M2, repurchase agreements, debt securities with the maturity of up to 2 years and MMF shares/units issued.

The item Currency in circulation is calculated on the basis of the Capital Share Mechanism, which foresees the split of the total amount of issued banknotes in the euro area between the different national central banks of the euro area with respect to their share in the capital of the ECB.

The contribution of the Republic of Croatia to euro area monetary aggregates does not represent the monetary aggregates of the Republic of Croatia. The concept of residency is the one of the euro area. Due to the consolidation within the MFI sector on the level of euro area countries the aggregate M3 could become smaller than M2.

## Consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions

Table B1 Consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions  
end of period, million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
<b>ASSETS</b>									
1 Foreign assets	24,840.3	31,850.3	35,555.1	51,959.6	50,732.4	50,662.1	50,150.5	50,960.2	52,608.6
2 Claims on domestic sectors	46,756.7	47,774.7	51,050.2	53,637.2	54,413.1	54,606.2	54,231.8	54,629.9	55,601.3
2.1 Claims on central government	15,001.3	15,050.0	15,224.1	15,126.9	15,536.8	15,244.0	14,492.8	14,621.8	15,369.8
2.2 Claims on other general government	864.8	1,026.1	956.4	961.7	842.4	817.3	813.1	803.9	817.4
2.3 Claims on other domestic sectors	30,890.6	31,698.5	34,869.8	37,548.7	38,033.9	38,545.0	38,925.9	39,204.2	39,414.1
3 Other assets	2,951.5	2,901.6	3,657.0	4,668.1	4,014.3	3,979.5	4,132.7	4,135.3	4,251.2
<b>Total (1+2+3)</b>	<b>74,548.5</b>	<b>82,526.5</b>	<b>90,262.3</b>	<b>110,264.9</b>	<b>109,159.8</b>	<b>109,247.8</b>	<b>108,515.0</b>	<b>109,725.4</b>	<b>112,461.2</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>									
1 Banknotes and coins in circulation (from 1.1.2023. allocation according to ECB's key)	5,546.8	5,874.3	3,453.2	12,376.7	11,163.7	11,189.0	11,206.4	11,256.4	11,304.9
2 Foreign liabilities	4,950.1	7,481.2	9,226.3	15,928.5	16,265.7	16,292.5	16,323.6	16,326.5	16,512.4
3 Deposits	49,300.2	54,061.4	62,359.0	66,101.8	64,679.5	65,142.5	64,838.9	65,675.5	68,096.6
3.1 Central government	5,314.7	5,174.1	6,105.4	7,705.2	8,216.8	8,589.6	8,037.0	8,287.5	9,607.9
3.2 Other resident sectors	43,985.4	48,887.4	56,253.6	58,396.5	56,462.6	56,552.9	56,801.9	57,388.0	58,488.7
4 Debt securities issued	100.7	144.7	232.8	314.9	594.9	594.9	594.9	594.7	594.9
5 MMF units issued	–	–	–	24.3	190.1	255.4	299.4	355.7	405.4
6 Other liabilities	14,650.8	14,964.9	14,991.0	15,518.7	16,266.0	15,773.6	15,251.7	15,516.5	15,547.0
<b>Total (1+2+3+4+5+6)</b>	<b>74,548.5</b>	<b>82,526.5</b>	<b>90,262.3</b>	<b>110,264.9</b>	<b>109,159.8</b>	<b>109,247.8</b>	<b>108,515.0</b>	<b>109,725.4</b>	<b>112,461.2</b>

Table B1 Consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions • The balance sheet of monetary financial institutions shows consolidated data from the Croatian National Bank balance sheet (Table C1) and the Aggregated balance sheet of

other monetary financial institutions (Table D1). The bilateral asset and liability positions of monetary financial institutions in the Republic of Croatia are netted out.

## Croatian National Bank balance sheet

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024					
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	
<b>ASSETS</b>										
1 Foreign assets	19,717.0	26,616.9	30,235.0	44,983.2	41,257.3	40,554.8	39,969.3	41,286.5	42,239.9	
1.1 Gold	–	–	106.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1.2 Claims on IMF	358.9	1,228.1	1,244.5	1,205.6	1,215.3	1,215.9	1,215.3	1,218.2	1,273.0	
1.3 Currency	3,340.0	4,328.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1.4 Loans and deposits	4,293.7	8,832.7	11,106.3	16,976.4	12,888.0	12,044.0	11,192.1	12,165.2	12,568.9	
O/w: Net claims in TARGET2 accounts	768.6	1,653.9	2,570.7	16,080.8	12,165.8	11,362.7	10,395.0	11,368.3	11,724.6	
O/w: International reserves transferred to ECB	–	–	–	327.2	314.0	314.0	314.0	314.0	314.0	
1.5 Securities	11,724.4	12,227.2	17,778.2	13,453.9	13,251.2	13,278.0	13,306.7	13,244.7	13,189.0	
O/w: ECB's paid-up capital	2.6	2.6	2.6	420.5	417.6	417.6	417.6	417.6	417.6	
1.6 Net claims related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem	–	–	–	13,347.2	13,902.7	14,016.9	14,255.2	14,658.4	15,209.1	
2 Claims on general government	2,651.4	2,454.8	2,166.2	1,960.1	1,950.1	1,951.3	1,980.8	1,977.6	1,974.2	
3 Claims on credit institutions	599.8	407.3	375.4	421.4	366.4	366.4	365.1	361.9	359.3	
4 Claims on other domestic sectors	6.9	7.8	9.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	
5 Other assets	159.7	97.1	127.1	350.3	369.4	283.5	299.7	370.7	248.7	
<b>Total (1+2+3+4+5)</b>	<b>23,134.8</b>	<b>29,583.8</b>	<b>32,912.6</b>	<b>47,725.1</b>	<b>43,953.2</b>	<b>43,166.1</b>	<b>42,624.9</b>	<b>44,006.7</b>	<b>44,832.1</b>	
<b>LIABILITIES</b>										
1 Banknotes and coins in circulation (from 1.1.2023. allocation according to ECB's key)	5,546.8	5,874.3	3,453.2	12,376.7	11,163.7	11,189.0	11,206.4	11,256.4	11,304.9	
1.1 Banknotes and coins in circulation (net from 1.1.2023.) <sup>a</sup>	–	–	–	–970.6	–2,739.0	–2,827.9	–3,048.8	–3,402.0	–3,904.2	
2 Credit institutions' deposits	11,843.2	15,451.4	20,156.1	17,699.5	13,907.8	12,673.6	12,837.6	14,189.7	13,848.4	
2.1 Current accounts (including the minimum reserve system)	9,158.6	12,446.1	18,682.3	935.5	957.3	932.8	814.8	1,009.2	1,054.4	
2.2 Overnight deposits	–	–	–	16,758.4	12,945.0	11,733.8	11,494.1	12,196.2	11,428.3	
2.3 Other deposits	2,684.6	3,005.2	1,473.8	5.5	5.5	6.9	528.8	984.2	1,365.7	
3 General government deposits	2,550.0	2,465.7	2,803.2	3,915.9	4,509.0	4,858.9	4,294.5	4,273.1	5,553.6	
4 Deposits of other resident sectors	14.8	32.2	21.0	53.6	362.1	480.1	389.2	468.0	330.2	
5 Foreign liabilities	893.7	3,572.8	4,233.5	11,615.7	11,543.2	11,516.2	11,494.7	11,331.8	11,374.5	
6 Debt securities issued	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7 Capital and reserves	2,275.8	1,995.3	2,183.4	1,759.9	1,826.6	1,811.9	1,739.0	1,848.1	1,784.0	
8 Other liabilities	10.5	192.1	62.2	303.8	640.8	636.4	663.4	639.6	636.6	
<b>Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8)</b>	<b>23,134.8</b>	<b>29,583.8</b>	<b>32,912.6</b>	<b>47,725.1</b>	<b>43,953.2</b>	<b>43,166.1</b>	<b>42,624.9</b>	<b>44,006.7</b>	<b>44,832.1</b>	

<sup>a</sup> The difference between the amount of euro banknotes allocated according to the ECB's key (in position 1 in the Liabilities) and the net amount of euro banknotes effectively put into circulation (in position 1.1 in the Liabilities) is recorded as an intra-Eurosystem claim/liability relating to banknote issuance (position 1.6 in the Assets). The amount in position 1.1 in the Liabilities may be negative if the CNB puts into circulation fewer banknotes than it withdraws, since there are banknotes in circulation which were actually distributed by another Eurosystem central bank. In other words, in addition to euro banknotes issued based on the ECB's key, euro banknotes issued based on other member countries's keys and imported into the Republic of Croatia can also be found in the circulation. This effect is the result of, among other things, the high tourist inflow into Republic of Croatia and the related tourist consumption.

**Table C1 Balance sheet of the Croatian National Bank** • The table shows data on Croatian National Bank assets and liabilities in line with the methodology of the ECB.

Foreign assets include the following forms of claims on non-residents: gold, claims on the International Monetary Fund (special drawing rights and the reserve position), foreign cash in the vault, loans and deposits with foreign monetary financial institutions (including net claims in TARGET2 accounts and deposits related to international reserves transferred to the ECB), security investments that include the ECB's paid-up capital as well as net claims related to the Eurosystem euro banknote allocation that are claims associated with the application of the banknote allocation key.

Claims on general government are investments in the securities of the Republic of Croatia.

Claims on credit institutions are loans to credit institutions

related to monetary policy operations and other claims comprising the CNB's deposits with credit institutions. Loans also includes all claims arising from monetary policy operations the CNB started before joining the Eurosystem.

Claims on other domestic sectors are loans and other claims on other domestic sectors.

Other assets include non-financial and other assets. Non-financial assets comprise tangible and intangible assets. Other assets comprise financial derivatives, suspense and restricted items, accrued interest and the rest.

Banknotes and coins in circulation (distribution according to the ECB's key) refer to the CNB's share in the total issue of euro banknotes of the Eurosystem and to euro coins issued by the CNB. The total value of euro banknotes is allocated to each central bank of the Eurosystem applying the ECB's subscribed capital key, as envisaged by Decision ECB/2010/29 of



13 December 2010 on the issue of euro banknotes (and subsequent amendments ESB/2022/46). In 2023, this position also includes kuna banknotes and coins that have not been withdrawn from circulation.

Banknotes and coins in circulation (net) are euro banknotes and euro coins issued into circulation as well as banknotes and coins denominated in kuna that have ceased to be the legal tender, but have remained in circulation in the euro cash changeover year.

Credit institutions' deposits consist of funds in TARGET2 accounts (including the minimum reserve system), overnight deposits as well as other deposits and loans received from credit institutions.

General government deposits are general government current accounts with the Croatian National Bank.

Deposits of other resident sectors are current accounts as well as other resident sectors' other deposits and loans received with the Croatian National Bank.

Foreign liabilities include non-residents' current accounts and loans received as well as the allocation of International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights.

Capital and reserves include reserves, provisions and income and expense accounts.

Other liabilities comprise financial derivatives, suspense and restricted items, accrued interest and the rest.

## Aggregated balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions

This group of tables covers the basic aggregated balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions and provides a detailed breakdown of relevant asset and liability items of the basic aggregated balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions. Data are based on the regular reports of credit institutions and MMFs.

All data on claims and liabilities in tables D1 to D11 refer to balances at the end of the period and data in tables D1 and D5 also refer to monthly net transactions.

All items are reported on a gross basis (i.e. before value adjustments). 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 for the movement in the exchange rate, revaluations and reclassifications. Revaluations comprise loans write-offs and securities price adjustments. Reclassifications comprise changes in balance sheet balances incurred due to changes in the composition and structure of the reporting population of monetary

financial institutions (e.g. the disappearance of a reporting unit from the reporting population because of liquidation or bankruptcy), changes in the classification of financial instruments or changes in statistical definitions.

Claims reported by institutional sectors include financial instruments, loans, debt securities, shares and equity holdings as well as investment funds shares/units. Loans also comprise assets in the form of deposits placed by reporting institutions.

Deposits in the tables showing deposits also include loans received and non-transferable debt instruments issued by reporting institutions. Deposits also include subordinated debt in the form of deposits or loans.

Foreign currency items are reported in their euro equivalent at the Croatian National Bank midpoint exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. For the period until January 2022 (i.e. before the Republic of Croatia's entry to the euro area) data in kuna have been converted into euro applying a fixed conversion rate.

Table B2 Number of other monetary financial institutions covered by monetary statistics

Year	Month	Total number of other monetary financial institutions	Total number of credit institutions	Banks	Savings banks	Housing savings banks	Savings banks	Foreign bank branches	Money market funds
1	2	3 = 4 + 9 + 10	4 = 5 do 8	5	6	7	8	9	10
2008	December	43	43	35	1	5	2	0	0
2009	December	43	43	34	2	5	2	0	0
2010	December	38	38	32	1	5	0	0	0
2011	December	59	37	31	1	5	0	0	22
2012	December	56	36	30	1	5	0	0	20
2013	December	55	35	29	1	5	0	0	20
2014	December	53	33	27	1	5	0	0	20
2015	December	52	33	27	1	5	0	0	19
2016	December	51	31	25	1	5	0	1	19
2017	December	52	30	24	1	5	0	1	21
2018	December	46	25	21	0	4	0	1	20
2019	December	25	23	20	0	3	0	1	1
2020	December	24	23	20	0	3	0	1	0
2021	December	24	23	20	0	3	0	1	0
2022	December	22	21	20	0	1	0	1	0
2023	August	21	20	19	0	1	0	1	0
	September	21	20	19	0	1	0	1	0
	October	22	20	19	0	1	0	1	1
	November	22	20	19	0	1	0	1	1
	December	23	20	19	0	1	0	1	2
2024	January	23	20	19	0	1	0	1	2
	February	23	20	19	0	1	0	1	2
	March	24	20	19	0	1	0	1	3
	April	24	20	19	0	1	0	1	3
	May	24	20	19	0	1	0	1	3
	June	25	20	19	0	1	0	1	4
	July	26	20	19	0	1	0	1	5

Table B2 Number of other monetary financial institutions covered by monetary statistics • The table shows the total number of credit institutions and MMFs that report monthly to the

Croatian National Bank and whose operations are shown in the Aggregated balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions.

Table D1 Aggregated balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions  
outstanding amounts at end of period; transactions during period, million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
<b>AMOUNTS</b>									
<b>ASSETS</b>									
1 Claims on the Croatian National Bank	12,855.3	16,516.1	21,642.9	19,820.9	15,455.4	14,358.8	14,559.4	15,864.7	15,722.8
Cash	1,017.0	1,065.0	1,508.1	2,125.3	1,551.2	1,692.5	1,730.6	1,677.3	1,870.4
Deposits	11,838.3	15,451.1	20,134.7	17,695.6	13,904.2	12,666.4	12,828.8	14,187.4	13,852.3
2 Claims on other monetary financial institutions	430.4	369.3	586.9	273.8	405.0	381.8	414.9	484.8	478.3
2.1 Loans and deposits	399.9	314.8	523.9	242.7	373.2	350.1	383.1	452.9	446.5
2.2 Debt securities	7.5	31.2	53.4	30.7	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.5	31.3
2.3 Equity securities	23.0	23.3	9.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
2.4 MMF shares / units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Claims on general government	13,214.7	13,621.4	14,014.3	14,128.5	14,429.2	14,109.9	13,325.1	13,448.1	14,213.0
3.1 Claims on central government	12,349.9	12,595.3	13,057.9	13,166.8	13,586.8	13,292.7	12,511.9	12,644.3	13,395.7
3.2 Claims on other general government	864.8	1,026.1	956.4	961.7	842.4	817.3	813.1	803.9	817.4
4 Claims on other resident sectors	30,883.8	31,690.7	34,860.8	37,538.6	38,023.8	38,534.9	38,915.8	39,194.1	39,404.0
4.1 Claims on non-financial corporations	11,846.2	11,969.7	14,273.5	15,009.0	14,935.0	15,206.3	15,324.7	15,441.3	15,401.6
4.1.1 Claims on public non-financial corporations	922.7	938.6	2,163.3	2,336.0	2,065.6	2,078.3	2,066.6	2,060.4	2,054.2
4.1.2 Claims on other non-financial corporations	10,923.4	11,031.1	12,110.2	12,673.0	12,869.4	13,128.0	13,258.1	13,380.9	13,347.4
4.2 Claims on households	18,161.2	18,869.1	19,890.1	21,755.1	22,297.0	22,556.8	22,791.2	22,983.4	23,226.5
4.3 Claims on non-MMF investment funds	156.6	122.0	51.2	137.9	142.6	145.1	146.8	147.5	148.1
4.4 Claims on other financial intermediaries	518.7	588.8	523.4	551.1	583.3	558.1	583.4	553.0	561.7
4.5 Claims on financial auxiliaries	103.0	98.3	100.1	60.9	60.5	63.3	63.6	62.9	60.6
4.6 Claims on insurance corporations and pension funds	98.0	42.9	22.6	24.5	5.4	5.3	6.1	6.1	5.5
5 Foreign assets	5,123.3	5,233.3	5,320.1	6,976.4	9,475.1	10,107.3	10,181.2	9,673.8	10,368.7
6 Other assets	1,774.8	1,739.5	2,021.7	2,192.5	2,093.7	2,003.6	2,102.5	2,087.3	2,132.1
<b>Total (1+2+3+4+5+6)</b>	<b>64,282.2</b>	<b>69,170.4</b>	<b>78,446.7</b>	<b>80,930.6</b>	<b>79,882.2</b>	<b>79,496.4</b>	<b>79,498.8</b>	<b>80,752.8</b>	<b>82,318.9</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>									
1 Liabilities to the Croatian National Bank	599.8	407.3	375.4	421.4	366.4	366.4	366.4	366.4	366.4
2 Deposits of other monetary financial institutions	555.9	554.0	705.9	369.6	474.7	452.6	484.8	584.2	535.7
3 Deposits of other resident sectors	46,735.3	51,563.5	59,534.8	62,132.2	59,808.4	59,803.5	60,155.1	60,934.4	62,212.9
3.1 Central government	2,764.7	2,708.4	3,302.2	3,789.3	3,707.8	3,730.7	3,742.4	4,014.4	4,054.3
3.2 Other sectors	43,970.6	48,855.2	56,232.6	58,342.9	56,100.6	56,072.7	56,412.7	56,920.0	58,158.6
3.2.1 Overnight deposits	30,499.6	36,580.3	44,723.0	42,545.5	39,247.2	39,376.3	39,456.6	39,998.4	41,503.1
3.2.2 Deposits with agreed maturity	13,471.0	12,274.8	11,479.6	15,776.4	16,834.3	16,690.9	16,950.1	16,908.7	16,652.5
3.2.3 Deposits redeemable at notice	-	-	-	9.5	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.0	3.0
3.2.4 Repo	-	-	30.0	11.5	13.6	-	0.0	8.0	-
4 Debt securities issued	108.2	175.9	286.2	345.6	626.2	626.2	626.2	626.2	626.2
5 MMF units issued	-	-	-	24.3	190.1	255.4	299.4	355.7	405.4
6 Foreign liabilities	4,056.4	3,908.3	4,992.8	4,312.8	4,722.4	4,776.3	4,828.9	4,994.7	5,137.9
7 Capital and reserves	10,942.4	11,190.9	10,813.3	11,104.1	11,337.1	10,743.0	10,676.5	10,765.1	10,925.7
8 Other liabilities	1,284.2	1,370.4	1,738.4	2,220.5	2,356.9	2,473.0	2,061.4	2,126.1	2,108.7
<b>Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8)</b>	<b>64,282.2</b>	<b>69,170.4</b>	<b>78,446.7</b>	<b>80,930.6</b>	<b>79,882.2</b>	<b>79,496.4</b>	<b>79,498.8</b>	<b>80,752.8</b>	<b>82,318.9</b>
<b>TRANSACTIONS</b>									
<b>ASSETS</b>									
1 Claims on the Croatian National Bank	1,513.8	1,629.4	3,932.5	3,505.7	-1,409.7	-1,096.6	199.2	1,305.3	-141.9
Cash	22.1	59.2	247.4	139.2	-77.1	141.3	38.1	-53.3	193.1
Deposits	1,491.7	1,570.2	3,685.1	3,366.5	-1,332.6	-1,237.9	161.1	1,358.6	-335.1
2 Claims on other monetary financial institutions	35.9	-74.1	18.0	74.1	113.4	-22.9	32.6	70.6	-6.8
2.1 Loans and deposits	35.9	-71.5	18.2	74.0	113.5	-22.9	32.5	70.5	-6.6
2.2 Debt securities	0.0	-2.6	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2
2.3 Equity securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 MMF shares / units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Claims on general government	106.8	-89.0	222.5	-59.4	404.7	-315.0	-788.3	123.4	760.9
3.1 Claims on central government	-0.8	-140.3	194.4	-101.9	422.5	-289.9	-784.1	132.7	747.5
3.2 Claims on other general government	107.7	51.3	28.1	42.6	-17.8	-25.1	-4.2	-9.2	13.5

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
4 Claims on other resident sectors	404.9	330.7	43.9	233.8	433.8	515.6	381.5	286.7	208.6
4.1 Claims on non-financial corporations	296.3	340.0	57.0	49.3	191.7	275.1	119.1	123.0	-40.4
4.1.1 Claims on public non-financial corporations	-361.8	38.3	-6.9	-34.6	-0.5	12.7	-11.7	-6.2	-6.2
4.1.2 Claims on other non-financial corporations	658.1	301.7	63.9	83.9	192.3	262.4	130.8	129.2	-34.1
4.2 Claims on households	18.3	-8.6	-0.8	94.7	234.8	260.4	234.7	195.0	243.6
4.3 Claims on non-MMF investment funds	15.4	12.7	-1.6	84.3	4.3	2.6	1.2	0.2	-0.3
4.4 Claims on other financial intermediaries	40.3	-18.6	-10.7	23.6	4.9	-25.2	25.2	-30.4	8.8
4.5 Claims on financial auxiliaries	-3.0	1.8	0.7	-26.5	-1.3	2.7	0.3	-0.7	-2.6
4.6 Claims on insurance corporations and pension funds	37.6	3.4	-0.7	8.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.9	-0.4	-0.5
5 Foreign assets	-1,198.5	-1,519.2	-1,953.3	-1,726.5	937.9	653.0	61.9	-493.9	672.9
6 Other assets	-27.7	-37.2	-44.7	43.7	22.6	-100.5	80.3	-27.5	13.0
<b>Total (1+ 2+3+4+5+6)</b>	<b>835.2</b>	<b>240.5</b>	<b>2,218.9</b>	<b>2,071.4</b>	<b>502.7</b>	<b>-366.4</b>	<b>-32.9</b>	<b>1,264.7</b>	<b>1,506.7</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>									
1 Liabilities to the Croatian National Bank	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	46.1	-	-0.0	-	-	-
2 Deposits of other monetary financial institutions	50.5	-27.0	14.2	-10.6	88.5	-21.6	31.3	100.6	-49.3
3 Deposits of other resident sectors	246.8	241.9	1,880.8	1,973.0	18.0	10.9	332.9	810.4	1,256.3
3.1 Central government	67.8	-39.4	173.9	125.7	16.2	23.0	11.6	272.1	39.9
3.2 Other sectors	179.0	281.3	1,706.9	1,847.2	1.8	-12.1	321.3	538.3	1,216.4
3.2.1 Overnight deposits	-33.8	247.4	1,651.0	802.5	-749.4	139.4	68.2	563.6	1,490.6
3.2.2 Deposits with agreed maturity	212.8	33.9	25.9	1,036.3	733.1	-138.0	252.6	-32.3	-264.2
3.2.3 Deposits redeemable at notice	-	-	-	-3.1	4.5	0.0	0.5	-1.0	-2.0
3.2.4 Repo	-	-	30.0	11.5	13.6	-13.6	-	8.0	-8.0
4 Debt securities issued	-0.6	-11.3	-1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 MMF units issued	-0.1	-	-	20.6	84.3	65.2	44.0	56.3	49.5
6 Foreign liabilities	541.8	86.9	294.4	-8.2	30.6	55.6	51.0	168.9	141.1
7 Capital and reserves	-39.8	-43.2	-125.0	123.6	36.8	-594.0	-66.6	88.7	160.7
8 Other liabilities	36.6	-6.7	155.5	-73.1	243.9	117.6	-425.5	39.9	-51.5
<b>Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8)</b>	<b>835.2</b>	<b>240.5</b>	<b>2,218.9</b>	<b>2,071.4</b>	<b>502.7</b>	<b>-366.4</b>	<b>-32.9</b>	<b>1,264.7</b>	<b>1,506.7</b>

**Table D1 Aggregated balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions** • The table shows aggregated data on claims and liabilities of other monetary financial institutions (OMFIs), i.e.

banks, savings banks and housing savings banks as well as MMFs.

A detailed breakdown of MMFs asset and liability items is presented in tables D2 – D11.

**Table D2 Foreign assets of other monetary financial institutions**  
end of period, million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
1 Foreign assets in domestic currency	3,418.6	3,311.6	3,163.1	4,693.0	6,928.0	7,020.8	7,150.4	7,142.5	7,285.7
1.1 Claims on non-residents of the euro area	2,622.8	2,532.5	2,323.7	3,864.2	5,783.4	5,498.6	5,615.7	5,586.9	5,618.6
Cash	414.2	414.3	644.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	1,527.3	1,399.1	998.6	2,481.3	3,715.5	3,664.9	3,753.2	3,789.3	3,799.1
Debt securities	546.2	587.3	547.9	1,249.9	1,934.1	1,699.8	1,730.0	1,665.2	1,686.2
Shares and equity holdings	135.1	131.8	132.6	133.1	133.9	133.9	132.5	132.5	133.3
1.2 Claims on non-residents outside the euro area	795.8	779.0	839.5	828.8	1,144.5	1,522.2	1,534.7	1,555.5	1,667.1
Loans	254.8	182.1	267.4	205.1	420.2	631.6	639.7	659.6	675.8
Debt securities	345.8	401.8	376.7	428.4	529.1	695.2	699.6	700.6	796.0
Shares and equity holdings	195.1	195.1	195.3	195.3	195.3	195.4	195.4	195.4	195.4
2 Foreign assets in foreign currency	1,704.7	1,921.8	2,156.9	2,283.4	2,547.2	3,086.5	3,030.8	2,531.3	3,083.0
2.1 Claims on non-residents of the euro area	537.4	656.7	732.0	933.8	1,164.1	968.8	1,027.1	896.4	972.9
2.2 Claims on non-residents outside the euro area	1,167.3	1,265.1	1,425.0	1,349.6	1,383.1	2,117.7	2,003.7	1,634.9	2,110.1
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>5,123.3</b>	<b>5,233.3</b>	<b>5,320.1</b>	<b>6,976.4</b>	<b>9,475.1</b>	<b>10,107.3</b>	<b>10,181.2</b>	<b>9,673.8</b>	<b>10,368.7</b>

**Table D2 Foreign assets of other monetary financial institutions** • The table shows other monetary financial institutions' claims on non-residents. Claims are shown in the domestic and

foreign currency, with claims on non-residents of the euro area and claims on non-residents outside the euro area shown separately.

Table D3 Other monetary financial institutions' claims on general government and other resident sectors  
end of period, million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
1 Claims in domestic currency	43,608.5	44,799.9	48,578.9	51,369.1	52,234.1	52,332.2	51,951.6	52,399.2	53,431.7
1.1 General government	13,022.6	13,398.9	13,812.6	13,985.0	14,426.3	14,107.1	13,322.8	13,445.9	14,210.9
1.1.1 Central government	12,167.1	12,381.0	12,858.9	13,025.2	13,585.4	13,291.3	12,511.0	12,643.3	13,394.7
Loans	5,712.9	5,490.9	5,682.0	5,362.4	5,492.4	5,329.7	5,333.1	5,336.5	5,172.6
Debt securities	6,454.1	6,890.0	7,176.9	7,662.8	8,093.0	7,961.6	7,177.9	7,306.9	8,222.2
1.1.2 Other general government	855.6	1,017.9	953.7	959.8	840.9	815.8	811.8	802.6	816.1
Loans	854.6	1,009.7	946.3	952.1	833.4	808.5	804.5	795.5	809.1
Debt securities	0.9	8.2	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.0
1.2 Other resident sectors	30,585.9	31,401.1	34,766.2	37,384.1	37,807.9	38,225.1	38,628.8	38,953.3	39,220.8
Loans	29,877.6	30,562.4	33,969.4	36,615.0	37,043.1	37,462.1	37,858.1	38,172.5	38,443.3
Debt securities	272.8	426.8	432.7	331.4	328.4	326.3	333.5	337.4	335.4
Shares and equity holdings	368.6	351.0	325.2	308.8	308.8	308.9	309.0	314.6	312.5
Investment fund units	67.0	60.9	38.9	128.9	127.6	127.8	128.3	128.7	129.6
2 Claims in foreign currency	489.9	512.2	296.2	297.9	218.8	312.6	289.2	243.0	185.4
2.1 General government	192.1	222.5	201.6	143.4	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.1
2.1.1 Central government	182.8	214.3	199.0	141.6	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
Loans	0.0	–	–	–	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
Debt securities	182.8	214.3	199.0	141.6	–	–	–	–	–
2.1.2 Other general government	9.3	8.2	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Loans	9.3	8.2	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Debt securities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 Other resident sectors	297.8	289.7	94.6	154.5	215.9	309.7	286.9	240.8	183.2
Loans	244.8	227.6	94.6	153.8	215.2	309.3	286.5	240.4	182.8
Debt securities	53.0	62.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shares and equity holdings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment fund units	–	–	–	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>44,098.5</b>	<b>45,312.1</b>	<b>48,875.1</b>	<b>51,667.0</b>	<b>52,453.0</b>	<b>52,644.8</b>	<b>52,240.8</b>	<b>52,642.2</b>	<b>53,617.1</b>

Table D3 Other monetary financial institutions' claims on general government and other resident sectors • The table shows claims on general government and other resident sectors

in the domestic and foreign currency broken down by financial instruments (loans, debt securities, shares and equity holdings as well as investment fund units).

Table D5 Other monetary financial institutions' loans by institutional sectors  
outstanding amounts at end of period; transactions during period, million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
<b>AMOUNTS</b>									
<b>Loans in domestic currency</b>									
1 General government	6,567.5	6,500.7	6,628.4	6,314.5	6,325.7	6,138.1	6,137.6	6,131.9	5,981.7
1.1 Central government	5,712.9	5,490.9	5,682.0	5,362.4	5,492.4	5,329.7	5,333.1	5,336.5	5,172.6
1.2 Local government	853.7	1,008.5	944.8	950.3	831.3	806.4	802.3	793.6	807.1
1.3 Social security funds	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0
2 Non-financial corporations	11,388.1	11,333.9	13,773.1	14,532.4	14,395.5	14,576.4	14,714.5	14,867.8	14,889.5
3 Households	18,073.5	18,791.0	19,822.3	21,695.5	22,241.8	22,502.0	22,737.4	22,929.6	23,173.4
4 Non-MMF investment funds	19.2	11.3	-	7.5	13.5	16.3	17.5	17.7	17.4
5 Other financial intermediaries	287.1	374.0	309.0	336.9	369.1	343.9	364.2	334.0	342.8
6 Financial auxiliaries	45.0	43.1	45.3	20.8	20.5	20.8	20.9	20.2	17.5
7 Insurance corporations and pension funds	64.6	9.1	19.7	22.0	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.2	2.6
<b>A Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)</b>	<b>36,445.2</b>	<b>37,063.0</b>	<b>40,597.8</b>	<b>42,929.5</b>	<b>43,368.8</b>	<b>43,600.2</b>	<b>43,995.7</b>	<b>44,304.5</b>	<b>44,425.0</b>
<b>Loans in foreign currency</b>									
1 General government	9.3	8.2	2.7	1.8	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.1
1.1 Central government	0.0	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
1.2 Local government	9.3	8.2	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
1.3 Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Non-financial corporations	68.0	91.4	14.1	93.1	158.8	251.2	229.5	183.6	126.8
3 Households	87.3	78.1	67.8	59.6	55.3	54.9	53.7	53.8	53.1
4 Non-MMF investment funds	70.4	49.8	12.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
5 Other financial intermediaries	17.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-
6 Financial auxiliaries	1.6	-	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
7 Insurance corporations and pension funds	-	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>B Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)</b>	<b>254.1</b>	<b>235.8</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>155.7</b>	<b>218.1</b>	<b>312.2</b>	<b>288.8</b>	<b>242.6</b>	<b>185.0</b>
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>36,699.3</b>	<b>37,298.8</b>	<b>40,695.0</b>	<b>43,085.2</b>	<b>43,586.9</b>	<b>43,912.3</b>	<b>44,284.6</b>	<b>44,547.1</b>	<b>44,609.9</b>
<b>TRANSACTIONS</b>									
<b>Loans in domestic currency</b>									
1 General government	157.9	-88.0	290.5	-121.2	108.8	-187.6	-0.5	-5.7	-150.3
1.1 Central government	49.9	-139.2	263.1	-162.6	126.4	-162.7	3.5	3.3	-163.9
1.2 Local government	108.2	51.4	27.5	41.1	-17.6	-24.9	-4.1	-8.8	13.6
1.3 Social security funds	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.1
2 Non-financial corporations	292.3	154.5	82.4	22.7	151.3	183.2	141.1	157.7	23.4
3 Households	20.3	-8.6	0.3	91.3	238.3	260.8	236.0	194.1	244.1
4 Non-MMF investment funds	0.1	1.2	-0.2	-4.6	4.3	2.8	1.3	0.2	-0.3
5 Other financial intermediaries	41.3	-16.4	-10.6	23.6	4.9	-25.2	20.3	-30.1	8.8
6 Financial auxiliaries	-3.0	1.8	0.7	-13.9	-1.3	0.3	0.1	-0.7	-2.6
7 Insurance corporations and pension funds	37.6	3.4	-0.7	8.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.9	-0.4	-0.5
<b>A Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)</b>	<b>546.5</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>362.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>505.8</b>	<b>234.2</b>	<b>399.2</b>	<b>314.9</b>	<b>122.6</b>
<b>Loans in foreign currency</b>									
1 General government	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	-0.0	-0.1
1.1 Central government	-0.0	-0.0	-	-	0.2	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.0
1.2 Local government	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1
1.3 Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Non-financial corporations	11.8	40.2	-20.1	26.5	40.8	93.7	-23.8	-43.7	-58.9
3 Households	-1.9	0.0	-1.1	3.5	-3.5	-0.4	-1.3	1.0	-0.6
4 Non-MMF investment funds	5.5	11.4	-1.6	-0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
5 Other financial intermediaries	-1.1	-2.2	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.3	-
6 Financial auxiliaries	-0.1	-	-	-	-	2.4	-0.0	0.0	-0.1
7 Insurance corporations and pension funds	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>B Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>-22.9</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>-25.7</b>	<b>-43.0</b>	<b>-59.6</b>
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>560.6</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>339.6</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>543.1</b>	<b>329.6</b>	<b>373.5</b>	<b>271.9</b>	<b>63.0</b>

**Table D5 Other monetary financial institutions' loans by institutional sectors** • The table shows loans in the domestic and foreign currency granted to domestic sectors, including:

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, general-purpose cash loans, factoring and forfeiting, receivables on charge cards and other loans.

Table D5b Other monetary financial institutions' loans by institutional sectors and original maturity  
end of period, million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
1 Loans to general government	6,576.8	6,508.9	6,631.0	6,316.4	6,328.7	6,140.9	6,139.9	6,134.2	5,983.8
1.1 Central government	5,712.9	5,490.9	5,682.0	5,362.4	5,493.7	5,331.0	5,334.1	5,337.4	5,173.5
Up to 1 year	60.9	41.1	56.4	29.7	128.9	104.9	112.1	138.2	74.0
Over 1 and up to 5 years	1,728.9	953.0	914.1	743.8	733.0	692.3	692.6	672.3	651.4
Over 5 years	3,923.2	4,496.8	4,711.5	4,588.8	4,631.9	4,533.9	4,529.4	4,527.0	4,448.1
1.2 Local government	862.9	1,016.7	947.4	952.1	832.8	807.8	803.7	794.8	808.3
Up to 1 year	119.5	151.4	89.9	91.2	80.2	57.7	55.3	48.1	55.0
Over 1 and up to 5 years	99.7	101.2	37.0	43.5	32.1	30.4	27.1	27.3	25.2
Over 5 years	643.8	764.1	820.5	817.4	720.5	719.7	721.2	719.5	728.1
1.3 Social security funds	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0
Up to 1 year	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0
Over 1 and up to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Loans to non-financial corporations	11,456.1	11,425.3	13,787.2	14,625.5	14,554.3	14,827.6	14,944.0	15,051.4	15,016.2
Up to 1 year	1,805.6	1,657.6	1,850.1	1,926.1	1,909.0	2,115.9	2,070.9	2,083.1	2,126.5
Over 1 and up to 5 years	2,419.0	2,396.7	3,780.9	3,978.9	3,822.4	3,823.9	3,923.1	3,946.5	3,858.2
Over 5 years	7,231.5	7,371.0	8,156.2	8,720.6	8,822.9	8,887.8	8,950.0	9,021.8	9,031.5
3 Loans to households	18,160.8	18,869.1	19,890.1	21,755.1	22,297.0	22,556.8	22,791.2	22,983.4	23,226.5
Up to 1 year	1,415.6	1,347.4	1,334.6	1,357.9	1,369.2	1,380.5	1,383.0	1,361.0	1,371.0
Over 1 and up to 5 years	1,343.5	1,398.7	1,428.4	1,619.5	1,692.1	1,736.6	1,770.9	1,796.1	1,821.5
Over 5 years	15,401.7	16,123.0	17,127.1	18,777.8	19,235.7	19,439.8	19,637.3	19,826.3	20,033.9
4 Loans to non-MMF investment funds	89.7	61.1	12.3	8.3	14.3	16.9	18.2	18.4	18.1
Up to 1 year	89.7	61.1	12.3	8.3	14.3	16.9	18.2	18.4	18.1
Over 1 and up to 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Loans to other financial intermediaries	304.6	374.9	309.4	337.1	369.3	344.1	364.4	334.0	342.8
Up to 1 year	42.5	11.5	110.8	29.2	18.4	39.1	62.6	18.0	15.6
Over 1 and up to 5 years	175.5	272.6	119.3	230.9	242.6	225.3	223.0	237.8	250.9
Over 5 years	86.6	90.7	79.3	77.0	108.3	79.7	78.8	78.3	76.3
6 Loans to financial auxiliaries	46.6	43.1	45.3	20.8	20.5	23.2	23.3	22.6	19.9
Up to 1 year	4.5	4.6	3.9	4.8	5.2	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.3
Over 1 and up to 5 years	10.6	1.8	2.3	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.1	4.1
Over 5 years	31.5	36.6	39.2	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	8.5
7 Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds	64.6	16.6	19.7	22.0	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.2	2.6
Up to 1 year	51.8	11.1	15.4	19.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.4
Over 1 and up to 5 years	5.3	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 5 years	7.5	5.5	4.3	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
<b>Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)</b>	<b>36,699.3</b>	<b>37,298.8</b>	<b>40,695.0</b>	<b>43,085.2</b>	<b>43,586.9</b>	<b>43,912.3</b>	<b>44,284.6</b>	<b>44,547.1</b>	<b>44,609.9</b>
Up to 1 year	3,591.0	3,287.0	3,474.8	3,468.0	3,527.5	3,725.4	3,713.4	3,677.3	3,669.8
Over 1 and up to 5 years	5,782.6	5,124.1	6,282.0	6,621.5	6,526.8	6,512.7	6,641.3	6,684.1	6,611.3
Over 5 years	27,325.7	28,887.7	30,938.2	32,995.7	33,532.7	33,674.2	33,929.9	34,185.7	34,328.8

Table D5b Other monetary financial institutions' loans by institutional sectors and original maturity • The table shows a breakdown of loans from Table D5 by 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 Other monetary financial institutions' loans to households by purpose and currency  
outstanding amounts at end of period; transactions during period, million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
<b>AMOUNTS</b>									
1 Housing loans	8,251.6	8,993.3	9,916.4	10,891.7	11,083.1	11,169.5	11,251.4	11,339.4	11,445.8
In domestic currency	8,176.8	8,925.8	9,857.4	10,840.0	11,035.3	11,122.3	11,204.9	11,293.0	11,400.1
In foreign currency	74.8	67.5	59.0	51.7	47.8	47.3	46.5	46.4	45.7
2 General-purpose cash loans	6,934.9	7,040.3	7,209.3	7,991.6	8,292.3	8,431.1	8,555.2	8,668.4	8,796.9
In domestic currency	6,930.2	7,036.7	7,206.1	7,988.9	8,289.8	8,428.4	8,552.6	8,665.8	8,794.4
In foreign currency	4.7	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5
3 Overdrafts on transaction accounts	851.3	813.7	785.2	773.9	787.4	790.7	801.4	778.8	757.0
In domestic currency	851.3	813.7	785.2	773.9	787.4	790.7	801.4	778.8	757.0
In foreign currency	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4 Credit card credit	486.3	431.5	398.1	401.9	399.0	400.9	385.5	384.7	386.8
In domestic currency	486.3	431.5	398.1	401.9	399.0	400.9	385.5	384.7	386.8
In foreign currency	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5 Mortgage loans	269.5	284.1	295.0	337.5	361.3	371.8	382.8	394.0	405.5
In domestic currency	268.0	282.9	294.2	336.7	360.6	371.1	382.1	393.3	404.8
In foreign currency	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
6 Car loans	53.7	41.2	26.9	22.9	23.2	23.5	24.6	25.5	25.9
In domestic currency	53.4	41.0	26.8	22.8	23.2	23.4	24.6	25.4	25.8
In foreign currency	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7 Consumer loans	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
In domestic currency	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
In foreign currency	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8 Other loans	1,312.0	1,264.1	1,258.6	1,335.4	1,350.3	1,368.9	1,390.0	1,392.2	1,408.1
In domestic currency	1,306.0	1,258.6	1,253.9	1,331.0	1,346.2	1,364.9	1,386.1	1,388.2	1,404.1
In foreign currency	6.0	5.5	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0
<b>Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8)</b>	<b>18,160.8</b>	<b>18,869.1</b>	<b>19,890.1</b>	<b>21,755.1</b>	<b>22,297.0</b>	<b>22,556.8</b>	<b>22,791.2</b>	<b>22,983.4</b>	<b>23,226.5</b>
<b>TRANSACTIONS</b>									
1 Housing loans	120.1	42.1	84.8	81.4	60.9	86.4	81.7	88.9	106.6
2 General-purpose cash loans	–39.5	–11.8	–6.3	41.8	133.1	139.0	124.2	114.6	128.7
3 Other loans	–62.3	–39.0	–79.3	–28.5	40.8	34.9	28.9	–8.5	8.3
<b>Total (1+2+3)</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>–8.6</b>	<b>–0.8</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>234.8</b>	<b>260.4</b>	<b>234.9</b>	<b>195.0</b>	<b>243.6</b>

Table D5e Other monetary financial institutions' loans to non-financial corporations by non-financial corporation size outstanding amounts at end of period; transactions during period, million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
<b>AMOUNTS</b>									
<b>A Micro</b>	<b>1,713.2</b>	<b>1,791.0</b>	<b>2,150.9</b>	<b>2,370.3</b>	<b>2,411.0</b>	<b>2,463.8</b>	<b>2,538.2</b>	<b>2,569.3</b>	<b>2,565.1</b>
1 Working capital loans	420.2	413.4	505.3	531.2	535.0	541.6	569.8	577.5	579.4
1.1 In domestic currency	418.6	411.8	504.1	530.5	534.5	541.1	569.3	576.9	578.8
Short-term	113.1	98.7	96.0	88.9	73.1	76.2	83.0	82.4	80.9
Long-term	305.6	313.0	408.0	441.6	461.4	464.9	486.3	494.5	497.9
1.2 In foreign currency	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Short-term	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
2 Investment loans	1,010.7	1,062.8	1,328.1	1,519.7	1,543.7	1,582.5	1,605.8	1,621.3	1,613.3
2.1 In domestic currency	1,007.0	1,059.8	1,325.2	1,517.1	1,541.5	1,580.3	1,603.7	1,619.3	1,612.1
Short-term	17.6	9.4	23.1	35.4	26.1	29.4	30.4	31.2	39.2
Long-term	989.4	1,050.4	1,302.1	1,481.7	1,515.4	1,550.9	1,573.2	1,588.1	1,573.0
2.2 In foreign currency	3.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.2
Short-term	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.2
3 Other loans	282.3	314.8	317.5	319.4	332.3	339.7	362.5	370.5	372.4
3.1 In domestic currency	279.0	313.4	316.1	318.0	332.2	339.6	362.5	370.5	372.4
Short-term	132.7	95.5	96.6	82.0	78.9	83.0	85.1	84.4	85.4
Long-term	146.3	217.9	219.5	236.0	253.3	256.6	277.4	286.0	287.0
3.2 In foreign currency	3.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.0	-	-	-	-
<b>B Small</b>	<b>2,744.5</b>	<b>2,795.2</b>	<b>3,038.5</b>	<b>2,988.3</b>	<b>3,019.9</b>	<b>3,027.5</b>	<b>3,042.8</b>	<b>3,084.5</b>	<b>3,091.7</b>
1 Working capital loans	789.0	876.8	1,005.7	1,029.8	1,048.2	1,052.4	1,070.0	1,095.6	1,084.8
1.1 In domestic currency	788.1	876.2	1,005.1	1,029.8	1,048.1	1,052.1	1,069.5	1,095.3	1,084.7
Short-term	183.9	203.0	208.3	194.6	185.6	187.6	194.2	201.4	198.6
Long-term	604.2	673.3	796.7	835.1	862.5	864.5	875.4	893.9	886.0
1.2 In foreign currency	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2
Short-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2
2 Investment loans	1,483.8	1,434.3	1,522.1	1,495.2	1,495.5	1,495.8	1,494.3	1,496.6	1,519.0
2.1 In domestic currency	1,478.4	1,430.0	1,517.8	1,492.4	1,493.7	1,494.0	1,492.6	1,494.9	1,517.3
Short-term	4.6	6.0	4.1	5.2	12.0	12.8	9.8	7.7	11.6
Long-term	1,473.8	1,424.0	1,513.7	1,487.3	1,481.7	1,481.2	1,482.7	1,487.1	1,505.6
2.2 In foreign currency	5.4	4.3	4.3	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Short-term	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	5.3	4.3	4.3	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
3 Other loans	471.7	484.1	510.7	463.2	476.2	479.3	478.5	492.2	487.8
3.1 In domestic currency	460.2	480.6	510.6	463.2	476.0	479.1	478.4	492.0	487.7
Short-term	170.3	163.7	172.4	182.3	204.1	206.8	208.2	225.4	222.2
Long-term	289.9	316.9	338.2	280.9	271.9	272.2	270.2	266.6	265.5
3.2 In foreign currency	11.5	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Short-term	8.4	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Long-term	3.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>C Medium</b>	<b>2,845.6</b>	<b>2,768.5</b>	<b>2,917.4</b>	<b>2,934.8</b>	<b>2,926.6</b>	<b>2,956.4</b>	<b>2,979.4</b>	<b>2,985.5</b>	<b>2,985.4</b>
1 Working capital loans	1,002.2	945.8	991.5	875.6	859.4	868.4	880.9	889.2	899.4
1.1 In domestic currency	998.9	943.1	989.5	874.5	858.5	867.6	880.2	888.5	898.8
Short-term	220.2	216.2	300.8	262.6	256.8	262.2	269.9	262.6	277.6
Long-term	778.6	726.9	688.7	611.8	601.7	605.4	610.4	625.8	621.2
1.2 In foreign currency	3.3	2.7	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
Short-term	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	3.1	2.7	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
2 Investment loans	1,136.3	1,022.8	1,155.3	1,216.8	1,226.7	1,234.3	1,250.1	1,262.2	1,257.6
2.1 In domestic currency	1,136.3	1,022.8	1,155.3	1,216.8	1,226.7	1,234.3	1,250.1	1,262.2	1,257.6
Short-term	0.6	2.2	1.7	1.3	-	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.3

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
Long-term	1,135.7	1,020.5	1,153.6	1,215.5	1,226.7	1,232.8	1,248.6	1,260.2	1,255.4
2.2 In foreign currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Other loans	707.1	799.9	770.6	842.5	840.5	853.7	848.3	834.1	828.4
3.1 In domestic currency	707.1	799.9	770.6	842.5	840.4	853.7	848.3	834.0	828.3
Short-term	155.6	148.2	172.4	193.6	213.6	229.7	225.5	228.8	230.8
Long-term	551.5	651.8	598.2	648.8	626.8	624.1	622.8	605.2	597.4
3.2 In foreign currency	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Short-term	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>D Large</b>	<b>4,079.4</b>	<b>4,018.3</b>	<b>5,541.5</b>	<b>6,206.3</b>	<b>5,963.2</b>	<b>6,142.4</b>	<b>6,142.4</b>	<b>6,150.7</b>	<b>6,071.4</b>
1 Working capital loans	1,524.9	1,393.5	1,760.2	2,004.3	2,047.1	2,127.9	2,125.4	2,178.5	2,165.1
1.1 In domestic currency	1,490.5	1,320.3	1,760.2	1,921.0	1,896.8	1,911.0	1,919.6	2,003.4	2,085.3
Short-term	500.6	393.9	535.4	454.1	381.5	440.5	411.5	454.7	564.9
Long-term	989.9	926.3	1,224.8	1,466.9	1,515.3	1,470.5	1,508.2	1,548.7	1,520.4
1.2 In foreign currency	34.4	73.2	-	83.3	150.3	216.9	205.7	175.2	79.7
Short-term	32.6	73.2	-	83.3	150.3	216.9	205.7	175.2	79.7
Long-term	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Investment loans	1,146.0	1,175.6	1,468.0	1,623.8	1,649.9	1,698.8	1,705.0	1,683.5	1,661.3
2.1 In domestic currency	1,146.0	1,175.5	1,467.8	1,623.7	1,649.8	1,698.7	1,704.9	1,683.4	1,661.2
Short-term	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term	1,145.6	1,175.4	1,467.8	1,623.7	1,649.8	1,698.7	1,704.9	1,683.4	1,661.2
2.2 In foreign currency	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Short-term	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Other loans	1,408.5	1,449.2	2,313.4	2,578.3	2,266.1	2,315.7	2,312.0	2,288.7	2,245.0
3.1 In domestic currency	1,405.4	1,449.2	2,312.9	2,578.3	2,266.1	2,289.9	2,296.6	2,288.7	2,205.7
Short-term	242.5	232.1	223.4	328.7	282.4	298.3	292.4	288.2	248.1
Long-term	1,163.0	1,217.2	2,089.5	2,249.5	1,983.7	1,991.5	2,004.3	2,000.5	1,957.6
3.2 In foreign currency	3.1	-	0.5	-	-	25.8	15.4	-	39.3
Short-term	3.0	-	0.5	-	-	25.8	15.4	-	39.3
Long-term	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>E Non-classified</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>125.8</b>	<b>233.7</b>	<b>237.5</b>	<b>241.3</b>	<b>261.4</b>	<b>302.6</b>
<b>TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)</b>	<b>11,456.1</b>	<b>11,425.3</b>	<b>13,787.2</b>	<b>14,625.5</b>	<b>14,554.3</b>	<b>14,827.6</b>	<b>14,944.0</b>	<b>15,051.4</b>	<b>15,016.2</b>
1 Working capital loans	3,761.8	3,651.1	4,292.2	4,475.7	4,569.8	4,666.6	4,715.6	4,813.6	4,808.3
In domestic currency	3,721.8	3,573.0	4,288.3	4,390.6	4,417.7	4,448.0	4,508.0	4,636.7	4,727.0
In foreign currency	40.1	78.2	3.9	85.1	152.1	218.7	207.6	177.0	81.3
2 Investment loans	4,810.3	4,714.5	5,567.6	5,931.8	6,037.5	6,137.6	6,196.1	6,220.6	6,242.6
In domestic currency	4,800.3	4,706.2	5,559.4	5,925.4	6,032.5	6,132.6	6,191.2	6,215.8	6,238.1
In foreign currency	10.0	8.3	8.2	6.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.5
3 Other loans	2,884.0	3,059.7	3,927.5	4,218.0	3,946.9	4,023.4	4,032.2	4,017.2	3,965.3
In domestic currency	2,866.1	3,054.7	3,925.4	4,216.5	3,945.2	3,995.9	4,015.3	4,015.4	3,924.4
In foreign currency	17.9	4.9	2.1	1.5	1.7	27.5	16.9	1.8	41.0
<b>Total (1+2+3)</b>	<b>11,456.1</b>	<b>11,425.3</b>	<b>13,787.2</b>	<b>14,625.5</b>	<b>14,554.3</b>	<b>14,827.6</b>	<b>14,944.0</b>	<b>15,051.4</b>	<b>15,016.2</b>
<b>TRANSACTIONS</b>									
1 Working capital loans	-8.0	89.2	-50.1	10.3	138.0	98.5	47.9	101.6	-7.2
2 Investment loans	-10.6	82.6	59.7	82.0	73.5	101.1	60.8	26.3	23.5
3 Other loans	322.6	22.9	52.8	-43.1	-19.4	77.3	8.6	-13.9	-51.7
<b>Total (1+2+3)</b>	<b>304.1</b>	<b>194.7</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>192.1</b>	<b>276.9</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>-35.5</b>

Table D5e Other monetary financial institutions' loans to non-financial corporations by non-financial corporation size

• The table shows a breakdown of loans to non-financial corporations from Table D5 by the non-financial corporation size. Micro, small, medium-sized and large non-financial corporations are shown separately. Reported within micro, small, medium-sized and large non-financial corporations are working

capital loans, investment loans and other loans, broken down to domestic and foreign currency loans and to short-term and long-term loans by original maturity.

The classification of non-financial corporations according to their size is based on Article 5 of the Accounting Act (Official Gazette 78/2015) and Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council. The size of non-financial

**Table D6 Total deposits with other monetary financial institutions, by sectors and currency**  
end of period, million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
<b>IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY</b>									
1 Other general government	753.7	803.5	1,086.1	1,593.5	1,666.6	1,784.2	1,712.3	1,663.8	1,804.5
1.1 Local government	753.0	802.7	1,084.9	1,593.1	1,666.0	1,783.6	1,711.9	1,663.2	1,803.9
1.2 Social security funds	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6
2 Non-financial corporations	10,819.5	12,695.9	15,059.4	16,329.9	15,160.3	14,840.5	15,124.8	15,303.1	15,996.0
3 Households	27,936.8	30,597.0	34,868.7	35,587.0	34,885.8	35,056.5	35,115.5	35,472.9	35,958.1
4 Non-MMF investment funds	593.5	613.0	496.1	478.2	313.1	283.2	289.0	197.8	206.5
5 Other financial intermediaries	214.6	210.9	200.4	223.6	216.0	211.8	220.3	296.9	277.9
6 Financial auxiliaries	273.1	294.6	318.2	315.3	348.1	335.6	368.0	338.6	388.6
7 Insurance corporations and pension funds	951.3	946.6	1,196.1	1,022.9	738.6	765.3	820.2	905.4	737.8
<b>A Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)</b>	<b>41,542.6</b>	<b>46,161.5</b>	<b>53,225.0</b>	<b>55,550.5</b>	<b>53,328.5</b>	<b>53,277.1</b>	<b>53,650.2</b>	<b>54,178.6</b>	<b>55,369.4</b>
<b>IN FOREIGN CURRENCY</b>									
1 Other general government	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3
1.1 Local government	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
1.2 Social security funds	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
2 Non-financial corporations	358.9	375.7	514.7	543.4	547.4	587.2	560.9	564.4	595.6
3 Households	1,977.5	2,225.6	2,346.9	2,174.2	2,118.5	2,111.9	2,077.9	2,084.0	2,044.5
4 Non-MMF investment funds	22.6	23.2	27.5	25.3	45.6	44.9	43.1	42.7	45.2
5 Other financial intermediaries	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.0
6 Financial auxiliaries	8.4	7.2	8.3	12.3	12.2	13.2	11.4	7.2	7.8
7 Insurance corporations and pension funds	57.8	59.0	107.9	35.5	46.6	36.0	66.9	41.5	93.7
<b>B Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)</b>	<b>2,428.0</b>	<b>2,693.6</b>	<b>3,007.6</b>	<b>2,792.4</b>	<b>2,772.0</b>	<b>2,795.6</b>	<b>2,762.5</b>	<b>2,741.4</b>	<b>2,789.2</b>
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>43,970.6</b>	<b>48,855.2</b>	<b>56,232.6</b>	<b>58,342.9</b>	<b>56,100.6</b>	<b>56,072.7</b>	<b>56,412.7</b>	<b>56,920.0</b>	<b>58,158.6</b>

corporations is calculated using the last available data from annual financial reports (GFI-POD reports) that non-financial corporations are required to submit regularly to the Financial Agency. The indicators providing a basis for the classification of non-financial corporations include the amount of total assets, the amount of income and the average number of employees in a business year.

All entities that have submitted the GFI-POD report for at least one reporting period stated in the table will be assigned their size, assessed by a specific algorithm. The entities that have not submitted annual financial reports for any reporting period are shown in the category Non-classified.

Data in the table are revised once a year after annual financial reports for the previous business year have been collected.

**Table D6 Total deposits with other monetary financial institutions, by sectors and currency** • The table shows total deposits classified by institutional sectors, presenting deposits in the domestic currency separately from deposits in the foreign currency. Deposits comprise overnight deposits, deposits with agreed maturity, deposits redeemable at notice and repo agreements.

Table D7 Overnight deposits with other monetary financial institutions, by sectors and currency  
end of period, million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
<b>IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY</b>									
1 Other general government	707.7	759.6	1,043.8	1,385.8	1,262.1	1,337.1	1,291.0	1,255.8	1,341.3
1.1 Local government	707.2	759.1	1,042.8	1,385.5	1,261.6	1,336.7	1,290.7	1,255.3	1,340.8
1.2 Social security funds	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
2 Non-financial corporations	9,634.4	11,604.7	13,684.6	12,407.3	10,718.6	10,622.2	10,710.2	11,049.3	11,926.1
3 Households	17,286.7	20,950.1	26,248.0	26,032.3	24,780.7	24,941.6	24,991.2	25,083.6	25,506.1
4 Non-MMF investment funds	339.0	414.1	294.7	96.8	43.6	47.3	49.6	42.9	71.4
5 Other financial intermediaries	192.8	194.7	166.7	171.9	154.9	144.5	145.7	221.8	226.1
6 Financial auxiliaries	238.2	271.1	281.0	219.6	217.9	205.3	225.4	210.4	275.8
7 Insurance corporations and pension funds	481.2	480.8	817.3	250.5	159.2	169.7	179.6	253.9	259.2
<b>A Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)</b>	<b>28,880.0</b>	<b>34,675.1</b>	<b>42,536.1</b>	<b>40,564.1</b>	<b>37,336.9</b>	<b>37,467.6</b>	<b>37,592.6</b>	<b>38,117.6</b>	<b>39,606.0</b>
<b>IN FOREIGN CURRENCY</b>									
1 Other general government	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
1.1 Local government	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
1.2 Social security funds	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
2 Non-financial corporations	313.7	318.9	421.4	368.2	336.6	338.4	323.4	337.6	349.8
3 Households	1,215.0	1,494.8	1,696.3	1,579.6	1,532.2	1,525.7	1,500.6	1,508.9	1,478.2
4 Non-MMF investment funds	22.3	22.9	21.2	9.9	11.1	9.0	9.0	8.1	18.3
5 Other financial intermediaries	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.0
6 Financial auxiliaries	8.4	7.2	8.3	9.2	9.0	9.5	7.3	4.1	6.8
7 Insurance corporations and pension funds	57.8	59.0	37.8	13.3	20.1	24.2	21.8	20.8	42.0
<b>B Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)</b>	<b>1,619.6</b>	<b>1,905.2</b>	<b>2,186.9</b>	<b>1,981.4</b>	<b>1,910.3</b>	<b>1,908.7</b>	<b>1,863.9</b>	<b>1,880.7</b>	<b>1,897.1</b>
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>30,499.6</b>	<b>36,580.3</b>	<b>44,723.0</b>	<b>42,545.5</b>	<b>39,247.2</b>	<b>39,376.3</b>	<b>39,456.6</b>	<b>39,998.4</b>	<b>41,503.1</b>

Table D7 Overnight deposits with other monetary financial institutions, by sectors and currency • The table shows overnight deposits by institutional sectors in the domestic and foreign currency. Overnight deposits are deposits that are

convertible into currency and/or transferable on demand by cheque, banker's order, debit entry or similar means, without significant delay, restriction or penalty.

Table D8 Deposits with agreed maturity with other monetary financial institutions, by sectors, currency and maturity end of period, million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
<b>IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY</b>									
1 Other general government	46.0	43.8	42.3	207.7	404.6	447.1	421.3	408.0	463.2
1.1 Local government	45.8	43.6	42.1	207.6	404.4	447.0	421.2	407.9	463.1
Up to 1 year	23.3	29.2	32.2	192.4	392.5	435.1	409.9	395.7	452.4
From 1 to 2 years	11.6	5.7	1.6	8.0	4.8	4.8	4.1	5.1	4.1
Over 2 years	10.8	8.7	8.3	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.6
1.2 Social security funds	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Up to 1 year	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
From 1 to 2 years	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 2 years	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2 Non-financial corporations	1,185.1	1,091.2	1,344.9	3,914.1	4,437.2	4,213.8	4,409.6	4,248.8	4,066.9
Up to 1 year	634.9	583.6	810.2	3,336.8	3,841.9	3,629.9	3,827.1	3,668.9	3,486.1
From 1 to 2 years	296.5	210.5	221.7	307.1	349.4	343.2	320.7	308.6	311.0
Over 2 years	253.7	297.1	313.0	270.2	245.9	240.7	261.8	271.3	269.8
3 Households	10,650.1	9,646.9	8,620.7	9,553.8	10,104.1	10,113.9	10,123.3	10,389.4	10,452.0
Up to 1 year	3,544.6	3,201.2	2,788.5	5,249.3	5,882.2	5,947.0	6,096.0	6,539.1	6,671.3
From 1 to 2 years	2,598.2	2,374.0	2,214.4	1,897.9	1,965.0	1,945.6	1,875.4	1,771.6	1,739.9
Over 2 years	4,507.4	4,071.7	3,617.8	2,406.6	2,256.9	2,221.2	2,151.9	2,078.6	2,040.8
4 Non-MMF investment funds	254.5	198.9	201.3	381.4	269.5	235.9	239.4	154.9	135.1
Up to 1 year	254.5	198.8	201.3	381.4	269.5	235.9	239.4	154.9	135.1
From 1 to 2 years	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Other financial intermediaries	21.8	16.2	33.7	51.7	61.1	67.3	74.7	75.1	51.8
Up to 1 year	17.4	12.9	28.6	49.1	58.7	64.9	72.3	72.3	49.8
From 1 to 2 years	4.3	2.3	4.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2
Over 2 years	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8
6 Financial auxiliaries	34.9	23.5	37.2	95.7	130.2	130.4	142.6	128.2	112.8
Up to 1 year	28.0	16.4	32.8	90.6	115.0	115.2	127.5	113.3	98.1
From 1 to 2 years	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Over 2 years	6.1	6.2	4.3	4.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.5
7 Insurance corporations and pension funds	470.1	465.9	378.9	760.9	565.8	595.6	640.6	643.5	478.6
Up to 1 year	350.4	390.6	316.3	707.4	509.5	539.9	584.8	580.2	424.6
From 1 to 2 years	13.8	10.4	8.0	20.2	23.3	22.7	22.7	33.7	31.7
Over 2 years	105.9	64.8	54.5	33.4	33.1	33.1	33.0	29.6	22.3
<b>A Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)</b>	<b>12,662.5</b>	<b>11,486.4</b>	<b>10,658.9</b>	<b>14,965.4</b>	<b>15,972.5</b>	<b>15,804.0</b>	<b>16,051.5</b>	<b>16,048.0</b>	<b>15,760.4</b>
<b>IN FOREIGN CURRENCY</b>									
1 Other general government	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
1.1 Local government	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Up to 1 year	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 1 to 2 years	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Over 2 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.2 Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 1 to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Non-financial corporations	45.2	56.8	93.4	175.2	210.8	248.8	237.5	226.7	245.8
Up to 1 year	15.4	29.3	61.9	151.0	168.6	207.0	195.5	192.2	221.2
From 1 to 2 years	15.5	16.9	30.5	23.5	41.4	41.1	41.3	33.8	23.9
Over 2 years	14.3	10.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
3 Households	762.6	730.9	650.6	594.6	586.3	586.2	577.3	575.1	566.2
Up to 1 year	335.4	316.0	287.9	267.9	246.4	246.1	246.9	249.3	249.3
From 1 to 2 years	178.9	170.5	158.9	156.4	162.0	162.9	159.1	156.3	152.9
Over 2 years	248.3	244.4	203.7	170.3	177.9	177.1	171.3	169.4	164.0
4 Non-MMF investment funds	0.3	0.4	6.3	15.4	34.5	36.0	34.2	34.6	26.9

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
Up to 1 year	0.3	0.4	6.3	15.4	34.5	36.0	34.2	34.6	26.9
From 1 to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>5 Other financial intermediaries</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From 1 to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>6 Financial auxiliaries</b>	-	-	-	3.1	3.2	3.7	4.1	3.1	1.0
Up to 1 year	-	-	-	3.1	3.2	3.7	4.1	3.1	1.0
From 1 to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>7 Insurance corporations and pension funds</b>	-	-	70.1	22.2	26.5	11.8	45.0	20.7	51.7
Up to 1 year	-	-	70.1	22.2	26.5	11.8	45.0	20.7	51.7
From 1 to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>B Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)</b>	<b>808.4</b>	<b>788.4</b>	<b>820.7</b>	<b>811.0</b>	<b>861.8</b>	<b>886.9</b>	<b>898.6</b>	<b>860.6</b>	<b>892.1</b>
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>13,471.0</b>	<b>12,274.8</b>	<b>11,479.6</b>	<b>15,776.4</b>	<b>16,834.3</b>	<b>16,690.9</b>	<b>16,950.1</b>	<b>16,908.7</b>	<b>16,652.5</b>

Table D8 Deposits with agreed maturity with other monetary financial institutions, by sectors, currency and maturity • The table shows deposits with agreed maturity and loans received in

the domestic and foreign currency by sectors and original maturity, with the latter divided into maturity of up to one year, over one and up to two years and over two years.

**Table D10 Foreign liabilities of other monetary financial institutions**  
end of period, million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
1 Foreign liabilities in domestic currency	3,843.8	3,667.4	4,749.3	4,031.8	4,435.4	4,517.1	4,566.5	4,723.6	4,873.5
1.1 Liabilities to non-residents of the euro area	2,316.7	2,381.5	2,894.0	2,083.3	2,426.2	2,469.5	2,520.3	2,568.8	2,569.3
Deposits	2,273.3	1,849.5	2,385.8	1,531.1	1,455.4	1,497.7	1,545.5	1,587.8	1,587.1
Monetary financial institutions	1,597.1	1,008.6	1,627.7	719.9	675.1	697.9	714.9	739.8	693.4
Central government	2.6	2.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.4
Other sectors	673.6	838.3	754.5	807.5	776.6	795.6	826.3	843.9	889.3
Debt securities issued	43.4	531.9	508.1	552.2	950.4	950.5	952.5	952.5	952.6
Monetary financial institutions	42.9	531.4	508.1	495.8	894.0	894.1	896.6	896.7	896.9
Other sectors	0.5	0.5	–	56.4	56.4	56.4	55.8	55.8	55.7
MMFs shares / units	–	–	–	0.0	20.4	21.2	22.4	28.5	29.6
1.2 Liabilities to non-residents outside the euro area	1,527.0	1,285.9	1,855.4	1,948.6	2,009.1	2,047.7	2,046.2	2,154.8	2,304.2
Deposits	1,518.1	1,234.1	1,652.0	1,561.0	1,620.7	1,658.1	1,658.8	1,766.4	1,911.3
Debt securities issued	8.9	51.8	203.3	387.5	387.6	387.6	385.7	385.7	385.7
MMFs shares / units	–	–	–	0.0	0.9	2.0	1.7	2.7	7.1
2 Foreign liabilities in foreign currency	212.6	240.9	243.5	281.0	287.1	259.2	262.4	271.1	264.5
2.1 Liabilities to non-residents of the euro area	22.8	23.9	40.6	69.5	79.1	60.3	70.0	71.5	70.2
Deposits	22.8	23.9	40.6	69.5	79.1	60.3	70.0	71.5	70.2
Monetary financial institutions	1.8	1.0	8.3	0.9	1.9	2.0	8.9	8.4	1.6
Central government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	21.0	22.9	32.2	68.6	77.3	58.2	61.1	63.1	68.6
Debt securities issued	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monetary financial institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other sectors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MMFs shares / units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2.2 Liabilities to non-residents outside the euro area	189.9	217.1	202.9	211.5	208.0	198.9	192.4	199.6	194.3
Deposits	189.9	217.1	202.9	211.5	208.0	198.9	192.4	199.1	193.9
Debt securities issued	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MMFs shares / units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.5	0.4
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>4,056.4</b>	<b>3,908.3</b>	<b>4,992.8</b>	<b>4,312.8</b>	<b>4,722.4</b>	<b>4,776.3</b>	<b>4,828.9</b>	<b>4,994.7</b>	<b>5,137.9</b>

**Table D10 Foreign liabilities of other monetary financial institutions** • The table shows other monetary financial institutions' domestic and foreign currency liabilities to non-residents of the euro area and non-residents outside the euro

area. Reported within liabilities to non-residents of the euro area are liabilities by sectors and instruments, while liabilities to non-residents outside the euro area are reported by instruments.



Table D11 Deposits of central government with other monetary financial institutions  
end of period, million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
<b>IN DOMESTIC CURRENCY</b>									
1 Overnight deposits	1,590.3	1,634.1	2,272.5	2,310.6	2,123.4	2,109.4	2,023.7	2,127.8	2,200.6
2 Deposits with agreed maturity	1,165.4	1,065.3	996.0	1,463.8	1,568.3	1,606.0	1,702.7	1,870.3	1,837.5
Up to 1 year	48.9	165.7	174.2	545.2	641.4	679.2	766.3	940.9	909.4
From 1 to 2 years	17.0	6.5	1.3	7.6	6.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7
Over 2 years	1,099.5	893.1	820.4	911.0	920.3	919.0	928.7	921.6	920.3
3 Deposits redeemable at notice	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>A Total (1+2+3)</b>	<b>2,755.7</b>	<b>2,699.5</b>	<b>3,268.4</b>	<b>3,774.5</b>	<b>3,692.7</b>	<b>3,715.4</b>	<b>3,727.1</b>	<b>3,998.9</b>	<b>4,038.9</b>
<b>IN FOREIGN CURRENCY</b>									
1 Overnight deposits	9.0	8.9	14.5	14.9	15.1	15.4	15.3	15.5	11.7
2 Deposits with agreed maturity	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
Up to 1 year	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
From 1 to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Deposits redeemable at notice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>B Total (1+2+3)</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>	<b>2,764.7</b>	<b>2,708.4</b>	<b>3,302.2</b>	<b>3,789.3</b>	<b>3,707.8</b>	<b>3,730.7</b>	<b>3,742.4</b>	<b>4,014.4</b>	<b>4,054.3</b>

Table D11 Deposits of central government with other monetary financial institutions • The table shows total central government deposits with other monetary financial institutions. Deposits in the domestic and foreign currency are shown separately

and broken down to overnight deposits, deposits with agreed maturity and deposits redeemable at notice. Repo agreements are included in deposits with agreed maturity.

## Credit institutions' interest rates

Table G1 Credit institutions' interest rates on deposits (new business)

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				2024	
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	
	Interest rate									Amount
<b>1 Households</b>										
1.1 Overnight deposits	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	25,506.1
O/w: transaction accounts	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	24,153.4
O/w: savings deposits	0.19	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	1,352.6
1.2 Time deposits <sup>a</sup>	0.08	0.09	0.22	2.22	1.99	1.78	2.02	2.34	2.14	806.6
1.2.1 Up to 3 months				1.19	1.52	1.94	1.75	1.14	2.35	68.6
1.2.2 From 3 to 6 months				2.23	2.48	1.85	2.03	2.13	2.07	426.3
1.2.3 From 6 months to 1 year				2.49	1.92	1.71	2.17	2.86	2.45	227.1
1.2.4 From 1 to 2 years				1.51	1.75	1.26	1.51	1.36	1.45	66.8
1.2.5 Over 2 years				1.98	1.67	1.61	1.63	1.72	1.40	17.9
1.3 Deposits redeemable at notice	-	-	-	3.66	3.47	3.49	3.40	3.30	3.30	3.0
1.3.1 Up to 3 months	-	-	-	3.66	3.47	3.49	3.40	3.30	3.30	3.0
1.3.2 Over 3 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2 Non-financial corporations</b>										
2.1 Overnight deposits	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.21	11,926.1
O/w: transaction accounts	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	11,037.6
O/w: savings deposits	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.69	2.48	2.69	2.75	2.75	2.24	888.5
2.2 Time deposits <sup>a</sup>	0.03	0.03	0.88	3.35	3.42	3.48	3.50	3.35	3.30	3,695.5
2.2.1 Up to 3 months				3.38	3.48	3.50	3.52	3.37	3.32	3,448.6
2.2.2 From 3 to 6 months				3.25	3.21	3.12	3.13	3.02	3.19	158.0
2.2.3 From 6 months to 1 year				3.08	2.70	2.98	3.22	3.29	2.90	77.1
2.2.4 From 1 to 2 years				3.05	0.62	0.95	1.64	2.32	1.49	7.9
2.2.5 Over 2 years				1.91	3.87	0.30	4.50	2.25	0.35	3.9
<b>3 Repos</b>	-	-	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup> Historical data in this row refer only to deposits in euro and in kuna with a euro currency clause.  
Note: Starting with January 2023, all data refer only to deposits in euro.

**Table G1 Credit institutions' interest rates on deposits (new business)** • The table shows the weighted monthly averages of nominal interest rates and the sums of amounts of new deposit business of credit institutions in the reporting month in the domestic currency. The table presents a further breakdown by household and non-financial corporations' deposits, by instruments and by maturity.

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

New business includes any new contract between the customer and the reporting institution. This means that they cover all financial contracts that specify interest rates on deposits for the first time and all renegotiations of the terms and conditions of existing deposit contracts. When the terms and conditions of 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.

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 accounts are the accounts through which account holders in the reporting institution settle their payables

and collect their receivables.

The reporting institution uses this instrument only for the presentation of funds in accounts with credit balances. Transaction accounts are accounts opened with a reporting institution on the basis of a contract on the opening of such an account. This position also includes restricted deposits, i.e. different temporary (restricted) deposits that can be transferred from current and giro accounts for a specific purpose (e.g. funds set aside pursuant to a court order, funds for international payments, funds for the purchase of foreign currency and securities, brokerage and custodial 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 renounces for a specific agreed time. Time deposit funds cannot be used for payments. These deposits also include time deposits with an agreed notice period for which a request for the disposal of funds has not been submitted. 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 G2 Credit institutions' interest rates on loans to households (new business)

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				2024	
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Jul.
	Interest rate									Amount
<b>WEIGHTED MONTHLY AVERAGES OF NOMINAL INTEREST RATES</b>										
1 Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit	6.47	6.05	4.70	4.72	4.95	4.95	4.94	4.90	4.86	1,205.8
O/w: revolving loans	3.90	3.33	3.18	4.51	5.16	5.16	5.49	5.13	5.14	30.2
O/w: overdrafts	7.65	7.20	5.30	5.43	5.77	5.77	5.63	5.60	5.58	708.1
O/w: credit card credit	5.69	5.28	4.78	4.56	4.56	4.54	4.74	4.74	4.73	368.9
O/w: sole proprietors	6.30	5.84	5.39	6.47	6.61	6.73	7.02	6.66	6.61	39.7
2 Consumer loans <sup>a</sup>	3.83	4.99	4.65	4.69	4.82	4.84	4.81	4.97	5.04	1.5
2.1 Floatingrate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation				6.31	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	6.45	0.0
2.2 Over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation				3.77	4.12	4.14	4.36	4.57	4.87	0.4
2.3 Over 5 years initial rate fixation				5.03	5.09	5.01	4.99	5.07	5.08	1.0
O/w: with fixed interest rate				4.69	4.82	4.84	4.81	4.97	5.04	1.5
3 Housing loans <sup>a</sup>	2.61	2.59	2.68	3.60	3.76	3.76	3.74	3.74	3.75	228.6
3.1 Floatingrate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation				2.89	2.93	3.04	3.09	3.04	3.10	7.2
3.2 Over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation				2.85	2.89	2.72	2.88	2.69	2.85	5.9
3.3 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation				3.26	3.47	3.58	3.51	3.49	3.48	13.7
3.4 Over 10 years initial rate fixation				3.72	3.84	3.84	3.81	3.82	3.82	201.7
O/w: with fixed interest rate				3.72	3.85	3.86	3.82	3.83	3.82	210.9
Short-term				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term				3.72	3.85	3.86	3.82	3.83	3.82	210.9
4 For other purposes <sup>a</sup>	5.27	4.20	5.15	5.95	5.92	5.93	5.95	5.96	6.02	448.1
4.1 Floatingrate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation				6.15	6.17	5.89	6.09	6.25	6.10	41.6
4.2 Over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation				6.39	6.32	6.30	6.35	6.32	6.39	112.3
4.3 Over 5 years initial rate fixation				5.77	5.75	5.78	5.79	5.82	5.87	294.2
O/w: General-purpose cash loans				6.09	6.03	6.06	6.11	6.07	6.15	367.9
4.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation				6.30	6.46	6.51	6.42	6.28	6.25	7.8
4.2 Over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation				6.52	6.44	6.42	6.50	6.43	6.49	99.4
4.3 Over 5 years initial rate fixation				5.95	5.89	5.92	5.96	5.93	6.02	260.6
O/w: with fixed interest rate				6.09	6.03	6.06	6.11	6.07	6.15	366.2
O/w: sole proprietors	3.81	3.29	3.89	5.78	5.90	5.78	5.59	5.89	5.67	26.4
<b>WEIGHTED MONTHLY AVERAGES OF EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATES</b>										
1 Consumer loans <sup>a</sup>	3.91	5.27	6.55	4.80	5.01	5.21	5.32	5.35	5.48	1.5
2 Housing loans <sup>a</sup>	2.91	2.99	3.16	3.96	4.11	4.12	4.12	4.10	4.15	228.6
3 For other purposes				6.37	6.36	6.39	6.40	6.40	6.43	447.7
O/w: General-purpose cash loans				6.51	6.46	6.50	6.53	6.51	6.60	367.9

<sup>a</sup> Historical data in this row refer only to loans in euro and in kuna with a euro currency clause.

Note: Starting with January 2023, all data refer only to loans in euro.

**Table G2 Credit institutions' interest rates on loans to households (new business)** • The table shows weighted monthly averages of nominal and effective interest rates and the sums of amounts of new lending business of credit institutions with households in the reporting month in the domestic currency. The table presents a further breakdown of loans to households by instruments, by original maturity and by the period of initial interest rate fixation.

The o/w position under loans to households in specific positions in the table includes loans granted to sole proprietors.

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

New business includes any new contract between the customer and the reporting institution. This means that they cover all financial contracts that specify interest rates on loans for the first time and all renegotiations of the terms and conditions of existing loan contracts. When the terms and conditions of 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 interest rate fixation is the period defined as a predetermined period of time at the start of a contract during which the interest rate value cannot change.

Loans with a fixed interest rate are loans whose interest rate is unchangeable during the entire lifetime of a loan.

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: the customer may use or withdraw funds to a pre-approved credit limit without giving prior notice to the reporting institution, the amount of the available loan can increase or decrease as funds are borrowed and repaid, the loan may be used repeatedly. This position excludes revolving loans

provided through credit cards and overdrafts on transaction accounts.

Overdrafts refer to receivables based on used overdrafts on counterparties' transaction accounts.

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

Receivables on deferred card payments are not shown as a separate item, but are presented within the position Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit.

A convenience credit card is a card in the case of which customers are obliged, without the payment of interest, to settle their liabilities after they receive a notice to that effect 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.

Housing loans include all mortgage and other loans extended for the purchase, construction and completion of flats, for the purchase, construction and completion of buildings with a maximum of four flats or for the renovation of flats, 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 purchase comprises loans secured on residential property that are used for the purpose of house purchase and, where identifiable, other loans for house purchase made on a personal basis or secured against other forms of assets.

Loans for other purposes 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 lease, education loans, mortgage loans, margin loans, Lombard loans, working capital loans, construction loans, agricultural loans, tourism loans, investments loans, export finance loans, general-purpose cash loans, factoring and forfeiting and other loans.

The "o/w" position under other loans specifies the category of general-purpose cash loans broken down by the initial period of interest rate fixation.

The table shows the effective interest rates and amounts of new business for selected loan categories.

Table G3 Credit institutions' interest rates on loans to non-financial corporations (new business)

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024					2024
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Jul.
	Interest rate									Amount
1 Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit	3.24	3.07	2.95	4.76	5.04	5.10	5.16	5.20	5.19	876.2
O/w: revolving loans and overdrafts	3.17	2.99	2.90	4.74	5.02	5.09	5.15	5.19	5.19	860.3
O/w: credit card credit	8.84	9.00	8.75	8.52	8.46	8.49	8.42	8.59	8.48	9.5
2 Loans up to EUR 0.25 million <sup>a</sup>	3.63	3.09	3.98	5.22	5.26	5.15	5.35	5.25	5.17	171.9
2.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation				5.17	5.13	4.87	5.16	5.03	4.89	100.8
2.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation				5.07	5.24	5.29	5.35	5.23	5.20	23.9
2.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation				5.45	5.75	5.81	5.82	5.82	5.74	18.1
2.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation				5.86	5.82	5.78	5.93	6.00	6.00	18.8
2.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation				5.29	5.18	5.61	5.34	5.18	5.49	7.3
2.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation				4.60	5.04	4.38	4.87	5.02	5.14	3.0
3 Loans from EUR 0.25 million to EUR 1 million <sup>a</sup>	2.48	2.09	3.53	5.33	4.86	5.28	5.26	4.94	5.11	150.9
3.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation				5.50	5.29	5.52	5.46	5.02	5.25	72.7
3.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation				4.86	4.88	5.02	5.12	4.88	4.82	22.3
3.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation				4.80	2.76	5.04	4.96	5.01	5.10	18.5
3.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation				4.86	5.29	5.36	5.15	4.84	5.32	9.1
3.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation				4.70	4.97	4.46	4.74	4.75	4.89	20.5
3.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation				4.66	5.26	4.54	5.02	4.47	4.99	7.8
4 Loans over EUR 1 million <sup>a</sup>	1.83	1.49	3.43	5.32	5.00	4.95	5.07	5.20	4.82	874.6
4.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation				6.12	5.61	5.33	5.25	5.44	5.05	662.3
4.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation				3.37	5.24	4.22	4.57	4.25	3.83	21.8
4.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation				4.46	3.89	4.12	4.38	5.17	3.27	50.1
4.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation				5.16	4.95	4.84	5.52	4.38	5.90	6.0
4.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation				3.73	4.02	4.15	3.89	4.79	4.19	85.9
4.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation				4.24	3.43	5.16	4.85	4.40	4.64	48.5

<sup>a</sup> Historical data in this row refer only to loans in euro and in kuna with a euro currency clause.  
Note: Starting with January 2023, all data refer only to loans in euro.

**Table G3 Credit institutions' interest rates on loans to non-financial corporations (new business)** • The table shows the weighted monthly averages of nominal interest rates and the sums of amounts of new lending business of credit institutions with non-financial corporations in the reporting month in the domestic currency. The table provides a breakdown of loans to non-financial corporations by revolving loans, overdrafts on transaction accounts and credit card credit as well as by the amount of loans granted: loans up to EUR 0.25 million, loans over EUR 0.25 million to EUR 1 million and loans over EUR 1 million.

The amount refers to single loan transactions and not to all business between non-financial corporations and reporting agents. The reason for this is the separation of loans to large corporations from loans to small corporations. Without this division, loans to large corporations would dominate the weighted average interest rate. The types of loans, the basis for the calculation of 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 G5 Credit institutions' interest rates on deposits and loans (outstanding amounts)**  
weighted monthly averages of interest rates, in % on annual basis and volumes in million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				2024	
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.*	Jul.	
	Interest rate									Amount
1 Deposits	0.33	0.25	0.24	1.79	2.06	2.05	2.11	2.13	2.13	14,518.9
1.1 Time deposits <sup>a</sup>	0.33	0.25	0.24	1.79	2.06	2.05	2.11	2.13	2.13	14,518.9
1.1.1 Households	0.33	0.26	0.21	1.30	1.59	1.60	1.66	1.75	1.79	10,452.0
1.1.1.1 Short-term	0.13	0.14	0.09	1.78	2.00	1.98	2.01	2.10	2.13	6,671.3
Up to 3 months				0.66	0.76	0.53	0.68	0.64	0.91	240.8
From 3 to 6 months				1.86	2.10	1.99	2.01	2.05	2.06	2,319.9
From 6 months to 1 year				1.84	2.03	2.06	2.09	2.21	2.24	4,110.6
1.1.1.2 Long-term	0.44	0.32	0.27	0.73	1.03	1.07	1.11	1.14	1.18	3,780.7
From 1 to 2 years				0.74	1.18	1.23	1.29	1.33	1.40	1,739.9
Over 2 years				0.71	0.89	0.92	0.96	0.97	1.00	2,040.8
1.1.2 Non-financial corporations	0.27	0.14	0.40	2.99	3.13	3.13	3.16	3.08	3.03	4,066.9
1.1.2.1 Short-term	0.13	0.07	0.48	3.16	3.29	3.29	3.32	3.23	3.17	3,486.1
Up to 3 months				3.39	3.45	3.45	3.48	3.32	3.26	1,934.0
From 3 to 6 months				3.05	3.24	3.24	3.23	3.17	3.12	649.3
From 6 months to 1 year				2.66	2.83	2.88	2.96	3.03	3.00	902.8
1.1.2.2 Long-term	0.44	0.23	0.28	2.03	2.12	2.14	2.13	2.19	2.18	580.8
From 1 to 2 years				2.95	2.72	2.74	2.56	2.66	2.65	311.0
Over 2 years				0.97	1.26	1.28	1.60	1.65	1.65	269.8
1.2 Repos	-	-	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Loans	4.07	3.73	3.59	4.19	4.26	4.30	4.32	4.33	4.34	35,070.4
2.1 Households	4.94	4.54	4.17	4.18	4.23	4.25	4.27	4.28	4.32	21,149.3
2.1.1 Housing loans <sup>a</sup>	3.39	3.12	2.90	2.91	2.95	2.96	2.97	2.99	3.03	11,234.8
2.1.1.1 Short-term	3.50	2.62	3.22	4.08	4.15	3.14	3.10	3.07	3.76	0.0
2.1.1.2 Long-term	3.39	3.12	2.90	2.91	2.95	2.96	2.97	2.99	3.03	11,234.8
From 1 to 5 years				2.98	3.15	3.17	3.19	3.22	3.27	16.8
Over 5 years				2.91	2.95	2.96	2.97	2.99	3.03	11,218.0
2.1.2 Consumer and other loans <sup>a</sup>	6.28	5.90	5.50	5.69	5.73	5.74	5.75	5.76	5.78	9,914.5
2.1.2.1 Short-term <sup>a</sup>	6.45	6.06	4.72	5.52	5.88	5.87	5.94	5.83	5.92	117.2
2.1.2.2 Long-term <sup>a</sup>	6.26	5.88	5.61	5.69	5.73	5.74	5.75	5.76	5.78	9,797.3
From 1 to 5 years				5.94	6.08	6.11	6.14	6.15	6.18	1,581.7
Over 5 years				5.64	5.67	5.67	5.68	5.68	5.70	8,215.6
O/w: sole proprietors	4.22	3.90	3.97	4.94	5.05	5.17	5.21	5.20	5.17	674.3
2.2 Non-financial corporations <sup>a</sup>	2.61	2.33	2.73	4.22	4.31	4.37	4.39	4.40	4.37	13,921.1
2.2.1 Short-term	2.57	2.30	2.43	4.79	5.13	5.13	5.17	5.15	5.02	1,642.7
2.2.2 Long-term	2.61	2.34	2.78	4.14	4.21	4.27	4.30	4.31	4.29	12,278.5
From 1 to 5 years				4.18	4.27	4.31	4.36	4.40	4.36	3,660.6
Over 5 years				4.12	4.18	4.25	4.27	4.27	4.25	8,617.8

<sup>a</sup> Historical data in this row refer only to loans and deposits in euro and in kuna without a currency clause and with a euro currency clause.

\* Revised data.

Note: Starting with January 2023, all data refer only to loans and deposits in euro.

**Table G5 Credit institutions' interest rates on deposits and loans (balances)** • The table contains the weighted monthly averages of nominal interest rates for the balances of selected credit institutions' deposits and loans and the total amounts of book balances of such deposits and loans, by reporting months. Loans comprise all types of loans other than overdrafts on transaction accounts and credit card receivables and loans.

The table presents a further breakdown to household deposits

and loans by instruments and by original maturity. The "o/w" position under loans to households in specific positions in the table includes loans granted to sole proprietors.

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

The instruments are described in notes on methodology under G1 and G2 tables.

Table G6 Credit institutions' interest rates on deposits and loans by original maturity (new business)

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				2024	
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	
	Interest rate									Amount
1 Deposits	0.06	0.07	0.73	3.12	3.21	3.19	3.26	3.12	3.09	4,502.1
1.1 Time deposits <sup>a</sup>	0.06	0.07	0.71	3.12	3.21	3.19	3.26	3.12	3.09	4,502.1
1.1.1 Households	0.08	0.09	0.22	2.22	1.99	1.78	2.02	2.34	2.14	806.6
1.1.1.1 Short-term	0.05	0.08	0.16	2.35	2.06	1.83	2.07	2.41	2.22	721.9
1.1.1.2 Long-term	0.10	0.09	0.27	1.66	1.73	1.37	1.55	1.47	1.44	84.6
1.1.2 Non-financial corporations	0.03	0.03	0.88	3.35	3.42	3.48	3.50	3.35	3.30	3,695.5
1.1.2.1 Short-term	0.02	0.04	0.87	3.36	3.46	3.48	3.50	3.36	3.31	3,683.7
1.1.2.2 Long-term	0.06	0.02	1.07	2.84	1.40	0.65	3.61	2.27	1.12	11.8
1.2 Repos	–	–	1.20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2 Loans	2.46	1.91	3.57	5.20	5.14	5.15	5.18	5.19	5.03	1,875.5
2.1 Households	3.25	3.05	3.69	5.02	5.26	5.27	5.22	5.21	5.25	678.2
2.1.1 Housing loans <sup>a</sup>	2.61	2.59	2.68	3.60	3.76	3.76	3.74	3.74	3.75	228.6
2.1.1.1 Short-term	–	–	2.99	3.68	–	–	–	–	2.69	0.00
2.1.1.2 Long-term	2.61	2.59	2.68	3.60	3.76	3.76	3.74	3.74	3.75	228.6
From 1 to 5 years				3.51	4.13	3.33	3.65	3.33	3.52	0.6
Over 5 years				3.60	3.76	3.76	3.74	3.74	3.75	228.0
2.1.2 Consumer and other loans <sup>a</sup>	5.02	3.91	5.02	5.94	5.92	5.92	5.95	5.96	6.01	449.6
2.1.2.1 Short-term <sup>a</sup>	0.64	0.51	1.75	5.93	6.04	5.44	5.76	5.99	6.02	34.0
2.1.2.2 Long-term <sup>a</sup>	5.30	4.13	5.15	5.94	5.91	5.93	5.95	5.96	6.01	415.6
From 1 to 5 years				6.41	6.35	6.33	6.37	6.36	6.39	114.6
Over 5 years				5.78	5.75	5.78	5.79	5.82	5.87	301.0
O/w: sole proprietors	5.42	4.63	4.91	5.78	5.90	5.78	5.59	5.89	5.67	26.4
2.2 Non-financial corporations <sup>a</sup>	2.07	1.61	3.47	5.30	5.04	5.06	5.16	5.18	4.91	1,197.3
2.2.1 Short-term	1.16	1.03	2.70	4.98	5.04	4.81	5.04	4.71	4.45	575.2
2.2.2 Long-term	2.52	1.80	3.77	5.55	5.05	5.23	5.23	5.45	5.33	622.1
From 1 to 5 years				5.81	4.94	5.14	5.20	5.01	5.24	255.9
Over 5 years				5.32	5.13	5.34	5.24	5.66	5.39	366.2

<sup>a</sup> Historical data in this row refer only to loans and deposits in euro and in kuna with a euro currency clause.

Note: Starting with January 2023, all data refer only to loans and deposits in euro.

**Table G6 Credit institutions' interest rates on deposits and loans by original maturity (new business)**

Data on interest rates and the amounts of new business for the subcategories of loans and deposits from the table are presented in more detail in tables G1 through G3. The table shows 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 revolving loans, overdrafts on transaction accounts and credit card receivables and credit) as well as the sums of amounts of new business for these categories of deposits and loans.

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

Table G8a Interest rates on MoF treasury bills

Year	Month	Denominated in EUR <sup>a</sup>		
		3 months	6 months	12 months
2023		2.00	2.66	3.11
2023	February	2.00	2.20	2.52
	March	-	-	-
	April	-	2.50	3.30
	May	-	3.20	3.50
	June	-	-	-
	July	-	-	-
	August	-	3.20	-
	September	-	-	-
	October	-	-	-
	November	-	-	3.75
	December	-	-	-
2024	January	-	-	-
	February	3.75	-	3.65
	March	-	-	-
	April	-	-	-
	May	-	-	-
	June	3.75	-	3.65
	July	-	-	-
	August	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup> Historical series are available in archive data.

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) and long-term interest rate (LTIR) • Table G8b shows the average monthly and annual yields to maturity on the bonds of the Republic of Croatia, for selected currencies and maturities, and the long-term interest rate (LTIR).

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 360 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.

a) 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.

b) 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.

The long-term interest rate (LTIR) is the average long-term interest rate in accordance with the fourth convergence criterion referred to in Article 4 of the Protocol on the convergence criteria under Article 121 of the Treaty establishing the European Community. The long-term interest rate is calculated as the average yield on the corresponding long-term bond of the Republic of Croatia and is published as a monthly average quoted in percentages per annum. A bond of the Republic of Croatia with satisfactory liquidity, denominated in national currency with a remaining maturity of approximately 10 years, is used for the calculation. The bond used for the calculation of the long-term interest rate changes over time in accordance with the prescribed criteria for the selection of the bond for calculation.

## E Non-MMF investment funds

Table E1a Aggregated balance sheet of investment funds (end-of-period balance)  
in million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.
<b>ASSETS</b>								
1 Deposits and loans given	699.8	763.3	571.7	546.4	471.9	438.4	448.4	320.3
1.1 Domestic sectors	696.3	756.9	565.5	529.7	418.7	388.9	398.3	314.0
o/w: MMFs	691.9	752.0	546.5	482.7	364.7	337.4	333.1	250.6
1.2 Rest of the world	3.6	6.5	6.2	16.8	53.2	49.5	50.1	6.3
2 Investment in debt securities	1,816.9	1,957.5	1,530.9	1,802.1	1,936.7	1,938.9	1,976.1	2,021.5
2.1 Domestic sectors	1,158.8	1,270.7	882.9	570.8	521.0	517.6	518.0	510.1
o/w: Non-financial corporations	28.4	44.6	25.4	20.9	20.9	21.7	21.8	21.6
o/w: Financial corporations	8.8	13.1	10.7	4.3	3.3	3.3	4.4	4.3
o/w: General government	1,121.7	1,213.0	846.8	545.5	496.8	492.5	491.9	484.1
2.2 Rest of the world	658.1	686.8	648.0	1,231.3	1,415.6	1,421.3	1,458.1	1,511.5
o/w: Non-financial corporations	0.3	6.0	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
o/w: Financial corporations	6.8	6.6	11.5	18.4	22.7	22.8	22.6	20.8
o/w: General government	651.0	674.2	635.7	1,211.7	1,391.3	1,397.0	1,433.8	1,489.0
3 Investment in equities and other share capital	655.7	918.7	800.9	1,041.8	1,180.7	1,178.1	1,194.4	1,259.3
3.1 Domestic sectors	308.1	323.1	303.9	438.6	502.4	505.5	495.1	510.2
o/w: Non-financial corporations	250.7	267.0	275.5	403.9	467.0	471.4	459.5	473.9
o/w: Financial corporations	57.5	56.1	28.4	34.6	35.4	34.0	35.6	36.3
3.2 Rest of the world	347.5	595.6	497.1	603.2	678.3	672.6	699.3	749.2
o/w: Non-financial corporations	229.5	327.9	261.0	342.5	395.0	394.3	413.0	432.3
o/w: Financial corporations	118.0	267.7	236.0	260.8	283.3	278.3	286.3	316.9
4 Non-financial assets	2.8	3.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
5 Other assets (including financial derivatives)	6.5	12.6	6.5	28.6	38.6	28.8	27.7	40.5
<b>Total (1+2+3+4+5)</b>	<b>3,181.7</b>	<b>3,656.1</b>	<b>2,910.2</b>	<b>3,419.2</b>	<b>3,628.2</b>	<b>3,586.7</b>	<b>3,649.1</b>	<b>3,644.1</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>								
1 Deposits and liabilities received	89.7	63.9	12.5	7.8	15.9	18.8	19.7	20.2
2 Investment funds' shares/units issued	3,054.4	3,549.3	2,849.3	3,339.2	3,520.3	3,491.6	3,518.1	3,537.0
2.1 Domestic sectors	2,953.5	3,435.9	2,757.9	3,202.3	3,366.8	3,336.9	3,355.0	3,411.0
o/w: Non-financial corporations	224.6	216.8	140.1	97.9	99.3	90.7	92.2	91.4
o/w: Financial corporations	641.7	675.9	509.3	434.7	422.5	418.3	424.1	425.9
o/w: Households	1,807.8	2,234.3	1,863.2	2,325.9	2,450.1	2,433.8	2,449.8	2,490.6
2.2 Rest of the world	100.9	113.4	91.4	136.9	153.5	154.7	163.1	125.9
o/w: Non-financial corporations	5.8	8.0	10.3	31.0	62.6	62.3	63.9	25.6
o/w: Financial corporations	46.4	48.5	35.7	49.3	30.1	30.0	36.6	37.6
o/w: Households	48.7	56.9	45.4	56.6	60.7	62.3	62.6	62.8
3 Other liabilities (including financial derivatives)	37.7	42.9	48.4	72.3	92.0	76.3	111.3	86.9
<b>Total (1+2+3)</b>	<b>3,181.7</b>	<b>3,656.1</b>	<b>2,910.2</b>	<b>3,419.2</b>	<b>3,628.2</b>	<b>3,586.7</b>	<b>3,649.1</b>	<b>3,644.1</b>

Notes: Data reported on 31 March 2019 have been increased by reclassifying the status of funds that have not aligned their business with the provisions of Regulation on money market funds (Regulation (EU) No 2017/1131) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017. Data converted into euros until December 2022 at a fixed conversion rate.

**Tables E1** • The tables show data on claims and liabilities of all non-UCITS and UCITS investment funds (except money market funds 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 E1b Aggregated balance sheet of investment funds (transactions during the period)  
in million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
					Q1	Q2	Apr.	May	Jun.
<b>ASSETS</b>									
1 Deposits and loans given	14.5	62.1	-195.2	-24.3	-75.4	-145.8	-33.9	10.5	-122.4
1.1 Domestic sectors	13.5	59.3	-194.6	-34.9	-111.8	-98.8	-30.2	9.9	-78.6
o/w: MMFs	10.7	58.8	-208.7	-62.8	-118.8	-108.2	-27.7	-3.8	-76.8
1.2 Rest of the world	1.0	2.7	-0.6	10.6	36.4	-46.9	-3.7	0.6	-43.9
2 Investment in debt securities	-565.2	197.2	-254.3	233.5	139.3	110.8	14.1	36.5	60.2
2.1 Domestic sectors	-696.6	129.8	-301.7	-315.7	-48.4	-10.3	-1.7	-0.4	-8.2
o/w: Non-financial corporations	2.2	15.1	-22.6	-4.5	-0.1	0.7	0.8	0.0	-0.1
o/w: Financial corporations	1.6	4.4	-2.0	-6.4	-1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	-0.0
o/w: General government	-700.4	110.2	-277.1	-304.8	-47.3	-12.0	-2.5	-1.4	-8.1
2.2 Rest of the world	131.4	67.5	47.4	549.2	187.6	121.1	15.8	36.9	68.5
o/w: Non-financial corporations	-0.3	5.6	-4.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
o/w: Financial corporations	0.2	-0.2	4.9	6.7	5.6	-2.0	0.1	-0.2	-1.9
o/w: General government	131.5	62.0	47.1	542.2	181.6	123.1	15.7	37.0	70.4
3 Investment in equities and other share capital	-25.4	137.9	-15.0	40.5	11.3	49.6	4.9	11.5	33.1
3.1 Domestic sectors	-44.0	-8.3	-13.4	12.3	-7.2	3.0	-0.6	2.4	1.2
o/w: Non-financial corporations	-20.8	-9.3	11.8	10.5	-4.8	3.5	0.2	2.1	1.2
o/w: Financial corporations	-23.2	1.0	-25.1	1.8	-2.4	-0.5	-0.8	0.3	-0.0
3.2 Rest of the world	18.6	146.2	-1.6	28.2	18.5	46.6	5.5	9.1	32.0
o/w: Non-financial corporations	13.1	32.5	-8.0	30.9	19.6	21.3	6.1	8.0	7.2
o/w: Financial corporations	5.5	113.8	6.4	-2.6	-1.1	25.3	-0.6	1.1	24.7
4 Non-financial assets	1.0	-1.2	-2.5	0.0	-0.2	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
5 Other assets (including financial derivatives)	-5.2	-99.7	12.1	26.5	9.5	1.2	-10.0	-1.7	12.9
<b>Total (1+2+3+4+5)</b>	<b>-580.3</b>	<b>296.3</b>	<b>-454.9</b>	<b>276.2</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>-22.8</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>-16.1</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>									
1 Deposits and loans received	-57.5	-30.6	-56.8	-4.6	8.1	4.3	2.8	0.9	0.5
2 Investment funds' shares/units issued	-476.0	349.6	-374.5	273.2	58.5	19.3	-9.9	21.2	8.0
2.1 Domestic sectors	-393.6	335.9	-365.0	233.7	43.2	49.4	-11.3	13.5	47.2
o/w: Non-financial corporations	-104.7	-17.1	-62.0	-44.7	-0.9	-5.3	-8.1	0.7	2.1
o/w: Financial corporations	32.8	20.9	-117.8	-93.5	-27.3	1.1	-1.3	3.0	-0.6
o/w: General government	-311.5	354.3	-150.7	373.0	83.9	51.6	1.4	6.9	43.3
2.2 Rest of the world	-82.4	13.7	-9.5	39.5	15.3	-30.1	1.4	7.6	-39.2
o/w: Non-financial corporations	-0.9	2.6	2.5	20.1	31.6	-37.3	-0.3	1.4	-38.4
o/w: Financial corporations	-74.6	3.9	-8.4	12.3	-19.1	6.8	-0.1	6.0	0.9
o/w: Households	-6.8	7.2	-3.7	7.1	2.8	0.4	1.8	0.2	-1.6
3 Other liabilities (including financial derivatives)	-46.9	-22.8	-23.6	7.7	17.8	-5.7	-15.7	34.6	-24.6
<b>Total (1+2+3)</b>	<b>-580.3</b>	<b>296.3</b>	<b>-454.9</b>	<b>276.2</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>-22.8</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>-16.1</b>

Note: Data converted into euros until December 2022 at a fixed conversion rate.

Table E2a Investment funds' shares/units issued by type of investment and type of fund (end-of-period balance)

in million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.
<b>INVESTMENT FUNDS' SHARES/UNITS ISSUED BY TYPE OF INVESTMENT</b>								
1 Bonds	1,915.6	2,033.5	1,258.9	1,054.9	1,062.9	1,050.6	1,046.0	1,016.0
2 Equities	436.9	621.9	535.4	735.2	844.7	845.5	863.1	904.0
3 Mixed	449.6	583.1	609.6	795.8	797.2	785.3	785.5	788.6
4 Real estate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
5 Others	252.3	310.8	445.5	753.3	815.5	808.1	821.4	826.2
<b>Total (1+2+3+4+5)</b>	<b>3,054.4</b>	<b>3,549.3</b>	<b>2,849.3</b>	<b>3,339.2</b>	<b>3,520.3</b>	<b>3,491.6</b>	<b>3,518.1</b>	<b>3,537.0</b>
<b>INVESTMENT FUNDS' SHARES/UNITS ISSUED BY TYPE OF FUND</b>								
1 Open-ended	2,863.7	3,294.9	2,607.8	2,996.2	3,127.1	3,095.6	3,119.6	3,124.8
2 Closed-ended	190.7	254.3	241.6	343.0	393.2	396.0	398.6	412.1
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>3,054.4</b>	<b>3,549.3</b>	<b>2,849.3</b>	<b>3,339.2</b>	<b>3,520.3</b>	<b>3,491.6</b>	<b>3,518.1</b>	<b>3,537.0</b>

Notes: Data reported on 31 March 2019 have been increased by reclassifying the status of funds that have not aligned their business with the provisions of Regulation on money market funds (Regulation (EU) No 2017/1131) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017. Data converted into euros until December 2022 at a fixed conversion rate.

**Tables E2 •** The tables report a detailed structure of all non-UCITS and UCITS 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.

Table E2b Investment funds' shares/units issued by type of investment and type of fund (transactions during the period)

in million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
					Q1	Q2	Apr.	May.	Jun.
<b>INVESTMENT FUNDS' SHARES/UNITS ISSUED BY TYPE OF INVESTMENT</b>									
1 Bonds	-524.2	180.0	-645.6	-202.1	5.2	-21.1	-7.3	-5.7	-8.1
2 Equities	-6.0	62.5	-12.7	39.5	6.7	40.6	3.3	17.6	19.7
3 Mixed	94.4	110.6	118.6	152.0	-5.6	-5.4	-4.1	-0.8	-0.5
4 Real estate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
5 Others	-40.2	-3.4	165.2	283.9	52.2	3.1	-3.9	10.1	-3.0
<b>Total (1+2+3+4+5)</b>	<b>-476.0</b>	<b>349.6</b>	<b>-374.5</b>	<b>273.2</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>-9.9</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>INVESTMENT FUNDS' SHARES/UNITS ISSUED BY TYPE OF FUND</b>									
1 Open-ended	-475.9	353.0	-384.2	267.4	70.8	5.6	-10.1	9.8	5.9
2 Closed-ended	-0.1	-3.4	9.7	5.8	-12.4	13.7	0.2	11.4	2.1
<b>Total (1+2)</b>	<b>-476.0</b>	<b>349.6</b>	<b>-374.5</b>	<b>273.2</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>-9.9</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>

Note: Data converted into euros until December 2022 at a fixed conversion rate.

## H International economic relations

Table H1 Balance of payments – summary  
in million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023				2024
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>a</sup>
<b>A CURRENT ACCOUNT (1+6)</b>	<b>-487.4</b>	<b>572.1</b>	<b>-1,894.7</b>	<b>825.0</b>	<b>-2,635.1</b>	<b>-713.3</b>	<b>5,237.1</b>	<b>-1,063.6</b>	<b>-2,741.0</b>
1 Goods, services, and primary income (2+5)	-2,544.8	-1,561.5	-4,028.3	-1,471.1	-3,074.4	-1,323.4	4,639.2	-1,712.5	-3,223.7
1.1 Credit	23,841.1	32,461.0	44,361.7	46,695.0	8,409.8	11,215.4	17,059.1	10,010.6	8,631.2
1.2 Debit	26,385.9	34,022.5	48,390.0	48,166.1	11,484.2	12,538.8	12,419.9	11,723.1	11,854.8
2 Goods and services (3+4)	-3,544.0	-1,579.9	-4,192.4	-1,541.0	-3,277.9	-1,341.7	5,016.4	-1,937.9	-3,466.2
2.1 Credit	20,957.1	29,119.8	40,264.2	41,523.0	7,288.3	9,819.3	15,741.5	8,673.9	7,245.7
2.2 Debit	24,501.1	30,699.7	44,456.7	43,064.0	10,566.2	11,161.0	10,725.1	10,611.8	10,711.9
3 Goods	-8,849.8	-11,402.6	-18,122.6	-17,303.2	-4,411.6	-4,816.6	-4,377.3	-3,697.7	-4,319.4
3.1 Credit	12,029.3	14,803.4	20,562.8	19,195.9	4,768.7	4,720.4	4,648.7	5,058.1	4,747.0
3.2 Debit	20,879.0	26,206.0	38,685.4	36,499.1	9,180.3	9,537.0	9,026.1	8,755.7	9,066.4
4 Services	5,305.7	9,822.7	13,930.2	15,762.2	1,133.8	3,474.9	9,393.8	1,759.8	853.1
4.1 Credit	8,927.8	14,316.4	19,701.5	22,327.1	2,519.6	5,098.9	11,092.8	3,615.8	2,498.7
4.2 Debit	3,622.1	4,493.7	5,771.2	6,564.9	1,385.9	1,624.0	1,699.0	1,856.0	1,645.5
5 Primary income	999.2	18.3	164.1	69.9	203.5	18.2	-377.2	225.4	242.6
5.1 Credit	2,884.0	3,341.2	4,097.5	5,171.9	1,121.5	1,396.1	1,317.6	1,336.7	1,385.5
5.2 Debit	1,884.7	3,322.9	3,933.4	5,102.1	918.1	1,377.8	1,694.9	1,111.3	1,142.9
6 Secondary income	2,057.4	2,133.6	2,133.6	2,296.1	439.3	610.1	597.9	648.8	482.6
6.1 Credit	3,826.5	4,119.0	4,298.8	4,742.7	1,044.4	1,185.2	1,221.4	1,291.6	1,109.3
6.2 Debit	1,769.0	1,985.4	2,165.2	2,446.6	605.1	575.1	623.5	642.8	626.6
<b>B CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>	<b>1,067.9</b>	<b>1,395.0</b>	<b>1,668.8</b>	<b>2,181.2</b>	<b>457.7</b>	<b>692.6</b>	<b>436.0</b>	<b>594.9</b>	<b>201.1</b>
<b>C FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>	<b>493.2</b>	<b>1,662.0</b>	<b>-1,051.6</b>	<b>1,210.0</b>	<b>-760.6</b>	<b>-547.7</b>	<b>3,390.4</b>	<b>-872.0</b>	<b>-2,702.5</b>
1 Direct investment	-736.5	-3,010.2	-3,650.6	-1,453.1	-570.3	-215.4	-822.8	155.4	-700.9
1.1 Assets	372.6	941.7	-242.0	1,261.2	509.0	-7.8	603.9	156.2	323.8
1.2 Liabilities	1,109.0	3,951.8	3,408.6	2,714.4	1,079.3	207.5	1,426.8	0.8	1,024.6
2 Portfolio investment	-131.2	-74.8	1,800.9	-778.8	-2,328.6	819.9	353.8	376.1	1,023.1
2.1 Assets	557.7	1,149.8	660.5	-1,028.3	-2,781.1	1,093.0	653.5	6.2	1,693.8
2.2 Liabilities	688.9	1,224.7	-1,140.4	-249.6	-452.6	273.2	299.8	-369.9	670.7
3 Financial derivatives	-327.9	-239.9	-460.5	-1,014.3	-327.9	-213.5	-242.4	-230.5	-468.7
4 Other investment	1,085.5	-1,043.9	-1,690.9	5,474.4	3,303.9	-739.3	4,202.2	-1,292.4	-2,368.7
4.1 Assets	1,371.7	2,592.1	1,911.7	20,487.6	10,492.5	-1,325.3	9,368.4	1,952.1	-1,670.8
4.2 Liabilities	286.2	3,636.0	3,602.6	15,013.2	7,188.6	-586.0	5,166.2	3,244.5	697.8
5 Reserve Assets	603.2	6,030.7	2,949.5	-1,018.1	-837.7	-199.4	-100.4	119.4	-187.4
<b>D NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS</b>	<b>-87.3</b>	<b>-305.1</b>	<b>-825.7</b>	<b>-1,796.1</b>	<b>1,416.8</b>	<b>-527.0</b>	<b>-2,282.7</b>	<b>-403.3</b>	<b>-162.6</b>

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

Notes: 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).

After the Republic of Croatia joined the euro area, foreign assets increased by net claims related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem (intra-Eurosystem technical claims) that are the difference between the amount of the banknotes in circulation (the allocation to which the CNB is entitled according to the ECB's key) and actually issued banknotes in circulation. The differences in the balance of this position between two quarters are recorded as the increase/decrease in foreign assets in the financial account of the balance of payments (Other investment, Central bank sector, Deposits).

This same amount (net exports of euro banknotes) is recorded on the foreign liabilities side. However, this amount is reduced by the estimate of the amount of euro banknotes in circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia issued under the ECB's key of other euro area countries. The differences in the balance of this position between two quarters are recorded as the increase/decrease in foreign liabilities in the financial account of the balance of payments (Other investment).

**Tables H1 – H5 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 non-residents within a particular period. From 1995 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).

Table H2 Balance of payments – goods and services  
in million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023				2024
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>a</sup>
<b>GOODS</b>	<b>-8,849.8</b>	<b>-11,402.6</b>	<b>-18,122.6</b>	<b>-17,303.2</b>	<b>-4,411.6</b>	<b>-4,816.6</b>	<b>-4,377.3</b>	<b>-3,697.7</b>	<b>-4,319.4</b>
1 Credit	12,029.3	14,803.4	20,562.8	19,195.9	4,768.7	4,720.4	4,648.7	5,058.1	4,747.0
1.1 Exports (f.o.b.) in trade statistics	14,831.8	18,293.6	23,984.8	22,807.7	5,845.0	5,643.6	5,386.2	5,933.0	5,566.0
1.2 Adjustments for coverage	-2,884.2	-3,585.2	-3,569.1	-3,695.7	-1,099.4	-941.8	-754.2	-900.3	-837.8
1.3 Net exports of goods under merchandising	13.7	9.3	12.0	17.1	3.5	4.5	4.1	4.9	3.4
1.4 Non-monetary gold	67.9	85.7	135.0	66.8	19.5	14.2	12.6	20.5	15.4
2 Debit	20,879.0	26,206.0	38,685.4	36,499.1	9,180.3	9,537.0	9,026.1	8,755.7	9,066.4
2.1 Imports (c.i.f.) in trade statistics	23,132.9	28,646.2	41,974.0	39,840.3	10,031.9	10,345.6	9,816.9	9,646.0	9,998.4
2.2 Adjustments for coverage	-1,516.1	-1,542.8	-2,118.3	-2,142.9	-556.8	-502.3	-489.4	-594.4	-622.1
2.3 Adjustments for classification	-769.1	-952.9	-1,401.2	-1,327.0	-334.4	-344.8	-326.8	-321.1	-332.7
2.4 Non-monetary gold	31.3	55.5	230.9	128.7	39.6	38.5	25.3	25.3	22.8
<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>5,305.7</b>	<b>9,822.7</b>	<b>13,930.2</b>	<b>15,762.2</b>	<b>1,133.8</b>	<b>3,474.9</b>	<b>9,393.8</b>	<b>1,759.8</b>	<b>853.1</b>
1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	273.0	268.8	380.9	560.2	323.3	96.3	79.3	61.3	77.1
1.1 Credit	322.2	321.9	444.1	632.1	340.2	113.8	95.1	83.1	92.0
1.2 Debit	49.2	53.0	63.2	71.9	16.9	17.4	15.8	21.8	14.9
2 Transport	274.1	382.4	433.5	549.7	78.3	142.2	189.8	139.5	104.2
2.1 Credit	843.2	1,088.4	1,460.7	1,567.5	321.2	414.8	446.3	385.1	352.3
2.2 Debit	569.2	706.0	1,027.2	1,017.7	242.9	272.6	256.5	245.7	248.1
3 Travel	4,067.1	8,197.1	11,727.4	12,828.4	347.9	2,719.8	8,609.0	1,151.7	346.7
3.1 Credit	4,746.8	9,134.4	13,113.8	14,597.8	661.8	3,180.3	9,122.6	1,633.1	824.7
Business	121.1	160.9	243.0	300.7	49.7	75.2	92.5	83.3	63.0
Personal	4,625.7	8,973.5	12,870.8	14,297.2	612.1	3,105.1	9,030.0	1,549.9	761.7
3.2 Debit	679.7	937.3	1,386.4	1,769.4	314.0	460.5	513.5	481.4	478.0
Business	188.7	368.7	324.7	416.0	58.0	129.1	107.4	121.6	86.2
Personal	491.1	568.6	1,061.7	1,353.4	256.0	331.4	406.2	359.8	391.8
4 Other services	691.5	974.4	1,388.5	1,823.9	384.3	516.6	515.6	407.3	325.1
4.1 Credit	3,015.5	3,771.7	4,682.9	5,529.7	1,196.4	1,390.0	1,428.8	1,514.5	1,229.7
4.2 Debit	2,324.0	2,797.3	3,294.4	3,705.8	812.1	873.4	913.2	1,107.1	904.6
o/w: FISIM	-119.0	-127.8	-36.1	171.8	34.0	43.3	48.7	45.8	35.3
Credit	10.7	9.6	21.1	78.0	16.0	18.6	22.5	20.9	17.6
Debit	129.8	137.4	57.2	-93.8	-18.0	-24.7	-26.2	-24.9	-17.7

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

Balance of payments of the Republic of Croatia data are reported in euros (EUR). 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 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

Table H3 Balance of payments – primary and secondary income  
in million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023				2024
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>a</sup>
<b>PRIMARY INCOME</b>	<b>999.2</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>164.1</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>203.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>-377.2</b>	<b>225.4</b>	<b>242.6</b>
1 Compensation of employees	1,569.5	1,858.0	2,180.6	2,167.8	499.1	574.4	578.2	516.0	495.7
1.1 Credit	1,830.3	2,206.2	2,735.3	2,989.7	649.4	765.1	816.8	758.4	710.5
1.2 Debit	260.8	348.2	554.6	821.9	150.3	190.7	238.6	242.3	214.8
2 Direct investment income	-564.6	-1,966.0	-2,284.3	-2,845.4	-455.2	-845.4	-1,090.9	-454.0	-511.3
2.1 Credit	253.5	306.0	361.3	474.5	109.7	123.3	110.4	130.9	159.4
Dividends and withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	46.3	176.0	127.2	63.3	0.0	30.8	3.1	29.4	0.0
Reinvested earnings	191.4	79.5	175.1	347.5	96.3	77.0	89.7	84.5	140.7
Income on debt (interest)	15.8	50.6	59.0	63.6	13.4	15.5	17.6	17.0	18.6
2.2 Debit	818.1	2,272.1	2,645.6	3,319.9	565.0	968.7	1,201.3	584.9	670.7
Dividends and withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	350.9	445.9	989.4	1,210.8	311.3	726.9	149.8	22.8	412.0
Reinvested earnings	352.7	1,714.9	1,516.5	1,870.1	205.1	188.4	980.7	495.8	193.9
Income on debt (interest)	114.5	111.3	139.7	239.1	48.5	53.4	70.8	66.3	64.8
3 Portfolio investment income	-545.9	-487.7	-426.2	-83.2	-40.5	-1.8	-6.2	-34.7	10.5
3.1 Credit	127.2	107.6	148.0	314.4	54.8	85.8	97.3	76.5	110.7
3.2 Debit	673.0	595.3	574.3	397.6	95.3	87.6	103.5	111.2	100.3
4 Other investment income	-127.3	-100.3	-107.1	17.1	20.2	17.8	70.4	-91.3	156.4
4.1 Credit	5.5	6.9	51.7	579.8	127.8	148.7	221.8	81.5	313.6
4.2 Debit	132.8	107.3	158.9	562.7	107.6	130.8	151.4	172.9	157.2
5 Reserve assets income	105.3	83.4	139.5	72.9	12.3	17.2	20.8	22.5	34.6
5.1 Credit	105.3	83.4	139.5	72.9	12.3	17.2	20.8	22.5	34.6
5.2 Debit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6 Other primary income	562.2	631.0	661.6	740.7	167.5	255.9	50.5	266.8	56.8
6.1 Credit	562.2	631.0	661.6	740.7	167.5	255.9	50.5	266.8	56.8
6.2 Debit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>SECONDARY INCOME</b>	<b>2,057.4</b>	<b>2,133.6</b>	<b>2,133.6</b>	<b>2,296.1</b>	<b>439.3</b>	<b>610.1</b>	<b>597.9</b>	<b>648.8</b>	<b>482.6</b>
1 General government	-78.6	-216.2	-382.7	-439.3	-188.7	-90.2	-86.5	-73.9	-191.2
1.1 Credit	838.1	839.6	706.9	809.8	129.5	200.6	206.5	273.2	125.1
1.2 Debit	916.7	1,055.9	1,089.6	1,249.1	318.2	290.8	293.0	347.2	316.3
2 Other sectors	2,136.0	2,349.9	2,516.3	2,735.4	628.0	700.3	684.4	722.8	673.8
2.1 Credit	2,988.3	3,279.4	3,591.8	3,932.9	914.9	984.7	1,014.9	1,018.4	984.2
2.2 Debit	852.3	929.5	1,075.6	1,197.5	286.9	284.3	330.5	295.6	310.3

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

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, has 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. 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. As from the second quarter of 2019, the goods imports data have been modified by the data on the imports of used cars by natural persons from EU countries that are not covered by the Intrastat reporting system. The imports of goods has been revised starting from 2015.

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.

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. The results of this statistical research are compared and supplemented by the CBS data on imports and exports of goods for processing which do not involve a change in ownership. The value of goods which do not involve a change in ownership between residents and non-residents (quasi transit) is also excluded from the CBS data on the foreign trade in goods of the Republic of Croatia. In addition, imports and exports of



Table H4 Balance of payments – direct and portfolio investments  
in million EUR

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023				2024
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Direct investment</b>	<b>-3,438.5</b>	<b>-736.5</b>	<b>-3,010.2</b>	<b>-3,650.6</b>	<b>-1,453.1</b>	<b>-570.3</b>	<b>-215.4</b>	<b>-822.8</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>-700.9</b>
1 Net acquisition of financial assets	70.4	372.6	941.7	-242.0	1,261.2	509.0	-7.8	603.9	156.2	323.8
1.1 Equity	101.2	15.0	-80.7	-65.9	603.5	285.5	-50.3	353.5	14.8	166.8
1.1.1 In direct investment enterprises	101.8	14.6	-82.2	-68.6	602.3	285.2	-49.8	352.0	14.9	166.4
1.1.2 In direct investor (reverse investment)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.1.3 Between fellow enterprises	-0.7	0.4	1.5	2.7	1.2	0.3	-0.5	1.5	-0.1	0.4
1.2 Reinvested earnings	68.6	191.4	79.5	175.1	347.5	96.3	77.0	89.7	84.5	140.7
1.3 Debt instruments	-99.4	166.2	942.8	-351.2	310.3	127.1	-34.5	160.7	57.0	16.2
1.3.1 In direct investment enterprises	-185.3	56.0	773.3	-197.0	-171.7	63.3	-104.0	-86.8	-44.2	38.9
1.3.2 In direct investor (reverse investment)	-15.8	110.2	185.3	5.4	26.7	-58.4	21.0	111.0	-46.9	38.9
1.3.3 Between fellow enterprises	101.7	-0.1	-15.7	-159.6	455.3	122.3	48.5	136.5	148.1	-61.5
2 Net incurrence of liabilities	3,508.9	1,109.0	3,951.8	3,408.6	2,714.4	1,079.3	207.5	1,426.8	0.8	1,024.6
2.1 Equity	908.1	710.4	1,496.9	981.3	1,445.8	349.7	5.3	173.0	917.8	258.8
2.1.1 In direct investment enterprises	908.1	710.4	1,496.4	981.3	1,445.8	349.7	5.3	173.0	917.8	258.8
2.1.2 In direct investor (reverse investment)	0.0	0.0	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	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.2 Reinvested earnings	755.5	352.7	1,714.9	1,516.5	1,870.1	205.1	188.4	980.7	495.8	193.9
2.3 Debt instruments	1,845.3	45.9	740.0	910.8	-601.6	524.5	13.8	273.0	-1,412.8	572.0
2.3.1 In direct investment enterprises	1,298.2	96.8	618.0	623.9	-1,007.1	562.5	-66.8	-118.0	-1,384.7	504.8
2.3.2 In direct investor (reverse investment)	865.1	32.6	-26.7	-6.1	145.2	52.8	15.6	44.3	32.5	-113.2
2.3.3 Between fellow enterprises	-317.9	-83.4	148.8	293.0	260.4	-90.8	65.0	346.8	-60.6	180.4
<b>Portfolio investment</b>	<b>1,336.6</b>	<b>-131.2</b>	<b>-74.8</b>	<b>1,800.9</b>	<b>-778.8</b>	<b>-2,328.6</b>	<b>819.9</b>	<b>353.8</b>	<b>376.1</b>	<b>1,023.1</b>
1 Net acquisition of financial assets	1,192.5	557.7	1,149.8	660.5	-1,028.3	-2,781.1	1,093.0	653.5	6.2	1,693.8
1.1 Equity securities	450.5	333.1	657.6	-134.5	457.8	311.4	111.3	31.4	3.7	186.5
1.1.1 Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.1.2 General government	7.5	4.2	18.7	6.9	0.5	-0.1	1.0	-0.7	0.2	0.1
1.1.3 Other monetary financial institutions	-0.1	3.8	-20.3	-7.7	-12.5	-0.1	0.1	-12.3	-0.2	0.0
1.1.4 Other sectors	443.1	325.1	659.3	-133.8	469.8	311.6	110.2	44.4	3.7	186.4
1.2 Debt securities	742.0	224.6	492.2	795.0	-1,486.1	-3,092.5	981.7	622.2	2.5	1,507.3
1.2.1 Long-term	768.0	223.6	359.2	916.9	857.1	-153.7	600.1	367.8	42.9	1,107.7
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1,094.2	-732.4	-173.7	4.8	-192.8	-122.8
General government	-0.1	0.0	7.0	12.8	8.9	-3.7	6.5	2.9	3.1	12.6
Other monetary financial institutions	203.7	-104.7	152.0	380.4	128.3	159.2	68.6	59.2	-158.7	433.9
Other sectors	564.4	328.4	200.2	523.6	1,814.2	423.2	698.8	300.8	391.3	784.0
1.2.2 Short-term	-26.0	0.9	133.0	-121.9	-2,343.2	-2,938.8	381.6	254.4	-40.4	399.6
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3,345.6	-3,345.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other monetary financial institutions	-22.1	2.4	113.2	-164.2	779.3	266.4	308.2	155.1	49.6	281.5
Other sectors	-4.0	-1.4	19.8	42.3	223.0	140.3	73.4	99.3	-90.0	118.1
2 Net incurrence of liabilities	-144.1	688.9	1,224.7	-1,140.4	-249.6	-452.6	273.2	299.8	-369.9	670.7
2.1 Equity securities	-24.2	-131.7	-8.2	-31.2	-21.7	-29.2	5.3	3.4	-1.1	37.9
2.1.1 Other monetary financial institutions	-2.9	-2.1	-1.2	-0.8	-59.9	-28.7	-7.1	-15.0	-9.0	0.6
2.1.2 Other sectors	-21.3	-129.7	-7.0	-30.5	38.2	-0.5	12.4	18.4	7.9	37.4
2.2 Debt securities	-119.9	820.7	1,232.8	-1,109.1	-227.9	-423.3	267.9	296.4	-368.8	632.8
2.2.1 Long-term	-36.8	792.8	1,028.9	-885.0	-230.0	-423.3	275.4	296.4	-378.4	616.3
General government	-518.7	855.7	560.3	-942.0	-765.2	-423.4	17.3	-342.7	-16.4	-53.2
Other monetary financial institutions	44.0	-0.2	518.2	275.6	236.4	0.4	257.8	3.6	-25.4	670.8
Other sectors	437.9	-62.7	-49.5	-218.6	298.8	-0.4	0.3	635.4	-336.6	-1.2
2.2.2 Short-term	-83.1	27.9	203.9	-224.1	2.1	0.0	-7.5	-0.0	9.6	16.4
General government	-0.6	27.9	203.9	-224.1	2.1	0.0	-7.5	0.0	9.6	16.4
Other monetary financial institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	-82.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

Notes: 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).

goods include transactions between residents and non-residents, taking place in the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

BPM6 changes the treatment of personal property carried by persons who change residence. Such transfers of goods are not included in the BOP statistics in line with the criteria that the ownership of goods remains unchanged.

Goods under merchanting 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 positions Travel. In the 1993–1998 period, these positions were assessed by using various data sources. However, since the available sources for this period do not provide for a full coverage in accordance with the recommended methodology, for the 1999–2002 period, the Survey on Consumption of Foreign Travellers in Croatia and Domestic Travellers Abroad is used for these assessments, which the CNB has carried out since the second half of 1998. The data on the average consumption of travellers from this source, which is the result of the survey of travellers (stratified sample) at border crossings, have been combined with the Ministry of the Interior and Central Bureau of Statistics data on the number of foreign and domestic travellers, in order to assess the total consumption of foreign travellers in the RC and of domestic travellers abroad in the mentioned period. For the following period, 2003–2012, the balance of payments data on revenues on the position Travel are not computed using the described standard methodological combination of volume indicators and estimated

average consumption from the Survey on Consumption of Foreign Travellers, but for the sake of greater reliability of the estimate for this period on the revenues side an econometric estimation method is applied, developed by the CNB. The indicators of the Ministry of the Interior and the CBS, as well as other relevant variables, are used as input data for this econometric estimate. Finally, for the period from 2013 on, the data on revenues and expenditures on the positions Travel are recalculated as the multiple of the indicators of the number of travellers and the corresponding survey indicators of their average consumption. The Ministry of the Interior data and the results of the CNB's Survey on Consumption of Travellers serve as the main source of data for this calculation. Starting from 2020, as a result of aggravated conditions for the survey of travellers at border crossings due to the coronavirus pandemic, which have reduced the statistical reliability of computed average consumption, travel revenues are calculated by the method that uses data on card consumption by non-residents (foreigners and Croatian citizens living outside the RC) from the CNB's payment statistics and data on the use of cash and cards for payment transactions from the fiscalised consumption statistics of the Ministry of Finance - Tax Administration. The scope of the use of Tax Administration data is limited to fiscalised consumption statistics' data on only three divisions of NACE Rev. 2: retail trade, accommodation and food and beverage service activities.

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.

Starting from 2011, maintenance and repair 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

Table H5 Balance of payments – other investment  
in million EUR

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023				2024
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Other investment (net)</b>	<b>3,630.7</b>	<b>1,085.5</b>	<b>-1,043.9</b>	<b>-1,690.9</b>	<b>5,474.4</b>	<b>3,303.9</b>	<b>-739.3</b>	<b>4,202.2</b>	<b>-1,292.4</b>	<b>-2,368.7</b>
<b>1 Assets</b>	<b>-417.0</b>	<b>1,371.7</b>	<b>2,592.1</b>	<b>1,911.7</b>	<b>20,487.6</b>	<b>10,492.5</b>	<b>-1,325.3</b>	<b>9,368.4</b>	<b>1,952.1</b>	<b>-1,670.8</b>
1.1 Other equity	24.5	75.9	35.7	-0.5	597.4	506.9	37.9	50.3	2.3	82.6
1.2 Currency and deposits	-177.0	594.4	358.4	696.3	20,459.6	10,235.7	-1,215.3	8,154.4	3,284.8	-2,150.4
1.2.1 Central bank	322.4	159.5	888.6	701.5	20,774.4	8,046.4	-476.7	8,725.0	4,479.7	-3,436.2
1.2.2 General government	134.6	-135.0	9.4	1.6	19.4	1,273.4	-1,215.4	22.3	-60.9	29.7
1.2.3 Other monetary financial institutions	-625.2	388.3	-500.6	-254.6	-164.6	929.9	606.7	-630.7	-1,070.5	1,121.3
1.2.4 Other sectors	-8.8	181.6	-39.0	247.8	-169.5	-14.0	-129.8	37.8	-63.5	134.8
1.3 Loans	-212.6	17.3	839.9	486.3	719.8	2.9	61.9	1,817.8	-1,162.8	606.9
1.3.1 Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-840.3	-50.8	-292.1	-406.5	-90.9	-2.1
Long-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-840.3	-50.8	-292.1	-406.5	-90.9	-2.1
1.3.2 General government	0.3	28.3	235.7	244.7	-57.1	-16.3	161.6	2.6	-205.0	-73.9
Long-term	0.3	14.1	235.7	244.7	-57.1	-16.3	161.6	2.6	-205.0	-73.9
Short-term	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.3.3 Other monetary financial institutions	-332.8	118.6	318.7	216.3	1,582.7	46.1	165.5	1,683.4	-312.5	676.9
Long-term	-0.5	55.3	42.6	59.8	29.6	39.2	-13.4	-6.4	10.2	133.5
Short-term	-332.2	63.3	276.1	156.5	1,553.0	6.9	178.9	1,689.8	-322.7	543.4
1.3.4 Other sectors	119.8	-129.5	285.5	25.2	34.6	23.8	26.9	538.2	-554.4	6.0
Long-term	106.0	-129.3	268.5	4.6	-20.9	-7.5	15.1	-0.7	-27.8	3.7
Short-term	13.8	-0.2	17.0	20.6	55.5	31.4	11.8	538.9	-526.6	2.3
1.4 Trade credit and advances	-103.1	11.9	438.5	250.8	-250.6	100.9	-402.4	47.3	3.7	-166.8
1.4.1 General government	2.1	-0.6	0.7	-1.5	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.0
Long-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	2.1	-0.6	0.7	-1.5	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.0
1.4.2 Other sectors	-105.2	12.6	437.8	252.3	-250.6	100.9	-402.4	47.0	3.9	-166.7
Long-term	-6.0	-0.3	-4.0	-1.9	-0.3	-0.1	1.2	-1.3	-0.1	-0.6
Short-term	-99.3	12.8	441.8	254.2	-250.3	101.1	-403.6	48.3	3.9	-166.1
1.5 Other assets	51.2	672.1	919.7	478.9	-1,038.7	-353.9	192.6	-701.4	-176.0	-43.2
1.5.1 General government	38.1	600.7	958.3	421.5	-1,079.9	-342.7	160.3	-713.2	-184.2	-36.8
1.5.2 Other monetary financial institutions	13.1	71.4	-38.6	57.4	41.2	-11.2	32.4	11.8	8.2	-6.4
<b>2 Liabilities</b>	<b>-4,047.7</b>	<b>286.2</b>	<b>3,636.0</b>	<b>3,602.6</b>	<b>15,013.2</b>	<b>7,188.6</b>	<b>-586.0</b>	<b>5,166.2</b>	<b>3,244.5</b>	<b>697.8</b>
2.1 Other equity	20.2	3.3	38.4	175.8	-4.2	-3.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	30.0
2.2 Currency and deposits	-247.8	185.7	-597.5	293.4	7,468.0	7,720.4	-585.0	814.4	-481.8	-108.0
2.2.1 Central bank	11.5	-17.2	23.9	57.7	7,833.9	8,160.6	-616.2	302.3	-12.7	-35.9
2.2.2 General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.2.3 Other monetary financial institutions	-259.3	202.9	-621.4	235.7	-365.9	-440.2	31.2	512.1	-469.1	-72.1
2.2.4 Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.3 Loans	-4,003.2	-793.9	1,957.5	1,549.7	7,072.1	-262.4	-204.4	4,340.9	3,198.1	568.5
2.3.1 Central bank	-453.5	-297.3	1,785.4	583.7	7,503.2	116.3	-433.2	4,343.5	3,476.7	-74.9
2.3.1.1 Long-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drawings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Repayments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.3.1.2 Short-term	-453.5	-297.3	1,785.4	583.7	7,503.2	116.3	-433.2	4,343.5	3,476.7	-74.9
2.3.2 General government	-855.6	204.1	587.5	531.7	-148.5	33.7	-97.1	-25.7	-59.5	536.0
2.3.2.1 Long-term	-835.6	121.1	615.0	517.0	-78.3	53.6	-46.8	-25.7	-59.5	556.6
Drawings	523.7	1,450.3	1,315.2	1,149.8	807.6	183.1	370.0	88.2	166.3	673.9
Repayments	1,359.3	1,329.3	700.2	632.8	885.9	129.5	416.8	113.9	225.7	117.3
2.3.2.2 Short-term	-20.0	83.0	-27.5	14.7	-70.2	-19.9	-50.3	0.0	0.0	-20.6
2.3.3 Other monetary financial institutions	43.7	4.8	-63.0	599.1	-451.7	-509.8	91.7	97.6	-131.2	66.9
2.3.3.1 Long-term	5.0	9.9	26.1	47.3	92.6	50.8	15.5	7.7	18.6	-4.5
Drawings	123.7	124.8	332.5	406.3	273.7	69.4	41.1	33.4	129.7	15.3
Repayments	118.7	114.9	306.3	359.0	181.1	18.6	25.7	25.7	111.1	19.8
2.3.3.2 Short-term	38.8	-5.2	-89.2	551.8	-544.3	-560.6	76.2	89.9	-149.7	71.4

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023					2024
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>a</sup>	
2.3.4 Other sectors	-2,737.8	-705.4	-352.4	-164.9	169.2	97.4	234.3	-74.5	-88.0	40.4	
2.3.4.1 Long-term	-2,549.2	-871.7	-483.5	-375.6	275.5	174.4	116.0	-90.3	75.4	132.4	
Drawings	3,656.4	2,688.0	2,287.8	2,289.2	2,663.3	766.5	788.9	492.9	614.9	599.5	
Repayments	6,205.6	3,559.7	2,771.3	2,664.8	2,387.8	592.1	672.9	583.3	539.5	467.0	
2.3.4.2 Short-term	-188.6	166.3	131.1	210.7	-106.3	-77.1	118.3	15.8	-163.4	-92.0	
2.4 Trade credit and advances	51.4	-51.5	155.9	403.6	545.6	-61.1	540.5	141.8	-75.6	388.9	
2.4.1 General government	0.0	0.0	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	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	0.0	0.0	
2.4.2 Other sectors	51.4	-51.5	155.9	403.6	545.6	-61.1	540.5	141.8	-75.6	388.9	
2.4.2.1 Long-term	0.4	-1.3	2.5	-3.2	2.4	0.8	-0.3	0.5	1.4	-0.5	
2.4.2.2 Short-term	51.0	-50.1	153.4	406.8	543.2	-61.9	540.9	141.3	-77.0	389.4	
2.5 Other liabilities	131.6	942.6	1,251.2	1,180.1	-68.4	-204.8	-336.9	-130.6	603.9	-181.6	
2.6 Special drawing rights	-0.0	-0.0	830.4	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

Notes: After the Republic of Croatia joined the euro area, foreign assets increased by net claims related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem (intra-Eurosystem technical claims) that are the difference between the amount of the banknotes in circulation (the allocation to which the CNB is entitled according to the ECB's key) and actually issued banknotes in circulation. The differences in the balance of this position between two quarters are recorded as the increase/decrease in foreign assets in the financial account of the balance of payments (Other investment, Central bank sector, Deposits).

This same amount (net exports of euro banknotes) is recorded on the foreign liabilities side. However, this amount is reduced by the estimate of the amount of euro banknotes in circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia issued under the ECB's key of other euro area countries. The differences in the balance of this position between two quarters are recorded as the increase/decrease in foreign liabilities in the financial account of the balance of payments (Other investment).

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 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.

Transactions in the income account are classified into four main groups.

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:

- 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); and
- 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. 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.

Secondary income 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. As from the second quarter of 2019, workers' remittances include the estimated share of workers' remittances that bypass the formal transfer channels, such as banking payment transactions and money transfer operators. For this informal part of workers' remittances (cash money transfers), the data time series starting from 2000 has been revised. Pensions from abroad are estimated on the basis of the available data of the Croatian Pension Insurance Administration. 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. 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.

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.

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.

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). 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.

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 non-life 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.

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.

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.



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024				
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.
4 Total predetermined short term net drains on foreign currency assets (1+2+3)	-2,365.5	-4,629.2	-1,755.2	-255.0	-190.0	-115.0	-245.0	-220.0	-220.0
<b>III Contingent short-term net drains on foreign currency assets (nominal value)</b>									
1 Contingent liabilities in foreign currency	-62.6	-61.7	-25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Collateral guarantees on debt falling due within 1 year	-62.6	-61.7	-25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Croatian National Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Central government	-62.6	-61.7	-25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 1 month	-1.4	-1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 1 and up to 3 months	-0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 months and up to 1 year	-61.0	-60.2	-25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Other contingent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Croatian National Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Up to 1 month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 1 and up to 3 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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 foreign currencies vis-a-vis the domestic currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Total contingent short-term net drains on foreign currency assets (1+2+3+4)	-62.6	-61.7	-25.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IV Memo items</b>									
(a) short-term domestic currency debt indexed to the exchange rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: 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	-455.1	-2,180.4	-3,038.8	-257.9	-198.9	-219.2	-257.1	-231.7	-229.1
– 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	587.1	2,327.5	6,173.9	312.2	226.1	223.3	269.1	332.3	236.6
(e) financial derivative assets (net, marked to market)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) currency composition of official reserves assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– currencies in SDR basket	18,941.6	25,011.7	27,872.6	2,877.7	2,714.5	2,773.9	2,840.0	2,922.5	2,982.4
– currencies not in SDR basket	3.2	10.0	4.3	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.7
– by individual currencies									
USD	2,471.3	2,520.1	2,794.9	1,532.3	1,445.7	1,485.2	1,562.7	1,635.6	1,638.9
EURO	16,111.3	21,039.1	23,470.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	362.2	1,462.4	1,611.2	1,347.3	1,269.8	1,289.0	1,277.7	1,288.3	1,345.3

Note: After joining the euro area, all assets in euros are not part of the reserve assets and foreign currency assets. In addition, reverse repo transactions with banks are shown in the position Currency and deposits. Part II., III. and IV. of the table includes items related to the CNB, not the central government.

**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, 2013”.

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 1 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 (III) 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 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.

As of January 2023, after the Republic of Croatia joined the euro area, the national currency kuna was exchanged for the euro. Therefore, the first part of the Template shows total foreign currency assets of the CNB, i.e. the assets in a currency other than the euro. The foreign currency assets shown in the first part of the Template are divided into two sections. Section IA shows the total foreign currency assets of the CNB by non-euro area counterparties, accounting for international reserves. Section IB shows other foreign currency assets of the CNB, which include foreign currency claims towards euro area counterparties.

Also, from January 2023, the Template does not include the items related to the central government in accordance with the definition of the reserve assets of the euro area.

Table H11 Harmonised competitiveness indicators  
indices Q1/1999 = 100

Year	Month	Nominal harmonised competitiveness indicators	Real harmonised competitiveness indicators; deflator			
			Consumer price index	Producer price index	Gross domestic product deflator	Unit labour costs
2005	December	104.8	105.8	104.3	111.4	108.0
2006	December	106.8	107.6	104.0	114.2	109.7
2007	December	108.5	110.9	107.6	117.9	114.5
2008	December	110.7	113.6	109.7	122.2	111.1
2009	December	111.0	114.0	111.5	124.2	116.0
2010	December	105.4	107.2	106.2	117.5	113.2
2011	December	104.3	105.1	106.0	115.1	108.2
2012	December	103.0	105.7	106.6	112.8	101.5
2013	December	104.5	105.8	106.0	112.0	97.6
2014	December	103.4	103.7	101.6	109.6	92.8
2015	December	102.1	101.0	97.5	107.3	89.9
2016	December	104.0	102.0	99.6	107.9	87.5
2017	December	106.2	103.3	99.8	109.1	87.6
2018	December	108.9	104.9	99.9	110.9	89.3
2019	December	107.7	102.8	99.5		
2020	December	109.3	103.4	97.2		
2021	December	108.8	102.7	93.6		
2022	December	109.0	104.8	93.7		
2023	August	110.9	108.7	96.2		
	September	110.7	108.0	96.1		
	October	110.6	107.9	95.8	113.7	93.0
	November	110.7	107.9	95.4		
	December	110.6	107.7	95.0		
2024	January	110.8	107.7	96.2	112.1	93.3
	February	110.8	107.6	95.7		
	March	111.2	108.3	96.1		
	April	111.1	108.3	96.5	114.7	91.2
	May	111.1	108.4	95.4		
	June	111.1	108.4	94.9		
	July	111.3	108.6	95.1		

#### Table H11 Indices of harmonised competitiveness indicators

• The HCIs are conceptually equivalent to the real EER of a currency. They are calculated on the basis of weighted averages of bilateral exchange rates vis-à-vis the currencies of the trading partners of each euro area country and are deflated by appropriate cost or price indices. The methodology is based on the following elements.

#### Trade basis

The weights are based on bilateral data on trade in manufactured goods, as defined in Sections 5 to 8 of the Standard International Trade Classification (i.e. excluding agricultural, raw material and energy products) and trade in services (Total EB-OPS Services) for the periods 1995-97, 1998-2000, 2001-03, 2004-06, 2007-09, 2010-12, 2013-15, 2016-18 and 2019-21.

#### Weighting method

The weights incorporate information on both exports and imports. Import weights are the simple shares of each partner country in the total imports. Exports are double-weighted in order to account for “third-market effects”, i.e. to capture the competition faced in foreign markets from both domestic producers and exporters from third countries. The final overall weights of each partner country are obtained as the weighted average of the export and import weights.

Eight sets of weights are currently available, based on trade

data for the periods 1995-97, 1998-2000, 2001-03, 2004-06, 2007-09, 2010-12, 2013-15, 2016-18 and 2019-21. The HCIs are chain-linked at the end of each three-year period. The weights are updated every three years in order to reflect recent developments in the pattern of international trade.

#### Trading partners

The HCIs of a euro area country based on consumer price indices, producer price indices, GDP deflators, and on unit labour costs are calculated against three groups of trading partners:

- vis-à-vis the other 19 euro area countries;
- vis-à-vis the other 19 euro area countries and the group of 12 trading partners which comprises Australia, Canada, Denmark, Hong Kong, Japan, Norway, Singapore, South Korea, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the United States;
- vis-à-vis the other 19 euro area countries and the group of 18 trading partners, which comprises the group of 12 plus Bulgaria, China, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania.

The HCIs based on consumer prices and GDP deflators are additionally calculated:

- vis-à-vis the other 19 euro area countries and the group of 41 trading partners, which comprises the group of 18 plus

Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates.

#### Deflators

- consumer price indices: for European countries, the all-items Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices as published by Eurostat is used; for the other trading partners, all-item national consumer price indices are used;
- producer price indices: for European countries, the Producer Price Index – domestic sales in the manufacturing sector, classified according to the NACE Rev.2 classification as published by Eurostat – is used; for the other trading partners, these data are derived from data published by the BIS;
- GDP deflators: for European countries, GDP deflators are derived from their quarterly national accounts as published by Eurostat; for the other trading partners, they are derived from their national accounts as published by the BIS, OECD and IMF;
- unit labour costs in the total economy: the ratio of total compensation per employee to labour productivity, with labour productivity measured as GDP at constant prices divided by the total number of persons employed; for European countries, the available data are derived from their quarterly national accounts as published by Eurostat; for the other trading partners, these data are derived from their national accounts as published by the BIS, OECD and IMF.

Table H12 Gross external debt by domestic sectors  
in million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Jan.*	Feb.*	Mar.*
1 General government	15,525.6	18,274.6	18,752.2	17,636.2	17,014.4	17,103.0	17,983.7
1.1 Short-term	1,271.9	2,697.5	3,497.3	3,144.6	3,139.9	3,101.5	3,140.9
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	27.9	230.9	7.5	9.6	9.6	23.9	26.1
Loans	83.0	55.5	70.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	36.0
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	1,161.0	2,411.1	3,419.6	3,135.0	3,125.3	3,077.6	3,078.8
1.2 Long-term	14,253.7	15,577.1	15,254.8	14,491.5	13,874.5	14,001.5	14,842.8
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	8,644.3	9,350.8	8,510.0	7,826.1	6,719.3	6,768.2	7,635.1
Loans	5,609.4	6,226.3	6,744.8	6,665.4	7,155.2	7,233.3	7,207.6
Trade credit and advances	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
2 Central bank	893.4	3,581.1	4,233.5	19,751.2	18,476.1	18,671.1	18,843.9
2.1 Short-term	536.7	2,353.5	2,992.0	18,544.9	17,260.3	17,456.1	17,631.1
Currency and deposits	38.2	62.2	119.5	7,953.4	6,799.5	7,157.2	7,332.6
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	498.4	2,291.3	2,872.5	10,367.2	10,460.8	10,298.9	10,298.5
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	224.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.2 Long-term	356.7	1,227.6	1,241.5	1,206.3	1,215.8	1,214.9	1,212.8
Special drawing rights (allocations)	356.7	1,227.6	1,241.5	1,206.2	1,215.8	1,214.9	1,212.8
Currency and deposits	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
Loans	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
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3 Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	4,141.0	3,959.9	5,211.1	4,559.6	5,117.9	5,174.1	5,239.5
3.1 Short-term	2,460.4	1,933.2	2,947.4	2,040.4	1,930.7	1,986.9	2,040.0
Currency and deposits	2,276.8	1,844.4	2,177.1	1,883.4	1,792.9	1,833.7	1,792.4
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	122.4	37.2	592.3	48.0	56.2	68.2	119.4
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	61.2	51.6	178.0	108.9	81.6	85.0	128.2
3.2 Long-term	1,680.6	2,026.7	2,263.7	2,519.2	3,187.2	3,187.2	3,199.6
Currency and deposits	714.3	542.8	456.9	383.1	388.6	385.0	402.7
Debt securities	64.2	582.4	857.9	1,094.6	1,755.4	1,756.0	1,760.3
Loans	872.7	898.8	946.1	1,038.7	1,040.6	1,043.8	1,034.2
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	29.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.4
4 Other sectors	12,335.9	12,166.3	12,173.7	13,155.0	13,566.8	13,614.7	13,750.5
4.1 Short-term	3,861.7	4,036.5	4,629.5	5,140.2	5,413.8	5,419.4	5,476.5
Currency and deposits	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
Loans	244.1	170.5	332.6	207.7	191.9	159.8	111.2
Trade credit and advances	3,592.4	3,802.9	4,203.0	4,738.1	5,027.5	5,065.2	5,106.0
Other debt liabilities	25.2	63.1	93.8	194.4	194.4	194.4	259.2
4.2 Long-term	8,474.2	8,129.9	7,544.2	8,014.8	8,153.0	8,195.3	8,274.0
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	1,362.4	1,329.5	1,140.3	1,405.7	1,413.5	1,424.5	1,404.4
Loans	7,069.5	6,762.1	6,374.0	6,575.9	6,707.0	6,738.3	6,837.6
Trade credit and advances	9.7	6.3	3.1	5.5	4.8	4.8	5.1
Other debt liabilities	32.6	32.0	26.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	26.9
5 Direct investment: intercompany lending	8,397.0	9,277.8	9,455.4	8,896.5	8,906.9	8,899.2	9,102.1

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Jan.*	Feb.*	Mar.*
Debt liabilities of direct investment enterprises to direct investors	6,322.9	7,076.8	7,797.0	6,756.0	6,857.4	6,827.0	6,882.9
Debt liabilities of direct investors to direct investment enterprises	1,184.6	1,166.7	242.5	396.5	269.2	273.5	283.0
Debt liabilities to fellow enterprises	889.4	1,034.3	1,415.9	1,744.0	1,780.4	1,798.8	1,936.2
<b>GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT POSITION</b>	<b>41,292.9</b>	<b>47,259.7</b>	<b>49,825.8</b>	<b>63,998.5</b>	<b>63,082.2</b>	<b>63,462.1</b>	<b>64,919.7</b>
Memo items:							
Principal and interest arrears by sector	1,359.7	1,189.2	1,085.5	999.9	984.0	984.6	1,004.0
General government	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3
Central bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	22.5	16.6	27.4	32.6	15.5	20.7	40.4
Other sectors	1,034.6	881.2	755.8	649.5	647.0	644.4	635.5
Direct investment: intercompany lending	254.3	243.1	254.0	269.5	273.2	271.2	279.8

\* Revised data.

Notes: Notes: After the Republic of Croatia joined the euro area, gross external debt increased by the amount of liabilities associated with the allocation of the euro banknotes within the Eurosystem. This amount is the difference between the amount of banknotes in circulation (the allocation to which the CNB is entitled according to the ECB's key) and actually issued banknotes in circulation. In addition, this amount of liabilities is reduced by the estimated amount of euro banknotes in circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia that are issued under the ECB's key of other euro area countries.

Only the amount of the difference between the amount of banknotes in circulation (the allocation to which the CNB is entitled according to the ECB's key) and the actually issued banknotes in circulation (intra-Eurosystem technical claims) is recorded on the foreign claims side, so that the effect on the balance of net external debt is favourable since the balance of assets is larger than the balance of liabilities.

**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), deposits of non-residents, credits (repo agreements included) and trade credits regardless of their contractual maturity 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 debt- or 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, 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.



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Jan.*	Feb.*	Mar.*
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>3 Non-publicly guaranteed private sector external debt</b>	<b>24,289.6</b>	<b>24,537.9</b>	<b>26,293.4</b>	<b>25,828.6</b>	<b>26,795.5</b>	<b>26,899.9</b>	<b>27,323.8</b>
3.1 Other investment	15,892.6	15,323.9	16,838.0	16,932.1	17,888.6	18,000.7	18,221.7
3.1.1 Short-term	6,221.8	5,701.1	7,383.2	6,908.3	7,049.2	7,120.5	7,251.2
Currency and deposits	2,246.2	1,810.7	2,110.9	1,800.3	1,695.9	1,737.3	1,695.4
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	366.5	207.7	924.9	255.8	248.2	228.0	230.6
Trade credit and advances	3,525.2	3,569.0	4,077.5	4,549.8	4,831.0	4,876.7	4,938.7
Other debt liabilities	84.0	113.7	269.9	302.4	274.2	278.5	386.5
3.1.2 Long-term	9,670.8	9,622.8	9,454.8	10,023.8	10,839.4	10,880.2	10,970.5
Currency and deposits	705.1	535.4	436.1	373.3	378.8	375.4	393.2
Debt securities	1,257.0	1,662.9	1,984.8	2,352.0	3,023.5	3,034.6	3,018.2
Loans	7,637.6	7,384.2	7,002.1	7,262.9	7,402.4	7,435.7	7,525.2
Trade credit and advances	9.7	6.3	3.1	5.5	4.8	4.8	5.1
Other debt liabilities	61.5	34.0	28.7	30.0	29.9	29.6	28.8
3.2 Direct investment: intercompany lending	8,397.0	9,214.0	9,455.4	8,896.5	8,906.9	8,899.2	9,102.1
3.2.1 Short-term	749.3	1,046.0	1,173.6	1,284.2	1,226.0	1,298.3	1,286.9
Currency and deposits	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
Loans	240.4	268.1	558.2	639.7	473.5	511.9	541.3
Trade credit and advances	508.9	777.8	615.3	644.6	752.5	786.4	745.6
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.2.2 Long-term	7,647.7	8,168.1	8,281.8	7,612.3	7,680.9	7,600.9	7,815.2
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	47.2	49.0	45.4	32.3	32.5	32.7	32.9
Loans	7,592.1	8,113.6	8,229.3	7,572.3	7,640.7	7,560.5	7,774.5
Trade credit and advances	8.4	5.5	7.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Other debt liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT POSITION</b>	<b>41,292.9</b>	<b>47,259.7</b>	<b>49,825.8</b>	<b>63,998.5</b>	<b>63,082.2</b>	<b>63,462.1</b>	<b>64,919.7</b>
Memo items:							
Principal and interest arrears	1,359.7	1,189.2	1,085.5	999.9	984.0	984.6	1,004.0
Public sector external debt	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3	48.3
Publicly guaranteed private sector external debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-publicly guaranteed private sector external debt	1,311.4	1,140.9	1,037.2	951.7	935.7	936.3	955.7

\* Revised data.

Notes: After the Republic of Croatia joined the euro area, gross external debt increased by the amount of liabilities associated with the allocation of the euro banknotes within the Eurosystem. This amount is the difference between the amount of banknotes in circulation (the allocation to which the CNB is entitled according to the ECB's key) and actually issued banknotes in circulation. In addition, this amount of liabilities is reduced by the estimated amount of euro banknotes in circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia that are issued under the ECB's key of other euro area countries.

Only the amount of the difference between the amount of banknotes in circulation (the allocation to which the CNB is entitled according to the ECB's key) and the actually issued banknotes in circulation (intra-Eurosystem technical claims) is recorded on the foreign claims side, so that the effect on the balance of net external debt is favourable since the balance of assets is larger than the balance of liabilities.

**Table H13 Public sector gross external debt and publicly guaranteed and non-publicly guaranteed private sector gross external debt** • 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), deposits of non-residents, credits (repo agreements included) and trade credits regardless of their contractual maturity and, from December 2005 on, non-resident investment in debt securities issued in the domestic market.

This table shows gross external debt structured with regard to 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.

Table H14 Gross external debt by domestic sectors and projected future payments  
in million EUR

	Gross External Debt 31/03/2024	Immediate /Arrears	Projected future gross external debt payments											
			2024			2025	2024 <sup>a</sup>	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Other
			Q2 <sup>a</sup>	Q3	Q4	Q1								
1 General government	17,983.7	48.3	1,105.2	1,071.4	1,022.1	1,305.7	3,198.6	2,273.9	730.5	1,187.7	915.5	1,343.9	739.3	4,765.4
1.1 Short-term	3,140.9	0.0	868.1	849.7	849.5	573.6	2,567.3	573.6	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities	26.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	9.8	13.9	12.2	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	36.0	0.0	26.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	3,078.8	0.0	839.7	839.7	839.7	559.8	2,519.1	559.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.2 Long-term	14,842.8	48.3	237.0	221.7	172.6	732.1	631.3	1,700.3	730.5	1,187.7	915.5	1,343.9	739.3	4,765.4
Currency and deposits	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
Debt securities	7,635.1	0.0	65.0	85.8	13.8	592.1	164.6	598.2	31.3	696.7	355.8	993.1	426.9	2,272.8
Loans	7,207.6	48.3	172.1	135.9	158.8	140.0	466.7	1,102.1	699.2	491.0	559.7	350.8	312.4	2,492.7
Trade credit and advances	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
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
2 Central bank	18,843.9	0.0	17,631.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17,631.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,212.8
2.1 Short-term	17,631.1	0.0	17,631.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17,631.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency and deposits	7,332.6	0.0	7,332.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,332.6	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	10,298.5	0.0	10,298.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,298.5	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	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.2 Long-term	1,212.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,212.8
Special drawing rights (allocations)	1,212.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,212.8
Currency and deposits	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
Debt securities	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
Loans	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
Trade credit and advances	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
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
3 Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	5,239.5	40.4	1,915.2	142.6	95.5	97.8	2,153.3	272.3	602.7	484.4	690.8	447.0	310.7	103.6
3.1 Short-term	2,040.0	39.4	1,831.8	77.0	46.8	44.9	1,955.7	44.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency and deposits	1,792.4	0.2	1,632.8	72.0	43.7	43.7	1,748.5	43.7	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	119.4	0.1	114.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	119.3	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	128.2	39.2	84.7	0.0	3.1	1.2	87.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.2 Long-term	3,199.6	1.0	83.3	65.6	48.7	53.0	197.7	227.4	602.7	484.4	690.8	447.0	310.7	103.6
Currency and deposits	402.7	0.9	31.0	45.1	30.6	30.6	106.6	144.7	79.4	15.4	3.3	2.4	2.1	41.3
Debt securities	1,760.3	0.0	23.8	2.1	0.0	4.3	26.0	4.3	201.8	250.0	531.6	384.3	280.0	40.0
Loans	1,034.2	0.1	26.2	18.4	18.1	18.1	62.7	78.5	321.5	219.0	155.8	60.3	28.5	22.3
Trade credit and advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	2.4	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4 Other sectors	13,750.5	635.5	1,660.4	354.4	6,577.5	324.4	8,592.3	1,078.7	879.7	725.2	611.7	498.9	287.0	159.7
4.1 Short-term	5,476.5	3.4	395.6	49.2	4,980.5	47.8	5,425.3	47.8	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	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans	111.2	3.4	104.5	1.8	1.1	0.4	107.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade credit and advances	5,106.0	0.0	243.7	0.0	4,862.3	0.0	5,106.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other debt liabilities	259.2	0.0	47.4	47.4	117.1	47.4	211.8	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.2 Long-term	8,274.0	632.1	1,264.8	305.3	1,597.0	276.6	3,167.0	1,030.9	879.7	725.2	611.7	498.9	287.0	159.7
Currency and deposits	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
Debt securities	1,404.4	1.8	8.2	2.3	1,203.0	0.0	1,213.4	8.7	3.1	12.1	145.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Loans	6,837.6	630.0	1,251.2	301.7	393.7	276.6	1,946.6	1,018.4	873.6	710.2	463.5	495.5	284.0	159.7
Trade credit and advances	5.1	0.3	2.4	1.4	0.3	0.0	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



	Gross External Debt 31/03/2024	Immediate /Arrears	Projected future gross external debt payments											
			2024			2025	2024 <sup>a</sup>	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Other
			Q2 <sup>a</sup>	Q3	Q4	Q1								
Other debt liabilities	26.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	-0.0
5 Direct investment:														
intercompany lending	9,102.1	279.8	1,482.2	179.7	1,292.9	598.9	2,954.8	1,514.9	1,050.5	674.6	688.1	204.2	854.2	217.8
Debt liabilities of direct investment enterprises to direct investors	6,882.9	251.9	1,020.9	126.3	1,152.5	436.3	2,299.7	1,091.0	912.6	547.9	580.4	133.4	430.5	162.0
Debt liabilities of direct investors to direct investment enterprises	283.0	7.6	86.3	6.6	35.3	17.3	128.2	30.4	20.0	12.9	14.0	5.7	2.6	23.4
Debt liabilities to fellow enterprises	1,936.2	20.4	375.0	46.8	105.2	145.3	526.9	393.4	117.9	113.9	93.8	65.1	421.2	32.5
<b>Gross external debt position</b>	<b>64,919.7</b>	<b>1,004.0</b>	<b>23,794.0</b>	<b>1,748.1</b>	<b>8,988.0</b>	<b>2,326.9</b>	<b>34,530.1</b>	<b>5,139.8</b>	<b>3,263.6</b>	<b>3,072.0</b>	<b>2,906.0</b>	<b>2,493.9</b>	<b>2,191.2</b>	<b>6,459.3</b>
Memo item: Projected interest payments			151.7	164.0	216.7	269.3	532.4	806.6	723.4	595.7	508.4	391.1	370.7	535.6

<sup>a</sup> Projected payments of gross external debt include projected payments of principal and accrued interest.

Notes: 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. 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), deposits of non-residents, credits (repo agreements included) and trade credits regardless of their contractual maturity and, from December 2005 on, non-resident investment in debt securities issued in the domestic market.

The structure of sectors, original maturity and instruments shown in this table follows the structure presented in Table H12.

Future principal and interest payments of monetary financial institutions are estimated on the basis of the available monetary statistics data on balances on remaining maturity and the schedule of interest payments. Future principal and interest payments of other sectors are estimated on the basis of the submitted debt-service payment schedule 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.



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Jan.*	Feb.*	Mar.*
4.5 Households	91.2	92.1	73.8	61.2	60.6	60.5	60.5
4.5.1 Short-term	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
Debt securities	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
Trade credit and advances	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
4.5.2 Long-term	91.2	92.1	73.8	61.2	60.6	60.5	60.5
Currency and deposits	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
Loans	91.2	92.1	73.8	61.2	60.6	60.5	60.5
Trade credit and advances	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
4.6 Non-profit institutions serving households	6.4	5.8	4.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
4.6.1 Short-term	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
Debt securities	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
Trade credit and advances	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
4.6.2 Long-term	6.4	5.8	4.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Currency and deposits	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
Loans	6.4	5.8	4.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Trade credit and advances	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
<b>Gross external debt of other sectors</b>	<b>12,335.9</b>	<b>12,166.3</b>	<b>12,173.7</b>	<b>13,155.0</b>	<b>13,566.8</b>	<b>13,614.7</b>	<b>13,750.5</b>
Memo items:							
1 Principal and interest arrears by sector	1,034.6	881.2	755.8	649.5	647.0	644.4	635.5
Other public financial corporations except monetary financial institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other private financial corporations except monetary financial institutions	6.2	14.8	17.2	17.5	15.9	15.1	15.1
Public non-financial corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private non-financial corporations	1,028.3	866.4	738.6	632.0	631.1	629.3	620.4
Households	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
2 Quasi-direct investment - included in item 4.2							
Other private financial corporations except monetary financial institutions	1,414.2	1,563.7	1,755.1	1,945.9	1,975.7	1,975.2	1,955.5

\* Revised data.

Notes: As of CNB Bulletin No. 268, the gross external data series starting from 31 December 2000 includes data on trade credit debt with the original maturity of up to six months. Starting from the same issue of the Bulletin, in the entire series of data, port authorities are reclassified from Other sectors to the sector General government, without changes in the total debt stock. As from the first data release for 30 March 2021, gross external debt data have been revised as follows: starting from January 2009, a specific set of units is reclassified from the public to the private sector, without changes in the debt stock; starting from January 2010, because of the inclusion of changes due to improvements in the quality and the scope of data collected by regular surveys.

**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**  
in million EUR

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023				2024
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>a</sup>
1 International investment position (net)	-26,040.7	-22,820.8	-19,020.2	-17,272.6	-16,712.1	-18,574.9	-18,958.9	-16,696.8	-16,712.1	-18,431.3
2 Assets	40,458.1	43,572.1	55,999.3	60,737.7	79,068.4	67,865.5	67,535.0	76,778.5	79,068.4	79,398.5
2.1 Direct investment	5,812.2	7,136.5	8,619.4	8,251.2	8,288.7	8,723.4	8,758.7	8,024.5	8,288.7	8,677.0
2.2 Portfolio investment	6,113.7	6,711.8	8,829.3	8,671.3	24,669.9	22,448.3	23,716.8	24,370.9	24,669.9	26,880.1
2.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	3,018.9	3,415.3	5,076.5	4,463.2	5,501.5	5,034.0	5,313.1	5,337.9	5,501.5	6,193.9
2.2.2 Debt securities	3,094.8	3,296.5	3,752.8	4,208.1	19,168.5	17,414.3	18,403.7	19,033.0	19,168.5	20,686.2
Long-term	2,936.9	3,140.2	3,462.8	3,772.9	17,597.4	16,432.7	17,039.1	17,422.6	17,597.4	18,716.8
Short-term	157.9	156.3	290.0	435.2	1,571.1	981.7	1,364.5	1,610.4	1,571.1	1,969.4
2.3 Financial derivatives	850.5	364.4	464.2	928.8	599.7	848.1	700.4	752.5	599.7	261.2
2.4 Other investment	9,119.0	10,414.6	13,064.8	15,009.5	42,812.6	32,903.7	31,657.3	40,979.4	42,812.6	41,052.8
2.4.1 Other equity	309.3	342.4	266.7	269.5	791.5	786.7	872.9	875.0	791.5	767.7
2.4.2 Currency and deposits	4,229.5	4,738.5	5,185.2	5,756.5	32,627.0	22,383.7	21,178.2	29,361.4	32,627.0	30,529.4
2.4.3 Loans	1,097.2	1,050.1	1,897.3	2,522.7	4,152.7	3,463.9	3,539.8	5,330.4	4,152.7	4,726.6
2.4.4 Trade credit and advances	2,472.6	2,609.7	3,114.6	3,385.5	3,174.7	3,517.8	3,122.1	3,169.6	3,174.7	3,005.2
2.4.5 Other accounts receivable	1,010.3	1,673.9	2,601.0	3,075.3	2,066.8	2,751.7	2,944.4	2,243.0	2,066.8	2,023.8
2.5 Reserve assets	18,562.7	18,944.8	25,021.6	27,876.9	2,697.5	2,942.0	2,701.7	2,651.1	2,697.5	2,527.4
3 Liabilities	66,498.8	66,392.9	75,019.5	78,010.3	95,780.6	86,440.4	86,493.9	93,475.3	95,780.6	97,829.8
3.1 Direct investment	33,357.7	32,778.2	36,289.4	36,677.7	39,751.2	38,412.0	38,811.3	40,259.4	39,751.2	41,041.4
3.2 Portfolio investment	10,249.6	10,609.7	11,951.2	10,928.4	10,761.6	10,553.4	10,834.0	11,158.6	10,761.6	11,318.2
3.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	710.0	511.0	457.6	412.6	425.6	392.0	410.0	415.7	425.6	492.4
3.2.2 Debt securities	9,539.6	10,098.7	11,493.5	10,515.8	10,336.1	10,161.4	10,424.0	10,742.9	10,336.1	10,825.9
Long-term	9,539.6	10,070.8	11,262.6	10,508.3	10,326.4	10,153.9	10,424.0	10,742.9	10,326.4	10,799.8
Short-term	0.0	27.9	230.9	7.5	9.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	9.6	26.1
3.3 Financial derivatives	110.8	166.6	97.1	174.3	212.2	154.5	154.7	221.1	212.2	201.8
3.4 Other investment	22,780.7	22,838.4	26,681.8	30,230.0	45,055.5	37,320.5	36,693.9	41,836.2	45,055.5	45,268.4
3.4.1 Other equity	36.4	41.3	193.4	375.3	289.6	288.9	288.9	289.6	289.6	276.7
3.4.2 Currency and deposits	2,865.2	3,029.4	2,449.4	2,753.6	10,219.9	10,469.7	9,885.2	10,705.7	10,219.9	9,527.7
3.4.3 Loans	15,439.0	14,499.5	16,441.7	17,932.6	24,902.9	17,630.5	17,404.6	21,709.7	24,902.9	25,644.6
3.4.4 Trade credit and advances	3,689.1	3,602.1	3,809.2	4,206.2	4,743.6	4,148.1	4,678.6	4,815.3	4,743.6	5,111.1
3.4.5 Other accounts payable	375.2	1,309.5	2,560.6	3,720.8	3,693.1	3,557.8	3,223.7	3,086.1	3,693.1	3,495.6
3.4.6 Special drawing rights	375.8	356.7	1,227.6	1,241.5	1,206.2	1,225.5	1,212.7	1,229.7	1,206.2	1,212.8

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

Notes: 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). Since January 2023 when the Republic of Croatia joined the euro area, the external liabilities of the central bank sector have risen by the share of euro banknotes allocated according to the banknote allocation key of the European Central Bank, which have not been released for circulation (EUR 9.5bn). The external claims of the central bank sector associated with the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem have risen by the same amount, with the effect of the allocation on net international investment position remaining neutral. The said liabilities and claims of the central bank sector relating to the share of euro banknotes are shown in the position of other investment, under currency and deposits.

After the Republic of Croatia joined the euro area, foreign assets increased by net claims related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem (intra-Eurosystem technical claims) that are the difference between the amount of the banknotes in circulation (the allocation to which the CNB is entitled according to the ECB's key) and actually issued banknotes in circulation. This same amount (net exports of euro banknotes) is recorded on the foreign liabilities side. However, this amount is reduced by the estimate of the amount of euro banknotes in circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia issued under the ECB's key of other euro area countries.

**Table H16 International investment position** • The International investment position table is made in accordance with the methodology recommended by the International Monetary Fund in 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).

International investments of the Republic of Croatia and international investments into the Republic of Croatia are recorded in euros (EUR). 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 units 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 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. 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 sectors. The source 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 for loans over 12 months and the statistical survey on short-term trade credits for trade credits up to 12 months.

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 assets 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  
in million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023				2024
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>a</sup>
<b>DIRECT INVESTMENT (NET)</b>	<b>-25,641.7</b>	<b>-27,670.0</b>	<b>-28,426.4</b>	<b>-31,462.5</b>	<b>-29,688.6</b>	<b>-30,052.5</b>	<b>-32,234.9</b>	<b>-31,462.5</b>	<b>-32,364.4</b>
<b>1 Assets</b>	<b>7,136.5</b>	<b>8,619.4</b>	<b>8,251.2</b>	<b>8,288.7</b>	<b>8,723.4</b>	<b>8,758.7</b>	<b>8,024.5</b>	<b>8,288.7</b>	<b>8,677.0</b>
1.1 Equity and investment fund shares	5,474.6	5,877.5	6,063.5	5,757.8	6,373.5	6,451.9	5,555.8	5,757.8	6,056.9
In direct investment enterprises	5,473.0	5,874.1	6,049.3	5,741.8	6,358.9	6,437.8	5,539.8	5,741.8	6,047.3
In direct investor (reverse investment)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Between fellow enterprises	1.6	3.3	14.2	16.0	14.5	14.2	16.0	16.0	9.6
1.2 Debt instruments	1,661.8	2,742.0	2,187.8	2,531.0	2,349.9	2,306.8	2,468.7	2,531.0	2,620.1
In direct investment enterprises	1,056.0	1,896.2	1,474.0	1,301.9	1,547.1	1,432.9	1,346.5	1,301.9	1,343.1
In direct investor (reverse investment)	285.8	529.5	465.6	522.7	430.2	452.8	564.1	522.7	593.2
Between fellow enterprises	320.1	316.2	248.2	706.3	372.6	421.1	558.1	706.3	683.8
<b>2 Liabilities</b>	<b>32,778.2</b>	<b>36,289.4</b>	<b>36,677.7</b>	<b>39,751.2</b>	<b>38,412.0</b>	<b>38,811.3</b>	<b>40,259.4</b>	<b>39,751.2</b>	<b>41,041.4</b>
2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	24,381.2	27,011.6	27,222.3	30,854.7	28,757.0	28,992.2	30,016.4	30,854.7	31,939.3
In direct investment enterprises	24,381.2	27,011.6	27,222.3	30,854.7	28,757.0	28,992.2	30,016.4	30,854.7	31,939.3
In direct investor (reverse investment)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Between fellow enterprises	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.2 Debt instruments	8,397.0	9,277.8	9,455.4	8,896.5	9,655.0	9,819.0	10,243.0	8,896.5	9,102.1
In direct investment enterprises	6,322.9	7,076.8	7,797.0	6,756.0	7,994.0	8,048.9	8,085.5	6,756.0	6,882.9
In direct investor (reverse investment)	1,184.6	1,166.7	242.5	396.5	299.7	315.9	358.8	396.5	283.0
Between fellow enterprises	889.4	1,034.3	1,415.9	1,744.0	1,361.3	1,454.2	1,798.7	1,744.0	1,936.2

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

Notes: 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).

Table H18 International investment position – portfolio investment  
in million EUR

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023				2024
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Portfolio investment (net)</b>	<b>-4,135.9</b>	<b>-3,897.9</b>	<b>-3,121.9</b>	<b>-2,257.1</b>	<b>13,908.3</b>	<b>11,894.9</b>	<b>12,882.8</b>	<b>13,212.3</b>	<b>13,908.3</b>	<b>15,561.8</b>
<b>1 Assets</b>	<b>6,113.7</b>	<b>6,711.8</b>	<b>8,829.3</b>	<b>8,671.3</b>	<b>24,669.9</b>	<b>22,448.3</b>	<b>23,716.8</b>	<b>24,370.9</b>	<b>24,669.9</b>	<b>26,880.1</b>
1.1 Equity and investment fund shares	3,018.9	3,415.3	5,076.5	4,463.2	5,501.5	5,034.0	5,313.1	5,337.9	5,501.5	6,193.9
1.1.1 Other monetary financial institutions	59.5	65.3	48.2	44.6	39.6	45.5	47.5	36.2	39.6	42.0
1.1.2 Other sectors	2,959.4	3,350.0	5,028.3	4,418.6	5,461.9	4,988.5	5,265.6	5,301.7	5,461.9	6,151.9
1.2 Debt securities	3,094.8	3,296.5	3,752.8	4,208.1	19,168.5	17,414.3	18,403.7	19,033.0	19,168.5	20,686.2
<b>2 Liabilities</b>	<b>10,249.6</b>	<b>10,609.7</b>	<b>11,951.2</b>	<b>10,928.4</b>	<b>10,761.6</b>	<b>10,553.4</b>	<b>10,834.0</b>	<b>11,158.6</b>	<b>10,761.6</b>	<b>11,318.2</b>
2.1 Equity and investment fund shares	710.0	511.0	457.6	412.6	425.6	392.0	410.0	415.7	425.6	492.4
2.1.1 Other monetary financial institutions	31.2	25.8	30.5	28.5	34.3	28.6	31.2	34.6	34.3	48.2
2.1.2 Other sectors	678.9	485.1	427.2	384.1	391.3	363.4	378.8	381.1	391.3	444.1
2.2 Debt securities	9,539.6	10,098.7	11,493.5	10,515.8	10,336.1	10,161.4	10,424.0	10,742.9	10,336.1	10,825.9
2.2.1 Long-term	9,539.6	10,070.8	11,262.6	10,508.3	10,326.4	10,153.9	10,424.0	10,742.9	10,326.4	10,799.8
General government	8,029.9	8,644.3	9,350.8	8,510.0	7,826.1	8,188.8	8,200.8	7,880.6	7,826.1	7,635.1
Other monetary financial institutions	64.3	64.2	582.4	857.9	1,094.6	858.6	1,116.4	1,120.0	1,094.6	1,760.3
Other sectors	1,445.4	1,362.4	1,329.5	1,140.3	1,405.7	1,106.5	1,106.8	1,742.2	1,405.7	1,404.4
2.2.2 Short-term	0.0	27.9	230.9	7.5	9.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	9.6	26.1
General government	0.0	27.9	230.9	7.5	9.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	9.6	26.1
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

Table H19 International investment position - other investment  
in million EUR

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023				2024
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Other investment (net)</b>	<b>-13,661.7</b>	<b>-12,423.8</b>	<b>-13,617.0</b>	<b>-15,220.5</b>	<b>-2,242.9</b>	<b>-4,416.8</b>	<b>-5,036.6</b>	<b>-856.7</b>	<b>-2,242.9</b>	<b>-4,215.7</b>
<b>1 Assets</b>	<b>9,119.0</b>	<b>10,414.6</b>	<b>13,064.8</b>	<b>15,009.5</b>	<b>42,812.6</b>	<b>32,903.7</b>	<b>31,657.3</b>	<b>40,979.4</b>	<b>42,812.6</b>	<b>41,052.8</b>
1.1 Other equity	309.3	342.4	266.7	269.5	791.5	786.7	872.9	875.0	791.5	767.7
1.2 Currency and deposits	4,229.5	4,738.5	5,185.2	5,756.5	32,627.0	22,383.7	21,178.2	29,361.4	32,627.0	30,529.4
1.2.1 Central bank	600.3	759.8	1,648.4	2,349.9	30,088.5	17,358.2	16,882.7	25,612.6	30,088.5	26,663.2
1.2.2 General government	137.4	2.4	12.1	15.0	34.3	1,288.4	72.9	95.3	34.3	64.1
1.2.3 Other monetary financial institutions	2,247.3	2,583.2	2,144.3	1,913.7	1,102.4	2,185.3	2,793.4	2,183.6	1,102.4	2,222.3
1.2.4 Other sectors	1,244.4	1,393.1	1,380.4	1,477.8	1,401.8	1,551.9	1,429.1	1,469.9	1,401.8	1,579.8
1.3 Loans	1,097.2	1,050.1	1,897.3	2,522.7	4,152.7	3,463.9	3,539.8	5,330.4	4,152.7	4,726.6
1.3.1 Central Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.9	866.0	571.2	163.7	62.9	55.6
Long-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.9	866.0	571.2	163.7	62.9	55.6
1.3.2 General government	108.4	133.3	371.6	617.2	560.0	600.9	762.5	765.1	560.0	486.1
Long-term	108.4	133.3	371.6	617.2	560.0	600.9	762.5	765.1	560.0	486.1
Short-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.3.3 Other monetary financial institutions	675.9	774.1	1,097.1	1,301.3	2,887.2	1,369.0	1,550.9	3,207.0	2,887.2	3,535.9
Long-term	268.0	320.6	365.4	427.9	456.4	466.3	452.8	447.1	456.4	590.3
Short-term	407.9	453.6	731.6	873.4	2,430.8	902.6	1,098.1	2,759.9	2,430.8	2,945.6
1.3.4 Other sectors	313.0	142.7	428.7	604.2	642.5	628.0	655.2	1,194.6	642.5	649.1
Long-term	309.4	138.7	405.9	572.7	550.0	564.4	579.5	580.0	550.0	554.4
Short-term	3.6	3.9	22.8	31.6	92.5	63.7	75.7	614.6	92.5	94.7
1.4 Trade credit and advances	2,472.6	2,609.7	3,114.6	3,385.5	3,174.7	3,517.8	3,122.1	3,169.6	3,174.7	3,005.2
1.4.1 General government	2.1	1.4	2.1	0.6	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.3
Long-term	2.1	1.4	2.1	0.6	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.3
1.4.2 Other sectors	2,470.6	2,608.2	3,112.5	3,384.9	3,165.4	3,508.6	3,112.9	3,160.2	3,165.4	2,995.9
Long-term	35.7	33.8	31.1	30.4	29.6	29.9	31.2	30.2	29.6	29.3
Short-term	2,434.9	2,574.4	3,081.4	3,354.6	3,135.8	3,478.6	3,081.7	3,130.0	3,135.8	2,966.6
1.5 Other accounts receivable	1,010.3	1,673.9	2,601.0	3,075.3	2,066.8	2,751.7	2,944.4	2,243.0	2,066.8	2,023.8

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023				2024
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1.5.1 General government	877.2	1,470.3	2,436.6	2,854.2	1,774.2	2,511.4	2,671.7	1,958.4	1,774.2	1,737.7
1.5.2 Other monetary financial institutions	133.1	203.6	164.4	221.1	292.5	240.3	272.7	284.5	292.5	286.2
2 Liabilities	22,780.7	22,838.4	26,681.8	30,230.0	45,055.5	37,320.5	36,693.9	41,836.2	45,055.5	45,268.4
2.1 Other equity	36.4	41.3	193.4	375.3	289.6	288.9	288.9	289.6	289.6	276.7
2.2 Currency and deposits	2,865.2	3,029.4	2,449.4	2,753.6	10,219.9	10,469.7	9,885.2	10,705.7	10,219.9	9,527.7
2.2.1 Central Bank	55.7	38.2	62.2	119.5	7,953.4	8,280.1	7,663.9	7,966.2	7,953.4	7,332.6
2.2.2 Other monetary financial institutions	2,809.5	2,991.1	2,387.2	2,634.1	2,266.5	2,189.6	2,221.3	2,739.5	2,266.5	2,195.0
2.2.3 Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.3 Loans	15,439.0	14,499.5	16,441.7	17,932.6	24,902.9	17,630.5	17,404.6	21,709.7	24,902.9	25,644.6
2.3.1 Central Bank	806.0	498.4	2,291.3	2,872.5	10,367.2	2,984.4	2,551.0	6,901.3	10,367.2	10,298.5
Long-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	806.0	498.4	2,291.3	2,872.5	10,367.2	2,984.4	2,551.0	6,901.3	10,367.2	10,298.5
2.3.2 General government	5,493.2	5,692.4	6,281.8	6,815.1	6,665.4	6,848.0	6,750.9	6,725.7	6,665.4	7,243.7
Long-term	5,493.2	5,609.4	6,226.3	6,744.8	6,665.4	6,797.7	6,750.9	6,725.7	6,665.4	7,207.6
Short-term	0.0	83.0	55.5	70.2	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0
2.3.3 Other monetary financial institutions	992.2	995.1	936.1	1,538.4	1,086.8	1,028.7	1,120.4	1,217.9	1,086.8	1,153.7
Long-term	862.7	872.7	898.8	946.1	1,038.7	997.0	1,012.5	1,020.1	1,038.7	1,034.2
Short-term	129.5	122.4	37.2	592.3	48.0	31.7	107.9	197.8	48.0	119.4
2.3.4 Other sectors	8,147.6	7,313.6	6,932.6	6,706.7	6,783.6	6,769.4	6,982.4	6,864.7	6,783.6	6,948.8
Long-term	8,026.6	7,069.5	6,762.1	6,374.0	6,575.9	6,532.8	6,632.7	6,499.3	6,575.9	6,837.6
Short-term	120.9	244.1	170.5	332.6	207.7	236.5	349.7	365.4	207.7	111.2
2.4 Trade credit and advances	3,689.1	3,602.1	3,809.2	4,206.2	4,743.6	4,148.1	4,678.6	4,815.3	4,743.6	5,111.1
2.4.1 General government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Short-term	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.4.2 Other sectors	3,689.1	3,602.1	3,809.2	4,206.2	4,743.6	4,148.1	4,678.6	4,815.3	4,743.6	5,111.1
Long-term	11.2	9.7	6.3	3.1	5.5	4.0	3.6	4.2	5.5	5.1
Short-term	3,677.9	3,592.4	3,802.9	4,203.0	4,738.1	4,144.2	4,675.0	4,811.1	4,738.1	5,106.0
2.5 Other accounts payable	375.2	1,309.5	2,560.6	3,720.8	3,693.1	3,557.8	3,223.7	3,086.1	3,693.1	3,495.6
2.6 Special drawing rights	375.8	356.7	1,227.6	1,241.5	1,206.2	1,225.5	1,212.7	1,229.7	1,206.2	1,212.8

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary data.

Notes: Since January 2023 when the Republic of Croatia joined the euro area, the external liabilities of the central bank sector have risen by the share of euro banknotes allocated according to the banknote allocation key of the European Central Bank, which have not been released for circulation (EUR 9.5bn). The external claims of the central bank sector associated with the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem have risen by the same amount, with the effect of the allocation on net international investment position remaining neutral. The said liabilities and claims of the central bank sector relating to the share of euro banknotes are shown in the position of other investment, under currency and deposits.

After the Republic of Croatia joined the euro area, foreign assets increased by net claims related to the allocation of euro banknotes within the Eurosystem (intra-Eurosystem technical claims) that are the difference between the amount of the banknotes in circulation (the allocation to which the CNB is entitled according to the ECB's key) and actually issued banknotes in circulation. This same amount (net exports of euro banknotes) is recorded on the foreign liabilities side. However, this amount is reduced by the estimate of the amount of euro banknotes in circulation in the territory of the Republic of Croatia issued under the ECB's key of other euro area countries.

## I Government finance – selected data

Table I1 Non-financial accounts of general government  
in million EUR

	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2023*	2023*					2024
						Q1*	Q2*	Q3*	Q4*	Q1	
<b>A) Consolidated general government</b>											
1 Total revenue (1.1+1.2)	25,312.4	23,470.3	26,589.3	30,434.0	35,663.6	7,471.1	9,074.8	9,381.7	9,735.9	8,271.2	
1.1 Total current revenue (1.1.1+...+1.1.5)	24,588.5	22,485.7	25,414.9	29,073.0	33,396.2	7,144.4	8,252.6	8,884.7	9,114.5	8,095.2	
1.1.1 Direct taxes	3,798.6	3,502.2	3,568.0	4,927.4	5,696.7	1,226.4	1,224.4	1,195.3	2,050.6	1,546.7	
1.1.2 Indirect taxes	11,174.0	9,744.2	11,410.9	12,945.4	14,994.1	3,034.5	3,806.6	4,360.4	3,792.5	3,334.4	
1.1.3 Social contributions	6,193.4	5,860.8	6,485.9	7,314.8	8,371.1	1,965.3	2,079.8	2,161.3	2,164.7	2,266.2	
1.1.4 Other current revenue	1,529.4	1,827.5	2,136.8	1,915.0	2,275.3	514.8	657.6	616.1	486.7	540.7	
1.1.5 Sales	1,893.1	1,551.0	1,813.4	1,970.3	2,059.0	403.3	484.1	551.5	620.1	407.2	
1.2 Total capital revenue	723.9	984.6	1,174.4	1,360.9	2,267.4	326.7	822.3	497.0	621.4	175.9	
2 Total expenditure (2.1+2.2)	25,189.9	27,157.2	28,075.3	30,344.5	36,244.3	7,657.8	8,900.5	8,384.5	11,301.5	8,530.9	
2.1 Total current transfers (2.1.1+...+2.1.4)	21,945.5	23,499.3	24,367.9	25,880.0	30,286.5	6,893.0	7,481.9	7,069.3	8,842.1	7,670.2	
2.1.1 Current transfers (a)+b)+c))	9,956.3	11,484.5	11,523.6	12,205.9	14,254.0	3,393.7	3,503.3	3,144.5	4,212.3	3,680.6	
a) Social benefits	8,254.9	8,581.6	8,875.2	9,507.3	10,922.7	2,444.5	2,729.1	2,455.3	3,293.8	2,928.7	
b) Subsidies	650.7	1,735.5	1,276.7	1,326.6	1,530.1	511.8	313.9	271.8	432.7	326.9	
c) Other current transfers	1,050.6	1,167.4	1,371.7	1,372.0	1,801.2	437.5	460.4	417.5	485.9	425.0	
2.1.2 Interest	1,202.3	1,004.8	895.9	930.1	1,293.9	296.8	310.9	338.7	347.5	333.4	
2.1.3 Compensation of employees	6,363.8	6,735.1	7,189.5	7,598.4	8,762.6	1,997.6	2,165.8	2,214.7	2,384.5	2,383.4	
2.1.4 Intermediate consumption	4,423.2	4,274.9	4,759.0	5,145.6	5,976.0	1,204.9	1,501.9	1,371.5	1,897.8	1,272.8	
2.2 Total capital expenditure (2.2.1+2.2.2)	3,244.4	3,658.0	3,707.4	4,464.5	5,957.9	764.8	1,418.5	1,315.2	2,459.4	860.6	
2.2.1 Investment	2,367.6	2,798.3	2,725.9	2,563.5	4,151.8	538.8	1,062.1	802.7	1,748.2	664.3	
2.2.2 Other capital transfers	876.8	859.7	981.4	1,901.0	1,806.0	226.0	356.4	512.5	711.1	196.4	
<b>Net lending (+) / borrowing (-) (1-2)</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>-3,686.9</b>	<b>-1,486.0</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>-580.7</b>	<b>-186.7</b>	<b>174.4</b>	<b>997.2</b>	<b>-1,565.6</b>	<b>-259.7</b>	
<b>B) Central government</b>											
1 Total revenue (1.1+1.2)	16,040.4	14,521.6	17,068.8	19,817.6	23,270.9	....	....	....	....	....	
1.1 Total current revenue (1.1.1+...+1.1.5)	15,344.3	13,577.4	15,934.2	18,491.9	21,078.2	....	....	....	....	....	
1.1.1 Direct taxes	1,617.2	1,464.2	1,593.9	2,536.6	2,666.2	....	....	....	....	....	
1.1.2 Indirect taxes	10,447.4	9,128.7	10,700.3	12,118.5	14,108.6	....	....	....	....	....	
1.1.3 Social contributions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	....	....	....	....	....	
1.1.4 Other current revenue	2,121.0	2,050.5	2,537.3	2,648.0	3,060.4	....	....	....	....	....	
1.1.5 Sales	1,158.8	934.0	1,102.7	1,188.8	1,242.9	....	....	....	....	....	
1.2 Total capital revenue	696.0	944.2	1,134.6	1,325.7	2,192.7	....	....	....	....	....	
2 Total expenditure (2.1+2.2)	15,769.7	17,684.7	18,609.2	20,225.1	24,325.3	....	....	....	....	....	
2.1 Total current transfers (2.1.1+...+2.1.4)	13,452.5	15,019.7	15,775.1	16,555.7	19,218.8	....	....	....	....	....	
2.1.1 Current transfers (a)+b)+c))	6,586.0	8,214.1	8,671.6	8,998.8	10,432.6	....	....	....	....	....	
a) Social benefits	790.1	804.7	838.1	951.0	1,196.6	....	....	....	....	....	
b) Subsidies	458.4	588.1	455.6	1,062.9	1,303.9	....	....	....	....	....	
c) Other current transfers	5,337.5	6,821.3	7,377.9	6,984.9	7,932.1	....	....	....	....	....	
2.1.2 Interest	1,194.2	998.7	890.5	922.5	1,272.3	....	....	....	....	....	
2.1.3 Compensation of employees	3,254.7	3,412.6	3,567.0	3,771.7	4,345.0	....	....	....	....	....	
2.1.4 Intermediate consumption	2,417.6	2,394.3	2,646.1	2,862.7	3,168.8	....	....	....	....	....	
2.2 Total capital expenditure (2.2.1+2.2.2)	2,317.2	2,665.0	2,834.1	3,669.4	5,106.6	....	....	....	....	....	
2.2.1 Investment	1,180.9	1,449.3	1,524.3	1,381.4	2,385.4	....	....	....	....	....	
2.2.2 Other capital transfers	1,136.3	1,215.7	1,309.8	2,287.9	2,721.2	....	....	....	....	....	
<b>Net lending (+) / borrowing (-) (1-2)</b>	<b>270.6</b>	<b>-3,163.2</b>	<b>-1,540.5</b>	<b>-407.5</b>	<b>-1,054.5</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	
<b>C) Social security funds</b>											
1 Total revenue (1.1+1.2)	9,564.4	10,688.3	11,295.3	11,300.3	12,892.7	....	....	....	....	....	
1.1 Total current revenue (1.1.1+...+1.1.5)	9,564.3	10,686.3	11,293.8	11,297.8	12,886.8	....	....	....	....	....	
1.1.1 Direct taxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	....	....	....	....	....	
1.1.2 Indirect taxes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	....	....	....	....	....	
1.1.3 Social contributions	6,193.4	5,860.8	6,485.9	7,314.8	8,371.1	....	....	....	....	....	



	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2023*	2023*					2024
						Q1*	Q2*	Q3*	Q4*	Q1	
1.1.4 Other current revenue	3,282.7	4,743.0	4,726.1	3,897.8	4,428.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.5 Sales	88.1	82.5	81.8	85.1	86.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.2 Total capital revenue	0.1	1.9	1.5	2.6	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>2 Total expenditure (2.1+2.2)</b>	<b>9,491.7</b>	<b>10,727.5</b>	<b>11,081.8</b>	<b>11,205.1</b>	<b>12,899.2</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.1 Total current transfers (2.1.1+...+2.1.4)	9,483.5	10,718.3	11,072.9	11,194.7	12,888.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.1.1 Current transfers (a)+b)+c))	9,345.8	10,573.1	10,925.5	11,033.8	12,698.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
a) Social benefits	7,200.6	7,501.7	7,730.4	8,231.1	9,389.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
b) Subsidies	94.8	1,046.2	719.1	153.5	99.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
c) Other current transfers	2,050.3	2,025.2	2,476.1	2,649.1	3,209.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.1.2 Interest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.1.3 Compensation of employees	102.8	109.8	114.4	121.5	145.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.1.4 Intermediate consumption	35.0	35.4	33.0	39.4	44.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2 Total capital expenditure (2.2.1+2.2.2)	8.2	9.2	8.8	10.4	11.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2.1 Investment	5.6	8.2	8.5	9.0	10.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2.2 Other capital transfers	2.6	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Net lending (+) / borrowing (-) (1-2)</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>-39.3</b>	<b>213.5</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>D) Local government</b>											
<b>1 Total revenue (1.1+1.2)</b>	<b>6,774.4</b>	<b>6,701.0</b>	<b>7,512.0</b>	<b>8,434.1</b>	<b>10,339.8</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1 Total current revenue (1.1.1+...+1.1.5)	6,357.8	6,192.5	7,004.2	7,906.8	9,177.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.1 Direct taxes	2,181.4	2,038.0	1,974.1	2,390.8	3,030.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.2 Indirect taxes	726.6	615.5	710.6	826.9	885.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.3 Social contributions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.4 Other current revenue	2,803.7	3,004.4	3,690.7	3,992.6	4,532.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.1.5 Sales	646.2	534.6	628.9	696.4	729.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.2 Total capital revenue	416.5	508.5	507.8	527.3	1,162.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>2 Total expenditure (2.1+2.2)</b>	<b>6,995.3</b>	<b>7,185.4</b>	<b>7,671.0</b>	<b>8,032.4</b>	<b>9,859.5</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.1 Total current transfers (2.1.1+...+2.1.4)	5,687.4	5,731.8	6,337.2	6,753.0	7,925.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.1.1 Current transfers (a)+b)+c))	699.9	664.6	740.1	793.7	866.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
a) Social benefits	264.2	275.3	306.7	325.1	337.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
b) Subsidies	97.5	101.2	102.1	110.2	126.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
c) Other current transfers	338.2	288.2	331.3	358.4	402.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.1.2 Interest	10.6	9.3	9.1	10.6	24.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.1.3 Compensation of employees	3,006.4	3,212.7	3,508.2	3,705.1	4,272.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.1.4 Intermediate consumption	1,970.5	1,845.1	2,079.9	2,243.5	2,763.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2 Total capital expenditure (2.2.1+2.2.2)	1,307.9	1,453.6	1,333.9	1,279.4	1,933.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2.1 Investment	1,181.1	1,340.8	1,193.2	1,173.1	1,755.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2.2 Other capital transfers	126.7	112.9	140.7	106.3	177.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Net lending (+) / borrowing (-) (1-2)</b>	<b>-220.9</b>	<b>-484.4</b>	<b>-159.1</b>	<b>401.7</b>	<b>480.2</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Revised data.

Note: Methodology ESA2010.

Source: CBS.

**Table I1 Non-financial accounts of general government •**

Table I1 shows total revenue and expenditure and their most important components as well as net lending (+) / borrowing (-) by subsector and at the level of the entire general government sector.

Net lending (+) / borrowing (-) is defined as the difference between total revenue and expenditure, and its ratio to gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices represents the statistical indicator whose value determines whether an EU member state meets one of the four Maastricht Treaty convergence criteria (the general government deficit ceiling).

The source of data for the table on non-financial accounts of general government is the Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CBS). The methodological basis for data compilation is the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union 2010 (ESA 2010) and the Manual on government debt and deficit (MGDD).

The scope of the general government institutional sector is defined in the Decision on the statistical classification of institutional sectors (OG 1/2015), which is officially adopted and published by the CBS, and which is based on the ESA 2010 methodology under which general government is divided into central government, social security funds and local government.

As one of the basic methodological principles, ESA 2010 defines the accounting principle for recording revenue and expenditure, where the time adjusted cash method is applied to certain tax revenues, while other tax revenues are recorded on a pure cash basis. Furthermore, this statistics implements the methodological adjustments defined under ESA 2010 and MGDD provisions, of which most important for the general government sector are the treatment and recording of investment, public-private partnerships and concessions, capital transfers in cases of statistical debt assumption, payments under guarantees, and capital injections as

Table I2 Main macro-aggregates of general government in ESA10 accounts  
in million EUR

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2023.*
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNTS</b>									
<b>I PRODUCTION ACCOUNT</b>									
<b>RESOURCES</b>									
1 Output (1.1+1.2)	10,589.6	10,867.7	11,228.4	11,939.2	12,635.3	12,954.6	14,011.5	14,944.7	17,147.1
1.1 Market output and output for own final use	817.4	846.3	852.0	863.7	917.9	810.8	914.6	1,033.1	1,119.6
1.2 Non-market output	9,772.2	10,021.4	10,376.3	11,075.6	11,717.4	12,143.9	13,096.9	13,911.7	16,027.5
<b>USES</b>									
2 Intermediate consumption	3,720.9	3,822.0	3,922.8	4,146.3	4,423.2	4,274.9	4,759.0	5,145.6	5,976.0
3 Value added, gross (1–2)	6,868.8	7,045.7	7,305.5	7,792.9	8,212.2	8,679.7	9,252.5	9,799.1	11,171.1
4 Consumption of fixed capital	1,675.1	1,709.3	1,743.1	1,779.5	1,848.3	1,944.6	2,063.0	2,200.7	2,408.5
5 Value added, net (3–4)	5,193.7	5,336.4	5,562.5	6,013.4	6,363.8	6,735.1	7,189.5	7,598.4	8,762.6
<b>II GENERATION OF INCOME ACCOUNT</b>									
<b>RESOURCES</b>									
6 Other subsidies on production, receivable	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>USES</b>									
7 Compensation of employees, payable	5,193.5	5,336.2	5,562.4	6,013.3	6,363.8	6,735.1	7,189.5	7,598.4	8,762.6
8 Other taxes on production, payable	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9 Operating surplus, net (5+6–7–8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>III ALLOCATION OF PRIMARY INCOME ACCOUNT</b>									
<b>RESOURCES</b>									
10 Taxes on production and imports, receivable (10.1+10.2)	8,923.0	9,310.9	9,829.0	10,551.3	11,174.0	9,744.2	11,410.9	12,945.4	14,994.1
10.1 Taxes on products, receivable	8,128.6	8,492.0	9,023.0	9,707.8	10,242.3	8,890.0	10,593.7	12,041.3	13,967.0
10.2 Other taxes on production, receivable	794.4	818.9	806.0	843.5	931.7	854.3	817.2	904.1	1,027.0
11 Subsidies, payable (11.1+11.2)	621.7	622.5	659.7	595.3	650.7	1,735.5	1,276.7	1,326.6	1,530.1
11.1 Subsidies on products, payable	201.4	237.8	266.0	189.4	145.0	160.1	101.4	783.0	1,012.4
11.2 Other subsidies on production, payable	420.4	384.7	393.7	405.9	505.7	1,575.4	1,175.3	543.6	517.7
12 Property income, receivable (12.1+12.2)	449.0	485.4	484.7	454.0	453.3	409.7	425.8	419.4	722.5
12.1 Interest, receivable	143.7	113.8	115.0	124.2	93.1	97.4	80.6	104.4	280.3
12.2 Other property income, receivable	305.4	371.6	369.7	329.9	360.1	312.3	345.3	315.0	442.2
<b>USES</b>									
13 Property income, payable (13.1+13.2)	1,564.0	1,459.7	1,311.0	1,197.2	1,203.9	1,005.9	896.7	931.0	1,294.6
13.1 Interest, payable	1,563.9	1,458.2	1,308.9	1,195.2	1,202.3	1,004.8	895.9	930.1	1,293.9
13.2 Other property income, payable	0.1	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8
14 Balance of primary income, net (9+10–11+12–13)	7,186.3	7,714.2	8,343.0	9,212.8	9,772.6	7,412.6	9,663.3	11,107.3	12,891.8
<b>IV SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME ACCOUNT</b>									
<b>RESOURCES</b>									
15 Current taxes on income, wealth etc., receivable	3,041.9	3,322.2	3,326.3	3,552.0	3,798.6	3,502.2	3,568.0	4,927.4	5,696.7
16 Net social contributions	5,350.6	5,459.7	5,694.9	5,958.8	6,193.4	5,860.8	6,485.9	7,314.8	8,371.1
17 Other current transfers, receivable	687.6	545.6	990.0	839.3	1,076.1	1,417.8	1,711.0	1,495.6	1,552.8
<b>USES</b>									
18 Current taxes on income, wealth etc., payable	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19 Social benefits other than social transfers in kind, payable	6,542.3	6,337.1	6,474.2	6,766.9	7,066.0	7,327.0	7,551.5	8,073.8	9,302.3
20 Social transfers in kind, payable	1,121.4	1,098.8	1,115.7	1,126.7	1,189.0	1,254.6	1,323.6	1,433.5	1,620.4
21 Other current transfers, payable	841.7	855.4	961.6	972.5	1,048.9	1,166.3	1,370.9	1,371.2	1,800.4
22 Disposable income, net (14+15+16+17–18–19–21)	8,882.5	9,849.0	10,918.4	11,823.5	12,725.8	9,700.0	12,505.7	15,400.2	17,409.7
<b>V USE OF DISPOSABLE INCOME ACCOUNT</b>									
<b>USES</b>									
23 Final consumption expenditure (23.1+23.2)	10,292.5	10,424.6	10,830.3	11,371.2	11,931.2	12,658.2	13,521.7	14,407.8	16,708.5
23.1 Individual consumption expenditure	5,287.9	5,354.9	5,532.5	5,833.7	6,103.1	6,695.2	7,090.2	7,552.9	9,025.4
23.2 Collective consumption expenditure	5,004.5	5,069.7	5,297.8	5,537.5	5,828.1	5,963.0	6,431.5	6,855.0	7,683.0
24 Saving, net (22–23)	–1,410.0	–575.6	88.0	452.4	794.6	–2,958.2	–1,016.0	992.3	701.2

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2023.*
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</b>									
<b>CHANGES IN ASSETS</b>									
25 Gross capital formation (25.1+25.2)	1,618.2	1,536.6	1,339.8	1,810.5	2,384.9	2,862.8	2,791.1	2,992.5	4,094.9
25.1 Gross fixed capital formation	1,615.1	1,533.6	1,343.8	1,798.0	2,367.6	2,798.3	2,725.9	2,563.5	4,151.8
25.2 Changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables	3.0	3.0	-4.0	12.5	17.2	64.5	65.2	429.0	-56.9
26 Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial non-produced assets	29.5	36.3	8.9	18.9	26.6	36.4	34.0	22.3	94.2
<b>CHANGES IN LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH</b>									
27 Capital transfers, receivable	288.8	563.4	322.9	344.1	723.9	984.6	1,174.4	1,360.9	2,267.4
28 Capital transfers, payable	504.1	613.4	527.1	760.5	833.0	758.8	882.2	1,449.8	1,768.7
29 Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) (24+4+27-28-25-26)	-1,597.8	-489.2	278.0	-13.9	122.4	-3,686.9	-1,486.0	89.5	-580.7

\* Revised data.

Methodology: ESA 2010.

Source: CBS.

non-financial transactions. Also, this methodology includes specific guidance for recording revenues from greenhouse gas emission allowances, military equipment expenditure, proceeds from UMTS licenses, as well as for the revenue correction implemented under the super-dividend test and corrections associated with transactions with EU funds.

A detailed description of the methodology for compiling the Excessive Deficit Procedure Report and statistics of non-financial accounts of general government is posted on the CBS website in the document entitled EDP Inventory.

Quarterly non-financial accounts are reported only at the level of the entire general government sector, and not for its subsectors.

The sum of transactions in revenues and expenditures from quarterly non-financial accounts is equal to total revenue and expenditure in annual non-financial accounts. The first three quarters always show the best estimate of transactions based on available quarterly data sources and assessment methods.

**Table I2 Main macro aggregates of general government in ESA 2010 accounts** • The source of data for the compilation of Table I2 is the Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and the methodological basis for the compilation of macro aggregates of indicators in Table I2 is the same as for indicators in Table I1.

Table I2 shows the annual sequence of accounts of the general government sector according to ESA 2010, which describes the economic cycle from production and generation of income, through its distribution and redistribution, to use of disposable income for final consumption. The difference between disposable income and final consumption is the value of net saving that can be further used to accumulate non-financial or financial assets.

Non-financial accounts of the sector consist of current accounts and the capital account as the accumulation account. Current accounts include the production account, the generation of income account, the allocation of primary income account, the secondary distribution of income account and the use of disposable income account. Current accounts show resources, i.e. transactions that add to the economic value, and uses, i.e. transactions that reduce the economic value. The capital account shows changes in non-financial assets and liabilities and net worth of the sector. Aggregates that close out individual accounts are called balancing items and they can be presented on a gross or net basis. Gross value is the value before corrections for consumption of fixed capital.

The production account shows the total value of goods and services produced in a reference period. Total production for the government sector as a non-market producer is defined by means of production costs, i.e. it is equal to the sum of intermediate consumption, consumption of fixed capital, compensation of employees and taxes less subsidies on production. The difference between production and intermediate consumption is gross value added of the general government sector, while the sum of gross value added by all sectors in the economy is the value of gross domestic product according to the production approach.

The generation of income account is actually the first account of primary income allocation where the value added generated by production is distributed to production factors through compensation of employees and to the government through taxes and subsidies on production to generate a net operating surplus, which is according to ESA equal to zero for a non-market producer. The following account presents primary allocation of property income, i.e. interest, dividends and rent to owners of financial and non-financial non-produced assets, and taxes which the government receives on production and imports, as well as net subsidies as paid current transfers on production and products. The secondary distribution of income account shows revenues and expenditures from taxes on income and wealth and other current transfers. The resources side of the same account shows net social contributions, while the uses side shows social transfers in cash and in kind. Both accounts show effects of one of the basic government functions, that is the redistribution of income. The balancing item of the secondary distribution of income is disposable income which, reduced by final consumption expenditure (in ESA 2010, only general government, households and non-profit institutions serving households have final consumption expenditure) of the government in the next account (the use of disposable income account), shows saving of the general government sector. The capital account, which is the last in the sequence of non-financial accounts, records acquisitions and disposals of non-financial assets and capital transfers. The balancing item of the capital account is net lending/borrowing (the main surplus/deficit measure under ESA), where net lending represents the amount which the sector has available to lend to other sectors, while net borrowing represents the amount the sector must borrow from other sectors. This aggregate is the basic measure of government surplus/deficit under ESA 2010 and it is identical to that in Table I1.

**Table I3 General government debt**  
end of period, in million EUR

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.*	Apr.*	May
<b>1 Domestic debt of general government<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>29,790.2</b>	<b>30,119.8</b>	<b>31,425.3</b>	<b>33,973.6</b>	<b>34,754.0</b>	<b>34,436.9</b>	<b>33,382.7</b>
1.1 Domestic debt of central government	28,795.7	28,973.2	30,382.5	32,948.6	33,848.0	33,556.0	32,505.7
Currency and deposits	45.5	46.7	47.6	53.8	58.1	58.9	60.1
Short-term debt securities	2,342.2	2,042.0	1,733.9	2,081.4	2,991.8	2,841.3	1,790.1
Long-term debt securities	20,062.5	20,708.7	21,967.8	24,416.8	24,570.7	24,581.7	24,581.7
Short-term debt loans	77.5	58.3	56.3	29.7	120.5	100.5	96.2
Long-term debt loans	6,267.9	6,117.5	6,576.8	6,366.9	6,106.9	5,973.6	5,977.6
1.2 Domestic debt of social security funds	144.0	142.5	109.1	94.4	89.6	89.6	89.8
Currency and deposits	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
Long-term debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Short-term debt loans	144.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2
Long-term debt loans	0.0	141.3	107.6	92.5	87.5	87.5	87.5
1.3 Domestic debt of local government	1,241.6	1,457.2	1,283.5	1,221.9	1,065.1	1,040.2	1,041.5
Currency and deposits	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
Long-term debt securities	0.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Short-term debt loans	241.3	187.7	105.9	104.1	89.8	67.3	64.8
Long-term debt loans	1,000.2	1,260.6	1,168.7	1,108.9	966.4	964.0	967.7
<b>2 External debt of general government</b>	<b>14,091.8</b>	<b>15,509.1</b>	<b>14,921.1</b>	<b>14,274.2</b>	<b>14,825.8</b>	<b>14,815.2</b>	<b>14,807.8</b>
2.1 External debt of central government	14,041.8	15,459.8	14,822.8	14,228.7	14,780.3	14,769.7	14,762.3
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Short-term debt securities	27.9	230.3	7.5	9.9	26.8	24.6	24.1
Long-term debt securities	8,393.8	9,034.3	8,121.1	7,588.7	7,609.8	7,598.9	7,598.8
Short-term debt loans	83.0	55.4	20.0	56.5	36.0	6.0	44.0
Long-term debt loans	5,537.0	6,139.8	6,674.2	6,573.6	7,107.7	7,140.2	7,095.4
2.2 External debt of social security funds	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
Short-term debt securities	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
Short-term debt loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term debt loans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.3 External debt of local government	50.0	49.3	98.2	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5
Currency and deposits	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
Long-term debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Short-term debt loans	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long-term debt loans	50.0	49.3	48.2	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5
<b>Total general government debt (1+2)</b>	<b>43,881.9</b>	<b>45,628.9</b>	<b>46,346.3</b>	<b>48,247.8</b>	<b>49,579.8</b>	<b>49,252.1</b>	<b>48,190.5</b>
<b>Supplement: General government guarantees</b>							
Domestic debt	513.1	639.5	1,199.2	1,448.0	1,430.7	1,408.5	1,386.7
o/w: Guarantees for CBRD loans	229.6	248.6	351.9	471.3	438.7	432.8	421.6
External debt	324.7	349.1	302.7	280.7	281.5	281.7	281.9

<sup>a</sup> Domestic debt of general government = (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3 – consolidation elements).

\* The data are revised since February 2024 due to the regular update of data for the current year.

**Table I3 General government debt (ESA 2010)** • Table I3 shows the stock of general government debt in accordance with the European system of national and regional accounts 2010 (ESA 2010) and in line with the Eurostat Manual on Government Deficit and Debt.

As from 31 December 2010, a sector classification of institutional units in the Republic of Croatia is used, in accordance with the Decision on the statistical classification of institutional sectors officially adopted and published by the Croatian

Bureau of Statistics, which is based on the ESA 2010 methodology that divides the general government into the following subsectors: central government, social security funds and local government. Under the sector classification ESA 2010, the central government comprises, in addition to central government authorities, the Croatian Radiotelevision, the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (hereinafter: the CBRD), the State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Resolution and public corporations that meet methodological

criteria, the most important of which are Croatian Railways Infrastructure, Rijeka – Zagreb Motorway and Croatian Motorways. According to the ESA 2010 methodology, social security funds include the Croatian Pension Insurance Administration, the Croatian Institute for Health Insurance and the Croatian Employment Service.

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 cash and deposits, treasury bills, bonds and foreign loans, and the Croatian National Bank in the part relating to loans of resident banks, the 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 supervisory reporting.

Data are divided by creditor to domestic and external debt and by instrument categories, in accordance with ESA 2010, to cash and deposits, short-term debt securities, long-term debt securities, and loans.

The stock of the category cash and deposits includes cash and deposits of other sectors of economy held by units of general government sector.

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 creditors 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. In addition, harmonisation was carried out in conjunction with the methodology of the treatment of public-private partnerships and concessions.

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.

The stock of debt of a specific subsector of general government is consolidated within the subsector; the stock of domestic general government debt is also consolidated among the subsectors.

Shown below is data on the total stock of general government guarantees issued, reduced by guarantees given to other general government units. The sources of data are identical to those for loans.

## J Non-financial statistics – selected data

Table J1 Consumer price and industrial producer price indices

Year	Month	Basic indices				Monthly rate of change (in %)				Annual rate of change (in %)			
		Consumer price indices (2015=100)			Producer prices <sup>a</sup> (2021=100) <sup>b</sup>	Consumer price indices			Producer prices <sup>a</sup>	Consumer price indices			Producer prices <sup>a</sup>
		Total	Goods	Services		Total	Goods	Services		Total	Goods	Services	
2008	December	90.2	89.6	92.8	....	-0.6	-0.9	0.5	....	2.9	2.4	4.3	....
2009	December	91.9	90.7	96.5	....	-0.6	-0.7	0.2	....	1.9	1.3	3.9	....
2010	December	93.6	92.8	96.8	87.9	0.0	0.1	-0.1	....	1.8	2.2	0.3	....
2011	December	95.6	95.5	95.8	92.9	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	....	2.1	3.0	-1.1	....
2012	December	100.0	100.8	97.7	99.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	....	4.7	5.5	2.0	....
2013	December	100.3	101.0	98.1	96.7	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	....	0.3	0.2	0.4	....
2014	December	99.8	99.8	99.9	93.5	-0.9	-1.1	0.0	....	-0.5	-1.2	1.8	....
2015	December	99.2	99.0	99.9	89.6	-0.6	-0.8	0.1	....	-0.6	-0.8	0.0	....
2016	December	99.4	99.3	99.8	89.7	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	....	0.2	0.3	-0.1	....
2017	December	100.6	100.6	100.7	91.5	-0.3	-0.5	0.1	-0.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	....
2018	December	101.5	101.4	101.9	92.1	-0.8	-1.2	0.2	-1.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.5
2019	December	102.9	102.7	103.4	93.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
2020	December	102.2	101.2	105.2	92.4	-0.6	-0.8	0.0	1.0	-0.7	-1.5	1.8	-1.2
2021	December	107.8	108.0	107.0	110.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	5.5	6.7	1.7	19.6
2022	December	121.9	124.1	115.4	132.7	-0.3	-0.7	0.7	-2.6	13.1	14.9	7.9	19.9
2023	July	126.4	127.7	122.4	134.0	0.2	-0.3	1.7	1.2	7.3	7.2	7.7	3.7
	August	127.0	128.2	123.3	135.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	4.0
	September	127.6	129.5	122.1	135.7	0.5	1.0	-1.0	0.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	1.5
	October	128.2	130.1	122.6	134.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	-1.1	5.8	5.4	7.3	-0.5
	November	128.1	129.9	122.6	134.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1	4.7	4.0	6.9	-1.4
	December	127.4	128.9	122.7	133.5	-0.5	-0.7	0.1	-0.6	4.5	3.9	6.3	0.7
2024	January	126.9	127.9	123.6	132.3	-0.4	-0.8	7.0	-0.9	4.1	3.5	5.9	-1.1
	February	127.1	128.0	124.2	132.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	4.1	3.3	6.4	-1.7
	March	128.2	129.3	124.7	132.7	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.2	4.1	3.2	6.6	-2.1
	April	129.1	130.2	125.6	130.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	-1.9	3.7	2.9	6.3	-2.2
	May	129.1	130.0	126.3	124.8	0.1	-0.1	0.5	-4.1	3.3	2.3	6.1	-4.6
	June	129.2	129.8	127.0	125.9	0.0	-0.2	0.6	0.9	2.4	1.3	5.5	-4.9

<sup>a</sup> On the domestic market.

<sup>b</sup> Data based on new year 2021=100 are available as of January 2010.

Source: Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

**Table J1 Consumer price and industrial producer price indices** • Consumer price index (CPI) is used as a general measure of inflation in the Republic of Croatia and reflects the changes in prices of goods and services acquired, used or paid over time by a reference population (private households) for consumption purposes. In addition, it is used to guarantee the value of contracts with index clauses (e.g. for indexing wages and salaries in collective agreements, for indexing pensions, etc.), as well as for the comparison of the price movements within a particular country between different economy sectors, it can serve as a basis for deflating individual categories of national accounts data and other statistical series, as well as for analytical purposes. Industrial producer price index measures the changes of producer prices of manufactured goods produced in the Republic of Croatia and sold by producers on the domestic (Croatian) and/or the non-domestic (non-Croatian) market. Industrial producer price index on the domestic market measures the changes of producer prices of manufactured goods that are produced and sold by producers on the domestic (Croatian) market.

**Table J1a Harmonised indices of consumer prices** • Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP) is a set of consumer price indices calculated according to a harmonised approach and a special set of definitions, which enable a comparable measure of inflation in the euro area, the European Union, the European Economic Area and in candidate countries.

CPI and HICP are calculated on the basis of the same representative basket of goods and services. The main difference is the coverage of the population (HICP includes the total consumption of institutional households and non-residents in the economic territory and this consumption is not included in the national consumer price index). While the consumer price index is most often applied as a general measure of inflation within the national framework, the harmonised index of consumer prices is a comparable measure of inflation among the countries of the European Union.

HICP-CT is the harmonised index of consumer prices where the rates of taxes on products are kept constant in the observation period compared to the reference period, i.e. through time. In the event of a tax rate change, the difference between the current HICP-CT and HICP would indicate the effect of the tax rate change on price changes assuming tax changes are passed on instantaneously and fully.

Table J1a Harmonised indices of consumer prices

Year	Month	Basic indices (2015=100)						Monthly rate of change (in %)						Annual rate of change (in %)					
		Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)			Harmonised index of consumer prices at constant tax rate (HICP - CT)			Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)		Harmonised index of consumer prices at constant tax rate (HICP - CT)		Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)		Harmonised index of consumer prices at constant tax rate (HICP - CT)		Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)		Harmonised index of consumer prices at constant tax rate (HICP - CT)	
		Total	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services	Total	Goods	Services
2005	December	80.9	81.1	81.6	83.7	85.2	81.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	4.0	4.0	...
2006	December	82.6	82.7	83.9	85.7	86.8	84.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.1	2.8	2.4
2007	December	87.1	87.8	86.1	90.5	92.5	86.5	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.2	5.4	5.6	6.5
2008	December	89.6	89.8	90.2	93.1	94.6	90.6	-0.7	-0.9	0.3	-0.7	-0.9	0.3	-0.7	-0.9	0.3	2.8	2.8	2.3
2009	December	91.2	91.0	93.5	93.5	94.3	93.4	-0.6	-0.9	0.1	-0.6	-0.9	0.1	-0.6	-0.9	0.1	1.8	1.3	3.7
2010	December	92.8	93.0	93.8	94.9	96.1	93.7	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	1.7	0.3	1.9
2011	December	94.8	95.7	93.4	97.0	99.0	93.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	2.1	2.2	1.5
2012	December	98.9	100.7	95.2	100.2	103.0	94.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	4.4	3.3	4.1
2013	December	99.4	101.2	95.7	100.1	102.0	96.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.5	0.4	-1.0
2014	December	99.3	99.9	98.1	99.5	100.3	98.1	-0.7	-1.0	0.1	-0.7	-1.0	0.1	-0.7	-1.0	0.1	-0.1	-1.2	-1.7
2015	December	99.0	99.1	98.7	98.9	98.9	98.7	-0.6	-0.9	0.0	-0.6	-0.9	0.0	-0.6	-0.9	0.0	-0.3	0.7	-1.3
2016	December	99.7	99.9	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.3	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5
2017	December	101.0	101.1	100.6	100.7	101.3	99.5	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	1.3	1.2	1.8
2018	December	102.0	101.9	102.1	101.5	101.7	100.9	-0.6	-1.1	0.3	-0.9	-1.5	0.3	-0.9	-1.5	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3
2019	December	103.2	103.0	103.8	103.6	104.1	102.6	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	1.3	1.6	2.4
2020	December	103.0	101.8	105.2	103.5	102.4	105.5	-0.4	-0.6	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	0.0	-0.3	-1.2	-1.6
2021	December	108.3	108.4	107.6	108.6	108.7	107.9	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	5.2	6.5	6.2
2022	December	122.0	123.5	118.3	124.2	126.5	118.7	-0.1	-0.5	0.8	-0.1	-0.5	0.8	-0.1	-0.5	0.8	12.7	13.9	16.3
2023	August	130.0	127.8	133.8	132.3	130.9	134.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	8.4	7.2	8.6
2023	September	129.2	129.0	128.7	131.4	132.1	129.1	-0.7	0.9	-3.8	-0.7	0.9	-3.8	-0.7	0.9	-3.8	7.4	6.6	7.6
2023	October	129.5	129.7	128.4	131.8	132.8	128.9	0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.3	0.5	-0.2	0.3	0.5	-0.2	6.7	5.6	6.8
2023	November	128.9	129.3	127.5	131.2	132.4	128.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7	5.5	4.1	5.6
2023	December	128.6	128.5	127.9	130.8	131.7	128.3	-0.3	-0.6	0.3	-0.3	-0.6	0.3	-0.3	-0.6	0.3	5.4	4.1	5.4
2024	January	128.2	127.7	128.5	130.4	130.8	129.0	-0.3	-0.7	0.5	-0.3	-0.7	0.5	-0.3	-0.7	0.5	4.8	3.6	4.8
2024	February	128.6	127.8	129.5	130.8	130.9	129.9	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7	4.8	3.4	4.8
2024	March	129.7	128.9	130.6	132.0	132.1	131.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	4.9	3.4	4.9
2024	April	131.1	129.8	132.8	133.4	135.0	133.3	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.7	4.7	3.2	4.7
2024	May	131.3	129.7	133.8	133.6	132.9	134.3	0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.2	-0.1	0.8	4.3	2.7	4.3
2024	June	132.3	129.6	137.2	134.7	132.8	137.7	0.8	-0.1	2.5	0.8	-0.1	2.5	0.8	-0.1	2.5	3.5	1.8	3.5
2024	July	133.7	129.0	142.7	135.9	131.9	143.2	1.0	-0.5	4.0	0.9	-0.7	4.0	0.9	-0.7	4.0	3.3	1.4	3.2

Source: Eurostat

Table J2 Core consumer price indices

Year	Month	Index, 2015 = 100				Monthly rates of change (in %)				Annual rates of change (in %)			
		Consumer price indices (CPI)		Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)		Consumer price indices (CPI)		Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)		Consumer price indices (CPI)		Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP)	
		Overall index excluding energy <sup>a</sup>	Overall index excluding energy, food, beverages and tobacco <sup>b</sup>	Overall index excluding energy <sup>a</sup>	Overall index excluding energy, food, alcohol and tobacco <sup>b</sup>	Overall index excluding energy <sup>a</sup>	Overall index excluding energy, food, beverages and tobacco <sup>b</sup>	Overall index excluding energy <sup>a</sup>	Overall index excluding energy, food, alcohol and tobacco <sup>b</sup>	Overall index excluding energy <sup>a</sup>	Overall index excluding energy, food, beverages and tobacco <sup>b</sup>	Overall index excluding energy <sup>a</sup>	Overall index excluding energy, food, alcohol and tobacco <sup>b</sup>
2008	December	93.1	91.8	94.9	-0.2	...	-0.2	-0.8	3.6	...	3.7	3.2	
2009	December	94.0	92.7	96.2	-0.7	-1.3	-0.7	-1.2	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	
2010	December	94.6	93.2	96.1	-0.3	-1.1	-0.4	-1.1	0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.0	
2011	December	96.4	95.0	96.8	-0.4	-0.8	-0.4	-0.7	1.9	0.4	2.0	0.6	
2012	December	99.1	97.7	97.9	-0.2	-1.2	-0.1	-0.8	2.8	0.8	2.8	1.2	
2013	December	99.3	98.2	97.7	-0.4	-1.0	-0.5	-0.9	0.3	-0.5	0.6	-0.2	
2014	December	99.2	98.7	98.7	-0.7	-1.0	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	
2015	December	99.7	99.3	99.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	
2016	December	100.1	100.2	100.2	-0.4	-1.0	-0.2	-0.6	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.7	
2017	December	101.5	101.5	101.2	-0.5	-0.7	-0.4	-0.6	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.1	
2018	December	102.4	102.6	102.3	-0.4	-0.8	-0.2	-0.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.0	
2019	December	103.4	103.6	102.9	-0.2	-1.1	-0.2	-0.6	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.6	
2020	December	103.8	104.2	103.6	-1.0	-1.2	-0.7	-0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	
2021	December	108.3	108.6	106.2	0.1	-0.7	0.2	-0.3	4.4	2.4	4.1	2.5	
2022	December	121.8	122.0	117.4	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.4	12.5	9.9	12.4	10.5	
2023	August	127.4	130.7	125.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	8.5	7.5	9.5	9.1	
	September	127.7	129.4	124.2	0.3	0.9	-1.0	-1.3	7.3	5.9	8.2	7.3	
	October	128.8	130.0	125.3	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.9	7.2	6.5	7.9	7.5	
	November	128.9	129.7	124.8	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	6.5	5.8	7.1	6.8	
	December	128.6	129.6	124.5	-0.3	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	5.5	5.1	6.2	6.1	
2024	January	128.1	129.2	123.4	-0.4	-1.2	-0.3	-0.9	5.0	4.4	5.5	5.2	
	February	128.0	129.3	123.8	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	4.8	4.4	5.3	5.3	
	March	129.3	130.6	125.5	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	4.6	4.5	5.3	5.4	
	April	130.4	132.2	127.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	4.2	4.1	5.1	5.2	
	May	130.8	132.7	127.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	3.6	3.8	4.5	4.9	
	June	131.1	134.1	129.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.4	2.9	3.5	3.8	4.4	
	July	130.7	135.3	131.1	-0.3	-0.6	0.9	1.2	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.3	

<sup>a</sup> Source: Croatian Bureau of Statistics.<sup>b</sup> Source: Eurostat



**Table J2 Core consumer price indices** • The index of consumer prices excluding energy is calculated by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics in such a manner that energy prices, whose share in the consumer price index basket in 2023 is 16,19%, are excluded from the overall consumer price index basket. The index of consumer prices excluding energy, food, beverages and tobacco, is calculated by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics in such a manner that the prices of energy, food, beverages and tobacco, whose share in the consumer price index basket in 2023 is 47,74%, are excluded from the overall consumer price index basket. The exclusion is carried out by assigning zero weights to these prices.

The harmonised index of consumer prices excluding energy is calculated by Eurostat in such a manner that energy prices, whose share in the harmonised consumer price index basket in 2023 is 12.87%, are excluded from the overall harmonised consumer price index basket. The harmonised index of consumer prices excluding energy, food, alcohol and tobacco, is calculated by Eurostat in such a manner that the prices of energy, food, alcohol and tobacco, whose share in the consumer price index basket in 2023 is 41.98%, are excluded from the overall consumer price index basket. The exclusion is carried out by assigning zero weights to these prices.

**Table J3 House price indices** • The house price index measures the change in the transactions of dwellings made by households independently of their previous owners and independently of their final use. Transaction prices include the value of land.

The house price index covers all available data on dwelling transactions (houses and flats/apartments) on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, expressed in euro, that are delivered by the Tax Administration of the Ministry of Finance according to predefined deadlines.

The main data source for calculating the weights is the value of dwelling transactions from the previous year. The weights were recalculated on the basis of changes in the prices of dwellings in the last quarter of the previous year.

Table J3 House price indices

Year	Quarter	Basic indices, 2015 = 100 <sup>a</sup>				Quarterly rate of change (in %) <sup>b</sup>				Annual rate of change (in %) <sup>b</sup>								
		Total	New dwellings	Existing dwellings	City of Zagreb	Adriatic coast	Other	Total	New dwellings	Existing dwellings	City of Zagreb	Adriatic coast	Other					
2019		121.1	108.3	123.7	131.8	119.1	104.1	...	...	...	...	...	9.0	8.3	9.1	13.2	6.9	3.8
2020		130.4	109.6	134.3	142.5	126.5	114.5	...	...	...	...	...	7.7	1.2	8.5	8.1	6.3	10.0
2021		139.9	119.4	143.9	152.7	137.0	121.2	...	...	...	...	...	7.3	8.9	7.2	7.2	8.2	5.9
2022		160.7	140.2	164.8	180.0	153.9	139.7	...	...	...	...	...	14.8	17.5	14.5	17.9	12.3	15.3
2023		179.9	152.8	185.2	201.0	171.3	162.5	9.0	12.4	11.7	11.3	16.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2019	Q1	117.5	109.0	119.5	125.0	118.7	100.6	7.4	3.0	4.3	4.6	-1.4	7.4	10.1	7.1	11.4	7.4	1.0
2020	Q2	120.6	106.5	123.4	131.2	119.2	102.2	2.6	3.2	4.9	0.5	1.6	10.4	8.2	10.7	14.5	9.1	3.3
2021	Q3	121.4	109.1	123.9	133.5	118.0	104.0	0.6	0.4	1.8	-1.0	1.7	8.0	8.2	8.0	12.2	5.2	3.5
2022	Q4	124.9	108.5	128.1	137.4	120.3	109.6	2.9	3.4	2.9	1.9	5.4	10.0	6.9	10.4	14.7	6.0	7.5
2020	Q1	128.2	107.7	132.1	140.8	125.4	109.3	2.7	3.2	2.5	4.2	-0.3	9.1	-1.2	10.5	12.6	5.7	8.7
2021	Q2	130.6	111.3	134.2	142.5	126.3	115.9	1.8	3.4	1.2	0.7	6.0	8.3	4.5	8.8	8.7	5.9	13.4
2022	Q3	129.8	110.8	133.3	141.1	126.9	113.3	-0.6	-0.5	-1.0	0.5	-2.2	6.9	1.6	7.6	5.7	7.5	9.0
2023	Q4	132.9	108.7	137.4	145.4	127.6	119.5	2.5	3.1	3.1	0.6	5.4	6.4	0.2	7.3	5.9	6.0	8.9
2021	Q1	134.2	113.4	138.2	145.4	132.8	115.7	0.9	4.3	0.0	4.1	-3.1	4.6	5.3	4.6	3.3	5.9	5.9
2022	Q2	139.0	118.8	143.0	152.6	134.3	122.2	3.6	4.8	4.9	1.2	5.6	6.5	6.7	6.5	7.0	6.4	5.4
2023	Q3	141.4	120.3	145.6	154.6	138.2	122.6	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.9	0.4	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.6	8.9	8.2
2024	Q4	145.0	125.0	149.0	158.3	142.5	124.4	2.5	3.9	2.4	3.1	1.4	9.1	15.0	8.4	8.8	11.7	4.1
2022	Q1	152.2	136.4	155.5	168.6	147.3	132.3	5.0	9.2	6.5	3.3	6.4	13.5	20.3	12.5	16.0	10.9	14.4
2023	Q2	157.9	137.7	162.0	175.1	151.5	140.8	3.7	0.9	3.8	2.9	6.4	13.6	15.9	13.3	14.8	12.8	15.2
2024	Q3	162.4	141.2	166.7	182.3	155.8	139.7	2.8	2.6	4.1	2.8	-0.8	14.8	17.4	14.5	17.9	12.8	13.9
2025	Q4	170.1	145.7	174.9	193.9	160.9	146.2	4.7	3.1	6.4	3.3	4.7	17.3	16.5	17.4	22.5	12.9	17.5
2023	Q1	173.6	146.9	178.8	193.3	166.7	154.2	2.0	0.9	-0.3	3.6	5.5	14.0	7.7	15.0	14.7	13.2	16.6
2024	Q2	179.6	154.7	184.6	199.6	170.9	165.8	3.5	5.3	3.2	2.5	7.5	13.7	12.4	13.9	14.0	12.8	17.7
2025	Q3	180.1	158.6	184.4	204.4	168.5	162.7	0.3	2.5	2.4	-1.4	-1.9	10.9	12.3	10.6	12.1	8.2	16.5
2026	Q4	186.2	151.1	193.1	206.6	179.0	167.2	3.4	-4.8	1.1	6.3	2.8	9.5	3.7	10.4	6.5	11.3	14.4
2027	Q1	189.4	156.0	195.8	210.3	181.5	170.8	1.7	3.3	1.4	1.4	2.2	9.1	6.2	9.5	8.8	8.9	10.8

<sup>a</sup> Indices (from first quarter 2017, a common index reference period for the house price index has been 2015 = 100).

<sup>b</sup> According to the Eurostat practice, changes in the reference year caused revisions of previously published change rates due to the fact that change rates calculated from the 2015 = 100 series may differ from change rates calculated from the 2010 = 100 series due to rounding of numbers.

Note: To meet user needs, the Croatian Bureau of Statistics and the Croatian National Bank cooperated in the calculation of an extended quarterly index series starting from the first quarter of 2002, when data of the Ministry of Finance (Tax Administration) have become available for the category "Total" and for three defined geographical areas – the City of Zagreb, the Adriatic Coast and the rest of Croatia ("Other").

Source: Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

**Table J4 Average monthly net earnings**  
in current prices, in euro

Year	Month	Nominal amount in euro	Chain indices	Annual monthly indices	Annual cumulative indices
2015	December	749.6	....	104.3	....
2016	December	774.8	100.6	103.4	101.6
2017	December	792.8	96.5	102.3	105.3
2018	December	831.1	99.9	104.8	104.3
2019	December	870.5	100.4	104.7	103.4
2020	December	928.9	102.0	105.0	102.7
2021	December	966.2	99.3	104.0	105.4
2022	December	1,045.6	99.5	108.2	107.4
2023	July	1,141.0	99.2	113.4	112.0
	August	1,163.0	101.9	114.1	112.4
	September	1,156.0	99.4	114.2	112.5
	October	1,178.0	101.9	114.6	112.8
	November	1,208.0	102.5	115.0	112.9
	December	1,191.0	98.6	113.9	113.0
2024	January	1,239.0	104.0	113.3	113.3
	February	1,248.0	100.7	112.8	113.0
	March	1,326.0	106.3	117.3	114.5
	April	1,323.0	99.8	117.9	115.4
	May	1,324.0	100.1	116.9	115.8
	June	1,315.0	99.3	114.3	115.5

Note: results from JOPPD forms.

Source: Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

**Table J4 Average monthly net earnings** • Average monthly paid net earnings comprise income of a person in employment earned for work done during regular working hours as well as annual leave, paid leave, public holidays and day-offs as prescribed by law, sickness leave up to 42 days, absence for

continuing professional education, during lay-off and job stop caused against person's will and of no fault of his own and net pays on the basis of compensations, allowances and rewards in sums which are subject to contributions, taxes and surtaxes.

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	I8	I9
2008	December	-34.3	-33.3	-40.9	-30.7	-25.9	-51.8	-40.6	-40.3	-39.8
2009	December	-36.9	-32.7	-47.6	-35.7	-22.6	-64.5	-42.8	-42.5	-46.4
2010	December	-36.0	-30.6	-48.7	-40.7	-21.7	-65.9	-39.4	-39.4	-42.3
2011	December	-22.5	-8.9	-43.1	-31.6	-5.5	-56.5	-12.3	-41.2	-40.4
2012	December	-38.4	-33.5	-52.6	-42.1	-23.1	-71.4	-43.9	-44.2	-44.4
2013	December	-32.5	-26.3	-45.9	-34.5	-17.4	-61.9	-35.2	-41.3	-42.7
2014	December	-29.3	-24.3	-42.4	-31.4	-16.7	-57.0	-31.9	-38.7	-37.1
2015	December	-13.1	-3.9	-25.5	-15.4	-2.6	-26.2	-5.2	-34.9	-29.2
2016	December	-10.3	-2.8	-19.9	-11.2	-0.2	-18.0	-5.3	-30.4	-24.7
2017	December	-9.3	-4.7	-17.2	-8.0	2.4	-24.4	-11.8	-19.1	-19.9
2018	December	-5.8	-3.6	-13.0	-0.8	6.8	-25.4	-14.0	-12.7	-15.2
2019	December	-2.5	1.6	-9.9	-0.4	8.4	-16.8	-5.3	-12.6	-12.9
2020	December	-19.4	-18.8	-34.5	-14.1	-2.9	-55.6	-34.7	-33.9	-25.9
2021	December	-12.0	-12.1	-24.8	-7.0	-0.6	-42.0	-23.6	-25.4	-16.7
2022	December	-20.9	-24.2	-32.9	-13.0	-11.4	-57.0	-37.1	-28.8	-22.2
2023	September	-17.4	-16.2	-36.3	-16.3	-3.5	-58.6	-28.9	-34.0	-21.0
	October	-15.7	-14.5	-32.1	-13.2	-1.0	-53.3	-28.0	-29.7	-20.4
	November	-12.3	-10.7	-30.5	-9.5	2.1	-50.5	-23.5	-31.6	-18.1
	December	-12.4	-11.1	-32.1	-11.4	1.4	-52.1	-23.6	-32.8	-16.0
2024	January	-10.2	-7.5	-28.6	-7.4	3.5	-46.5	-18.6	-31.9	-18.2
	February	-11.0	-7.2	-27.8	-9.6	2.6	-44.8	-17.0	-29.0	-20.1
	March	-9.9	-6.3	-25.3	-7.5	3.7	-41.8	-16.3	-26.7	-19.7
	April	-8.9	-4.5	-24.3	-8.0	4.0	-39.4	-13.0	-25.5	-18.5
	May	-5.9	-3.2	-20.7	-1.9	6.9	-37.0	-13.4	-23.1	-15.3
	June	-10.4	-7.2	-23.0	-7.8	2.9	-37.7	-17.3	-23.5	-19.4
	July	-11.0	-7.9	-23.5	-5.6	1.7	-39.8	-17.6	-25.1	-22.7
	August	-13.6	-12.6	-25.4	-6.7	-0.6	-40.4	-24.6	-29.2	-22.6

Sources: Ipsos 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?

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.?

I9: How do you expect the consumption of durable goods to change over the next 12 months, compared to the previous 12 months?

The components of composite indices are as follows:

CCI: I1, I2, I4, I9

CEI: I2, I4

CSI: I1, I3, I8.

## List of banks and savings banks

1 September 2024

### Authorised banks<sup>1</sup>

Ordinal no.	Personal ID number	Identification number	Name of bank
1.	14036333877	01198947	Addiko Bank d.d., Zagreb
2.	70663193635	00560286	Agram banka d.d., Zagreb
3.	33039197637	01326287	Banka Kovanica d.d., Varaždin
4.	32247795989	03467988	Croatia banka d.d., Zagreb
5.	23057039320	03337367	Erste&Steiermärkische Bank d.d., Rijeka
6.	87939104217	03777928	Hrvatska poštanska banka d. d., Zagreb
7.	99326633206	00971359	Imex banka d.d., Split
8.	65723536010	03463958	Istarska kreditna banka Umag d.d., Umag
9.	38182927268	00675539	J&T banka d.d., Varaždin
10.	08106331075	03123014	Karlovačka banka d.d., Karlovac
11.	73656725926	01263986	KentBank d.d., Zagreb
12.	52508873833	03141721	OTP banka d.d., Split
13.	71221608291	03726177	Partner banka d.d., Zagreb
14.	97326283154	03015904	Podravska banka d.d., Koprivnica
15.	02535697732	03269841	Privredna banka Zagreb d.d., Zagreb
16.	53056966535	00901717	Raiffeisenbank Austria d.d., Zagreb
17.	13806526186	03113680	Samoborska banka d.d., Samobor
18.	42252496579	03999092	Slatinska banka d.d., Slatina
19.	92963223473	03234495	Zagrebačka banka d.d., Zagreb

### Authorised housing savings banks<sup>2</sup>

Ordinal no.	Personal ID number	Identification number	Name of savings bank
1.	07942675532	01393685	Wüstenrot stambena štedionica d.d., Zagreb

### Other institutions

Directive 2013/36/EU on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions (Capital Requirements Directive, CRD) does not apply to the following institutions in Croatia:

- credit unions, operating in accordance with the Credit Unions Act (OG 141/2006, 25/2009 and 90/2011), which are subject to supervision by the Croatian National Bank;
- the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Zagreb, operating in accordance with the Act on the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (OG 138/2006 and 25/2013), which is not subject to supervision by the Croatian National Bank.

### Banks and savings banks undergoing bankruptcy proceedings

Ordinal no.	Name of bank/savings bank	Date of bankruptcy proceedings opening
1.	Alpe Jadran banka d.d., Split	15/5/2002
2.	Banka splitsko-dalmatinska d.d., Split	1/7/2016
3.	Centar banka d.d., Zagreb	30/9/2013
4.	Credo banka d.d., Split	16/1/2012
5.	Nava banka d.d., Zagreb	1/12/2014
6.	Tesla štedna banka d.d., Zagreb	30/3/2018
7.	Trgovačko-turistička banka d.d., Split	8/9/2000

<sup>1</sup> The personal identification number (OIB) assigned to them by the Tax Authority of the Ministry of Finance and the identification number assigned to them by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics are listed for authorised credit institutions. Information for the purpose of creating qualified certificates for electronic seals pursuant to Article 34 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/389 of 27 November 2017 supplementing Directive (EU) 2015/2366 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for strong customer authentication and common and secure open standards of communication: all of the abovementioned banks are authorised to provide all payment services.

<sup>2</sup> The personal identification number (OIB) assigned to them by the Tax Authority of the Ministry of Finance and the identification number assigned to them by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics are listed for authorised credit institutions.

### Banks and savings banks undergoing winding-up proceedings

Ordinal no.	Name of bank/savings bank	Date of winding-up proceedings initiation
1.	Križevačka banka d.d., Križevci (sada Internet Mobile Bank d.d., Bjelovar)	3/1/2005

### Representative offices of foreign banks

In accordance with Article 95 of the Credit Institutions Act (OG 159/2013, 19/2015 and 102/2015), the Croatian National Bank keeps a register of representative offices of credit institutions in the Republic of Croatia. Representative offices of third-country credit institutions in the Republic of Croatia are established following an authorisation obtained from the Croatian National Bank. There are currently no representative offices of third-country credit institutions established in the Republic of Croatia. No registration requirement exists for representative offices of EU credit institutions.

### Branches of foreign credit institutions<sup>2</sup>

Ordinal no.	Personal ID number	Identification number	Name of branch	Date of entry in the register of companies
1.	02138784111	04604369	BKS Bank AG, Glavna podružnica Hrvatska	26/9/2016

# Management of the Croatian National Bank

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1 September 2024

## Members of the Council of the Croatian National Bank

Chairman of the Council	Boris Vujčić
Members of the Council	Michael Faulend
	Bojan Fras
	Tomislav Ćorić
	Ivana Jakir-Bajo
	Maroje Lang
	Sandra Švaljek

## Management of the CNB

Governor	Boris Vujčić
Deputy Governor	Sandra Švaljek
Vicegovernor	Michael Faulend
Vicegovernor	Bojan Fras
Vicegovernor	Tomislav Ćorić
Vicegovernor	Ivana Jakir-Bajo
Vicegovernor	Maroje Lang

## Abbreviations and symbols

### Abbreviations

BIS	– Bank for International Settlements
bn	– billion
b.p.	– basis points
BOP	– balance of payments
c.i.f.	– cost, insurance and freight
CBRD	– Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development
CBS	– Croatian Bureau of Statistics
CCI	– consumer confidence index
CDCC	– Central Depository and Clearing Company Inc.
CDS	– credit default swap
CEE	– Central and Eastern European
CEFTA	– Central European Free Trade Agreement
CEI	– consumer expectations index
CES	– Croatian Employment Service
CHIF	– Croatian Health Insurance Fund
CLVPS	– Croatian Large Value Payment System
CM	– Croatian Motorways
CNB	– Croatian National Bank
CPF	– Croatian Privatisation Fund
CPI	– consumer price index
CPII	– Croatian Pension Insurance Institute
CR	– Croatian Roads
CSI	– consumer sentiment index
DAB	– State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Resolution
dep.	– deposit
DVP	– delivery versus payment
EC	– European Commission
ECB	– European Central Bank
EFTA	– European Free Trade Association
EMU	– Economic and Monetary Union
ESI	– economic sentiment index
EU	– European Union
excl.	– excluding
f/c	– foreign currency
FDI	– foreign direct investment
Fed	– Federal Reserve System
FINA	– Financial Agency
FISIM	– financial intermediation services indirectly measured
f.o.b.	– free on board
GDP	– gross domestic product
GVA	– gross value added
HANFA	– Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency
HICP	– harmonised index of consumer prices
ILO	– International Labour Organization
IMF	– International Monetary Fund
incl.	– including
IPO	– initial public offering
m	– million
MIGs	– main industrial groupings
MM	– monthly maturity
MoF	– Ministry of Finance
NCA	– National Classification of Activities
NCB	– national central bank
NCS	– National Clearing System

n.e.c.	– not elsewhere classified
OECD	– Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development
OG	– Official Gazette
R	– Republic
o/w	– of which
PPI	– producer price index
RTGS	– Real-Time Gross Settlement
Q	– quarterly
RR	– reserve requirement
SDR	– special drawing rights
SITC	– Standard International Trade Classification
SGP	– Stability and Growth Pact
VAT	– value added tax
WTO	– World Trade Organization
ZMM	– Zagreb Money Market
ZSE	– Zagreb Stock Exchange

### Three-letter currency codes

ATS	– Austrian schilling
CHF	– Swiss franc
CNY	– Yuan Renminbi
DEM	– German mark
EUR	– euro
FRF	– French franc
GBP	– pound sterling
HRK	– Croatian kuna
ITL	– Italian lira
JPY	– Japanese yen
TRY	– Turkish lira
USD	– US dollar

### Two-letter country codes

BG	– Bulgaria
CZ	– Czech R.
EE	– Estonia
HR	– Croatia
HU	– Hungary
LV	– Latvia
LT	– Lithuania
PL	– Poland
RO	– Romania
SK	– Slovak R.
SI	– Slovenia

### Symbols

–	– no entry
....	– data not available
0	– value is less than 0.5 of the unit of measure being used
∅	– average
a, b, c,...	– indicates a note beneath the table and figure
*	– corrected data
( )	– incomplete or insufficiently verified data





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