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| | | | |
|---|-----------|--|------------|
| Summary | 1 | 5.3 Provision of payment services in the territory of the Republic of Croatia | 96 |
| Macroeconomic developments | 5 | 5.4 Complaints by payment service users and electronic money holders | 97 |
| 1.1 International environment | 7 | 5.5 Interinstitutional cooperation in the area of payment operations | 97 |
| 1.2 Economic activity | 10 | 5.5.1 National Payment System Committee | 97 |
| 1.2.1 Demand | 10 | 5.5.2 Council of the National Clearing System (NCS) Participants | 97 |
| 1.2.2 Supply | 12 | 5.6 Participation of employees in the working groups of the European Union bodies | 97 |
| 1.2.3 Labour market | 13 | 5.7 Authorised exchange offices | 97 |
| 1.2.4 Prices and the exchange rate | 15 | 5.8 Interbank payment systems | 98 |
| 1.2.5 Monetary policy and monetary developments | 18 | 5.8.1 Croatian Large Value Payment System | 98 |
| 1.2.6 Money market and interest rates | 23 | 5.8.2 National Clearing System | 99 |
| 1.2.7 Financial sector | 29 | 5.9 Payment statistics reports | 100 |
| 1.2.8 Balance of payments | 30 | Currency department operations | 101 |
| 1.2.9 Public finance | 37 | 6.1 Currency outside banks | 103 |
| Monetary policy instruments and international reserves management | 39 | 6.2 Cash supply | 104 |
| 2.1 Monetary policy instruments in 2015 | 41 | 6.3 Withdrawal and processing of worn-out banknotes | 105 |
| 2.1.1 Open market operations | 41 | 6.4 Banknote authentication | 105 |
| 2.1.2 Standing facilities | 43 | 6.5 Commemorative coin issues | 106 |
| 2.1.3 Reserve requirements | 43 | 6.6 Activities related to anti-money laundering and terrorist financing | 106 |
| 2.1.4 Other instruments | 44 | Consumer protection | 107 |
| 2.1.5 Liquidity of last resort | 44 | Publicness | 111 |
| 2.1.6 Croatian National Bank interest rates and remunerations | 45 | International relations | 113 |
| 2.2 International reserves management | 45 | 9.1 Activities connected with EU membership | 115 |
| 2.2.1 Institutional and organisational framework of international reserves management | 45 | 9.1.1 Croatian National Bank in the European System of Central Banks and other EU structures | 115 |
| 2.2.2 International reserves in 2015 | 46 | 9.1.2 Coordination of economic policies within the European Union | 115 |
| Business operations of credit institutions | 51 | 9.1.3 Republic of Croatia and coordination of economic policies within the European Union | 115 |
| 3.1 Business operations of banks | 54 | 9.1.4 Legislative activities of the European Union | 116 |
| 3.1.1 Balance sheet and off-balance sheet items | 55 | 9.2 International Monetary Fund (IMF) | 117 |
| 3.1.2 Earnings | 60 | 9.3 Bank for International Settlements (BIS) | 118 |
| 3.1.3 Credit risk | 63 | 9.4 Cooperation with other international financial institutions | 118 |
| 3.1.4 Liquidity risk | 68 | Statistics | 119 |
| 3.1.5 Currency adjustment of bank assets and liabilities | 71 | 10.1 Monetary and financial statistics | 121 |
| 3.1.6 Interest rate risk in the non-trading book | 71 | 10.2 Balance of payments and international investment position statistics | 122 |
| 3.1.7 Capital adequacy | 72 | 10.3 External debt statistics | 122 |
| 3.2 Business operations of housing savings banks | 75 | 10.4 Other statistics | 123 |
| 3.2.1 Balance sheet and off-balance sheet items | 75 | 10.4.1 Securities statistics | 123 |
| 3.2.2 Income statement | 77 | 10.4.2 General economic statistics | 123 |
| 3.2.3 Credit risk | 78 | 10.4.3 Government finance statistics | 123 |
| 3.2.4 Capital adequacy | 78 | Financial statements of the Croatian National Bank | 125 |
| 3.3 Report on prudential regulation and supervision | 79 | Income statement | 128 |
| 3.3.1 New regulations on business operations and supervision of credit institutions | 79 | Statement of comprehensive income | 128 |
| 3.3.2 Supervision of credit institutions | 81 | Statement of financial position | 129 |
| 3.3.3 Data exchange and analysis | 85 | Statement of changes in equity | 130 |
| Assessment of resolvability | 87 | Statement of cash flows | 130 |
| 4.1 Regulatory framework | 89 | Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 | 132 |
| 4.2 Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities | 89 | Management and internal organisation of the Croatian National Bank | 167 |
| 4.3 Organisation of resolution activities at the Croatian National Bank | 90 | List of credit institutions 31 December 2015 | 169 |
| 4.4 Activities of the Resolution Committee | 91 | | |
| Payment operations | 93 | | |
| 5.1 Regulations in the area of payment operations | 95 | | |
| 5.1.1 National regulations in the area of payment and foreign exchange operations | 95 | | |
| 5.1.2 EU regulations | 95 | | |
| 5.2 SEPA project | 95 | | |
| 5.2.1 Setting up of the national payment infrastructure | 95 | | |
| 5.2.2 Other activities defined by the National SEPA Migration Plan | 96 | | |

| | | | |
|--|-----|---|-----|
| Authorised banks | 171 | investment and type of fund (end-of-period balance) | 207 |
| Authorised savings banks | 172 | Table E2b Investment funds' shares/units issued by type of | |
| Representative offices of foreign banks | 172 | investment and type of fund (transactions during the period) | 207 |
| Authorised housing savings bank | 172 | F Monetary policy instruments and liquidity | 208 |
| Statistical appendix | 173 | Table F1 Credit rates of the Croatian National Bank | 208 |
| Classification and presentation of data on | | Table F2 Deposit rates of the Croatian National Bank | 209 |
| claims and liabilities | 175 | Table F3 Banks' reserve requirements | 210 |
| A Monetary and credit aggregates | 178 | Table F4 Banks' liquidity indicators | 211 |
| Table A1 Monetary and credit aggregates | 178 | G Financial markets | 212 |
| B Monetary financial institutions | 180 | Table G1a Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna | |
| Table B1 Consolidated balance sheet of monetary | | deposits not indexed to foreign currency (new business) | 212 |
| financial institutions | 180 | Table G1b Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna | |
| Table B2 Number of other reporting monetary financial | | deposits indexed to foreign currency (new business) | 214 |
| institutions and their classification by total assets | 181 | Table G1c Credit institutions' interest rates on foreign | |
| C Croatian National Bank | 182 | currency deposits (new business) | 216 |
| Table C1 Balance sheet of the Croatian National Bank | 182 | Table G2a Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna loans to | |
| D Other monetary financial institutions | 184 | households not indexed to foreign currency (new business) | 218 |
| Table D1 Consolidated balance sheet of other monetary | | Table G2b Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna loans to | |
| financial institutions | 184 | households indexed to foreign currency (new business) | 220 |
| Table D2 Foreign assets of other monetary | | Table G2c Credit institutions' interest rates on foreign | |
| financial institutions | 187 | currency loans to households (new business) | 222 |
| Table D3 Other monetary financial institutions' claims | | Table G3a Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna loans | |
| on the central government and social security funds | 188 | to non-financial corporations not indexed to foreign | |
| Table D3a Other monetary financial institutions' foreign | | currency (new business) | 224 |
| currency claims and kuna claims indexed to foreign currency | | Table G3b Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna loans | |
| on the central government and social security funds | 189 | to non-financial corporations indexed to foreign | |
| Table D4 Other monetary financial institutions' claims | | currency (new business) | 226 |
| on other domestic sectors | 189 | Table G3c Credit institutions' interest rates on foreign | |
| Table D4a Other monetary financial institutions' foreign | | currency loans to non-financial corporations (new business) | 228 |
| currency claims and kuna claims indexed to foreign | | Table G4 Credit institutions' effective interest rates on | |
| currency on other domestic sectors | 190 | selected loans (new business) | 230 |
| Table D5 Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' | | Table G5a Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna | |
| loans by domestic institutional sectors | 190 | deposits and loans not indexed to foreign currency | |
| Table D5a Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' | | (outstanding amounts) | 232 |
| foreign currency and kuna loans indexed to foreign currency | | Table G5b Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna | |
| by domestic institutional sectors | 193 | deposits and loans indexed to foreign currency | |
| Table D5b Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' | | (outstanding amounts) | 234 |
| loans by domestic institutional sectors and original maturity | 194 | Table G5c Credit institutions' interest rates on foreign | |
| Table D5c Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' | | currency deposits and loans (outstanding amounts) | 237 |
| loans to households by purpose and currency composition | 195 | Table G6a Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna deposits | |
| Table D5d Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' | | and loans not indexed to foreign currency (new business) | 240 |
| working capital and investment loans to non-financial | | Table G6b Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna deposits | |
| corporations by currency composition | 196 | and loans indexed to foreign currency (new business) | 242 |
| Table D6 Demand deposits with other monetary | | Table G6c Credit institutions' interest rates on foreign | |
| financial institutions | 197 | currency deposits and loans (new business) | 245 |
| Table D7 Kuna deposits with other monetary | | Table G7a Interest rates in interbank demand deposit trading | 248 |
| financial institutions | 198 | Table G7b Interest rates quoted on the interbank market (ZIBOR) | 249 |
| Table D8 Foreign currency deposits with other monetary | | Table G8a Interest rates on MoF treasury bills | 250 |
| financial institutions | 199 | Table G8b Yields to maturity on the bonds of the | |
| Table D8a Currency composition of time deposits | | Republic of Croatia, for selected currencies and maturities | 251 |
| of households and non-financial corporations | 200 | Table G10a Midpoint exchange rates of the Croatian | |
| Table D8b Maturity composition of time deposits by sectors | 201 | National Bank (period average) | 252 |
| Table D9 Bonds and money market instruments | 202 | Table G10b Midpoint exchange rates of the Croatian | |
| Table D10 Foreign liabilities of other monetary | | National Bank (end of period) | 253 |
| financial institutions | 203 | Table G11 Banks' trade with foreign exchange | 254 |
| Table D11 Deposits of the central government and social | | H International economic relations | 255 |
| security funds with other monetary financial institutions | 204 | Table H1 Balance of payments – summary | 255 |
| Table D12 Restricted and blocked deposits with other | | Table H2 Balance of payments – goods and services | 256 |
| monetary financial institutions | 204 | Table H3 Balance of payments – primary and secondary income | 257 |
| E Non-MMF investment funds | 205 | Table H4 Balance of payments – direct and portfolio investments | 258 |
| Table E1a Aggregated balance sheet of investment funds | | Table H5 Balance of payments – other investment | 259 |
| (end-of-period balance) | 205 | Table H6 Balance of payments – summary | 261 |
| Table E1b Aggregated balance sheet of investment funds | | Table H7 International reserves and banks' foreign | |
| (transactions during the period) | 206 | currency reserves | 266 |
| Table E2a Investment funds' shares/units issued by type of | | Table H8 International reserves and foreign currency liquidity | 267 |
| | | Table H11 Indices of the effective exchange rate of the kuna | 270 |

| | | | |
|--|-----|--|------------|
| Table H12 Gross external debt by domestic sectors | 271 | I Government finance – selected data | 283 |
| Table H13 Public sector gross external debt and publicly guaranteed and non-publicly guaranteed private sector gross external debt | 273 | Table I1 Consolidated central government according to the government level | 283 |
| Table H14 Gross external debt by domestic sectors and projected future payments | 275 | Table I2 Budgetary central government operations | 284 |
| Table H15 Gross external debt by other sectors | 277 | Table I3 General government debt | 285 |
| Table H16 International investment position – summary | 279 | J Non-financial statistics – selected data | 287 |
| Table H17 International investment position – direct investment | 281 | Table J1 Consumer price and producer price indices | 287 |
| Table H18 International investment position – portfolio investment | 281 | Table J2 Core consumer price indices | 288 |
| Table H19 International investment position – other investment | 282 | Table J3 House price indices | 289 |
| | | Table J3a Hedonic real estate price index | 290 |
| | | Table J4 Average monthly net wages | 291 |
| | | Table J5 Consumer confidence index, consumer expectations index and consumer sentiment index | 292 |
| | | Abbreviations and symbols | 293 |



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Summary

Economic activity increased in 2015, after having fallen for six consecutive years. The increase was due to the growth of foreign demand and, to a smaller extent, of domestic demand. These trends led to employment growth and a decrease in the unemployment rate. A decline in world prices of crude oil and food raw materials benefited domestic economic activity and caused inflation to drop. The current account surplus rose strongly due to a very good performance by tourism, better absorption of EU funds and one-off losses of banks. The continued positive impact of the CNB's expansionary monetary policy on domestic financing has created conditions for the recovery of bank lending. The central bank also steadily maintained the stability of the nominal kuna/euro exchange rate as the main precondition for preserving financial stability. In contrast with monetary policy, fiscal policy was very restrictive, as indicated by a sharp decrease in the general government deficit. General government debt, however, continued to rise. Banks' operating indicators were in 2015 predominantly influenced by the application of legal provisions on the conversion of Swiss franc loans, which incurred losses for banks and resulted in a further reduction of their assets. The capital adequacy ratio of banks also decreased, remaining, however, considerably above the prescribed minimum ratio.

After six years of economic contraction, real GDP rose by 1.6% in 2015 from 2014. Good economic trends were due to a rise in exports powered by the economic growth in Croatia's main trading partners, an increase in Croatian exports' market share and a successful tourist season. The recovery was based on all domestic demand components, above all on personal consumption, boosted by favourable labour market developments, legal changes in the taxation of employment income and a drop in price levels caused by the spillover effect of declining crude oil prices on domestic prices. Despite a sharp decrease in general government investments, gross fixed capital formation grew at the highest rate since the start of the recession, due to positive trends in the private sector. Government consumption also made a slightly positive contribution to growth.

Economic growth was accompanied by favourable trends in the labour market. Administrative CPIA data show a steady increase in employment, which was to some extent a consequence of active labour market policies. In the same period, unemployment continued to drop from late 2013, mostly as a result of increased outflows from the CES register for employment. In line with such developments, the registered unemployment rate declined considerably in 2015, standing at 17.4% annually, whereas the survey unemployment rate dropped to 16.3%. Nominal gross and net wages continued to grow, with net wages up at a faster rate, due to legislative changes in the taxation of employment income.

In 2015, Croatia's average annual consumer price inflation rate was a negative -0.5% (compared with -0.2% in 2014), which was primarily a consequence of the spillover effect of lower crude oil prices on domestic prices and of a fall in the global prices of food raw materials. Downward inflation pressures also stemmed from low core inflation in the euro area, a decline in administrative prices (especially in natural gas prices) and the absence of domestic demand-pull and cost-push inflationary pressures. The fall in prices also resulted from the removal of quotas on milk production in the EU and the growth of supply of some food products that could not be exported

from the EU to Russia. The average annual core inflation rate (excluding energy prices) was still mildly positive, amounting to 0.2% in 2015, compared with -0.4% in 2014.

The current account surplus widened significantly to 5.2% of GDP in 2015, from 0.9% in 2014, largely due to a marked improvement in the primary income balance resulting from losses incurred by foreign-owned banks generated by the conversion of Swiss franc loans. The current account increase was also due to the good performance of foreign trade in goods and services, for the most part attributable to a very successful tourist season. The deficit in foreign trade in goods increased because imports grew more in absolute terms than exports. A positive impact on the current account balance was also generated by significantly higher use of resources from the EU funds, leading to an increase in net secondary income and, to a smaller extent, in net capital account inflows. On a combined level, the surplus in the current and capital accounts totalled 5.6% of GDP in 2015 (1.1% of GDP in 2014).

Foreign capital flows were in 2015 mostly influenced by a noticeable improvement in the net debt position of credit institutions, which was to a large degree a consequence of the adjustment of foreign exchange positions to the effects of the write-off of some Swiss franc loans pursuant to a special act. This write-off incurred losses for foreign-owned domestic banks, with the result that net inflow of foreign direct investment was much lower, as recorded reinvested earnings were negative. In contrast, if the effects of round-tripping investments in 2014 and debt-to-equity swaps are excluded, net inflow of equity investment exceeded that from the previous year due to the takeover of a domestic tobacco producing company.

Croatia's net debt position steadily improved for the fifth consecutive year. Decreasing to 52.0% of GDP, net external debt was 8.5% lower at the end of 2015 than at the end of the previous year. The improvement in the total net debt position could be mainly attributed to credit institutions; the government's net debt position deteriorated solely on account of a major adverse effect of cross-currency changes resulting from

by value adjustments (51.3% to 56.6%).

At the end of 2015, the total capital ratio stood at 20.9%, considerably exceeding the minimum total capital ratio of 8% as well as other regulatory capital requirements and capital buffers. The total capital ratio decreased annually by 0.8 percentage points at the end of 2015. The application of legal provisions on the conversion of Swiss franc loans caused the total capital ratio to decrease, on the one hand due to a drop in own funds, caused by the current year loss and, on the other, to an increase in banks' currency risk exposure, stemming from the adjustment of the foreign exchange position. In addition, the decrease in own funds was also due to an increase in dividend

payments, totalling HRK 2.5bn (compared with HRK 1.8bn in the previous year).

Public finances were in 2015 marked by a very strong fiscal adjustment. The consolidated general government deficit (under ESA 2010) narrowed to 3.2% of GDP, down by 2.3 percentage points from 2014, due largely to the growth of general government revenues on the back of economic recovery. General government expenditures also decreased, primarily on account of a drop in general government investments. The result achieved was actually better than the targeted reduction in 2015 within the excessive deficit procedure, and thus Croatia made an important step towards the completion of this procedure.



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Macroeconomic developments



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1.1 International environment

Having accelerated to 3.4% of GDP in 2014, the growth rate of the global economy decelerated to 3.1% in 2015 as a result of a slowdown in developing and emerging market countries. Economic growth in China slowed down for five successive years, while the economies of Brazil and Russia went into a deep recession after stagnating in 2014. Economic growth remained unchanged in developed countries and strengthened in the euro area, but the recovery proceeded slowly. The US continued to experience brisk economic growth, coupled with a steady decline in the unemployment rate. Due to positive economic developments, late in the previous year the Fed had decided to raise the target key interest rate spread slightly, thus marking the end of a long period of expansionary monetary policy. The ECB, on the other hand, kept the benchmark rate zero in 2015 and expanded its unconventional monetary policy measures. The first signs of diverging trends between the key interest rates resulted in part in the considerable strengthening of the US dollar against the euro. Global economic trends were in 2015 also marked by a sharp decrease in the prices of oil and other raw materials.

European Union and the euro area

Economic activity in the euro area increased by 1.6% in 2015 from 2014, whereas the economic growth in the European Union reached 1.9%.

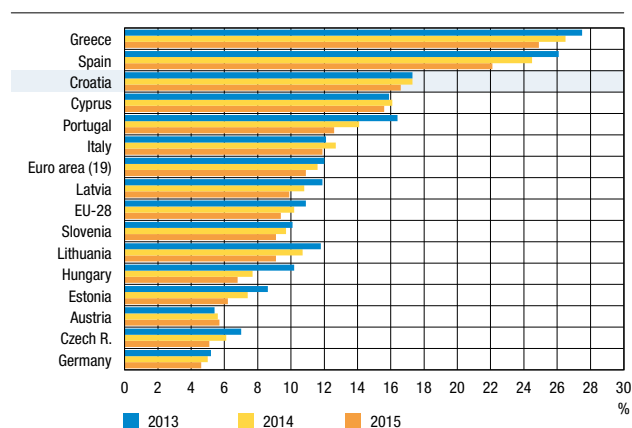
All euro area countries, with the exception of Greece, recorded real GDP growth. The main contribution to the economic growth in the euro area came from domestic demand, primarily personal consumption, supported by positive labour market developments and a decline in refined petroleum product prices, which had a favourable effect on real disposable income. While net exports made a neutral contribution, exports grew at a more dynamic annual rate, driven by the weakening of the effective exchange rate of the euro. However, growth

decelerated at the quarterly level, down to a mere 0.3% in the third and fourth quarters, as a result of the unfavourable impact of weakened foreign demand on euro area countries' exports.

All non-euro area EU countries recorded real GDP growth in 2015. Most countries recorded relatively high growth rates and growth acceleration from the previous year. In contrast, the UK had an economic slowdown that was primarily related to the weakening of investment activity.

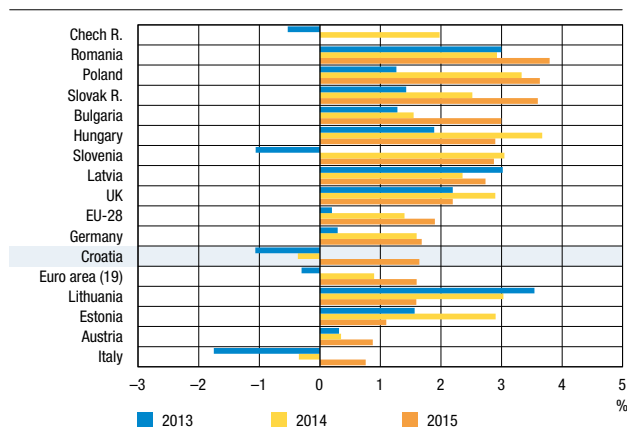
Favourable economic developments in the European Union and the euro area affected the labour market, with the result that the unemployment rate dropped for the second successive year. The euro area average unemployment rate stood at 10.9% in 2015 (compared with 11.6% in 2014) and the EU unemployment rate went down from 10.2% to 9.4%. Most countries' unemployment rates dropped, but the differences among their

Figure 1.2 Unemployment rate in selected EU countries



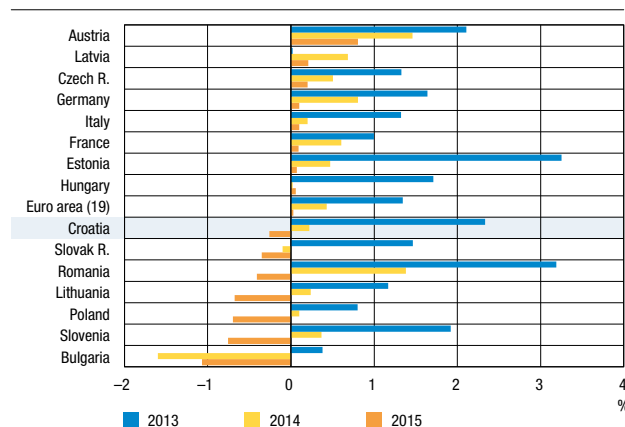
Source: Eurostat.

Figure 1.1 Real GDP growth in selected EU countries



Source: Eurostat.

Figure 1.3 HICP annual average rate of change in selected EU countries



Source: Eurostat.

levels remained significant. Spain's unemployment rate decreased the most; however the ratio between unemployed persons and the economically active population remained at a high 22.1%. In contrast, the unemployment rate in Germany fell to a record low of below 5%. On the back of unfavourable economic trends, the unemployment rate in Greece increased, remaining the highest in the EU.

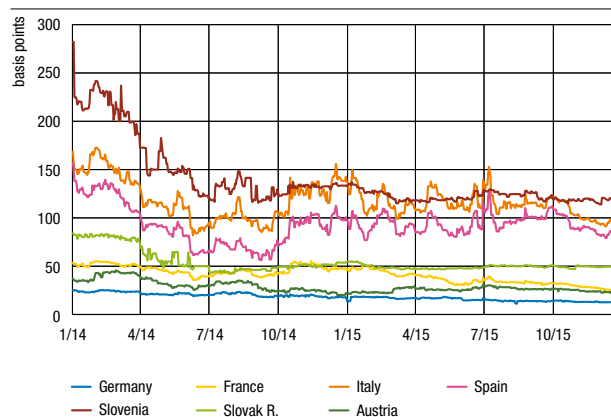
Average price levels in the euro area remained unchanged from 2014, still markedly divergent from the ECB's medium-term inflation goal. Price stagnation resulted from a sharp decrease in energy prices (−6.8%), closely related to a drop in refined petroleum product prices. Although the prices of services and industrial goods (excluding energy) grew, the growth rate was low due to the continued negative aggregate output gap in the euro area. The price level in most large EU member states, such as Germany, France and Italy, held steady in 2015 from the previous year, while most European emerging market countries saw mild deflationary trends.

The European Central Bank continued to support the economic recovery in the euro area by expansionary monetary policy measures. At the beginning of 2015, the ECB launched the quantitative easing programme providing for monthly asset purchases of EUR 60bn, with the aim of further easing monetary and financial conditions and, in turn, of boosting investments and consumption. Initially planned to be conducted until September 2016, the QE programme was late last year extended until March 2017 and it will be continued longer if it proves necessary. In late 2015, the ECB expanded the list of eligible assets and reduced the deposit interest rate from −0.2% to −0.3%. Most European countries' average risk premiums narrowed in 2015 from the previous year, despite increased volatility in European financial markets stemming from uncertainties surrounding the Greek debt crisis.

United States of America

The US economy grew at a relatively high rate of 2.4% in 2015, the same as in 2014, primarily due to a more dynamic

Figure 1.5 CDS spreads for 5-year government bonds of selected countries

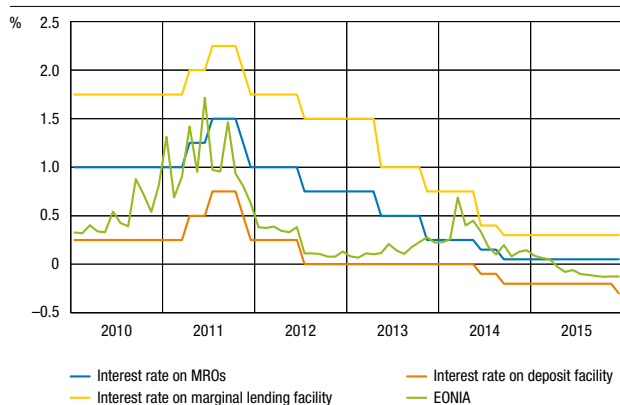


Source: Bloomberg.

annual growth in personal consumption, driven by favourable labour market trends, declining refined petroleum product prices and the strengthening of the effective US dollar exchange rate. Gross fixed capital formation also continued to rise, although at a somewhat slower pace than in 2014 due to a decrease in non-residential investments. In contrast, investments in residential buildings increased sharply. Government consumption also made a positive contribution to real GDP growth, while the negative contribution of net exports expanded following a slowdown in exports and an uptick in imports, partly reflecting the strengthening of the US dollar exchange rate and weak external demand.

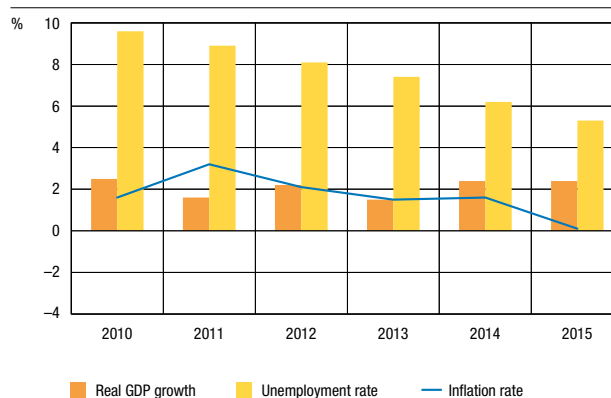
The US labour market saw a continuation of favourable trends. Employment went up further, with the result that the unemployment rate decreased for the fifth consecutive year, averaging 5.3% in 2015, compared with 6.2% in 2014. The level of prices remained the same in 2015 as in the year before, both in the US and in the euro area. However, this largely resulted

Figure 1.4 ECB benchmark interest rates end of period



Source: ECB.

Figure 1.6 Real GDP growth, unemployment and inflation rates in the USA



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis and U. S. Department of Labor.

from a decrease in energy prices, while core inflation, which excludes the prices of food products and energy, was close to 2%. In response to these macroeconomic trends, the Fed increased the target key interest rate spread for one quarter of a percentage point at the end of the previous year. However, financing conditions remained favourable because interest rates kept low.

Developing and emerging market countries

Economic growth in developing and emerging market countries stood at 4.0% in 2015, decelerating for the fifth consecutive year. The growth deceleration was caused by the restructuring and structural limitations of the Chinese economy, the negative impact of a decrease in raw material prices on the exporters of refined petroleum products and geopolitical tensions. In addition, the gradual tightening of US monetary policy negatively influenced some countries' financing conditions.

Chinese economic growth slowed from 7.3% in 2014 to 6.9% in 2015. Economic growth in China had hitherto been driven mainly by increases in investments and manufacturing. However, such economic policy led to internal imbalances, so that economic development is now increasingly focused on consumption and the service sector. The economic restructuring caused a slowdown in growth, coupled with a severe deceleration in investments and lower export performance, resulting partly from subdued global demand. The uncertainties surrounding China's economic growth were augmented by a sharp contraction of the Chinese equity market early in the second half of 2015, unprecedented since the 2008 financial crisis. Responding to financial market volatility, the Chinese central bank devalued the yuan renminbi versus the US dollar by 4.7% in August 2015.

India's dynamic economic growth continued. Real GDP increased by 7.3% in 2015, as much as in 2014. The main driver of such robust growth was domestic demand, strongly supported by a decrease in refined petroleum product prices. Another growth driver was a large inflow of foreign direct investments, resulting from the reduction of external imbalances. Inflation fell sharply from 9.4% in 2014 to 5.9% in 2015 due to a decrease in refined petroleum product prices and supply side developments as well as to the adequate monetary policy stance of India's central bank.

The Russian economy contracted strongly in 2015, decreasing at an annual rate of 3.7%, accompanied by a severe drop in investments and exports. As Russian export revenues are oil-generated, a sharp fall in crude oil prices caused the ruble to depreciate and pushed the inflation rate to almost 13% in 2015, which diminished the population's purchasing power. The Russian economic recession also deepened due to the country's restricted access to foreign financial markets under sanctions imposed because of Ukraine.

The economic slowdown in Latin American countries persisted in 2015. Large economies, such as Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela, were in recession. Unfavourable economic developments in these countries mainly reflected a sharp decrease in export revenues caused by declining prices of oil and other raw materials. Furthermore, the financial risk exposure of Latin

American countries grew, after a long period of strong capital inflows, credit growth and low interest rates in financial markets.

Southeast European countries

Real GDP increased in all Southeast European countries in 2015 and most of these countries made progress with the consolidation of public finances. Of the countries in the surveyed group, economic growth accelerated in Croatia's main trading partners, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In Serbia, after the 2014 recession partly caused by floods, economic activity edged up by 0.8% in 2015. The bulk of the growth came from investments and net exports, while personal and government consumption had an opposite effect, partly as a result of the fiscal consolidation implemented. Investment growth was supported by improved financial conditions of enterprises, a decline in oil prices and lower borrowing costs. In early 2015, Serbia and the IMF signed a three-year precautionary arrangement in the approximate amount of EUR 1.2bn. Pursuant to the arrangement, the Government of the Republic of Serbia undertook a commitment to continue implementing the fiscal measures started in late 2014, aimed at establishing a sustainable public debt level and improving the economy's competitiveness.

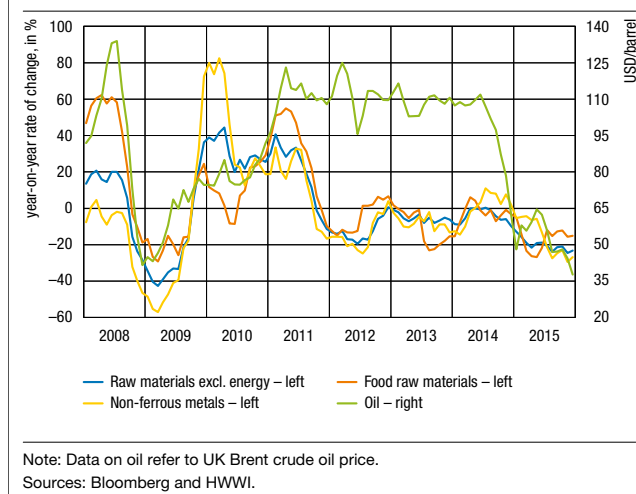
In 2015, the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina was recovering from the adverse effects of the previous year's floods, with growth accelerating to 2.8% from 1.3% in 2014. The largest growth contributor was dynamic industrial production, primarily mining and manufacturing. Some improvements were also observed in the labour market, such as a slight increase in the employment rate, and price trends were marked by deflationary pressures.

Trends in the prices of raw materials and foreign exchange rate

The price of Brent crude oil dropped to an average of USD 52 per barrel in 2015 from USD 99 per barrel in the previous year. The price hit its low in January 2015 and recovered to some extent by the end of June, mainly because of geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and expectations of a slowdown in crude oil production in the US. Due to a high global surplus of oil supply over demand and expectations that exports from Iran would grow after sanctions were lifted, crude oil prices dropped again in the second half of the year. The decrease in oil prices was also connected with the decision of OPEC leaders, made at their last meeting in December 2015, to continue maintaining their market shares and with a growing concern about economic growth in emerging market countries, especially in China, Brazil and Russia. The price of Brent crude oil stood at USD 36 at the end of 2015, having fallen by 68.1% from USD 112 at mid-2014, which marked the beginning of a downturn trend in global crude oil prices.

Other raw material prices measured by the HWWI index (excluding energy products, in US dollars) decreased further in 2015, downward at a sharp annual rate of 20.1%, continuing a three-year downward trend. This can largely be accounted

Figure 1.7 Raw material prices in the world market



for by a pronounced drop in iron ore prices (40.2%) caused by a growth in the world's iron ore reserves and rising concerns regarding the slowdown in China, one of the largest global consumers of iron ore. Furthermore, the annual growth rate of food raw materials accelerated from -3.0% in 2014 to -16.9% in 2015. During most of 2015, these prices fell due to record wheat crops enabled by favourable weather conditions in most

producer regions and to the strengthening of the US dollar exchange rate.

The US dollar strengthened noticeably against the euro in 2015. The US dollar/euro exchange rate stood at EUR/USD 1.09 at the end of 2015, down 10.2% from the end of 2014. Having appreciated strongly in early 2015 after the ECB's announcement of QE as well as due to favourable expectations of US economic growth and favourable labour market indicators, the US dollar weakened at mid-year, falling the most after the end of the Greek debt crisis and the devaluation of the yuan renminbi at mid-August¹. The exchange rate started strengthening again at the end of the year amid expectations that the Fed would increase the key overnight interest rate and because of the ECB President's announcement to that the QE programme would be expanded to reach the inflation target as fast as possible.

The exchange rate of the Swiss franc against the euro also appreciated strongly in 2015, rising from EUR/CHF 1.20 at the end of 2014 to EUR/CHF 1.08 at the end of 2015. The main reason for the appreciation was the Swiss central bank's decision of 15 January 2015 to stop defending the exchange rate floor of EUR/CHF 1.20. Having strengthened in the first half of the year, the Swiss franc to euro exchange rate was mainly stable in the second half of the year, fluctuating within a narrow band around EUR/CHF 1.08.

1.2 Economic activity

Real GDP went up by 1.6% in 2015 from the previous year, recording the first positive growth rate since 2008. This was mostly due to the strong growth of foreign demand, but the recovery was also backed by all domestic demand components. Economic activity strengthened gradually on a quarterly basis during the year, weakening slightly at the year's end due to a relatively high increase in imports. As economic activity decreased cumulatively by over 12% from 2008 to 2014, in 2015 it remained at a much lower level than in the pre-crisis period, despite the positive growth rate.

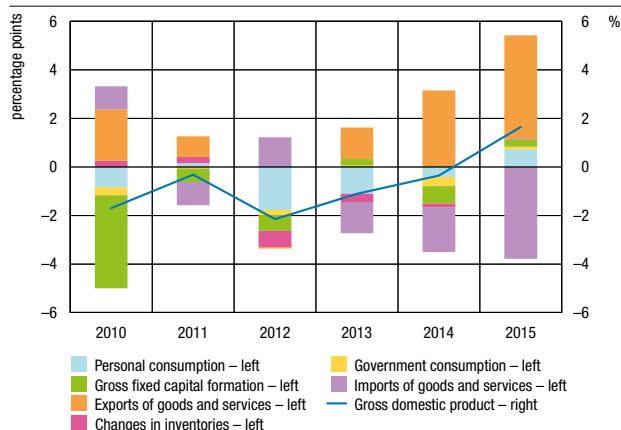
1.2.1 Demand

As regards domestic components of aggregate demand, personal consumption made the largest contribution to economic growth. Personal consumption went up by 1.2% in 2015, contributing a high 0.7 percentage points to the overall economy. Seasonally adjusted data show that it also rose significantly on a quarterly basis early in the year due to an increase in average net wages caused by changes in the taxation of employment income. Specifically, due to changes to income tax brackets and

an increase in personal allowance under amendments to the Income Tax Act as of January 2015 net wages grew by 2%. In addition, consumer optimism increased markedly early in the year, primarily due to expectations of improved economic conditions in the country and better financial conditions of households, and propensity to consume rose. Household consumption continued to grow towards the end of 2015 and the recovery started early in the year gained strong momentum in the last quarter. Household consumption trends remained favourable throughout 2015, reflecting positive labour market developments, including a rise in employment and a drop in unemployment, an increase in nominal net wages and a decline in the price level resulting from the spillover effect of lower oil prices on domestic prices, which further added to the purchasing power of households. Consumer confidence grew steadily towards the end of the year, when the consumer confidence indicator reached the record high since 2007. Favourable consumer confidence trends and plausibly personal consumption trends were late last year aided by the start of the conversion of Swiss franc indexed loans to the euro, despite the fact that available data suggest that the conversion had a negligible effect on these loans' instalment

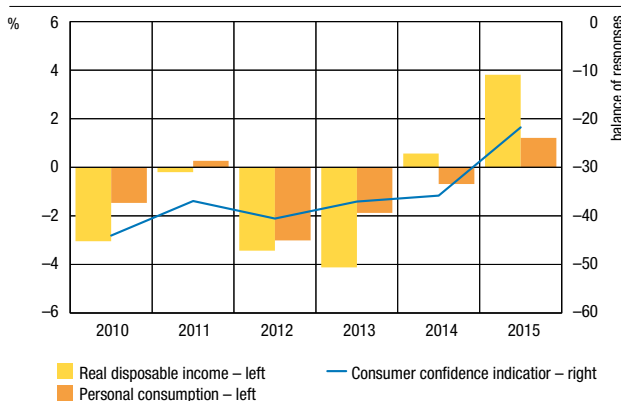
¹ This led to expectations that the tightening of US monetary policy would have to be postponed.

Figure 1.8 GDP rate of change
contribution by components



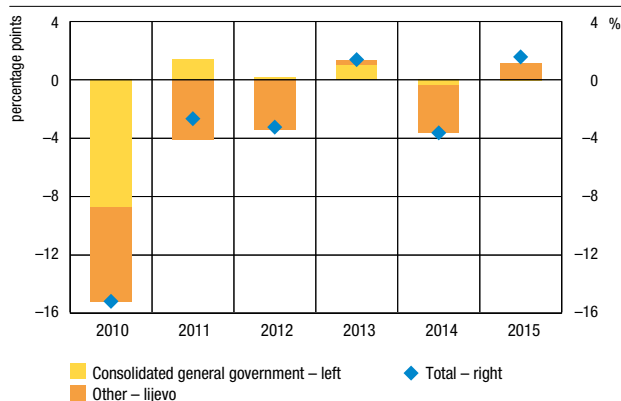
Source: CBS.

Figure 1.9 Determinants of personal consumption



Note: The values of the consumer confidence indicator are calculated as averages of monthly data.
Sources: CBS, CNB and Ipsos.

Figure 1.10 Gross fixed capital formation, contribution to the year-on-year growth by sectors
real values



Note: Sector contributions are CNB's estimate. Real values are obtained by deflating nominal values with the deflator of gross fixed capital formation.
Sources: CBS and CNB calculations.

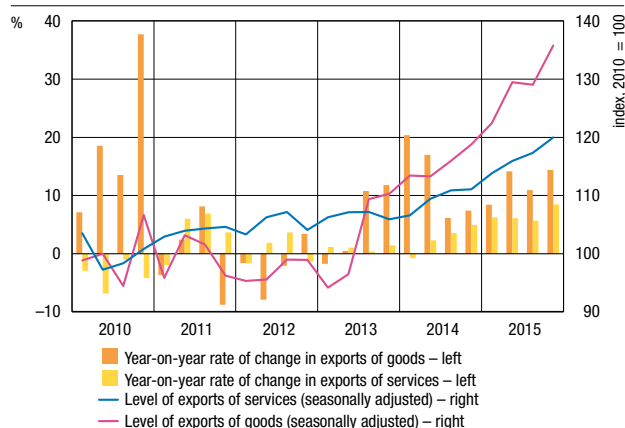
payments. In contrast, real transfers to households seem to edge down in 2015 and the dynamics of household lending did not stimulate the recovery of personal consumption.

Government consumption increased by 0.6% in 2015 from 2014. As suggested by data on the number of employed persons and nominal data on government expenditures, government consumption rose on the back of the growth of employment and intermediate consumption. Government consumption made a slightly positive contribution (0.1 percentage point) in 2015, notwithstanding expectations from early in the year that it would be reduced by efforts to reduce the government budget. However, the government's fiscal consolidation was substantial, although it largely resulted from favourable revenue trends. As regards the expenditure side, investments decreased sharply, but current consumption was not reduced.

Real gross fixed capital formation also grew in 2015, spurred by the recovery of private investments. Gross fixed capital formation grew by 1.6%, which is the first positive rate of change since 2008. In contrast, nominal fiscal data show a sharp drop in the investments of the general government sector and a decrease in investments at the level of the local government and public enterprises constructing transport infrastructures, as also confirmed by data on civil engineering works. Positive trends in capital investments at the level of the overall economy were thus apparently accounted for by the private sector (and government owned enterprises excluded from the general government sector), which is indicated by increases in the production and imports of capital goods and the beginning of the recovery of construction works on buildings. The first signs of recovery of private investments after a sharp six year downturn trend were related to increases in domestic and foreign demand as well as to rising business optimism about economic prospects, and possibly to a decrease in investment financing costs.

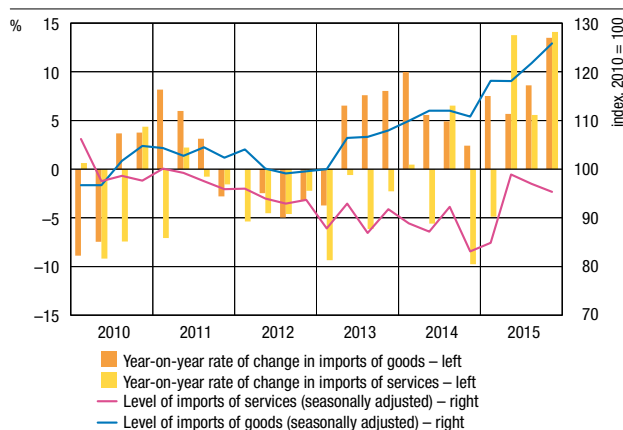
The growth in real exports of goods and services picked up in 2015, rising at an annual rate of 9.2%. This was due to favourable economic developments in Croatia's main trading partners and to an increase in the share of Croatian exports on

Figure 1.11 Real exports of goods and services



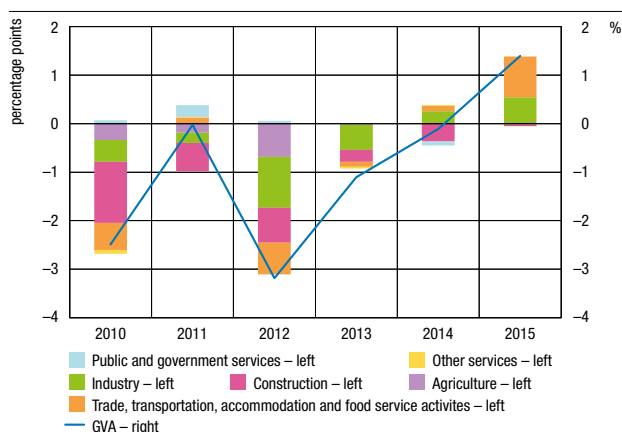
Source: CBS data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

Figure 1.12 Real imports of goods and services



Source: CBS data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

Figure 1.13 Contributions of NCA activities to the real change in gross value added



Sources: CBS and CNB calculations.

the world market. Total exports rose at a high rate primarily as a result of a strong growth in goods exports. Nominal data on trade in goods broken down by main industrial groupings show that all activities recorded growth, with the exception of energy. Real exports of services also rose, boosted by a surge in tourism revenues. The sharp increase in exports and the strengthening of domestic demand in 2015 influenced goods and services imports, which went up at an annual rate of 8.6%. Nominal data on trade in goods show strong growth in imports in all sections broken down by main industrial groupings, with the exception of the energy section, in which imports decreased as a result of a drop in world oil prices.

1.2.2 Supply

Gross value added went up by 1.4% in 2015 from the previous year, recording the first positive growth rate since 2008. GVA grew at the highest rate in retail trade, transportation,

accommodation and food service activities, as well as in industry, decreasing in construction and agriculture.

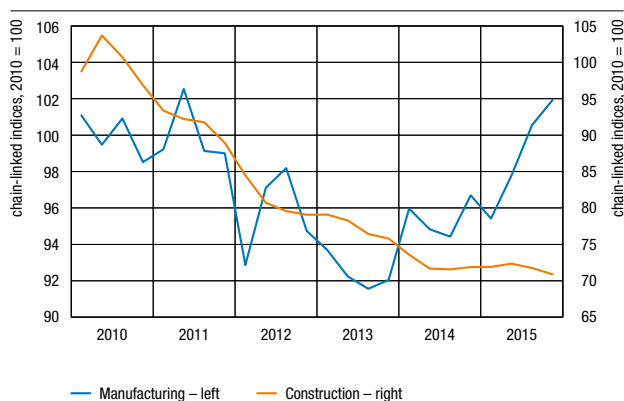
Industry and construction

GVA of industry continued to grow in 2015 (2.6%), considerably affecting trends in GVA for the economy as a whole. Industrial production growth was mainly driven by strong foreign demand. Data on the industrial turnover indicate that domestic sales made a considerably lesser impact.

If analysed according to the NCA, the largest contribution to the growth in industrial GVA came from manufacturing, with the production of other transport equipment recording the highest rate of increase and contributing the most to manufacturing growth, in addition to the production of food products and the production of leather and related products. Monthly data broken down by main industrial groupings show increases in industrial production in all categories excluding energy and durable consumer goods. The manufacture of capital goods

Figure 1.14 Gross value added in manufacturing and construction

seasonally adjusted values



Source: CBS data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

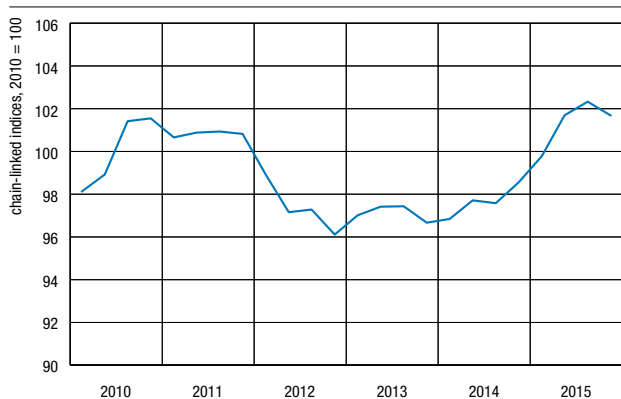
increased sharply.

GVA of construction dropped by about 0.6% in 2015 from the previous year, down for the seventh year in a row, although at a considerably lower rate, compared with a decrease of 6.7% in 2014. The cause of such unfavourable developments was the government's weak investment activity, as substantiated by fiscal data and a fall in the volume index of civil engineering works, which primarily includes infrastructural objects. Construction works on buildings increased, this being an indication of a positive contribution of the private sector to GVA of construction.

Trade, transportation, accommodation and food services

GVA in trade, transportation, accommodation and food services increased further in 2015 (3.9%), following a slight increase (0.5%) in 2014 and contributed the most (0.8 percentage points) to total GVA growth. These trends were mainly

Figure 1.15 Gross value added in trade, transportation, accommodation and food service activities
seasonally adjusted values



Source: CBS data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

due to a rise of 2.4% in real retail trade from the previous year. In addition, economic activity growth in accommodation and food service activities probably resulted from very good results achieved in the tourist season.

Transport activity measured by the number of passengers carried decreased by 2.2%. Road transport of passengers dropped at the highest rate (–3.5%), followed by railway transport (–1.1%), with the latter exhibiting a significantly lower decrease than in 2014, when it fell by 10.4% from the previous year. The number of passengers in air and sea transport grew by 3.1% and 0.4% respectively. The transport of goods recorded an increase of 2.2% in terms of tons of transported goods compared with the previous year, with increases recorded in all branches of goods transport, except in railway and air transport.

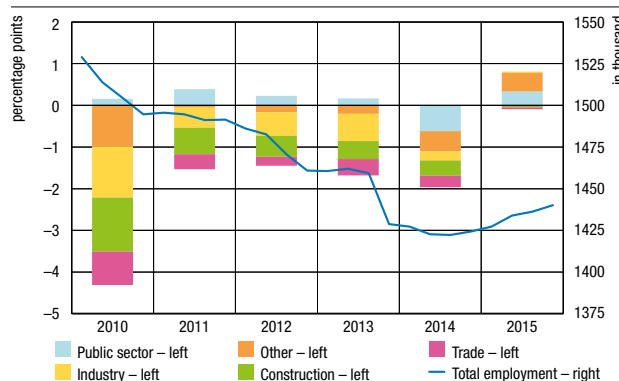
1.2.3 Labour market

Employment grew steadily in 2015² and unemployment declined further. The annual wage growth accelerated, with net wages growing at an especially high rate due to legislative changes in the taxation of employment income.

Employment and unemployment

The number of employed persons increased annually by 0.7% in 2015, rising by approximately 10,000 persons from the previous year. The rise was mainly driven by public and private sector services (excluding a slightly negative contribution of trade), while the contributions of industry and construction were negligible. Detailed CPIA data show that the mentioned increase in the average number of employed persons in 2015 was primarily due to the government's implementation of active labour market policies.³ Survey data show a slightly more pronounced increase in unemployment in 2015 (1.5%), while

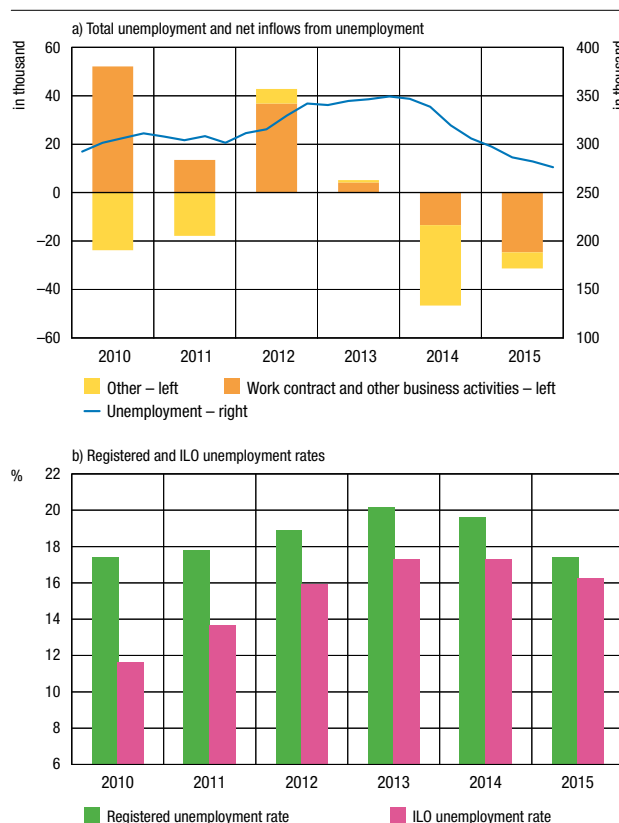
Figure 1.16 Total employment and contribution to the annual change in employment by sector



Note: Public sector includes public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education and human health and social work activities. Around 20,000 insured persons were removed from the CPIA register due to administrative reasons in October 2013.

Source: CPIA.

Figure 1.17 Unemployment



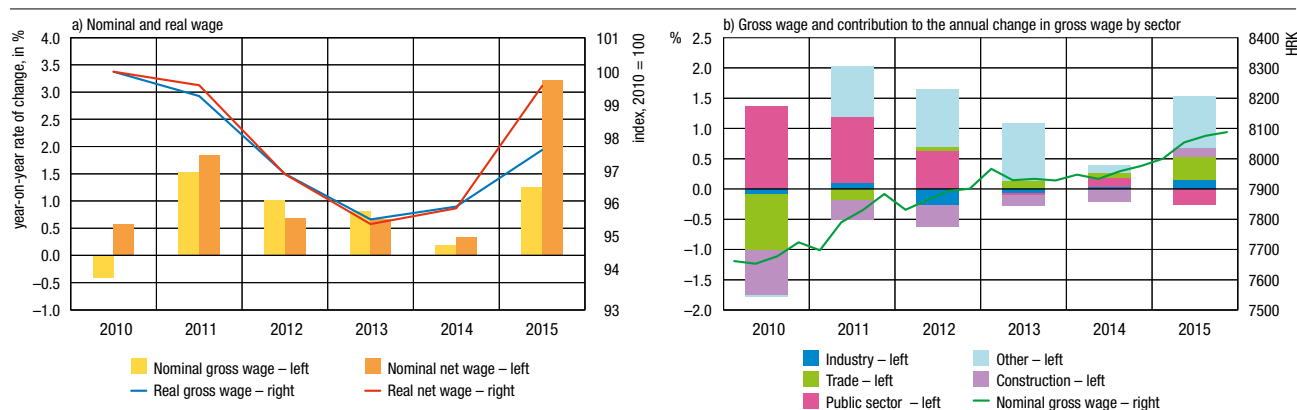
Note: Data on unemployment are seasonally adjusted by the CNB.
Sources: CBS and CES.

the activity rate remained almost unchanged in the observed period.

² The CNB uses the number of insured persons from the CPIA register as an indicator of the number of employed persons.

³ One third of the annual increase is estimated to derive from on-the-job training without employment contracts pursuant to the Employment Promotion Act (OG 57/512 and 120/2012), while more than one half of the total annual increase could be accounted for by adding on-the-job training beneficiaries pursuant to the Labour Act (OG 93/2014).

Figure 1.18 Labour market financial indicators



Note: Public sector includes public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education and human health and social work activities. Data on nominal gross wage are seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

Source: CBS data seasonally adjusted by the CNB.

The downward trend in unemployment that started in late 2013 continued throughout 2015. The number of unemployed persons dropped by as much as 13% (about 42,000) from 2014, which is the highest recorded negative rate of change in the last ten years. The bulk of the drop in unemployment primarily came from increased net outflows from the CES register for employment and other business activities in 2015 compared with the previous years, while a minor share could be attributed to a base effect caused by the removal of unemployed persons from the CES register due to their failure to meet legal requirements in the second half of 2014. CBS survey data also point to an annual decrease in unemployment (–5.5%) in 2015.

In line with such developments, the registered unemployment rate declined considerably in 2015, standing at 17.4% annually (compared with 19.6% in 2014), whereas the survey unemployment rate was 16.3% (compared with 17.3% in 2014).

Wages and labour costs

Nominal gross wages increased 1.3% in 2015 from 2014, with the increase generated mainly by the private sector (trade and other services as well as industry) and the contribution of the public sector was negative. In contrast, nominal net wages grew at an annual rate of 3.2% in the same year, the highest annual growth rate in the last six years. Approximately two thirds of this growth came from legislative changes in the taxation of employment income. Real wages also increased in the observed period because of a slightly accelerated annual decrease in consumer prices, with the result that the purchasing power continued to grow for the second consecutive year.

Unit labour costs for the whole economy grew by 0.9% in 2015 from 2014 because compensation per employee increased more than labour productivity. Unit labour costs in industry

dropped by –0.7%.

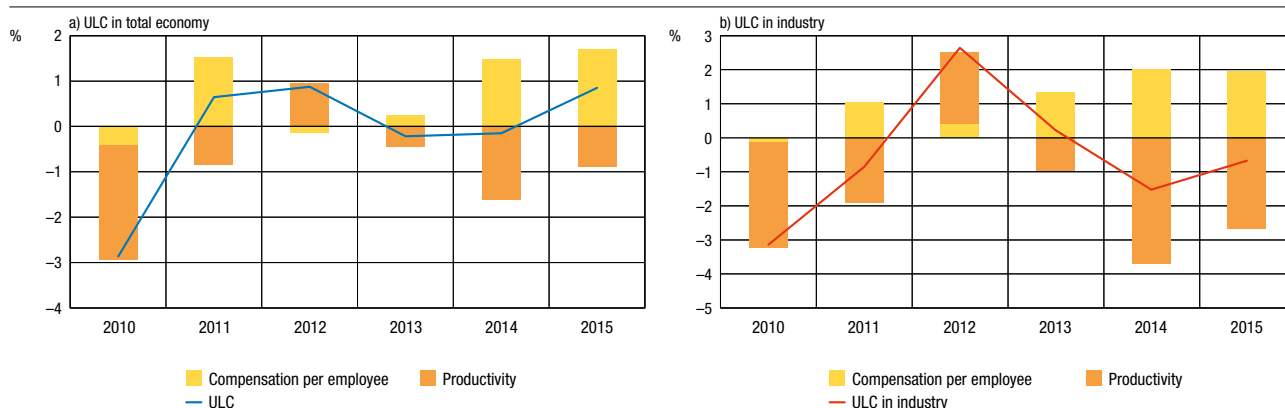
It should be noted that this dynamics of wages and unit labour costs is based on statistical data compiled according to the old methodology. The CBS carried out a revision of statistical data on the labour market in March 2016. Revised statistical data are available as of January 2015 and are not comparable to previous data.

Specifically, the monthly survey RAD-1, covering 70% of those employed in legal persons from each NCA 2007 division and the full coverage annual survey (RAD-1G) were replaced by data from the Report on income, income tax and surtax as well as contributions for mandatory insurances (JOPPD form) with a full coverage of employment in legal persons.

The transfer to the JOPPD form resulted in lower values of gross and net wages in 2015 than in the monthly survey RAD-1. According to the new methodology, the average nominal gross wage was more than 5%, lower standing at HRK 7,610 in 2015 (down from HRK 8,054), while the average nominal net wage was 2% lower and amounted to HRK 5,594 (down from HRK 5,710); Figure 1.20a.⁴ The decrease in the average gross wage was mainly due to the correction of wages in the private sector (trade and other services as well as industry), while the contribution of the public sector was considerably smaller. Broken down by activities, the nominal gross wage was about 9% lower in the private sector (HRK 7,222 instead of HRK 7,913) and about 10% lower (HRK 6,752 instead of HRK 7,455) in trade, accommodation and food service activities. In addition, the nominal gross wage was about 5% lower in industry (HRK 7,090 instead of HRK 7,460) and 3% higher in the public sector (HRK 8,629 instead of HRK 8,378), mainly because of an increase in the wage level in public administration and defence and mandatory social security insurance (Figure 1.20b).

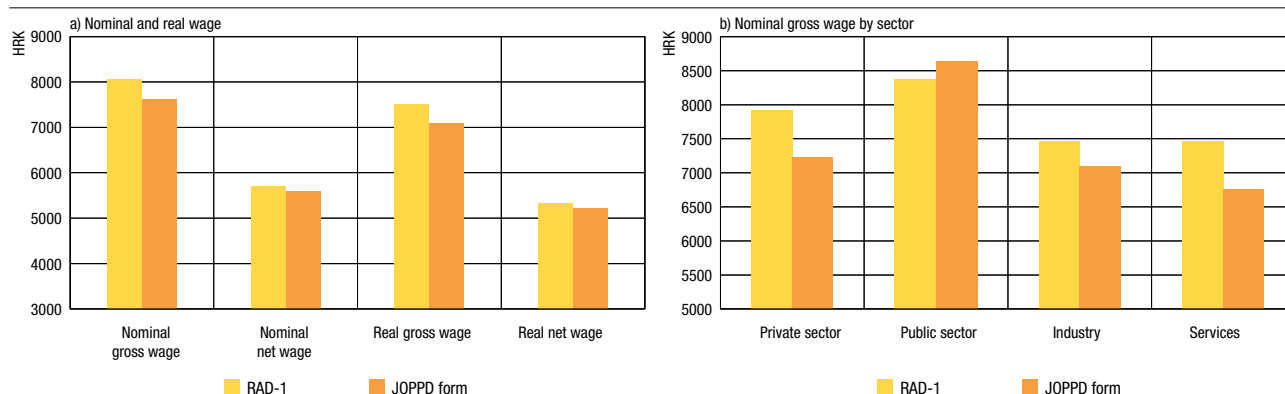
⁴ Besides wage-related data, data on the number of employed persons was also revised. The employment in legal persons, according to the JOPPD form was 34,000 higher in 2015, which is an increase of 3% compared with data collected by the annual survey RAD-1G.

Figure 1.19 Unit labour costs and contribution to the annual change by component
year-on-year rate of change



Note: Productivity growth carries a negative sign.
Sources: CBS and CPIA.

Figure 1.20 Average wages in 2015, before and after the change in methodology



Note: Public sector includes public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education and human health and social work activities. Services refer to wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage and accommodation and food service activities.
Source: CBS.

1.2.4 Prices and the exchange rate

Prices

The average annual consumer price inflation in 2015 was negative in Croatia and stood at -0.5% (after the -0.2% of 2014), mainly as a result of the spillover of lower crude oil prices onto domestic prices. In addition, the downward pressure on inflation was also fuelled by lower prices of food products in the global market, low core inflation in the euro area, reduced administrative prices (particularly natural gas) and the absence of domestic inflationary pressures on the demand and cost side. The price of crude oil on the global market had been falling since mid-2014 and this trend persisted and was particularly evident in the second half of 2015, driven by additional factors (the lifting of sanctions on Iran, the maintenance of the existing production quotas of OPEC member countries and the expected slowdown in global economic recovery). The price of Brent crude oil fell to a low USD 36 at the end of 2015, a 68%

price roll back from the price recorded in mid-2014. In addition, the year 2015 was marked by a record harvest of the major agricultural crops, causing the prices of food products on the global market in 2015 to fall by 17% from 2014. The significant depreciation of the kuna against the American dollar (by over 19%) only partly counteracted the fall in the prices of raw materials on the global market. In addition, the lifting of quotas on milk production in EU member states and the increased supply of some food products as a result of their export to Russia not being possible also added to the downward pressure on the prices of food. As regards domestic developments, domestic consumption and unit labour costs rose slightly in 2015, with the result that inflationary pressures from this source were not significant. The domestic output gap narrowed, but still remained negative, for the seventh consecutive year.

The average annual rate of core inflation in Croatia, calculated by excluding from the basket highly volatile prices (agricultural products and refined petroleum products) and

Table 1.1 Consumer price index

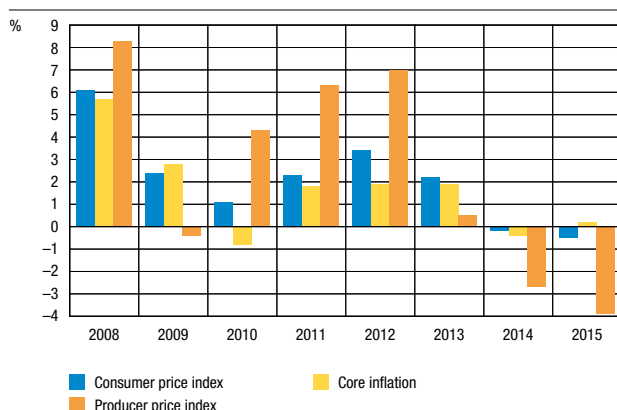
the five main categories of products, year-on-year rate of change

| | Weight 2015 | 12/2014 | 3/2015 | 6/2015 | 9/2015 | 12/2015 |
|---|-------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Total | 100.0 | -0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.8 | -0.6 |
| Energy | 19.0 | -2.2 | -2.8 | -3.0 | -6.6 | -5.0 |
| Unprocessed food | 12.8 | -1.8 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Processed food (incl. alcoholic drinks and tobacco) | 21.5 | -0.5 | -0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Industrial non-food without energy | 23.1 | -0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Services | 23.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 |

Source: CBS.

Figure 1.21 Consumer price index, core inflation and industrial producer price index on the domestic market

average year-on-year rate of change



Source: CBS.

administrative prices, was slightly positive in 2015 and stood at 0.2% (after being -0.4% in 2014). The recovery in the prices of industrial non-food products, energy excluded, made the biggest contribution to this due to the increase in the prices of clothing. Also, the inflation diffusion index shows that the share of the number of products whose prices grew in the total number of products in the basket for the calculation of the HICP reached almost 56% in Croatia towards the end of 2015, which means that the prices of most products continued to grow, while the negative inflation rate affected a smaller share of products.

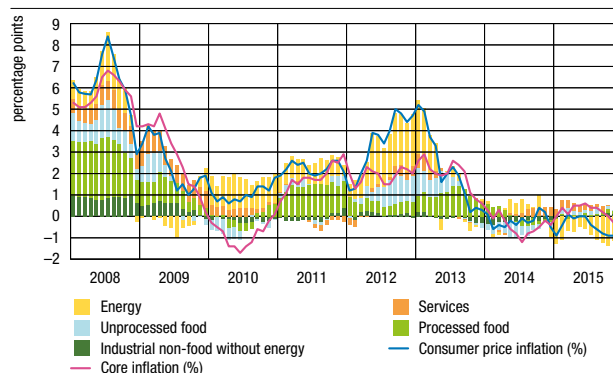
Consumer prices

The annual fall in consumer prices rose slightly; from -0.5% in December 2014 to -0.6% in December 2015. In the first half of 2015, inflation trended upwards, which was mostly the result of an increase in the annual rate of change in the prices of food products and to a lesser extent, industrial products (food and energy excluded). The prices of food products rose faster in the first six months of 2015 than in the same period of the previous year. The negative contribution of food products to annual inflation started to decrease already in the second half of 2014 due to unfavourable weather conditions over the summer and the waning effects of the previous fall in the prices of these products after the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the EU. Furthermore, the annual rate of change in

the prices of industrial products also rose from January to June 2015, making a positive contribution to annual inflation in February, for the first time after two years of being negative. Of the mentioned products, the contribution of the prices of clothing increased the most.

By contrast, since mid-2015, inflation trended downwards, largely as a result of acceleration of the annual fall in the prices of energy due to a fall in the prices of refined petroleum products and solid fuels on the domestic market. The contribution of energy to inflation of -0.9 percentage points towards the end of the year was still slightly smaller than in the previous few months due to the effect of the base period (a sharp fall in the prices of refined petroleum products towards the end of 2014). The second half of 2015 saw a reversal in the trend of developments in the prices of food products so the annual rate of change in these prices started to decline against the backdrop of the spillover effects of the previous fall in the prices of food raw materials and crude oil on the global market on final food products and of surpluses on the European market of food products, which was mostly the result of the lifting of milk production quotas and the impossibility of exporting individual food products from the EU to Russia. The trend of slowdown in the annual growth of prices of services was present throughout 2015, mostly as a result of developments in market-based services prices (prices of recreational and sports services and the

Figure 1.22 Year-on-year inflation rates and contribution of components to consumer price inflation



Note: The contribution is defined as the relative importance of a CPI component for total inflation. The sum of contributions of all components expressed in percentage points in a relevant month is the amount of the annual consumer price inflation rate (some divergences are possible due to the rounding of data).

Sources: CBS and CNB calculations.

prices of telecommunications). By contrast, the annual growth in the prices of industrial products continued to accelerate, with a particular increase in the contribution of the prices of clothing and sewage services.

Domestic industrial producer prices

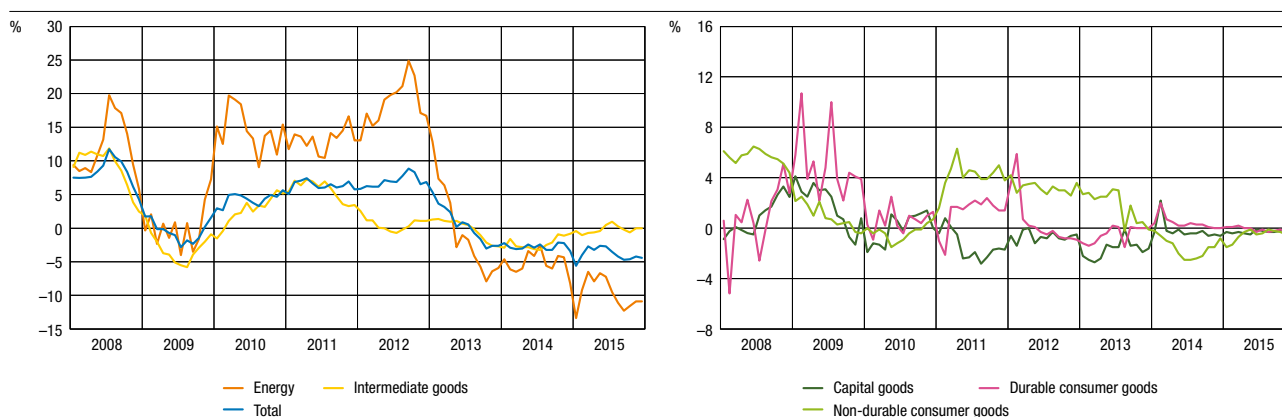
The developments in domestic industrial producer prices in 2015 were strongly influenced by developments in the prices of raw materials on the global market and to a lesser extent, by a relatively poor domestic demand. As a result, the annual fall in domestic industrial producer prices rose from –3.4% in December 2014 to –4.1% in December 2015, mostly driven by the fall in the prices of refined petroleum products in the second half of the year. The annual rate of change of energy prices accelerated from –8.2% in December 2014 to –10.9% in December 2015. The prices of energy excluded, the annual fall in producer prices stood at –0.5% in December 2015, and was less pronounced than in December 2014 (by 0.2 percentage points). This was largely due to the recovery in the prices

of intermediate goods, particularly prices in the manufacture of basic metals, and prices of capital goods, most notably the manufactures of metals. The annual fall in producer prices of durable and non-durable consumer goods accelerated slightly in 2015.

Residential property prices

Residential property prices in Croatia, measured by the new property price index⁵ fell by 2.9% in 2015 from the same period of the previous year. The fall in the prices of new residential property (–6.1%) was more pronounced than the fall in the prices of the existing property (–1.4%). On a cumulative level, residential property prices fell by 19.4% in the last seven years. The financial availability of residential properties rose in the conditions of their falling prices, almost unchanged interest rates on new home loans and a small increase in the disposable income of households in 2015. Nevertheless, the number of transactions on the property market continued to decline, indicating a further fall in demand for residential property.

Figure 1.23 Industrial producer price index on the domestic market by main industrial groupings
year-on-year rate of change



Source: CBS.

Table 1.2 Croatian house price index

year-on-year rate of change

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | | 2015 | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Total | -6.3 | 0.2 | -1.6 | -4.0 | -1.6 | -2.9 | -1.9 | -1.4 | -1.8 | -4.5 | -3.1 | -2.1 |
| New dwellings | -7.8 | 1.8 | -0.3 | -3.5 | -2.1 | -6.1 | -1.3 | -0.5 | -4.2 | -7.1 | -6.4 | -6.9 |
| Existing dwellings | -5.2 | -1.0 | -2.5 | -4.2 | -1.3 | -1.4 | -2.1 | -1.9 | -0.8 | -3.4 | -1.5 | 0.1 |
| City of Zagreb | -8.9 | -0.4 | -2.0 | -5.8 | -1.3 | -2.1 | -0.9 | -0.2 | -0.4 | -2.3 | -2.3 | -3.5 |
| Adriatic Coast | -4.3 | 1.2 | -1.8 | -3.0 | -2.1 | -3.3 | -4.0 | -1.3 | -2.2 | -6.0 | -2.6 | -2.2 |
| Other | -4.0 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -4.1 | -0.8 | -2.7 | 3.2 | -4.4 | -2.9 | -2.9 | -5.6 | 0.7 |

Source: CBS.

⁵ The Croatian Bureau of Statistics, in cooperation with the Croatian National Bank, developed a house price index (HPI) which will replace the previous hedonic real estate price index of the CNB. The HPI is based on a database comprising transactions in property trading registered based on the real property transfer tax returns filed with the Tax Administration. The advantages of the mentioned database lie in its scope and high level of detail which enable the construction of the index which reflects more accurately the dynamics of property prices achieved than the previous HREPI.

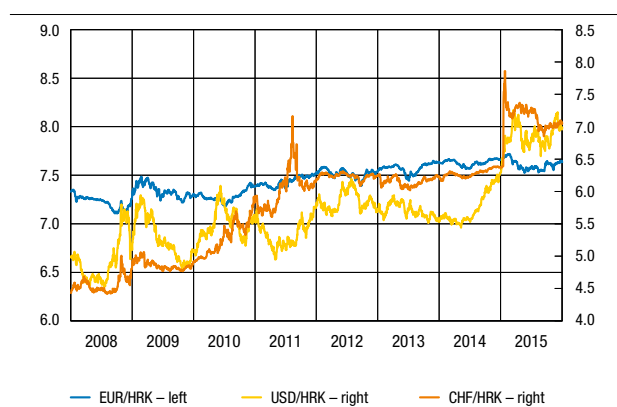
Exchange rate

The nominal exchange rate of the kuna against the euro strengthened slightly in 2015. The daily exchange rate of the kuna against the euro ranged between -1.1% and 1.5% around the average annual exchange rate which stood at EUR/HRK 7.61, having appreciated by 0.3% compared to the average exchange rate in 2014. The beginning of 2015 was marked by depreciation pressures on the exchange rate of the kuna against the euro spurred by the adjustment of banks' currency positions in line with Government decision on a temporary freeze of the exchange rate of the Swiss franc for franc-linked loan repayments. To alleviate the weakening of the kuna, in January and February, the CNB intervened in the foreign exchange market twice, selling a total of EUR 498.9m to the banks. After that, the exchange rate of the kuna mostly appreciated until mid-September as a result of increased supply of foreign exchange stemming from foreign borrowing by the Ministry of Finance and the corporate sector and a higher seasonal inflow of foreign exchange from tourism. The adoption of legislative changes regulating the conversion of loans in Swiss francs increased banks' demand for foreign exchange towards the end of September, causing depreciation pressures on the exchange rate of the kuna against the euro and prompting the central bank to intervene in the foreign exchange market to alleviate these pressures by selling EUR 268.3m to the banks on 30 September. The exchange rate of the kuna against the euro was mostly stable in the last quarter of 2015 and stood at EUR/HRK 7.64 at the end of the year, which is a decrease of 0.3% from the end of 2014.

By contrast, in 2015 the kuna weakened against other major global currencies in the basket for the calculation of the index of the nominal effective exchange rate of the kuna. More specifically, the exchange rate of the kuna depreciated the most against the American dollar (by 19.3% from the previous year), reflecting the weakening of the euro against the American dollar

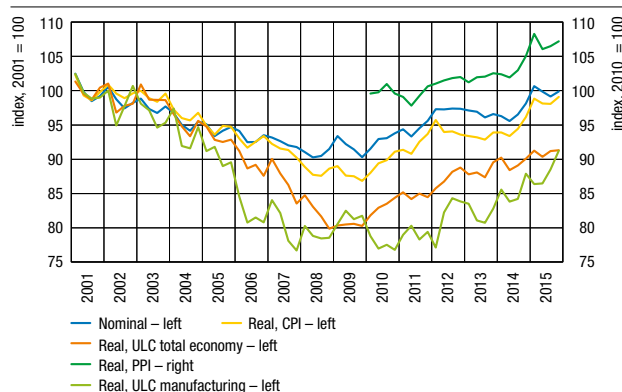
Figure 1.24 Daily nominal exchange rates EUR/HRK, USD/HRK and CHF/HRK

CNB midpoint exchange rate



Source: CNB.

Figure 1.25 Indices of the nominal and real effective exchange rates of the kuna deflated by consumer prices, producer prices and unit labour costs



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

on the global foreign exchange market⁶ in early and at the end of 2015. The kuna also weakened strongly against the yuan renminbi, the Swiss franc and the pound sterling, also reflecting the weakening of the euro against these currencies. By contrast, the exchange rate of the kuna appreciated slightly against the Turkish lira and the Serbian dinar. Due to changes in bilateral exchange rates of the kuna against the currencies of the main trading partners, the average nominal effective exchange rate of the kuna depreciated by 3.4% on an annual level in 2015.

Indicators of price competitiveness of Croatian goods exports improved considerably throughout 2015 from the previous year. The real effective exchange rates of the kuna deflated by consumer and producer prices depreciated on an annual level in 2015 on average by 4.3% and 3.8% , respectively. The depreciation of the real effective exchange rates was mostly driven by the nominal effective depreciation of the kuna, and to a lesser extent, more favourable developments in domestic consumer and producer prices compared to the main trading partners. The real effective exchange rates of the kuna deflated by unit labour costs point to an improvement in cost competitiveness in the overall economy of 1.8% and of 3.3% in manufacturing in 2015 relative to 2014.

1.2.5 Monetary policy and monetary developments

In 2015, the Croatian National Bank continued to pursue an expansionary monetary policy and to maintain the stability of the exchange rate of the kuna against the euro, the main precondition for preserving financial stability. Such a policy supported high monetary system liquidity and helped maintain low domestic interest rates on the interbank monetary market. Accordingly, the yields on T-bills of the Ministry of Finance remained at historically low levels and interest rates on household

⁶ A more detailed overview of cross-currency movements between the euro and the American dollar and the Swiss franc may be found in the chapter entitled International environment.

and corporate loans continued to fall gradually. The CNB also prevented depreciation pressures on the exchange rate and any interest rate hike triggered by legislative changes associated with loans indexed to the Swiss franc. Despite the initial recovery of the Croatian economy and a fall in interest rates, domestic credit activity remained subdued due to poor investment demand, over-indebtedness of non-financial corporations but also due to more difficult access to loans by small and medium-sized enterprises, further household deleveraging, a large share of non-performing placements and risk aversion of banks and the domestic sectors.

Monetary policy and flows of creating and withdrawing reserve money

The main channel for reserve money creation in 2015 was the central bank's foreign exchange transactions. In its foreign exchange transactions in 2015, the CNB purchased a net total of EUR 167.9m, thus creating HRK 1.2bn, with its net purchase of foreign exchange from the government exceeding the sale of foreign exchange to credit institutions and the European Commission.

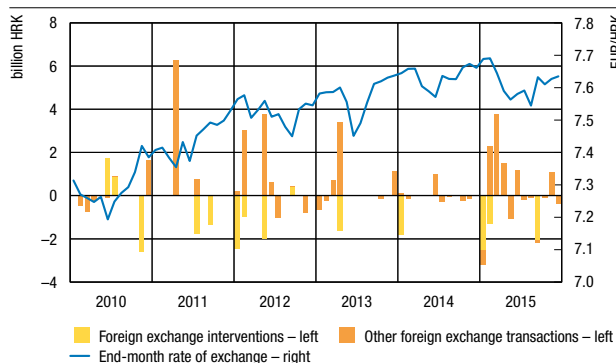
The frequency and the scope of foreign exchange transactions were largely determined by government needs for the conversion of funds associated with foreign borrowing and payments into the EU budget. In its foreign exchange transactions with the central government in 2015, the CNB purchased net EUR 1,364m, creating HRK 10.4bn. The bulk of the foreign exchange purchase was associated with the inflows of funds from a eurobond issue on the international market and foreign exchange T-bills on the domestic market. The government deposited the funds obtained with the central bank, converting them into the domestic currency when necessary to finance obligations under the budget. By contrast, in 2015, the CNB continued to sell foreign exchange to the European Commission for the purpose of the conversion of the funds in kuna that the government allocates each month to the account of the EC with the CNB in accordance with payments to the EU budget.

Foreign exchange sales to the EC totalled EUR 428.9m in 2015, which meant a withdrawal of HRK 3.3bn.

In 2015, the CNB intervened in the market three times, selling foreign exchange to the banks. The first two interventions totalling EUR 498.9m were conducted in January and February to alleviate depreciation pressures caused by the adjustment of the currency positions of banks following a decision by the Government of the Republic of Croatia on fixing the exchange rate of the Swiss franc for loan repayments over a one year period. The CNB intervened again towards the end of September 2015 because of the banks' need to adjust their currency positions, however, this time this was associated with the adoption of the Act on Amendments to the Consumer Credit Act (OG 102/2015), regulating the conversion of loans indexed to the Swiss franc. As the banks increased the demand for foreign exchange to adjust their foreign exchange assets and liabilities after recording the expected loss due to a write-off of a part of loans in the procedure of conversions, on 30 September the CNB was prompted to sell them EUR 268.3m. Based on the described foreign exchange interventions, the central bank sold EUR 767.2m, withdrawing HRK 5.9bn.

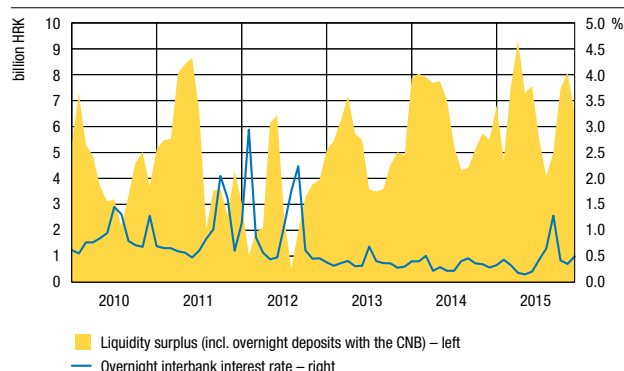
The kuna liquidity of the monetary system improved additionally in 2015. The surplus liquidity in the settlement accounts of credit institutions in 2015 stood at HRK 6.7bn on average, which is an increase of HRK 0.3bn over the average surplus in 2014. The increase in surplus liquidity was mostly due to reserve money creation by means of foreign exchange transactions, while the increase in currency outside banks and a higher average balance of government kuna deposits with the CNB had the opposite effect. In addition, system liquidity in the fourth quarter benefited from a range of measures taken by the central bank to alleviate pressures on the money market which emerged due to the adoption of legislative changes regulating the conversion of loans. In early October, the CNB repealed the requirement for the banks to subscribe compulsory CNB bills, thus releasing HRK 3.4bn. Also, on 30 September, the central bank resumed conducting regular weekly reverse repo

Figure 1.26 Foreign exchange transactions of the Croatian National Bank and midpoint EUR/HRK rate of exchange



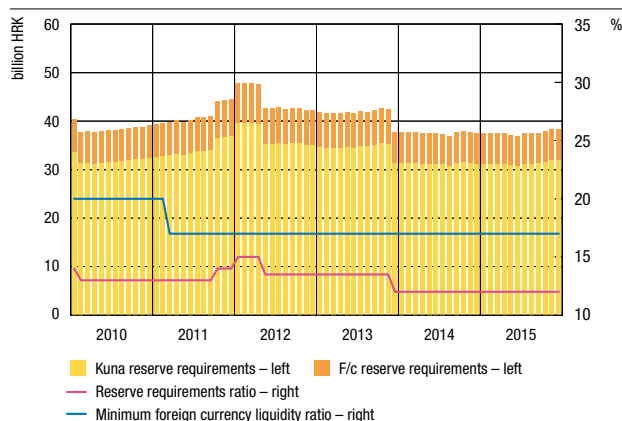
Note: The positive value of foreign exchange interventions and foreign exchange transactions refers to the repurchase of foreign exchange by the CNB. Other foreign exchange transactions include the purchase of foreign exchange from and the sale of foreign exchange to the MoF, the EC and foreign currency swaps with banks.
Source: CNB.

Figure 1.27 Bank liquidity and overnight interbank interest rate



Note: Liquidity surplus is the difference between the balance in bank settlement accounts with the CNB and the amount that banks are required to maintain on average in these accounts in accordance with the calculation of reserve requirements.
Source: CNB.

Figure 1.28 Reserve requirements and minimum foreign currency liquidity



Source: CNB.

operations, extending the scope of eligible collateral to domestically issued government bonds. The average daily balance of reverse repo operations in the last quarter of 2015 stood at HRK 0.3bn, and the fixed repo rate was rolled back from the initial 0.8% to 0.5% from the auction held on 11 November until the end of the year. CNB interest rates were also rolled back from October. The interest rate on the Lombard loan was cut from 5% to 2.5% annually and the discount rate from 7% to 3% annually.

The interest rates on the money market held steady at extremely low levels in 2015. A temporary hike in the interest rate on overnight loans in direct interbank trading was recorded in mid-September when it reached almost 2%, however, over the whole of the year, this interest rate stood on average at 0.44%. The cost of government funding on the domestic monetary market continued to decrease for the fourth consecutive year, although at a slower pace than in the previous years. The interest rate on one-year kuna T-bills fell slightly in December 2015 to 1.48%, after holding steady at 1.5% in the preceding part of the year, while the interest rate on euro T-bills of the same maturity fell from 0.48% to 0.40%.

The reserve requirement rate did not change in 2015 and stood at 12%. At the end of 2015, the total calculated reserve requirements stood at HRK 38.3bn, an increase of 1.8% from the end of the previous year. Of that amount, HRK 31.9bn went to the kuna and HRK 6.3bn to the foreign currency share of the reserve requirements.

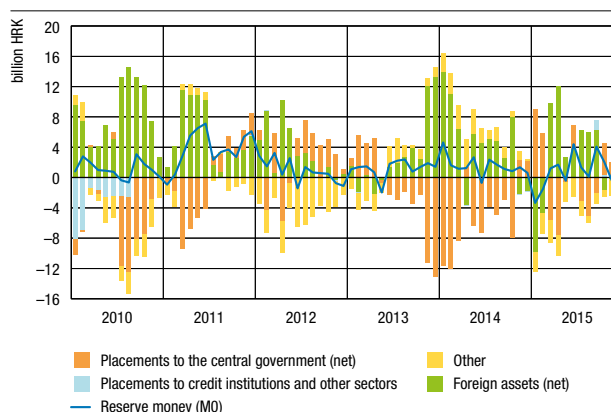
The coverage of foreign currency liabilities by foreign currency claims of credit institutions throughout 2015 was on average 6.1 percentage points above the prescribed 17%. At the end of 2015, credit institutions had a total of EUR 6.6bn in liquid foreign currency claims, or EUR 2.0bn in surplus foreign exchange liquidity, a surplus one third higher than at the end of 2014. The CNB also counted EUR 1.0bn worth of T-bills of the Ministry of Finance issued in February 2015 and subscribed by the banks as liquid foreign currency claims.

Reserve money and international reserves

Reserve money (M0) rose slightly in 2015 (HRK 0.4bn or 0.7%), whereby this narrowest monetary aggregate reached HRK 63.7bn. As regards the structure of reserve money, currency outside credit institutions and cash in vaults rose while deposits of credit institutions with the CNB fell moderately as a result of the spillover of liquidity to government kuna deposits with the central bank; in the same way as in the previous years, the pronounced volatility of reserve money throughout the year was caused by inflows and outflows of funds in central government kuna deposit with the CNB. Government foreign exchange deposits with the CNB also showed considerable fluctuations throughout the year as a result of inflows of foreign currency based on borrowing and the use of these funds.

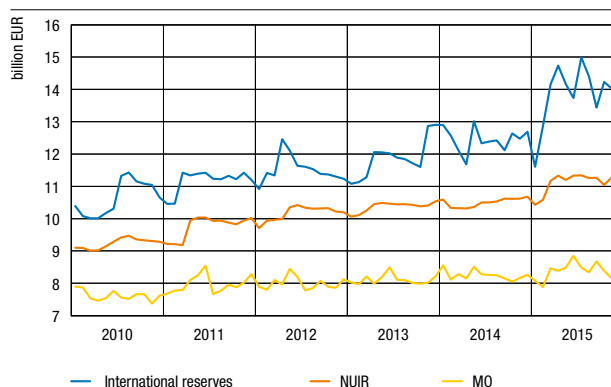
The international reserves of the CNB stood at EUR 13.7bn at the end of 2015, having risen by EUR 1.0bn (0.8%) from the end of 2014. The investment of a part of the international reserves in repo agreements, which started being negotiated also

Figure 1.29 Flows of reserve money (M0) creation



Note: The reported values denote the absolute annual changes.
Source: CNB.

Figure 1.30 International reserves of the CNB



Note: NUIR = international reserves – foreign liabilities in f/c – reserve requirements in f/c – government foreign currency deposits.
Source: CNB.

on the last calendar day of month from February 2015, made the biggest contribution to growth in reserves.⁷ At the end of 2015, the negotiated repo transactions with reserves totalled EUR 1.2bn. The growth in international reserves was also influenced by positive exchange rate differences (the strengthening of the American dollar against the euro), followed by net foreign exchange purchases by the CNB and earnings made on reserves investment, while the fall in reserves was influenced by a reduction in the foreign currency deposit with the central bank. Net usable reserves which exclude the allocated foreign currency reserve requirement, government foreign currency deposits and foreign liabilities of the CNB, rose by EUR 0.5bn (4.4%) in 2015 and reached EUR 11.2bn at the end of the year. Gross and net international reserves remained considerably higher than the narrowest monetary aggregates M0 and M1.

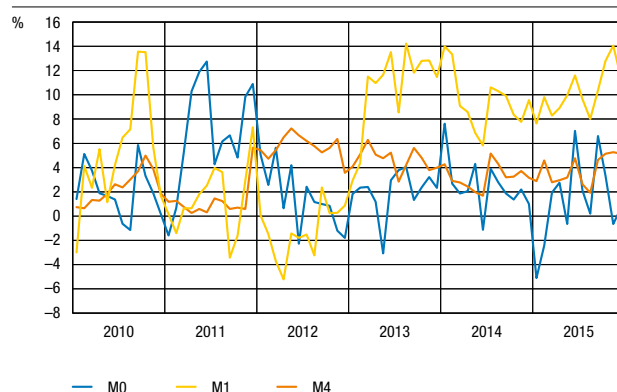
Developments in monetary and credit aggregates

Monetary developments in 2015 were marked by contraction in domestic credit activity and a marked improvement in the net external position of credit institutions. The fall in net domestic assets of HRK 3.7bn (−1.9%) was mostly caused by the fall in credit institutions' placements to corporations and households, while placements to the central government rose slightly. By contrast, net foreign assets (NFA) of the monetary system rose by HRK 18.0bn or 23.7% in 2015, mostly as a result of improvement in net foreign assets of credit institutions. On account of banks' deleveraging in relation to their majority foreign owners, the foreign assets of credit institutions exceeded their foreign liabilities for the first time since 2002. Legislative changes regulating the conversion and partial write-off of loans indexed to the Swiss franc contributed to such developments, having led to the shortening of currency positions of credit institutions.

The increase in net foreign assets (NFA) of the monetary system which was several times faster than the fall in net

Figure 1.32 Monetary aggregates

year-on-year rate of change

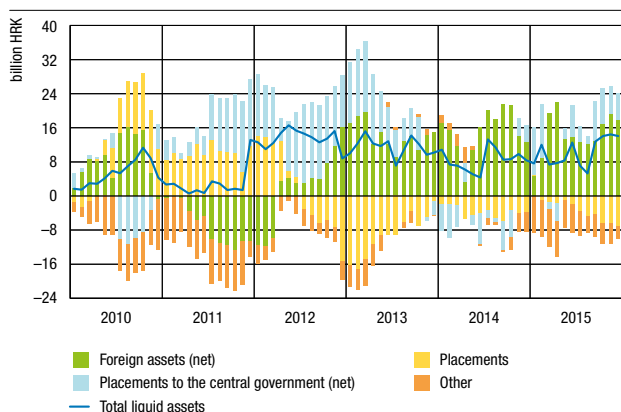


Source: CNB.

domestic assets (NDA) led to a considerable increase in total liquid assets (M4). This broadest monetary aggregate grew by HRK 13.7bn or 5.0% annually in 2015 (exchange rate effects excluded), or twice as fast as in the previous year when it grew by 2.4%. Favourable balance of payments developments contributed to the increase in the broadest monetary aggregate.

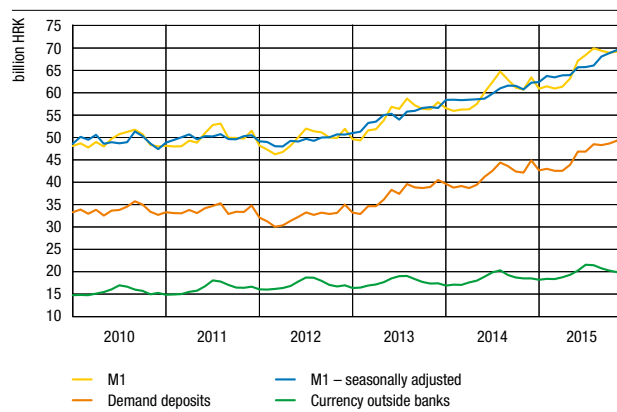
The trend of a very sharp increase in money (M1) continued for the third consecutive year and contributed the most to the increase in total liquid assets (M4). The monetary aggregate M1 rose by HRK 7.2bn (11.4%) in 2015, as it had in previous years: in 2014 and 2013 it grew by 9.6% and 11.5%, respectively. The largest share of the increase in money is attributable to an increase in demand deposits, reflecting the increased propensity of the domestic sectors to keep more liquid forms of financial assets in the conditions of falling deposit interest rates of banks. So, for instance, at the end of 2015, household

Figure 1.31 Flows of total liquid assets (M4) creation



Note: The reported values denote the absolute annual changes.
Source: CNB.

Figure 1.33 Money (M1)



Source: CNB.

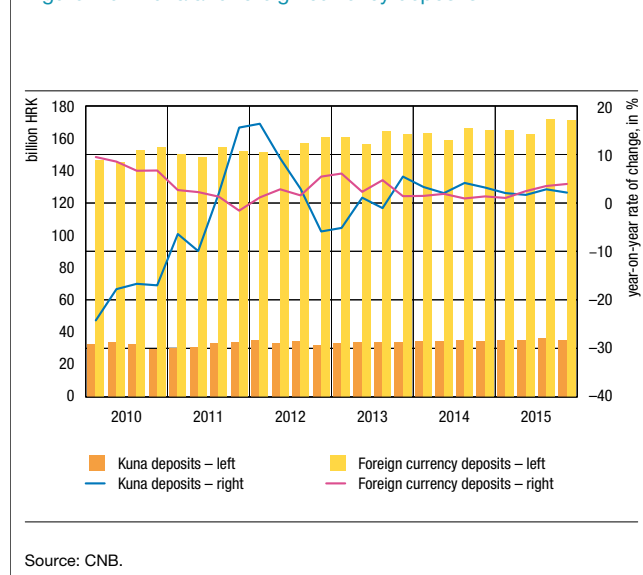
⁷ Investments in repo agreements lead to a simultaneous rise in gross international reserves and foreign liabilities of the CNB. As a result, repo agreements have no impact on net usable international reserves.

demand deposits rose by 17.0% and those of corporations by 12.0% from the end of the previous year. At the same time, currency outside credit institutions also rose, although at a much slower pace than demand deposits.

In 2015, quasi-money continued to rise moderately. The total savings and time deposits of the domestic sectors rose nominally by HRK 6.8bn (3.3%), and if the effects of the exchange rate are excluded, they rose by HRK 5.6bn (2.7%). The growth was faster than in 2014 (0.4%, exchange rate effects excluded), due solely to the increase in foreign currency deposits deriving from the inflow of funds from a foreign investor for the purchase of a majority holding in Tvornica duhana Rovinj in September 2015. If this transaction is excluded, the growth in quasi-money was similar to that in the previous two years.

Broken down by sectors, the savings and time deposits of non-financial corporations grew the fastest, having grown by almost one third in 2015 (HRK 6.9bn or 29.2%, exchange rate effects excluded). Household deposits grew at a much slower

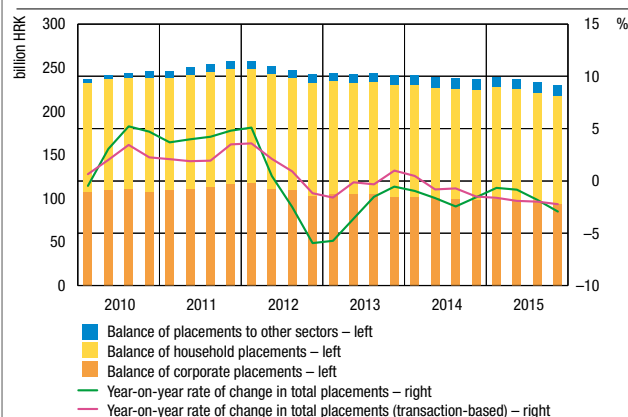
Figure 1.34 Kuna and foreign currency deposits



rate (HRK 0.8bn or 0.5%). The deposits of other domestic sectors (except the government) moved in the opposite direction, having fallen by HRK 1.8bn or 19.8% in 2015, mostly as a result of the reduction in pension funds' deposits.

As regards the currency structure of deposits, both foreign currency and kuna deposits rose in 2015. Foreign currency deposits rose nominally by HRK 6.5bn (3.9%), or by HRK 5.2bn (3.2%) if the exchange rate effects are excluded. The growth in foreign currency deposits was strongly influenced by a one-off inflow associated with the above-mentioned foreign investment and strengthening of the American dollar against the kuna. At the same time, kuna deposits went up by HRK 0.7bn or 2.1%, a rise similar to that of the year before. Banking system euroisation, measured by the share of foreign currency deposits in total savings and time deposits, did not change much from the year before and stood at 83.0% at the end of 2015. However, if fast growing demand deposits are included in total deposits, the share of foreign currency deposits in total deposits was falling

Figure 1.35 Placements of other monetary financial institutions to the non-banking sector

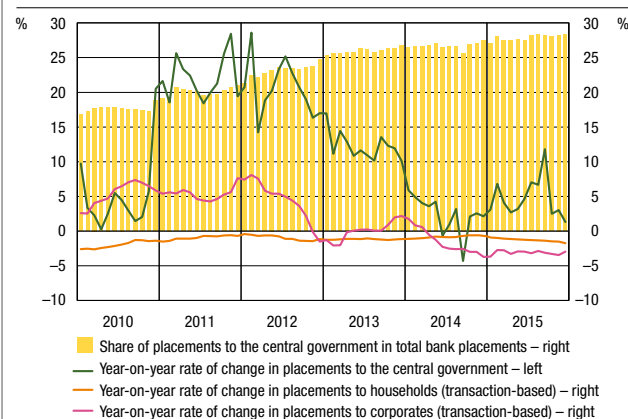


gradually for the third consecutive year and stood at 66.7% at the end of 2015 (70.6% at the end of 2012).

Credit activity with domestic sectors (the central government excluded) continued to decline in 2015. The placements of credit institutions fell nominally by HRK 7.0bn or 2.9% and if observed on the basis of transactions (i.e. excluding the effect of exchange rate and price changes and placements' write-off), placements fell by HRK 5.3bn or 2.2%. This is a slightly faster fall than in the year before when placements fell by 1.5%. A further contraction in credit activity in conditions in which economic activity was beginning to recover indicates persistent restrictive factors both on the loan supply and the demand side. This implies a still high risk aversion of banks as well large needs of some parts of the corporate and household sectors for deleveraging.

The placements of credit institutions to the central government rose by HRK 1.2bn or 1.3% in 2015, resulting in further growth trend in government borrowing from the banks. Still, this is a slightly slower growth than in the previous years since in 2015

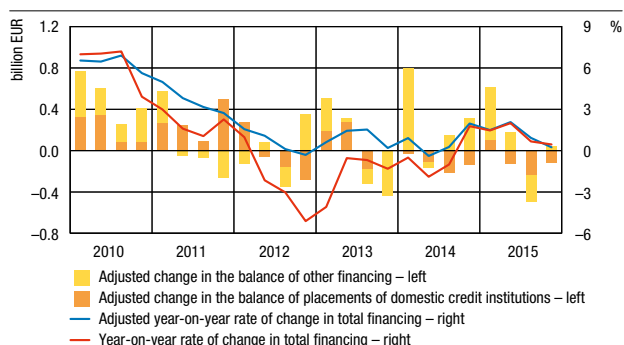
Figure 1.36 Credit institution placements to the central government and other sectors



the government financed itself largely by issuing bonds on the international and domestic market and by drawing on deposits. The exposure of the domestic credit institutions to the government, measured as the share of placements to that sector in total placements, rose by an additional 0.9 percentage points, reaching 28.3% at the end of 2015. Since the beginning of the crisis in September 2008, the share of placements to the government in total placements had risen by a total of 15.1 percentage points.

The total debt of the non-financial corporations sector (including domestic loans, CBRD and leasing companies financing and external debt) rose only slightly in 2015 (0.2%, excluding the exchange rate effect and the write-off of placements by domestic credit institutions). Observed by ownership, the increase in corporate debt in 2015 was exclusively fuelled by private enterprises, while public enterprises reduced their debt from the end of 2014. As a result, the upward trend in private enterprises debt and public enterprises deleveraging continued for the fifth year in a row.

Figure 1.37 Corporate financing by sources



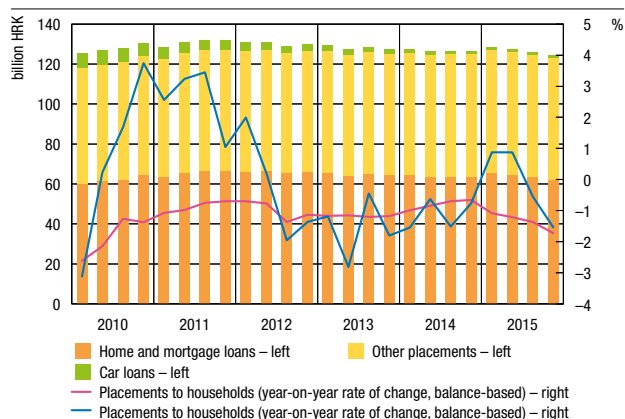
Note: Other financing includes corporate borrowing from domestic leasing companies and direct borrowing from the CBRD, as well as borrowing from foreign banks and affiliated enterprises abroad. The adjusted changes are calculated on the basis of data on transactions in placements of domestic credit institutions and data on the developments in external debt which do not include the effect of the assumption of loans to the shipyards by the Ministry of Finance in 2012 and the effect of the transformation of debt into equity.

Sources: HANFA, CNB and CNB calculations.

As regards the structure of corporate debt, foreign borrowing continued to trend upwards while domestic lending continued to decrease. The external debt of enterprises rose by 2.3% in 2015 (debt-for-equity excluded) in contrast with a fall in placements of domestic banks to enterprises (–2.9%) (calculated on the basis of transactions). High liquidity and low interest rates on the international markets, influenced by expansionary monetary policies of large central banks, most notably the European Central Bank, were conducive to such trends. However, only a smaller number of larger corporations, with access to international financial markets, relied on foreign financing. By contrast, a large share of the corporations sector still carries the burden of excessive debt or has no access to bank financing due to lack of collateral, which is a factor that hampers credit activity recovery.

The household placements of credit institutions continued to decline for the seventh consecutive year. Towards the end of the year, the developments in these placements were largely

Figure 1.38 Placements to households



Note: Changes in placements are calculated on the basis of transactions excl. the impact of exchange rate and price changes and the write-off of placements.

Source: CNB.

influenced by the beginning of the conversion and partial write-off of loans indexed to Swiss francs. In December 2015, HRK 2.1bn worth of household loans in the Swiss franc were converted into euro loans and HRK 1.0bn worth of loans were written off. If the effects of write-off and exchange rate changes are excluded, household placements fell by HRK 2.2bn or 1.7% in 2015 (based on transactions). Household deleveraging thus accelerated from the year before, when this fall amounted to HRK 0.8bn (–0.7%). Home loans, which account for 47% of the total household loans, again made the biggest contribution to the fall in household placements, having fallen by HRK –2.3bn or –3.7%. All other types of household loans also fell, particularly car purchase loans (HRK –0.4bn or –25.9%), while only general-purpose cash loans rose (HRK 1.1bn or 2.8%).

1.2.6 Money market and interest rates

In 2015, euro interest rates on the international market were on average lower than in 2014. However, the risk premium for Croatia rose and at the end of 2015 was considerably higher than regional peer countries' premiums. The average financing conditions of parent banks of the largest domestic banks also worsened slightly.

The trend of already low interest rates on the domestic money market continued, while current yields on the bond market reached new historical minimums. The lending and deposit interest rates of banks mainly continued falling gradually, although their fall was also influenced by legislative changes. The fall in interest rates was also spurred by exceptionally good liquidity of the domestic financial system supported by further expansionary monetary policy of the CNB.

International interest rates

In 2015, the ECB continued to pursue an expansionary monetary policy, implementing its quantitative easing programme. The ECB benchmark interest rate held steady at 0.05%, while the market euro benchmark rates continued to

Legend:

- ECB benchmark rate – left
- EONIA – left
- 6M EURIBOR – left
- EMBI spreads for European emerging market countries – right

Sources: ECB, Bloomberg and J. P. Morgan.

CDS premium for most of the peer countries in the region did not change considerably during the observed period. The fastest growth in risk premium from the previous year, of 35 basis points, was observed in Croatia and at the end of 2015 it stood at 299 basis points, holding steady at the highest level in comparison with the observed countries.

The average financing conditions on the international financial market for parent banks of the domestic banks worsened slightly. Their average risk premium recorded in 2015 was 15 basis points higher than in 2014, with the increase being largely attributable to Austrian banks, while the average risk premium for Italian banks did not change much.

The graph displays the evolution of basis points for nine European countries from 2010 to 2015. The y-axis represents basis points from 0 to 800. The x-axis shows years from 2010 to 2015. All countries show a significant peak around 2011-2012, followed by a decline and stabilization. Croatia (red) and Poland (yellow) show the highest peaks, while Germany (purple) shows the lowest.

| Country | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Croatia | 250 | 350 | 450 | 350 | 250 | 250 |
| Bulgaria | 150 | 250 | 350 | 250 | 150 | 150 |
| Slovak R. | 100 | 200 | 300 | 200 | 100 | 100 |
| Poland | 100 | 200 | 300 | 200 | 100 | 100 |
| Romania | 150 | 250 | 350 | 250 | 150 | 150 |
| Czech R. | 100 | 200 | 300 | 200 | 100 | 100 |
| Hungary | 100 | 200 | 300 | 200 | 100 | 100 |
| Italy | 100 | 200 | 300 | 200 | 100 | 100 |
| Germany | 50 | 100 | 150 | 100 | 50 | 50 |

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

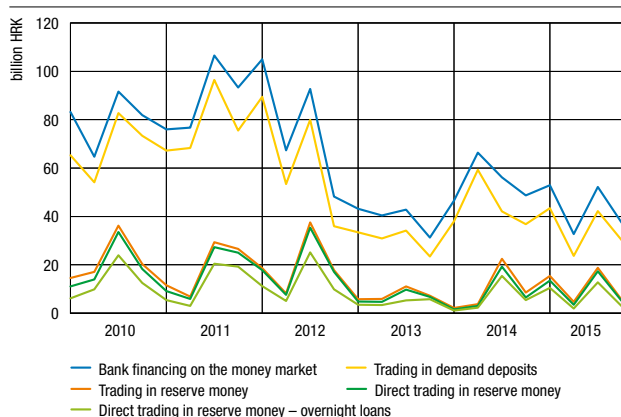
— Unicredit S.p.A. — Société Generale — Erste Group Bank
— Raiffeisen Zentralbank — Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.

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

In 2015, the interest rates on the money market were at their lowest level ever. The annual average of interest rates on the overnight interbank loans stood at 0.44%, with the overnight rate in general staying below 0.5%. A change in this trend took place only in September, when interest rates on overnight interbank loans jumped to 1.3% due to increased demand for funds associated with amendments to the Credit Consumer Act and the conversion of household loans indexed to the Swiss franc into the euro. The entire year was marked by extremely good financial system liquidity, so banks' needs for primary liquidity financing were very low.

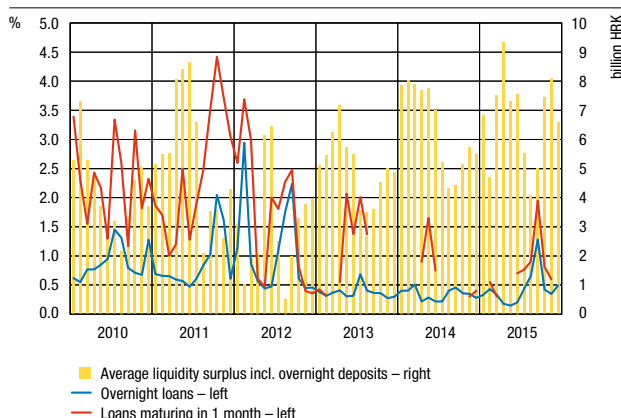
The fall in bank financing through demand deposit trading in the money market in 2015 of HRK 36.7bn from 2014 may mostly be attributed to the fall in bank financing in transactions with other legal persons which fell by HRK 46.4bn on an annual level. The intensity of interbank lending continued to trend upwards, having risen by HRK 7.4bn, while financing through

Figure 1.42 Money market turnover



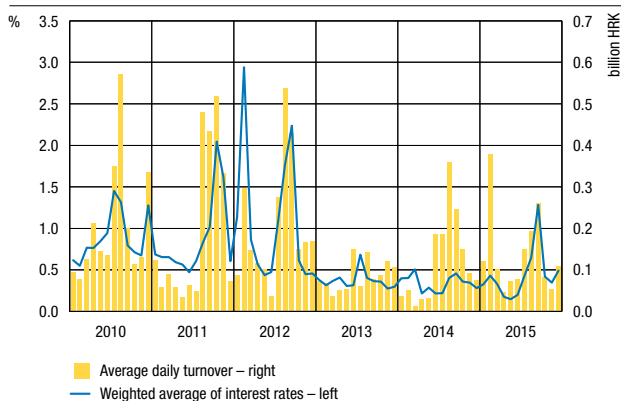
Source: CNB.

Figure 1.43 Interest rates in direct interbank trading and liquidity surplus



Source: CNB.

Figure 1.44 Direct interbank trading in overnight loans monthly averages



Source: CNB.

trading with non-banking financial institutions held steady at the previous year's level. In 2015, trading with other legal persons accounted for 14.6% of the total demand deposit trading, with this form of trading having fallen considerably from 2014 when its share stood at 37.8%. By contrast, the shares of received interbank loans and trading with non-banking financial institutions rose and accounted for 32.3% and 53.1%, respectively, of the total demand deposit trading in 2015.

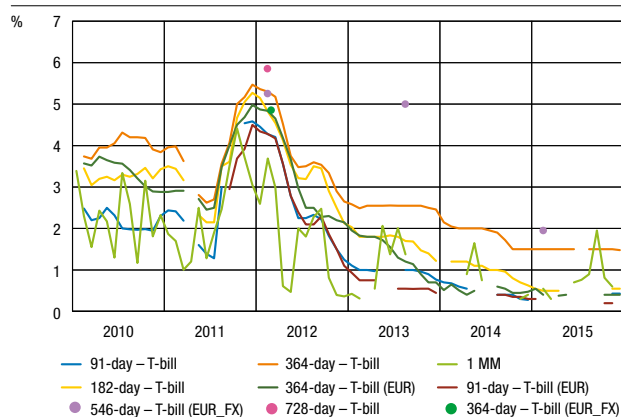
Interbank trading with Zagreb Money Market intermediation shrank in 2015 and stood at HRK 5.1bn cumulatively throughout the year. Combined with a significant increase in direct interbank trading, this type of interbank loans accounted for only 11.2% of the total interbank trading on the annual level.

Overnight loans were again the most liquid and dominant form of lending in direct interbank trading in reserve money, with the volume of these loans rising in 2015 by HRK 3.9bn. However, their share in direct interbank trading in reserve money shrank and stood at 71.9%. The biggest contributor to this was a large increase in the annual volume of other loans of HRK 4.7bn, their share having tripled in 2015 and amounted to 11.6%.

Interest rates in the short-term securities market

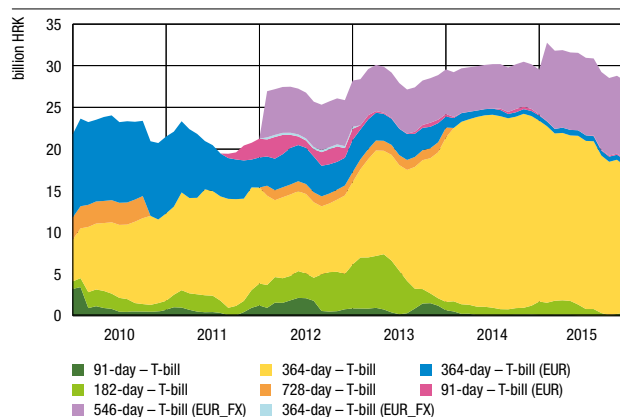
The downward trend in required yields on kuna-denominated T-bills, which began towards the end of 2011, continued into 2015, so yields on kuna-denominated T-bills of all maturities fell to historic lows by the end of the year. The weighted interest rates on 91, 182 and 364 day kuna T-bills stood at 0.43%, 0.55% and 1.48% respectively, at the end of 2015. As yields on currency-indexed T-bills also decreased by 0.1 percentage point on average, the weighted interest rates on those bills with 91 and 364-day maturities stood at 0.20% and 0.40% towards the end of 2015. As a result, yield spreads on kuna and euro T-bills with the shortest and longest maturities remained narrow in 2015, with the spread on euro T-bills ranging around 0.2 percentage points towards the end of the year, which is comparable to the spread reported at the end of the previous year.

Figure 1.45 Interest rates on T-bills and in direct interbank trading



Sources: MoF and CNB.

Figure 1.46 T-bill stock
maturity structure



Sources: MoF and CNB.

The Ministry of Finance held a total of 24 T-bill auctions in 2015, which raised a total of HRK 29.8bn, HRK 3.6bn more than in the previous year. Along with kuna-denominated T-bills, which raised HRK 19.4bn, euro-denominated T-bills payable in kuna were auctioned as well, raising another HRK 10.4bn, an increase of HRK 9.3bn from 2014.

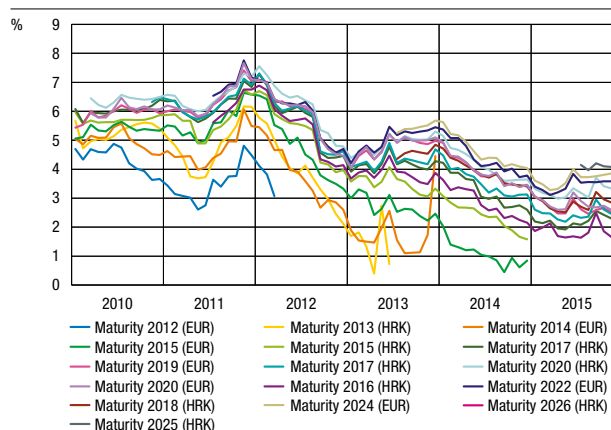
At end-December 2015, the stock of total subscribed MoF T-bills was HRK 28.2bn, a decrease of HRK 2.0bn or 6.5% from the end of 2014. This fall is entirely due to a fall in the stock of kuna T-bills, which fell by HRK 5.9bn or 24.8%, while the stock of euro T-bills rose by HRK 4bn or 64.2%. Thus the share of euro T-bills in the stock of total subscribed T-bills rose to 36.1%. In the structure of total subscribed T-bills, one-year kuna T-bills were again dominant, accounting for 62.5% of the total at the end of December 2015. By contrast, the shares of 91 and 182-day kuna-denominated T-bills in the stock of total subscribed bills were insignificant and stood at 0.5% and 0.8%, respectively, towards the end of December 2015 while kuna-denominated T-bills with a 728-day maturity had not been issued for the second consecutive year.

Interest rates on Croatian government bonds

In 2015, yields to maturity of bonds of the Republic of Croatia which were traded on the Zagreb Stock Exchange held steady at approximately the same level as towards the end of the previous year, halting the downward trend that marked the whole of 2014. Namely, the additional small decline in yield to maturity in the first half of 2015 to the average level of 2.6% was fully neutralised by growth in the second half of the year, influenced by the rising risk premium for the Republic of Croatia. Thus the average yield to maturity of the bonds of the Republic of Croatia listed on the domestic market was 2.9% towards the end of December 2015, or at approximately the same level as at the end of the previous year.

In 2015, two ten-year bonds, one kuna and one euro denominated, of the Ministry of Finance fell due on the domestic market. They were immediately replaced by two new kuna

Figure 1.47 Trends in yields to maturity of government bonds on the domestic market

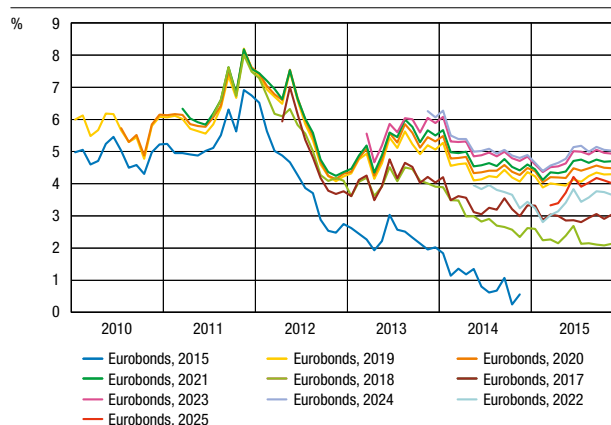


Source: Bloomberg.

bonds with nominal values of HRK 6bn and maturities of 10 and 11 years. Towards the end of 2015, 11 bonds of the Ministry of Finance were thus listed on the domestic market, the same number as in the previous year, while their total nominal value stood at HRK 69.6bn, having risen by HRK 3.6bn from the end of the previous year, thus making up for the fall in the stock of T-bills of the Ministry of Finance in 2015.

Yields on most Croatian bonds present on the international markets rose in 2015, returning by the end of the year to approximately the same level as at the end of 2013, after falling to their historical low towards the end of 2014. Thus, in 2015, the average yield to maturity on Croatian bonds on the foreign market rose by 0.2 percentage points from the end of 2014, while the nominal value-weighted average yield to maturity, which is the average cost of financing on the international market, rose by 0.7 percentage points. However, the biggest contributor to this increase was longer maturity bonds, while the required yields on shorter-term eurobonds fell slightly (0.26%, on average).

Figure 1.48 Trends in yields to maturity of government bonds on the international market



Source: Bloomberg.

Table 1.3 Bond issues in the domestic market

| Series | Issuer | Issue date | Maturity | Currency | Issue nominal value | Nominal interest rate | Last price ^a | Current yield 31/12/2015 |
|-------------|---------------------|------------|------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| RHMF-O-19BA | Republic of Croatia | 29/11/2004 | 29/11/2019 | EUR | 1,000,000,000 | 5.375% | 110.65 | 4.858% |
| RHMF-O-257A | Republic of Croatia | 9/7/2015 | 9/7/2025 | HRK | 6,000,000,000 | 4.500% | 105.20 | 4.278% |
| RHMF-O-26CA | Republic of Croatia | 14/12/2015 | 14/12/2026 | HRK | 6,000,000,000 | 4.250% | 102.00 | 4.167% |
| RHMF-O-172A | Republic of Croatia | 8/2/2007 | 8/2/2017 | HRK | 5,500,000,000 | 4.750% | 103.27 | 4.600% |
| RHMF-O-203A | Republic of Croatia | 5/3/2010 | 5/3/2020 | HRK | 5,000,000,000 | 6.750% | 115.00 | 5.870% |
| RHMF-O-203E | Republic of Croatia | 5/3/2010 | 5/3/2020 | EUR | 1,000,000,000 | 6.500% | 115.10 | 5.647% |
| RHMF-O-17BA | Republic of Croatia | 25/11/2010 | 25/11/2017 | HRK | 4,000,000,000 | 6.250% | 107.55 | 5.811% |
| RHMF-O-167A | Republic of Croatia | 22/7/2011 | 22/7/2016 | HRK | 3,500,000,000 | 5.750% | – | |
| RHMF-O-227E | Republic of Croatia | 22/7/2011 | 22/7/2022 | EUR | 1,000,000,000 | 6.500% | 117.95 | 5.511% |
| RHMF-O-187A | Republic of Croatia | 10/7/2013 | 10/7/2018 | HRK | 6,000,000,000 | 5.250% | 106.90 | 4.911% |
| RHMF-O-247E | Republic of Croatia | 10/7/2013 | 10/7/2024 | EUR | 1,400,000,000 | 5.750% | 114.50 | 5.022% |

^a Regularly traded.

Source: ZSE, annual report for 2015.

Table 1.4 Republic of Croatia eurobond issues as at end-2015

| Bond | Issue date | Currency | Amount | Nominal interest rate | Yield on issue day |
|-----------------|------------|----------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Eurobonds, 2025 | 3/11/2015 | EUR | 1,500,000,000 | 3.000% | 3.25% |
| Eurobonds, 2019 | 5/11/2009 | USD | 1,500,000,000 | 6.750% | 7.01% |
| Eurobonds, 2020 | 14/7/2010 | USD | 1,250,000,000 | 6.625% | 6.75% |
| Eurobonds, 2021 | 24/3/2011 | USD | 1,500,000,000 | 6.375% | 6.62% |
| Eurobonds, 2018 | 8/7/2011 | EUR | 750,000,000 | 5.875% | 6.12% |
| Eurobonds, 2017 | 27/4/2012 | USD | 1,500,000,000 | 6.250% | 6.37% |
| Eurobonds, 2023 | 4/4/2013 | USD | 1,500,000,000 | 5.500% | 5.62% |
| Eurobonds, 2024 | 26/11/2013 | USD | 1,750,000,000 | 6.000% | 6.20% |
| Eurobonds, 2022 | 29/5/2014 | EUR | 1,250,000,000 | 3.875% | 4.02% |

Source: Bloomberg.

A six-year government bond nominally valued at EUR 0.75bn, issued in 2009, fell due on the international market in early June 2015. In early November 2015, the Republic of Croatia issued a new bond on the international market, nominally valued at EUR 1.5bn, with a yield at issue of 3.25%, much below the value of bond issues in the previous years which can be attributed to globally low benchmark interest rates. As a result, towards the end of 2015, the same number of bonds was listed on the foreign capital markets as at the end of the previous year, i.e. in all, nine issues of government bonds were listed, three of which were denominated in euros and the other six in American dollars. At the end of 2015, the total nominal value of all nine issues of Croatian bonds in foreign markets was HRK 89.6bn, HRK 11.8bn more than at the end of the previous year. A considerable share of the increase, specifically HRK 6.1bn, may be ascribed to exchange rate differences, i.e. to the appreciation of the exchange rate of the American dollar against the kuna, with USD 7.5bn of the nominal amount of USD 9bn of bonds denominated in American dollars being hedged against the currency risk.

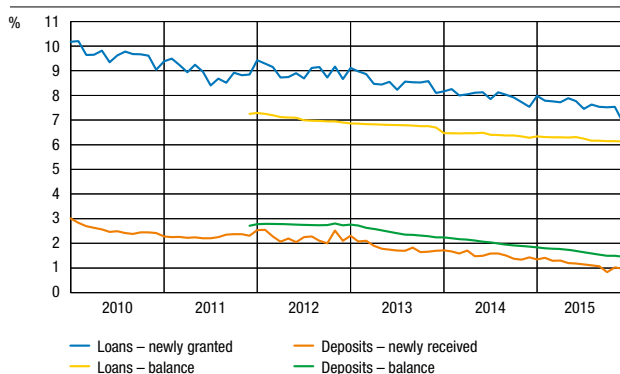
Bank interest rates

Bank lending and deposit interest rates continued to trend downwards in 2015. The gradual reduction in interest rates on loans, which on an average annual level amounted to 0.37 percentage points, followed, in terms of intensity, the fall in interest rates on deposits. As a result, the total interest rate spread mainly held steady at the level prevailing in 2014.

Interest rates on newly granted corporate loans continued to fall slightly, in line with the trend present over the past several years. The interest rates on short-term kuna loans to corporations at the end of 2015 stood at 5.12% (in December 2014, 5.43%) and were on average 0.22 percentage points lower throughout the year than in 2014. Also, interest rates on long-term corporate loans with a currency clause held steady at 5.57% at end-2015 (5.84% in the previous year), dropping on average by 0.44 percentage points year-on-year.

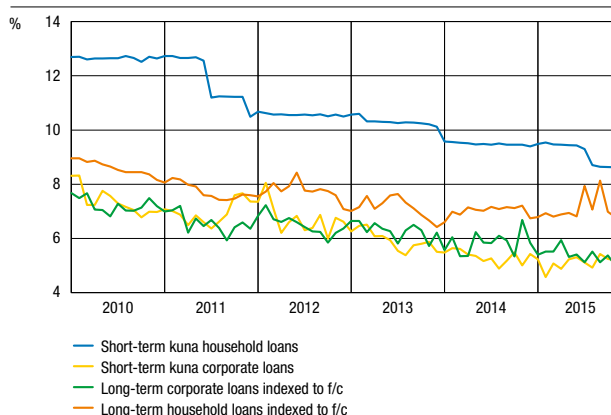
As regards interest rates on newly granted household loans, short-term rates fell while long-term rates remained unchanged. The interest rates on household loans were also strongly influenced by legislative changes. The interest rates on short-term

Figure 1.49 Average bank interest rates^a on loans (excl. revolving loans) and deposits



^a The average weighted interest rate on newly granted loans and their balances (excl. revolving loans) and newly received deposits and their balances in the reporting period. Interest rates on newly received time deposits are weighted by their balances. Source: CNB.

Figure 1.50 Average bank interest rates^a on loans (excl. revolving loans)



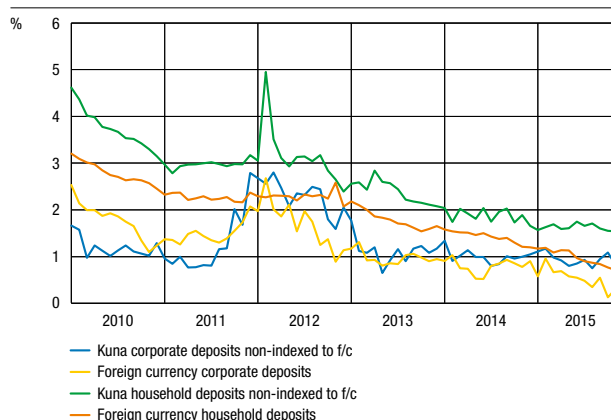
^a The average weighted interest rate on newly granted loans in the reporting period. Source: CNB.

kuna household loans without a currency clause fell by 0.86 percentage points (from 9.39% to 8.54%), with the largest fall taking place in the middle of the year due to legislative changes. The interest rates on newly granted long-term household loans with a currency clause were relatively stable until the first half of the year, but started fluctuating afterwards, influenced by legislative changes. Nevertheless, in 2015, the price of newly granted long-term household financing (over one year) remained on average at the previous year's level and stood at approximately 7.00%, while that on euro home loans stood at 5.16% on average. Under the amendments to the Civil Obligations Act and the Consumer Credit Act, the maximum interest rates were rolled back. Also, in December 2015, the interest rates on newly granted long-term household loans with a currency clause fell by 0.83 percentage points on the annual level, primarily as a result of the conversion of loans indexed to the Swiss frank to euro loans. The end of the year thus saw a sharp increase in newly granted euro home loans because of the conversion and this had a negative impact on the calculation of the weighted interest rate given a fall in the share of usually more expensive, long-term consumer financing.

The short-term interest rates on corporate foreign currency time deposits went down from 0.90% in December 2014 to 0.28% in December 2015. In the same period, interest rates on household foreign currency time deposits of comparable maturity fell from 1.20% to 0.68%. In addition, towards the end of 2015, the interest rates on corporate kuna time deposits up to three months without a currency clause, held steady at the level of 0.85% (in December 2014, they stood at 1.05%), while those in the household segment held steady during the same period at the level of 1.50% (1.66% in the previous year). Similar developments in interest rates were also seen in other deposit categories.

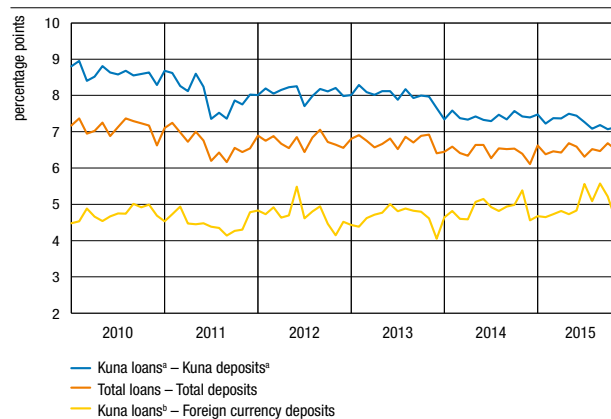
The overall interest rate spread, i.e. the difference between lending and deposit interest rates on all newly granted bank loans stood on average at 6.47 percentage points in 2015, similar to its previous year's level. However, depending on the

Figure 1.51 Average bank interest rates^a on time deposits maturing in three months



^a The average weighted interest rate on newly received deposits in the reporting period. Source: CNB.

Figure 1.52 Spread between average bank interest rates on loans (excl. revolving loans) and deposits



^a Non-indexed to f/c. ^b Indexed to f/c. Source: CNB.

currency clause of loans and deposits, the interest rate spread over the year moved in mutually opposite directions. And while such interest rate spread on so-called pure kuna loans and deposits (without a currency clause) continued to decrease steadily in 2015 compared with 2014, and fell on average by 0.16 percentage points, the interest rate spread on indexed kuna loans and foreign currency deposits rose very slightly, exhibiting only a somewhat higher volatility (0.07 percentage points on average).

1.2.7 Financial sector

The total assets of financial intermediaries rose by 0.7% in 2015, and the structure of the financial market continued basically to change in line with the pattern present since 2011. The share of credit institutions in the assets of the financial sector continued to fall and stood at 71.7% at the end of 2015. At the same time, the share of pension funds continued to rise, reaching 14.0% of the sector's assets at the end of 2015. Not only did the share of credit institutions continue to decline but so did the share of leasing companies and factoring corporations, while the assets of open-ended investment funds rose. The assets of insurance and reinsurance corporations held steady.

Credit institutions

Bank assets continued to fall throughout 2015 and by the

end of the year, after having declined nominally by 0.8%, they stood at HRK 391.7bn and their share in the assets of the financial sector fell to 70.3%. As well as to the absence of credit growth and the further deleveraging of banks, the fall in (net) assets of banks was also due to further growth in value adjustments for non-performing loans, placement write-offs associated with the conversion of loans indexed to the Swiss franc and the sale of irrecoverable claims. There is still only one savings bank in the market; its assets edged up in 2015 to HRK 9m at the end of the year.

The assets of housing savings banks remained almost unchanged throughout 2015. As a result, the share of these intermediaries on the financial market remained unchanged and stood at 1.4%, the same as in the previous three years.

Insurance corporations and pension funds

The total assets of insurance and reinsurance corporations held steady throughout 2015 and so did the share of these intermediaries in the financial market (6.6%). Fuelled by growth in written annual premiums in the life insurance segment in 2015, the total written premiums rose slightly (1.9%).

With assets growing at 11.6%, mandatory pension funds were again the intermediaries with absolutely the fastest assets and market share growth, which reached 13.3% towards the end of 2015. The rise in assets of mandatory pension funds was caused by a 6.1% increase in the market value of their net assets

Table 1.5 Assets and relative shares of financial intermediaries

in million HRK and %

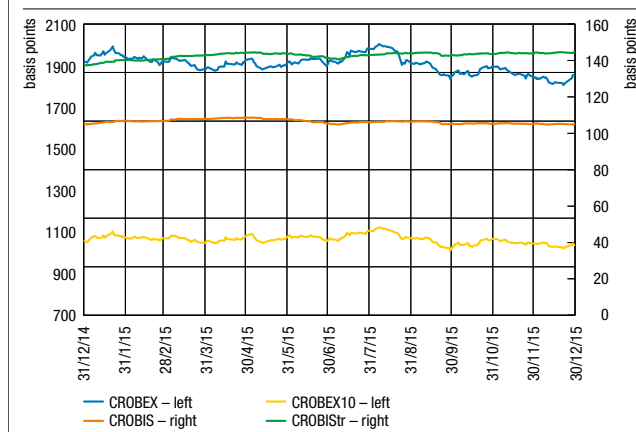
| | 12/2012 | | | 12/2013 | | | 12/2014 | | | 12/2015 | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|--------|----------------|--------------|--------|----------------|--------------|--------|----------------|--------------|--------|
| | Amount | Share | Number | Amount | Share | Number | Amount | Share | Number | Amount | Share | Number |
| Credit institutions | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Banks ^a | 399,920 | 73.9 | 30 | 397,864 | 72.8 | 29 | 395,897 | 71.5 | 27 | 391,969 | 70.3 | 27 |
| 2 Savings banks | 27 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0.0 | 1 | 17 | 0.0 | 1 | 9 | 0.0 | 1 |
| 3 Housing savings banks ^a | 7,456 | 1.4 | 5 | 7,565 | 1.4 | 5 | 7,775 | 1.4 | 5 | 7,773 | 1.4 | 5 |
| Insurance corporations and pension funds | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 Insurance and reinsurance corporations | 34,050 | 6.3 | 28 | 34,511 | 6.5 | 27 | 36,646 | 6.6 | 26 | 36,592 | 6.6 | 24 |
| 5 Mandatory pension funds | 51,134 | 9.4 | 4 | 58,238 | 10.6 | 4 | 66,282 | 12.0 | 12 | 74,005 | 13.3 | 12 |
| 6 Voluntary pension funds | 2,429 | 0.4 | 23 | 2,703 | 0.5 | 22 | 3,248 | 0.6 | 22 | 3,726 | 0.7 | 22 |
| Other financial intermediaries | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 Open-ended investment funds | 12,962 | 2.4 | 114 | 13,257 | 2.4 | 101 | 13,252 | 2.4 | 100 | 14,131 | 2.5 | 102 |
| 8 Fund for Croatian Homeland War Veterans and Members of their Families ^b | 1,134 | 0.2 | 1 | 972 | 0.2 | 1 | 750 | 0.1 | 1 | 688 | 0.1 | 1 |
| 9 Closed-ended investment funds and venture capital funds | 2,140 | 0.4 | 14 | 1,869 | 0.3 | 11 | 2,321 | 0.4 | 11 | 2,494 | 0.4 | 11 |
| 10 Leasing companies | 22,237 | 4.1 | 25 | 19,732 | 3.6 | 23 | 19,145 | 3.5 | 23 | 17,641 | 3.2 | 21 |
| 11 Factoring corporations | 7,212 | 1.3 | 16 | 7,987 | 1.5 | 14 | 7,971 | 1.4 | 17 | 7,450 | 1.3 | 13 |
| 12 Credit unions | 602 | 0.1 | 26 | 660 | 0.1 | 26 | 737 | 0.1 | 26 | 702 | 0.1 | 25 |
| Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+12) | 541,303 | 100.0 | | 545,372 | 100.0 | | 554,040 | 100.0 | | 557,179 | 100.0 | |

^a Supervisory data (they may differ from monetary statistical data due to the consolidation). Data for 2015 refers to the unaudited report.

^b From 14 April 2008 on, members of this fund may sell their shares. Up to this date, the fund was closed for payments.

Sources: HANFA and CNB.

Figure 1.53 Trends in ZSE share and bond indices in 2015



Source: ZSE.

in 2015 as well as by payments of existing and new members.⁸ The changes in the structure of mandatory pension funds assets in 2015 remained almost unchanged from the previous years. The largest portion of the total mandatory pension fund assets was invested in the domestic market (around 87%), and government bonds prevailed, accounting for approximately 73% of the total. In the same way as in 2014, voluntary pension funds were the only funds that reported faster asset growth than mandatory pension funds. With their assets growing by 14.7%, at the end of 2015, the share of these intermediaries stood at 0.7%.

The described developments in the assets of financial intermediaries largely reflect developments in the capital market. In 2015, the bond index, CROBIS, held steady (having grown by 0.1%), and if accrued interest is factored in (measured by the new CROBIS10 index), yield on bonds in the Croatian market was 5.3%. At the same time, the fall in CROBEX of 3.2% in 2015 was accompanied by a further downward trend in the share index, present since 2014.

Other financial intermediaries

After holding steady in 2014, the assets of open-ended investment funds rose by 6.6% in 2015. The growth of these intermediaries' assets was fuelled equally by growth in the value of bonds and payments into investment funds. As a result, the assets of bond funds rose by approximately 56%, those of mixed funds by 7.9%, while the assets of money market funds held steady (rising by less than 1%) and the assets of equity funds fell by approximately 4%.

Assets of the Fund for Croatian Homeland War Veterans and Members of their Families continued to decrease steadily, falling to HRK 688m at the end of 2015, down by HRK 62m or 8% from the end of 2014. In addition to negative returns (the unit value fell by approximately 5% in 2015), the fall

in this fund's assets was also caused by a further sale of units (the number of units shrank by approximately 3%). Assets of closed-ended investment funds and venture capital funds grew by 7.4% or HRK 172m in 2015, reaching their highest level since 2007.

The trend for the assets of leasing companies to fall that started in 2009 continued throughout 2015. Although the trend of decline in the assets of these intermediaries slowed down considerably in 2014 (to only 3%), in 2015 the assets of these intermediaries declined by 7.9%.

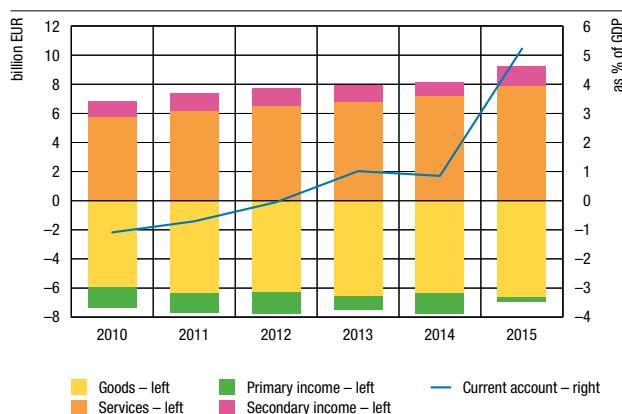
In the same way as in 2014, the assets of factoring corporations declined throughout 2015, reaching HRK 7.45bn, having fallen by about 7% from the end of 2014. The trend of increase in bills of exchange discounting transactions present for many years came to a halt in 2015 (having fallen by 20%) which was only partly offset by growth in domestic factoring claims, which rose by approximately 15%.

Credit unions remain financial intermediaries with only a marginal share in the assets of the financial sector. The assets of these intermediaries declined by approximately 5% in 2015 (HRK 35m) and their number fell to 25.

1.2.8 Balance of payments

The current account surplus reached 5.2% of GDP in 2015, having risen considerably from the previous year (0.9% of GDP). Such developments were mostly due to a significant improvement in the primary income account balance as a result of the costs of foreign-owned banks following the entry into their books of the expected effects of the conversion of loans in Swiss francs. The growth in the current account surplus was also due to the positive results in the foreign trade in goods and services, particularly to an exceptionally successful tourist season and, to

Figure 1.54 Current account



Source: CNB.

⁸ As of 20 August 2014, no uniform MIREX index is released for the net value of total mandatory pension fund assets. For the purposes of this publication, the change in the value of mandatory pension fund assets was calculated by using the weighted MIREX for the end of 2014 and 2015. The weighted MIREX was calculated taking into account the weights of individual funds and their portfolios according to the degree of their risk profile (A, B, C) and developments in their values.

a lesser extent, improvement in the balance of trade in other services. At the same time, the foreign trade deficit rose since the rise in imports exceeded the increase in exports in an absolute amount. A considerable increase in the use of EU funds, which resulted in an increase in net income in the secondary income account and an increase, to a lesser extent, in net inflows in the capital account, also had a favourable impact on the current account balance. On a combined level, the surplus in the current and capital accounts totalled 5.6% of GDP in 2015 (1.1% of GDP in the previous year).

Foreign capital flows in 2015 were largely determined by a significant improvement in the net debt position of credit institutions which intensified deleveraging efforts relative to the previous year. A smaller net inflow from foreign direct investment is primarily due to recorded negative reinvested earnings resulting from losses generated by domestic banks in foreign ownership, while as regards equity investments, the effect of round-tripping direct investment in 2014 excluded, liabilities grew faster than in the previous year. The net external position of the central bank deteriorated in 2015.

Current and capital account

The current account ran a surplus of 5.2% of GDP in 2015, a considerable improvement over the previous year, mostly spurred by a sharp reduction in the deficit in the primary income account associated with the effects of conversion of loans in Swiss francs on the business results of banks in foreign ownership. The growth in the current account surplus was also fuelled by growth in net services exports owing to much better tourist results, while increased use of the available EU funds led to an increase in net income in the secondary income account. By contrast, the foreign trade deficit widened due to a slightly faster growth in imports than exports.

In 2015, net services exports rose by 8.9% from 2014, having reached almost one fifth of the annual GDP outturn. The most significant contributor to positive developments in foreign services trade in 2015 was again tourism. Apart from that, the other services account, after running a deficit for many years, recorded a surplus, particularly due to an increase in net exports of IT services, repairs to goods services and personal, cultural and recreational services. By contrast, unfavourable developments were mostly present in financial services trade, primarily financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) and telecommunication services, charges for the use of intellectual property and other technical services.

In 2015, tourism revenues went up by 7.6% from the previous year. This was largely due to favourable developments in volume indicators in tourism, and as shown by CBS data, foreign tourist arrivals in commercial accommodation facilities rose by a noticeable 9.1% and so did overnight stays (7.4%). As regards the breakdown of guests by outbound markets, the number of overnight stays of guests from Germany rose the most, followed by those from Austria, Slovenia, Hungary and

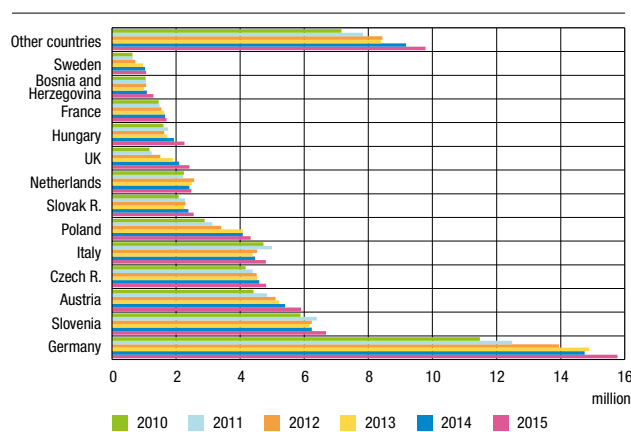
Table 1.6 Structure of the current and capital account balance as % of GDP

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^a |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| Current account balance | -1.1 | -0.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 5.2 |
| Goods | -13.2 | -14.3 | -14.3 | -15.1 | -14.8 | -15.1 |
| Services | 12.8 | 13.8 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 16.8 | 17.9 |
| o/w: Tourism revenues | 13.8 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 16.6 | 17.2 | 18.1 |
| Primary income | -3.1 | -2.9 | -3.3 | -2.0 | -3.3 | -0.7 |
| Secondary income | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 3.1 |
| Capital account balance | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Current and capital account balance | -1.0 | -0.6 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 5.6 |

^a Preliminary data.

Source: CNB.

Figure 1.55 Foreign tourist nights in commercial accommodation facilities by country of residence



Source: CBS.

Italy. By contrast, for the third consecutive year, the number of overnight stays of Russian tourists continued to fall the fastest, which can be attributed to the new visa arrangements introduced following Croatia's accession to the EU as well as to the unfavourable economic situation in Russia.

The deficit in the primary income account in 2015 fell by almost 80% from the previous year, primarily as a result of reduced expenditures on direct equity investments. This is due to the losses generated by enterprises and banks in foreign ownership, mostly those in financial intermediation activity (associated with the entry into the books of the expected effects of the conversion of loans in Swiss francs) and to a lesser extent those in the production of refined petroleum products.⁹ At the same time, most of the other enterprises in foreign ownership performed better, particularly those in hotels and service activities and wholesale and retail trade. Income from direct investment also declined but to a much lesser extent than expenditures,

⁹ Losses in this activity were reported by a foreign branch of a domestic enterprise in foreign ownership following asset revaluation, which affects reinvested earnings in the context of foreign direct investments (on the side of assets and liabilities) in the balance of payments financial account. Losses in this activity were also recorded towards the end of 2013 and 2014.

which is the result of poorer business results of foreign enterprises in domestic ownership recorded in the production of refined petroleum products and oil and natural gas extraction. The business results of both domestic enterprises in foreign ownership and foreign enterprises in domestic ownership were negatively influenced by the effects of asset revaluation. An additional factor contributing to the reduction in the deficit in the primary income account was the fast growth in income from compensation to residents working abroad. By contrast, interest expenses on foreign financing (FISIM excluded) rose slightly, which primarily relates to the government, while expenses of credit institutions and other domestic sectors declined.

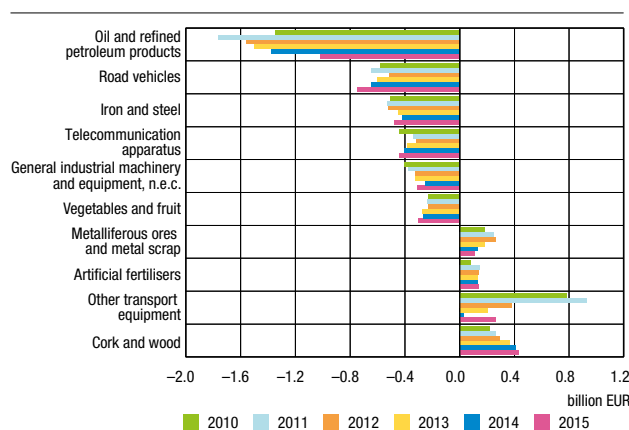
In 2015, the annual growth in net income in the secondary income account was mainly influenced by greater use of EU funds, which also determined the growth in income from capital transfers. Observed together, the total current and capital funds utilised in 2015 (recorded in the secondary income and capital accounts) exceeded the total EU funds received in the current year, since end beneficiaries were also allocated the funds received in the previous years. As a result, in 2015, end beneficiaries were allocated about two and a half times as many funds as in 2014.

Trade in goods

Developments in foreign trade in goods in 2015 were marked by faster growth in exports than imports. However, the increase in imports in an absolute amount greatly exceeded the increase in exports, which, according to CBS data, led to a widening in the foreign trade deficit of 2.8% from the previous year. This was mostly due to an increase in the negative balance in the trade in electricity, road vehicles, followed by capital goods (particularly electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances and general industrial machinery) and metal industry products (most notably iron and steel). By contrast, the fall in the prices of crude oil on the global market led to a significant decline in the deficit in the trade in oil and refined petroleum products. The rise in net exports of other transport equipment (particularly ships), after several years of unfavourable developments also helped to offset the deficit in the goods account.

Total goods exports, after growing sharply in 2014, continued to rise even faster in 2015. Goods exports, thus, rose by 11.2% on an annual level, reaching EUR 11.5bn. Broken down by individual SITC categories, exports of ships rose after falling for four consecutive years and accounted for 2.9% of the total goods exports. However, this is still much below the average of 11.4% in the 2005 to 2011 period. By contrast, owing to a further fall in the prices of crude oil on the global market, the value of exports of oil and refined petroleum products declined, despite growth in the quantities exported. At the same time stronger exports were noticeable in many other SITC sections (exports, ships and oil excluded, rose by 10.9%) and as regards individual sections, there was a particularly noticeable increase in the exports of medical and pharmaceutical products, road vehicles, leather manufactures and manufactures of metals. The exports of capital goods also rose, particularly those of electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances and telecommunications,

Figure 1.56 Foreign trade balance by selected SITC divisions



Source: CBS.

sound recording and reproduction apparatus, while the growth in exports of food products is mostly the result of an increase in the exports of cereals and cereal preparations. However, performance was not very good in some segments, particularly natural and industrial gas and non-ferrous metals, the exports of which continued to decline.

The total goods imports rose additionally in 2015, as a result of a recovery in domestic demand and conditions in the labour market but also of the great interconnectedness with export developments (due to high dependence of exports on imports and faster transit trade). Having grown by 7.9% annually in 2015, goods imports thus stood at EUR 18.5bn. This increase was driven by growth in imports of other transport equipment (mostly ships) for the purpose of finishing, while the global fall in the prices of crude oil resulted in a reduction in imports of oil and refined petroleum products, for the fourth consecutive year in a row, despite an increase in the quantity imported. If these two categories are excluded, imports grew even faster and stood at 12.2%, largely attributable to the increase in imports of capital goods (particularly electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances and general industrial machinery) and road vehicles. Imports of electricity, medical and pharmaceutical products also rose significantly and so did the imports of leather and leather manufactures and agricultural products (particularly vegetables and fruits). By contrast, the imports of natural and industrial gas, non-monetary gold and non-ferrous metals fell considerably.

As regards the geographical breakdown of goods exports, the share of 27 EU member states kept rising, having accounted for two-thirds of total exports in 2015. The exports to the 15 old EU member states rose the most from the previous year, particularly exports to Germany (most notably capital goods, prefabricated buildings and road vehicles), Austria (most notably leather and leather manufactures and other transport equipment). Exports to newer member states also rose, mainly owing to increased exports to Slovenia as a result of rising exports of electricity, general industrial machinery, road vehicles

Table 1.7 Export and import of goods by selected SITC divisions

in million EUR

| Exports | | | | SITC divisions | Imports | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|-------------------|--|---------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^a | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^a |
| 1,053 | 940 | 875 | 759 | Oil and refined petroleum products | 2,609 | 2,442 | 2,252 | 1,778 |
| 720 | 331 | 202 | 465 | Other transport equipment | 337 | 128 | 170 | 204 |
| 7,856 | 8,319 | 9,292 | 10,307 | Other | 13,268 | 13,957 | 14,708 | 16,500 |
| 675 | 731 | 642 | 683 | Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances | 645 | 794 | 721 | 827 |
| 402 | 390 | 604 | 639 | Wearing apparel | 479 | 470 | 789 | 855 |
| 158 | 161 | 253 | 339 | Road vehicles | 671 | 761 | 899 | 1,088 |
| 426 | 410 | 414 | 561 | Medical and pharmaceutical products | 641 | 637 | 676 | 794 |
| 286 | 330 | 385 | 401 | General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.c. | 610 | 651 | 633 | 714 |
| 333 | 365 | 408 | 469 | Manufactures of metals, n.e.c. | 485 | 519 | 527 | 607 |
| 259 | 319 | 369 | 404 | Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.c. | 556 | 545 | 581 | 654 |
| 71 | 178 | 341 | 374 | Electric current | 501 | 470 | 517 | 671 |
| 113 | 72 | 108 | 146 | Telecommunication apparatus | 432 | 451 | 510 | 590 |
| 56 | 102 | 133 | 121 | Iron and steel | 576 | 552 | 552 | 599 |
| 330 | 355 | 370 | 392 | Non-metallic mineral manufactures | 249 | 246 | 264 | 295 |
| 276 | 281 | 320 | 348 | Machinery specialised for particular industries | 315 | 299 | 325 | 335 |
| 335 | 408 | 492 | 537 | Cork and wood | 43 | 44 | 79 | 108 |
| 250 | 280 | 331 | 363 | Furniture and parts thereof | 233 | 219 | 237 | 271 |
| 9,629 | 9,589 | 10,369 | 11,531 | Total | 16,214 | 16,528 | 17,129 | 18,482 |

^a Preliminary data.

Source: CBS.

Table 1.8 Export and import of goods by economic classification of countries

in %

| Exports ^a | | | | Economic classification of countries | Imports ^a | | | |
|----------------------|------|------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------|------|-------------------|
| 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^b | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^b |
| 58.2 | 61.8 | 63.9 | 66.6 | EU | 72.6 | 73.9 | 76.4 | 78.0 |
| 15.3 | 14.5 | 13.9 | 13.4 | Italy | 14.0 | 13.1 | 14.3 | 13.2 |
| 10.2 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 11.3 | Germany | 13.3 | 14.0 | 15.1 | 15.5 |
| 8.6 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 12.3 | Slovenia | 9.5 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 10.7 |
| 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.5 | Austria | 9.8 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 9.1 |
| 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | EFTA | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 21.0 | 19.6 | 20.2 | 17.9 | CEFTA | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.5 |
| 12.8 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 9.8 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3.6 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | Serbia | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | Montenegro | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 19.6 | 16.9 | 14.2 | 13.9 | Other | 18.4 | 18.6 | 17.2 | 15.5 |
| 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.7 | Russia | 7.0 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 2.3 |
| 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | China | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.3 | USA | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | Turkey | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | Japan | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

^a Data on goods exports are shown by the countries of destination. A new methodological criterion for recording the imports of goods by countries has been applied since 1 July 2013. In Extrastat (trade with non-EU member states), data on the imports are shown by the countries of origin of the goods, while in Intrastat (trade with EU member states) data on the arrivals of goods are presented by the countries of dispatch. For comparability reasons, data on the imports in 2012 are calculated in line with the new methodological criterion.

^b Preliminary data.

Source: CBS.

and live animals. By contrast, exports to EFTA countries and their significance did not change significantly, while exports to CEFTA countries declined slightly. This is primarily the result of a significant fall in the exports of oil and refined petroleum

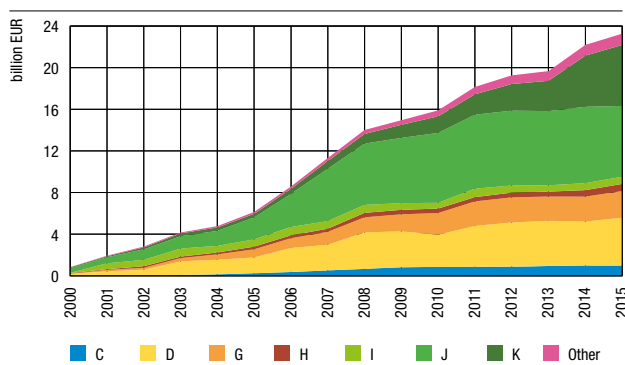
products to Bosnia and Herzegovina, although exports to Serbia continued to grow, particularly exports of oil seeds and oleaginous fruits and artificial fertilisers. The importance of third countries in the structure of total goods exports continued to

The shares of EU member states also increased additionally in the structure of the Croatian imports of goods and accounted for 78.0% in 2015. Such developments were mostly driven by increased imports from newer member states, primarily owing to stronger imports of electricity and telecommunications, sound recording and reproduction apparatus from Hungary and, to a lesser extent, tobacco and tobacco products and meat and meat preparations from Poland. The imports from older EU member states also rose considerably, mostly imports from Germany (particularly imports of road vehicles and manufactures of metals, n.e.c.), Austria (mostly leather and leather manufactures, other transport equipment and cork and wood), the Netherlands (capital goods and footwear) and Spain (power generating machinery and equipment, road vehicles and wearing apparel). The share of the CEFTA countries also rose, as a result of growth in electricity imports from Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. By contrast, the share of EFTA countries declined slightly, mostly as a result of slower imports of electricity from Switzerland. Again, the share of third countries in the structure of total goods imports continued to decrease, mostly due to a considerable fall in the value of imports of oil and refined petroleum products from Russia.

Unlike the previous year when total liabilities (debt and equity) of domestic sectors rose considerably, in 2015 they fell sharply. This is true in particular of debt liabilities, mostly as a result of the already mentioned strong deleveraging efforts of credit institutions. Government foreign liabilities declined during the same period, while the external debt of other domestic

As regards foreign direct investments, in 2015, net liabilities grew at a much slower pace (EUR 0.1bn), i.e. their net inflow was much smaller than in the previous year when it stood at EUR 1.3bn. The main reasons for this are the effects of the expected conversion of loans in Swiss francs which accounted for the high negative reinvested earnings in the financial intermediation activity in the third quarter and also contributed to a negative total annual value of reinvested earnings on the liabilities side, and to a lesser extent, the revaluation of long-term tangible assets of enterprises with their market value towards the end of the year. Negative values were also reported in reinvested earnings on the assets side and they can also be largely attributed to value adjustment. As regards equity investments, the growth in liabilities in 2015 was more pronounced than

Figure 1.59 Structure of direct equity investment and reinvested earnings by NCA
cumulative data from 2000 to 2015



Note: NCA (2002) C – Mining and quarrying, D – Manufacturing, G – Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, H – Hotels and restaurants, I – Transportation, storage and communication, J – Financial intermediation, K – Real estate, renting and business activities
Source: CNB.

in the previous year (excluding the effects of round-tripping investments in 2014). A part of the inflow comes from investment in the manufacture of tobacco products in the third quarter of 2015. However, most of the equity investments involved recapitalisation and simultaneous debt repayments to affiliated enterprises, particularly towards the end of the year and in essence resemble debt-to-equity transactions. Actual debt-to-equity transactions were also present but to a lesser extent. If these transactions are excluded, other equity investments were exceptionally modest and almost entirely related to investments in the real estate activities sector. Their share in the structure of total equity investments has been increasing steadily over a number of years, and in the past several years so has the share of miscellaneous business services.

External debt

Net external debt shrank for the fifth consecutive year and at the end of 2015 stood at EUR 22.8bn, a decrease of EUR 2.1bn (8.5%) from the end of the previous year. The improvement in the total net debt position was mostly due to credit

institutions. In addition, foreign liabilities of enterprises to their affiliated creditors fell considerably, but this was exclusively due to transactions in essence resembling debt-to-equity transactions. By contrast, the net debt position of the government worsened exclusively as a result of the extremely unfavourable effect of cross-currency changes. However, the bulk of bond issues on the American market have currency-risk hedges embedded, but these hedging instruments are not included in the external debt statistics but are shown separately on the position Financial derivatives in the context of stock of international investment position statistics. As regards other domestic sectors, greater use of debt than repayments led to an increase in net debt to non-affiliated creditors, following a five-year trend of improvement. Even though foreign assets largely exceeded liabilities, the net external position of the central bank also deteriorated.

The net external debt of credit institutions balanced out towards the end of 2015 and stood at only EUR 0.2bn at the end of the year, having declined by a high EUR 6.8bn (15.5% of GDP in 2015) from the peak reached towards the end of 2011. In addition to a small growth in foreign assets, in 2015, credit institutions rolled back their foreign liabilities by a considerable EUR 2.0bn, with the bulk of that amount relating to long-term liabilities. Bank deleveraging was twice as fast as in 2014, having continued for the fourth consecutive year. For the first time since 2002, the stock of net external debt of banks was even negative at times in the fourth quarter, as a result of a pronounced reduction in foreign liabilities fuelled by the adjustment of the currency positions of banks to the expected effects of the write-off of a part of loans in Swiss francs.

The net external debt of other domestic sectors to affiliated creditors fell by EUR 1.0bn in 2015 while the debt to other creditors rose by EUR 0.4bn. The fall in net debt based on direct investments was due to transactions that in essence resembled debt-to-equity transactions. If these transactions are excluded, the debt of non-financial corporations to other affiliated creditors rose slightly. The net debt to other, non-affiliated creditors, rose even faster. The debt of private non-financial corporations continued to rise, particularly the debt of several large

Table 1.9 Net external debt by domestic sectors
end of period

| | In million EUR | | | | | | Year-on-year rate of change, in % | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| 1 General government | 10,738 | 11,087 | 12,352 | 14,223 | 15,221 | 15,773 | 7.7 | 3.3 | 11.4 | 15.2 | 7.0 | 3.6 |
| 2 Croatian National Bank ^a | -10,303 | -10,835 | -10,885 | -12,486 | -12,243 | -12,014 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 14.7 | -1.9 | -1.9 |
| 3 Other monetary financial institutions | 4,797 | 6,966 | 4,757 | 4,415 | 2,500 | 158 | 12.7 | 45.2 | -31.7 | -7.2 | -43.4 | -93.7 |
| 4 Other sectors | 16,746 | 15,779 | 15,269 | 14,532 | 13,906 | 14,330 | -0.7 | -5.8 | -3.2 | -4.8 | -4.3 | 3.0 |
| 5 Direct investment | 5,459 | 4,325 | 4,759 | 5,092 | 5,574 | 4,592 | 4.1 | -20.8 | 10.0 | 7.0 | 9.5 | -17.6 |
| Total (1+2+3+4+5) | 27,437 | 27,322 | 26,253 | 25,777 | 24,959 | 22,839 | 4.3 | -0.4 | -3.9 | -1.8 | -3.2 | -8.5 |

^a Negative values of net external debt indicate that the value of claims is higher than the value of liabilities, and the negative year-on-year rate of change indicates a deterioration in net external position of the central bank.

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

Source: CNB.

corporations, while private non-monetary financial institutions continued to deleverage for the sixth consecutive year.

The net external debt of the general government stood at EUR 15.8bn at the end of 2015, having risen by EUR 0.6bn from the end of 2014, exclusively as a result of unfavourable cross-currency changes¹⁰. If these transactions are excluded, the net external debt fell by EUR 0.1bn since repayments of due liabilities exceeded new use of debt, particularly as regards long-term loans, in contrast with liabilities arising from securities, which rose. After the January repayment of EUR 750m worth of due foreign bonds, the government borrowed abroad again, issuing EUR 1.5bn worth of ten year eurobonds in March.

The net external position of the central bank deteriorated in 2015 since gross external liabilities grew faster than international reserves. The investment of a part of the reserves in repo agreements also resulted in equal increases in the liabilities and assets of the CNB. The growth in reserves was also fuelled by purchases of foreign currency from the government, in contrast with foreign exchange interventions of the central bank and withdrawal of funds from the government foreign currency deposit with the CNB which had an unfavourable impact.

Relative indicators of external debt (expressed as a percentage of GDP) improved in 2015 due to external debt contraction, GDP growth and a further strengthening of goods and services exports. As regards gross debt indicators, the gross external debt to GDP ratio, after having worsened for two consecutive years, fell to 105.7%, a decrease of 4.7 percentage points from the end of the previous year. The ratio of gross external debt to exports of goods and services also continued to improve, with this indicator standing at 207.6% at the end of 2015, a decrease of 25.3 percentage points from the end of 2014. Net external debt also shrank, resulting in an improvement in the net external debt to GDP ratio, from 58.0% at the end of 2014 to 52.0% and in the net external debt to goods and services exports ratio, from

Figure 1.60 Contributions of domestic sectors' transactions and cross-currency changes and other adjustments to the annual change in net external debt

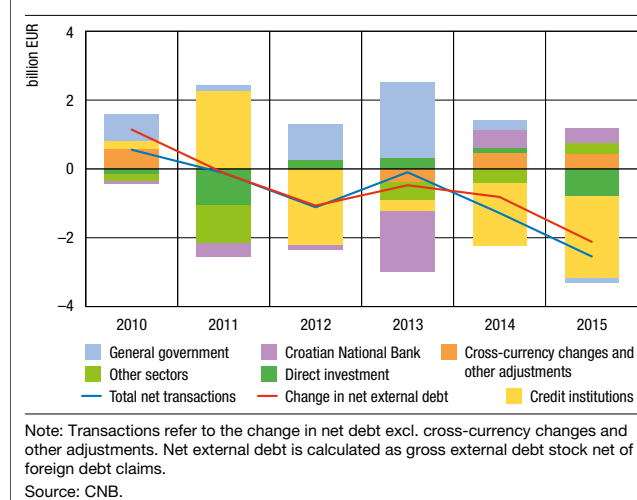


Figure 1.61 External debt indicators

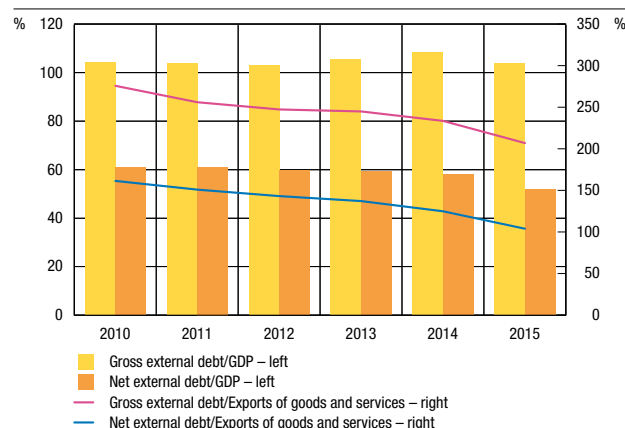


Figure 1.62 Relative indicators of external debt burden and international reserves adequacy



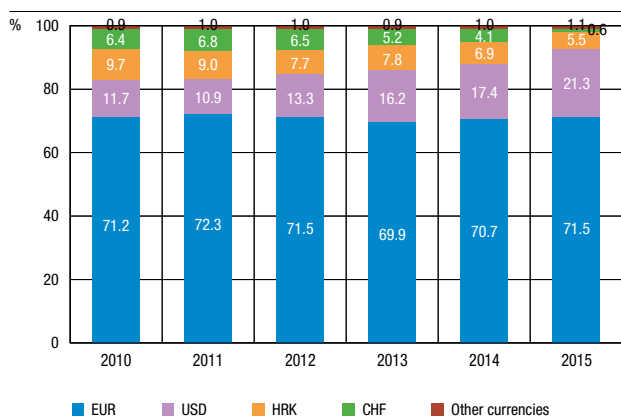
124.6% in 2014 to 104.1%.

The indicator of external debt servicing also improved in 2015. The ratio of external debt principal and interest payments to exports of goods and services stood at 41.2%, a decrease of 2.5 percentage points from 2014. This improvement was spurred by a faster growth in goods and services exports than in principal and interest repayments. In addition, due to a faster growth in international reserves than in short-term external debt by remaining maturity, the trend of their improving adequacy continued for the fifth year in a row. The coverage of short-term debt by international reserves reached 96.5% in 2015 (92.2% in the previous year).

The share of short-term debt by original maturity in the total gross external debt rose at the end of 2015 to 9.1%, an increase of 2.6 percentage points from the end of 2014. The bulk

¹⁰ Due to bonds issued on the American market and the rapid strengthening of the American dollar against the euro on the global foreign exchange market. It should be noted that the currency risk hedge embedded in five of the total of six issues of bonds in the US market (as well as in one of the total of three cooperative bonds), in terms of statistics, is shown separately on the position of Financial derivatives within the international investment position statistics.

Figure 1.63 Currency structure of gross external debt



Source: CNB.

of this increase was fuelled by growth in short-term loans of the central bank, which started in February last year with the investment of a part of the international reserves in repo agreements. Short-term liabilities arising from direct investments also rose, though at a much slower pace. A contributor to the increase in the share of short-term debt was also a considerable decline in long-term liabilities of credit institutions.

The currency structure of gross external debt shows that euro-denominated liabilities continued to account for the largest share, amounting to 71.5% of the total at the end of 2015, up by 0.8 percentage points from the end of the previous year. The share of the American dollar also rose appreciably, to 21.3% from 17.4% at the end of 2014 due to bonds issued on the American market and unfavourable cross-currency changes. If bonds denominated in dollars and negotiated as a currency swap transaction, which implies their repayment in euro, are excluded, the share of the euro in the total structure will rise to 85.1% (from 82.5% at the end of 2014), while the share of the dollar stands at 7.6% (5.6% at the end of 2014). The rise in the share of the euro and the American dollar in the currency structure of external debt was accompanied by a decreased share of the Swiss franc and, to a lesser extent, the kuna, as a result of credit institutions' deleveraging and, in the case of the kuna, a reduction in liabilities based on direct investment.

1.2.9 Public finance

Fiscal policy features in 2015

In 2015, fiscal policy was marked by strong fiscal consolidation. The consolidated general government deficit, under the ESA 2010 methodology fell to 3.2% of GDP, a decline of 2.3 percentage points from 2014. Such favourable developments reflect a rise in revenues as a result of the gradual strengthening of economic activity and a reduction in general government expenditures, particularly investments. The result achieved is better than what was required in 2015 under the excessive deficit procedure, showing that Croatia made a significant step towards

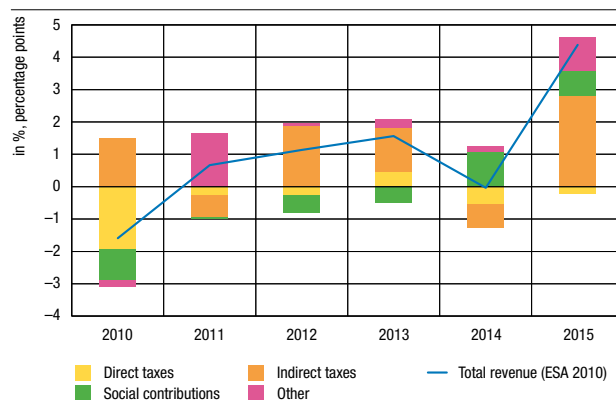
ending this procedure. In addition, the deficit was eventually visibly lower than that envisaged by the plan presented under the Convergence Programme of the Republic of Croatia for the 2015-2018 period and government budget revision adopted in September 2015.

In the context of high domestic liquidity and favourable conditions in foreign financial markets, the government was able to finance its due liabilities and the deficit under rather favourable terms. The general government debt to GDP ratio rose only slightly, driven by a sharp reduction in the deficit and also largely by the fact that the deficit was partly financed by deposits associated with borrowing in the previous years.

Consolidated general government revenues and expenditures

The revenues of the consolidated general government rose sharply in 2015, which led to a considerable increase in their share in GDP, having risen from 42.3% in 2014 to 43.7% in 2015. The rise in revenues was mostly fuelled by favourable developments in indirect taxes, mostly reflecting growth in VAT revenues, which in turn may be associated with the recovery in personal consumption and the good results in the tourist sector and the low values of these revenues in the previous year. A big contributor to the rise in revenues from indirect taxes was excise revenues, largely as a result of an increase in excise duty on tobacco and refined petroleum products. The revenues from social contributions also rose considerably, which may particularly be attributed to the all-the-year-long effect of the increased rate of health insurance contribution introduced in April 2014. Local government revenues from sales and capital revenues also rose considerably. The growth in revenues from sales can probably be ascribed to growth in revenues from legalisation of illegally built residential facilities, while the growth in capital revenues is mainly due to increased use of EU funds. By contrast, on the general government level, the so-called other current revenues fell sharply and the revenues from direct taxes followed suit. The fall in direct taxes is the result of changes in

Figure 1.64 Consolidated general government revenue year-on-year rate of change and contributions



Note: Structural columns show the contributions of individual revenue categories to the change in total revenue.

Sources: CBS and Eurostat (CNB calculations).

Figure 1.65 Consolidated general government expenditure
year-on-year rate of change and contributions

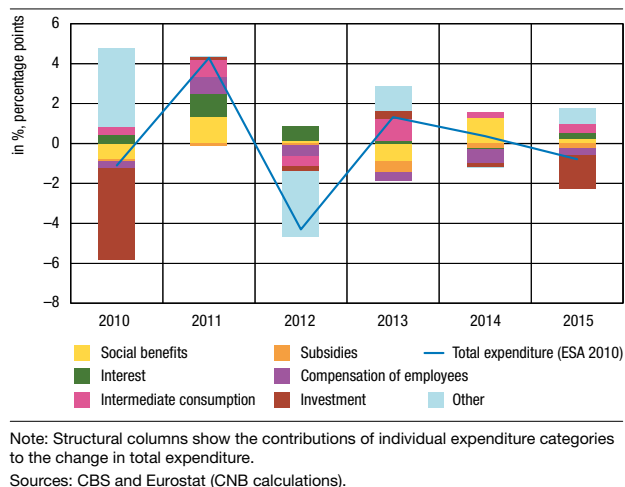
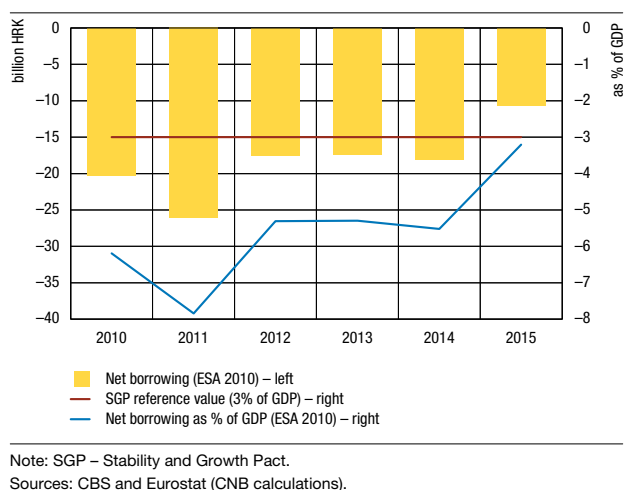


Figure 1.66 General government net borrowing



the system of income taxation introduced in early 2015 which led to a fall in revenues from income tax. However, their fall was mitigated significantly by the rise in revenue from profit tax.

In 2015, the expenditure side of the budget saw a decline of 0.8% from the previous year with the expenditure to GDP ratio falling from 48.0% of GDP in 2014 to 46.9% in 2015. The available data suggest that the reduction in general government expenditures was primarily due to a fall in expenditures on investments, which fell by over one fifth from 2014. The fall seems to be mainly attributable to fewer investments of public enterprises associated with the construction and maintenance of road and railway infrastructure, which are included in the scope of the general government in accordance with the ESA 2010 methodology, and fewer local government investments. Expenditures on employees, capital expenditures and subsidies also fell considerably. The fall in the last mentioned item may partly be explained by the rising share of agricultural subsidies that are being financed from EU funds. By contrast, the level

of expenditures on social benefits rose, which may be associated with an increase in expenditures on pensions. The rising debt level led to an increase in interest expenditures, despite improvements in borrowing conditions; expenditures on intermediate consumption also rose slightly from the previous year.

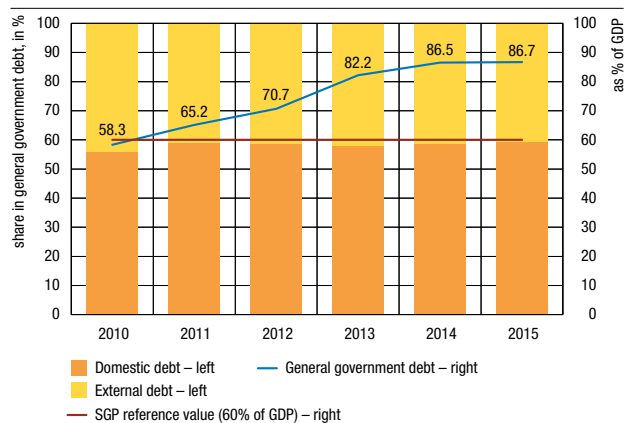
Balance of the consolidated general government

Consolidated general government net borrowing fell from HRK 18.1bn or 5.5% of GDP in 2014 to HRK 10.7bn or 3.2% of GDP in 2015. The deficit was mainly generated at the central government level, while social security funds ran a deficit of HRK 0.6bn and local government, despite the fall in revenues from income tax, generated a surplus of HRK 0.6bn. However, the general government deficit was still above the upper limit envisaged under EU fiscal rules.

General government debt

Strong fiscal adjustment had a favourable impact on developments in general government debt. Unlike the previous years when general government debt rose sharply, in 2015 it rose only slightly, reaching HRK 289.6bn or 86.7% of GDP at the end of 2015. In addition to a reduction in the deficit, the slowdown in debt growth was also largely influenced by the use of government deposits obtained by borrowing in the previous years. The deficit was mainly financed by long-term securities issues, while government liabilities based on short-term securities and loans decreased. This resulted in a small increase in the average remaining maturity of the general government debt, to five years and three months, while the currency structure remained almost unchanged, with almost 80% of the debt linked to a foreign currency. In the context of this April's Excessive Deficit Procedure Report and the level of general government debt, the consolidated general government debt also includes the debt of the company BINA Istra d.d., which pushed up the debt level in 2015 by 1.3% of GDP.

Figure 1.67 General government debt
end of period





Monetary policy instruments and international reserves management



HNB

2.1 Monetary policy instruments in 2015

In 2015, the Croatian National Bank continued to pursue a highly expansionary monetary policy at the same time as it maintained the stability of the kuna/euro exchange rate. The expansionary monetary policy was reflected in the maintenance of the high liquidity level of the domestic monetary system and the keeping of domestic interest rates on the money market at low levels. This policy continued to be applied in conditions of increased uncertainties in markets brought about by the adoption of legislative changes regulating the conversion and a partial write-off of Swiss franc-indexed household loans.

The weakening of the kuna in the first two months of 2015 was stimulated by the adjustment of bank currency positions to the Government decision to fix the Swiss franc exchange rate for the purpose of loan repayment, with the CNB halting the depreciation pressures via two foreign exchange interventions at which a total of EUR 0.5bn was sold to banks.

In the following months, the nominal kuna/euro exchange rate stabilised, remaining steady due the influence of seasonal developments. However, the second half of September saw the renewed weakening of the kuna against the euro and the overnight interest rate on the money market reached almost 2.0%, prompting the CNB to take a range of interrelated measures to ease pressures on the foreign exchange and money markets.

The CNB intervened in the foreign exchange market releasing almost EUR 270m of additional foreign currency liquidity to banks, while the repeal of the compulsory CNB bills measure resulted in the release of HRK 3.4bn at the beginning of October. In addition, at the end of September, for the first time since 2009, the CNB again introduced the regular reverse repo operations aimed at providing additional liquidity support to the banking system. In order to increase the efficiency of the instrument, it was decided to widen the eligible collateral list to include government bonds issued on the domestic market. As a result, the average liquidity surplus remained in 2015 at a high level of HRK 6.7bn, an increase of 4.6% as compared to the average level in 2014.

In addition to these measures, interest rates of the CNB were reduced in the second half of October – the interest rate on a Lombard loan from 5% to 2.5% annually and the discount rate from 7% to 3% annually. This was aimed at easing upward pressures on interest rates on the money market and the weakening of the kuna exchange rate expected to materialise due to increased demand for kuna liquidity resulting from the conversion of Swiss franc loans in line with the Act on Amendments to the Consumer Credit Act. As a result, the discount rate was also reduced; it does not have any significant direct impact on domestic monetary developments but reflects the overall decrease in market interest rates, and it is no longer used for the calculation of the statutory default interest rate.

In the conditions of favourable liquidity, the overnight interest rate in the interbank market and interest rates at T-bill auctions remained at low levels.

2.1.1 Open market operations

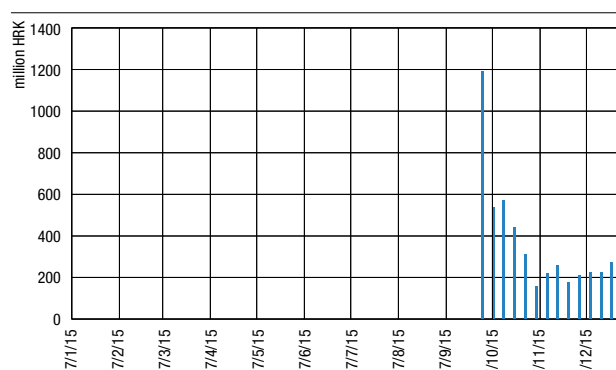
Open market operations refer to the purchase or sale of assets (securities, foreign exchange, etc.) on the financial market. The central bank conducts open market operations on its own initiative, following a previously published schedule or at any moment it deems suitable, with the voluntary participation of credit institutions. By open market operations, the central bank affects the liquidity of the banking system and interest rate trends on the money market, thus controlling the price and/or the supply of reserve money (money in the banks' accounts with the central bank). By purchasing assets from banks, the central bank increases the liquidity in the system and prompts a decrease of interest rates on the market, while by selling assets to the banks, it achieves the opposite effect.

Open market operations may be performed as:

1. Reverse operations, meaning that the transaction of the purchase (sale) of assets at the current date and the transaction of the resale (repurchase) of the same assets at a prearranged future date are arranged simultaneously. In that case, the difference between the purchase price and the sale price constitutes the price of the use of funds during the duration of the operation, which is mostly expressed in the form of the nominal interest rate and which affects the trends in other interest rates on the market.
2. Outright operations, meaning that a transaction of purchase (sale) of assets is arranged without the obligation of resale (repurchase), i.e. the transaction is final after the initial settlement. In that case, no interest rate is defined, but it is affected by the amount of purchased (sold) assets.

From 30 September 2015, the Croatian National Bank

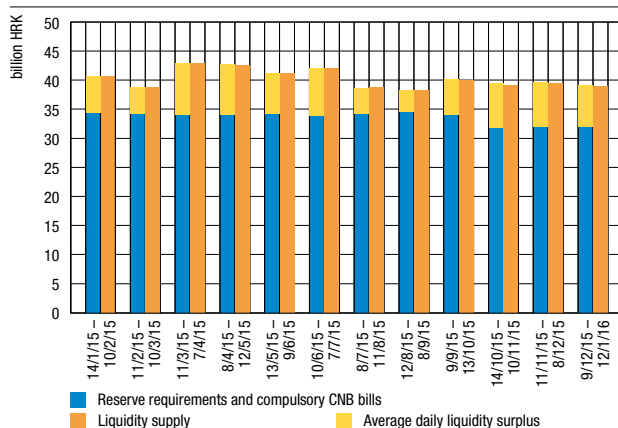
Figure 2.1 Regular operations
amounts at auctions, in million HRK



Source: CNB.

Figure 2.2 Liquidity demand and supply

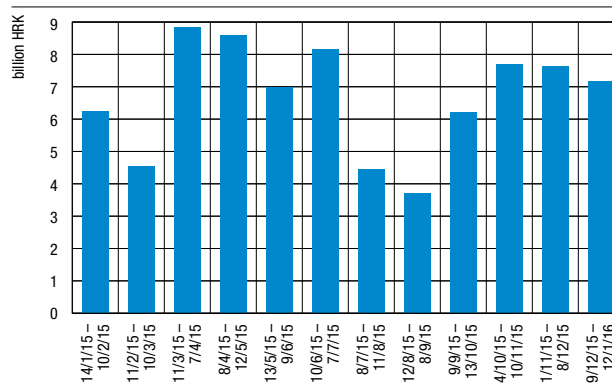
average balance in reserve requirement maintenance periods



Source: CNB.

Figure 2.3 Average liquidity surplus in reserve requirement maintenance periods

by maintenance periods



Source: CNB.

again conducted regular weekly reverse repo operations. At 14 reverse repo operations held, a total of HRK 4.9bn was placed to the banks. The average daily balance of funds generated through reverse repo auctions was HRK 0.4bn in 2015, with the fixed repo rate being lowered from the initial 0.8% to 0.5% since the auction held on 11 November. In 2015, four banks, on average, participated in each auction, while the average amount per bidder was HRK 0.1bn.

Moreover, at three outright operations (foreign exchange interventions) held in January, February and October 2015 a total of EUR 0.8bn was sold to the banks.

The matching of overall supply of and demand for funds was achieved at new average levels, lower than those observed in 2014.

The overall supply of funds averaged HRK 40.3bn – the supply of funds determined by autonomous factors stood at an average of HRK 40.2bn, down by HRK 0.9bn relative to 2014, and monetary policy instruments stood at HRK 0.1bn.

The overall demand for funds averaged HRK 40.3bn, a decrease of HRK 0.8bn relative to 2014, with reserve requirements and compulsory CNB bills amounting to an average of HRK 33.7bn and a daily liquidity surplus HRK 6.7bn.

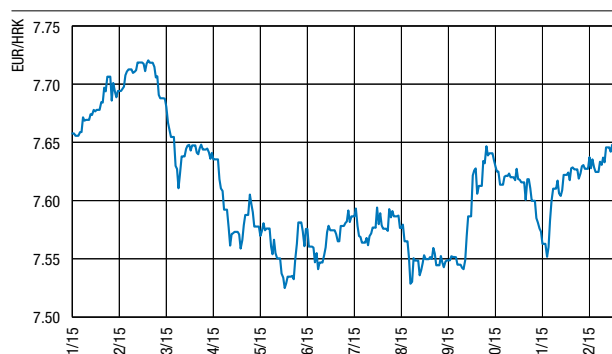
The increase in the average level of currency outside banks and kuna government deposits had the strongest effect on the decrease in the supply of funds determined by autonomous factors.

The decrease in liquidity demand was above all the consequence of the repeal of the obligation for banks to purchase and maintain with the CNB compulsory CNB bills, resulting in the release of HRK 3.4bn to banks at the beginning of October.

In 2015, the average daily liquidity surplus amounted to HRK 6.7bn, an increase of HRK 0.3bn over the average for 2014. The average daily liquidity surplus bottomed out at HRK 3.7bn in the maintenance period that began in August 2015 and peaked at HRK 8.8bn in the maintenance period that began in March 2015.

After reaching the lowest level in the reserve requirement

Figure 2.4 EUR/HRK midpoint exchange rate



Source: CNB.

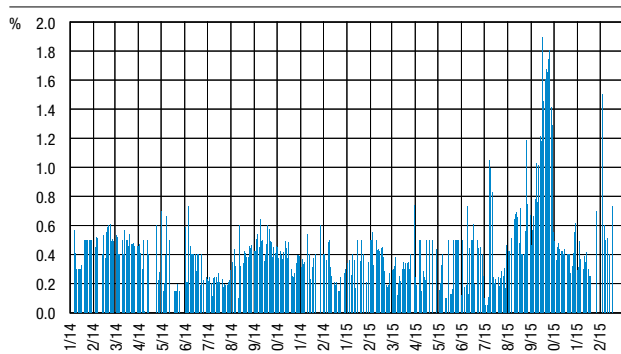
maintenance period that began in August 2015, by as soon as September the average daily liquidity surplus was restored and by the end of year was kept at levels from the first half of 2015.

In the conditions of favourable kuna liquidity in the banking system, the overnight interest rate remained low for most of the year.

In the first eight months of 2015, the average level and volatility of the overnight interest rate equalled the rates observed in 2014. Nevertheless, from September onward, in spite of a favourable average liquidity level in the system, demand for kuna liquidity increased due to the adoption of legislative amendments regulating the conversion and the partial write-off of Swiss franc-indexed loans. Following these legislative amendments, the overnight interest rate grew more intensively, reaching almost 2% in mid-September. However, a range of interrelated central bank measures contributed to its decline at the end of the year.

Due to these pressures in the second half of 2015, the

Figure 2.5 Overnight interest rate



Source: CNB.

average level and volatility of the overnight interest rate were higher in 2015 than in 2014.

The overnight interest rate ranged from 0.05% to 1.89% in 2015, while it ranged from 0.01% to 0.73% in 2014. As a result, the variation coefficient stood at 71.81% in 2015, in contrast to 2014, when it was 35.96%.

2.1.2 Standing facilities

In 2015, the Lombard facility was used by one bank for only one business day, in the amount of HRK 4.5m, while the deposit facility was not used.

The interest rate paid by the CNB on the deposit facility is the floor of the money market interest rate corridor. This rate was 0.0% annually in 2015. The deposit facility is an overnight deposit that is repayable to banks at the beginning of the next business day. Funds deposited by banks in the form of overnight deposits with the CNB are not included in the reserve requirement maintenance. The CNB may at its discretion deny a bank, either temporarily or permanently, the use of the deposit facility.

The interest rate charged by the CNB on a Lombard loan is the ceiling of the money market interest rate corridor, amounting to 5.0% annually until 31 October 2015, when it was reduced to 2.5% annually. A Lombard loan is used on a bank's request or is granted automatically in the event of default on an intraday loan at the end of a business day. It is repayable on the next business day. The CNB may at its discretion deny a bank, either temporarily or permanently, the use of the Lombard facility.

2.1.3 Reserve requirements

The decision to abolish the allocation of the foreign currency component of reserve requirements was adopted in December 2015 and has been applied since the calculation of reserve requirement envisaged for 13 January 2016.

It provided for the maintenance of the foreign currency

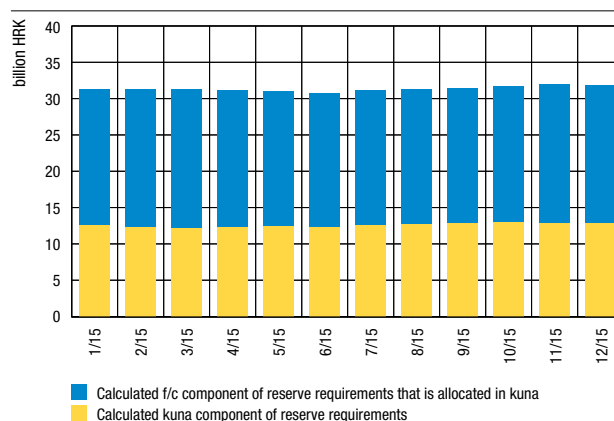
component of reserve requirements in the amount of 100%, enabling banks to manage their foreign currency liquidity more flexibly.

In addition, since May 2016 banks are obliged to maintain 2% of their foreign currency component of reserve requirements by the average daily balance of funds held in their own euro settlement accounts with the Croatian National Bank.

Kuna and foreign currency components of reserve requirements

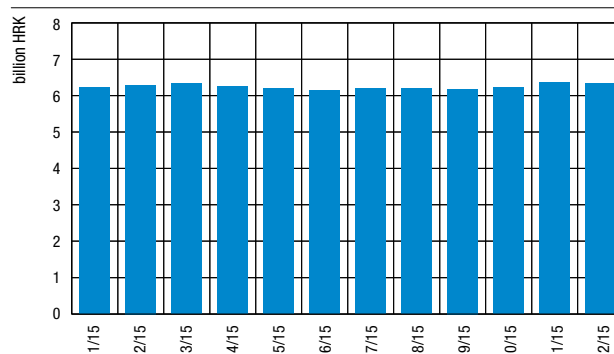
The base for the reserve requirement calculation consists of the kuna and foreign currency components. Of the calculated foreign currency component of the reserve requirements, 75% is included in the calculated kuna component and is executed in kuna. A part of the kuna reserve requirement is put aside in a special account with the CNB and the remaining part may be maintained by average daily balances in the accounts of liquid claims. In contrast, the foreign currency component of reserve

Figure 2.6 Total kuna component of reserve requirements balance in maintenance periods



Source: CNB.

Figure 2.7 Total foreign currency component of reserve requirements balance in maintenance periods



Source: CNB.

requirements is maintained entirely by average daily balances in the accounts of liquid claims.

The kuna component of the reserve requirement base consists mainly of received kuna deposits and foreign currency-indexed kuna deposits. The lowest level of HRK 102.0bn in 2015 was recorded in February. In September, it reached its 2015 peak of HRK 108.8bn. The kuna component of the base increased by 5.1% annually.

The foreign currency component of the reserve requirement base, consisting mainly of received foreign currency deposits, decreased by 0.7% in 2015. It bottomed out at HRK 204.9bn in May and peaked at HRK 211.9bn in October.

The kuna component of reserve requirements bottomed out at HRK 30.8bn in June and peaked at HRK 32.0bn in November. It grew by 2.2% from January to December 2015.

In 2015, the foreign currency component of reserve requirements bottomed out at HRK 6.1bn in June and peaked at HRK 6.4bn in November. It grew by 1.7% from January to December 2015.

2.1.4 Other instruments

Minimum required foreign currency claims

One instrument used to maintain the foreign currency liquidity of banks is the minimum required amount of foreign currency claims. In 2015, the minimum required amount of foreign currency claims was set at 17% of foreign currency liabilities.

The banks are obliged to maintain the prescribed percentage on a daily basis, with liquid foreign currency claims being those (with the exception of claims on loans) with a remaining maturity of less than three months. In the period from 16 August 2013 to 12 February 2015 foreign currency claims also included T-bills issued in August 2013, while in the period from 12 February 2015 to 11 August 2016 foreign currency claims included T-bills issued in February 2015.

The coverage of foreign currency liabilities by foreign currency claims in 2015 ranged between 20.79% on 30 April and

26.40% on 30 September. This ratio stood at 24.15% at the end of the year.

Intraday loans

In 2015, the intraday loan facility was used for a total of eleven days in an average amount of HRK 586.6m.

Intraday loans are payment system instruments serving to improve the flow of payment transactions during business hours. Banks may use intraday loans on a daily basis in the form of a settlement account limit, with the limit being the permissible negative settlement account balance. The loan is collateralised by the same collateral which is used to grant a Lombard loan and is granted in an amount equal to the value of the financial collateral net of the haircut.

Any unpaid intraday loan at the end of a business day is automatically considered an application for a Lombard loan in the amount of any negative balance in a bank's settlement account. Denial of such loans, or any restriction on the amounts of Lombard loans granted, automatically implies identical restrictions on the use of intraday loans. The CNB charges no interest on intraday loans.

Compulsory CNB bills

Due to the increased demand for liquidity in the banking system, brought about by the measures passed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia on Swiss franc loans, the Decision on repealing the Decision on the purchase of compulsory Croatian National Bank bills, involving the redemption of the total amount of purchased compulsory CNB bills, entered into force at the end of September 2015.

The purchase of compulsory CNB bills was introduced by the CNB in the amount of the released kuna component of reserve requirements calculated as at 11 December 2013, aimed at freeing up additional liquidity to finance the economic recovery. The non-transferable compulsory CNB bills maturing in three years were redeemed by the CNB even prior to their maturity, each last working day in a month in the amount of 50% of the increase in bank placements to domestic non-financial corporations.

On 11 December 2013 (the purchase day) the total amount of purchased compulsory CNB bills stood at HRK 3.9bn, while on 7 October 2015 (the redemption day) the balance of purchased compulsory CNB bills amounted to HRK 3.4bn.

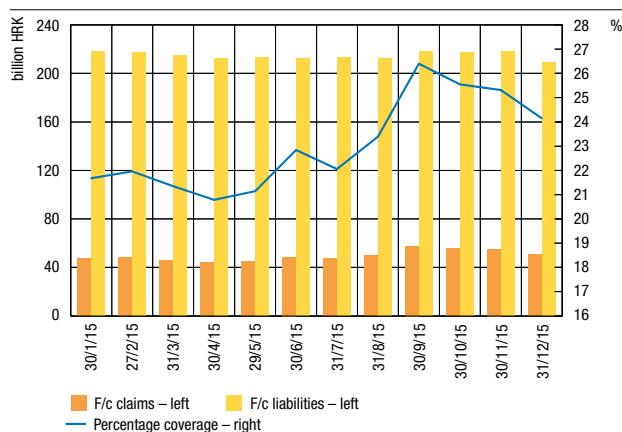
2.1.5 Liquidity of last resort

Banks did not use short-term liquidity loans in 2015.

Short-term liquidity loans are granted against financial collateral and take the form of repo transactions (repo loans) or collateralised loans. Loans may be used for a period of up to twelve months.

Until 31 October 2015, the interest rate on this type of loan was equal to the rate charged on a Lombard loan increased by 0.5 percentage points if the loan was used for a period of up to three months, or increased by 1 percentage point if the loan was used for a period of over three months.

Figure 2.8 Minimum foreign currency liquidity
end-month balance



Source: CNB.

The interest rate spread between a Lombard loan and a short-term liquidity loan has been increased by 0.5 percentage points since 31 October 2015 in line with the Decision on the interest rates, the discount rate and remunerations of the Croatian National Bank. As a result, from 31 October 2015, the interest rate on the short-term liquidity loan has been equal to the rate charged on a Lombard loan increased by 1 percentage point if the loan is used for a period of up to three months, or increased by 1.5 percentage points if the loan is used for a period of over three months.

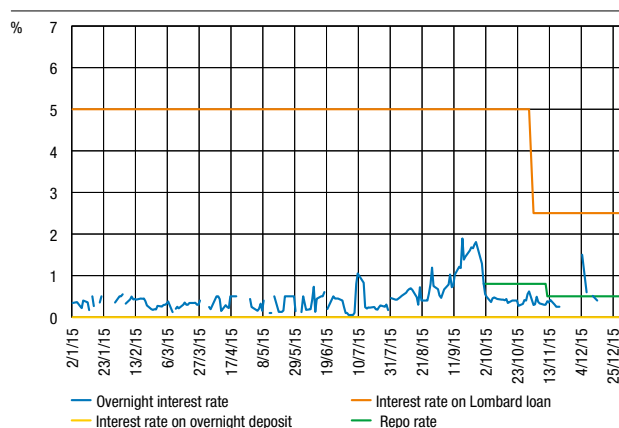
The CNB, pursuant to a special decision of the Governor, is permitted to grant approval to a bank experiencing liquidity problems, at its written request, to reduce maintained and/or allocated reserve requirements, applying an interest rate that equals:

- the interest rate charged on a Lombard loan increased by 1 percentage point if the special conditions last up to three months, or
- the interest rate charged on a Lombard loan increased by 2 percentage points if the special conditions last longer than three months.

2.1.6 Croatian National Bank interest rates and remunerations

Interest rates on standing facilities form the corridor that is

Figure 2.9 Interest rate spread and overnight interest rate



Source: CNB.

supposed to limit the range of fluctuations in overnight money market rates. The ceiling of the corridor is the interest rate on a Lombard loan, which amounted to 5.0% annually until 31 October 2015, when it was reduced to 2.5%. The corridor floor is the interest rate on an overnight deposit with the CNB, which stood at 0.0% annually. The CNB pays no remuneration on the reserve requirement funds.

2.2 International reserves management

The Croatian National Bank manages the international reserves of the Republic of Croatia; under the Act on the Croatian National Bank, these reserves constitute a part of the central bank balance sheet. The manner in which the international reserves are managed is consistent with the established monetary and foreign exchange policies; in managing the international reserves, the CNB is governed primarily by the principles of liquidity and safety. The international reserves of the Republic of Croatia comprise all claims and all banknotes in a convertible foreign currency as well as special drawing rights.

2.2.1 Institutional and organisational framework of international reserves management

The Council of the CNB formulates the strategy and policy of international reserves management and approves the risk management strategic framework. The International Reserves Commission is the body responsible for the development of international reserves investment strategies in accordance with the objectives and criteria set by the Council of the CNB and for the adoption of tactical decisions on international reserves management, while taking into account market conditions. The International Reserves and Foreign Exchange Liquidity Department is responsible for investment and maintaining the liquidity of

international reserves on a daily basis, for risk management and the preparation of reports for the Commission and the Council.

Principles of and risks in international reserves management

In managing the international reserves of the Republic of Croatia, the central bank is guided by the principles of liquidity and safety of investment (Article 19 of the Act on the Croatian National Bank). In this context, it maintains the reserves at a high liquidity level and appropriate risk exposure and, within the given restrictions, attempts to ensure favourable rates of return on its investments.

Risks present in international reserves management are primarily financial risks such as credit, interest rate and currency risks, though other risks, such as liquidity and operational risks, also play a role. The CNB limits exposure to credit risk by investing in highly rated government bonds, collateralised deposits and non-collateralised deposits with financial institutions with the highest credit rating and by imposing limits on maximum exposure for each investment category. Interest rate risk, or the risk of a fall in the value of the international reserves portfolio due to a possible increase in interest rates, can be controlled by means of benchmark portfolios and by investing a part of international reserves in the held-to-maturity portfolio. Currency

risk arises from currency fluctuations between the kuna and the euro and between the kuna and the US dollar. Liquidity risk is controlled by investing reserves into readily marketable bonds and partly in deposit instruments with short maturities. Operational risk can be controlled by strict separation of functions and responsibilities, precisely defined methodologies and procedures, and regular internal and external audits.

Manner of international reserves management

As provided by the Decision on international reserves management, the Croatian National Bank manages international reserves in two ways: in line with its own guidelines and in accordance with the assumed obligations, depending on the way in which international reserves are formed.

The component of international reserves acquired through outright purchases of foreign currency from banks and the MoF, through the income derived from the investment of international reserves and other CNB assets is managed by the CNB in line with its own guidelines.

The other component of the reserves, formed on the basis of deposits of the Ministry of Finance, repo agreements with banks, foreign currency swaps in the domestic market, IMF membership and other assets owned by other legal persons, is managed by the CNB in accordance with the obligations assumed, the aim being to ensure protection against currency and interest rate risks.

The CNB manages the funds based on allocated foreign currency reserve requirements in accordance with the currency structure of the assumed obligations while the maturity of investments may be different from the maturity of the assumed obligations.

The component of international reserves managed by the CNB in line with its own guidelines can be kept in held-for-trading and held-to-maturity portfolios or may be entrusted to foreign asset management companies. Held-for-trading portfolios, comprising held-for-trading financial instruments, are important for maintaining the daily liquidity of international reserves. The minimum daily liquidity and held-for-trading instruments used for daily liquidity maintenance are prescribed by a Governor's decision. Held-for-trading portfolios are carried at market (fair) value through profit and loss. Held-to-maturity portfolios comprise fixed income and fixed maturity securities that the CNB holds until maturity and are carried at amortised cost.

The terminology of reporting on CNB international reserves includes the terms of gross and net reserves. Gross reserves imply total international reserves. Net reserves imply that component of the reserves managed by the CNB in line with its own guidelines.

2.2.2 International reserves in 2015

In 2015, financial markets were marked by the lowest ever interest rate in euro area member states, by the start of monetary policy divergence between the Fed and the ECB and the growth in the value of the US dollar against the euro. Amid the conditions of low inflation and slow recovery of the euro area economy, the ECB launched its quantitative easing programme

Table 2.1 Monthly changes in CNB international reserves

end of period, in million EUR

| Month | Total reserves | Net reserves |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| December 2014 | 12,687.44 | 10,678.99 |
| January 2015 | 11,603.83 | 10,422.99 |
| February 2015 | 12,866.36 | 10,579.71 |
| March 2015 | 14,155.94 | 11,160.37 |
| April 2015 | 14,737.21 | 11,330.03 |
| May 2015 | 14,163.37 | 11,195.18 |
| June 2015 | 13,733.35 | 11,329.17 |
| July 2015 | 14,990.13 | 11,337.05 |
| August 2015 | 14,404.70 | 11,256.98 |
| September 2015 | 13,436.23 | 11,262.88 |
| October 2015 | 14,231.50 | 11,036.49 |
| November 2015 | 14,023.07 | 11,279.94 |
| December 2015 | 13,706.35 | 11,152.45 |
| Change Dec. 2015 – Dec. 2014 | 1,018.91 | 473.45 |

Source: CNB.

early in 2015, while the Fed raised its key interest rate at the end of the year. The expansionary monetary policy of the ECB led to additional decrease in bond market yields, so at the end of 2015 yields on almost a half of all issued government securities in euros were negative. Yields on safer euro investments were negative even for maturities of up to five years, while the average yield of all German bonds with maturities up to five years totalled -0.30% at the end of the year. Additional insecurity in the market was caused by the devaluation of the Chinese currency and the influence of the slowdown in its economy on other developing markets and the decline in the price of oil. All this together gives rise to risk to the recovery of the global economy and contributes to exceptionally low market yields.

The total international reserves of the CNB as at 31 December 2015 stood at EUR 13,706.35m, an increase of EUR 1,018.91m or 8% from their balance on the last day of 2014 when they stood at EUR 12,687.44m.

The main factors contributing to the change in the total international reserves in 2015 were the purchase of foreign currency from the Ministry of Finance, the sale of foreign currency to the European Commission and the sale of foreign currency to banks through interventions, inflows based on repo transactions, the increase in the exchange rate of the American dollar against the euro and earnings from reserves management.

Net international reserves, excluding the foreign currency component of reserve requirements, special drawing rights with the IMF and the funds of the European Commission, the funds of the Ministry of Finance and investments in repo operations, increased by EUR 473.45m or 4.4% in 2015, from EUR 10,678.99m to EUR 11,152.45m in the first half of 2015.

Total CNB turnover in the foreign exchange market in 2015

In 2015, the Croatian National Bank purchased foreign currency on the domestic market from the MoF and sold

Table 2.2 Total CNB turnover in the foreign exchange market, 1 January – 31 December 2015

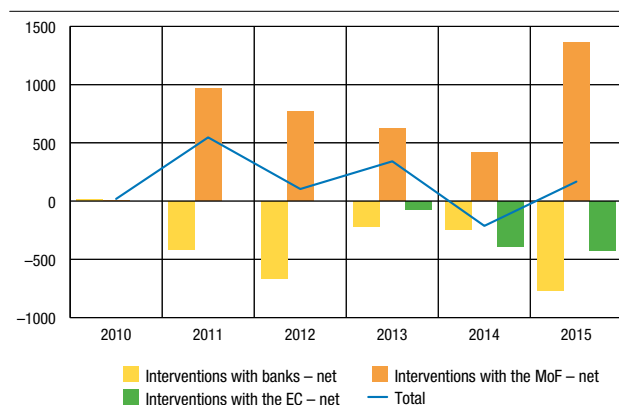
at the exchange rate applicable on the value date, in million

| | Purchase (1) | | Sale (2) | | Net (1 – 2) | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | EUR | HRK | EUR | HRK | EUR | HRK |
| Domestic banks | 0.00 | 0.00 | 767.20 | 5,892.86 | –767.20 | –5,892.86 |
| European Commission | 0.00 | 0.00 | 428.89 | 3,270.60 | –428.89 | –3,270.60 |
| Ministry of Finance | 1,364.04 | 10,377.25 | 0.06 | 0.48 | 1,363.98 | 10,376.78 |
| Total | 1,364.04 | 10,377.25 | 1,196.15 | 9,163.94 | 167.89 | 1,213.32 |

Source: CNB.

Figure 2.10 Foreign exchange interventions of the CNB with the banks, the EC and the MoF

in net amounts, from 2010 to 2015, in million EUR



Source: CNB.

foreign currency to banks in the Republic of Croatia, the European Commission and the MoF. The total amount purchased by the CNB stood at EUR 1,364.04m and the total amount sold by the CNB stood at EUR 1,196.15m, resulting in a net purchase of EUR 167.89m. As a result, the sum of HRK 1,213.32m was put into circulation.

The amount of foreign currency sold to the banks stood at EUR 767.20m (the amount of EUR 326.20m was sold in January and of EUR 172.70m was sold in February and EUR 268.3m in October) during which time there were no foreign currency purchases from banks. The amount sold to the European Commission was EUR 428.89m.

In 2015, the CNB purchased EUR 1,364.04m from the MoF and sold EUR 0.06m.

Structure of international reserves investment

The CNB invests funds with financial institutions and in countries with an investment grade and the assessment of creditworthiness is based on ratings issued by internationally recognised rating agencies (Moody's, Standard & Poor's and

Table 2.3 Structure of international reserves investment as at 31 December 2015

in %

| Investment | 31 December 2015 | | 31 December 2014 | |
|---|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Net reserves | Total reserves | Net reserves | Total reserves |
| 1 Countries | | | | |
| Government bonds | 68.77 | 55.95 | 73.38 | 61.76 |
| Reverse repo agreements | 10.07 | 21.25 | 0.00 | 4.54 |
| Central banks | 6.66 | 5.98 | 4.04 | 3.56 |
| Covered bonds | 0.92 | 0.75 | 1.21 | 1.02 |
| 2 International financial institutions | | | | |
| Deposits | 0.80 | 5.66 | 0.31 | 3.13 |
| Securities | 5.18 | 4.22 | 6.57 | 5.53 |
| Reverse repo agreements | 4.45 | 3.62 | 1.03 | 0.93 |
| RAMP | 1.64 | 1.34 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 Banks | | | | |
| Deposits | 0.42 | 0.35 | 11.50 | 17.49 |
| Securities ^a | 1.09 | 0.88 | 1.97 | 2.04 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

^a Refers to bank securities guaranteed by German federal states.

Source: CNB.

FitchRatings) and on an internally-developed creditworthiness assessment model.

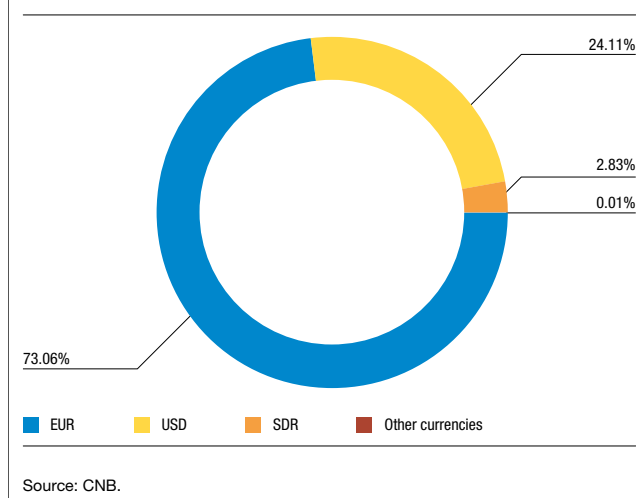
There are restrictions on investments in individual financial institutions and countries, which serves to diversify credit risk.

The lion's share of CNB foreign currency portfolios is invested in government securities of selected countries, collateralised deposits and instruments issued by international financial institutions and central banks.

Compared with end-December 2014, there was an increase in the share of investments in reverse repo agreements and deposits with central banks and international financial institutions. By contrast, there was a decrease in the share of investments in deposits with banks, government bonds, securities of international financial institutions, securities guaranteed by German federal states and covered bonds.

The change in the structure of investments in 2015 was stimulated by the reduction in the credit exposure to banks, that is, by the withdrawal of unhedged deposits with commercial banks and redirecting of investments into reverse repo agreements (collateralised deposits) with banks.

Figure 2.11 Currency structure of total international reserves as at 31 December 2015



The Reserves and Advisory Management Program (RAMP) was launched early in April, within which a share of funds in US dollars was entrusted to the World Bank.

On the last day of 2015, approximately 62% of total CNB international reserves were invested in countries, banks and institutions within the two highest credit rating categories or invested in the BIS and the IMF or in foreign cash in the CNB vault.

Currency structure of international reserves

As at 31 December 2015, the euro accounted for 73.06% of the total international reserves, a decline from the 79.83% at the end of 2014. The share of the American dollar in total international reserves that stood at 17.29% at the end of 2014 had risen to 24.11% by the end of December 2015. In 2015, the US dollar strengthened against the euro by 11.33%.

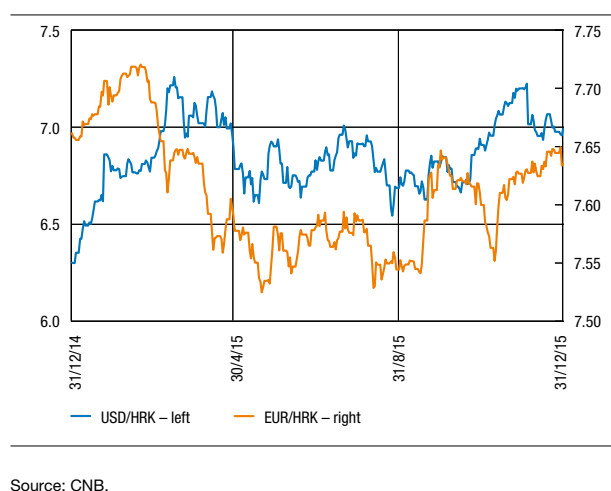
The share of SDRs also dropped, from 2.87% to 2.83% of the total international reserves, primarily due to an increase in the level of total reserves.

Foreign exchange gains and losses on CNB foreign currency portfolios in 2015

The financial performance of all central banks, including the CNB, depends on the volume and structure of assets and liabilities. The CNB belongs among banks with a large share of international reserves in their assets. As at 31 December 2015, the share of total international reserves in CNB assets was as high as 99.84%, with the bulk of liabilities denominated in kuna. One of the consequences of this currency structure of assets and liabilities is the CNB's exposure to a significant currency risk, i.e. the risk of a change in the currency price of investments in relation to the reporting currency – the kuna. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from fluctuations in EUR/HRK and USD/HRK exchange rates have a direct impact on the income and expense calculation reported in kuna in the CNB Income Statement.

In 2015, the EUR/HRK exchange rate fell from 7.661 to 7.635 (–0.34%), with the result that unrealised foreign exchange losses on the CNB euro portfolio totalled HRK –192m.

Figure 2.12 Daily changes in USD/HRK and EUR/HRK exchange rates in 2015



The US dollar strengthened in relation to the kuna from 6.302 to 6.992 in the same period or by as much as 10.94%. As a result, unrealised foreign exchange gains on the US dollar portfolio totalled HRK 1,740m in 2015. Realised foreign exchange gains arising from interventions of the CNB were HRK 39m in the reporting period.

As a result of fluctuations in the EUR/HRK and USD/HRK exchange rates and realised foreign exchange gains resulting from the CNB interventions, net foreign exchange gains totalled HRK 1.587m in the reference period. Unrealised foreign exchange gains are transferred to general reserves of the central bank and serve, among other things, as reserves for possible future unfavourable developments in the exchange rates of the currencies of international reserves.

Results and analysis of CNB foreign currency portfolio management in 2015

At its meeting on 3 December 2015, the European Central

Figure 2.13 Yields on euro government bonds of selected countries by years to maturity as at 31 December 2015

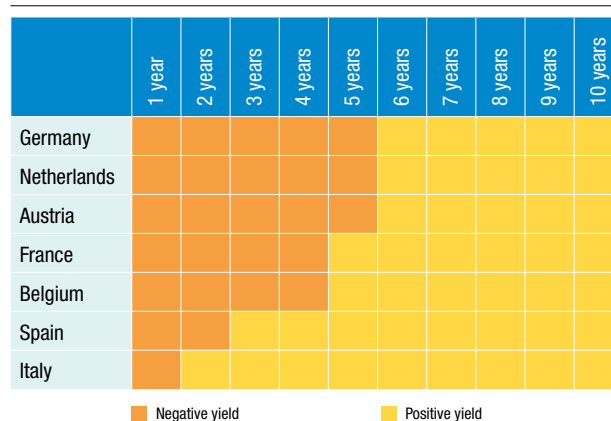
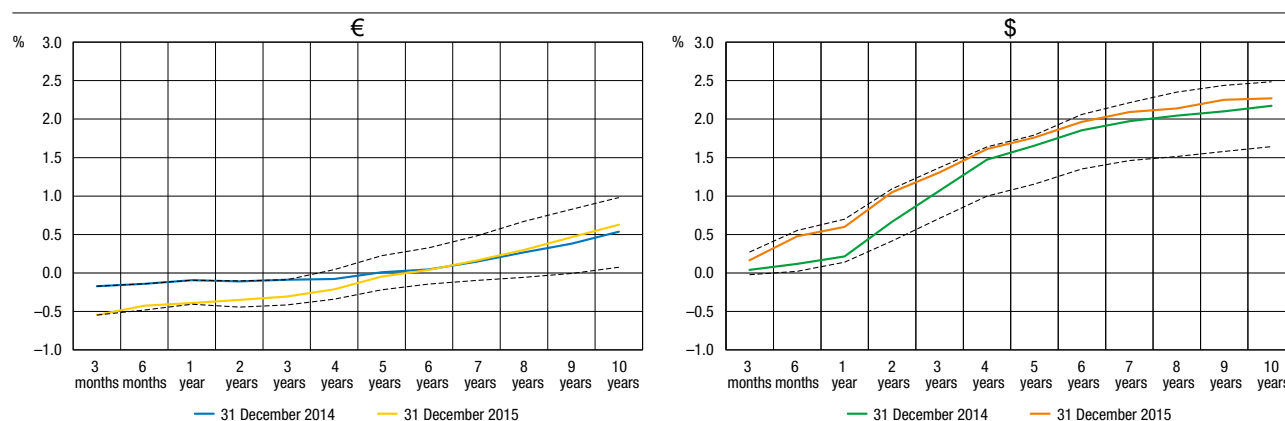


Figure 2.14 German and American yield curves as at 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015 and their spread in 2015



Source: Bloomberg.

Table 2.4 Realised income and rates of return on the CNB foreign currency portfolios

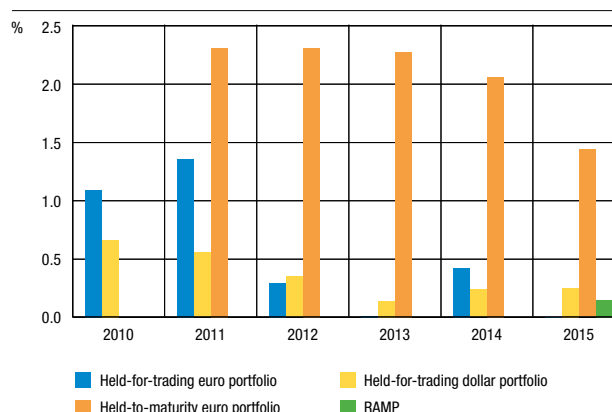
in million EUR and USD and %

| Portfolio | Realised income | Annual rate of return | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|-------------------|
| | 2015 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Held-for-trading euro portfolio | −0.12 | 1.09 | 1.36 | 0.30 | 0.01 | 0.42 | 0.00 |
| Held-for-trading dollar portfolio | 6.56 | 0.67 | 0.56 | 0.35 | 0.14 | 0.24 | 0.25 |
| Held-to-maturity euro portfolio | 67.15 | − | 2.31 ^a | 2.31 | 2.27 | 2.06 | 1.44 |
| RAMP | 0.22 | − | − | − | − | − | 0.15 ^b |

^a Effect in the period from 23 May 2011 to 31 December 2011, on annual basis.^b Effect in the period from 31 March 2015 to 31 December 2015, on annual basis.

Source: CNB.

Figure 2.15 Annual rates of return on the CNB foreign currency portfolios from 2010 to 2015



Source: CNB.

Bank additionally eased its monetary policy in the euro area. The interest rate on the ECB's deposit facility was lowered from -0.20% to -0.30%, while the bond purchase programme was extended another six months until March 2017. The expansionary monetary policy led to a decrease in bond market yields in the euro area, so at the end of 2015 yields on almost a half of all issued government securities in euros were negative.

At the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meeting of the American Federal Reserve on 16 December 2015 the key overnight rate was raised by 25 basis points, ranging between 0.25% to 0.50% thereafter.

German government bond yields moved further down in 2015 from the end of 2014 in the part of the yield relating to maturities of up to six years, while it went up mildly in the part relating to maturities of seven to ten years. On the last day of 2015, the German yield curve was in the negative territory for all maturities of up to five years.

Yields on US government bonds increased in 2015 across

the entire maturities spectrum. This yield growth was more pronounced in relation to bonds with shorter maturities due to the increase in the key rate, while deflationary pressures subdued the growth of yields on bonds with longer maturities.

Net international reserves of the CNB comprise the euro and dollar-denominated held-for-trading portfolios, the euro-denominated held-to-maturity portfolio and the funds entrusted to the World Bank under the Reserves and Advisory Management Program (RAMP).

In 2015, the annual rate of return on the CNB dollar-denominated held-for-trading portfolio was 0.25%, while the rate of return on the euro-denominated held-for-trading portfolio was 0.00%. The held-for-trading portfolios are valued at fair market prices, have short average maturities and are used as a source of liquidity. The euro-denominated held-to-maturity portfolio had a rate of return of 1.44% in 2015. This portfolio is carried at amortised cost, its average maturity is longer and it serves as a source of more stable longer-term income. In the

period from 31 March to 31 December 2015, the RAMP portfolio realised a rate of return of 0.15% in annual terms.

Investments in net international reserves generated a total income of EUR 73.03m in 2015.



Business operations of credit institutions



HNB

In 2015, bank assets went down slightly, by 0.4% (or 1.2% effectively, excluding the exchange rate effects), continuing the trends from the previous three years. The absence of credit growth and bank deleveraging contributed to the decline in the balance sheet, as did regulations pertaining to loans in Swiss francs, which ultimately resulted in operating losses and a write-off of a part of the principal of loans in the Swiss franc. An additional influence came from the sale of irrecoverable claims, as a result of which, after an unfavourable trend that had lasted several years, the level of partly recoverable and fully irrecoverable bank loans went down.

Repayment of funds to foreign owners continued in 2015, even more intensively than in the year before, with the impact of the decrease in sources denominated in the Swiss franc. A significant fall in the sources denominated in that currency is linked to the regulations on the conversion of loans in Swiss franc into loans in euros, which entered into force on 30 September 2015. Preparations for conversion, that is, adjustments of bank currency positions created pressure on the money and the foreign exchange market, which was alleviated by a series of CNB measures aiming at easing the pressures. The kuna liquidity coefficient that was temporarily disrupted recovered by the end of the year. As at 31 December 2015 banks reported HRK 2.1bn loans arising from conversion. The write-off of the principal, totalling HRK 979.8bn, was charged to reserves made for conversion. In addition, the registered amount of overpayments reached HRK 205.7m.

In contrast to household loans granted in Swiss francs, whose balance went down under the influence of repayments and conversions, household loans in kuna went up noticeably in 2015. This goes especially for general-purpose cash loans and home loans, reflecting a change in household preferences. However, overall home financing decreased, as did total household loans, the declining trend continuing for the seventh year in a row. The decrease in the corporate sector made the greatest contribution to the fall in bank loans granted in 2015, even when the effect of claims sold is excluded. Loans in almost all activities within that sector decreased. A more noticeable increase was registered only in lending to activities associated with tourism and agriculture.

The amount of claims sold increased significantly, thanks primarily to a large transaction by one bank in the last quarter of the year. The ageing of the portfolio, strengthened by the influence of regulatory rules on the gradual value adjustment increase for placements with long history of non-payment contributed to the noticeable growth in the coverage of B and C category loans by value adjustments (from 51.3% to 56.6%). In other words, their net book value fell and their attractiveness in the secondary market grew. Construction stood out due to the growth in value adjustments of loans, which resulted from a high level of claims with long-term delinquencies. As regards the food industry and then tourism, there is a noticeable inflow of new loans with collection difficulties, a potential source of

losses in the upcoming periods.

The sale of claims, especially relating to the corporate sector, had a key influence on the trend observed by loan quality indicators. The growth of the share of B and C category loans that had started in 2008 was interrupted. The share of the said risk categories decreased from 17.1% at the end of 2014 to 16.6% at the end of 2015. This was due to the decline in loans classified into risk categories B and C, which would have, had the effect of the sale been excluded, stagnate. These developments are a result of activity directed at resolving irrecoverable loans but also of bank estimates of the improvement of the creditworthiness of individual borrowers. Banks partially wrote off or forgave debts and took over real estate property or other client assets in pre-bankruptcy and bankruptcy proceedings. In addition, debt write-off not related to pre-bankruptcy or bankruptcy proceedings and sales increased, probably as a result of bank estimates regarding impossibility of recovery.

In 2015, banks recorded HRK 6.8bn worth of expenses on provisions for the conversion of loans in Swiss francs and reported losses (before taxes) totalling HRK 4.7bn. The effect of these costs excluded, bank profit increased mildly, mostly as a result of lower loss provision expenses in the credit portfolio. In 2014, the level of provisions was significantly affected by the recording of additional value adjustments, primarily based on the AQR¹ and additional assessments related to the AQR in line with the EU Council recommendations. However, in 2015 the operating profitability of banks (profitability before charges for value adjustments and provisions) stagnated, primarily due to the decision to fix the exchange rate of the Swiss franc in 2015. In addition, bank operating income was affected by other costs related to the conversion of loans (such as costs spurred by the adjustment of currency position, costs of early repayment of sources in that currency, etc.) and other administrative measures such as increased costs of deposit insurance premiums (due to the wider insurance coverage) and of the first contribution to the resolution fund, as well as tighter restrictions of the level of default interest rates and thus indirectly of effective loan rates. At the same time, further savings on interest expenses were made due to declining interest rates and deleveraging, which fostered the growth of net interest income of banks. The fall in interest income from loans continued under the rising influence of low credit activity. On the other hand, the deposit base increased thanks to the growth of household deposits and, in particular, corporate deposits. The strong growth in corporate deposits was largely a consequence of two transactions, income from the sale of an enterprise and a bond issue. Household deposits went up at a more noticeable pace than the year before. However, their largest and most stable component, time deposits, decreased, which might be connected with the introduction of the tax on savings interest in 2015.

The implementation of regulatory provisions on the conversion of loans contributed to the decline in banks' total capital ratio, on one hand through the reduction of own funds due

¹ The AQR is the asset quality review of European banks conducted in 2014 by the European Central Bank (ECB) and the European Banking Authority (EBA) in cooperation with national supervisors. Based on an agreement with the consolidating supervisors from Italy and Austria, the CNB was involved in the AQR of domestic banks. Details are available in the CNB's press release of 26 October 2014, www.hnb.hr.

to current year losses and on the other through the increase in exposure of banks to currency risk, as a consequence of the adjustment of currency position. The decrease in own funds was also affected by dividend payments, totalling HRK 2.5bn (as compared to the HRK 1.8bn paid in 2014). However, the

total capital ratio remained high – totalling 20.9% at the end of 2015. Two banks had capital ratios and own funds below the statutory minimum. Resolution proceedings were opened against one in October 2015, while the other became subject to supervisory measures.

3.1 Business operations of banks

There were 33 credit institutions – 27 banks, one savings bank and five housing savings banks operating in the Republic of Croatia at the end of 2015 (Table 3.1). There were no changes in the number of credit institutions from the end of 2014. Since the criteria for resolution were met, resolution proceedings were

opened against one bank early in October 2015.²

Bank assets (the savings bank included) declined slightly by 0.4% in 2015, standing at HRK 393.5bn according to the preliminary unaudited data. At the same time, the assets of housing savings banks remained almost unchanged at HRK 7.8bn.

Table 3.1 Number of credit institutions
end of period

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|------|------|------|
| Banks | | | |
| Number of banks at the beginning of the year | 30 | 29 | 27 |
| Banks that merged with other banks | – | 1 | – |
| Authorised banks | – | – | – |
| Banks whose authorisation has been withdrawn | 1 | 1 | – |
| Number of banks at the end of the year | 29 | 27 | 27 |
| Savings banks | | | |
| Number of savings banks at the beginning of the year | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Authorised savings banks | – | – | – |
| Savings banks whose authorisation has been withdrawn | – | – | – |
| Number of savings banks at the end of the year | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Housing savings banks | | | |
| Number of housing savings banks at the beginning of the year | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Authorised housing savings banks | – | – | – |
| Housing savings banks whose authorisation has been withdrawn | – | – | – |
| Number of housing savings banks at the end of the year | 5 | 5 | 5 |

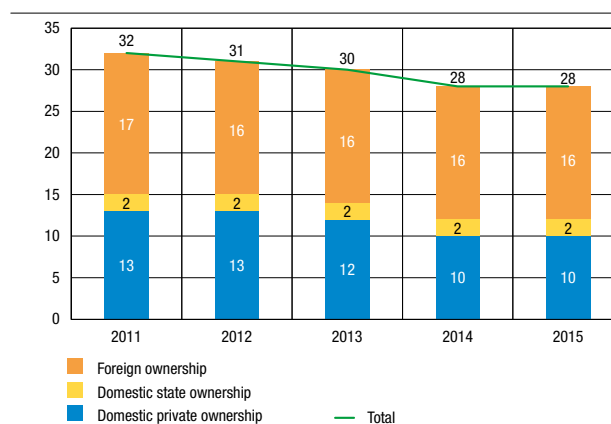
Source: CNB.

Table 3.2 Bank assets by ownership residence and form of ownership
in %

| Banks by ownership residence and form of ownership | Share of bank peer group assets in total bank assets | | |
|--|--|--------------|--------------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Banks in majority ownership of domestic shareholders | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Banks in majority state ownership | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| Banks in majority ownership of foreign shareholders | 89.7 | 90.1 | 90.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

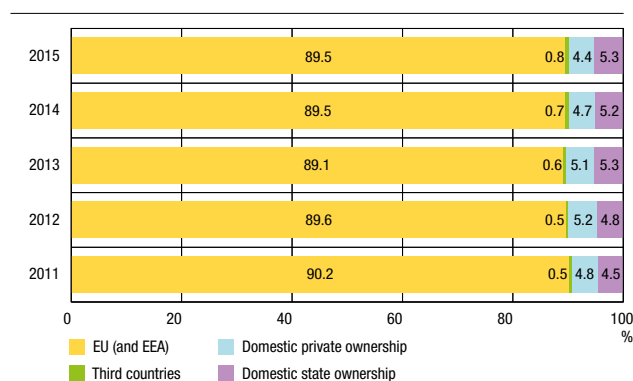
Source: CNB.

Figure 3.1 Number of banks by ownership residence and form of ownership
end of period



Source: CNB.

Figure 3.2 Bank assets by shareholder domicile
end of period



Note: For the purpose of this overview, a shareholder's domicile means the head office of a legal person or the residence of a natural person. Third country is a foreign country which is not a member state of the EU or a party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area.

Source: CNB.

² Acting on the proposal of the CNB, the DAB Board opened resolution proceedings against Jadranska banka d.d. on 9 October 2015.

Table 3.3 Structure of bank assets

end of period, in million HRK and %

| | 2013 | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
|--|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Amount | Share | Amount | Share | Change | Amount | Share | Change |
| Money assets and deposits with the CNB | 51,284.0 | 12.9 | 50,252.6 | 12.7 | -2.0 | 49,425.3 | 12.6 | -1.6 |
| Money assets | 6,369.7 | 1.6 | 6,462.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 7,289.7 | 1.9 | 12.8 |
| Deposits with the CNB | 44,914.3 | 11.3 | 43,789.9 | 11.1 | -2.5 | 42,135.6 | 10.7 | -3.8 |
| Deposits with financial institutions | 21,464.2 | 5.4 | 26,369.8 | 6.7 | 22.9 | 27,734.0 | 7.0 | 5.2 |
| MoF treasury bills and CNB bills | 13,634.0 | 3.4 | 15,353.5 | 3.9 | 12.6 | 12,258.7 | 3.1 | -20.2 |
| Securities | 30,033.7 | 7.5 | 34,236.2 | 8.7 | 14.0 | 37,772.8 | 9.6 | 10.3 |
| Derivative financial assets | 1,583.6 | 0.4 | 1,357.0 | 0.3 | -14.3 | 2,431.1 | 0.6 | 79.2 |
| Loans to financial institutions | 8,912.2 | 2.2 | 6,355.2 | 1.6 | -28.7 | 5,633.7 | 1.4 | -11.4 |
| Loans to other clients | 254,910.2 | 64.1 | 246,777.2 | 62.4 | -3.2 | 241,556.2 | 61.4 | -2.1 |
| Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures | 3,185.7 | 0.8 | 2,722.1 | 0.7 | -14.6 | 4,186.4 | 1.1 | 53.8 |
| Foreclosed and repossessed assets | 1,541.2 | 0.4 | 1,544.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1,558.8 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Tangible assets (net of depreciation) | 4,253.5 | 1.1 | 4,243.0 | 1.1 | -0.2 | 4,461.8 | 1.1 | 5.2 |
| Interest, fees and other assets | 7,061.5 | 1.8 | 6,026.3 | 1.5 | -14.7 | 6,506.0 | 1.7 | 8.0 |
| Total assets | 397,863.7 | 100.0 | 395,237.7 | 100.0 | -0.7 | 393,524.8 | 100.0 | -0.4 |

Source: CNB.

As a result of such minor developments the system's structure remained unchanged, with banks accounting for the dominant share of total assets of credit institutions, totalling 98.1%, and housing savings banks accounting for the remaining 1.9%.

System concentration, measured by the share of the first five banks in the total assets of all banks, after having decreased in the previous three years, increased in 2015, ending the year at 74.5%. There were no changes in the ownership structure of banks during the year, so the domination of banks in majority foreign ownership continued (16) over the ten banks in domestic private ownership and two banks in majority state ownership (Figure 3.1). The changes in the share of bank assets by the domicile of their owners were slight, the share of assets of foreign banks in the total assets of banks continued growing, to 90.3% (Table 3.2), while the share of assets of banks in domestic ownership decreased proportionally, to 9.7%.

The majority of banks, twelve, was owned by shareholders from the European Union. Their share in total bank assets totalled 89.5% at the end of 2015, the same as at the end of the previous year (Figure 3.2). Third country shareholders (San Marino, Switzerland, Serbia and Turkey) continued to have one bank each in their ownership. Their importance, although somewhat enhanced, remained marginal, at 0.8%. Banks under domestic ownership registered a decline in their assets (some of them noticeably), reflected in the reduction of their share in the system to 4.4%. In contrast, banks in domestic state ownership reclaimed some of their importance, their share strengthening to 5.3%, after having fallen in the year before due to strong losses.

3.1.1 Balance sheet and off-balance sheet items

Assets

The key trends observed in the banking system over the previous three years continued in 2015. The fourth year in a

row was marked by increased caution of banks and their clients in assuming risks and a decline in balance sheet potential. There was no new credit activity and due to the optimisation of their operation banks continued deleveraging abroad, directing assets raised in the domestic market predominantly into deposits with foreign financial institutions. The developments in 2015 were additionally underlined by the effects of extraordinary regulatory measures aimed at protecting debtors who borrowed in Swiss francs, which affected the business performance of several banks and resulted in current year losses and a reduction in total capital.

At the end of 2015, total bank assets amounted to HRK 393.5bn, a decrease of HRK 1.7bn or 0.4% from the end of 2014 (Table 3.3). The amount of asset change was affected by the developments in the exchange rate of the kuna against the three most widely represented currencies (the euro, Swiss franc and US dollar). The influence of the strengthening of the Swiss franc against the kuna following the decision by the Swiss central bank of January 2015 to stop maintaining its exchange rate against the euro was of particular significance. A consequence of this decision was a substantial rise in the liabilities of debtors who had borrowed in Swiss francs. As a result, the Government of the Republic of Croatia proposed statutory amendments aimed at alleviating the position of these debtors.

A direct reaction of the Government to the exchange rate change in January 2015 was to propose a measure fixing the exchange rate to HRK 6.39 for one franc for instalments/annuities in that currency maturing within the period of one year. The measure was implemented by the Croatian Parliament, which adopted the Act on Amendments to the Consumer Credit Act³ in relation to loan contracts with natural persons and the Act

³ OG 9/2015.

on Amendments to the Credit Institutions Act⁴ in relation to loan contracts with natural persons who perform the activity of freelancers, craftsmen, sole traders and family farm holders.

A new regulatory intervention followed in the second half of 2015, with a view to making the position of debtors who borrowed in Swiss francs (or in kuna indexed to the Swiss franc) equal to the position they would have been in had they opted for a loan denominated in euro. For that purpose, the Government of the Republic of Croatia proposed and the Parliament adopted the Act on Amendments to the Consumer Credit Act and the Act on Amendments to the Credit Institutions Act⁵, regulating the conversion of loans for the purpose changing the currency or currency clause, the manner of its calculation and the obligations of creditors and debtors in conversion proceedings.⁶ In line with legal provisions, banks reported the effect of conversion of loans in Swiss francs into loans in euros and loans denominated in kuna indexed to the Swiss franc into loans denominated in kuna indexed to euros (hereinafter referred to as

Banks and their clients continued to be very cautious as regards risk assumption, which was reflected in the decline in net loans for the fourth year in a row, which overpowered changes in all other asset items in 2015. Apart from the reduced lending activity, the growth of value adjustments also contributed to the fall in net loans, with the write-off of the principal, that is, the effect of conversion of loans to debtors whose conversion proceedings were completed by the end of 2015 as an additional factor. The intensive sale of claims had a mild effect on developments in net loans because claims sold were claims that had small net book value or claims were well covered by value adjustments. The decrease in net loans of HRK 5.9bn (2.4%) from the end of 2014 was a result of the reduction in the portfolio of loans to corporates, households and financial institutions. A small increase in loans was registered by loans to government units, while a more substantial increase, although without effect on the overall change, was noticed in the non-residents sector.

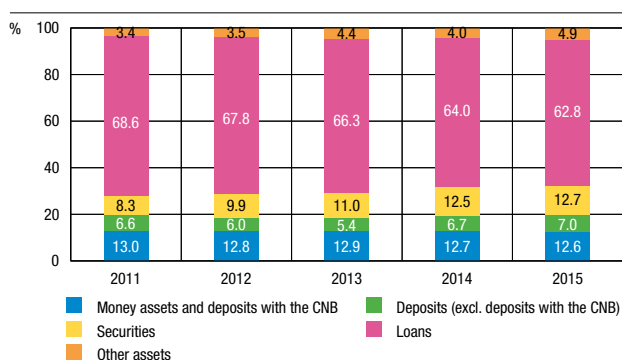
In addition to the decrease in net loans, the fall in total assets was under the additional influence of the decrease in bank deposits with the CNB by HRK 1.7bn (3.8%). Their reduction was a consequence of the repealing of regulations and the maturing of purchased compulsory CNB bills worth HRK 3.4bn⁷. Those are compulsory CNB bills that banks purchased in mid-December 2013 in the amount of reduced reserve requirement rate and thus released funds from the kuna component of the reserve requirement that aimed to spur lending to the economy. Other items of deposits with the CNB, the reserve requirements set aside and settlement account balances, went up in an amount lower than the said decrease, partly offsetting the overall change in deposits with the CNB.

In contrast to deposits with the CNB, deposits with financial institutions grew by HRK 1.4bn (5.2%), which upped their share in total assets to 7.0%. The increase was largely achieved in the item of deposits with foreign financial institutions, while deposits with domestic financial institutions accounted for a smaller share of the increase. Deposits with foreign financial institutions that are part of bank group linked by ownership went down by HRK 3.2bn (61.8%), their share in the structure of deposits with financial institutions reducing substantially as a result. At the end of 2015, it totalled 7.2%, almost 13 percentage points lower than at the end of 2014. Banks kept the bulk of their deposits abroad with financial institutions other than the majority foreign owners and the amount of these deposits increased by HRK 4.1bn (20.3%) within a one-year period.

Banks' investments in securities went up as well, by HRK 441.7m (0.9%), mostly due to investments in equity securities of foreign financial institutions and corporates. Despite the

Figure 3.3 Structure of bank assets

end of period



Note: As of October 2013, loan amount is reduced by the amount of collected fees (formerly recorded as deferred income in liabilities), and the amount of financial instruments (formerly recorded cumulatively as deduction item in assets and included in item Other assets) is reduced by the amount of the corresponding collectively assessed value adjustments (for category A).

Source: CNB.

loan conversion) in their business books as at 30 September 2015, forming adequate provisions, that is, provision expenses in that amount, in accordance with IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. Banks assessed the conversion effect arising from legal provisions at HRK 6.9bn as at 30 September 2015, as the difference between the balance of unpaid instalments/annuities in Swiss francs and the amount of unpaid annuities/instalments in euros calculated under new repayment plans.

4 OG 19/2015.

5 OG 102/2015.

6 As part of the conversion proceedings the initially paid amount of principal is converted into euros (at the then applicable exchange of the euro) and a new repayment plan is created based on the then applicable euro interest rate. All received payments on the basis of the loan are also converted to euros and are compared with liabilities arising from the new repayment plan. The cost of reduction of the book value of loan principal is the difference between the balance of unpaid principal in Swiss francs as at 30 September 2015 and the outstanding principal in euro determined as at the same date in accordance with new repayment plans and is borne entirely by banks. The comparison of amounts paid and of the new repayment plan provides for the amount of overpayment or underpayment (that needs to be settled). The amount of overpayment may not be used for principal write-off, rather, depending on the size, it is used to reduce future instalments/annuities or is paid out to the debtor. For banks it also represents a cost which is embedded in the expenses on provisions for conversion together with the cost of principal write-off.

7 Decision on repealing the Decision on the purchase of compulsory Croatian National Bank bills (OG 105/2015).

noticeable increase in 2015 (78.3%), equity securities continued to account for a very small portion of total investments in securities of only 1.9%. Investments in debt securities stagnated although there were some developments in their structure, mostly associated with the change in debt instruments of government units. Namely, banks' investments in MoF T-bills went down by HRK 3.1bn (20.2%), while at the same time investments in RC bonds went up (HRK 3.4bn or 23.3%), ultimately ending in the increase of total investments into securities of government units of only 1.2%. Debt securities of government units continued to account for the lion's share of the portfolio of total debt securities (62.1%), followed by securities of foreign issuers (24.2%). The share of total investments in securities grew to a high 12.7% of bank assets, that is, almost reached the all-time high of 12.8% registered at the end of 2015. Banks distributed the majority of their debt securities, almost 70% as at the end of 2015, in the portfolio of instruments available for sale. The increase in the portfolio and the marking to market of these securities resulted in the unrealised profit in bank capital rising by 49.1% from the previous year.

All other, less important, items in the asset structure also increased from the end of last year and mitigated the negative effect on the change in total assets. The largest among them was the increase in investments in the capital of subsidiaries (HRK 1.5bn or 53.8%), which was predominantly related to investments in the financial sector in the region and was a consequence of bank participation in intragroup ownership restructuring during 2015. The substantial increase in the fair value of derivative financial instruments in banks' balance sheets, of derivative financial assets (by 79.2% or HRK 1.1bn), as well as of derivative financial liabilities (by 98.2% or HRK 1.2bn) is, to the greatest extent, a reflection of the increase in fair value of agreements with foreign financial institutions (assets) and government units (liabilities). This is a consequence of the hedge against market risks, provided to the MoF for bond issues denominated in foreign currencies on one side and on the other of the hedges of banks against those same risks contracted with foreign parents. The downward trend in the growth of assets acquired in exchange for claims continued in 2015, reducing the growth rate to below 1%. However, the noticeable ageing of this portfolio, visible in the rise in assets acquired more than two years ago of 25.3% indicates further difficulties encountered by banks in the process of collecting their claims. Banks increased their investments in tangible assets by 5.2%, mostly by increasing investments in real estate property so the ratio of total investments in tangible assets and eligible capital went up slightly to 11.2%, which was still considerably below the permitted 40%.

Liabilities and capital

At the end of 2015, total bank liabilities stood at HRK 343.4bn, up HRK 3.7bn (1.1%) from the end of 2014 (Table 3.4). This increase was a direct consequence of the implementation of regulatory provisions on the conversion of loans,

recognised in bank liabilities in the growth of the item Interest, fees and other liabilities of HRK 6.1bn or 54.5%. Provisions for loan conversion set aside by banks as at 30 September 2015 in the amount of HRK 6.9bn are reported in this item. The realisation of loan conversions in the fourth quarter of 2015 decreased the initially determined amount of provisions to HRK 5.5bn, indicating a relatively small number of completed conversions. Given the regulatory time limits provided, noticeable conversion activities were initiated in the second half of December 2015.⁸

The sources of bank financing decreased by HRK 3.6bn (1.1%) in the observed one-year period. The key influence came from banks continuing to deleverage with respect to majority foreign owners for the fourth consecutive year. Although the change in total sources of financing was relatively small, changes in individual instruments and their currency structures were noticeable. The intensity of bank deleveraging with respect to majority foreign owners increased from 2014 (18.8%). The overall decrease of these sources in 2015 totalled HRK 19.0bn (45.5%). It was caused by the almost equal decrease in deposits and received loans, with more than a half of the overall decrease being accounted for by liabilities in Swiss francs. This was a consequence of the loans conversion which decreased the banks' need for sources of financing in Swiss francs. Banks liabilities in Swiss francs were reduced as a result, by HRK 11.5bn (74.2%), dwindling almost exclusively to household deposits. The share of these liabilities in foreign currency liabilities of banks went down to 1.8% at the end of 2015, which is five percentage points less than at the end of the previous year, while the share of financing received from majority foreign owners in total sources decreased from 12.8% to 7.0%. This also reduced the concentration of sources in bank liabilities, that is the share of sources received from clients whose funds account for over 2% of total bank liabilities, from 20.2% at the end of 2014 to 15.8% at the end of 2015.

Total bank deposits went up by HRK 8.1bn (2.8%), thanks to the growth of deposits of domestic sectors. The bulk of the growth of domestic deposits was accounted for by corporates (HRK 9.2bn or 20.6%), while the remainder of the increase was accounted for by household deposits (HRK 4.8bn or 2.7%). A strong growth of corporate deposits is predominantly owed to the extraordinary effect of two transactions realised in the second half of 2015: the inflow of funds arising from the sale of an enterprise to foreign investors and an inflow of funds arising from the securities issue by a public enterprise.

The several-year downward trend in the growth of household deposits was interrupted during the year under review due to the growth of giro and current account deposits (HRK 4.9bn or 19.1%) and savings deposits (HRK 2.1bn or 16.1%). During this period, for the first time on an annual level, the most stable of deposits, that is, household time deposits, decreased by HRK 2.2bn or 1.6%. In the pre-crisis period they went up at two-digit annual growth rates, their growth slowing down suddenly since 2008. This reflects a gradual restructuring of

⁸ Banks had to supply debtors with conversion calculations paired with proposed new or amended loan contracts by 14 November 2015, while debtors, if they agreed to the conversion, had to notify the bank thereof within 30 days.

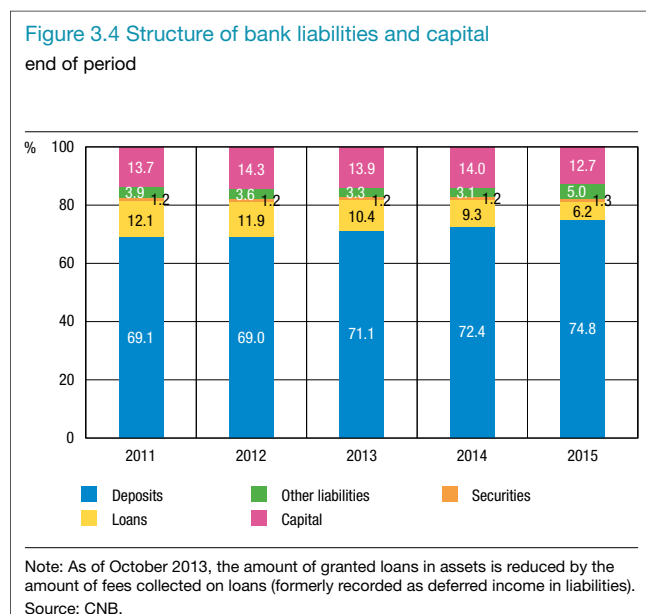
Table 3.4 Structure of bank liabilities and capital

end of period, in million HRK and %

| | 2013 | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
|---|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Amount | Share | Amount | Share | Change | Amount | Share | Change |
| Loans from financial institutions | 15,146.0 | 3.8 | 14,617.1 | 3.7 | -3.5 | 12,966.5 | 3.3 | -11.3 |
| Short-term loans | 2,124.8 | 0.5 | 2,428.3 | 0.6 | 14.3 | 1,342.0 | 0.3 | -44.7 |
| Long-term loans | 13,021.2 | 3.3 | 12,188.9 | 3.1 | -6.4 | 11,624.5 | 3.0 | -4.6 |
| Deposits | 282,805.6 | 71.1 | 286,075.4 | 72.4 | 1.2 | 294,215.0 | 74.8 | 2.8 |
| Transaction account deposits | 54,245.1 | 13.6 | 67,556.2 | 17.1 | 24.5 | 76,324.3 | 19.4 | 13.0 |
| Savings deposits | 21,785.7 | 5.5 | 18,045.1 | 4.6 | -17.2 | 21,360.5 | 5.4 | 18.4 |
| Time deposits | 206,774.8 | 52.0 | 200,474.1 | 50.7 | -3.0 | 196,530.2 | 49.9 | -2.0 |
| Other loans | 26,337.2 | 6.6 | 21,944.3 | 5.6 | -16.7 | 11,314.5 | 2.9 | -48.4 |
| Short-term loans | 4,531.3 | 1.1 | 3,806.9 | 1.0 | -16.0 | 1,378.7 | 0.4 | -63.8 |
| Long-term loans | 21,805.9 | 5.5 | 18,137.4 | 4.6 | -16.8 | 9,935.9 | 2.5 | -45.2 |
| Derivative financial liabilities and other financial liabilities held for trading | 1,878.1 | 0.5 | 1,180.5 | 0.3 | -37.1 | 2,339.2 | 0.6 | 98.2 |
| Debt securities issued | 299.9 | 0.1 | 299.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 300.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Short-term debt securities issued | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 0.8 | 0.0 | - |
| Long-term debt securities issued | 299.9 | 0.1 | 299.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 300.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Subordinated instruments issued | 1,453.5 | 0.4 | 2,050.0 | 0.5 | 41.0 | 2,724.0 | 0.7 | 32.9 |
| Hybrid instruments issued | 3,005.9 | 0.8 | 2,319.4 | 0.6 | -22.8 | 2,198.4 | 0.6 | -5.2 |
| Interest, fees and other liabilities | 11,445.8 | 2.9 | 11,231.2 | 2.8 | -1.9 | 17,348.1 | 4.4 | 54.5 |
| Total liabilities | 342,371.9 | 86.1 | 339,717.8 | 86.0 | -0.8 | 343,406.5 | 87.3 | 1.1 |
| Share capital | 33,964.7 | 8.5 | 33,757.2 | 8.5 | -0.6 | 34,275.4 | 8.7 | 1.5 |
| Current year profit (loss) | 477.6 | 0.1 | 1,534.6 | 0.4 | 221.3 | -4,378.4 | -1.1 | - |
| Retained earnings (loss) | 16,315.3 | 4.1 | 15,943.0 | 4.0 | -2.3 | 15,605.8 | 4.0 | -2.1 |
| Legal reserves | 1,108.6 | 0.3 | 1,046.0 | 0.3 | -5.7 | 1,035.2 | 0.3 | -1.0 |
| Reserves provided for by the articles of association and other capital reserves | 3,035.4 | 0.8 | 2,600.4 | 0.7 | -14.3 | 2,918.1 | 0.7 | 12.2 |
| Revaluation reserves | 610.4 | 0.2 | 727.9 | 0.2 | 19.2 | 990.2 | 0.3 | 36.0 |
| Previous year profit (loss) | -20.2 | 0.0 | -89.1 | 0.0 | 342.2 | -328.0 | -0.1 | 267.9 |
| Total capital | 55,491.8 | 13.9 | 55,519.9 | 14.0 | 0.1 | 50,118.4 | 12.7 | -9.7 |
| Total liabilities and capital | 397,863.7 | 100.0 | 395,237.7 | 100.0 | -0.7 | 393,524.8 | 100.0 | -0.4 |

Source: CNB.

household deposits, that is, the share of time deposits in total household deposits decreased and the share of sight deposits



increased. The share of time deposits reached its all-time high of 80.2% at the end of 2012. By the end of 2015 it decreased to 74.7%. The increase in giro and current account deposits accounted for the growth in kuna deposits. The rise in foreign currency deposits on these accounts was also noticeable, which might be the reaction of households to the introduction of the tax on savings interest at the beginning of 2015⁹. The currency structure of total deposits did not change much. It continues to reflect household preference for foreign currency savings. The share of foreign currency deposits in total household deposits was 75.5%, which includes 75.2% of deposits in foreign currency and 0.3% of kuna deposits with a currency clause. The currency accounting for the largest share, two thirds of total household deposits, was the euro.

Loans received went down by HRK 12.3bn or 33.6% during 2015, which is a much greater fall than the year before. Bank

⁹ The Act on Amendments to the Income Tax Act (OG 143/2014) introduced, *inter alia*, a tax on interest on kuna and foreign currency savings deposits (sight and time savings deposits and annuity savings) at a rate of 12%. Interest on the positive balance in giro accounts, current accounts and foreign currency accounts is not subject to tax provided that the interest rate does not exceed 0.5% a year.

deleveraging with their majority foreign owners had the key impact on the decline in loans received for the fourth year in a row. An additional influence on the overall developments in 2015, came from loans received from domestic and foreign financial institutions. The share of loans received in total sources of bank financing thus declined from 11.2% at the end of 2014 to 7.5% at the end of 2015, while relative to total assets this share went down from 9.3% to 6.2%. The decline in loans received and their importance in bank financing paired with the parallel growth of deposits additionally increased the dominant share of deposits in sources of bank financing, to 90.9%. However, the use of deposits to finance lending continued decreasing, as reflected in the further decline in the ratio of deposits to net loans, which totalled 84.0% at the end of 2015. The amount of other sources of financing went up (11.9%), exclusively due to the growth of subordinated instruments. Despite this, the share of total debt instruments with the characteristics of equity in total sources of financing remained very low, totalling 1.6%.

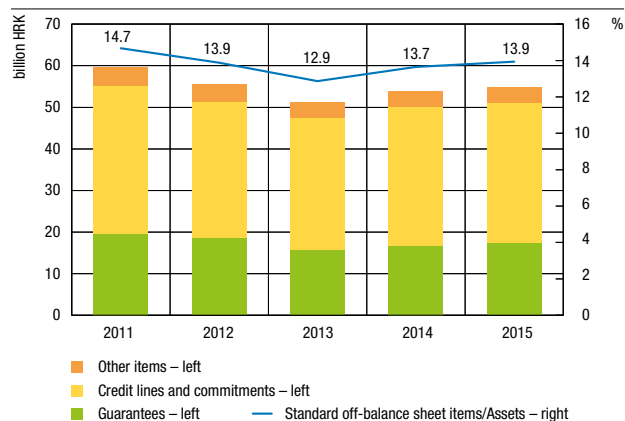
Total balance sheet capital of banks decreased by HRK 5.4bn or 9.7% in 2015, while its amount and share in the structure of liabilities and capital went down to the level seen at the beginning of the crisis. The decrease in capital was a consequence of the current year losses, arising predominantly due to loan conversion expenses which were higher than the developments in all other capital items. In 2015, ten banks were recapitalised, through payments in cash or using instruments with the characteristics of equity, which led to an increase in the share capital of all banks by HRK 518.2m (1.5%). The rise in revaluation reserves, that is, the rise in unrealised gain on value adjustments of financial assets available for sale, also had a positive impact on capital. By retaining a portion of earnings generated in 2014, some banks strengthened their capital reserves, while others used them in 2015 for dividend payments and to cover previous years' operating losses. A result of these divergent developments was that the level of capital reserves was maintained and that their share in total bank capital increased, to more than 39.0%. Banks used more than 80.0% of earnings generated in 2014 to pay out dividends to their shareholders. Together with a portion of retained earnings, dividends paid reached slightly over HRK 2.5bn.

Standard off-balance sheet items

At the end of 2015, total standard off-balance sheet items stood at HRK 54.8bn, which is an increase of HRK 0.9bn or 1.6% from the end of the previous year. The growth of standard off-balance sheet items was under the greatest influence of revolving loans, due to their growth of HRK 1.8bn (22.6%), and guarantees, which grew by HRK 0.6bn (3.7%). Standard off-balance sheet item grew predominantly due to transactions concluded with enterprises, more precisely revolving loans with public enterprises and guarantees with other enterprises. Credit lines and commitments, predominantly contracted with the central government, went down more noticeably from 2014 (HRK 1.5bn or 5.8%).

The divergent developments in total standard off-balance sheet items and bank assets resulted in the renewed growth of

Figure 3.5 Bank standard off-balance sheet items
end of period



Source: CNB.

their ratio to 13.9% (Figure 3.5).

Banks contracted the greatest amount of standard off-balance sheet items with enterprises (57.7%), this share rising slightly from the previous year. Next to follow by the amount of their share in standard off-balance sheet items were households (36.7%), predominantly due to credit lines and commitments.

Credit lines and commitments continued to account for the greatest share of standard off-balance sheet items, despite their decline of over three percentage points to 43.3%. According to share size, guarantees came next (31.4%), followed by revolving loans (18.2%), whose share was the only one boasting a sizeable increase, of more than three percentage points. The shares of remaining items were not significant.

Derivative financial instruments

In 2015, the notional value of the assets and liabilities items of derivative financial instruments increased by HRK 14.5bn (9.4%) in total, to HRK 168.3bn. The key influence on the increase in the notional value of derivative financial instruments came from the implementation of regulatory provisions on loan conversion. A noticeable increase in these instruments became evident at the end of the third quarter 2015, when banks, actively managing their foreign exchange position, hedged themselves against risks arising as a result of the obligation to implement these provisions. These risks were a result of increased open positions in Swiss francs and euros that arose due to the obligation of banks to determine the effect of conversion of the overall loan portfolio subject to the mentioned regulatory provision at the specified date of 30 September 2015. A share of instruments used by banks in the process was formed in the form of embedded derivatives, with a portion of them being arranged with majority foreign owners. The realisation of loan conversions in the fourth quarter of 2015, gradually reduced the amount of instruments arranged for this purpose.

To manage their foreign exchange position banks predominantly used forwards, so the increase in these instruments, totalling HRK 23.7bn (101.0%) contributed the most to the

end of period



The increase in the notional value of derivative financial instruments and the parallel decrease in bank assets was reflected in the growth of their ratio, from 38.9% in 2014 to 42.8% at the end of 2015. Only a few banks used derivative financial instruments in a volume higher than the stated system average, while the majority of banks that operate with derivative financial instruments used them in an amount equalling less than 10% of their assets.

end of period



Income statement

According to preliminary unaudited data for 2015, banks generated HRK 4.7bn of losses from continuing operations (before tax), in contrast to the end of the previous year when they generated HRK 2.1bn in profit (Figure 3.7). More than a half of banks (15) reported losses, while one more reported losses after tax, thus pushing the number of banks with current year losses to 16 (there were 12 at the end of 2014).

Table 3.5 Bank income statement

in million HRK and %

| | Amount | | Change |
|---|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Jan. – Dec. 2014 | Jan. – Dec. 2015 | |
| CONTINUING OPERATIONS | | | |
| Interest income | 18,844.8 | 18,131.7 | -3.8 |
| Interest expenses | 8,575.2 | 7,580.6 | -11.6 |
| Net interest income | 10,269.6 | 10,551.1 | 2.7 |
| Income from fees and commissions | 4,378.7 | 4,612.8 | 5.3 |
| Expenses on fees and commissions | 1,283.5 | 1,579.4 | 23.1 |
| Net income from fees and commissions | 3,095.2 | 3,033.3 | -2.0 |
| Income from equity investments | 215.6 | 349.1 | 61.9 |
| Gains (losses) | 1,262.4 | 861.3 | -31.8 |
| Other operating income | 422.5 | 641.4 | 51.8 |
| Other operating expenses | 792.2 | 1,066.8 | 34.7 |
| Net other non-interest income | 1,108.2 | 785.1 | -29.2 |
| Total operating income | 14,473.0 | 14,369.5 | -0.7 |
| General administrative expenses and depreciation | 7,428.7 | 7,437.5 | 0.1 |
| Net operating income before loss provisions | 7,044.3 | 6,932.0 | -1.6 |
| Expenses on value adjustments and provisions | 5,371.1 | 11,677.5 | 117.4 |
| Other gains (losses) | 394.5 | -1.2 | - |
| Profit (loss) from continuing operations, before taxes | 2,067.6 | -4,746.7 | -329.6 |
| Income tax on continuing operations | 688.9 | -355.8 | - |
| Profit (loss) from continuing operations, after taxes | 1,378.7 | -4,390.9 | - |
| DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS | | | |
| Profit (loss) from discontinued operations, after taxes | 155.9 | 12.5 | -92.0 |
| Current year profit (loss) | 1,534.6 | -4,378.4 | - |
| Memo item: | | | |
| Number of banks operating with losses, before taxes | 12 | 15 | 25.0 |

Source: CNB.

As mentioned earlier, expenses on value adjustments and provisions, which grew by HRK 6.3bn or 117.4% (Table 3.5) relative to 2014, had the strongest negative effect on the income statement (and thus on the total bank operating results). The crucial contribution to the exceptional rise in these expenses came from conversion cost reported in expenses on provisions, which totalled HRK 6.8bn at the end of the year. Banks reported the effect of conversion for the first time on the date of conversion (30 September 2015). It represents the difference between the book value of the outstanding principal of the loan in Swiss francs and the principal calculated in euros in the conversion procedure. These expenses excluded, the remaining expenses on value adjustments and provisions were 10.1% lower than at the end of 2014, due to 11.2% lower expenses on placement value adjustments and provisions for risk categories B and C. In 2014, these expenses were under the influence of the AQR¹⁰, which was subsequently, in accordance with the

recommendations of the EU Council¹¹, expanded to additional portfolios and banks. The reporting of income from cancelled provisions for risk category A was, for the most part, a consequence of the decrease in exposures distributed into this risk category, and subsequently of the reclassification of these exposures to other risk categories.

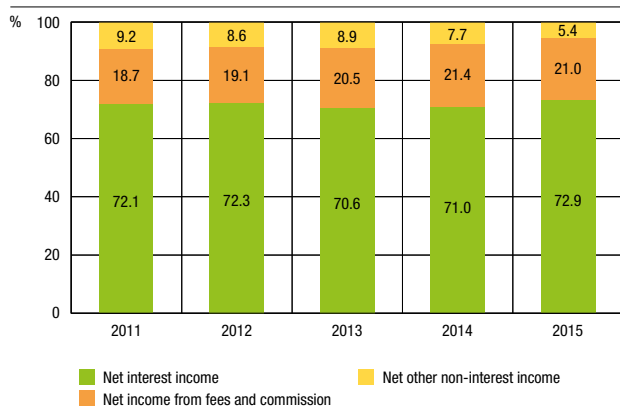
In addition to expenses on provisions for loan conversion, one more extraordinary regulatory measure raised bank expenses. This was the measure on freezing the exchange rate of the Swiss franc against the kuna at 6.39. The implementation of these regulatory amendments resulted in bank expenses that were immediately and in full recognised in their income statement, totalling HRK 223.4m.¹² These losses, in addition to the increase in losses from embedded derivatives by which banks adjusted their currency position, negatively affected the level of net other non-interest income, which ended the year HRK 323.1m or 29.2% lower than the year before. This continued

¹⁰ See footnote 1.

¹¹ See point 8 of the Council Recommendation of 8 July 2014.

¹² Fixing of the exchange rate was recognised as embedded derivative (derivative financial instrument connected with the principal instrument, the loan contract) whose contracted value is the amount of annuities/instalments (principal plus interest) in regular repayment for the period of duration of the determined exchange rate of one year, calculated by applying the market/contracted exchange rate. The expense was treated as negative fair value of derivative arising from the difference between annuities/instalments calculated by applying the administratively set exchange rate and the annuities/instalments calculated by applying the market exchange rate.

Figure 3.8 Structure of bank operating income
end of period



Source: CNB.

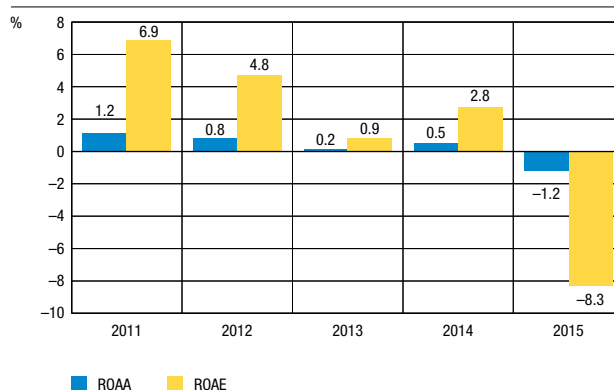
continued to account for the majority of the total bank interest income from loans (54.0%) thanks to their large share. Next to follow were corporates and government units with 29.4% and 14.2% respectively. A weaker influence on interest income might have also come from amendments to the regulations on the establishment of default interest rates and maximum effective interest rates on consumer credits and home loans¹⁷, which in practice resulted in the decline of interest rate.

Banks maintained almost the same level of general administrative expenses and depreciation as in 2014. The increase in general administrative expenses was offset by the decrease in employee expenses, representation, advertising and marketing expenses and amortisation. The downward trend in the number of employees, uninterrupted since 2012, continued in 2015, with a further decrease by 355 employees or 1.7%. Accordingly, assets per employee continued growing to HRK 19.3m (Figure 3.10).

Returns indicators

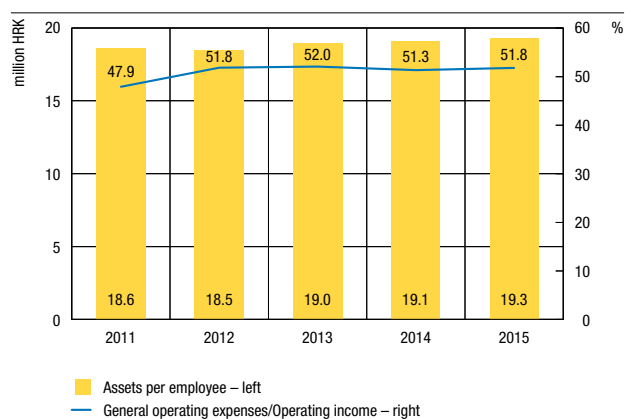
Operating profitability of banks, measured by the ratio of net operating income (before loss provisions) to average assets remained almost unchanged last year at some 1.8%. A lower value was last registered in 2001 (when it totalled 1.6% due to losses in Riječka banka). The operating profitability of banks has been lower than usual since 2012, predominantly under the influence of declining lending activity amid the conditions of decreasing interest rates and still-present high credit risk levels. Accordingly, the average interest rate on interest-bearing assets reached its historical low of 4.9%, which prompted banks to make sizeable cuts in interest expenses to maintain the interest spread at a satisfactory 2.6% (2.5% in 2014). In 2015, this was exacerbated by high extraordinary conversion expenses, pushing total expenses on value adjustments and provisions to 3% of average bank assets (1.4% in 2014) so they noticeably exceeded

Figure 3.9 Bank return on average assets (ROAA) and return on average equity (ROAE)
end of period



Source: CNB.

Figure 3.10 Bank cost efficiency
end of period



Source: CNB.

net operating income (before loss provisions). This, in turn, pushed ROAA and ROAE into negative territory: -1.2% and -8.3% (Figure 3.9). The last time the said indicators were negative on an aggregate level was back in 1998.

The cost to income ratio deteriorated slightly in comparison to 2014, from 51.3% to 51.8% (Figure 3.10), amid the decrease in operating income. Some banks continued to be heavily burdened by general operating expenses, especially smaller institutions. Six banks, including one larger institution, were operationally non-profitable, i.e. their operating income was insufficient to cover general operating expenses and depreciation.

3.1.3 Credit risk

Placements and assumed off-balance sheet liabilities

After several years of unfavourable trends, the level of partly recoverable and fully irrecoverable placements and off-balance sheet liabilities went down, primarily as a reflection of

17 The Act on Amendments to the Civil Obligations Act (OG 78/2015) came into force on 1 August 2015. The maximum effective interest rate is referenced to the default interest rate. The effective interest rate on home loans is equal to the statutory default interest rate and on all other consumer loans to the statutory default interest rate increased by two percentage points.

end of period, in million HRK and %

| Risk (sub) category | 2013 | | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------|--|----------------------------------|----------|--|----------------------------------|----------|
| | Placements and assumed off-balance sheet liabilities | Value adjustments and provisions | Coverage | Placements and assumed off-balance sheet liabilities | Value adjustments and provisions | Coverage | Placements and assumed off-balance sheet liabilities | Value adjustments and provisions | Coverage |
| A | 369,289.2 | 3,326.4 | 0.9 | 365,613.1 | 3,363.4 | 0.9 | 362,948.0 | 3,358.5 | 0.9 |
| B-1 | 19,330.6 | 3,055.0 | 15.8 | 15,728.9 | 2,364.5 | 15.0 | 12,575.6 | 1,847.3 | 14.7 |
| B-2 | 15,913.8 | 7,500.3 | 47.1 | 19,774.4 | 9,768.0 | 49.4 | 18,155.2 | 9,375.5 | 51.6 |
| B-3 | 4,339.3 | 3,547.4 | 81.8 | 5,559.4 | 4,615.6 | 83.0 | 7,837.3 | 6,447.5 | 82.3 |
| C | 8,991.4 | 8,972.1 | 99.8 | 10,022.5 | 10,020.4 | 100.0 | 10,407.0 | 10,407.8 | 100.0 |
| Total | 417,864.4 | 26,401.2 | 6.3 | 416,698.2 | 30,131.8 | 7.2 | 411,923.1 | 31,436.6 | 7.6 |

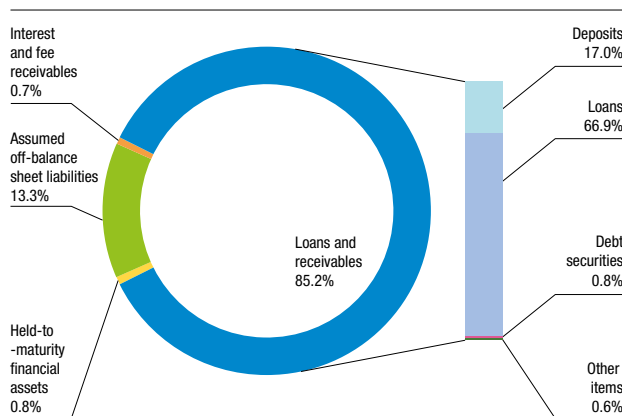
Source: CNB.

increased activities aimed at resolving the issue of claims with collection difficulties. Regardless of this, risk aversion remained high and credit activity slowed down. Total placements and assumed off-balance sheet liabilities, which are exposed to credit risk and subject to classification into risk categories¹⁸, stood at HRK 411.9bn at the end of the observed year (Table 3.6). They went down slightly from the end of 2014 (by 1.1%), primarily due to the fall in loans granted, which was under a noticeable influence of the sale of claims, as well as principal write-offs in the course of conversion of loans in Swiss francs into loans in euros. The amount of claims sold increased significantly compared to 2014, which had a key effect on the decrease in partly recoverable and fully irrecoverable claims (risk categories B and C) which were 4.1% lower. As a result, their share in total exposure decreased as well, from 12.3% to 11.9%. However, due to the ageing of the portfolio and regulatory rule on the gradual value adjustment increase for placements with long-term delinquency, losses in the loan portfolio continued to grow, which continued to place a considerable burden on banks' business performance. Total value adjustments and provisions for categories B and C increased in 2015 by 4.9% so the coverage of these categories continued growing, reaching 57.3%.

All portfolios that make up the total exposure to credit risk decreased, with the exception of off-balance sheet liabilities. They increased slightly, due to the growth of guarantees issued and different financing commitments, primarily towards public enterprises and other banks. As for larger changes, there is only the fall in compulsory CNB bills. The regulation on compulsory CNB bills was repealed in October 2015, as part of the measures aimed at restoring kuna liquidity, jeopardised by the regulation on the conversion of loans in Swiss francs and thus connected adjustments of bank currency positions. At the end of 2015, banks reported HRK 2.1bn loans arising from conversion (of which 97.1% were home loans). The write-off of

Figure 3.11 Structure of bank placements and assumed off-balance sheet liabilities

as at 31 December 2015



Source: CNB.

the principal, totalling HRK 979.8m, was charged to reserves made for conversion and the registered amount of overpayments reached HRK 205.7m.

The amount of claims sold increased significantly in 2015, primarily thanks to a large transaction by one bank in the last quarter of the year. During the year banks sold a total of HRK 2.8bn of (gross) claims of risk categories B and C, their net book value totalling HRK 396.7m. In addition, the associated HRK 931.0m of off-balance sheet claims, relating to interest rates (regular and default) and other claims, were sold as well. Almost 60% of the amount sold was accounted for by one bank. The sale of receivables from enterprises dominated the process, accounting for almost two thirds of the overall amount. The buyers were to the greatest extent firms specialised in collecting claims. For the sake of comparison, banks sold HRK 1.3bn of

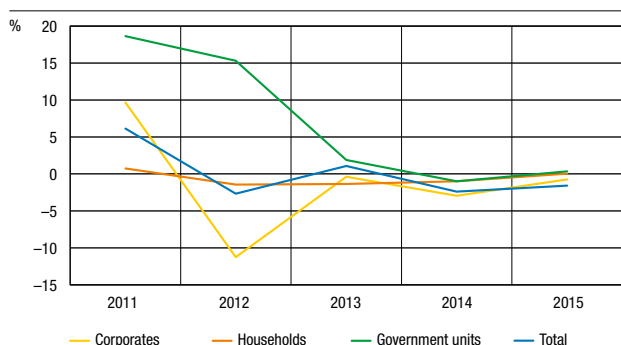
18 Total exposure to credit risk comprises placements (balance sheet items) and assumed off-balance sheet liabilities. The placements can be divided into a loan and receivables portfolio and a portfolio of held-to-maturity financial assets, with the receivables on interest and fees being covered by a separate item (receivables based on income). The portfolios of financial assets comprise various instruments such as loans, deposits, bonds and T-bills, and assumed off-balance sheet liabilities comprise guarantees, credit lines, etc. Placements and assumed off-balance sheet liabilities are classified into risk categories A (fully recoverable placements and off-balance sheet liabilities), B (partly recoverable placements and off-sheet liabilities) and C (fully irrecoverable placements and off-balance sheet liabilities). Risk category B includes the following three subcategories, depending on the amount of the established loss: B-1 – losses of up to 30% of the amount of claims, B-2 – losses of between 30% and not exceeding 70% of the amount of claims and B-3 – losses exceeding 70% and less than 100%. Exposures bearing losses equivalent to 100% of the amount of claims are classified into category C.

their claims in 2014, with households accounting for some 60% of the amount. The bulk of the sale at the time was made by three banks. Portfolio ageing, underlined by the influence of the rule regarding the gradual value adjustment increase for claims with long-term delinquency (adding a 5% value adjustment every six months for claims older than two years), contributed to a fall in net book value of loans classified into risk categories B and C, thus increasing their attractiveness in the secondary market. As a rule, banks generated income from the sale (due to the sale at prices higher than the net book value of claims in the balance sheet)¹⁹. They also resulted in the stabilisation of the level of irrecoverable loans, which might favourably affect credit growth.

Loans

Granted bank loans (classified into the loans and receivables portfolio, gross) stood at HRK 275.4bn at the end of 2015, down HRK 4.5bn or 1.6% (Figure 3.12), from the end of the

Figure 3.12 Rates of change of bank loans



Note: The distribution of exposure by institutional sectors is conducted by the CNB in accordance with the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA 1995). Households include households and non-profit institutions serving households. As of 31 October 2013, loan amount is reduced by the amount of collected fees (formerly recorded as deferred income in liabilities).

Source: CNB.

previous year (Table 3.12). The strong appreciation of the Swiss franc (resulting from the sudden decision by the Swiss central bank of January 2015 to stop maintaining its exchange rate against the euro), prompted the effective rate of loans granted to decline significantly to 2.4%.

Developments that had started in 2014 continued throughout 2015 – loans to all domestic sectors decreased (with the exception of a slight growth in loans to government units), while loans to non-residents, due to the rise in loans to foreign parent institutions, increased sharply. The amount of loans granted to corporates went down the most, even when the effect of claims sold is excluded. The decline in loans granted was observed also in relation to public enterprises and other corporates and almost

all activities within that sector, while noticeable growth was observed only in loans to accommodation and food preparation (6.9%) and agriculture (2.3%).

Despite their strong growth, loans to non-residents continued to account for a small share of the credit portfolio (1.8%). The leading share in the structure of loans granted was maintained by household loans (43.7%, Table 3.7), regardless of the decrease in loans to this sector observed for the seventh year in a row. The decline was evident in almost all types of loans granted to this sector. The only exception, as the year before, came in general-purpose cash loans. They went up 1.8% with a noticeable currency restructuring, that is, a strong growth of the amount (24.1%) and the share of the kuna component (from 38.3% to 46.8%). Similar developments were observed in relation to home loans as well. The kuna component increased strongly (by 21.7%, to 9.3% of total home loans) but the overall home financing decreased, even if the effect of the write-off of the principal of converted loans is excluded. As a result of significant changes in these two types of loans the share of kuna loans in total loans to households went up noticeably, by 3.7 percentage points, reaching almost one third of the total loans granted to this sector. The growth of kuna loans is a reflection of changes in household preferences, which were surely affected by the materialisation of currency-induced credit risk (CICR)²⁰ related to loans in Swiss francs. At the end of 2015, some 71.4% of total bank loans (net) were exposed to this risk, of which 87.1% were not hedged against the effects of CICR, that is, was placed to borrowers with an unmatched foreign currency position.²¹ The share of loans in Swiss francs (including those in kuna indexed to the Swiss franc) in the currency structure of loans went down from 8.3% to 7.3% under the influence of conversions and repayments. The loans in that currency are concentrated in the household sector (92.6%), especially in the form of home loans, where they continued to account for a sizeable share of 32.1%. The currency structure of total loans was again dominated by euro loans (including loans indexed to the euro), with 62.8%.

The growth of the share of B and C category loans that had started in 2008 was interrupted. The share of these risk categories decreased from 17.1% at the end of 2014 to 16.6% at the end of 2015 (Figure 3.15). These developments were mostly affected by the sale of loans classified into risk categories B and C. However, it is noteworthy that if the effects of the sale were excluded, loans classified into risk categories B and C would stagnate. This would primarily be a result of developments in the corporate sector, as a result of increased efforts regarding the resolution of irrecoverable loans. After having stagnated for several months, the share of loans classified into risk categories B and C in total loans stabilised at a very high level of 29.9%. On the other hand, in the household sector, which reacted to the crisis with a time lag, the growth of the share of B and C

¹⁹ Banks suffered losses from these claims in the previous periods so their overall effect on bank operations is not favourable.

²⁰ Currency-induced credit risk is the risk that the borrowers with unmatched foreign currency positions, whose foreign currency liabilities exceed their foreign currency assets (including items in kuna with a currency clause) will not be able to settle their liabilities towards banks in the event of a change in exchange rates.

²¹ It is deemed that the foreign exchange position of a credit institution's debtors is not matched if their expected foreign exchange inflow covers less than 80% of their foreign exchange liabilities and liabilities indexed to foreign currency, which they have towards the credit institution and other creditors.

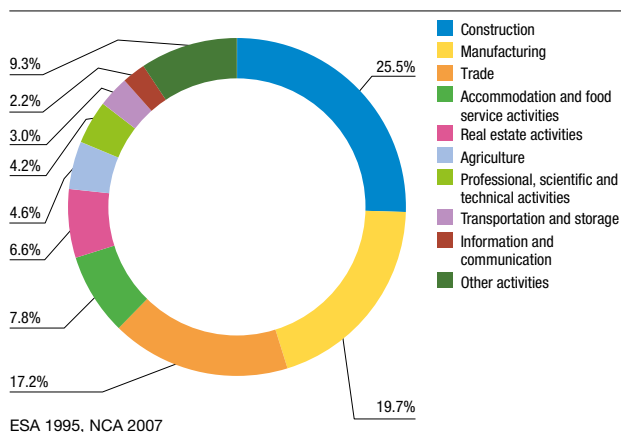
end of period, in million HRK and %

Note: The distribution by institutional sectors is conducted in accordance with the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA 1995). Households include households and non-profit institutions serving households. Data on financial institutions and non-residents are included in item Other sectors.

Source: CNB.

adjustments is a consequence of the increase in losses arising in connection with these loans, due to portfolio ageing. In addition, there is the possible influence of the decline in the value of collateral, especially that in the form of real estate property. The coverage increased especially in the corporate sector, so the difference in the level of coverage of B and C category loans in these two sectors continued to decrease. However, it remained higher in the household sector (59.6% vis-à-vis 54.9% in the corporate sector) due to the importance of loans that are less

Figure 3.13 Structure of bank loans to corporates by activities as at 31 December 2015



ESA 1995, NCA 2007

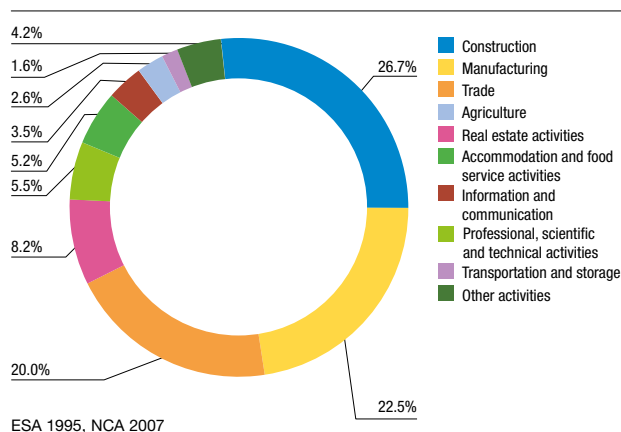
Source: CNB.

well covered, like general-purpose cash loans and overdraft facilities. In connection to these loans, banks as a rule, reclassify their claims and increase value adjustments on the basis of the number of delinquency days.

The B and C category loans of the corporate sector went down by 6.3%, predominantly under the influence of the sale of claims, but also other factors, such as concluded pre-bankruptcy settlements and completed bankruptcy proceedings. Banks partially wrote off or forgave debts²² and took over real estate property or other client assets. In addition, debt write-off not related to pre-bankruptcy or bankruptcy proceedings and sales increased at the end of the year. A portion of the decrease was a result of the improvement in the creditworthiness of borrowers, as indicated by the reclassification of individual clients into a better risk category, risk category A (fully recoverable loans).

There was a decrease in B and C risk category loans in relation to almost all activities within the corporate sector. The exceptions were manufacturing, in particular of food products, and accommodation and food service activities, where B and C category loans increased by 2.5% (15.1% in the food industry) and 5.3% respectively. As a result of new lending activity the share of B and C risk category loans in the accommodation and food service activities went down (to 19.9%) while in the food industry it went up noticeably from 21.9% to 25.7%. A rise in the subcategory B-1 (with value adjustments of up to 30% of the book amount of the claim) was present in both of these activities, indicating an inflow of new loans with collection difficulties, that is, potential sources of additional losses in the periods to come. In contrast, construction, the activity which is the greatest source of B and C risk category loans to corporates (Figure 3.14), stood out by the growth of risk subcategory B-3 (value adjustments greater than 70%, but smaller than 100% of the book amount of the claim), as well as by the growth of value adjustments. This means that despite the decrease in B

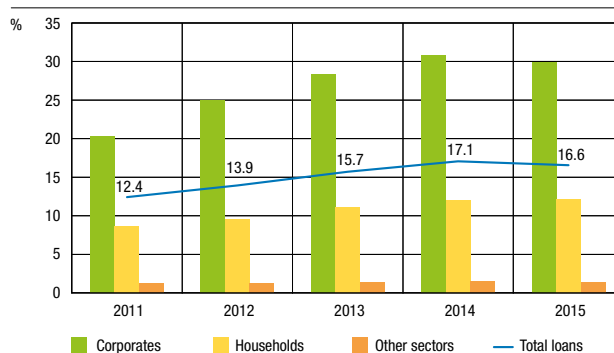
Figure 3.14 Structure of bank partly recoverable and fully irrecoverable loans to corporates by activities as at 31 December 2015



ESA 1995, NCA 2007

Source: CNB.

Figure 3.15 Share of bank partly recoverable and fully irrecoverable loans end of period



Note: The distribution of exposure by institutional sectors is conducted by the CNB in accordance with the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA 1995). Households include households and non-profit institutions serving households. As of 31 October 2013, loan amount is reduced by the amount of collected fees (formerly recorded as deferred income in liabilities).

Source: CNB.

and C categories, predominantly as a result of sales, construction continues to contribute strongly to the growth of losses in credit portfolios of banks due to the high level of claims with long-term delinquency. The exceptional sensitivity of this activity to the economic cycle and portfolio ageing resulted in a high coverage of B and C risk category loans, totalling 59.2%, the highest among all activities.

The data on the age of due but unpaid loan receivables best illustrate how long it takes for the collection process to be completed. Receivables amounting to almost HRK 26bn are more than 90 days overdue, of which as much as HRK 23bn (or 80.5% of total due but unpaid loan receivables) is receivables more than one year overdue.

As for the household sector, B and C category loans decreased slightly (0.6%) exclusively due to the sale of claims.

²² According to the Civil Obligations Act (OG 35/2005, 41/2008 and 78/2015) debt forgiveness is one of the ways to terminate an obligation. An obligation is terminated when the creditor states to the debtor that its fulfilment will not be required and the debtor agrees.

Table 3.8 Structure of bank sources of financing

end of period, in million HRK and %

| | 2013 | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
|--|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Amount | Share | Amount | Share | Change | Amount | Share | Change |
| Deposits | 282,805.6 | 85.9 | 286,075.4 | 87.4 | 1.2 | 294,215.0 | 90.9 | 2.8 |
| Loans | 41,483.1 | 12.6 | 36,561.4 | 11.2 | -11.9 | 24,281.1 | 7.5 | -33.6 |
| Debt securities issued | 299.9 | 0.1 | 299.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 300.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Hybrid and subordinated instruments issued | 4,459.3 | 1.4 | 4,369.4 | 1.3 | -2.0 | 4,922.4 | 1.5 | 12.7 |
| Total sources of financing | 329,048.0 | 100.0 | 327,306.2 | 100.0 | -0.5 | 323,719.1 | 100.0 | -1.1 |
| Sources of financing from majority foreign owner | 51,514.6 | 15.7 | 41,849.3 | 12.8 | -18.8 | 22,819.6 | 7.0 | -45.5 |

Source: CNB.

Table 3.9 Sectoral structure of received loans

end of period, in million HRK and %

| | 2013 | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Amount | Share | Amount | Share | Change | Amount | Share | Change |
| Loans from government units | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Loans from financial institutions | 15,146.0 | 36.5 | 14,617.1 | 40.0 | -3.5 | 12,966.5 | 53.4 | -11.3 |
| Loans from corporates | 317.0 | 0.8 | 723.1 | 2.0 | 128.1 | 896.9 | 3.7 | 24.0 |
| Loans from foreign financial institutions | 25,714.6 | 62.0 | 21,029.7 | 57.5 | -18.2 | 10,245.0 | 42.2 | -51.3 |
| Loans from other non-residents | 305.5 | 0.7 | 191.6 | 0.5 | -37.3 | 172.6 | 0.7 | -9.9 |
| Total loans received | 41,483.1 | 100.0 | 36,561.4 | 100.0 | -11.9 | 24,281.1 | 100.0 | -33.6 |
| Loans from majority foreign owner | 20,113.3 | 48.5 | 14,087.0 | 38.5 | -30.0 | 4,453.5 | 18.3 | -68.4 |

Source: CNB.

The amount of loans classified in this category declined in relation to most types of household loans. However, in relation to the most important component, home loans, it increased, by a noticeable 8.4%. Because of this, and also because of a fall in the overall amount of home loans, the loan quality indicator deteriorated, the share of B and C category loans in home loans going up from 8.8% at the end of 2014 to 9.7% at the end of 2015. Losses arising from home loans increased sharply, and value adjustments went up by as much as 29.7%. This significantly raised the coverage of B and C category home loans by value adjustments from 43.8% at the end of 2014 to 52.4% at the end of 2015.

Conversion had no material impact on the quality of home loans due to the relatively small amount realised and that at the very end of the year. In fact, deterioration of the portfolio continued more dynamically than the year before, the greatest contribution coming precisely from the component in Swiss francs (adjusted for the conversion impact). The share of B and C category loans in total home loans in Swiss francs (including kuna loans indexed to the Swiss franc) was 16.5%. This indicator was much lower for the kuna and the euro component (including kuna loans indexed to the euro), totalling 9.6% and 6.0%. The share of B and C category loans in the kuna component decreased from the previous year, under the influence of new credit activity but also the decline in the loans of these risk groups. In addition to home loans, the growth in the level of B and C category loans was registered for mortgage and car purchase loans as well, because the fall in the overall

credit activity was more pronounced than the fall of B and C category loans. The downward trend observed in car purchase loans that started in 2009 was noticeable (26.5%) so the share of this type of loans declined below 1% of the total household loan portfolio.

3.1.4 Liquidity risk

Sources of financing

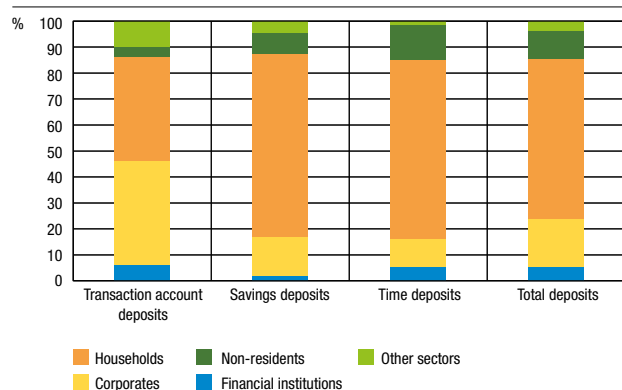
The total sources of bank financing²³ stood at HRK 323.7bn at the end of 2015, which is a decrease of 1.1% from the end of 2014 (Table 3.8). Changes in total sources were a reflection of opposite developments in their components – the growth of domestic sources in 2015 (HRK 12.1bn or 4.6%) was slower than the decrease in foreign sources (HRK 15.7bn or 25.4%) which ultimately led to the fall in total sources of bank financing.

Foreign sources of financing made up 14.3% of all banks' sources. A reduction in foreign sources of funds has traditionally been related to majority foreign owners, whose sources went down by almost a half, totalling HRK 22.8bn at the end of the year. Intensive deleveraging vis-à-vis foreign parent banks started in 2012, with the annual rate of decline in 2015 totalling 45.5% – these sources went down by as much as HRK 19.0bn, while sources from other non-residents increased (16.7%). The share of sources from majority foreign owners thus decreased by another 5.7 percentage points, that is to 7.0% of all bank sources, which was the lowest value of this indicator in the last decade²⁴. If the last four years are excluded, another decline

23 Sources of financing are composed of received deposits, received loans, issued debt securities and issued subordinated and hybrid instruments.

24 Since 2004 the CNB has had access to data on sources (loans, deposits, subordinated and hybrid instruments) received from majority foreign owners.

Figure 3.16 Sectoral structure of received deposits
as at 31 December 2015



Source: CNB.

in sources from owners on an annual level in the whole of the observed period was recorded only in 2007, when a significant amount of sources from parent banks was used for the capital strengthening of banks. In contrast to sources from majority foreign owners, sources from other non-residents (primarily deposits) accounted for a slightly more significant share (7.2%), ending the year at HRK 23.3bn.

Domestic sources accounted for HRK 277.6bn at the end of 2015, which strengthened their share in total sources by additional 4.6 percentage points to 85.7%, primarily arising from household and corporate deposits.

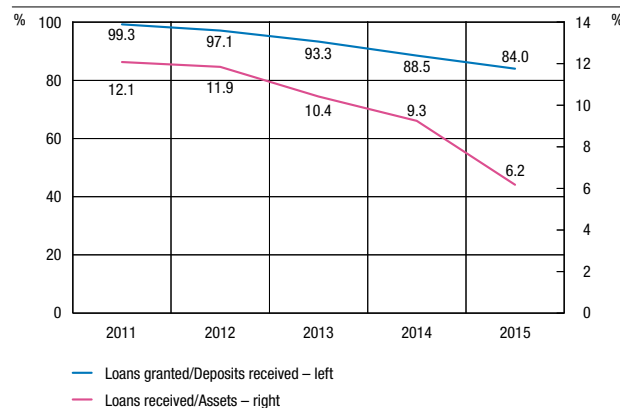
Broken down by instrument type, the decline in sources of funds in 2015 was a result of developments regarding received loans, which went down by a third or HRK 12.3bn, totalling HRK 24.3bn, thus underlining a long trend of decline in received loans. Loans received from non-residents, which went down by a half from 2014, had a key influence on this decline, with their decrease being caused predominantly by loans received from majority foreign owners, which declined by HRK 9.6bn or 68.4% to HRK 4.5bn. Their share in total received loans thus fell to slightly over 18%, which is a steep fall given that two years ago the share of majority foreign owners accounted for more than a half of received loans.

In contrast, the rise in received deposits continued at a slightly more intensive rate than over the previous year, by 2.8% or HRK 8.1bn. The share of deposits thus continued gaining strength, reaching 90.9%, its all-time high. Instruments with the characteristics of equity (hybrid and subordinated instruments) increased slightly, to 1.5% of all sources, while issued debt securities maintained their small share of 0.1%.

Household deposits totalled HRK 181.2bn at the end of the observed period, growing HRK 4.8bn or 2.7%. The share of household deposits continued to grow, reaching 56.0% of total sources, while their share in total deposits remained almost unchanged at 61.6%, with household time deposits decreasing and all other types of household deposits increasing.

Increasing by HRK 9.2bn (20.6%) corporate deposits

Figure 3.17 Bank liquidity indicators
end of period



Source: CNB.

ended the year at HRK 54.1bn. Despite the strong growth, their share (18.4% of all deposits) is still substantially below the share before the onset of the crisis. The rise in 2015 was generated by the increase in all types of deposits. Transaction account deposits of corporates increased by 12.2%, savings deposits by 56.0% and time deposits by 30.5%. In comparison with 2014, when corporate deposits grew at a rate of 4.3%, in 2015 this growth rate was much stronger.

Deposits of non-residents were noticeably lower (HRK 5.7bn or 15.1%), primarily amid the decline in time deposits (17.6%), totalling HRK 31.9bn at the end of 2015. The major portion of this decrease was realised by other foreign financial institutions.

More substantial changes in the currency structure of deposits over the last year were observed in the rise of transaction account deposits and savings deposits, which went up by HRK 8.8bn and HRK 3.3bn respectively, with a parallel decrease in time deposits, by HRK 3.9bn. According to size of increase in transaction accounts and savings deposits, the household and corporate sectors led the way. The decline in time deposits was a result of the already mentioned decline in deposits by majority foreign owners and household deposits. According to these changes, the share of transaction account deposits in total deposits continued growing, gaining 2.3 percentage points, reaching 25.9% at the end of 2015, while the share of time deposits declined to 66.8%. Savings deposits also increased, accounting for the remaining 7.3%.

Funds on transaction accounts are normally mostly kuna funds. However they were slightly reduced in comparison with 2014, from 73.7% to 72.2%, with the foreign currency part increasing from 26.3% to 27.8%. On total deposits level, currency changes remained the same, traditionally a third of total deposits were kuna deposits, while the remaining share consisted of foreign currency deposits (deposits in foreign currency and kuna deposits indexed to foreign currency). Deposits in euros (88.5%) continued to account for the largest share of foreign currency deposits, followed by deposits in US dollars (8.0%)

and deposits in Swiss francs (2.0%), whose share was reduced by 2.9 percentage points from 2014. Deposits in all other foreign currencies continued to be poorly represented, accounting for only 1.5% of all foreign currency deposits.

Maturity adjustment of bank assets and liabilities

The mismatch between the short-term assets and short-term liabilities of banks increased slightly at the end of 2015. The traditionally negative short-term cumulative gap²⁵ stood at HRK –73.4bn at the end of 2015. A considerable widening of the gap from HRK –20.6bn to –37.2bn was still present in the shortest maturity band of up to 15 days. The increase of mismatches in that maturity band reflects the rise in transaction account liabilities of almost HRK 9bn or 13.0%. At the same time, assets within the same maturity band saw a slight decline (of 0.7%), primarily as a result of a drop in loans. Maturity bands of remaining maturity of up to 3 months recorded an increase in mismatches, mostly due to the fall in liabilities (received loans and to a smaller extent time deposits), while the remaining short-term maturity bands recorded a substantial decrease in mismatches (due to the rise in loans and available-for-sale debt instruments).

A stronger growth of short-term liabilities over short-term assets reflected itself in the decrease in their ratio of almost 1 percentage point, to 72.2%. The liquidity coefficient²⁶ also trended down slightly, to 0.8. The amount of the greatest

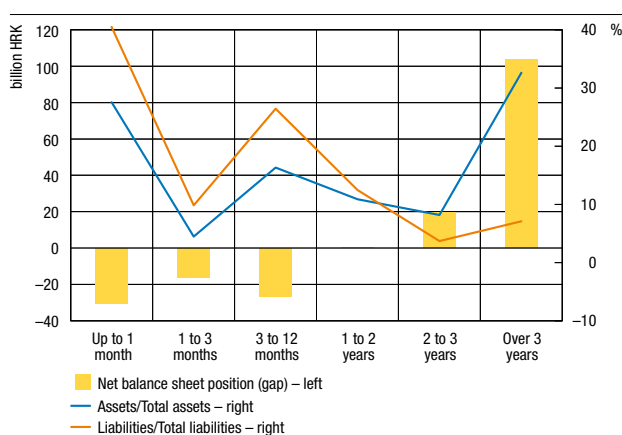
maturity mismatch between assets and liabilities was, as already mentioned, in the maturity band of up to 15 days.

Minimum liquidity coefficient²⁷

During the whole of 2015, banks continued, on aggregate level, to maintain considerably higher values of minimum coefficients in kuna and convertible currencies in both given periods²⁸, whereby coefficients in convertible currencies were traditionally at slightly higher levels than coefficients in kuna. At the end of the year, MLC in kuna stood at 2.2 for the period of up to one week and at 1.7 for the period of up to one month, while MLC in convertible currencies stood at 2.6 and 1.8.

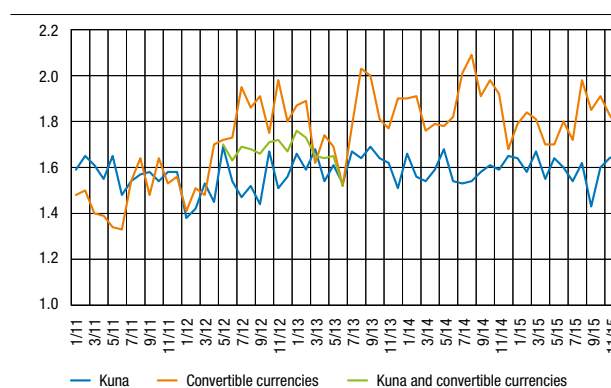
Readily marketable assets (RMA)²⁹ of banks stood at HRK 77.5bn at the end of 2015, growing by HRK 8.8bn or 12.8% from the end of the previous year. This caused a noticeable increase in the share of these assets in total bank assets, from 17.4% in 2014 to 19.7% in 2015. The rise in RMA reflected the increase in bank investments in deposits/loans with credit institutions and securities available for sale. In contrast to the end of the previous year, deposits with the CNB are no longer the most significant item in the RMA structure, given the decline in their share from 25.4% to 20.5%. At the same time, the rise in the share of deposits/loans with credit institutions of 3.1 percentage points made them the most significant RMA item, accounting for 27.4%. Banks held 43.9% (42.2% in 2014) of

Figure 3.18 Asset and liability maturity match or mismatch as at 31 December 2015



Source: CNB.

Figure 3.19 Minimum liquidity coefficient for period up to one month



Note: By way of exception, in the period from 1 May 2012 to 30 June 2013, credit institutions had to meet the minimum liquidity coefficient on a collective basis, i.e. for both kuna and all convertible currencies combined.
Source: CNB.

²⁵ The maturity match or mismatch between assets and liabilities is shown by remaining maturity, i.e. by maturity bands and on a net basis, adjusted for the estimated capacity of each debtor or entity subject to payment to actually execute the payment in the agreed amount and within the agreed time limit. There are in all 13 maturity bands, starting from up to 15 days and ending with more than 240 months. The gap is net cash flow excess or shortfall in each maturity band. The short-term cumulative gap is the sum of net cash flow excesses or shortfalls in all maturity bands of up to 12 months.

²⁶ This is the ratio of total assets with maturity up to one month to total liabilities with the same maturity.

²⁷ Minimum liquidity coefficient (MLC) is calculated as the ratio of expected inflows (currently negotiable assets included) and expected outflows in periods of stress in the two given periods (up to 1 week and up to 1 month) and must be equal to or higher than 1. MLC is calculated for kuna, all convertible currencies combined and for each non-convertible currency individually (if it is significant). Moreover, in the said period, but no longer than for seven calendar days during the reporting month, banks are exceptionally allowed to maintain MLC only in one currency (in kuna or all convertible currencies together or non-convertible currencies separately) at a level 10% below 1 (i.e. 0.9), regardless of the time zone (up to 1 week or up to 1 month). By way of exception, in the period from 1 May 2012 until 30 June 2013, banks were allowed to meet MLC on a collective basis, i.e. for both kuna and all convertible currencies combined.

²⁸ For the purposes of calculating the minimum liquidity coefficient, inflows and outflows are reported according to an acute short-term stress scenario specified by the CNB that is much more stringent than actual cash flows because of various requirements and haircuts. The purpose of the stress scenario is to determine whether a credit institution has sufficient liquid assets to meet its liquidity needs in stressed conditions within a given period.

²⁹ Readily marketable assets (RMA) are those liquid assets which are available to the credit institution and which may be turned into cash quickly (within four working days) and easily (with no significant losses).

RMA in securities that meet the conditions for inclusion in this category of assets. As compared to the end of last year, there has been a noticeable rise in the share of securities allocated to the held-for-trading portfolio, from 19.2% to 22.1%, at the expense of the share of MoF T-bills (which dropped by 3 percentage points to 15.5%). The share of money assets remained almost unchanged at 8.0% of RMA.

3.1.5 Currency adjustment of bank assets and liabilities

The shares of foreign currency assets and liabilities decreased slightly in 2015, but were still dominant.³⁰ Foreign currency assets thus accounted for 60.6% of total assets, while foreign currency liabilities made up 64.8% of total bank liabilities. The bulk of foreign currency assets and liabilities of banks was accounted for by three currencies: the euro, Swiss franc and American dollar.

The kuna strengthened only negligibly against the euro in 2015 (0.3%) and against the Swiss franc and the US dollar it weakened by 10.9%. At the end of the year, the average quarterly open foreign exchange position of banks was long, standing at 12.4% of average own funds³¹, indicating big leap in the second half of the year (Figure 3.20). The rise in the ratio of foreign exchange position and own funds was under the influence of the extension of the position due to conversion and new own funds calculation. The effects of losses from conversion were included. It should be noted that the rise in this position was exclusively a consequence of the treatment of individual items

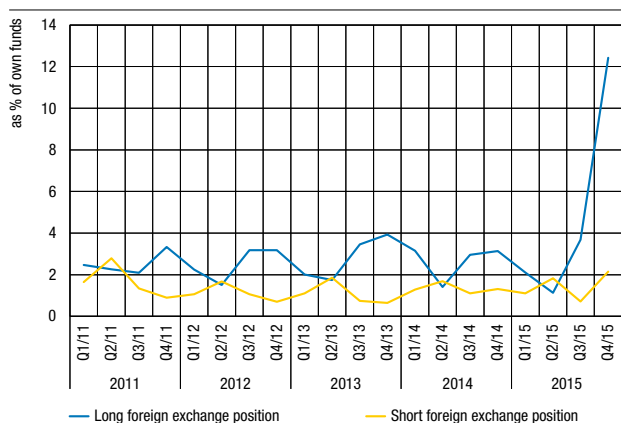
for the purpose of reporting, that is, the treatment of provisions for conversion as a kuna item. If this item is viewed as a foreign exchange item, as in its economic essence it was, the overall net open foreign exchange position of banks did not register substantial changes, thanks to the active bank management of currency risk (using derivative financial instruments, foreign currency sale/purchase, deleveraging in the Swiss franc, etc.).

Foreign currency assets of banks decreased by 2.4% (which in real terms, given the developments in the most represented currencies, is a decrease of 3.7%). They stood at HRK 238.5bn at the end of 2015, down by HRK 6.0bn from the end of 2014. At the same time, the kuna asset items amounted to HRK 155.0bn, accounting for an increase of HRK 4.3bn or 2.8%.

A review of the changes in the currency structure of total bank foreign currency asset items compared to 2014 shows that the most significant nominal decrease was observed in the position of euro items, totalling HRK 5.0bn (2.4%). The foreign currency asset items in Swiss francs decreased by HRK 3.2bn or 14.4%. However, their effective decrease was much greater, totalling HRK 5.5bn (25.2%), a reflection of the decline in household loans arising from loan conversion.

Foreign currency liabilities of banks in the observed period declined more significantly than foreign currency assets, by 2.6% (which is 3.8% in real terms). Totalling HRK 222.5bn they maintained the most significant share in total bank liabilities. As for the currency structure of foreign currency liabilities, the most visible change as compared to 2014 was in the Swiss franc item, which registered a decline of as much as HRK 11.5bn or 74.2%. If the exchange rate changes are taken into account the decrease was even stronger, totalling HRK 13.1bn or a high 85.0%. This reduced the share of liabilities in the Swiss franc in total foreign currency liabilities from 6.8% to a low 1.8%. The decrease in liabilities in the Swiss franc was most affected by the fall in deposits from foreign financial institutions and loans of non-residents as a consequence of the conversion of loans in the Swiss franc into loans in euros, as well as by credit institutions no longer needing sources of funds in the Swiss franc. The liabilities in euros went up by HRK 3.3bn or 1.7% (HRK 3.9bn or 2.0% effectively) solely under the influence of the rise in domestic deposits. The share of euro items continued to dominate total liabilities with 89.5% at the end of 2015.

Figure 3.20 Foreign exchange positions of banks quarterly averages



Source: CNB.

3.1.6 Interest rate risk in the non-trading book

Banks' exposure to interest risk in the non-trading book remained very low, which has become common since the rules on the management of interest rate risk began to be applied, that is, since 2010.³² Banks boasted such low exposure primarily

³⁰ In this chapter, foreign currency assets and liabilities encompass assets and liabilities in foreign currency and in kuna indexed to foreign currency.

³¹ Due to the harmonisation with EU regulations, the cap on open foreign exchange position of banks, previously set at 30% of own funds, was abolished as of 30 June 2014.

³² Interest rate risk in the non-trading book is due to maturity mismatch/revaluation of interest rates of non-trading book positions. For the purposes of measuring the effect of interest rate risk in the non-trading book, credit institutions are obligated to apply the standard interest rate shock which assumes a simultaneous parallel positive or negative shift in all interest bearing positions in the non-trading book (regardless of the interest rate type and currency) on the reference yield curve of 200 basis points (2%). All interest rate-sensitive items of the non-trading book are distributed into 13 time zones and weighted by appropriate weights, calculated by multiplying the estimated modified duration for each time zone and assumed interest rate shock. The result is the estimate of the change in the economic value of the non-trading book, i.e. the estimate of the present value of all expected net cash flows measured by the net weighted position, which may not exceed 20% of own funds.

Table 3.10 Interest rate risk in the non-trading book
in million HRK and %

| Currency | Interest rate type | 2013 | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|--------|
| | | Net weighted position | Net weighted position | Change | Net weighted position | Change |
| HRK | Administered interest rate | -660.3 | -672.3 | 1.8 | -821.1 | 22.1 |
| | Variable interest rate | 462.0 | 432.7 | -6.3 | 431.5 | -0.3 |
| | Fixed interest rate | 508.6 | 469.1 | -7.8 | 579.9 | 23.6 |
| EUR | Administered interest rate | -184.2 | -285.4 | 54.9 | -377.7 | 32.4 |
| | Variable interest rate | 435.8 | 388.6 | -10.8 | 320.2 | -17.6 |
| | Fixed interest rate | -479.2 | -630.6 | 31.6 | -656.4 | 4.1 |
| CHF | Administered interest rate | 63.8 | -12.3 | -119.3 | -18.5 | 50.1 |
| | Variable interest rate | 67.5 | -26.8 | -139.8 | 3.3 | -112.4 |
| | Fixed interest rate | -177.3 | 1,864.9 | -1,152.1 | 1,224.8 | -34.3 |
| USD | Administered interest rate | -24.7 | -34.6 | 40.3 | -57.3 | 65.5 |
| | Variable interest rate | 1.0 | 2.4 | 136.0 | 2.6 | 10.3 |
| | Fixed interest rate | -20.1 | -2.3 | -88.7 | -17.4 | 662.3 |
| Other | Administered interest rate | -59.7 | -37.8 | -36.7 | -52.1 | 37.8 |
| | Variable interest rate | 0.1 | -7.6 | -6,035.2 | -3.6 | -53.2 |
| | Fixed interest rate | -10.4 | 300.9 | -3,006.1 | 67.9 | -77.4 |
| Change in the economic value of the non-trading book | | 77.1 | 1,748.8 | 2,167.6 | 626.0 | -64.2 |
| Own funds | | 53,388.1 | 53,780.0 | 0.7 | 51,203.1 | -4.8 |
| Ratio between the change in the economic value of the non-trading book and own funds | | 0.14 | 3.3 | 2,221.4 | 1.2 | -62.5 |

Source: CNB.

thanks to well matched interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities in individual time zones, while the prevailing share of the mismatched interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities was in time zones with a low weight.

At the end of last year, exposure of banks to interest rate risk amounted to 1.2% of own funds (Table 3.10), down by 2 percentage points compared with the end of 2014. Although own funds of banks went down by 4.8% in the observed period, the said decrease in the ratio was caused by the fall in the economic value of the non-trading book of 64.2% to HRK 626.0m.

The effect of conversion was visible in the fall of exposure to interest rate risk in the non-trading book arising from the decrease in positions with a fixed interest rate that otherwise have a considerable effect on total exposure. In contrast to the previous year, dominated by the position with a fixed interest rate, at the end of 2015 it went down by a significant 40.1%, totalling HRK 1.2bn, while the position with an administered interest rate accounted for a stronger share of HRK 1.3bn. The position with a variable interest rate decreased slightly, totalling HRK 754.0m.

Broken down by time zone, the greatest net negative gap,

totalling HRK 960.5m, was visible in the time zone of 6-12 months. In contrast to 2014, the sharpest decline, in nominal terms, was registered by weighted positions in time zones longer than seven years, which was caused by the conversion of loans that were reported as loans with a fixed interest rate.

3.1.7 Capital adequacy³³

At the end of 2015, the common equity tier 1 capital ratio of banks stood at 19.2%, as did the tier 1 capital ratio. The total capital (own funds) ratio stood at 20.9%, down 0.8 percentage points over 2014 (Figure 3.21). Both components in the calculation of the total capital ratio were decreased, own funds at a stronger rate (4.8%) than total risk exposure (1.0%) so the total capital ratio went down. Both of these components were affected by the implementation of the regulatory provisions on the conversion of loans in Swiss francs, own funds decreased as a consequence of current year losses on one side and bank exposure to market risk increased on the other as a consequence of banks adjusting their foreign currency position which then substantially reduced the decline in banks' total exposure to credit risk.

33 As of 1 January 2014, the Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and Directive 2013/36/EU (transposed into the Croatian legislation via the Credit Institutions Act) set out the framework for determining the capital and capital ratios of credit institutions. The new rules brought stricter definitions of capital and a broader scope of risk (for example, the inclusion of the counterparty credit risk associated with over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives), but also a different regulation of capital ratios. The minimum total capital ratio (previously referred to as the capital adequacy ratio) was thus reduced to 8% from the initial 12%. The remaining two ratios, indirectly determined by restrictions in the structure of own funds, have been tightened – the common equity tier 1 capital ratio has been set at 4.5% and the tier 1 capital ratio at 6%. In addition, since 1 January 2014 credit institutions have been required to apply the capital conservation buffer, while the application of the structural systemic risk buffer became mandatory on 19 May 2014. Both buffers are maintained via the common equity tier 1 capital, which cannot be used to cover other risks. The capital conservation buffer is calculated in the amount of 2.5% of total risk exposure, while the requirement for structural systemic risk is set at 1.5% of the total risk exposure for all credit institutions and the additional 1.5% for institutions of relatively larger scope and complexity of operations.

Table 3.11 Own funds, risk exposure and capital ratios of banks

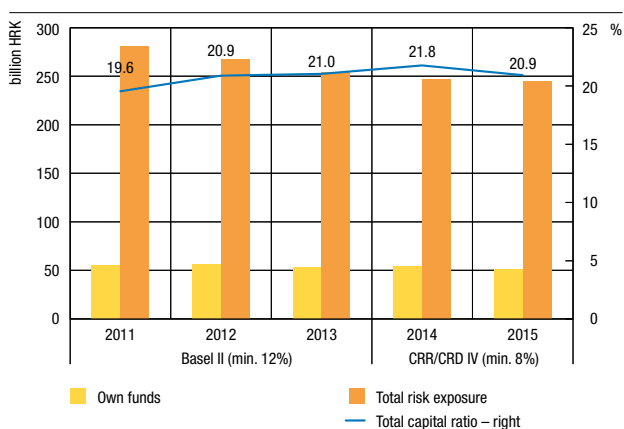
in million HRK and %

| | 2014 | | 2015 | | |
|---|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | Amount | Share | Amount | Share | Change |
| Own funds | 53,780.0 | 100.0 | 51,203.1 | 100.0 | -4.8 |
| Tier 1 capital | 50,931.0 | 94.7 | 46,872.4 | 91.5 | -8.0 |
| Common equity tier 1 capital | 50,931.0 | 94.7 | 46,872.4 | 91.5 | -8.0 |
| Capital instruments eligible as common equity tier 1 capital | 33,482.2 | 62.3 | 33,721.0 | 65.9 | 0.7 |
| Retained earnings | 16,707.9 | 31.1 | 12,048.2 | 23.5 | -27.9 |
| Other items | 740.9 | 1.4 | 2,187.4 | 4.3 | - |
| Additional tier 1 capital | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - |
| Tier 2 capital | 2,849.0 | 5.3 | 4,330.7 | 8.5 | 52.0 |
| Total risk exposure amount | 246,959.2 | 100.0 | 244,593.0 | 100.0 | -1.0 |
| Risk weighted exposure amounts for credit, counterparty credit and dilution risks and free deliveries | 218,615.5 | 88.5 | 212,482.0 | 86.9 | -2.8 |
| Standardised approach | 185,416.7 | 75.1 | 182,951.3 | 74.8 | -1.3 |
| Central governments or central banks | 2,843.2 | 1.2 | 3,769.6 | 1.5 | 32.6 |
| Corporates | 63,408.8 | 25.7 | 62,243.4 | 25.4 | -1.8 |
| Retail | 61,537.1 | 24.9 | 60,363.4 | 24.7 | -1.9 |
| Exposures in default | 26,710.5 | 10.8 | 21,481.7 | 8.8 | -19.6 |
| Other items | 30,917.2 | 12.5 | 35,093.3 | 14.3 | 13.5 |
| Internal ratings based approach (IRB) | 33,198.8 | 13.4 | 29,530.6 | 12.1 | -11.0 |
| Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks | 4,193.0 | 1.7 | 8,676.5 | 3.5 | 106.9 |
| Operational risk | 23,796.0 | 9.6 | 22,813.3 | 9.3 | -4.1 |
| Credit valuation adjustment | 354.7 | 0.1 | 621.3 | 0.3 | 75.2 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - |
| Common equity tier 1 capital ratio | 20.6 | - | 19.2 | - | -7.1 |
| Tier 1 capital ratio | 20.6 | - | 19.2 | - | -7.1 |
| Total capital ratio | 21.8 | - | 20.9 | - | -3.9 |

Source: CNB.

Figure 3.21 Bank total capital ratio

end of period



Source: CNB.

Own funds of banks totalled HRK 51.2bn at the end of 2015, down HRK 2.6bn or 4.8% from the year earlier (Table

3.11). This was almost exclusively a consequence of the recognised current year losses, which reduced common equity tier 1 capital by HRK 4.9bn at the end of 2015. At the end of the previous year their negative effect was noticeably weaker (HRK 1.2bn). Under this influence, retained earnings decreased by as much as 27.9% and tier 1 capital by HRK 4.1bn or almost 8.0%. The increase in common equity tier 1 realised by recapitalisation due to parallel simplified reductions in the share capital (aiming to cover losses from previous years) in the end had a weak effect on capital instruments recognised as common equity tier 1 capital, HRK 238.8m (0.7%). The described negative impact on own funds was partially mitigated by the increase in tier 2 capital, which went up by HRK 1.5bn or 52.0%, through the roll-over or increase in capital instruments recognised as tier 2.

On aggregate level, starting from 1999, only on one other occasion did own funds go down (in 2013) in annual terms, as a consequence of several parallel negative factors: increased losses, decreased current year profit, exit of one small bank from the system and finally the increase in deduction items from original own funds and additional own funds.

To cover capital requirements from the first pillar of the

capital adequacy framework, banks needed HRK 19.6bn, while coverage of other capital requirements and capital buffers necessitated HRK 15.8bn more. Considering the amount of own funds, banks were left with HRK 16.1bn or 31.4% of own funds. This was HRK 1.9bn or 10.5% less unutilised own funds than at the end of the previous year.

Several banks experienced difficulties in maintaining the total capital ratio in 2015. However, the situation improved during the year so at the end of the year two banks registered a below-8% ratio. Due to losses above the amount of capital one of these banks reported a negative total capital ratio and entered resolution proceedings in October, while the other, with a ratio below the minimum is subject to supervisory measures. The share of assets of these banks in the system was small, 0.6% (Figure 3.22). Despite losses that noticeably lowered own funds, the majority of banks remained well-capitalised, particularly the leading banks in terms of asset size. Seventeen banks, accounting for almost 40% of all bank assets, boasted ratios ranging from 13.5% to 20%, while in seven banks, whose assets make up more than a half of the assets in the system, they ranged between 20% and 30%.

Banks' total risk exposure continued to decrease in 2015, by a further HRK 2.4bn or 1.0%. The slight rate of decrease in total risk exposure is a reflection of the opposite movements of its components, with exposure to credit risk leading the way with a decrease of HRK 6.1bn or 2.8% (Table 3.11). Exposure to operational risks reduced by HRK 1.0bn or 4.1% predominantly amid weaker business results that affected the value of the relevant indicator. In contrast, exposure to market risks increased strongly (HRK 4.5bn or 106.9%) as did exposure to credit valuation adjustment risk³⁴ (HRK 266.6m or 75.2%). The latter resulted from the rise in exposures arising from

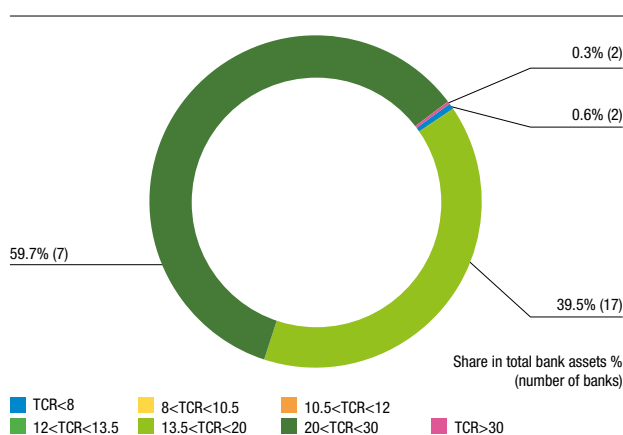
securities-financing transactions. Despite this, the share of this risk in the structure of total exposure remained small (0.3%). The increase in market risks exposure was primarily a reflection of the strong growth in exposure to currency risk (from HRK 1.5bn to almost HRK 5.5bn). In the process of conversion (through embedded derivatives), at the end of September banks noticeably increased their foreign exchange positions, which remained at those levels until the end of the year.

These developments affected the distribution of total risk exposure so the share of market risks exposure reached 3.5% (its highest level since 2014) predominantly at the expense of the share of credit risk exposure, which decreased to 86.9% (Figure 3.23). There were no changes in the method for the calculation of credit risk exposure from the previous year; the prevailing share is calculated by applying the standardised approach, while the internal ratings based approach (IRB approach) continued to be applied by only one bank. Exposures calculated via the IRB approach went down at a noticeable rate (11.0%), predominantly under the influence of the change in approach of assessing the exposure to the central bank. This softened the decline in exposures calculated using the standardised approach to 1.3%, while the effect on the change in the distribution of exposures by weights was mild.

Exposures to central governments and central banks thus accounted for the greatest change in the distribution of exposures weighted by credit risk weights under the standardised approach, raising the amount of exposure weighted by 0% (by HRK 7.1bn or 6.1%). This additionally increased the share of 0% risk weight in the structure of total exposure weighted by risk weights to 35.7%.

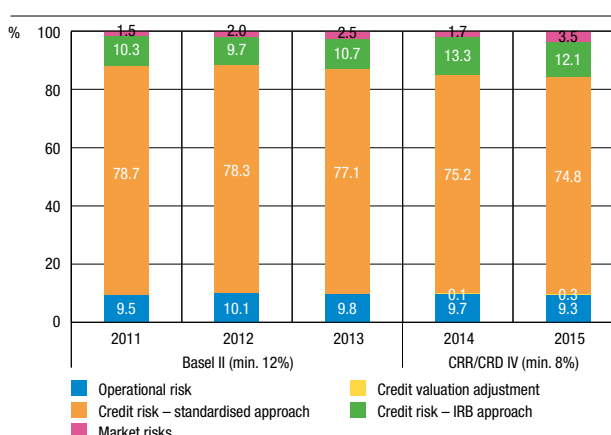
The decline of exposures in default³⁵ (by HRK 3.8bn or 17.1%) determined changes in exposures that are weighted by

Figure 3.22 Distribution of the bank total capital ratio (TCR) as at 31 December 2015



Source: CNB.

Figure 3.23 Structure of bank total risk exposure end of period



Source: CNB.

³⁴ Counterparty credit risk for over-the-counter (OTC) derivative financial instruments and securities financing transactions. Over-the-counter (OTC) derivative financial instruments are traded directly among counterparties (and not on regulated markets).

³⁵ It includes all exposures to clients who have at least one due but unpaid receivable which has been overdue for more than 90 days or who are considered unlikely to settle their obligations in full (excluding the option of collection from collateral). Exposures are assigned a 100% risk weight, except where specific values adjustments for credit risk do not exceed 20% of the unsecured part of total exposure, when risk weight 150% is assigned.

150% and 100%. The decline of exposures in the category of exposures in default was predominantly a result of the decrease in the base, as was particularly evident in the second half of the year. The decrease arose from the sale of claims and placement restructuring, which increased as usual in the last quarter and at the end of the year. The only other category that registered more significant changes was exposures weighted with 50% that grew by almost a double, HRK 3.6bn, which was predominantly realised in the institutions category. This was to a lesser extent a result of the rise in the base and to a greater extent a consequence of the move from exposures weighted by the risk weight of 20%.

Exposures assigned a 250% risk weight stood out by the rate of increase on an annual level (HRK 1.4bn or 124.3%). Those are exposures arising from equity investments in financial sector entities up to 10% of the institution's common equity tier 1 that does not exceed the established threshold and the increase reflects the increase in investments of two banks that had each taken over one credit institution from Bosnia and Herzegovina

within the framework of regional intragroup restructuring.

The use of a preferential weight for exposures secured by residential real estate (35%) continued trending downward, mostly under the influence of the decrease in lending to households and shift to higher risk weights. As a result, at the end of the year the 35% risk weight was assigned to only 4.3% of the overall exposure weighted under the standardised approach.

Accordingly, the increase in exposures was realised in the less risky segments (risk weights 0%, 20% and 50%), which was paired with the most prominent decrease in bank exposures in the category of exposures in default that are weighted with 100% and 150%. The increase of investments in the capital of foreign financial institutions raised the amount of exposure that is assigned a high risk weight. However, the share of this category and thus its impact on overall exposure remained low. As a result, the average credit risk weight continued its downward trend (except in 2014) that started in 2009, decreasing from 53.7% to 52.5%.

3.2 Business operations of housing savings banks

The number of housing savings banks that operated in the Republic of Croatia in the past year remained the same as at the end of 2014. There were five housing savings banks operating in the country and their assets, due to the fact that they remained almost unchanged as compared with the asset decline of 0.4% observed by banks, increased their share in the total assets of credit institutions to 1.9%. Four housing savings banks were directly or indirectly owned by foreign shareholders (accounting for 96.3% of total assets of housing savings banks) while one was in domestic ownership.

3.2.1 Balance sheet and off-balance sheet items

In comparison with the end of 2014, the assets of housing savings banks went down negligibly, by less than 0.1% (Table 3.12). However, their operations stagnated, primarily due to the narrowing of the main source of funding – household time deposits. The slowdown was probably also affected by the repealing of state incentives on housing savings in 2014, followed by their reintroduction in 2015 but in a much smaller amount.

The asset items of housing savings banks experienced a certain redistribution. The largest item, loans granted (accounting for more than a half of their assets) suffered a decline of

Table 3.12 Structure of housing savings bank assets
end of period, in million HRK and %

| | 2013 | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| | Amount | Share | Amount | Share | Change | Amount | Share | Change |
| Money assets and deposits with the CNB | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -48.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.9 |
| Money assets | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -48.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.9 |
| Deposits with the CNB | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Deposits with financial institutions | 522.8 | 6.9 | 434.1 | 5.6 | -17.0 | 563.9 | 7.3 | 29.9 |
| MoF treasury bills and CNB bills | 435.9 | 5.8 | 350.8 | 4.5 | -19.5 | 162.4 | 2.1 | -53.7 |
| Securities | 2,256.5 | 29.8 | 2,481.2 | 31.9 | 10.0 | 2,706.7 | 34.8 | 9.1 |
| Derivative financial assets | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Loans to financial institutions | 20.8 | 0.3 | 141.6 | 1.8 | 580.6 | 52.0 | 0.7 | -63.3 |
| Loans to other clients | 4,013.8 | 53.1 | 4,239.8 | 54.6 | 5.6 | 4,174.0 | 53.7 | -1.5 |
| Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Foreclosed and repossessed assets | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 783.8 |
| Tangible assets (net of depreciation) | 3.9 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | -22.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | -28.7 |
| Interest, fees and other assets | 310.8 | 4.1 | 120.2 | 1.5 | -61.3 | 110.1 | 1.4 | -11.5 |
| Total assets | 7,564.7 | 100.0 | 7,770.8 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 7,772.6 | 100.0 | 0.0 |

Source: CNB.

Table 3.14 Housing savings bank income statement

in million HRK and %

| | Amount | | Change |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Jan. – Dec. 2014. | Jan. – Dec. 2015. | |
| CONTINUING OPERATIONS | | | |
| Interest income | 353.8 | 354.8 | 0.3 |
| Interest expenses | 205.9 | 211.2 | 2.5 |
| Net interest income | 147.9 | 143.7 | –2.8 |
| Income from fees and commissions | 55.8 | 52.0 | –6.8 |
| Expenses on fees and commissions | 8.8 | 6.2 | –29.3 |
| Net income from fees and commissions | 47.0 | 45.8 | –2.5 |
| Income from equity investments | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gains (losses) | 20.0 | 1.9 | –90.6 |
| Other operating income | 2.7 | 8.1 | 198.6 |
| Other operating expenses | 25.3 | 31.0 | 22.3 |
| Net other non-interest income | –2.6 | –21.0 | 709.6 |
| Total operating income | 192.3 | 168.5 | –12.4 |
| General administrative expenses and depreciation | 116.3 | 110.8 | –4.7 |
| Net operating income before loss provisions | 76.0 | 57.7 | –24.1 |
| Expenses on value adjustments and provisions | 4.6 | –1.5 | –132.0 |
| Other gains (losses) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Profit (loss) from continuing operations, before taxes | 71.4 | 59.2 | –17.1 |
| Income tax on continuing operations | 12.4 | 11.7 | –5.9 |
| Profit (loss) from continuing operations, after taxes | 58.9 | 47.5 | –19.5 |
| DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS | | | |
| Profit (loss) from discontinued operations, after taxes | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Current year profit (loss) | 58.9 | 47.5 | –19.5 |
| Memo item: | | | |
| Number of housing savings banks operating with losses, before taxes | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Source: CNB.

lower, by 12.1% (HRK 18.9m). In contrast, capital increased by HRK 60.6m (8.5%). The profit of 2014 was fully distributed in retained earnings and reserves, which increased by 47.8% or 16.4%. However, despite the slowdown in operations housing savings banks generated a profit (after tax), although 19.5% lower than in 2014. Revaluation reserves increased as well (by one third or HRK 15.8m) as a result of the increase in unrealised gain on value adjustments of financial assets available for sale (the value of the portfolio went up by a quarter or 26.7% last year).

Due to the increase of 13.3% or HRK 4.3m, standard off-balance sheet items totalled HRK 36.6m at the end of 2015. However, their share in total assets of housing savings banks remained at a low 0.5%. They included credit lines and commitments (granted, but unrealised home loans).

3.2.2 Income statement

Housing savings banks reported profit from continuing operations (before tax) which went down by a noticeable 17.1% last year after having risen in 2014, totalling HRK 59.2m (Table

3.14). Although all components of operating income were responsible for its 12.4% decrease, the rise in the amount of negative net other non-interest income was dominant. It was caused by the steep fall in gains on financial assets (debt instruments) distributed to the held-for trading portfolio. All housing savings banks reported a profit.

The most important segment of operating income, net interest income decreased by 2.8% in 2015 due to greater growth of interest expenses (2.5%) than of interest income, which, as expected, stagnated amid the reduction in credit activity of housing savings banks (up only 0.3%). The decline in net income from fees and commissions was slightly lower, by 2.5%, resulting also from the expected decrease in the greatest share of this income, that stemming from fees and commissions for contracts on housing savings, which went down by 7.7%. Nevertheless, the decline in total operating income was predominantly influenced by the increase in the negative amount of net other non-interest income of HRK 18.4m arising from the outspoken decline in gain on assets held by housing savings banks for trading (93.8%), primarily debt securities (bonds of the RC and MoF T-bills) which went down by 81.7%.

Table 3.15 Classification of housing savings bank placements and assumed off-balance sheet liabilities by risk categories

end of period, in million HRK and %

| Risk category | 2013 | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
|---------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| | Amount | Share | Amount | Share | Change | Amount | Share | Change |
| A | 6,234.4 | 99.2 | 5,907.3 | 98.8 | -5.2 | 5,537.2 | 98.8 | -6.3 |
| B | 48.3 | 0.8 | 67.1 | 1.1 | 38.9 | 58.3 | 1.0 | -13.1 |
| C | 3.8 | 0.1 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 41.1 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 81.7 |
| Total | 6,286.5 | 100.0 | 5,979.7 | 100.0 | -4.9 | 5,605.3 | 100.0 | -6.3 |

Source: CNB.

Table 3.16 Coverage of housing savings bank total placements and assumed off-balance sheet liabilities by total value adjustments and provisions

end of period, in million HRK and %

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Total value adjustments against placements and provisions for assumed off-balance sheet liabilities | 66.7 | 69.1 | 68.3 |
| Value adjustments and provisions | 12.1 | 17.5 | 20.0 |
| Collectively assessed value adjustments and provisions | 54.6 | 51.5 | 48.3 |
| Total placements and assumed off-balance sheet liabilities | 6,286.5 | 5,983.9 | 5,605.3 |
| Coverage | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |

Source: CNB.

The said decline in net operating income caused a deterioration of the share of general operating expenses in operating income, that is, the cost-to-income ratio of housing savings banks to 65.8% (from 60.5%), because general administrative expenses and depreciation fell at a slower rate, by 4.7%. The decline in profit caused deterioration in the profitability indicator of housing savings banks so ROAA (return on average assets) decreased from 0.9% to 0.8%. Due to the increase in capital of housing savings banks the influence on ROAE (return on average equity) was even greater, causing it to fall from 8.9% to 6.4%.

3.2.3 Credit risk

The slowdown in the business activities of housing savings banks became evident in the reduction of their placements (items exposed to credit risk that are classified into risk categories), which went down by HRK 374.4m or 6.3% (Table 3.15). This was primarily a consequence of the fall in lending, which makes up 87.7% of total placements and off-balance sheet liabilities, down by 4.6% (HRK 234.2m). Investments in government bonds decreased as well, by 16.7% (a further HRK 126.5m).

The quality of placements was quite high, as usual, remaining almost unchanged over the past year. Thus, the highest quality placements, risk category A, accounted for 98.8% of total placements, with a minimum deterioration to be spotted only in the shift of a small portion of placements from risk category B to risk category C. These highest risk placements almost doubled. However, this caused a shift of only one tenth of a percentage point in their share in total placements.

Value adjustments behaved in line with the described developments. They went up only in relation to risk category C.

However, the overall ratio of value adjustments to exposures (the coverage ratio) remained unchanged (Table 3.16).

The share of home loans granted by housing savings banks at system level went down from 7.3% to 6.9%.

3.2.4 Capital adequacy

The total capital ratio of housing savings banks continued growing, ending the year at 25.1% as compared with 23.5% at the end of 2014. This was equally a result of the increase in own funds, which went up by 3.0% and totalled HRK 730.7m, and of the decrease in the overall amount of exposure to operational risks, which went down by 3.3% and totalled HRK 2.9bn. Also on the rise, reflecting high values, were the common equity tier 1 ratio and tier 1 capital ratio, totalling 22.6% (tier 2 capital, although increasing by 9.0%, continued to account for less than 10% of own funds). All housing savings banks met the prescribed minimum capital ratios.

This decrease in total risk exposure was to the greatest extent aided by the decrease in exposure to credit risk which made up 82.0% of the total exposure to risk at the end of last year. This exposure, due to the slowdown in credit activity, went down by 3.2%, which represented 79.1% of the total decrease in risk exposure of housing savings banks. All housing savings banks calculated the exposure to credit risk by applying the standardised approach. The amount of exposure to operational risk (accounting for 12.7% of total exposure) decreased by 8.5%, the only exposure increasing being the exposure to position, foreign exchange and commodities risks, which went up by 9.7%. Exposure to foreign exchange risk grew due to the increase in long positions in euros.

The average credit risk weight was slightly lower this year than in 2014, standing at 32.0%, which means that it fell by one percentage point. This was a result primarily of the decrease in exposure assigned higher weightings in favour of those assigned a risk weight of 35% and 100%. Both of these categories increased by some 18%. Given that in the first example the increase has to do with the increase in exposures arising from home loans secured by residential real estate and lending activity of housing savings banks stagnated, it is to be assumed that the case at hand has to do with adjustment and correction of criteria for assignment into different categories. The increase in exposure weighted with 100% is a result of the increase in

credit lines and commitments which grew by 13.3% in the period under review.

Housing savings banks had to set aside slightly more common equity tier 1 capital as capital buffers than the year before. They set aside HRK 116.6m (11.4% more), HRK 72.8m being related to the capital conservation buffer and the remaining HRK 43.7m to the structural systemic risk buffer. The first figure was slightly lower than in 2014, due to the decrease in total exposure to the risks for which it is calculated, while the structural systemic risk buffer increased due to the obligation arising for two housing savings banks that had not been subject to the allocation requirement in 2014.

3.3 Report on prudential regulation and supervision

The CNB's tasks regulated by the Act on the Croatian National Bank³⁶ include the issuance and withdrawal of authorisations and approvals, and supervision and oversight in accordance with acts governing the operation of credit institutions and credit unions. The main objectives of the supervision exercised by the CNB are to maintain confidence in the Croatian banking system, and to promote and safeguard its safety and stability. The exercise of supervision and oversight of credit institutions and credit unions is governed by the Credit Institutions Act³⁷ and the Credit Unions Act³⁸.

The rules and requirements pertaining to the operation of credit institutions are governed by Croatian (the Credit Institutions Act and subordinate legislation) and EU legislation. This is primarily Regulation (EU) No 575/2013³⁹ and the associated technical standards, which are regulations that are applied directly in EU member states.

Supervision of credit institutions consists of several coordinated activities aimed at verifying compliance on the part of credit institutions (banks, savings banks and housing savings banks) with:

- risk management rules,
- provisions of the Credit Institutions Act and Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and regulations adopted pursuant to this Act and Regulation,
- other laws governing the provision of banking and financial services provided by credit institutions and regulation adopted under these laws, and
- their own rules, and professional standards and rules.

In addition to supervision, the CNB exercises oversight of the implementation of the Act on the Croatian National Bank, regulations adopted under that act, and the implementation of

other laws and regulations for which it is competent.

The CNB exercises supervision of credit institutions by:

- collecting and analysing reports and information, ongoing monitoring of credit institutions' operations;
- carrying out on-site examinations of credit institutions' operations;
- imposing supervisory measures in order to take actions at an early stage to improve the safety and stability of credit institutions' operations and to eliminate any illegalities established;
- issuing opinions, authorisations, approvals and assessments of credit institutions.

The CNB exercises supervision of credit unions in a similar manner.

3.3.1 New regulations on business operations and supervision of credit institutions

By adopting the Credit Institutions Act, the Republic of Croatia transposed Directive 2013/36/EU⁴⁰ (the so-called CRD IV). It entered into force on 1 January 2014, at the same time as Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 which applies directly to credit institutions and investment firms. The two, together with the Act on the Financial Stability Council⁴¹ make up the basic regulatory framework governing the operation, supervision and oversight of credit institutions pursuant to which the process of alignment continued in 2015 through the adoption of subordinate legislation (decisions, standards and guidelines) governing the segment of prudential requirements for credit institution, as well as supervision by the CNB.

The Credit Institutions Act was amended twice in 2015. On

³⁶ OG 75/2008 and 54/2013.

³⁷ OG 159/2013, 19/2015 and 102/2015.

³⁸ OG 141/2006, 25/2009 and 90/2011.

³⁹ Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (OJ L 176); the so-called Capital Requirements Regulation, CRR.

⁴⁰ Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC (OJ L 176); the so-called Capital Requirements Directive IV, CRD IV.

⁴¹ OG 159/2013.

on their hypothetical capital, while the Decision on reporting of hypothetical capital⁵⁸ prescribes the manner for delivery of this data.

The Decision on the countercyclical buffer rate⁵⁹ marked the start of the formal monitoring, in accordance with new regulations and new tools available, of systemic risks of a cyclical nature in the Republic of Croatia that might negatively affect financial stability. An analytical review of these risks and reference countercyclical buffer rates is published at regular quarterly intervals on the CNB website in accordance with the provisions of the Credit Institutions Act.

Pursuant to Directive 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, the EBA published numerous recommendations and guidelines in 2014 and 2015. The main task of these guidelines is to clarify legal standards, provide direction to the subjects of supervision and give recommendations aimed at achieving good practices in the operation of credit institutions. These guidelines may be intended for credit institutions or competent authorities. The guidelines are based on the so-called “comply or explain” principle. The decision regarding their application is reached by the CNB which then notifies the EBA within the set time limit and required format. The Guidelines on harmonised definitions and templates for funding plans of credit institutions under Recommendation A4 of ESRB/2012/2 were implemented by the CNB in the Decision on reporting of funding plans⁶⁰. This decision lays down that all material credit institutions are obligated to deliver once a year to the CNB reports prescribed by the decision. In addition to information specified in the EBA Guidelines, the CNB prescribed the obligation to deliver additional information considered important given the specific features of Croatia’s financial market and the existing business models of its credit institutions.

Consultations were held with credit institutions and the interested public prior to the adoption of individual regulations. In addition, the CNB continued its practice of giving opinions and responding to queries and consulting with credit institutions regarding issues within its competence as a competent authority.⁶¹ With a view to enhancing the transparency and uniformity of credit institutions’ procedures, most of the CNB’s replies were posted on its website. In 2015, the CNB received a total of 129 queries with 177 questions of credit institutions.

3.3.2 Supervision of credit institutions

As stressed in the introductory chapter, the CNB carries out the supervision of credit institutions’ operations in two ways: firstly by collecting and analysing reports and information and ongoing monitoring of their operations and secondly by on-site examinations. In addition, the Prudential Regulation

and Supervision Area participated in the oversight conducted by the Consumer Protection Monitoring Office and the oversights carried out by consolidating supervisors. The results are summarised in Table 3.17.

At least one of the specified activities covered 30 credit institutions, which make up 99.2% of the total system assets pursuant to unaudited preliminary data as at 31 December 2015.⁶²

3.3.2.1 Supervision through ongoing monitoring of operations

This form of supervision implies a system of procedures and processes based on the continuous monitoring of operations and detecting changes in credit institutions’ operations. The CNB carries out supervision by collecting and analysing reports and information and by analysing additional information submitted by credit institutions at the request of the CNB. The purpose of this supervision is to establish the risk profile of a credit institution⁶³, launch an on-site examination and adopt and monitor supervisory measures to ensure and maintain the stability of each credit institution and the system as a whole.

As a precondition for further supervisory activities, the CNB checks whether credit institutions submit all the necessary data in compliance with the specified manner and time limits. In 2015, particular stress was laid on the verification of the validity of the submitted data.

Also in 2015, supervisory resources were to a great degree

Table 3.17 Supervisory activities carried out in 2015

| Activity | Number of activities | Number of credit institutions covered |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Banks | | |
| Reports issued on the basis of ongoing supervision (regular risk assessment of operations) | 28 | 24 |
| Reports issued on the basis of ongoing supervision due to established irregularities | 8 | 6 |
| On-site examinations carried out | 21 | 14 |
| Decisions issued to eliminate established irregularities | 56 | 27 |
| Technical decisions issued (authorisations and approvals) due to the implementation of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 | 24 | 15 |
| Decisions on the implementation of advanced approaches to measuring risk | 2 | 2 |
| Issued warnings | 3 | 2 |
| Appointed trustees | 4 | 4 |
| Joint decision adopted | 12 | 12 |
| Early intervention measures imposed | 2 | 2 |

Source: CNB.

58 OG 129/2015.

59 OG 9/2015.

60 OG 76/2015.

61 EU regulations are directly applied in the member states and the CNB is not competent for interpreting their provisions. However, credit institutions and other persons may direct their questions to the EBA.

62 The remaining three credit institutions are housing savings banks owned by banks so the CNB supervises their operations as well, by supervising the bank group. Accordingly, supervisory activities covered the entire credit institution system.

63 The risk profile is the measurement or assessment of all risks to which a credit institution is or might be exposed in its operation.

focused on the continuous monitoring of credit institutions' operations through regular communication with the institutions or the analysis of specific operating areas assessed to carry an increased degree of risk.

Throughout 2015, the CNB carried out the supervisory cycle of assessment of the risk profile of credit institutions in relation to all the risks to which they are or might be exposed in their operations, an assessment of the adequacy of the process of assessment and maintenance of the internal capital of a credit institution⁶⁴ and continuous cooperation based on a dialogue between the supervisors and the credit institution. In addition, supervision includes the imposition and monitoring of supervisory measures aimed at taking timely actions to ensure the stability of credit institutions' operations, improve the safety of their operations and eliminate any illegalities and irregularities ascertained.

In 2015, written analyses based on off-site examinations were compiled within the prescribed deadlines. There were altogether 37 written analyses based on off-site examinations of credit institutions and 48 reports with additional information on credit institutions' operations. Off-site examination analyses in 2015 comprehended credit institutions' performance indicators, a review and an analysis of key financial and supervisory reports, a review of the implementation of supervisory measures (if imposed on a credit institution), as well as compliance with legal restrictions and the analysis of risk exposure and risk management. In addition to the analysis of individual credit institutions, reports are also analysed on a consolidated basis, covering a group of credit institutions.

The supervisory cycle of the assessment of credit institutions in 2015 also included the analyses of internal capital adequacy assessment reports. An analysis of the internal reports and self-assessments submitted by credit institutions enables the supervisor to assess the adequacy of procedures prescribed and implemented by a credit institution with a view to timely identification, measuring, control and management of risks and the adequacy of the determined required internal capital. Combined, all these factors, together with the risk profile assessment, provide a basis for determining a credit institution's minimum capital requirement and the planning of the next supervisory cycle for an individual credit institution.

The CNB also compiles reports containing the risk assessment of credit institutions' operations. In 2015, 28 such reports were issued, of which 16 were related to credit institutions for which cross-border colleges of supervisors⁶⁵ were set up and for which a joint decision is reached on institution-specific prudential requirements. In these cases analyses of institutions are predominantly based on consolidated data. The elements of the analysis for three credit institutions that were subject to on-site

examination in 2015 are included in the on-site examination reports. Pursuant to these reports, the CNB adopted measures requiring that the minimum required own funds be maintained until the next supervisory evaluation, and in cases as indicated by the risk profile analysis, imposed additional measures aimed at improving a credit institution's operations.

As compared to the previous year, what is new is the obligation of the CNB, arising from the Decision on recovery plans of credit institutions, to assess the recovery plan of a credit institution linked to the implementation of measures that are aimed at improving the financial position of a credit institution that found itself in a serious financial disturbance, which are proposed in the recovery plan. In 2015, opinions on the assessment of recovery plans were issued for all credit institutions.

In addition, relating to the supervision of IT systems, the CNB held annual working meetings with representatives of 27 credit institutions (IT executives, security executives and executives in charge of internal audits of IT systems) pertaining to the functioning and security of IT systems. An analysis was carried out of 32 reports on the audits of IT systems and the results of this analysis were presented in an annual working meeting with external auditors of IT systems. The CNB actively communicated with credit institutions, analysed and monitored the situation when computers of net banking users in the Republic of Croatia found themselves under attack. The scope of direct damage was relatively narrow, not jeopardising the profitability of payment system products. Credit institutions were in the majority of cases successful in the prevention or early detection of unauthorised transactions.

On the basis of continued monitoring of credit institutions in 2015, 47 decisions were issued to eliminate established illegalities and irregularities and improve the management of individual risks, including a total of 86 imposed measures, the majority of them related to capital and improvement of credit risk management. In addition, 24 decisions were issued that were technical in their nature, allowing credit institutions to use different options provided in Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and 2 decisions related to the application of internal models. In 2015, three written warnings were issued to management board members of two credit institutions because of their failure to implement supervisory measures in the manner and within the time limits set in the CNB decisions.

3.3.2.2 On-site examination

The CNB carries out on-site examinations in accordance with the adopted methodology for supervision, based on an on-site examination plan adopted at the end of each year for the following year. The on-site examination plan for 2015 was based on the established cycle of regular on-site examinations of credit

64 Credit institutions are obligated, based on their risk profile, to establish significant risks they are or might be exposed to in their operation and quantify their exposure to these risks (calculate internal capital requirements). To meet these requirements, credit institutions may use the internally defined measure of available internal capital (internal capital), taking into consideration their risk profile, risk management system and techniques employed for risk mitigation. The adequacy of this procedure is assessed in the course of supervision.

65 If there are several credit institutions or investment firms within a group or if these institutions operate in more than one country within the EU, a college of supervisors is set up for their supervision. A college of supervisors is a forum consisting of authorities competent for the supervision of individual group members. At the college of supervisors individual competent authorities, among other things, exchange information, calibrate supervision plans and division of assignments and reach joint decisions on the application of prudential requirements to all group members.

Table 3.18 On-site examinations carried out in 2015

in thousand HRK and %

| | Examined areas | | | | | | | | | | Assets covered by on-site examinations as at 31 December 2015 ^a | The share of assets covered by on-site examinations in total assets of the group ^b |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|--------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|--|----------------|--|--|---|
| | Full scope (entire operations) | Capital | Assets | Management | Liquidity | Market risk | IT systems | Prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing | Risk modelling | Examinations by trustee and special administration | | |
| Banks | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 323,395,050 | 82.18% |
| Housing savings banks | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Credit institutions (total) | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 323,395,050 | 80.59% |

^a Preliminary unaudited data.^b The percentage refers to the total amount of credit institution assets covered by on-site examinations and examined by using a representative sample that was selected in line with the best global supervisory practices.

Source: CNB.

institutions, while extraordinary activities included engagement in operations of the trustee and special administration.

Altogether 1869 supervisory days were invested by the CNB in on-site examinations.

A total of 21 on-site examinations were carried out in 2015, adding up to 1305 supervisory days. Examinations were carried out in 14 credit institutions the assets of which accounted for 72.85% of banking system assets, according to unaudited data as at 31 December 2015 (Table 3.18). Thirteen on-site examinations of risk management were carried out in eight credit institutions, while one on-site examination was carried out in the field of IT system monitoring (for the purpose of assessment of the IT system's condition and risks arising from the use of IT and related technologies in the business operations of the credit institution)⁶⁶. In 2015, on-site examinations of the implementation of legal provisions in the segment of money laundering and terrorist financing were carried out in six credit institutions. In addition, considerable resources were engaged in four credit institutions in the operation of the trustee and special administration, adding up to 564 supervisory days. This was connected to detailed analysis and monitoring of the financial situation and operating conditions of these institutions.

The focus of on-site examinations in 2015, in addition to the analysis of asset quality and credit risk management, and determining capital adequacy, was the on-site examination of credit institutions categorised in the group of large institutions by asset size, the scope of supervision to the greatest extent encompassing risk modelling.

Following the on-site examinations, and with regard to the illegalities, irregularities and weaknesses that were established in reports, the CNB issued recommendations for the improvement of business processes and IT systems and imposed measures for the elimination of established illegalities and irregularities and improvement of the situation. Based on the issued reports, nine decisions on supervisory measures were issued. A total of 88 supervisory measures were ordered via the decisions issued, 44% of which were related to credit risk, 23% to risk management organisation, 16% to reporting, 6% to IT systems while the remaining measures were related to capital adequacy, market and liquidity risk.

In addition, relating to the supervision of advanced approaches to measuring risk and risk management, the following activities were undertaken:

- three on-site examinations were carried out in two banks in the second quarter of 2015. An on-site examination of the calculation of the capital requirement in the second pillar was carried out in one bank by applying the group portfolio credit risk model. An on-site examination was carried out in the same bank for the purpose of approval of the application of the internal model for delta calculation in relation to the foreign exchange options and its integration in bank operations with derivative financial instruments. In the other bank, on-site examination was linked to the change in the definition of default, pursuant to which a joint decision was agreed with the home supervisor, allowing the change;
- on-site examination of a bank was carried out in the third quarter of 2015 linked to a change in the definition of default;
- an on-site examination was carried out in two banks in the fourth quarter of 2015. An on-site examination was carried out in one bank for the purpose of pre-validation of an internal ratings-based approach. In another bank the on-site examination had to do with the material change of the calculation of the amount of risk-weighted exposure by the application of the internal ratings-based approach in a part of the portfolio.

3.3.2.3 Cooperation with foreign supervisors

In 2015, the CNB continued to cooperate with foreign supervisors, particularly as regards joint assessments of the risk of business operations of banking groups and the adequacy of allocated amounts of capital for members of individual groups, as well as in the segment of the supervision of IT systems.

Based on the memoranda of understanding in effect, in 2015 CNB representatives participated in 18 colleges of supervisors relating to the supervision of banking groups that include domestic credit institutions (12 credit institutions).

Within the framework of cooperation with foreign supervisors, the CNB is responsible for the creation of the Supervisory Risk Report, i.e. the annual assessment of the domestic credit

⁶⁶ As well as in this bank, on-site of IT system examination was also carried out in one electronic money institution.

institution risk profile, which serves as an element for making the final risk assessment of a banking group (Joint Risk Assessment Decision) and adoption of a joint decision on the required amount of capital for a banking group. Twelve supervisory reports relating to 2014 were prepared in 2015. A joint decision on capital adequacy of a banking group was reached for eleven credit institutions at the banking group level, while for one institution, the proceedings were not completed at the time of writing. In addition, in the first quarter of 2015, joint decisions for 2013 were reached for institutions for which proceedings were not completed in 2014.

Since 2015 the CNB has participated in the process of reaching a joint decision on the review and assessment of the recovery plan for groups of credit institutions. The proceedings were started in the middle of the year, while the agreement on joint decisions is expected to be reached in the first half of 2016.

The CNB continued to cooperate with and provided technical assistance to supervisors from the region as regards the implementation of prudential regulations (CRD IV and CRR).

3.3.2.4 Supervision of credit unions

At the end of 2015, there were 25 credit unions in operation, whose assets, according to the reports submitted to the CNB, totalled HRK 701.6m. The number of credit unions went down by one (it stopped its operations and is currently in the process of being wound up), while their assets decreased by HRK 7.3m. As at 31 December 2015, eight credit unions are currently in the winding-up process, while two credit unions are undergoing bankruptcy proceedings.

Regular analyses continued to be made by the CNB in 2015 of the quarterly financial and supervisory reports and monthly liquidity reports submitted by credit institutions within the prescribed deadlines. Additional data submitted by credit unions after requests by the CNB were also analysed.

In 2015, efforts continued to be made in handling complaints by consumers using services provided by credit unions. The practice of holding meetings with members of management and supervisory boards of credit unions was continued as well.

3.3.2.5 Issuance of authorisations and approvals to credit institutions and credit unions

Pursuant to its statutory powers arising from the Act on the Croatian National Bank, and in accordance with the provisions of the Credit Institutions Act, the Act on Housing Savings and State Incentives for Housing Savings, and the Credit Unions Act, the CNB, within its supervisory powers, is also responsible for issuing authorisations and approvals necessary for the establishment and operation of credit institutions and credit unions.

Through the system of authorisations and approvals, the CNB can control some of the decisions and legal transactions of a credit institution prior to their adoption, execution or realisation, and thus, as a supervisory tool, licensing can have two functions:

- to detect in advance and prevent decisions and transactions that might have an adverse effect on future operations of a credit institution; and
- make the credit institution implement the imposed supervisory measures.

In 2015, the CNB issued 124 decisions on authorisations and approvals to banks, housing savings banks, savings banks and credit unions, as well as one decision to revoke the authorisation to provide financial services.

The majority of decisions related to applications for approval to perform the function of a member of the supervisory board of a credit institution (51 applications were approved and 2 denied). In terms of number, next in line were decisions on applications for prior approval to perform the function of a chairperson or a member of the management board of a credit institution (50 approvals). In addition, 3 decisions were issued to credit institutions on authorisations for the provision of financial services (2 authorisations and one refusal were issued), as well as 3 decisions on prior approval to acquire a qualifying holding in the capital of a credit institution, 3 decisions on the approval for merger of an undertaking with a credit institution, one decision on prior approval to a credit institution to acquire a majority share in another credit institution, 4 decisions on the approval for changes in the general operating conditions of housing savings banks and 7 decisions on the appointment of management board members of credit unions.

3.3.2.6 Other activities

In 2015, the CNB continued to cooperate with the Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency (HANFA) by participating in the work of the joint Working Committee. At the Committee meetings, the institutions exchange information on current topics in the banking sector and the sector supervised by HANFA, resolve open issues on the exchange of data and arrange the coordination of supervisory activities. A regular meeting of the Committee was held in 2015, and there were also a number of meetings of working groups and several bilateral meetings at which specific issues were discussed.

Two regular meetings of the Working Committee for cooperation with the State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Rehabilitation (DAB) were also held in 2015. At the Committee meetings, the institutions exchange information and data on institutions subject to supervision within their scope of competence.

In 2015, the CNB also directed a large portion of its resources to participation in working groups under the auspices of the European Banking Authority and the European Central Bank in the following fields:

- prudential regulation (credit risk, market risks, operational risk, liquidity risk, own funds, governance arrangements, advanced approaches to measuring risk, risk management),
- reporting, accounting, auditing and disclosure,
- improvement of supervisory practices, and
- improvement of internet and mobile payment security and supervision of IT systems.

As a member of the Commission for drafting a proposal of

the national cyber security strategy (and a leader of the working group for cyber security of electronic financial services) the CNB participated in the drafting of the Proposal. In addition, the CNB participated in the activities of the working group of the Ministry of Finance in charge of implementing the provisions of the Act on critical infrastructure in the finance sector.

In relation to the implementation of the Guidelines on the security of internet payments, the CNB organised a workshop for representatives of all credit institutions as well as representatives of the most important electronic money institutions. The Guidelines include a series of recommendations, the adoption and implementation of which aimed to strengthen the security of payments conducted over the internet and represent good practices facilitating the security of internet payments, as well as expectations by which the CNB will be guided when carrying out supervision or oversight of payment service providers.

3.3.3 Data exchange and analysis

In parallel with its work on regulations regarding reporting, the CNB continues to develop application support for data receipt and processing.

In addition, the CNB continued meeting its data communication obligations to the EBA and the ECB, exchanging data with HANFA (for the purpose of monitoring the entities it supervises) and the DAB (for the purpose of calculating contributions to the resolution fund and deposit insurance premiums).

Within the framework of its regular activities, the CNB

publishes annual, semi-annual and quarterly reports to provide market participants and the general public with data on the state of and trends in the banking system and the basic indicators of the business operations of individual credit institutions. In addition, data are also prepared for meetings with credit rating agencies and different domestic and foreign institutions, questionnaires are completed and replies to queries of different interested parties, particularly the press, are prepared. In addition to published publications, internal analyses, both regular and ad hoc are also made for the supervision area and CNB management.

Of the regular publications, Banks Bulletin 28 for 2014 was issued in 2015. Monthly reports on due but unpaid receivables and quarterly reports on the banking system were compiled for internal purposes on a regular basis. As in previous years, reports on debtors whose debt exceeds HRK 5m (monthly report) were submitted to credit institutions and the CNB prepared a contribution for the BSCEE Review⁶⁷ consisting of quantitative data and written information on the situation in the Croatian banking system and CNB supervisory activities.

The list of credit institutions operating in the RC was regularly updated on the CNB website.⁶⁸ It includes institutions that may directly provide mutually recognised services. Credit institutions from EU member states and from the countries signatories to the Agreement on the European Economic Area may temporarily provide mutually recognised services that they are authorised to provide in their host member state directly within the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

⁶⁷ The publication is issued by the group of Banking Supervisors from Central and Eastern Europe, BSCEE.

⁶⁸ Since December 2013, this list has also been available at the Credit Institution Register interface on the EBA's website.



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Assessment of resolvability



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4.1 Regulatory framework

The Act on the Resolution of Credit Institutions and Investment Firms (Official Gazette 19/2015, hereinafter referred to as 'the Act') entered into force on 28 February 2015. The Act transposes into Croatian law Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms and amending Council Directive 82/891/EEC, and Directives 2001/24/EC, 2002/47/EC, 2004/25/EC, 2005/56/EC, 2007/36/EC, 2011/35/EU, 2012/30/EU and 2013/36/EU, and Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive, hereinafter referred to as 'the BRRD').

Under the provisions of the Act, the Croatian National Bank, together with the Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency and the State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Resolution, has been designated one of the resolution authorities in the Republic of Croatia, i.e. the resolution authority competent for credit institutions. The Ministry of Finance has been designated the competent ministry for performing the activities provided under the Act.

The resolution authorities are obliged, each within its scope of activities and competencies, to cooperate closely in the preparation, planning and application of decisions in accordance with the Act. Also, for the purposes of the Act, the Croatian National Bank has been designated the authority that cooperates directly with resolution authorities and coordinates their efforts with the relevant authorities of other member states.

In contrast with the former laws that regulated this matter, the new Act introduces a completely new concept of resolution in such a way that resolution proceedings are provided only for an institution that is failing or is likely to fail, where any other supervisory action or private sector measures are not sufficient to restore its financial position and where resolution of the institution is in the public interest. The condition that must

be met for initiating resolution proceedings and that does not need to be met for a request to open bankruptcy proceedings is that resolution of an institution is carried out only if it is in the public interest. It is deemed that resolution is in the public interest where it is necessary for the achievement of the following objectives:

- ensurance of the continuity of critical functions;
- avoidance of a significant adverse effect on financial stability, in particular by the prevention of contagion to the financial system, including to market infrastructure, and by maintaining market discipline;
- protection of public funds by minimising reliance on extraordinary public financial support;
- protection of depositors covered by deposit insurance and investors covered by investor-compensation schemes; and
- protection of client funds and client assets.

When carrying out resolution proceedings, the resolution authorities are obliged to have regard to the general principles of resolution. The principles provide that the shareholders of the institution under resolution are the first to bear the losses, while creditors of the institution under resolution bear losses after the shareholders in accordance with the order of priority of their claims in bankruptcy proceedings, provided that no creditor incurs greater losses than it would have incurred if the institution had gone into bankruptcy.

One or more of the following resolution tools may be applied to an institution under resolution: the sale of business tool, the bridge institution tool, the asset separation tool and the bail-in tool. In the application of various resolution tools, the duty of the management board of an institution under resolution is performed by a new, resolution administration appointed by the State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Resolution. The role of the supervisory board and general meeting of an institution under resolution is also assumed by the State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Resolution.

4.2 Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities

One of the major and most important novelties introduced by the new Act is certainly the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (hereinafter referred to as 'the MREL'). The Act provides that the MREL is calculated as the amount of own funds and eligible liabilities expressed as a percentage of own funds of the institution and other total liabilities not included in own funds.

Eligible liabilities are included in the calculation of the minimum requirement only if they satisfy the following conditions:

- the instrument is issued and fully paid up;
- the liability is not owed to, secured by or guaranteed by the institution itself;

- the purchase of the instrument was not funded directly or indirectly by the institution;
- the liability has a remaining maturity of at least one year and where a liability confers upon its holder the right to early reimbursement, the maturity of that liability is the first date when such a right arises;
- the liability does not arise from a derivative; and
- the liability does not belong to the third or fourth level of higher priority.

In addition, under the Act, for institutions that are not part of a group and for a group of institutions the competent group-level resolution authority of which is the Croatian

- the need to ensure that the institution can be resolved by the application of the resolution tools including, where appropriate, the bail-in tool, in a way that meets the resolution objectives;
- the need to ensure, in appropriate cases, that the institution has sufficient eligible liabilities to ensure that, if the bail-in tool were to be applied, losses could be absorbed and the common equity tier 1 ratio of the institution could be restored to a level necessary to enable it to continue to comply with the conditions for authorisation arising from the regulation governing the operation of credit institutions or investment firms and to sustain sufficient market confidence in the institution or entity;
- the need to ensure that, if the resolution plan anticipates that certain classes of eligible liabilities might be excluded from bail-in under Article 67, paragraph (1), item (a) of the Act or that certain classes of eligible liabilities might be transferred to a recipient in full under a partial transfer, that the institution has sufficient other eligible liabilities to ensure that losses could be absorbed and the common equity tier 1 ratio of the institution could be restored to a level necessary to enable it to continue to comply with the conditions for

- authorisation arising from the regulation governing the operation of credit institutions;
- the size, the business model, the funding model and the risk profile of the institution;
- the extent to which the deposit guarantee scheme could contribute to the financing of resolution in accordance with Article 123 of the Act; and
- the extent to which the failure of the institution would have adverse effects on financial stability, including, due to its interconnectedness with other institutions or with the rest of the financial system through contagion to other institutions.

For an EU group of institutions where the Croatian National Bank is not the group-level resolution authority, the MREL is also determined on the basis of the above listed criteria, while also taking account of the minimum requirement on a consolidated basis that has been set for the group. In this case, the Croatian National Bank draws up a proposal of the MREL on an individual basis for a subsidiary having its head office in the Republic of Croatia, that is part of an EU group and that participates in the reaching of a joint decision on the minimum requirement within the resolution college.

Institutions are obliged at all times to comply with the determined MREL on an individual basis.

4.3 Organisation of resolution activities at the Croatian National Bank

For the purpose of organising resolution activities at the Croatian National Bank, a new organisational unit within the International Relations and Resolvability Assessment Area – Credit Institutions Resolvability Assessment Department (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Department’) began its work on 1 January 2015. The Department is responsible for the activities regulated under the Act which fall within the scope of activity of the Croatian National Bank.

In particular, when organising this type of activity as provided for in legal provisions, the Croatian National Bank is responsible for ensuring operational and functional independence to avoid conflicts of interest between the resolution powers it exercises in accordance with the provisions of the Act and supervisory or oversight functions it exercises in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and regulations governing the operation of credit institutions, and other functions exercised in accordance with the provisions of other regulations.

In that sense, the Croatian National Bank was obliged to ensure that the employees carrying out resolution activities in accordance with the provisions of the Act are structurally and functionally separated from the employees carrying out activities under the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and regulations governing the operation of credit institutions, or with regard to other functions they exercise in accordance with the provisions of other regulations, and that they are subject to

separate reporting lines.

These legal requirements were fully met by the establishment of the new Department within the International Relations and Resolvability Assessment Area.

Among other things, the Department performs the following activities:

- carries out an assessment of the feasibility and credibility of resolution or bankruptcy;
- prepares resolution plans;
- determines and orders removal of impediments to bankruptcy or resolvability;
- determines the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities;
- cooperation with and coordination of the resolution authorities of the Republic of Croatia, both within the country and with the relevant authorities of other member states;
- updates on a regular basis resolution plans in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance and the State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Resolution;
- prepares documentation and materials and participates in resolution colleges;
- monitors the regulations adopted by the European Banking Authority (hereinafter referred to as 'the EBA');
- prepares materials and participates in meetings of the Resolution Committee.

Department activities in 2015 were mostly focused on

monitoring a large number of regulations which the EBA and the European Commission were adopting at a fast pace throughout the year. Also, particular efforts were made to coordinate the activities of all resolution authorities in the Republic of Croatia

and meet a number of organisational requirements associated with the establishment of the new organisational unit, particularly in view of the fact that the activities themselves are a novelty in the EU as a whole.

4.4 Activities of the Resolution Committee

The Resolution Committee (hereinafter referred to as 'the ResCo') was established on 1 January 2015 under the Decision of the European Banking Authority establishing the Standing Committee on Resolution of 29 October 2014. It was established as a separate committee to address resolution issues, primarily the adoption of regulations associated with the BRRD (above all regulatory and implementing technical standards, guidelines and recommendations), and issues related to BRRD implementation (mediation, breaches of EU law, and so on).

As regards the division of responsibilities and competencies within the EBA, the Board of Supervisors (BoS) and the Management Board (MB) continue to be the two main governing bodies of the EBA. However, in view of the requirements to separate supervisory and resolution powers, the adoption of some resolution decisions has been delegated from the BoS to the ResCo.

The resolution authorities of all member states are members of the ResCo. Where there is more than one resolution authority in a member state, those authorities have to agree on a common representative who is entitled to vote, his/her deputy and a non-voting member. A representative of the resolution authority who is entitled to vote and who comes from a member state with more than one resolution authority may be accompanied

by a senior representative of another nationally designated resolution authority, who is non-voting. In observance of these rules, the Republic of Croatia also appointed its members in the ResCo in such a way that two representatives come from the Croatian National Bank (a voting member and deputy) and one member is the representative of the State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Resolution (non-voting member).

Representatives of the following may participate as observers in the ResCo: the resolution authorities of the EEA EFTA states represented in the BoS, the Single Resolution Board, EIOPA, ESMA, ESRB, the European Commission and the ECB.

Croatian National Bank representatives participated in five meetings of the ResCo that were held in 2015. The Department prepared materials for these meetings, and the topics mostly related to numerous regulatory and implementing technical standards whose adoption was scheduled for 2015 under the BRRD. It should be noted that, based on the BRRD alone, in less than three years (2014-2016), the EBA was to adopt some 40 regulatory and implementing technical standards, guidelines and recommendations, which is considered to be an exceptionally large number. In 2014 and 2015, the EBA adopted 29 such acts, 13 of which have already been translated into all EU languages, including Croatian.



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Payment operations



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5.1 Regulations in the area of payment operations

5.1.1 National regulations in the area of payment and foreign exchange operations

With regard to the implementation of the project of migration to TARGET2 (Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer system), i.e. the setting up of the TARGET2-HR national component, the CNB as TARGET2-HR operator adopted in 2015 the rules of operation of the TARGET2-HR payment system, which are regulated by the Decision on the conditions for the opening and operation of a PM account in TARGET2-HR (OG 136/2015), Decision on the conditions for the opening and operation of a Dedicated Cash Account (DCA) in TARGET2-HR (OG 136/2015), Decision on supplemental and modified conditions for the opening and operation of a PM account in TARGET2-HR using Internet-based access (OG 136/2015) and Decision on settlement procedures for ancillary systems (OG 136/2015). The above rules of operation of TARGET2-HR fully comply with the Guideline of the European Central Bank ECB/2012/27 of 5 December 2012 on a Trans-European Automated Real-time Gross settlement Express Transfer system (TARGET2), last amended by the Guideline of the European Central Bank ECB/2015/15 of 2 April 2015, which, as such, forms the basis for the adoption of the rules of operation of all TARGET2 national components approved by the European Central Bank.

In the area of foreign exchange operations, the Decision on amendments to the Decision on payments and collections in foreign means of payment in the country was adopted (OG 16/2015). The possibility of foreign exchange payments in the country is expanded by the amendment to the above regulation,

related to the specific types of business relationships that require this by their nature.

5.1.2 EU regulations

In 2015, the European Parliament and the Council enacted two regulations in the area of payment operations.

The first was the Regulation (EU) 2015/751 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 on interchange fees for card-based payment transactions, published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 123/1 of 19 May 2015 and entering into force on 9 June 2015. The provisions of the above Regulation are directly applicable in all member states, so that the Republic of Croatia, as well as all other member states, has the obligation to adopt an implementing act by 9 June 2016, regulating competent authorities and penalties, as well as out-of-court complaint and redress procedures between payment service providers and users.

The second was the Directive (EU) 2015/2366 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on payment services in the internal market, amending Directives 2002/65/EC, 2009/110/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, and repealing Directive 2007/64/EC. It was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 23 December 2015 and entered into force on 13 January 2016. The deadline for transposing the provisions referred to in the Directive into the national law of member states is 13 January 2018, from which date their application will begin in all member states. For the purpose of acceptance of the above Directive, a new Payment System Act will be adopted.

5.2 SEPA project

SEPA is the Single Euro Payments Area wherein natural and legal persons initiate and receive payments in euro, within the European Economic Area, under the same basic conditions and with the same rights and obligations.

For the purpose of the acceptance of SEPA standards, at its 23rd meeting held on 15 May 2014, the National Payment System Committee (hereinafter: NPSC) adopted the National SEPA Migration Plan, which contains the definition of goals, the roles of the participants, activities and their stakeholders, as well as the deadlines for the implementation of SEPA standards. The National SEPA Migration Plan is the document by which all SEPA project stakeholders (including payment service users) have been informed in detail about planned activities within the SEPA project. The main SEPA project management body is the NPSC. Under the National Migration Plan project a payment infrastructure will be set up for the execution of national and cross-border payment transactions in euro (TARGET2-HR,

EuroNCS), as well as the common standards for the execution of kuna and euro payment transactions (SEPA standard).

5.2.1 Setting up of the national payment infrastructure

5.2.1.1 TARGET2-HR

In accordance with the National SEPA Migration Plan, the CNB carried out all preparatory activities in 2015 for the setting up and connection of the Croatian TARGET2-HR component to the TARGET2 payment system with the planned start of production operations on 1 February 2016, which will enable the settlement of national and cross-border payment transactions in the euro on system participants' accounts. TARGET2-HR is a payment system for the settlement of payment transactions in euro in real time on a gross basis, consisting of national components operated by the central banks of the EU member states

5.4 Complaints by payment service users and electronic money holders

According to the provisions of the Payment System Act and Electronic Money Act, payment service users and other parties with a legal interest, including consumer associations, may file complaints with the CNB against a payment service provider when they deem that it has acted contrary to the provisions of the aforementioned legislation in that part regulating the rights

and obligations of payment service users.

Information on the rights of payment service users and electronic money holders and instructions for filing complaints have been published on the CNB's website. In 2015, the CNB received 27 complaints by payment service users regarding the treatment by payment service providers.

5.5 Interinstitutional cooperation in the area of payment operations

5.5.1 National Payment System Committee

The NPSC, consisting of the representatives of the CNB, Ministry of Finance, Croatian Banking Association and Croatian Chamber of Economy – Banking and Finance Department, held two meetings in 2015. At the meetings held on 18 May and 30 June 2015, conclusions were accepted and decisions were adopted concerning the implementation of the SEPA project in the Republic of Croatia. With regard to the SEPA project, national payment schemes for credit transfers and direct debits were accepted, the information on the course of the project development was accepted relative to the planned deadlines by foreseen operations and tasks and the establishment of a special body at the national level was supported for the purpose of further management of and amendments to the schemes (NSMB).

In addition, individual current topics in the area of payment operations were discussed: the issue of innovative payment instruments, the guidelines on the security of online payments issued by the European Banking Authority (EBA), the current EU payment regulations, and so on. The development of new

technologies in payment operations was supported, with special emphasis on the need to identify all potential risks and the protection of payment service users.

5.5.2 Council of the National Clearing System (NCS) Participants

The Council of the National Clearing System (NCS) Participants comprises all banks that participate in clearing through the NCS, the CNB and FINA as the operating manager of the payment system. The annual meeting of the Council of NCS Participants was held on 17 December 2015; at this meeting, data on the overall turnover in the payment system in 2015 were presented, as well as information on the activities related to the implementation of the SEPA project. Emphasis was put on the adoption of decisions establishing the regulatory framework for the operation of the TARGET2-HR payment system, the adherence to TARGET2 and the testing of the CNB and banks carried out, while activities related to the testing and the admission of participants into the EuroNCS were presented.

5.6 Participation of employees in the working groups of the European Union bodies

During 2015, the Payment Operations Area representatives participated in working meetings within committees and in the working groups of the European Central Bank and in the working groups of the EU Council, the European Commission and the EBA.

In 2015, the Payment Operations Area representatives also participated in the European Commission working groups

on the method of implementation (transposition) of Directive 2014/92/EU on the comparability of fees related to payment accounts, payment account switching and access to payment accounts with basic features (Payment Accounts Directive (PAD)) and Regulation (EU) 2015/751 on interchange fees for card-based payment transactions (Multilateral Interchange Fees Regulation – MIF).

5.7 Authorised exchange offices

Pursuant to the Foreign Exchange Act, the CNB issues authorisations to conduct exchange transactions to legal persons

and craftsmen (authorised exchange offices). During 2015, 87 authorisations to conduct exchange transactions were issued to

authorised exchange offices and 36 authorisations were withdrawn in line with the conditions stipulated by the act.

Authorised exchange offices have to use a protected computer programme certified by the CNB to conduct exchange transactions. The use of certified programmes was introduced to ensure fiscal and financial discipline and is directly related to the pursuit of the policy of prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. So far, the CNB has issued 38 computer programme certificates for authorised exchange offices to legal persons and craftsmen.

According to the data on the turnover of authorised exchange offices, received and processed by the CNB, the

turnover in foreign cash purchase and sale transactions with natural persons in their kuna equivalent totalled HRK 28.72bn in 2015. Of that amount, HRK 20.94bn went on the purchase of foreign cash and cheques denominated in foreign currency and HRK 7.78bn to the sale. The bulk of transactions (86.4%) were in the euro.

As at 31 December 2015, 1,318 exchange offices operated in the Republic of Croatia on the basis of valid authorisations to conduct exchange transactions. As concerns their legal form, 69% of authorised exchange offices are limited liability companies, 22% are crafts and trades, 7% are joint stock companies and 2% are other legal persons.

5.8 Interbank payment systems

In 2015, interbank payment systems operated without any serious situations capable in any way of compromising the operational safety of interbank payment systems, the basic infrastructure of domestic payment operations.

The accessibility of the Croatian Large Value Payment System (CLVPS) to payment system participants was 99.84%. The CLVPS was inaccessible for a total of 249 minutes in 2015. The deviation from the payment execution schedule totalled 66 minutes. The accessibility of the NCS to payment system participants was 100.00 % (excluding regular technical maintenance), with a deviation from the payment execution schedule standing at a total of 1,074 minutes. Payment transactions settled through the CLVPS increased in number and in value from 2014. An upward trend in the number and value of payment transactions cleared through the NCS was also observed.

5.8.1 Croatian Large Value Payment System

Below are the basic data on payment transactions settled through the CLVPS in 2015, and a comparison of some data with the data from the previous calendar year.

The number of payment transactions settled through the CLVPS increased by 2.98% from 2014. A total of 326,628 payment transactions were settled through the CLVPS in 2015, with the daily average of settled payment transactions standing at 1,301. The total value of payment transactions settled through the CLVPS increased by 14.20% from 2014.

The total value of payment transactions settled through the CLVPS in 2015 was HRK 2,497,119m. The average value of a payment transaction was HRK 7.64m and the daily average value of transactions settled through the CLVPS stood at HRK 9.95bn. The largest value of payment transactions settled through the CLVPS was recorded in July, totalling HRK 257,986m, and the largest number of payment transactions settled through the system, 31,266, was also recorded in July.

As shown by the structure of exchanged payment messages in 2015, as many as 67.20% of total messages were payment messages (MT103) used by banks for executing client payment

Table 5.1 CLVPS – payment transactions executed in 2015

| Month | CLVPS | |
|-----------|----------------------------|--|
| | Payment transaction number | Payment transaction value (in million HKD) |
| January | 24,330 | 185,740 |
| February | 24,045 | 179,801 |
| March | 28,002 | 197,755 |
| April | 26,679 | 170,637 |
| May | 24,697 | 168,047 |
| June | 27,400 | 168,519 |
| July | 31,266 | 257,986 |
| August | 25,287 | 229,761 |
| September | 29,278 | 257,361 |
| October | 27,607 | 229,899 |
| November | 27,217 | 210,137 |
| December | 30,820 | 241,477 |
| Total | 326,628 | 2,497,119 |

Source: CNB.

Table 5.2 CLVPS – overview of payment transactions settled

| | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Payment transaction number | 317,166 | 326,628 |
| Payment transaction value (in million HRK) | 2,186,512 | 2,497,119 |
| Payment transaction average value (in million HRK) | 6.89 | 7.64 |

Source: CNB.

transactions. Payment messages used by banks for executing their own payment transactions (MT202, MT202COV and MT205) accounted for 28.13% and direct transfers for 4.66%. Direct transfers are payment messages used by the central bank to carry out its legal obligations and manage payment systems, among other things, as well as to execute payment transactions ordered by participants encountering technical and communication difficulties.

5.8.2 National Clearing System

Below are the basic data on payment transactions cleared through the NCS in 2015, and a comparison of part of total data with the data from the previous calendar year.

The number of payment transactions cleared through the NCS increased by 7.25% from 2014. A total of 164,718,523 payment transactions were cleared through the NCS in 2015, with the daily average of cleared payment transactions standing at 656,249.

The total value of payment transactions cleared through the NCS increased by 4.71% from 2014. The total value of

Table 5.3 NCS – payment transactions executed in 2015

| Month | NCS | |
|--------------|----------------------------|--|
| | Payment transaction number | Payment transaction value (in million HRK) |
| January | 12,081,751 | 53,276 |
| February | 12,288,013 | 53,812 |
| March | 13,891,346 | 59,301 |
| April | 13,437,965 | 60,774 |
| May | 13,330,284 | 57,859 |
| June | 14,280,411 | 65,546 |
| July | 14,697,172 | 70,285 |
| August | 13,255,198 | 62,313 |
| September | 14,242,822 | 66,540 |
| October | 14,083,933 | 63,638 |
| November | 14,332,788 | 64,554 |
| December | 14,796,840 | 73,840 |
| Total | 164,718,523 | 751,738 |

Source: FINA.

Table 5.4 NCS – overview of payment transactions cleared

| | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|---------|---------|
| Payment transaction number (in million) | 153.58 | 164.72 |
| Payment transaction value (in million HRK) | 717,894 | 751,738 |
| Payment transaction average value (in HRK) | 4,674 | 4,564 |

Source: FINA.

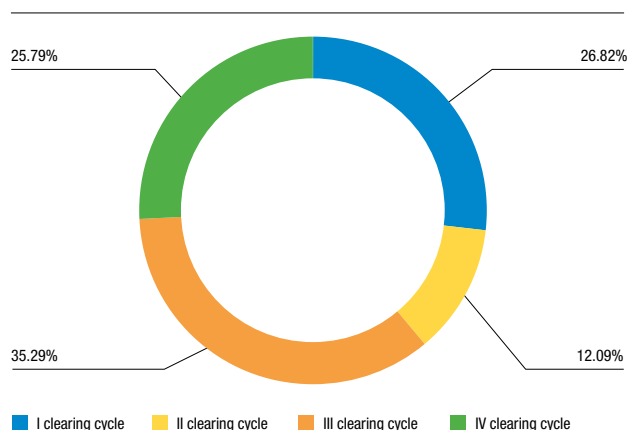
Table 5.5 NCS – total value and number of payment transactions by clearing cycles in 2015

| | I clearing cycle | II clearing cycle | III clearing cycle | IV clearing cycle | Total |
|--|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Payment transaction number | 44,176,912 | 19,918,835 | 58,135,929 | 42,486,847 | 164,718,523 |
| Share (in %) | 26.82 | 12.09 | 35.29 | 25.79 | 100.00 |
| Payment transaction value (in million HRK) | 114,266 | 95,109 | 281,655 | 260,708 | 751,738 |
| Share (in %) | 15.20 | 12.65 | 37.47 | 34.68 | 100.00 |

Note: I clearing cycle – from 18.30 T₋₁ to 9.30 T₀ • II clearing cycle – from 9.30 T₀ to 11.00 T₀ • III clearing cycle – from 11.00 T₀ to 14.00 T₀ • IV clearing cycle – from 14.00 T₀ to 18.30 T₀

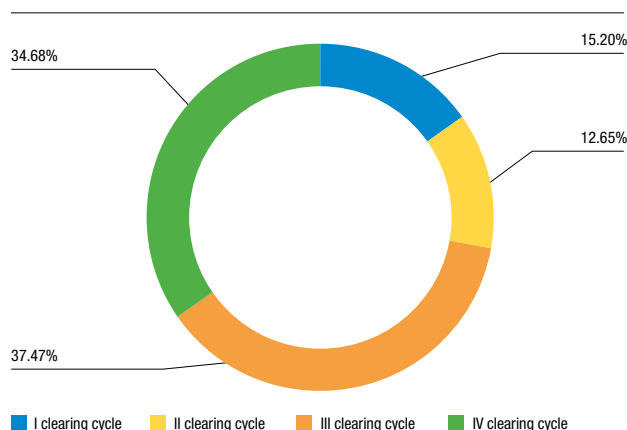
Source: FINA.

Figure 5.1 NCS – number of payment transactions by clearing cycles in 2015



Source: FINA.

Figure 5.2 NCS – value of payment transactions by clearing cycles in 2015



Source: FINA.

payment transactions cleared through the NCS in 2015 was HRK 751,738m. The average value of a payment transaction was HRK 4,564 and the daily average value of transactions cleared through the NCS stood at HRK 2,994.97m.

The largest value of payment transactions cleared through the NCS was recorded in December (HRK 73,839.99m). The largest number of payment transactions was also recorded in December (14,796,840).

The largest value of payment transactions (37.47%) was cleared in the third clearing cycle. The largest number of payment transactions was also cleared in the third clearing cycle, i.e. 35.29% of the total of payment transactions cleared through the NCS.



Currency department operations



HNB

6.1 Currency outside banks

As at 31 December 2015, currency outside banks (currency in circulation) amounted to HRK 20.1bn, which is an increase of 8.65% from the end of 2014.

On 31 December 2015, there were 187.2m banknotes, worth HRK 24.0bn, outside the CNB vault and cash centres (CCs). From the end of 2014, the number of banknotes outside the CNB vault and CCs rose by 8.7% in 2015, while the total value of all banknotes outside the CNB vault and CCs increased by 9.4%.

The total number of banknotes outside the CNB vault and CCs increased by 14.9m in 2015, which includes an increase in all valid denominations except in 5 kuna banknotes. The number of 200 kuna and 100 kuna banknotes recorded the largest individual increase, 6.1m and 2.9m respectively, which was 60.4% of the total increase in currency outside the CNB vault

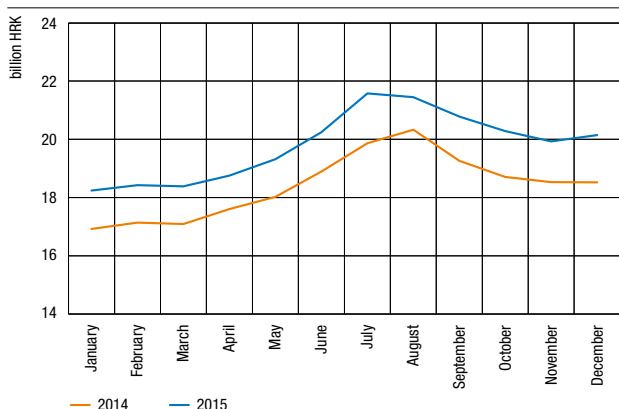
and CCs in 2015.

Of banknotes outside the CNB vault and CCs, 200 kuna banknotes, with a share of 30%, and 10 kuna banknotes, with a share of 21%, were the most numerous and accounted for HRK 11.7bn, or 48.7% of the total value of banknotes in 2015. The large share of 200 kuna banknotes in total banknotes outside the CNB vault and CCs is attributable to their widespread use in ATM withdrawals.

As at 31 December 2015, there were 2.1bn coins outside the CNB vault and CCs, worth a total of HRK 1.2bn. The number of coins outside the CNB vault and CCs had risen by 5.2% at the end of 2015 relative to the end of 2014, while their total value had increased by 7.1%. The number of coins outside the CNB vault and CCs rose by 102.0m in 2015.

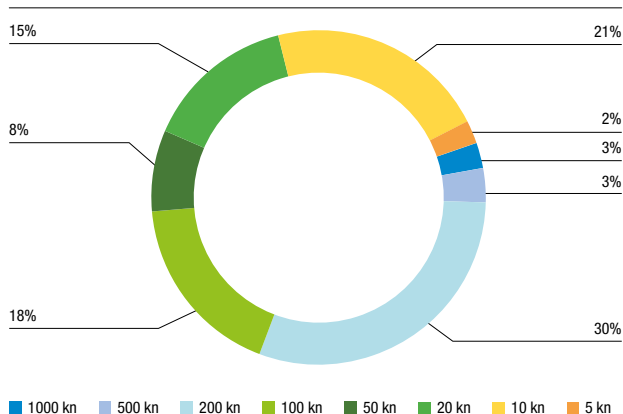
Of coins in circulation, the most numerous in 2015 were 10

Figure 6.1 Currency outside banks
end of period



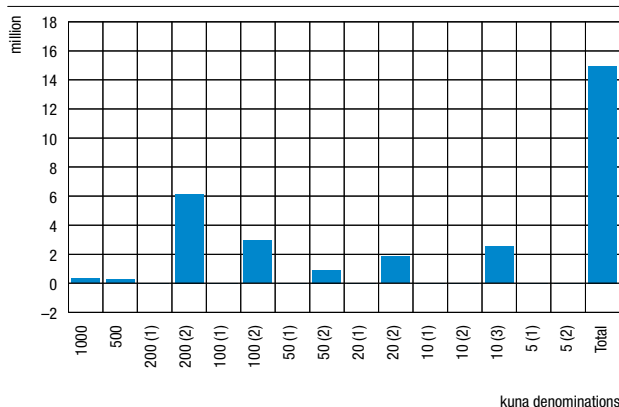
Source: CNB.

Figure 6.3 Structure of total volume of banknotes outside the CNB and CCs by denomination
end-2015



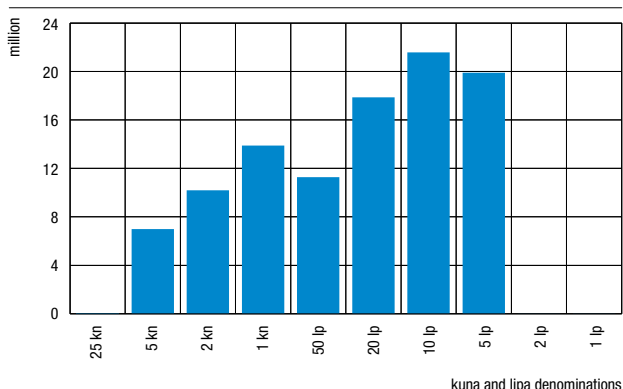
Source: CNB.

Figure 6.2 Change in the number of banknotes outside the CNB and CCs in 2015 as compared to 2014



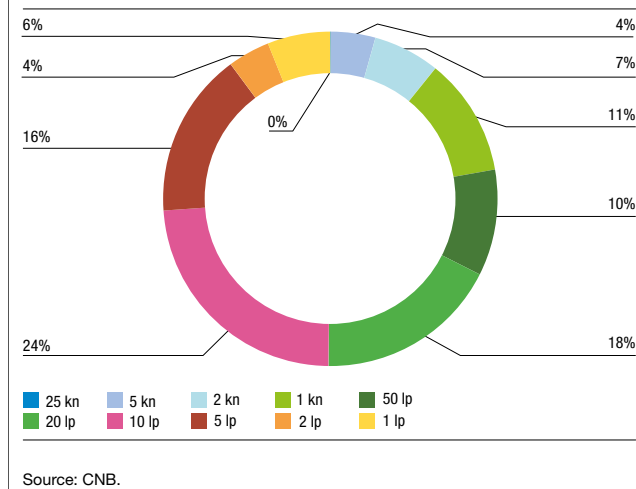
Note: 1, 2 and 3 in the brackets mark the series of issuance.
Source: CNB.

Figure 6.4 Change in the number of coins outside the CNB and CCs in 2015 as compared to 2014



Source: CNB.

Figure 6.5 Structure of total volume of coins outside the CNB and CCs by denomination
end-2015



lipa coins (489.9 million pieces, or 24% of the total number of coins outside the CNB vault and CCs). In terms of value, 5 kuna coins accounted for the largest share, HRK 443.5m, or 36.3% of the total value of coins outside the CNB vault and CCs.

6.2 Cash supply

In all, 3.3bn worth of kuna banknotes (34.8 million pieces) and 67.6m worth of coins (102.5 million pieces) were issued from the CNB vault to CCs in 2015 to meet the needs of banks for cash based on their orders, and to maintain adequate reserves in CCs. The total value of banknotes issued to CCs decreased by HRK 2.4bn (42.3%) from 2014. The number of banknotes issued to CCs decreased by 22.9 million pieces

(39.7%). The total value of coins issued to CCs grew by 39.2% and their number increased by 27.8%.

In 2015, there was a rise in the number of coins issued in all denominations, with the largest increase in HRK 2 (54.6%) and HRK 5 (52.1%) coins, relative to 2014.

Figure 6.6 Banknotes issued to CCs in 2015

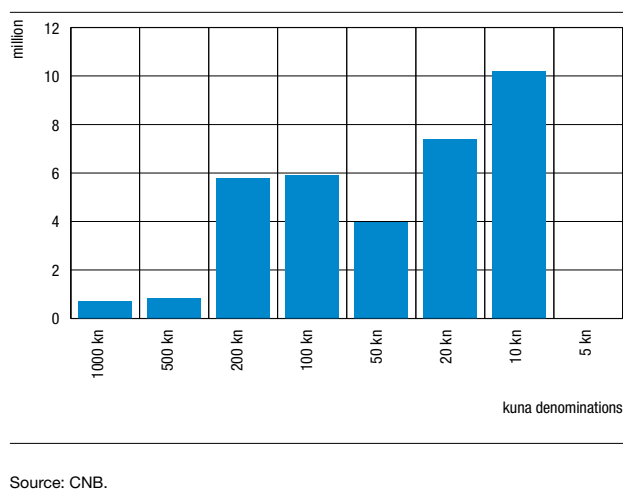
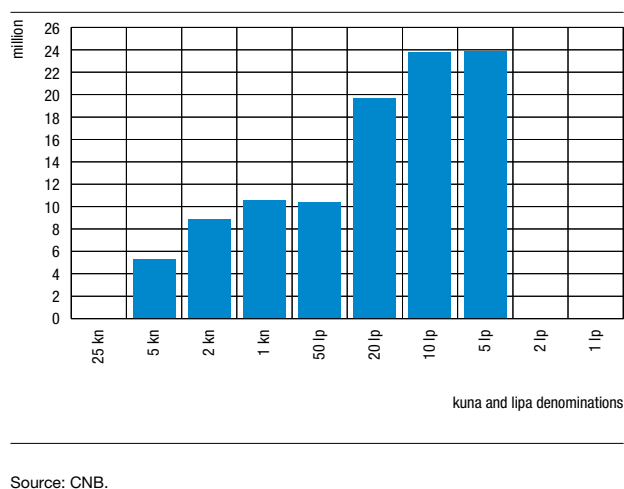


Figure 6.7 Coins issued to CCs in 2015



6.3 Withdrawal and processing of worn-out banknotes

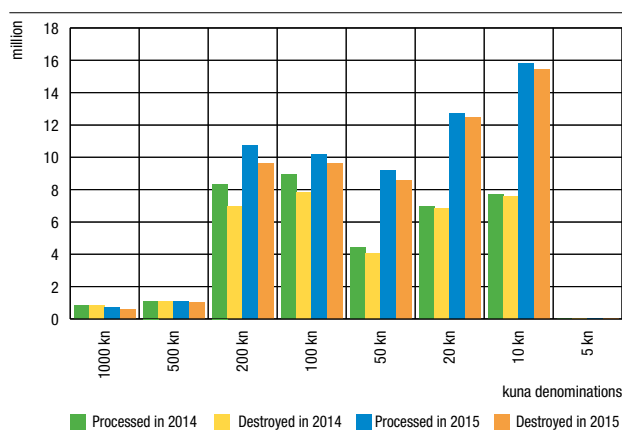
In 2015, the CNB took over a total of 29.1 million banknotes from CCs, worth a total of HRK 2.2bn. The banknote processing system processed a total of 60.3 million banknotes (31.2 million pieces of which taken over in 2013 and 2014), of which 94.9% or 57.3m (worth HRK 4.8bn) were destroyed automatically as the banknotes failed to meet the quality standards set for circulation banknotes. From banknotes processed, 2.8m or 4.7% were sorted as fit, while 0.2m banknotes or 0.4% were sorted as damaged.

According to the presented data, the renewal of banknotes outside the CNB vault and CCs (destroyed = destroyed

banknotes/banknotes outside the CNB vault and CCs $\times 100$) was approximately 15.5% in 2015, since the amount of banknotes outside the CNB and the CCs on December 31 2015 was 187.2 m, and 29.1m pieces taken over in 2015 were destroyed.

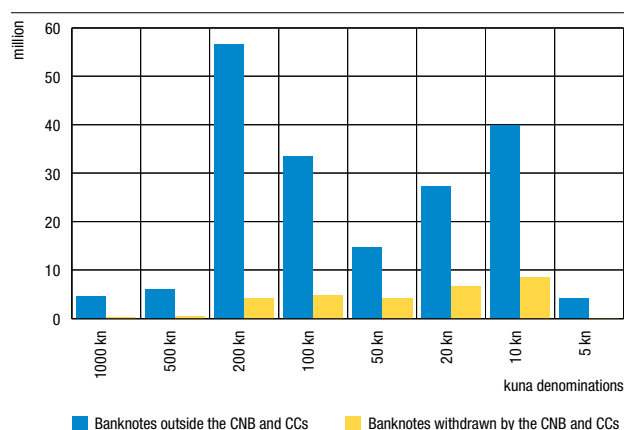
In 2015, the CNB took over 29.1 million banknotes from CCs that they had sorted as unfit. The total number of unfit banknotes sorted and taken over had fallen by 8.6m since 2014, as a result of the application of more lenient parameters for the sorting of banknotes according to quality to extend their use in circulation.

Figure 6.8 Processed and destroyed banknotes by denomination



Source: CNB.

Figure 6.9 Ratio of withdrawn banknotes and banknotes outside the CNB and CCs in 2015



Source: CNB.

6.4 Banknote authentication

In 2015, the National Analysis Centre registered 519 counterfeit kuna banknotes, worth a total of HRK 158,530.00, during banknote authentication procedures. The number of registered counterfeit kuna banknotes increased by 57.3% from 2014. As shown by these indicators, and taking into account that the number of banknotes outside the CNB vault and CCs averaged 186.2m, 2.8 counterfeits were detected per 1 million kuna circulation banknotes in 2015. In 2014, the number of banknotes outside the CNB vault and CCs averaged 173.7m and 1.9 counterfeits were detected per 1 million kuna

circulation banknotes.

In 2015, 891 counterfeit foreign currency banknotes were registered during banknote authentication procedures. Of the total number of registered counterfeit foreign currency banknotes, the largest share (749 banknotes) was accounted for by counterfeit euro banknotes, the second largest share (118 banknotes) went to counterfeit US dollar banknotes, and the remaining 24 banknotes were counterfeits of the following currencies: the Australian dollar, convertible mark, Canadian dollar, Swiss franc, German mark, pound sterling and Polish zloty.

The number of registered euro counterfeits (749) decreased by 2.7% in 2015 from 2014. The number of registered counterfeit US dollar banknotes (72) also decreased by 37.9% in 2015 from 2014.

In 2015, the Coin National Analysis Centre registered 7 counterfeit 5 kuna coins and 288 counterfeit euro coins in coin authentication procedures. Of the total number of registered

Table 6.1 Registered counterfeit banknotes in 2015

| | 1000 | 500 | 200 | 100 | 50 | 20 | 10 | 5 | Total |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Number | 55 | 87 | 258 | 68 | 24 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 519 |
| Share (in %) | 10.6 | 16.8 | 49.7 | 13.1 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source: CNB.



Consumer protection



HNB

In 2015, the majority of activities were focused on the handling of complaints made by consumers – users of banking and financial services – who, based on their personal experiences, expressed their dissatisfaction with the manner of operation and conduct of individual credit institutions. Thus in 2015, a total of 2,589 consumer complaints were received, which is an increase of over 400% relative to 2014, when 627 complaints were received. The increase was exclusively the result of the complaints submitted over the last two months of 2015, when the provisions of the Act on Amendments to the Consumer Credit Act (OG 102/2015; hereinafter: AACCA) entered into force, which regulates the conversion of loans denominated in the Swiss franc (CHF) and those denominated in kuna with a currency clause in Swiss francs. The Act allowed all clients to convert their Swiss franc loans into euro loans, if they so wanted, i.e., to match them through the retroactive use of euro interest rates and kuna-euro exchange rates used for comparable euro loans and write off a part of the principal. The outstanding balance of the principal of Swiss franc-indexed home loans on the date of the entry into force of the Act on 30 September 2015 stood at HRK 17.9bn (including the effect of the depreciation of the kuna versus the Swiss franc), while the outstanding balance of the principal of other (non-home) loans indexed to the Swiss franc stood at HRK 0.5bn.

Only in the first month and a half from the expiry of the deadline for the submission of the calculation of the conversion of loans with the proposal of a new or amended loan contract (the second half of November and December 2015), the CNB received over 1,800 consumer complaints. Each complaint received individually was processed, depending on the subject of the complaint, either by responding to the consumer directly (if the complaint was of a regulatory nature so that the response referred to the relevant provisions of the AACCA concerning the specifically disputed conduct of the bank) or by requesting the banks to which the individual complaint referred to respond to their clients' forwarded complaints, with the obligation to send the copies of such responses to the CNB as well (as a rule, these were complaints directly related to bilateral contractual relationships for which the CNB did not have all the information necessary to make an assessment of the justification of the individual complaint). Pursuant to the CNB's request, banks regularly submitted copies of the responses to their clients' complaints, which were an additional source of information within the supervisory procedures initiated to determine the legality of the bank's procedure in applying the AACCA provisions.

The reasons for and the legal basis of complaints varied considerably depending on the period in which they were received by the CNB. During the first month, consumers mostly complained because of non-adherence to the prescribed deadline for the submission of the prescribed documents, the unavailability of a calculator to check the calculation, inability to access the auditor's opinion and unavailability of a historical overview of interest rates and their changes. Considering the number of this type of complaints, the CNB, in accordance with its powers, warned the banks about the relevant obligations based on the AACCA. The CNB's opinion on specific issues

was published, at the same time as a press release, on the central bank's website.

The second most important topic in that period was complaints disputing individual provisions of the proposal of the annexes, i.e. appendices to contracts on the conversion of loans, about which the CNB warned the banks and also expressed its opinion in a press release published on its website.

At a later stage, complaints disputed the procedure of banks, which had failed to submit the calculation of the conversion and the accompanying documents related to the previously cancelled loan contracts, in which, on the date of the entry into force of the AACCA, the debtor's liability was not fulfilled or enforced.

This was followed by complaints in which on the whole the amount of the interest rate applied in the conversion was disputed, and a much smaller number of complaints referred to other topics related to the conversion procedure (the use of different exchange rates in conversion, the choice of parameters of variability of the interest rate used, the deadline for the signing of the annex to the loan contract, the deadline for the issuing of the letter of intent for the needs of refinancing a converted loan by a loan from another bank, the fee for the early repayment of a converted loan, etc.).

All the disputed bank procedures were covered by the above supervisory procedures of the CNB, when information from individual consumer complaints was also used to a certain extent. With regard to the activities of the CNB throughout the process of conversion, numerous complaints were eliminated by individual banks deciding at their own discretion to change the disputed practices so that their clients would not be in a worse position than the clients of other banks, and in cases when specific illegalities were identified, the CNB, as it does with other types of consumer complaints, took the appropriate measures falling within its competence.

According to the preliminary data of the Ministry of Finance on the status of the process of conversion, at the end of March 2016 inclusive, of the total number of offers for conversion, about 54.7 thousand were accepted, i.e. about 94%, while approximately 90% of the accepted offers were also realised. Of the total number of contracts, 81% were the cases of overpayment relative to the comparable euro-indexed loan. As a result of subsequent changes in the annex to the contract, a number of banks extended the process of the acceptance of offers for conversion until May 2016 with the continued use of the fixed exchange rate.

In addition, in 2015, a marked trend of the increase in queries on specific offers of credit institutions was observed, which indicated a growing interest of consumers in information related to their future financial decisions.

The CNB continued to pursue relationships and communicate with various media and other interested parties that often approached the CNB with specific topics and queries related to the consumer protection policy and the current regulatory framework.

In the context of the adopted National Strategic Framework of Financial Literacy for the 2015-2020 period, the Action

In 2015, the practice of organising visits for high school students continued, for which informative and educational

Representatives of the CNB regularly participated in the work of the National Consumer Protection Council and in the work of the EBA bodies, which discussed methods to improve consumer protection.



Publicness

The Croatian National Bank considers the publicness of its work an important precondition for the credibility of its actions. For this reason, it pays special attention to providing the fullest and most complete information possible to the domestic and international public on its objectives – the stability of prices and financial stability – and measures to attain them and the results of its activities. Through various communication channels, the CNB in 2015 continued regularly to provide the public with information about all aspects of its actions.

Press releases on the decisions of the highest central bank body, the CNB Council, were published immediately after the sessions at which they were made. Also, the topics of reports included interventions in the foreign exchange market, repo operations as well as other activities undertaken within the fulfilment of the tasks of the central bank. In addition, attention was drawn to the illicit rendering of payment services.

The participation of the officials and other employees in the public media and in different thematic meetings outside the central bank's seat contributed to the familiarisation of the expert and general public with the central bank's activity. On such occasions, the participants had the opportunity, in a direct contact with CNB representatives, to clarify issues concerning monetary policy, supervision, financial stability and other areas falling within the competence of the central bank.

The CNB website, www.hnb.hr, also provided an insight into the laws and subordinate legislation concerning the activity of the central bank and into the instructions and forms for the implementation of applicable regulations. Draft regulations were also published on the web page, which allowed the public to comment on them.

All publications of the CNB were published on its website, and meetings were held with journalists who cover the financial and banking sector, to inform them about the activities of the

central bank related to monetary policy, supervision, consumer protection and other tasks of the central bank, and to allow them to inform the general public fully and comprehensively.

In 2015, the CNB received over two thousand written and oral inquiries from members of the public, companies, media representatives, government institutions, embassies and so on, sent by email, post or telephone. The information requested referred to all areas of CNB activity. A large number of high school and university students, domestic and foreign researchers referred to the central bank for necessary explanations, data or information on literature. The CNB tried to respond to the received inquiries and applications within the shortest period possible.

In 2015, the CNB paid special attention to providing information to and the education of high school and university students on topics in the area of operation of the central bank. Numerous visits to the CNB and lectures were organised for groups of high school and university students from Croatia and abroad, enabling them a deeper insight into central bank activities and into the current economic and monetary trends in the country. Furthermore, a presentation on monetary policy and the application of mathematical modelling in the CNB was organised for around a hundred math teachers from grammar and high schools from Zagreb and Samobor, who visited the central bank within the professional development programme.

The central bank also organised several conferences in 2015. The Governor of the Finnish central bank, Erkki Liikanen, gave a speech on monetary policy and its effectiveness in September. The topic of the Ante Čičin-Šain Lecture was foreign exchange policy and interest rates in small, open economies, at which the Governor of the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia, Dimitri Bogov, gave the key speech. In 2015, for the twenty-first consecutive year, the CNB hosted the international Dubrovnik Economic Conference.



HNB



International relations



HNB

9.1 Activities connected with EU membership

9.1.1 Croatian National Bank in the European System of Central Banks and other EU structures

In 2015, CNB representatives participated in a large number of meetings of governing and working bodies of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) and the European Banking Authority (EBA). The CNB Governor participated in regular quarterly meetings of the General Council of the European Central Bank (ECB), and together with the competent Vicegovernor, the Governor also participated in regular meetings of the General Board of the ESRB. CNB representatives, at the expert level, took part in the activities of ESCB and ESRB committees and other working bodies. The CNB was also actively involved in the work of the EBA, with CNB employees taking part in the meetings of working bodies at the expert level. The competent Vicegovernor participated in the work of the EBA Board of Supervisors and the Resolution Committee.

CNB experts also participated in the work of relevant working bodies of the EU Council and the European Commission, most often together with the representatives of the Ministry of Finance. In 2015, the Governor and Deputy Governor took part in informal meetings of EU finance ministers, and designated Vicegovernors participated in meetings of the Economic and Financial Committee. In other working bodies of the EU Council and of the European Commission, the CNB was represented by relevant experts. A CNB representative at the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union also took part in numerous meetings of preparatory bodies of the EU Council.

In 2015, the representatives of the CNB maintained contacts with representatives of EU member state central banks and representatives of the ECB and other EU institutions and bodies. Noteworthy are several visits to the CNB by the representatives of the European Commission services and the regular annual meeting of the representatives of banking supervisors of Croatia, Austria, Italy and the ECB with the representatives of domestic banks and foreign banking groups, as well as the regular annual dialogue between the CNB and the Austrian central bank.

9.1.2 Coordination of economic policies within the European Union

Within the framework of the 2015 European Semester, it was established that macroeconomic indicators for the majority of the member states had improved additionally, although the high level of debt of the private and public sectors remained a significant source of vulnerability. During the European Semester for 2015, the European Commission established that external imbalances in EU member states that had been vulnerable until recently had decreased additionally relative to the previous

year. However, an important source of risk for the majority of the member states continued to be the high level of debt, with excessive public debt being the main problem in some of the countries, while in others it was the debt overhang of the household sector.

EU institutions continued undertaking activities directed at a further strengthening of economic integration among the monetary union member states. In June 2015, a document entitled "Completing Europe's Economic and Monetary Union" was published, signed by the Presidents of the European Commission, European Council, Eurogroup, European Parliament and European Central Bank, which put forward the steps necessary to complete the Economic and Monetary Union by 2025. The document, among other things, underlines the importance of a consistent implementation of the existing mechanisms for economic policy coordination, completing the Financial Union, as well as achieving a stronger fiscal integration among the member states.

9.1.3 Republic of Croatia and coordination of economic policies within the European Union

In 2015, Croatia participated in the European Semester for the second time, on which occasion excessive imbalances that required decisive economic policy action were identified, and new special recommendations of the EU Council were received. During the macroeconomic imbalances procedure, which is one of the key elements of the Semester, the European Commission determined again that Croatia was experiencing excessive macroeconomic imbalances. The EU Council special recommendations for Croatia contained proposals for specific reforms that should help eliminate the existing macroeconomic imbalances and structural deficiencies. With regard to public finances, recommendations referred to the strengthening of budgetary compliance, reducing fiscal risks in the healthcare sector and a consistent implementation of fiscal consolidation in compliance with the commitments assumed under the excessive deficit procedure. Furthermore, the recommendations underscored the principle that for the purpose of increasing the participation of the working-age population and maintaining the sustainability of the pension system, access to early retirement should be reduced considerably. A special recommendation of the EU Council in the financial sector area refers to the need to strengthen the capacity of the financial sector to support the recovery in view of challenges from non-performing corporate loans, foreign currency loans for house purchase and weak governance practices in some institutions. Finally, for the purpose of improving the business environment, it was suggested that para-fiscal charges be significantly reduced, the efficiency of the justice system improved and the insolvency frameworks reinforced.

The 2016 European Semester cycle started in November 2015, when Croatia was again grouped among the countries

9.2 International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The quota of the Republic of Croatia in the IMF remained unchanged in 2015 (SDR 365.1m) as did its voting rights (0.174% of the total voting power). The reform of quotas and IMF governance envisaged under the Resolution of the IMF Board of Governors of 2010, which was to double the total IMF quota and thus increase the quota of the Republic of Croatia to SDR 717.4m, still did not enter into force in 2015¹. In the absence of progress in reforms, in February 2015, the IMF Board of Governors adopted the third consecutive 2010 Reforms and the Fifteenth General Review of Quotas Resolution, by which it entrusted the Executive Board of Directors with the task of proposing interim steps for the sake of progress in the quota reforms and the management in all three key areas covered by the reforms (financial resources, representation and voting power), by which the timetable for completion of the Fifteenth General Review was brought forward to December 2015 (statutory deadline). However, at the end of December 2015, legislation was adopted in the US enabling the adoption of the Reforms by the US, which finally allowed the 2010 Reforms to become effective in full.²

The Republic of Croatia is a member of the constituency that is alternately headed by the Netherlands and Belgium. This constituency now comprises 15 countries (Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Israel, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Romania and Ukraine) and in 2015 it accounted for 6.57% of the voting power. Until October 2016, the constituency is headed by Menno Snel, the Dutch representative. The Republic of Croatia appoints its representative as advisor to the executive director for two years within each four-year period.

The most recent Article IV consultations with the Republic of Croatia were concluded in June 2015, after discussions at the meeting of the IMF Executive Board of Directors. In the Press Release, the executive directors agreed with the most important citations from the assessment of the Mission staff and pointed out that for the first time in six years, Croatia's economy was showing signs of recovery. The economy was projected to grow by 0.5 percent in 2015, and from 2016, a more robust recovery was expected. Despite the observed positive trends, several structural impediments were still weighing on the recovery. Corporate investment was still contracting, as many companies struggled with high debt levels; state-owned enterprises continued to tie up a disproportionate part of economic resources; the business environment was weak and wages were relatively high, which increased the costs of operation for private corporations, complicating the penetration of markets and the strengthening

of competitiveness. Also, large fiscal vulnerabilities had built up because of the long recession, posing a risk to further economic recovery. In addition to the positively assessed consolidation efforts Croatia was achieving under the European Commission's Excessive Deficit Procedure, the authorities were encouraged to flesh out a comprehensive medium-term plan of fiscal adjustment (by less distortionary taxation – including a modern property tax, rationalising transfers and subsidies while protecting public investment). Still, macroeconomic and financial risks appeared contained. Risks of capital outflows and currency instability were contained by prudential regulation compelling banks to maintain large liquidity surpluses in Croatia, as well as by the absence of foreign investors in the domestic currency securities market, limiting the risk of speculative pressures on the kuna. Directors considered that, in view of the prevalence of euro-denominated loans, there was no viable alternative to safeguarding the kuna-euro exchange rate anchor for monetary policy. They underscored, however, that the quasi-peg required adequate international reserves and a more active use of policies to safeguard competitiveness. The central bank was maintaining financial stability successfully, but continued supervisory vigilance was needed in light of the risks associated with elevated non-performing loans. The directors looked forward to a prompt resolution of the issues related to Swiss franc-denominated debt in a manner that would safeguard financial and monetary stability. Addressing these vulnerabilities is also a key to removing impediments to providing new bank credits.

In April 2015, the IMF published an informal report on cluster consultations with six Central and Eastern European countries, new EU member states, but not yet of euro area countries, among which was Croatia. The themes of the report, addressing common policy frameworks and challenges faced by these countries, include: euro adoption, opting into the banking union before euro adoption, the EU's fiscal framework and pension reform and structural reforms to strengthen export integration in the EU market. The report is the result of work of the IMF staff and representatives of the above countries gathered under their leadership in the new member states (NMS) policy forum, which the IMF Executive Board of Directors discussed informally without adopting conclusions.

Cooperation with IMF experts and exchange of opinions also took place in a number of other gatherings and fora in 2015. From this point of view, the visit by the Croatian delegation to Washington on the occasion of the spring IMFC meeting and the Annual Meetings of the IMF Board of Governors and the World Bank held in Lima, Peru, are worth mentioning. It is

¹ The only remaining condition for the mentioned increase in IMF quotas is the entry into force of the Amendment to the Articles of Agreement on the Reform of the IMF Executive Board. As at 14 December 2015, 147 members accounting for 77.25% of the total voting power (out of the needed 85%), including the Republic of Croatia, adopted this amendment.

² After the US accepted the Amendment to the Articles of Agreement on the Reform of the IMF Executive Board (as well as the increase in its quota) at the end of January 2016, the Seventh Amendment to the Articles of Agreement on the Reform of the IMF Executive Board entered into force, by which all conditions were fulfilled for the doubling of the total IMF quota under the Fourteenth General Review of Quotas.

noteworthy that two presentations of the Regional Economic Issues (REI) report for the Central, Eastern and South-eastern Europe (CESEE) region were held in Croatia in 2015. The spring Report discussed credit gaps and the prospects of economic recovery, while the autumn Report primarily addressed fiscal issues and their impact on economic growth.

The Croatian National Bank is the fiscal agent of the Republic of Croatia for the IMF and a depository of the IMF. As a result, the CNB is responsible for keeping deposit accounts of the IMF and, in the name and for the account of the Republic of Croatia, settles its obligations based on the membership in the IMF.

9.3 Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

The CNB Governor takes part in the work of the regular meetings of central bank governors from BIS member countries, at which topical issues in the area of international banking and finance are discussed. The latest BIS Annual Report was adopted at its regular Annual General Meeting, held at the end

of June 2015, at which the CNB was represented by the Deputy Governor. A separate and important form of cooperation between the CNB and BIS was achieved in the area of international reserves management.

9.4 Cooperation with other international financial institutions

Within its field of competence, the Croatian National Bank also cooperates with a number of other international multilateral financial institutions and organisations. The bulk of this cooperation entails CNB cooperation with multilateral development banks of which the Republic of Croatia is a member,

such as the World Bank Group, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Council of Europe Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.



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The Croatian National Bank performs tasks concerned with official statistics in accordance with the provisions of the Act on Official Statistics (OG 103/2003, 75/2009, 59/2012 and 12/2013 – consolidated version), Article 86 of the Act on the Croatian National Bank (OG 75/2008 and 54/2013) and special laws.

In the past few years, the CNB Statistics Area staff have put significant developmental efforts into harmonising existing statistics with the reporting requirements of the EU. This primarily refers to the requests by the European Commission (i.e. its Statistical Office – Eurostat) and the European Central Bank, which became mandatory as of the date of accession of the Republic of Croatia to the EU. The largest methodological challenges in this sense were linked to the introduction of the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010) in the area of financial accounts and fiscal statistics. In addition to the changes mandated by the ESA 2010 methodology, in the area of balance of payments and international investment position statistics, methodological adjustments were also made because of the new methodological framework prescribed by the 6th Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6). In the area of international relations, government finance and financial accounts statistics adjustments to the ESA 2010 methodology were made at the end of October

2014, and in the area of monetary and financial statistics at the end of January 2015.

In 2015, CNB representatives participated in the work of two Eurostat committees, one forum and three working groups and in the work of the ESCB Statistics Committee and its eight working groups, one expert group and one expert network. In addition, they also actively participated in committee and working group expert meetings at the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In 2015, as envisaged by the Programme of Statistical Activities of the Republic of Croatia for that year, seven regular and four other surveys were carried out. The conduct of these surveys falls within the responsibility of the CNB, as one of the institutions designated as a producer of official statistics. The results of regular statistical surveys carried out by the CNB are published in CNB publications (monthly in the CNB Bulletin and yearly in the CNB Annual Report) and in CBS publications (Statistical Yearbook, Statistical Information and Monthly Statistical Report). All of the above data, including some of the statistical data produced in other organisational units of the CNB, are also available in the statistical data section on the CNB website, in publications and on the websites of international financial and statistical institutions.

10.1 Monetary and financial statistics

In 2015, the regular monthly delivery of monetary statistics to the European Central Bank was continued for the following reporting datasets: the balance sheet of monetary financial institutions (in accordance with the Regulation of the European Central Bank No 2013/33 concerning the balance sheets of the monetary financial institutions sector), interest rates of credit institutions (in accordance with the Regulation of the European Central Bank No 2013/34 concerning statistics on interest rates applied by monetary financial institutions to deposits and loans to households and non-financial corporations) and investment funds statistics (in accordance with the Regulation of the European Central Bank No 2013/38 concerning statistics on the assets and liabilities of investment funds).

Also continued were activities aimed at improving the quality of collected data in the reporting system on the basis of the Decision on statistical and prudential reporting and developing the output component within the data warehousing system. The work on the implementation of the ESA 2010 methodological standard in monetary and financial statistics continued in 2015. The first reports harmonised with this standard were published and submitted to the ECB at the end of January 2015. The most important change referred to the reclassification of two large public non-financial corporations from the public non-financial corporations subsector to the central government subsector, while the reclassification of the foreign currency-indexed kuna position from the “kuna position” group item to the “foreign

currency” group item also had a large quantitative effect. Other changes referred to the following: 1) the inclusion and consolidation of money market funds in the other monetary financial institutions sector, 2) the first release of data on the transactions of the other monetary financial institutions sector for selected positions and 3) the first release of data on the balances of assets and liabilities of non-money market investment funds. In June 2015, the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development was reclassified from the other financial intermediaries to the central government sector, and the reports in the area of monetary and financial statistics were revised accordingly.

For the purpose of maintaining and publishing the list of monetary credit institutions, investment funds, relevant payment institutions and special securitisation entities (FVC) and affiliated reference data, the ECB maintains a central repository of reference data on institutions relevant for statistical purposes entitled the Register of Institutions and Affiliates Database (RIAD). The Croatian National Bank intensified its activities in this area in line with the latest Guideline of the ECB on monetary and financial statistics (ECB/2015/15). In 2015, the Croatian National Bank included all institutions affiliated with some of the institutions that are within the scope of the Register in the above mentioned repository. With the aim of providing the data required for RIAD maintenance, the Statistics Area undertook a number of activities on compiling data and ensuring an adequate source of data within the CNB (Prudential Regulation

10.4 Other statistics

10.4.1 Securities statistics

In 2015, the activities of securities statistics were focused on the harmonisation of data on the issue and holdings of securities of resident issuers with the provisions of the ESA 2010 methodological standard. At the same time, development activities were continued in the area of resident holdings in the securities of non-resident issuers. In this area, in addition to the established regular procedure of receipt of custodian data and the data investments by financial institutions (monetary statistics, the statistics of investment funds, insurance corporations and pension funds), the procedures for the processing of data and the calculation of positions and transactions using the ECB's CSDB (Centralised Securities Data Base) were put in place. Also, procedures were defined for the preparation of reports on resident holdings of the securities of non-resident issuers.

In addition to the statistics of securities issue submitted to the ECB for the purposes of the Financial Markets Survey, the data on securities issued by Croatian residents are regularly updated within the CSDB database on a monthly basis, in compliance with all database procedures and protocols prescribed by the ECB. Through the implementation of these activities, preparatory activities for the release of securities statistics planned for the beginning of 2016 were rounded off.

10.4.2 General economic statistics

Pursuant to the provisions of the Official Statistics Act and the role of CNB statistics in the official statistics system of the Republic of Croatia and in accordance with the provisions of the revised Eurostat Statistical Requirements Compendium, in the area of statistical research falling within the sphere of competence of the CNB in 2015, the Annual Implementation Plan for 2016 and the Report on Statistical Activities in 2014 were prepared. In compliance with the requirements of membership in the BIS Data Bank, statistical time series bases were submitted twice a month, with regular data and metadata updates. The activities related to regular dissemination of statistics in accordance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund were carried out in accordance with the dissemination calendar. In addition, activities on several experimental statistics and surveys were launched for the purposes of ECB reporting; they had previously been included in the Annual Implementation Action Plan of Statistical

Activities of the Republic of Croatia for 2015 as "other statistical activities". Based on all available data from statistical and administrative databases, the reporting set of data was prepared on Structural indicators for housing for the Republic of Croatia, which are submitted to the ECB on a regular basis. Also, in co-operation with the CBS, the pilot phase of the survey on household finance and consumption was conducted (based on the ECB's methodological framework for the Household Finance and Consumption Survey – HFCS).

10.4.3 Government finance statistics

In 2015, the CNB continued work on the harmonisation of the existing government finance statistics within its scope of activity with the provisions of the new ESA 2010 statistical standard (and the accompanying Manual on Government Deficit and Debt) and the ECB Guideline No 2013/23 on government finance statistics. The procedure for the calculation of the stock of general government guarantees issued was improved, and in defining the sectoral scope of the government sector, additional rules and procedures that were introduced by Eurostat were implemented during 2015. In its publications, the CNB regularly published monthly data on the consolidated general government debt (debt according to the Maastricht criteria). In addition, quarterly data on financial accounts and general government debt were prepared regularly and submitted to Eurostat, as well as the Report on detailed general government debt structures and other ad hoc reports. Government finance statistics for the purposes of reporting to the ECB was prepared and submitted to the ECB in April and October 2015. During the year, CNB employees took an active part in the work of national structures set up on the basis of the applicable tripartite Cooperation Agreement in the Field of National Accounts of the General Government and Associated Statistics, such as the Committee for the implementation of the Cooperation Agreement, the Sub-committee for the Sector Classification of Institutional Units and the Working Group for the compilation of the Report on the excessive deficit procedure (EDP). In February 2015, CNB representatives took part in meetings within Eurostat's dialogue visit concerning the excessive deficit procedure statistics (EDP Dialogue Visit) in the Republic of Croatia. During the year, the development of the system for the compilation of data on equity of the government in corporations was launched.



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Financial statements of the Croatian National Bank



Independent Auditors' Report to the Council of the Croatian National Bank

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Croatian National Bank, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, the income statement, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Independent Auditors' Report to the Council of the Croatian National Bank (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Croatian National Bank as at 31 December 2015, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

Other matters

The financial statements of the Croatian National Bank as at and for the year ended 31 December 2014 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 27 February 2015.

KPMG Croatia d.o.o.

Ivana Lučića 2a
10000 Zagreb
Croatia

For and on behalf of KPMG Croatia d.o.o.:


Gordan Horvat
Director, Croatian certified auditor



Zagreb, 29 March 2016

KPMG Hungaria Kft.

Váci út 31.
1134 Budapest
Hungary

For and on behalf of KPMG Hungaria Kft.:


István Henye
Partner



Budapest, 29 March 2016

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | Notes | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Interest and similar income | 3 | 654,992 | 765,914 |
| Interest and similar expense | 4 | (37,222) | (8,697) |
| Net interest income/(expense) | | 617,770 | 757,217 |
| Fee and commission income | 5 | 47,112 | 45,614 |
| Fee and commission expenses | | (13,275) | (11,817) |
| Net fee and commission income/(expense) | | 33,837 | 33,797 |
| Dividend income | | 5,241 | 4,497 |
| Net investment result – equity method | | 1,285 | 392 |
| Net result from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 6 | (71,637) | 42,920 |
| Impairment of property | | – | (17,248) |
| Net exchange differences | 7 | 1,588,178 | 2,218,622 |
| Other income | 8 | 129,599 | 4,780 |
| Operating income | | 2,304,273 | 3,044,977 |
| Operating expenses | 9 | (318,781) | (305,493) |
| Decrease/(increase) in impairment losses and provisions | 10 | 46,319 | 751 |
| Profit or loss | | 2,031,811 | 2,740,235 |
| – Allocated to general reserves | | (1,548,763) | (2,223,887) |
| – Allocated to the State Budget | | (483,048) | (516,348) |

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | Notes | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Profit or loss | | 2,031,811 | 2,740,235 |
| Other comprehensive income | | | |
| Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods: | | | |
| Changes in revaluation reserves (MRS 16) | | – | (9,485) |
| Other comprehensive income, net | | – | (9,485) |
| Total comprehensive income | | 2,031,811 | 2,730,750 |

Statement of financial position

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | Notes | 31 December 2015 | 31 December 2014 |
|---|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Cash and current accounts with other banks | 11 | 3,505,509 | 3,879,656 |
| Deposits with other banks | 12 | 5,615,019 | 16,600,099 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 13 | 29,840,319 | 35,178,895 |
| Loans | 14 | 60 | 66 |
| Reverse repo agreements | 15 | 26,666,037 | 5,563,893 |
| Held-to-maturity investments | 16 | 36,239,360 | 33,210,002 |
| Balances with the International Monetary Fund | 17 | 6,496,690 | 6,122,613 |
| Financial assets available for sale | 18 | 60,218 | 60,218 |
| Investments accounted for using the equity method | 19 | 21,247 | 19,961 |
| Accrued interest and other assets | 20 | 433,580 | 354,018 |
| Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets | 21 | 581,509 | 580,357 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 109,459,548 | 101,569,778 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Banknotes and coins in circulation | 22 | 25,317,915 | 23,155,977 |
| Due to banks and other financial institutions | 23 | 42,353,938 | 43,990,218 |
| Repo agreements | 24 | 9,453,298 | – |
| Due to the State and State institutions | 25 | 8,076,829 | 11,609,170 |
| Due to the International Monetary Fund | 26 | 6,472,519 | 6,099,796 |
| Accrued interest and other liabilities | 27 | 1,105,093 | 1,583,424 |
| Total liabilities | | 92,779,592 | 86,438,585 |
| Equity | | | |
| Initial capital | 28 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Reserves | 28 | 14,179,956 | 12,631,193 |
| Total equity | | 16,679,956 | 15,131,193 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 109,459,548 | 101,569,778 |

The financial statements set out on pages 128 to 166 were approved on 29 March 2016 by:

Director of the Accounting Department:

Ivan Branimir Jurković



Governor:

Prof. D. Sc. Boris Vujčić



Statement of changes in equity

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | Initial capital | General reserves | Revaluation reserves on property | Total reserves | Operating surplus/(deficit) | Total equity |
|--|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Balance at 1 January 2014 | 2,500,000 | 10,052,039 | 364,752 | 10,416,791 | – | 12,916,791 |
| Net profit or loss | – | – | – | – | 2,740,235 | 2,740,235 |
| Other comprehensive income | – | – | (9,485) | (9,485) | – | (9,485) |
| Total comprehensive income | – | – | (9,485) | (9,485) | 2,740,235 | 2,730,750 |
| Depreciation of revalued property | – | 5,687 | (5,687) | – | – | – |
| Net profit transferred to general reserves | – | 2,223,887 | – | 2,223,887 | (2,223,887) | – |
| Net profit transferred to the State Budget | – | – | – | – | (516,348) | (516,348) |
| Balance at 31 December 2014/1 January 2015 | 2,500,000 | 12,281,613 | 349,580 | 12,631,193 | – | 15,131,193 |
| Net profit or loss | – | – | – | – | 2,031,811 | 2,031,811 |
| Other comprehensive income | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total comprehensive income | – | – | – | – | 2,031,811 | 2,031,811 |
| Depreciation of revalued property | – | 5,234 | (5,234) | – | – | – |
| Net profit transferred to general reserves | – | 1,548,763 | – | 1,548,763 | (1,548,763) | – |
| Net profit transferred to the State Budget | – | – | – | – | (483,048) | (483,048) |
| Balance at 31 December 2015 | 2,500,000 | 13,835,610 | 344,346 | 14,179,956 | – | 16,679,956 |

Statement of cash flows

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Interest received | 998,503 | 1,013,553 |
| Interest paid | (46,150) | (12,104) |
| Fees and commissions received | 46,454 | 45,350 |
| Fees and commissions paid | (6,533) | (5,192) |
| Dividends received | 5,241 | 4,497 |
| Other receipts | 136,044 | 37,720 |
| Expenses paid | (301,011) | (263,394) |
| | 832,548 | 820,430 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities | | |
| Decrease/(increase) in deposits with other banks and foreign currency reverse repo agreements | (9,076,804) | (466,551) |
| Decrease/(increase) in loans and reverse repo kuna agreements | (157,994) | 6 |
| Decrease/(increase) in trading securities | 7,950,747 | 4,503,276 |
| Decrease /(increase) in assets under management with international financial institutions | (1,409,126) | – |
| Decrease/(increase) in held-to-maturity securities | (3,423,275) | (3,585,981) |
| Decrease/(increase) in other assets | (35,167) | (62,617) |
| Increase/(decrease) in amounts due to the IMF | (58) | (20) |
| Increase/(decrease) of currency in circulation | 2,161,938 | 1,171,030 |
| Increase/(decrease) in repo agreements and amounts due to banks and other financial institutions | 10,484,094 | (1,550,934) |
| Increase/(decrease) in amounts due to the State | (3,467,993) | (3,895,280) |
| Increase/(decrease) in amounts due to European Commission | (253,327) | 3,906 |
| Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities | (160,032) | 274,344 |
| | 2,613,003 | (3,608,821) |
| Net cash from operating activities | 3,445,551 | (2,788,391) |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | |
| Purchases of property, equipment and intangible assets | (21,951) | (29,270) |
| Payment of capital in ECB | – | (242) |
| Net cash from investing activities | (21,951) | (29,512) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | |
| New issuance of compulsory CNB treasury bills | 1,437,197 | 1,577,740 |
| Repurchase of compulsory CNB treasury bills | (4,614,636) | (2,002,488) |
| Payments of allocated profits to the State Budget | (516,348) | (431,973) |
| Net cash from financing activities | (3,693,787) | (856,721) |
| Effect of changes in exchange rates – positive/(negative) exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents | 61,254 | 163,981 |
| Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | (208,933) | (3,510,643) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 6,668,723 | 10,179,366 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 31) | 6,459,790 | 6,668,723 |

Note 1 – General information and accounting standards

The Croatian National Bank is the central bank of the Republic of Croatia with headquarters in Zagreb, Trg hrvatskih velikana 3. Its status has been defined by the Act on the Croatian National Bank. The Croatian National Bank is owned by the Republic of Croatia, which guarantees for all its obligations. The Croatian National Bank is autonomous and independent in fulfilling its objectives. The primary objective of the Croatian National Bank is maintaining price stability.

The Croatian National Bank reports to the Croatian Parliament on the financial condition, degree of price stability and fulfilment of monetary policy goals, and is represented by the Governor of the Croatian National Bank.

The tasks performed by the Croatian National Bank as provided by the Constitution and the Act include:

- Determining and implementing monetary and foreign exchange policies;
- Maintaining and managing international reserves of the Republic of Croatia;
- Issuing banknotes and coins;
- Issuing and withdrawing authorisations and approvals in accordance with laws regulating credit institutions, credit unions, payment institutions, electronic money institutions and payment systems, foreign exchange operations and operations of authorised foreign exchange offices;
- Performing supervision and oversight in accordance with laws regulating the operations of credit institutions, credit unions, payment institutions, electronic money institutions and payment systems;
- Maintaining accounts of credit institutions and performing payment transactions on those accounts, issuing loans to, and receiving deposit funds from credit institutions;
- Regulating and improving the payment system;
- Performing tasks on behalf of the Republic of Croatia as defined by law;
- Promulgating regulations from its area of competence;
- Contributing to overall stability of the financial system and
- Performing other tasks specified by law.

Bodies of the Croatian National Bank are the Council of the Croatian National Bank and the Governor of the Croatian National Bank.

The Council of the Croatian National Bank comprises eight members: Governor, Deputy Governor and six Vice Governors of the Croatian National Bank.

The Council of the Croatian National Bank is competent and responsible for the achievement of the objective and for the carrying out of the tasks of the Croatian National Bank and defines policies with respect to the activities of the Croatian National Bank.

Members of the Council of the Croatian National Bank:

- Prof. D. Sc. Boris Vujčić, Governor
- Relja Martić, Deputy Governor
- M. Sc. Tomislav Presečan, Vice Governor
- M. Sc. Vedran Šošić, Vice Governor
- Damir Odak, Vice Governor

- D. Sc. Michael Faulend, Vice Governor
- Bojan Fras, Vice Governor
- Neven Barbaroša, Vice Governor

1.2 Accounting standards

The financial statements of the Croatian National Bank have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards, which comprise the International Accounting Standards (IAS), together with the related Amendments and Interpretations, and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), together with the related Amendments and Interpretations, as adopted by the European Commission and published in the Official Journal of the European Union. The preparation of the financial statements of the Croatian National Bank in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted in the European Union is regulated by the Act on the Croatian National Bank and the Accounting Act.

1.2.1 Application of new and revised standards and changes in accounting policies

The financial statements for current reporting period are prepared according to the same accounting policies which were applied to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014, with the application of standards and interpretations that must be applied in the EU from 1 January 2015. The introduction of these standards had no significant impact on the financial statements for the year 2015.

1.2.1.1 Standards and interpretations in force in the EU for reporting periods commencing from 1 January 2015, applied in the preparation of the financial statements for 2015

The following table presents new International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) standard interpretation and amendments to existing standards, which were published in 2014, with mandatory application in the EU from 1 January 2015.

| Official Journal of the EU | Standard/Interpretation |
|----------------------------|---|
| OJ L 175/2014 | IFRIC 21 – Levies |
| OJ L 365/2014 | Annual Improvements cycle 2011-2013 |
| | IFRS 3 – Business Combinations (amendments and modifications) |
| | IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement (amendments and modifications) |
| | IAS 40 – Investment Property (amendments and modifications) |

The application of these standards has no significant impact on the financial statements of the Croatian National Bank in the current period.

1.2.1.2 Standards and interpretations published in the EU for reporting periods commencing from 1 February 2015, which were not applied in the preparation of these financial statements

In the reporting period a number of new amendments and modification of existing Standards was published applicable as of 1 January 2016, as shown in the following table.

| Official Journal of the EU | Standard |
|----------------------------|---|
| OJ L 5/2015 | Annual Improvements cycle 2010-2012: |
| | IFRS 2 – Share-based Payment (amendments) |
| | IFRS 3 – Business Combinations (amendments) |
| | IFRS 8 – Operating Segments (amendments) |
| | IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment (amendments) |
| | IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures (amendments) |
| | IAS 38 – Intangible Assets (amendments) |
| | IAS 19 – Employee Benefits (amendments) |

The Croatian National Bank did not early adopt new standards, amendments to standards and their interpretations, adopted by the EU, whose adoption in 2015 is optional, given that the commencement of the financial year for the CNB is 1 January 2015.

The following table presents amendments to existing standards, which were published in 2015, with mandatory application in the EU from 1 January 2016.

| Official Journal of the EU | Standard |
|----------------------------|--|
| OJ L 306/2015 | IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment (amendments) |
| | IAS 41 – Agriculture (amendments) |
| OJ L 307/2015 | IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements (amendments) |
| OJ L 317/2015 | IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment (amendments) |
| | IAS 38 – Intangible Assets (amendments) |
| OJ L 330/2015 | Annual Improvements cycle 2012-2014: |
| | IFRS 5 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (amendments) |
| | IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (amendments) |
| | IAS 19 – Employee Benefits (amendments) |
| | IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting (amendments) |
| OJ L 333/2015 | IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (amendments) |
| OJ L 336/2015 | IAS 27 – Separate Financial Statements (amendments) |

The Croatian National Bank did not early adopt new standards, amendments to standards and their interpretations, adopted by the EU, whose adoption in 2015 is optional, given that the commencement of the financial year for the CNB is 1 January 2015.

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) issued additional standards and interpretations which have not yet been endorsed in the European Union. Currently, it is estimated that the most significant impact on the preparation of the financial statements of the Croatian National Bank will be made by IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, which will replace IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments introduces changes to the classification and measurement of financial instruments, in impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. The IASB announced the full version of IFRS 9 in July 2014 with mandatory application for annual periods commencing on 1 January 2018 or afterwards (earlier adoption is permitted). IFRS 9 has not yet been endorsed in the European Union and it is expected that the application of this standard will have a major impact on the classification and measurement of the financial instruments held by the Croatian National Bank.

The financial statements have been prepared under the accrual basis of accounting and using the historical cost convention, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, buildings measured at revalued amortised cost and land measured at revalued amount, which is their fair value

at the revaluation date less subsequent accumulated depreciation of buildings and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Functional and presentational currency of the Croatian National Bank is the kuna. The financial statements are expressed in thousands of kuna.

These financial statements are prepared using going concern assumption.

1.2.3 Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing the financial statements, the management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the reporting date, as well as the amounts of income and expense for the period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on the best information on current events and activities, and actual results may differ from these estimates.

Judgements made by the management in the application of accounting policies and primary sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those used in the preparation of the financial statements for 2014.

1.2.3.1 Fair value and fair value hierarchy

Fair value is price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price).

Valuation techniques that are used in determining the fair values are the market approach, cost approach and income approach. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information from market transactions with identical or similar assets or liabilities. The cost approach is a valuation technique that reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset (often referred to as current replacement cost). The income approach converts future amounts (e.g. cash flows or income and expenses) to a single current (i.e. discounted) amount.

The fair value hierarchy consists of three levels of data included in the valuation techniques which are used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 – inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 – inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability (not available and verifiable market data).

In the process of fair value measurements suitable valuation techniques for which the necessary data are available are used, with maximum use of observable inputs and minimal use of inputs that are not observable in an active market.

The CNB recognises transfers between fair value hierarchies at the end of each reporting period in which transfer has occurred.

More detailed disclosures on fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities are presented in Note 33.

1.2.3.2 Losses on impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment as described in the accounting policy *Impairment of financial assets* (Note 2.6.5).

At the reporting date the Croatian National Bank had no impaired financial assets.

1.2.3.3 Estimation uncertainty relating to litigations and claims

1.2.3.4 Held-to-maturity investments

1.2.4 Changes in presentation of the financial statements in 2014

The aforementioned reclassifications are presentational in nature and have no effect on net result for the year or equity.

2.1 Interest income and expense

Accrued interest on financial assets with negative interest rate is recognised as interest expense.

Accrued interest on financial liabilities with negative interest rate is recognised as interest income.

2.2 Fee and commission income and expense

Fee and commission income from services provided by the Croatian National Bank is recognised when the service is provided.

Fee and commission expense is included in the Income Statement for the period in which services are received.

2.3 Dividend income

Dividend income on equity investments is recognised in the Income Statement when the right to receive dividends is established.

2.4 Foreign exchange gains and losses

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the Croatian kuna at the rates of exchange in effect at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the exchange rates in effect on that date. Gains and losses on translation are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Translation is performed using the midpoint exchange rates of the Croatian National Bank.

Gains and losses arising from trading in foreign currencies are included in realised income and expenses in the period in which they occur. All other foreign exchange gains or losses are included in unrealised income and expenses in the period in which they occur.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies stated at historical cost at the exchange rate valid on the date of transaction are not retranslated at the date of the Statement of Financial Position, i.e. the exchange differences are not recognised for these items.

The exchange rates of major foreign currencies at 31 December 2015 were as follows:

1 USD = 6.991801 HRK (2014: 6.302107 HRK)

1 EUR = 7.635047 HRK (2014: 7.661471 HRK)

1 XDR = 9.688748 HRK (2014: 9.130556 HRK).

2.5 Provisions

Provisions are recognised in the Income Statement at the end of the reporting period.

The Croatian National Bank recognises a provision when it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and when a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation. No provision is recognised unless all of these conditions have been met.

2.6 Financial instruments

2.6.1 Classification

Financial assets of the Croatian National Bank are classified into the following categories:

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises marketable debt securities, acquired principally for the purpose of sale or repurchase in the near future. Assets under management with international institutions and precious metals are also included in this category.

b) Held-to-maturity investments

Included in this category are investments in debt securities that the Croatian National Bank has the ability and intends to hold to maturity.

c) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments, not quoted on an active market.

This category comprises cash, deposits with banks and financial institutions, reverse repo agreements, loans, trade and other receivables included in the financial assets.

d) Financial assets available for sale

This category comprises the investments of the Croatian National Bank in equity securities of international financial institutions based on which the membership status in these institutions was realised, and participating interest of the Croatian National Bank in the European Central Bank which was recognised following the payment for one portion of the issued capital of the European Central Bank.

The Croatian National Bank classifies its financial liabilities as other financial liabilities.

2.6.2 Recognition and derecognition

The Croatian National Bank recognises and derecognises financial instruments on the settlement date.

2.6.3 Reclassifications

Securities may be reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category if they are no longer held for the purpose of selling or repurchasing them in the near future. The reclassification in the category held-to-maturity is possible only in rare circumstances and if there is the intention and ability to hold the security until maturity.

2.6.4 Measurement

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not designated at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gains and losses from changes in the fair value of these assets are recognised in the Income Statement.

Held-to-maturity securities comprise debt securities with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities. They are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any impairment.

Loans and receivables are also measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial assets available for sale are measured at fair value, except for investments in equity securities with no quoted price in an active market, and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured. Those investments are measured at cost.

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, with the exception of banknotes and coins in circulation which are measured at their nominal value.

2.6.5 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

a) Financial assets at amortised cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments carried at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. For calculating impairment loss on loans and receivables or held-to-maturity financial assets with variable interest rates, the contractual effective interest rate at the date of impairment is used as a discount rate.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting an allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

b) Financial assets at available for sale

If there is objective evidence of impairment of financial investment, its new fair value is calculated to determine amount of impairment.

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognised in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment even though the financial asset has not been derecognised.

The amount of the cumulative loss that is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument classified as available for sale are not reversed through profit or loss, but are recognised as fair value reserve in other comprehensive income.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss shall be reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in profit or loss. Impairment may be reversed only up to the amount of the previously reported impairment.

2.7 Repo and reverse repo agreements

The Croatian National Bank enters into securities purchase/sale agreements under which it agrees to resell/repurchase the same instrument on a specific future date at a fixed price. Securities purchased with the obligation to resell them in the future are not recognised on the Statement of Financial Position.

Payments arising from those agreements are recognised as amounts due from other banks or financial institutions, and are collateralised by securities underlying the repurchase agreement. Securities sold under repurchase agreements are not derecognised and continue to be recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. Receipts from sales of securities are recognised as amounts due to banks

2.8 Deposits with other banks

2.9 Balances with the International Monetary Fund

2.10 Gold and other precious metals

2.11 Currency in circulation

2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

2.13 Taxation

2.14 Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets

Gains on revaluation are included as a separate component of other comprehensive income. Losses on revaluation are charged to the revaluation reserve account to the extent of the revaluation surplus previously recognised in equity, and any loss in excess of the previously recognised surplus is charged to the Income Statement for the reporting period.

| Asset class | Expected useful life in 2015 (number of years) | Expected useful life in 2014 (number of years) |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Buildings | 20 – 50 | 20 – 50 |
| Computers | 5 | 5 |
| Furniture and equipment | 4 – 20 | 4 – 20 |
| Motor vehicles | 4 | 4 |
| Software and licences | 2 – 10 | 2 – 10 |

2.15 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying value of non-financial assets is assessed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication that the asset may be impaired.

If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of that asset is estimated. For assets with indefinite useful life and intangible assets not yet available for use, recoverable amount is estimated on every reporting date.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit is greater than its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit.

Value in use is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows with the pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to these assets.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods is assessed at the end of each reporting period to determine if there is any indication that that impairment may have decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

2.16 Employees benefits

The Croatian National Bank pays contributions to the obligatory pension funds. The Croatian National Bank has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefits in the Income Statement as they accrue.

Liabilities for long-term employee benefits, such as jubilee rewards and statutory severance pay, are presented in the balance sheet as the net amount of present value of liabilities for defined benefits on a reporting date. The projected credit unit method is used in the calculation of present value of these liabilities.

2.17 Appropriation

The operating surplus is allocated to general reserves and to the state budget in accordance with Article 57 of the Act on the Croatian National Bank. The allocation of the surplus of income over expenditures to general reserves is performed in the amount determined by the Council of the Croatian National Bank. The amount of surplus of income over expenditures which is allocated to general reserves in the current financial year may neither be lower than net profit from the value adjustment of balance sheet items to changes in the exchange rate or to changes in market prices, nor higher than 20% of the realised surplus of income over expenditures. Exceptionally, if the surplus of income over expenditures is lower than net profit from the value adjustment of balance sheet items to changes in the exchange rate or to changes in market prices, the total surplus of income over expenditures shall be allocated to general reserves. The surplus of income over expenditures remaining after the allocation to general reserves constitutes extraordinary revenue to the state budget. Any shortfall between income and expenditures is covered by the Croatian National Bank from general reserves. Any shortfall between income and expenditures that cannot be covered from general reserves is covered from the state budget.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

CROATIAN NATIONAL BANK ANNUAL REPORT • 2015

Note 7 – Net exchange differences

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Net unrealised exchange differences | 1,548,763 | 2,200,421 |
| Net realised exchange differences | 39,415 | 18,201 |
| | 1,588,178 | 2,218,622 |

Decrease in the EUR/HRK exchange rate and increase in the USD/HRK exchange rate between the two reporting dates had the biggest effect on the net exchange differences.

Note 8 – Other income

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Sale of numismatics | 330 | 237 |
| Other income | 129,269 | 4,543 |
| | 129,599 | 4,780 |

Within other income the most important amount relates to income realised on legal settlement.

Note 9 – Operating expenses

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Staff costs (Note 9.1) | 164,766 | 165,523 |
| Materials, services and administrative expenses | 84,881 | 81,026 |
| Costs of production of banknotes and coins of Croatian kuna | 37,967 | 32,996 |
| Depreciation and amortisation costs | 31,167 | 25,948 |
| | 318,781 | 305,493 |

The costs of printing banknotes are initially deferred and recognised in the Income Statement over a period of ten years, and the cost of minting coins over a period of twelve years.

Note 9.1 – Staff costs

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Net salaries | 75,704 | 71,361 |
| Contributions from and contributions on salaries | 43,096 | 41,899 |
| Taxes and surtaxes | 18,630 | 20,752 |
| Other employee related expenses | 27,336 | 31,511 |
| | 164,766 | 165,523 |

The average number of employees during 2015 was 640 (2014: 627). Total staff costs for 2015 amount to HRK 164,766 thousands, of which the amount of HRK 26,948 thousands relates to contributions for pension insurance (2014: HRK 165,523 thousands, of which HRK 27,108 thousands was related to contributions for pension insurance).

Note 10 – (Decrease)/Increase in impairment losses and provisions

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| a) Accrued interest and other assets | | |
| Increase in provisions | – | – |
| Collection | (51,402) | (244) |
| b) Provisions for risks and charges | | |
| Increase in provisions | 14,148 | 8,369 |
| Reversals | (9,065) | (8,876) |
| | (46,319) | (751) |

Note 11 – Cash and current accounts with other banks

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Cash on hand | 1,135 | 1,150 |
| Foreign currency cash in the CNB treasury vault | 3,047,734 | 3,060,204 |
| Current accounts with foreign banks | 456,640 | 818,302 |
| | 3,505,509 | 3,879,656 |

Note 12 – Deposits with other banks

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| Deposits with foreign central banks | 2,636,133 | 44,659 |
| Deposits with foreign commercial banks | 2,968,719 | 16,544,770 |
| Deposits with domestic commercial banks | 10,167 | 10,670 |
| | 5,615,019 | 16,600,099 |

Geographical concentration of deposits with other banks:

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|---------|------------------|-------------------|
| Croatia | 10,167 | 10,670 |
| Europe | 5,604,852 | 16,589,429 |
| | 5,615,019 | 16,600,099 |

Note 13 – Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Held-for-trading securities (Note 13a) | 28,435,569 | 35,173,015 |
| Assets under management with international financial institutions | 1,398,940 | – |
| Precious metals (Note 13b) | 5,810 | 5,880 |
| | 29,840,319 | 35,178,895 |

a) Trading securities

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| EUR-denominated securities | 16,428,519 | 21,767,102 |
| USD-denominated securities | 12,007,050 | 13,405,913 |
| | 28,435,569 | 35,173,015 |

Held-for-trading securities include accrued interest in the amount of HRK 61,041 thousands at December 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014: HRK 73,574 thousands).

b) Assets under management with international financial institutions

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|---|------------------|------------|
| USD-denominated funds entrusted to the management of international financial institutions | 1,398,940 | – |
| | 1,398,940 | – |

Note 14 – Loans

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| Other loans | 60 | 66 |
| | 60 | 66 |

Note 15 – Reverse repo agreements

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Foreign currency reverse repo agreements | 26,508,037 | 5,563,893 |
| Reverse repo agreements in kuna | 158,000 | – |
| | 26,666,037 | 5,563,893 |

Note 16 – Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments comprise the following:

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Debt securities | 35,938,273 | 32,795,802 |
| Accrued interest | 301,087 | 414,200 |
| | 36,239,360 | 33,210,002 |

Note 17 – Balances with the International Monetary Fund

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Membership quota | 3,537,379 | 3,333,546 |
| Special Drawing Rights (XDR) and deposits | 2,959,311 | 2,789,067 |
| | 6,496,690 | 6,122,613 |

Note 18 – Financial assets available for sale

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|---------------------|------------|------------|
| BIS shares | 41,914 | 41,914 |
| SWIFT shares | 80 | 80 |
| ECB paid-up capital | 18,224 | 18,224 |
| | 60,218 | 60,218 |

Based on the ownership holding of 2,441 shares of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), in the nominal value of XDR 5,000 per share, the Croatian National Bank is a member of the BIS, which enables her the option to use services which the BIS provides to central banks and other financial organisations. The shares of the BIS are recorded at historical cost. In accordance with the Statute of the BIS, 25% of the shares subscribed was paid, while the remaining 75% is payable upon call for payment. In July 2015 the Croatian National Bank received a dividend in the amount of HRK 5,241 thousands.

The Croatian National Bank is also a member of the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT). Based on this membership, the Croatian National Bank participates in international transfers of financial messages. Six SWIFT shares in the nominal value of EUR 125 per share which the Croatian National Bank holds are fully paid in and are carried at historical cost.

Paid in capital of the European Central Bank (ECB) represents participating interest of the Croatian National Bank in the ECB and it is carried at historical cost.

According to Article 28 of the Statute of the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), the national central banks (NCBs) of the ESCB are the only subscribers of the ECB's capital. Subscriptions depend on the shares which are regulated by Article 29 of the Statute of the ESCB and the amounts are adjusted every five years. The last adjustment of the capital keys was made with effect from 1 January 2014.

Since the Republic of Croatia is not part of the euro area, transitional provisions of Article 47 of the ESCB's Statute are applied, according to which the Croatian National Bank had an obligation to subscribe and pay in 3.75% of the capital to the ECB as a contribution to cover ECB's operating costs. The Croatian National Bank, as a national central bank outside the euro area is not entitled to receive an appropriate share of the profit distribution of the ECB, and there is no obligation to cover the loss of the ECB. Following the amendment in ECB's capital key since 1 January 2014, the contribution of the CNB in the ECB capital amounts to 0.6023%. The CNB's share in issued and paid capital of the ECB amounts to EUR 65,199,017.58 and EUR 2,444,963.16 respectively.

Note 19 – Investments accounted for using the equity method

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Investment in Croatian Monetary Institute | 21,247 | 19,961 |
| | 21,247 | 19,961 |

The investment of the Croatian National Bank in the Croatian Monetary Institute represents investment in an associate in accordance with IAS 28 and it is accounted for using the equity method. The portion of the Croatian National Bank share in the capital of the Croatian Monetary Institute is 42.6%.

The Croatian Monetary Institute is a domestic company whose core operation is the production of coins and medals of gold and other precious metals, production of coins and commemorative circulation coins, manufacturing of jewellery and related products, trade in gold and other precious metals, trade with jubilee coins and with medals of gold and other precious metals, production of license plates and other registered activities associated with those listed here.

The following table presents summarized financial information of the Croatian Monetary Institute:

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Total assets | 60,441 | 66,730 |
| Non-current assets | 19,547 | 20,859 |
| Current assets | 40,708 | 45,804 |
| Prepaid expenses | 186 | 67 |
| Total liabilities | 9,689 | 18,995 |
| Non-current liabilities | – | – |
| Current liabilities | 9,689 | 18,995 |
| Equity | 50,752 | 47,735 |
| Total revenue | 44,433 | 31,273 |
| Total expenses | (40,659) | (30,574) |
| Profit before tax | 3,774 | 699 |
| Income tax | (757) | (143) |
| Profit for the financial year | 3,017 | 556 |

The summarized financial information of the Croatian Monetary Institute for 2015 is presented based on the preliminary financial statements of the Croatian Monetary Institute for 2015 as the final official financial statements of the Croatian Monetary Institute for 2015 were not yet available at the time of preparation of these financial statements.

Note 20 – Accrued interest and other assets

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|---|----------------|-----------------|
| Accrued interest | 10,882 | 7,841 |
| Prepaid expenses | 311,517 | 297,300 |
| Numismatics | 12,734 | 12,495 |
| Other assets | 105,939 | 95,276 |
| | 441,072 | 412,912 |
| Impairment allowance | (7,492) | (58,894) |
| | 433,580 | 354,018 |
| Movements in impairment allowance: | | |
| Balance at 1 January | (58,894) | (59,138) |
| New provisions | – | – |
| Collection | 51,402 | 244 |
| Balance at 31 December | (7,492) | (58,894) |

The major portion of prepaid expenses in the amount of HRK 302,056 thousands (2014: HRK 290,781 thousands) relates to the prepaid expenses of printing banknotes and minting coins.

Note 21 – Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | Land and buildings | Computers | Furniture and equipment | Motor vehicles | Assets under development – property, plant, equipment | Total property, plant and equipment | Software and licences | Assets under development – intangible assets | Total intangible assets | Total |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| Balance at 1 January 2014 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost or revaluation | 554,374 | 124,978 | 39,934 | 10,225 | 10,497 | 740,008 | 75,807 | 1,988 | 77,795 | 817,803 |
| Accumulated depreciation/amortisation | (30,715) | (84,006) | (36,224) | (10,225) | – | (161,170) | (55,877) | – | (55,877) | (217,047) |
| Net book value | 523,659 | 40,972 | 3,710 | – | 10,497 | 578,838 | 19,930 | 1,988 | 21,918 | 600,756 |
| For the year ended 31 December 2014 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opening net book amount | 523,659 | 40,972 | 3,710 | – | 10,497 | 578,838 | 19,930 | 1,988 | 21,918 | 600,756 |
| Additions | – | – | – | – | 26,520 | 26,520 | – | 5,771 | 5,771 | 32,291 |
| Brought into use | 955 | 13,882 | 5,829 | 171 | (20,837) | – | 3,714 | (3,714) | – | – |
| Revaluation | (26,732) | – | – | – | – | (26,732) | – | – | – | (26,732) |
| Net written off | – | – | (10) | – | – | (10) | – | – | – | (10) |
| Charge for the year | (8,790) | (10,927) | (1,873) | – | – | (21,590) | (4,358) | – | (4,358) | (25,948) |
| Closing net book amount | 489,092 | 43,927 | 7,656 | 171 | 16,180 | 557,026 | 19,286 | 4,045 | 23,331 | 580,357 |
| Balance at 31 December 2014 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost or revaluation | 493,899 | 138,625 | 38,848 | 10,066 | 16,180 | 697,618 | 79,521 | 4,045 | 83,566 | 781,184 |
| Accumulated depreciation/amortisation | (4,807) | (94,698) | (31,192) | (9,895) | – | (140,592) | (60,235) | – | (60,235) | (200,827) |
| Net book value | 489,092 | 43,927 | 7,656 | 171 | 16,180 | 557,026 | 19,286 | 4,045 | 23,331 | 580,357 |
| Balance at 1 January 2015 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost or revaluation | 493,899 | 138,625 | 38,848 | 10,066 | 16,180 | 697,618 | 79,521 | 4,045 | 83,566 | 781,184 |
| Accumulated depreciation/amortisation | (4,807) | (94,698) | (31,192) | (9,895) | – | (140,592) | (60,235) | – | (60,235) | (200,827) |
| Net book value | 489,092 | 43,927 | 7,656 | 171 | 16,180 | 557,026 | 19,286 | 4,045 | 23,331 | 580,357 |
| For the year ended 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opening net book amount | 489,092 | 43,927 | 7,656 | 171 | 16,180 | 557,026 | 19,286 | 4,045 | 23,331 | 580,357 |
| Additions | – | – | – | – | 26,302 | 26,302 | – | 6,022 | 6,022 | 32,324 |
| Brought into use | 1,062 | 14,523 | 3,173 | – | (18,758) | – | 442 | (442) | – | – |
| Net written off | – | (5) | – | – | – | (5) | – | – | – | (5) |
| Charge for the year | (8,051) | (16,055) | (2,006) | (43) | – | (26,155) | (5,012) | – | (5,012) | (31,167) |
| Closing net book amount | 482,103 | 42,390 | 8,823 | 128 | 23,724 | 557,168 | 14,716 | 9,625 | 24,341 | 581,509 |
| Balance at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost or revaluation | 494,961 | 153,138 | 41,205 | 10,066 | 23,724 | 723,094 | 79,963 | 9,625 | 89,588 | 812,682 |
| Accumulated depreciation/amortisation | (12,858) | (110,748) | (32,382) | (9,938) | – | (165,926) | (65,247) | – | (65,247) | (231,173) |
| Net book value | 482,103 | 42,390 | 8,823 | 128 | 23,724 | 557,168 | 14,716 | 9,625 | 24,341 | 581,509 |

Revalued amounts of land and buildings were determined based on appraisals performed by independent experts in 2014. Valuation technique used to determine fair value was income approach. Certain significant inputs for valuation were not observable market data (Level 3 of fair value hierarchy). If the land and buildings were carried at cost less depreciation, their net book value as at 31 December 2015 would be HRK 137,756 thousands. Property, plant and equipment of the Croatian National Bank are not pledged, either as part of mortgage agreements or as a fiduciary relationship.

Note 22 – Banknotes and coins in circulation

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Banknotes and coins in circulation as of January 1 | 23,155,977 | 21,985,330 |
| Increase/(decrease) of banknotes and coins in circulation during the year | 2,161,938 | 1,170,647 |
| Banknotes and coins in circulation – total as of December 31 | 25,317,915 | 23,155,977 |

| In HRK | Nominal value | 31/12/2015 | | 31/12/2014 | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| | | Pieces | Value in thousands of kuna | Pieces | Value in thousands of kuna |
| Coins | 0.01 | 125,729,596 | 1,257 | 125,723,809 | 1,257 |
| Coins | 0.02 | 84,089,285 | 1,682 | 84,077,738 | 1,682 |
| Coins | 0.05 | 330,007,201 | 16,500 | 310,108,481 | 15,505 |
| Coins | 0.10 | 489,897,969 | 48,990 | 468,323,267 | 46,832 |
| Coins | 0.20 | 366,352,299 | 73,270 | 348,491,635 | 69,698 |
| Coins | 0.50 | 212,240,036 | 106,120 | 200,959,651 | 100,480 |
| Coins | 1 | 235,591,785 | 235,592 | 221,706,179 | 221,706 |
| Coins | 2 | 133,018,857 | 266,038 | 122,825,437 | 245,651 |
| Coins | 5 | 88,653,280 | 443,266 | 81,655,950 | 408,280 |
| Coins | 25 | 1,161,759 | 29,044 | 1,161,981 | 29,050 |
| Banknotes | 5 | 4,136,727 | 20,684 | 4,140,117 | 20,701 |
| Banknotes | 10 | 39,952,733 | 399,527 | 37,419,981 | 374,200 |
| Banknotes | 20 | 27,328,326 | 546,567 | 25,478,119 | 509,562 |
| Banknotes | 50 | 14,684,388 | 734,219 | 13,773,612 | 688,681 |
| Banknotes | 100 | 33,538,038 | 3,353,804 | 30,601,923 | 3,060,192 |
| Banknotes | 200 | 56,701,146 | 11,340,229 | 50,566,663 | 10,113,333 |
| Banknotes | 500 | 6,157,822 | 3,078,911 | 5,910,137 | 2,955,068 |
| Banknotes | 1,000 | 4,622,215 | 4,622,215 | 4,294,099 | 4,294,099 |
| TOTAL | | | 25,317,915 | | 23,155,977 |

Note 23 – Due to banks and other financial institutions

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Kuna reserve requirements | 22,341,342 | 21,899,812 |
| Foreign exchange reserve requirements | 3,802,157 | 3,744,771 |
| Other deposits from domestic banks | 16,196,620 | 15,146,745 |
| Deposits from foreign banks and other financial institutions | 72 | 72 |
| Court-mandated deposits | 13,747 | 21,378 |
| Compulsory CNB kuna bills | – | 3,177,440 |
| | 42,353,938 | 43,990,218 |

In accordance with the Decision on the purchase of compulsory CNB bills (Official Gazette 142/2013, 28/2014 and 33/2014), banks were required to purchase CNB bills carrying zero interest with final maturity until 12 December 2016, with a possibility of redemption prior to maturity of part of compulsory CNB bills in the amount of 50% of the increase in bank placements to domestic non-financial enterprises. Pursuant to the Decision repealing the Decision on the purchase of compulsory CNB bills (Official Gazette 105/2015) obligatory CNB bills matured on 7 October 2015.

Following tables presents movements in long-term provisions for risks and charges:

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | Court cases | Employee benefits | Total |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| As at 1 January 2015 | 25,380 | 19,304 | 44,684 |
| Released provisions | (1,000) | (8,065) | (9,065) |
| New provisions | 6,000 | 8,148 | 14,148 |
| Recognised in profit or loss | 5,000 | 83 | 5,083 |
| Amounts paid | (27,370) | – | (27,370) |
| As at 31 December 2015 | 3,010 | 19,387 | 22,397 |
| As at 1 January 2014 | 25,380 | 19,811 | 45,191 |
| Released provisions | – | (8,876) | (8,876) |
| New provisions | – | 8,369 | 8,369 |
| Recognised in profit or loss | – | (507) | (507) |
| Amounts paid | – | – | – |
| As at 31 December 2014 | 25,380 | 19,304 | 44,684 |

Note 28 – Equity

The equity funds of the Croatian National Bank consist of the capital and reserves.

The capital in the amount of HRK 2,500,000 thousands is held solely by the Republic of Croatia; the capital may not be transferred or pledged.

Reserves comprise general and specific reserves. General reserves are formed for the purpose of covering general operational risks of the Croatian National Bank, they are not limited in size, and they are formed in accordance with the Act on the Croatian National Bank. Specific reserves are formed for the purpose of covering identified losses in accordance with decisions of the Council of the Croatian National Bank.

Note 29 – Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The following table presents maturity analysis of assets and liabilities depending on the expected maturity date or the settlement date:

- twelve months after the reporting period,
- more than twelve months after the reporting period.

29.1 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | Less than 12 months | More than 12 months | Total |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Balance as at 31 December 2015 | | | |
| Assets | | | |
| Cash and current accounts with other banks | 3,505,509 | – | 3,505,509 |
| Deposits with other banks | 5,604,852 | 10,167 | 5,615,019 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 28,435,569 | 1,404,750 | 29,840,319 |
| Loans | – | 60 | 60 |
| Reverse repo agreements | 26,666,037 | – | 26,666,037 |
| Held-to-maturity securities | 14,450,875 | 21,788,485 | 36,239,360 |
| Balances with the International Monetary Fund | 2,954,281 | 3,542,409 | 6,496,690 |
| Financial assets available for sale | – | 60,218 | 60,218 |
| Investments accounted for using the equity method | – | 21,247 | 21,247 |

Note: According to convention, the amount of kuna and foreign exchange reserve requirements is stated in the position Due to banks and other financial institutions with a maturity of less than 12 months. The calculation, maintenance and allocation of reserve requirements is performed on a monthly basis, and change in the amount of reserves may result from change in the basis for calculation, the reserve requirement rate and the percentage of the reserves banks are required to hold on their accounts with the Croatian National Bank. In practice these liabilities may be considered as having the maturity of over 12 months and in that case the short-term liabilities would be lower than the short-term assets.

Legal actions: At 31 December 2015, there were several legal actions outstanding against the Croatian National Bank. In the opinion of the management and internal legal advisers of the Croatian National Bank, the Bank may lose certain cases. As a result, provisions for potential losses on such cases were made by the Bank in the amount of HRK 3,010 thousands (see Note 27).

CROATIAN NATIONAL BANK ANNUAL REPORT • 2015

Treasury inventory system

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Banknotes and coins not in circulation | 53,427,135 | 60,132,584 |
| Inventory of government stamps and bill-of-exchange forms | 180,970 | 239,049 |
| | 53,608,105 | 60,371,633 |

Note 31 – Cash and cash equivalents

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Cash on hand (Note 11) | 1,135 | 1,150 |
| Foreign currency cash in the CNB treasury vault (Note 11) | 3,047,734 | 3,060,204 |
| Current accounts with foreign banks (Note 11) | 456,640 | 818,302 |
| Special Drawing Rights (XDR) and deposits with the IMF | 2,954,281 | 2,789,067 |
| | 6,459,790 | 6,668,723 |

Note 32 – Appropriations

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Operating surplus | 2,031,811 | 2,740,235 |
| Transfer of surplus to general reserves | (1,548,763) | (2,223,887) |
| Surplus allocated to the State Budget | (483,048) | (516,348) |
| | – | – |

Given that for 2015 net unrealised positive exchange differences amount to HRK 1,548,763 thousands, which is more than 20% of the surplus of income over expenditures in the amount of HRK 406,362 thousands, and that the sum of net unrealized losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and result from investments measured under equity method is negative (HRK 64,240 thousands), the amount of net unrealized foreign exchange gains is allocated to general reserves. The rest is allocated to the state budget.

Given that in 2014 net unrealised positive exchange differences in the amount of HRK 2,200,421 thousands increased for the sum of net unrealized losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, impairment of property and result from investments measured under equity method (HRK 23,466 thousands positive) amounted to HRK 2,223,887 thousands, which is more than 20% of the surplus of income over expenditures, in the amount of HRK 548,047 thousands, HRK 2,223,887 thousands is allocated to general reserves. The rest is allocated to the state budget.

Note 33 – Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

In the process of determination of fair value of financial assets and liabilities a market approach is used as a valuation technique. As a part of a hierarchical approach to the determination of fair value the Croatian National Bank uses the first hierarchical valuation level (Level 1), which means that inputs are observable market values which reflect quotation price for the same assets or liabilities in active markets. If price quotations are not available, fair value is calculated based on the models recognized by GIPS standards (Global Investment Performance Standards). The input data used are observable market values (interest rates), which correspond to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy.

During the reporting period there were no reclassifications between the levels of fair value hierarchy.

Risks inherent to managing international reserves consist primarily of financial risks such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. However, attention is given also to operating risk.

Operating risk is the risk of loss due to inappropriate or inefficient internal processes, employees or systems or due to the events external to the Bank. Operating risk is managed by strict segregation of duties and responsibilities, formalised methodologies and procedures and by conducting regular internal and external audits.

Note 34.1 – Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not settle its liability i.e. the possibility that invested funds will not be recovered in full or within the planned schedule.

The Croatian National Bank manages its credit risk exposure by investing its international reserve funds into high-quality instruments with minimum risk, such as government bonds, government guaranteed bonds, bank bonds with government guarantee and guaranteed bonds, into instruments of international financial institutions with high credit rating and into both collateralised and non-collateralised deposits. Collateralised deposits represent deposits secured by government bonds in the amount equal to, or in excess of the value of the deposit. The total value of collateral received per reverse repo agreements (government bonds with Aaa to Baa3 rating and debt securities of international financial institutions with Aaa to A2 rating) as at 31 December 2015 amounts to HRK 26,416,450 thousands (31 December 2014: HRK 5,368,986 thousands).

Its assessment of counterparties' creditworthiness is based on ratings of major internationally recognized rating agencies (Moody's, Standard & Poor's, and Fitch).

International reserves placements are limited per types of issuer and per types of financial institutions which diversifies credit risk.

The Croatian National Bank invests the international reserve funds in government bonds and government guaranteed bonds of countries rated Aaa to Baa3 (Moody's), guaranteed bonds with ratings from Aaa to Aa2, reverse repo agreements with commercial banks with ratings of Aaa to Baa3, deposits with central banks rated Aaa to Baa3, instruments with international financial institutions rated Aaa to A2, and deposits placed with commercial banks rated Aaa to A3.

Presentation of financial assets exposed to credit risk in the tables Maximum exposure to credit risk, Credit risk by counterparty credit rating and Geographical concentration of credit risk (notes 34.1.1 – 34.1.3) differ from the presentation in the Statement of Financial Position as they are based on management reports. Reconciliation is not practicable. Some of the differences are:

- Line item Deposits in notes 34.1.1 – 34.1.3 includes line items Cash and current accounts with other banks, Deposits with other banks and Balances with the International Monetary Fund from the Statement of Financial Position. Additionally, deposits are split by currency and recipient (international financial institutions, foreign and domestic banks).
- Balances of deposits presented in notes 34.1.1 – 34.1.3 include accrued interest, included in Accrued interest and other assets and Accrued interest and other liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.
- Securities are divided by financial asset category in the statement of Financial Position, while they are additionally divided by issuer and currency in notes in Credit risk by counterparty credit rating and in Geographical concentration of credit risk.
- Line items Reverse repo agreements from the statement of financial position is divided per currency in notes 34.1.1 – 34.1.3 and include accrued interest presented in line items Accrued interest and other assets and Accrued interest and other liabilities.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| Foreign-currency denominated securities held for trading | | |
| Government securities | 27,385,399 | 33,293,071 |
| Guaranteed bonds (public sector collateral) | 389,206 | – |
| Securities of international financial institutions | 270,081 | 429,437 |
| Bank bonds with government guarantee | 390,883 | 1,450,507 |
| Total foreign-currency denominated securities held for trading | 28,435,569 | 35,173,015 |
| Foreign-currency denominated securities held to maturity | | |
| Government securities | 31,169,236 | 26,742,731 |
| Guaranteed bonds (public sector collateral) | 390,807 | 986,843 |
| Securities of international financial institutions | 4,144,684 | 4,944,132 |
| Bank bonds with government guarantee | 534,633 | 536,296 |
| Total foreign-currency denominated securities held to maturity | 36,239,360 | 33,210,002 |
| Total foreign-currency denominated securities | 64,674,929 | 68,383,017 |
| Foreign-currency reversed repo agreements | 26,507,119 | 5,563,918 |
| Foreign-currency deposits | | |
| Deposits | 3,092,328 | 17,156,167 |
| Deposits with international financial institutions | 5,927,571 | 3,041,171 |
| Total foreign-currency denominated deposits | 9,019,899 | 20,197,338 |
| Loans in kuna | 60 | 66 |
| Reverse repo agreements in kuna | 158,004 | – |
| Deposits in kuna | | |
| Other deposits in domestic banks | 10,452 | 10,964 |
| Total deposits in kuna | 10,452 | 10,964 |
| TOTAL | 100,370,463 | 94,155,303 |

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| Rating (Moody's) | 31/12/2015 | | 31/12/2014 |
|------------------|---|--------------|---|
| | Government securities | | Government securities |
| Aaa | 24,439,639 | | 33,589,819 |
| Aa1 | 1,524,267 | | 5,688,778 |
| Aa2 | 11,677,344 | | – |
| Aa3 | 5,420,142 | | 5,499,815 |
| Baa1 | – | | 737,112 |
| Baa2 | 12,639,373 | | 12,964,936 |
| AAA | 220,881 | ^a | – |
| AA | 2,632,989 | ^b | 1,555,342 |
| Total | 58,554,635 | | 60,035,802 |
| | Guaranteed bonds | | Guaranteed bonds |
| Aaa | 780,013 | | 986,843 |
| Total | 780,013 | | 986,843 |
| | Securities of international financial institutions | | Securities of international financial institutions |
| Aaa | 1,550,544 | | 2,338,972 |
| Aa1 | 2,864,221 | | 3,034,597 |
| Total | 4,414,765 | | 5,373,569 |
| | Government-guaranteed bank bonds | | Government-guaranteed bank bonds |
| Aaa | 626,462 | | 1,378,770 |

| Rating (Moody's) | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2014 |
|---|---|---|
| Aa1 | 299,054 | 608,033 |
| Total | 925,516 | 1,986,803 |
| TOTAL FOREIGN-CURRENCY DENOMINATED SECURITIES | 64,674,929 | 68,383,017 |
| Reverse repo agreements | Reverse repo agreements | Reverse repo agreements |
| Aaa | 475,442 | 248,933 |
| Aa2 | 4,313,059 | – |
| A1 | 1,442,608 | 1,992,032 |
| A2 | 8,662,633 | 3,322,953 |
| A3 | 4,173,343 | – |
| Baa1 | 7,440,034 | – |
| Total | 26,507,119 | 5,563,918 |
| Deposits | Deposits | Deposits |
| Aaa | 2,697,056 | 911,525 |
| Aa1 | 51 | 44,983 |
| Aa2 | 35,928 | 1,072,645 |
| Aa3 | 546 | 987 |
| A1 | 2,019 | 4,580,790 |
| A2 | 7,428 | 7,309,477 |
| A3 | 349,253 | 2,942,625 |
| Baa1 | – ^c | 1,802 |
| Unrated | 47 ^d | 291,333 |
| Total | 3,092,328 | 17,156,167 |
| Deposits of international financial institutions | Deposits of international financial institutions | Deposits of international financial institutions |
| Unrated | 5,927,571 ^e | 3,041,171 |
| Total | 5,927,571 | 3,041,171 |
| TOTAL FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS | 9,019,899 | 20,197,338 |
| Loans in kuna | Loans in kuna | Loans in kuna |
| Unrated | 60 | 66 |
| Total | 60 | 66 |
| Reverse repo in kuna | Reverse repo in kuna | Reverse repo in kuna |
| Unrated | 158,004 | – |
| Total | 158,004 | – |
| Deposits in kuna | Deposits in kuna | Deposits in kuna |
| BBB– | 1,649 ^f | 1,839 |
| Unrated | 8,803 | 9,125 |
| Total | 10,452 | 10,964 |
| TOTAL | 100,370,463 | 94,155,303 |

^{a, f} The ratings according to Fitch Ratings.

^b The ratings according to Standard&Poor's.

^c Demand deposits with banks where accounts for the purpose of carrying out foreign currency transactions are opened.

^d Demand funds with Clearstream.

^e Investments in the BIS and IMF which are not rated, but are considered institutions of high-credit score.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities on the earliest date on which payment could be required and include both interest and principal cash flows. Future interest expenditures are included in the position Accrued interest and other liabilities.

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | Up to 1 month | 1 to 3 months | 3 months to 1 year | 1 to 5 years | Over 5 years | Total |
|---|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | |
| Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Banknotes and coins in circulation | 25,317,915 | – | – | – | – | 25,317,915 |
| Due to banks and other financial institutions | 42,353,866 | – | – | – | 72 | 42,353,938 |
| Repo agreements | 9,453,298 | – | – | – | – | 9,453,298 |
| Due to the State and State institutions | 8,076,829 | – | – | – | – | 8,076,829 |
| Due to the IMF | – | – | – | – | 6,472,519 | 6,472,519 |
| Accrued interest and other liabilities | 442,285 | 643,136 | 22,397 | – | 1,111 | 1,108,929 |
| Total liabilities | 85,644,193 | 643,136 | 22,397 | – | 6,473,702 | 92,783,428 |
| Balance at 31 December 2014 | | | | | | |
| Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Banknotes and coins in circulation | 23,155,977 | – | – | – | – | 23,155,977 |
| Due to banks and other financial institutions | 40,812,706 | – | – | 3,177,440 | 72 | 43,990,218 |
| Repo agreements | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Due to the State and State institutions | 11,609,170 | – | – | – | – | 11,609,170 |
| Due to the IMF | – | – | – | – | 6,099,796 | 6,099,796 |
| Accrued interest and other liabilities | 673,971 | 825,333 | 44,684 | 38,126 | 1,289 | 1,583,403 |
| Total liabilities | 76,251,824 | 825,333 | 44,684 | 3,215,566 | 6,101,157 | 86,438,564 |

Note 34.3 – Market risk

Market risk is the risk of fluctuations in fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument due to changes in market prices. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risks.

Foreign exchange risk (risk of changes in value of one currency against another) is the risk of fluctuation in fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Interest rate risk is the risk of fluctuations in fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument due to changes in market interest rates.

Other price risks include the risk of fluctuations in fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments due to changes in market prices that do not arise from interest rate or foreign exchange risk.

Note 34.3.1 – Foreign exchange risk

The Croatian National Bank holds most of its assets in foreign currencies, which exposes it to foreign exchange risk in terms of fluctuations in the exchange rates of the kuna against the euro and the US dollar which affect the Income Statement and, consequently, the financial performance of the Croatian National Bank.

The Croatian National Bank takes on exposure to foreign exchange risk only in respect of the net international reserves, which are the international reserve funds formed mostly out of foreign exchange funds purchased from banks on foreign exchange interventions and foreign exchange funds

The portion of international reserves formed out of the allocated foreign exchange reserve requirement, the Ministry of Finance funds, repo deals and funds in Special Drawing Rights (XDR) are managed passively, based on the currency structure of foreign currency obligations; hence, there is no exposure to foreign exchange risk on this basis.

2015 Sensitivity analysis

| 2015 | USD | EUR |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | ±5% | ±1% |
| Impact of fluctuations in exchange rates on the Income Statement | 955,500/(955,500) | 660,400/(660,400) |

A positive figure denotes an increase in the result of the Income Statement where the Croatian kuna depreciates against the relevant currency by the percentages specified above, while in case of the Croatian kuna appreciation against the relevant currencies the figure would be negative and the result of the Income Statement would be lower.

In case of a 1% decrease in the EUR/HRK exchange rate as at 31 December 2015, the financial result of the CNB for the year would be lower by approximately HRK 660,400 thousands, while for a 5% decrease in the USD/HRK exchange rate, the result would be lower by approximately HRK 955,500 thousands.

The amount of the net euro and net US dollar international reserves as at balance sheet date is multiplied by the difference between the EUR/HRK exchange rate or the USD/HRK exchange rate valid at that date and those rates increased/decreased by the relevant percentages.

| 2014 | USD | EUR |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | ±5% | ±1% |
| Impact of fluctuations in exchange rates on the Income Statement | 815,900/(815,900) | 655,000/(655,000) |

34.3.1.2 CNB exposure to foreign exchange risk – analysis of assets and liabilities by currency

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | EUR | USD | XDR | Other foreign currencies | HRK | Total |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | |
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Cash and current accounts with other banks | 3,494,455 | 4,669 | – | 6,070 | 315 | 3,505,509 |
| Deposits with other banks | 4,894,065 | 710,787 | – | – | 10,167 | 5,615,019 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 16,428,519 | 13,405,990 | – | – | 5,810 | 29,840,319 |
| Loans | – | – | – | – | 60 | 60 |
| Reverse repo agreements | 15,402,309 | 11,105,728 | – | – | 158,000 | 26,666,037 |
| Held-to-maturity securities | 36,239,360 | – | – | – | – | 36,239,360 |
| Balances with the IMF | – | – | 6,496,690 | – | – | 6,496,690 |
| Financial assets available for sale | – | – | – | – | 60,218 | 60,218 |
| Investments accounted for using the equity method | – | – | – | – | 21,247 | 21,247 |
| Accrued interest and other assets | 1,651 | 2,159 | – | 4 | 429,766 | 433,580 |
| Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets | – | – | – | – | 581,509 | 581,509 |
| Total assets | 76,460,359 | 25,229,333 | 6,496,690 | 6,074 | 1,267,092 | 109,459,548 |
| Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Banknotes and coins in circulation | – | – | – | – | 25,317,915 | 25,317,915 |
| Due to banks and other financial institutions | 3,769,575 | 32,582 | – | – | 38,551,781 | 42,353,938 |
| Repo agreements | 3,516,677 | 5,936,621 | – | – | – | 9,453,298 |
| Due to the State and State institutions | 3,135,066 | 8,235 | – | 1,467 | 4,932,061 | 8,076,829 |
| Due to the IMF | – | – | 6,472,519 | – | – | 6,472,519 |
| Accrued interest and other liabilities | 5,804 | 141,309 | 17,115 | 189 | 940,676 | 1,105,093 |
| Total liabilities | 10,427,122 | 6,118,747 | 6,489,634 | 1,656 | 69,742,433 | 92,779,592 |
| Net position | 66,033,237 | 19,110,586 | 7,056 | 4,418 | (68,475,341) | 16,679,956 |
| Balance at 31 December 2014 | | | | | | |
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Cash and current accounts with other banks | 3,868,710 | 4,139 | – | 6,431 | 376 | 3,879,656 |
| Deposits with other banks | 13,500,852 | 3,088,577 | – | – | 10,670 | 16,600,099 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 21,767,102 | 13,405,913 | – | – | 5,880 | 35,178,895 |
| Loans | – | – | – | – | 66 | 66 |
| Reverse repo agreements | 5,251,939 | 311,954 | – | – | – | 5,563,893 |
| Held-to-maturity securities | 33,210,002 | – | – | – | – | 33,210,002 |
| Balances with the IMF | – | – | 6,122,613 | – | – | 6,122,613 |
| Financial assets available for sale | – | – | – | – | 60,218 | 60,218 |
| Investments accounted for using the equity method | – | – | – | – | 19,961 | 19,961 |
| Accrued interest and other assets | 238 | 408 | – | 3 | 353,369 | 354,018 |
| Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets | – | – | – | – | 580,357 | 580,357 |
| Total assets | 77,598,843 | 16,810,991 | 6,122,613 | 6,434 | 1,030,897 | 101,569,778 |

| | EUR | USD | XDR | Other foreign currencies | HRK | Total |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Banknotes and coins in circulation | – | – | – | – | 23,155,977 | 23,155,977 |
| Due to banks and other financial institutions | 3,258,998 | 485,773 | – | – | 40,245,447 | 43,990,218 |
| Repo agreements | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Due to the State and State institutions | 8,551,726 | 6,484 | – | 3,610 | 3,047,350 | 11,609,170 |
| Due to the IMF | – | – | 6,099,796 | – | – | 6,099,796 |
| Accrued interest and other liabilities | 293,437 | 372 | 16,377 | 654 | 1,272,584 | 1,583,424 |
| Total liabilities | 12,104,161 | 492,629 | 6,116,173 | 4,264 | 67,721,358 | 86,438,585 |
| Net position | 65,494,682 | 16,318,362 | 6,440 | 2,170 | (66,690,461) | 15,131,193 |

Note 34.3.2 – Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of a decline in the value of the Croatian National Bank's foreign currency portfolios of international reserves due to possible changes in interest rates on the fixed-yield instrument markets. Interest rate risk of international reserves is managed by applying precisely defined reference portfolios. Reference portfolios meet the required risk/reward ratio and reflect the long-term reserve investment strategy.

The Croatian National Bank has an open interest rate position only to the portions of its trading portfolio denominated in the euro and the US dollar, while there is almost no exposure on its held-to-maturity portfolio denominated in the euro. The Croatian National Bank manages funds of the Ministry of Finance and the European Commission in accordance with the maturities of liabilities, while funds collected from the allocated foreign exchange component of reserve requirements are invested for a period up to three months.

The Croatian National Bank limits its exposure to the interest rate risk on its trading portfolio by setting the strategic modified portfolio duration to less than one year.

34.3.2.1 Sensitivity analysis – exposure of the CNB's net international reserves to fluctuations in interest rates

2015 Sensitivity analysis

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| 2015 | USD | EUR |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Yield curve increase/decrease | ±50 b.p. | ±50 b.p. |
| Effect of a change in the level of the yield curve on the financial result | (63,700)/63,700 | (78,020)/78,020 |

Should as at 31 December 2015 the entire USD yield curve increase by 50 basis points (0.5%), the result of the Croatian National Bank reported in the Income Statement for the year would be lower by approximately HRK 63,700 thousands, while in the case of the EUR yield curve increasing by 50 basis points, the result would be lower by approximately HRK 78,020 thousands.

For a 50 b.p. decrease of the yield curve, the result reported in the Income Statement would be higher by approximately the same amounts.

Calculation methodology:

Value of USD and EUR trade portfolios as at December 2015 were multiplied by modified duration and by 50 basis points (0.5%). Modified duration denotes by how many basis points the value of the portfolio will decrease should the interest rate curve increase by 1 percentage point.

2014 Sensitivity analysis

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| 2014 | USD | EUR |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Yield curve increase/decrease | ±50 b.p. | ±50 b.p. |
| Effect of a change in the level of the yield curve on the financial result | (40,800)/40,800 | (85,250)/85,250 |

34.3.2.2 Interest rate risk analysis

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | Up to 1 month | 1 to 3 months | 3 months to 1 year | 1 to 5 years | Over 5 years | Non-interest bearing | Total | Average EIR as at 31/12/15 |
|---|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Balance at 31 December 2015 | | | | | | | | |
| Assets | | | | | | | | |
| Cash and current accounts with other banks | 90,136 | – | – | – | – | 3,415,373 | 3,505,509 | –0.23 |
| Deposits with other banks | 4,027,222 | 1,577,630 | – | – | – | 10,167 | 5,615,019 | –0.27 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 28,435,568 | – | – | – | – | 1,404,751 | 29,840,319 | 0.07 |
| Loans | – | – | – | – | 60 | – | 60 | 1.00 |
| Reverse repo agreements | 23,838,273 | 2,827,764 | – | – | – | – | 26,666,037 | –0.03 |
| Held-to-maturity securities | 687,240 | 1,297,108 | 12,286,996 | 4,821,682 | 16,845,247 | 301,087 | 36,239,360 | 1.22 |
| Balances with the IMF | 2,954,281 | – | – | – | – | 3,542,409 | 6,496,690 | 0.05 |
| Financial assets available for sale | – | – | – | – | – | 60,218 | 60,218 | – |
| Investments accounted for using the equity method | – | – | – | – | – | 21,247 | 21,247 | – |
| Accrued interest and other assets | – | – | – | – | – | 433,580 | 433,580 | – |
| Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets | – | – | – | – | – | 581,509 | 581,509 | – |
| Total assets | 60,032,720 | 5,702,502 | 12,286,996 | 4,821,682 | 16,845,307 | 9,770,341 | 109,459,548 | – |
| Liabilities | | | | | | | | |
| Banknotes and coins in circulation | – | – | – | – | – | 25,317,915 | 25,317,915 | – |
| Due to banks and other financial institutions | – | – | – | – | – | 42,353,938 | 42,353,938 | – |
| Repo agreements | 9,453,298 | – | – | – | – | – | 9,453,298 | 0.02 |
| Due to the State and State institutions | 2,836,531 | – | – | – | – | 5,240,298 | 8,076,829 | 0.49 |
| Due to the IMF | 2,937,017 | – | – | – | – | 3,535,502 | 6,472,519 | 0.05 |
| Accrued interest and other liabilities | – | – | – | – | – | 1,105,093 | 1,105,093 | – |
| Total liabilities | 15,226,846 | – | – | – | – | 77,552,746 | 92,779,592 | – |
| Net position | 44,805,874 | 5,702,502 | 12,286,996 | 4,821,682 | 16,845,307 | (67,782,405) | 16,679,956 | – |
| Balance at 31 December 2014 | | | | | | | | |
| Assets | | | | | | | | |
| Cash and current accounts with other banks | 108,025 | – | – | – | – | 3,771,631 | 3,879,656 | 0.04 |
| Deposits with other banks | 9,881,083 | 6,708,346 | – | – | – | 10,670 | 16,600,099 | 0.04 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 35,173,015 | – | – | – | – | 5,880 | 35,178,895 | 0.37 |
| Loans | – | – | – | – | 66 | – | 66 | 1.00 |
| Reverse repo agreements | 5,563,893 | – | – | – | – | – | 5,563,893 | 0.01 |

| | Up to 1 month | 1 to 3 months | 3 months to 1 year | 1 to 5 years | Over 5 years | Non-interest bearing | Total | Average EIR as at 31/12/15 |
|---|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Held-to-maturity securities | 1,302,624 | 2,108,539 | 6,672,692 | 18,104,225 | 4,607,722 | 414,200 | 33,210,002 | 1.80 |
| Balances with the IMF | 2,784,326 | – | – | – | – | 3,338,287 | 6,122,613 | 0.05 |
| Financial assets available for sale | – | – | – | – | – | 60,218 | 60,218 | – |
| Investments accounted for using the equity method | – | – | – | – | – | 19,961 | 19,961 | – |
| Accrued interest and other assets | – | – | – | – | – | 354,018 | 354,018 | – |
| Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets | – | – | – | – | – | 580,357 | 580,357 | – |
| Total assets | 54,812,966 | 8,816,885 | 6,672,692 | 18,104,225 | 4,607,788 | 8,555,222 | 101,569,778 | – |
| Liabilities | | | | | | | | |
| Banknotes and coins in circulation | – | – | – | – | – | 23,155,977 | 23,155,977 | – |
| Due to banks and other financial institutions | – | – | – | – | – | 43,990,218 | 43,990,218 | – |
| Repo agreements | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Due to the State and State institutions | 2,715,029 | – | – | – | – | 8,894,141 | 11,609,170 | 0.28 |
| Due to the IMF | 2,767,809 | – | – | – | – | 3,331,987 | 6,099,796 | 0.05 |
| Accrued interest and other liabilities | – | – | – | – | – | 1,583,424 | 1,583,424 | – |
| Total liabilities | 5,482,838 | – | – | – | – | 80,955,747 | 86,438,585 | – |
| Net position | 49,330,128 | 8,816,885 | 6,672,692 | 18,104,225 | 4,607,788 | (72,400,525) | 15,131,193 | – |

Note: All interest bearing assets and liabilities presented in preceding tables have a fixed interest rate, excluding HRK 2,836,531 thousands of the amount due to the State and State institutions that has a variable interest rate (31 December 2014: HRK 2,715,029 thousands).

Note 34.3.3 – Other price risks

The Croatian National Bank is exposed to other price risks on funds entrusted to the management of international financial institutions and precious metals since price risks affect the change in value of these financial instruments.

34.3.3.1 Sensitivity analysis – impact of changes in prices of financial instruments on the Income Statement

2015 Sensitivity analysis

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| 2015 | |
|--|-----------------|
| Financial assets price exposed to price risk increase/decrease | ±5% |
| Effect of change in the level of price on the financial result | 70,237/(70,237) |

The table shows the sensitivity of the Croatian National Bank income statement result in the case of rise or fall of prices of financial instruments by $\pm 5\%$.

A positive number implies an increase in the Income Statement if there is an increase in the prices of financial instruments by the selected percentage, while a negative number implies a reduction in the Income Statement if prices of financial instruments fall.

In case of increase in prices of financial instruments by 5% compared to the prices recorded on 31 December 2015, the result of Croatian National Bank in the Income Statement would be higher by approximately HRK 70,237 thousand, while the fall in prices by 5% would result in the Income Statement being lower by approximately HRK 70,237 thousand.

Calculation methodology:

Investments in financial assets exposed to price risks as at 31 December 2015 in the balance sheet has been increased or reduced by the selected percentage change in the price of financial instruments.

2014 Sensitivity analysis

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| 2014 | |
|--|-----------|
| Financial instruments price increase/decrease | ±5% |
| Effect of a change in the level of price on the financial result | 294/(294) |

Note 35 – Related parties

While performing regular activities, the Croatian National Bank enters into transactions with related parties. In accordance with IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures, related parties are the state and state bodies of the Republic of Croatia, the Croatian Monetary Institute and key management of the Croatian National Bank. Companies and other legal entities owned by the Republic of Croatia (including credit institutions) are not considered to be related parties. Transactions with related parties took place at normal market conditions.

a) Relations with the state and state bodies of the Republic of Croatia

The Croatian National Bank is in the exclusive ownership of the Republic of Croatia, but in achieving its objective and in carrying out its tasks the Croatian National Bank is independent and autonomous.

In relations with the state bodies of the Republic of Croatia, the Croatian National Bank acts as a depository institution, that is, keeps the accounts of the Republic of Croatia and executes payment transactions across these accounts.

Under market conditions, the Croatian National Bank can perform fiscal agency services for the Republic of Croatia related to:

- issuance of debt securities of the Republic of Croatia, as a registrar or as a transfer agent of the entire issuance,
- payment of the amount of principal, interest and other charges related to securities,
- other issues associated with these operations, if they are consistent with the objective of the Croatian National Bank.

Relations with the Croatian state and Croatian state entities are presented in the following table:

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 2015 | | 2014 | |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | State | State entities | State | State entities |
| ASSETS | | | | |
| Accrued interest and other assets | 2,461 | – | 1,742 | – |
| TOTAL | 2,461 | – | 1,742 | – |
| LIABILITIES | | | | |
| Deposits | 6,078,547 | 1,998,282 | 11,609,170 | – |
| Interest and similar expenses | 484,361 | – | 516,962 | – |
| TOTAL | 6,562,908 | 1,998,282 | 12,126,132 | – |
| REVENUES | – | – | – | – |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| Accrued interest and other liabilities | 9,718 | – | 4,965 | – |
| TOTAL | 9,718 | – | 4,965 | – |

b) Associated entities

The investment of the Croatian National Bank in the Croatian Monetary Institute represents the investment in an associate in accordance with IAS 28. The share of ownership of the Croatian National Bank in the Croatian Monetary Institute capital is 42.6%. Detailed disclosures on the investment in an associate are presented in Note 19.

Relations with the Croatian Monetary Institute are presented in the following table:

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of kuna)

| | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Investments accounted for using the equity method | 21,247 | 19,961 |
| Accrued interest and other assets | 10,212 | 21,644 |
| TOTAL | 31,459 | 41,605 |
| LIABILITIES | | |
| Other liabilities | 1 | – |
| TOTAL | 1 | – |
| REVENUES | – | – |
| Gains in the alignment of investments in the Croatian Monetary Institute | 1,285 | 392 |
| Other revenues | 34 | 48 |
| TOTAL | 1,319 | 440 |
| EXPENDITURE | | |
| Minting of Kuna and Lipa coins ^a | 37,811 | 22,171 |
| TOTAL | 37,811 | 22,171 |

* Total coins production cost invoiced by the Croatian Monetary Institute in the reporting period. The presented costs differ from costs recognised in profit or loss in the reporting period, since the cost of minting coins are recognised in the Income Statement in accordance with the cost deferral policy (see Note no. 9)

c) Key management of the Croatian National Bank

The Council of the Croatian National Bank is responsible for the achievement of the objective and performance of tasks of Croatian National Bank. The Council of the Croatian National Bank establishes policies related to the activities of the Croatian National Bank. In line with the aforementioned, key management of the Croatian National Bank is composed of members of the Council of the Croatian National Bank.

The Council of the Croatian National Bank comprises Governor, Deputy Governor and six Vice Governors.

Short-term compensations to the key management of Croatian National Bank for 2015 amounted to HRK 9,134 thousands, of which HRK 1,304 thousands refers to the pension insurance contributions (2014: HRK 9,134 thousands, out of which HRK 1,312 thousands refers to pension insurance contributions).



Management and internal organisation of the Croatian National Bank

Members of the Council of the Croatian National Bank

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

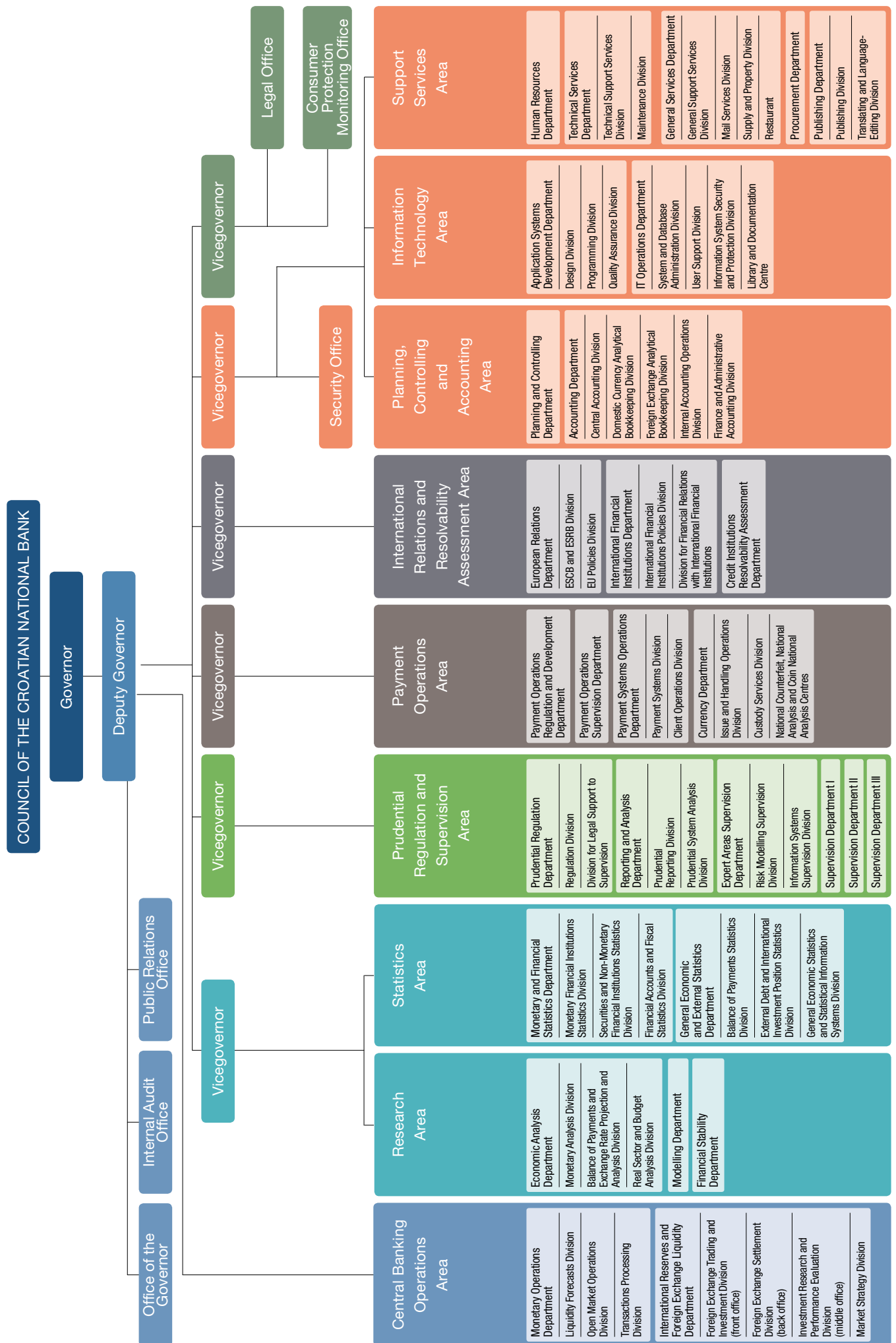
Management of the Croatian National Bank

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

Executive directors

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Research Area | Ljubinko Jankov |
| Statistics Area | Tomislav Galac |
| Central Banking Operations Area | Irena Kovačec |
| Prudential Regulation and Supervision Area | Željko Jakuš |
| International Relations and Resolvability Assessment Area | Sanja Tomičić |
| Payment Operations Area | Ivan Biluš |
| Planning, Controlling and Accounting Area | Diana Jakelić |
| Information Technology Area | Mario Žgela |
| Support Services Area | Boris Ninić |

Internal organisation of the Croatian National Bank





List of credit institutions

31 December 2015



HNB

Authorised banks

BANKA KOVANICA d.d.

P. Preradovića 29
42000 Varaždin
Phone: + 385 42 40 34 03
Fax: + 385 42 21 21 48
SWIFT: SKOVHR22

BANKA SPLITSKO-DALMATINSKA d.d.

114. brigade HV-a 9
21000 Split
Phone: + 385 21 54 02 80
Fax: + 385 21 36 84 48
SWIFT: DALMHR22

BKS BANK d.d.

Mljekarski trg 3
51000 Rijeka
Phone: + 385 51 35 35 55
Fax: + 385 51 35 35 66
SWIFT: BFKKHR22

CROATIA BANKA d.d.

R. Frangeša Mihanovića 9
10110 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 23 91 120
Fax: + 385 1 23 91 244
SWIFT: CROAHR2X

ERSTE&STEIERMÄRKISCHE BANK d.d.

Jadranski trg 3a
51000 Rijeka
Phone: + 385 72 37 50 00
Fax: + 385 72 37 60 00
SWIFT: ESBCHR22

HRVATSKA POŠTANSKA BANKA d.d.

Jurišićeva 4
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 48 90 365
Fax: + 385 1 48 10 773
SWIFT: HPBZHR2X

HYPO ALPE-ADRIA-BANK d.d.

Slavonska avenija 6
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 60 30 000
Fax: + 385 1 60 07 000
SWIFT: HAABHR22

IMEX BANKA d.d.

Tolstojeva 6
21000 Split
Phone: + 385 21 40 61 00
Fax: + 385 21 34 55 88
SWIFT: IMXXHR22

ISTARSKA KREDITNA BANKA UMAG d.d.

E. Miloša 1
52470 Umag
Phone: + 385 52 70 23 00
Fax: + 385 52 70 23 88
SWIFT: ISKBHR2X

JADRANSKA BANKA d.d.

A. Starčevića 4
22000 Šibenik
Phone: + 385 22 24 21 00
Fax: + 385 22 33 58 81
SWIFT: JADRHR2X

KARLOVAČKA BANKA d.d.

I. G. Kovačića 1
47000 Karlovac
Phone: + 385 47 41 75 01
Fax: + 385 47 61 42 06
SWIFT: KALCHR2X

KENTBANKA d.d.

Gundulićeva 1
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 49 81 900
Fax: + 385 1 49 81 910
SWIFT: KENBHR22

KREDITNA BANKA ZAGREB d.d.

Ul. grada Vukovara 74
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 61 67 333
Fax: + 385 1 61 16 466
SWIFT: KREZHR2X

OTP BANKA HRVATSKA d.d.

Domovinskog rata 3
23000 Zadar
Phone: + 385 72 20 15 55
Fax: + 385 72 20 19 50
SWIFT: OTPVHR2X

PARTNER BANKA d.d.

Vončinina 2
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 46 02 222
Fax: + 385 1 46 02 289
SWIFT: PAZGHR2X

PODRAVSKA BANKA d.d.

Opatička 3
48300 Koprivnica
Phone: + 385 72 65 50 00
Fax: + 385 72 65 52 66
SWIFT: PDKCHR2X

PRIMORSKA BANKA d.d.

Scarpina 7
51000 Rijeka
Phone: + 385 51 35 57 77
Fax: + 385 51 33 27 62
SWIFT: SPRMHR22

PRIVREDNA BANKA ZAGREB d.d.

Radnička cesta 50
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 63 60 000
Fax: + 385 1 63 60 063
SWIFT: PBZGHR2X

RAIFFEISENBANK AUSTRIA d.d.

Petrinjska 59
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 45 66 466
Fax: + 385 1 48 11 624
SWIFT: RZBHHR2X

SAMOBORSKA BANKA d.d.

Trg kralja Tomislava 8
10430 Samobor
Phone: + 385 1 33 62 530
Fax: + 385 1 33 61 523
SWIFT: SMBRHR22

SBERBANK d.d.

Varšavska 9
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 48 01 300
Fax: + 385 1 48 01 365
SWIFT: VBCRHR22

SLATINSKA BANKA d.d.

V. Nazora 2
33520 Slatina
Phone: + 385 33 63 70 00
Fax: + 385 33 63 70 09
SWIFT: SBSLHR2X

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE – SPLITSKA BANKA d.d.

R. Boškovića 16
21000 Split
Phone: + 385 21 30 43 04
Fax: + 385 21 30 43 04
SWIFT: SOGEHR22

ŠTEDEBANKA d.d.

Slavonska avenija 3
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 63 06 666
Fax: + 385 1 61 87 014
SWIFT: STEDHR22

VABA d.d. BANKA VARAŽDIN

Aleja kralja Zvonimira 1
42000 Varaždin
Phone: + 385 42 65 94 00
Fax: + 385 42 65 94 01
SWIFT: VBZVHR22

VENETO BANKA d.d.

Draškovićeva 58
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 48 02 666
Fax: + 385 1 48 02 571
SWIFT: CCBZHR2X

ZAGREBAČKA BANKA d.d.

Trg bana Josipa Jelačića 10
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 61 04 146
Fax: + 385 1 61 10 533
SWIFT: ZABAHR2X

Authorised savings banks

TESLA ŠTEDNA BANKA d.d.

Trg J. F. Kennedyja 6B
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 22 26 522
Fax: + 385 1 22 26 523
SWIFT: ASBZHR22

Representative offices of foreign banks

BKS BANK AG, Zagreb

COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, Zagreb

DEUTSCHE BANK AG, Zagreb

LHB INTERNATIONALE HANDELSBANK AG, Zagreb

Authorised housing savings banks

HPB – STAMBENA ŠTEDIONICA d.d.

Savska cesta 58
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 55 53 903
Fax: + 385 1 55 53 905

RAIFFEISEN STAMBENA ŠTEDIONICA d.d.

Ulica Savezne Republike Njemačke 8
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 60 06 100
Fax: +385 1 60 06 199

PBZ STAMBENA ŠTEDIONICA d.d.

Radnička cesta 44
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 63 63 730
Fax: + 385 1 63 63 731

WÜSTENROT STAMBENA ŠTEDIONICA d.d.

Heinzelova 33a
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 48 03 777
Fax: + 385 1 48 03 798

PRVA STAMBENA ŠTEDIONICA d.d.

Savska cesta 60
10000 Zagreb
Phone: + 385 1 60 65 127
Fax: + 385 1 60 65 120



Statistical appendix



HNB

Classification and presentation of data on claims and liabilities

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

Among others, the implementation of ESA 2010 introduces changes in the part of the sector classification of institutional units. Thus, the sector classification of counterparties will be made in accordance with the Decision on the statistical classification of institutional sectors, which is 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).

Table 1 Overview of the sector classification under ESA 2010

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

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

The **non-financial corporations** sector consists of public

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

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

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

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

Other financial corporations consist of 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,

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

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.

All data on claims and liabilities in tables A1 to D12 refer to balances at the end of the reporting period, and in tables D1 and D5, also to monthly net transactions. The value of transactions during the reporting period is calculated as the difference

between the balance of financial positions at the end of the period (current and previous month) adjusted by the movement in the exchange rate, revaluation and reclassification. Revaluations comprise loans write-offs and price adjustments of securities. Reclassifications cover the changes in the balance sheet balances incurred because of the changes in the composition and structure of monetary financial institutions (e.g. disappearance of a reporting unit from the reporting population because of

liquidation or bankruptcy), a change in the classification of financial instruments or changes in statistical definitions.

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

period of notice of up to and including three months.

Monetary aggregate M3 (a “broad” monetary aggregate) comprises monetary aggregate M2, repurchase agreements,

money market fund shares and units as well as debt securities with original maturity of up to and including two years.

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

| Year | Month | Total number of other monetary financial institutions | Total number of credit institutions | Banks | Savings banks | Housing savings banks | Savings banks ^a | Money market funds | Other monetary financial institutions classified according to their total assets | | | | | |
|------|-----------|---|-------------------------------------|-------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|---|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | Less than 100 million kuna | 100 million kuna to less than 500 million kuna | 500 million kuna to less than 1 billion kuna | 1 billion kuna to less than 2 billion kuna | 2 billion kuna to less than 10 billion kuna | 10 billion kuna and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 = 4 + 9 | 4 = 5 to 8 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 2006 | December | 43 | 43 | 35 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 8 |
| 2007 | December | 42 | 42 | 35 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 16 | 5 | 9 |
| 2008 | December | 43 | 43 | 35 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 7 | 9 |
| 2009 | December | 43 | 43 | 34 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 8 |
| 2010 | December | 38 | 38 | 32 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 8 |
| 2011 | December | 59 | 37 | 31 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 22 | 9 | 15 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 8 |
| 2012 | December | 56 | 36 | 30 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 8 |
| 2013 | December | 55 | 35 | 29 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 6 | 14 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 8 |
| 2014 | December | 53 | 33 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 9 |
| 2015 | January | 53 | 33 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 9 |
| | February | 53 | 33 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 9 |
| | March | 53 | 33 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 9 |
| | April | 53 | 33 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 9 |
| | May | 53 | 33 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 9 |
| | June | 53 | 33 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 20 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 9 |
| | July | 52 | 33 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 9 | 9 |
| | August | 52 | 33 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 14 | 9 | 9 |
| | September | 52 | 33 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 8 | 9 |
| | October | 52 | 33 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 8 | 9 |
| | November | 52 | 33 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 15 | 8 | 9 |
| | December | 52 | 33 | 27 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 19 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 8 | 9 |

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

balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions. Issued shares/units refer to the money market funds' issued shares/units. Other items (net) are unclassified liabilities decreased by unclassified assets.

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

financial institutions.

Up to February 2005, monetary statistics included institutions whose authorisations have been withdrawn, but which have not initiated winding-up proceedings. Up to November 2010, monetary statistics included institutions undergoing winding-up proceedings.

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

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

CROATIAN NATIONAL BANK ANNUAL REPORT • 2015

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 4.2 Central government f/c deposits | 8,561.8 | 1,814.9 | 3,818.9 | 10,967.1 | 8,980.4 | 8,828.8 | 5,202.9 | 8,313.8 | 8,880.3 | 5,593.0 | 4,709.1 | 3,042.7 | 3,144.2 |
| 4.3 CNB bills | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 5 CNB bills | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 5.1 CNB bills in kuna | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 5.2 CNB bills in f/c | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 6 Capital accounts | 15,699.2 | 17,234.6 | 17,370.4 | 17,076.6 | 16,192.3 | 16,189.0 | 16,006.3 | 16,377.4 | 15,340.8 | 16,596.1 | 16,651.5 | 17,705.4 | 17,192.3 |
| 7 Other items (net) | –934.9 | –936.6 | –945.3 | –956.4 | –960.6 | –995.6 | –956.3 | –949.8 | –950.8 | –1,032.1 | –1,053.8 | –1,049.2 | –1,039.2 |
| Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7) | 97,219.6 | 89,293.1 | 98,924.4 | 108,243.0 | 111,867.6 | 107,386.5 | 104,122.1 | 113,805.4 | 108,690.2 | 103,749.8 | 108,486.8 | 107,142.9 | 104,820.8 |

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Table C1 Balance sheet of the Croatian National Bank • The table reports data on claims and liabilities of the Croatian National Bank (central bank).

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

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

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

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

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

reserve requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other items (net) are unclassified liabilities decreased by unclassified assets of the Balance sheet of the Croatian National Bank.

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

CROATIAN NATIONAL BANK ANNUAL REPORT • 2015

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 4.2 Claims on non-financial corporations | -768.1 | 107.2 | 599.4 | 65.5 | -39.5 | -113.4 | -850.0 | -481.8 | -549.4 | -775.1 | -486.7 | -149.3 | -227.2 |
| 4.3 Claims on households | -52.0 | -590.5 | -380.2 | 207.9 | 122.1 | 93.5 | -248.0 | -310.3 | -342.6 | -121.9 | -142.0 | -148.8 | -321.9 |
| 5 Claims on other banking institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 6 Claims on non-banking financial institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 7 Claims on non-MMF investment funds | -9.6 | 2.2 | -4.9 | 63.6 | -8.1 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 56.9 | -8.6 | -33.0 | -17.8 | -6.8 | -4.7 |
| 8 Claims on other financial intermediaries | 19.3 | -68.3 | 80.6 | -158.4 | 207.5 | 26.1 | 103.3 | -78.0 | -7.1 | -152.4 | -36.2 | 3.4 | -211.2 |
| 9 Claims on financial auxiliaries | 20.3 | -15.0 | -134.6 | 55.2 | 31.9 | -75.5 | 25.4 | 53.8 | -44.5 | -5.0 | -74.4 | 168.3 | -193.2 |
| 10 Claims on insurance corporations and pension funds | 75.8 | -252.3 | -161.3 | -54.0 | 111.8 | -47.9 | -111.3 | 817.8 | 74.5 | -57.1 | -705.0 | 62.4 | 852.5 |
| Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10) | 1,700.2 | -2,744.5 | -109.7 | -1,725.6 | -2,030.4 | 1,547.9 | 3,564.9 | -140.3 | 2,987.3 | 7,134.1 | -3,057.3 | -635.6 | -7,029.9 |
| LIABILITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Demand deposits | 2,792.7 | -2,282.4 | 366.2 | -473.7 | 38.2 | 1,308.1 | 2,990.4 | -28.8 | 1,635.3 | -162.9 | 342.3 | 619.5 | 1,244.7 |
| 2 Savings and time deposits | -1,396.9 | -2.2 | 226.7 | 337.4 | -491.2 | -76.5 | 152.5 | -572.4 | 487.8 | 1,455.6 | -170.3 | -315.1 | -297.3 |
| 3 Foreign currency deposits | -1,049.8 | -540.2 | 968.2 | -2,270.0 | -337.2 | -300.0 | 311.7 | 1,189.7 | 2,826.7 | 4,377.3 | 1,258.4 | -694.2 | -1,595.4 |
| 4 Bonds and money market instruments | -113.4 | 75.6 | 19.3 | 10.8 | -239.5 | -312.3 | -125.1 | 323.0 | 133.7 | 21.5 | -14.7 | 13.9 | 113.2 |
| 5 MMFs shares/units | -1,214.7 | 345.1 | -156.7 | -562.2 | -181.2 | 1,227.0 | 168.8 | 383.6 | -553.1 | -822.3 | 849.7 | 290.0 | -417.3 |
| 6 Foreign liabilities | 2,707.7 | -577.1 | -1,172.1 | 133.9 | 206.5 | 865.4 | -1,664.7 | -1,746.9 | -2,348.3 | -666.0 | -3,729.6 | -98.2 | -6,089.4 |
| 7 Deposits of central government and social security funds | -412.7 | 122.1 | -834.2 | 227.6 | -329.5 | 48.8 | 261.7 | -313.5 | -19.4 | 495.9 | -747.6 | -367.9 | -165.1 |
| 8 Credit from central bank | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,188.5 | -872.9 | -137.7 | -20.0 |
| 9 Restricted and blocked deposits | -299.3 | 2.2 | 261.5 | 61.1 | -24.7 | 184.0 | 107.9 | 87.9 | 102.0 | 253.4 | -286.7 | 121.3 | -27.2 |
| 10 Capital accounts | -131.2 | 519.5 | 373.1 | -270.4 | -1,262.7 | 526.6 | 270.7 | 288.0 | 124.1 | -3,424.1 | -1,104.1 | 269.2 | -255.0 |
| 11 Other items (net) | 817.8 | -407.0 | -161.5 | 1,080.0 | 590.9 | -1,923.2 | 1,090.9 | 249.1 | 598.6 | 4,417.3 | 1,418.0 | -336.6 | 478.9 |
| Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11) | 1,700.2 | -2,744.5 | -109.7 | -1,725.6 | -2,030.4 | 1,547.9 | 3,564.9 | -140.3 | 2,987.3 | 7,134.1 | -3,057.3 | -635.6 | -7,029.9 |

* From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

In March 2013, data on all the items have been revised from July 1999 onward to include housing savings banks in addition to the Croatian National Bank, banks and savings banks. In February 2015, all of the data have been revised, that is: from 31 December 2010, in the part that refers to the sector classification of institutional units and the change in the methodological treatment of kuna positions indexed to foreign currency, and from 31 December 2011, in the part that refers to expanding the scope of other monetary financial institutions (to include money market funds). In June 2015, all of the data have been revised, that is: from 30 June 2006, in the part that refers to the change in the methodological treatment of kuna positions indexed to foreign currency.

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

foreign currency accounts.

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

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

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

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

Up to November 2010, items Demand deposits, Savings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Credit from central bank comprises loans received from the

CNB and deposits by the CNB with credit institutions. Repurchase of securities is also considered and treated as loans.

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

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

Capital accounts are share capital, retained earnings (loss), profit (loss) for the previous year, profit (loss) for the current year, legal reserves, reserves provided for by the articles of association and other capital reserves, reserves for general banking risks, deferred tax in equity, dividends paid in the current year, revaluation reserves, collectively and individually assessed impairment provisions for off-balance sheet items, value adjustments and collectively assessed impairment provisions.

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

Tables D2 – D12 • This group of tables (with the exception of tables D5, D5a, D5b, D5c and D5d) provides a detailed analysis of the relevant asset and liability items of the Consolidated balance sheet of other monetary financial institutions (Table D1).

Table D2 Foreign assets of other monetary financial institutions^a

end of period, in million HRK

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 Foreign assets in f/c | 42,387.1 | 42,933.7 | 40,201.4 | 37,940.1 | 36,038.8 | 36,990.3 | 40,414.6 | 39,977.2 | 42,764.8 | 50,507.4 | 52,130.3 | 51,664.6 | 44,472.3 |
| 1.1 Claims on foreign financial institutions | 31,191.6 | 31,594.4 | 29,259.5 | 27,376.7 | 26,090.0 | 26,686.5 | 30,382.5 | 30,598.0 | 33,535.3 | 41,035.3 | 42,102.1 | 41,200.3 | 33,843.1 |
| Foreign currencies | 1,826.9 | 1,724.5 | 1,710.8 | 1,821.1 | 1,916.5 | 2,101.7 | 2,469.3 | 2,761.5 | 2,701.5 | 2,086.9 | 1,977.8 | 1,932.3 | 2,120.4 |
| Demand deposits | 7,246.4 | 7,819.0 | 6,184.5 | 4,964.7 | 6,035.1 | 5,838.8 | 7,313.0 | 8,197.1 | 9,923.3 | 16,574.1 | 11,824.5 | 11,623.5 | 10,915.3 |
| Time and notice deposits | 17,815.8 | 17,633.2 | 17,025.8 | 16,017.6 | 13,788.0 | 14,398.0 | 16,062.7 | 14,137.6 | 15,445.5 | 16,786.2 | 18,982.0 | 18,220.9 | 14,348.5 |
| Securities | 3,758.7 | 3,820.3 | 3,804.6 | 3,991.5 | 3,969.8 | 3,970.8 | 4,143.2 | 4,343.9 | 4,301.6 | 4,349.1 | 4,182.8 | 4,251.4 | 4,021.9 |
| Loans and advances | 448.9 | 500.2 | 434.8 | 482.4 | 281.5 | 282.5 | 300.4 | 319.8 | 327.5 | 402.9 | 4,278.4 | 4,313.3 | 1,579.3 |
| Shares and participations | 94.9 | 97.3 | 99.1 | 99.5 | 99.0 | 94.7 | 93.9 | 838.2 | 835.9 | 836.1 | 856.7 | 858.9 | 857.6 |
| 1.2 Claims on foreign non-financial institutions | 11,195.5 | 11,339.2 | 10,941.9 | 10,563.4 | 9,948.8 | 10,303.8 | 10,032.1 | 9,379.2 | 9,229.4 | 9,472.2 | 10,028.2 | 10,464.4 | 10,629.1 |
| Claims on foreign governments | 8,924.8 | 9,006.7 | 8,600.7 | 8,232.9 | 7,631.2 | 7,810.9 | 7,537.5 | 6,801.6 | 6,635.4 | 6,848.0 | 7,411.6 | 7,814.3 | 7,890.6 |
| Claims on other non-residents | 2,227.8 | 2,289.0 | 2,292.3 | 2,310.1 | 2,268.8 | 2,443.7 | 2,447.3 | 2,524.0 | 2,544.7 | 2,577.4 | 2,563.3 | 2,593.8 | 2,611.1 |
| Securities | 32.1 | 37.2 | 44.9 | 50.5 | 47.1 | 70.1 | 67.1 | 66.7 | 63.4 | 63.7 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 17.9 |
| Loans and advances | 2,195.7 | 2,251.8 | 2,247.4 | 2,259.6 | 2,221.7 | 2,373.6 | 2,380.3 | 2,457.4 | 2,481.3 | 2,513.7 | 2,525.1 | 2,555.1 | 2,593.2 |
| Shares and participations | 43.0 | 43.6 | 48.9 | 20.5 | 48.8 | 49.2 | 47.2 | 53.5 | 49.3 | 46.8 | 53.4 | 56.3 | 127.4 |
| 2 Foreign assets in kuna | 1,556.2 | 1,812.9 | 2,367.2 | 1,160.4 | 1,804.1 | 1,581.3 | 1,786.0 | 3,054.1 | 4,556.6 | 3,546.9 | 3,647.6 | 4,418.6 | 3,364.2 |
| 2.1 Claims on foreign financial institutions | 1,509.1 | 1,763.1 | 2,317.6 | 1,111.0 | 1,684.8 | 1,459.9 | 1,665.1 | 2,932.6 | 4,435.1 | 3,438.4 | 3,548.7 | 4,319.8 | 3,324.8 |
| 2.2 Claims on foreign non-banks | 47.0 | 49.8 | 49.6 | 49.4 | 119.2 | 121.4 | 120.9 | 121.4 | 121.5 | 108.5 | 98.9 | 98.8 | 39.4 |
| o/w: Loans and advances | 46.7 | 49.5 | 49.3 | 49.1 | 118.9 | 121.1 | 120.6 | 121.1 | 121.2 | 108.2 | 98.6 | 98.5 | 39.1 |
| Total (1+2) | 43,943.2 | 44,746.6 | 42,568.6 | 39,100.5 | 37,842.8 | 38,571.6 | 42,200.6 | 43,031.2 | 47,321.3 | 54,054.3 | 55,777.9 | 56,083.3 | 47,836.4 |

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

Foreign assets of credit institutions comprise foreign assets

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

end of period, in million HRK

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

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

end of period, in million HRK

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 In f/c | 40,830.1 | 40,509.9 | 43,357.7 | 43,436.0 | 43,076.5 | 43,822.7 | 42,665.7 | 46,520.0 | 46,429.3 | 45,597.6 | 45,198.9 | 45,578.0 | 46,000.5 |
| 1.1 Claims on central government | 40,830.1 | 40,509.9 | 43,357.7 | 43,436.0 | 43,076.5 | 43,822.7 | 42,665.7 | 46,520.0 | 46,429.3 | 45,597.6 | 45,198.9 | 45,578.0 | 46,000.5 |
| Securities | 7,285.6 | 6,765.9 | 9,660.1 | 10,006.5 | 10,013.8 | 10,174.6 | 10,184.5 | 10,207.6 | 10,266.6 | 10,555.5 | 10,680.6 | 11,047.2 | 10,965.3 |
| Loans and advances | 33,544.5 | 33,744.0 | 33,697.7 | 33,429.5 | 33,062.7 | 33,648.1 | 32,481.2 | 36,312.4 | 36,162.7 | 35,042.1 | 34,518.3 | 34,530.8 | 35,035.3 |
| 1.2 Claims on social security funds | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Securities | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Loans and advances | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Kuna claims indexed to foreign currency | 18,227.1 | 18,339.8 | 17,875.4 | 17,833.6 | 17,873.6 | 17,750.3 | 17,631.0 | 16,782.4 | 16,543.7 | 17,137.8 | 17,120.9 | 17,284.3 | 17,128.2 |
| 2.1 Claims on central government | 18,227.1 | 18,339.8 | 17,875.4 | 17,833.6 | 17,873.6 | 17,750.3 | 17,631.0 | 16,782.4 | 16,543.7 | 17,137.8 | 17,120.9 | 17,284.3 | 17,128.2 |
| Securities | 5,551.7 | 5,473.9 | 5,305.8 | 5,265.7 | 5,246.5 | 5,228.4 | 5,269.1 | 4,578.2 | 4,540.2 | 4,680.0 | 4,758.2 | 5,020.8 | 5,336.5 |
| o/w: Bonds (c'part to f/c savings deposits) | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Loans and advances | 12,675.4 | 12,865.8 | 12,569.6 | 12,567.9 | 12,627.1 | 12,521.9 | 12,361.9 | 12,204.2 | 12,003.5 | 12,457.8 | 12,362.7 | 12,263.6 | 11,791.7 |
| 2.2 Claims on social security funds | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Securities | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Loans and advances | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total (1+2) | 59,057.2 | 58,849.6 | 61,233.1 | 61,269.6 | 60,950.1 | 61,572.9 | 60,296.7 | 63,302.3 | 62,973.0 | 62,735.4 | 62,319.8 | 62,862.4 | 63,128.8 |

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

provides a detailed analysis of the claims in foreign currency item in Table D3, showing separately foreign currency claims and claims indexed to foreign currency.

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

end of period, in million HRK

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 Claims in kuna | 70,885.7 | 71,407.3 | 71,753.0 | 72,469.0 | 72,627.7 | 73,105.9 | 72,923.2 | 73,122.7 | 73,426.6 | 73,626.2 | 74,096.9 | 74,670.8 | 74,981.6 |
| 1.1 Money market instruments | 3,987.6 | 3,874.3 | 3,822.6 | 4,025.2 | 4,093.8 | 4,039.5 | 4,327.7 | 4,196.5 | 4,120.3 | 3,857.6 | 3,856.4 | 3,956.5 | 4,166.7 |
| 1.2 Bonds | 962.7 | 968.5 | 904.2 | 905.1 | 888.0 | 860.1 | 768.2 | 754.4 | 749.4 | 752.4 | 736.2 | 740.9 | 794.6 |
| 1.3 Loans and advances | 65,384.1 | 66,015.7 | 66,475.4 | 67,003.1 | 67,108.3 | 67,673.3 | 67,289.8 | 67,625.5 | 68,013.7 | 68,476.0 | 68,916.4 | 69,389.8 | 69,466.2 |
| 1.4 Shares and participations | 551.4 | 548.7 | 550.8 | 535.6 | 537.6 | 532.9 | 537.6 | 546.3 | 543.3 | 540.3 | 587.9 | 583.5 | 554.1 |
| 2 Claims in f/c | 158,683.9 | 161,920.6 | 160,995.4 | 160,028.9 | 158,419.6 | 158,090.3 | 156,629.2 | 155,129.6 | 152,313.2 | 152,441.8 | 150,726.9 | 150,133.3 | 147,551.0 |
| 2.1 Securities | 955.3 | 1,024.3 | 929.5 | 828.8 | 806.8 | 761.9 | 823.9 | 801.5 | 899.1 | 915.4 | 829.5 | 876.6 | 851.2 |
| 2.2 Loans and advances | 157,728.6 | 160,896.2 | 160,065.8 | 159,200.1 | 157,612.8 | 157,328.4 | 155,805.3 | 154,328.1 | 151,414.1 | 151,526.4 | 149,897.4 | 149,256.7 | 146,699.9 |
| Total (1+2) | 229,569.6 | 233,327.9 | 232,748.4 | 232,497.9 | 231,047.3 | 231,196.1 | 229,552.5 | 228,252.4 | 225,739.9 | 226,068.0 | 224,823.9 | 224,804.0 | 222,532.7 |

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

From January 2004 to November 2010, factoring and

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

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

end of period, in million HRK

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 Kuna claims not indexed to foreign currency | 16,314.6 | 16,511.3 | 16,936.7 | 17,044.0 | 16,963.3 | 16,727.9 | 16,364.6 | 16,455.3 | 15,727.3 | 15,786.5 | 15,258.4 | 15,094.9 | 15,388.5 |
| 1.1 Money market instruments | 68.4 | 68.2 | 43.2 | 41.5 | 60.3 | 48.7 | 67.0 | 67.1 | 74.5 | 66.3 | 66.5 | 72.2 | 52.6 |
| 1.2 Bonds | 243.0 | 279.5 | 282.4 | 304.3 | 306.2 | 306.0 | 303.4 | 302.4 | 348.9 | 336.6 | 210.5 | 195.0 | 245.1 |
| 1.3 Loans and advances | 16,003.2 | 16,163.5 | 16,611.1 | 16,698.1 | 16,596.8 | 16,373.2 | 15,994.1 | 16,085.8 | 15,304.0 | 15,383.7 | 14,981.4 | 14,827.7 | 15,090.8 |
| 1.4 Shares and participations | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Kuna claims indexed to foreign currency | 142,369.3 | 145,409.3 | 144,058.6 | 142,984.9 | 141,456.3 | 141,362.4 | 140,264.7 | 138,674.3 | 136,585.9 | 136,655.3 | 135,468.5 | 135,038.4 | 132,162.5 |
| 2.1 Securities | 643.9 | 676.5 | 603.9 | 483.0 | 440.3 | 407.3 | 453.5 | 431.9 | 475.8 | 512.6 | 552.5 | 609.4 | 553.4 |
| 2.2 Loans and advances | 141,725.5 | 144,732.8 | 143,454.7 | 142,501.9 | 141,015.9 | 140,955.1 | 139,811.2 | 138,242.3 | 136,110.2 | 136,142.7 | 134,916.0 | 134,429.0 | 131,609.1 |
| Total (1+2) | 158,683.9 | 161,920.6 | 160,995.4 | 160,028.9 | 158,419.6 | 158,090.3 | 156,629.2 | 155,129.6 | 152,313.2 | 152,441.8 | 150,726.9 | 150,133.3 | 147,551.0 |

^a DFrom December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

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

Table D5 Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' loans by domestic institutional sectors^a

end-of-period balance and transactions during the period, in million HRK

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LOANS IN KUNA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Loans to central government and social security funds | 5,679.3 | 6,346.0 | 8,624.2 | 6,227.5 | 6,208.7 | 6,201.5 | 5,762.8 | 5,706.0 | 5,568.7 | 6,079.8 | 6,086.7 | 6,060.5 | 6,512.7 |
| 1.1 Loans to central government | 5,676.1 | 6,342.9 | 8,621.3 | 6,224.9 | 6,206.3 | 6,199.1 | 5,760.5 | 5,703.9 | 5,566.7 | 6,077.8 | 6,084.8 | 6,058.7 | 6,511.0 |
| 1.2 Loans to social security funds | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| 2 Loans to local government | 856.3 | 878.8 | 877.3 | 879.4 | 751.6 | 757.5 | 759.7 | 775.3 | 863.6 | 861.6 | 854.3 | 862.0 | 880.3 |
| 3 Loans to non-financial corporations | 29,219.4 | 29,695.0 | 30,101.1 | 30,090.9 | 29,808.9 | 29,828.6 | 29,300.2 | 29,374.5 | 29,452.5 | 29,580.1 | 29,467.9 | 29,522.6 | 29,190.3 |
| 4 Loans to households | 35,308.5 | 35,441.9 | 35,497.0 | 36,032.7 | 36,547.8 | 37,087.2 | 37,229.9 | 37,475.7 | 37,697.6 | 38,034.2 | 38,594.2 | 39,005.2 | 39,395.5 |
| o/w: Housing loans | 4,551.7 | 4,555.3 | 4,576.8 | 4,601.1 | 4,643.6 | 4,705.2 | 4,809.2 | 4,933.9 | 5,049.4 | 5,166.2 | 5,298.7 | 5,454.7 | 5,603.7 |
| 5 Loans to other banking institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 6 Loans to non-banking financial institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 7 Loans to non-MMF investment funds | 34.6 | 36.5 | 38.0 | 77.4 | 58.5 | 65.1 | 70.7 | 148.1 | 135.9 | 84.9 | 87.2 | 79.1 | 76.4 |
| 8 Loans to other financial intermediaries | 1,677.6 | 1,661.5 | 1,749.0 | 1,648.7 | 1,524.1 | 1,430.6 | 1,503.4 | 1,456.4 | 1,491.0 | 1,445.7 | 1,584.4 | 1,670.7 | 1,517.5 |
| 9 Loans to financial auxiliaries | 684.0 | 654.7 | 493.4 | 500.7 | 519.5 | 452.9 | 504.9 | 552.5 | 513.4 | 503.6 | 453.7 | 581.7 | 416.7 |
| 10 Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds | 560.9 | 308.6 | 147.5 | 42.3 | 155.9 | 145.7 | 37.4 | 605.2 | 589.4 | 627.0 | 101.3 | 198.9 | 1,092.0 |
| A Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10) | 74,020.4 | 75,023.0 | 77,527.6 | 75,499.6 | 75,575.0 | 75,969.2 | 75,168.9 | 76,093.6 | 76,312.1 | 77,216.9 | 77,229.7 | 77,980.5 | 79,081.4 |
| LOANS IN F/C | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Loans to central government and social security funds | 46,219.9 | 46,609.8 | 46,267.2 | 45,997.4 | 45,689.8 | 46,170.0 | 44,843.1 | 48,516.6 | 48,166.2 | 47,499.9 | 46,880.9 | 46,794.4 | 46,827.0 |
| 1.1 Loans to central government | 46,219.9 | 46,609.8 | 46,267.2 | 45,997.4 | 45,689.8 | 46,170.0 | 44,843.1 | 48,516.6 | 48,166.2 | 47,499.9 | 46,880.9 | 46,794.4 | 46,827.0 |
| 1.2 Loans to social security funds | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Loans to local government | 3,777.9 | 3,803.2 | 3,695.7 | 3,634.6 | 3,576.1 | 3,563.1 | 3,542.3 | 3,445.2 | 3,404.5 | 3,385.2 | 3,345.1 | 3,331.1 | 3,501.3 |
| 3 Loans to non-financial corporations | 62,810.7 | 63,050.0 | 63,330.9 | 62,969.5 | 62,592.3 | 62,518.0 | 61,859.4 | 61,492.6 | 60,166.2 | 60,141.3 | 59,509.0 | 59,273.6 | 58,090.7 |
| 4 Loans to households | 91,140.1 | 94,043.0 | 93,039.2 | 92,595.9 | 91,444.3 | 91,247.3 | 90,403.7 | 89,390.4 | 87,843.5 | 88,000.0 | 87,043.3 | 86,652.0 | 85,107.9 |

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| o/w: Housing loans | 55,675.8 | 58,574.2 | 57,870.0 | 57,788.6 | 57,097.7 | 57,144.1 | 56,799.2 | 56,058.6 | 55,026.9 | 55,191.4 | 54,763.0 | 54,606.6 | 53,471.6 |
| 5 Loans to other banking institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 6 Loans to non-banking financial institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 7 Loans to non-MMF investment funds | 6.1 | 9.8 | 6.1 | 29.9 | 40.3 | 42.2 | 46.3 | 20.4 | 23.3 | 37.8 | 23.9 | 26.1 | 23.6 |
| 8 Loans to other financial intermediaries | 1,942.6 | 1,900.2 | 1,891.8 | 1,823.7 | 1,879.4 | 1,997.4 | 2,027.6 | 1,999.4 | 1,945.0 | 1,854.5 | 1,672.3 | 1,595.2 | 1,535.4 |
| 9 Loans to financial auxiliaries | 192.6 | 207.9 | 234.4 | 281.6 | 291.7 | 282.8 | 267.1 | 274.7 | 265.1 | 273.9 | 248.9 | 292.2 | 279.4 |
| 10 Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 53.7 | 51.0 | 12.8 | 10.0 | 260.5 | 349.1 | 257.7 | 78.3 | 43.9 | 3.0 |
| B Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10) | 206,092.4 | 209,626.6 | 208,468.0 | 207,386.4 | 205,564.9 | 205,833.5 | 202,999.5 | 205,399.7 | 202,162.9 | 201,450.2 | 198,801.8 | 198,008.6 | 195,368.3 |
| TOTAL (A+B) | 280,112.8 | 284,649.6 | 285,995.6 | 282,886.0 | 281,139.9 | 281,802.7 | 278,168.4 | 281,493.4 | 278,475.0 | 278,667.2 | 276,031.5 | 275,989.1 | 274,449.7 |
| TRANSACTIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LOANS IN KUNA | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Loans to central government and social security funds | -905.3 | 666.7 | 2,278.3 | -2,396.8 | -18.7 | -7.2 | -438.7 | -56.8 | -137.3 | 511.1 | 6.9 | -26.2 | 452.2 |
| 1.1 Loans to central government | -905.2 | 666.8 | 2,278.4 | -2,396.3 | -18.6 | -7.1 | -438.6 | -56.7 | -137.2 | 511.2 | 7.0 | -26.1 | 452.3 |
| 1.2 Loans to social security funds | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.5 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| 2 Loans to local government | 1.7 | 22.5 | -1.5 | 2.1 | -127.9 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 15.6 | 88.3 | -2.0 | -7.3 | 7.7 | 18.4 |
| 3 Loans to non-financial corporations | -378.1 | 476.6 | 407.8 | 4.1 | -171.3 | 32.9 | -521.8 | 79.3 | 86.9 | 146.7 | -61.4 | 87.4 | -74.4 |
| 4 Loans to households | 257.6 | 136.4 | 74.8 | 566.8 | 523.5 | 544.6 | 277.6 | 253.1 | 225.4 | 424.2 | 573.1 | 455.8 | 506.8 |
| 5 Loans to other banking institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 6 Loans to non-banking financial institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 7 Loans to non-MMF investment funds | -2.2 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 39.5 | -18.9 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 77.4 | -12.2 | -51.0 | 2.4 | -8.2 | -2.7 |
| 8 Loans to other financial intermediaries | -31.4 | -16.1 | 87.6 | -100.4 | -124.6 | -93.5 | 72.9 | -47.0 | 34.6 | -35.4 | 138.8 | 86.3 | -153.1 |
| 9 Loans to financial auxiliaries | -7.9 | -29.2 | -161.3 | 7.2 | 18.9 | -66.6 | 52.0 | 47.6 | -39.0 | -9.8 | -50.0 | 128.0 | -165.0 |
| 10 Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds | 75.9 | -252.3 | -161.1 | -105.2 | 113.6 | -10.2 | -108.4 | 567.9 | -15.8 | 37.6 | -525.6 | 97.5 | 893.1 |
| A Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10) | -989.5 | 1,006.5 | 2,526.0 | -1,982.6 | 194.5 | 412.6 | -658.8 | 937.1 | 230.9 | 1,021.5 | 76.8 | 828.3 | 1,475.2 |
| LOANS IN F/C | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Loans to central government and social security funds | 1,130.5 | 134.7 | -314.1 | -40.1 | 32.4 | 530.1 | -1,312.1 | 3,597.3 | -31.4 | -1,219.8 | -434.2 | -280.6 | 4.8 |
| 1.1 Loans to central government | 1,130.5 | 134.7 | -314.1 | -40.1 | 32.4 | 530.1 | -1,312.1 | 3,597.3 | -31.4 | -1,219.8 | -434.2 | -280.6 | 4.8 |
| 1.2 Loans to social security funds | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 Loans to local government | 171.3 | -21.6 | -100.2 | -44.7 | -31.8 | -12.3 | -19.2 | -96.7 | -15.7 | -56.9 | -27.0 | -24.9 | 164.8 |
| 3 Loans to non-financial corporations | -137.4 | -310.3 | 400.2 | -19.6 | 93.3 | -19.3 | -603.7 | -405.7 | -661.7 | -670.6 | -372.4 | -373.2 | -374.7 |
| 4 Loans to households | -309.4 | -726.7 | -454.9 | -359.4 | -401.7 | -451.5 | -522.7 | -562.7 | -568.0 | -546.0 | -714.8 | -605.0 | -829.4 |
| 5 Loans to other banking institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 6 Loans to non-banking financial institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 7 Loans to non-MMF investment funds | -7.3 | 3.6 | -3.7 | 23.8 | 10.8 | 1.9 | 4.2 | -20.6 | 3.4 | 14.0 | -14.2 | 1.3 | -2.0 |
| 8 Loans to other financial intermediaries | 50.6 | -52.2 | -6.9 | -58.0 | 68.8 | 119.7 | 30.4 | -31.0 | -41.7 | -112.3 | -175.0 | -83.0 | -61.4 |
| 9 Loans to financial auxiliaries | -0.5 | 14.5 | 26.6 | 47.8 | 12.9 | -9.0 | -14.9 | 6.2 | -5.5 | 5.3 | -24.5 | 40.3 | -11.4 |
| 10 Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.2 | -1.9 | -37.7 | -2.8 | 250.1 | 90.3 | -94.7 | -179.4 | -35.1 | -40.6 |
| B Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10) | 897.8 | -958.0 | -453.2 | -399.0 | -217.3 | 121.9 | -2,440.8 | 2,736.9 | -1,230.2 | -2,680.9 | -1,941.5 | -1,360.2 | -1,149.8 |
| TOTAL (A+B) | -91.7 | 48.5 | 2,072.8 | -2,381.6 | -22.8 | 534.4 | -3,099.6 | 3,674.1 | -999.3 | -1,659.4 | -1,864.7 | -531.9 | 325.4 |

* From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

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

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

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

end of period, in million HRK

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| LOANS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Loans to central government and social security funds | 33,544.5 | 33,744.0 | 33,697.7 | 33,429.5 | 33,062.7 | 33,648.1 | 32,481.2 | 36,312.4 | 36,162.7 | 35,042.1 | 34,518.3 | 34,530.8 | 35,035.3 |
| 1.1 Loans to central government | 33,544.5 | 33,744.0 | 33,697.7 | 33,429.5 | 33,062.7 | 33,648.1 | 32,481.2 | 36,312.4 | 36,162.7 | 35,042.1 | 34,518.3 | 34,530.8 | 35,035.3 |
| 1.2 Loans to social security funds | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Loans to local government | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.1 |
| 3 Loans to non-financial corporations | 15,737.9 | 15,918.5 | 16,370.9 | 16,447.7 | 16,336.7 | 16,106.7 | 15,750.5 | 15,835.4 | 15,046.5 | 15,128.9 | 14,756.2 | 14,601.7 | 14,860.4 |
| 4 Loans to households | 258.4 | 238.1 | 233.4 | 244.0 | 253.8 | 260.2 | 237.8 | 244.5 | 251.6 | 249.3 | 219.7 | 220.5 | 225.3 |
| 5 Loans to other banking institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 6 Loans to non-banking financial institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 7 Loans to non-MMF investment funds | – | 3.7 | – | 19.7 | 30.1 | 32.1 | 36.7 | 16.3 | 19.2 | 33.7 | 19.8 | 22.0 | 19.4 |
| 8 Loans to other financial intermediaries | 579.5 | 577.6 | 581.3 | 593.8 | 624.5 | 640.6 | 692.3 | 664.4 | 642.2 | 621.1 | 595.7 | 581.7 | 562.3 |
| 9 Loans to financial auxiliaries | 42.4 | 51.2 | 79.4 | 131.8 | 143.8 | 143.6 | 147.8 | 153.8 | 144.8 | 143.7 | 125.6 | 168.7 | 152.5 |
| 10 Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds | – | – | – | 51.2 | 48.5 | 10.4 | 7.6 | 258.1 | 346.8 | 255.3 | 76.0 | 41.6 | 0.8 |
| A Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8) | 50,169.6 | 50,540.0 | 50,969.4 | 50,924.0 | 50,506.4 | 50,848.1 | 49,359.7 | 53,490.7 | 52,619.6 | 51,479.6 | 50,316.8 | 50,172.5 | 50,861.0 |
| KUNA LOANS INDEXED TO FOREIGN CURRENCY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Loans to central government and social security funds | 12,675.4 | 12,865.8 | 12,569.6 | 12,567.9 | 12,627.1 | 12,521.9 | 12,361.9 | 12,204.2 | 12,003.5 | 12,457.8 | 12,362.7 | 12,263.6 | 11,791.7 |
| 1.1 Loans to central government | 12,675.4 | 12,865.8 | 12,569.6 | 12,567.9 | 12,627.1 | 12,521.9 | 12,361.9 | 12,204.2 | 12,003.5 | 12,457.8 | 12,362.7 | 12,263.6 | 11,791.7 |
| 1.2 Loans to social security funds | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Loans to local government | 3,771.0 | 3,796.4 | 3,688.8 | 3,628.2 | 3,569.8 | 3,556.8 | 3,536.4 | 3,439.3 | 3,398.6 | 3,379.7 | 3,339.6 | 3,325.6 | 3,496.2 |
| 3 Loans to non-financial corporations | 47,072.8 | 47,131.5 | 46,960.0 | 46,521.8 | 46,255.6 | 46,411.3 | 46,108.9 | 45,657.2 | 45,119.7 | 45,012.4 | 44,752.9 | 44,671.9 | 43,230.3 |
| 4 Loans to households | 90,881.7 | 93,804.9 | 92,805.9 | 92,351.9 | 91,190.6 | 90,987.0 | 90,165.9 | 89,145.9 | 87,591.9 | 87,750.7 | 86,823.6 | 86,431.5 | 84,882.6 |
| 5 Loans to other banking institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 6 Loans to non-banking financial institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 7 Loans to non-MMF investment funds | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| 8 Loans to other financial intermediaries | 1,363.1 | 1,322.6 | 1,310.5 | 1,230.0 | 1,254.9 | 1,356.8 | 1,335.3 | 1,335.0 | 1,302.8 | 1,233.4 | 1,076.6 | 1,013.5 | 973.1 |
| 9 Loans to financial auxiliaries | 150.1 | 156.7 | 155.0 | 149.9 | 147.9 | 139.1 | 119.4 | 120.9 | 120.3 | 130.2 | 123.3 | 123.6 | 126.9 |
| 8 Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| B Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8) | 155,922.8 | 159,086.6 | 157,498.5 | 156,462.4 | 155,058.6 | 154,985.5 | 153,639.8 | 151,909.0 | 149,543.3 | 149,970.6 | 148,485.0 | 147,836.1 | 144,507.2 |
| TOTAL (A+B) | 206,092.4 | 209,626.6 | 208,468.0 | 207,386.4 | 205,564.9 | 205,833.5 | 202,999.5 | 205,399.7 | 202,162.9 | 201,450.2 | 198,801.8 | 198,008.6 | 195,368.3 |

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

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

Table D5b Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' loans by domestic institutional sectors and original maturity^a

end of period, in million HRK

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 Loans to central government and social security funds | 51,899.1 | 52,955.8 | 54,891.5 | 52,224.8 | 51,898.5 | 52,371.5 | 50,605.9 | 54,222.6 | 53,734.9 | 53,579.7 | 52,967.6 | 52,854.9 | 53,339.7 |
| 1.1 Loans to central government | 51,895.9 | 52,952.6 | 54,888.5 | 52,222.3 | 51,896.1 | 52,369.1 | 50,603.6 | 54,220.4 | 53,732.8 | 53,577.7 | 52,965.8 | 52,853.1 | 53,338.0 |
| Up to 1 year | 923.1 | 926.1 | 3,237.1 | 914.9 | 911.2 | 913.6 | 701.6 | 685.4 | 560.9 | 306.9 | 320.9 | 319.1 | 322.5 |
| Over 1 and up to 5 years | 24,038.6 | 24,430.7 | 24,877.6 | 24,232.1 | 24,371.3 | 24,333.7 | 23,102.8 | 26,721.0 | 26,424.9 | 26,046.1 | 25,757.6 | 25,848.2 | 26,033.5 |
| Over 5 years | 26,934.2 | 27,595.9 | 26,773.8 | 27,075.4 | 26,613.6 | 27,121.9 | 26,799.2 | 26,814.0 | 26,747.0 | 27,224.8 | 26,887.3 | 26,685.8 | 26,982.0 |
| 1.2 Loans to social security funds | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Up to 1 year | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | – |
| Over 1 and up to 5 years | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Over 5 years | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Loans to local government | 4,634.1 | 4,682.0 | 4,573.0 | 4,514.1 | 4,327.7 | 4,320.6 | 4,302.0 | 4,220.5 | 4,268.1 | 4,246.8 | 4,199.4 | 4,193.1 | 4,381.6 |
| Up to 1 year | 197.8 | 231.1 | 228.8 | 229.8 | 113.7 | 124.7 | 136.9 | 155.7 | 242.8 | 238.3 | 232.2 | 215.4 | 232.2 |
| Over 1 and up to 5 years | 591.9 | 592.9 | 530.5 | 526.3 | 652.3 | 640.8 | 630.7 | 547.9 | 542.2 | 545.6 | 541.8 | 541.0 | 545.2 |
| Over 5 years | 3,844.5 | 3,858.0 | 3,813.7 | 3,758.0 | 3,561.8 | 3,555.1 | 3,534.4 | 3,516.9 | 3,483.0 | 3,462.9 | 3,425.4 | 3,436.8 | 3,604.3 |
| 3 Loans to non-financial corporations | 92,030.0 | 92,745.0 | 93,432.0 | 93,060.5 | 92,401.2 | 92,346.5 | 91,159.5 | 90,867.1 | 89,618.7 | 89,721.4 | 88,977.0 | 88,796.2 | 87,281.0 |
| Up to 1 year | 22,422.8 | 23,009.3 | 23,375.5 | 23,596.0 | 22,872.9 | 22,625.3 | 22,836.1 | 22,442.6 | 21,650.4 | 21,836.2 | 21,807.3 | 21,645.7 | 20,378.2 |
| Over 1 and up to 5 years | 21,631.5 | 21,424.8 | 21,576.4 | 21,496.9 | 21,741.4 | 21,698.7 | 20,186.8 | 20,296.1 | 19,912.0 | 19,631.3 | 19,413.0 | 19,560.6 | 19,656.8 |
| Over 5 years | 47,975.8 | 48,311.0 | 48,480.2 | 47,967.5 | 47,786.9 | 48,022.6 | 48,136.6 | 48,128.4 | 48,056.2 | 48,253.8 | 47,756.7 | 47,589.9 | 47,246.0 |
| 4 Loans to households | 126,448.6 | 129,484.9 | 128,536.3 | 128,628.7 | 127,992.1 | 128,334.5 | 127,633.6 | 126,866.0 | 125,541.1 | 126,034.2 | 125,637.5 | 125,657.2 | 124,503.4 |
| Up to 1 year | 12,144.2 | 12,170.0 | 12,035.1 | 12,167.5 | 12,175.5 | 12,252.0 | 11,957.2 | 11,837.5 | 11,963.6 | 11,875.6 | 11,763.5 | 11,702.7 | 11,544.8 |
| Over 1 and up to 5 years | 9,859.3 | 9,876.8 | 9,808.6 | 9,875.8 | 9,819.3 | 9,879.7 | 9,714.8 | 9,674.7 | 9,580.2 | 9,632.9 | 9,686.2 | 9,642.4 | 9,606.4 |
| Over 5 years | 104,445.1 | 107,438.2 | 106,692.6 | 106,585.3 | 105,997.3 | 106,202.8 | 105,961.6 | 105,353.8 | 103,997.2 | 104,525.7 | 104,187.8 | 104,312.1 | 103,352.3 |
| 5 Loans to non-MMF investment funds | 40.7 | 46.3 | 44.1 | 107.3 | 98.8 | 107.3 | 117.0 | 168.5 | 159.2 | 122.7 | 111.2 | 105.2 | 99.9 |
| Up to 1 year | 40.7 | 46.3 | 44.1 | 107.3 | 98.8 | 107.3 | 117.0 | 168.5 | 159.2 | 122.7 | 111.2 | 105.2 | 99.9 |
| Over 1 and up to 5 years | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Over 5 years | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 6 Loans to other financial intermediaries | 3,620.2 | 3,561.7 | 3,640.8 | 3,472.4 | 3,403.5 | 3,428.0 | 3,531.1 | 3,455.8 | 3,436.1 | 3,300.2 | 3,256.7 | 3,265.9 | 3,052.9 |
| Up to 1 year | 1,715.6 | 1,633.8 | 1,715.7 | 1,546.3 | 1,434.1 | 1,507.0 | 1,592.9 | 1,424.1 | 1,444.8 | 1,328.0 | 1,463.6 | 1,526.0 | 1,307.8 |
| Over 1 and up to 5 years | 1,014.3 | 1,047.0 | 1,053.7 | 1,069.7 | 1,131.2 | 1,091.1 | 1,175.6 | 1,278.0 | 1,250.9 | 1,235.5 | 1,067.0 | 1,022.2 | 976.0 |
| Over 5 years | 890.3 | 880.9 | 871.4 | 856.4 | 838.2 | 829.8 | 762.6 | 753.7 | 740.4 | 736.7 | 726.1 | 717.7 | 769.0 |
| 7 Loans to financial auxiliaries | 876.5 | 862.6 | 727.9 | 782.3 | 811.2 | 735.7 | 772.0 | 827.2 | 778.5 | 777.6 | 702.5 | 873.9 | 696.1 |
| Up to 1 year | 735.8 | 722.6 | 589.8 | 645.4 | 677.0 | 598.3 | 611.7 | 692.5 | 644.9 | 647.6 | 578.4 | 749.9 | 579.6 |
| Over 1 and up to 5 years | 39.7 | 37.8 | 36.6 | 36.3 | 34.2 | 33.9 | 57.4 | 30.5 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 27.6 | 27.5 | 16.6 |
| Over 5 years | 101.1 | 102.3 | 101.4 | 100.6 | 99.9 | 103.5 | 103.0 | 104.2 | 103.7 | 100.1 | 96.5 | 96.6 | 100.0 |
| 8 Loans to insurance corporations and pension funds | 563.5 | 311.2 | 150.1 | 96.0 | 206.9 | 158.6 | 47.4 | 865.7 | 938.5 | 884.6 | 179.7 | 242.8 | 1,095.0 |
| Up to 1 year | 560.9 | 308.6 | 147.5 | 93.5 | 204.4 | 156.1 | 44.9 | 863.3 | 936.2 | 882.3 | 177.4 | 239.0 | 1,092.0 |
| Over 1 and up to 5 years | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| Over 5 years | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8) | 280,112.8 | 284,649.6 | 285,995.6 | 282,886.0 | 281,139.9 | 281,802.7 | 278,168.4 | 281,493.4 | 278,475.0 | 278,667.2 | 276,031.5 | 275,989.1 | 274,449.7 |
| Up to 1 year | 38,741.3 | 39,048.2 | 41,373.9 | 39,300.7 | 38,487.6 | 38,284.3 | 37,998.2 | 38,269.7 | 37,602.8 | 37,237.6 | 36,454.3 | 36,502.7 | 35,557.0 |
| Over 1 and up to 5 years | 57,178.1 | 57,412.7 | 57,886.0 | 57,239.6 | 57,752.1 | 57,680.4 | 54,870.4 | 58,550.5 | 57,742.4 | 57,123.3 | 56,495.2 | 56,645.3 | 56,837.0 |
| Over 5 years | 184,193.5 | 188,188.8 | 186,735.7 | 186,345.7 | 184,900.2 | 185,838.0 | 185,299.8 | 184,673.2 | 183,129.8 | 184,306.3 | 183,082.0 | 182,841.1 | 182,055.7 |

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

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

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

end of period, in million HRK

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 Consumer loans | 44.3 | 40.0 | 36.4 | 32.8 | 30.4 | 28.7 | 26.9 | 25.5 | 24.1 | 22.9 | 22.2 | 21.3 | 19.9 |
| 1.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c | 41.4 | 37.4 | 33.8 | 30.3 | 28.0 | 26.4 | 24.5 | 23.1 | 21.8 | 20.6 | 19.9 | 18.9 | 17.4 |
| 1.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| o/w: Indexed to EUR | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| o/w: Indexed to CHF | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | – |
| 1.3 Foreign currency loans | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Housing loans | 60,227.5 | 63,129.5 | 62,446.9 | 62,389.8 | 61,741.3 | 61,849.3 | 61,608.4 | 60,992.4 | 60,076.4 | 60,357.6 | 60,061.7 | 60,061.3 | 59,075.3 |
| 2.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c | 4,551.7 | 4,555.3 | 4,576.8 | 4,601.1 | 4,643.6 | 4,705.2 | 4,809.2 | 4,933.9 | 5,049.4 | 5,166.2 | 5,298.7 | 5,454.7 | 5,603.7 |
| 2.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c | 55,666.4 | 58,563.6 | 57,859.7 | 57,778.4 | 57,087.6 | 57,134.1 | 56,789.3 | 56,049.0 | 55,017.7 | 55,182.2 | 54,753.8 | 54,597.5 | 53,467.9 |
| o/w: Indexed to EUR | 35,378.6 | 35,445.7 | 35,347.2 | 35,110.8 | 34,783.8 | 34,654.4 | 34,567.5 | 34,469.0 | 34,079.5 | 34,299.1 | 33,952.3 | 33,934.7 | 35,795.4 |
| o/w: Indexed to CHF | 20,244.8 | 23,072.1 | 22,466.6 | 22,620.0 | 22,256.7 | 22,432.9 | 22,175.9 | 21,532.6 | 20,892.7 | 20,837.0 | 20,754.5 | 20,614.1 | 17,625.2 |
| 2.3 Foreign currency loans | 9.3 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 3.7 |
| 3 Mortgage loans | 2,844.3 | 2,910.3 | 2,878.1 | 2,863.5 | 2,820.4 | 2,806.7 | 2,785.7 | 2,750.6 | 2,688.0 | 2,665.1 | 2,641.5 | 2,637.4 | 2,599.9 |
| 3.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c | 178.0 | 185.0 | 184.4 | 183.7 | 184.7 | 184.4 | 184.5 | 183.7 | 181.9 | 181.1 | 180.1 | 179.5 | 179.6 |
| 3.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c | 2,663.8 | 2,722.6 | 2,691.1 | 2,677.2 | 2,633.2 | 2,619.8 | 2,598.7 | 2,564.5 | 2,503.7 | 2,480.9 | 2,458.4 | 2,455.0 | 2,417.2 |
| o/w: Indexed to EUR | 2,231.6 | 2,229.1 | 2,210.5 | 2,193.6 | 2,161.7 | 2,144.8 | 2,129.2 | 2,109.3 | 2,072.4 | 2,083.9 | 2,063.5 | 2,063.5 | 2,080.2 |
| 3.3 Foreign currency loans | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 4 Car loans | 1,439.3 | 1,402.5 | 1,357.4 | 1,314.4 | 1,274.3 | 1,243.6 | 1,202.8 | 1,176.4 | 1,145.4 | 1,118.7 | 1,092.9 | 1,078.2 | 1,076.1 |
| 4.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c | 803.7 | 788.8 | 775.2 | 767.3 | 761.7 | 757.3 | 748.1 | 747.6 | 741.2 | 737.8 | 735.2 | 735.9 | 736.7 |
| 4.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c | 635.1 | 613.2 | 581.6 | 546.6 | 512.1 | 485.9 | 454.6 | 428.6 | 404.1 | 380.8 | 357.6 | 342.2 | 339.4 |
| o/w: Indexed to EUR | 571.4 | 549.8 | 526.7 | 498.8 | 471.4 | 450.1 | 424.1 | 401.9 | 380.2 | 359.9 | 338.5 | 324.7 | 323.6 |
| o/w: Indexed to CHF | 63.7 | 63.4 | 54.9 | 47.8 | 40.7 | 35.8 | 30.4 | 26.7 | 23.9 | 20.9 | 19.1 | 17.5 | 15.8 |
| 4.3 Foreign currency loans | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 5 Credit card loans | 3,831.0 | 3,819.9 | 3,758.5 | 3,789.5 | 3,795.5 | 3,799.3 | 3,780.1 | 3,757.4 | 3,711.5 | 3,712.3 | 3,738.0 | 3,713.4 | 3,716.2 |
| 5.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c | 3,829.3 | 3,818.3 | 3,757.0 | 3,787.6 | 3,793.8 | 3,797.7 | 3,778.6 | 3,755.8 | 3,710.0 | 3,710.9 | 3,736.5 | 3,711.9 | 3,714.7 |
| 5.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| o/w: Indexed to EUR | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 5.3 Foreign currency loans | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| 6 Overdrafts on transaction accounts | 8,157.4 | 8,162.7 | 8,070.6 | 8,149.4 | 8,193.6 | 8,251.1 | 8,148.1 | 8,044.4 | 8,051.8 | 7,997.6 | 8,036.5 | 7,996.4 | 7,856.8 |
| 6.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c | 8,156.9 | 8,162.4 | 8,070.3 | 8,149.1 | 8,193.3 | 8,250.8 | 8,147.0 | 8,043.3 | 8,050.7 | 7,996.5 | 8,035.5 | 7,995.4 | 7,855.8 |
| 6.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| o/w: Indexed to EUR | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 6.3 Foreign currency loans | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 7 Any-purpose cash loans | 39,064.8 | 39,081.1 | 39,051.8 | 39,162.2 | 39,254.5 | 39,419.9 | 39,378.7 | 39,479.2 | 39,318.2 | 39,596.4 | 39,680.6 | 39,777.4 | 39,793.4 |
| 7.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c | 14,976.4 | 15,110.9 | 15,295.5 | 15,713.9 | 16,151.8 | 16,551.5 | 16,797.9 | 17,070.3 | 17,253.1 | 17,556.1 | 17,941.8 | 18,256.1 | 18,614.3 |
| 7.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c | 24,087.9 | 23,969.6 | 23,755.7 | 23,447.9 | 23,102.2 | 22,868.0 | 22,580.6 | 22,408.6 | 22,064.9 | 22,040.1 | 21,738.5 | 21,521.1 | 21,178.9 |
| o/w: Indexed to EUR | 23,875.0 | 23,728.1 | 23,523.4 | 23,219.8 | 22,882.7 | 22,648.4 | 22,373.0 | 22,206.8 | 21,870.7 | 21,853.8 | 21,553.7 | 21,353.1 | 21,015.4 |
| 7.3 Foreign currency loans | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 8 Other loans | 10,839.9 | 10,938.9 | 10,936.7 | 10,927.2 | 10,882.1 | 10,935.8 | 10,702.8 | 10,640.2 | 10,525.7 | 10,563.7 | 10,364.0 | 10,371.8 | 10,365.9 |
| 8.1 Kuna loans not indexed to f/c | 2,771.0 | 2,783.9 | 2,804.0 | 2,799.8 | 2,790.8 | 2,813.9 | 2,740.2 | 2,718.0 | 2,689.3 | 2,665.1 | 2,646.4 | 2,652.8 | 2,673.3 |
| 8.2 Kuna loans indexed to f/c | 7,825.4 | 7,933.0 | 7,915.0 | 7,899.2 | 7,853.0 | 7,877.0 | 7,739.5 | 7,691.9 | 7,598.5 | 7,663.6 | 7,512.2 | 7,512.6 | 7,476.1 |
| o/w: Indexed to EUR | 7,185.5 | 7,209.5 | 7,228.1 | 7,204.5 | 7,164.3 | 7,181.3 | 7,055.5 | 7,022.6 | 6,949.9 | 7,022.2 | 6,978.7 | 6,984.5 | 7,052.1 |
| 8.3 Foreign currency loans | 243.5 | 222.0 | 217.6 | 228.2 | 238.4 | 244.9 | 223.1 | 230.3 | 237.9 | 234.9 | 205.4 | 206.4 | 216.6 |
| Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8) | 126,448.6 | 129,484.9 | 128,536.3 | 128,628.7 | 127,992.1 | 128,334.5 | 127,633.6 | 126,866.0 | 125,541.1 | 126,034.2 | 125,637.5 | 125,657.2 | 124,503.4 |

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

Table D5c Distribution of other monetary financial institutions' loans to households by purpose and currency composition • The table provides a detailed analysis of kuna and f/c loans to households in Table D5 by purpose, showing separately

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

end of period, in million HRK

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

Table D6 Demand deposits with other monetary financial institutions^a

end of period, in million HRK

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 Local government | 2,951.5 | 2,485.6 | 2,405.3 | 2,293.6 | 2,285.9 | 2,448.4 | 2,527.1 | 2,413.4 | 2,572.0 | 2,748.2 | 2,845.3 | 2,886.0 | 2,964.5 |
| 2 Non-financial corporations | 20,206.7 | 18,534.5 | 18,107.8 | 18,346.1 | 17,960.5 | 18,820.5 | 20,164.5 | 20,152.1 | 21,231.3 | 21,378.6 | 21,619.1 | 21,325.7 | 22,633.3 |
| 3 Households | 19,520.8 | 19,390.2 | 20,150.4 | 19,814.1 | 19,899.7 | 20,002.2 | 21,247.8 | 21,844.9 | 22,439.5 | 22,435.3 | 22,387.4 | 22,594.7 | 22,845.7 |
| 4 Other banking institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 5 Non-banking financial institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 6 Non-MMF investment funds | 109.6 | 84.3 | 107.4 | 115.8 | 140.2 | 99.6 | 128.6 | 105.3 | 68.2 | 78.1 | 53.8 | 72.5 | 118.1 |
| 7 Other financial intermediaries | 762.0 | 701.0 | 921.9 | 610.6 | 772.6 | 788.2 | 635.7 | 939.2 | 980.7 | 761.4 | 793.0 | 827.6 | 710.9 |
| 8 Financial auxiliaries | 1,106.8 | 1,138.6 | 960.8 | 1,014.3 | 1,197.7 | 1,259.9 | 1,448.0 | 912.4 | 751.6 | 631.7 | 602.8 | 1,070.6 | 814.6 |
| 9 Insurance corporations and pension funds | 259.7 | 300.6 | 347.2 | 332.9 | 308.6 | 454.7 | 712.3 | 467.7 | 427.1 | 274.2 | 348.5 | 492.3 | 427.1 |
| 10 Less: Checks of other banks and checks in collection | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10) | 44,917.1 | 42,634.7 | 43,000.9 | 42,527.2 | 42,565.3 | 43,873.5 | 46,863.9 | 46,835.2 | 48,470.4 | 48,307.6 | 48,649.9 | 49,269.4 | 50,514.1 |

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

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

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

end of period, in million HRK

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

Table D8 Foreign currency deposits with other monetary financial institutions^a

end of period, in million HRK

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 Savings deposits | 28,967.8 | 29,098.7 | 30,456.7 | 29,374.7 | 29,790.7 | 29,676.4 | 30,726.7 | 31,295.6 | 32,771.8 | 37,681.8 | 34,517.8 | 34,670.9 | 34,668.5 |
| 1.1 Local government | 29.2 | 27.3 | 28.7 | 29.2 | 28.6 | 28.7 | 34.3 | 38.8 | 35.8 | 30.4 | 34.1 | 35.1 | 36.0 |
| 1.2 Non-financial corporations | 8,002.4 | 7,438.9 | 8,708.6 | 8,111.0 | 7,763.8 | 7,717.4 | 8,505.6 | 8,214.0 | 9,103.7 | 13,437.4 | 9,910.9 | 9,986.5 | 10,029.1 |
| 1.3 Households | 19,370.5 | 19,770.8 | 20,071.6 | 20,011.2 | 19,921.6 | 20,165.8 | 20,637.4 | 21,426.9 | 22,197.1 | 22,811.5 | 22,841.9 | 23,199.0 | 23,361.1 |
| 1.4 Other banking institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1.5 Non-banking financial institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 1.6. Non-MMF investment funds | 266.5 | 344.5 | 213.5 | 222.7 | 212.3 | 173.4 | 163.6 | 177.8 | 203.3 | 189.6 | 196.4 | 214.9 | 202.0 |
| 1.7 Other financial intermediaries | 616.5 | 424.8 | 464.1 | 557.5 | 694.3 | 423.9 | 427.7 | 756.1 | 693.3 | 520.8 | 561.4 | 710.4 | 637.5 |
| 1.8 Financial auxiliaries | 469.3 | 563.3 | 317.9 | 347.4 | 480.1 | 647.8 | 809.7 | 550.4 | 296.1 | 424.5 | 276.5 | 192.9 | 234.8 |
| 1.9 Insurance corporations and pension funds | 213.4 | 528.9 | 652.1 | 95.7 | 689.9 | 519.4 | 148.2 | 131.7 | 242.4 | 267.5 | 696.6 | 332.0 | 168.2 |
| 2 Time deposits | 135,898.8 | 137,313.7 | 136,914.2 | 135,377.5 | 133,295.5 | 132,927.6 | 132,013.8 | 132,874.0 | 132,668.2 | 134,086.0 | 138,174.5 | 138,558.3 | 136,655.4 |
| 2.1 Local government | 59.8 | 61.2 | 58.4 | 57.0 | 56.1 | 56.1 | 57.3 | 57.0 | 56.6 | 56.2 | 54.7 | 54.7 | 49.3 |
| o/w: Indexed to f/c | 55.5 | 54.9 | 52.1 | 50.8 | 49.9 | 49.8 | 51.1 | 50.7 | 50.4 | 49.9 | 48.4 | 48.3 | 45.6 |
| 2.2 Non-financial corporations | 8,954.8 | 9,164.9 | 9,628.0 | 9,085.9 | 8,682.5 | 8,827.7 | 8,560.1 | 9,287.4 | 9,642.8 | 9,894.7 | 14,583.8 | 14,537.0 | 13,409.2 |
| o/w: Indexed to f/c | 523.4 | 488.1 | 485.5 | 480.1 | 473.4 | 482.9 | 503.1 | 481.3 | 479.0 | 514.9 | 520.2 | 532.2 | 541.9 |
| 2.3 Households | 123,393.1 | 124,632.1 | 124,233.5 | 123,441.2 | 121,901.6 | 121,361.2 | 120,920.2 | 120,864.0 | 119,755.5 | 120,994.2 | 120,597.5 | 121,257.0 | 120,807.6 |
| o/w: Indexed to f/c | 7,145.9 | 7,141.5 | 7,052.6 | 6,946.9 | 6,837.9 | 6,777.5 | 6,758.5 | 6,749.8 | 6,706.7 | 6,793.0 | 6,768.8 | 6,803.1 | 6,907.5 |
| 2.4 Other banking institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| o/w: Indexed to f/c | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2.5 Non-banking financial institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| o/w: Indexed to f/c | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2.6. Non-MMF investment funds | 61.8 | 87.2 | 87.4 | 64.7 | 70.3 | 87.6 | 109.5 | 114.9 | 128.9 | 163.8 | 169.4 | 151.5 | 117.2 |
| o/w: Indexed to f/c | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2.7 Other financial intermediaries | 1,709.4 | 1,760.3 | 1,427.9 | 1,344.0 | 1,285.5 | 1,056.1 | 1,075.6 | 1,142.2 | 1,451.7 | 1,372.7 | 1,224.2 | 947.0 | 738.1 |
| o/w: Indexed to f/c | 199.9 | 199.3 | 205.5 | 193.9 | 197.0 | 193.6 | 184.2 | 172.2 | 173.2 | 160.6 | 162.9 | 166.4 | 162.5 |
| 2.8 Financial auxiliaries | 106.3 | 114.5 | 112.3 | 88.0 | 77.0 | 93.4 | 105.3 | 106.9 | 113.1 | 115.2 | 118.0 | 113.9 | 94.4 |
| o/w: Indexed to f/c | 4.4 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 2.9 Insurance corporations and pension funds | 1,613.6 | 1,493.7 | 1,366.6 | 1,296.9 | 1,222.4 | 1,445.6 | 1,185.6 | 1,301.7 | 1,519.6 | 1,489.2 | 1,426.7 | 1,497.0 | 1,439.7 |
| o/w: Indexed to f/c | 80.0 | 80.4 | 80.4 | 76.7 | 73.6 | 73.6 | 71.1 | 71.2 | 70.8 | 61.0 | 63.2 | 63.4 | 63.5 |
| Total (1+2) | 164,866.6 | 166,412.4 | 167,370.9 | 164,752.2 | 163,086.2 | 162,604.0 | 162,740.5 | 164,169.6 | 165,439.9 | 171,767.8 | 172,692.3 | 173,229.1 | 171,323.9 |

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

financial auxiliaries as well as insurance corporations and pension funds.

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

Table D8a Currency composition of time deposits of households and non-financial corporations^a

end of period, in million HRK

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 Kuna deposits not indexed to foreign currency | 28,526.1 | 28,340.5 | 28,392.6 | 28,651.6 | 28,215.8 | 27,857.6 | 27,959.5 | 28,242.0 | 28,616.7 | 28,896.3 | 29,165.1 | 29,280.2 | 29,448.9 |
| 1.1 Deposits of households | 22,386.7 | 22,339.8 | 22,304.9 | 22,233.2 | 22,142.7 | 22,041.1 | 21,895.9 | 22,069.6 | 22,111.2 | 22,155.4 | 22,378.3 | 22,514.8 | 22,718.3 |
| 1.2 Deposits of non-financial corporations | 6,139.4 | 6,000.7 | 6,087.7 | 6,418.4 | 6,073.1 | 5,816.5 | 6,063.6 | 6,172.4 | 6,505.5 | 6,740.9 | 6,786.9 | 6,765.5 | 6,730.5 |
| 2 Kuna deposits indexed to foreign currency | 7,669.3 | 7,629.6 | 7,538.1 | 7,427.0 | 7,311.4 | 7,260.4 | 7,261.6 | 7,231.1 | 7,185.7 | 7,308.0 | 7,289.1 | 7,335.2 | 7,449.4 |
| 2.1 Deposits of households | 7,145.9 | 7,141.5 | 7,052.6 | 6,946.9 | 6,837.9 | 6,777.5 | 6,758.5 | 6,749.8 | 6,706.7 | 6,793.0 | 6,768.8 | 6,803.1 | 6,907.5 |
| 2.1.1 Indexed to EUR | 7,002.2 | 6,955.9 | 6,899.9 | 6,794.3 | 6,695.1 | 6,637.3 | 6,619.7 | 6,613.8 | 6,575.2 | 6,660.8 | 6,636.1 | 6,669.6 | 6,775.0 |
| 2.1.2 Indexed to USD | 47.0 | 46.3 | 45.6 | 44.8 | 36.9 | 33.3 | 32.9 | 33.2 | 31.7 | 32.1 | 32.5 | 33.7 | 32.6 |
| 2.1.3 Indexed to other currencies | 96.6 | 139.3 | 107.1 | 107.8 | 105.9 | 106.9 | 105.9 | 102.8 | 99.9 | 100.1 | 100.2 | 99.8 | 99.9 |
| 2.2 Deposits of non-financial corporations | 523.4 | 488.1 | 485.5 | 480.1 | 473.4 | 482.9 | 503.1 | 481.3 | 479.0 | 514.9 | 520.2 | 532.2 | 541.9 |
| 2.2.1 Indexed to EUR | 520.7 | 485.2 | 482.7 | 477.2 | 470.5 | 480.0 | 500.3 | 478.5 | 476.2 | 512.1 | 517.4 | 530.2 | 540.7 |
| 2.2.2 Indexed to USD | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| 2.2.3 Indexed to other currencies | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 3 Foreign currency deposits | 124,678.5 | 126,167.3 | 126,323.4 | 125,100.0 | 123,272.8 | 122,928.5 | 122,218.8 | 122,920.2 | 122,212.6 | 123,581.0 | 127,892.3 | 128,458.7 | 126,767.3 |
| 3.1 Deposits of households | 116,247.2 | 117,490.5 | 117,180.9 | 116,494.2 | 115,063.7 | 114,583.7 | 114,161.8 | 114,114.2 | 113,048.7 | 114,201.2 | 113,828.7 | 114,453.9 | 113,900.1 |
| 3.1.1 In EUR | 105,015.8 | 105,252.2 | 104,854.0 | 103,814.6 | 102,672.6 | 102,298.5 | 101,988.7 | 101,831.1 | 101,162.1 | 102,223.3 | 101,667.7 | 101,951.6 | 101,825.5 |
| 3.1.2 In USD | 7,728.7 | 8,494.1 | 8,614.6 | 8,941.3 | 8,653.8 | 8,610.4 | 8,526.2 | 8,725.5 | 8,395.2 | 8,490.0 | 8,645.6 | 8,977.9 | 8,636.7 |
| 3.1.3 In other currencies | 3,502.7 | 3,744.2 | 3,712.4 | 3,738.4 | 3,737.3 | 3,674.8 | 3,647.0 | 3,557.6 | 3,491.5 | 3,487.9 | 3,515.4 | 3,524.5 | 3,437.9 |
| 3.2 Deposits of non-financial corporations | 8,431.3 | 8,676.8 | 9,142.5 | 8,605.7 | 8,209.1 | 8,344.8 | 8,057.0 | 8,806.0 | 9,163.8 | 9,379.8 | 14,063.6 | 14,004.8 | 12,867.2 |
| 3.2.1 In EUR | 7,417.8 | 7,501.2 | 8,087.2 | 7,612.3 | 7,248.5 | 7,345.8 | 7,036.1 | 7,821.6 | 8,124.0 | 8,237.1 | 12,904.0 | 12,833.7 | 11,789.8 |
| 3.2.2 In USD | 879.3 | 1,025.8 | 909.3 | 908.2 | 864.8 | 907.2 | 930.2 | 935.4 | 1,006.0 | 1,107.2 | 1,129.6 | 1,140.1 | 1,049.9 |
| 3.2.3 In other currencies | 134.2 | 149.8 | 146.0 | 85.2 | 95.8 | 91.8 | 90.7 | 49.1 | 33.7 | 35.4 | 30.0 | 30.9 | 27.5 |
| Total (1+2+3) | 160,873.9 | 162,137.4 | 162,254.2 | 161,178.6 | 158,799.9 | 158,046.4 | 157,439.8 | 158,393.3 | 158,015.0 | 159,785.3 | 164,346.5 | 165,074.2 | 163,665.6 |

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

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

Table D8b Maturity composition of time deposits by sectors^a

end of period, in million HRK

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 Local government | 277.6 | 459.9 | 535.4 | 715.0 | 742.5 | 753.7 | 764.7 | 796.9 | 775.8 | 811.6 | 816.2 | 804.4 | 320.9 |
| Up to 1 year | 178.0 | 362.7 | 437.7 | 618.6 | 647.4 | 656.6 | 667.6 | 698.4 | 676.5 | 707.1 | 722.4 | 712.6 | 229.7 |
| Over 1 and up to 2 years | 36.8 | 35.5 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 36.8 | 38.8 | 37.5 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 45.2 | 36.0 | 31.1 | 33.3 |
| Over 2 years | 62.8 | 61.7 | 60.5 | 59.1 | 58.3 | 58.4 | 59.6 | 59.3 | 60.0 | 59.3 | 57.9 | 60.7 | 57.8 |
| 2 Non-financial corporations | 15,094.1 | 15,165.6 | 15,715.7 | 15,504.3 | 14,755.6 | 14,644.2 | 14,623.7 | 15,459.8 | 16,148.3 | 16,635.6 | 21,370.7 | 21,302.4 | 20,139.7 |
| Up to 1 year | 11,075.3 | 11,300.2 | 11,173.8 | 11,175.2 | 10,743.9 | 10,660.3 | 10,415.9 | 11,102.9 | 11,817.1 | 12,395.0 | 17,284.1 | 14,084.3 | 13,087.0 |
| Over 1 and up to 2 years | 1,987.2 | 2,036.6 | 2,512.1 | 2,342.9 | 2,614.7 | 2,471.4 | 2,546.6 | 2,615.8 | 2,790.4 | 2,732.1 | 2,575.3 | 5,522.1 | 5,375.7 |
| Over 2 years | 2,031.6 | 1,828.8 | 2,029.8 | 1,986.3 | 1,397.0 | 1,512.5 | 1,661.2 | 1,741.0 | 1,540.8 | 1,508.5 | 1,511.2 | 1,696.0 | 1,677.0 |
| 3 Households | 145,779.8 | 146,971.9 | 146,538.4 | 145,674.3 | 144,044.3 | 143,402.3 | 142,816.1 | 142,933.6 | 141,866.7 | 143,149.7 | 142,975.8 | 143,771.8 | 143,525.9 |
| Up to 1 year | 65,616.2 | 66,008.7 | 65,127.9 | 64,304.7 | 63,271.5 | 62,772.4 | 62,310.9 | 62,127.4 | 61,460.9 | 61,444.8 | 61,195.3 | 61,516.3 | 61,082.1 |
| Over 1 and up to 2 years | 39,749.4 | 40,035.5 | 40,005.7 | 39,812.9 | 39,302.9 | 39,070.1 | 38,766.5 | 38,607.6 | 38,109.6 | 38,472.5 | 38,252.0 | 38,032.2 | 37,829.7 |
| Over 2 years | 40,414.2 | 40,927.6 | 41,404.8 | 41,556.6 | 41,469.9 | 41,559.7 | 41,738.8 | 42,198.6 | 42,296.1 | 43,232.3 | 43,528.5 | 44,223.3 | 44,614.1 |
| 4 Non-MMF investment funds | 99.3 | 131.8 | 152.7 | 118.4 | 145.6 | 164.6 | 169.1 | 166.0 | 166.3 | 192.8 | 179.4 | 167.4 | 145.6 |
| Up to 1 year | 69.3 | 93.9 | 109.2 | 83.1 | 97.3 | 113.3 | 132.1 | 145.0 | 145.3 | 172.2 | 179.4 | 156.9 | 133.6 |
| Over 1 and up to 2 years | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 20.6 | 20.6 | – | 3.7 | 5.5 |
| Over 2 years | 9.9 | 17.9 | 23.5 | 15.3 | 28.4 | 30.7 | 16.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 6.4 |
| 5 Other financial intermediaries | 2,179.8 | 2,347.4 | 1,963.0 | 1,948.6 | 1,887.4 | 1,662.9 | 1,666.4 | 1,697.5 | 2,058.9 | 2,000.0 | 1,851.6 | 1,516.6 | 1,256.2 |
| Up to 1 year | 1,775.9 | 1,981.8 | 1,527.7 | 1,526.7 | 1,459.5 | 1,299.7 | 1,197.8 | 1,124.8 | 1,351.8 | 1,459.8 | 1,272.7 | 1,171.4 | 942.3 |
| Over 1 and up to 2 years | 402.8 | 364.9 | 434.6 | 421.0 | 427.0 | 362.3 | 467.6 | 571.8 | 706.2 | 539.3 | 578.0 | 344.3 | 313.1 |
| Over 2 years | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| 6 Financial auxiliaries | 626.1 | 638.7 | 761.3 | 694.8 | 646.5 | 705.2 | 727.9 | 569.2 | 581.4 | 636.7 | 668.7 | 622.4 | 615.7 |
| Up to 1 year | 505.8 | 517.8 | 591.1 | 524.8 | 474.4 | 532.3 | 554.9 | 397.9 | 410.6 | 465.6 | 496.9 | 450.3 | 443.6 |
| Over 1 and up to 2 years | 7.5 | 8.0 | 58.0 | 58.0 | 60.5 | 61.5 | 61.7 | 60.1 | 60.1 | 59.7 | 60.7 | 60.7 | 60.6 |
| Over 2 years | 112.7 | 112.9 | 112.3 | 112.1 | 111.6 | 111.5 | 111.3 | 111.2 | 110.7 | 111.5 | 111.1 | 111.4 | 111.4 |
| 7 Insurance corporations and pension funds | 4,060.8 | 3,915.9 | 3,738.1 | 3,684.8 | 3,547.6 | 3,901.0 | 3,696.8 | 3,105.4 | 3,313.4 | 4,307.3 | 3,760.7 | 3,531.5 | 3,511.1 |
| Up to 1 year | 2,105.1 | 1,941.2 | 1,714.8 | 1,922.5 | 1,755.3 | 2,323.8 | 1,591.3 | 947.0 | 1,170.2 | 2,062.3 | 1,436.0 | 1,252.5 | 1,293.4 |
| Over 1 and up to 2 years | 966.7 | 967.2 | 975.4 | 600.4 | 603.7 | 440.4 | 1,004.8 | 1,038.9 | 958.4 | 1,005.9 | 1,015.2 | 993.8 | 983.6 |
| Over 2 years | 989.0 | 1,007.5 | 1,047.9 | 1,161.9 | 1,188.6 | 1,136.7 | 1,100.7 | 1,119.5 | 1,184.7 | 1,239.2 | 1,309.6 | 1,285.3 | 1,234.2 |
| Total time deposits (1+2+3+4+5+6+7) | 168,117.6 | 169,631.1 | 169,404.8 | 168,340.3 | 165,769.6 | 165,233.9 | 164,464.8 | 164,728.3 | 164,910.7 | 167,733.7 | 171,623.1 | 171,716.4 | 169,515.0 |
| Up to 1 year | 81,325.5 | 82,206.4 | 80,682.1 | 80,155.6 | 78,449.2 | 78,358.3 | 76,870.6 | 76,543.5 | 77,032.5 | 78,706.7 | 82,586.7 | 79,344.3 | 77,211.7 |
| Over 1 and up to 2 years | 43,170.5 | 43,467.7 | 44,043.1 | 43,292.4 | 43,065.5 | 42,465.1 | 42,905.3 | 42,954.0 | 42,684.6 | 42,875.3 | 42,517.2 | 44,987.7 | 44,601.5 |
| Over 2 years | 43,621.5 | 43,957.1 | 44,679.6 | 44,892.3 | 44,254.8 | 44,410.4 | 44,688.9 | 45,230.9 | 45,193.6 | 46,151.6 | 46,519.2 | 47,384.4 | 47,701.9 |

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

Table D8b Maturity composition of time deposits by sectors • The table provides a detailed analysis of the Time deposits item in tables D7 and D8, showing separately time deposits by

sectors, with the division according to original maturity of up to one year, over one and up to two years and over two years.

Table D9 Bonds and money market instruments^a

end of period, in million HRK

| | 2013 Dec. | 2014 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 Money market instruments (net) | – | – | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 2 Bonds (net) | 1,402.2 | 1,404.8 | 1,405.1 | 1,396.6 | 1,383.7 | 1,419.4 | 1,182.6 | 1,197.2 | 1,187.0 | 1,195.5 | 1,181.3 | 1,203.2 | 1,200.0 |
| 3 Other domestic borrowing | 759.2 | 835.9 | 849.4 | 864.4 | 631.5 | 282.9 | 393.6 | 702.4 | 845.8 | 867.3 | 864.7 | 859.3 | 977.0 |
| 3.1 Local government | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 3.2 Non-financial corporations | 723.1 | 799.6 | 802.2 | 828.1 | 595.8 | 240.1 | 329.6 | 662.4 | 778.9 | 778.5 | 780.5 | 780.0 | 896.9 |
| 3.3 Other banking institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 3.4 Non-banking financial institutions | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 3.5 Non-MMF investment funds | – | – | – | – | – | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| 3.6 Other financial intermediaries | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 3.7 Financial auxiliaries | 34.9 | 35.1 | 46.1 | 35.3 | 34.7 | 39.0 | 60.3 | 36.2 | 63.2 | 85.1 | 80.5 | 75.7 | 76.4 |
| 3.8 Insurance corporations and pension funds | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total (1+2+3) | 2,161.3 | 2,240.7 | 2,259.4 | 2,266.0 | 2,020.1 | 1,707.2 | 1,582.0 | 1,905.3 | 2,033.6 | 2,063.6 | 2,046.8 | 2,063.2 | 2,177.8 |

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

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

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

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

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

Table D10 Foreign liabilities of other monetary financial institutions^a

end of period, in million HRK

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 Foreign liabilities in f/c | 52,084.3 | 53,784.6 | 52,670.0 | 51,957.2 | 51,686.2 | 52,634.8 | 51,539.6 | 50,534.4 | 48,243.7 | 47,864.4 | 46,126.6 | 46,380.3 | 39,919.5 |
| 1.1 Liabilities to foreign financial institutions | 41,942.7 | 43,535.2 | 42,435.8 | 41,517.4 | 41,026.9 | 41,980.5 | 40,846.4 | 39,745.8 | 37,565.4 | 37,143.6 | 35,474.3 | 35,659.2 | 29,316.4 |
| o/w: Indexed to f/c | 1,346.9 | 1,498.4 | 1,397.1 | 1,448.9 | 1,434.9 | 1,450.4 | 1,444.4 | 1,419.5 | 1,390.7 | 1,479.2 | 1,473.3 | 1,478.7 | 1,480.5 |
| Subordinated and hybrid instruments | 3,119.9 | 3,278.9 | 3,254.9 | 3,525.4 | 3,496.5 | 3,888.6 | 3,891.7 | 3,870.1 | 3,826.3 | 3,862.8 | 3,846.5 | 3,860.2 | 3,864.4 |
| Demand deposits | 457.6 | 442.9 | 440.4 | 903.0 | 766.1 | 801.2 | 924.6 | 730.8 | 511.2 | 679.5 | 784.0 | 831.8 | 440.5 |
| Time and notice deposits | 16,925.3 | 17,750.3 | 17,319.9 | 17,656.7 | 17,856.5 | 18,807.9 | 17,674.2 | 16,580.2 | 15,587.1 | 15,631.6 | 15,601.3 | 15,697.8 | 14,329.5 |
| Loans and advances | 21,203.5 | 21,825.6 | 21,262.2 | 19,274.5 | 18,751.1 | 18,326.2 | 18,199.3 | 18,407.7 | 17,484.7 | 16,731.3 | 15,005.1 | 15,030.9 | 10,443.1 |
| Bonds | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| MMFs shares/units | 236.3 | 237.4 | 158.5 | 157.8 | 156.8 | 156.6 | 156.7 | 157.0 | 156.1 | 238.3 | 237.5 | 238.5 | 238.9 |
| 1.2 Liabilities to foreign non-financial institutions | 10,141.6 | 10,249.5 | 10,234.2 | 10,439.8 | 10,659.3 | 10,654.3 | 10,693.1 | 10,788.6 | 10,678.4 | 10,720.8 | 10,652.3 | 10,721.2 | 10,603.2 |
| o/w: Indexed to f/c | 44.4 | 45.6 | 45.9 | 43.0 | 50.2 | 48.5 | 48.2 | 54.5 | 57.1 | 63.1 | 69.4 | 65.2 | 66.5 |
| Subordinated and hybrid instruments | 5.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 10.2 |
| Savings and time deposits | 10,113.8 | 10,220.8 | 10,205.4 | 10,413.5 | 10,625.8 | 10,622.5 | 10,658.0 | 10,747.1 | 10,637.5 | 10,673.9 | 10,598.6 | 10,670.1 | 10,550.9 |
| Savings deposits | 2,072.4 | 2,138.2 | 2,160.1 | 2,338.6 | 2,341.8 | 2,385.1 | 2,530.3 | 2,620.8 | 2,658.7 | 2,680.2 | 2,684.9 | 2,709.1 | 2,652.0 |
| Time and notice deposits | 8,041.4 | 8,082.5 | 8,045.2 | 8,074.9 | 8,284.0 | 8,237.4 | 8,127.7 | 8,126.2 | 7,978.8 | 7,993.7 | 7,913.7 | 7,960.9 | 7,898.9 |
| Loans and advances | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Bonds | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| MMFs shares/units | 22.1 | 22.0 | 22.1 | 19.6 | 26.9 | 25.2 | 25.5 | 31.9 | 31.3 | 37.3 | 44.0 | 41.4 | 42.1 |
| 2 Foreign liabilities in kuna | 10,243.9 | 10,081.2 | 9,735.3 | 10,589.6 | 10,637.1 | 10,694.7 | 10,030.8 | 9,047.4 | 8,396.2 | 8,581.0 | 6,476.6 | 6,326.9 | 6,736.6 |
| 2.1 Liabilities to foreign financial institutions | 9,577.9 | 9,366.2 | 9,065.9 | 9,907.2 | 9,941.8 | 9,902.1 | 9,258.7 | 8,233.7 | 7,582.5 | 7,707.9 | 5,616.8 | 5,435.5 | 5,841.3 |
| Subordinated and hybrid instruments | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Demand deposits | 1,650.3 | 974.2 | 584.8 | 1,321.4 | 1,931.0 | 1,842.3 | 1,218.7 | 1,007.4 | 631.8 | 849.6 | 870.8 | 674.1 | 1,078.1 |
| Time and notice deposits | 7,728.7 | 8,191.8 | 8,221.4 | 8,339.7 | 7,773.7 | 7,772.9 | 7,766.2 | 6,881.0 | 6,677.1 | 6,681.7 | 4,569.3 | 4,584.6 | 4,586.4 |
| Loans and advances | 113.5 | 116.2 | 96.4 | 82.7 | 73.4 | 123.2 | 105.0 | 172.3 | 92.6 | 87.3 | 87.3 | 87.3 | 87.3 |
| Bonds | 0.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4.0 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 |
| MMFs shares/units | 85.4 | 84.1 | 163.3 | 163.4 | 163.7 | 163.8 | 163.9 | 164.0 | 164.1 | 72.5 | 72.5 | 72.6 | 72.7 |
| 2.2 Liabilities to foreign non-financial institutions | 666.0 | 715.0 | 669.4 | 682.4 | 695.3 | 792.6 | 772.0 | 813.8 | 813.8 | 873.1 | 859.8 | 891.5 | 895.3 |
| Subordinated and hybrid instruments | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| Demand deposits | 437.8 | 489.4 | 417.0 | 445.4 | 455.0 | 501.2 | 471.4 | 500.7 | 501.9 | 558.1 | 536.5 | 565.4 | 578.2 |
| Time and notice deposits | 203.5 | 201.2 | 227.6 | 213.6 | 217.0 | 268.7 | 277.3 | 290.3 | 289.9 | 293.2 | 300.9 | 303.9 | 294.9 |
| Loans 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 |
| Bonds | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| MMFs shares/units | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.5 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 11.9 |
| Total (1+2) | 62,328.2 | 63,865.8 | 62,405.3 | 62,546.8 | 62,323.3 | 63,329.5 | 61,570.4 | 59,581.8 | 56,640.0 | 56,445.4 | 52,603.2 | 52,707.3 | 46,656.1 |

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds. Due to the reclassification of the position of MMFs shares/units from foreign liabilities in kuna to foreign liabilities in f/c, data have been revised as from December 2011.

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

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

Within foreign kuna and foreign currency liabilities, liabilities to foreign financial institutions are reported separately from

liabilities to foreign non-financial institutions (total and by financial instruments). Items Demand deposits and Savings deposits comprise transaction accounts and savings deposits.

In March 2013, data on item Loans have been revised to exclude data related to subordinated and hybrid instruments. Item "o/w: Subordinated and hybrid instruments", which was up to March 2013 reported under Loans and advances, has been reclassified accordingly. It is now reported as a separate item and includes all instruments on the liability side having the features of a subordinated or hybrid instrument.

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

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 In kuna | 9,003.5 | 9,322.3 | 8,724.5 | 9,168.5 | 9,335.9 | 8,754.9 | 9,125.9 | 9,043.3 | 8,976.8 | 9,845.8 | 9,351.6 | 8,852.4 | 8,797.9 |
| 1.1 Central government deposits | 9,002.3 | 9,321.2 | 8,723.4 | 9,167.2 | 9,334.4 | 8,753.3 | 9,124.3 | 9,041.7 | 8,975.1 | 9,844.1 | 9,351.0 | 8,851.9 | 8,797.9 |
| Demand deposits | 2,385.2 | 2,664.8 | 2,136.3 | 2,630.1 | 2,723.0 | 2,650.5 | 2,818.6 | 2,837.8 | 2,885.2 | 2,786.4 | 2,667.5 | 2,490.7 | 2,580.5 |
| Savings deposits | 30.9 | 42.5 | 56.9 | 56.9 | 50.8 | 43.4 | 42.3 | 33.3 | 34.9 | 74.5 | 102.5 | 87.0 | 24.8 |
| Time and notice deposits | 740.4 | 797.6 | 872.6 | 863.0 | 981.7 | 841.8 | 942.6 | 922.2 | 984.4 | 1,935.8 | 1,170.4 | 1,096.1 | 989.7 |
| Loans and advances | 5,845.9 | 5,816.3 | 5,657.5 | 5,617.2 | 5,578.9 | 5,217.7 | 5,320.8 | 5,248.4 | 5,070.7 | 5,047.5 | 5,410.6 | 5,178.0 | 5,203.0 |
| 1.2 Deposits of social security funds | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Demand deposits | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Savings deposits | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Time and notice deposits | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Loans and advances | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 In f/c | 10,176.6 | 10,029.0 | 9,785.7 | 9,517.1 | 8,951.7 | 9,574.3 | 9,462.5 | 9,244.6 | 9,232.2 | 8,963.6 | 8,674.9 | 8,841.0 | 8,737.1 |
| 2.1 Central government deposits | 10,162.2 | 10,007.2 | 9,763.5 | 9,494.1 | 8,924.3 | 9,547.9 | 9,444.2 | 9,226.1 | 9,213.5 | 8,944.6 | 8,665.6 | 8,831.5 | 8,732.9 |
| Savings deposits | 1,258.6 | 1,061.8 | 1,005.4 | 1,141.1 | 797.8 | 1,087.1 | 1,415.4 | 1,311.7 | 1,202.9 | 1,384.3 | 857.8 | 781.8 | 1,109.1 |
| Time and notice deposits | 773.5 | 746.3 | 625.4 | 514.8 | 620.9 | 685.9 | 544.4 | 418.1 | 652.7 | 237.4 | 503.1 | 741.4 | 404.9 |
| Refinanced loans and advances | 8,130.1 | 8,199.1 | 8,132.7 | 7,838.2 | 7,505.6 | 7,774.9 | 7,484.4 | 7,496.4 | 7,358.0 | 7,322.8 | 7,304.7 | 7,308.3 | 7,218.9 |
| 2.2 Deposits of social security funds | 14.4 | 21.8 | 22.2 | 23.0 | 27.4 | 26.4 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 19.1 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 4.2 |
| Savings deposits | 5.2 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 14.3 | 18.9 | 17.9 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Time and notice deposits | 9.2 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 4.1 |
| Loans and advances | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total (1+2) | 19,180.1 | 19,351.4 | 18,510.2 | 18,685.5 | 18,287.6 | 18,329.1 | 18,588.4 | 18,287.9 | 18,208.9 | 18,809.4 | 18,026.5 | 17,693.4 | 17,535.0 |

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

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

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

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 Restricted deposits | 3,076.0 | 3,094.1 | 3,356.3 | 3,416.9 | 3,382.4 | 3,566.9 | 3,671.6 | 3,762.1 | 3,851.6 | 4,123.9 | 3,832.3 | 3,964.0 | 3,930.1 |
| 1.1 In kuna | 2,032.1 | 2,046.6 | 2,075.5 | 2,046.6 | 2,156.8 | 2,241.4 | 2,347.6 | 2,390.1 | 2,392.9 | 2,418.6 | 2,345.3 | 2,436.8 | 2,428.9 |
| 1.2 In f/c | 1,043.9 | 1,047.5 | 1,280.8 | 1,370.3 | 1,225.7 | 1,325.5 | 1,324.0 | 1,372.0 | 1,458.7 | 1,705.3 | 1,487.0 | 1,527.2 | 1,501.1 |
| 2 Blocked f/c deposits of households | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Total (1+2) | 3,076.0 | 3,094.1 | 3,356.3 | 3,416.9 | 3,382.4 | 3,566.9 | 3,671.6 | 3,762.1 | 3,851.6 | 4,123.9 | 3,832.3 | 3,964.0 | 3,930.1 |

^a From December 2010 onwards, data are harmonised with the ESA 2010 methodology. As from July 1999, the CBRD is reclassified from the sector other financial intermediaries to the sector central government. Up to May 2006, kuna positions also include kuna items indexed to foreign currency, and starting from June 2006, kuna items indexed to foreign currency are reclassified to foreign exchange positions. From December 2011 onwards, data also include money market funds.

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

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

E Non-MMF investment funds

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

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| ASSETS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Deposits and loans given | 742.8 | 870.6 | 741.4 | 661.6 | 776.1 | 687.0 | 655.9 | 680.0 | 671.7 | 644.8 | 672.6 | 703.9 | 673.8 |
| 1.1 Domestic sectors | 742.4 | 870.2 | 741.0 | 661.3 | 774.1 | 684.7 | 653.1 | 674.4 | 665.4 | 639.2 | 660.6 | 693.8 | 665.4 |
| o/w: MMFs | 552.8 | 652.3 | 570.5 | 545.8 | 587.3 | 497.9 | 530.7 | 519.6 | 499.5 | 515.6 | 519.5 | 542.2 | 559.6 |
| 1.2 Rest of the world | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 12.0 | 10.1 | 8.4 |
| 2 Investment in debt securities | 1,511.2 | 1,527.9 | 1,688.2 | 1,987.4 | 2,039.9 | 2,117.5 | 2,041.6 | 2,174.6 | 2,152.6 | 2,176.4 | 2,109.4 | 2,144.3 | 2,283.1 |
| 2.1 Domestic sectors | 1,321.2 | 1,334.4 | 1,507.6 | 1,737.3 | 1,802.5 | 1,873.9 | 1,848.7 | 1,984.3 | 1,953.7 | 1,933.0 | 1,904.4 | 1,945.3 | 2,133.2 |
| o/w: Non-financial corporations | 123.6 | 132.6 | 172.8 | 181.3 | 185.1 | 180.5 | 173.1 | 174.8 | 172.6 | 175.6 | 140.3 | 140.8 | 130.8 |
| o/w: Financial corporations | 6.2 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 10.9 | 8.1 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 13.0 |
| o/w: General government | 1,191.4 | 1,197.2 | 1,330.2 | 1,551.6 | 1,611.9 | 1,688.0 | 1,670.1 | 1,801.8 | 1,770.2 | 1,749.4 | 1,751.0 | 1,791.6 | 1,989.4 |
| 2 Rest of the world | 190.0 | 193.6 | 180.5 | 250.1 | 237.4 | 243.6 | 192.9 | 190.3 | 199.0 | 243.4 | 205.0 | 199.0 | 150.0 |
| o/w: Non-financial corporations | 62.0 | 68.3 | 71.3 | 72.2 | 66.4 | 65.2 | 63.8 | 61.0 | 59.9 | 60.9 | 54.5 | 56.0 | 51.1 |
| o/w: Financial corporations | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.2 |
| o/w: General government | 122.7 | 119.5 | 102.9 | 171.6 | 164.8 | 172.2 | 123.1 | 123.2 | 132.0 | 175.5 | 142.9 | 135.6 | 91.8 |
| 3 Investment in equities and other share capital | 4,347.8 | 4,476.2 | 4,600.9 | 4,662.5 | 4,778.2 | 4,778.5 | 4,813.3 | 4,838.8 | 4,659.6 | 4,560.4 | 4,748.6 | 4,719.6 | 4,765.1 |
| 3.1 Domestic sectors | 2,696.7 | 2,736.3 | 2,744.9 | 2,712.3 | 2,775.7 | 2,774.3 | 2,952.5 | 2,985.4 | 2,932.5 | 2,917.7 | 3,055.4 | 2,975.6 | 3,008.8 |
| o/w: Non-financial corporations | 2,450.7 | 2,472.4 | 2,482.9 | 2,460.0 | 2,526.1 | 2,511.9 | 2,676.9 | 2,738.7 | 2,690.5 | 2,671.9 | 2,709.9 | 2,638.8 | 2,650.1 |
| o/w: Financial corporations | 246.0 | 263.9 | 262.0 | 252.3 | 249.5 | 262.4 | 275.6 | 246.7 | 242.0 | 245.8 | 345.5 | 336.8 | 358.7 |
| 3.2 Rest of the world | 1,651.1 | 1,739.9 | 1,856.1 | 1,950.2 | 2,002.5 | 2,004.2 | 1,860.9 | 1,853.4 | 1,727.1 | 1,642.6 | 1,693.2 | 1,744.0 | 1,756.3 |
| o/w: Non-financial corporations | 1,250.5 | 1,301.0 | 1,342.6 | 1,372.3 | 1,396.0 | 1,393.5 | 1,321.3 | 1,336.1 | 1,215.2 | 1,190.0 | 1,214.7 | 1,233.1 | 1,269.0 |
| o/w: Financial corporations | 400.6 | 439.0 | 513.4 | 578.0 | 606.5 | 610.7 | 539.5 | 517.3 | 512.0 | 452.6 | 478.5 | 510.9 | 487.3 |
| 4 Non-financial assets | 115.0 | 115.0 | 105.7 | 105.6 | 105.5 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 105.5 | 81.4 | 69.1 | 70.3 | 69.2 |
| 5 Other assets (including financial derivatives) | 131.9 | 156.1 | 239.2 | 224.2 | 254.0 | 257.1 | 304.2 | 275.3 | 241.6 | 437.4 | 225.3 | 283.8 | 143.4 |
| Total (1+2+3+4+5) | 6,848.7 | 7,145.9 | 7,375.4 | 7,641.3 | 7,953.7 | 7,945.7 | 7,920.6 | 8,074.2 | 7,831.1 | 7,900.3 | 7,824.9 | 7,921.9 | 7,934.6 |
| LIABILITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Deposits and liabilities received | 182.2 | 249.5 | 191.2 | 164.9 | 222.6 | 215.7 | 162.3 | 255.2 | 243.5 | 169.6 | 178.9 | 188.5 | 123.2 |
| 2 Investment funds' shares/units issued | 6,392.8 | 6,576.0 | 6,784.8 | 7,074.5 | 7,317.9 | 7,349.9 | 7,341.3 | 7,409.3 | 7,193.9 | 7,250.9 | 7,303.4 | 7,326.3 | 7,547.3 |
| 2.1 Domestic sectors | 6,204.1 | 6,384.6 | 6,590.6 | 6,886.0 | 7,121.4 | 7,112.2 | 7,064.5 | 7,127.2 | 6,915.5 | 6,968.2 | 7,016.7 | 7,040.7 | 7,264.1 |
| o/w: Non-financial corporations | 492.5 | 513.3 | 515.4 | 534.5 | 523.8 | 526.3 | 520.2 | 541.5 | 544.1 | 531.1 | 483.2 | 481.8 | 486.2 |
| o/w: Financial corporations | 1,407.4 | 1,428.4 | 1,469.9 | 1,467.2 | 1,517.9 | 1,516.5 | 1,474.6 | 1,452.0 | 1,410.6 | 1,414.0 | 1,421.1 | 1,411.0 | 1,448.6 |
| o/w: Households | 2,699.3 | 2,813.6 | 2,958.4 | 3,247.5 | 3,390.6 | 3,401.1 | 3,331.5 | 3,394.8 | 3,263.6 | 3,270.8 | 3,335.2 | 3,391.6 | 3,591.4 |
| 2.2 Rest of the world | 188.7 | 191.3 | 194.2 | 188.5 | 196.5 | 237.7 | 276.7 | 282.1 | 278.4 | 282.7 | 286.8 | 285.6 | 283.2 |
| o/w: Non-financial corporations | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| o/w: Financial corporations | 89.6 | 90.9 | 89.2 | 89.5 | 90.9 | 127.7 | 169.6 | 172.5 | 169.6 | 170.5 | 171.0 | 169.9 | 167.7 |
| o/w: Households | 90.9 | 92.3 | 96.6 | 97.2 | 103.7 | 108.2 | 105.3 | 107.8 | 107.0 | 105.3 | 108.9 | 108.8 | 108.7 |
| 3 Other liabilities (including financial derivatives) | 273.6 | 320.5 | 399.4 | 401.9 | 413.2 | 380.1 | 417.1 | 409.7 | 393.6 | 479.9 | 342.6 | 407.0 | 264.1 |
| Total (1+ 2+ 3) | 6,848.7 | 7,145.9 | 7,375.4 | 7,641.3 | 7,953.7 | 7,945.7 | 7,920.6 | 8,074.2 | 7,831.1 | 7,900.3 | 7,824.9 | 7,921.9 | 7,934.6 |

Tables E1 • The tables show data on claims and liabilities of 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 HRK

| | 2014 | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| ASSETS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Deposits and loans given | 250.6 | 122.4 | -129.9 | -79.0 | 116.8 | -88.5 | -30.9 | 23.0 | -5.2 | -31.9 | 28.0 | 27.8 | -28.4 |
| 1.1 Domestic sectors | 251.8 | 122.4 | -129.9 | -78.9 | 115.2 | -88.8 | -31.5 | 20.2 | -5.9 | -31.0 | 21.5 | 29.7 | -26.7 |
| o/w: MMFs | 85.7 | 94.2 | -82.4 | -24.0 | 43.8 | -88.9 | 33.1 | -12.3 | -17.1 | 11.4 | 4.0 | 19.2 | 19.1 |
| 1.2 Rest of the world | -1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 0.7 | -0.8 | 6.5 | -2.0 | -1.7 |
| 2 Investment in debt securities | 592.6 | -24.0 | 150.8 | 290.1 | 69.1 | 91.7 | -40.7 | 109.8 | 1.9 | 11.8 | -71.3 | 9.5 | 151.6 |
| 2.1 Domestic sectors | 617.2 | -18.8 | 167.1 | 223.7 | 78.9 | 81.1 | 1.0 | 116.8 | -9.7 | -28.9 | -30.3 | 18.5 | 198.3 |
| o/w: Non-financial corporations | -38.6 | 7.5 | 39.2 | 7.1 | 5.7 | -4.3 | -6.4 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 0.2 | -38.4 | -1.4 | -8.1 |
| o/w: Financial corporations | 1.6 | -1.6 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 1.2 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 3.1 | -2.6 | 5.1 | -0.2 | 0.1 |
| o/w: General government | 654.1 | -24.6 | 127.9 | 216.9 | 72.0 | 85.5 | 7.4 | 114.1 | -16.0 | -26.5 | 3.0 | 20.1 | 206.4 |
| 2 Rest of the world | -24.6 | -5.2 | -16.3 | 66.4 | -9.8 | 10.6 | -41.7 | -7.0 | 11.6 | 40.7 | -41.0 | -9.0 | -46.7 |
| o/w: Non-financial corporations | -61.3 | 5.2 | 1.1 | -1.4 | -5.9 | -1.3 | -0.5 | -3.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -7.0 | 0.6 | -4.1 |
| o/w: Financial corporations | -24.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | -0.1 | 0.4 | -0.5 | -0.5 |
| o/w: General government | 61.5 | -10.8 | -17.8 | 67.8 | -3.9 | 11.9 | -41.2 | -4.0 | 10.2 | 40.6 | -34.4 | -9.1 | -42.2 |
| 3 Investment in equities and other share capital | 90.2 | 43.4 | 40.1 | 60.6 | 15.8 | 23.8 | 105.9 | -60.7 | 15.7 | -49.5 | 4.3 | -18.5 | 75.6 |
| 3.1 Domestic sectors | 275.7 | 22.6 | 14.2 | -18.6 | 1.3 | 20.8 | 149.0 | -19.5 | -12.2 | -1.5 | 34.1 | -30.8 | 20.7 |
| o/w: Non-financial corporations | 325.3 | 5.8 | 20.0 | -7.9 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 139.9 | 10.2 | -10.4 | -7.4 | -68.1 | -19.9 | -2.4 |
| o/w: Financial corporations | -49.6 | 16.8 | -5.8 | -10.7 | -2.8 | 15.2 | 9.1 | -29.6 | -1.8 | 5.9 | 102.2 | -10.9 | 23.1 |
| 3.2 Rest of the world | -185.6 | 20.8 | 25.9 | 79.2 | 14.4 | 3.0 | -43.1 | -41.3 | 27.9 | -48.0 | -29.8 | 12.3 | 54.9 |
| o/w: Non-financial corporations | -138.4 | 0.3 | -27.1 | 21.8 | -15.7 | -2.3 | 3.2 | -8.1 | -5.9 | 2.1 | -32.4 | -7.7 | 59.5 |
| o/w: Financial corporations | -47.2 | 20.5 | 53.0 | 57.4 | 30.1 | 5.3 | -46.3 | -33.2 | 33.8 | -50.1 | 2.6 | 19.9 | -4.6 |
| 4 Non-financial assets | 0.0 | 0.0 | -9.4 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -24.1 | -12.3 | 1.1 | -1.0 |
| 5 Other assets (including financial derivatives) | -6.5 | 17.2 | 80.5 | -21.3 | 22.0 | -4.6 | 39.8 | -33.1 | -43.6 | 201.6 | -223.0 | 45.4 | -139.2 |
| Total (1+2+3+4+5) | 926.8 | 159.0 | 132.2 | 250.3 | 223.6 | 22.4 | 74.1 | 39.0 | -31.4 | 108.0 | -274.3 | 65.3 | 58.7 |
| LIABILITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Deposits and loans received | 136.2 | 67.1 | -58.3 | -26.1 | 57.9 | -6.8 | -53.3 | 92.8 | -11.5 | -74.2 | 9.1 | 8.9 | -65.2 |
| 2 Investment funds' shares/units issued | 769.3 | 57.1 | 115.2 | 278.8 | 155.1 | 65.2 | 94.5 | -48.5 | 0.2 | 86.7 | -139.7 | 5.2 | 264.8 |
| 2.1 Domestic sectors | 783.1 | 58.3 | 113.1 | 283.9 | 149.0 | 21.9 | 50.8 | -49.9 | -3.3 | 79.8 | -138.8 | 6.7 | 266.2 |
| o/w: Non-financial corporations | 154.4 | 18.1 | 0.2 | 17.0 | -10.7 | 3.6 | -4.1 | 13.7 | 10.1 | -11.9 | -58.6 | -3.5 | 6.7 |
| o/w: Financial corporations | 21.7 | -1.8 | 22.4 | -11.1 | 36.7 | -0.4 | -30.7 | -45.5 | -2.1 | 19.4 | -30.2 | -14.0 | 47.1 |
| o/w: General government | 363.4 | 49.5 | 93.1 | 266.6 | 127.3 | 13.5 | 0.4 | 6.2 | -24.0 | 20.6 | -25.8 | 21.3 | 234.7 |
| 2.2 Rest of the world | -13.8 | -1.2 | 2.1 | -5.1 | 6.2 | 43.2 | 43.8 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 6.9 | -0.9 | -1.5 | -1.4 |
| o/w: Non-financial corporations | -0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | -6.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| o/w: Financial corporations | -31.4 | -0.4 | -1.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 37.9 | 43.7 | 1.0 | -0.2 | 2.2 | -1.5 | -0.9 | -2.0 |
| o/w: Households | 16.9 | -0.8 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 3.6 | -0.4 | 0.5 | -0.6 | 0.6 |
| 3 Other liabilities (including financial derivatives) | 21.4 | 34.7 | 75.3 | -2.5 | 10.5 | -36.0 | 32.9 | -5.3 | -20.1 | 95.5 | -143.6 | 51.1 | -140.9 |
| Total (1+ 2+ 3) | 926.8 | 159.0 | 132.2 | 250.3 | 223.6 | 22.4 | 74.1 | 39.0 | -31.4 | 108.0 | -274.3 | 65.3 | 58.7 |

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

in million HRK

| | 2014 | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Investment funds shares/units issued by type of investment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Bonds | 911.1 | 1,007.9 | 1,082.8 | 1,207.0 | 1,293.5 | 1,353.1 | 1,299.4 | 1,309.4 | 1,308.1 | 1,355.4 | 1,353.0 | 1,364.2 | 1,379.9 |
| 2 Equities | 3,209.4 | 3,242.6 | 3,263.5 | 3,284.6 | 3,392.9 | 3,339.3 | 3,284.4 | 3,277.5 | 3,119.2 | 3,083.6 | 3,179.3 | 3,168.9 | 3,155.5 |
| 3 Mixed | 931.6 | 979.8 | 1,063.9 | 1,152.7 | 1,199.7 | 1,199.7 | 1,160.5 | 1,219.5 | 1,172.8 | 1,157.9 | 1,204.7 | 1,226.9 | 1,425.1 |
| 4 Real estate | 118.8 | 118.7 | 115.7 | 115.5 | 115.2 | 115.1 | 114.9 | 114.8 | 114.5 | 90.3 | 77.9 | 77.6 | 76.4 |
| 5 Others | 1,222.0 | 1,226.9 | 1,259.0 | 1,314.9 | 1,316.5 | 1,342.7 | 1,482.1 | 1,488.1 | 1,479.3 | 1,563.8 | 1,488.6 | 1,488.8 | 1,510.4 |
| Total (1+2+3+4+5) | 6,392.8 | 6,576.0 | 6,784.8 | 7,074.5 | 7,317.9 | 7,349.9 | 7,341.3 | 7,409.3 | 7,193.9 | 7,250.9 | 7,303.4 | 7,326.3 | 7,547.3 |
| Investment funds' shares/units issued by type of fund | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Open-ended | 4,930.6 | 5,095.9 | 5,285.6 | 5,589.0 | 5,786.6 | 5,837.0 | 5,843.4 | 5,884.4 | 5,713.2 | 5,790.5 | 5,803.5 | 5,848.1 | 6,087.7 |
| 2 Closed-ended | 1,462.2 | 1,480.1 | 1,499.3 | 1,485.5 | 1,531.4 | 1,512.9 | 1,497.9 | 1,525.0 | 1,480.7 | 1,460.4 | 1,499.9 | 1,478.2 | 1,459.6 |
| Total (1+2) | 6,392.8 | 6,576.0 | 6,784.8 | 7,074.5 | 7,317.9 | 7,349.9 | 7,341.3 | 7,409.3 | 7,193.9 | 7,250.9 | 7,303.4 | 7,326.3 | 7,547.3 |

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

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

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

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

in million HRK

| | 2014 | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Investment funds' shares/units issued by type of investment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Bonds | 482.3 | 73.4 | 70.7 | 118.0 | 92.6 | 66.5 | -33.4 | -7.7 | 5.9 | 37.8 | -6.1 | -3.0 | 17.9 |
| 2 Equities | -149.5 | -39.9 | -44.8 | 25.7 | 6.9 | -28.5 | 12.0 | -75.0 | 0.7 | 8.3 | -52.6 | 7.2 | 6.8 |
| 3 Mixed | -6.2 | 24.8 | 61.9 | 80.4 | 50.2 | -0.8 | -16.1 | 34.2 | -7.7 | -19.3 | 9.1 | 3.8 | 216.7 |
| 4 Real estate | -2.1 | -0.2 | -3.0 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -24.3 | -12.4 | -0.3 | -1.2 |
| 5 Others | 444.6 | -1.1 | 30.4 | 54.9 | 5.6 | 28.1 | 132.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 84.1 | -77.7 | -2.5 | 24.5 |
| Total (1+2+3+4+5) | 769.3 | 57.1 | 115.2 | 278.8 | 155.1 | 65.2 | 94.5 | -48.5 | 0.2 | 86.7 | -139.7 | 5.2 | 264.8 |
| Investment funds' shares/units issued by type of fund | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Open-ended | 774.4 | 65.6 | 113.1 | 277.2 | 169.8 | 60.2 | 93.8 | -47.4 | -9.6 | 105.1 | -118.5 | 1.0 | 287.5 |
| 2 Closed-ended | -5.1 | -8.5 | 2.2 | 1.6 | -14.6 | 4.9 | 0.7 | -1.1 | 9.8 | -18.4 | -21.2 | 4.2 | -22.7 |
| Total (1+2) | 769.3 | 57.1 | 115.2 | 278.8 | 155.1 | 65.2 | 94.5 | -48.5 | 0.2 | 86.7 | -139.7 | 5.2 | 264.8 |

F Monetary policy instruments and liquidity

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

| Year | Month | CNB discount rate | CNB repo rate ^a | Credit ratios | | | | | |
|------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| | | | | On Lombard credits ^b | On intervention credits | On intra-day refinance facility ^b | On short-term liquidity credits | On inaccurately calculated statutory reserves ^c | On arrears |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 2006 | December | 4.50 | 3.50 | 7.50 | – | – | 8.50 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| 2007 | December | 9.00 ^e | 4.06 | 7.50 | – | – | 8.50 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| 2008 | December | 9.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | – | – | 10.00 | 15.00 | 14.00 |
| 2009 | December | 9.00 | – | 9.00 | – | – | 10.00 | 15.00 | 14.00 |
| 2010 | December | 9.00 | – | 9.00 | – | – | 10.00 | 15.00 | 14.00 |
| 2011 | December | 7.00 | – | 6.25 | – | – | 7.25 | 15.00 | 12.00 |
| 2012 | December | 7.00 | – | 6.25 | – | – | 7.25 | 14.50 | 12.00 |
| 2013 | December | 7.00 | – | 5.00 ^d | – | – | 6.00 ^d | 12.00 ^d | 12.00 |
| 2014 | December | 7.00 | – | 5.00 | – | – | 6.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| 2015 | January | 7.00 | – | 5.00 | – | – | 6.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| | February | 7.00 | – | 5.00 | – | – | 6.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| | March | 7.00 | – | 5.00 | – | – | 6.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| | April | 7.00 | – | 5.00 | – | – | 6.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| | May | 7.00 | – | 5.00 | – | – | 6.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| | June | 7.00 | – | 5.00 | – | – | 6.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| | July | 7.00 | – | 5.00 | – | – | 6.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| | August | 7.00 | – | 5.00 | – | – | 6.00 | 12.00 | 10.14 ^a |
| | September | 7.00 | 0.80 | 5.00 | – | – | 6.00 | 12.00 | 10.14 |
| | October | 3.00 ^f | 0.80 | 2.50 ^f | – | – | 4.00 ^f | 8.00 ^f | 10.14 |
| | November | 3.00 | 0.55 | 2.50 | – | – | 4.00 | 8.00 | 10.14 |
| | December | 3.00 | 0.50 | 2.50 | – | – | 4.00 | 8.00 | 10.14 |

^a Weighted averages of weighted repo rates achieved at regular reverse repo auctions of the CNB in the reporting month. ^b Breaks in the series of data are explained in notes on methodology. ^c Since 31 December 2007. ^d Since 7 December 2013. ^e Since 1 August 2015. ^f Since 31 October 2015.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Year | Month | Interest rates on statutory reserves dep. with the CNB | Interest rates on CNB bills on an obligatory basis | Interest rates on CNB bills on a voluntary basis* | | | | Interest rates on f/c CNB bills on a voluntary basis | | | | | Interest rates on overnight deposits |
|------|-----------|--|--|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | Due in 7 days | Due in 35 days | Due in 70 days | Due in 105 days | Due in 35 days | Due in 63 days | Due in 91 days | Due in 182 days | Due in 364 days | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 2006 | December | 0.75 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.50 |
| 2007 | December | 0.75 | 0.75 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.50 |
| 2008 | December | 0.75 | 0.25 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.50 |
| 2009 | December | 0.75 | 0.25 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.50 |
| 2010 | December | 0.75 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.50 |
| 2011 | December | 0.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.25 |
| 2012 | December | 0.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.25 |
| 2013 | December | 0.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.00 |
| 2014 | December | 0.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.00 |
| 2015 | January | 0.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.00 |
| | February | 0.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.00 |
| | March | 0.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.00 |
| | April | 0.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.00 |
| | May | 0.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.00 |
| | June | 0.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.00 |
| | July | 0.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.00 |
| | August | 0.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.00 |
| | September | 0.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.00 |
| | October | 0.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.00 |
| | November | 0.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.00 |
| | December | 0.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.00 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table F3 Banks' reserve requirements

daily averages and percentages, in million HRK and %

| Year | Month | Weighted average res. requirement in % on res. base | Reserve requirement (RR) | | | Other obligatory deposits with the CNB | Statutory reserves deposited with the CNB | | Weighted avg. remuneration rate on immobilised funds in kuna | Weighted avg. remuneration rate on allocated funds in f/c |
|------|-----------|---|--------------------------|----------|----------|--|---|---------|--|---|
| | | | Total | In kuna | In f/c | | In kuna | In f/c | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4=5+6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 2006 | December | 17.00 | 40,736.4 | 28,966.1 | 11,770.4 | 7,332.5 | 20,257.0 | 8,780.9 | 0.52 | 1.06 |
| 2007 | December | 17.00 | 44,465.9 | 31,809.1 | 12,656.8 | 6,641.1 | 22,266.4 | 9,203.5 | 0.53 | 1.29 |
| 2008 | December | 14.87 | 41,474.4 | 29,179.7 | 12,294.7 | 461.9 | 20,425.8 | 8,807.0 | 0.52 | 0.81 |
| 2009 | December | 14.00 | 40,423.5 | 33,693.7 | 6,729.8 | 30.9 | 23,585.6 | 4,898.0 | 0.52 | – |
| 2010 | December | 13.00 | 38,990.6 | 32,374.8 | 6,615.8 | – | 22,662.4 | 4,736.7 | 0.52 | – |
| 2011 | December | 14.00 | 44,443.2 | 36,936.6 | 7,506.7 | – | 25,654.6 | 5,437.9 | – | – |
| 2012 | December | 13.50 | 42,272.1 | 35,107.8 | 7,164.3 | – | 24,575.4 | 5,120.7 | – | – |
| 2013 | December | 12.48 | 39,283.2 | 32,733.2 | 6,550.0 | 2,655.2 | 22,913.3 | 4,605.3 | – | – |
| 2014 | December | 12.00 | 37,589.8 | 31,351.3 | 6,238.5 | 3,568.0 | 21,945.9 | 3,743.1 | – | – |
| 2015 | January | 12.00 | 37,488.3 | 31,259.6 | 6,228.6 | 3,164.1 | 21,881.7 | 3,737.2 | – | – |
| | February | 12.00 | 37,514.0 | 31,246.7 | 6,267.2 | 2,960.5 | 21,872.7 | 3,760.3 | – | – |
| | March | 12.00 | 37,578.0 | 31,253.8 | 6,324.1 | 2,815.7 | 21,877.7 | 3,794.5 | – | – |
| | April | 12.00 | 37,455.7 | 31,177.4 | 6,278.3 | 2,762.4 | 21,824.2 | 3,767.0 | – | – |
| | May | 12.00 | 37,307.2 | 31,089.6 | 6,217.6 | 3,100.8 | 21,762.7 | 3,730.6 | – | – |
| | June | 12.00 | 37,064.8 | 30,904.2 | 6,160.7 | 3,063.6 | 21,632.9 | 3,696.4 | – | – |
| | July | 12.00 | 37,342.0 | 31,161.1 | 6,180.9 | 2,947.2 | 21,812.8 | 3,708.5 | – | – |
| | August | 12.00 | 37,496.2 | 31,306.2 | 6,190.0 | 3,090.6 | 21,914.3 | 3,714.0 | – | – |
| | September | 12.00 | 37,607.6 | 31,422.1 | 6,185.6 | 3,203.0 | 21,995.5 | 3,711.3 | – | – |
| | October | 12.00 | 37,829.1 | 31,620.3 | 6,208.8 | 661.7 | 22,134.2 | 3,725.3 | – | – |
| | November | 12.00 | 38,236.2 | 31,921.9 | 6,314.3 | – | 22,345.3 | 3,788.6 | – | – |
| | December | 12.00 | 38,279.3 | 31,941.1 | 6,338.2 | – | 22,358.8 | 3,802.9 | – | – |

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

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

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

Column 5 shows the amount of kuna reserve requirements. Between January 1995 and December 2000, this amount corresponded with the statutory reserve requirement instrument, while until December 1994 it comprised two instruments: statutory reserves and liquid assets requirement – LAR (except for the part in which banks were conforming to this requirement by registering CNB bills on a voluntary basis). In December 2000, reserve requirements in kuna and in foreign currency were unified, i.e. reserve requirements rate, periods for calculating, allocating and maintaining reserve requirements were unified, as well as a minimum percentage of the total reserve requirements deposited with the Croatian National Bank. From September 2001 on, column 5 includes also the f/c component of reserve

requirements that is set aside/maintained in kuna.

Column 6 shows the amount of foreign currency reserve requirements, i.e. the prescribed amount of funds banks are required to deposit in the CNB's foreign currency accounts, or to maintain (in average) in accounts of liquid claims. Until November 2000, the calculation base consisted of the average daily balances of household foreign currency savings deposits with a remaining maturity of up to 3 months, while starting from December 2000 the base consists of foreign currency sources of funds, including: ordinary foreign currency accounts, special foreign currency accounts, foreign currency accounts and foreign currency sight deposits, received foreign currency deposits and received foreign currency loans, as well as obligations arising from securities issued in foreign currency (excluding banks' equity securities). From November 2001 on, the base includes also hybrid and subordinated instruments.

Column 7 shows the total amount of other obligatory deposits with the CNB, including CNB bills on an obligatory basis, those CNB bills on a voluntary basis used by banks to maintain the prescribed minimal liquidity (LAR), special statutory reserves until July 1995, special reserve requirement on liabilities arising from issued securities from March 2006 to February 2009, statutory reserves on f/c deposits, f/c credits from foreign banks and guarantees for such credits and marginal reserve requirement (from August 2004 to October 2008).

Column 8 shows the portion of the kuna reserve requirement which banks deposit in a statutory reserve account with the CNB (until December 1994, this amount corresponded with

Table F4 Banks' liquidity indicators

daily averages and percentages, in million HRK and %

| Year | Month | Free reserves | | Primary liquidity ratio | Secondary liquidity sources | Kuna CNB bills | F/c CNB bills | Kuna MoF treasury bills |
|------|-----------|---------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | | In kuna | In f/c | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 2006 | December | 840.8 | 20,239.1 | 0.83 | – | – | – | 5,993.7 |
| 2007 | December | 1,161.5 | 30,412.6 | 1.03 | 330.4 | – | – | 4,449.4 |
| 2008 | December | 1,168.7 | 28,101.4 | 1.03 | 289.1 | – | – | 6,171.2 |
| 2009 | December | 880.0 | 24,885.6 | 0.91 | – | – | – | 4,776.6 |
| 2010 | December | 407.1 | 30,511.9 | 0.42 | – | – | – | 5,705.9 |
| 2011 | December | 333.0 | 15,693.8 | 0.32 | 97.3 | – | – | 8,157.7 |
| 2012 | December | 612.4 | 5,113.4 | 0.61 | – | – | – | 8,010.0 |
| 2013 | December | 5,390.9 | 4,944.6 | 5.14 | 2.3 | – | – | 12,495.7 |
| 2014 | December | 5,970.3 | 7,473.8 | 5.67 | – | – | – | 14,588.2 |
| 2015 | January | 6,143.9 | 7,220.2 | 5.86 | – | – | – | 14,382.8 |
| | February | 5,157.4 | 6,951.6 | 4.97 | – | – | – | 13,794.1 |
| | March | 7,451.8 | 6,586.9 | 7.28 | – | – | – | 13,129.3 |
| | April | 8,643.9 | 6,085.0 | 8.40 | – | – | – | 13,109.4 |
| | May | 7,601.3 | 5,713.6 | 7.33 | – | – | – | 13,279.8 |
| | June | 7,815.4 | 5,984.5 | 7.55 | – | – | – | 13,169.8 |
| | July | 5,295.3 | 7,076.4 | 5.04 | – | – | – | 13,001.9 |
| | August | 3,975.5 | 8,273.6 | 3.75 | – | – | – | 12,763.2 |
| | September | 5,541.2 | 8,593.9 | 5.17 | – | – | – | 11,780.1 |
| | October | 7,074.5 | 8,919.1 | 6.53 | 0.3 | – | – | 11,075.1 |
| | November | 7,651.1 | 9,481.7 | 7.07 | 0.2 | – | – | 10,798.0 |
| | December | 7,283.7 | 9,956.2 | 6.76 | – | – | – | 11,741.9 |

the statutory reserve instrument, while since January 1995 a minimum percentage of the total reserve requirement banks are required to deposit in a special statutory reserve account with the CNB has been prescribed). In April 2005, this percentage was set at 70%.

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

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

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

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

Column 3 shows free reserves in kuna, defined as a difference between the average balance in the settlement account and the average balance in the vault (until October 2008). From November 2008 on, they are defined as a difference between the

average balance in the settlement account in the kuna reserve requirement maintenance period and the minimal average settlement account balance prescribed by the kuna reserve requirement calculation methodology.

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

Column 5 shows the primary liquidity ratio as a percentage of monthly day-to-day kuna free reserves averages (column 3) in monthly day-to-day averages of deposits which constitute the reserve base.

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

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

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

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

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

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 2.2.4 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 464.2 | 95.9 | 44.7 | 95.2 | 319.3 | 28.0 | 57.0 | 126.8 | 62.3 | 95.7 | 49.2 | 114.5 | 364.5 |
| 2.2.5 Over 2 years | 54.7 | 13.9 | 10.2 | 35.0 | 4.0 | 7.8 | 9.7 | 54.9 | 6.7 | 58.9 | 3.4 | 13.6 | 24.7 |
| 3 Repos | 234.7 | 326.7 | 94.1 | 176.5 | 75.8 | 240.1 | 89.5 | 332.8 | 116.5 | 238.7 | 177.0 | 364.3 | 117.0 |

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

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

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

When the terms and conditions of the existing contracts are being renegotiated, the active involvement of the customer in the renegotiations is essential, while any automatic changes to the terms and conditions of the contract by the reporting institution are not considered new business.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| | 2014 Dec.* | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Interest rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Households | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Overnight deposits | 3.36 | 3.42 | 2.38 | 2.14 | 2.16 | 2.34 | 2.01 | 1.14 | 0.64 | 0.39 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.15 |
| o/w: Transaction accounts | 2.84 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.84 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.50 | 1.62 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.69 | 0.52 | 1.31 |
| o/w: Savings deposits | 3.36 | 3.42 | 2.38 | 2.13 | 2.16 | 2.34 | 2.01 | 1.13 | 0.65 | 0.37 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.12 |
| 1.2 Time deposits | 2.52 | 2.88 | 2.81 | 2.71 | 2.41 | 3.36 | 2.53 | 2.35 | 2.36 | 2.35 | 2.65 | 2.59 | 2.62 |
| 1.2.1 Up to 3 months | 0.92 | 1.12 | 1.10 | 1.49 | 1.14 | 1.28 | 1.54 | 1.08 | 1.08 | 1.28 | 0.99 | 0.79 | 1.10 |
| 1.2.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 1.84 | 1.37 | 1.49 | 1.45 | 2.02 | 1.88 | 1.41 | 1.10 | 1.75 | 1.40 | 0.70 | 1.05 | 0.84 |
| 1.2.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 1.68 | 2.75 | 2.45 | 2.32 | 1.13 | 2.18 | 1.94 | 1.69 | 1.79 | 1.40 | 2.04 | 2.23 | 0.39 |
| 1.2.4 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 2.58 | 2.59 | 2.54 | 2.56 | 2.60 | 4.24 | 2.60 | 2.58 | 2.37 | 2.88 | 2.38 | 2.24 | 1.59 |
| 1.2.5 Over 2 years | 2.99 | 3.07 | 2.98 | 2.91 | 2.81 | 3.06 | 2.73 | 2.79 | 2.74 | 2.76 | 2.78 | 2.71 | 2.84 |
| o/w: EUR | 2.69 | 2.88 | 2.81 | 2.71 | 2.41 | 3.36 | 2.53 | 2.35 | 2.36 | 2.35 | 2.65 | 2.59 | 2.62 |
| Short-term | 1.66 | 1.54 | 1.48 | 1.60 | 1.15 | 1.58 | 1.69 | 1.42 | 1.70 | 1.37 | 1.53 | 1.34 | 0.66 |
| Long-term | 2.97 | 3.04 | 2.95 | 2.88 | 2.79 | 3.48 | 2.73 | 2.78 | 2.73 | 2.77 | 2.75 | 2.65 | 2.84 |
| o/w: USD | 0.79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Short-term | 0.79 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Long-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1.3 Deposits redeemable at notice | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1.3.1 Up to 3 months | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1.3.2 Over 3 months | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Non-financial corporations | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Overnight deposits | 0.98 | 0.84 | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.88 | 0.56 | 0.53 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.43 | 0.43 |
| o/w: Transaction accounts | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| o/w: Savings deposits | 0.98 | 0.84 | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.88 | 0.56 | 0.53 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.43 | 0.43 |
| 2.2 Time deposits | 3.65 | 1.47 | 0.90 | 2.06 | 1.50 | 1.74 | 0.63 | 1.17 | 0.92 | 2.90 | 0.63 | 0.71 | 3.41 |
| 2.2.1 Up to 3 months | 1.09 | 1.31 | – | – | 1.55 | – | – | – | – | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.09 | 4.22 |
| 2.2.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 1.94 | 1.51 | – | 0.75 | 1.39 | – | 1.21 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.80 | 0.80 |
| 2.2.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 1.80 | 1.74 | 1.26 | 1.90 | 1.99 | 1.85 | 5.02 | 1.13 | 0.74 | 0.84 | 0.85 | 1.77 | 0.90 |
| 2.2.4 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 1.95 | 2.01 | 2.31 | 2.31 | 0.02 | 3.30 | 2.35 | 1.85 | 1.89 | 1.13 | 1.58 | 1.78 | 1.51 |
| 2.2.5 Over 2 years | 4.12 | 0.53 | 0.69 | 0.10 | 2.90 | 1.51 | 0.11 | 1.56 | – | 3.01 | 1.44 | 1.51 | 2.90 |
| o/w: EUR | 3.65 | 1.47 | 0.90 | 2.06 | 1.50 | 1.74 | 0.63 | 1.17 | 0.92 | 2.91 | 0.63 | 0.71 | 3.41 |
| Short-term | 1.85 | 1.51 | 1.26 | 1.59 | 1.82 | 1.85 | 2.07 | 1.13 | 0.71 | 0.50 | 0.36 | 0.17 | 3.93 |
| Long-term | 4.11 | 0.68 | 0.84 | 2.14 | 0.91 | 1.51 | 0.42 | 1.83 | 1.89 | 3.00 | 1.47 | 1.54 | 2.77 |
| o/w: USD | 3.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.85 | – | – | 3.00 |
| Short-term | 3.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.85 | – | – | 3.00 |
| Long-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 3 Repos | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Volume | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Households | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Overnight deposits | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.8 |
| o/w: Transaction accounts | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| o/w: Savings deposits | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.7 |
| 1.2 Time deposits | 136.7 | 62.7 | 60.4 | 49.5 | 46.1 | 52.5 | 39.0 | 51.0 | 54.5 | 63.3 | 63.0 | 68.3 | 104.3 |
| 1.2.1 Up to 3 months | 15.8 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 3.0 |
| 1.2.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| 1.2.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 20.5 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 8.9 | 13.4 | 12.5 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 5.9 |
| 1.2.4 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 5.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 17.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 0.7 |
| 1.2.5 Over 2 years | 92.5 | 52.7 | 51.0 | 39.2 | 32.7 | 31.6 | 30.5 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 42.7 | 53.6 | 57.1 | 93.4 |
| o/w: EUR | 124.2 | 62.7 | 60.4 | 49.5 | 46.1 | 52.5 | 39.0 | 51.0 | 54.5 | 63.3 | 63.0 | 68.3 | 104.3 |

| | 2014 Dec.* | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Short-term | 26.5 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 10.8 | 3.3 | 7.6 | 16.3 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 10.2 |
| Long-term | 97.7 | 56.0 | 54.7 | 43.1 | 35.3 | 49.1 | 31.3 | 34.6 | 34.9 | 44.2 | 57.6 | 65.4 | 94.1 |
| o/w: USD | 12.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Short-term | 12.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Long-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1.3 Deposits redeemable at notice | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1.3.1 Up to 3 months | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1.3.2 Over 3 months | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Non-financial corporations | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Overnight deposits | 26.0 | 29.7 | 28.9 | 28.7 | 26.0 | 44.7 | 45.6 | 45.5 | 43.0 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 39.6 |
| o/w: Transaction accounts | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| o/w: Savings deposits | 26.0 | 29.7 | 28.9 | 28.7 | 26.0 | 44.7 | 45.6 | 45.5 | 43.0 | 39.7 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 39.6 |
| 2.2 Time deposits | 146.4 | 28.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 31.1 | 29.7 | 2.0 | 32.2 | 18.3 | 14.2 | 111.4 |
| 2.2.1 Up to 3 months | 1.0 | 0.3 | – | – | 0.9 | – | – | – | – | 0.4 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 56.1 |
| 2.2.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 16.1 | 26.4 | – | 0.1 | 0.3 | – | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 2.2.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 12.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 27.9 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 5.1 |
| 2.2.4 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 4.5 |
| 2.2.5 Over 2 years | 116.4 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 23.4 | 0.1 | – | 30.8 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 45.4 |
| o/w: EUR | 146.4 | 28.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 31.1 | 29.7 | 2.0 | 32.1 | 18.3 | 14.2 | 111.4 |
| Short-term | 29.8 | 27.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 28.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 13.9 | 8.7 | 61.4 |
| Long-term | 116.7 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 27.2 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 30.9 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 49.9 |
| o/w: USD | 0.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.1 | – | – | 0.0 |
| Short-term | 0.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.1 | – | – | 0.0 |
| Long-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 3 Repos | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

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

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Interest rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Households | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Overnight deposits | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| o/w: Transaction accounts | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.10 |
| o/w: Savings deposits | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| 1.2 Time deposits | 2.10 | 1.96 | 1.95 | 1.90 | 1.87 | 1.79 | 1.78 | 1.72 | 1.68 | 1.71 | 1.55 | 1.50 | 1.52 |
| 1.2.1 Up to 3 months | 1.20 | 1.17 | 1.19 | 1.09 | 1.14 | 1.13 | 0.97 | 0.90 | 0.87 | 0.84 | 0.77 | 0.71 | 0.68 |
| 1.2.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 1.63 | 1.60 | 1.46 | 1.55 | 1.40 | 1.34 | 1.30 | 1.23 | 1.22 | 1.18 | 1.15 | 1.12 | 1.12 |
| 1.2.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 2.00 | 1.94 | 1.88 | 1.87 | 1.86 | 1.75 | 1.81 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.67 | 1.55 | 1.43 | 1.39 |
| 1.2.4 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 2.61 | 2.39 | 2.32 | 2.30 | 2.29 | 2.16 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 1.99 | 2.07 | 1.84 | 1.79 | 1.98 |
| 1.2.5 Over 2 years | 2.63 | 2.65 | 2.63 | 2.48 | 2.43 | 2.45 | 2.71 | 2.38 | 2.21 | 2.29 | 2.20 | 2.15 | 2.04 |
| o/w: EUR | 2.13 | 1.98 | 1.99 | 1.92 | 1.91 | 1.82 | 1.79 | 1.76 | 1.72 | 1.76 | 1.59 | 1.53 | 1.56 |
| Short-term | 1.78 | 1.73 | 1.68 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.54 | 1.55 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.45 | 1.34 | 1.24 | 1.23 |
| Long-term | 2.65 | 2.49 | 2.48 | 2.40 | 2.36 | 2.29 | 2.25 | 2.21 | 2.09 | 2.16 | 1.99 | 1.94 | 2.03 |
| o/w: USD | 1.94 | 1.93 | 1.82 | 1.89 | 1.74 | 1.71 | 1.68 | 1.59 | 1.40 | 1.35 | 1.28 | 1.38 | 1.34 |
| Short-term | 1.73 | 1.65 | 1.68 | 1.81 | 1.49 | 1.62 | 1.44 | 1.31 | 1.27 | 1.15 | 1.13 | 1.14 | 1.12 |
| Long-term | 2.39 | 2.42 | 2.13 | 2.08 | 2.28 | 1.94 | 2.23 | 2.08 | 1.77 | 1.82 | 1.72 | 1.86 | 1.80 |
| 1.3 Deposits redeemable at notice | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1.3.1 Up to 3 months | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1.3.2 Over 3 months | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Non-financial corporations | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Overnight deposits | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.07 |
| o/w: Transaction accounts | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.08 |
| o/w: Savings deposits | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 2.2 Time deposits | 1.39 | 1.13 | 1.72 | 1.04 | 1.01 | 0.86 | 0.94 | 1.07 | 0.86 | 0.95 | 0.33 | 1.24 | 0.55 |
| 2.2.1 Up to 3 months | 0.76 | 0.58 | 0.96 | 0.67 | 0.69 | 0.58 | 0.55 | 0.48 | 0.35 | 0.55 | 0.13 | 0.31 | 0.28 |
| 2.2.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 1.74 | 1.62 | 1.38 | 1.67 | 1.50 | 1.31 | 1.33 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.23 | 1.24 | 1.23 | 0.95 |
| 2.2.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 1.76 | 2.37 | 2.03 | 1.99 | 1.82 | 1.70 | 1.73 | 1.72 | 1.74 | 1.94 | 1.59 | 1.29 | 1.39 |
| 2.2.4 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 2.84 | 2.30 | 3.96 | 3.35 | 2.34 | 2.19 | 2.45 | 2.20 | 2.32 | 1.91 | 1.78 | 2.01 | 1.22 |
| 2.2.5 Over 2 years | 1.70 | 2.04 | 0.62 | 1.29 | 0.50 | 0.32 | 3.12 | 2.87 | 2.45 | 0.80 | 1.21 | 1.73 | 1.41 |
| o/w: EUR | 1.44 | 1.17 | 1.74 | 1.06 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 0.95 | 1.08 | 0.88 | 0.94 | 0.33 | 1.25 | 0.54 |
| Short-term | 1.24 | 1.14 | 1.15 | 0.97 | 0.88 | 0.79 | 0.70 | 0.95 | 0.75 | 0.89 | 0.32 | 0.56 | 0.46 |
| Long-term | 2.80 | 2.17 | 4.01 | 2.96 | 2.39 | 1.86 | 2.64 | 2.44 | 2.37 | 1.87 | 1.55 | 2.00 | 1.25 |
| o/w: USD | 0.56 | 0.89 | 1.57 | 0.87 | 0.40 | 0.55 | 0.66 | 0.73 | 0.42 | 0.96 | 0.47 | 0.68 | 0.62 |
| Short-term | 0.56 | 0.74 | 0.95 | 0.87 | 0.37 | 0.52 | 0.63 | 0.73 | 0.42 | 0.95 | 0.40 | 0.67 | 0.63 |
| Long-term | – | 2.46 | 2.10 | 1.80 | 1.21 | 1.95 | 1.34 | 2.85 | – | 2.18 | 1.52 | 1.28 | 0.05 |
| 3 Repos | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Volume | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Households | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Overnight deposits | 19,522.4 | 19,905.9 | 20,212.6 | 20,176.7 | 20,074.7 | 20,323.7 | 20,767.8 | 21,619.9 | 22,307.6 | 22,959.1 | 22,967.5 | 23,318.1 | 23,479.1 |
| o/w: Transaction accounts | 8,172.6 | 8,274.8 | 8,483.8 | 8,542.7 | 8,489.1 | 8,662.7 | 8,881.6 | 9,217.9 | 9,466.8 | 9,873.2 | 9,835.6 | 9,946.5 | 10,054.6 |
| o/w: Savings deposits | 11,349.8 | 11,631.1 | 11,728.8 | 11,634.0 | 11,585.6 | 11,661.0 | 11,886.1 | 12,402.0 | 12,840.8 | 13,085.9 | 13,132.0 | 13,371.6 | 13,424.5 |
| 1.2 Time deposits | 9,525.0 | 9,257.5 | 8,122.4 | 8,341.1 | 7,877.9 | 7,060.4 | 7,369.8 | 8,102.4 | 7,895.2 | 8,974.8 | 8,106.8 | 7,690.9 | 8,529.2 |
| 1.2.1 Up to 3 months | 1,192.1 | 1,359.9 | 968.3 | 1,109.7 | 1,124.8 | 1,028.6 | 1,073.4 | 1,066.1 | 1,007.0 | 1,072.5 | 1,070.8 | 995.0 | 1,005.6 |
| 1.2.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 1,167.4 | 1,152.3 | 967.7 | 1,101.9 | 992.3 | 912.7 | 1,053.0 | 1,016.0 | 871.3 | 951.9 | 1,005.7 | 936.7 | 974.1 |
| 1.2.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 3,420.9 | 3,703.8 | 3,118.7 | 3,203.5 | 2,875.0 | 2,573.1 | 2,672.6 | 3,014.2 | 3,082.3 | 3,227.0 | 3,003.7 | 2,675.2 | 3,138.0 |
| 1.2.4 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 2,873.5 | 2,147.2 | 2,019.8 | 2,013.3 | 1,968.3 | 1,779.2 | 1,722.7 | 2,145.3 | 2,180.7 | 2,641.8 | 2,024.8 | 1,920.3 | 2,402.9 |
| 1.2.5 Over 2 years | 871.0 | 894.2 | 1,047.9 | 912.7 | 917.5 | 766.8 | 848.2 | 860.8 | 753.9 | 1,081.5 | 1,001.9 | 1,163.7 | 1,008.7 |
| o/w: EUR | 8,590.0 | 8,128.4 | 7,274.0 | 7,394.7 | 7,023.3 | 6,325.2 | 6,344.4 | 7,079.7 | 7,087.5 | 8,150.5 | 7,264.9 | 6,887.0 | 7,614.7 |

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Short-term | 5,123.8 | 5,455.4 | 4,481.4 | 4,745.7 | 4,396.8 | 3,970.5 | 4,126.0 | 4,412.9 | 4,346.5 | 4,655.2 | 4,439.1 | 4,050.1 | 4,478.5 |
| Long-term | 3,466.3 | 2,673.0 | 2,792.6 | 2,649.0 | 2,626.5 | 2,354.7 | 2,218.4 | 2,666.8 | 2,740.9 | 3,495.3 | 2,825.8 | 2,837.0 | 3,136.2 |
| o/w: USD | 625.9 | 815.1 | 579.2 | 724.8 | 635.2 | 535.5 | 707.4 | 761.6 | 520.7 | 581.5 | 622.6 | 595.0 | 669.3 |
| Short-term | 426.2 | 514.1 | 399.2 | 504.0 | 434.0 | 390.6 | 492.8 | 488.0 | 381.6 | 411.0 | 466.7 | 396.2 | 449.3 |
| Long-term | 199.7 | 300.9 | 180.0 | 220.8 | 201.2 | 144.9 | 214.6 | 273.6 | 139.1 | 170.6 | 155.9 | 198.8 | 219.9 |
| 1.3 Deposits redeemable at notice | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1.3.1 Up to 3 months | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1.3.2 Over 3 months | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Non-financial corporations | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Overnight deposits | 8,659.1 | 8,048.7 | 9,357.1 | 8,889.1 | 8,340.4 | 8,293.5 | 9,113.6 | 8,795.2 | 9,827.4 | 14,358.3 | 10,627.7 | 10,727.8 | 10,940.1 |
| o/w: Transaction accounts | 7,139.3 | 6,582.5 | 7,383.3 | 7,320.3 | 6,681.0 | 6,756.8 | 7,197.2 | 7,098.3 | 8,039.5 | 12,497.9 | 8,297.6 | 8,339.0 | 8,290.2 |
| o/w: Savings deposits | 1,519.8 | 1,466.2 | 1,973.7 | 1,568.8 | 1,659.4 | 1,536.7 | 1,916.4 | 1,696.9 | 1,787.9 | 1,860.5 | 2,330.1 | 2,388.8 | 2,649.9 |
| 2.2 Time deposits | 3,007.0 | 2,795.8 | 2,740.7 | 2,256.9 | 1,846.6 | 1,891.4 | 2,354.1 | 3,077.0 | 2,316.1 | 3,032.4 | 7,496.2 | 6,529.5 | 4,121.5 |
| 2.2.1 Up to 3 months | 1,473.9 | 1,675.2 | 1,653.2 | 1,610.8 | 1,343.0 | 1,393.0 | 1,729.4 | 1,498.1 | 1,468.1 | 1,926.0 | 6,359.6 | 2,497.0 | 3,002.4 |
| 2.2.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 587.7 | 611.3 | 129.3 | 308.7 | 151.4 | 151.4 | 180.5 | 702.2 | 228.4 | 433.1 | 378.3 | 929.9 | 184.2 |
| 2.2.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 593.0 | 421.2 | 294.4 | 249.4 | 218.4 | 194.9 | 161.1 | 637.4 | 450.7 | 524.2 | 708.3 | 56.7 | 567.6 |
| 2.2.4 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 339.0 | 78.9 | 579.5 | 71.0 | 133.1 | 124.8 | 222.7 | 153.5 | 117.9 | 144.8 | 29.6 | 2,907.5 | 350.3 |
| 2.2.5 Over 2 years | 13.5 | 9.2 | 84.4 | 17.0 | 0.9 | 27.3 | 60.4 | 85.7 | 51.0 | 4.3 | 20.5 | 138.3 | 17.0 |
| o/w: EUR | 2,810.7 | 2,427.3 | 2,418.1 | 2,054.3 | 1,685.8 | 1,694.3 | 2,100.3 | 2,784.8 | 2,128.3 | 2,635.7 | 7,339.0 | 6,341.8 | 3,627.9 |
| Short-term | 2,459.3 | 2,369.7 | 1,920.6 | 1,967.0 | 1,557.6 | 1,546.7 | 1,826.8 | 2,546.0 | 1,959.9 | 2,488.6 | 7,297.1 | 3,298.6 | 3,265.9 |
| Long-term | 351.5 | 57.6 | 497.5 | 87.3 | 128.2 | 147.6 | 273.4 | 238.7 | 168.4 | 147.1 | 41.9 | 3,043.2 | 362.0 |
| o/w: USD | 150.3 | 349.9 | 310.5 | 196.6 | 120.3 | 185.2 | 229.0 | 271.9 | 170.3 | 390.4 | 146.2 | 185.8 | 483.9 |
| Short-term | 150.3 | 319.4 | 144.0 | 195.9 | 116.1 | 181.2 | 219.8 | 271.7 | 170.3 | 388.4 | 138.1 | 183.1 | 479.3 |
| Long-term | – | 30.4 | 166.5 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 9.2 | 0.1 | – | 2.0 | 8.1 | 2.7 | 4.6 |
| 3 Repos | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |

Table G2a Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna loans to households not indexed to foreign currency (new business)

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

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Interest rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit | 9.49 | 9.55 | 9.61 | 9.53 | 9.52 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 9.40 | 8.85 | 8.81 | 8.77 | 8.75 | 8.66 |
| o/w: Revolving loans | 9.98 | 10.07 | 10.02 | 10.00 | 8.87 | 8.83 | 8.97 | 8.78 | 8.36 | 8.09 | 8.17 | 8.09 | 7.76 |
| o/w: Overdrafts | 10.53 | 10.55 | 10.57 | 10.57 | 10.56 | 10.55 | 10.56 | 10.49 | 9.79 | 9.76 | 9.74 | 9.72 | 9.68 |
| o/w: Credit card credit | 9.08 | 9.09 | 9.15 | 9.08 | 9.06 | 9.04 | 9.04 | 8.88 | 8.50 | 8.46 | 8.39 | 8.38 | 8.33 |
| o/w: Sole proprietors | 9.95 | 10.00 | 9.97 | 9.91 | 9.71 | 9.66 | 9.70 | 9.65 | 9.55 | 9.51 | 9.54 | 9.49 | 9.36 |
| 2 Consumer loans | 7.11 | 7.02 | 6.81 | 6.77 | 6.70 | 6.64 | 6.37 | 6.38 | 6.44 | 6.40 | 6.63 | 6.41 | 6.48 |
| 2.1 Short-term | 6.97 | 6.93 | 6.91 | 6.83 | 6.92 | 6.78 | 6.80 | 6.79 | 6.84 | 6.66 | 6.78 | 6.77 | 6.60 |
| 2.1.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 6.97 | 6.93 | 6.91 | 6.83 | 6.92 | 6.78 | 6.80 | 6.79 | 6.84 | 6.66 | 6.78 | 6.77 | 6.60 |
| 2.2 Long-term | 7.12 | 7.02 | 6.80 | 6.76 | 6.68 | 6.63 | 6.33 | 6.36 | 6.42 | 6.38 | 6.63 | 6.40 | 6.48 |
| 2.2.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 7.19 | 6.67 | 6.94 | 7.11 | 6.90 | 7.07 | 7.03 | 7.02 | 6.97 | 6.97 | 6.96 | 6.88 | 6.97 |
| 2.2.2 Floating rate and over 1 year initial rate fixation | 7.09 | 7.17 | 6.77 | 6.68 | 6.64 | 6.54 | 6.15 | 6.20 | 6.28 | 6.25 | 6.55 | 6.28 | 6.33 |
| 3 Loans for house purchases | 5.27 | 5.08 | 5.08 | 5.18 | 5.20 | 5.23 | 5.14 | 5.16 | 5.25 | 5.18 | 5.19 | 5.20 | 5.09 |
| 3.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 5.30 | 5.07 | 5.06 | 5.15 | 5.14 | 5.19 | 5.13 | 5.13 | 5.20 | 5.15 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.02 |
| 3.2 Over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | 5.50 | 5.09 | – | 4.59 | 0.00 | – | 5.35 | 5.38 | 5.34 | 5.23 | 5.24 | 5.25 | 5.14 |
| 3.3 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | 5.28 | 6.14 | 4.98 | 5.02 | 5.10 | 5.65 | 5.51 | 5.42 | 5.35 | 5.24 | 5.22 | 5.27 | 5.18 |
| 3.4 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | 5.12 | 5.16 | 5.14 | 5.44 | 5.51 | 5.21 | 5.11 | 5.17 | 5.34 | 5.21 | 5.25 | 5.24 | 5.18 |
| 4 For other purposes | 8.64 | 8.76 | 8.70 | 8.76 | 8.85 | 8.79 | 8.72 | 8.38 | 8.48 | 8.18 | 8.32 | 8.25 | 8.29 |
| 4.1 Short-term | 7.99 | 8.90 | 8.13 | 8.08 | 8.31 | 8.76 | 8.55 | 6.77 | 8.19 | 5.96 | 7.68 | 7.78 | 7.50 |
| 4.1.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 7.99 | 8.90 | 8.13 | 8.08 | 8.31 | 8.76 | 8.55 | 6.77 | 8.19 | 5.96 | 7.68 | 7.78 | 7.50 |
| 4.2 Long-term | 8.75 | 8.74 | 8.79 | 8.83 | 8.90 | 8.79 | 8.74 | 8.59 | 8.50 | 8.46 | 8.37 | 8.29 | 8.36 |
| 4.2.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 8.40 | 8.53 | 8.67 | 8.47 | 8.64 | 8.62 | 8.59 | 8.47 | 7.99 | 7.90 | 8.15 | 7.96 | 8.06 |
| 4.2.2 Floating rate and over 1 year initial rate fixation | 9.06 | 8.90 | 8.86 | 9.01 | 9.01 | 8.87 | 8.81 | 8.66 | 8.76 | 8.68 | 8.46 | 8.42 | 8.49 |
| o/w: Sole proprietors | 6.92 | 6.55 | 7.49 | 6.97 | 6.80 | 6.98 | 6.68 | 6.94 | 7.20 | 5.79 | 6.97 | 6.24 | 6.39 |
| Volume | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit | 11,478.0 | 11,409.4 | 11,223.2 | 11,383.2 | 11,450.2 | 11,519.1 | 11,466.0 | 11,340.9 | 11,285.1 | 11,255.4 | 11,337.2 | 11,278.3 | 11,190.4 |
| o/w: Revolving loans | 33.5 | 33.6 | 34.3 | 34.8 | 41.5 | 40.0 | 38.1 | 35.3 | 34.3 | 35.3 | 33.3 | 33.8 | 37.7 |
| o/w: Overdrafts | 7,104.9 | 7,106.8 | 7,017.6 | 7,100.0 | 7,147.1 | 7,201.8 | 7,155.6 | 7,056.6 | 7,062.9 | 7,023.2 | 7,063.8 | 7,032.9 | 6,896.9 |
| o/w: Credit card credit | 3,671.7 | 3,659.6 | 3,597.8 | 3,630.9 | 3,636.4 | 3,640.3 | 3,628.9 | 3,606.2 | 3,560.1 | 3,565.4 | 3,591.1 | 3,568.9 | 3,574.9 |
| o/w: Sole proprietors | 279.8 | 289.0 | 291.5 | 298.1 | 306.4 | 304.7 | 283.7 | 268.0 | 261.0 | 261.2 | 259.4 | 256.5 | 262.0 |
| 2 Consumer loans | 19.8 | 18.9 | 18.1 | 25.1 | 26.8 | 24.5 | 19.8 | 27.0 | 18.8 | 22.8 | 23.2 | 25.7 | 24.6 |
| 2.1 Short-term | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| 2.1.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| 2.2 Long-term | 18.5 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 23.9 | 24.9 | 23.0 | 18.1 | 25.6 | 17.9 | 21.4 | 22.0 | 24.6 | 23.2 |
| 2.2.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 6.0 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.4 |
| 2.2.2 Floating rate and over 1 year initial rate fixation | 12.5 | 12.5 | 13.8 | 19.3 | 21.0 | 19.0 | 14.3 | 20.4 | 14.3 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 19.8 | 17.8 |
| 3 Loans for house purchases | 61.4 | 46.6 | 61.1 | 65.8 | 92.4 | 125.7 | 160.9 | 192.5 | 140.2 | 185.6 | 201.3 | 203.7 | 220.9 |
| 3.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 51.4 | 41.6 | 49.9 | 56.1 | 74.4 | 98.9 | 129.2 | 148.5 | 93.8 | 128.4 | 132.6 | 134.1 | 128.4 |
| 3.2 Over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | 0.1 | 0.3 | – | 0.4 | 0.0 | – | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 13.3 |
| 3.3 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 15.7 | 16.4 | 25.4 | 18.2 | 30.2 | 30.4 |
| 3.4 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | 8.8 | 4.6 | 10.7 | 8.4 | 14.6 | 18.1 | 25.4 | 26.9 | 28.2 | 30.5 | 41.9 | 35.1 | 48.8 |
| 4 For other purposes | 703.3 | 529.6 | 616.7 | 922.4 | 922.4 | 871.7 | 728.6 | 774.5 | 614.8 | 920.9 | 897.1 | 884.9 | 944.6 |
| 4.1 Short-term | 103.0 | 62.0 | 77.7 | 89.0 | 83.3 | 60.6 | 70.6 | 90.1 | 43.6 | 106.0 | 65.6 | 72.3 | 75.1 |

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 4.1.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 103.0 | 61.9 | 77.7 | 89.0 | 83.3 | 60.6 | 70.6 | 90.1 | 43.6 | 106.0 | 65.6 | 72.3 | 75.1 |
| 4.2 Long-term | 600.3 | 467.6 | 539.1 | 833.5 | 839.1 | 811.1 | 658.0 | 684.4 | 571.3 | 814.9 | 831.5 | 812.5 | 869.5 |
| 4.2.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 285.7 | 194.4 | 220.9 | 272.6 | 245.9 | 246.2 | 210.5 | 246.2 | 191.6 | 225.0 | 226.3 | 234.5 | 269.4 |
| 4.2.2 Floating rate and over 1 year initial rate fixation | 314.6 | 273.2 | 318.2 | 560.8 | 593.2 | 565.0 | 447.5 | 438.2 | 379.6 | 589.9 | 605.2 | 578.0 | 600.1 |
| o/w: Sole proprietors | 61.1 | 40.3 | 53.6 | 85.2 | 76.0 | 46.1 | 46.3 | 43.1 | 28.4 | 60.0 | 48.3 | 76.7 | 68.6 |

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

The “of which” position under the loans to households is shown in the tables for loans granted to sole proprietors.

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

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

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

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

Revolving loans include loans that meet the following conditions: there is no obligation of regular repayment of funds, the customer may use or withdraw funds to a pre-approved credit limit without giving prior notice to the reporting institution, the

amount of available loan can increase or decrease as funds are borrowed and repaid, the loan may be used repeatedly. This item excludes revolving loans provided through credit cards and overdrafts.

Overdrafts refer to receivables on used overdrafts of counterparties.

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

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

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

Loans for house purchases include all mortgage and other loans extended for the purchase, construction and completion of a flat, for the purchase, construction and completion of buildings which have a maximum of four flats or for the improvement of a flat, residential facilities or residential buildings (regardless of whether they are granted to an individual borrower or jointly to all tenants of a residential building). Lending for house purchases comprises loans secured on residential property that are used for the purpose of house purchase and, where identifiable, other loans for house purchases made on a personal basis or secured against other forms of assets.

Loans for other purposes cover the following types of loans: overnight loans, loans for payments made based on guarantees and other warranties, reverse repos, shares in syndicated loans, financial lease, loans granted for the purpose of education, mortgage loans, car purchase loans, margin loans, Lombard loans, loans for working capital, construction loans, loans to agriculture, loans to tourism, investments loans, loans for export financing, cash general-purpose loans, factoring and forfeiting and other loans.

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

CROATIAN NATIONAL BANK ANNUAL REPORT • 2015

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Volume | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit | 25.6 | 25.8 | 27.2 | 25.0 | 23.3 | 21.1 | 24.6 | 23.6 | 21.0 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 20.5 | 20.4 |
| o/w: Revolving loans | 25.6 | 25.8 | 27.2 | 25.0 | 23.3 | 21.1 | 23.8 | 22.8 | 20.3 | 21.1 | 21.6 | 19.8 | 19.7 |
| o/w: Overdrafts | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| o/w: EUR | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Short-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Long-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| o/w: Credit card credit | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| o/w: EUR | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Short-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Long-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| o/w: Sole proprietors | 24.9 | 25.3 | 26.8 | 24.4 | 22.9 | 20.6 | 24.0 | 23.0 | 20.4 | 21.2 | 21.6 | 19.9 | 19.9 |
| 2 Consumer loans | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 1.8 |
| 2.1 Short-term | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| 2.1.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| 2.2 Long-term | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 1.0 |
| 2.2.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 0.4 |
| 2.2.2 Floating rate and over 1 year initial rate fixation | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| o/w: EUR | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 1.8 |
| Short-term | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Long-term | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 1.0 |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Short-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Long-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 3 Loans for house purchases | 382.1 | 441.0 | 284.2 | 365.9 | 326.9 | 267.5 | 242.1 | 324.6 | 169.5 | 195.3 | 194.9 | 206.3 | 2,074.5 |
| 3.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 257.3 | 371.6 | 198.7 | 286.3 | 248.6 | 208.2 | 182.2 | 256.2 | 132.2 | 150.1 | 148.8 | 163.1 | 2,007.5 |
| 3.2 Over 1 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | 24.5 | 18.5 | 27.9 | 25.2 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 11.5 | 7.7 | 12.6 | 10.1 | 7.1 | 5.7 |
| 3.3 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | 16.6 | 10.3 | 6.6 | 11.1 | 19.7 | 20.6 | 21.1 | 15.1 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 5.6 |
| 3.4 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | 83.6 | 40.7 | 51.0 | 43.3 | 52.3 | 37.3 | 37.8 | 41.8 | 26.5 | 26.0 | 28.9 | 30.0 | 55.7 |
| o/w: EUR | 362.5 | 435.3 | 277.1 | 350.1 | 315.1 | 252.3 | 230.0 | 308.2 | 159.5 | 184.5 | 183.9 | 203.2 | 2,072.5 |
| Short-term | 32.1 | 43.8 | 29.6 | 32.0 | 33.6 | 23.4 | 21.0 | 26.0 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 15.8 | 19.7 | 14.9 |
| Long-term | 330.4 | 391.6 | 247.5 | 318.1 | 281.5 | 228.9 | 209.1 | 282.3 | 143.8 | 170.0 | 168.1 | 183.5 | 2,057.6 |
| o/w: CHF | 18.6 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 14.0 | 11.8 | 15.2 | 10.7 | 15.5 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 |
| Short-term | – | – | – | – | 0.5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.0 | – |
| Long-term | 18.6 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 14.0 | 11.3 | 15.2 | 10.7 | 15.5 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 |
| 4 For other purposes | 698.9 | 526.8 | 549.0 | 707.6 | 649.1 | 522.5 | 533.6 | 625.1 | 445.7 | 539.2 | 529.8 | 439.2 | 479.7 |
| 4.1 Short-term | 71.0 | 33.6 | 47.6 | 39.4 | 40.5 | 28.5 | 33.6 | 52.0 | 23.9 | 42.2 | 42.7 | 35.8 | 55.2 |
| 4.1.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 71.0 | 33.6 | 47.6 | 39.4 | 40.5 | 28.5 | 33.6 | 52.0 | 23.9 | 42.1 | 42.7 | 35.8 | 55.2 |
| 4.2 Long-term | 627.9 | 493.2 | 501.4 | 668.2 | 608.6 | 494.0 | 500.0 | 573.2 | 421.8 | 497.0 | 487.1 | 403.4 | 424.4 |
| 4.2.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 406.9 | 344.6 | 331.9 | 440.8 | 395.5 | 339.7 | 330.8 | 412.6 | 293.9 | 335.6 | 335.0 | 263.7 | 267.4 |
| 4.2.2 Floating rate and over 1 year initial rate fixation | 221.1 | 148.6 | 169.5 | 227.4 | 213.1 | 154.3 | 169.2 | 160.6 | 127.8 | 161.4 | 152.1 | 139.8 | 157.0 |
| o/w: EUR | 693.6 | 522.6 | 547.9 | 705.5 | 644.9 | 520.5 | 529.7 | 616.0 | 445.0 | 534.0 | 520.4 | 436.4 | 477.5 |
| Short-term | 70.3 | 31.8 | 47.6 | 39.4 | 37.8 | 28.5 | 32.3 | 51.3 | 23.9 | 40.3 | 36.4 | 35.8 | 54.8 |
| Long-term | 623.3 | 490.8 | 500.3 | 666.1 | 607.1 | 492.0 | 497.4 | 564.7 | 421.1 | 493.7 | 484.0 | 400.6 | 422.7 |
| o/w: Sole proprietors | 90.5 | 44.7 | 53.8 | 96.1 | 71.4 | 50.1 | 87.8 | 70.0 | 40.5 | 37.6 | 45.7 | 51.2 | 115.1 |

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

CROATIAN NATIONAL BANK ANNUAL REPORT • 2015

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 4.1.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 3.9 | 0.3 | 5.6 | 33.3 | 17.0 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 16.8 | 12.1 | – | 0.2 | 3.4 | 0.9 |
| 4.2 Long-term | 17.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 9.4 | – | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 20.3 |
| 4.2.1 Floating rate and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 17.6 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 9.3 | – | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 18.8 |
| 4.2.2 Floating rate and over 1 year initial rate fixation | – | – | 0.2 | 0.5 | – | 0.2 | – | 0.1 | – | – | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| o/w: Sole proprietors | 2.3 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 13.3 | – | 0.8 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 21.2 |

Table G3a Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna loans to non-financial corporations not indexed to foreign currency (new business)

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

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Interest rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit | 6.96 | 6.81 | 6.89 | 7.04 | 6.86 | 6.94 | 7.02 | 6.58 | 6.50 | 6.52 | 6.81 | 6.67 | 6.60 |
| o/w: Revolving loans and overdrafts | 6.93 | 6.76 | 6.82 | 6.99 | 6.84 | 6.98 | 7.06 | 6.67 | 6.55 | 6.52 | 6.80 | 6.63 | 6.56 |
| o/w: Credit card credit | 10.82 | 10.73 | 10.89 | 10.64 | 10.68 | 10.49 | 10.72 | 10.43 | 10.27 | 10.31 | 10.38 | 10.41 | 10.28 |
| 2 Loans up to an amount of HRK 2 million | 6.27 | 6.28 | 6.31 | 6.31 | 6.22 | 6.26 | 6.01 | 5.71 | 5.24 | 6.11 | 5.58 | 5.63 | 5.67 |
| 2.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation | 6.29 | 6.26 | 6.41 | 6.36 | 6.40 | 6.39 | 6.10 | 5.93 | 5.16 | 6.17 | 5.70 | 5.71 | 5.76 |
| 2.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 6.25 | 6.35 | 5.64 | 5.44 | 5.51 | 5.44 | 5.67 | 5.05 | 5.38 | 5.73 | 5.24 | 5.50 | 5.63 |
| 2.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation | 6.97 | 7.61 | 7.42 | 7.81 | 7.03 | 5.89 | 6.48 | 6.66 | 6.54 | 6.72 | 6.22 | 5.54 | 5.54 |
| 2.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | 5.55 | 4.07 | 5.76 | 5.02 | 4.82 | 5.97 | 4.62 | 5.76 | 4.33 | 5.51 | 4.50 | 4.63 | 4.78 |
| 2.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | 2.00 | 6.02 | 5.89 | 4.07 | 2.27 | 4.93 | 5.16 | 2.88 | 4.31 | 4.37 | 4.19 | 4.46 | 4.96 |
| 2.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | 6.00 | 6.03 | – | 5.64 | 3.28 | 0.00 | – | – | – | 5.64 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 4.07 |
| 3 Loans from HRK 2 million to HRK 7.5 million | 3.96 | 3.82 | 3.74 | 4.12 | 3.52 | 4.22 | 4.11 | 3.58 | 3.06 | 3.80 | 3.51 | 4.01 | 3.90 |
| 3.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation | 3.78 | 3.67 | 3.40 | 3.87 | 3.43 | 4.15 | 3.93 | 3.26 | 2.74 | 3.66 | 3.35 | 3.76 | 3.51 |
| 3.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 5.89 | 5.40 | 5.66 | 5.47 | 4.40 | 4.01 | 5.80 | 5.91 | 4.63 | 4.90 | 4.61 | 5.25 | 5.30 |
| 3.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation | – | 4.50 | – | 7.03 | 4.23 | 6.36 | 5.00 | 4.94 | 4.82 | 4.96 | 4.55 | 3.97 | 5.96 |
| 3.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | 4.90 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4.06 | 5.54 | 5.67 | 4.59 | 4.26 |
| 3.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | 4.55 | 6.17 | 6.14 | 4.86 | 3.74 | – | 4.00 | 4.88 | – | 3.64 | 4.45 | 4.73 | 3.81 |
| 3.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4.07 | – | – | – | – | 4.07 | 3.90 |
| 4 Loans over HRK 7.5 million | 4.12 | 3.19 | 2.38 | 3.20 | 2.85 | 3.72 | 3.88 | 4.30 | 3.94 | 4.29 | 3.33 | 2.81 | 3.84 |
| 4.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation | 3.99 | 3.14 | 2.13 | 3.17 | 2.77 | 3.59 | 3.62 | 4.14 | 3.94 | 4.33 | 3.18 | 2.77 | 3.40 |
| 4.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 4.87 | 6.07 | 4.08 | 3.87 | 6.36 | 4.94 | 5.10 | 5.70 | 3.90 | 3.61 | 6.35 | 3.71 | 5.24 |
| 4.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation | – | – | 4.06 | 3.86 | 5.54 | 6.04 | 4.80 | 4.24 | – | 4.32 | 6.17 | 4.00 | 3.87 |
| 4.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | – | – | – | – | – | 4.14 | – | 4.07 | – | 4.07 | 4.30 | – | 4.40 |
| 4.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | 10.47 | – | – | 3.00 | – | – | 3.36 | 4.59 | 4.05 | – | 2.78 | – | 5.49 |
| 4.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4.06 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Volume | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit | 2,043.2 | 2,291.7 | 2,390.4 | 2,280.9 | 2,419.4 | 2,385.4 | 2,291.8 | 2,198.5 | 2,100.9 | 2,126.8 | 2,065.2 | 2,189.1 | 2,064.8 |
| o/w: Revolving loans and overdrafts | 1,944.3 | 2,201.2 | 2,299.5 | 2,179.9 | 2,318.1 | 2,264.3 | 2,172.6 | 2,061.3 | 1,987.9 | 2,022.6 | 1,966.1 | 2,098.4 | 1,975.6 |
| o/w: Credit card credit | 60.9 | 58.7 | 59.5 | 62.2 | 61.0 | 63.6 | 62.6 | 60.9 | 54.9 | 59.0 | 60.2 | 60.1 | 58.1 |
| 2 Loans up to an amount of HRK 2 million | 414.0 | 279.8 | 283.4 | 395.2 | 365.3 | 315.3 | 347.4 | 506.6 | 394.1 | 334.2 | 447.8 | 436.6 | 484.2 |
| 2.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation | 348.9 | 229.0 | 219.6 | 322.7 | 303.7 | 269.5 | 271.2 | 363.1 | 266.1 | 272.6 | 346.1 | 335.9 | 316.4 |
| 2.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 58.0 | 41.2 | 48.9 | 41.8 | 33.5 | 34.8 | 64.2 | 132.5 | 115.8 | 43.5 | 60.0 | 59.0 | 114.4 |
| 2.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation | 3.4 | 4.3 | 11.8 | 21.3 | 14.0 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 11.6 | 15.8 | 27.1 | 28.2 |
| 2.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | 1.6 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 8.6 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 14.8 | 7.3 | 14.6 |
| 2.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | 1.4 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 9.5 | 5.8 | 7.6 |
| 2.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | 0.8 | 2.0 | – | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.1 | – | – | – | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 3.0 |
| 3 Loans from HRK 2 million to HRK 7.5 million | 663.2 | 318.9 | 363.5 | 426.4 | 442.2 | 348.4 | 391.5 | 589.0 | 599.9 | 458.3 | 513.6 | 497.9 | 686.0 |
| 3.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation | 593.5 | 289.8 | 308.3 | 365.9 | 400.1 | 320.9 | 344.8 | 508.6 | 499.5 | 402.5 | 451.8 | 389.4 | 491.6 |

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 3.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 46.0 | 20.6 | 52.3 | 42.6 | 33.4 | 16.0 | 35.9 | 56.9 | 83.4 | 41.4 | 40.7 | 55.5 | 120.6 |
| 3.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation | – | 5.5 | – | 8.4 | 5.0 | 11.5 | 2.7 | 12.2 | 14.0 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 9.4 |
| 3.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | 5.8 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3.1 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 19.2 |
| 3.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | 17.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 9.5 | 3.8 | – | 5.7 | 11.2 | – | 6.0 | 6.8 | 35.7 | 22.9 |
| 3.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2.4 | – | – | – | – | 2.3 | 22.3 |
| 4 Loans over HRK 7.5 million | 1,693.9 | 1,543.3 | 2,066.9 | 1,969.5 | 1,639.6 | 1,948.2 | 2,112.4 | 2,303.6 | 1,326.5 | 1,584.1 | 1,274.8 | 1,103.3 | 2,007.0 |
| 4.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation | 1,514.1 | 1,520.3 | 1,803.4 | 1,835.4 | 1,597.8 | 1,797.4 | 1,650.4 | 2,019.8 | 1,265.5 | 1,449.2 | 1,164.2 | 1,062.7 | 1,468.4 |
| 4.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 170.9 | 23.0 | 229.5 | 31.0 | 27.5 | 18.0 | 357.8 | 236.5 | 53.0 | 85.5 | 49.0 | 24.6 | 407.4 |
| 4.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation | – | – | 34.0 | 70.6 | 14.3 | 82.8 | 38.6 | 24.9 | – | 17.4 | 10.0 | 16.0 | 59.3 |
| 4.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | – | – | – | – | – | 50.0 | – | 15.0 | – | 32.0 | 21.6 | – | 43.0 |
| 4.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | 8.9 | – | – | 32.5 | – | – | 56.0 | 7.5 | 8.0 | – | 30.0 | – | 29.0 |
| 4.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | – | – | – | – | – | – | 9.6 | – | – | – | – | – | – |

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

The amount refers to the single loan transaction, and not

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

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

| | 2014 Dec.* | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Interest rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit | 6.57 | 6.45 | 6.72 | 6.60 | 6.40 | 6.35 | 6.08 | 5.97 | 5.92 | 5.89 | 5.98 | 5.94 | 5.87 |
| o/w: Revolving loans and overdrafts | 6.57 | 6.45 | 6.72 | 6.60 | 6.40 | 6.35 | 6.08 | 5.97 | 5.92 | 5.89 | 5.98 | 5.94 | 5.87 |
| o/w: Credit card credit | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Loans up to an amount of HRK 2 million | 6.22 | 6.66 | 6.59 | 6.34 | 6.40 | 6.49 | 6.53 | 6.33 | 6.32 | 6.15 | 6.15 | 6.44 | 5.93 |
| 2.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation | 6.27 | 6.80 | 6.81 | 6.69 | 6.59 | 6.63 | 6.67 | 6.40 | 6.40 | 6.41 | 6.26 | 6.55 | 6.10 |
| 2.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 5.36 | 5.59 | 5.32 | 3.75 | 4.04 | 4.66 | 5.47 | 5.61 | 5.99 | 4.47 | 4.92 | 5.60 | 5.09 |
| 2.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation | 4.61 | 7.13 | 4.87 | 2.74 | 4.80 | 5.86 | 5.01 | 5.59 | 5.73 | 6.73 | 5.92 | 6.13 | 5.40 |
| 2.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | 5.61 | 5.97 | 4.57 | 2.98 | 4.51 | 5.20 | 5.93 | 6.69 | 5.65 | 3.78 | 6.33 | 4.79 | 4.68 |
| 2.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | 6.02 | 4.40 | 5.92 | 5.66 | 4.93 | 5.80 | 5.14 | 1.80 | 4.51 | 4.21 | 5.53 | 5.78 | 5.35 |
| 2.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | – | – | 6.10 | – | 2.76 | 3.00 | 5.26 | 6.17 | 3.58 | 6.05 | 5.07 | 6.95 | 6.51 |
| o/w: EUR | 6.22 | 6.63 | 6.59 | 6.32 | 6.40 | 6.46 | 6.55 | 6.30 | 6.38 | 6.15 | 6.15 | 6.44 | 5.93 |
| Short-term | 6.62 | 6.73 | 6.50 | 6.27 | 6.79 | 6.60 | 6.65 | 6.44 | 6.63 | 6.22 | 6.39 | 6.49 | 5.81 |
| Long-term | 5.93 | 6.55 | 6.69 | 6.38 | 6.13 | 6.37 | 6.47 | 6.19 | 6.21 | 6.10 | 6.01 | 6.39 | 6.03 |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | 7.42 | – | 9.30 | 3.75 | 9.93 | – | – | – | 6.96 | 7.00 |
| Short-term | – | – | – | – | – | 7.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7.00 |
| Long-term | – | – | – | 7.42 | – | 9.42 | 3.75 | 9.93 | – | – | – | 6.96 | – |
| 3 Loans from HRK 2 million to HRK 7.5 million | 6.06 | 6.17 | 6.08 | 6.11 | 6.42 | 5.90 | 5.72 | 5.90 | 5.70 | 5.74 | 6.23 | 5.72 | 5.48 |
| 3.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation | 6.32 | 6.15 | 6.21 | 6.12 | 6.41 | 6.00 | 5.94 | 5.91 | 5.85 | 5.78 | 6.45 | 5.96 | 5.93 |
| 3.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 5.29 | 8.60 | 5.68 | 6.43 | 6.97 | 4.62 | 5.30 | 5.59 | 2.74 | 4.83 | 4.74 | 4.79 | 4.62 |
| 3.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation | 1.71 | – | 6.18 | – | – | 4.90 | – | 6.32 | – | – | – | 6.39 | 3.50 |
| 3.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | – | – | 5.01 | – | – | 4.90 | – | 6.85 | – | 4.00 | 5.50 | 4.63 | 3.83 |
| 3.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | 3.65 | 3.00 | 3.03 | 5.65 | – | 5.94 | 4.49 | 5.30 | 5.29 | 10.27 | 5.26 | 4.59 | 3.75 |
| 3.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | 2.50 | 6.17 | – | – | – | 2.96 | 1.52 | 2.45 | 4.06 | 3.04 | 1.08 | 6.19 | 5.98 |
| o/w: EUR | 6.06 | 6.17 | 6.10 | 6.11 | 6.42 | 5.92 | 5.72 | 5.90 | 5.69 | 5.74 | 6.23 | 5.72 | 5.46 |
| Short-term | 5.99 | 6.44 | 6.37 | 6.18 | 6.56 | 6.20 | 5.86 | 6.24 | 5.51 | 5.87 | 6.35 | 5.58 | 5.46 |
| Long-term | 6.09 | 5.90 | 5.88 | 6.08 | 6.31 | 5.74 | 5.65 | 5.75 | 5.83 | 5.68 | 6.05 | 5.86 | 5.47 |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6.29 | – | – | – | – |
| Short-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Long-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6.29 | – | – | – | – |
| 4 Loans over HRK 7.5 million | 5.87 | 5.41 | 5.40 | 5.23 | 5.61 | 5.19 | 5.34 | 4.85 | 5.58 | 4.73 | 4.77 | 4.78 | 5.82 |
| 4.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation | 6.04 | 5.39 | 5.43 | 5.29 | 5.61 | 5.19 | 5.34 | 4.91 | 5.41 | 5.05 | 4.87 | 4.84 | 6.43 |
| 4.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 5.11 | – | – | – | – | – | 7.34 | 5.09 | 6.08 | 4.06 | 5.03 | – | 4.29 |
| 4.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation | 4.25 | – | 3.58 | – | – | – | 3.95 | 5.38 | – | – | 4.60 | – | 3.19 |
| 4.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 4.55 | 4.80 | 3.57 | 3.69 |
| 4.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | 4.32 | 5.60 | – | 4.94 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2.02 | 5.48 | 3.77 |
| 4.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | 2.94 | – | – | 3.49 | 5.64 | – | – | 4.28 | – | 0.92 | – | – | 3.00 |
| o/w: EUR | 5.87 | 5.41 | 5.40 | 5.23 | 5.69 | 5.20 | 5.34 | 4.85 | 5.58 | 4.73 | 4.77 | 4.78 | 5.82 |
| Short-term | 6.02 | 5.93 | 5.98 | 5.61 | 5.24 | 5.58 | 6.23 | 5.43 | 6.63 | 4.64 | 4.61 | 5.38 | 6.42 |
| Long-term | 5.77 | 5.10 | 5.18 | 4.99 | 5.95 | 5.03 | 4.98 | 4.62 | 5.27 | 4.78 | 4.91 | 4.67 | 5.51 |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | – | 3.56 | 3.56 | – | – | – | 4.59 | – | – | – |
| Short-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Long-term | – | – | – | – | 3.56 | 3.56 | – | – | – | 4.59 | – | – | – |

| | 2014 Dec.* | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Volume | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit | 450.9 | 448.5 | 409.7 | 414.2 | 429.7 | 410.6 | 446.9 | 442.7 | 428.9 | 454.6 | 469.5 | 476.7 | 444.4 |
| o/w: Revolving loans and overdrafts | 450.9 | 448.5 | 409.7 | 414.2 | 429.7 | 410.6 | 446.9 | 442.7 | 428.9 | 454.6 | 469.5 | 476.7 | 444.4 |
| o/w: Credit card credit | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Loans up to an amount of HRK 2 million | 282.4 | 172.2 | 205.7 | 293.7 | 247.1 | 213.0 | 220.2 | 229.8 | 140.3 | 203.9 | 205.5 | 194.2 | 213.0 |
| 2.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation | 268.0 | 149.4 | 178.1 | 261.2 | 224.1 | 192.7 | 194.6 | 200.5 | 123.9 | 169.7 | 174.6 | 168.1 | 173.4 |
| 2.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 11.1 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 14.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 12.7 | 17.7 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 8.8 | 13.0 | 19.9 |
| 2.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation | 1.5 | 2.1 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 7.1 | 11.9 | 7.6 | 10.5 |
| 2.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | 0.9 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 11.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 4.2 |
| 2.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 8.1 | 6.4 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 8.0 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 3.4 |
| 2.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | – | – | 0.1 | – | 0.2 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.7 |
| o/w: EUR | 282.3 | 170.7 | 205.0 | 289.3 | 247.0 | 210.4 | 217.7 | 226.6 | 137.8 | 202.7 | 205.5 | 193.1 | 212.9 |
| Short-term | 118.9 | 78.5 | 105.7 | 141.0 | 98.7 | 83.6 | 98.2 | 97.1 | 54.2 | 83.1 | 78.2 | 94.1 | 94.2 |
| Long-term | 163.4 | 92.2 | 99.3 | 148.3 | 148.3 | 126.8 | 119.6 | 129.5 | 83.6 | 119.5 | 127.4 | 99.0 | 118.7 |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | 4.3 | – | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | – | – | – | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Short-term | – | – | – | – | – | 0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.1 |
| Long-term | – | – | – | 4.3 | – | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | – | – | – | 0.8 | – |
| 3 Loans from HRK 2 million to HRK 7.5 million | 444.7 | 228.7 | 247.3 | 311.3 | 325.2 | 190.7 | 301.9 | 310.3 | 177.0 | 223.8 | 225.0 | 230.8 | 256.4 |
| 3.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation | 399.9 | 211.5 | 219.6 | 295.5 | 315.2 | 170.7 | 267.0 | 260.8 | 160.9 | 195.6 | 197.5 | 163.9 | 186.5 |
| 3.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 10.9 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 10.0 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 10.3 | 6.1 | 17.5 | 15.1 | 26.1 | 38.6 |
| 3.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation | 6.7 | – | 11.3 | – | – | 3.0 | – | 11.6 | – | – | – | 14.1 | 3.1 |
| 3.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | – | – | 5.2 | – | – | 3.0 | – | 12.2 | – | 2.8 | 5.6 | 11.6 | 13.4 |
| 3.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | 26.3 | 5.2 | 7.2 | 9.1 | – | 6.9 | 22.3 | 13.0 | 8.9 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 11.9 | 14.2 |
| 3.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | 1.0 | 2.9 | – | – | – | 1.4 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 0.7 |
| o/w: EUR | 444.7 | 228.7 | 242.1 | 311.3 | 325.2 | 187.6 | 301.9 | 305.5 | 173.9 | 223.8 | 225.0 | 230.8 | 247.5 |
| Short-term | 137.3 | 114.6 | 109.0 | 112.9 | 144.7 | 73.2 | 104.7 | 91.7 | 73.8 | 77.3 | 134.9 | 116.0 | 128.8 |
| Long-term | 307.5 | 114.1 | 133.1 | 198.4 | 180.4 | 114.4 | 197.2 | 213.8 | 100.1 | 146.5 | 90.2 | 114.8 | 118.7 |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3.1 | – | – | – | – |
| Short-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Long-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3.1 | – | – | – | – |
| 4 Loans over HRK 7.5 million | 2,054.6 | 866.8 | 675.9 | 740.9 | 1,031.6 | 873.4 | 564.7 | 771.4 | 490.9 | 890.1 | 596.4 | 866.5 | 1,276.8 |
| 4.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation | 1,833.2 | 785.0 | 664.0 | 681.8 | 912.3 | 873.4 | 543.8 | 591.4 | 366.3 | 763.6 | 503.0 | 789.7 | 967.9 |
| 4.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 115.0 | – | – | – | – | – | 9.5 | 28.0 | 124.6 | 56.3 | 32.6 | – | 148.9 |
| 4.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation | 19.2 | – | 11.9 | – | – | – | 11.3 | 34.9 | – | – | 30.5 | – | 43.2 |
| 4.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 15.9 | 11.4 | 51.7 | 46.1 |
| 4.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | 48.0 | 81.8 | – | 39.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 18.9 | 25.2 | 59.3 |
| 4.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | 39.2 | – | – | 20.1 | 119.2 | – | – | 117.1 | – | 54.4 | – | – | 11.5 |
| o/w: EUR | 2,054.6 | 866.8 | 675.9 | 740.9 | 995.1 | 865.0 | 564.7 | 771.4 | 490.9 | 877.3 | 596.4 | 866.5 | 1,276.8 |
| Short-term | 814.2 | 326.4 | 182.5 | 285.3 | 372.0 | 273.2 | 164.1 | 219.1 | 111.9 | 309.4 | 286.3 | 139.5 | 429.1 |
| Long-term | 1,240.4 | 540.4 | 493.3 | 455.6 | 623.1 | 591.8 | 400.6 | 552.2 | 379.0 | 568.0 | 310.1 | 727.0 | 847.7 |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | – | 36.5 | 8.4 | – | – | – | 12.8 | – | – | – |
| Short-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Long-term | – | – | – | – | 36.5 | 8.4 | – | – | – | 12.8 | – | – | – |

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

CROATIAN NATIONAL BANK ANNUAL REPORT • 2015

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Volume | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Revolving loans, overdrafts and credit card credit | 175.5 | 181.2 | 190.3 | 204.5 | 226.8 | 239.9 | 270.7 | 213.9 | 189.7 | 190.1 | 196.3 | 194.3 | 190.6 |
| o/w: Revolving loans and overdrafts | 170.0 | 174.9 | 185.0 | 197.8 | 220.6 | 233.5 | 264.7 | 208.8 | 185.1 | 183.6 | 189.0 | 188.0 | 185.4 |
| o/w: Credit card credit | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 2 Loans up to an amount of HRK 2 million | 68.5 | 40.9 | 50.3 | 52.9 | 42.1 | 34.3 | 44.3 | 44.0 | 28.0 | 38.8 | 40.9 | 45.2 | 43.6 |
| 2.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation | 62.4 | 40.4 | 46.9 | 50.7 | 39.0 | 32.3 | 43.1 | 35.9 | 25.6 | 37.9 | 34.5 | 37.9 | 29.9 |
| 2.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 2.4 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 1.5 | – | 6.7 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 7.9 |
| 2.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation | 2.4 | – | – | 0.6 | – | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.3 | – | – | 0.8 | 2.1 | 5.7 |
| 2.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | 1.3 | – | – | – | – | 0.1 | 0.1 | – | – | 0.5 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| 2.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | – | – | – | 1.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.7 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| o/w: EUR | 66.6 | 36.9 | 38.1 | 50.4 | 42.1 | 31.5 | 44.1 | 43.2 | 25.8 | 38.8 | 38.3 | 42.8 | 39.8 |
| Short-term | 41.9 | 32.0 | 36.1 | 36.7 | 35.8 | 24.8 | 33.5 | 34.0 | 21.2 | 35.3 | 33.8 | 37.3 | 32.2 |
| Long-term | 24.6 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 13.8 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 7.7 |
| o/w: USD | 1.9 | 4.0 | 12.2 | 2.5 | – | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 3.8 |
| Short-term | 1.8 | 3.8 | 12.2 | 2.5 | – | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 3.6 |
| Long-term | 0.1 | 0.3 | – | – | – | 0.4 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.1 |
| 3 Loans from HRK 2 million to HRK 7.5 million | 104.1 | 44.6 | 95.2 | 262.8 | 166.4 | 189.4 | 137.3 | 118.3 | 52.3 | 140.1 | 56.3 | 97.3 | 155.6 |
| 3.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation | 104.1 | 44.6 | 84.8 | 262.8 | 163.5 | 183.1 | 118.7 | 113.7 | 39.6 | 135.6 | 43.9 | 87.5 | 131.6 |
| 3.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | – | – | – | – | – | 2.3 | 16.3 | 4.5 | 12.8 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 3.0 | 11.8 |
| 3.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation | – | – | 5.2 | – | 2.9 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6.1 |
| 3.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | – | – | 5.2 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 6.7 | 6.1 |
| 3.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | – | – | – | – | – | 4.0 | 2.3 | – | – | – | 6.0 | – | – |
| 3.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| o/w: EUR | 87.7 | 37.6 | 84.8 | 243.6 | 128.7 | 151.3 | 106.9 | 90.6 | 39.8 | 131.4 | 42.9 | 69.0 | 116.6 |
| Short-term | 35.0 | 24.3 | 65.4 | 235.8 | 113.6 | 132.9 | 70.0 | 79.4 | 33.4 | 109.9 | 28.5 | 39.5 | 83.8 |
| Long-term | 52.7 | 13.4 | 19.4 | 7.8 | 15.2 | 18.4 | 36.8 | 11.2 | 6.3 | 21.5 | 14.4 | 29.5 | 32.7 |
| o/w: USD | 16.4 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 19.2 | 37.7 | 38.1 | 30.4 | 27.7 | 12.6 | 8.7 | 13.3 | 28.3 | 33.0 |
| Short-term | 16.4 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 19.2 | 37.7 | 38.1 | 30.4 | 25.4 | 12.6 | 8.7 | 13.3 | 28.3 | 33.0 |
| Long-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2.3 | – | – | – | – | – |
| 4 Loans over HRK 7.5 million | 777.9 | 553.9 | 475.4 | 729.7 | 789.8 | 520.4 | 856.1 | 1,785.6 | 389.2 | 713.7 | 527.1 | 236.2 | 1,863.4 |
| 4.1 Floating rate and up to 3 months initial rate fixation | 754.9 | 553.9 | 475.4 | 709.0 | 789.8 | 512.9 | 587.3 | 1,736.8 | 389.2 | 713.7 | 506.5 | 228.6 | 1,798.4 |
| 4.2 Over 3 months and up to 1 year initial rate fixation | 15.3 | – | – | 20.8 | – | – | 268.8 | – | – | – | 20.6 | 7.6 | 20.7 |
| 4.3 Over 1 and up to 3 years initial rate fixation | 7.7 | – | – | – | – | 7.6 | – | 8.1 | – | – | – | – | 11.5 |
| 4.4 Over 3 and up to 5 years initial rate fixation | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 4.5 Over 5 and up to 10 years initial rate fixation | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 40.8 | – | – | – | – | 32.8 |
| 4.6 Over 10 years initial rate fixation | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| o/w: EUR | 499.6 | 491.6 | 427.4 | 586.6 | 737.8 | 411.3 | 654.4 | 1,535.8 | 306.3 | 400.7 | 437.0 | 158.0 | 1,278.8 |
| Short-term | 422.2 | 89.5 | 427.4 | 449.7 | 586.7 | 270.6 | 503.8 | 787.5 | 94.9 | 133.9 | 338.3 | 36.6 | 179.4 |
| Long-term | 77.4 | 402.1 | – | 136.9 | 151.1 | 140.6 | 150.5 | 748.3 | 211.4 | 266.8 | 98.7 | 121.5 | 1,099.5 |
| o/w: USD | 195.7 | – | 48.0 | 143.2 | 52.0 | 109.2 | 201.7 | 204.0 | 82.9 | 312.9 | 90.1 | 60.9 | 584.6 |
| Short-term | 118.0 | – | 48.0 | 143.2 | 52.0 | 109.2 | 126.6 | 204.0 | 82.9 | 312.9 | 90.1 | 60.9 | 81.6 |
| Long-term | 77.7 | – | – | – | – | – | 75.1 | – | – | – | – | – | 503.0 |

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

CROATIAN NATIONAL BANK ANNUAL REPORT • 2015

| | 2014 Dec.* | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Long-term | 330.4 | 391.6 | 247.5 | 318.1 | 281.5 | 228.9 | 209.1 | 282.3 | 143.8 | 170.0 | 168.1 | 183.5 | 2,057.6 |
| o/w: CHF | 18.6 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 14.0 | 11.8 | 15.2 | 10.7 | 15.5 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 |
| Short-term | – | – | – | – | 0.5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.0 | – |
| Long-term | 18.6 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 14.0 | 11.3 | 15.2 | 10.7 | 15.5 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 |
| 1.3 F/c loans | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3.1 Consumer loans | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1.3.2 Loans for house purchases | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Loans to non-financial corporations | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Kuna loans | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.1 Loans up to an amount of HRK 7.5 million | 1,077.2 | 598.7 | 646.9 | 821.6 | 807.5 | 663.7 | 739.0 | 1,095.6 | 994.1 | 792.5 | 961.4 | 934.5 | 1,170.2 |
| 2.1.2 Loans over HRK 7.5 million | 1,693.9 | 1,543.3 | 2,066.9 | 1,969.5 | 1,639.6 | 1,948.2 | 2,112.4 | 2,303.6 | 1,326.5 | 1,584.1 | 1,274.8 | 1,103.3 | 2,007.0 |
| 2.2 Loans indexed to f/c | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.1 Loans up to an amount of HRK 7.5 million | 727.2 | 400.8 | 447.8 | 605.0 | 572.2 | 400.6 | 522.1 | 535.3 | 317.3 | 427.7 | 430.6 | 425.0 | 466.4 |
| 2.2.2 Loans over HRK 7.5 million | 2,054.6 | 866.8 | 675.9 | 740.9 | 1,031.6 | 873.4 | 564.7 | 771.4 | 490.9 | 890.1 | 596.4 | 866.5 | 1,276.8 |
| 2.3 F/c loans | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.3.1 Loans up to an amount of HRK 7.5 million | 172.6 | 85.6 | 140.3 | 315.7 | 208.5 | 223.6 | 181.6 | 162.2 | 80.3 | 179.0 | 97.2 | 142.5 | 193.1 |
| 2.3.2 Loans over HRK 7.5 million | 777.9 | 553.9 | 475.4 | 729.7 | 789.8 | 520.4 | 856.1 | 1,785.6 | 389.2 | 713.7 | 527.1 | 236.2 | 1,863.4 |

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

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

with consumers.

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

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

CROATIAN NATIONAL BANK ANNUAL REPORT • 2015

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1.1.1.2.2 Over 2 years | 3,760.6 | 3,789.7 | 3,834.2 | 3,861.7 | 3,912.0 | 3,911.8 | 3,931.9 | 3,980.0 | 4,032.0 | 4,079.5 | 4,155.5 | 4,251.7 | 4,349.9 |
| 1.2 Non-financial corporations | 6,171.4 | 6,032.7 | 6,119.7 | 6,450.4 | 6,083.4 | 5,826.7 | 6,073.5 | 6,041.9 | 6,516.7 | 6,657.1 | 6,843.9 | 6,822.5 | 6,644.7 |
| 1.2.1 Time deposits | 6,171.4 | 6,032.7 | 6,119.7 | 6,450.4 | 6,083.4 | 5,826.7 | 6,073.5 | 6,041.9 | 6,516.7 | 6,657.1 | 6,843.9 | 6,822.5 | 6,644.7 |
| 1.2.1.1 Short-term | 3,987.4 | 4,001.6 | 3,974.1 | 4,309.2 | 4,268.4 | 3,969.1 | 4,108.2 | 4,160.1 | 4,700.0 | 4,775.1 | 4,869.0 | 4,808.1 | 4,756.7 |
| 1.2.1.1.1 Up to 3 months | 1,221.7 | 1,060.9 | 1,080.2 | 1,473.4 | 1,557.3 | 1,395.9 | 1,330.2 | 1,424.9 | 1,769.7 | 2,149.5 | 1,941.8 | 1,843.9 | 1,776.2 |
| 1.2.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 971.8 | 1,295.7 | 1,263.4 | 1,279.1 | 1,140.9 | 906.4 | 1,133.7 | 1,082.7 | 1,074.0 | 969.3 | 1,123.9 | 1,239.8 | 1,244.0 |
| 1.2.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 1,793.9 | 1,644.9 | 1,630.5 | 1,556.7 | 1,570.2 | 1,666.9 | 1,644.3 | 1,652.5 | 1,856.4 | 1,656.3 | 1,803.2 | 1,724.4 | 1,736.5 |
| 1.2.1.2 Long-term | 2,183.9 | 2,031.1 | 2,145.6 | 2,141.3 | 1,815.0 | 1,857.6 | 1,965.3 | 1,881.9 | 1,816.8 | 1,882.0 | 1,974.9 | 2,014.4 | 1,888.0 |
| 1.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 1,027.9 | 1,051.3 | 1,049.5 | 1,012.2 | 1,292.9 | 1,264.9 | 1,250.8 | 1,210.3 | 1,260.8 | 1,225.0 | 1,285.0 | 1,275.2 | 1,208.6 |
| 1.2.1.2.2 Over 2 years | 1,156.1 | 979.9 | 1,096.1 | 1,129.1 | 522.1 | 592.6 | 714.5 | 671.5 | 556.0 | 657.0 | 689.9 | 739.2 | 679.4 |
| 1.3 Repos | 723.0 | 799.6 | 802.2 | 828.1 | 595.8 | 240.1 | 329.6 | 662.4 | 778.9 | 778.5 | 780.5 | 780.0 | 896.9 |
| 2 Loans | 51,169.6 | 51,587.9 | 51,957.2 | 52,404.6 | 52,816.6 | 53,342.6 | 52,967.6 | 53,184.3 | 53,545.0 | 54,017.3 | 54,545.1 | 55,124.7 | 55,394.6 |
| 2.1 Households | 31,632.6 | 31,655.4 | 31,692.4 | 32,273.2 | 32,784.2 | 33,262.7 | 33,573.7 | 33,789.3 | 33,984.8 | 34,409.2 | 34,960.9 | 35,402.1 | 35,839.4 |
| 2.1.1 Loans for house purchases | 4,032.7 | 4,035.8 | 4,057.4 | 4,080.6 | 4,133.4 | 4,189.2 | 4,306.9 | 4,430.2 | 4,543.7 | 4,664.9 | 4,794.3 | 4,957.2 | 5,104.8 |
| 2.1.1.1 Short-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.0 | 0.0 | – | 0.0 | – | – | 0.0 |
| 2.1.1.2 Long-term | 4,032.7 | 4,035.8 | 4,057.4 | 4,080.6 | 4,133.4 | 4,189.2 | 4,306.8 | 4,430.2 | 4,543.7 | 4,664.9 | 4,794.3 | 4,957.2 | 5,104.8 |
| 2.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 16.1 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 20.2 | 21.6 | 22.7 | 22.7 |
| 2.1.1.2.2 Over 5 years | 4,019.6 | 4,022.5 | 4,044.2 | 4,067.1 | 4,119.2 | 4,174.8 | 4,290.8 | 4,412.9 | 4,526.0 | 4,644.7 | 4,772.6 | 4,934.5 | 5,082.1 |
| 2.1.2 Consumer loans and other loans | 27,599.9 | 27,619.6 | 27,635.0 | 28,192.6 | 28,650.8 | 29,073.6 | 29,266.8 | 29,359.1 | 29,441.1 | 29,744.3 | 30,166.6 | 30,444.9 | 30,734.6 |
| 2.1.2.1 Short-term | 10,341.2 | 10,279.5 | 10,129.0 | 10,294.3 | 10,317.7 | 10,404.2 | 10,371.5 | 10,258.4 | 10,199.7 | 10,140.2 | 10,183.5 | 10,129.0 | 10,072.5 |
| 2.1.2.2 Long-term | 17,258.7 | 17,340.1 | 17,506.0 | 17,898.3 | 18,333.1 | 18,669.3 | 18,895.3 | 19,100.7 | 19,241.4 | 19,604.1 | 19,983.1 | 20,315.9 | 20,662.1 |
| 2.1.2.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 4,404.4 | 4,421.6 | 4,405.7 | 4,514.8 | 4,504.3 | 4,587.9 | 4,566.8 | 4,570.0 | 4,559.5 | 4,663.2 | 4,778.7 | 4,842.0 | 4,908.1 |
| 2.1.2.2.2 Over 5 years | 12,854.3 | 12,918.5 | 13,100.3 | 13,383.5 | 13,828.8 | 14,081.4 | 14,328.5 | 14,530.7 | 14,681.9 | 14,940.8 | 15,204.3 | 15,473.9 | 15,754.0 |
| o/w: Sole proprietors | 1,009.9 | 1,028.4 | 1,046.5 | 1,091.6 | 1,138.0 | 1,159.9 | 1,131.2 | 1,091.8 | 1,053.9 | 1,030.4 | 1,041.6 | 1,045.6 | 1,079.8 |
| 2.2 Non-financial corporations | 19,537.0 | 19,932.5 | 20,264.8 | 20,131.3 | 20,032.4 | 20,079.9 | 19,394.0 | 19,395.1 | 19,560.2 | 19,608.1 | 19,584.2 | 19,722.6 | 19,555.2 |
| 2.2.1 Loans | 19,537.0 | 19,932.5 | 20,264.8 | 20,131.3 | 20,032.4 | 20,079.9 | 19,394.0 | 19,395.1 | 19,560.2 | 19,608.1 | 19,584.2 | 19,722.6 | 19,555.2 |
| 2.2.1.1 Short-term | 8,653.6 | 9,153.5 | 9,389.8 | 9,434.9 | 9,182.3 | 9,175.2 | 8,977.7 | 8,765.6 | 8,619.9 | 8,807.4 | 8,604.2 | 8,810.0 | 8,362.7 |
| 2.2.1.2 Long-term | 10,883.3 | 10,779.0 | 10,874.9 | 10,696.4 | 10,850.1 | 10,904.7 | 10,416.3 | 10,629.5 | 10,940.3 | 10,800.7 | 10,980.0 | 10,912.6 | 11,192.5 |
| 2.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 4,437.1 | 4,195.3 | 4,309.1 | 4,244.8 | 4,401.2 | 4,475.9 | 4,055.3 | 4,147.6 | 4,164.0 | 4,108.1 | 4,163.2 | 4,149.5 | 4,129.9 |
| 2.2.1.2.2 Over 5 years | 6,446.2 | 6,583.7 | 6,565.8 | 6,451.6 | 6,448.9 | 6,428.8 | 6,361.0 | 6,481.9 | 6,776.3 | 6,692.6 | 6,816.8 | 6,763.1 | 7,062.5 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table G5b Credit institutions' interest rates on kuna deposits and loans indexed to foreign currency (outstanding amounts)

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

| | 2014 Dec.* | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Interest rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Deposits | 3.04 | 3.02 | 3.03 | 3.02 | 3.01 | 2.97 | 2.95 | 2.95 | 2.95 | 2.92 | 2.91 | 2.90 | 2.86 |
| 1.1 Households | 3.04 | 3.02 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 2.98 | 2.98 | 2.97 | 2.97 | 2.96 | 2.96 | 2.95 | 2.91 |
| 1.1.1 Time deposits | 3.04 | 3.02 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 2.98 | 2.98 | 2.97 | 2.97 | 2.96 | 2.96 | 2.95 | 2.91 |
| 1.1.1.1 Short-term | 1.98 | 1.80 | 2.00 | 1.98 | 1.87 | 1.81 | 1.70 | 1.56 | 1.49 | 1.39 | 1.33 | 1.28 | 1.25 |
| 1.1.1.1.1 Up to 3 months | 1.11 | 0.55 | 1.24 | 1.32 | 1.34 | 1.29 | 1.30 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.22 | 1.18 | 1.16 | 1.13 |
| 1.1.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 1.61 | 1.53 | 1.44 | 1.41 | 1.40 | 1.23 | 0.95 | 0.76 | 0.78 | 0.77 | 0.76 | 0.74 | 0.72 |
| 1.1.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.21 | 2.18 | 2.04 | 1.99 | 1.91 | 1.80 | 1.70 | 1.58 | 1.50 | 1.44 | 1.42 |
| o/w: EUR | 2.11 | 2.10 | 2.08 | 2.05 | 1.94 | 1.88 | 1.78 | 1.64 | 1.57 | 1.47 | 1.42 | 1.37 | 1.35 |
| o/w: USD | 1.12 | 1.27 | 1.25 | 1.22 | 1.17 | 0.99 | 0.80 | 0.67 | 0.59 | 0.47 | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.31 |
| 1.1.1.2 Long-term | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.06 | 3.06 | 3.02 | 3.02 | 3.01 | 3.01 | 3.01 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.95 |
| 1.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 2.69 | 2.61 | 2.60 | 2.59 | 2.58 | 2.66 | 2.60 | 2.58 | 2.56 | 2.50 | 2.46 | 2.42 | 2.36 |
| 1.1.1.2.2 Over 2 years | 3.09 | 3.08 | 3.09 | 3.08 | 3.08 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.03 | 3.02 | 2.97 |
| o/w: EUR | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.12 | 3.11 | 3.11 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 3.06 | 3.06 | 3.05 | 3.05 | 3.00 |
| o/w: USD | 2.02 | 2.01 | 1.98 | 1.96 | 1.82 | 1.69 | 1.63 | 1.30 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.03 | 0.91 | 0.77 |
| 1.2 Non-financial corporations | 3.04 | 2.97 | 2.93 | 2.92 | 2.81 | 2.76 | 2.66 | 2.70 | 2.69 | 2.32 | 2.27 | 2.22 | 2.30 |
| 1.2.1 Time deposits | 3.04 | 2.97 | 2.93 | 2.92 | 2.81 | 2.76 | 2.66 | 2.70 | 2.69 | 2.32 | 2.27 | 2.22 | 2.30 |
| 1.2.1.1 Short-term | 2.69 | 2.85 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.82 | 2.63 | 2.79 | 3.06 | 3.04 | 3.03 | 2.77 | 2.76 | 2.66 |
| 1.2.1.1.1 Up to 3 months | 0.10 | 0.70 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.62 | 0.63 | 0.65 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 4.10 |
| 1.2.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 1.94 | 1.29 | 1.24 | 1.25 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.09 | 1.29 | 1.30 | 1.33 | 1.38 | 1.36 | 1.43 |
| 1.2.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 3.41 | 4.11 | 4.09 | 4.11 | 4.17 | 3.67 | 4.06 | 3.32 | 3.29 | 3.34 | 3.21 | 3.21 | 1.19 |
| o/w: EUR | 2.69 | 2.85 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.82 | 2.63 | 2.79 | 3.06 | 3.04 | 3.03 | 2.77 | 2.76 | 2.67 |
| o/w: USD | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 2.72 | 2.72 | 2.72 | 0.85 |
| 1.2.1.2 Long-term | 3.16 | 3.01 | 3.00 | 2.99 | 2.81 | 2.80 | 2.63 | 2.60 | 2.60 | 2.13 | 2.12 | 2.07 | 2.20 |
| 1.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 1.86 | 1.86 | 2.23 | 2.17 | 2.18 | 2.15 | 2.31 | 2.10 | 2.07 | 2.01 | 1.99 | 1.97 | 1.88 |
| 1.2.1.2.2 Over 2 years | 3.31 | 3.16 | 3.07 | 3.06 | 2.87 | 2.86 | 2.66 | 2.64 | 2.64 | 2.14 | 2.13 | 2.07 | 2.23 |
| o/w: EUR | 3.17 | 3.02 | 3.01 | 3.00 | 2.82 | 2.81 | 2.64 | 2.61 | 2.61 | 2.14 | 2.13 | 2.07 | 2.20 |
| o/w: USD | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.91 | 0.91 |
| 1.3 Repos | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Loans | 6.09 | 5.95 | 5.93 | 5.91 | 5.89 | 5.86 | 5.87 | 5.82 | 5.77 | 5.75 | 5.73 | 5.74 | 5.78 |
| 2.1 Households | 6.30 | 6.13 | 6.11 | 6.09 | 6.07 | 6.04 | 6.03 | 5.97 | 5.94 | 5.94 | 5.92 | 5.92 | 5.99 |
| 2.1.1 Loans for house purchases | 4.88 | 4.74 | 4.74 | 4.72 | 4.72 | 4.71 | 4.70 | 4.66 | 4.65 | 4.65 | 4.64 | 4.64 | 4.76 |
| 2.1.1.1 Short-term | 6.53 | 5.38 | 4.86 | 4.56 | 4.92 | 3.50 | 3.34 | 3.36 | 3.64 | 3.67 | 3.97 | 4.02 | 2.25 |
| o/w: EUR | 6.54 | 5.43 | 4.89 | 4.60 | 5.34 | 5.07 | 4.41 | 4.58 | 6.15 | 6.27 | 5.74 | 5.65 | 1.89 |
| o/w: CHF | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.24 | 3.25 | 3.28 | 3.28 | 3.28 | 3.28 | 3.28 | 3.28 | 3.26 | 3.25 |
| 2.1.1.2 Long-term | 4.88 | 4.74 | 4.74 | 4.72 | 4.72 | 4.71 | 4.70 | 4.66 | 4.65 | 4.65 | 4.64 | 4.64 | 4.76 |
| 2.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 5.00 | 4.93 | 4.92 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 4.89 | 4.84 | 4.81 | 4.79 | 4.78 | 4.76 |
| 2.1.1.2.2 Over 5 years | 4.88 | 4.74 | 4.74 | 4.72 | 4.72 | 4.71 | 4.70 | 4.66 | 4.65 | 4.65 | 4.64 | 4.64 | 4.76 |
| o/w: EUR | 5.73 | 5.63 | 5.60 | 5.59 | 5.58 | 5.58 | 5.56 | 5.47 | 5.43 | 5.43 | 5.42 | 5.42 | 5.42 |
| o/w: CHF | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.26 | 3.24 | 3.25 | 3.24 | 3.24 | 3.23 | 3.23 | 3.24 | 3.24 | 3.23 |
| 2.1.2 Consumer loans and other loans | 8.78 | 8.69 | 8.64 | 8.61 | 8.58 | 8.55 | 8.52 | 8.42 | 8.36 | 8.35 | 8.33 | 8.33 | 8.31 |
| 2.1.2.1 Short-term | 6.91 | 6.90 | 6.79 | 6.70 | 6.57 | 6.50 | 6.41 | 6.43 | 6.40 | 6.36 | 6.43 | 6.42 | 6.43 |
| o/w: EUR | 6.94 | 6.95 | 6.84 | 6.74 | 6.59 | 6.53 | 6.41 | 6.45 | 6.40 | 6.37 | 6.46 | 6.44 | 6.46 |
| o/w: CHF | 8.24 | 7.35 | 8.92 | 8.98 | 8.90 | 1.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.75 |
| 2.1.2.2 Long-term | 8.80 | 8.70 | 8.66 | 8.63 | 8.59 | 8.56 | 8.54 | 8.44 | 8.38 | 8.36 | 8.34 | 8.35 | 8.32 |
| 2.1.2.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 8.27 | 8.20 | 8.13 | 8.07 | 8.00 | 7.94 | 7.90 | 7.83 | 7.75 | 7.71 | 7.66 | 7.66 | 7.62 |

| | 2014 Dec.* | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 2.1.2.2.2 Over 5 years | 8.86 | 8.76 | 8.72 | 8.69 | 8.66 | 8.64 | 8.61 | 8.51 | 8.45 | 8.43 | 8.41 | 8.42 | 8.39 |
| o/w: EUR | 8.84 | 8.75 | 8.69 | 8.67 | 8.63 | 8.60 | 8.58 | 8.49 | 8.42 | 8.40 | 8.38 | 8.39 | 8.36 |
| o/w: CHF | 7.21 | 7.14 | 7.29 | 7.26 | 7.13 | 7.11 | 6.98 | 6.53 | 6.43 | 6.44 | 6.43 | 6.44 | 6.29 |
| o/w: Sole proprietors | 6.12 | 6.08 | 6.07 | 6.07 | 6.03 | 5.98 | 5.98 | 5.92 | 5.87 | 5.87 | 5.85 | 6.10 | 6.07 |
| 2.2 Non-financial corporations | 5.53 | 5.45 | 5.42 | 5.44 | 5.42 | 5.39 | 5.43 | 5.41 | 5.30 | 5.25 | 5.22 | 5.25 | 5.20 |
| 2.2.1 Loans | 5.53 | 5.45 | 5.42 | 5.44 | 5.42 | 5.39 | 5.43 | 5.41 | 5.30 | 5.25 | 5.22 | 5.25 | 5.20 |
| 2.2.1.1 Short-term | 6.83 | 6.69 | 6.79 | 6.73 | 6.75 | 6.73 | 6.76 | 6.69 | 6.44 | 6.29 | 6.22 | 6.23 | 6.20 |
| o/w: EUR | 6.84 | 6.69 | 6.79 | 6.73 | 6.75 | 6.73 | 6.76 | 6.69 | 6.44 | 6.29 | 6.22 | 6.24 | 6.20 |
| o/w: CHF | 4.95 | 4.20 | 4.20 | – | – | 3.78 | 3.44 | 4.01 | 4.56 | 4.26 | 3.92 | 2.43 | 3.46 |
| 2.2.1.2 Long-term | 5.34 | 5.26 | 5.23 | 5.26 | 5.24 | 5.20 | 5.24 | 5.23 | 5.15 | 5.10 | 5.08 | 5.11 | 5.08 |
| 2.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 6.32 | 6.19 | 6.14 | 6.18 | 6.14 | 6.13 | 6.24 | 6.38 | 6.16 | 6.04 | 5.98 | 5.99 | 5.89 |
| 2.2.1.2.2 Over 5 years | 5.10 | 5.04 | 5.01 | 5.04 | 5.01 | 4.98 | 5.01 | 4.96 | 4.92 | 4.91 | 4.88 | 4.92 | 4.91 |
| o/w: EUR | 5.35 | 5.28 | 5.24 | 5.27 | 5.25 | 5.22 | 5.25 | 5.24 | 5.16 | 5.12 | 5.09 | 5.13 | 5.09 |
| o/w: CHF | 4.41 | 4.43 | 4.21 | 4.33 | 4.02 | 3.87 | 4.00 | 4.01 | 3.98 | 3.91 | 3.89 | 3.90 | 3.89 |
| Volume | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Deposits | 7,786.1 | 7,746.7 | 7,655.1 | 7,543.4 | 7,423.7 | 7,325.2 | 7,326.4 | 7,296.0 | 7,250.2 | 7,327.4 | 7,308.4 | 7,354.7 | 7,481.1 |
| 1.1 Households | 7,202.8 | 7,198.6 | 7,109.6 | 7,003.6 | 6,894.2 | 6,786.3 | 6,767.2 | 6,758.6 | 6,715.5 | 6,801.9 | 6,777.6 | 6,811.9 | 6,930.6 |
| 1.1.1 Time deposits | 7,202.8 | 7,198.6 | 7,109.6 | 7,003.6 | 6,894.2 | 6,786.3 | 6,767.2 | 6,758.6 | 6,715.5 | 6,801.9 | 6,777.6 | 6,811.9 | 6,930.6 |
| 1.1.1.1 Short-term | 228.6 | 248.0 | 213.4 | 206.6 | 197.2 | 195.8 | 192.1 | 187.2 | 184.7 | 188.0 | 183.2 | 181.8 | 170.4 |
| 1.1.1.1.1 Up to 3 months | 28.9 | 44.6 | 14.2 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 14.3 | 12.6 |
| 1.1.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 37.8 | 40.0 | 39.5 | 36.2 | 35.0 | 34.9 | 34.1 | 36.4 | 36.9 | 37.1 | 36.0 | 36.2 | 34.8 |
| 1.1.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 162.0 | 163.3 | 159.6 | 155.3 | 147.7 | 147.0 | 144.7 | 137.6 | 134.5 | 136.3 | 132.8 | 131.3 | 123.0 |
| o/w: EUR | 199.9 | 198.3 | 194.2 | 189.8 | 180.8 | 180.4 | 176.9 | 171.8 | 169.8 | 173.0 | 168.0 | 166.0 | 155.1 |
| o/w: USD | 27.6 | 19.3 | 18.4 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 14.7 |
| 1.1.1.2 Long-term | 6,974.2 | 6,950.6 | 6,896.2 | 6,797.0 | 6,697.0 | 6,590.5 | 6,575.1 | 6,571.3 | 6,530.8 | 6,613.8 | 6,594.4 | 6,630.1 | 6,760.2 |
| 1.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 274.6 | 277.4 | 279.4 | 279.2 | 277.3 | 289.4 | 285.9 | 284.2 | 277.7 | 278.9 | 279.4 | 285.4 | 265.0 |
| 1.1.1.2.2 Over 2 years | 6,699.6 | 6,673.2 | 6,616.8 | 6,517.8 | 6,419.7 | 6,301.1 | 6,289.2 | 6,287.1 | 6,253.0 | 6,334.9 | 6,315.1 | 6,344.7 | 6,495.2 |
| o/w: EUR | 6,859.3 | 6,814.7 | 6,762.7 | 6,661.2 | 6,570.6 | 6,465.7 | 6,451.6 | 6,450.8 | 6,414.1 | 6,496.6 | 6,476.9 | 6,512.4 | 6,643.0 |
| o/w: USD | 19.4 | 27.0 | 27.2 | 28.7 | 21.2 | 18.5 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 17.4 | 17.7 | 17.9 | 18.5 | 17.9 |
| 1.2 Non-financial corporations | 583.2 | 548.1 | 545.5 | 539.8 | 529.5 | 538.9 | 559.1 | 537.4 | 534.8 | 525.5 | 530.8 | 542.8 | 550.6 |
| 1.2.1 Time deposits | 583.2 | 548.1 | 545.5 | 539.8 | 529.5 | 538.9 | 559.1 | 537.4 | 534.8 | 525.5 | 530.8 | 542.8 | 550.6 |
| 1.2.1.1 Short-term | 148.4 | 153.3 | 150.7 | 147.4 | 124.8 | 134.3 | 127.7 | 110.2 | 108.9 | 110.8 | 120.4 | 121.4 | 116.1 |
| 1.2.1.1.1 Up to 3 months | 20.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 58.0 |
| 1.2.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 26.2 | 65.6 | 68.3 | 67.5 | 51.5 | 50.9 | 52.3 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 13.8 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 7.8 |
| 1.2.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 101.4 | 85.4 | 80.3 | 77.7 | 71.1 | 81.3 | 73.2 | 96.5 | 95.8 | 94.2 | 98.7 | 99.2 | 50.3 |
| o/w: EUR | 147.6 | 152.5 | 149.9 | 146.6 | 124.0 | 133.5 | 126.9 | 109.3 | 108.1 | 110.0 | 119.6 | 120.5 | 116.0 |
| o/w: USD | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| 1.2.1.2 Long-term | 434.9 | 394.8 | 394.8 | 392.4 | 404.7 | 404.6 | 431.5 | 427.3 | 425.8 | 414.7 | 410.4 | 421.4 | 434.5 |
| 1.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 44.5 | 44.1 | 34.4 | 34.1 | 37.5 | 35.9 | 38.9 | 31.2 | 31.3 | 31.4 | 31.8 | 32.1 | 35.2 |
| 1.2.1.2.2 Over 2 years | 390.4 | 350.8 | 360.4 | 358.2 | 367.2 | 368.7 | 392.6 | 396.1 | 394.6 | 383.3 | 378.6 | 389.4 | 399.3 |
| o/w: EUR | 432.9 | 392.8 | 392.8 | 390.3 | 402.6 | 402.5 | 429.4 | 425.2 | 423.9 | 412.7 | 408.3 | 420.3 | 433.4 |
| o/w: USD | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 1.3 Repos | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Loans | 111,075.1 | 113,471.1 | 112,439.9 | 111,485.2 | 110,335.7 | 110,085.9 | 108,964.1 | 107,761.6 | 105,971.9 | 105,824.9 | 104,838.2 | 104,601.5 | 102,220.3 |
| 2.1 Households | 80,535.4 | 82,931.1 | 82,032.2 | 81,489.7 | 80,478.0 | 79,973.6 | 79,480.8 | 78,432.9 | 77,004.7 | 77,242.2 | 76,409.7 | 76,058.9 | 74,488.1 |
| 2.1.1 Loans for house purchases | 51,198.0 | 53,718.0 | 53,088.6 | 52,936.4 | 52,319.9 | 52,185.7 | 51,912.7 | 51,161.2 | 50,189.7 | 50,350.6 | 49,916.0 | 49,751.9 | 48,549.0 |

| | 2014 Dec.* | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 2.1.1.1 Short-term | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| o/w: EUR | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| o/w: CHF | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 2.1.1.2 Long-term | 51,197.5 | 53,718.0 | 53,088.6 | 52,935.9 | 52,319.8 | 52,185.5 | 51,912.3 | 51,160.9 | 50,189.4 | 50,350.4 | 49,915.8 | 49,751.7 | 48,548.8 |
| 2.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 146.5 | 152.3 | 148.3 | 146.0 | 142.1 | 140.3 | 138.1 | 142.3 | 135.8 | 133.5 | 130.3 | 127.8 | 124.8 |
| 2.1.1.2.2 Over 5 years | 51,051.0 | 53,565.6 | 52,940.3 | 52,789.9 | 52,177.7 | 52,045.2 | 51,774.1 | 51,018.5 | 50,053.6 | 50,216.9 | 49,785.4 | 49,623.9 | 48,424.1 |
| o/w: EUR | 33,550.3 | 33,601.6 | 33,515.5 | 33,277.7 | 32,999.0 | 32,794.7 | 32,747.8 | 32,607.1 | 32,220.0 | 32,439.6 | 32,105.3 | 32,103.4 | 33,794.0 |
| o/w: CHF | 17,604.2 | 20,070.4 | 19,527.2 | 19,610.6 | 19,273.7 | 19,344.0 | 19,118.6 | 18,508.0 | 17,925.5 | 17,866.3 | 17,765.1 | 17,602.0 | 14,709.8 |
| 2.1.2 Consumer loans and other loans | 29,337.4 | 29,213.1 | 28,943.5 | 28,553.3 | 28,158.1 | 27,787.9 | 27,568.1 | 27,271.7 | 26,815.0 | 26,891.6 | 26,493.8 | 26,307.0 | 25,939.1 |
| 2.1.2.1 Short-term | 245.6 | 251.6 | 252.7 | 249.7 | 239.6 | 229.4 | 241.1 | 228.7 | 215.8 | 216.3 | 205.5 | 208.7 | 197.1 |
| o/w: EUR | 236.3 | 240.3 | 241.6 | 238.3 | 226.0 | 215.7 | 228.4 | 215.9 | 203.5 | 204.4 | 193.0 | 196.3 | 185.3 |
| o/w: CHF | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 2.1.2.2 Long-term | 29,091.8 | 28,961.5 | 28,690.8 | 28,303.6 | 27,918.4 | 27,558.5 | 27,327.0 | 27,043.0 | 26,599.2 | 26,675.3 | 26,288.2 | 26,098.4 | 25,741.9 |
| 2.1.2.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 3,113.1 | 3,056.7 | 2,996.3 | 2,940.2 | 2,884.4 | 2,833.4 | 2,774.8 | 2,710.2 | 2,630.7 | 2,612.3 | 2,544.8 | 2,470.0 | 2,400.9 |
| 2.1.2.2.2 Over 5 years | 25,978.7 | 25,904.8 | 25,694.5 | 25,363.4 | 25,034.1 | 24,725.1 | 24,552.2 | 24,332.9 | 23,968.5 | 24,063.0 | 23,743.4 | 23,628.4 | 23,341.1 |
| o/w: EUR | 28,411.5 | 28,216.4 | 28,002.4 | 27,622.7 | 27,265.0 | 26,916.6 | 26,703.5 | 26,451.9 | 26,036.9 | 26,120.1 | 25,742.8 | 25,564.8 | 25,266.5 |
| o/w: CHF | 606.3 | 668.1 | 612.9 | 604.7 | 580.5 | 569.4 | 553.9 | 521.8 | 497.2 | 490.4 | 478.1 | 464.6 | 409.6 |
| o/w: Sole proprietors | 2,259.0 | 2,248.0 | 2,234.8 | 2,230.4 | 2,201.9 | 2,209.2 | 2,240.8 | 2,221.4 | 2,186.3 | 2,193.6 | 2,155.2 | 2,145.5 | 2,163.2 |
| 2.2 Non-financial corporations | 30,539.7 | 30,540.0 | 30,407.7 | 29,995.5 | 29,857.7 | 30,112.3 | 29,483.3 | 29,328.7 | 28,967.2 | 28,582.7 | 28,428.5 | 28,542.6 | 27,732.2 |
| 2.2.1 Loans | 30,539.7 | 30,540.0 | 30,407.7 | 29,995.5 | 29,857.7 | 30,112.3 | 29,483.3 | 29,328.7 | 28,967.2 | 28,582.7 | 28,428.5 | 28,542.6 | 27,732.2 |
| 2.2.1.1 Short-term | 3,937.5 | 3,898.9 | 3,780.8 | 3,746.6 | 3,600.3 | 3,586.6 | 3,703.5 | 3,609.0 | 3,466.4 | 3,415.6 | 3,448.2 | 3,400.7 | 2,860.0 |
| o/w: EUR | 3,913.4 | 3,895.4 | 3,778.1 | 3,743.8 | 3,597.0 | 3,583.3 | 3,699.5 | 3,605.4 | 3,462.6 | 3,411.5 | 3,447.1 | 3,399.9 | 2,853.3 |
| o/w: CHF | 22.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | – | – | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 2.2.1.2 Long-term | 26,602.2 | 26,641.1 | 26,626.9 | 26,248.9 | 26,257.5 | 26,525.7 | 25,779.8 | 25,719.7 | 25,500.8 | 25,167.1 | 24,980.3 | 25,142.0 | 24,872.2 |
| 2.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 5,130.8 | 5,171.1 | 5,135.4 | 5,084.4 | 5,284.3 | 5,214.6 | 4,844.2 | 4,856.2 | 4,668.8 | 4,440.2 | 4,418.1 | 4,487.6 | 4,337.4 |
| 2.2.1.2.2 Over 5 years | 21,471.4 | 21,470.0 | 21,491.5 | 21,164.5 | 20,973.1 | 21,311.1 | 20,935.7 | 20,863.5 | 20,832.0 | 20,726.9 | 20,562.2 | 20,654.4 | 20,534.9 |
| o/w: EUR | 26,032.6 | 26,090.1 | 26,096.1 | 25,737.8 | 25,769.3 | 26,046.1 | 25,344.9 | 25,306.1 | 25,106.1 | 24,785.6 | 24,609.7 | 24,786.2 | 24,576.1 |
| o/w: CHF | 511.2 | 488.8 | 469.0 | 449.6 | 428.9 | 421.1 | 378.3 | 357.3 | 340.5 | 328.1 | 317.2 | 307.4 | 255.7 |

Table G5c Credit institutions' interest rates on foreign currency deposits and loans (outstanding amounts)

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

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Interest rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Deposits | 2.51 | 2.46 | 2.43 | 2.40 | 2.37 | 2.35 | 2.30 | 2.25 | 2.20 | 2.16 | 2.02 | 2.03 | 1.98 |
| 1.1 Households | 2.56 | 2.51 | 2.47 | 2.45 | 2.41 | 2.39 | 2.35 | 2.30 | 2.26 | 2.21 | 2.16 | 2.11 | 2.05 |
| 1.1.1 Time deposits | 2.56 | 2.51 | 2.47 | 2.45 | 2.41 | 2.39 | 2.35 | 2.30 | 2.26 | 2.21 | 2.16 | 2.11 | 2.05 |
| 1.1.1.1 Short-term | 2.09 | 2.04 | 1.98 | 1.96 | 1.92 | 1.91 | 1.87 | 1.82 | 1.76 | 1.70 | 1.65 | 1.61 | 1.55 |
| 1.1.1.1.1 Up to 3 months | 1.20 | 1.15 | 1.14 | 1.11 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 0.95 | 0.92 | 0.87 | 0.78 | 0.74 | 0.73 |
| 1.1.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 1.63 | 1.58 | 1.53 | 1.49 | 1.45 | 1.43 | 1.37 | 1.32 | 1.28 | 1.24 | 1.19 | 1.14 | 1.08 |
| 1.1.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 2.27 | 2.22 | 2.15 | 2.13 | 2.09 | 2.08 | 2.04 | 1.99 | 1.93 | 1.87 | 1.82 | 1.77 | 1.71 |
| o/w: EUR | 2.13 | 2.08 | 2.02 | 1.99 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 1.91 | 1.86 | 1.80 | 1.74 | 1.69 | 1.64 | 1.58 |
| o/w: USD | 1.92 | 1.88 | 1.85 | 1.83 | 1.78 | 1.76 | 1.71 | 1.67 | 1.64 | 1.61 | 1.54 | 1.48 | 1.43 |
| 1.1.1.2 Long-term | 2.94 | 2.89 | 2.85 | 2.83 | 2.79 | 2.76 | 2.72 | 2.67 | 2.63 | 2.58 | 2.53 | 2.47 | 2.42 |
| 1.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 2.75 | 2.70 | 2.66 | 2.63 | 2.59 | 2.56 | 2.51 | 2.45 | 2.40 | 2.34 | 2.28 | 2.21 | 2.15 |
| 1.1.1.2.2 Over 2 years | 3.15 | 3.11 | 3.07 | 3.04 | 3.00 | 2.97 | 2.94 | 2.90 | 2.86 | 2.82 | 2.77 | 2.72 | 2.67 |
| o/w: EUR | 2.98 | 2.94 | 2.90 | 2.87 | 2.83 | 2.80 | 2.77 | 2.72 | 2.67 | 2.62 | 2.57 | 2.51 | 2.46 |
| o/w: USD | 2.59 | 2.53 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 2.46 | 2.44 | 2.38 | 2.35 | 2.31 | 2.27 | 2.24 | 2.18 | 2.15 |
| 1.2 Non-financial corporations | 1.86 | 1.80 | 1.94 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.73 | 1.62 | 1.56 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 0.95 | 1.42 | 1.36 |
| 1.2.1 Time deposits | 1.86 | 1.80 | 1.94 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.73 | 1.62 | 1.56 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 0.95 | 1.42 | 1.36 |
| 1.2.1.1 Short-term | 1.80 | 1.73 | 1.75 | 1.63 | 1.65 | 1.67 | 1.50 | 1.42 | 1.33 | 1.39 | 0.81 | 1.14 | 1.07 |
| 1.2.1.1.1 Up to 3 months | 0.99 | 0.90 | 1.17 | 0.79 | 0.85 | 0.90 | 0.82 | 0.67 | 0.55 | 0.90 | 0.22 | 0.47 | 0.45 |
| 1.2.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 1.86 | 1.67 | 1.68 | 1.65 | 1.62 | 1.84 | 1.45 | 1.33 | 1.26 | 1.33 | 1.26 | 1.24 | 1.20 |
| 1.2.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 2.33 | 2.30 | 2.23 | 2.16 | 2.13 | 2.08 | 2.03 | 1.98 | 1.93 | 1.86 | 1.79 | 1.78 | 1.67 |
| o/w: EUR | 1.81 | 1.73 | 1.78 | 1.64 | 1.66 | 1.70 | 1.52 | 1.44 | 1.34 | 1.42 | 0.78 | 1.14 | 1.09 |
| o/w: USD | 1.72 | 1.72 | 1.55 | 1.58 | 1.60 | 1.49 | 1.39 | 1.26 | 1.19 | 1.15 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 0.91 |
| 1.2.1.2 Long-term | 2.19 | 2.14 | 2.57 | 2.39 | 2.26 | 1.92 | 2.03 | 2.02 | 2.09 | 1.94 | 1.93 | 1.95 | 1.86 |
| 1.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 2.58 | 2.51 | 3.10 | 2.85 | 2.70 | 2.31 | 2.32 | 2.26 | 2.26 | 2.14 | 2.13 | 2.02 | 1.91 |
| 1.2.1.2.2 Over 2 years | 1.56 | 1.56 | 1.44 | 1.39 | 1.27 | 1.19 | 1.43 | 1.58 | 1.70 | 1.40 | 1.43 | 1.51 | 1.51 |
| o/w: EUR | 2.34 | 2.27 | 2.77 | 2.48 | 2.32 | 1.94 | 2.05 | 2.04 | 2.12 | 1.95 | 1.94 | 1.96 | 1.86 |
| o/w: USD | 1.44 | 1.60 | 1.78 | 1.93 | 1.93 | 1.84 | 1.88 | 1.88 | 1.87 | 1.87 | 1.86 | 1.85 | 1.82 |
| 1.3 Repos | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2 Loans | 5.10 | 5.12 | 4.98 | 4.95 | 4.86 | 4.87 | 4.90 | 4.84 | 4.92 | 4.83 | 4.83 | 4.71 | 4.62 |
| 2.1 Households | 5.07 | 4.76 | 4.97 | 4.89 | 4.96 | 5.01 | 4.84 | 4.91 | 4.98 | 4.91 | 4.60 | 4.68 | 4.59 |
| 2.1.1 Loans for house purchases | 3.55 | 3.52 | 3.53 | 3.53 | 3.53 | 3.53 | 3.48 | 3.49 | 3.48 | 3.48 | 3.47 | 3.48 | 3.79 |
| 2.1.1.1 Short-term | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| o/w: EUR | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| o/w: CHF | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2.1.1.2 Long-term | 3.55 | 3.52 | 3.53 | 3.53 | 3.53 | 3.53 | 3.48 | 3.49 | 3.48 | 3.48 | 3.47 | 3.48 | 3.79 |
| 2.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2.1.1.2.2 Over 5 years | 3.55 | 3.52 | 3.53 | 3.53 | 3.53 | 3.53 | 3.48 | 3.49 | 3.48 | 3.48 | 3.47 | 3.48 | 3.79 |
| o/w: EUR | 7.80 | 7.80 | 7.80 | 7.80 | 7.80 | 7.80 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.06 | 7.06 | 7.06 | 7.08 | 7.07 |
| o/w: CHF | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.31 | 3.31 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 |
| 2.1.2 Consumer loans and other loans | 5.13 | 4.82 | 5.04 | 4.95 | 5.02 | 5.07 | 4.90 | 4.97 | 5.04 | 4.96 | 4.65 | 4.73 | 4.60 |
| 2.1.2.1 Short-term | 4.30 | 3.48 | 3.69 | 3.73 | 4.12 | 4.30 | 3.74 | 4.09 | 4.37 | 4.24 | 3.37 | 3.64 | 3.23 |
| o/w: EUR | 4.29 | 3.46 | 3.64 | 3.72 | 4.11 | 4.30 | 3.74 | 4.09 | 4.37 | 4.24 | 3.37 | 3.64 | 3.23 |
| o/w: CHF | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 8.14 | 8.14 | 8.14 | 8.14 | 8.14 |
| 2.1.2.2 Long-term | 5.88 | 5.83 | 5.77 | 5.86 | 5.81 | 5.81 | 5.81 | 5.72 | 5.69 | 5.69 | 5.70 | 5.60 | 5.43 |
| 2.1.2.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 5.94 | 5.79 | 5.86 | 6.10 | 5.74 | 5.75 | 5.84 | 5.76 | 5.66 | 5.77 | 5.68 | 5.69 | 5.56 |

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 2.1.2.2.2 Over 5 years | 5.87 | 5.84 | 5.76 | 5.84 | 5.81 | 5.81 | 5.80 | 5.72 | 5.69 | 5.69 | 5.70 | 5.59 | 5.42 |
| o/w: EUR | 5.83 | 5.79 | 5.75 | 5.82 | 5.77 | 5.77 | 5.77 | 5.69 | 5.65 | 5.67 | 5.67 | 5.57 | 5.40 |
| o/w: CHF | 6.52 | 6.46 | 6.05 | 6.40 | 6.36 | 6.34 | 6.34 | 6.19 | 6.13 | 6.04 | 6.04 | 6.02 | 6.02 |
| o/w: Sole proprietors | 6.40 | 6.33 | 6.20 | 6.26 | 6.15 | 6.19 | 6.20 | 6.11 | 6.08 | 6.08 | 6.09 | 5.95 | 5.59 |
| 2.2 Non-financial corporations | 5.10 | 5.13 | 4.98 | 4.95 | 4.86 | 4.87 | 4.90 | 4.83 | 4.92 | 4.83 | 4.84 | 4.71 | 4.62 |
| 2.2.1 Loans | 5.10 | 5.13 | 4.98 | 4.95 | 4.86 | 4.87 | 4.90 | 4.83 | 4.92 | 4.83 | 4.84 | 4.71 | 4.62 |
| 2.2.1.1 Short-term | 5.82 | 5.96 | 5.66 | 5.48 | 5.07 | 5.28 | 5.41 | 5.08 | 5.77 | 4.88 | 5.13 | 4.78 | 4.77 |
| o/w: EUR | 5.81 | 5.96 | 5.61 | 5.61 | 4.94 | 5.24 | 5.57 | 5.23 | 5.99 | 5.27 | 5.34 | 4.97 | 4.92 |
| o/w: USD | 5.02 | 4.99 | 5.83 | 4.52 | 5.97 | 5.16 | 2.27 | 2.50 | 2.13 | 1.93 | 2.07 | 2.19 | 2.27 |
| 2.2.1.2 Long-term | 4.96 | 4.96 | 4.83 | 4.82 | 4.80 | 4.77 | 4.79 | 4.78 | 4.75 | 4.82 | 4.79 | 4.70 | 4.60 |
| 2.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 5.67 | 5.94 | 5.20 | 5.18 | 5.05 | 5.01 | 5.17 | 5.18 | 5.20 | 5.30 | 5.16 | 5.11 | 4.79 |
| 2.2.1.2.2 Over 5 years | 4.81 | 4.76 | 4.75 | 4.74 | 4.75 | 4.72 | 4.70 | 4.68 | 4.66 | 4.72 | 4.71 | 4.61 | 4.54 |
| o/w: EUR | 4.92 | 4.96 | 4.82 | 4.82 | 4.80 | 4.77 | 4.78 | 4.77 | 4.75 | 4.82 | 4.78 | 4.69 | 4.59 |
| o/w: USD | 5.32 | 5.33 | 5.32 | 4.92 | 4.85 | 4.87 | 4.96 | 5.05 | 5.04 | 5.03 | 5.05 | 5.05 | 4.73 |
| Volume | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Deposits | 124,734.5 | 126,220.4 | 126,377.7 | 125,153.9 | 123,326.3 | 122,982.0 | 122,282.5 | 122,982.5 | 122,277.2 | 123,646.4 | 127,959.0 | 128,526.1 | 126,834.8 |
| 1.1 Households | 116,303.2 | 117,543.7 | 117,235.2 | 116,548.1 | 115,117.2 | 114,637.2 | 114,216.0 | 114,168.5 | 113,104.0 | 114,257.1 | 113,885.9 | 114,511.8 | 113,958.0 |
| 1.1.1 Time deposits | 116,303.2 | 117,543.7 | 117,235.2 | 116,548.1 | 115,117.2 | 114,637.2 | 114,216.0 | 114,168.5 | 113,104.0 | 114,257.1 | 113,885.9 | 114,511.8 | 113,958.0 |
| 1.1.1.1 Short-term | 51,827.9 | 52,276.4 | 51,509.3 | 50,789.2 | 49,865.1 | 49,467.3 | 49,174.6 | 48,887.3 | 48,252.0 | 48,292.3 | 47,957.9 | 48,224.7 | 47,746.3 |
| 1.1.1.1.1 Up to 3 months | 3,956.3 | 4,099.3 | 3,919.9 | 3,819.9 | 3,669.4 | 3,687.9 | 3,801.8 | 3,695.7 | 3,764.1 | 3,730.4 | 3,608.7 | 3,649.0 | 3,560.0 |
| 1.1.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 7,710.1 | 7,747.0 | 7,665.6 | 7,497.8 | 7,306.7 | 7,172.9 | 7,135.6 | 7,067.3 | 6,922.7 | 6,904.9 | 6,805.5 | 6,829.0 | 6,722.2 |
| 1.1.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 40,161.5 | 40,430.1 | 39,923.8 | 39,471.5 | 38,889.0 | 38,606.4 | 38,237.2 | 38,124.3 | 37,565.2 | 37,656.9 | 37,543.7 | 37,746.8 | 37,464.1 |
| o/w: EUR | 46,257.6 | 46,220.4 | 45,443.3 | 44,588.9 | 43,864.1 | 43,513.7 | 43,235.4 | 42,946.9 | 42,477.3 | 42,476.5 | 42,034.2 | 42,131.4 | 41,923.8 |
| o/w: USD | 3,714.1 | 4,069.3 | 4,121.1 | 4,262.2 | 4,068.4 | 4,062.6 | 4,066.2 | 4,126.0 | 3,966.9 | 3,992.8 | 4,082.2 | 4,254.1 | 4,048.3 |
| 1.1.1.2 Long-term | 64,475.3 | 65,267.3 | 65,725.9 | 65,759.0 | 65,252.1 | 65,169.9 | 65,041.4 | 65,281.2 | 64,852.0 | 65,964.8 | 65,928.0 | 66,287.0 | 66,211.7 |
| 1.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 34,403.4 | 34,687.5 | 34,656.0 | 34,466.3 | 33,984.7 | 33,731.5 | 33,431.1 | 33,251.3 | 32,740.8 | 33,045.8 | 32,765.5 | 32,555.4 | 32,321.8 |
| 1.1.1.2.2 Over 2 years | 30,071.9 | 30,579.8 | 31,069.9 | 31,292.6 | 31,267.4 | 31,438.4 | 31,610.3 | 32,029.9 | 32,111.2 | 32,919.0 | 33,162.5 | 33,731.6 | 33,889.9 |
| o/w: EUR | 58,814.1 | 59,084.9 | 59,464.9 | 59,279.6 | 58,862.1 | 58,838.2 | 58,807.5 | 58,938.5 | 58,740.0 | 59,802.7 | 59,690.7 | 59,878.0 | 59,959.6 |
| o/w: USD | 4,014.6 | 4,424.8 | 4,493.5 | 4,679.1 | 4,585.3 | 4,547.8 | 4,459.9 | 4,599.5 | 4,428.3 | 4,497.2 | 4,563.4 | 4,723.7 | 4,588.5 |
| 1.2 Non-financial corporations | 8,431.3 | 8,676.8 | 9,142.5 | 8,605.7 | 8,209.1 | 8,344.8 | 8,066.5 | 8,814.1 | 9,173.2 | 9,389.3 | 14,073.1 | 14,014.3 | 12,876.8 |
| 1.2.1 Time deposits | 8,431.3 | 8,676.8 | 9,142.5 | 8,605.7 | 8,209.1 | 8,344.8 | 8,066.5 | 8,814.1 | 9,173.2 | 9,389.3 | 14,073.1 | 14,014.3 | 12,876.8 |
| 1.2.1.1 Short-term | 6,939.5 | 7,145.3 | 7,049.0 | 6,718.6 | 6,350.7 | 6,556.9 | 6,179.8 | 6,741.4 | 7,008.2 | 7,417.8 | 12,294.5 | 9,155.0 | 8,157.1 |
| 1.2.1.1.1 Up to 3 months | 2,156.9 | 2,105.6 | 2,284.1 | 1,970.6 | 1,762.5 | 1,923.0 | 2,176.4 | 2,148.6 | 2,237.5 | 2,609.7 | 7,020.1 | 3,329.1 | 3,201.3 |
| 1.2.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 1,733.4 | 1,838.7 | 1,750.5 | 1,754.1 | 1,565.2 | 1,700.3 | 1,105.7 | 1,418.9 | 1,682.1 | 1,838.2 | 1,986.0 | 2,709.2 | 2,085.8 |
| 1.2.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 3,049.2 | 3,201.0 | 3,014.4 | 2,993.8 | 3,023.1 | 2,933.6 | 2,897.6 | 3,174.0 | 3,088.5 | 2,969.8 | 3,288.4 | 3,116.6 | 2,870.1 |
| o/w: EUR | 6,187.8 | 6,264.7 | 6,402.6 | 6,021.0 | 5,686.7 | 5,869.4 | 5,453.8 | 6,054.9 | 6,246.4 | 6,545.4 | 11,418.0 | 8,276.6 | 7,354.9 |
| o/w: USD | 668.8 | 786.9 | 556.5 | 619.2 | 576.5 | 604.5 | 640.3 | 642.8 | 733.2 | 842.1 | 851.7 | 852.7 | 779.6 |
| 1.2.1.2 Long-term | 1,491.8 | 1,531.4 | 2,093.5 | 1,887.1 | 1,858.3 | 1,788.0 | 1,886.7 | 2,072.6 | 2,165.0 | 1,971.5 | 1,778.6 | 4,859.4 | 4,719.6 |
| 1.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 914.9 | 941.3 | 1,428.1 | 1,296.6 | 1,284.3 | 1,170.5 | 1,256.9 | 1,326.7 | 1,498.4 | 1,429.5 | 1,258.7 | 4,214.8 | 4,064.8 |
| 1.2.1.2.2 Over 2 years | 576.9 | 590.1 | 665.4 | 590.5 | 574.0 | 617.4 | 629.9 | 745.9 | 666.6 | 542.0 | 519.8 | 644.6 | 654.9 |
| o/w: EUR | 1,230.0 | 1,236.4 | 1,684.6 | 1,591.3 | 1,561.8 | 1,476.5 | 1,591.9 | 1,774.8 | 1,887.1 | 1,701.2 | 1,495.5 | 4,566.7 | 4,444.4 |
| o/w: USD | 210.5 | 238.9 | 352.8 | 289.0 | 288.3 | 302.8 | 289.9 | 292.6 | 272.8 | 265.2 | 277.9 | 287.5 | 270.4 |
| 1.3 Repos | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Loans | 10,339.0 | 10,445.3 | 10,774.2 | 10,906.5 | 10,860.4 | 10,602.5 | 10,251.1 | 10,314.5 | 9,839.9 | 9,864.6 | 9,531.1 | 9,352.6 | 10,104.9 |
| 2.1 Households | 227.0 | 211.4 | 195.4 | 209.3 | 217.2 | 224.1 | 204.3 | 207.5 | 214.0 | 213.5 | 189.4 | 185.3 | 191.0 |
| 2.1.1 Loans for house purchases | 8.4 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 3.0 |

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 2.1.1.1 Short-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| o/w: EUR | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2.1.1.2 Long-term | 8.4 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 3.0 |
| 2.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2.1.1.2.2 Over 5 years | 8.4 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 3.0 |
| o/w: EUR | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| o/w: CHF | 7.9 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 2.6 |
| 2.1.2 Consumer loans and other loans | 218.6 | 201.9 | 186.2 | 200.1 | 208.1 | 215.0 | 195.4 | 198.8 | 205.6 | 205.1 | 181.1 | 177.2 | 188.1 |
| 2.1.2.1 Short-term | 103.7 | 87.0 | 65.4 | 85.1 | 96.3 | 104.3 | 85.5 | 91.3 | 101.3 | 102.9 | 81.5 | 78.5 | 70.8 |
| o/w: EUR | 103.6 | 86.8 | 65.0 | 85.0 | 96.3 | 104.3 | 85.5 | 91.3 | 101.3 | 102.9 | 81.5 | 78.5 | 70.8 |
| o/w: CHF | 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 |
| 2.1.2.2 Long-term | 114.9 | 115.0 | 120.8 | 114.9 | 111.8 | 110.7 | 109.8 | 107.5 | 104.3 | 102.2 | 99.5 | 98.6 | 117.3 |
| 2.1.2.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 9.4 | 9.5 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.1 |
| 2.1.2.2.2 Over 5 years | 105.5 | 105.4 | 109.9 | 103.7 | 101.2 | 100.1 | 98.6 | 95.8 | 92.9 | 92.5 | 90.1 | 89.2 | 108.1 |
| o/w: EUR | 107.8 | 106.8 | 113.0 | 106.9 | 104.4 | 103.4 | 101.8 | 100.1 | 96.9 | 95.7 | 93.1 | 92.3 | 111.0 |
| o/w: CHF | 7.0 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| o/w: Sole proprietors | 67.0 | 67.1 | 73.4 | 72.7 | 70.1 | 70.8 | 70.7 | 68.8 | 66.1 | 62.5 | 60.6 | 59.5 | 78.2 |
| 2.2 Non-financial corporations | 10,112.1 | 10,233.9 | 10,578.8 | 10,697.2 | 10,643.2 | 10,378.3 | 10,046.8 | 10,107.0 | 9,625.9 | 9,651.1 | 9,341.7 | 9,167.3 | 9,913.9 |
| 2.2.1 Loans | 10,112.1 | 10,233.9 | 10,578.8 | 10,697.2 | 10,643.2 | 10,378.3 | 10,046.8 | 10,107.0 | 9,625.9 | 9,651.1 | 9,341.7 | 9,167.3 | 9,913.9 |
| 2.2.1.1 Short-term | 1,694.9 | 1,682.9 | 1,908.5 | 2,132.9 | 2,251.5 | 2,121.8 | 1,817.7 | 1,880.8 | 1,578.0 | 1,541.5 | 1,379.1 | 1,202.3 | 1,251.9 |
| o/w: EUR | 1,590.0 | 1,573.0 | 1,778.1 | 1,881.8 | 2,047.6 | 1,975.5 | 1,695.0 | 1,778.2 | 1,480.1 | 1,340.0 | 1,256.1 | 1,067.6 | 1,111.1 |
| o/w: USD | 75.2 | 77.4 | 106.6 | 250.6 | 195.9 | 138.2 | 114.5 | 102.0 | 90.9 | 186.8 | 100.6 | 104.3 | 100.8 |
| 2.2.1.2 Long-term | 8,417.2 | 8,551.0 | 8,670.3 | 8,564.3 | 8,391.7 | 8,256.5 | 8,229.1 | 8,226.2 | 8,047.9 | 8,109.6 | 7,962.6 | 7,965.0 | 8,662.0 |
| 2.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 1,459.0 | 1,455.6 | 1,492.0 | 1,463.6 | 1,415.7 | 1,397.5 | 1,474.3 | 1,533.5 | 1,356.9 | 1,362.5 | 1,334.5 | 1,371.3 | 2,050.5 |
| 2.2.1.2.2 Over 5 years | 6,958.2 | 7,095.4 | 7,178.3 | 7,100.7 | 6,975.9 | 6,859.0 | 6,754.8 | 6,692.7 | 6,691.0 | 6,747.1 | 6,628.1 | 6,593.6 | 6,611.5 |
| o/w: EUR | 8,158.3 | 8,296.5 | 8,421.3 | 8,319.7 | 8,155.4 | 8,028.2 | 7,991.8 | 7,991.0 | 7,824.6 | 7,888.1 | 7,740.6 | 7,721.0 | 8,380.0 |
| o/w: USD | 166.5 | 178.1 | 179.2 | 174.8 | 167.7 | 159.5 | 170.3 | 170.3 | 164.2 | 162.7 | 165.0 | 171.4 | 209.1 |

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

CROATIAN NATIONAL BANK ANNUAL REPORT • 2015

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1.1.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 813.3 | 865.0 | 690.6 | 732.0 | 698.3 | 640.0 | 621.4 | 792.9 | 666.9 | 680.1 | 834.2 | 641.4 | 775.5 |
| 1.1.1.2 Long-term | 488.5 | 484.6 | 421.3 | 461.1 | 406.0 | 412.1 | 357.2 | 513.2 | 459.9 | 551.2 | 517.6 | 477.8 | 525.0 |
| 1.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 372.3 | 390.5 | 328.9 | 349.6 | 305.4 | 302.7 | 278.2 | 402.4 | 356.1 | 437.7 | 401.3 | 354.6 | 364.8 |
| 1.1.1.2.2 Over 2 years | 116.2 | 94.1 | 92.4 | 111.5 | 100.6 | 109.4 | 78.9 | 110.7 | 103.8 | 113.5 | 116.3 | 123.3 | 160.2 |
| 1.2 Non-financial corporations | 1,942.4 | 1,230.8 | 984.5 | 1,578.9 | 1,609.9 | 1,017.9 | 1,406.9 | 2,066.3 | 1,378.0 | 3,356.2 | 2,307.9 | 1,687.5 | 2,150.2 |
| 1.2.1 Time deposits | 1,942.4 | 1,230.8 | 984.5 | 1,578.9 | 1,609.9 | 1,017.9 | 1,406.9 | 2,066.3 | 1,378.0 | 3,356.2 | 2,307.9 | 1,687.5 | 2,150.2 |
| 1.2.1.1 Short-term | 1,423.5 | 1,120.9 | 929.6 | 1,448.7 | 1,286.7 | 982.1 | 1,340.2 | 1,884.6 | 1,309.0 | 3,201.6 | 2,255.3 | 1,559.4 | 1,760.9 |
| 1.2.1.1.1 Up to 3 months | 949.1 | 578.0 | 469.0 | 979.9 | 925.4 | 736.9 | 885.9 | 1,159.0 | 1,011.2 | 2,836.0 | 1,686.1 | 1,132.4 | 1,159.0 |
| 1.2.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 161.8 | 413.8 | 248.6 | 203.5 | 198.1 | 93.9 | 305.6 | 315.2 | 119.7 | 160.5 | 411.2 | 246.1 | 288.3 |
| 1.2.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 312.6 | 129.2 | 211.9 | 265.3 | 163.3 | 151.3 | 148.7 | 410.4 | 178.1 | 205.2 | 157.9 | 180.9 | 313.6 |
| 1.2.1.2 Long-term | 518.9 | 109.9 | 54.9 | 130.2 | 323.2 | 35.9 | 66.8 | 181.7 | 69.0 | 154.6 | 52.6 | 128.1 | 389.2 |
| 1.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 464.2 | 95.9 | 44.7 | 95.2 | 319.3 | 28.0 | 57.0 | 126.8 | 62.3 | 95.7 | 49.2 | 114.5 | 364.5 |
| 1.2.1.2.2 Over 2 years | 54.7 | 13.9 | 10.2 | 35.0 | 4.0 | 7.8 | 9.7 | 54.9 | 6.7 | 58.9 | 3.4 | 13.6 | 24.7 |
| 1.3 Repos | 234.7 | 326.7 | 94.1 | 176.5 | 75.8 | 240.1 | 89.5 | 332.8 | 116.5 | 238.7 | 177.0 | 364.3 | 117.0 |
| 2 Loans | 16,562.8 | 15,893.6 | 16,364.2 | 16,878.4 | 16,709.8 | 16,870.1 | 16,823.5 | 17,324.6 | 15,872.7 | 16,266.2 | 16,141.0 | 15,990.7 | 16,943.9 |
| 2.1 Households | 12,229.0 | 11,970.9 | 11,884.8 | 12,361.7 | 12,450.3 | 12,501.0 | 12,337.3 | 12,299.6 | 12,024.5 | 12,349.3 | 12,425.6 | 12,358.8 | 12,342.7 |
| 2.1.1 Loans for house purchases | 61.4 | 46.6 | 61.1 | 65.8 | 92.4 | 125.7 | 160.9 | 192.5 | 140.2 | 185.6 | 201.3 | 203.7 | 220.9 |
| 2.1.1.1 Short-term | 12.6 | 17.8 | 16.9 | 20.1 | 24.4 | 33.1 | 34.6 | 50.8 | 25.7 | 41.8 | 46.3 | 35.6 | 38.8 |
| 2.1.1.2 Long-term | 48.8 | 28.8 | 44.3 | 45.7 | 68.0 | 92.6 | 126.3 | 141.8 | 114.5 | 143.8 | 155.0 | 168.1 | 182.1 |
| 2.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| 2.1.1.2.2 Over 5 years | 47.8 | 28.4 | 44.0 | 45.1 | 67.4 | 92.3 | 125.8 | 140.3 | 113.2 | 142.1 | 152.2 | 167.0 | 181.0 |
| 2.1.2 Consumer loans and other loans | 12,167.6 | 11,924.3 | 11,823.7 | 12,295.8 | 12,357.9 | 12,375.2 | 12,176.4 | 12,107.1 | 11,884.4 | 12,163.7 | 12,224.3 | 12,155.1 | 12,121.8 |
| 2.1.2.1 Short-term | 9,938.5 | 9,840.7 | 9,698.4 | 9,861.9 | 9,928.2 | 9,987.4 | 9,969.7 | 9,889.9 | 9,817.3 | 9,850.0 | 9,881.3 | 9,834.1 | 9,760.7 |
| 2.1.2.2 Long-term | 2,229.2 | 2,083.6 | 2,125.2 | 2,434.0 | 2,429.7 | 2,387.9 | 2,206.7 | 2,217.2 | 2,067.1 | 2,313.8 | 2,343.0 | 2,321.0 | 2,361.2 |
| 2.1.2.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 1,623.1 | 1,561.0 | 1,531.1 | 1,659.9 | 1,519.5 | 1,477.5 | 1,375.7 | 1,349.0 | 1,299.3 | 1,408.2 | 1,426.3 | 1,396.3 | 1,405.3 |
| 2.1.2.2.2 Over 5 years | 606.0 | 522.5 | 594.2 | 774.1 | 910.1 | 910.4 | 831.0 | 868.3 | 767.8 | 905.5 | 916.8 | 924.7 | 955.9 |
| o/w: Sole proprietors | 312.6 | 300.6 | 315.6 | 353.2 | 345.9 | 315.7 | 296.6 | 280.6 | 259.7 | 290.5 | 278.9 | 303.9 | 297.6 |
| 2.2 Non-financial corporations | 4,333.8 | 3,922.7 | 4,479.5 | 4,516.7 | 4,259.5 | 4,369.1 | 4,486.2 | 5,025.0 | 3,848.2 | 3,916.9 | 3,715.4 | 3,632.0 | 4,601.2 |
| Loans | 4,333.8 | 3,922.7 | 4,479.5 | 4,516.7 | 4,259.5 | 4,369.1 | 4,486.2 | 5,025.0 | 3,848.2 | 3,916.9 | 3,715.4 | 3,632.0 | 4,601.2 |
| 2.2.1.1 Short-term | 3,902.8 | 3,611.9 | 4,216.9 | 4,129.1 | 3,997.6 | 3,855.4 | 3,880.3 | 4,151.7 | 3,266.7 | 3,577.8 | 3,223.8 | 3,346.3 | 3,830.0 |
| 2.2.1.2 Long-term | 431.0 | 310.7 | 262.5 | 387.6 | 261.9 | 513.7 | 605.9 | 873.3 | 581.4 | 339.1 | 491.6 | 285.7 | 771.3 |
| 2.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 258.1 | 159.2 | 159.8 | 274.7 | 167.5 | 469.9 | 355.2 | 528.5 | 241.7 | 216.5 | 272.8 | 169.1 | 319.3 |
| 2.2.1.2.2 Over 5 years | 172.9 | 151.6 | 102.8 | 112.8 | 94.4 | 43.8 | 250.7 | 344.8 | 339.7 | 122.6 | 218.8 | 116.6 | 451.9 |

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

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

business for these categories of deposits and loans. Overdrafts and claims and credit card credit are shown as book balances.

Deposits and loans to households and non-financial corporations are broken down to deposits and loans not indexed to f/c (Table G6a), deposits and loans indexed to f/c (Table G6b) and foreign currency deposits and loans (Table G6c).

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

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

CROATIAN NATIONAL BANK ANNUAL REPORT • 2015

| | 2014 Dec.* | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 2.2 Non-financial corporations | 5.94 | 5.72 | 5.77 | 5.67 | 5.90 | 5.51 | 5.69 | 5.35 | 5.74 | 5.12 | 5.37 | 5.20 | 5.79 |
| 2.2.1 Loans | 5.94 | 5.72 | 5.77 | 5.67 | 5.90 | 5.51 | 5.69 | 5.35 | 5.74 | 5.12 | 5.37 | 5.20 | 5.79 |
| 2.2.1.1 Short-term | 6.08 | 6.17 | 6.22 | 5.90 | 5.80 | 5.88 | 6.24 | 5.85 | 6.26 | 5.13 | 5.36 | 5.75 | 6.15 |
| o/w: EUR | 6.08 | 6.16 | 6.23 | 5.90 | 5.80 | 5.88 | 6.24 | 5.85 | 6.29 | 5.13 | 5.36 | 5.75 | 6.14 |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | – | – | 7.00 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 7.00 |
| 2.2.1.2 Long-term | 5.84 | 5.40 | 5.52 | 5.52 | 5.96 | 5.32 | 5.41 | 5.12 | 5.52 | 5.12 | 5.37 | 5.00 | 5.57 |
| 2.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 6.06 | 5.46 | 5.58 | 5.50 | 6.34 | 6.30 | 5.78 | 5.97 | 6.27 | 6.11 | 5.51 | 5.03 | 4.94 |
| 2.2.1.2.2 Over 5 years | 5.52 | 5.37 | 5.47 | 5.54 | 5.87 | 4.99 | 5.20 | 4.75 | 5.31 | 4.66 | 5.22 | 4.98 | 5.81 |
| o/w: EUR | 5.84 | 5.40 | 5.52 | 5.51 | 6.05 | 5.33 | 5.41 | 5.11 | 5.51 | 5.12 | 5.37 | 5.00 | 5.57 |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | 7.42 | 3.56 | 4.73 | 3.75 | 9.93 | 6.29 | 4.59 | – | 6.96 | – |
| Volume | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Deposits | 283.1 | 91.5 | 62.8 | 52.0 | 51.6 | 58.4 | 70.1 | 80.6 | 56.5 | 95.5 | 81.3 | 82.6 | 215.7 |
| 1.1 Households | 136.7 | 62.7 | 60.4 | 49.5 | 46.1 | 52.5 | 39.0 | 51.0 | 54.5 | 63.3 | 63.0 | 68.3 | 104.3 |
| 1.1.1 Time deposits | 136.7 | 62.7 | 60.4 | 49.5 | 46.1 | 52.5 | 39.0 | 51.0 | 54.5 | 63.3 | 63.0 | 68.3 | 104.3 |
| 1.1.1.1 Short-term | 38.9 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 10.8 | 3.3 | 7.6 | 16.3 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 10.2 |
| 1.1.1.1.1 Up to 3 months | 15.8 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 3.0 |
| 1.1.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| 1.1.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 20.5 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 8.9 | 13.4 | 12.5 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 5.9 |
| o/w: EUR | 26.5 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 10.8 | 3.3 | 7.6 | 16.3 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 10.2 |
| o/w: USD | 12.3 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1.1.1.2 Long-term | 97.8 | 56.0 | 54.7 | 43.1 | 35.3 | 49.1 | 31.3 | 34.6 | 34.9 | 44.2 | 57.6 | 65.4 | 94.1 |
| 1.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 5.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 17.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 0.7 |
| 1.1.1.2.2 Over 2 years | 92.5 | 52.7 | 51.0 | 39.2 | 32.7 | 31.6 | 30.5 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 42.7 | 53.6 | 57.1 | 93.4 |
| o/w: EUR | 97.7 | 56.0 | 54.7 | 43.1 | 35.3 | 49.1 | 31.3 | 34.6 | 34.9 | 44.2 | 57.6 | 65.4 | 94.1 |
| o/w: USD | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1.2 Non-financial corporations | 146.4 | 28.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 31.1 | 29.7 | 2.0 | 32.2 | 18.3 | 14.2 | 111.4 |
| 1.2.1 Time deposits | 146.4 | 28.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 31.1 | 29.7 | 2.0 | 32.2 | 18.3 | 14.2 | 111.4 |
| 1.2.1.1 Short-term | 29.8 | 27.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 28.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 13.9 | 8.7 | 61.4 |
| 1.2.1.1.1 Up to 3 months | 1.0 | 0.3 | – | – | 0.9 | – | – | – | – | 0.4 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 56.1 |
| 1.2.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 16.1 | 26.4 | – | 0.1 | 0.3 | – | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| 1.2.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 12.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 27.9 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 5.1 |
| o/w: EUR | 29.8 | 27.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 28.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 13.9 | 8.7 | 61.4 |
| o/w: USD | 0.0 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.1 | – | – | 0.0 |
| 1.2.1.2 Long-term | 116.7 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 27.2 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 30.9 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 49.9 |
| 1.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 4.5 |
| 1.2.1.2.2 Over 2 years | 116.4 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 23.4 | 0.1 | – | 30.8 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 45.4 |
| o/w: EUR | 116.7 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 27.2 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 30.9 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 49.9 |
| o/w: USD | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 1.3 Repos | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Loans | 3,863.4 | 2,236.3 | 1,958.4 | 2,420.9 | 2,580.6 | 2,064.8 | 1,863.9 | 2,257.9 | 1,424.8 | 2,053.6 | 1,753.1 | 1,942.5 | 4,299.9 |
| 2.1 Households | 1,081.6 | 968.7 | 834.7 | 1,075.1 | 976.8 | 790.8 | 777.1 | 951.2 | 616.5 | 735.8 | 726.1 | 651.0 | 2,556.6 |
| 2.1.1 Loans for house purchases | 382.1 | 441.0 | 284.2 | 365.9 | 326.9 | 267.5 | 242.1 | 324.6 | 169.5 | 195.3 | 194.9 | 206.3 | 2,074.5 |
| 2.1.1.1 Short-term | 32.1 | 43.8 | 29.6 | 32.0 | 34.1 | 23.4 | 21.0 | 26.0 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 15.8 | 19.7 | 14.9 |
| o/w: EUR | 32.1 | 43.8 | 29.6 | 32.0 | 33.6 | 23.4 | 21.0 | 26.0 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 15.8 | 19.7 | 14.9 |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | – | 0.5 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2.1.1.2 Long-term | 350.0 | 397.3 | 254.6 | 333.9 | 292.9 | 244.1 | 221.1 | 298.6 | 153.8 | 180.8 | 179.1 | 186.6 | 2,059.6 |
| 2.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 2.6 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 9.6 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 2.8 |
| 2.1.1.2.2 Over 5 years | 347.4 | 391.2 | 250.5 | 330.3 | 290.0 | 240.7 | 217.4 | 289.0 | 152.0 | 177.5 | 174.7 | 183.2 | 2,056.8 |
| o/w: EUR | 330.4 | 391.6 | 247.5 | 318.1 | 281.5 | 228.9 | 209.1 | 282.3 | 143.8 | 170.0 | 168.1 | 183.5 | 2,057.6 |

| | 2014 Dec.* | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| o/w: CHF | 18.6 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 14.0 | 11.3 | 15.2 | 10.7 | 15.5 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 |
| 2.1.2 Consumer loans and other loans | 699.5 | 527.7 | 550.5 | 709.2 | 649.9 | 523.3 | 535.0 | 626.6 | 447.0 | 540.5 | 531.2 | 444.7 | 482.2 |
| 2.1.2.1 Short-term | 71.0 | 33.7 | 47.7 | 39.4 | 40.5 | 28.6 | 33.6 | 52.0 | 23.9 | 42.2 | 42.7 | 37.2 | 56.1 |
| o/w: EUR | 70.4 | 31.9 | 47.7 | 39.4 | 37.8 | 28.6 | 32.3 | 51.3 | 23.9 | 40.3 | 36.4 | 37.2 | 55.7 |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.0 |
| 2.1.2.2 Long-term | 628.5 | 494.0 | 502.8 | 669.8 | 609.4 | 494.7 | 501.4 | 574.6 | 423.1 | 498.4 | 488.5 | 407.4 | 426.0 |
| 2.1.2.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 135.9 | 105.4 | 117.7 | 164.0 | 142.0 | 111.9 | 105.9 | 116.2 | 89.0 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 88.7 | 76.2 |
| 2.1.2.2.2 Over 5 years | 492.7 | 388.5 | 385.1 | 505.8 | 467.4 | 382.8 | 395.5 | 458.4 | 334.1 | 397.9 | 388.0 | 318.7 | 349.9 |
| o/w: EUR | 623.9 | 491.6 | 501.6 | 667.8 | 607.9 | 492.7 | 498.8 | 566.1 | 422.4 | 495.1 | 485.4 | 404.6 | 424.4 |
| o/w: CHF | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 2.3 | – | – | 0.1 |
| o/w: Sole proprietors | 90.5 | 44.7 | 53.9 | 96.2 | 71.5 | 50.1 | 88.6 | 70.9 | 41.2 | 38.4 | 46.4 | 51.9 | 115.8 |
| 2.2 Non-financial corporations | 2,781.8 | 1,267.6 | 1,123.7 | 1,345.8 | 1,603.8 | 1,274.0 | 1,086.8 | 1,306.7 | 808.2 | 1,317.9 | 1,027.0 | 1,291.5 | 1,743.2 |
| 2.2.1 Loans | 2,781.8 | 1,267.6 | 1,123.7 | 1,345.8 | 1,603.8 | 1,274.0 | 1,086.8 | 1,306.7 | 808.2 | 1,317.9 | 1,027.0 | 1,291.5 | 1,743.2 |
| 2.2.1.1 Short-term | 1,070.4 | 520.9 | 397.7 | 539.2 | 615.6 | 430.5 | 368.3 | 409.2 | 242.4 | 471.1 | 499.4 | 349.6 | 658.1 |
| o/w: EUR | 1,070.3 | 519.5 | 397.2 | 539.2 | 615.5 | 430.0 | 367.0 | 408.0 | 239.9 | 469.8 | 499.4 | 349.6 | 652.2 |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | – | – | 0.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | 0.1 |
| 2.2.1.2 Long-term | 1,711.4 | 746.7 | 726.0 | 806.7 | 988.3 | 843.5 | 718.5 | 897.4 | 565.9 | 846.8 | 527.6 | 941.9 | 1,085.1 |
| 2.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 1,022.8 | 252.1 | 307.9 | 365.2 | 192.3 | 217.0 | 260.7 | 274.5 | 123.1 | 267.6 | 281.3 | 359.4 | 309.2 |
| 2.2.1.2.2 Over 5 years | 688.6 | 494.6 | 418.1 | 441.4 | 796.0 | 626.5 | 457.8 | 622.9 | 442.8 | 579.2 | 246.3 | 582.5 | 776.0 |
| o/w: EUR | 1,711.3 | 746.7 | 725.7 | 802.3 | 951.8 | 833.1 | 717.3 | 895.5 | 562.8 | 834.0 | 527.6 | 940.9 | 1,085.1 |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | 4.3 | 36.5 | 10.5 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 12.8 | – | 0.8 | – |

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

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

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Interest rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Deposits | 1.93 | 1.77 | 1.90 | 1.72 | 1.71 | 1.59 | 1.58 | 1.54 | 1.49 | 1.52 | 0.96 | 1.38 | 1.20 |
| 1.1 Households | 2.10 | 1.96 | 1.95 | 1.90 | 1.87 | 1.79 | 1.78 | 1.72 | 1.68 | 1.71 | 1.55 | 1.50 | 1.52 |
| 1.1.1 Time deposits | 2.10 | 1.96 | 1.95 | 1.90 | 1.87 | 1.79 | 1.78 | 1.72 | 1.68 | 1.71 | 1.55 | 1.50 | 1.52 |
| 1.1.1.1 Short-term | 1.76 | 1.71 | 1.67 | 1.65 | 1.61 | 1.52 | 1.51 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.41 | 1.30 | 1.21 | 1.20 |
| 1.1.1.1.1 Up to 3 months | 1.20 | 1.17 | 1.19 | 1.09 | 1.14 | 1.13 | 0.97 | 0.90 | 0.87 | 0.84 | 0.77 | 0.71 | 0.68 |
| 1.1.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 1.63 | 1.60 | 1.46 | 1.55 | 1.40 | 1.34 | 1.30 | 1.23 | 1.22 | 1.18 | 1.15 | 1.12 | 1.12 |
| 1.1.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 2.00 | 1.94 | 1.88 | 1.87 | 1.86 | 1.75 | 1.81 | 1.71 | 1.71 | 1.67 | 1.55 | 1.43 | 1.39 |
| o/w: EUR | 1.78 | 1.73 | 1.68 | 1.65 | 1.65 | 1.54 | 1.55 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.45 | 1.34 | 1.24 | 1.23 |
| o/w: USD | 1.73 | 1.65 | 1.68 | 1.81 | 1.49 | 1.62 | 1.44 | 1.31 | 1.27 | 1.15 | 1.13 | 1.14 | 1.12 |
| 1.1.1.2 Long-term | 2.61 | 2.47 | 2.43 | 2.36 | 2.34 | 2.25 | 2.29 | 2.18 | 2.05 | 2.13 | 1.96 | 1.92 | 2.00 |
| 1.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 2.61 | 2.39 | 2.32 | 2.30 | 2.29 | 2.16 | 2.09 | 2.10 | 1.99 | 2.07 | 1.84 | 1.79 | 1.98 |
| 1.1.1.2.2 Over 2 years | 2.63 | 2.65 | 2.63 | 2.48 | 2.43 | 2.45 | 2.71 | 2.38 | 2.21 | 2.29 | 2.20 | 2.15 | 2.04 |
| o/w: EUR | 2.65 | 2.49 | 2.48 | 2.40 | 2.36 | 2.29 | 2.25 | 2.21 | 2.09 | 2.16 | 1.99 | 1.94 | 2.03 |
| o/w: USD | 2.39 | 2.42 | 2.13 | 2.08 | 2.28 | 1.94 | 2.23 | 2.08 | 1.77 | 1.82 | 1.72 | 1.86 | 1.80 |
| 1.2 Non-financial corporations | 1.39 | 1.13 | 1.72 | 1.04 | 1.01 | 0.86 | 0.94 | 1.07 | 0.86 | 0.95 | 0.33 | 1.24 | 0.55 |
| 1.2.1 Time deposits | 1.39 | 1.13 | 1.72 | 1.04 | 1.01 | 0.86 | 0.94 | 1.07 | 0.86 | 0.95 | 0.33 | 1.24 | 0.55 |
| 1.2.1.1 Short-term | 1.20 | 1.09 | 1.14 | 0.97 | 0.91 | 0.77 | 0.71 | 0.95 | 0.74 | 0.90 | 0.33 | 0.57 | 0.48 |
| 1.2.1.1.1 Up to 3 months | 0.76 | 0.58 | 0.96 | 0.67 | 0.69 | 0.58 | 0.55 | 0.48 | 0.35 | 0.55 | 0.13 | 0.31 | 0.28 |
| 1.2.1.1.2 Over 3 and up to 6 months | 1.74 | 1.62 | 1.38 | 1.67 | 1.50 | 1.31 | 1.33 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.23 | 1.24 | 1.23 | 0.95 |
| 1.2.1.1.3 Over 6 months and up to 1 year | 1.76 | 2.37 | 2.03 | 1.99 | 1.82 | 1.70 | 1.73 | 1.72 | 1.74 | 1.94 | 1.59 | 1.29 | 1.39 |
| o/w: EUR | 1.24 | 1.14 | 1.15 | 0.97 | 0.88 | 0.79 | 0.70 | 0.95 | 0.75 | 0.89 | 0.32 | 0.56 | 0.46 |
| o/w: USD | 0.56 | 0.74 | 0.95 | 0.87 | 0.37 | 0.52 | 0.63 | 0.73 | 0.42 | 0.95 | 0.40 | 0.67 | 0.63 |
| 1.2.1.2 Long-term | 2.80 | 2.27 | 3.53 | 2.95 | 2.33 | 1.85 | 2.60 | 2.44 | 2.36 | 1.88 | 1.55 | 2.00 | 1.23 |
| 1.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 2 years | 2.84 | 2.30 | 3.96 | 3.35 | 2.34 | 2.19 | 2.45 | 2.20 | 2.32 | 1.91 | 1.78 | 2.01 | 1.22 |
| 1.2.1.2.2 Over 2 years | 1.70 | 2.04 | 0.62 | 1.29 | 0.50 | 0.32 | 3.12 | 2.87 | 2.45 | 0.80 | 1.21 | 1.73 | 1.41 |
| o/w: EUR | 2.80 | 2.17 | 4.01 | 2.96 | 2.39 | 1.86 | 2.64 | 2.44 | 2.37 | 1.87 | 1.55 | 2.00 | 1.25 |
| o/w: USD | – | 2.46 | 2.10 | 1.80 | 1.21 | 1.95 | 1.34 | 2.85 | – | 2.18 | 1.52 | 1.28 | 0.05 |
| 1.3 Repos | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Loans | 4.49 | 3.05 | 2.47 | 3.27 | 2.48 | 3.10 | 2.81 | 3.13 | 3.05 | 3.30 | 2.80 | 3.07 | 3.51 |
| 2.1 Households | 2.19 | 0.27 | 1.42 | 3.23 | 2.26 | 1.42 | 0.96 | 2.95 | 1.81 | 0.27 | 0.19 | 0.76 | 1.88 |
| 2.1.1 Loans for house purchases | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5.50 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2.1.1.1 Short-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| o/w: EUR | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2.1.1.2 Long-term | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5.50 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2.1.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2.1.1.2.2 Over 5 years | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5.50 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| o/w: EUR | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5.50 | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2.1.2 Consumer loans and other loans | 2.19 | 0.27 | 1.42 | 3.23 | 2.26 | 1.42 | 0.95 | 2.95 | 1.81 | 0.27 | 0.19 | 0.76 | 1.88 |
| 2.1.2.1 Short-term | 0.79 | 0.14 | 1.16 | 3.05 | 2.16 | 1.33 | 0.82 | 2.28 | 1.81 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.61 | 0.26 |
| o/w: EUR | 0.78 | 0.13 | 1.15 | 3.05 | 2.15 | 1.32 | 0.81 | 2.28 | 1.81 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.60 | 0.25 |
| o/w: CHF | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 8.14 | 8.14 | 8.14 | 8.14 | 8.14 |
| 2.1.2.2 Long-term | 5.24 | 6.90 | 6.38 | 5.92 | 4.50 | 7.98 | 7.48 | 6.41 | – | 8.62 | 3.02 | 6.29 | 4.70 |
| 2.1.2.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 4.80 | 6.90 | 6.38 | 5.30 | 4.50 | 7.98 | 7.48 | 5.93 | – | 8.62 | 3.02 | 6.29 | 4.15 |
| 2.1.2.2.2 Over 5 years | 5.28 | – | – | 6.17 | – | – | – | 6.49 | – | – | – | – | 4.75 |
| o/w: EUR | 5.24 | 6.90 | 6.38 | 5.30 | 4.50 | 7.98 | 8.80 | 6.54 | – | 8.62 | 3.02 | 5.81 | 4.70 |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | 6.17 | – | – | 7.23 | 6.17 | – | – | – | 6.70 | – |
| o/w: Sole proprietors | 4.42 | 4.20 | 5.03 | 5.19 | 3.80 | 5.22 | 2.75 | 6.26 | 0.00 | 4.21 | 2.09 | 3.89 | 4.70 |

CROATIAN NATIONAL BANK ANNUAL REPORT • 2015

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2.1.2 Consumer loans and other loans | 56.0 | 41.2 | 35.8 | 73.8 | 52.9 | 42.7 | 41.2 | 58.0 | 42.5 | 33.6 | 39.2 | 37.4 | 55.6 |
| 2.1.2.1 Short-term | 38.4 | 40.4 | 34.0 | 69.4 | 50.7 | 42.2 | 40.4 | 48.6 | 42.5 | 32.9 | 37.9 | 36.4 | 35.3 |
| o/w: EUR | 38.4 | 40.4 | 34.0 | 69.3 | 50.6 | 42.1 | 40.4 | 48.6 | 42.5 | 32.8 | 37.8 | 36.4 | 35.3 |
| o/w: CHF | 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 |
| 2.1.2.2 Long-term | 17.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 9.4 | – | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 20.3 |
| 2.1.2.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.3 | – | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| 2.1.2.2.2 Over 5 years | 16.1 | – | – | 3.2 | – | – | – | 8.1 | – | – | – | – | 18.8 |
| o/w: EUR | 17.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 6.2 | – | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 20.3 |
| o/w: CHF | – | – | – | 3.2 | – | – | 0.7 | 3.2 | – | – | – | 0.5 | – |
| o/w: Sole proprietors | 3.0 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 14.0 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 21.7 |
| 2.2 Non-financial corporations | 1,003.4 | 695.5 | 680.6 | 1,105.4 | 1,055.6 | 808.8 | 1,111.0 | 1,974.7 | 482.2 | 912.4 | 649.9 | 400.8 | 2,070.8 |
| 2.2.1 Loans | 1,003.4 | 695.5 | 680.6 | 1,105.4 | 1,055.6 | 808.8 | 1,111.0 | 1,974.7 | 482.2 | 912.4 | 649.9 | 400.8 | 2,070.8 |
| 2.2.1.1 Short-term | 688.3 | 212.6 | 659.3 | 946.9 | 883.0 | 642.7 | 837.9 | 1,203.9 | 260.0 | 620.6 | 532.3 | 227.1 | 427.8 |
| o/w: EUR | 552.1 | 201.8 | 593.9 | 782.0 | 793.4 | 493.0 | 680.7 | 927.9 | 162.3 | 298.9 | 426.3 | 135.4 | 309.6 |
| o/w: USD | 136.2 | 10.8 | 65.3 | 164.8 | 89.6 | 149.6 | 157.2 | 230.2 | 97.7 | 321.7 | 106.1 | 91.6 | 118.2 |
| 2.2.1.2 Long-term | 315.1 | 482.9 | 21.3 | 158.5 | 172.6 | 166.1 | 273.1 | 770.9 | 222.3 | 291.8 | 117.6 | 173.7 | 1,643.1 |
| 2.2.1.2.1 Over 1 and up to 5 years | 131.7 | 7.5 | 15.0 | 36.0 | 61.7 | 58.4 | 149.2 | 449.1 | 108.4 | 19.5 | 25.5 | 53.8 | 1,413.4 |
| 2.2.1.2.2 Over 5 years | 183.4 | 475.4 | 6.4 | 122.5 | 110.8 | 107.7 | 123.9 | 321.8 | 113.9 | 272.4 | 92.0 | 120.0 | 229.7 |
| o/w: EUR | 154.7 | 420.3 | 21.3 | 158.5 | 172.6 | 165.8 | 198.0 | 768.6 | 222.3 | 291.8 | 117.6 | 156.4 | 1,139.9 |
| o/w: USD | 77.8 | 0.3 | – | – | – | 0.4 | 75.1 | 2.3 | – | – | – | – | 503.1 |

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

| Year | Month | O/N | T/N | S/N | Call money | 2 – 6 days | 1 week | 2 weeks | 1 month | 3 months |
|------|-----------|------|------|------|------------|------------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 2006 | | 2.36 | 2.37 | 2.30 | 2.82 | 2.31 | 2.77 | 2.68 | 3.36 | 3.81 |
| 2007 | | 4.97 | 5.30 | 4.91 | 4.00 | 5.45 | 5.51 | 5.59 | 5.87 | 5.86 |
| 2008 | | 5.86 | 5.64 | 4.79 | – | 5.22 | 6.59 | 6.50 | 6.88 | 7.38 |
| 2009 | | 7.22 | 6.97 | 6.30 | 6.50 | 7.76 | 7.79 | 8.53 | 8.98 | 9.31 |
| 2010 | | 0.89 | 1.23 | 1.25 | – | 1.16 | 1.23 | 1.82 | 1.74 | 2.92 |
| 2011 | | 0.86 | 0.98 | 1.92 | – | 0.89 | 1.22 | 1.46 | 2.25 | 3.31 |
| 2012 | | 1.09 | 1.67 | 1.37 | – | 1.09 | 1.38 | 2.20 | 1.75 | 3.79 |
| 2013 | | 0.37 | 0.33 | 1.00 | – | 0.73 | 1.01 | 0.63 | 1.02 | 2.36 |
| 2014 | | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.83 | – | 0.48 | 0.54 | 0.57 | 0.79 | 0.95 |
| 2015 | | 0.44 | 1.19 | – | – | 0.47 | 0.68 | 0.85 | 0.81 | 1.17 |
| 2015 | January | 0.33 | – | – | – | 0.26 | 0.36 | 0.60 | – | – |
| | February | 0.43 | – | – | – | 0.27 | 0.45 | 0.53 | 0.57 | 0.99 |
| | March | 0.33 | – | – | – | 0.20 | 0.56 | – | 0.30 | 1.13 |
| | April | 0.18 | – | – | – | 0.14 | 0.42 | 0.73 | – | 0.85 |
| | May | 0.15 | – | – | – | 0.15 | 0.59 | 0.75 | – | 0.90 |
| | June | 0.20 | – | – | – | 0.13 | 0.50 | 0.80 | 0.70 | 0.83 |
| | July | 0.43 | 0.55 | – | – | 0.93 | 0.65 | 1.10 | 0.76 | – |
| | August | 0.65 | – | – | – | 0.68 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 0.90 | 1.49 |
| | September | 1.28 | 2.53 | – | – | 1.52 | 1.87 | 2.28 | 1.80 | 1.80 |
| | October | 0.42 | – | – | – | 0.49 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.87 | – |
| | November | 0.35 | – | – | – | 0.35 | 0.45 | 0.51 | 0.60 | 1.40 |
| | December | 0.49 | 0.50 | – | – | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.32 | – | |

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

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

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

| Year | Month | O/N | T/N | S/N | 1 week | 2 weeks | 1 month | 3 months | 6 months | 9 months | 12 months |
|------|------------------------|------|------|------|--------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 2006 | | 2.90 | 2.96 | 3.00 | 3.28 | 3.52 | 4.24 | 4.49 | 4.67 | 4.66 | 4.82 |
| 2007 | | 5.18 | 5.28 | 5.27 | 5.50 | 5.61 | 5.73 | 5.66 | 5.58 | 5.55 | 5.59 |
| 2008 | | 5.96 | 6.15 | 6.23 | 6.72 | 6.80 | 6.88 | 7.17 | 7.19 | 7.18 | 7.20 |
| 2009 | | 7.16 | 7.49 | 7.72 | 8.33 | 8.63 | 9.15 | 8.96 | 8.68 | 8.48 | 8.41 |
| 2010 | | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.05 | 1.17 | 1.31 | 1.57 | 2.44 | 3.32 | 3.74 | 4.12 |
| 2011 | | 1.03 | 1.06 | 1.09 | 1.27 | 1.53 | 2.11 | 3.15 | 3.84 | 4.12 | 4.39 |
| 2012 | | 1.23 | 1.21 | 1.20 | 1.37 | 1.58 | 2.12 | 3.42 | 4.14 | 4.37 | 4.58 |
| 2013 | | 0.59 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.67 | 0.75 | 0.94 | 1.50 | 2.10 | 2.40 | 2.66 |
| 2014 | | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.58 | 0.63 | 0.75 | 0.97 | 1.32 | 1.57 | 1.81 |
| 2015 | | 0.70 | 0.66 | 0.61 | 0.82 | 0.90 | 1.05 | 1.23 | 1.43 | 1.65 | 1.88 |
| 2015 | January | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.66 | 0.76 | 0.88 | 1.08 | 1.30 | 1.55 | 1.78 |
| | February | 0.50 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.73 | 0.82 | 0.96 | 1.12 | 1.30 | 1.56 | 1.81 |
| | March | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.67 | 0.78 | 0.95 | 1.12 | 1.29 | 1.57 | 1.82 |
| | April | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.51 | 0.62 | 0.80 | 1.01 | 1.25 | 1.52 | 1.77 |
| | May | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.35 | 0.50 | 0.59 | 0.74 | 0.96 | 1.23 | 1.50 | 1.75 |
| | June | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.62 | 0.87 | 1.32 | 1.57 | 1.80 |
| | July | 0.78 | 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.90 | 0.94 | 1.02 | 1.09 | 1.24 | 1.47 | 1.71 |
| | August | 0.95 | 0.97 | 0.88 | 1.02 | 1.03 | 1.09 | 1.16 | 1.31 | 1.51 | 1.73 |
| | September ^a | 1.73 | 1.63 | 1.36 | 1.70 | 1.77 | 1.80 | 1.87 | 1.89 | 1.99 | 2.09 |
| | October | 1.02 | – | – | 1.10 | 1.21 | 1.49 | 1.75 | 1.89 | 2.04 | 2.28 |
| | November | 0.77 | – | – | 0.83 | 0.90 | 1.14 | 1.41 | 1.70 | 1.94 | 2.15 |
| | December | 0.65 | – | – | 0.72 | 0.80 | 0.98 | 1.24 | 1.53 | 1.74 | 1.96 |

^a From 21 September 2015 onwards, data are not calculated and published for T/N ("TOM/NEXT") and S/N ("SPOT/NEXT").

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

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

Table G8a Interest rates on MoF treasury bills

| Year | Month | Denominated in HRK | | | Indexed to EUR | |
|------|-----------|--------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | | 3 months | 6 months | 12 months | 3 months | 12 months |
| 2006 | | 3.07 | 3.37 | 3.87 | – | – |
| 2007 | | 3.29 | 3.49 | 4.08 | – | – |
| 2008 | | 4.39 | 5.24 | 5.98 | – | 7.95 |
| 2009 | | 6.95 | 7.25 | 7.52 | – | 7.09 |
| 2010 | | 2.19 | 3.28 | 4.01 | – | 3.37 |
| 2011 | | 2.60 | 3.53 | 3.91 | 3.76 | 3.46 |
| 2012 | | 2.74 | 3.59 | 3.93 | 2.71 | 3.26 |
| 2013 | | 0.97 | 1.70 | 2.54 | 0.64 | 1.38 |
| 2014 | | 0.49 | 0.99 | 1.86 | 0.38 | 0.51 |
| 2015 | | 0.36 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 0.23 | 0.40 |
| 2015 | January | – | 0.54 | 1.50 | 0.30 | 0.55 |
| | February | – | 0.50 | 1.50 | – | 0.40 |
| | March | 0.28 | 0.50 | 1.50 | – | – |
| | April | – | 0.50 | 1.50 | – | 0.38 |
| | May | – | – | 1.50 | – | 0.40 |
| | June | – | 0.49 | 1.50 | – | – |
| | July | – | – | – | – | – |
| | August | – | 0.40 | 1.50 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| | September | – | – | 1.50 | – | – |
| | October | – | – | 1.50 | – | 0.40 |
| | November | 0.43 | 0.55 | 1.50 | 0.20 | 0.40 |
| | December | 0.43 | 0.55 | 1.48 | – | 0.40 |

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

Annual averages are a simple average of the weighted

monthly averages.

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

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

| Year | Month | USD | | | | EUR | | Indexed to EUR | | | | HRK | | | | | |
|------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| | | 6 years | 7 years | 9 years | 10 years | 4 years | 8 years | 5 years | 6 years | 8 years | 10 years | 2 years | 3 years | 4 years | 6 years | 10 years | 11 years |
| 2006 | | – | – | – | – | 4.04 | 4.19 | 4.42 | 4.36 | – | – | 4.06 | 4.60 | 4.15 | – | 4.17 | – |
| 2007 | | – | – | – | – | 4.62 | – | 4.83 | – | – | – | 4.71 | 4.24 | – | 4.98 | 5.04 | – |
| 2008 | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 5.50 | – | – | 5.32 | – | – |
| 2009 | | – | – | – | 5.83 | 4.51 | – | – | – | – | 6.44 | – | – | 8.14 | 7.95 | – | – |
| 2010 | | – | – | 5.66 | 5.69 | 4.30 | – | – | – | – | 6.05 | – | 5.28 | 5.97 | 5.81 | 6.37 | – |
| 2011 | | – | – | 6.51 | 6.24 | 5.04 | – | – | – | 6.47 | – | 4.75 | 5.30 | 5.66 | 6.27 | – | – |
| 2012 | | – | 5.45 | 6.68 | – | – | – | – | – | 6.60 | 5.86 | 6.36 | 4.63 | 5.54 | 6.63 | – | – |
| 2013 | | 5.17 | 5.08 | 5.90 | 5.71 | – | – | – | 4.59 | – | 4.16 | 3.35 | 3.74 | 4.17 | 4.99 | – | – |
| 2014 | | 4.68 | 4.95 | 5.20 | 5.47 | 3.08 | 3.83 | 3.64 | 4.19 | 4.29 | 4.64 | 2.87 | 3.67 | 3.91 | 4.23 | – | – |
| 2015 | | 4.57 | 5.08 | 4.82 | – | 2.72 | – | 3.03 | – | 3.55 | 3.99 | 2.34 | 2.73 | 3.12 | – | 3.98 | 3.96 |
| 2015 | January | 4.49 | – | 4.76 | – | 2.72 | – | 3.23 | – | 3.55 | 3.99 | 2.18 | 2.93 | 3.30 | – | – | – |
| | February | 4.47 | – | 4.70 | – | – | – | 3.13 | – | – | – | 2.13 | 2.75 | – | – | – | – |
| | March | 4.38 | – | 4.58 | – | – | – | 2.90 | – | – | – | 2.24 | 2.62 | – | – | – | – |
| | April | 4.33 | – | 4.57 | – | – | – | 2.83 | – | – | – | 2.03 | 2.43 | – | – | – | – |
| | May | 4.45 | – | 4.82 | – | – | – | 2.73 | – | – | – | 1.86 | 2.32 | – | – | – | – |
| | June | 4.72 | – | 5.11 | – | – | – | 3.07 | – | – | – | 2.28 | 2.65 | – | – | – | – |
| | July | 4.78 | – | 5.21 | – | – | – | 3.31 | – | – | – | 2.4 | 2.78 | – | – | 4.23 | – |
| | August | 4.79 | – | – | – | – | – | 3.09 | – | – | – | 2.34 | 2.62 | – | – | 3.9 | – |
| | September | 4.69 | – | – | – | – | – | 2.94 | – | – | – | 2.79 | 2.85 | 2.91 | – | 3.91 | – |
| | October | – | 4.93 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2.7 | 3.07 | 2.93 | – | 3.93 | – |
| | November | – | 5.09 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2.64 | 2.89 | 3.26 | – | 3.86 | – |
| | December | – | 5.21 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 2.52 | 2.81 | 3.2 | – | 4.02 | 4.09 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

| Year | Month | EUR/HRK | CHF/HRK | GBP/HRK | USD/HRK |
|------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 2006 | | 7.322849 | 4.656710 | 10.740292 | 5.839170 |
| 2007 | | 7.336019 | 4.468302 | 10.731537 | 5.365993 |
| 2008 | | 7.223178 | 4.553618 | 9.101622 | 4.934417 |
| 2009 | | 7.339554 | 4.861337 | 8.233112 | 5.280370 |
| 2010 | | 7.286230 | 5.285859 | 8.494572 | 5.500015 |
| 2011 | | 7.434204 | 6.035029 | 8.566138 | 5.343508 |
| 2012 | | 7.517340 | 6.237942 | 9.269634 | 5.850861 |
| 2013 | | 7.573548 | 6.154290 | 8.922067 | 5.705883 |
| 2014 | | 7.630014 | 6.282424 | 9.465973 | 5.749322 |
| 2015 | | 7.609601 | 7.133762 | 10.489299 | 6.862262 |
| 2016 | January | 7.679826 | 7.055198 | 10.006643 | 6.595428 |
| | February | 7.709544 | 7.264551 | 10.389484 | 6.785967 |
| | March | 7.648124 | 7.204249 | 10.578519 | 7.047619 |
| | April | 7.594858 | 7.318723 | 10.520414 | 7.057815 |
| | May | 7.553892 | 7.267976 | 10.466002 | 6.762653 |
| | June | 7.565026 | 7.247859 | 10.495691 | 6.761819 |
| | July | 7.579293 | 7.231352 | 10.716827 | 6.879663 |
| | August | 7.554396 | 7.013592 | 10.588957 | 6.784488 |
| | September | 7.574467 | 6.942959 | 10.364283 | 6.745421 |
| | October | 7.622835 | 7.006613 | 10.392797 | 6.780515 |
| | November | 7.598376 | 7.016779 | 10.750593 | 7.063317 |
| | December | 7.634682 | 7.049754 | 10.554799 | 7.034940 |

The data show the annual and monthly averages of CNB

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

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

| Year | Month | EUR/HRK | CHF/HRK | GBP/HRK | USD/HRK |
|------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 2006 | | 7.345081 | 4.571248 | 10.943208 | 5.578401 |
| 2007 | | 7.325131 | 4.412464 | 9.963453 | 4.985456 |
| 2008 | | 7.324425 | 4.911107 | 7.484595 | 5.155504 |
| 2009 | | 7.306199 | 4.909420 | 8.074040 | 5.089300 |
| 2010 | | 7.385173 | 5.929961 | 8.608431 | 5.568252 |
| 2010 | | 7.530420 | 6.194817 | 8.986181 | 5.819940 |
| 2012 | | 7.545624 | 6.245343 | 9.219971 | 5.726794 |
| 2013 | | 7.637643 | 6.231758 | 9.143593 | 5.549000 |
| 2014 | | 7.661471 | 6.368108 | 9.784765 | 6.302107 |
| 2015 | | 7.635047 | 7.059683 | 10.361035 | 6.991801 |
| 2015 | January | 7.694064 | 7.356405 | 10.217880 | 6.777717 |
| | February | 7.687811 | 7.208449 | 10.542802 | 6.842124 |
| | March | 7.644596 | 7.308409 | 10.456293 | 7.050259 |
| | April | 7.590100 | 7.231421 | 10.599218 | 6.896956 |
| | May | 7.581258 | 7.336228 | 10.552976 | 6.900836 |
| | June | 7.580660 | 7.296112 | 10.723808 | 6.829423 |
| | July | 7.591043 | 7.128409 | 10.816533 | 6.917298 |
| | August | 7.544416 | 6.952097 | 10.300950 | 6.687126 |
| | September | 7.632078 | 6.980772 | 10.317802 | 6.793127 |
| | October | 7.599739 | 6.993410 | 10.600836 | 6.908226 |
| | November | 7.626782 | 6.987432 | 10.835036 | 7.199832 |
| | December | 7.635047 | 7.059683 | 10.361035 | 6.991801 |

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

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

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

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

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

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| A. Purchase of foreign exchange | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Legal persons | 1,678.0 | 1,351.9 | 1,442.6 | 1,450.3 | 1,259.0 | 1,277.0 | 1,289.7 | 1,568.5 | 1,430.4 | 2,042.0 | 1,507.8 | 1,124.5 | 1,470.4 |
| 2 Natural persons | 428.9 | 396.7 | 349.4 | 442.9 | 489.9 | 477.6 | 527.5 | 677.4 | 642.4 | 481.0 | 424.1 | 384.9 | 443.9 |
| 2.1 Residents | 411.6 | 390.2 | 342.5 | 433.9 | 471.2 | 442.2 | 460.3 | 555.2 | 486.3 | 422.8 | 407.8 | 375.9 | 435.5 |
| 2.2 Non-residents | 17.3 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 18.7 | 35.3 | 67.2 | 122.2 | 156.1 | 58.2 | 16.4 | 9.1 | 8.3 |
| 3 Domestic banks | 791.9 | 517.8 | 603.5 | 878.8 | 1,014.7 | 1,101.4 | 1,073.3 | 1,067.2 | 1,403.8 | 1,514.1 | 1,103.4 | 1,039.5 | 806.3 |
| 4 Foreign banks | 458.1 | 510.4 | 458.4 | 568.6 | 578.0 | 529.8 | 596.1 | 710.2 | 626.3 | 844.3 | 631.8 | 562.1 | 610.8 |
| 5 Croatian National Bank | 0.0 | 326.2 | 172.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 268.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total (1+2+3+4) | 3,357.0 | 3,103.0 | 3,026.5 | 3,340.5 | 3,341.5 | 3,385.8 | 3,486.6 | 4,023.4 | 4,102.9 | 4,881.4 | 3,935.4 | 3,111.1 | 3,331.3 |
| B. Sale of foreign exchange | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Legal persons | 1,898.5 | 1,755.5 | 1,631.6 | 1,804.2 | 1,545.4 | 1,662.6 | 1,640.5 | 2,074.1 | 1,877.8 | 2,381.7 | 1,720.8 | 1,428.6 | 1,634.8 |
| 2 Natural persons | 135.1 | 157.9 | 111.6 | 136.6 | 117.2 | 109.1 | 125.6 | 157.4 | 146.2 | 149.7 | 129.9 | 136.6 | 110.0 |
| 2.1 Residents | 133.6 | 157.6 | 111.4 | 136.4 | 117.0 | 108.6 | 125.3 | 155.6 | 144.0 | 148.5 | 129.6 | 136.4 | 109.8 |
| 2.2 Non-residents | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 3 Domestic banks | 791.9 | 517.8 | 603.5 | 878.8 | 1,014.7 | 1,101.4 | 1,073.3 | 1,067.2 | 1,403.8 | 1,514.1 | 1,103.4 | 1,039.5 | 806.3 |
| 4 Foreign banks | 738.8 | 441.5 | 496.5 | 661.5 | 886.1 | 555.4 | 599.4 | 857.2 | 805.1 | 746.7 | 918.9 | 580.1 | 673.4 |
| 5 Croatian National Bank | 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 |
| Total (1+2+3+4) | 3,564.4 | 2,872.7 | 2,843.2 | 3,481.0 | 3,563.4 | 3,428.5 | 3,438.7 | 4,155.9 | 4,232.9 | 4,792.1 | 3,873.1 | 3,184.8 | 3,224.4 |
| C. Net purchase (A-B) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Legal persons | -220.5 | -403.6 | -189.0 | -353.8 | -286.4 | -385.6 | -350.7 | -505.6 | -447.4 | -339.6 | -213.0 | -304.2 | -164.4 |
| 2 Natural persons | 293.8 | 238.8 | 237.8 | 306.2 | 372.7 | 368.5 | 401.8 | 520.1 | 496.2 | 331.3 | 294.2 | 248.3 | 333.9 |
| 2.1 Residents | 278.0 | 232.5 | 231.1 | 297.5 | 354.3 | 333.6 | 335.0 | 399.6 | 342.3 | 274.3 | 278.2 | 239.5 | 325.8 |
| 2.2 Non-residents | 15.8 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 18.4 | 34.9 | 66.8 | 120.4 | 153.9 | 57.0 | 16.0 | 8.8 | 8.1 |
| 3 Foreign banks | -280.7 | 68.8 | -38.2 | -92.9 | -308.2 | -25.6 | -3.2 | -147.0 | -178.8 | 97.6 | -287.2 | -17.9 | -62.6 |
| 4 Croatian National Bank | 0.0 | 326.2 | 172.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 268.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total (1+2+3) | -207.4 | 230.3 | 183.3 | -140.5 | -221.9 | -42.7 | 47.9 | -132.5 | -130.0 | 89.3 | 62.3 | -73.8 | 106.9 |
| Memo items: Other Croatian National Bank transactions | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purchase of foreign exchange | 0.6 | 0.6 | 300.6 | 500.9 | 200.8 | 0.9 | 201.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 152.6 | 1.6 |
| o/w: MoF | 0.6 | 0.6 | 300.6 | 500.9 | 200.8 | 0.9 | 201.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 152.6 | 1.6 |
| Sale of foreign exchange | 0.0 | 87.6 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 146.1 | 45.8 | 30.0 | 17.0 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 10.0 | 54.4 |
| o/w: MoF | 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 |

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

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

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

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

H International economic relations

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

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^d | 2015 | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 ^d |
| A CURRENT ACCOUNT (1+6) | -315.5 | -20.9 | 442.9 | 368.3 | 2,293.4 | -1,267.1 | 28.0 | 3,922.5 | -389.9 |
| 1 Goods, services, and primary income (2+5) | -1,502.2 | -1,239.3 | -697.5 | -529.5 | 936.6 | -1,569.7 | -281.5 | 3,645.5 | -857.7 |
| 1.1 Credit | 19,062.6 | 19,280.1 | 19,630.0 | 20,796.2 | 22,964.0 | 3,683.8 | 5,829.4 | 9,057.0 | 4,393.9 |
| 1.2 Debit | 20,564.8 | 20,519.4 | 20,327.5 | 21,325.7 | 22,027.4 | 5,253.5 | 6,110.8 | 5,411.6 | 5,251.5 |
| 2 Goods and services (3+4) | -187.3 | 218.4 | 191.1 | 872.2 | 1,233.9 | -1,354.2 | 130.4 | 3,293.6 | -835.8 |
| 2.1 Credit | 18,109.7 | 18,315.0 | 18,764.0 | 19,978.4 | 21,990.8 | 3,367.3 | 5,506.9 | 8,678.5 | 4,438.2 |
| 2.2 Debit | 18,297.0 | 18,096.6 | 18,572.9 | 19,106.3 | 20,756.9 | 4,721.5 | 5,376.5 | 5,384.8 | 5,274.0 |
| 3 Goods | -6,382.0 | -6,295.9 | -6,587.1 | -6,355.4 | -6,635.3 | -1,678.4 | -1,768.0 | -1,723.8 | -1,465.1 |
| 3.1 Credit | 8,742.5 | 8,673.3 | 8,924.0 | 9,760.8 | 10,730.1 | 2,333.1 | 2,734.6 | 2,767.2 | 2,895.3 |
| 3.2 Debit | 15,124.5 | 14,969.1 | 15,511.1 | 16,116.3 | 17,365.5 | 4,011.4 | 4,502.6 | 4,491.0 | 4,360.4 |
| 4 Services | 6,194.7 | 6,514.2 | 6,778.2 | 7,227.6 | 7,869.3 | 324.1 | 1,898.4 | 5,017.4 | 629.3 |
| 4.1 Credit | 9,367.2 | 9,641.7 | 9,840.0 | 10,217.6 | 11,260.7 | 1,034.2 | 2,772.3 | 5,911.3 | 1,542.9 |
| 4.2 Debit | 3,172.5 | 3,127.5 | 3,061.8 | 2,990.0 | 3,391.4 | 710.1 | 873.9 | 893.8 | 913.6 |
| 5 Primary income | -1,314.9 | -1,457.6 | -888.6 | -1,401.7 | -297.3 | -215.5 | -411.8 | 351.9 | -21.9 |
| 5.1 Credit | 953.0 | 965.1 | 866.0 | 817.8 | 973.2 | 316.5 | 322.5 | 378.6 | -44.3 |
| 5.2 Debit | 2,267.9 | 2,422.7 | 1,754.6 | 2,219.4 | 1,270.5 | 532.0 | 734.3 | 26.7 | -22.5 |
| 6 Secondary income | 1,186.7 | 1,218.4 | 1,140.4 | 897.8 | 1,356.8 | 302.6 | 309.5 | 277.0 | 467.7 |
| 6.1 Credit | 1,737.2 | 1,804.0 | 1,915.1 | 1,921.4 | 2,337.1 | 597.6 | 555.9 | 481.3 | 702.3 |
| 6.2 Debit | 550.5 | 585.6 | 774.7 | 1,023.6 | 980.3 | 295.0 | 246.4 | 204.4 | 234.5 |
| B CAPITAL ACCOUNT | 37.6 | 46.8 | 60.0 | 85.4 | 174.5 | 18.3 | 44.4 | 37.1 | 74.7 |
| C FINANCIAL ACCOUNT | -1,412.5 | -400.6 | -387.3 | -103.2 | 2,032.8 | -927.8 | 161.3 | 2,622.5 | 176.8 |
| 1 Direct investment | -1,111.9 | -1,205.1 | -821.9 | -1,314.4 | -145.4 | -267.0 | -19.6 | 78.0 | 63.1 |
| 1.1 Assets | -95.0 | -62.9 | -112.0 | 1,595.7 | -17.6 | 127.5 | 91.3 | 248.1 | -484.5 |
| 1.2 Liabilities | 1,016.9 | 1,142.1 | 710.0 | 2,910.1 | 127.8 | 394.4 | 110.9 | 170.0 | -547.6 |
| 2 Portfolio investment | -656.8 | -1,746.4 | -1,925.7 | 718.4 | -66.5 | -387.3 | -240.0 | 487.8 | 73.0 |
| 2.1 Assets | -566.2 | 310.9 | -93.6 | 404.9 | 234.6 | 68.3 | -130.1 | 191.4 | 105.0 |
| 2.2 Liabilities | 90.6 | 2,057.3 | 1,832.1 | -313.5 | 301.1 | 455.6 | 109.9 | -296.4 | 32.0 |
| 3 Financial derivatives | 75.2 | -39.4 | 40.9 | 35.8 | -16.0 | 57.1 | 9.6 | -30.6 | -52.1 |
| 4 Other investment | -119.6 | 2,544.4 | 475.0 | 987.0 | 1,515.4 | -1,446.1 | 734.3 | 2,329.2 | -102.0 |
| 4.1 Assets | -242.0 | -599.7 | -153.5 | 986.2 | 23.0 | -724.8 | 683.8 | 1,141.4 | -1,077.4 |
| 4.2 Liabilities | -122.4 | -3,144.1 | -628.5 | -0.8 | -1,492.4 | 721.3 | -50.5 | -1,187.8 | -975.4 |
| 5 Reserve assets | 400.6 | 45.8 | 1,844.4 | -529.9 | 745.3 | 1,115.4 | -322.9 | -242.0 | 194.8 |
| D NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS | -1,134.6 | -426.5 | -890.2 | -556.9 | -435.1 | 321.0 | 88.9 | -1,337.1 | 492.0 |

^a Data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Data also include the round tripping which increases direct investment in Croatia and direct investment abroad by the same amount. This type of direct investment was recorded in December 2008 (EUR 825.7m), August 2009 (EUR 666.5m), December 2010 (EUR -618.6m) and June 2014 (EUR 1,485.8m). ^c The Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development is reclassified from Other sectors to sector General government. ^d Preliminary data.

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

Tables H1 – H6 Balance of payments • The balance of payments of the Republic of Croatia represents a systematic overview of the value of economic transactions performed by the Croatian residents with foreign countries within a particular period. From 1993 until the end of 2013, the balance of payments was compiled in accordance with the methodology recommended by the International Monetary Fund in the fifth edition of its Balance of Payments Manual (BPM5), while starting from 2014, the balance of payments is compiled according to the sixth edition of that manual (BPM6). Also, with the beginning of the implementation of BPM6, the balance of payments historical data for 2000-2013 have been revised in line with the new methodology.

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

Balance of payments of the Republic of Croatia data are reported in three currencies: in euros (EUR), US dollars (USD) and domestic currency (HRK). In all cases, the same data sources are used and the same principles regarding the scope of transactions and the procedures for compiling particular items

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

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^a | 2015 | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 ^b |
| Goods | -6,382.0 | -6,295.9 | -6,587.1 | -6,355.4 | -6,635.3 | -1,678.4 | -1,768.0 | -1,723.8 | -1,465.1 |
| 1 Credit | 8,742.5 | 8,673.3 | 8,924.0 | 9,760.8 | 10,730.1 | 2,333.1 | 2,734.6 | 2,767.2 | 2,895.3 |
| 1.1 Exports (f.o.b.) in trade statistics | 9,533.7 | 9,448.9 | 9,482.9 | 10,262.9 | 11,436.8 | 2,545.6 | 2,912.0 | 2,946.3 | 3,033.0 |
| 1.2 Adjustments for coverage | -864.8 | -968.0 | -677.7 | -625.3 | -816.0 | -244.1 | -203.9 | -204.1 | -163.9 |
| 1.3 Net exports of goods under merchanting | 25.2 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 17.4 | 15.4 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4.4 |
| 1.4 Non-monetary gold | 48.4 | 179.7 | 106.6 | 105.8 | 93.9 | 28.0 | 22.3 | 21.8 | 21.8 |
| 2 Debit | 15,124.5 | 14,969.1 | 15,511.1 | 16,116.3 | 17,365.5 | 4,011.4 | 4,502.6 | 4,491.0 | 4,360.4 |
| 2.1 Imports (c.i.f.) in trade statistics | 16,280.9 | 16,213.7 | 16,527.0 | 17,105.6 | 18,476.0 | 4,262.2 | 4,780.8 | 4,817.6 | 4,615.3 |
| 2.2 Adjustments for coverage | -438.6 | -512.3 | -270.3 | -238.9 | -280.4 | -58.8 | -63.0 | -110.6 | -47.9 |
| 2.3 Adjustments for classification | -718.1 | -732.9 | -746.5 | -774.2 | -836.2 | -192.9 | -216.8 | -217.9 | -208.6 |
| 2.4 Non-monetary gold | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 23.8 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Services | 6,194.7 | 6,514.2 | 6,778.2 | 7,227.6 | 7,869.3 | 324.1 | 1,898.4 | 5,017.4 | 629.3 |
| 1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others | 192.1 | 192.3 | 188.3 | 225.1 | 245.7 | 72.8 | 66.0 | 55.1 | 51.7 |
| 1.1 Credit | 252.4 | 271.7 | 220.4 | 237.5 | 261.1 | 76.1 | 70.2 | 57.7 | 57.1 |
| 1.2 Debit | 60.4 | 79.4 | 32.2 | 12.4 | 15.4 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 5.3 |
| 2 Transport | 277.6 | 267.6 | 250.9 | 297.1 | 286.6 | 39.4 | 67.2 | 120.8 | 59.2 |
| 2.1 Credit | 977.8 | 966.6 | 934.4 | 999.1 | 1,018.7 | 204.0 | 263.4 | 312.7 | 238.7 |
| 2.2 Debit | 700.1 | 699.0 | 683.5 | 702.0 | 732.1 | 164.6 | 196.1 | 191.8 | 179.5 |
| 3 Travel | 5,984.4 | 6,136.1 | 6,522.5 | 6,767.1 | 7,279.5 | 219.9 | 1,748.7 | 4,814.9 | 496.0 |
| 3.1 Credit | 6,616.8 | 6,858.0 | 7,202.4 | 7,401.7 | 7,961.2 | 336.3 | 1,953.2 | 5,008.1 | 663.5 |
| 3.1.1 Business | 225.4 | 233.1 | 225.5 | 194.0 | 219.4 | 34.5 | 88.0 | 54.3 | 42.6 |
| 3.1.2 Personal | 6,391.4 | 6,624.9 | 6,976.9 | 7,207.7 | 7,741.8 | 301.9 | 1,865.2 | 4,953.8 | 620.9 |
| 3.2 Debit | 632.4 | 722.0 | 679.8 | 634.6 | 681.7 | 116.4 | 204.5 | 193.3 | 167.5 |
| 3.2.1 Business | 183.6 | 224.6 | 211.6 | 180.4 | 202.2 | 32.9 | 56.7 | 50.8 | 61.8 |
| 3.2.2 Personal | 448.8 | 497.4 | 468.2 | 454.2 | 479.5 | 83.5 | 147.8 | 142.5 | 105.7 |
| 4 Other services | -259.3 | -81.8 | -183.5 | -61.7 | 57.5 | -8.0 | 16.5 | 26.6 | 22.4 |
| 4.1 Credit | 1,520.2 | 1,545.4 | 1,482.8 | 1,579.3 | 2,019.7 | 417.8 | 485.5 | 532.7 | 583.7 |
| 4.2 Debit | 1,779.5 | 1,627.2 | 1,666.3 | 1,641.0 | 1,962.2 | 425.8 | 469.1 | 506.1 | 561.2 |
| o/w: FISIM | -263.7 | -133.2 | -201.1 | -138.0 | -158.6 | -38.7 | -37.6 | -43.8 | -38.5 |
| Credit | -8.5 | -4.1 | -4.3 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 0.7 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 1.8 |
| Debit | 255.2 | 129.1 | 196.9 | 146.9 | 166.2 | 39.4 | 42.6 | 43.9 | 40.3 |

^a Data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Preliminary data.

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 Central 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, 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

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

in million EUR

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^b | 2015 | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 ^b |
| Primary income | -1,314.9 | -1,457.6 | -888.6 | -1,401.7 | -297.3 | -215.5 | -411.8 | 351.9 | -21.9 |
| 1 Compensation of employees | 634.9 | 710.8 | 713.1 | 716.7 | 912.3 | 202.3 | 228.5 | 237.1 | 244.5 |
| 1.1 Credit | 673.4 | 749.4 | 758.2 | 750.1 | 941.3 | 209.1 | 238.8 | 243.0 | 250.5 |
| 1.2 Debit | 38.5 | 38.6 | 45.1 | 33.4 | 29.0 | 6.8 | 10.3 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| 2 Direct investment income | -954.8 | -1,006.0 | -585.1 | -989.0 | -72.9 | -132.7 | -342.8 | 378.6 | 24.0 |
| 2.1 Credit | 60.1 | -19.4 | -111.4 | -157.1 | -190.7 | 59.9 | 31.0 | 57.5 | -339.1 |
| 2.1.1 Dividends and withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations | 44.4 | 31.5 | 29.2 | 27.7 | 32.3 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 12.0 | 2.7 |
| 2.1.2 Reinvested earnings | -7.4 | -70.8 | -164.3 | -212.6 | -251.4 | 44.3 | 14.5 | 38.3 | -348.5 |
| 2.1.3 Income on debt (interest) | 23.2 | 19.8 | 23.7 | 27.8 | 28.4 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.7 |
| 2.2 Debit | 1,014.9 | 986.6 | 473.7 | 831.8 | -117.8 | 192.6 | 373.8 | -321.1 | -363.1 |
| 2.2.1 Dividends and withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations | 520.0 | 542.0 | 599.8 | 329.1 | 487.5 | 79.2 | 384.8 | 3.0 | 20.5 |
| 2.2.2 Reinvested earnings | 279.2 | 255.2 | -300.1 | 340.1 | -780.2 | 69.3 | -56.5 | -369.7 | -423.3 |
| 2.2.3 Income on debt (interest) | 215.6 | 189.4 | 174.1 | 162.6 | 174.9 | 44.2 | 45.5 | 45.6 | 39.7 |
| 3 Portfolio investment income | -352.1 | -495.3 | -611.1 | -690.9 | -759.9 | -182.8 | -206.5 | -176.5 | -194.1 |
| 3.1 Credit | 49.5 | 35.8 | 43.2 | 46.3 | 63.8 | 7.5 | 8.8 | 36.5 | 11.0 |
| 3.2 Debit | 401.6 | 531.0 | 654.3 | 737.2 | 823.7 | 190.3 | 215.4 | 213.0 | 205.1 |
| 4 Other investment income | -754.7 | -816.1 | -537.9 | -573.1 | -501.6 | -133.4 | -127.0 | -118.6 | -122.5 |
| 4.1 Credit | 58.2 | 50.4 | 43.6 | 43.9 | 34.0 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 10.3 | 7.1 |
| 4.2 Debit | 812.8 | 866.5 | 581.5 | 617.0 | 535.6 | 142.3 | 134.8 | 128.9 | 129.6 |
| 5 Reserve assets income | 111.8 | 148.9 | 132.4 | 134.6 | 124.7 | 31.2 | 36.1 | 31.3 | 26.1 |
| 5.1 Credit | 111.8 | 148.9 | 132.4 | 134.6 | 124.7 | 31.2 | 36.1 | 31.3 | 26.1 |
| 5.2 Debit | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Secondary income | 1,186.7 | 1,218.4 | 1,140.4 | 897.8 | 1,356.8 | 302.6 | 309.5 | 277.0 | 467.7 |
| 1 General government | -85.5 | -99.9 | -265.6 | -556.9 | -484.7 | -191.3 | -134.2 | -76.8 | -82.5 |
| 1.1 Credit | 220.7 | 211.5 | 254.0 | 178.3 | 187.7 | 27.2 | 40.0 | 47.4 | 73.1 |
| 1.2 Debit | 306.2 | 311.3 | 519.5 | 735.2 | 672.4 | 218.5 | 174.2 | 124.2 | 155.6 |
| 2 Other sectors | 1,272.2 | 1,318.2 | 1,406.0 | 1,454.7 | 1,841.6 | 493.9 | 443.7 | 353.8 | 550.2 |
| 2.1 Credit | 1,516.5 | 1,592.5 | 1,661.2 | 1,743.0 | 2,149.5 | 570.4 | 515.9 | 434.0 | 629.2 |
| 2.2 Debit | 244.3 | 274.2 | 255.2 | 288.3 | 307.9 | 76.5 | 72.3 | 80.2 | 78.9 |

^a Data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Preliminary data.

share stood at 7.10% (estimated only on the basis of the largest and large importers), while from 2002 on it has amounted to 3.73%. The same research study, conducted by the CNB at the end of 2006 (comprising the imports in the previous year), showed that the share of transportation and insurance costs, after continuing to decrease, 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. It should be noted that with the implementation of BPM6, repairs of goods are no longer included in goods imports and exports, but become part of the services account. Data series from 2000 onwards have also been revised accordingly. The treatment of fuel and other

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

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

It should be said that, contrary to BPM5, data series from 2000 onwards, which follows the methodology of BPM6, covers only goods involving a change in ownership between residents and non-residents. In other words, goods imported and exported for the purpose of finishing, treatment or processing are no longer included in the trade in goods data. Starting from 2014, imports and exports of goods for cross-border processing are monitored by the CNB under a special statistical research since,

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

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^d | 2015 | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 ^d |
| Direct investment | -1,111.9 | -1,205.1 | -821.9 | -1,314.4 | -145.4 | -267.0 | -19.6 | 78.0 | 63.1 |
| 1 Net acquisition of financial assets | -95.0 | -62.9 | -112.0 | 1,595.7 | -17.6 | 127.5 | 91.3 | 248.1 | -484.5 |
| 1.1 Equity | 257.9 | 150.1 | 105.1 | 1,607.3 | 401.8 | 98.2 | 6.5 | 204.8 | 92.3 |
| 1.1.1 In direct investment enterprises | 183.6 | 149.5 | 98.7 | 1,607.6 | 399.4 | 98.2 | 7.3 | 204.8 | 89.1 |
| 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 |
| 1.1.3 Between fellow enterprises | 74.3 | 0.6 | 6.4 | -0.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | -0.8 | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| 1.2 Reinvested earnings | -7.4 | -70.8 | -164.3 | -212.6 | -251.4 | 44.3 | 14.5 | 38.3 | -348.5 |
| 1.3 Debt instruments | -345.5 | -142.3 | -52.8 | 201.0 | -168.0 | -15.0 | 70.3 | 4.9 | -228.2 |
| 1.3.1 In direct investment enterprises | -325.6 | -135.7 | -83.3 | 142.1 | 51.9 | 0.8 | 23.8 | -19.6 | 46.9 |
| 1.3.2 In direct investor (reverse investment) | -19.9 | -6.5 | 30.5 | 41.6 | -6.5 | -20.7 | 0.6 | -6.8 | 20.4 |
| 1.3.3 Between fellow enterprises | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.3 | -213.4 | 4.9 | 46.0 | 31.3 | -295.5 |
| 2 Net incurrence of liabilities | 1,016.9 | 1,142.1 | 710.0 | 2,910.1 | 127.8 | 394.4 | 110.9 | 170.0 | -547.6 |
| 2.1 Equity | 1,972.4 | 856.0 | 710.2 | 2,173.2 | 1,863.9 | 145.8 | 72.4 | 667.4 | 978.2 |
| 2.1.1 In direct investment enterprises | 1,972.4 | 851.0 | 710.2 | 2,173.2 | 1,860.0 | 145.8 | 72.4 | 664.6 | 977.2 |
| 2.1.2 In direct investor (reverse investment) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2.1.3 Between fellow enterprises | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 1.0 |
| 2.2 Reinvested earnings | 279.2 | 255.2 | -300.1 | 340.1 | -780.2 | 69.3 | -56.5 | -369.7 | -423.3 |
| 2.3 Debt instruments | -1,234.7 | 30.9 | 299.9 | 396.8 | -955.8 | 179.4 | 95.0 | -127.7 | -1,102.5 |
| 2.3.1 In direct investment enterprises | -1,041.8 | -295.8 | 38.5 | 260.6 | 13.5 | 104.6 | 115.4 | -143.1 | -63.3 |
| 2.3.2 In direct investor (reverse investment) | -179.9 | -13.5 | -14.9 | 96.1 | -22.5 | 25.5 | -90.5 | 30.7 | 11.9 |
| 2.3.3 Between fellow enterprises | -13.0 | 340.2 | 276.4 | 40.0 | -946.9 | 49.3 | 70.1 | -15.3 | -1,051.0 |
| Portfolio investment | -656.8 | -1,746.4 | -1,925.7 | 718.4 | -66.5 | -387.3 | -240.0 | 487.8 | 73.0 |
| 1 Net acquisition of financial assets | -566.2 | 310.9 | -93.6 | 404.9 | 234.6 | 68.3 | -130.1 | 191.4 | 105.0 |
| 1.1 Equity securities | 42.7 | 122.8 | 15.6 | 105.6 | 302.2 | 38.1 | 28.9 | 184.1 | 51.2 |
| 1.1.1 General government | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.1.2 Other monetary financial institutions | 20.3 | -5.1 | -2.4 | 7.7 | 20.7 | 12.4 | 6.6 | -0.8 | 2.5 |
| 1.1.3 Other sectors | 22.4 | 127.9 | 17.9 | 97.8 | 281.5 | 25.7 | 22.3 | 184.9 | 48.6 |
| 1.2 Debt securities | -608.9 | 188.1 | -109.2 | 299.3 | -67.6 | 30.2 | -159.0 | 7.3 | 53.8 |
| 1.2.1 Long-term | -345.2 | 293.0 | -198.0 | 578.8 | 49.3 | 73.6 | -122.2 | 28.3 | 69.6 |
| 1.2.1.1 General government | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.3 | 0.0 |
| 1.2.1.2 Other monetary financial institutions | -343.0 | 267.8 | -260.6 | 458.0 | 26.2 | -14.0 | -15.1 | -54.0 | 109.4 |
| 1.2.1.3 Other sectors | -2.1 | 24.4 | 62.5 | 120.9 | 24.3 | 87.6 | -107.1 | 83.5 | -39.7 |
| 1.2.2 Short-term | -263.8 | -104.9 | 88.8 | -279.5 | -117.0 | -43.4 | -36.8 | -21.0 | -15.8 |
| 1.2.2.1 General government | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.2.2.2 Other monetary financial institutions | -300.3 | -22.3 | 82.7 | -278.9 | -110.9 | -42.0 | -34.1 | -19.0 | -15.8 |
| 1.2.2.3 Other sectors | 36.6 | -82.6 | 6.2 | -0.6 | -6.1 | -1.4 | -2.7 | -2.0 | 0.0 |
| 2 Net incurrence of liabilities | 90.6 | 2,057.3 | 1,832.1 | -313.5 | 301.1 | 455.6 | 109.9 | -296.4 | 32.0 |
| 2.1 Equity securities | 17.5 | -115.5 | -41.5 | -27.7 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 20.3 | -6.9 | -12.0 |
| 2.1.1 Other monetary financial institutions | -1.3 | -2.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | -0.5 | -0.7 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 2.1.2 Other sectors | 18.8 | -113.2 | -41.5 | -30.4 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 20.4 | -7.0 | -12.4 |
| 2.2 Debt securities | 73.1 | 2,172.8 | 1,873.6 | -285.9 | 289.0 | 444.9 | 89.7 | -289.5 | 44.0 |
| 2.2.1 Long-term | 385.1 | 2,213.6 | 1,921.6 | -324.2 | 320.8 | 487.5 | 75.9 | -292.5 | 49.9 |
| 2.2.1.1 General government | 296.7 | 967.3 | 1,949.2 | 137.7 | 293.8 | 497.6 | 76.0 | -287.0 | 7.2 |
| 2.2.1.2 Other monetary financial institutions | -7.0 | 7.0 | -5.2 | -1.3 | -0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.6 | -4.3 |
| 2.2.1.3 Other sectors | 95.4 | 1,239.2 | -22.4 | -460.6 | 27.6 | -10.3 | -0.1 | -9.0 | 47.0 |
| 2.2.2 Short-term | -312.0 | -40.7 | -48.0 | 38.4 | -31.8 | -42.6 | 13.8 | 3.0 | -5.9 |
| 2.2.2.1 General government | -312.1 | -40.7 | -47.8 | 13.9 | -75.3 | -47.0 | -12.3 | -14.5 | -1.5 |
| 2.2.2.2 Other monetary financial institutions | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2.2.2.3 Other sectors | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 24.5 | 43.5 | 4.4 | 26.1 | 17.4 | -4.4 |

^a Data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Data also include the round tripping which increases direct investment in Croatia and direct investment abroad by the same amount. This type of direct investment was recorded in December 2008 (EUR 825.7m), August 2009 (EUR 666.5m), December 2010 (EUR -618.6m) and June 2014 (EUR 1,485.8m). ^c The Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development is reclassified from Other sectors to sector General government. ^d Preliminary data.

Table H5 Balance of payments – other investment^{a,b}

in million EUR

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^c | 2015 | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 ^e |
| Other investment (net) | -119.6 | 2,544.4 | 475.0 | 987.0 | 1,515.4 | -1,446.1 | 734.3 | 2,329.2 | -102.0 |
| 1 Assets | -242.0 | -599.7 | -153.5 | 986.2 | 23.0 | -724.8 | 683.8 | 1,141.4 | -1,077.4 |
| 1.1 Other equity | 2.7 | 6.6 | 30.4 | 26.2 | 26.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.8 |
| 1.2 Currency and deposits | -326.8 | -336.5 | -334.2 | 942.5 | -311.8 | -884.0 | 763.3 | 964.9 | -1,156.0 |
| 1.2.1 Central bank | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.2.2 General government | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 122.2 | -69.3 | -8.1 | -21.6 | -25.8 | -13.8 |
| 1.2.3 Other monetary financial institutions | -522.0 | -421.0 | -129.0 | 532.3 | 3.4 | -741.2 | 510.6 | 1,390.0 | -1,156.0 |
| 1.2.4 Other sectors | 195.1 | 82.3 | -207.6 | 288.0 | -245.9 | -134.7 | 274.3 | -399.3 | 13.8 |
| 1.3 Loans | -42.6 | 66.8 | 84.4 | 111.5 | 235.2 | -18.4 | 26.2 | 56.5 | 170.9 |
| 1.3.1 General government | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 15.7 | -0.5 | -1.5 | 14.0 | 3.8 |
| 1.3.1.1 Long-term | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 15.7 | -0.5 | -1.5 | 14.0 | 3.8 |
| 1.3.1.2 Short-term | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.3.2 Other monetary financial institutions | -51.0 | 36.8 | 2.9 | 61.8 | 219.5 | -16.9 | 21.7 | 38.9 | 175.7 |
| 1.3.2.1 Long-term | -10.4 | -52.9 | 57.2 | -21.3 | 36.5 | -2.5 | 18.8 | 12.3 | 7.9 |
| 1.3.2.2 Short-term | -40.6 | 89.7 | -54.3 | 83.1 | 183.0 | -14.3 | 2.9 | 26.7 | 167.7 |
| 1.3.3 Other sectors | 8.4 | 29.9 | 81.6 | 50.0 | 0.0 | -1.0 | 5.9 | 3.7 | -8.5 |
| 1.3.3.1 Long-term | 34.6 | 9.9 | 71.4 | 56.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | -0.2 | 5.6 | -5.8 |
| 1.3.3.2 Short-term | -26.1 | 20.1 | 10.2 | -6.3 | -1.3 | -2.7 | 6.2 | -2.0 | -2.7 |
| 1.4 Trade credit and advances | 124.3 | -352.3 | 67.3 | -89.7 | 69.8 | 179.6 | -142.5 | 148.1 | -115.4 |
| 1.4.1 General government | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.4.1.1 Long-term | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.4.1.2 Short-term | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.4.2 Other sectors | 124.3 | -352.3 | 67.3 | -89.7 | 69.8 | 179.6 | -142.5 | 148.1 | -115.4 |
| 1.4.2.1 Long-term | -2.9 | -0.2 | -2.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.4.2.2 Short-term | 127.3 | -352.1 | 69.8 | -90.2 | 69.8 | 179.6 | -142.5 | 148.1 | -115.4 |
| 1.5 Other assets | 0.5 | 15.8 | -1.5 | -4.4 | 2.9 | -2.1 | 36.8 | -28.1 | -3.7 |
| 2 Liabilities | -122.4 | -3,144.1 | -628.5 | -0.8 | -1,492.4 | 721.3 | -50.5 | -1,187.8 | -975.4 |
| 2.1 Other equity | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2.2 Currency and deposits | 915.2 | -1,973.8 | 1.7 | -460.7 | -865.3 | 162.5 | -98.3 | -460.3 | -469.2 |
| 2.2.1 Central bank | -1.0 | 0.0 | 83.8 | -0.7 | -34.5 | 55.4 | -89.5 | -4.9 | 4.3 |
| 2.2.2 General government | 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 | 916.2 | -1,973.8 | -82.1 | -460.0 | -830.8 | 107.0 | -8.8 | -455.4 | -473.5 |
| 2.2.4 Other sectors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2.3 Loans | -664.0 | -1,396.0 | -784.4 | 168.3 | -604.5 | 464.1 | -190.8 | -812.2 | -65.5 |
| 2.3.1 Central bank | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,215.3 | 641.9 | 183.0 | -264.0 | 654.3 |
| 2.3.1.1 Long-term | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2.3.1.1.1 Drawings | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2.3.1.1.2 Repayments | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2.3.1.2 Short-term | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,215.3 | 641.9 | 183.0 | -264.0 | 654.3 |
| 2.3.2 General government | 161.7 | 95.5 | 285.4 | 261.4 | -408.6 | 43.8 | -246.6 | -186.5 | -19.3 |
| 2.3.2.1 Long-term | 161.7 | 100.1 | 86.3 | 461.3 | -408.4 | 44.0 | -246.6 | -186.5 | -19.3 |
| 2.3.2.1.1 Drawings | 859.3 | 707.6 | 831.2 | 1,363.2 | 470.1 | 144.3 | 54.4 | 73.8 | 197.6 |
| 2.3.2.1.2 Repayments | 697.5 | 607.5 | 744.9 | 901.9 | 878.5 | 100.3 | 301.0 | 260.2 | 217.0 |
| 2.3.2.2 Short-term | 0.0 | -4.6 | 199.1 | -199.8 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2.3.3 Other monetary financial institutions | -34.7 | -291.6 | -522.9 | -585.2 | -1,399.2 | -314.5 | -72.0 | -180.0 | -832.7 |
| 2.3.3.1 Long-term | 385.7 | -282.6 | -568.8 | -436.9 | -1,041.4 | -291.5 | -6.1 | 71.1 | -815.0 |
| 2.3.3.1.1 Drawings | 1,108.0 | 729.1 | 408.4 | 709.1 | 647.7 | 340.3 | 67.0 | 129.0 | 111.3 |
| 2.3.3.1.2 Repayments | 722.2 | 1,011.7 | 977.2 | 1,146.0 | 1,689.1 | 631.8 | 73.1 | 57.9 | 926.3 |
| 2.3.3.2 Short-term | -420.4 | -9.0 | 46.0 | -148.3 | -357.8 | -23.0 | -66.0 | -251.1 | -17.7 |
| 2.3.4 Other sectors | -791.0 | -1,199.8 | -547.0 | 492.1 | -11.9 | 92.8 | -55.1 | -181.8 | 132.2 |
| 2.3.4.1 Long-term | -1,283.7 | -1,718.1 | -605.5 | 145.0 | -117.9 | 108.1 | -97.5 | -252.4 | 123.9 |
| 2.3.4.1.1 Drawings | 2,580.1 | 3,244.6 | 4,231.6 | 4,616.9 | 3,801.9 | 1,041.9 | 840.9 | 864.0 | 1,055.0 |
| 2.3.4.1.2 Repayments | 3,863.8 | 4,962.7 | 4,837.1 | 4,471.9 | 3,919.8 | 933.8 | 938.5 | 1,116.4 | 931.2 |
| 2.3.4.2 Short-term | 492.7 | 518.2 | 58.6 | 347.1 | 106.0 | -15.3 | 42.4 | 70.6 | 8.3 |
| 2.4 Trade credit and advances | -473.2 | 337.3 | 155.1 | 6.6 | 80.7 | 167.9 | 144.8 | 18.2 | -250.3 |

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

in million HRK

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^d | 2015 | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 ^d |
| A CURRENT ACCOUNT (1+6) | -2,621.0 | -584.3 | 3,203.7 | 2,707.6 | 17,128.0 | -9,738.5 | 154.5 | 29,679.3 | -2,967.3 |
| 1 Goods, services, and primary income (2+5) | -11,442.9 | -9,745.2 | -5,429.5 | -4,143.1 | 6,798.7 | -12,064.7 | -2,188.8 | 27,582.4 | -6,530.2 |
| 1.1 Credit | 141,748.5 | 144,795.5 | 148,369.0 | 158,536.1 | 174,524.8 | 28,297.8 | 44,200.3 | 68,554.7 | 33,472.1 |
| 1.2 Debit | 153,191.4 | 154,540.7 | 153,798.5 | 162,679.3 | 167,726.1 | 40,362.5 | 46,389.1 | 40,972.3 | 40,002.3 |
| 2 Goods and services (3+4) | -1,381.1 | 1,492.2 | 1,283.9 | 6,544.5 | 9,077.6 | -10,411.8 | 934.4 | 24,918.8 | -6,363.7 |
| 2.1 Credit | 134,652.7 | 137,534.2 | 141,827.2 | 152,303.3 | 167,124.5 | 25,867.9 | 41,758.3 | 65,688.9 | 33,809.4 |
| 2.2 Debit | 136,033.9 | 136,042.0 | 140,543.3 | 145,758.8 | 158,046.9 | 36,279.7 | 40,823.9 | 40,770.1 | 40,173.1 |
| 3 Goods | -47,447.8 | -47,339.8 | -49,798.6 | -48,485.3 | -50,551.2 | -12,897.8 | -13,437.5 | -13,056.0 | -11,159.8 |
| 3.1 Credit | 64,996.9 | 65,193.8 | 67,554.0 | 74,460.6 | 81,696.5 | 17,929.5 | 20,767.7 | 20,947.7 | 22,051.6 |
| 3.2 Debit | 112,444.7 | 112,533.6 | 117,352.6 | 122,945.9 | 132,247.7 | 30,827.3 | 34,205.2 | 34,003.8 | 33,211.4 |
| 4 Services | 46,066.7 | 48,832.1 | 51,082.5 | 55,029.8 | 59,628.8 | 2,485.9 | 14,371.9 | 37,974.8 | 4,796.1 |
| 4.1 Credit | 69,655.8 | 72,340.4 | 74,273.2 | 77,842.7 | 85,428.0 | 7,938.4 | 20,990.6 | 44,741.2 | 11,757.8 |
| 4.2 Debit | 23,589.1 | 23,508.4 | 23,190.8 | 22,812.9 | 25,799.2 | 5,452.5 | 6,618.7 | 6,766.3 | 6,961.7 |
| 5 Primary income | -10,061.8 | -11,237.5 | -6,713.4 | -10,687.7 | -2,278.9 | -1,652.9 | -3,123.2 | 2,663.6 | -166.5 |
| 5.1 Credit | 7,095.7 | 7,261.2 | 6,541.8 | 6,232.8 | 7,400.3 | 2,429.9 | 2,442.0 | 2,865.8 | -337.4 |
| 5.2 Debit | 17,157.5 | 18,498.7 | 13,255.2 | 16,920.5 | 9,679.2 | 4,082.7 | 5,565.2 | 202.2 | -170.9 |
| 6 Secondary income | 8,822.0 | 9,161.0 | 8,633.2 | 6,850.8 | 10,329.3 | 2,326.2 | 2,343.3 | 2,096.8 | 3,562.9 |
| 6.1 Credit | 12,916.4 | 13,562.0 | 14,504.5 | 14,662.8 | 17,795.7 | 4,592.4 | 4,209.7 | 3,643.7 | 5,350.0 |
| 6.2 Debit | 4,094.4 | 4,401.0 | 5,871.3 | 7,812.0 | 7,466.5 | 2,266.2 | 1,866.4 | 1,546.8 | 1,787.0 |
| B CAPITAL ACCOUNT | 293.3 | 370.8 | 445.5 | 596.6 | 1,336.8 | 140.0 | 337.4 | 290.3 | 569.1 |
| C FINANCIAL ACCOUNT | -10,478.4 | -3,142.4 | -3,013.4 | -830.4 | 15,294.5 | -7,125.0 | 1,221.3 | 19,850.9 | 1,347.2 |
| 1 Direct investment | -8,277.2 | -9,060.4 | -6,244.4 | -10,028.5 | -1,127.1 | -2,050.2 | -148.4 | 590.8 | 480.7 |
| 1.1 Assets | -711.7 | -482.8 | -866.5 | 12,109.2 | -142.9 | 978.8 | 691.6 | 1,877.8 | -3,691.0 |
| 1.2 Liabilities | 7,565.5 | 8,577.6 | 5,377.9 | 22,137.7 | 984.3 | 3,029.0 | 840.0 | 1,287.0 | -4,171.7 |
| 2 Portfolio investment | -4,922.3 | -13,163.6 | -14,659.3 | 5,474.5 | -542.5 | -2,974.1 | -1,817.1 | 3,692.3 | 556.4 |
| 2.1 Assets | -4,236.4 | 2,319.7 | -739.0 | 3,088.7 | 1,788.2 | 524.5 | -985.0 | 1,448.6 | 800.1 |
| 2.2 Liabilities | 685.9 | 15,483.2 | 13,920.4 | -2,385.9 | 2,330.7 | 3,498.6 | 832.2 | -2,243.7 | 243.7 |
| 3 Financial derivatives | 554.2 | -293.9 | 312.5 | 274.6 | -117.4 | 438.4 | 72.6 | -231.3 | -397.1 |
| 4 Other investment | -760.4 | 19,013.7 | 3,549.9 | 7,491.2 | 11,308.5 | -11,104.6 | 5,559.4 | 17,630.6 | -777.0 |
| 4.1 Assets | -1,781.0 | -4,576.1 | -1,207.4 | 7,494.2 | 42.9 | -5,565.6 | 5,177.1 | 8,639.6 | -8,208.1 |
| 4.2 Liabilities | -1,020.6 | -23,589.8 | -4,757.3 | 3.0 | -11,265.6 | 5,539.0 | -382.3 | -8,991.1 | -7,431.1 |
| 5 Reserve assets | 2,927.2 | 361.8 | 14,027.9 | -4,042.3 | 5,773.0 | 8,565.5 | -2,445.1 | -1,831.6 | 1,484.3 |
| D NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS | -8,150.8 | -2,928.9 | -6,662.7 | -4,134.7 | -3,170.3 | 2,473.6 | 729.4 | -10,118.7 | 3,745.4 |

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

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

index, currency outside banks, the value of foreign credit card transactions, the banks' turnover in transactions with natural persons in the foreign exchange market and the industrial production EU-28).

Other services position is compiled by using different data sources: apart from revenues and expenditures related to insurance services and communication and construction services, which have been determined by the CNB special statistical research since 2001, the values of all other services were adopted from the ITRS until the end of 2010, when the reporting by transaction types was abolished. As of 2011, the uniform statistical survey is used for estimating the position of Other services, which encompasses 30 different types of services, the classification of which is prescribed by the IMF's Balance of Payments

Manual, 6th edition. That survey also includes communication services, as a result of which a special survey on communication services was abolished, while insurance and construction services continued to be monitored through separate surveys.

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

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

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

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.

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:

- 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.

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

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

while under BPM5 it was presented within income on other investment.

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

The ITRS was used as the main data source on current transfers for both sectors until the end of 2010, when the reporting by transaction types was abolished. As of 2011, transfers of the general government sector are recorded on the basis of the data of the Ministry of Finance and the Croatian Pension Insurance Administration in the case of pensions paid out to non-residents. In addition to taxes and excise duties, pensions, gifts and donations, which are included in current transfers of both sectors, the general government sector also encompasses data on multilateral cooperation, whereas other sectors include data on workers' remittances. As of 2011, the position of workers' remittances and gifts and donations for other sectors is estimated through a model based on aggregate data of banks on inflows of resident natural persons from abroad and outflows of resident natural persons abroad. Pensions from abroad are estimated on the basis of the available data of the Croatian Pension Insurance 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. In the 1993-1998 period, current transfers of other sectors also encompassed an estimate of unregistered foreign currency remittances, which accounted for 15% of the positive difference between unclassified inflows and outflows of the household sector. From 1993 to the second quarter of 1996, the CNB also assessed a portion of the outflow based on current transfers. From 2002 on, inflows and outflows based on current transfers of other sectors are supplemented by the data of the CNB special statistical research on international transactions related to insurance services. Funds received from EU funds are reported in the current account or in the capital account in line with the type of transaction and on the basis of the data of the Ministry of Finance. BPM6 does not bring novelties in terms of content to this part of the balance of payments. In terms of presentation, workers' remittances are not compiled as a separate item, but become a part of personal transfers together with other personal transfers. Until the end of 2010, capital transfers in the capital account were based on the ITRS. From the beginning of 2011 onwards, the account of capital transfers is compiled on the basis of the data of the Ministry of Finance and the survey data on services trade and special transactions with foreign countries. Data on the potential debt forgiveness are also a constituent part of the capital account. Under BPM6, the results of research and development, such as patents and copyrights, are no longer treated as non-produced assets and their sale is no longer shown in the capital account, but as research and development services in the current account. Also, cross border movements of assets and liabilities of persons who change residence are no longer shown as transfers by migrants within capital transfers

and are no longer balance of payments transactions. If assets involved are financial assets they are made under the "other adjustments."

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

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

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

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

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

also within the Research on direct and other equity investment.

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

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

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

According to BPM6, equity that is not in the form of securities is not included in portfolio investment but in direct or other investment, depending on whether it involves a share that is below or above the 10% threshold. Reinvested earnings in investment funds should be reported separately within portfolio investment. The undistributed earnings of investment funds are imputed as being payable to the owners and then as being reinvested in the fund. The financial account entry for reinvestment of earnings (Equity and investment fund shares, Other financial corporations) is the corresponding entry to the reinvested earnings of investment funds in the primary income account item. Monitoring of this type of income is still under preparation.

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

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

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

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

Trade credits in the 1996-2002 period included the CNB estimates of advance payment and deferred payments made on the basis of the sample of the largest and large importers and exporters. Data on advance payments have been estimated since 1996, while data on short-term deferred payments (first up to 90 days, then up to 150 days, and today from 8 days to

1 year) have been collected since 1999. In 2003, this research was replaced by a new one, where the selected companies, regardless of their size (stratified sample), are obliged to submit data. Data on deferred payments with the original maturity of more than one year are adopted from the CNB foreign credit relations statistics.

Item Other investment – Other claims and liabilities includes other claims and liabilities not included in trade credits and other financial instruments, among others, prepayments of premiums and reserves for outstanding claims for 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.

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

The sector classification of the portfolio and other investment involves the sector classification of residents according to

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

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

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.

end of period, in million EUR

| Year | Month | International reserves of the Croatian National Bank | | | | | | | Banks' foreign currency reserves |
|------|-----------|--|------------------------|------------------------------|------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Total | Special drawing rights | Reserve position in the Fund | Gold | Foreign currency | | | |
| | | | | | | Total | Currency and deposits | Bonds and notes | |
| 2006 | December | 8,725.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | – | 8,724.4 | 4,526.9 | 4,197.5 | 3,315.0 |
| 2007 | December | 9,307.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | – | 9,306.5 | 4,533.9 | 4,772.5 | 4,388.9 |
| 2008 | December | 9,120.9 | 0.7 | 0.2 | – | 9,120.0 | 2,001.8 | 7,118.2 | 4,644.5 |
| 2009 | December | 10,375.8 | 331.7 | 0.2 | – | 10,043.9 | 2,641.4 | 7,402.6 | 4,293.9 |
| 2010 | December | 10,660.3 | 356.7 | 0.2 | – | 10,303.4 | 3,274.9 | 7,028.5 | 3,828.9 |
| 2011 | December | 11,194.9 | 360.7 | 0.2 | – | 10,834.0 | 2,730.7 | 8,103.2 | 3,463.7 |
| 2012 | December | 11,235.9 | 352.8 | 0.2 | – | 10,882.9 | 2,245.8 | 8,637.1 | 2,895.3 |
| 2013 | December | 12,907.5 | 340.6 | 0.2 | – | 12,566.7 | 3,717.9 | 8,848.8 | 2,756.6 |
| 2014 | December | 12,687.6 | 364.0 | 0.2 | – | 12,323.4 | 3,397.8 | 8,925.6 | 3,305.5 |
| 2015 | January | 11,603.8 | 380.6 | 0.2 | – | 11,222.9 | 2,566.1 | 8,656.9 | 3,271.6 |
| | February | 12,866.0 | 378.7 | 0.2 | – | 12,487.1 | 3,839.1 | 8,648.0 | 3,056.4 |
| | March | 14,157.8 | 388.6 | 0.2 | – | 13,768.9 | 5,055.3 | 8,713.6 | 2,797.0 |
| | April | 14,736.9 | 390.4 | 0.2 | – | 14,346.3 | 5,712.4 | 8,633.9 | 2,662.1 |
| | May | 14,163.1 | 387.6 | 0.2 | – | 13,775.2 | 4,605.4 | 9,169.8 | 2,752.7 |
| | June | 13,733.6 | 387.0 | 0.2 | – | 13,346.3 | 4,184.6 | 9,161.7 | 3,223.8 |
| | July | 14,990.4 | 388.2 | 0.2 | – | 14,602.0 | 5,363.4 | 9,238.6 | 3,109.4 |
| | August | 14,405.1 | 380.1 | 0.2 | – | 14,024.8 | 4,754.5 | 9,270.2 | 3,485.6 |
| | September | 13,436.6 | 381.6 | 0.2 | – | 13,054.7 | 3,788.0 | 9,266.7 | 4,470.2 |
| | October | 14,231.9 | 389.7 | 0.2 | – | 13,842.0 | 5,069.6 | 8,772.4 | 4,114.8 |
| | November | 14,023.3 | 395.7 | 0.3 | – | 13,627.4 | 5,070.7 | 8,556.7 | 3,966.9 |
| | December | 13,706.6 | 387.6 | 0.3 | – | 13,318.8 | 4,848.0 | 8,470.8 | 3,371.7 |

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

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

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

Table H8 International reserves and foreign currency liquidity

end of period, in million EUR

| | | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| I Official reserve assets and other f/c assets (approximate market value) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A Official reserve assets | | 12,687.6 | 11,603.8 | 12,866.0 | 14,157.8 | 14,736.9 | 14,163.1 | 13,733.6 | 14,990.4 | 14,405.1 | 13,436.6 | 14,231.9 | 14,023.3 | 13,706.6 |
| (1) Foreign currency reserves (in convertible f/c) | | 11,629.7 | 10,936.1 | 11,022.4 | 11,602.3 | 11,575.5 | 11,759.8 | 11,501.4 | 10,958.2 | 10,559.1 | 10,379.5 | 9,913.0 | 9,407.8 | 9,909.3 |
| (a) Securities | | 8,925.6 | 8,656.9 | 8,648.0 | 8,713.6 | 8,633.9 | 9,169.8 | 9,161.7 | 9,238.6 | 9,270.2 | 9,266.7 | 8,772.4 | 8,556.7 | 8,470.8 |
| o/w: Issuer headquartered in reporting country but located abroad | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| (b) Total currency and deposits with: | | 2,704.1 | 2,279.3 | 2,374.4 | 2,888.7 | 2,941.6 | 2,590.0 | 2,339.7 | 1,719.5 | 1,288.9 | 1,112.8 | 1,140.5 | 851.1 | 1,438.5 |
| (i) Other national central banks, BIS and IMF | | 485.2 | 514.5 | 501.6 | 519.1 | 504.2 | 533.9 | 1,174.1 | 1,068.2 | 1,034.5 | 887.6 | 912.5 | 620.4 | 1,207.8 |
| (ii) Banks headquartered in the reporting country | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| o/w: Located abroad | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| (iii) Banks headquartered outside the reporting country | | 2,218.9 | 1,764.8 | 1,872.8 | 2,369.6 | 2,437.4 | 2,056.1 | 1,165.6 | 651.4 | 254.3 | 225.3 | 228.1 | 230.7 | 230.7 |
| o/w: Located in the reporting country | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| (2) IMF reserve position | | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| (3) SDRs | | 364.0 | 380.6 | 378.7 | 388.6 | 390.4 | 387.6 | 387.0 | 388.2 | 380.1 | 381.6 | 389.7 | 395.7 | 387.6 |
| (4) Gold | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| (5) Other reserve assets | | 693.7 | 286.8 | 1,464.7 | 2,166.6 | 2,770.8 | 2,015.4 | 1,845.0 | 3,643.8 | 3,465.7 | 2,675.2 | 3,929.0 | 4,219.6 | 3,409.5 |
| – Reverse repo | | 693.7 | 286.8 | 1,464.7 | 2,166.6 | 2,770.8 | 2,015.4 | 1,845.0 | 3,643.8 | 3,465.7 | 2,675.2 | 3,929.0 | 4,219.6 | 3,409.5 |
| B Other foreign currency assets (specify) | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – Time deposits | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| C Total (A+B) | | 12,687.6 | 11,603.8 | 12,866.0 | 14,157.8 | 14,736.9 | 14,163.1 | 13,733.6 | 14,990.4 | 14,405.1 | 13,436.6 | 14,231.9 | 14,023.3 | 13,706.6 |
| II Predetermined short-term net drains on f/c assets (nominal value) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 F/c loans, securities, and deposits (total net drains up to one year) | | –2,128.6 | –1,474.4 | –1,371.8 | –1,637.2 | –1,742.7 | –1,769.7 | –1,788.9 | –1,781.4 | –1,772.6 | –1,625.6 | –1,646.8 | –1,712.9 | –1,732.9 |
| (a) Croatian National Bank | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Up to 1 month | Principal | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Interest | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| More than 1 and up to 3 months | Principal | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Interest | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| More than 3 months and up to 1 year | Principal | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Interest | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| (b) Central government | | –2,128.6 | –1,474.4 | –1,371.8 | –1,637.2 | –1,742.7 | –1,769.7 | –1,788.9 | –1,781.4 | –1,772.6 | –1,625.6 | –1,646.8 | –1,712.9 | –1,732.9 |
| Up to 1 month | Principal | –763.2 | –83.2 | –92.1 | –195.5 | –147.4 | –99.9 | –181.8 | –63.6 | –253.0 | –116.8 | –102.6 | –103.7 | –96.2 |
| | Interest | –17.0 | –0.9 | –11.1 | –13.0 | –12.9 | –4.5 | –17.5 | –3.7 | –12.2 | –12.0 | –8.7 | –3.6 | –16.5 |
| More than 1 and up to 3 months | Principal | –164.8 | –265.1 | –281.2 | –202.6 | –246.4 | –182.5 | –242.9 | –331.2 | –190.7 | –189.9 | –172.4 | –119.4 | –322.3 |
| | Interest | –33.2 | –59.1 | –61.2 | –32.0 | –52.6 | –34.4 | –36.3 | –60.4 | –49.1 | –25.7 | –43.8 | –30.1 | –47.5 |
| More than 3 months and up to 1 year | Principal | –765.0 | –657.2 | –576.8 | –749.9 | –835.2 | –929.0 | –844.5 | –818.2 | –827.2 | –812.8 | –844.3 | –945.7 | –755.0 |
| | Interest | –385.4 | –408.8 | –349.4 | –444.3 | –448.2 | –519.5 | –465.8 | –504.3 | –440.4 | –468.3 | –475.1 | –510.3 | –495.4 |
| 2 Aggregate short and long positions in forwards and futures in f/c vis-a-vis the domestic currency (including the forward leg of currency swaps) | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| (a) Short positions (–) | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Up to 1 month | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| More than 1 and up to 3 months | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| More than 3 months and up to 1 year | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| (b) Long positions (+) | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Up to 1 month | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| More than 1 and up to 3 months | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| More than 3 months and up to 1 year | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 3 Other | | 0.0 | 0.0 | –913.8 | –674.2 | –1,342.0 | –924.9 | –840.4 | –1,679.3 | –1,048.1 | –568.0 | –1,697.4 | –1,443.6 | –1,238.1 |
| – Outflows related to repos (–) | | 0.0 | 0.0 | –913.8 | –674.2 | –1,342.0 | –924.9 | –840.4 | –1,679.3 | –1,048.1 | –568.0 | –1,697.4 | –1,443.6 | –1,238.1 |
| Up to 1 month | Principal | 0.0 | 0.0 | –913.8 | –674.2 | –1,342.0 | –925.0 | –840.4 | –1,679.3 | –1,048.2 | –568.1 | –1,697.5 | –1,443.8 | –1,238.2 |

| | | 2014 | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| | Interest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| More than 1 and up to 3 months | Principal | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Interest | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| More than 3 months and up to 1 year | Principal | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| | Interest | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 4 Total predetermined short-term net drains on f/c assets (1+2+3) | | –2,128.6 | –1,474.4 | –2,285.6 | –2,311.4 | –3,084.7 | –2,694.7 | –2,629.3 | –3,460.7 | –2,820.9 | –2,193.6 | –3,344.3 | –3,156.6 | –2,971.1 |
| III Contingent short-term net drains on f/c assets (nominal value) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Contingent liabilities in foreign currency | | –760.8 | –768.1 | –771.5 | –782.3 | –597.2 | –601.1 | –594.7 | –596.3 | –598.0 | –596.0 | –595.5 | –610.6 | –591.7 |
| (a) Collateral guarantees on debt falling due within 1 year | | –271.9 | –278.6 | –282.2 | –284.2 | –105.6 | –105.7 | –104.1 | –105.9 | –105.8 | –105.3 | –105.2 | –106.0 | –93.8 |
| – Croatian National Bank | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – Central government | | –271.9 | –278.6 | –282.2 | –284.2 | –105.6 | –105.7 | –104.1 | –105.9 | –105.8 | –105.3 | –105.2 | –106.0 | –93.8 |
| Up to 1 month | | –8.1 | –12.9 | –13.3 | –20.9 | –9.7 | –27.4 | –7.1 | –7.2 | –7.6 | –11.1 | –9.9 | –61.2 | –7.2 |
| More than 1 and up to 3 months | | –27.2 | –35.1 | –33.1 | –58.4 | –22.5 | –2.3 | –2.4 | –6.2 | –8.1 | –57.9 | –55.9 | –2.3 | –1.0 |
| More than 3 months and up to 1 year | | –236.6 | –230.6 | –235.8 | –204.9 | –73.4 | –76.0 | –94.6 | –92.5 | –90.0 | –36.4 | –39.5 | –42.4 | –85.6 |
| (b) Other contingent liabilities | | –488.9 | –489.5 | –489.4 | –498.1 | –491.6 | –495.3 | –490.6 | –490.3 | –492.3 | –490.8 | –490.3 | –504.6 | –497.9 |
| – Croatian National Bank | | –488.9 | –489.5 | –489.4 | –498.1 | –491.6 | –495.3 | –490.6 | –490.3 | –492.3 | –490.8 | –490.3 | –504.6 | –497.9 |
| Up to 1 month | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| More than 1 and up to 3 months | | –488.9 | –489.5 | –489.4 | –498.1 | –491.6 | –495.3 | –490.6 | –490.3 | –492.3 | –490.8 | –490.3 | –504.6 | –497.9 |
| More than 3 months and up to 1 year | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – Central government | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 2 Foreign currency securities issued with embedded options (puttable bonds) | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 3 Undrawn, unconditional credit lines provided by: | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – BIS (+) | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – IMF (+) | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 4 Aggregate short and long positions of options in f/c vis-a-vis the domestic currency | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 5 Total contingent short-term net drains on f/c assets (1+2+3+4) | | –760.8 | –768.1 | –771.5 | –782.3 | –597.2 | –601.1 | –594.7 | –596.3 | –598.0 | –596.0 | –595.5 | –610.6 | –591.7 |
| IV Memo items | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Short-term domestic currency debt indexed to the exchange rate | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| o/w: Central government | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| (b) Financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and settled by other means (e.g., in domestic currency) | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| (c) Pledged assets | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| (d) Securities lent and on repo | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| – Lent or repoed and included in Section I | | 0.0 | –1.8 | –896.1 | –674.5 | –1,282.4 | –908.5 | –826.6 | –1,659.5 | –1,030.6 | –563.6 | –1,649.8 | –1,407.1 | –1,198.2 |
| – 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 | | 655.4 | 265.1 | 1,371.5 | 2,020.9 | 2,503.0 | 1,838.5 | 1,701.0 | 3,405.3 | 3,244.7 | 2,506.2 | 3,710.5 | 4,022.5 | 3,317.5 |
| (e) Financial derivative assets (net, marked to market) | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| (f) Currency composition of official reserves assets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| – Currencies in SDR basket | | 12,687.2 | 11,603.4 | 12,865.5 | 14,157.3 | 14,736.6 | 14,162.8 | 13,732.1 | 14,989.0 | 14,403.7 | 13,435.2 | 14,231.0 | 14,022.4 | 13,706.3 |
| – Currencies not in SDR basket | | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| – By individual currencies | USD | 2,194.2 | 2,262.6 | 3,017.9 | 3,135.5 | 3,284.4 | 3,378.0 | 3,279.6 | 3,332.5 | 3,177.1 | 2,603.1 | 3,154.4 | 3,468.2 | 3,304.4 |
| | EUR | 10,128.4 | 8,959.4 | 9,468.2 | 10,632.5 | 11,061.2 | 10,396.6 | 10,064.9 | 11,267.7 | 10,845.9 | 10,450.0 | 10,686.5 | 10,157.7 | 10,013.6 |
| | Other | 365.1 | 381.7 | 379.9 | 389.7 | 391.3 | 388.5 | 389.1 | 390.2 | 382.0 | 383.5 | 391.0 | 397.4 | 388.6 |

Table H8 International reserves and foreign currency liquidity

• International reserves and foreign currency liquidity are shown in accordance with a Template on international reserves and foreign currency liquidity, drawn up by the IMF. A detailed explanation of the Template is given in “International Reserves and Foreign Currency Liquidity – Guidelines for a Data Template, 2001”. The first part of the Template shows total assets of the Croatian National Bank in convertible foreign currency. Official reserve assets (IA) show those types of assets that are readily available to the CNB at any moment for bridging imbalances in international payments. Official international reserves include: short-term foreign negotiable debt securities, foreign cash, foreign currency sight deposits, foreign currency time deposits which can be withdrawn before maturity, foreign currency time deposits with a remaining maturity of up to 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 (II1) include future interest payments on banks’ foreign currency reserve requirements with the CNB (only interest payments for the next month are included), payments of future maturities of foreign currency CNB bills, future principal and interest payments on loans from the IMF, and future principal and interest payments on the central government’s foreign currency debts. Aggregate short and long positions in forwards and futures in foreign currencies (II2) include future collections (+) or payments (–) arising from currency swaps between the CNB and domestic banks (temporary sale or purchase of foreign currency). Item Other (II3) includes future payments arising from repo

transactions with foreign negotiable debt securities.

The third part of the Template shows predetermined contingent foreign currency net liabilities of the Croatian National Bank and the central government, which fall due in the following 12 months. Contingent liabilities in foreign currency (III1) include future principal and interest payments on foreign loans guaranteed by the central government, and banks’ foreign currency reserve requirements with the CNB. (The inclusion of reserve requirements in foreign currency is based on the assumption that there will be no changes in ratios or in the base of foreign currency reserve requirements, which comprises foreign currency sources of funds, including ordinary foreign currency accounts, special foreign currency accounts, foreign currency accounts and foreign currency sight deposits, received foreign currency deposits and received foreign currency loans, as well as obligations arising from securities issued in foreign currency (excluding banks’ equity securities) and hybrid and subordinated instruments). Undrawn credit lines show potential inflows (+) or outflows (–) which would arise from drawdowns under these credits.

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

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

| Year | Month | Nominal effective exchange rate of the kuna | Real effective exchange rate of the kuna; deflator | | Real effective exchange rate of the kuna; deflator | |
|------|-----------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Consumer price index | Industrial producer price index ^a | Unit labour costs in manufacturing | Unit labour costs in the total economy |
| 2006 | December | 100.37 | 103.88 | | 105.40 | 106.07 |
| 2007 | December | 98.70 | 99.93 | | 100.23 | 101.18 |
| 2008 | December | 98.13 | 98.58 | | 101.22 | 96.70 |
| 2009 | December | 97.63 | 97.78 | | 104.79 | 97.22 |
| 2010 | December | 102.04 | 102.98 | 99.42 | 99.95 | 102.17 |
| 2011 | December | 103.63 | 105.67 | 101.26 | 101.20 | 102.28 |
| 2012 | December | 104.61 | 104.60 | 101.87 | 108.52 | 107.53 |
| 2013 | December | 103.76 | 104.85 | 102.36 | 106.92 | 108.57 |
| 2014 | December | 105.80 | 107.99 | 105.69 | 112.15 | 109.30 |
| 2015 | January | 107.46 | 109.15 | 108.81 | | |
| | February | 108.66 | 110.79 | 108.34 | | |
| | March | 109.09 | 110.97 | 107.73 | 113.78 | 110.72 |
| | April | 108.66 | 110.61 | 107.84 | | |
| | May | 107.11 | 108.82 | 105.52 | | |
| | June | 106.89 | 109.02 | 104.86 | 114.91 | 109.62 |
| | July | 107.60 | 110.14 | 106.51 | | |
| | August | 106.48 | 109.28 | 106.22 | | |
| | September | 106.25 | 108.87 | 106.74 | 115.66 ^c | 110.49 ^c |
| | October | 107.05 | 109.68 | 106.74 | | |
| | November | 107.90 | 110.75 | 107.27 | | |
| | December | 107.75 | 111.32 | 107.61 | | |

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

Table H11 Indices of the effective exchange rate of the kuna

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

The index of the nominal effective exchange rate is an aggregate indicator of the average value of the domestic currency

against a basket of currencies. An increase in the index of the nominal effective exchange rate of the kuna in a certain period indicates that the kuna has depreciated against the basket of currencies and vice versa. The index of the real effective exchange rate is a weighted geometric average of the index of bilateral exchange rates of the kuna adjusted for the corresponding indices of relative prices or costs (the ratio of price indices or costs in partner countries to domestic prices). Industrial producer price indices, consumer price indices (harmonised consumer price indices for EU member states) and unit labour cost indices in the total economy and manufacturing are used as deflators. The time series for the index of industrial producer prices on the non-domestic market for Croatia is available from January 2010. The time series for consumer prices in Croatia is constructed in the following manner: retail price indices are used for the period until and including December 1997 and consumer price indices for the period as of January 1998. As data on unit labour costs are not available for all the countries, the basket of countries for the calculation of the real effective exchange rate of the kuna deflated by unit labour costs in the total economy and manufacturing was narrowed to 15, that is, 13 countries trading partners – all countries trading partners (20 of them) excluding Switzerland, Turkey, China, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, that is, excluding these five countries and Belgium and Japan. Unit labour costs in Croatia are calculated as the ratio of compensation per employee at current prices to labour productivity at constant

Table H12 Gross external debt by domestic sectors^{a,b}

in million EUR

| | 2014 Dec.* | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 General government | 15,396.1 | 15,193.9 | 15,271.2 | 16,627.2 | 16,275.9 | 16,251.3 | 16,282.5 | 16,198.2 | 15,882.8 | 15,711.3 | 15,822.3 | 16,098.0 | 15,893.9 |
| Short-term | 83.8 | 72.6 | 39.6 | 36.6 | 29.4 | 35.9 | 24.1 | 25.1 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.1 |
| 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 |
| Debt securities | 83.6 | 72.4 | 39.6 | 36.6 | 29.4 | 35.9 | 24.1 | 25.1 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.1 |
| Loans | 0.2 | 0.2 | 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 |
| 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 |
| Long-term | 15,312.3 | 15,121.3 | 15,231.6 | 16,590.6 | 16,246.5 | 16,215.4 | 16,258.5 | 16,173.1 | 15,875.1 | 15,701.7 | 15,813.7 | 16,089.5 | 15,885.8 |
| 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 |
| Debt securities | 9,089.1 | 8,928.5 | 9,031.9 | 10,353.6 | 10,133.8 | 10,175.6 | 10,270.7 | 10,205.6 | 9,911.0 | 9,902.7 | 10,062.6 | 10,264.3 | 10,103.8 |
| Loans | 6,223.2 | 6,192.8 | 6,199.6 | 6,237.0 | 6,112.7 | 6,039.7 | 5,987.8 | 5,967.5 | 5,964.2 | 5,799.0 | 5,751.2 | 5,825.2 | 5,782.0 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 2 Central bank | 444.9 | 485.1 | 1,404.7 | 1,199.5 | 1,907.6 | 1,376.1 | 1,276.3 | 2,103.0 | 1,524.6 | 993.5 | 2,146.0 | 1,913.2 | 1,692.1 |
| Short-term | 83.6 | 107.4 | 1,028.9 | 813.8 | 1,520.2 | 991.4 | 892.2 | 1,717.7 | 1,147.4 | 614.8 | 1,759.3 | 1,520.6 | 1,307.4 |
| Currency and deposits | 83.6 | 32.4 | 107.9 | 139.7 | 178.1 | 70.2 | 51.8 | 38.4 | 49.1 | 46.6 | 63.8 | 76.8 | 50.9 |
| 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 |
| Loans | 0.0 | 0.0 | 921.0 | 674.2 | 1,342.1 | 921.2 | 840.3 | 1,679.3 | 1,048.3 | 568.1 | 1,695.5 | 1,443.8 | 1,238.2 |
| Trade credit and advances | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other debt liabilities | 0.0 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.3 |
| Long-term | 361.3 | 377.7 | 375.8 | 385.7 | 387.4 | 384.7 | 384.1 | 385.3 | 377.2 | 378.8 | 386.7 | 392.7 | 384.7 |
| Special drawing rights (allocations) | 361.3 | 377.7 | 375.8 | 385.7 | 387.4 | 384.7 | 384.1 | 385.3 | 377.2 | 378.7 | 386.7 | 392.7 | 384.7 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 3 Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank | 8,160.1 | 8,329.3 | 8,152.9 | 8,212.6 | 8,245.5 | 8,392.2 | 8,151.1 | 7,878.1 | 7,545.0 | 7,446.9 | 6,955.0 | 6,941.9 | 6,125.3 |
| Short-term | 1,950.9 | 1,885.4 | 1,754.8 | 2,036.6 | 2,090.5 | 2,198.9 | 1,995.8 | 1,764.2 | 1,456.5 | 1,596.0 | 1,760.1 | 1,744.2 | 1,697.0 |
| Currency and deposits | 1,513.3 | 1,415.3 | 1,324.8 | 1,607.5 | 1,709.8 | 1,848.0 | 1,631.0 | 1,439.3 | 1,251.3 | 1,460.3 | 1,648.1 | 1,644.7 | 1,602.9 |
| 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 |
| Loans | 410.7 | 442.1 | 400.0 | 401.2 | 348.6 | 321.6 | 335.9 | 296.9 | 173.1 | 83.2 | 74.9 | 70.0 | 65.5 |
| 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 |
| Other debt liabilities | 26.9 | 27.9 | 30.0 | 27.9 | 32.2 | 29.3 | 28.9 | 27.9 | 32.0 | 52.5 | 37.1 | 29.5 | 28.5 |
| Long-term | 6,209.1 | 6,444.0 | 6,398.1 | 6,176.0 | 6,155.0 | 6,193.3 | 6,155.3 | 6,113.9 | 6,088.5 | 5,850.9 | 5,194.9 | 5,197.7 | 4,428.3 |
| Currency and deposits | 3,645.9 | 3,839.7 | 3,826.0 | 3,820.0 | 3,797.6 | 3,804.0 | 3,801.1 | 3,684.2 | 3,651.0 | 3,451.2 | 3,003.8 | 3,004.3 | 2,845.5 |
| Debt securities | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 2.0 |
| Loans | 2,558.7 | 2,599.5 | 2,567.2 | 2,351.0 | 2,352.4 | 2,384.2 | 2,349.2 | 2,422.1 | 2,428.8 | 2,389.8 | 2,182.6 | 2,184.9 | 1,579.1 |
| Trade credit and advances | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other debt liabilities | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| 4 Other sectors | 16,282.7 | 16,213.9 | 16,514.4 | 16,455.8 | 16,455.4 | 16,380.8 | 16,392.4 | 16,470.0 | 16,343.0 | 16,231.3 | 16,614.5 | 16,594.3 | 16,396.3 |
| Short-term | 717.4 | 695.9 | 700.7 | 696.7 | 623.9 | 575.8 | 579.3 | 548.2 | 534.6 | 696.2 | 692.1 | 679.9 | 656.6 |
| 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 |
| Debt securities | 24.5 | 24.6 | 29.2 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 54.9 | 55.2 | 65.0 | 72.4 | 72.7 | 73.0 | 68.0 |
| Loans | 615.2 | 598.7 | 595.4 | 585.5 | 505.8 | 459.5 | 432.6 | 400.0 | 376.4 | 481.5 | 474.5 | 480.3 | 475.8 |
| Trade credit and advances | 77.7 | 72.7 | 76.1 | 82.3 | 89.1 | 87.2 | 91.8 | 93.0 | 93.2 | 142.3 | 144.9 | 126.6 | 112.8 |
| 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 |
| Long-term | 15,565.4 | 15,518.0 | 15,813.6 | 15,759.1 | 15,831.5 | 15,805.0 | 15,813.1 | 15,921.8 | 15,808.3 | 15,535.0 | 15,922.4 | 15,914.3 | 15,739.7 |
| 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 |
| Debt securities | 1,537.4 | 1,563.4 | 1,575.5 | 1,603.4 | 1,587.6 | 1,588.0 | 1,586.8 | 1,566.0 | 1,557.1 | 1,569.8 | 1,696.1 | 1,740.4 | 1,640.1 |
| Loans | 13,884.7 | 13,812.5 | 14,066.1 | 13,973.6 | 14,059.9 | 14,028.9 | 14,075.1 | 14,176.1 | 14,074.1 | 13,787.4 | 14,052.9 | 13,998.0 | 13,918.0 |
| Trade credit and advances | 143.3 | 142.1 | 172.0 | 182.2 | 184.0 | 188.0 | 151.2 | 179.6 | 177.1 | 177.9 | 173.5 | 175.9 | 181.6 |
| 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 |

^a Data on gross external debt have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b The Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development is reclassified from Other sectors to sector General government.

Table H12 Gross external debt by domestic sectors • Gross external debt is defined as the external debt liabilities of residents on the basis of debt securities issued in the foreign markets (at nominal value), credits (repo agreements included) regardless of their contractual maturity, deposits of non-residents, and trade credits granted by non-residents with contractual maturity of more than 180 days (90 days up to 11 July 2001 and 150 days up to 31 December 2002) and, from December 2005 on, non-resident investment in debt securities issued in the domestic market. External debt is shown by domestic sectors, i.e. by debtor sectors, which implies the sector classification of residents according to ESA 2010 and SNA 2008 manuals. The general government sector includes central government, social security funds and local government. The sector of the central bank shows the debt of the Croatian National Bank. The

sector of other monetary financial institutions shows the debt of credit institutions and money market funds. Item Other sectors shows the debt of all financial corporations except monetary financial institutions (including the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development), private and public non-financial corporations, non-profit institutions serving households and households, including employers and self-employed persons. Item Direct investment shows borrower – lender transactions of other sectors that are interrelated by ownership, according to the directional principle. Each sector data (except direct investment) are further shown by contractual (short-term or long-term) maturity and by debt instrument. From the beginning of 2004, instruments included in item Currency and deposits (other monetary institutions) are reported in accordance with their maturity. Data for the previous periods are reported only on a long-term basis. Outstanding gross external debt includes future principal payments, accrued interest and principal and interest arrears. Outstanding debt data are shown at the CNB's midpoint exchange rate at the end of the period. Data are considered preliminary until after publication of the final BOP data for the reporting quarter.

Table H13 Public sector gross external debt and publicly guaranteed and non-publicly guaranteed private sector gross external debt^a
in million EUR

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 Public sector external debt | 17,807.3 | 17,633.0 | 18,579.2 | 19,826.2 | 20,192.6 | 19,646.5 | 19,547.2 | 20,251.6 | 19,321.8 | 18,556.6 | 20,010.6 | 20,075.7 | 19,533.5 |
| Other investment | 17,806.2 | 17,631.9 | 18,578.1 | 19,800.9 | 20,167.3 | 19,621.2 | 19,521.4 | 20,250.0 | 19,320.2 | 18,555.0 | 20,009.0 | 20,074.0 | 19,506.2 |
| Short-term | 193.1 | 204.9 | 1,093.7 | 876.0 | 1,574.7 | 1,053.3 | 941.5 | 1,766.7 | 1,176.5 | 646.2 | 1,789.8 | 1,551.5 | 1,337.2 |
| Currency and deposits | 109.3 | 57.2 | 133.0 | 165.2 | 203.2 | 96.1 | 76.4 | 61.7 | 70.6 | 67.9 | 85.1 | 98.6 | 71.9 |
| Debt securities | 83.6 | 72.4 | 39.6 | 36.6 | 29.4 | 35.9 | 24.1 | 25.1 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.1 |
| Loans | 0.2 | 0.2 | 921.0 | 674.2 | 1,342.1 | 921.2 | 840.3 | 1,679.3 | 1,048.3 | 568.1 | 1,695.5 | 1,443.8 | 1,238.2 |
| Trade credit and advances | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other debt liabilities | 0.1 | 75.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 50.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 18.9 |
| Long-term | 17,613.1 | 17,427.0 | 17,484.4 | 18,924.9 | 18,592.6 | 18,567.9 | 18,580.0 | 18,483.3 | 18,143.7 | 17,908.8 | 18,219.1 | 18,522.6 | 18,169.0 |
| Special drawing rights (allocations) | 361.3 | 377.7 | 375.8 | 385.7 | 387.4 | 384.7 | 384.1 | 385.3 | 377.2 | 378.7 | 386.7 | 392.7 | 384.7 |
| Currency and deposits | 14.5 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 16.1 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 18.3 | 19.8 | 21.0 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 21.1 |
| Debt securities | 9,770.4 | 9,633.2 | 9,739.3 | 11,075.3 | 10,851.6 | 10,884.9 | 10,973.1 | 10,901.4 | 10,598.1 | 10,594.2 | 10,885.2 | 11,113.1 | 10,854.2 |
| Loans | 7,446.5 | 7,386.8 | 7,340.7 | 7,434.6 | 7,323.5 | 7,268.3 | 7,198.1 | 7,171.7 | 7,143.2 | 6,910.3 | 6,924.2 | 6,995.6 | 6,908.4 |
| Trade credit and advances | 20.4 | 14.2 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 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 |
| Direct investment: intercompany lending | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 25.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 27.3 |
| Short-term | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Long-term | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 25.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 27.3 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Loans | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 25.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 27.3 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 2 Publicly guaranteed private sector external debt | 43.7 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 6.7 | 16.1 | 21.0 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 29.0 | 103.2 |
| Other investment | 43.7 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 6.7 | 16.1 | 21.0 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 29.0 | 103.2 |
| Short-term | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Loans | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Long-term | 43.7 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 6.7 | 16.1 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 27.3 | 101.5 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 | 75.1 |
| Trade credit and advances | 43.7 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 39.7 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 6.7 | 16.1 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 27.3 | 26.4 |
| 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 |
| Direct investment: intercompany lending | 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 |
| Short-term | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Long-term | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |

^a Data on gross external debt have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010.

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^{a,b}

in million EUR

| | Gross external debt 31/12/2015 | Immediate/ar-rears | Projected future principal payments | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| | | | Q1/16 ^c | Q2/16 | Q3/16 | Q3/16 | 2016 ^c | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Other |
| 1 General government | 15,893.9 | 0.8 | 396.3 | 339.6 | 222.5 | 227.4 | 1,185.8 | 2,257.0 | 924.5 | 2,100.4 | 1,592.5 | 1,653.9 | 1,402.8 | 896.2 |
| Short-term | 8.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Currency and deposits | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Debt securities | 8.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 8.1 | 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 |
| Long-term | 15,885.8 | 0.8 | 394.7 | 333.5 | 222.5 | 227.0 | 1,177.7 | 2,257.0 | 924.5 | 2,100.4 | 1,592.5 | 1,653.9 | 1,402.8 | 896.2 |
| 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 | 10,103.8 | 0.0 | 107.1 | 59.5 | 135.6 | 0.0 | 302.2 | 1,527.0 | 413.2 | 1,266.1 | 1,141.3 | 1,237.6 | 1,078.9 | 4.3 |
| Loans | 5,782.0 | 0.8 | 287.6 | 274.0 | 86.9 | 227.0 | 875.4 | 730.1 | 511.3 | 834.3 | 451.2 | 416.3 | 323.9 | 891.9 |
| Trade credit and advances | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 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 | 1,692.1 | 0.0 | 1,307.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,307.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 384.7 |
| Short-term | 1,307.4 | 0.0 | 1,307.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,307.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Currency and deposits | 50.9 | 0.0 | 50.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.9 | 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 | 1,238.2 | 0.0 | 1,238.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,238.2 | 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 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Long-term | 384.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 384.7 |
| Special drawing rights (allocations) | 384.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 384.7 |
| 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 | 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 | 6,125.3 | 6.3 | 1,501.5 | 280.2 | 293.2 | 293.2 | 2,368.2 | 1,781.6 | 450.2 | 467.4 | 467.4 | 110.7 | 108.7 | 38.8 |
| Short-term | 1,697.0 | 5.8 | 1,283.0 | 146.5 | 130.8 | 130.8 | 1,691.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Currency and deposits | 1,602.9 | 0.8 | 1,253.0 | 130.7 | 109.2 | 109.2 | 1,602.0 | 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 | 65.5 | 0.5 | 5.9 | 15.8 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 65.0 | 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 | 28.5 | 4.4 | 24.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Long-term | 4,428.3 | 0.5 | 218.5 | 133.7 | 162.4 | 162.4 | 677.0 | 1,781.6 | 450.2 | 467.4 | 467.4 | 110.7 | 108.7 | 38.8 |
| Currency and deposits | 2,845.5 | 0.2 | 97.7 | 84.3 | 122.7 | 122.7 | 427.3 | 1,113.7 | 342.0 | 391.8 | 391.8 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 9.7 |
| Debt securities | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Loans | 1,579.1 | 0.3 | 119.1 | 49.4 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 248.0 | 667.9 | 108.3 | 75.6 | 75.6 | 74.9 | 74.9 | 29.1 |
| Trade credit and advances | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other debt liabilities | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 4 Other sectors | 16,396.3 | 1,710.4 | 1,257.4 | 979.9 | 1,195.1 | 1,758.2 | 5,190.6 | 2,411.2 | 1,224.3 | 1,376.8 | 1,792.4 | 361.0 | 794.6 | 803.3 |
| Short-term | 656.6 | 95.7 | 181.2 | 67.1 | 269.2 | 43.5 | 560.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Currency and deposits | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Debt securities | 68.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.9 | 16.9 | 25.2 | 68.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Loans | 475.8 | 95.7 | 181.2 | 41.2 | 139.4 | 18.3 | 380.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Trade credit and advances | 112.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 112.8 | 0.0 | 112.8 | 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 |
| Long-term | 15,739.7 | 1,614.7 | 1,076.2 | 912.8 | 925.9 | 1,714.7 | 4,629.7 | 2,411.2 | 1,224.3 | 1,376.8 | 1,792.4 | 361.0 | 794.6 | 803.3 |
| 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 |

^a Data on gross external debt have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Projected payments of gross external debt include projected payments of principal and accrued interest. ^c Projected payments for this quarter and year refer to the period from the date of the gross debt position to the end of the stated quarter or year.

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

Table H15 Gross external debt by other sectors^{a,b}

in million EUR

| | 2014 Dec.* | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 4.1 Other public financial corporations except monetary financial institutions | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 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 | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Long-term | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 4.2 Other private financial corporations except monetary financial institutions | 3,143.5 | 3,119.5 | 3,064.7 | 2,915.8 | 2,947.8 | 2,898.2 | 2,943.5 | 3,006.5 | 2,958.9 | 2,932.9 | 2,875.1 | 2,824.9 | 2,752.4 |
| Short-term | 424.0 | 395.4 | 388.8 | 388.6 | 282.1 | 250.0 | 187.6 | 165.7 | 154.8 | 112.0 | 111.4 | 113.5 | 110.4 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Loans | 424.0 | 395.4 | 388.8 | 388.6 | 282.1 | 250.0 | 187.6 | 165.7 | 154.8 | 112.0 | 111.4 | 113.5 | 110.4 |
| Trade credit and advances | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 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 |
| Long-term | 2,719.5 | 2,724.1 | 2,675.9 | 2,527.2 | 2,665.7 | 2,648.2 | 2,755.9 | 2,840.8 | 2,804.2 | 2,820.9 | 2,763.7 | 2,711.5 | 2,642.1 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Loans | 2,719.5 | 2,724.1 | 2,675.9 | 2,527.2 | 2,665.7 | 2,648.2 | 2,755.9 | 2,840.8 | 2,804.2 | 2,820.9 | 2,763.7 | 2,711.5 | 2,642.1 |
| Trade credit and advances | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 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 |
| 4.3 Public non-financial corporations | 1,819.7 | 1,807.4 | 1,756.0 | 1,839.0 | 1,848.1 | 1,857.1 | 1,838.2 | 1,824.6 | 1,789.3 | 1,737.2 | 1,928.0 | 1,949.3 | 1,818.9 |
| Short-term | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Long-term | 1,819.7 | 1,807.4 | 1,756.0 | 1,839.0 | 1,848.1 | 1,857.1 | 1,838.2 | 1,824.6 | 1,789.3 | 1,737.2 | 1,928.0 | 1,949.3 | 1,818.9 |
| 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 |
| Debt securities | 681.3 | 704.7 | 707.4 | 721.8 | 717.8 | 709.3 | 702.4 | 695.8 | 687.2 | 691.5 | 822.6 | 848.9 | 750.4 |
| Loans | 1,118.0 | 1,088.5 | 1,035.4 | 1,104.0 | 1,117.0 | 1,134.5 | 1,128.4 | 1,122.1 | 1,096.8 | 1,041.2 | 1,102.7 | 1,099.9 | 1,067.8 |
| Trade credit and advances | 20.4 | 14.2 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 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 |
| 4.4 Private non-financial corporations | 11,137.7 | 11,107.1 | 11,515.7 | 11,523.5 | 11,483.5 | 11,450.6 | 11,433.6 | 11,463.1 | 11,419.8 | 11,389.8 | 11,645.1 | 11,653.7 | 11,665.8 |
| Short-term | 293.4 | 298.5 | 309.9 | 306.1 | 339.8 | 323.8 | 389.7 | 380.5 | 377.8 | 582.2 | 578.7 | 564.5 | 546.3 |
| 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 |
| Debt securities | 24.5 | 24.6 | 29.2 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 54.9 | 55.2 | 65.0 | 72.4 | 72.7 | 73.0 | 68.0 |
| Loans | 191.3 | 201.2 | 204.6 | 194.9 | 221.7 | 207.5 | 243.0 | 232.3 | 219.6 | 367.5 | 361.1 | 364.9 | 365.4 |
| Trade credit and advances | 77.7 | 72.7 | 76.1 | 82.3 | 89.1 | 87.2 | 91.8 | 93.0 | 93.2 | 142.3 | 144.9 | 126.6 | 112.8 |
| 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 |
| Long-term | 10,844.3 | 10,808.6 | 11,205.8 | 11,217.4 | 11,143.6 | 11,126.8 | 11,043.9 | 11,082.6 | 11,042.0 | 10,807.7 | 11,066.4 | 11,089.3 | 11,119.5 |
| 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 |
| Debt securities | 856.0 | 858.7 | 868.1 | 881.6 | 869.8 | 878.7 | 884.4 | 870.2 | 869.9 | 878.3 | 873.5 | 891.5 | 889.7 |
| Loans | 9,865.3 | 9,822.0 | 10,178.9 | 10,166.9 | 10,103.1 | 10,073.3 | 10,015.7 | 10,039.4 | 10,000.2 | 9,756.1 | 10,022.2 | 10,022.4 | 10,048.9 |
| Trade credit and advances | 122.9 | 127.9 | 158.8 | 168.9 | 170.7 | 174.8 | 143.9 | 173.0 | 171.8 | 173.3 | 170.7 | 175.4 | 180.9 |
| 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 |
| 4.5 Households | 162.4 | 157.2 | 155.3 | 154.8 | 153.9 | 152.6 | 151.5 | 150.1 | 149.2 | 145.5 | 143.1 | 143.1 | 136.0 |

| | 2014 Dec.* | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| Short-term | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 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 |
| 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 |
| Loans | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 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 |
| 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 |
| Long-term | 162.4 | 155.2 | 153.3 | 152.8 | 151.8 | 150.6 | 149.5 | 148.1 | 147.2 | 143.5 | 141.1 | 141.0 | 136.0 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Loans | 162.4 | 155.2 | 153.3 | 152.8 | 151.8 | 150.6 | 149.5 | 148.1 | 147.2 | 143.5 | 141.1 | 141.0 | 136.0 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 4.6 Non-profit institutions serving households | 19.4 | 22.8 | 22.6 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 25.8 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 23.2 |
| Short-term | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Long-term | 19.4 | 22.8 | 22.6 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 25.8 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 23.2 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Loans | 19.4 | 22.8 | 22.6 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 25.6 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 25.8 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 23.2 |
| Trade credit and advances | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 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 |
| Gross external debt of other sectors | 16,282.7 | 16,213.9 | 16,514.4 | 16,455.8 | 16,455.4 | 16,380.8 | 16,392.4 | 16,470.0 | 16,343.0 | 16,231.3 | 16,614.5 | 16,594.3 | 16,396.3 |
| Memo items: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Principal and interest arrears by sector | 1,655.3 | 1,707.5 | 1,733.6 | 1,765.3 | 1,765.4 | 1,777.9 | 1,776.2 | 1,760.6 | 1,757.7 | 1,675.5 | 1,667.3 | 1,666.0 | 1,710.4 |
| Other public financial corporations except monetary financial institutions | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other private financial corporations except monetary financial institutions | 35.6 | 35.0 | 34.8 | 35.4 | 34.6 | 40.4 | 36.0 | 35.4 | 35.3 | 36.6 | 36.0 | 35.7 | 36.8 |
| Public non-financial corporations | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Private non-financial corporations | 1,619.6 | 1,672.4 | 1,698.7 | 1,729.8 | 1,730.7 | 1,737.4 | 1,740.1 | 1,725.1 | 1,722.3 | 1,638.8 | 1,631.2 | 1,630.2 | 1,673.6 |
| Households | 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 |
| Non-profit institutions serving households | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2 Quasi-direct investment – included in item 4.2 Other private financial corporations except monetary financial institutions ^b | 1,733.7 | 1,738.1 | 1,685.0 | 1,555.6 | 1,559.3 | 1,533.9 | 1,551.5 | 1,546.2 | 1,509.5 | 1,507.5 | 1,485.1 | 1,440.5 | 1,421.0 |

^a Data on gross external debt have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b In the entire series of data, the CBRD is reclassified from the subsector other public financial corporations except monetary financial institutions to the sector central government. ^c Quasi-direct investment: Debt of residents in the other financial intermediaries sector to non-residents in the same sector with which they have a direct ownership relationship, but their debt relations under the current methodology are not part of the debt within direct investment but within other sectors.

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

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

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

in million EUR

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^d | 2015 | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 ^e |
| 1 International investment position (net) | -40,537.4 | -39,811.6 | -38,514.1 | -37,865.4 | -34,566.5 | -38,565.2 | -38,610.0 | -35,150.2 | -34,566.5 |
| 2 Assets | 23,593.5 | 23,588.0 | 24,641.4 | 28,152.9 | 30,986.6 | 30,458.5 | 30,521.7 | 31,376.0 | 30,986.6 |
| 2.1 Direct investment | 3,869.1 | 3,700.4 | 3,477.5 | 4,836.3 | 5,317.6 | 5,225.8 | 5,284.3 | 5,714.7 | 5,317.6 |
| 2.2 Portfolio investment | 2,813.1 | 3,178.0 | 3,283.7 | 3,712.8 | 3,910.3 | 3,979.9 | 3,799.3 | 3,695.6 | 3,910.3 |
| 2.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares | 1,132.2 | 1,313.9 | 1,530.0 | 1,659.8 | 1,904.2 | 1,896.4 | 1,879.3 | 1,739.3 | 1,904.2 |
| 2.2.2 Debt securities | 1,680.9 | 1,864.1 | 1,753.7 | 2,053.0 | 2,006.1 | 2,083.5 | 1,920.0 | 1,956.3 | 2,006.1 |
| 2.2.2.1 Long-term | 1,074.3 | 1,365.7 | 1,185.1 | 1,771.7 | 1,851.4 | 1,848.5 | 1,722.0 | 1,787.3 | 1,851.4 |
| 2.2.2.2 Short-term | 606.6 | 498.3 | 568.6 | 281.3 | 154.7 | 234.9 | 198.0 | 169.0 | 154.7 |
| 2.3 Financial derivatives | 204.5 | 145.8 | 16.7 | 690.6 | 1,810.2 | 1,731.0 | 1,527.6 | 1,429.8 | 1,810.2 |
| 2.4 Other investment | 5,512.0 | 5,328.0 | 4,956.0 | 6,225.5 | 6,241.8 | 5,364.1 | 6,176.9 | 7,099.2 | 6,241.8 |
| 2.4.1 Other equity | 4.4 | 11.0 | 41.3 | 67.3 | 94.3 | 67.6 | 68.2 | 67.7 | 94.3 |
| 2.4.2 Currency and deposits | 4,989.5 | 4,616.4 | 4,182.0 | 5,309.6 | 5,228.5 | 4,643.4 | 5,396.2 | 6,290.4 | 5,228.5 |
| 2.4.3 Loans | 420.8 | 531.3 | 626.1 | 752.2 | 812.2 | 553.5 | 577.3 | 630.9 | 812.2 |
| 2.4.4 Trade credit and advances | 85.7 | 142.0 | 80.8 | 74.5 | 82.5 | 79.6 | 78.3 | 81.7 | 82.5 |
| 2.4.5 Other accounts receivable | 11.5 | 27.3 | 25.8 | 21.8 | 24.3 | 20.0 | 56.9 | 28.5 | 24.3 |
| 2.5 Reserve assets | 11,194.8 | 11,235.9 | 12,907.4 | 12,687.7 | 13,706.7 | 14,157.7 | 13,733.6 | 13,436.7 | 13,706.7 |
| 3 Liabilities | 64,130.9 | 63,399.6 | 63,155.5 | 66,018.2 | 65,553.2 | 69,023.6 | 69,131.7 | 66,526.2 | 65,553.2 |
| 3.1 Direct investment | 22,004.2 | 22,678.9 | 21,876.7 | 24,788.5 | 24,539.8 | 25,514.0 | 26,091.3 | 25,218.7 | 24,539.8 |
| 3.2 Portfolio investment | 7,237.1 | 9,172.9 | 10,789.4 | 11,458.3 | 12,568.6 | 12,749.6 | 12,684.1 | 12,303.2 | 12,568.6 |
| 3.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares | 595.7 | 483.1 | 587.1 | 721.3 | 746.6 | 724.5 | 744.9 | 742.3 | 746.6 |
| 3.2.2 Debt securities | 6,641.4 | 8,689.9 | 10,202.2 | 10,737.0 | 11,822.0 | 12,025.1 | 11,939.2 | 11,560.8 | 11,822.0 |
| 3.2.2.1 Long-term | 6,483.4 | 8,572.5 | 10,132.6 | 10,628.9 | 11,745.8 | 11,959.6 | 11,860.2 | 11,478.9 | 11,745.8 |
| 3.2.2.2 Short-term | 158.1 | 117.3 | 69.6 | 108.1 | 76.1 | 65.5 | 79.0 | 82.0 | 76.1 |
| 3.3 Financial derivatives | 151.3 | 326.6 | 431.8 | 224.7 | 159.1 | 290.1 | 193.2 | 182.2 | 159.1 |
| 3.4 Other investment | 34,738.3 | 31,221.1 | 30,057.7 | 29,546.7 | 28,285.7 | 30,470.0 | 30,163.1 | 28,822.1 | 28,285.7 |
| 3.4.1 Other equity | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3.4.2 Currency and deposits | 7,699.0 | 5,731.3 | 5,668.4 | 5,242.8 | 4,499.3 | 5,567.2 | 5,483.9 | 4,958.1 | 4,499.3 |
| 3.4.3 Loans | 26,372.5 | 24,766.6 | 23,730.0 | 23,692.7 | 23,058.7 | 24,222.5 | 24,020.9 | 23,109.0 | 23,058.7 |
| 3.4.4 Trade credit and advances | 170.1 | 312.2 | 294.5 | 221.0 | 294.4 | 264.5 | 243.0 | 320.2 | 294.4 |
| 3.4.5 Other accounts payable | 136.6 | 60.0 | 26.9 | 29.0 | 48.6 | 30.1 | 31.2 | 56.1 | 48.6 |
| 3.4.6 Special drawing rights | 360.0 | 351.0 | 338.0 | 361.3 | 384.7 | 385.7 | 384.1 | 378.7 | 384.7 |

^a Data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Data also include the round tripping which increases direct investment in Croatia and direct investment abroad by the same amount. This type of direct investment was recorded in December 2008 (EUR 825.7m), August 2009 (EUR 666.5m), December 2010 (EUR -618.6m) and June 2014 (EUR 1,485.8m). ^c The Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development is reclassified from Other sectors to sector General government. ^d Preliminary data.

Table H16 International investment position • Data sources include: reports from banks, enterprises, the Croatian National Bank, and the Zagreb Stock Exchange (ZSE).

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

Data on foreign direct and portfolio equity investment are compiled on the basis of market prices, whenever available. Market prices on the last day of the reporting period taken from the Zagreb Stock Exchange are used in the part related to investment in the Republic of Croatia, while in the part related to investment abroad, the reporting 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.

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

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

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

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

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

in million EUR

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^c | 2015 | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 ^e |
| Direct investment (net) | -18,135.2 | -18,978.6 | -18,399.2 | -19,952.2 | -19,222.1 | -20,288.2 | -20,807.0 | -19,504.0 | -19,222.1 |
| 1 Assets | 3,869.1 | 3,700.4 | 3,477.5 | 4,836.3 | 5,317.6 | 5,225.8 | 5,284.3 | 5,714.7 | 5,317.6 |
| 1.1 Equity and investment fund shares | 3,176.8 | 3,073.3 | 2,886.4 | 4,030.0 | 4,483.2 | 4,228.5 | 4,230.4 | 4,652.3 | 4,483.2 |
| 1.1.1 In direct investment enterprises | 2,987.8 | 2,884.0 | 2,692.4 | 3,835.7 | 4,285.6 | 4,033.5 | 4,034.5 | 4,457.7 | 4,285.6 |
| 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 |
| 1.1.3 Between fellow enterprises | 189.0 | 189.3 | 194.0 | 194.2 | 197.6 | 195.1 | 196.0 | 194.6 | 197.6 |
| 1.2 Debt instruments | 692.2 | 627.1 | 591.1 | 806.3 | 834.4 | 997.2 | 1,053.9 | 1,062.3 | 834.4 |
| 1.2.1 In direct investment enterprises | 641.5 | 572.1 | 521.8 | 558.9 | 610.1 | 563.1 | 580.6 | 572.1 | 610.1 |
| 1.2.2 In direct investor (reverse investment) | 50.7 | 55.0 | 69.3 | 108.7 | 90.5 | 86.7 | 84.2 | 73.9 | 90.5 |
| 1.2.3 Between fellow enterprises | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 138.7 | 133.8 | 347.3 | 389.1 | 416.3 | 133.8 |
| 2 Liabilities | 22,004.2 | 22,678.9 | 21,876.7 | 24,788.5 | 24,539.8 | 25,514.0 | 26,091.3 | 25,218.7 | 24,539.8 |
| 2.1 Equity and investment fund shares | 16,986.8 | 17,292.7 | 16,178.1 | 18,408.5 | 19,113.4 | 18,889.2 | 19,400.7 | 18,683.3 | 19,113.4 |
| 2.1.1 In direct investment enterprises | 16,986.5 | 17,290.2 | 16,176.0 | 18,406.2 | 19,112.6 | 18,887.1 | 19,398.4 | 18,681.1 | 19,112.6 |
| 2.1.2 In direct investor (reverse investment) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2.1.3 Between fellow enterprises | 0.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| 2.2 Debt instruments | 5,017.4 | 5,386.2 | 5,698.5 | 6,380.1 | 5,426.3 | 6,624.7 | 6,690.6 | 6,535.4 | 5,426.3 |
| 2.2.1 In direct investment enterprises | 4,143.1 | 4,082.4 | 3,521.6 | 3,781.1 | 3,658.4 | 3,811.6 | 3,906.9 | 3,750.1 | 3,658.4 |
| 2.2.2 In direct investor (reverse investment) | 175.5 | 164.5 | 159.5 | 250.5 | 223.1 | 271.2 | 180.9 | 210.7 | 223.1 |
| 2.2.3 Between fellow enterprises | 698.9 | 1,139.4 | 2,017.4 | 2,348.4 | 1,544.8 | 2,542.0 | 2,602.9 | 2,574.6 | 1,544.8 |

^a Data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Data also include the round tripping which increases direct investment in Croatia and direct investment abroad by the same amount. This type of direct investment was recorded in December 2008 (EUR 825.7m), August 2009 (EUR 666.5m), December 2010 (EUR -618.6m) and June 2014 (EUR 1,485.8m). ^c Preliminary data.

Table H18 International investment position – portfolio investment^a

in million EUR

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^b | 2015 | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 ^b |
| Portfolio investment (net) | -4,424.0 | -5,995.0 | -7,505.7 | -7,745.5 | -8,658.3 | -8,769.8 | -8,884.8 | -8,607.6 | -8,658.3 |
| 1 Assets | 2,813.1 | 3,178.0 | 3,283.7 | 3,712.8 | 3,910.3 | 3,979.9 | 3,799.3 | 3,695.6 | 3,910.3 |
| 1.1 Equity and investment fund shares | 1,132.2 | 1,313.9 | 1,530.0 | 1,659.8 | 1,904.2 | 1,896.4 | 1,879.3 | 1,739.3 | 1,904.2 |
| 1.1.1 Other monetary financial institutions | 13.7 | 10.1 | 11.8 | 8.9 | 64.4 | 5.6 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 64.4 |
| 1.1.2 Other sectors | 1,118.5 | 1,303.8 | 1,518.3 | 1,650.9 | 1,839.8 | 1,890.8 | 1,870.1 | 1,730.8 | 1,839.8 |
| 1.2 Debt securities | 1,680.9 | 1,864.1 | 1,753.7 | 2,053.0 | 2,006.1 | 2,083.5 | 1,920.0 | 1,956.3 | 2,006.1 |
| 2 Liabilities | 7,237.1 | 9,172.9 | 10,789.4 | 11,458.3 | 12,568.6 | 12,749.6 | 12,684.1 | 12,303.2 | 12,568.6 |
| 2.1 Equity and investment fund shares | 595.7 | 483.1 | 587.1 | 721.3 | 746.6 | 724.5 | 744.9 | 742.3 | 746.6 |
| 2.1.1 Other monetary financial institutions | 166.7 | 175.5 | 249.2 | 247.6 | 287.6 | 251.6 | 264.3 | 282.1 | 287.6 |
| 2.1.2 Other sectors | 428.9 | 307.5 | 337.9 | 473.7 | 459.1 | 472.9 | 480.7 | 460.3 | 459.1 |
| 2.2 Debt securities | 6,641.4 | 8,689.9 | 10,202.2 | 10,737.0 | 11,822.0 | 12,025.1 | 11,939.2 | 11,560.8 | 11,822.0 |
| 2.2.1 Long-term | 6,483.4 | 8,572.5 | 10,132.6 | 10,628.9 | 11,745.8 | 11,959.6 | 11,860.2 | 11,478.9 | 11,745.8 |
| 2.2.1.1 General government | 5,703.4 | 6,568.6 | 8,205.3 | 9,089.1 | 10,103.8 | 10,353.6 | 10,270.7 | 9,902.7 | 10,103.8 |
| 2.2.1.2 Other monetary financial institutions | 1.9 | 8.9 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 6.3 | 2.0 |
| 2.2.1.3 Other sectors | 778.1 | 1,995.0 | 1,923.6 | 1,537.4 | 1,640.1 | 1,603.4 | 1,586.8 | 1,569.8 | 1,640.1 |
| 2.2.2 Short-term | 158.1 | 117.3 | 69.6 | 108.1 | 76.1 | 65.5 | 79.0 | 82.0 | 76.1 |
| 2.2.2.1 General government | 157.9 | 117.2 | 69.6 | 83.6 | 8.1 | 36.6 | 24.1 | 9.6 | 8.1 |
| 2.2.2.2 Other sectors | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 68.0 | 28.9 | 54.9 | 72.4 | 68.0 |

^a Data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b Preliminary data.

Table H19 International investment position – other investment^{a,b}
in million EUR

| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 ^c | 2015 | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 ^c | | | | | |
| Other investment (net) | -29,226.4 | -25,893.1 | -25,101.6 | -23,321.3 | -22,043.9 | -25,105.8 | -23,986.2 | -21,723.0 | -22,043.9 |
| 1 Assets | 5,512.0 | 5,328.0 | 4,956.0 | 6,225.5 | 6,241.8 | 5,364.1 | 6,176.9 | 7,099.2 | 6,241.8 |
| 1.1 Other equity | 4.4 | 11.0 | 41.3 | 67.3 | 94.3 | 67.6 | 68.2 | 67.7 | 94.3 |
| 1.2 Currency and deposits | 4,989.5 | 4,616.4 | 4,182.0 | 5,309.6 | 5,228.5 | 4,643.4 | 5,396.2 | 6,290.4 | 5,228.5 |
| 1.2.1 General government | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 158.8 | 89.6 | 150.7 | 129.1 | 103.2 | 89.6 |
| 1.2.2 Other monetary financial institutions | 3,559.7 | 3,108.4 | 2,888.7 | 3,563.3 | 3,723.9 | 2,999.1 | 3,483.7 | 4,828.0 | 3,723.9 |
| 1.2.3 Other sectors | 1,429.8 | 1,508.0 | 1,292.9 | 1,587.5 | 1,415.0 | 1,493.7 | 1,783.4 | 1,359.2 | 1,415.0 |
| 1.3 Loans | 420.8 | 531.3 | 626.1 | 752.2 | 812.2 | 553.5 | 577.3 | 630.9 | 812.2 |
| 1.3.1 Croatian National Bank | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.3.1.1 Long-term | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.3.2 General government | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.8 | 30.9 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 26.7 | 30.9 |
| 1.3.2.1 Long-term | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.8 | 30.9 | 14.3 | 12.9 | 26.7 | 30.9 |
| 1.3.3 Other monetary financial institutions | 276.2 | 355.8 | 369.0 | 432.7 | 660.1 | 428.1 | 448.2 | 484.7 | 660.1 |
| 1.3.3.1 Long-term | 266.6 | 238.9 | 299.5 | 280.8 | 322.3 | 286.2 | 303.8 | 314.4 | 322.3 |
| 1.3.3.2 Short-term | 9.6 | 117.0 | 69.5 | 151.9 | 337.8 | 141.9 | 144.5 | 170.4 | 337.8 |
| 1.3.4 Other sectors | 144.6 | 175.5 | 257.1 | 304.7 | 121.1 | 111.1 | 116.2 | 119.5 | 121.1 |
| 1.3.4.1 Long-term | 140.0 | 154.5 | 237.9 | 293.8 | 116.5 | 103.3 | 102.4 | 108.2 | 116.5 |
| 1.3.4.2 Short-term | 4.6 | 21.0 | 19.2 | 10.9 | 4.6 | 7.8 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 4.6 |
| 1.4 Trade credit and advances | 85.7 | 142.0 | 80.8 | 74.5 | 82.5 | 79.6 | 78.3 | 81.7 | 82.5 |
| 1.4.1 General government | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.4.1.1 Long-term | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.4.2 Other sectors | 85.7 | 142.0 | 80.8 | 74.5 | 82.5 | 79.6 | 78.3 | 81.7 | 82.5 |
| 1.4.2.1 Long-term | 58.3 | 57.6 | 53.2 | 52.0 | 59.1 | 56.8 | 55.8 | 58.7 | 59.1 |
| 1.4.2.2 Short-term | 27.4 | 84.3 | 27.6 | 22.6 | 23.4 | 22.8 | 22.5 | 23.0 | 23.4 |
| 1.5 Other accounts receivable | 11.5 | 27.3 | 25.8 | 21.8 | 24.3 | 20.0 | 56.9 | 28.5 | 24.3 |
| 2 Liabilities | 34,738.3 | 31,221.1 | 30,057.7 | 29,546.7 | 28,285.7 | 30,470.0 | 30,163.1 | 28,822.1 | 28,285.7 |
| 2.1 Other equity | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2.2 Currency and deposits | 7,699.0 | 5,731.3 | 5,668.4 | 5,242.8 | 4,499.3 | 5,567.2 | 5,483.9 | 4,958.1 | 4,499.3 |
| 2.2.1 Croatian National Bank | 0.1 | 0.0 | 83.5 | 83.6 | 50.9 | 139.7 | 51.9 | 46.6 | 50.9 |
| 2.2.2 Other monetary financial institutions | 7,699.0 | 5,731.3 | 5,584.9 | 5,159.2 | 4,448.4 | 5,427.6 | 5,432.1 | 4,911.4 | 4,448.4 |
| 2.2.3 Other sectors | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2.3 Loans | 26,372.5 | 24,766.6 | 23,730.0 | 23,692.7 | 23,058.7 | 24,222.5 | 24,020.9 | 23,109.0 | 23,058.7 |
| 2.3.1 Croatian National Bank | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,238.2 | 674.2 | 840.3 | 568.1 | 1,238.2 |
| 2.3.1.1 Long-term | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2.3.1.2 Short-term | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,238.2 | 674.2 | 840.3 | 568.1 | 1,238.2 |
| 2.3.2 General government | 5,227.2 | 5,668.1 | 5,950.5 | 6,223.4 | 5,782.0 | 6,237.0 | 5,987.8 | 5,799.0 | 5,782.0 |
| 2.3.2.1 Long-term | 5,227.2 | 5,667.2 | 5,750.5 | 6,223.2 | 5,782.0 | 6,237.0 | 5,987.8 | 5,799.0 | 5,782.0 |
| 2.3.2.2 Short-term | 0.0 | 0.9 | 200.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2.3.3 Other monetary financial institutions | 4,370.4 | 4,085.5 | 3,541.3 | 2,969.4 | 1,644.6 | 2,752.2 | 2,685.1 | 2,473.0 | 1,644.6 |
| 2.3.3.1 Long-term | 3,844.4 | 3,568.8 | 2,984.0 | 2,558.7 | 1,579.1 | 2,351.0 | 2,349.2 | 2,389.8 | 1,579.1 |
| 2.3.3.2 Short-term | 526.0 | 516.8 | 557.3 | 410.7 | 65.5 | 401.2 | 335.9 | 83.2 | 65.5 |
| 2.3.4 Other sectors | 16,775.0 | 15,012.9 | 14,238.2 | 14,499.9 | 14,393.8 | 14,559.1 | 14,507.7 | 14,268.9 | 14,393.8 |
| 2.3.4.1 Long-term | 15,893.6 | 14,061.0 | 13,727.0 | 13,884.7 | 13,918.0 | 13,973.6 | 14,075.1 | 13,787.4 | 13,918.0 |
| 2.3.4.2 Short-term | 881.4 | 952.0 | 511.1 | 615.2 | 475.8 | 585.5 | 432.6 | 481.5 | 475.8 |
| 2.4 Trade credit and advances | 170.1 | 312.2 | 294.5 | 221.0 | 294.4 | 264.5 | 243.0 | 320.2 | 294.4 |
| 2.4.1 General government | 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 |
| 2.4.1.2 Short-term | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2.4.2 Other sectors | 170.1 | 312.2 | 294.5 | 221.0 | 294.4 | 264.5 | 243.0 | 320.2 | 294.4 |
| 2.4.2.1 Long-term | 135.9 | 134.1 | 179.3 | 143.3 | 181.6 | 182.2 | 151.2 | 177.9 | 181.6 |
| 2.4.2.2 Short-term | 34.2 | 178.1 | 115.2 | 77.7 | 112.8 | 82.3 | 91.8 | 142.3 | 112.8 |
| 2.5 Other accounts payable | 136.6 | 60.0 | 26.9 | 29.0 | 48.6 | 30.1 | 31.2 | 56.1 | 48.6 |
| 2.6 Special drawing rights | 360.0 | 351.0 | 338.0 | 361.3 | 384.7 | 385.7 | 384.1 | 378.7 | 384.7 |

^a Data have been compiled in accordance with the new methodology prescribed by the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) and the new sector classification of institutional units in line with ESA 2010. ^b The Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development is reclassified from Other sectors to sector General government. ^c Preliminary data.

I Government finance – selected data

Table I1 Consolidated central government according to the government level^a
in million HRK

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 REVENUE (A+B) | 10,306.8 | 9,182.4 | 8,912.5 | 10,002.1 | 11,730.5 | 9,171.0 | 11,077.4 | 11,587.0 | 11,191.1 | 11,144.3 | 10,764.3 | 11,970.7 | 10,514.6 |
| A) Budgetary central government | 9,902.9 | 7,211.2 | 7,085.1 | 8,091.8 | 9,647.8 | 7,206.4 | 8,993.0 | 9,131.4 | 9,129.4 | 8,983.0 | 8,565.1 | 9,758.9 | 8,531.0 |
| B) Extrabudgetary users | 403.9 | 1,971.2 | 1,827.4 | 1,910.3 | 2,082.7 | 1,964.5 | 2,084.4 | 2,455.6 | 2,061.7 | 2,161.4 | 2,199.2 | 2,211.7 | 1,983.6 |
| 1 Croatian Pension Insurance Administration | 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 Croatian Institute for Health Insurance | 0.0 | 1,581.3 | 1,553.5 | 1,580.1 | 1,626.3 | 1,648.0 | 1,681.0 | 1,921.6 | 1,686.1 | 1,774.0 | 1,688.7 | 1,634.8 | 1,380.0 |
| 3 Croatian Employment Service | 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 |
| 4 Croatian Waters | 201.0 | 148.1 | 144.9 | 174.5 | 181.3 | 178.7 | 206.1 | 205.3 | 195.6 | 221.1 | 222.3 | 183.2 | 202.6 |
| 5 Fund for Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency | 119.8 | 100.7 | 123.3 | 138.6 | 134.7 | 124.0 | 122.2 | 157.8 | 157.1 | 129.8 | 140.8 | 192.6 | 163.7 |
| 6 Croatian Motorways Ltd. | 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 |
| 7 Croatian Roads Ltd. | 5.9 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 12.1 | 71.1 |
| 8 State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Resolution | 44.2 | 138.7 | -0.2 | 11.9 | 137.7 | 8.8 | 59.0 | 138.8 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 139.9 | 188.4 | 164.5 |
| 9 Centre for Restructuring and Sale ^b | 33.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 12.7 | 28.4 | 3.6 | 17.1 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| 2 EXPENSE (A+B) | 12,908.7 | 10,762.3 | 11,280.5 | 11,156.6 | 10,187.4 | 10,191.2 | 11,833.4 | 11,932.4 | 9,289.7 | 10,822.0 | 11,096.6 | 11,312.4 | 12,554.8 |
| A) Budgetary central government | 12,464.6 | 9,458.2 | 9,546.5 | 9,152.7 | 8,469.0 | 8,430.7 | 10,265.6 | 9,867.2 | 7,592.4 | 8,826.2 | 9,072.5 | 9,329.1 | 9,727.2 |
| B) Extrabudgetary users | 444.0 | 1,304.1 | 1,734.0 | 2,003.9 | 1,718.4 | 1,760.5 | 1,567.7 | 2,065.2 | 1,697.3 | 1,995.8 | 2,024.1 | 1,983.3 | 2,827.6 |
| 1 Croatian Pension Insurance Administration | 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 Croatian Institute for Health Insurance | 0.0 | 1,053.5 | 1,420.5 | 1,696.2 | 1,399.0 | 1,486.4 | 1,210.8 | 1,687.0 | 1,271.4 | 1,606.5 | 1,533.6 | 1,513.4 | 2,090.4 |
| 3 Croatian Employment Service | 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 |
| 4 Croatian Waters | 214.8 | 28.7 | 52.6 | 136.4 | 118.2 | 106.4 | 171.5 | 158.5 | 144.6 | 185.9 | 222.8 | 178.6 | 222.0 |
| 5 Fund for Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency | 156.9 | 54.7 | 81.3 | 82.5 | 77.3 | 103.0 | 117.3 | 121.1 | 133.9 | 139.2 | 176.3 | 224.0 | 273.5 |
| 6 Croatian Motorways Ltd. | 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 |
| 7 Croatian Roads Ltd. | 52.4 | 161.0 | 175.2 | 82.0 | 117.4 | 62.0 | 53.0 | 95.2 | 132.9 | 58.3 | 86.4 | 62.6 | 132.8 |
| 8 State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Resolution | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 91.9 |
| 9 Centre for Restructuring and Sale ^b | 19.2 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 12.6 | 1.5 | 13.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 17.0 |
| NET/GROSS OPERATING BALANCE (1-2) | -2,601.9 | -1,579.9 | -2,368.0 | -1,154.5 | 1,543.1 | -1,020.2 | -756.0 | -345.4 | 1,901.3 | 322.3 | -332.2 | 658.2 | -2,040.2 |
| 3 CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS (3.1+3.2-3.3) | -2,601.9 | -1,579.9 | -2,368.0 | -1,154.5 | 1,543.1 | -1,020.2 | -756.0 | -345.4 | 1,901.3 | 322.3 | -332.2 | 658.2 | -2,040.2 |
| 3.1 CHANGE IN NET ACQUISITION OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS | 810.7 | 218.6 | 179.1 | 247.9 | 225.6 | 296.1 | 419.3 | 442.0 | 367.3 | 369.5 | 347.3 | 462.8 | 837.7 |
| Acquisition | 989.3 | 244.8 | 209.6 | 275.5 | 257.3 | 322.3 | 493.3 | 476.7 | 394.5 | 444.4 | 402.0 | 502.7 | 1,036.3 |
| A) Budgetary central government | 554.7 | 103.6 | 102.2 | 134.9 | 113.9 | 133.6 | 280.2 | 294.7 | 201.7 | 244.3 | 209.9 | 310.3 | 803.9 |
| B) Extrabudgetary users | 434.6 | 141.1 | 107.5 | 140.6 | 143.4 | 188.7 | 213.1 | 181.9 | 192.8 | 200.1 | 192.1 | 192.4 | 232.3 |
| Disposals | 178.6 | 26.1 | 30.5 | 27.7 | 31.7 | 26.2 | 74.0 | 34.7 | 27.3 | 74.9 | 54.7 | 39.9 | 198.6 |
| A) Budgetary central government | 178.5 | 26.0 | 30.4 | 27.6 | 31.6 | 25.8 | 73.9 | 34.4 | 26.8 | 74.8 | 54.6 | 39.4 | 198.5 |
| B) Extrabudgetary users | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| NET LENDING/BORROWING (1-2-3.1) | -3,412.5 | -1,798.5 | -2,547.2 | -1,402.3 | 1,317.5 | -1,316.3 | -1,175.3 | -787.4 | 1,534.1 | -47.2 | -679.5 | 195.5 | -2,877.9 |
| TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (FINANCING) (3.3-3.2) | 3,412.5 | 1,798.5 | 2,547.2 | 1,402.3 | -1,317.5 | 1,316.3 | 1,175.3 | 787.4 | -1,534.1 | 47.2 | 679.5 | -195.5 | 2,877.9 |
| 3.2 CHANGE IN NET ACQUISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS | -721.7 | -7,551.4 | 2,795.9 | 6,649.8 | 499.1 | -1,797.6 | -3,334.9 | 5,744.0 | 1,365.8 | -4,422.3 | -1,609.1 | 329.4 | -3,159.8 |
| 3.2.1 Domestic | -721.7 | -7,551.4 | 2,795.9 | 6,642.6 | 505.1 | -1,797.6 | -3,334.9 | 5,744.0 | 1,365.8 | -4,422.3 | -1,609.1 | 124.4 | -3,159.8 |
| A) Budgetary central government | -636.1 | -8,238.8 | 2,982.6 | 6,869.2 | 457.3 | -1,787.4 | -3,666.0 | 5,422.3 | 1,450.1 | -4,479.4 | -1,367.4 | 136.6 | -2,198.8 |
| B) Extrabudgetary users | -85.6 | 687.4 | -186.7 | -226.5 | 47.8 | -10.1 | 331.1 | 321.7 | -84.3 | 57.0 | -241.7 | -12.1 | -961.0 |
| 3.2.2 Foreign | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.2 | -6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 205.0 | 0.0 |
| A) Budgetary central government | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 205.0 | 0.0 |
| B) Extrabudgetary users | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | -6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3.2.3 Monetary gold and SDRs | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3.3 CHANGE IN NET INCURRENCE OF LIABILITIES | 2,690.8 | -5,752.9 | 5,343.0 | 8,052.2 | -818.4 | -481.3 | -2,159.5 | 6,531.4 | -168.3 | -4,375.2 | -929.5 | 134.0 | -281.9 |
| 3.3.1 Domestic | 2,858.5 | 7.8 | 5,360.8 | -3,892.0 | -73.5 | -377.6 | -2,113.2 | 6,523.3 | -177.3 | -3,201.4 | -716.5 | 179.3 | -280.1 |
| A) Budgetary central government | 2,646.0 | -126.2 | 5,515.7 | -3,718.3 | 45.3 | -270.1 | -2,501.8 | 6,494.9 | -169.5 | -3,102.1 | -531.1 | 209.3 | -355.5 |
| B) Extrabudgetary users | 212.5 | 134.0 | -154.9 | -173.8 | -118.8 | -107.5 | 388.6 | 28.4 | -7.8 | -99.3 | -185.4 | -30.0 | 75.5 |

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------|-------|----------|--------|--------|-------|------|------|----------|--------|--------|-------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 3.3.2 Foreign | -167.8 | -5,760.7 | -17.7 | 11,944.2 | -744.9 | -103.6 | -46.3 | 8.1 | 9.0 | -1,173.8 | -213.0 | -45.3 | -1.8 |
| A) Budgetary central government | -141.2 | -5,760.4 | -17.4 | 11,950.5 | -731.4 | -91.2 | -17.3 | 8.1 | 9.6 | -1,167.4 | -199.0 | -107.6 | -50.1 |
| B) Extrabudgetary users | -26.6 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -6.3 | -13.5 | -12.5 | -29.1 | 0.0 | -0.7 | -6.3 | -14.1 | 62.3 | 48.3 |

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

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

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

Source: MoF.

Table I2 Budgetary central government operations^a

in million HRK

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 REVENUE | 9,914.2 | 7,554.3 | 7,451.6 | 8,451.8 | 10,027.7 | 7,569.6 | 9,683.6 | 9,484.6 | 9,587.6 | 9,451.2 | 9,003.9 | 10,239.7 | 8,975.2 |
| 1.1 Taxes | 5,475.0 | 4,883.4 | 4,952.9 | 5,259.8 | 6,308.2 | 4,754.0 | 5,713.6 | 6,067.2 | 6,510.1 | 6,523.3 | 5,864.5 | 5,876.8 | 5,497.5 |
| 1.2 Social contributions | 3,374.8 | 1,726.2 | 1,697.9 | 1,717.4 | 1,761.4 | 1,763.4 | 1,855.9 | 1,863.7 | 1,835.2 | 1,835.0 | 1,804.7 | 3,071.9 | 1,885.9 |
| 1.3 Grants | 352.1 | 440.9 | 434.0 | 503.3 | 1,509.9 | 695.6 | 1,633.2 | 550.7 | 658.5 | 659.7 | 724.2 | 560.7 | 869.7 |
| 1.4 Other revenue | 712.4 | 503.7 | 366.8 | 971.4 | 448.2 | 356.6 | 480.8 | 1,003.0 | 583.8 | 433.2 | 610.6 | 730.3 | 722.1 |
| 2 EXPENSE | 12,679.0 | 9,828.9 | 9,877.5 | 9,518.2 | 8,830.3 | 8,804.1 | 10,682.3 | 10,265.4 | 7,782.7 | 9,482.5 | 9,511.0 | 9,709.0 | 10,099.9 |
| 2.1 Compensation of employees | 2,545.3 | 2,060.1 | 2,067.8 | 2,075.3 | 2,071.2 | 2,086.5 | 2,083.2 | 2,246.7 | 2,073.2 | 2,104.0 | 2,132.9 | 2,166.7 | 2,118.7 |
| 2.2 Use of goods and services | 1,449.7 | 795.2 | 574.2 | 779.0 | 704.8 | 650.9 | 1,015.5 | 937.2 | 690.9 | 720.0 | 888.4 | 876.2 | 1,397.0 |
| 2.3 Consumption of fixed capital | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2.4 Interest | 625.9 | 1,856.2 | 570.3 | 1,062.6 | 813.0 | 745.4 | 711.4 | 1,816.9 | 174.7 | 1,025.3 | 710.0 | 761.7 | 366.9 |
| 2.5 Subsidies | 467.5 | 112.1 | 1,469.5 | 366.5 | 192.9 | 246.9 | 1,643.9 | 166.4 | 170.1 | 217.2 | 435.6 | 898.8 | 202.5 |
| 2.6 Grants | 1,024.0 | 877.5 | 1,157.1 | 941.6 | 920.8 | 927.6 | 923.8 | 883.3 | 666.4 | 1,222.8 | 1,164.9 | 858.1 | 1,252.2 |
| 2.7 Social benefits | 5,713.5 | 3,734.3 | 3,746.1 | 3,766.4 | 3,731.2 | 3,768.3 | 3,737.7 | 3,767.5 | 3,687.7 | 3,739.8 | 3,715.9 | 3,728.5 | 4,010.3 |
| 2.8 Other expense | 853.1 | 393.5 | 292.6 | 526.9 | 396.5 | 378.6 | 566.8 | 447.4 | 319.9 | 453.4 | 463.5 | 419.0 | 752.4 |
| 3 CHANGE IN NET WORTH: TRANSACTIONS | -2,764.8 | -2,274.6 | -2,425.8 | -1,066.4 | 1,197.4 | -1,234.6 | -998.7 | -780.9 | 1,804.8 | -31.3 | -507.1 | 530.7 | -1,124.7 |
| 3.1 Change in net acquisition of non-financial assets | 376.2 | 77.6 | 71.7 | 107.3 | 82.3 | 107.9 | 206.3 | 260.3 | 174.9 | 169.5 | 155.3 | 270.9 | 605.5 |
| 3.1.1 Fixed assets | 416.2 | 49.3 | 69.1 | 108.7 | 84.5 | 107.4 | 244.0 | 235.1 | 164.5 | 197.4 | 173.9 | 232.0 | 584.7 |
| 3.1.2 Inventories | -44.1 | 25.7 | 3.0 | -3.6 | -0.5 | -0.1 | -36.6 | 5.0 | 4.3 | -27.9 | 4.1 | 46.0 | -9.6 |
| 3.1.3 Valuables | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 3.1.4 Non-produced assets | 3.2 | 2.6 | -0.5 | 2.3 | -1.6 | 1.2 | -0.9 | 20.1 | 6.1 | 0.0 | -22.7 | -7.2 | 29.8 |
| 3.2 Change in net acquisition of financial assets | -636.1 | -8,238.8 | 3,000.7 | 7,058.5 | 428.9 | -1,703.7 | -3,724.0 | 5,461.8 | 1,470.1 | -4,470.2 | -1,392.5 | 361.6 | -2,135.8 |
| 3.2.1 Domestic | -636.1 | -8,238.8 | 3,000.7 | 7,057.3 | 428.9 | -1,703.7 | -3,724.0 | 5,461.8 | 1,470.1 | -4,470.2 | -1,392.5 | 156.6 | -2,135.8 |
| 3.2.2 Foreign | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 205.0 | 0.0 |
| 3.2.3 Monetary gold and SDRs | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3.3 Change in net incurrence of liabilities | 2,504.8 | -5,886.5 | 5,498.3 | 8,232.2 | -686.1 | -361.2 | -2,519.0 | 6,502.9 | -159.9 | -4,269.5 | -730.1 | 101.7 | -405.6 |
| 3.3.1 Domestic | 2,646.0 | -126.2 | 5,515.7 | -3,718.3 | 45.3 | -270.1 | -2,501.8 | 6,494.9 | -169.5 | -3,102.1 | -531.1 | 209.3 | -355.5 |
| 3.3.2 Foreign | -141.2 | -5,760.4 | -17.4 | 11,950.5 | -731.4 | -91.2 | -17.3 | 8.1 | 9.6 | -1,167.4 | -199.0 | -107.6 | -50.1 |

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

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

Source: MoF.

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

| | 2014 Dec. | 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1 Domestic debt of general government | 165,868.4 | 164,920.4 | 170,474.9 | 169,411.1 | 169,345.0 | 168,881.1 | 166,278.9 | 172,994.8 | 173,435.4 | 172,143.1 | 170,280.4 | 171,053.7 | 171,459.5 |
| 1.1 Domestic debt of central government | 160,889.2 | 159,895.5 | 165,563.7 | 164,565.5 | 164,694.5 | 164,241.8 | 161,658.0 | 168,445.8 | 168,842.7 | 167,573.6 | 165,770.2 | 166,552.2 | 166,768.8 |
| Short-term debt securities | 24,235.4 | 23,574.4 | 23,024.1 | 22,144.4 | 22,338.8 | 22,021.1 | 22,066.0 | 21,447.9 | 21,562.5 | 19,815.5 | 19,143.2 | 19,374.3 | 18,795.3 |
| Long-term debt securities | 83,754.5 | 82,407.8 | 86,480.4 | 89,043.5 | 89,314.9 | 88,709.2 | 87,861.3 | 91,698.2 | 92,439.2 | 93,473.6 | 93,000.4 | 93,787.7 | 94,224.1 |
| Loans | 52,899.3 | 53,913.2 | 56,059.3 | 53,377.6 | 53,040.9 | 53,511.6 | 51,730.7 | 55,299.7 | 54,841.0 | 54,284.5 | 53,626.6 | 53,390.2 | 53,749.4 |
| 1.2 Domestic debt of social security funds | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Short-term 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 |
| Long-term 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 |
| Loans | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| 1.3 Domestic debt of local government | 5,174.5 | 5,223.8 | 5,110.7 | 5,045.3 | 4,851.1 | 4,844.6 | 4,832.0 | 4,767.6 | 4,816.3 | 4,811.8 | 4,763.0 | 4,761.6 | 4,956.3 |
| Short-term debt securities | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Long-term debt securities | 74.8 | 57.4 | 57.4 | 57.3 | 54.0 | 53.9 | 53.9 | 67.4 | 67.2 | 67.6 | 59.3 | 59.4 | 59.5 |
| Loans | 5,099.7 | 5,166.4 | 5,053.3 | 4,988.0 | 4,797.1 | 4,790.7 | 4,778.1 | 4,700.1 | 4,749.1 | 4,744.2 | 4,703.7 | 4,702.2 | 4,896.9 |
| 2 External debt of general government | 118,315.3 | 115,264.1 | 114,973.1 | 123,682.6 | 121,042.3 | 120,981.7 | 121,117.3 | 120,525.8 | 118,236.6 | 118,184.2 | 117,860.6 | 118,649.5 | 118,209.3 |
| 2.1 External debt of central government | 117,834.2 | 114,782.1 | 114,491.6 | 123,203.7 | 120,566.8 | 120,506.7 | 120,642.4 | 120,083.3 | 117,796.9 | 117,739.3 | 117,417.7 | 118,235.9 | 117,795.7 |
| Short-term debt securities | 642.5 | 559.7 | 306.2 | 281.7 | 224.5 | 274.5 | 183.5 | 191.6 | 58.0 | 73.7 | 65.5 | 65.3 | 62.7 |
| Long-term debt securities | 64,692.2 | 61,402.1 | 61,380.6 | 69,988.9 | 68,639.6 | 69,113.6 | 69,845.1 | 69,372.0 | 67,578.2 | 68,033.2 | 68,188.2 | 68,248.7 | 68,125.6 |
| Loans | 52,499.6 | 52,820.4 | 52,804.7 | 52,933.0 | 51,702.7 | 51,118.6 | 50,613.9 | 50,519.7 | 50,160.6 | 49,632.5 | 49,164.0 | 49,921.9 | 49,607.3 |
| 2.2 External debt of social security funds | 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 |
| Short-term 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 |
| Long-term 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 |
| 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 |
| 2.3 External debt of local government | 481.0 | 482.0 | 481.6 | 478.9 | 475.5 | 475.0 | 474.9 | 442.5 | 439.7 | 444.8 | 443.0 | 413.6 | 413.6 |
| Short-term debt securities | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Long-term debt securities | 130.4 | 129.6 | 129.5 | 128.7 | 127.8 | 127.7 | 127.7 | 95.7 | 95.1 | 96.2 | 95.8 | 65.3 | 65.4 |
| Loans | 350.6 | 352.4 | 352.1 | 350.2 | 347.7 | 347.3 | 347.3 | 346.7 | 344.6 | 348.6 | 347.1 | 348.3 | 348.3 |
| 3 Total (1+2) | 284,183.7 | 280,184.5 | 285,448.0 | 293,093.7 | 290,387.3 | 289,862.8 | 287,396.2 | 293,520.6 | 291,672.0 | 290,327.3 | 288,141.1 | 289,703.3 | 289,668.8 |
| Supplement: General government guarantees | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic debt | 4,119.2 | 4,153.7 | 3,194.6 | 3,313.8 | 3,333.9 | 3,676.9 | 3,426.4 | 3,563.7 | 3,504.3 | 3,420.5 | 3,400.9 | 3,444.6 | 3,567.7 |
| o/w: Guarantees for CBRD loans | 2,161.8 | 2,166.5 | 1,364.9 | 1,358.8 | 1,385.3 | 1,481.2 | 1,422.6 | 1,536.9 | 1,457.1 | 1,457.0 | 1,451.8 | 1,452.0 | 1,397.5 |
| External debt | 4,208.4 | 4,254.7 | 4,255.0 | 4,275.7 | 4,241.5 | 4,225.6 | 4,059.0 | 4,127.4 | 4,109.4 | 4,153.0 | 4,132.6 | 4,162.2 | 4,002.7 |

* Data are revised since January 2000 due to further alignment with Eurostat's methodology according to the Manual on Government Deficit and Debt in the area of concessions and public-private partnerships.

Table I3: General government debt • Up to September 2014, Table I3 showed general government debt in accordance with the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union 1995 (ESA 1995). With the beginning of the implementation of the new methodology at the EU level in accordance with the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union 2010 (ESA 2010) and in line with the accordingly revised Eurostat Manual on Government Deficit and Debt, starting from October 2014, the methodology has been aligned and data from the beginning of the series have been revised.

As from 31 December 2010, an official sector classification of institutional units in the Republic of Croatia is used, in accordance with the Decision on the statistical classification of

institutional sectors issued by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, which is based on ESA 2010 methodology which divides the general government into the following subsectors: central government, social security funds and local government.¹ Up to November 2010, the sector classification of institutional units was based on the prescribed Decision on the Chart of Accounts for Banks by the Croatian National Bank.

The source of primary data for domestic and external debt are general government units (the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Croatia and other units of government authorities system, units of local and regional self-government, non-financial corporations allocated to the statistical definition of general government sector, etc.) in the part that relates to treasury bills, bonds and foreign loans and the Croatian National Bank in the

part relating to loans of resident banks, the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (hereinafter: 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 prudential reporting.

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

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

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

Starting from February 2002, debt securities issued abroad,

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

Loans include loans received from resident and non-resident 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.

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

J Non-financial statistics – selected data

Table J1 Consumer price and producer price indices

| Year | Month | Basic indices | | | | Chain indices | | | | Monthly year-on-year indices | | | |
|------|-----------|---|-------|----------|---|------------------------|-------|----------|---|------------------------------|-------|----------|---|
| | | Consumer price indices 2015 = 100 ^a | | | Industrial producer prices ^b 2010 = 100 | Consumer price indices | | | Industrial producer prices ^b | Consumer price indices | | | Industrial producer prices ^b |
| | | Total | Goods | Services | | Total | Goods | Services | | Total | Goods | Services | |
| 2006 | December | 82.9 | 81.9 | 86.7 | 86.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.2 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 101.4 | 104.2 | 101.9 |
| 2007 | December | 87.7 | 87.4 | 89.1 | 91.2 | 101.2 | 101.2 | 101.3 | 100.4 | 105.8 | 106.6 | 103.4 | 105.9 |
| 2008 | December | 90.2 | 89.6 | 92.8 | 95.1 | 99.4 | 99.1 | 100.5 | 98.7 | 102.9 | 102.4 | 104.3 | 104.3 |
| 2009 | December | 91.9 | 90.7 | 96.5 | 96.6 | 99.4 | 99.3 | 100.2 | 100.0 | 101.9 | 101.3 | 103.9 | 101.6 |
| 2010 | December | 93.6 | 92.8 | 96.8 | 102.1 | 100.0 | 100.1 | 99.9 | 101.0 | 101.8 | 102.2 | 100.3 | 105.7 |
| 2011 | December | 95.6 | 95.5 | 95.8 | 108.0 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.8 | 102.1 | 103.0 | 98.9 | 105.8 |
| 2012 | December | 100.0 | 100.8 | 97.7 | 115.4 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 104.7 | 105.5 | 102.0 | 106.9 |
| 2013 | December | 100.3 | 101.0 | 98.1 | 112.4 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.3 | 100.2 | 100.4 | 97.4 |
| 2014 | December | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 108.6 | 99.1 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 99.5 | 98.8 | 101.8 | 96.6 |
| 2015 | January | 99.3 | 99.1 | 99.8 | 106.1 | 99.5 | 99.3 | 99.9 | 97.7 | 99.1 | 98.3 | 101.5 | 94.4 |
| | February | 99.5 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 107.5 | 100.2 | 100.3 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 99.6 | 99.0 | 101.6 | 96.0 |
| | March | 100.5 | 100.8 | 99.7 | 108.8 | 101.0 | 101.3 | 99.8 | 101.2 | 100.1 | 99.6 | 101.5 | 97.3 |
| | April | 100.6 | 100.9 | 99.7 | 108.2 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 99.9 | 99.4 | 101.4 | 96.8 |
| | May | 101.0 | 101.3 | 99.7 | 108.8 | 100.4 | 100.5 | 100.1 | 100.6 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 101.2 | 97.4 |
| | June | 100.6 | 100.8 | 99.9 | 108.4 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 100.2 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 101.0 | 97.3 |
| | July | 99.8 | 99.7 | 100.3 | 107.9 | 99.2 | 98.9 | 100.4 | 99.5 | 99.6 | 99.2 | 101.0 | 96.5 |
| | August | 99.6 | 99.4 | 100.4 | 106.4 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 100.1 | 98.6 | 99.4 | 99.1 | 100.5 | 95.8 |
| | September | 100.0 | 99.7 | 100.9 | 105.8 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 100.5 | 99.5 | 99.2 | 98.6 | 101.0 | 95.3 |
| | October | 100.1 | 100.0 | 100.1 | 105.8 | 100.1 | 100.3 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 100.1 | 95.4 |
| | November | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 105.2 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 99.1 | 98.9 | 99.9 | 95.8 |
| | December | 99.2 | 99.0 | 99.9 | 104.1 | 99.4 | 99.2 | 100.1 | 98.6 | 99.4 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 95.9 |

^a In January 2016, the Croatian Bureau of Statistics started publishing consumer price indices on a new base (2015, while the old base was 2010). Therefore, the basic indices for the period from January 1998 to December 2015 have been recalculated to a new base (2015 = 100). ^b On the domestic market.

Source: CBS.

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

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

Table J2 Core consumer price indices

| Year | Month | Basic indices, 2015 = 100 | | | Chain indices | | | Year-on-year indices | | |
|------|-----------|---------------------------|-------|----------|---------------|-------|----------|----------------------|-------|----------|
| | | Total | Goods | Services | Total | Goods | Services | Total | Goods | Services |
| 2006 | December | 86.3 | 86.6 | 84.7 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 100.3 | 102.3 | 102.2 | 102.5 |
| 2007 | December | 90.6 | 91.2 | 87.7 | 100.8 | 100.8 | 100.4 | 105.0 | 105.3 | 103.5 |
| 2008 | December | 94.4 | 94.9 | 92.1 | 99.4 | 99.3 | 100.2 | 104.2 | 104.0 | 105.0 |
| 2009 | December | 94.6 | 94.7 | 94.2 | 98.8 | 98.6 | 100.2 | 100.2 | 99.8 | 102.4 |
| 2010 | December | 94.7 | 94.8 | 94.0 | 99.1 | 99.0 | 99.7 | 100.1 | 100.1 | 99.8 |
| 2011 | December | 97.4 | 97.9 | 95.0 | 99.5 | 99.4 | 100.1 | 102.9 | 103.3 | 101.1 |
| 2012 | December | 99.4 | 99.8 | 97.7 | 99.4 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 101.9 | 102.8 |
| 2013 | December | 100.0 | 100.2 | 98.6 | 99.1 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 100.6 | 100.5 | 100.9 |
| 2014 | December | 99.6 | 99.4 | 100.3 | 99.0 | 98.7 | 100.1 | 99.6 | 99.2 | 101.7 |
| 2015 | January | 99.3 | 99.1 | 100.1 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 101.5 |
| | February | 99.3 | 99.1 | 100.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 100.1 | 101.7 |
| | March | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.6 | 100.9 | 99.8 | 100.1 | 99.9 | 101.5 |
| | April | 100.5 | 100.6 | 100.0 | 100.5 | 100.7 | 100.0 | 100.5 | 100.3 | 101.6 |
| | May | 100.6 | 100.8 | 100.0 | 100.1 | 100.2 | 100.1 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 101.4 |
| | June | 100.4 | 100.5 | 100.2 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 100.2 | 100.6 | 100.6 | 101.2 |
| | July | 99.6 | 99.3 | 100.8 | 99.2 | 98.8 | 100.5 | 100.4 | 100.2 | 101.2 |
| | August | 99.6 | 99.2 | 100.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 100.4 | 100.1 |
| | September | 100.3 | 100.3 | 100.5 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 99.7 | 100.2 | 100.4 | 99.7 |
| | October | 100.5 | 100.9 | 99.3 | 100.2 | 100.6 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 98.9 |
| | November | 100.3 | 100.7 | 99.1 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 98.8 |
| | December | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 99.3 | 99.1 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 100.3 | 98.9 |

Source: CBS.

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

Table J3: House price indices • Developed in cooperation by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and the Croatian National Bank (CNB), the house price index (HPI) replaced the hedonic real estate price index (HREPI), which the Croatian National Bank had been compiling on its own until the second quarter of 2015 (Table J3a). The house price index measures trends in the market prices of residential properties purchased by households, irrespective of the property's previous owner or intended use. The market price includes the value of the land. The index comprises all data on transactions in real property (houses and apartments) in the Republic of Croatia, collected from real property transfer tax returns filed with the Ministry of Finance (Tax Administration) according to pre-set deadlines. The house price index is compiled pursuant to Commission Regulation (EU) No 93/2013 of 1 February 2013

laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 2494/95 concerning harmonised indices of consumer prices, as regards owner-occupied housing price indices, for the categories of new and existing dwellings and for the category "total" at the level of the Republic of Croatia. To meet user needs, the CBS additionally defined three geographical areas – the City of Zagreb, the Adriatic Coast and the rest of Croatia ("Other"). The house price index is calculated in accordance with the methodological guidelines contained in Eurostat's "Handbook on Residential Property Prices Indices". The main source of data for the compilation of weights is the value of transactions in residential properties purchased in the previous year. The weights are recalculated according to trends in residential property prices in the last quarter of the previous year. The index is calculated on the basis of predefined hedonic regression models, whose variables are defined based on available data on residential property features. For the period until the end of 2011, indices are calculated using the time dummy variable method, and for the period from the first quarter of 2012 onwards, due to the availability of a wider range of data on residential property features, using the rolling window time dummy variable method. The indices are then aggregated according to the Laspeyres formula to higher levels and to the total level.

Table J3 House price indices

| Year | Quarter | Basic indices, 2010 = 100 | | | | | Year-on-year rate of change | | | | | Rate of change from the previous quarter | | | | |
|------|---------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--|-------|-------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Total | New dwell-ings | Existing dwellings | City of Zagreb | Adriatic coast | Other | Total | New dwell-ings | Existing dwellings | City of Zagreb | Adriatic coast | Other | Total | New dwell-ings | Existing dwellings |
| 2008 | | 112.4 | 110.8 | 113.2 | 117.9 | 108.2 | 107.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2009 | | 106.8 | 108.5 | 105.5 | 109.7 | 104.6 | 104.2 | -5.0 | -2.1 | -6.8 | -7.0 | -3.4 | -3.3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2010 | | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | -6.3 | -7.8 | -5.2 | -8.9 | -4.4 | -4.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2011 | | 100.2 | 101.8 | 99.0 | 99.6 | 101.2 | 99.5 | 0.2 | 1.8 | -1.0 | -0.4 | 1.2 | -0.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2012 | | 98.6 | 101.5 | 96.5 | 97.7 | 99.4 | 99.0 | -1.6 | -0.3 | -2.5 | -2.0 | -1.8 | -0.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2013 | | 94.7 | 98.0 | 92.4 | 92.0 | 96.5 | 95.0 | -4.0 | -3.5 | -4.2 | -3.8 | -3.0 | -4.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2014 | | 93.2 | 95.9 | 91.2 | 90.8 | 94.5 | 94.2 | -1.6 | -2.1 | -1.3 | -1.3 | -2.1 | -0.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2015 | | 90.5 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 88.9 | 91.4 | 91.7 | -2.9 | -6.1 | -1.4 | -2.1 | -3.3 | -2.7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2013 | Q1 | 95.3 | 99.7 | 92.4 | 93.6 | 96.7 | 95.0 | -5.5 | -4.1 | -6.3 | -6.4 | -5.0 | -5.7 | -0.1 | 2.0 | -1.4 |
| | Q2 | 94.7 | 97.3 | 92.8 | 91.7 | 96.2 | 96.2 | -4.8 | -5.3 | -4.4 | -6.6 | -4.3 | -3.7 | -0.6 | -2.4 | 0.5 |
| | Q3 | 95.0 | 98.3 | 92.7 | 91.7 | 97.8 | 93.4 | -3.8 | -3.2 | -4.1 | -5.7 | -2.0 | -6.3 | 0.3 | 1.1 | -0.1 |
| | Q4 | 93.8 | 96.7 | 91.8 | 91.0 | 95.2 | 95.3 | -1.7 | -1.1 | -2.0 | -4.6 | -0.3 | -0.6 | -1.3 | -1.7 | -1.0 |
| 2014 | Q1 | 93.2 | 94.8 | 91.7 | 90.7 | 94.4 | 94.6 | -2.2 | -4.9 | -0.7 | -3.1 | -2.3 | -0.4 | -0.7 | -2.0 | 0.0 |
| | Q2 | 94.0 | 95.6 | 92.5 | 90.9 | 95.7 | 94.9 | -0.8 | -1.7 | -0.4 | -0.9 | -0.5 | -1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| | Q3 | 93.2 | 97.1 | 90.7 | 90.9 | 93.9 | 96.3 | -1.9 | -1.3 | -2.1 | -0.9 | -4.0 | 3.2 | -0.8 | 1.6 | -1.9 |
| | Q4 | 92.5 | 96.2 | 90.0 | 90.8 | 94.0 | 91.2 | -1.4 | -0.5 | -1.9 | -0.2 | -1.3 | -4.4 | -0.8 | -0.9 | -0.8 |
| 2015 | Q1 | 91.5 | 90.8 | 91.0 | 90.3 | 92.3 | 91.9 | -1.8 | -4.2 | -0.8 | -0.4 | -2.2 | -2.9 | -1.1 | -5.6 | 1.1 |
| | Q2 | 89.7 | 88.8 | 89.4 | 88.7 | 90.0 | 92.1 | -4.5 | -7.1 | -3.4 | -2.3 | -6.0 | -2.9 | -1.9 | -2.2 | -1.8 |
| | Q3 | 90.4 | 90.9 | 89.4 | 88.8 | 91.4 | 90.9 | -3.1 | -6.4 | -1.5 | -2.3 | -2.6 | -5.6 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 0.0 |
| | Q4 | 90.5 | 89.6 | 90.1 | 87.6 | 91.9 | 91.8 | -2.1 | -6.9 | 0.1 | -3.5 | -2.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | -1.5 | 0.8 |

Source: CBS.

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

| Year | Month | Nominal amount in kuna | Chain indices | Monthly year-on-year indices | Cumulative year-on-year indices |
|------|-----------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2006 | December | 4,735.0 | 97.0 | 105.9 | 105.2 |
| 2007 | December | 4,958.0 | 96.6 | 104.7 | 105.2 |
| 2008 | December | 5,410.0 | 100.3 | 109.1 | 107.0 |
| 2009 | December | 5,362.0 | 99.6 | 99.1 | 102.6 |
| 2010 | December | 5,450.0 | 97.6 | 101.7 | 100.6 |
| 2011 | December | 5,493.0 | 95.9 | 100.8 | 101.8 |
| 2012 | December | 5,487.0 | 96.6 | 99.9 | 100.7 |
| 2013 | December | 5,556.0 | 98.6 | 101.3 | 100.7 |
| 2014 | December | 5,716.0 | 101.5 | 102.9 | 100.3 |
| 2015 | January | 5,554.0 | .... | 102.2 | .... |
| | February | 5,502.0 | .... | 100.6 | .... |
| | March | 5,613.0 | .... | 103.4 | .... |
| | April | 5,595.0 | .... | 102.6 | .... |
| | May | 5,586.0 | .... | 102.6 | .... |
| | June | 5,643.0 | .... | 105.0 | .... |
| | July | 5,552.0 | .... | 103.3 | .... |
| | August | 5,575.0 | .... | 103.2 | .... |
| | September | 5,545.0 | .... | 101.9 | .... |
| | October | 5,630.0 | .... | 103.4 | .... |
| | November | 5,689.0 | .... | 105.8 | .... |
| | December | 5,648.0 | .... | 104.3 | .... |

^a From January 2016, data on average monthly net wages for the period from January 2015 onwards were obtained by using administrative data from the JOPPD form and, therefore, are not comparable with previously published monthly data (January 1992 – December 2014).

Source: CBS.

Table J4 Average monthly net wages • The average monthly paid off net wage in the Republic of Croatia is calculated and published by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics (CBS). In accordance with the definition, the average monthly paid off net wage comprises 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, worker's meals and net pays on the basis of compensations, allowances and rewards in sums which are subject to contributions, taxes and surtaxes. From January 2016, data on the average monthly paid off net wages for the period from January 2015 onwards were gathered by processing the administrative sources of data from the "Report on income, income tax and surtax as well as contributions for mandatory insurances" – JOPPD forms and are not comparable to previously published monthly data.

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

| Year | Month | Composite indices | | | Response indices (I) | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| | | Consumer confidence index | Consumer expectations index | Consumer sentiment index | I1 | I2 | I3 | I4 | I7 | I8 | I11 |
| 2006 | December | -18.9 | -4.7 | -15.4 | -10.9 | 1.1 | -22.4 | -10.5 | 16.9 | -12.9 | -49.4 |
| 2007 | December | -24.7 | -15.5 | -24.5 | -16.8 | -9.8 | -31.8 | -21.2 | 12.8 | -25.0 | -54.8 |
| 2008 | December | -42.0 | -33.3 | -40.9 | -30.7 | -25.9 | -51.8 | -40.6 | 43.4 | -40.3 | -57.9 |
| 2009 | December | -46.8 | -32.7 | -47.6 | -35.7 | -22.6 | -64.5 | -42.8 | 63.9 | -42.5 | -58.0 |
| 2010 | December | -42.9 | -30.6 | -48.7 | -40.7 | -21.7 | -65.9 | -39.4 | 55.7 | -39.4 | -54.8 |
| 2011 | December | -23.6 | -8.9 | -43.1 | -31.6 | -5.5 | -56.5 | -12.3 | 25.0 | -41.2 | -51.4 |
| 2012 | December | -47.1 | -33.5 | -52.6 | -42.1 | -23.1 | -71.4 | -43.9 | 59.1 | -44.2 | -62.3 |
| 2013 | December | -40.7 | -26.3 | -45.9 | -34.5 | -17.4 | -61.9 | -35.2 | 49.9 | -41.3 | -60.4 |
| 2014 | December | -35.6 | -24.3 | -42.4 | -31.4 | -16.7 | -57.0 | -31.9 | 39.3 | -38.7 | -54.5 |
| 2015 | January | -25.8 | -13.7 | -36.0 | -22.1 | -7.5 | -51.0 | -19.8 | 24.8 | -35.0 | -51.1 |
| | February | -25.1 | -11.4 | -38.5 | -25.8 | -5.5 | -49.7 | -17.3 | 23.9 | -40.1 | -53.7 |
| | March | -23.7 | -10.2 | -36.1 | -24.0 | -4.6 | -48.9 | -15.8 | 17.7 | -35.5 | -56.6 |
| | April | -22.0 | -9.5 | -32.5 | -22.1 | -4.2 | -43.4 | -14.7 | 16.1 | -32.0 | -52.9 |
| | May | -23.0 | -11.5 | -34.0 | -23.7 | -6.0 | -42.3 | -16.9 | 17.1 | -36.0 | -52.0 |
| | June | -20.7 | -8.3 | -28.7 | -20.4 | -3.9 | -35.7 | -12.6 | 14.7 | -30.0 | -51.7 |
| | July | -20.1 | -8.0 | -27.3 | -18.6 | -3.3 | -32.3 | -12.7 | 10.9 | -31.1 | -53.3 |
| | August | -19.9 | -4.9 | -26.3 | -17.8 | -2.4 | -30.9 | -7.4 | 18.9 | -30.2 | -50.8 |
| | September | -21.5 | -7.6 | -26.3 | -20.4 | -6.4 | -25.8 | -8.8 | 21.6 | -32.8 | -49.0 |
| | October | -21.9 | -9.0 | -27.9 | -19.8 | -6.8 | -27.9 | -11.2 | 17.1 | -36.0 | -52.5 |
| | November | -18.3 | -2.8 | -25.1 | -15.3 | -1.4 | -24.8 | -4.3 | 18.3 | -35.3 | -49.1 |
| | December | -19.3 | -3.9 | -25.5 | -15.4 | -2.6 | -26.2 | -5.2 | 18.8 | -34.9 | -50.7 |

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:

$$I_i = \sum_{\tau} r_i^{\tau} \cdot w_i$$

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The components of composite indices are as follows:

CCI: I2, I4, I7 \times (-1), I11

CEI: I2, I4

CSI: I1, I3, I8.

Abbreviations and symbols

Abbreviations

| | |
|--------|--|
| bn | – billion |
| b.p. | – basis points |
| BIS | – Bank for International Settlements |
| c.i.f. | – cost, insurance and freight |
| CBRD | – Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| CBA | – Croatian Banking Association |
| CBS | – Central Bureau of Statistics |
| CC | – cash centre |
| CCE | – Croatian Chamber of Economy |
| CDCC | – Central Depository and Clearing Company Inc. |
| CEE | – Central and Eastern European |
| CES | – Croatian Employment Service |
| CICR | – currency-induced credit risk |
| CIHI | – Croatian Institute for Health Insurance |
| CLVPS | – Croatian Large Value Payment System |
| CPI | – consumer price index |
| CPIA | – Croatian Pension Insurance Administration |
| CPF | – Croatian Privatisation Fund |
| CM | – Croatian Motorways |
| CNB | – Croatian National Bank |
| CR | – Croatian Roads |
| DAB | – State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank Resolution |
| EBA | – European Banking Authority |
| EBRD | – European Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| EC | – European Commission |
| ECB | – European Central Bank |
| EFTA | – European Free Trade Association |
| EMU | – Economic and Monetary Union |
| 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 |
| GFS | – Government Finance Statistics |
| GVA | – gross value added |
| HANFA | – Croatian Financial Services Supervisory Agency |
| HICP | – harmonised index of consumer prices |
| IAS | – International Accounting Standards |
| IASB | – International Accounting Standards Board |
| IBRD | – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| IDB | – Inter-American Development Bank |
| IFRS | – International Financial Reporting Standards |

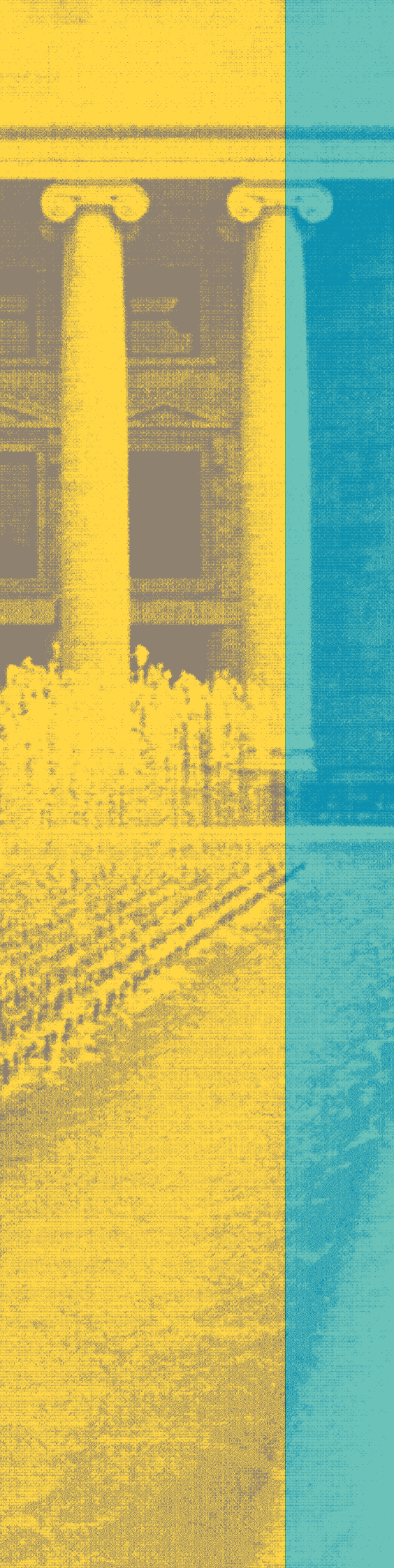
| | |
|--------|--|
| ILO | – International Labour Organization |
| IPO | – initial public offering |
| IMF | – International Monetary Fund |
| incl. | – including |
| m | – million |
| MIGs | – main industrial groupings |
| MM | – monthly maturity |
| MoF | – Ministry of Finance |
| MRR | – marginal reserve requirement |
| NCA | – National Classification of Activities |
| NCS | – National Clearing System |
| n.e.c. | – not elsewhere classified |
| NPSC | – National Payment System Committee |
| NUIR | – net usable international reserves |
| OG | – Official Gazette |
| OECD | – Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development |
| OPEC | – Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries |
| o/w | – of which |
| PPI | – producer price index |
| R | – Republic |
| RC | – Republic of Croatia |
| RR | – reserve requirement |
| ROAA | – return on average assets |
| ROAE | – return on average equity |
| Q | – quarter |
| SDR | – special drawing rights |
| SITC | – Standard International Trade Classification |
| VAT | – value added tax |
| ZMM | – Zagreb Money Market |
| ZSE | – Zagreb Stock Exchange |

Three-letter currency codes

| | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| CHF | – Swiss franc |
| EUR | – euro |
| GBP | – pound sterling |
| HRK | – Croatian kuna |
| JPY | – Japanese yen |
| USD | – US dollar |
| XDR | – Special drawing rights |

Symbols

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



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