

Statistics Paper Series

Ines Bašić Supervisory and statistical granular data modelling at the Croatian National Bank



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Abstract

As the European Reporting Framework (ERF): Key facts and information¹ report has recognised, some countries have already implemented integrated "statistical" and supervisory reporting requirements at a granular level. Croatia is one of these countries.

Moreover, Croatia has been able to produce a local "AnaCredit" system on a loanby-loan basis for legal entities and non-residents (see the ECB MFI list² or Annex 4 of the Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary of the Croatian National Bank³), and at an aggregate level for households, other non-residents and small businesses, using the same underlying data as for statistical and prudential reporting.

A Croatian granular data system at a counterparty level for legal entities/nonresidents on the list and at an aggregate level for households, other non-residents and small businesses was developed in 2007/2008 following a series of workshops held among colleagues from Supervision, Statistics and IT at the Croatian National Bank (CNB) and credit institutions.

One of the most important deliverables of the project was the CNB Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary, a document in which all attributes collected by the system are listed, organised into categories, described and explained, and where examples and the methodologies used are provided. In Croatia, the CNB Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary is mandatory for all credit institutions, and it has been enforced on the financial market following a decision of the Croatian National Bank Governor.

This article discusses granular data modelling for the purpose of statistical, supervisory and European Central Bank reporting and analysis.

Keywords: granular data, modelling, metadata, data warehouse, Croatian National Bank

JEL Codes: E58, C81, G28

¹ European Reporting Framework: Key facts and information.

² ECB MFI list.

³ Croatian National Bank Banks' Reporting Data Dictionary Annexes.

1 Introduction

Historically, until 2010 the Croatian National Bank (CNB) collected data for statistical and supervisory reporting at an aggregate level by reporting agents, like many other national banks at that time. On 21 February 2003, Croatia applied for EU membership, with the official candidacy beginning on 18 June 2004. After almost 10 years of negotiations, the Republic of Croatia became the 28th EU Member State on 1 July 2013.

As the date for European Union membership was approaching, it became quite clear that the vast series of EU rules on bank supervision and statistics would be very difficult to satisfy using the old way of collecting data at an aggregate level. In 2007, colleagues from Statistics, Supervisory and IT, supported by senior management, launched a new project. The goal of the project was to design a granular system capable of satisfying every regulatory or statistical requirement, which both Croatian and international regulatory and statistical institutions may have, without issuing additional reporting requirements or placing a burden on credit institutions.

The CNB designed a granular system at a counterparty level for legal entities and non-residents (see the ECB MFI list or Annex 4 Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary of the Croatian National Bank), and at an aggregate level for households, other non-residents and small businesses, all of them on an instrument-by-instrument basis. One of the main deliverables of the project was the CNB Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary⁴ (CNB BIRD), a document which listed all collected attributes, described in detail including code lists, as well as explanations of methodologies with examples included. In Croatia, the CNB Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary on the financial market. It was enforced by a decision of the CNB Governor published in the official gazette of the Republic of Croatia known as the *Narodne novine*⁵. The national legislation also includes the Credit Institutions Act⁶. In the Republic of Croatia, a credit institution may be established as a bank, a savings bank or a housing savings bank. The credit institution sector does not include banks undergoing liquidation or bankruptcy proceedings.

The Croatian National Bank does not create balance sheets or any other reports for credit institutions. Instead, credit institutions do this themselves, but the final result they calculate from the granular data based on the Decision on supervisory reports of credit institutions⁷ and the published metadata rules⁸ is compared using data aggregations produced at the Croatian National Bank. At the CNB, after the credit institution sends the data, a number of the so-called horizontal and vertical controls are performed. These are described in more detail in Chapter 3. Where data does not pass the

- ⁴ CNB Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary.
- ⁵ Decision on statistical and supervisory reporting.
- ⁶ Credit Institutions Act.
- ⁷ Decision on supervisory reports of credit institutions.

⁸ Provided in Technical annexes - supervisory reports-2.zip, called Tables containing rules for preparing supervisory reports, unofficial consolidated version.xlsx.

validation, an error report is sent to the credit institution for a correction to be made. Finally, two conditions have to be met: the difference between assets and liabilities should not be greater than 10 Croatian Kuna and the assets side should not differ by more than 5% compared to the previous reporting period (or this difference should be explained, e.g. due to acquisition). Reports calculated on the CNB side are sent to the credit institutions. Implicitly, if a credit institution does not make an objection, the data is considered to be correct.

Any differences found are investigated and, in the case of a dispute, the final result is considered the one calculated by the CNB. The CNB Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary, metadata rules for creating the aggregations, and technical instructions for building the input record (Chapter 3.4, Figure 3) are published on the Croatian National Bank website as an integral part of national legislation.

Bearing in mind the many analytical restrictions when using and analysing aggregated data, there were also many internal reasons for redesigning the system. These concern the following:

- IT flexibility every change to the existing reporting system technically had to be done by inserting a new row simultaneously at the CNB and credit institutions
- Restrictions due to the Chart of Accounts (type of financial service or product was less important when reporting than account)
- Sector inconsistencies due to the relationship with the Chart of Accounts, it
 was impossible to cover sector distribution by all types of financial instruments
 and therefore the advantage was often given to the sector attribute over any
 other attribute when reporting
- When reporting the profit and loss statement, there were issues relating to product profitability as the advantage was often given to the sector
- Counterparty profitability the relationship between credit institution and the counterparty was mostly unknown. No insight was given into the type of financial service/product held by the counterparty, or the associated profits and costs
- Consolidation existing reports did not have sufficient detail to create aggregations. Details were requested from credit institutions on an ad hoc basis

After a series of workshops with credit institutions, a blueprint of the new CNB Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary was designed and its technical implementation initiated. Finally, the formal testing period lasted throughout 2010, with the reporting system entering the production phase at the beginning of 2011. The earliest reporting date entered into the system was 30 June 2008, while data beginning in 2010 is considered to be official. During the 2010 test phase, credit institutions reported both the existing standard reporting templates and granular data records to the CNB. The CNB then used the granular data to recreate the reporting templates as a means of testing the system and proving its merits.

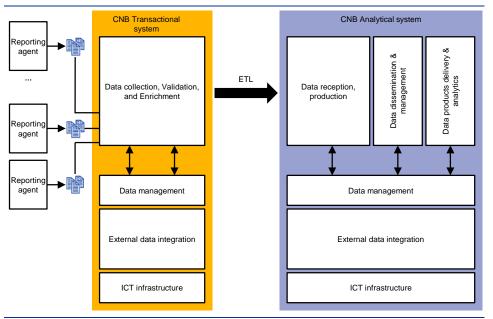
This paper describes the situation up to 30 September 2017.

2 Croatian National Bank reporting system design

2.1 A brief design overview

The input side of the CNB system is deemed to comprise: (i) data files sent to the CNB by reporting agents and (ii) the CNB's transactional database, which is the landing area for data files sent to the CNB by reporting agents, i.e. the CNB transactional system. The CNB transactional database, supporting entity relationship diagrams (ERD) and the basic components of the ERD (entities, properties of entities known as attributes, and the relationships between entities) are not covered in this article. It is important to mention that some of the examples in this article are simplified for reasons of clarity and ease of understanding and may not reflect the complexity of the whole system. The main focus of this article is metadata modelling in the CNB's analytical system, i.e. enterprise data warehouse. The high level system architecture is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1



CNB high level system architecture overview

The basic design idea was very simple: to design a record-based system having an amount described by the attributes on the input side (Figure 1) as presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Ba	sic	de	sig	n ic	lea

Description	Amount

The second design idea was also simple: a description of the amount should have been sufficient to satisfy the needs of both Supervision and Statistics. Usually Statistics was interested in analysis by sectors, while Supervision was interested in portfolio. Table 2 presents both views.

Table 2

Extended design idea

Supervision needs	Statistics needs
Loans held to maturity	Households loans
Loans available for sales	Business entities loans

At the time of the system blueprint, no enterprise data warehouse was planned or designed. Instead a decision was made to unify data on the input side of the system. As Willi Brammertz and his co-authors argued, sometimes data warehouses physically integrate different sources of data but do not unify them conceptually. For example, a single concept such as notional value still might be captured by multiple fields such as "nominal value", "current principal", "par value" and "balance" (Brammertz et al. 2009, pp. 10-14).⁹ Later on, when an enterprise data warehouse was implemented at the CNB in 2010, data integration became much easier thanks to the input side system design.

2.2 Balance sheet data record attributes

The first reporting record to be defined was the balance sheet record, the so-called AA Type of record code and its attributes. The balance sheet record is used for both statistical and supervisory purposes, although statistics and supervision defined several different balance sheets using the same underlying granular data and different aggregation rules (typically, balance sheets defined by supervision are portfolio based, while balance sheets defined by statistics are sector based, the number of hierarchy levels can be different, and the balance sheet can be defined on a gross or net basis).

The main purpose of the AA record type was to create balance sheet and off-balance sheet items. The full scale of the balance sheet record and additional data records (Chapter 2.3) is set out in Table 6.

Although the initial design idea was very simple, the final design of the AA record type consists of many attributes divided into four groups:

Bholat, D. (2016), Modelling metadata in central banks.

- Report, reporting agent and counterparty attributes
- Instrument attributes
- Attributes of the amount
- Record administration attributes

These four groups combined have 27 different attributes distributed across the groups as presented in Table 3, Table 4 and Table 5.

Table 3 Report, reporting agent and counterparty attributes

Report				Reporti	ng agent	Counterparty							
Type of record code	Reporting period	Consolidation code	Preliminary or revised code	ID	Tax number	ID	Tax number	County code	Country/ International organization code	Nonresident sector code	Relation with reporting agent code		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		

Report attributes:

- 1. Type of record code (AA = balance sheet record, any of the additional records)
- 2. Reporting period (end day of the period)
- 3. Consolidated/Non-consolidated report code
- 4. Preliminary report/report after external auditing code

Reporting agent attributes:

- 5. ID (unique number issued by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics)
- 6. Tax number (unique number issued by the Ministry of Finance)

Counterparty attributes:

- 7. ID (unique for each resident legal entity; only 2 codes for natural persons; MFI non-resident from the ECB list¹⁰; one code for other non-residents)
- 8. Tax number (eventually to replace the ID)
- 9. County code
- Country/International organisation code (ISO 3166; Annex 2 of the BOP Vademecum¹¹ – code list provided and maintained by the CNB)

¹⁰ Monetary Financial Institutions (MFIs).

¹¹ Balance of Payments Vademecum.

- 11. Non-resident sector code (ESA 2010¹², ECB "MFI and Markets Statistics Sector Manual"¹³; code list and explanations provided and maintained by the CNB)
- 12. Relation with reporting agent code (non-related, primary related (motherdaughter), secondary related (sisters) + percentage of ownership (both ways)

Table 4
Instrument attributes

					Instr	ument					
Instrument code	ISIN code	Currency code	Original maturity code	Notice period code	Indexation code & currency code	Portfolio code	Marketability code	Capital characteristics code	Risk group code	Embedded derivative code	Related variable code
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Instrument attributes:

- Instrument code Almost 400 codes and definitions provided. Instruments have been grouped into categories: Assets (A), Liabilities (P), Off-balance sheet items (I), Hedged Assets (B), Hedged Liabilities (C), Exposures (Z), Other information (D), Profit and loss (R). Explanations of what is expected as well as the code of each instrument are provided in the CNB BIRD
- 14. ISIN code (ISO standard¹⁴ + CNB code list provided for specific securities without ISIN codes, shares in investment funds and specific short-term papers)
- 15. Currency code (ISO 4217¹⁵; code list provided and maintained by the CNB)
- 16. Original maturity code refers to the precisely defined lifetime of the instrument. Before the end of that period a financial instrument cannot be redeemed like most debt securities or can only be redeemed with some kind of penalty. For loans, original maturity means the period from the date of the loan disbursement to the maturity date of the obligation to repay the entire loan or maturity date of the last instalment for loans which are repayable in instalments + information on grace period, both counted in months
- 17. Notice period code (for deposits, notional period between the day of the deposit access request and the moment when the deposit funds are actually available, counted in months, to be filled in only before the notice period is initiated)
- Indexation code & currency code (related to instruments nominated in one currency while payable in other (usually HRK) via a one-way or two-way currency clause)

¹² European System of Accounts (ESA) 2010.

¹³ Monetary Financial Institutions and Markets Statistics Manual.

¹⁴ ISO ISIN.

¹⁵ ISO 4217 currencies code list.

- 19. Portfolio code (17 different codes (related to IAS and IFRS) that fit banking supervisory needs)
- Marketability code (related to loans codes describe different degrees of marketability: non-marketable, occasionally traded, securitised, etc.)
- Capital characteristics code (related to subordinated debt instruments that show some characteristics of equity instruments – code list provided to fit the needs of banking supervision)
- 22. Risk group code (code list and explanations provided to fit the needs of banking supervision AA, A9, B1, B2, B3, CC, 00)
- 23. Embedded derivative code (0-1 indicator; not related to derivatives that can be separated by contracts or that are contracted with counterparties other than the main instrument)
- 24. Related variable code (variable the value of which the derivative relates to (including embedded derivatives) code list (with 11 modalities) provided by the CNB)

Table 5

Type of amount and Record administration attributes

Type of amount	Record administration						
Type of amount code	Record number Status						
25	26	27					

Type of amount and Record administration attributes:

- 25. Type of amount codes enable the identification of all the elements that make up balance sheet stocks and its changes, as well as all other characteristic types of amounts. Modalities depend primarily on the portfolios in which instruments are sorted. A detailed CNB BIRD table is also provided which connects types of record, types of amount, particular instrument codes and portfolio classifications (Table 10)
- 26. Record number unique number given to every record by the CNB
- 27. Status (new record, cancellation, corrected record to be filled in by the CNB)

Lists of all attributes with a specific Croatian code are shown in Annex 4, while attributes referring to external code lists (e.g. ISO codes) are provided with a reference to the respective code list.

2.3 Additional data records

As one may notice, the granularity of the system is quite high in terms of data collected counterparty-by-counterparty, instrument-by-instrument. Some of the attributes defined by the CNB and credit institutions consist of almost 400 different values (instruments), which also contributes to the complexity of the system. Therefore, code lists with explanations had to be provided. Others such as Original maturity or Notice period have already been divided into categories (time buckets) on the credit institutions side. The idea was to transform and standardise the data into a form suitable for reporting. Erich Hille raised the question: "What should the central banks calculate, and what should the commercial banks calculate in the data model?"¹⁶ Nowadays, at least in the author's experience, it might be better to calculate the derived attributes on the central bank side. Otherwise, a piece of valuable information that other methodologies or standards like ACTUS¹⁷ could use for stress testing or another purpose would be lost. The approaches of the CNB and the Oesterreichische National Bank (OeNB)¹⁸ were slightly different. The OeNB aimed to establish a database/data warehouse model for credit institutions, while the CNB defined Input record with mandatory attributes.

At the European level, the efforts of Banca d'Italia and their PUMA2 solution for collecting granular data have also been known to the NCBs and ECB community.¹⁹

On 20-22 June 2013, a workshop on "Integrated Management of Micro-databases"²⁰ was held in Porto. The meeting was addressed by Carlos da Silva Costa, the Governor of Banco de Portugal, who noted: "...I think that the availability of information at the micro level is a key tool to understand the behaviour of both firms and private individuals. For this purpose, having a good data collection system, one that also makes use of the existing micro-databases, is a necessary condition, although not a sufficient one – in addition, we need to know how to get the most out of the available data... "

During the 8th European Central Bank Conference on Statistics (6 July 2016 in Frankfurt), Session 3 with its focus on micro data and potential benefits for the industry explored the positive effects that may arise from the availability of micro datasets both within and outside the regulatory reporting environment, also considering the role of the European and international authorities.²¹

As the CNB system test continued, additional reporting records were developed to cover the needs of both Statistics and Supervision. At the time of writing this article, 19 different reporting records had been implemented, as presented in Table 6.

¹⁶ Hille, E. (2013), "Recent developments in restructuring the Austrian banking reporting system", Journal of Banking Regulation, Vol. 14, 3/4, pp. 269–284.

ACTUS is a non-profit organisation with the aim of establishing a global data standard for the representation of financial instruments.

¹⁸ ERF - a possible solution to reporting challenges for banks.

¹⁹ Integration: a key-word for success in central banks' statistics.

²⁰ Deepening business intelligence within central banks' statistical systems.

²¹ Micro data and governance. The path for going from particular to the general.

By adding additional data records, the number of instrument codes has risen to 400 different values. The instruments have been grouped into the following categories: Assets (A), Liabilities (P), Off-balance sheet items (I), Hedged Assets (B), Hedged Liabilities (C), Exposures (Z), Other information (D), and Profit and loss (R). The explanation of what is expected and the code of each instrument are provided in the CNB BIRD. The code list has been established together with credit institutions by means of workshops. During the project and in the second phase when additional records were created, there was a large public consultation where credit institutions were able to ask questions, including those related to manipulation with instruments. Furthermore, the system was designed in such a way that Annex 7/Annex 8 of the CNB BIRD provide all permitted combinations of the most important attributes of the system: Type of record code, Instrument code, Portfolio code and Type of amount code, as well as the history of every possible combination as presented in Table 10. The permitted combinations are also used to produce input side controls. Moreover, the other system controls were designed in such a way as to minimise the possibility of errors related to the instrument and other attributes. During the project, a taskforce was established. When in doubt, credit institutions can still ask the CNB questions related to system attributes, including instruments.

Table 6

Type of record code	Type of record code description	Type of record ownership
AA	Balance sheet and off-balance sheet items	Statistics, Supervision
AB	Changes in stocks (from AA)	Statistics
AS	Cumulative changes of write-downs and reservations (from AA)	Supervision
AP	Cumulative changes of write-downs and reservations (from AF and AN)	Supervision
РО	Lists of groups, natural persons and related legal persons	Supervision
AF	Balance sheet items for natural person counterparties	Supervision
AN	Balance sheet items for non-resident counterparties	Supervision
AV	Exchange rate-induced credit risk, natural person residents and non-residents (from AF and AN)	Supervision
AW	Exchange rate-induced credit risk (from AA)	Supervision
AE	Overdue receivables	Statistics
AK	Opportunity of interest rate reset	Statistics
AD	Balance sheet and off-balance sheet items remaining maturity	Statistics
AU	Investments in capital of other legal persons	Supervision
AM	Tangible assets	Supervision
IZ	Providers of collateral and guarantees	Statistics
OI	Other information	Statistics
KS	MFI Interest rates	Statistics
RA	Profit and loss accounts	Supervision
АН	Sold placements by placement buyers	Supervision

Balance sheet (AA) and additional reporting records

The following question could be raised: If the AA (balance sheet record) record type alone collected 25 different attributes (plus two populated internally by the CNB – Table 5, attributes number 26 and 27), how many different attributes would be collected by 19 record types? A decision has been made to harmonise all the attributes necessary for Statistics and Supervision by record type in order to be able to manage input record more easily, both technically and from a business perspective. Furthermore, the structure of the input record was set to always collect up to the maximum number of defined attributes by Type of record code. A matrix has been created to give an overview of all attributes needed by record type as presented in Table 7. Attributes that were mandatory by record type code were checked. Numeric data types are filled in with leading zeros, while those not necessary or not applicable are filled in with zeros. Due to its granularity and flexibility, the system can be extended when needed:

- by adding new record types
- by adding new attributes to the existing record types
- by adding new values to the existing attributes of any record type

Table 7

CNB BIRD Annex 14 – Attributes overview by Type of record code

Attributes									r	Mandat	ory att	ribute	s							
Name	Row	AA	AB	AS	AP	РО	AF	AN	AV	AW	AE	AK	AD	AU	AM	IZ	OI	KS	RA	АН
Type of record code	1	AA	AB	AS	AP	PO	AF	AN	AV	AW	AE	AK	AD	AU	AM	IZ	OI	KS	RA	AH
Reporting period	2	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Consolidation	3	•	N	N	N	~	~	~	N	N	N	N	N	~	~	•	~	N	~	N
Preliminary or revised	4	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	•	~	Ρ	~	~
Reporting institution ID	5	v	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	•	~	~	~	~
Reporting institution tax number	6	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Counterparty ID	7	~	~	~	~	~				~	~	~	~	~	~	•	~	~	~	~
Counterparty tax number	8	~	~	~	~	~				~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	~	~
County	9	~				~					~								~	
Country/International organization	10	~	~	~	~	~				~	~		~			•		~	~	~
Nonresident sector	11	~	~	~	~	~				•	~	~	~			•		~	~	~
Relation with reporting institution	12	~	~				~	~											~	~
Instrument	13	~	~	~	~		~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
ISIN	14	~					~	~						~					~	
Currency	15	¥	~	~	~		~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	•	~	~	~	~
Original maturity	16	~	~				~	~				~	~			~		~	~	~
Notice period	17	~	~				~	~										~		~
Indexation	18	~	~				~	~	~	~	~	~	~					~	~	~
Portfolio	19	~	~	~	~		~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Marketability	20	~	~				~	~												~
Capital Characteristics	21	~	~				~	~				~	~						~	~
Risk group	22	~	~				~	~	~	~								~	~	~
Embedded derivative	23	~	~				~	~											~	~
Related variable	24	~	~				~	~											~	~
Type of amount	25	~	~	~	~		~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Additional counterparty identification	26				~	~	~	~	~					~	~	•				
Identification basis	27					~														
Time class period (remaining maturity)	28										~	~	~							
Number of days between date when instrument had been taken over and reporting date	29													~	~					•
Party identification (collateral or fiduciary shareholder)	30															~				
Counterparty details	31					~														
Acquisition of securities type	32													~						
Interest rate type	33											~								
Material asset using type	34														~					
Loan amount class	35																	~		
Period of initial rate fixation	36																	~		
Collateral	37																	~		
Nonresident NACE	38							~												
New business	39																	~		
Placement buyer	40																			~

Bearing in mind data confidentiality, different roles have been defined to safeguard statistics and supervisory data. In terms of technology, using the DWH reporting tool repository functionality, one large business area was created. This business area is used to produce dashboards. Each dashboard can have different access rights via "roles", e.g. a role dedicated to supervision, statistics or even a combined role for both supervision and statistics. More advanced business area are also able to create their own ad hoc queries; two separate business areas have been created for statistics and supervisory data. Creating ad hoc queries also requires a special role.

Moreover, special roles are assigned to many users, basically to prevent them from seeing particular balance sheet items and instruments or counterparties. For example, a role called 'Not_liabilities_AF' prevents business users from seeing liability instruments in Balance sheet items for natural person counterparties (Table 6, AF Type of record code). Each time a business user produces a query via the dashboard or an ad hoc query, a set of additional conditions will be added to the WHERE clause of their query.

2.4 Measure described by attributes

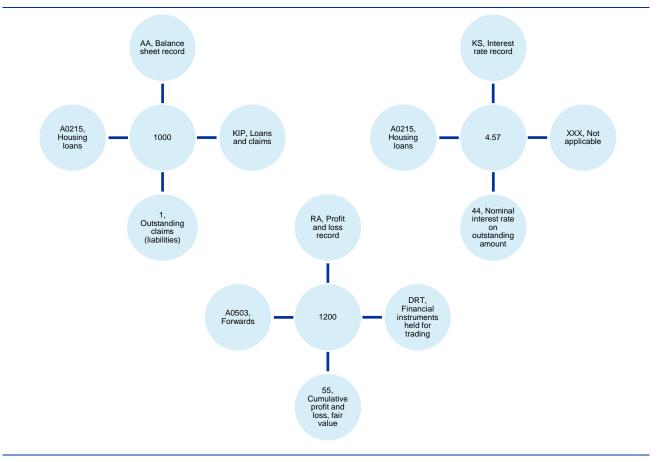
In total, the CNB collects 40 different attributes²² by 19 record types and only one measure at the time of writing this article. The measure could be amount, interest rate, number of employees, etc. In the system, all the business logic is pushed to attributes; none of it is left to measure. To be able to "disclose" and analyse the measure, one should examine it at least through a combination of attributes: Type of record code, Portfolio code, Type of amount code and Instrument code. These four attributes form unique combinations used to describe the measure as presented in Figure 2, starting from Type of record code (AA - balance sheet record, KS - interest rate record or RA - profit and loss record) and continuing in a clockwise direction to Instrument code.

The measure 1000 is an amount, Balance sheet item, from portfolio Loans and claims, Outstanding claim (liabilities), in particular a Housing loan. The measure 4.57 is Nominal interest rate where portfolio is Not applicable, on the outstanding amount of a Housing loan. On the other hand, the measure 1200 (Profit and loss record) represents portfolio Financial instruments, held for trading, Cumulative profit and loss designated at fair value through profit or loss from trading Forwards.

²² Counterparty (PO) record type is somewhat different.

Figure 2

Measure described by Type of record, Portfolio, Type of amount and Instrument codes and description; clockwise direction



3 Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary defined by the Croatian National Bank

3.1 Introduction

The CNB verifies whether credit institutions operate in accordance with the rules and standards in place by exercising supervision. This involves collecting granular data, analysing reports and information, and monitoring credit institutions' operations on an ongoing basis. The CNB is also one of the institutions designated as a producer of official statistics of the Republic of Croatia. Therefore, in order to exercise its own tasks and ensure data quality, the CNB has produced and applied several documents:

- CNB Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary²³
- Annexes to the CNB Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary²⁴
- Technical instructions for creating the Input record and system of validation and controls on the input side²⁵
- Published metadata rules for creating reports²⁶

The CNB Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary (CNB BIRD) produced by the CNB and reporting agents consists of documentation aimed at providing a precise description of the data that must be extracted from credit institutions' internal systems in order to generate reports, and of clearly defined rules for transforming these data in order to comply with reporting rules. As already mentioned in the introduction, the use of the CNB BIRD for supervision and statistics purposes on the Croatian financial market is mandatory for reporting agents. The CNB requires data to be delivered in file format and therefore no standardised model for organising credit institutions' internal operational systems or data warehouses was defined. It was up to the reporting agents to organise and design their operational systems or data warehouses. The same also applied to the CNB.

Many CNB BIRD attributes, including particular attribute values, have already been mentioned in previous chapters. The organisation of the CNB BIRD is as follows:

- Introduction/CNB BIRD structure
- Reporting population

²³ CNB Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary.

²⁴ CNB BIRD Annexes.

²⁵ Technical instructions for creating the Input record and system of validation and controls of the input side.

²⁶ Provided in Technical annexes - supervisory reports-2.zip, called Tables containing rules for preparing supervisory reports, unofficial consolidated version.xlsx.

- High level overview of reporting requirements
- Data delivery timelines
- Minimal standards for reporting agents
- Detailed reporting requirements
- CNB BIRD Annexes (16 Annexes)

3.2 Detailed reporting requirements

The most important chapter is Detailed reporting requirements. Typically, an attribute description, modalities and examples are provided. As the data had been collected in an aggregated form before the CNB BIRD was created, many modalities of particular attributes were already known. However, in order to be able to provide full-scale code lists within the CNB BIRD, credit institutions were subsequently asked to provide more details, for example what kind of loans were offered on the market. After identifying loans as a subset of instruments and consultations with reporting agents, the CNB created Instruments and many other code lists that would be sufficient to fulfil reporting requirements.

One of the attributes, indexation (related to instruments nominated in one currency while payable in other - usually HRK) will be explained in detail. Indexation is widely used on the Croatian financial market by reporting agents in order to eliminate loan related currency risk, and is also a mandatory attribute for some types of record as presented in Table 7. Furthermore, indexation is populated only for certain instruments as set out in CNB BIRD Annex 6, Instructions for populating Instrument attributes. Modalities available for sending by reporting agents are presented in Table 9 some examples have been provided.

Table 8

Indexation modalities

Indexation code & currency code	Indexation code & currency code description
N000	Applicable only for instruments that could have indexation, otherwise empty
V***	*** is currency code as defined in Annex 4, Currency code lists, applicable for all instruments with a two-way currency clause
J***	*** is currency code as defined in Annex 4, Currency code lists, applicable for all instruments with a one-way currency clause

Table 9

Indexation modalities examples

Indexation code & currency code	Indexation code & currency code description
N000	Instrument with no indexation
VEUR	Instrument is indexed to Euro with a two-way currency clause
JCHF	Instrument is indexed to Swiss franc with a one-way currency clause

Annex 7/Annex 8 of the CNB BIRD is also very useful because it provides all permitted combinations of the most important attributes of the system: Type of record code, Instrument code, Portfolio code and Type of amount code, as well as the history of every possible combination as presented in Table 10. Permitted combinations are also used to produce input side controls.

Table 10

Permitted combinations: Type of record code, Instrument code, Portfolio code and Type of amount code

Type of record code	Instrument code	Portfolio code	Type of amount code	Valid from	Valid to
AA	A0203	GOP	1	30.06.2008	
AA	A0203	GOP	3	30.06.2008	
AA	A0203	GOP	4	30.06.2008	
AA	A0203	KIP	1	30.06.2008	
AA	A0203	KIP	3	30.06.2008	
AA	A0203	KIP	4	30.06.2008	
AA	A0203	KIP	5	31.10.2013	
AB	A0203	GOP	13	30.06.2009	
AB	A0203	KIP	13	30.06.2009	

Note: Fragment of all permitted combinations.

3.3 Validation rules

To ensure data quality, the CNB has established a number of validation rules, the socalled horizontal and vertical controls²⁷. Horizontal controls are executed against one particular record on the input side, while vertical controls presume that all controlled attributes by reporting date and Type of record code (Annex 4, Type of record codes and description) on the input side should be the same except for Type of amount code (Annex 4, Type of amount codes and description) and Measure.

E.g. horizontal control number 430:

IF Indexation code = "J" or "V", then Currency code <> Indexation currency code

²⁷ Technical instructions for creating the Input record and system of validation and controls on the input side.

checks whether the instrument is indexed to Indexation currency via a one-way or two-way currency clause (Annex 4, Indexation code & Currency codes and description), in which case currency and indexation currency should be different.

Horizontal control number 437 checks Instrument code (Annex 4, Instrument codes and description) and Original maturity (Annex 4, Original maturity codes and description):

IF Instrument code = "A0301", then Original maturity > "012"

and states that financial instrument code A0301 (Bonds) should have an original maturity greater than one year.

On the other hand, vertical control number 216 checks the relationship between Type of record code (Annex 4, Type of record codes and description), Embedded derivative code (Annex 4, Embedded derivative codes and description) and Type of amount code (Annex 4, Type of amount codes and description):

IF Type of record code in ("AA", "AF", "AN") and Embedded derivative code = "0", then Type of amount code not in ("11", "12")

If a credit institution sent a balance sheet item, balance sheet items for natural person counterparties or balance sheet items for non-resident counterparties and financial instruments do not have an embedded derivative, then type of amount should not be embedded derivative – notional value or embedded derivative – fair value.

The vertical control number 544 is more complex. It checks Instrument codes (Annex 4, Instrument codes and description), Type of record codes (Annex 4, Type of record codes and description) and Type of amount codes (Annex 4, Type of amount codes and description). For all Instrument codes (except for A0235, A0236, A0237, A0238 and A0239) delivered in the form of interest rate record (KS), if there was at least one Type of amount code (1,2,7,10,12) delivered in the balance sheet record (AA), then there should be the same combinations of attributes delivered in the interest rate record (KS) with Type of amount code 44.

3.4 Comparison of the Croatian National Bank BIRD and the European Central Bank BIRD initiative

Meanwhile, there is an ongoing ECB BIRD initiative which aims to foster such cooperation in the field of regulatory reporting, thus alleviating the burden of reporting for credit institutions and improving the quality of data reported to the authorities. Its contents, published on the BIRD website²⁸, are based on a harmonised data model describing precisely which data should be extracted from the banks' internal IT systems to derive reports required by the authorities. In addition to

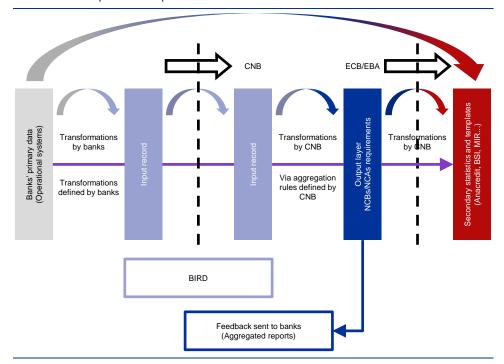
²⁸ ECB BIRD.

this, there are clearly defined transformation rules to be applied to the data extracted from the banks' internal IT systems in order to produce a specific final regulatory figure.

Although both CNB BIRD and ECB BIRD initiatives were aiming for the same goal, their ways of achieving it were quite different. While the ECB introduced the ECB BIRD on a voluntary basis, in Croatia the CNB BIRD is mandatory for all reporting agents, as mentioned in the introduction. No standardised data model for organising credit institutions' internal operational systems or data warehouses was defined by the CNB, thus giving the credit institutions all the flexibility they wanted. On the other hand, the ECB BIRD proposes data model structures, i.e. different cubes. While the ECB BIRD describes Variables and Domains, the CNB BIRD requires and describes attributes and code lists. The ECB's BIRD variables could in a broader sense be different measures, dimensional keys, different attributes, dates, etc. On the other hand, apart from the reporting date, the CNB BIRD already divided all other dates into categories on the reporting agent side with clearly defined code lists (Annex 4). As already explained in Chapter 2.4, the CNB's system is uniformly designed so that the attributes describe the measure and therefore only one measure with many attributes is delivered with each record. The CNB BIRD is highly categorised and there are code lists for almost every attribute, including instruments. For counterparty legal entities, identifiers defined by the Ministry of Finance or the Croatian Bureau of Statistics can be checked using the algorithm used to create the identifiers. Both systems define and describe validation rules, which are a set of logical conditions that data should comply with. Another integral part of the ECB BIRD is derivation rules, transformations that create new variables from existing data, and generation rules, transformations focused on the data preparation based on the formalities described for each output framework. Both dictionaries also describe technical rules; the ECB BIRD does so in order to complete the description of the transformation process, while the CNB BIRD gives instructions on how to build an input record on the reporting agent side, which is actually a flat file (attribute length and type, how to treat leading zeros, how to treat non-applicable values, how to report the sign, etc.).

On the logical level, the CNB data production process is probably best described by Figure 3. Instead of the ECB BIRD input layer, there is an input record layer on both the reporting agent and the CNB side. As already mentioned in the introduction, the CNB collects data at a granular counterparty level for legal entities and non-residents (provided on the ECB MFI list or in Annex 4 of the Croatian National Bank Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary), and at an aggregate level for households, other non-residents and small businesses, all of them on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Via published metadata rules, the CNB builds many aggregated reports and sends feedback to the reporting agents.

Figure 3



The CNB data production process - an overview

4 Modelling reports

4.1 Enterprise data warehouse - a brief overview

As already mentioned in the CNB System design chapter, in 2010 an enterprise data warehouse was implemented at the CNB as an output side (CNB Analytical system, Figure 1) of the system. A multidimensional star scheme was developed, using the same granularity as the one on the input side of the system; counterparty- by-counterparty, instrument-by-instrument. From the enterprise data warehouse many multidimensional aggregations (data marts) have been made to satisfy different business needs.

The enterprise data warehouse and multidimensional aggregations would be refreshed every night in case new transactions from reporting agents had arrived. Data from reporting agents should be delivered:

- Up to the 6th working day (preliminary data M21 version) or 42nd calendar day (final data - M23 version)
- After the deadline (M24 version) a reporting agent is only able to deliver the data with the approval of an authorised CNB employee from Statistics and Supervision (data will not be automatically passed into the system)
- Occasionally, data can be changed as a result of on-site or off-site Supervision or Statistics findings, changes to the law, financial report analysis or changes in the sector of the counterparty initiated by the Croatian Bureau of Statistics

Using business intelligence reporting functionalities, interactive dashboards and some predefined reports with many filtering capabilities have been created. Users are also able to customise their own reports by using the filtering function, navigation and dynamic data decomposition to the level of the counterparty. Different access rights are determined depending on business needs and data confidentiality. The most advanced users are also able to create their own reports from scratch using the ad hoc capabilities of the reporting tool to the lowest level of detail, as provided in the input record.

4.2 Balance sheet metadata mapping

Reporting agents deliver data to the CNB at a granular level, counterparty-bycounterparty for legal entities/non-residents on the list and at an aggregate level for households, other non-residents and small businesses, all of them on an instrumentby-instrument basis. Even though users can analyse data at the granular level using the ad hoc capabilities of the reporting tool, an additional level of data transformation had to be carried out to produce different reports as defined by business users. A balance sheet report is the most commonly used report. In order to be able to produce it from the enterprise data warehouse, metadata mapping definitions have been provided by Supervision and Statistics using the CNB Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary.

On its website the CNB has published metadata mapping rules for creating many different reports. The largest two sets of reports are the so-called supervisory reports and aggregated statistical reports (ASI)²⁹. This chapter covers creating balance sheets in the enterprise data warehouse as defined by Supervision. Table 11 gives an overview of the business methodology used for balance sheet definition.

²⁹ CNB ASI monthly and quarterly aggregation rules.

Table 11

Balance sheet aggregation rules as defined by Supervision

Table 1: Report BN1 – Balance sheet	Report short code	Tag	Type of record code	Instrument codes	Portfolio codes	Risk group codes	Currency codes	Indexation codes	Capital characteristics codes	Type of amount codes +	Type of amount codes -	Calculation rule
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cash	BN1	1001	AA	A0101, A0102	XXX	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2001	AA	A0101, A0102	XXX	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01		
	BN1	3001	AA	A0101, A0102	XXX	*	HRK	J, V	*	01		
Financial assets held for trading	BN1	1002										BN1(P1003 + P1004 + P1005 + P1006)
	BN1	2002										BN1(P2003 + P2004 + P2005 + P2006)
	BN1	3002										BN1(P3003 + P3004 + P3005 + P3006)
Derivatives held for trading	BN1	1003	AA	from A0501 to A0506	DRT	*	×	*	*	10, 03, 04	06	
	BN1	2003	AA	from A0501 to A0506	DRT	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	10, 03, 04	06	
	BN1	3003										
Equity instruments	BN1	1004	AA	A0401, A0402, A0404	DRT	*	*	*	*	10, 03, 04	06	
	BN1	2004	AA	A0401, A0402, A0404	DRT	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	10, 03, 04	06	
	BN1	3004	AA	A0401, A0402, A0404	DRT	*	HRK	J, V	*	10, 03, 04	06	
Debts securities	BN1	1005	AA	from A0301 to A0307, A0403	DRT	*	*	*	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
	BN1	2005	AA	from A0301 to A0307, A0403	DRT	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
	BN1	3005	AA	from A0301 to A0307, A0403	DRT	*	HRK	J, V	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
Loans and advances	BN1	1006	AA	A0206, from A0208 to A0210, from A0212 to A0219, from A0222 to A0233	DRT	*	*	*	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
	BN1	2006	AA	A0206, from A0208 to A0210, from A0212 to A0219, from A0222 to A0233	DRT	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
	BN1	3006	AA	A0206, from A0208 to A0210, from A0212 to A0219, from A0222 to A0233	DRT	*	HRK	J, V	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	

Note: Report BN1 - Balance sheet definition (fragment). See full definition in Annex 2.

The Tag column in Table 11 represents the code for an aggregation rule. For the technical implementation, it is created from the report short code (in case of Table 11 this is 'BN1') concatenated with a dash ('-') and consecutive number e.g. '1001'. The

consecutive number represents aggregation rule change regardless of the attribute being used to trigger the change. Given the complexity of aggregation rules (different Boolean operators and SQL clauses could be used), many metadata tables have been created to support aggregation rule calculation as explained further on in this chapter and presented in Tables 12 to 17. Consecutive number changes for every different total or subtotal are also set out in the report .

In order to create a balance sheet the following attributes from the CNB BIRD have been used: Type of record code, Instrument codes, Portfolio codes, Risk group codes, Currency codes, Indexation code, Capital characteristics codes and Type of amount codes. The Type of record code with AA (balance sheet record) value is used for filtering, in order to extract balance sheet records from among the many records received from reporting agents. Instruments can be defined one by one, e.g. A0101 or A0102, as in the case of the "Cash" reporting line item, or in ranges (from A0501 to A0506), as in the case of "Derivatives held for trading". Portfolio code may not be applicable (XXX), as in the case of "Cash", while it should be defined in the case of "Derivatives held for trading" to the value of DRT that is precisely defined in the CNB BIRD. An asterisk under Risk group code replaces any possible value. Risk group code would not be defined as an attribute for creating reports unless there was at least one reporting line item that uses a specific Risk group code as a criterion for calculation. Combinations of the attributes Currency and Indexation code in the case of the reporting line "Cash" are explained in Table 12.

Table 12

Examples of indexation modalities

Tag	Currency code	Indexation code	Explanation
BN1- 1001	*	*	All currencies
BN1- 2001	NOT(HRK)	*	Balance sheet amount in foreign currency (CNB receives amounts in HRK, foreign currency is indicated and amount could be recalculated using exchange rate)
BN1- 3001	HRK	J, V	Balance sheet amount in HRK - nominated in one currency while payable in HRK

An asterisk under "Capital characteristics code" replaces any possible value. The attribute "Type of amount code" has been separated into two columns. In the case of "Derivatives held for trading", namely Type of amount codes 10, 03 and 04, i.e.:

- fair value which does not include data on respective outstanding or overdue interest or dividends and accompanying value adjustments
- claims (liabilities) arising from accrued interest receivable or dividend payable
- claims (liabilities) arising from overdue interest or dividend

have to be added, while Type of amount code 06, i.e. "Value adjustments of claims arising from interests or dividends", must be subtracted. The "Calculation rule" column indicates which reporting line items should be added or subtracted to get an aggregated position.

As the enterprise data warehouse was implemented in 2010 and by that time the required reports had already been implemented in a transactional database that is not covered in this article, the balance sheet report has been slightly simplified and only tags beginning with 1xxx were calculated. Tags beginning with 1xxx stand for Total Amount, tags beginning with 2xxx stand for Foreign Currency Amount, while tags beginning 3xxx stand for HRK indexed to the foreign currency. The balance sheet layout as published on the CNB website is presented in Annex 1.

For the purpose of the analysis, a five-level hierarchy for reporting line items has also been implemented, even though not all five levels are mandatory. In the case of "Derivatives held for trading", the first level of the hierarchy would be "Assets" (*Aktiva* in Croatian), the second level would be "Total assets" (*Ukupna imovina in Croatian*) and the third level would be "Derivatives held for trading". Using this hierarchy, balance sheet aggregated positions are summarised via a reporting tool default functionality. Unlike the European Central Bank and its many balance sheet reports that use "of which" for special cases, the CNB has not defined many.

To support business definition and produce balance sheets and other reports, 9 tables for configuring metadata have been defined:

- Master table for configuring the hierarchy of the reporting line items, including information about sectors, currency, country, maturity, special cases of legal entities or special cases in general
- Detail table for filtering record types (AA for balance sheet, RA for profit and loss record, etc.)
- Detail table for configuring consolidated/non-consolidated reports and preliminary reports/reports after external auditing codes
- Detail table for configuring Instrument codes
- Detail table for configuring Capital characteristic codes
- Detail table for configuring Portfolio codes
- Detail table for configuring Risk group codes
- Detail table for configuring Type of amount codes that have to be used for calculating total amount including the multiplier (1 for all amounts that have to be added and -1 for all amounts that have to be subtracted)
- Detail table for all kinds of arithmetical operations based on already calculated tags of any report line items (like BN1-1002 = BN1(P1003+P1004+P1005+P1006)

The following SQL clauses have been supported when configuring metadata; LIKE, <>, IN, BETWEEN, =, NOT IN. In the case of loans, tag BN1-1006 configuration is done as presented in Tables 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Table 13

Type of record code metadata configuration, Loans, tag BN1-1006

Тад	Type of record code	Type of record code operator
BN1-1006	AA	=

Table 14

Consolidation and Preliminary or revised code metadata configuration, Loans, tag BN1-1006

Тад	Consolidation / Preliminary or revised code	Consolidation / Preliminary or revised code operator
BN1-1006	NP	=

Note: For technical implementation, combinations of attributes 3 and 4, Table 3 are configured together in one database column

Table 15

Instrument codes metadata configuration, Loans, tag BN1-1006

Тад	Instruments code from	Instruments code to	Instruments code operator
BN1-1006	A0206		=
BN1-1006	A0208	A0210	BETWEEN
BN1-1006	A0212	A0219	BETWEEN
BN1-1006	A0222	A0233	BETWEEN

Table 16

Portfolio codes metadata configuration, Loans, tag BN1-1006

Tag	Portfolio code	Portfolio code operator
BN1-1006	DRT	=

Table 17

Type of amount codes metadata configuration, Loans, tag BN1-1006

Тад	Type of amount code	Type of amount code operator	Amount multiplier
BN1-1006	10,03,04	IN	1
BN1-1006	06	=	-1

For technical implementation, configuration of the Type of amount code is done without using leading zeros (leading zeros keep the Input record structure fixed)

4.3 Balance sheet item calculation

A combination of the data from the master table and the metadata from the detail tables have been used to design and create the report dimension. Using the

metadata from the detail configuration tables every amount has been joined with the report dimension via a concatenated code created in the following sequence:

Type_of_record_code\$Consolidation/Preliminary_or_revised_code\$Instrument_code \$Capital_characteristics_code\$Portfolio_code\$Risk_group_code\$Type_of_amount_ code

Similarly, a SDMX code is created from the Data Structure Definition code lists produced by the ECB, but taking into account different dimensions and attributes. As a result, a straightforward relationship between the CNB and the ECB data cannot be established.

For "Derivatives held for trading", the tag BN1-1003, one of the concatenated code combinations could be AA\$NP\$A0501\$-\$DRT\$-\$10. The Capital characteristics code and Risk group code are not applicable for the calculation of the tag BN1-1003, therefore a dash has been used. The concatenated code is in one to many relationships between the amount and the report dimension. More than one report can be joined with the amount using the same concatenated code. An exact report therefore has to be specified when carrying out the analysis or creating dashboards.

Finally, the tag BN1-1003 "Derivatives held for trading" would be calculated and filtered for the respective reporting date as follows:

SELECT SUM (CASE WHEN Type_of_amount_code in (10, 03, 04, 06) THEN Amount*Amount_Multiplier ELSE NULL END) Amount FROM Amounts, Attributes_of_amount, Instruments, Portfolios WHERE Amounts.Attributes_of_amount_id=Attributes_of_amount.Id AND Amount.Instruments_id=Instruments.Id AND Amount.Portfolios.id=Portfolios.Id AND Type_of record_code = 'AA' AND Consolidation_Preliminary_revised_code ='NP' AND Instruments_code BETWEEN 'A0501' AND 'A0506' AND Portfolio_code='DRT',³⁰

Although a balance sheet report contains many reporting line items, the code producing it is quite short. Most of the metadata configuration is done in tables, most of the calculation logic is done in database objects, the so-called views, and some configuration is done in the repository of the Business Intelligence reporting tool. The rest of the code is done using a graphical ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) interface. Therefore, having many repetitive and hardcoded IF statements in the ETL code is avoided.

4.4 Credit risk and interest rate statistics

The CNB produces any kind of interest statistics using AA (balance sheet record) and KS (interest rate record) Type of record codes. Instrument modalities cover all loans and deposits. The type of amount in KS record type can be the

³⁰ To be used for illustration only. Tables and column names do not reflect technical implementation.

nominal/effective interest rate on the outstanding amount/new business or the amount of new business (outstanding amounts are taken from AA).

In the Additional Data Records chapter, it was mentioned that the CNB system was built around one measure that can be amount, interest rate, number of employees, etc. In order to create monetary interest rate statistics more measures are needed: outstanding or new business amount and nominal or effective interest rates. The first step when producing statistics on outstanding amounts is to pair the data from AA and KS Type of record code at counterparty level (by matching each of the same attributes defined for AA and KS Type of record code as presented in Table 7). A similar principle is used for new businesses; however, in the case of new businesses pairing is done using the KS record type only. Table 18 is a simplified presentation of the data as received by reporting agents at the counterparty level.

Table 18

Data from balance sheet and interest rate (AA and KS) records by counterparty

Reporting period	Type of record code	Counterparty ID	Type of amount code	Measure	Instrument codes
20150630	AA	123456	1	10.000,00	A0215
20150630	кs	123456	44	4,57	A0215

Note: Simplified presentation: attributes as received by reporting agents.

Using several ETL transformations, the data will be transformed into one record by the counterparty as presented in Table 19. In cases where the counterparty had more than one loan at the credit institution, the outstanding amount would be aggregated and the nominal interest rate calculated as the average interest rate. This design comes from the aggregation rules, taking into consideration the Type of amount code.

Table 19

Data transformed from AA and KS records into one record by counterparty

Reporting period	Type of record code	Counterparty ID	Type of amount code from AA	Outstanding amount from AA	Type of amount code from KS	Nominal interest rate on outstanding amount from KS	Instrument codes
20150630	AA, KS	123456	1	10.000,00	44	4,57	A0215

Note: Simplified pairing of AA and KS Type of record code attributes.

This transformed record is the basis for creating interest rate statistics using the data as defined in the CNB Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary and explained in the chapter entitled "Balance sheet metadata mapping". Table 20 presents the metadata definition for calculating the outstanding amount and average weighted nominal interest rate on outstanding amount for housing loans. The attributes used here are Instrument codes, Type of record codes, Consolidation/Preliminary or revised codes, Sector ESA 2010 codes, Currency group codes, Original maturity, Marketability codes and Risk group codes. Outstanding amount is taken from the AA record

(balance sheet record) where Types of amount codes 1³¹, 2, 10 and 12 are added, while Type of amount code 7 is subtracted and also used in further calculations as the denominator. The nominator is calculated by multiplying every particular loan amount, Type of amount codes 1, 2, 7, 10, 12 by its interest rate, Type of amount 44 taken from the paired KS record type. Finally, the average weighted interest rate is calculated as the ratio between the nominator and the denominator. As the data has been left at the counterparty level (Business Intelligence reporting data warehouse solution supports filtering by all AA - balance sheet record, KS - interest rate record attributes including some CNB internally derived attributes), the final calculation of the average weighted interest rate is done on the fly depending on the data selected for analysis and the set of filters a business user has applied.

Table 20 Interest rate metadata definition, housing loans

	KPI number	Instrument codes	Type of record codes	Consolidation + Preliminary or revised codes	Sector ESA2010 codes	Currency group codes	Original maturity	Marketability codes	Risk group codes	Outstanding amount	Average weighted NKS on outstanding amount
Assets											
Loans											
Households											
Housing Ioans		A0215								K21+K22+K23	(K21*L21+K22*L22+K23*L23) / (K21+K22+K23)
up to 1 year	6	A0215	AA, KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR	≤12	N, U ili blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑(1+2- 7+10+12) _i	$\frac{\sum((1+2-7+10+12)_i^*44_i) \ / \ \sum(1+2-7+10+12)_i}{(1+10+12)_i}$
over 1 year and up to 5 years	7	A0215	AA, KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR	12 <x<=60< td=""><td>N, U ili blank*</td><td>AA, A9, 00</td><td>∑(1+2- 7+10+12)_i</td><td>$\begin{array}{l} \sum ((1\!+\!2\!\!\cdot\!7\!\!+\!10\!\!+\!\!12)_i^*\!44_i) \ / \ \sum (1\!+\!2\!\!\cdot\!7\!\!+\!10\!\!+\!12)_i \end{array}$</td></x<=60<>	N, U ili blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑(1+2- 7+10+12) _i	$\begin{array}{l} \sum ((1\!+\!2\!\!\cdot\!7\!\!+\!10\!\!+\!\!12)_i^*\!44_i) \ / \ \sum (1\!+\!2\!\!\cdot\!7\!\!+\!10\!\!+\!12)_i \end{array}$
over 5 years	8	A0215	AA, KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR	>60	N, U ili blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑(1+2- 7+10+12) _i	$\begin{array}{l} \sum ((1\!+\!2\!\!\cdot\!7\!\!+\!10\!\!+\!\!12)_i^*\!44_i) \ / \ \sum (1\!+\!2\!\!\cdot\!7\!\!+\!10\!\!+\!12)_i \end{array}$

Note: K21, K22, K23, L21, L22 and L23 stand for excel columns K and L and excel rows 21, 22 and 23. See full definition in Annex 3.

A new ETL solution was developed. A programme called Loader was developed to load business definition from MS Excel into the database. The second programme, known as Parser, was developed to give meaning to all of the arithmetical operators, special characters, SQL clauses, row and column labels, hidden rows, hierarchies and SDMX codes used.

4.5 Croatian National Bank system extension due to Anacredit requirements

On 31 March 2017, the Governor of the Croatian National Bank, Boris Vujčić, announced that the CNB would prepare a Eurozone strategy document that would

³¹ Code list for Type of amount code has been simplified by omitting the leading zeros from the metadata definition.

include a calculation of all benefits and risks for Croatia joining the Eurozone.³² The document will serve as the basis for a public consultation.

Being a non-Eurozone country, Croatia is not obliged to send the Anacredit (Regulation (EU) 2016/867)³³ data in the first phase of the project. On the other hand, Croatia has joined the ECB's Anacredit working groups. The full scope of the extension of the CNB system for the Anacredit requirements³⁴ will be the subject of a gap analysis. To protect the investment already made, the CNB system will probably be extended with additional attributes, identifiers and dates, which will be included in the CNB BIRD. One of the major extensions will be the collection of the Contract Id, which will enable the identification of all debtors except private persons. As the data collected by the CNB is also used to produce MIR statistics, no threshold will be set. This extension will affect balance sheet and interest rate records (AA and KS record type) and the pairing mechanism at the counterparty level as described in Chapter 4.4. Balance sheet and interest rate records will be paired via Contract_Id where available, while the rest of the counterparty pairing system (via collected attributes) will not be affected. The system will be upgraded with the dates, as for now all the dates except for the reporting date are divided into categories (time buckets). It is possible that a new Type of record code will be added to the system, depending on the Anacredit requirements. Collecting dates may be redundant with collection of dates divided into categories, but keeping dates divided into categories could preserve investment already being made in the Input record.

Using the same methodology as presented in Table 20 and described in Chapter 4.4, only with different aggregation rules, the CNB's existing credit risk analysis multidimensional data mart will be extended with attributes, dates and possibly new dimensions if needed. It is expected that the CNB credit risk multidimensional data mart data will be the source for cubes defined by the Anacredit project, even though a new multidimensional data mart may be added to satisfy the requirements. Some external data sources may also be used to report enterprise size, number of employees, etc.

Given the complexity of an upgrade and future deadlines, the CNB may decide to develop a new solution from scratch or buy and customise a commercial credit risk solution.

4.6 European Central Bank balance sheets

In order to adopt ECB balance sheets, a slightly different approach has been adopted. As the ECB balance sheet by sectors (Regulation ECB/2013/33), Assets and Liabilities was very detailed in its definition in terms of columns, the CNB introduced a horizontal and vertical report dimension. The metadata for creating balance sheets were defined in MS Excel, in two sheets called in Croatian *Aktiva*

³² See http://euro.hnb.hr.

³³ AnaCredit Regulation.

³⁴ ECB BIRD AnaCredit.

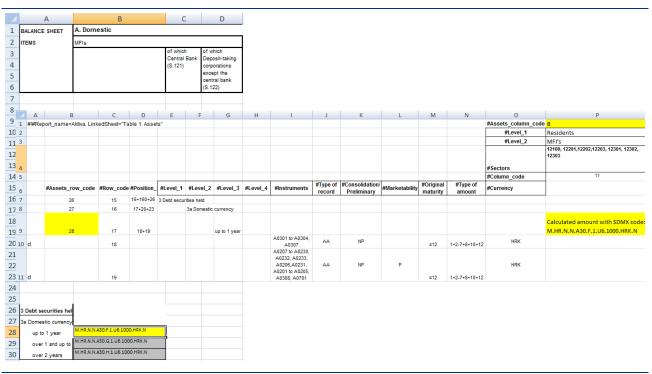
and *Pasiva*, using the CNB Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary and a similar methodology as explained in the "Balance sheet metadata mapping" chapter. Though most of the reporting positions have been defined straightforwardly using the granular data, there were also many exceptions compared to the national balance sheet definition. Some exceptions were related to:

- the special treatment of particular instruments and sectors,
- the special treatment of a particular reporting agent, instrument and counterparty,
- the special treatment of small businesses
- "of which" positions, etc.

SDMX Assets and Liabilities codes have been put in the same MS Excel file, as received from the ECB (MFI BSI series keys). Then, the Aktiva metadata sheet, as defined by the CNB, was linked with Table 1. Assets (SDMX codes) as received by the ECB, while the Pasiva metadata sheet was linked with Table 1. Liabilities (SDMX codes) as presented in Figure 4. Therefore, the MFI BSI amount for Debt securities held in HRK (Croatian currency Kuna) with original maturity less than one year for A. Domestic, MFIs is defined and calculated as follows:

- Calculate amount for #row_code 18, #column_code 11 using metadata as defined in rows (#Instruments, #Type of record, #Consolidation/Preliminary, #Marketability, #Original maturity and #Type of amount, #Currency) and columns (#Level_1, #Level_2, #Sector), take into account the negative sign for #Type of amount 7
- Calculate amount for #row_code 19, #column_code 11 using metadata as defined in rows (#Instruments, #Type of record, #Consolidation/Preliminary, #Marketability, #Original maturity and #Type of amount, #Currency) and columns (#Level_1, #Level_2, #Sector), take into account the negative sign for #Type of amount 7
- Calculate amount for #row_code 17, #column_code 11 as sum of amounts for #row_code 18 and #row_code 19, #column_code 11
- Do not display in the final Report amount calculated for #row_code 18 and #row_code 19, #column_code 11, display only calculated amount for #row_code 17 and #column_code 11
- Assign SDMX code as defined in Table 1. Assets, #Assets_row_code 28, #Assets column_code B to the amount calculated in #row_code 17 and #column_code 11

Figure 4



ECB balance sheet definition

Note: ECB balance sheet by sectors definition (fragment).

The new ETL solution was developed using experience from calculating interest rate statistics. The programme Loader was extended to load business definition from MS Excel into the database. The second programme, known as Parser, was extended and developed to give meaning to all arithmetical operators used, SQL clauses, row and column labels, hidden rows, hierarchies, SDMX codes and so on. Similarly, as for the national balance sheet definition most of the metadata configuration is done in supporting tables/dimensions and most of the calculation logic is done in database objects, the so-called "views". The rest of the code was very short and is done by using PL/SQL. Essentially, all the calculations are done in two loops. The first loop calculates all the reporting line items where metadata is defined including "of which" positions, and the second loop calculates hierarchies (totals and subtotals excluding "of which" positions). The reporting layout was produced using a standard Business Intelligence reporting solution. The CNB also calculated reporting positions not required by the ECB. The final filtering of the data sent to the ECB was carried out just before creating the file to be sent to the ECB via the EXDI channel.

The decision to create matrix reports for ECB needs, adding a vertical and horizontal report dimension to the ECB data model and linking SDMX codes with the horizontal and vertical position of every calculated amount, was driven by the fact that the relationship between ECB defined instruments and CNB defined instruments was not straightforward, on an instrument-by-instrument basis. A combination of CNB defined attributes: Instrument codes, Marketability codes, Type of amount codes in relation to the sign of the amount (Type of amount code 7 should be subtracted while the others should be added) matches the ECB Instrument definition as presented in Table 21

for Debt securities. As Instrument codes, Marketability codes and Type of amount codes were designed as three separate data warehouse dimensions, grouping them in one dimension for ECB needs would require a substantial data warehouse reconfiguration. The question of sign also needed to be addressed.

Table 21

SDMX Instrument code in relation to CNB attributes

DSD CL_BS_ITEM code	Code description	CNB instrument codes	Marketability codes	Type of amount code (+)	Type of amount code (-)
L40	Debt security issued	P0501, P0502, P0503, P0505	*	1,2,8,10,12	7

Note: '*' replaces any given value, including 'not applicable' for liability instruments.

5 Conclusion

Many years later, the CNB reporting system is still considered to be a great success. It is one of the most granular and most flexible central bank reporting systems in the EU. It enables CNB researchers to drill down into the data to produce very precise and accurate analyses for CNB management and international institutions, almost at an individual contract level of detail.

When Croatia acceded to the EU in mid-2013, the system was readily used to produce all reports required by the ECB in the area of monetary statistics. The data collection system is also used to produce consolidated balance sheet data and bulletin tables of credit institutions as well as bulletin tables for monetary interest rate statistics defined and published by the CNB. The CNB uses the granular data to calculate the balance sheet flows; these are calculated by using (i) the difference between the stocks of the current and previous month's main balance sheet records and (ii) the re-evaluations originating from changes in stock records from principal and interest write-offs, coverage adjustments, reclassification adjustments and price adjustments. The calculation of the exchange rate adjustments, by taking the exchange rate and stocks for the previous and current month into account, make up the final element for the flows calculation formula. A further point is that the collected data provides valuable input to other areas of statistics production by the CNB, such as financial accounts statistics, fiscal statistics, BOP statistics, securities issues statistics, etc.

The system is also used to support supervision (one of the CNB's important functions) and to produce many additional key performance indicators set by Supervision and calculated at the CNB. These performance indicators exist in relation to the areas of regulatory capital and capital requirements, asset quality, earnings, liquidity, compliance, credit risk exposure, profitability, balance sheet structure, deposit structure and credit structure, besides others. Supervision reports include, but are not limited to, report on balance sheet and off-balance-sheet items, credit risk exposure by risk categories, holdings in the capital of an undertaking, tangible assets, acquired assets, exposures to debtors, exposure to currency-induced credit risk, past due receivables, the remaining maturity of assets and liabilities, exposure to protection providers, changes in value adjustments and provisions, income statement, daily balances of trading books, detailed trading book based on financial instruments and many more.

Collecting reporting templates is more cost-effective in terms of the time, personnel, hardware and software needed for data collection, storage, revision, data transformation, analysis and dissemination. The biggest advantage of using a granular collection system is the ability to use the reported granular data, conveniently stored in the data warehouse, when carrying out drill-down investigations or producing sophisticated analyses in the areas of research and financial stability at the central bank. Additionally, these data have been extensively used for performing state-of-the-art financial stability analyses, for both public

(Financial Stability Review) and internal purposes. Such internal purposes include the use of detailed data: for stress testing credit institutions' capital positions; as early warning signals of illiquidity/insolvency; when creating behavioural models for assessing the probability of default; when classifying non-financial companies according to the credit risk, etc. These analyses are essential for providing the central bank's management with a high quality assessment of micro and macro risks in the financial sector.

As well as its analytical value, granular data bring one particular benefit to a purely statistical function – namely, the ability to produce long time series of backdata at the counterparty level in the event of a change in statistical methodology (as was the case for the changeover to ESA 2010).

The data warehouse has become the central point of data integration. The next level for the CNB is to enrich granular data with many different data sources at the counterparty level, such as financial agency data from the leading company in Croatia in the field of financial mediation and quality business information, in order to be able to push data science analyses further and beyond.

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Annexes

Annex 1

Report BN1 - Balance sheet (layout)

		Total	Foreign currency	HRK indexed to the foreign currency
ASSETS				
Cash		1001	2001	3001
Financial assets held for trading		1002	2002	3002
	Derivatives held for trading	1003	2003	3003
	Equity instruments	1004	2004	3004
	Debt securities	1005	2005	3005
	Loans and advances	1006	2006	3006
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		1007	2007	3007
	Equity instruments	1008	2008	3008
	Debt securities	1009	2009	3009
	Loans and advances	1010	2010	3010
Financial assets available for sale		1011	2011	3011
	Equity instruments	1012	2012	3012
	Debt securities	1013	2013	3013
	Loans and advances	1014	2014	3014
Loans and receivables (including financial leasing)		1015	2015	3015
	Deposits at CNB	1016	2016	3016
	Other deposits (except deposits at CNB)	1017	2017	3017
	Debt securities	1018	2018	3018
	Loans and advances	1019	2019	3019
Held-to-maturity investments		1020	2020	3020
	Debt securities	1021	2021	3021
	Loans and advances	1022	2022	3022
Derivatives - Hedge accounting		1023	2023	3023
	Micro hedging	1024	2024	3024
	Macro hedging from credit risk	1025	2025	3025
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk		1026	2026	3026
Tangible assets		1027	2027	3027
	Property, Plant and Equipment	1028	2028	3028
	Investment property	1029	2029	3029
Intangible assets		1030	2030	3030
	Goodwill	1031	2031	3031
	Other intangible assets	1032	2032	3032
Investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates		1033	2033	3033
Tax assets		1034	2034	3034
	Current tax assets	1035	2035	3035

		Total	Foreign currency	HRK indexed to the foreign currency
	Deferred tax assets	1036	2036	3036
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale		1037	2037	3037
Other assets		1038	2038	3038
	Note: value adjustments for losses on group level	1039	2039	3039
TOTAL ASSETS		1040	2040	3040
LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities held for trading		1041	2041	3041
	Derivatives held for trading	1042	2042	3042
	Financial liabilities for trading - short selling	1043	2043	3043
	Other financial liabilities for trading	1044	2044	3044
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		1045	2045	3045
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		1046	2046	3046
	Electronic money	1047	2047	3047
	Current accounts	1048	2048	3048
	Savings deposits	1049	2049	3049
	Deposits with agreed maturity	1050	2050	3050
	Other received deposits	1051	2051	3051
	Received loans	1052	2052	3052
	Debt securities	1053	2053	3053
	Hybrid and subordinated instruments	1054	2054	3054
	Other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1055	2055	3055
Derivatives - Hedge accounting		1056	2056	3056
	Micro hedging	1057	2057	3057
	Macro hedging from credit risk	1058	2058	3058
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk		1059	2059	3059
Reservations		1060	2060	3060
	Reservations for restructuring costs	1061	2061	3061
	Reservations for pending legal issues and tax litigation	1062	2062	3062
	Reservations for staff costs	1063	2063	3063
	Reservations for pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations	1064	2064	3064
	Reservations for off-balance sheet losses	1065	2065	3065
	Reservations for adverse contracts	1066	2066	3066
	Other reservations	1067	2067	3067
Tax liabilities		1068	2068	3068
	Current tax liabilities	1069	2069	3069
	Deferred tax liabilities	1070	2070	3070
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale		1071	2071	3071
Other liabilities		1072	2072	3072

		Total	Foreign currency	HRK indexed to the foreign currency
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1073	2073	3073
CAPITAL				
Capital		1074	2074	3074
	Paid up capital	1075	2075	3075
	Share premium	1076	2076	3076
	Equity component of compound financial instruments	1077	2077	3077
Revaluation reserves		1078	2078	3078
	Non-realised profit (loss) from value adjustments - Financial assets available for sale	1079	2079	3079
	Foreign currency translation	1080	2080	3080
	Tangible asset reserves	1081	2081	3081
	Intangible asset reserves	1082	2082	3082
	Hedge of net investments in foreign operations [effective portion]	1083	2083	3083
	Hedging derivatives. Cash flow hedges [effective portion]	1084	2084	3084
	Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	1085	2085	3085
	Other revaluation reserves	1086	2086	3086
Reserves		1087	2087	3087
	Law reserves	1088	2088	3088
	Other capital reserves	1089	2089	3089
	Capital profit (loss) gained by sale/buy back own shares	1090	2090	3090
Own shares		1091	2091	3091
Retained profit (loss)		1092	2092	3092
Profit/loss previous year		1093	2093	3093
Profit/loss current year		1094	2094	3094
Majority share owner capital (only for consolidation)		1095	2095	3095
Minority share owner capital (only for consolidation)		1096	2096	3096
TOTAL CAPITAL		1097	2097	3097
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		1098	2098	3098

Annex 2

Table 1: Report BN1 – Balance sheet	Report short code	Тад	Type of record code	Instrument codes	Portfolio codes	Risk group codes	Currency codes	Indexation codes	Capital characteristics codes	Type of amount codes (+)	Type of amount codes (-)	Calculation rule
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cash	BN1	1001	AA	A0101, A0102	XXX	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2001	AA	A0101, A0102	XXX	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01		
	BN1	3001	AA	A0101, A0102	XXX	*	HRK	J, V	*	01		
Financial assets held for trading	BN1	1002										BN1(P1003 + P1004 + P1005 + P1006)
	BN1	2002										BN1(P2003 + P2004 + P2005 + P2006)
	BN1	3002										BN1(P3003 + P3004 + P3005 + P3006)
Derivatives held for trading	BN1	1003	AA	from A0501 to A0506	DRT	*	*	*	*	10, 03, 04	06	
	BN1	2003	AA	from A0501 to A0506	DRT	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	10, 03, 04	06	
	BN1	3003										
Equity instruments	BN1	1004	AA	A0401, A0402, A0404	DRT	*	*	*	*	10, 03, 04	06	
	BN1	2004	AA	A0401, A0402, A0404	DRT	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	10, 03, 04	06	
	BN1	3004	AA	A0401, A0402, A0404	DRT	*	HRK	J, V	*	10, 03, 04	06	
Debts securities	BN1	1005	AA	from A0301 to A0307, A0403	DRT	*	*	*	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
	BN1	2005	AA	from A0301 to A0307, A0403	DRT	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
	BN1	3005	AA	from A0301 to A0307, A0403	DRT	*	HRK	J, V	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
Loans and advances	BN1	1006	AA	A0206, from A0208 to A0210, from A0212 to A0219, from A0222 to A0233	DRT	*	*	*	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
	BN1	2006	AA	A0206, from A0208 to A0210, from A0212 to A0219, from A0222 to A0233	DRT	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
	BN1	3006	AA	A0206, from A0208 to A0210, from A0212 to A0219, from A0222 to A0233	DRT	*	HRK	J, V	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	BN1	1007										BN1(P1008 + P1009 + P1010)
	BN1	2007										BN1(P2008 + P2009 + P2010)

Report BN1 - Balance sheet aggregation rules

Table 1: Report BN1 – Balance sheet	Report short code	Tag	Type of record code	Instrument codes	Portfolio codes	Risk group codes	Currency codes	Indexation codes	Capital characteristics codes	Type of amount codes (+)	Type of amount codes (-)	Calculation rule
	BN1	3007		·	•	•						BN1(P3008 + P3009 + P3010)
Equity instruments	BN1	1008	AA	A0401, A0402, A0404	FVO	*	*	*	*	10, 03, 04	06	
	BN1	2008	AA	A0401, A0402, A0404	FVO	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	10, 03, 04	06	
	BN1	3008	AA	A0401, A0402, A0404	FVO	*	HRK	J, V	*	10, 03, 04	06	
Debts securities	BN1	1009	AA	from A0301 to A0307, A0403	FVO	*	*	*	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
	BN1	2009	AA	from A0301 to A0307, A0403	FVO	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
	BN1	3009	AA	from A0301 to A0307, A0403	FVO	*	HRK	J, V	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
Loans and advances	BN1	1010	AA	A0206, from A0208 to A0210, from A0212 to A0219, from A0222 to A0233	FVO	*	*	*	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
	BN1	2010	AA	A0206, from A0208 to A0210, from A0212 to A0219, from A0222 to A0233	FVO	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
	BN1	3010	AA	A0206, from A0208 to A0210, from A0212 to A0219, from A0222 to A0233	FVO	*	HRK	J, V	*	03, 04, 10, 12	06	
Financial assets available for sale	BN1	1011										BN1(P1012 + P1013 + P1014)
	BN1	2011										BN1(P2012 + P2013 + P2014)
	BN1	3011										BN1(P3012 + P3013 + P3014)
Equity instruments	BN1	1012	AA	A0401, A0402, A0404	RZP	*	*	*	*	10, 03, 04	05, 06	
	BN1	2012	AA	A0401, A0402, A0404	RZP	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	10, 03, 04	05, 06	
	BN1	3012	AA	A0401, A0402, A0404	RZP	*	HRK	J, V	*	10, 03, 04	05, 06	
Debts securities	BN1	1013	AA	from A0301 to A0307, A0403	RZP	*	*	*	*	02, 03, 04, 10, 12	05, 06	
	BN1	2013	AA	from A0301 to A0307, A0403	RZP	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	02, 03, 04, 10, 12	05, 06	
	BN1	3013	AA	from A0301 to A0307, A0403	RZP	*	HRK	J, V	*	02, 03, 04, 10, 12	05, 06	
Loans and advances	BN1	1014	AA	A0206, from A0208 to A0210, from A0212 to A0219, from A0222 to A0233	RZP	*	*	*	*	02, 03, 04, 10, 12	05, 06	
	BN1	2014	AA	A0206, from A0208 to A0210, from A0212 to A0219, from	RZP	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	02, 03, 04, 10, 12	05, 06	

Table 1: Report BN1 – Balance sheet	Report short code	Tag	Type of record code	Instrument codes	Portfolio codes	Risk group codes	Currency codes	Indexation codes	Capital characteristics codes	Type of amount codes (+)	Type of amount codes (-)	Calculation rule
				A0222 to A0233					•			
	BN1	3014	AA	A0206, from A0208 to A0210, from A0212 to A0219, from A0222 to A0233	RZP	*	HRK	J, V	*	02, 03, 04, 10, 12	05, 06	
Loans and receivables (including financial leasing)	BN1	1015										BN1(P1016 + P1017 + P1018 + P1019)
	BN1	2015										BN1(P2016 + P2017 + P2018 + P2019)
	BN1	3015										BN1(P3016 + P3017 + P3018 + P3019)
Deposits at CNB	BN1	1016	AA	from A0201 to A0205, A0308	KIP	*	*	*	*	01, 03, 04	05	
	BN1	2016	AA	from A0201 to A0205, A0308	KIP	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01, 03, 04	05	
	BN1	3016	AA	from A0201 to A0205, A0308	KIP	*	HRK	J, V	*	01, 03, 04	05	
Other deposits (except deposits at CNB)	BN1	1017	AA	A0206, A0231	KIP	*	*	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 12	05, 06	
	BN1	2017	AA	A0206, A0231	KIP	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 12	05, 06	
	BN1	3017	AA	A0206, A0231	KIP	*	HRK	J, V	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 12	05, 06	
Debts securities	BN1	1018	AA	from A0301 to A0307	KIP	*	*	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	05, 06, 07	
	BN1	2018	AA	from A0301 to A0307	KIP	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	05, 06, 07	
	BN1	3018	AA	from A0301 to A0307	KIP	*	HRK	J, V	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	05, 06, 07	
Loans and advances	BN1	1019	AA	A0207 to A0210, from A0212 to A0230, A0232, A0233, A0603, A0701, A9998, A9999	KIP	*	*	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	05, 06, 07	
	BN1	2019	AA	A0207 to A0210, from A0212 to A0230, A0232, A0233, A0603, A0701, A9998, A9999	KIP	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	05, 06, 07	
	BN1	3019	AA	A0207 to A0210, from A0212 to A0230, A0232, A0233, A0603, A0701, A9998, A9999	KIP	*	HRK	J, V	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	05, 06, 07	
Investments held-to-maturity	BN1	1020										BN1(P1021 + P1022)
	BN1	2020										BN1(P2021 + P2022)

Table 1: Report BN1 – Balance sheet	Report short code	Тад	Type of record code	Instrument codes	Portfolio codes	Risk group codes	Currency codes	Indexation codes	Capital characteristics codes	Type of amount codes (+)	Type of amount codes (-)	Calculation rule
	BN1	3020			.		.			1	1	BN1(P3021 + P3022)
Debt securities	BN1	1021	AA	from A0301 to A0307, A9999	DDD	*	*	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	05, 06, 07	
	BN1	2021	AA	from A0301 to A0307, A9999	DDD	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	05, 06, 07	
	BN1	3021	AA	from A0301 to A0307, A9999	DDD	*	HRK	J, V	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	05, 06, 07	
Loans and advances	BN1	1022	AA	A0206, from A0208 to A0210, from A0212 to A0219, from A0222 to A0233	DDD	*	*	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 12	05, 06	
	BN1	2022	AA	A0206, from A0208 to A0210, from A0212 to A0219, from A0222 to A0233	DDD	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 12	05, 06	
	BN1	3022	AA	A0206, from A0208 to A0210, from A0212 to A0219, from A0222 to A0233	DDD	*	HRK	J, V	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 12	05, 06	
Derivatives - Hedge accounting	BN1	1023										BN1(P1024 + P1025)
	BN1	2023										BN1(P2024 + P2025)
	BN1	3023										
Micro hedging	BN1	1024	AA	from A0501 to A0506	ZFV, ZNT, ZUI	*	*	*	*	03, 04, 06, 10		
	BN1	2024	AA	from A0501 to A0506	ZFV, ZNT, ZUI	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	03, 04, 06, 10		
	BN1	3024										
Macro hedging from credit risk	BN1	1025	AA	from A0501 to A0506	ZFM	*	*	*	*	03, 04, 06, 10		
	BN1	2025	AA	from A0501 to A0506	ZFM	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	03, 04, 06, 10		
	BN1	3025										
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	BN1	1026	AA	A0507	XXX	*	*	*	*	10		
	BN1	2026										
	BN1	3026										
Tangible assets	BN1	1027										BN1(P1028 + P1029)

Table 1: Report BN1 – Balance sheet	Report short code	Tag	Type of record code	Instrument codes	Portfolio codes	Risk group codes	Currency codes	Indexation codes	Capital characteristics codes	Type of amount codes (+)	Type of amount codes (-)	Calculation rule
	BN1	2027								1		BN1(P2028 + P2029)
	BN1	3027										BN1(P3028 + P3029)
Property, Plant and Equipment	BN1	1028	AA	from A0802 to A0807, from A0902 to A0907, A0234	XXX	*	*	*	*	01, 10	05	
	BN1	2028	AA	from A0802 to A0807, from A0902 to A0907, A0234	XXX	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01, 10	05	
	BN1	3028										
Investment property	BN1	1029	AA	from A0802 to A0807, from A0902 to A0907	UUN	*	*	*	*	10	05	
	BN1	2029	AA	from A0802 to A0807, from A0902 to A0907	UUN	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	10	05	
	BN1	3029										
Intangible assets	BN1	1030										BN1(P1031 + P1032)
	BN1	2030										BN1(P2031 + P2032)
	BN1	3030										
Goodwill	BN1	1031	AA	A1002	XXX	*	*	*	*	01	05	
	BN1	2031	AA	A1002	XXX	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01	05	
	BN1	3031										
Other intangible assets	BN1	1032	AA	from A1003 to A1006	XXX	*	*	*	*	01	05	
	BN1	2032	AA	from A1003 to A1006	XXX	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01	05	
	BN1	3032										
Investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates	BN1	1033	AA	A0401, A0402, A0404	UPO, UPD, UZP	*	*	*	*	03, 04, 10	05, 06	
	BN1	2033	AA	A0401, A0402, A0404	UPO, UPD, UZP	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	03, 04, 10	05, 06	
	BN1	3033										
Tax assets	BN1	1034										BN1(P1035 + P1036)
	BN1	2034										BN1(P2035 + P2036)
	BN1	3034										
Current tax assets	BN1	1035	AA	A0601	KIP	*	*	*	*	01, 02	05	

Table 1: Report BN1 – Balance sheet	Report short code	Tag	Type of record code	Instrument codes	Portfolio codes	Risk group codes	Currency codes	Indexation codes	Capital characteristics codes	Type of amount codes (+)	Type of amount codes (-)	Calculation rule
	BN1	2035	AA	A0601	KIP	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01, 02	05	
	BN1	3035										
Deferred tax assets	BN1	1036	AA	A0602	XXX	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2036	AA	A0602	XXX	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01		
	BN1	3036										
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	BN1	1037	AA	A*	DIP, GOP	*	*	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 10, 12	05, 06, 07	
	BN1	2037	AA	A*	DIP, GOP	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 10, 12	05, 06, 07	
	BN1	3037	AA	A*	DIP, GOP	*	HRK	J, V	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 10, 12	05, 06, 07	
Other assets	BN1	1038	AA	A0702, A0703, A9992, A9993, A9996, A9997, A9999	XXX	*	*	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 10, 12	05, 06, 07	
	BN1	2038	AA	A0702, A0703, A9992, A9993, A9996, A9997, A9999	XXX	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 10, 12	05, 06, 07	
	BN1	3038	AA	A0702, A0703, A9992, A9993, A9996, A9997, A9999	XXX	*	HRK	J, V	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 10, 12	05, 06, 07	
Note: value adjustments for losses on group level	BN1	1039	AA	A*	*	AA, A9	*	*	*	05		
	BN1	2039										
	BN1	3039										
TOTAL ASSETS	BN1	1040										BN1(P1001 + P1002 + P1007 + P1011 + P1015 + P1020 + P1023 + P1026 + P1027 + P1030 + P1033 + P1034 + P1037 + P1038)
	BN1	2040										BN1(P2001 + P2002 + P2007 + P2011 + P2015 + P2020 + P2023 + P2026 + P2027 + P2030 + P2033 + P2034 + P2037 + P2038)
	BN1	3040										BN1(P3001 + P3002 + P3007 + P3011 + P3015 + P3020 + P3023 + P3026 + P3027 + P3030 + P3033 + P3034 + P3037 + P3038)
Financial liabilities held for trading	BN1	1041										BN1(P1042 + P1043)
	BN1	2041										BN1(P2042 + P2043)
	BN1	3041										BN1(P3042 + P3043)

Table 1: Report BN1 – Balance sheet	Report short code	Тад	Type of record code	Instrument codes	Portfolio codes	Risk group codes	Currency codes	Indexation codes	Capital characteristics codes	Type of amount codes (+)	Type of amount codes (-)	Calculation rule
Derivatives held for trading	BN1	1042	AA	from P0701 to P0706	DRT		*	*	*	03, 04, 10		
	BN1	2042	AA	from P0701 to P0706	DRT		NOT (HRK)	*	*	03, 04, 10		
	BN1	3042										
Financial liabilities for trading - short selling	BN1	1043	AA	P0601	DRT		*	*	*	10		
	BN1	2043	AA	P0601	DRT		NOT (HRK)	*	*	10		
	BN1	3043										
Other financial liabilities for trading	BN1	1044										
	BN1	2044										
	BN1	3044										
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	BN1	1045										
	BN1	2045										
	BN1	3045										
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	BN1	1046										BN1(P1047 + P1048 + P1049 + P1050 + P1051 + P1052 + P1053 + P1054 + P1055)
	BN1	2046										BN1(P2047 + P2048 + P2049 + P2050 + P2051 + P2052 + P2053 + P2054 + P2055)
	BN1	3046										BN1(P3047 + P3048 + P3049 + P3050 + P3051 + P3052 + P3053 + P3054 + P3055)
Electronic money	BN1	1047	AA	P0301, P0302	XXX	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2047	AA	P0301, P0302	XXX	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01		
	BN1	3047										
Current accounts	BN1	1048	AA	P0201	xxx	*	*	*	*	01, 03, 04		
	BN1	2048	AA	P0201	XXX	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01, 03, 04		
	BN1	3048										
Savings deposits	BN1	1049	AA	P0202	AMT	*	*	*	*	01, 03, 04, 12		
	BN1	2049	AA	P0202	AMT	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01, 03, 04, 12		
	BN1	3049	AA	P0202	AMT	*	HRK	J, V	*	01, 03, 04, 12		

Table 1: Report BN1 – Balance sheet	Report short code	Tag	Type of record code	Instrument codes	Portfolio codes	Risk group codes	Currency codes	Indexation codes	Capital characteristics codes	Type of amount codes (+)	Type of amount codes (-)	Calculation rule
Deposits with agreed maturity	BN1	1050	AA	P0203	AMT	*	*	*	N, D	01, 02, 03, 04, 12		
	BN1	2050	AA	P0203	AMT	*	NOT (HRK)	*	N, D	01, 02, 03, 04, 12		
	BN1	3050	AA	P0203	AMT	*	HRK	J, V	N, D	01, 02, 03, 04, 12		
Other received deposits	BN1	1051	AA	P0204, P0205, P0206, P0213	AMT	*	*	*	N, D	01, 02, 03, 04, 12		
	BN1	2051	AA	P0204, P0205, P0206, P0213	AMT	*	NOT (HRK)	*	N, D	01, 02, 03, 04, 12		
	BN1	3051	AA	P0204, P0205, P0206, P0213	AMT	*	HRK	J, V	N, D	01, 02, 03, 04, 12		
Received loans	BN1	1052	AA	from P0207 to P0212	AMT	*	*	*	N, D	01, 02, 03, 04, 12		
	BN1	2052	AA	from P0207 to P0212	AMT	*	NOT (HRK)	*	N, D	01, 02, 03, 04, 12		
	BN1	3052	AA	from P0207 to P0212	AMT	*	HRK	J, V	N, D	01, 02, 03, 04, 12		
Debt securities	BN1	1053	AA	P0501, P0502, P0505, P0506	AMT	*	*	*	N, D	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	07	
	BN1	2053	AA	P0501, P0502, P0505, P0506	AMT	*	NOT (HRK)	*	N, D	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	07	
	BN1	3053	AA	P0501, P0502, P0505, P0506	AMT	*	HRK	J, V	N, D	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	07	
Hybrid and subordinated instruments	BN1	1054	AA	P*	AMT	*	*	*	P, H	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	07	
	BN1	2054	AA	P*	AMT	*	NOT (HRK)	*	P, H	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	07	
	BN1	3054	AA	P*	AMT	*	HRK	J, V	P, H	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	07	
Other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	BN1	1055	AA	P0602, P1002, P1003, P9998, P9999	AMT	*	*	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 12		
	BN1	2055	AA	P0602, P1002, P1003, P9998, P9999	AMT	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 12		
	BN1	3055	AA	P0602, P1002, P1003, P9998,	AMT	*	HRK	J, V	*	01, 02, 03,		

Table 1: Report BN1 – Balance sheet	Report short code	Тад	Type of record code	Instrument codes	Portfolio codes	Risk group codes	Currency codes	Indexation codes	Capital characteristics codes	Type of amount codes (+)	Type of amount codes (-)	Calculation rule
				P9999					•	04, 12		-
Derivatives - Hedge accounting	BN1	1056										BN1(P1057 + P1058)
	BN1	2056										BN1(P2057 + P2058)
	BN1	3056										
Micro hedging	BN1	1057	AA	from P0701 to P0706	ZFV, ZNT, ZUI	*	*	*	*	03, 04, 10		
	BN1	2057	AA	from P0701 to P0706	ZFV, ZNT, ZUI	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	03, 04, 10		
	BN1	3057										
Macro hedging from credit risk	BN1	1058	AA	from P0701 to P0706	ZFM	*	*	*	*	03, 04, 10		
	BN1	2058	AA	from P0701 to P0706	ZFM	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	03, 04, 10		
	BN1	3058										
Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk	BN1	1059	AA	P0708	*	*	*	*	*	10		
	BN1	2059	AA	P0708	*	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	10		
	BN1	3059										
Reservations	BN1	1060										BN1(P1061 + P1062 + P1063 + P1064 + P1065 + P1066 + P1067)
	BN1	2060										BN1(P2061 + P2062 + P2063 + P2064 + P2065 + P2066 + P2067)
	BN1	3060										BN1(P3061 + P3062 + P3063 + P3064 + P3065 + P3066 + P3067)
Reservations for restructuring costs	BN1	1061	AA	P0801	XXX	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2061										
	BN1	3061										
Reservations for pending legal issues and tax litigation	BN1	1062	AA	P0802	XXX	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2062										
	BN1	3062										
Reservations for staff costs	BN1	1063	AA	P0803	XXX	*	*	*	*	01		

Table 1: Report BN1 – Balance sheet	Report short code	Тад	Type of record code	Instrument codes	Portfolio codes	Risk group codes	Currency codes	Indexation codes	Capital characteristics codes	Type of amount codes (+)	Type of amount codes (-)	Calculation rule
	BN1	2063										
	BN1	3063										
Reservations for pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations	BN1	1064	AA	P0804	XXX	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2064										
	BN1	3064										
Reservations for off-balance sheet losses	BN1	1065	AA	I*	XXX		*	*	*	05		
	BN1	2065	AA	*	ххх		NOT (HRK)	*	*	05		
	BN1	3065	AA	 *	ххх	*	HRK	J, V	*	05		
Reservations for adverse contracts	BN1	1066	AA	P0806	XXX	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2066										
	BN1	3066										
Other reservations	BN1	1067	AA	P0807	ххх	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2067										
	BN1	3067										
Tax liabilities	BN1	1068										BN1(P1069 + P1070)
	BN1	2068										BN1(P2069 + P2070)
	BN1	3068										
Current tax liabilities	BN1	1069	AA	P0901	xxx	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2069	AA	P0901	XXX	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01		
	BN1	3069										
Deferred tax liabilities	BN1	1070	AA	P0902	XXX	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2070	AA	P0902	xxx	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01		
	BN1	3070										
Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale	BN1	1071	AA	P*	GOP	*	*	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	07	
	BN1	2071	AA	P*	GOP	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01, 02, 03,	07	
	-											

Table 1: Report BN1 – Balance sheet	Report short code	Тад	Type of record code	Instrument codes	Portfolio codes	Risk group codes	Currency codes	Indexation codes	Capital characteristics codes	Type of amount codes (+)	Type of amount codes (-)	Calculation rule
										04, 08, 12		
	BN1	3071	AA	P*	GOP	*	HRK	J, V	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 08, 12	07	
Other liabilities	BN1	1072	AA	P1002, P1003, P9993, P9996, P9997, P9999	XXX	*	*	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 12		
	BN1	2072	AA	P1002, P1003, P9993, P9996, P9997, P9999	XXX	*	NOT (HRK)	*	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 12		
	BN1	3072	AA	P1002, P1003, P9993, P9996, P9997, P9999	XXX	*	HRK	J, V	*	01, 02, 03, 04, 12		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	BN1	1073										BN1(P1041 + P1046 + P1056 + P1059 + P1060 + P1068 + P1071 + P1072)
	BN1	2073										BN1(P2041 + P2046 + P2056 + P2059 + P2060 + P2068 + P2071 + P2072)
	BN1	3073										BN1(P3041 + P3046 + P3056 + P3059 + P3060 + P3068 + P3071 + P3072)
Capital	BN1	1074										BN1(P1075 + P1076 + P1077)
	BN1	2074										
	BN1	3074										
Paid up capital	BN1	1075	AA	P1101, P1102, P1104, P1126	*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2075										
	BN1	3075										
Share premium	BN1	1076	AA	P1107	*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2076										
	BN1	3076										
Equity component of compound financial instruments	BN1	1077	AA	P1103, P1105, P1106	*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2077										
	BN1	3077										
Revaluation reserves	BN1	1078										BN1(P1079 + P1080 + P1081 + P1082 + P1083 + P1084 + P1085 + P1086)
	BN1	2078										
	BN1	3078										

Table 1: Report BN1 – Balance sheet	Report short code	Tag	Type of record code	Instrument codes	Portfolio codes	Risk group codes	Currency codes	Indexation codes	Capital characteristics codes	Type of amount codes (+)	Type of amount codes (-)	Calculation rule
Non-realised profit (loss) from value adjustments - Financial assets available for sale	BN1	1079	AA	P1118	×	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2079										
	BN1	3079										
Foreign currency translation	BN1	1080	AA	P1119	*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2080										
	BN1	3080										
Tangible asset reserves	BN1	1081	AA	P1120	*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2081										
	BN1	3081										
Intangible asset reserves	BN1	1082	AA	P1121	*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2082										
	BN1	3082										
Hedge of net investments in foreign operations [effective portion]	BN1	1083	AA	P1122	*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2083										
	BN1	3083										
Hedging derivatives. Cash flow hedges [effective portion]	BN1	1084	AA	P1123	*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2084										
	BN1	3084										
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	BN1	1085	AA	P1124	*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2085										
	BN1	3085										
Other revaluation reserves	BN1	1086	AA	P1125	*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2086										
	BN1	3086										

Table 1: Report BN1 – Balance sheet	Report short code	Tag	Type of record code	Instrument codes	Portfolio codes	Risk group codes	Currency codes	Indexation codes	Capital characteristics codes	Type of amount codes (+)	Type of amount codes (-)	Calculation rule
Reserves	BN1	1087							•			BN1(P1088 + P1089 + P1090)
	BN1	2087										BN1(P2088 + P2089 + P2090)
	BN1	3087										BN1(P3088 + P3089 + P3090)
Law reserves	BN1	1088	AA	P1112	*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2088										
	BN1	3088										
Other capital reserves	BN1	1089	AA	P1113, P1114, P1116, P9992	*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2089										
	BN1	3089										
Capital profit (loss) gained by sale/buy back own shares	BN1	1090	AA	P1108	*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2090										
	BN1	3090										
Own shares	BN1	1091	AA	P1104, P1126	*	*	*	*	*	05		
	BN1	2091										
	BN1	3091										
Retained profit (loss)	BN1	1092	AA	P1109	*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2092										
	BN1	3092										
Profit/loss previous year	BN1	1093	AA	P1110	*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2093										
	BN1	3093										
Profit/loss current year	BN1	1094	AA	P1111	*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	1094	AA	P1117	*	*	*	*	*		01	
	BN1	2094										
	BN1	3094										
Majority share owner capital (only for consolidation)	BN1	1095										BN1(P1097 - P1096)
	BN1	2095										

Table 1: Report BN1 – Balance sheet	Report short code	Tag	Type of record code	Ins	trument codes	Portfolio codes	Risk group codes	Currency codes	Indexation codes	Capital characteristics codes	Type of amount codes (+)	Type of amount codes (-)	Calculation rule
	BN1	3095											
Minority share owner capital (only for consolidation)	BN1	1096	AA	P1115		*	*	*	*	*	01		
	BN1	2096											
	BN1	3096											
TOTAL CAPITAL	BN1	1097											BN1(P1074 + P1078 + P1087 + P1092 + P1093 + P1094 + P1096 - P1091)
	BN1	2097											
	BN1	3097											
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	BN1	1098											BN1(P1073 + P1097)

Annex 3

ECB KPIs for nominal interest rate on the outstanding amount

	KPI		Type of record	Consolidation/ Preliminary or revised	Sector ESA	Currency	Original	Marketability	Risk group	Outstanding	Average weighted NKS on the outstanding
	number	Instrument codes	codes	codes	2010 codes	group codes	maturity	codes	codes	amount	amount
		AA, KS	AA, KS	AA, KS	AA, KS	AA, KS	AA, KS	AA	AA, KS	AA	AA, KS
Liabilities											
Deposits											
Households - Deposits with agreed maturity		P0203, P0207, P0210 do P0213, P0506								K11+K12	(K11*L11+K12*L12)/(K11+K12)
up to 2 years	1	P0203, P0207, P0210 do P0213, P0506	AA, KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR	≤24			∑(1+2+12)i	∑((1+2+12)i*44i)/∑(1+2+12)i
over 2 years	2	P0203, P0210 do P0213, P0506	AA, KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR	>24			∑(1+2+12)i	∑((1+2+12)i*44i)/∑(1+2+12)i
Non-financial corporations - Deposits with agreed maturity		P0203, P0207, P0210 do P0213, P0506								K14+K15	(K14*L14+K15*L15)/(K14+K15)
up to 2 years	3	P0203, P0207, P0210 do P0213, P0506	AA, KS	NP	11001, 11002, 11003	HRK, EUR	≤24			∑(1+2+12)i	∑((1+2+12)i*44i)/∑(1+2+12)i
over 2 years	4	P0203, P0210 do P0213, P0506	AA, KS	NP	11001, 11002, 11003	HRK, EUR	>24			∑(1+2+12)i	∑((1+2+12)i*44i)/∑(1+2+12)i
Loans on repo basis	5	P0209	AA, KS	NP	11001, 11002, 11003, 14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR	*			∑(1+2+12)i	$\sum((1+2+12))^*44i)/\sum(1+2+12)i$
Assets											
Loans											
Households		A0207 do A0230, A0232, A0233, A0305, A0306, A0701								K20+K24	(K20*L20+K24*L24)/(K20+K24)
Housing loans		A0215								K21+K22+K23	(K21*L21+K22*L22+K23*L23)/(K21+K22+K23
up to 1 year	6	A0215	AA, KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR	≤12	N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑(1+2- 7+10+12)i	$\sum((1+2-7+10+12)i^{*}44i)/\sum(1+2-7+10+12)i$
Between 1 and 5 years	7	A0215	AA, KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR	12 <x<=60< td=""><td>N, U or blank*</td><td>AA, A9, 00</td><td>∑(1+2- 7+10+12)i</td><td>∑((1+2-7+10+12)i*44i)/∑(1+2-7+10+12)i</td></x<=60<>	N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑(1+2- 7+10+12)i	∑((1+2-7+10+12)i*44i)/∑(1+2-7+10+12)i
over 5 years	8	A0215	AA, KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR	>60	N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑(1+2- 7+10+12)i	∑((1+2-7+10+12)i*44i)/∑(1+2-7+10+12)i
Consumer and other loans		A0207 do A0214, A0216 do A0230, A0232, A0233,								K25+K26+K27	(K25*L25+K26*L26+K27*L27)/(K25+K26+K27

	KPI number	Instrument codes	Type of record codes	Consolidation/ Preliminary or revised codes	Sector ESA 2010 codes	Currency group codes	Original maturity	Marketability codes	Risk group codes	Outstanding amount	Average weighted NKS on the outstanding amount
		A0305, A0306, A0701									
up to 1 year	9	A0207 do A0214, A0216 do A0230, A0232, A0233, A0305, A0306, A0701	AA, KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR	≤12	N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑(1+2- 7+10+12)i	$\sum ((1+2-7+10+12)i^*44i)/\sum (1+2-7+10+12)i$
between 1 and 5 years	10	A0208 do A0214, A0216 do A0230, A0232, A0233, A0305, A0306	AA, KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR	12 <x<=60< td=""><td>N, U or blank*</td><td>AA, A9, 00</td><td>∑(1+2- 7+10+12)i</td><td>∑((1+2-7+10+12)i*44i)/∑(1+2-7+10+12)i</td></x<=60<>	N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑(1+2- 7+10+12)i	∑((1+2-7+10+12)i*44i)/∑(1+2-7+10+12)i
over 5 years	11	A0208 do A0214, A0216 do A0230, A0232, A0233, A0305, A0306	AA, KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR	>60	N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑(1+2- 7+10+12)i	∑((1+2-7+10+12)i*44i)/∑(1+2-7+10+12)i
over 1 year	15	A0207 do A0230, A0232, A0233, A0305, A0306, A0701	AA, KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR	>12	N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑(1+2- 7+10+12)i	∑((1+2-7+10+12)i*44i)/∑(1+2-7+10+12)i
over 1 year with remaining maturity up to 1 year	16	A0236	KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR		N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑41i	∑(41i*44i)/∑41i
over 1 year with remaining maturity over 1 year and variable interest rate in next 12 months	17	A0237	KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR		N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑41i	∑(41i*44i)/∑41i
over 2 years	18	A0207 do A0230, A0232, A0233, A0305, A0306, A0701	AA, KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR	>24	N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑(1+2- 7+10+12)i	∑((1+2-7+10+12)i*44i)/∑(1+2-7+10+12)i
over 2 years with remaining maturity up to 2 years	19	A0238	KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR		N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑41i	∑(41i*44i)/∑41i
over 2 years with remaining maturity over 2 years and variable interest rate in next 24 months	20	A0239	KS	NP	14, 15002, 15003	HRK, EUR		N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑41i	∑(41i*44i)/∑41i
Non-financial corporations		A0207 do A0230, A0232, A0233, A0305, A0306, A0701								K35+K36+K37	(K35*L35+K36*L36+K37*L37)/(K35+K36+K37)
up to 1 year	12	A0207 do A0230, A0232, A0233, A0305, A0306, A0701	AA, KS	NP	11001, 11002, 11003	HRK, EUR	≤12	N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑(1+2- 7+10+12)i	∑((1+2-7+10+12)i*44i)/∑(1+2-7+10+12)i
between 1 and 5 years	13	A0208 do A0230, A0232, A0233, A0305, A0306	AA, KS	NP	11001, 11002, 11003	HRK, EUR	12 <x<=60< td=""><td>N, U or blank*</td><td>AA, A9, 00</td><td>∑(1+2- 7+10+12)i</td><td>∑((1+2-7+10+12)i*44i)/∑(1+2-7+10+12)i</td></x<=60<>	N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑(1+2- 7+10+12)i	∑((1+2-7+10+12)i*44i)/∑(1+2-7+10+12)i

	KPI number	Instrument codes	Type of record codes	Consolidation/ Preliminary or revised codes	Sector ESA 2010 codes	Currency group codes	Original maturity	Marketability codes	Risk group codes	Outstanding amount	Average weighted NKS on the outstanding amount
over 5 years	14	A0208 do A0230, A0232, A0233, A0305, A0306	AA, KS	NP	11001, 11002, 11003	HRK, EUR	>60	N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑(1+2- 7+10+12)i	∑((1+2-7+10+12)i*44i)/∑(1+2-7+10+12)i
over 1 year	21	A0207 do A0230, A0232, A0233, A0305, A0306, A0701	AA, KS	NP	11001, 11002, 11003	HRK, EUR	>12	N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑(1+2- 7+10+12)i	$\sum ((1+2-7+10+12)i^*44i) / \sum (1+2-7+10+12)i$
over 1 year with remaining maturity up to 1 year	22	A0236	KS	NP	11001, 11002, 11003	HRK, EUR		N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑41i	∑(41i*44i)/∑41i
over 1 year with remaining maturity over 1 year and variable interest rate in next 12 months	23	A0237	KS	NP	11001, 11002, 11003	HRK, EUR		N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑41i	∑(41i*44i)/∑41i
over 2 years	24	A0207 do A0230, A0232, A0233, A0305, A0306, A0701	AA, KS	NP	11001, 11002, 11003	HRK, EUR	>24	N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑(1+2- 7+10+12)i	$\sum((1+2-7+10+12)i^*44i)/\sum(1+2-7+10+12)i$
over 2 years with remaining maturity up to 2 years	25	A0238	KS	NP	11001, 11002, 11003	HRK, EUR		N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑41i	∑(41i*44i)/∑41i
over 2 years with remaining maturity over 2 years and variable interest rate in next 24 months	26	A0239	KS	NP	11001, 11002, 11003	HRK, EUR		N, U or blank*	AA, A9, 00	∑41i	∑(41i*44i)/∑41i

Annex 4: Code lists

Type of record codes and description

Type of record code	Type of record code description
AA	Balance sheet and off-balance sheet items
AB	Changes in stocks (from AA)
AS	Cumulative changes of write-downs and reservations (from AA)
AP	Cumulative changes of write-downs and reservations (from AF and AN)
РО	Lists of groups, natural persons and related legal persons
AF	Balance sheet items for natural person counterparties
AN	Balance sheet items for non-resident counterparties
AV	Exchange rate-induced credit risk, natural person residents and non-residents (from AF and AN)
AW	Exchange rate-induced credit risk (from AA)
AE	Overdue receivables
AK	Opportunity of interest rate reset
AD	Balance sheet and off-balance sheet items remaining maturity
AU	Investments in capital of other legal persons
AM	Tangible assets
IZ	Providers of collateral and guarantees
ОІ	Other information
кѕ	MFI interest rates
RA	Profit and loss accounts
AH	Sold placements by placement buyers

Consolidation report codes and description

Consolidation report code	Consolidation report code description
к	Consolidated report
Ν	Non-consolidated report
D	Non-consolidated ten-day report

Preliminary report/report after external auditing codes and description

Preliminary report/report after external auditing code	Preliminary report/report after external auditing code description
R	Revised report
Ρ	Non-revised report
1	Non-revised ten-day report (10th day of the month)
2	Non-revised ten-day report (20th day of the month)

County codes and description

County code	County code description
01	Zagreb County
02	County of Krapina-Zagorje
03	County of Sisak-Moslavina
04	Karlovac County
05	Varaždin County
06	County of Koprivnica-Križevci
07	County of Bjelovar-Bilogora
08	County of Primorje-Gorski kotar
09	County of Lika-Senj
10	County of Virovitica-Podravina
11	County of Požega-Slavonija
12	County of Slavonski brod-Posavina
13	Zadar County
14	County of Osijek-Baranja
15	County of Šibenik-Knin
16	County of Vukovar-Srijem
17	County of Split-Dalmacija
18	Istra County
19	County of Dubrovnik-Neretva
20	Međimurje County
21	City of Zagreb
00	Not applicable

Relation with reporting agent codes and description

		;
	Relation with reporting agent code	Relation with the reporting agent code description
N		Non-related
в		Reporting agent is also a counterparty
Р		Primary relation (mother-daughter) + the percentage of ownership (both ways)
S		Secondary relation (sisters) + the percentage of ownership (both ways)

Note: CNB BIRD example: P100000000100000000, primary relation, reporting agent is 100% owned by a counterparty, reporting agent does not have its own shares.

Instrument codes and description

Instrument code	Instrument code description
A0101	Cash
A0102	Checks and other payment instruments
A0201	Settlement accounts at the CNB
A0202	Other deposits at the CNB
A0203	Statutory reserve requirements
A0204	Marginal reserve requirements
A0205	Special reserve requirements
A0206	Deposits
A0207	Overnight loans

Instrument code	Instrument code description
A0208	Loans for payments on the basis of guarantees and other commitments
A0209	Reverse repo loans
A0210	Shares in syndicated loans
A0212	Financial leasing
A0213	Consumer loans
A0214	Education loans
A0215	Housing loans
A0216	Mortgage loans
A0217	Car loans
A0218	Credit card loans
A0219	Credit card loans guaranteed by credit card company
A0222	Margin loans
A0223	Lombard loans
A0224	Loans for working capital
A0225	Construction loans
A0226	Loans for agriculture
A0227	Loans for tourism
A0228	Investment loans
A0229	Loans for export financing
A0230	Other loans
A0231	Deposits within the notice period
A0232	Cash loans against no pledge
A0233	Cash loans against a pledge
A0234	Advances for tangible assets
A0235	Revolving loans
A0236	Loans indicator, applicable for loans with original maturity greater than one year and remaining maturity less than one year
A0237	Loans indicator, applicable for loans with original maturity greater than one year and remaining maturity greater than one year and variable interest rate in next 12 months
A0238	Loans indicator, applicable for loans with original maturity greater than two years and remaining maturity less than two years
A0239	Loans indicator, applicable for loans with original maturity greater than two years and remaining maturity greater than two years and variable interest rate in next 24 months
A0301	Bonds
A0302	Commercial papers
A0303	CNB bills and treasury bills
A0304	Deposit certificates
A0305	Factoring
A0306	Forfaiting
A0307	Bills of exchange
A0308	Required central bank bills
A0401	Regular shares
A0402	Preferred shares
A0403	Shares in open-end investment funds
A0404	Equity holdings in non-equity companies
A0301	Bonds

	Instrument code	Instrument code description
A0501		Options
A0502		Swaps
A0503		Forwards
A0504		Futures
A0505		Warrants
A0506		Other derivatives
A0507		Fair value changes of the macro hedged items
A0601		Current tax assets
A0602		Deferred tax assets
A0603		Receivables based on non-interest income (fees)
A0701		Deferred payment card claims (charge card)
A0702		Paid insurance premiums
A0703		Precious metals - gold, platinum, etc.
A0802		Land - taken over
A0803		Property - taken over
A0804		Plant - taken over
A0805		Equipment - taken over
A0806		Property (building, flats) - taken over
A0807		Other tangible assets - taken over
A0902		Investments in land
A0903		Investments in properties
A0904		Investments in plant
A0905		Investments in equipment
A0906		Investments in properties (buildings, flats)
A0907		Investment in other tangible assets
A1002		Goodwill
A1003		Software
A1004		Investment in tangible assets under operating leases
A1005		Investments to improve tangible assets under operating leases
A1006		Other intangible assets
A9992		Deferred costs
A9993		Claims for registered, yet unpaid capital
A9996		Flowing items
A9997		Restricted items
A9998		Unpaid due receivables from derivatives
A9999		Other receivables
P0201		Transaction accounts
P0202		Savings deposits
P0203		Time deposits
P0204		Deposits within notice period
P0205		Restricted deposits
P0206		Blocked deposits
P0207		Loans based on the overdrafts on the transactional accounts
P0208		Received overnight loans
P0209		Reverse repo loans
P0210		Financial leasing

Instrument code	Instrument code description
P0211	Received syndicated loans
P0212	Other received loans
P0213	Margin deposits
P0301	Hardware based e-money
P0302	Software based e-money
P0501	Bonds
P0502	Commercial papers
P0505	CNB bills
P0506	Mandatory CNB bills
P0601	Short selling
P0602	Liabilities fees and provisions
P0701	Options
P0702	Swaps
P0703	Forwards
P0704	Futures
P0705	Warrants
P0706	Other derivatives
P0708	Fair value changes of the hedged items
P0801	Provisions for restructuring costs
P0802	Provisions for litigation costs
P0803	Provisions for liabilities towards employees
P0804	Provisions for pensions and other liabilities to former employees
P0806	Provisions for onerous contracts
P0807	Other provisions
P0901	Current tax liabilities
P0902	Deferred tax liabilities
P1002	Liabilities based on published dividends
P1003	Liabilities towards employees
P1101	Share capital - regular shares
P1102	Share capital - preferred shares
P1103	Registered, yet unpaid capital
P1104	Capital - own regular shares
P1105	Equity component of compound financial instruments
P1106	Other capital instruments
P1107	Capital gain on share issue (capital reserve)
P1108	Capital gain (loss) on the purchase and sale of own shares
P1109	Retained earnings
P1110	Profit/loss for the previous year
P1111	Profit/loss for the current year
P1112	Legal reserves
P1113	Statutory and other capital reserves
P1114	Reserves for general banking risks
P1116	Translation difference
P1115	Capital held by minority owners (only in case of consolidation)
P1117	Dividends paid in current year
P1118	Unrealised loss/gain on value adjustment of available-for-sale
	financial assets

Instrument code	Instrument code description
P1119	Net foreign currency translation
P1120	Reserves arising from revaluation of tangible assets
P1121	Reserves arising from revaluation of intangible assets
P1122	Reserves arising from hedge of net investments in foreign operations (effective portion)
P1123	Reserves arising from cash flow hedges (effective portion)
P1124	Reserves arising from non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale
P1125	Other revaluation reserves
P1126	Capital - own preferred shares
P9992	Deferred tax on capital
P9993	Deferred income
P9996	Flowing items
P9997	Restricted items
P9998	Liabilities due derivative financial instruments
P9999	Other liabilities
10101	Warranties
10102	Document issued by a credit institution that guarantees the payment of a given amount on the basis of a guarantee or a waiver
10103	Bills of exchange guarantees
10104	Revolving loans
10105	Master margin loans
10106	Other master loans
10107	Other classic risk off-balance sheet items
10108	Accepted bills of exchange

Note: Only instrument group Assets (A), Liabilities (P) and Off-balance sheet items (I) have been presented

Original maturity codes and description

Original maturity code	Original maturity code description
000000	Deposits that can be transferred to cash
000001	Instrument with original maturity of one month, no grace period
000002	Instrument with original maturity of two months, no grace period
010250	Instrument with original maturity of 250 months, 10 months grace period, etc.

Notice period codes and description

Notice period code	Notice period description
000	Deposits without notice period
001	Deposits with notice period greater than one day and less or equal to one month
002	Deposits with notice period greater than one month and less or equal to two months
003	Deposits with notice period greater than two months and less or equal to three months, etc.

Indexation code & currency codes and description

Indexation code & currency code	Indexation code & currency code description
N000	Instrument with no indexation
V***	Instrument is indexed to foreign currency with a two-way currency clause
J***	Instrument is indexed to foreign currency with a one-way currency clause

Note: CNB BIRD example: VEUR, instrument is indexed to Euro with a two-way currency clause.

Portfolio codes and description

Portfolio code	Portfolio code description
KIP	Loans and advances portfolio
DRT	Financial instruments held for trading portfolio
ZFM	Fair value (macro hedging) portfolio
UPO	Investments in subsidiaries portfolio
ххх	Not applicable
FVO	Portfolio of financial instruments that are not actively traded, valued at fair value through profit and loss
DIP	Non-current assets classified as held for sale portfolio
ZNT	Cash flow hedged items portfolio
ZUI	Net investments in foreign subjects hedged portfolio
ZFV	Fair value hedged items portfolio
АМТ	Financial instruments measured at amortised cost portfolio
DDD	Financial instruments held to maturity portfolio
GOP	Disposal groups classified as held for sale portfolio
UPD	Investments in associates portfolio
UZP	Investments in joint venture portfolio
RZP	Financial instruments available for sale
UUN	Property investment portfolio

Marketability codes and description

le loans
nally traded
ins
9
with no credit risk transfer

Capital characteristics codes and description

	Capital characteristics code	Capital characteristics code description
N		Not applicable
Р		Related to subordinated debt instruments that show some characteristics of equity instruments
н		Related to liabilities instruments that show some characteristics of hybrid instruments
Α		Related to assets instruments that show some characteristics of other equity instruments and shares
D		Related to liabilities instruments that show some characteristics of other equity instruments and shares

Risk group codes and description

Risk group code	Risk group code description	
00	Not applicable	
AA	Instrument is classified in risk category A, overdue by less than 90 days	
A9	Instrument is classified in risk category A, overdue by more than 90 days and / or unlikely to pay	
B1	Instrument is classified in risk category B - 1	
B2	Instrument is classified in risk category B - 2	
B3	Instrument is classified in risk category B - 3	
сс	Instrument is classified in risk category C	

Embedded derivative codes and description

Embedded derivative code	Embedded derivative code description	
0	Instrument with no embedded derivative	
1	Instrument with embedded derivative	

Related variable codes and description

Related variable code	Related variable code description	
01	Interest rate	
02	Exchange rate	
03	Exchange rate and interest rate	
04	Equity security paper price	
05	Loan	
06	Commodity	
07	Stock exchange or compound equity and debt instruments index	
08	Short-term debt securities	
09	Long-term debt securities	
10	Equity security papers	
99	Other	

Type of amount codes and description

Type of amount code	Type of amount code description
1	Outstanding claims (liabilities)
2	Overdue claims (liabilities)
3	Claims (liabilities) arising from accrued interest receivable or dividend payable
4	Claims (liabilities) arising from past due interest or dividend
5	Value adjustments of claims relating to balance sheet items or provisioning for contingent liabilities for off-balance sheet items
6	Value adjustments of claims arising from interests or dividends
7	Discount
8	Premium
9	Contracted value
10	Fair value which does not include data on respective outstanding or overdue interest or dividends and accompanying value adjustments
11	Embedded derivative – contracted value
12	Embedded derivative – fair value
13	Disposal of (write-off) principal at the expense of value adjustment
14	Disposal of (write-off) interest at the expense of value adjustment
15	Adjustments (changes) of valuation
16	Cumulative increase of value adjustments due to increased credit risk
17	Cumulative decrease of value adjustments due to decreased credit risk
18	Gross total claims (liabilities) arising from principal
19	Gross total claims (liabilities) arising from interest
20	Gross total amount of exposure (liabilities) protected by collateral at any part
21	Value adjustments of exposure protected by collateral or protection
22	The amount of market value (where applicable) or nominal value of tangible credit protection or contracted value of intangible credit protection
23	The amount of exposure and withdrawal of the limits required to calculate exposure
24	The amount of unhedged exposure to currency induced credit risk arising from principal (after impairment for value adjustments or provisions)
25	The amount of unhedged exposure to currency induced credit risk arising from interest (after impairment for value adjustments or provisions)
26	The amount of hedged exposure to currency induced credit risk arising from principal (after impairment for value adjustments or provisions)
27	The amount of hedged exposure to currency induced credit risk arising from interest (after impairment for value adjustments or provisions)
28	The amount arising from principal based on Article 6, paragraph 4 of the Decision on the classification of placements and off-balance sheet liabilities of credit institutions ³⁵
29	The amount arising from interest based on Article 6, paragraph 4 of the Decision on the classification of placements and off-balance sheet liabilities of credit institutions
30	Cumulative depreciation (write-off) of the principal and interest based on value adjustment starting from 1 January of the current year to the reporting date
34	The gross amount of placements that have been restructured and renewed according to Article 7 of the Decision on the classification of placements and off-balance sheet liabilities of credit institutions
37	Repayment schedule or interest payment plan
38	Cumulative increase in provisions due to increased credit risk
39	Cumulative decrease in provisions due to credit risk mitigation
40	Collection of placements (written off in recent years)
41	Total amount of new businesses

³⁵ Decision on the classification of placements and off-balance sheet liabilities of credit institutions.

Type of amount code	Type of amount code description
42	Average weighted nominal interest rate on new businesses
43	Average weighted effective interest rate on new businesses
44	Average weighted nominal interest rate on the outstanding amount
45	Average weighted effective interest rate on the outstanding amount
50	Cumulative amount of the income statement starting from 1 January of the current year
51	Cumulative interest income on an interest-bearing instrument that is not the subject of the Decision on the classification of placements and off-balance sheet liabilities of credit institutions
52	Cumulative income from equity shares in capital
53	Cumulative interest expense by interest-bearing instrument starting from 1 January of the current year to the reporting date
54	Cumulative depreciation of tangible and intangible assets starting from 1 January of the current year to the reporting date
55	Cumulative gain or loss from assets sale, value adjustments by instruments of changes in the fair value of assets starting from 1 January of the current year to the reporting date
56	Cumulative interest income from partially recoverable or non-recoverable placement in accordance with the Decision on the classification of placements and off-balance sheet liabilities of credit institutions
57	Cumulative unrealised gain (loss) from the value adjustment of the financial assets starting from 1 January of the current year to the reporting date
58	Cumulative value adjustment of pledge for identified losses on individual or group basis or cumulative cost of discretion starting from 1 January of the current year to the reporting date
59	Cumulative expense of adjusting receivables by interest income starting from 1 January of the current year to the reporting date
63	The amount of securities refers to the number of purchased shares and (or) issued shares in the investment fund or issued debt securities
64	Off-balance sheet claims arising from principal
65	Off-balance sheet claims arising from interest
66	The price paid for the sold placement

Annex 5

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Abbreviation description		
ACTUS	Algorithmic Contract Types Unified Standards		
AnaCredit	Analytical credit datasets		
ASI	Aggregated statistical reports		
BIRD	Banks' Integrated Reporting Dictionary		
ВОР	Balance of payments		
BSI	Balance sheet items		
CNB	Croatian National Bank		
DWH	Data warehouse		
EBA	European Banking Authority		
ECB	European Central Bank		
ERD	Entity relationship diagram		
ERF	European Reporting Framework		
ESA 2010	European System of National and Regional Accounts 2010		
ESCB	European System of Central Banks		
ETL	Extraction, Transformation, Load		
EU	European Union		
EXDI	ESCB XML data integration		
IAS	International Accounting Standards		
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards		
ISIN	International Security Identification Number		
ISO International Organization for Standardization			
п	Information Technology		
КРІ	Key Performance Indicators		
MIR	MFI interest rates		
MFI	Monetary Financial Institutions		
NCB	National Central Bank		
OeNB	Oesterreichische National Bank		
PUMA 2	Procedura Unificata Matrici Aziendali 2		
SQL	Structured Query Language		
SDMX	Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange		
SEC	Securities issues statistics		

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to my senior managers Mario Žgela and Ivana Pavačić Bekić for their support; to Lidija Hećimović, Vedran Bartol, Ljerka Hrženjak Šego and Željko Polić for their valuable comments on an earlier draft and their efforts in undertaking the system described. I would also like to thank the Editorial Board of the ECB Statistics Paper Series for their useful and constructive comments.

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ISSN	2314-9248 (pdf)	DOI	10.2866/30406 (pdf)
ISBN	978-92-899-2840-3 (pdf)	EU catalogue No	QB-BF-17-008-EN-N (pdf)