

## Classification and Presentation of Data on Claims and Liabilities

Data on financial institutions' claims and liabilities are classified according to institutional sectors and financial instruments. The institutional sectors are: financial institutions, central government and funds, other domestic sectors and foreign sector.

The financial institutions sector includes following sub-sectors: monetary authorities (the central bank), deposit money banks (DMBs), other banking institutions and other financial institutions. The central bank is the Croatian National Bank (CNB). Deposit money banks are institutions the Croatian National Bank has granted permission to perform banking business services in accordance with the Law on Banks, including savings banks during a transition period. Data on DMBs does not include claims and liabilities of banks undergoing bankruptcy procedures, nor former branches of banks with their headquarters in the former Yugoslavia. Other banking institutions comprise housing savings banks. Other financial institutions are financial institutions not classified as banks or other banking institutions (for example insurance companies)

The central government and funds comprises government institutions including Croatian Roads Authority, State Agency for Deposit Insurance and Bank rehabilitation and Croatian Guarantee Agency, and following central government funds: Croatian Health Insurance Institute, Croatian Pension Insurance Institute, Croatian Employment Service, Croatian Privatization Fund, Public Water Management Fund and Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Other domestic sectors are local government authorities and local funds, public and private companies and households, including craftsmen and non-profit institutions. In some tables other domestic sectors are divided into following sub-sectors: local government (which comprises local government authorities and local funds), public and private enterprises, and households (including craftsmen and non-profit institutions).

Foreign sector includes foreign legal entities and individuals.

All data on claims and liabilities refer to balances at the end of the reporting period. Foreign exchange items are reported in their kuna equivalent at the midpoint CNB exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.

## Table A1: Monetary and Credit Aggregates

The table shows data on some basic monetary and credit aggregates, including their monthly growth rates. In September 1999, all the monetary aggregates were revised. In previous publications of the CNB, data on claims and obligations of savings banks were not included in the compilation of the monetary aggregates.

*Reserve money* has been taken over in its entirety from the Monetary Authorities Accounts (Table C1).

*Money (M1)* is defined in the same way as the corresponding item in the Monetary Survey (Table B1). It comprises cash outside banks, deposits with CNB by other banking institutions and other domestic sectors as well as DMBs' demand deposits. *Money (M1a)* comprises currency outside banks and DMBs' demand deposits, increased by the demand deposits of the central government and funds with DMBs.

*Broadest money (M4)* comprises Money (M1), savings and time deposits, foreign currency deposits as well as bonds and money market instruments (all above components taken over from the Monetary Survey (Table B1).

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

*Domestic credit* comprises DMBs' claims on other domestic sectors, other banking institutions and other financial institutions.

In May 1999 banks bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated over few banks so their assets and liabilities are excluded from monetary statistics. In April 1999 those banks' share in Monetary Aggregate M1 amounted to 259.3 million kuna and in Monetary Aggregate M4 amounted to 4,035.8 million kuna. Data for June 1999 are comparable to data for July 1999 if Bank Placements are increased by 3,513.5 million kuna.

## Table B1: Monetary Survey

The monetary survey shows consolidated data from the Monetary Authorities Accounts (Table C1) and DMB's Accounts (Table D1).

*Foreign assets (net)* are the difference between total foreign assets and total foreign liabilities of the CNB and DMBs.

*Domestic credit* is the sum of corresponding items from Monetary Authorities Accounts and DMB's accounts. Claims on central government and funds are reported on the net

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basis, i.e. decreased by central government and funds' deposits with the CNB and DMBs.

*Money* is the sum of currency outside banks, deposits by other banking institutions with the CNB, deposits by other domestic sectors with the CNB and DMB's demand deposits (item *Demand deposits* in DMB's Accounts, Table D1).

The items *Savings and time deposits*, *Foreign currency deposits* as well as *Bonds and money market instruments* are entirely taken over from the DMB's Accounts, while the item *Restricted and blocked deposits* represents the sum of corresponding items from the Monetary Authorities Accounts (excluding DMB's blocked deposits with the CNB) and DMB's Accounts. *Other items (net)* are unclassified liabilities decreased by unclassified assets.

In May 1999 banks bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated over few banks so their assets and liabilities are excluded from monetary statistics. In April 1999 those banks' share in total amounted to 4,296.3 million kuna. Data for June 1999 are comparable to data for July 1999 if Claims on other domestic sectors and Other items (net) are increased by 3,513.5 million kuna.

**Table B2: Number of Reporting Deposit Money Banks and Savings Banks and Their Classification by Size**

The table shows the total number of DMBs and savings banks which report monthly to the CNB. Their operation is shown in the DMB's accounts.

Special reporting requirements applied to savings banks until June 1995. Savings banks were not legally obliged to report on their operations, so that data up to June 1995 only to those savings banks that reported voluntarily to the CNB. From July 1995 on, the data cover all Savings Banks. In accordance with the Law on Banks, savings banks must meet the conditions set out in the law by December 31, 2001, or they will be liquidated.

The table also shows the classification of reporting DMBs and savings banks according to their total assets.

In May 1999 banks bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated over few banks so their assets and liabilities are excluded from monetary statistics.

**Table C1: Monetary Authorities Accounts**

The table reports data on claims and liabilities by monetary authorities. In September 1999, the data were revised, with savings banks being transferred for the subsector other banking institutions to the subsector banks. The whole data series has been revised accordingly.

*Foreign assets* include the following forms of foreign currency and kuna claims on foreign legal entities and individuals: monetary gold, holdings of special drawing rights, foreign cash in vaults, reserve position in the International Monetary Fund, current account balances with foreign banks, time deposits in foreign banks, foreign currency security investments and other claims. *Claims on central government and funds* are loans and overdue claims on the budget of the Republic of Croatia. *Claims in kuna* are short-term loans granted for the purpose of overcoming timing differences between incoming revenues and execution of budgetary expenditures, long-term loans granted by special decrees by the government of the Republic of Croatia, and overdue claims on the State Budget for liabilities to the IMF and foreign banks. *Claims in foreign currency* was a counter-entry to the liability to the IMF based on the succession of membership in that institution.

*Claims on other domestic sectors* are loans and overdue claims on other domestic sectors, including banks in bankruptcy proceedings.

*Claims on DMBs* are credit to DMBs, deposits by the CNB with DMBs and overdue claims on DMBs. *Credit to DMBs* is split according to the type of financial instruments. *Refinancing of DMBs* include loans granted within general and selective quotas up to the end of 1993, as well as advances to DMBs for performing currency exchanges. Refinancing loans granted within the general and selective quotas were paid back in their entirety by the end of April 1994. In July 1994, they were formally revoked. Item *Lombard credits* comprises credits to DMBs for regular maintaining of the day-to-day liquidity, which were replaced by lombard credits in December 1994. Short-term liquidity loans, which have been granted since the beginning of 1999, also serve to bridge liquidity problems. Other credits include interventive credits, special credits for bridging liquidity problems granted in the past (initial credits, prerehabilitation credits) and due but unpaid credits. Overdue claims on DMBs comprise settlement account overdrafts (until mid-1994) and banks' failure to correctly and

promptly allocate and maintain statutory reserve requirements.

Since May 1999 claims on other domestic sectors include overdue claims on banks over which bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated. Due to the reclassification of savings banks from the subsector other banking institutions to the subsector banks, data for Claims on DMBs and Claims on other banking institutions were revised.

*Reserve money* consists of currency outside banks, cash in DMBs' vaults, DMBs' deposits with the CNB, other banking institutions' deposits and other domestic sectors' deposits with the CNB. *DMBs' deposits* are: settlement account balances, statutory reserves deposited on a special account with the CNB as well as CNB bills on obligatory basis. *Deposits by other banking institutions* are: settlement account balances of housing savings banks. *Deposits by other domestic sectors* are: other domestic sectors' giro account balances which, on the basis of legal acts are deposited at the Croatian National Bank.

*Restricted and blocked deposits* include required foreign exchange reserves, restricted deposits and blocked foreign exchange deposits. Banks and savings banks are required to place foreign exchange reserve deposits in accounts at the Croatian National Bank on the basis of certain foreign exchange deposits they hold. Restricted deposits are kuna funds set aside on the basis of court order or legal regulation and deposits of banks over which bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated. Blocked foreign exchange deposits are funds that were set aside in special accounts at the Croatian National Bank for repaying unpaid amounts due to foreign creditors.

*Foreign liabilities* include use of IMF credits, liabilities to international financial institutions and foreign banks.

*Central government and funds deposits* are demand deposits and foreign currency deposits of the Republic of Croatia and republic funds with the CNB, and CNB bills purchased by central government institutions.

*CNB bills* are CNB bills on a voluntary basis in kuna and in f/c excluding CNB bills voluntarily purchased by central government institutions.

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

*Other items (net)* are unclassified liabilities decreased by unclassified assets of the CNB's accounts.

Due to the reclassification of savings banks from the subsector other banking institutions to the subsector banks, data for Currency outside banks, DMB's cash in vaults, DMB's deposits and Deposits of Other Banking Institutions were changed. Since May 1999 including deposits of banks over which bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated.

#### **Table D1: Deposit Money Banks' Accounts**

DMBs accounts include data on DMBs' claims and liabilities. DMBs' mutual claims and liabilities are consolidated. In September 1999, the data was revised to include savings banks. The whole data series was revised accordingly.

*Required reserves* held at the Central Bank include kuna and foreign exchange reserves. Kuna reserves include vault cash and kuna funds held in accounts at the Central Bank. Foreign exchange reserves include foreign exchange held in accounts at the Central Bank.

*Foreign assets* are the following forms of kuna and foreign currency claims on foreign legal entities and individuals: foreign cash in vaults, deposits with foreign banks (including loro letters of credit and other collateral), securities, loans, equities.

*Claims on central government and funds* are the following forms of claims in kuna and foreign currency: securities and loans. The main forms of claims on the central government are shown separately: bonds issued in accordance with the Decree Law on the Transformation of Household Foreign Exchange Savings Deposits with Banks into the Public Debt of the Republic of Croatia, and bonds issued in accordance with the Law on the Issue of Bonds for the Restructuring of the Economy of the Republic of Croatia.

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

The same forms of kuna and foreign currency claims are included in claims on other banking institutions and other financial institutions, with one difference: *Claims on other banking institutions* also include deposits with those institutions.

The items *Demand deposits, Savings and time deposits, Foreign currency deposits* as well as *Bonds and money market instruments* comprise banks' liabilities to other domestic

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sectors, other banking institutions and other financial institutions.

*Demand deposits* include giro and current accounts balances and other transferable deposits, minus currency in the payment system, i.e. checks in banks' vaults and checks in collection.

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

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

*Bonds and money market instruments* are: banks' liabilities for securities issued (net) and loans obtained.

*Foreign liabilities* comprise the following forms of kuna and foreign currency liabilities to foreign legal entities and individuals: giro and current accounts, savings deposits (including *loro* letters of credit and other forms of collateral), time deposits, loans received and liabilities due.

*Central government and funds' deposits* are all forms of DMBs' kuna and foreign currency liabilities (except restricted and blocked deposits) to the central government and funds.

*Credit from central bank* comprises loans obtained from the CNB and deposits by the CNB with DMBs. Repurchase of securities is also considered and treated as loan.

*Restricted and blocked deposits* comprise the following DMBs' liabilities: kuna and foreign currency restricted deposits by other domestic sectors, other banking institutions, other financial institutions, central government and funds as well as foreign legal entities and individuals; and households' blocked foreign currency deposits, regulated by the Decree Law on the Transformation of Household Foreign Exchange Savings Deposits with Banks into the Public Debt of the Republic of Croatia

*Capital accounts* are share capital, profit or less in the current year, retained profit (loss), required reserves, other capital reserves and provisions for identified and unidentified losses

*Other items (net)* are unclassified liabilities decreased by unclassified assets.

In May 1999 banks bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated over few banks so their assets and liabilities are excluded from monetary statistics. In April 1999 those banks' share in total DMBs' accounts amounted to 5 701.4 million kuna. On the assets side, most significant were: Claims on enterprises (4,378.7 million kuna) and Claims on households (701.4

million kuna). On the liabilities side, most significant were: Foreign currency deposits (3,443.7 million kuna), Foreign liabilities (1,024.6 million kuna) and Capital accounts (854.6 million kuna). Beginning in July 1999, the total amount of provisions for identified losses is shown within the Capital accounts line. Data for June 1999 are comparable to data for July 1999 if Claims on other domestic sectors and Capital accounts are increased by 3,513.5 million kuna. Other items have been corrected by small amounts.

## **Tables D2-D12**

This group of tables (with the exception of Table D5) represents an elaborate presentation of appropriate items of claims and liabilities of DMBs' Accounts (Table D1).

### **Table D2: Deposit Money Bank's Foreign Assets**

This table shows DMBs' claims on foreign legal entities and individuals.

*Foreign assets* of DMB's comprise foreign assets in kuna and foreign currency.

*Claims on foreign banks* and *Claims on foreign nonbanks* (total and by financial instruments) are shown separately within both foreign assets in kuna and in foreign currency..m

In May 1999 banks bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated over few banks so their assets and liabilities are excluded from monetary statistics. In April 1999 those banks' Foreign Assets amounted to 402.3 million kuna. Through June 1999, some household f/c savings deposits were included in Demand deposits and f/c savings deposits.

### **Table D3: Deposit Money Banks' Claims on the Central Government and Funds**

The table shows kuna and foreign currency DMBs' claims on the central government and funds.

*Bonds* arising from blocked foreign currency savings deposits are issued in accordance with the Decree Law on the Transformation of Household Foreign Exchange Savings Deposits with Banks into the Public Debt of the Republic of Croatia

*Big bonds* are those issued in accordance with the Law on the Issue of Bonds for the

Restructuring of the Economy of the Republic of Croatia.

*Other claims* are all other DMBs' kuna and foreign currency claims on central government and funds: securities, loans and equities.

In May 1999 banks bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated over few banks so their assets and liabilities are excluded from monetary statistics. In April 1999 those banks' Claims on Central Government and Funds amounted to 17.8 million kuna.

#### **Table D4: Deposit Money Bank's Claims on Other Domestic Sectors**

The table shows DMBs' kuna and foreign currency claims on other domestic sectors, classified according to financial instruments: money market instruments, bonds, loans and advances (including acceptances and purchased claims), and equities and arrears.

Since October 1994, foreign currency loans can be granted only when DMB's simultaneously borrow abroad in their own name and for the account of the end-user.

In May 1999 banks bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated over few banks so their assets and liabilities are excluded from monetary statistics. In April 1999 those banks' Claims on Other Domestic Sector amounted to 5,088.0 million kuna. Data for June 1999 are comparable with data for July 1999 if the item Loans and Advances under Claims in kuna is increased by 2,904.3 million kuna, the item Shares and Participations is decreased by 520.3 million kuna, and if the item Loans and Advances under Claims in f/c is increased by 1,129.4 million kuna.

#### **Table D5: Distribution of Deposit Money Banks' Loans by Domestic Institutional Sectors**

The table shows data on kuna and foreign currency loans granted by DMBs to domestic sectors, including acceptances, financial leases, payments made on the basis of guarantees and similar instruments and purchased claims.

In May 1999 banks bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated over few banks so their assets and liabilities are excluded from monetary statistics. In April 1999 those banks' loans amounted to 4,463.3 million kuna. Data for

June 1999 are comparable with data for July 1999 if total loans in kuna are increased by 2,972.6 million kuna, and total loans in f/c are increased by 840.9 million kuna.

#### **Table D6: Demand Deposits with Deposit Money Banks**

The table shows demand deposits with DMBs, classified by domestic institutional sectors.

Demand deposits are the sum of other domestic sectors', other banking institutions' and other financial institutions' giro and current accounts balances, minus currency in the payment system, i.e. by amount of checks in banks' vaults and checks in collection. Banks obligations arising from kuna payment instruments issued are included in the household sector.

In May 1999 banks bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated over few banks so their assets and liabilities are excluded from monetary statistics. In April 1999 Demand deposits with those banks amounted to 259.3 million kuna.

#### **Table D7: Time and Savings Deposits with Deposit Money Banks**

The table shows *Kuna savings and time deposits* by other domestic sectors, other banking institutions and other financial institutions with DMBs.

In May 1999 banks bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated over few banks so their assets and liabilities are excluded from monetary statistics. In April 1999 Time and Savings Deposits with those banks amounted to 323.7 million kuna. In July 1999, certain deposits of local government, government, enterprises, other banking institutions and other financial institutions were reclassified from savings to time deposits.

#### **Table D8: Foreign Currency Deposits with Deposit Money Banks**

The table shows foreign currency savings and time deposits by other domestic sectors, other banking institutions and other financial institutions with DMBs. Foreign currency savings deposits are all foreign currency sight deposits, while foreign currency time deposits also include foreign currency notice deposits.

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In May 1999 banks bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated over few banks so their assets and liabilities are excluded from monetary statistics. In April 1999 Foreign Currency Deposits with those banks amounted to 3,443.7 million kuna.

#### **Table D9: Bonds and Money Market Instruments**

The table shows DMBs liabilities for securities issued (net) and loans received from other domestic sectors, other banking institutions and other financial institutions.

*Money market instruments (net)* comprise DMBs net liabilities for CNB bills, bills of exchange (issued and accepted) and other securities issued.

*Bonds (net)* comprise DMBs net liabilities for kuna and foreign currency bonds issued, as well as debt and hybrid instruments that under certain conditions may be included in the supplementary capital of banks.

*Other domestic borrowings* comprises loans received, reported total and classified by institutional sectors.

In May 1999 banks bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated over few banks so their assets and liabilities are excluded from monetary statistics. In April 1999 those banks' Bonds and Money Market Instruments amounted to 9 million kuna. In July 1999, certain debt and hybrid instruments were reclassified from Time and notice deposits to Bonds (net). The amount reclassified was 3,513.5 million kuna.

#### **Table D10: Deposit Money Banks' Foreign Liabilities**

The table shows DMBs' total foreign currency and kuna liabilities to foreign legal entities and individuals, with the exception of restricted kuna and foreign currency deposits by foreign legal entities and individuals.

DMBs' foreign liabilities comprise foreign currency liabilities and foreign kuna liabilities.

Within foreign kuna and foreign currency liabilities, liabilities to foreign banks are reported separately from liabilities to foreign nonbanks (total and by financial instruments)

In May 1999 banks bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated over few banks so their assets and liabilities are excluded from monetary statistics. In April 1999 those banks'

Foreign Liabilities amounted to 1,024.6 million kuna.

#### **Table D11: Central Government and Funds Deposits with Deposit Money Banks**

The table reports total DMBs' kuna and foreign currency liabilities to the central government and funds, with the exception of restricted (kuna and foreign currency) deposits by the central government and funds with DMBs.

Kuna and foreign currency deposits by Republic of Croatia and republic funds are shown separately. Kuna deposits comprise demand deposits, savings deposits, kuna time and notice deposits, and kuna loans obtained from the central government and funds. Foreign currency deposits comprise foreign currency sight deposits, as well as savings deposits, foreign currency time and notice deposits.

In May 1999 banks bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated over few banks so their assets and liabilities are excluded from monetary statistics. In April 1999 Central Government and Funds Deposits with those banks amounted to 193.5 million kuna.

#### **Table D12: Restricted and Blocked Deposits with Deposit Money Banks**

The table shows restricted and blocked deposits by the central government and funds, other domestic sectors, other banking institutions, other financial institutions and foreign legal entities and individuals with DMBs.

*Restricted and blocked deposits* include two categories of deposits: restricted (kuna and foreign currency) deposits and blocked foreign currency deposits.

*Blocked foreign currency deposits* include households' foreign currency deposits regulated by the Decree Law on the Transformation of Household Foreign Exchange Savings Deposits with Banks into the Public Debt of the Republic of Croatia

In May 1999 banks bankruptcy proceedings have been initiated over few banks so their assets and liabilities are excluded from monetary statistics. In April 1999 Restricted and Blocked deposits with those banks amounted to 39.9 million kuna. In July 1999, data on blocked deposits of central government and of enterprises were revised.

### **Table E1: Housing Savings Banks' Accounts**

Housing savings banks' accounts include data on claims and liabilities of the Croatian housing savings banks. All housing savings banks' claims and liabilities refer exclusively to domestic sectors.

Housing savings banks' required reserves held at the Central Bank include kuna vault cash and kuna funds held in accounts at the Central Bank.

Claims on central government and funds are claims in kuna on the Republic of Croatia and republic funds.

Claims on other domestic sectors include kuna loans to local government and households.

Claims on banks include loans extended to banks, as well as deposits with banks.

The item Time deposits includes local government and households time deposits.

Bonds and money market instruments are housing savings banks' liabilities for securities issued (net) and loans obtained.

Capital accounts include share capital, profit or loss in the current year, retained profit (loss), required reserves, other capital reserves, and provisions for identified and unidentified losses.

Other items (net) are unclassified liabilities decreased by unclassified assets.

### **Table F1 - Credit Rates of Croatian National Bank**

The table shows interest rates used by the CNB to calculate and charge interest on loans and on all other claims.

Lending CNB interest rates are being set by special decrees of the Council of the Croatian National Bank, on annual basis. Exceptionally, from June 1995 to September 11, 1996 interest rate charged by CNB on lombard credits has been 1.5 percentage point higher than the weighted average interest rate on CNB bills on voluntary basis (which serve as collateral for lombard credits) in cases when the weighted average interest rate was higher than 16.5%. Congruently, from June 1995 to August 1996 the table reports weighted average interest rate on lombard credits. Interest rate in September 1996 is calculated as weighted average of interest rate applied in first 10 days of September 1996 (according to the regime mentioned above) and fixed interest rate applied since September 11, 1996.

Time series presented in the table contain certain breaches, due to changes in CNB's

monetary policy instruments. Consequently, until November 1994, column 4 shows interest rates on regular credits for maintenance of day-to-day liquidity, which were granted based on securities portfolio, and from December 1994 onwards, interest rates on lombard credits.

Furthermore, data shown in column 6 refer, until September 1994, to interest rates on special credits for savings deposits' payments and for payments from households' current accounts, and from October 1994 until September 1997 to interest rates on daily credits for savings deposits and current accounts in kuna. Daily credits, as opposed to special credits, are paid back on the same day. In October 1997, this instrument was replaced by daily credits for overcoming short-term liquidity problems that are collateralized by CNB bills. Since December 16, 1998 this credit is incorporated in lombard credit, applying different interest rate for its usage within one day.

Data shown in column 7 refer, until December 1994 to interest rate on initial credits, and since March 18, 1998 to credits for overcoming illiquidity problems of banks under evaluation for entry into rehabilitation and restructuring procedures and since February 1999, to interest rates on short-term liquidity credits. Since December 1999 data show interest rates on short term liquidity credit over 3 months which is 1 percentage point higher than interest rate on lombard credits. Interest rate on short-term liquidity credit up to 3 months is 0,5 percentage point higher than interest rate on lombard credits.

Interest rates reported in column 8 refer to the use of statutory reserves, which was being used by the banks (in prescribed percentage) to maintain day-to-day liquidity until September 1994. Interest rates paid until September 1994 on the use of statutory reserve funds in amount above prescribed and/or for longer period than allowed are shown in column 9. Since October 1994, interest rates paid on the use of statutory reserve funds are the same as those used for any other failure to fulfill financial obligations, in accordance with the late interest regulations (shown in column 10).

Until June 1994 the same interest rate was applied to funds used above amounts available on giro accounts and to inaccurately calculated or under-appropriated statutory reserves (reported in column 9). From July to September 1994, interest rate applied to the use of those funds was 21%, and since October 1994 the same interest rates have been applied as for other failures to fulfill financial obligations, shown in column 10.

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**Table F2: Deposit Rates of Croatian National Bank**

The table shows interest rates paid by the CNB on funds deposited with the CNB as well as on securities issued.

Interest rates paid by the CNB for appropriated statutory reserve funds are being set by the Council of the CNB. Until 7 October 1993, CNB was setting different exchange rates for statutory reserve funds based on savings and time deposits. Therefore, for that period the table reports weighted average interest rate on appropriated statutory reserve funds (column 3). From 8 October 1993 until the end of February 1994, CNB paid no interest on appropriated statutory reserve funds, and since March 1994, uniform rate has been applied to these funds.

Interest rates on obligatory CNB bills are set by the Council of the CNB.

Until October 1993, interest rates on CNB bills on voluntary basis were also set by the Council of the CNB, while since November 1993, they have been set at CNB bills' auction sales. Congruently, since November 1993, columns 5, 6 and 7 report weighted average interest rates attained in auctions of the CNB bills.

Until October 1994, interest rates on CNB bills on voluntary basis due in 30 and 90 days are reported in columns 6 and 7 respectively.

Since April 1998 column 9, 10, 11 report weighted average interest rates of the voluntary CNB bills in EUR and USD (until December 1998 in DEM and USD), due in 63, 91, 182 and 365 days attained in CNB bill's auctions as a weighted average of subscribed amounts in those two currencies.

**Table F3: Deposit Money Banks' Reserves on Obligatory Basis**

This table shows data on monthly averages of day-to-day balances of DMB's required reserves with the CNB. Savings banks are included beginning in July 1999, and the earlier data have not been revised.

*Reserve requirement* (column 3) represents the prescribed amount of funds banks are required to deposit on a special statutory reserve account with the CNB, or to maintain (in average) on their settlement accounts or in vaults. This amount corresponds with the statutory reserve instrument of January 1995, while until December 1994 it comprised two instruments: statutory reserves

and liquid assets requirement - LAR (except for the part in which banks were conforming to this requirement by registering CNB bills on voluntary basis).

Column 4 shows weighted average reserve requirement ratio as a percentage of the reserve requirement (column 3) in the reserve base. Column 5 shows the portion of the reserve requirement banks are required to deposit on a special statutory reserves account with the CNB (until December 1994 this amount corresponds with the statutory reserves instrument, while since January 1995 until May 1998, banks have been required to deposit at least 75% of the total reserve requirement on a special account with the CNB and since May 1998 at least 60% of the amount).

Column 6 shows the percentage of the statutory reserves deposited with the CNB in the total reserve requirement.

Column 7 shows the total amount of other obligatory deposits with the CNB, including obligatory CNB bills, those voluntary CNB bills used by banks to maintain the prescribed minimal liquidity (LAR), special statutory reserves (until July 1995) and statutory reserves on f/c deposits, f/c credits from foreign banks and guaranties and f/c credits from foreign banks.

Column 8 shows the total reserve requirement as a sum of reserve requirement and other deposits with the CNB on obligatory basis. Column 9 shows the percentage of total reserve requirement in the reserve base.

Column 10 shows weighted average remuneration rate for all forms of immobilized funds (i.e. for all components of total reserve requirement).

Column 11 shows the use of obligatory reserves, which includes use of appropriated statutory reserve funds (authorized and unauthorized), inaccurately calculated statutory reserves, non-maintenance of the prescribed minimal liquidity, i.e. (since January 1995) non-maintenance of the minimal average settlement account and vault balance (determined in accordance with the calculation of statutory reserves), unregistered amount of the CNB bills on obligatory basis and inaccurately calculated special statutory reserves (until July 1995) and inaccurately calculated statutory reserves on f/c deposits, f/c credits from foreign banks and guaranties and f/c credits from foreign banks.

**Table F4: Deposit Money Banks' Liquidity Indicators**

The table reports monthly averages of day-to-day balances of some indicators of DMBs' liquidity. Savings banks are included beginning in July 1999. The past data has not been revised.

Column 3 shows free reserves, defined as bank's total reserves (on settlement accounts and in vaults) decreased by the minimal average settlement account and treasury balance, as prescribed by instruments of the CNB (until December 1994 by the requirement for banks' minimal liquidity, and since January 1995 by statutory reserve requirement).

Column 4 shows the primary liquidity ratio as a percentage of monthly day-to-day free reserves averages in monthly day-to-day averages of deposits which constitute the reserve base.

Column 5 shows the monthly average of day-to-day balances of secondary liquidity sources used. Secondary liquidity sources comprise: use of statutory reserves (until October 1994), regular loans for maintenance of day-to-day liquidity (until November 1994), use of funds exceeding those available on the bank's giro account (until October 1994), special credits for overcoming illiquidity problems (initial credits, credits for overcoming illiquidity problems of banks under evaluation for entry into rehabilitation and restructuring procedures), lombard credits (since December 1994), intervention credits for overcoming illiquidity (since October 1994), short-term liquidity credits (since February 1999) as well as outstanding liabilities due to the CNB.

Column 6 reports monthly average of day-to-day balances of CNB bills on voluntary basis in kuna (until December 1994, this amount is decreased by the portion of voluntarily registered CNB bills used by banks to maintain the prescribed minimal liquidity).

Column 7 reports monthly average of day-to-day balances on CNB bills on voluntary basis in foreign currency (EUR and USD).

**Table G1: Deposit Money Banks' Credit Rates**

The table contains weighted averages of DMBs' monthly interest rates on kuna and foreign currency loans, reported on a yearly basis. Savings banks are not covered.

Columns 3 and 4 show interest rates on the interbank, daily and overnight money markets, according to information received from Money

Market Zagreb. Data on DMBs' interest rates on kuna and foreign currency credits are based on DMBs' periodic reports. Basis for calculation of weighted averages are amounts of credits bearing corresponding interest rates, which were disbursed during the reported month, with the exception of interest rates on giro and current accounts credit lines, for which weighted averages were calculated based on the balance of these loans at the end of the reported month.

Column 5 shows interest rates on total (short-term and long-term) kuna credits not indexed to foreign currency. Interest rates on short-term kuna credits (shown in column 6) also include interest rates on discounted short-term securities (not indexed to foreign currency), weighted based on their face value.

Columns 8, 9, 10 shows interest rates on total (short-term and long-term) kuna credits indexed to foreign currency, including interest rates on discounted short-term securities indexed to foreign currency.

Interest rates on foreign currency credits (columns 11, 12 and 13) refer to credits released in Deutsche Mark or US dollars in a reported month, while weighted averages are calculated based on their kuna equivalent using current exchange rate. Credits released in other currencies are not included in this table.

Relative significance of particular interest rates (reported in the last line of the table) refers to data for the last period included in the table. It is calculated as a percentage of corresponding credit category (to which exchange rates apply) in total credits included in the calculation of weighted averages for that period.

**Table G2: Deposit Money Banks' Deposit Rates**

The table shows weighted averages of monthly DMBs' interest rates on kuna and foreign currency deposits, reported on a yearly basis. Savings banks are not covered.

Data on interest rates on DMBs' deposits are obtained from DMBs' periodic reports.

Column 3 reports weighted averages of monthly interest rates on total kuna deposits (sight deposits, savings and time deposits) not indexed to foreign currency. Weighted averages of monthly interest rates on total kuna deposits indexed to foreign currency are reported in column 6.

Interest rates on foreign currency deposits refer to deposits received in Deutsche Mark or US dollars, while weighted averages are calculated based on their kuna equivalent using current

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exchange rate. Deposits received in other foreign currencies are not included in the data reported in this table.

The basis for calculation of weighted averages is the end-of-month balance of deposits. Kuna and foreign currency time and savings deposits are exceptions; for them weighted averages are calculated (since July 1995) based on the amounts of those deposits received during the reported month. Weighted averages of interest rates on total kuna and foreign currency deposits (columns 3 and 7) are weighted by the end-of-month balances of all categories included in the calculation.

Kuna and foreign currency deposits used as collateral for credit are included, while restricted deposits (deposits used for payment of imports and other restricted deposits) are not included into the calculation of weighted averages.

### **Table G3: Deposit Money Banks' Trade with Foreign Exchange**

Data on trade with foreign exchange between DMBs comprise transactions of purchase and sale of foreign exchange on domestic foreign currency market. The transactions are classified by categories of participants (legal entities or individuals, banks, CNB). Source of data are DMBs periodic reports on trading with foreign exchange, sent to the CNB on a regular basis. The amounts are stated in Euro (EUR), converted from other foreign currencies using the CNB's midpoint exchange rate (reporting period average). Other Croatian National Bank transactions include foreign exchange sales and purchases on behalf of Ministry of Finance.

### **Table H1-H5: Balance of Payments**

The balance of payments is compiled in accordance with the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund (Balance of Payments Manual, Fifth Edition, 1993). Data sources include: reports of the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Croatian Health Insurance Institute, the Payments Institute, Commercial banks, enterprises and the Croatian national Bank, as well as research by the Tourism Institute and the Croatian National Bank.

Balance of Payments of the Republic of Croatia data are recorded in US dollars (USD) and national currency (HRK). The balance of

payments in both reporting currencies is compiled using the same sources of information and the same principles regarding the scope of transactions covered and the procedures for composing particular positions. Depending on the sources of data available, conversion of transaction values from the original currencies into reporting currencies is performed:

a) by applying the midpoint exchange rate of the Croatian National Bank on the date of the transaction;

b) by applying monthly and quarterly average midpoint exchange rates of the Croatian National Bank;

c) by applying the average monthly exchange rate versus the US dollar when assessing transactions representing the difference between balances evaluated according to the exchange rate applicable at the end of the period.

Exports and Imports are shown on an f.o.b. basis. The basic data source for these items is the Report of the Central Bureau of Statistics on merchandise foreign trade of the Republic of Croatia. The data of the Central Bureau of Statistics are modified in accordance with the compilation method of the IMF: merchandise imports, which are shown in the Central Bureau of Statistics' report in c.i.f. terms, are corrected to f.o.b. (corrected for classification) and both imports and exports are corrected so that the coverage includes goods defined as such in the balance of payments methodology but not included in the statistics on merchandise trade.

Regarding exports, beginning with the first quarter of 1999, coverage has been increased via estimates of purchases by individual foreign travelers in the Republic of Croatia. These estimates are based on the Survey on Consumption of Foreign Travelers in Croatia carried out jointly by the Croatian National Bank and the Institute for Tourism. Regarding imports, the difference between c.i.f. and f.o.b. is estimated on the basis of research studies of the CNB on samples of the largest importers, and the resulting value of f.o.b. imports is adjusted on the basis of foreign payments for repairs of ships as well as supply purchases in foreign ports, as well as estimates of the purchases of individual Croatian citizens abroad, obtained via a research study of the CNB. From the first quarter of 1999 on, estimates are based on the Survey on Consumption of Domestic Travelers Abroad carried out jointly by the Croatian National Bank and the Institute for Tourism. For the 1993 to 1996

period, merchandise imports from the merchandise trade statistics are modified by estimates of imports in duty-free zones (prepared by the CNB), while from 1997 on, data on these imports are included in the merchandise trade statistics.

Beginning with the first quarter of 1999, income and expenditures from transport services are compiled on the basis of data from a new CNB research project on international transport services, with two exceptions: first, income and expenditures from road transport are compiled via data on realized foreign payments, and second, a portion of expenditures on transport services for transport of goods imported to the Republic of Croatia are based on a survey of the largest Croatia importers. This survey is carried out in the context of the reformulation of data on imports from a c.i.f. to an f.o.b. basis.

Income from travel-tourism is calculated on the basis of the Survey on the Consumption of Foreign Travelers in Croatia starting in the first quarter of 1999. This survey is carried out jointly by the Croatian National Bank and the Institute for Tourism. Additional data from the Croatian Health Insurance Institute on health services provided to non-residents is also used.

Expenditures from travel-tourism is, starting in the first quarter of 1999, based on the results of the Survey on the Consumption of Domestic Travelers Abroad, and is supplemented by data on foreign exchange expenditures of the Croatian Health Insurance Institute.

Income from transport services is recorded on the basis of research by the Croatian National Bank. This research was based on data provided by Croatian transport enterprises to the CNB. The data from this project are added to data from the statistics on international payments and income from pipelines and road transport, which were not included in the research project.

Expenditures on transport services include part of the difference between c.i.f. and f.o.b. imports, which pertain to services provided by non-residents, as well as estimates of the operating costs of Croatian transport companies in international transport. This estimate was performed by the Croatian National Bank, and amounts to 40% of the income of Croatian transport companies shown in the Croatian National Bank's research.

Income from travel and tourism is calculated as the total value of foreign exchange cash and checks purchased from nonresidents, the purchase of foreign checks from residents, foreign transfers of funds to the accounts of enterprises engaged in tourism, the sale of local

currency and travelers checks abroad, health services provided to non-residents, receipts for scholarships and specialized study by non-residents in the Republic of Croatia, estimates of tourist expenditures of non-residents in registered lodging and accommodations and estimates of other forms of tourist expenditures of non-residents. The estimate of tourist expenditure in registered lodging and accommodations is based on research by the Institute of Tourism, and the estimate of other forms of tourist expenditure is based on econometric analysis of the Croatian National Bank. The other categories mentioned are based on data from foreign payments statistics.

Expenditures for travel and tourism are calculated as the total value of outflows for official travel, stipends and specialized study, foreign exchange expenditures of the Croatian Health Insurance Institute, outflows for tourism organized by domestic tourism enterprises and estimates of the foreign tourist expenditures of residents. These estimates are based on research by the CNB, while the other categories mentioned are based on data on foreign payments.

Other services includes data from the foreign payments statistics which related to investment projects abroad, customs clearing services, representation fees, insurance services, postal services and the costs of Croatian representative offices overseas. To this category is added a part of unclassified services which can be explained as a linear trend, as well as estimates of the expenditures of international peacekeeping and humanitarian missions for goods and services in the Republic of Croatia, based on research by the Croatian National Bank.

The income account includes data from the foreign payments statistics on payments on the basis of interest, data from CNB research on income paid from foreign direct and portfolio investment of the private sector, Croatian National Bank data and Payments Institute data on income paid from foreign portfolio investment in the official sector and estimates of the factor income of resident peacekeeping and humanitarian missions in the Republic of Croatia, based on research of the Croatian National Bank. For the period 1993 to 1996, data on foreign direct investment do not include data on retained profit.

Current transfers to the government include data from the foreign payments statistics on the payment of pensions and other social transfers, monetary support and gifts, as well as data from the merchandise trade statistics of the

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Republic of Croatia on imports and exports of goods without payment obligation.

Income from transfers to other sectors includes data from the foreign payments statistics on the total value of foreign exchange transfers received from abroad. To this is added an estimate for unregistered transfers. This estimate is seen as 15% of the difference between the unexplained foreign exchange inflows and outflows of the household sector.

The foreign exchange receipts of the household sector include the purchase of foreign cash at exchange offices from residents and deposits of foreign cash in foreign exchange accounts of residents at domestic banks. Payments made abroad and income earned through business trips, education and training, tourist receipts and other tourist income are added to this. The total inflow is decreased by: estimated tourist income and estimates of purchases by individual foreign tourists in the Republic of Croatia (Survey on the Consumption of Foreign Tourists in Croatia carried out jointly by the Croatian National Bank and Institute of Tourism) plus consumption of goods and services by members of peacekeeping and humanitarian missions in the Republic of Croatia.

The foreign exchange expenditures of the household sector include purchases of foreign cash by exchange offices and withdrawals of foreign cash from households' foreign exchange accounts at domestic banks. Realized foreign payments and expenditures from business trips, education and training, tourist payments and other tourist expenditures are added to this. The total outflow is decreased by: individuals' expenditures for goods abroad and expenditures for foreign tourism by residents.

Expenditures on transfers of other sectors is based on foreign payments data on the total value of foreign exchange transfers abroad.

Capital accounts are compiled from data on realized foreign payments by migrants (income and expenditures).

Foreign direct and portfolio investment includes data on those investments from the research of the CNB and data from the securities register of the official sector (Central bank and central government) at the Croatian National Bank and Payments Institute. In the 1993 to 1996 period, data on foreign direct investment of the private sector (banks and other sectors) do not include direct foreign debt investment, nor retained profit of the investor.

Other investment is classified according to the following institutional sectors: Croatian National Bank, Government, Banks and Other. The Government sector comprises central government, local government and local funds. The Banking Sector comprises commercial banks.

Assets--trade credit has been compiled since the first quarter of 1996. It includes advances paid for goods imports by Croatian importers. Starting in the first quarter of 1999, it includes loans with maturities below 90 days given by Croatian exporters to foreign buyers.

Assets--foreign exchange and deposits--banks shows the change in the total liquid foreign exchange of banks authorized to do business abroad. Assets--foreign exchange and deposits--other sectors includes a part of the net foreign exchange inflows of the household sector which is not classified on the current account, and which amounts to 85% of the unexplained foreign exchange inflows to the household sector.

Liabilities--trade credit has been compiled since the first quarter of 1996, and includes data on loans with a maturity below 90 days granted by foreign suppliers to Croatian importers. From the first quarter of 1999 on, this item includes data on advances granted by foreign purchasers to Croatian exporters for exports of goods, as well as data on long-term and short-term (from 91 days to 1 year) trade credits to the government and other sectors.

Data on credits and arrears are obtained from statistics on foreign credit relations of the Croatian National Bank, which are based on concluded credit agreements registered with the Croatian National Bank.

Currency and deposits includes changes in those foreign exchange and kuna foreign liabilities of the monetary authorities (CNB) and banks based on current accounts, time accounts, Loro letters of credit, guarantees, sight deposits and demand deposits.

Changes in the foreign exchange reserves of the Croatian National Bank on a transactions basis are estimated using accounting data on the stock of foreign exchange reserves in particular currencies at the end of the months. In the estimation of transactions in the period from 1993 to the first quarter of 1999, changes in the original currencies were transformed into dollar changes using the average monthly exchange rate of the currency in question against the US dollar. Starting from the second quarter of 1999, the source of data on changes in international

reserves has been a Report on International Reserves Transactions compiled by the CNB Accounting Department.

#### **Table H6: International Reserves and Banks' Foreign Exchange Reserves**

The international reserves of the Croatian National Bank are shown according to the methodology contained in the *Balance of Payments Manual* (International Monetary Fund, 1993), and include those foreign claims of the Croatian National Bank that can be used to bridge imbalances in international payments. International reserves include Special Drawing Rights, reserve position in the International Monetary Fund, foreign currency, and deposits at foreign banks, as well as bonds and debt instruments.

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

#### **Table H9: Indices of Effective Exchange Rate of the Kuna**

Index of the nominal effective exchange rate of the kuna is a weighted geometric average of the index of bilateral exchange rates of the kuna against the euro, US dollar, Swiss franc, British pound and Slovenian tolar. The weights are determined based on the average share of a particular foreign currency in the structure of the current account of the balance of foreign currency transactions between July 1996 and January 2000. The year 1995 is a base period for calculating the index. The index of the nominal effective exchange rate is an aggregate indicator of the average value of national currency against a basket of currencies. An increase in the index of the nominal effective exchange rate of the kuna in a certain period indicates that the kuna has depreciated against the currency basket. The index of the real effective exchange rate is a weighted geometric average of the index of bilateral exchange rates of the kuna corrected for the relevant relative price indices (the ratio of price indices in partner countries and domestic prices). Producer price and retail price indices are used, in particular the total harmonized retail price index for the Economic and Monetary Union member countries. Data for the last two months are preliminary.

#### **Table H10: External Debt structured by Domestic Sectors**

According to a new methodology in force starting in March 2000, external debt is defined as the total of liabilities of residents, including: deposits of foreign legal entities and individuals (these deposits were not included under the old methodology), loans granted by foreigners with an original maturity longer than 90 days (loans for financial purposes are counted regardless of their maturity) and bonds and money market instruments issued on foreign markets (at face value).

External debt by domestic sector is shown in the same manner as in the Capital and Financial Account of the BOP:

- 1) Direct Investments – include borrower lender transactions that are interrelated by ownership (borrower or lender owns more than 10 percent of the other);
- 2) Government – in addition to Central Government, this item includes Government Funds, the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development, local government authorities and funds;
- 3) Croatian National Bank;
- 4) Banks - banking institutions and saving banks;
- 5) Other domestic sectors – consist of other financial institutions (other than banks and savings banks), enterprises and households.

Each sector is further divided into Portfolio and other investments. Portfolio investments include bond and money market instruments. Other investments include currency and deposits (foreign deposits) and Credits. Credits are divided into Trade Credits (sale of goods for delayed payment) and Other Credits (all other credit obligations).

Outstanding external debt is expressed in millions of US dollars according to the CNB's midpoint foreign currency rate at the end of the period. The balance includes so-called non-reported principal payments (they should have been paid but are not statistically reported as paid) and future principal payments.

#### **Table H11: External Debt structured by Creditors**

The Table shows outstanding external debt by foreign creditors valued in the same way as in Table H8.

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**Table H12: External Debt and Estimated Future Payments structured by Domestic Sectors**

The Table shows outstanding debt at the end of the period and the principal and interest payment projection. All data are shown at the midpoint exchange rate of the CNB at the end of period.

Projected interest payments do not include interest on foreign deposits and late interest. Payments are projected at the interest rates at the contracting time and do not reflect changes of variable interest rates.

The memo points out the outstanding publicly guaranteed debt – total and the outstanding debt of the banking sector and other sectors covered by government guarantee. The difference is the amount of the government guarantees issued to the Government sector (for example HBOR, Croatian Roads Authority, etc. included in a broad definition of Government).

**Table I3: Central Government Debt**

Data on central government debt are gathered from available data and are not reconciled with the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Croatia. Central government debt consists of domestic and external debt. The sources of data on domestic debt of the central government are the following: first, the official publication of the Ministry of Finance "Ministry of Finance Monthly Statistical Review" regarding data on securities issued by the Republic of Croatia, and second, Monetary Authorities' Accounts and Deposit Money Banks' Accounts regarding data on securities issued by the central government funds and loans received. The source of data on central government external debt is the external debt statistics collected by the CNB.