

Annex II Part 1

Options and discretions set out in Directive 2013/36/EU, Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and LCR Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61

Directive 2013/36/EU	Regulation (EU) No 575/2013	LCR delegated regulation (EU) 2015/61	Addressee	Denomination	Description of the option or discretion	Exercised (Y/N/NA)	National text	Reference(s)	Available in EN (Y/N)	Details / Comments
010	<i>Date of the last update of information in this template</i>					30 June 2024				
020	Article 9(2)		Member States	Exception to the prohibition against persons or undertakings other than credit institutions from taking deposits or other repayable funds from the public	The prohibition against persons or undertakings other than credit institutions from carrying out the business of taking deposits or other repayable funds from the public shall not apply to a Member State, a Member State's regional or local authorities, a public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members, or to cases expressly covered by national or union law, provided that those activities are subject to regulations and controls intended to protect depositors and investors.	Y	Article 7, (3) For the purposes of this Act, the following shall not constitute the taking of deposits or other repayable funds from the public referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article: 1) receipts of funds that are immediately exchanged for electronic money by an electronic money institution; 2) receipts of funds by the Republic of Croatia or other Member States, by regional or local authorities of the Republic of Croatia or of other Member States, or by public international bodies of which one or more Member States are members; 3) taking of deposits from its members by a credit union; 4) receipt of funds as membership fees, voluntary contributions or similar non-repayable funds by associations; 5) receipts from the issuance of debt securities by a legal person, other than a credit institution, by which it finances its core activities, provided its core activity is not the granting of credits; or 6) receipts of funds by payment institutions from payment service users for the provision of payment services in accordance with a special law.	Credit Institutions Act, Article 7, paragraph 3	Y	–
030	Article 12(3)		Member States	Initial capital	Member States may decide that credit institutions which do not fulfil the requirements to hold separate own funds and which were in existence on 15 December 1979 may continue to carry out their business.	N	–	–	–	–
040	Article 12(3)		Member States	Initial capital	Credit Institutions for which Member States have decided that they can continue to carry out their business according to Article 12(3) of Directive	NA	–	–	–	–

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					2013/36/EU may be exempted by MS from complying with the requirements contained in the first subparagraph of Article 13(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU.					
050	Article 12(4)		Member States	Initial capital	Member States may grant authorisation to particular categories of credit institutions the initial capital of which is less than EUR 5 million, provided that the initial capital is not less than EUR 1 million and the Member State concerned notifies the Commission and EBA of its reasons for exercising that option.	Y	Article 19 (2) The initial capital of a savings bank shall not be less than EUR 1 million. (3) The initial capital of a housing savings bank shall not be less than EUR 2,5 million.	Credit Institutions Act, Article 19, paragraphs 2 and 3	Y	–
060	Article 21(1)		Competent Authorities	Exemptions for credit institutions permanently affiliated to a central body	Competent authorities may exempt with regard to credit institutions permanently affiliated to a central body from the requirements set out in Articles 10, 12 and 13(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU.	N	–	–	–	–
090	Article 40		Competent Authorities	Reporting requirements to host competent authorities	The competent authorities of host Member States may, for information, statistical or supervisory purposes, require that all credit institutions having branches within their territories shall report to them periodically on their activities in those host Member States, in particular to assess whether a branch is significant in accordance with Article 51(1) of Directive 2013/36/EU.	Y	Article 194 (1) The supervision of the compliance of branches of credit institutions with head offices in another Member State which provide mutually recognised financial services within the territory of the Republic of Croatia with the regulation transposing Directive 2013/36/EU, Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and regulations of the European Union adopted under Directive 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 shall be exercised by the competent authority of the home Member State. (2) By way of derogation from paragraph (1) of this Article, the Croatian National Bank shall be competent to exercise supervision of credit institutions with head offices in another Member State which provide mutually recognised financial services within the territory of the Republic of Croatia, in accordance with the powers referred to in this Title Article 194a (1) A branch of a credit institution having its head office in another Member State which provides mutually recognised services within the territory of the Republic of Croatia shall deliver to the Croatian National Bank information on all services that the branch provides within the territory of the Republic of Croatia in the manner and within time limits provided for in the subordinate legislation referred to in Article 162, paragraph (2) of this Act.	Credit Institutions Act, Articles 194 and 194a	Y	–

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							<p>(2) The Croatian National Bank shall be empowered to use the information collected pursuant to paragraph (1) of this Article: 1) for information or statistical purposes; 2) to decide on the designation of a branch as being significant in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and 3) to exercise supervision in accordance with the provisions of this Title.</p> <p>(3) The Croatian National Bank shall be bound by the duty to protect the confidentiality of the information collected pursuant to Article 201 and Articles 206 to 215 of this Act.</p> <p>(4) Where a branch of a credit institution having its head office in another Member State operates within the territory of the Republic of Croatia, the competent authority of the home Member State may: 1) carry out an on-site examination of the branch including the information referred to in Article 194a of this Act on its own initiative or through a person it authorised, after notifying the Croatian National Bank in advance; or 2) request the Croatian National Bank or a person authorised by the Croatian National Bank to carry out an on-site examination of the branch of a credit institution of that Member State within the territory of the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>(5) In the case referred to in paragraph (4), item (2) of this Article, the competent authority of the home Member State may participate in the on-site examination of the branch of a credit institution from another Member State carried out by the Croatian National Bank or a person authorised by the Croatian National Bank.</p> <p>(6) The Croatian National Bank may carry out an on-site examination of a branch of a credit institution from another Member State and request all information on its operation, as well as information necessary for its supervision, where this is necessary for the purpose of maintaining the stability of the financial system of the Republic of Croatia. Before carrying out the examination from this paragraph, the Croatian National Bank shall consult the competent authorities of the home Member State.</p> <p>(7) After the on-site examination referred to in paragraph (6) of this Article, the Croatian National Bank shall communicate to the</p>			

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121	Article 133(1)		Member States	Requirement to maintain a systemic risk buffer	Member States may introduce a systemic risk buffer of Common Equity Tier 1 capital for the financial sector or one or more subsets of that sector on all or a subset of exposures.	Y	<p>competent authorities of the home Member State the information obtained and findings that are relevant for the risk assessment of the credit institution or the stability of the financial system in the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>(8) The on-site examination of a branch of a credit institution from another Member State shall be carried out in accordance with the regulations of the Republic of Croatia.</p> <p>(9) When imposing measures against branches of credit institutions of other Member States, the Croatian National Bank shall not apply discriminatory or restrictive treatment on the basis that a credit institution is authorised in another Member State.</p> <p>Credit institutions Act Article 129, paragraph 3</p> <p>The Croatian National Bank shall adopt the subordinate legislation referred to in paragraph (3) of this Article to set the rate and method of maintaining a structural systemic risk buffer for all credit institutions or for one or more subsets of credit institutions, for all exposures or a subset of exposures as referred to in Article 131, paragraph (3) of this Act, in order to prevent or mitigate structural systemic risks not covered by Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and Titles VII.2 and VII.4 of this Act.</p> <p>Article 130, paragraph 1</p> <p>Credit institutions shall be required to maintain a structural systemic risk buffer calculated in accordance with the subordinate legislation referred to in Article 129, paragraph (3) of this Act by common equity tier 1 capital in the amount and in the manner set by the Croatian National Bank.</p>	<p>Credit Institutions Act, Article 129, paragraph 3 and Article 130, paragraph 1</p>	Y	
130	Article 134(1)		Member States	Recognition of a systemic risk buffer rate	Other Member States may recognise the systemic risk buffer rate set according to Article 133 and may apply that buffer rate to domestically authorised institutions for the exposures located in the Member State setting that buffer rate.	Y	<p>Credit Institutions Act Article 134</p> <p>(1) The Croatian National Bank may adopt a decision to recognise a structural systemic risk buffer rate set by the relevant authority of another Member State and may prescribe that this structural systemic risk buffer rate is to be applied by credit institutions for exposures located in that Member State.</p>	<p>Credit Institutions Act, Article 134, paragraph 1</p> <p>Decision on the Reciprocity of Macroprudential Policy Measures Adopted by Relevant</p>	Y	<p>https://www.hnb.hr/core-function/s/financial-stability/macprudential-measures/reciprocal</p>

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								Authorities of Other European Union Member States and Assessment of Cross-border Effects of Macroprudenti al Policy Measures		of- measure s
140	Article 152 first paragraph		Member States	Reporting requirements to host competent authorities	The competent authorities of host Member States may, for statistical purposes, require that all credit institutions having branches within their territories shall report to them periodically on their activities in those host Member States.	Y	Credit Institutions Act Article 162, paragraphs 3 and 4 (3) The Croatian National Bank shall adopt subordinate legislation to further regulate the scope and content of financial statements and other data provided by branches of third-country credit institutions and the method of and time limits for disclosure or delivery of such statements and other data to the Croatian National Bank. (4) A credit institution, a branch of a credit institution of another Member State and a branch of a third-country credit institution shall deliver to the Croatian National Bank financial statements and other reports in the form and content provided for in the subordinate legislation adopted under this Article. Decision on detailed conditions for the establishment, operation, reporting and dissolution of branches of third-country credit institutions in the Republic of Croatia, Article 7, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 2) The branch shall, no later than three months after the end of the business year, submit a written notification to the Croatian National Bank with information on the following: 1) the total assets corresponding to the activities of the branch in the Republic of Croatia; 2) the liquid assets available to the branch, in particular the availability of liquid assets in euro; 3) the own funds that are at the disposal of the branch;	Credit Institutions Act, Article 162, paragraphs 3 and 4 Decision on detailed conditions for the establishment, operation, reporting and dissolution of branches of third-country credit institutions in the Republic of Croatia, Article 7, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4	Y	–

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							<p>4) the deposit protection arrangements available to depositors in the branch;</p> <p>5) the risk management arrangements</p> <p>6) the governance arrangements, including key function holders for the activities of the branch; and</p> <p>7) the recovery plans covering the branch.</p> <p>(3) Upon request of the Croatian National Bank, the branch shall deliver reports and information on all matters considered by the Croatian National Bank necessary to enable comprehensive monitoring of the activities of the branch and exercising supervision or oversight as well as to perform other tasks within its competence.</p> <p>(4) A branch shall prepare and publish annual financial statements and annual reports relating to its business in the Croatian language, in accordance with regulations applicable in the Republic of Croatia and professional standards. A branch shall deliver its annual report to the Croatian National Bank at the latest within four months following the end of the business year to which it relates.</p>			
150	Article 152 second paragraph		Member States	Reporting requirements to host competent authorities	Host Member States may require that branches of credit institutions from other Member States provide the same information as they require from national credit institutions for that purpose.	Y	Article 2 The provisions of this Decision shall apply mutatis mutandis to branches of credit institutions of other Member States and branches of third-country credit institutions authorised by the Croatian National Bank to establish a branch in the territory of the Republic of Croatia (hereinafter referred to as 'branches of foreign banks') and to the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	Decision on statistical and supervisory reporting, Article 2	Y	–
155	Article 131(5)		Competent Authorities	Buffers	The competent authority or the designated authority may require each O-SII, on a consolidated, sub-consolidated or individual basis, as applicable, to maintain an O-SII buffer of up to 3 % of the total risk exposure amount calculated in accordance with Article 92(3) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, taking into account the criteria for the identification of the O-SII. That buffer shall consist of Common Equity Tier 1 capital.	Y	(4) The Croatian National Bank shall set an O-SII buffer rate, on a consolidated or subconsolidated or individual basis, as applicable, of up to 3% of the total risk exposure amount, taking into account the criteria for the identification of the O-SII.	Credit Institutions Act, Article 137, paragraph 4	Y	–
156	Article 160(6)		Competent Authorities	Transitional provisions for capital buffers	Member States may impose a shorter transitional period for capital buffers than that specified in paragraphs 1 to 4 of Article 160. Such a shorter	Y	(1) In the period from 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2018, credit institutions shall calculate a countercyclical capital buffer in accordance with Articles 118 to 128 of this	Credit Institutions Act, Article 380	Y	–

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					transitional period may be recognised by other Member States.		Act only based on exposures located in the Republic of Croatia and other Member States which apply countercyclical capital buffers in that period and for which the Croatian National Bank adopts a decision to recognise that transitional period of application of the countercyclical capital buffer requirement. (2) The Croatian National Bank may adopt a decision to recognise the transitional period of application of a countercyclical capital buffer requirement specified by the designated authority of another Member State which ends before 31 December 2018. (3) If the Croatian National Bank recognises the transitional period of application of a countercyclical capital buffer requirement referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article, it shall notify the European Commission, the European Systemic Risk Board, the European Banking Authority and the relevant college of supervisors.			
165	Article 4(1)(145), point (b)		Member States	Classification of small and non-complex institutions	Member States may lower the threshold of EUR 5 billion for the average over the four-year period immediately preceding the current annual reporting period of total value of institutions assets on an individual basis or, where applicable, on a consolidated basis in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and Directive 2013/36/EU.	Y	Article 3 paragraph 1 29c) 'small and non-complex credit institution' means a credit institution which meets the conditions referred to in Article 4, paragraph (1), item (145) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, where, for the purpose of the applicable threshold referred to in sub-item (b) of that item of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 in the Republic of Croatia that threshold is lowered to an amount of EUR 1 billion;	Credit Institutions Act, Article 3 paragraph 1 point 29c	Y	-
170	Article 4(2)		Member States or Competent Authorities	Treatment of indirect holdings in real estate	Member States or their competent authorities may allow shares constituting an equivalent indirect holding of immovable property to be treated as a direct holding of immovable property provided that such indirect holding is specifically regulated in the national law of the Member State and, when pledged as collateral, provides equivalent protection to creditors.	N	-	-	-	-
190	Article 24(2)			Reporting and the compulsory use of IFRS	Competent authorities may require that institutions effect the valuation of assets and off-balance sheet items and the determination of own funds in accordance with International Accounting Standards as applicable under Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002).	Y	Decision implementing the part of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 pertaining to the valuation of assets and off balance sheet items and the calculation of own funds and capital requirement Valuation	Decision implementing the part of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 pertaining to the valuation of	Y	The CNB exercises Article 24(2) of the Regulation (EU) 575/2013 and

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							<p>Article 3</p> <p>Pursuant to the provisions of Article 24, paragraph (2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, a credit institution shall effect the valuation of assets and off-balance sheet items and the determination of own funds in accordance with the International Accounting Standards applied pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002.</p> <p>Accounting Act</p> <p>Article 5</p> <p>(5) Credit institutitons are classified into large businesses.</p> <p>Article 17</p> <p>(3) Large businesses and public interest entities are obliged to apply the IFRS.</p>	<p>assets and off balance sheet items and he calculation of own funds and capital requirements, Article 3</p> <p>Accounting Act, Article 5 paragraph 5 and Article 17 paragraph 3</p>		<p>requires credit institutions to effect the valuation of assets and off-balance sheet items and the determination of own funds in accordance with IFRS.</p> <p>According to the Accounting Act, credit institutions are obliged to apply IFRS for the purpose of preparing and presenting annual financial statements.</p>
200	Article 89(3)		Competent Authorities	Risk weighting and prohibition of qualifying holdings outside the financial sector	<p>Competent authorities apply the following requirements to qualifying holdings of institutions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2:</p> <p>for the purpose of calculating the capital requirement in accordance with Part Three of this Regulation, institutions shall apply a risk weight of 1 250 % to the greater of the following:</p> <p>(i) the amount of qualifying holdings referred to in paragraph 1 in excess of 15 % of eligible capital;</p> <p>(ii) the total amount of qualifying holdings referred to in paragraph 2 that exceed 60 % of the eligible capital of the institution;</p>	Y	<p>Article 3</p> <p>To a qualifying holding in an undertaking which is not one of the undertakings referred to in Article 89, paragraph (1), items (a) and (b) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, where the amount of such qualifying holding exceeds the limits prescribed in Article 89, paragraphs (1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, a credit institution shall apply the provision of Article 89, paragraph (3), item (a) of that Regulation.</p>	<p>Decision implementing the part of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 pertaining to credit institutions' qualifying holdings outside the financial sector and limits on credit institutions' holdings of tangible assets, Article 3</p>	Y	–

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201	Article 89(3)		Competent Authorities	Risk weighting and prohibition of qualifying holdings outside the financial sector	Competent authorities apply the following requirements to qualifying holdings of institutions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2: the competent authorities shall prohibit institutions from having qualifying holdings referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 the amount of which exceeds the percentages of eligible capital laid down in those paragraphs.	N	–	–	–	–
220	Article 430(4)		Competent Authorities	Reporting on own funds requirements and financial information	Competent authorities may require credit institutions that determine their own funds on a consolidated basis in accordance with international accounting standards pursuant to Article 24(2) to report financial information in accordance with this Article.	N	–	–	–	–
230	Article 124(2)		Competent or Designated Authorities	Risk weights and criteria applied to exposures secured by mortgages on immovable property	The authority designated in accordance with paragraph 1a of this Article may increase the risk weights applicable to those exposures within the ranges determined in the fourth subparagraph of this paragraph or impose stricter criteria than those set out in Article 125(2) or 126(2).	Y	<p>Article 7</p> <p>(1) When assigning a risk weight of 35% to exposures or any part of an exposure fully and completely secured by mortgages on residential property located in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, credit institutions shall, in accordance with Article 125 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, apply the criteria prescribed by paragraphs (2) to (6) of this Article.</p> <p>(2) A credit institution may assign a risk weight of 35% only to those exposures or a part of an exposure secured by mortgages on residential property which is or shall be occupied or let for residential purposes by the owner who is a natural person, under a property leasing contract.</p> <p>(3) A credit institution may assign the risk-weight referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article provided the owner of the residential property is the owner of not more than two residential properties.</p> <p>(4) Residential property, in accordance with paragraph (2) of this Article, means a house, a flat or associated parts of the flat in flat ownership intended to be used as a dwelling and a building plot intended to be used for construction of a house.</p> <p>(5) A garage or a parking spot, in accordance with paragraph (2) of this Article, is considered residential property only if the mortgage on or fiduciary transfer of ownership of a garage or a parking spot is connected with the mortgage on or fiduciary transfer of ownership of a house,</p>	Decision implementing the part of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 pertaining to the valuation of assets and off balance sheet items and the calculation of own funds and capital requirements, Articles 7 and 8	Y	–

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							<p>flat or associated parts of the flat in flat ownership that are intended to be used as a dwelling.</p> <p>(6) Holiday homes, in accordance with paragraph (2) of this Article, are not considered residential property.</p> <p>Article 8</p> <p>The risk weight referred to in Article 126, paragraph (1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 shall be changed to 100% in such a way that exposures or any part of an exposure of the credit institution fully and completely secured by mortgages on commercial immovable property in the Republic of Croatia are treated as follows: (a) exposures or any part of an exposure fully and completely secured by mortgages on offices or others commercial premises shall be assigned a risk weight of 100%; (b) exposures related to property leasing transactions concerning offices or other commercial premises under which the institution is the lessor and the tenant has an option to purchase shall be assigned a risk weight of 100% provided that the exposure of the institution is fully and completely secured by its ownership of the property.</p>			
240	Article 129(1)		Competent Authorities	Exposures in the form of covered bonds	The competent authorities may, after consulting EBA, partly waive the application of point (c) of the first subparagraph and allow credit quality step 2 for up to 10 % of the total exposure of the nominal amount of outstanding covered bonds of the issuing institution, provided that significant potential concentration problems in the Member States concerned can be documented due to the application of the credit quality step 1 requirement referred to in that point.	N	–	–	–	–
241	Article 129(1a), point (c)		Competent Authorities	Exposures to credit institutions that qualify for credit quality step 3 in the form of derivative contracts	The competent authorities designated pursuant to Article 18(2) of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 may, after consulting EBA, allow exposures to credit institutions that qualify for credit quality step 3 in the form of derivative contracts, provided that significant potential concentration problems in the Member States concerned due to the application of credit quality step 1 and 2 requirements referred to in this paragraph can be documented.	N	–	–	–	–
242	Article 129(3a)		Member states	Minimum level of overcollateralisation	Member States may set a lower minimum level of overcollateralisation for covered bonds than 5 % or authorise their competent authorities to set such a	N	–	–	–	–

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250	Article 164(5)		Competent Authorities	Minimum values of exposure weighted average Loss Given Default (LGD) for exposures secured by property	tion for covered bonds level, provided that the conditions in point (a) and (b) of this subparagraph are met. Based on the data collected under Article 430a and on any other relevant indicators, and taking into account forward-looking immovable property market developments the authority designated in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Article shall periodically, and at least annually, assess whether the minimum LGD values referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, are appropriate for exposures secured by mortgages on residential property or commercial immovable property located in one or more parts of the territory of the Member State of the relevant authority. Where, on the basis of the assessment referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph, the authority designated in accordance with paragraph 5 concludes that the minimum LGD values referred to in paragraph 4 are not adequate, and if it considers that the inadequacy of LGD values could adversely affect current or future financial stability in its Member State, it may set higher minimum LGD values for those exposures located in one or more parts of the territory of the Member State of the relevant authority. Those higher minimum values may also be applied at the level of one or more property segments of such exposures. The authority designated in accordance with paragraph 5 shall notify EBA and the ESRB before making the decision referred to in this paragraph. Within one month of receipt of that notification EBA and the ESRB shall provide their opinion to the Member State concerned. EBA and the ESRB shall publish those LGD values.	N	–	–	–	–
260	Article 178(1), point (b)		Competent Authorities	Default of an obligor	Competent authorities may replace the 90 days with 180 days for exposures secured by residential property or SME commercial immovable property in the retail exposure class, as well as exposures to public sector entities.	N	–	–	–	–
261	Article 178(2), point (d)		Competent Authorities	Materiality threshold	Competent authorities shall define the threshold to assess the materiality of a credit obligation past due. This threshold shall reflect a level of risk that the competent authority considers to be reasonable.	Y	Materiality of a credit obligation past due Article 9 (1) Credit institutions shall apply to retail exposures the materiality threshold referred to in Article 1, paragraphs (2) and (3) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/171 of 19 October 2017 on supplementing Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the materiality threshold for credit obligations past due	Decision implementing the part of Regulation (EU) no 575/2013 pertaining to the valuation of assets and off-balance sheet items and the calculation of own funds and capital	Y	–

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							(Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L 32, 6.2.2018, hereinafter referred to as 'Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/171') in such a way that the absolute component referred to in paragraph (2), sub-item (2) is set at EUR 100 and the relative component referred to in paragraph (2), sub-item (3) is set at 1%. (2) Credit institutions shall apply to exposures other than retail exposures the materiality threshold referred to in Article (2), paragraph (2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/171 in such a way that the absolute component is set at EUR 500, and the relative component is set at 1%.	requirements, Article 9		
270	Article 284(4)		Competent Authorities	Exposure value	Competent authorities may require an α higher than 1.4 or permit institutions to use their own estimates in accordance with Article 284 (9)	N	–	–	–	–
280	Article 284(9)		Competent Authorities	Exposure value	Competent authorities may permit institutions to use their own estimates of alpha	N	–	–	–	–
290	Article 327(2)		Competent Authorities	Netting between a convertible and an offsetting position in the underlying instrument	Competent authorities may adopt an approach under which the likelihood of a particular convertible's being converted is taken into account or require an own funds requirement to cover any loss which conversion might entail.	N	–	–	–	–
300	Article 395(1)		Competent Authorities	Large exposure limits for exposures to institutions	Competent authorities may set a lower large exposure limit than EUR 150 000 000 for exposures to institutions.	Y	Article 2 Credit institutions shall apply Article 395, paragraph (1), subparagraphs (1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 so that the words 'EUR 150 million' are replaced by the words 'EUR 400 thousand'.	Decision on large exposures of credit institutions, Article 2	Y	On 1 January 2023 absolute kuna amounts were converte d and rounded to absolute euro amounts due to the adoption of the euro in the Republic

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310	Article 400(2)(a) 493(3)(a)		Competent Authorities	Exemptions or partial exemptions to large exposures limits	Competent authorities may fully or partially exempt covered bonds falling within the terms of Article 129(1), (3) and (6).	N	–	–	–	–
320	Article 400(2)(b) 493(3)(b)		Competent Authorities	Exemptions or partial exemptions to large exposures limits	Competent authorities may fully or partially exempt asset items constituting claims on regional governments or local authorities of Member States.	N	–	–	–	–
330	Article 400(2)(c) 493(3)(c)		Competent Authorities	Exemptions or partial exemptions to large exposures limits	Competent authorities may fully or partially exempt exposures incurred by an institution to its parent undertaking, to other subsidiaries of that parent undertaking or to its own subsidiaries and qualifying holdings.	N	–	–	–	–
340	Article 400(2)(d) 493(3)(d)		Competent Authorities	Exemptions or partial exemptions to large exposures limits	Competent authorities may fully or partially exempt exposures to regional or central credit institutions with which the credit institution is associated in a network and which are responsible for cash-clearing operations within the network.	N	–	–	–	–
350	Article 400(2)(e) 493(3)(e)		Competent Authorities	Exemptions or partial exemptions to large exposures limits	Competent authorities may fully or partially exempt exposures to credit institutions incurred by credit institutions, one of which operates on a non-competitive basis and provides or guarantees loans under legislative programmes or its statutes, to promote specified sectors of the economy under some form of government oversight and restrictions on the use of the loans, provided that the respective exposures arise from such loans that are passed on to the beneficiaries via credit institutions or from the guarantees of these loans.	N	–	–	–	–
360	Article 400(2)(f) 493(3)(f)		Competent Authorities	Exemptions or partial exemptions to large exposures limits	Competent authorities may fully or partially exempt exposures to institutions, provided that those exposures do not constitute such institutions' own funds, do not last longer than the following business day and are not denominated in a major trading currency.	N	–	–	–	–
370	Article 400(2)(g) 493(3)(g)		Competent Authorities	Exemptions or partial exemptions to large exposures limits	Competent authorities may fully or partially exempt exposures to central banks in the form of required minimum reserves held at those central banks which are denominated in their national currencies.	N	–	–	–	–

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380	Article 400(2)(h) 493(3)(h)		Competent Authorities	Exemptions or partial exemptions to large exposures limits	Competent authorities may fully or partially exempt exposures to central governments in the form of statutory liquidity requirements held in government securities which are denominated and funded in their national currencies provided that, at the discretion of the competent authority, the credit assessment of those central governments assigned by a nominated External Credit Assessment Institution is investment grade.	N	–	–	–	–
390	Article 400(2)(i) 493(3)(i)		Competent Authorities	Exemptions or partial exemptions to large exposures limits	Competent authorities may fully or partially exempt 50 % of medium/low risk off-balance sheet documentary credits and of medium/low risk off-balance sheet undrawn credit facilities referred to in Annex I and subject to the competent authorities' agreement, 80 % of guarantees other than loan guarantees which have a legal or regulatory basis and are given for their members by mutual guarantee schemes possessing the status of credit institutions.	N	–	–	–	–
400	Article 400(2)(j) 493(3)(j)		Competent Authorities	Exemptions or partial exemptions to large exposures limits	Competent authorities may fully or partially exempt legally required guarantees used when a mortgage loan financed by issuing mortgage bonds is paid to the mortgage borrower before the final registration of the mortgage in the land register, provided that the guarantee is not used as reducing the risk in calculating the risk-weighted exposure amounts.	N	–	–	–	–
410	Article 400(2), point (k)		Competent Authorities	Exemptions or partial exemptions to large exposures limits	Competent authorities may fully or partially exempt assets items constituting exposures in the form of a collateral or a guarantee for residential loans.	N	–	–	–	–
411	Article 493(3), point (k)		Member States	Exemptions or partial exemptions to large exposures limits	Member States may fully or partially exempt assets items constituting claims on and other exposures to recognised exchanges.	N	–	–	–	–
412	Article 400(2), point (l)		Competent Authorities	Exemptions or partial exemptions to large exposures limits	Competent authorities may fully or partially exempt exposures in the form of a guarantee for officially supported export credits.	N	–	–	–	–
420	Article 412(5)		Member States	Liquidity coverage requirement	Member States may maintain or introduce national provisions in the area of liquidity requirements before binding minimum standards for liquidity coverage requirements are specified and fully introduced in the Union in accordance with Article 460.	N	–	–	–	–

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430	Article 412(5)		Member States or Competent Authorities	Liquidity coverage requirement	Member states or competent authorities may require domestically authorised institutions, or a subset of those institutions to maintain a higher liquidity coverage requirement up to 100 % until the binding minimum standard is fully introduced at a rate of 100 % in accordance with Article 460.	N	–	–	–	–
460	Article 420(2)		Competent Authorities	Liquidity outflow rate	The competent authorities shall determine the outflows to be assigned to the products and services which are not captured in the Regulation as long as the likelihood and potential volume of the liquidity outflows are material. The competent authorities may apply an outflow rate up to 5 % for trade finance off-balance-sheet related products, as referred to in Article 429 and Annex I.	N	–	–	–	–
461	Article 428p(10)		Competent Authorities	Required stable funding factors	Competent authorities may determine the required stable funding factors to be applied to off-balance-sheet exposures that are not specified in the CRR.	N	–	–	–	–
462	Article 428q(2)		Competent Authorities	Required stable funding factors	Competent authorities may determine the term of encumbrance for assets that have been segregated.	N	–	–	–	–
463	Article 428aq(10)		Competent Authorities	Required stable funding factors	Competent authorities may determine the required stable funding factors to be applied to off-balance-sheet exposures that are not referred to in the CRR in relation to the simplified calculation of the net stable funding ratio.	N	–	–	–	–
464	Article 428ar(2)		Competent Authorities	Required stable funding factors	Competent authorities may determine the term of encumbrance for assets that have been segregated in relation to the simplified calculation of the net stable funding ratio.	N	–	–	–	–
510	Article 471(1)		Competent Authorities	Exemption from deduction of equity holding in insurance companies from CET1 items	By way of derogation from Article 49(1), during the period from 31 December 2018 to 31 December 2024, institutions may choose not to deduct equity holdings in insurance undertakings, reinsurance undertakings and insurance holding companies where the conditions set out in paragraph 1 of Article 471 are met.	N	–	–	–	–
520	Article 473(1)		Competent Authorities	Introduction of amendments to IAS 19	By way of derogation from Article 481 during the period from 1 January 2014 until 31 December 2018, competent authorities may permit institutions that prepare their accounts in conformity with the international accounting standards adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 6(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 to add to their Common Equity Tier 1 capital the applicable amount in accordance with paragraph 2 or 3 of Article 473, as applicable, multiplied by the factor	N	–	–	–	–

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530	Article 478(3)		Competent Authorities	Transitional deductions from Common Equity Tier 1, Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 items	<p>applied in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 473.</p> <p>Competent authorities shall determine and publish an applicable percentage in the ranges specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 478 for each of the following deductions:</p> <p>(a) the individual deductions required pursuant to points (a) to (h) of Article 36(1), excluding deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences;</p> <p>(b) the aggregate amount of deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability and arise from temporary differences and the items referred to in point (i) of Article 36(1) that is required to be deducted pursuant to Article 48;</p> <p>(c) each deduction required pursuant to points (b) to (d) of Article 56;</p> <p>(d) each deduction required pursuant to points (b) to (d) of Article 66.</p>	Y	In the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2017, a credit institution shall apply to each deduction referred to in Article 478, paragraphs (1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 100% as the applicable percentage.	Decision implementing the part of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 pertaining to the valuation of assets and off-balance sheet items and the calculation of own funds and capital requirements, Article 4	Y	–
540	Article 479(4)		Competent Authorities	Transitional recognition in consolidated Common Equity Tier 1 capital of instruments and items that do not qualify as minority interests	Competent authorities shall determine and publish the applicable percentage in the ranges specified in paragraph 3 of Article 479.	Y	A credit institution shall apply Article 479, paragraphs (1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, using 0% as the applicable percentage.	Decision implementing the part of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 pertaining to the valuation of assets and off-balance sheet items and the calculation of own funds and capital requirements, Article 8	Y	–
550	Article 480(3)		Competent Authorities	Transitional recognition of minority interests and qualifying Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital	Competent authorities shall determine and publish the value of the applicable factor in the ranges specified in paragraph 2 of Article 480.	Y	A credit institution shall apply Article 480, paragraph (1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, using 1 as the applicable factor.	Decision implementing the part of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 pertaining to the valuation of assets and off-balance sheet items and the calculation of	Y	–

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								own funds and capital requirements, Article 9		
560	Article 481(5)		Competent Authorities	Additional transitional filters and deductions	For each filter or deduction referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 481, competent authorities shall determine and publish the applicable percentages in the ranges specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of that Article	Y	A credit institution shall apply Article 481, paragraphs (1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, using 0% as the applicable percentage.	Decision implementing the part of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 pertaining to the valuation of assets and off-balance sheet items and the calculation of own funds and capital requirements, Article 10	Y	–
570	Article 486(6)		Competent Authorities	Limits for grandfathering of items within Common Equity Tier 1, Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 items	Competent authorities shall determine and publish the applicable percentages in the ranges specified in paragraph 5 of Article 486.	Y	A credit institution shall apply Article 486, paragraphs (1) to (4) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, using the following applicable percentages: 1) 80% in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014; 2) 60% in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015; 3) 40% in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016; 4) 20% in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2017; and 5) 0% in the period from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2021.	Decision implementing the part of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 pertaining to the valuation of assets and off-balance sheet items and the calculation of own funds and capital requirements, Article 11	Y	–
580	Article 495(1)		Competent Authorities	Transitional treatment of equity exposures under the IRB approach	By way of derogation from Chapter 3 of Part Three, until 31 December 2017, the competent authorities may exempt from the IRB treatment certain categories of equity exposures held by institutions and EU subsidiaries of institutions in that Member State as at 31 December 2007.	N	–	–	–	–
590	Article 496(1)		Competent Authorities	Transitional provision on the calculation of own fund requirements for exposures in the form of covered bonds	Until 31 December 2017, competent authorities may waive in full or in part the 10 % limit for senior units issued by French Fonds Communs de Créances or by securitisation entities which are equivalent to French Fonds Communs de Créances laid down in points (d) and (f) of Article 129(1), provided that conditions specified in points (a) and (b) of Article 496(1) are fulfilled.	NA	–	–	–	–

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600		Article 10(1)(b)(iii)	Competent Authorities	LCR - Liquid assets	The liquidity reserve held by the credit institution in a central bank is recognisable as Level 1 asset provided that it can be withdrawn in times of stress. The purposes under which central bank reserves may be withdrawn for the purposes of this Article must be specified in an agreement between the CA and the ECB or the central bank.	Y	–	https://www.bankingsupervision.europa.eu/press/letterstobanks/shared/pdf/2015/150930communication_LCR_treatment_of_central_bank_reserves_for_LSIs.en.pdf?9a25845325930e27083	Y	The CNB has published on its website a Q&A (number 1902) in which it requires banks to abide the ECB communication on the treatment of reserves with the central bank.
610		Article 10(2)	Competent Authorities	LCR - Liquid assets	The market value of extremely high quality covered bonds referred to in paragraph 1(f) shall be subject to a haircut of at least 7 %. Except as specified in relation to shares and units in CIUs in points (a) and (b) of Article 15(2), no haircut shall be required on the value of the remaining level 1 assets. Those cases where the higher haircuts were set to an entire asset class (all assets subject to a specific and differentiated haircut in the LCR Delegated Regulation) (e.g. to all level 1 covered bonds, etc.).	N	–	–	–	–
620		Article 12(1)(c)(i)	Competent Authorities	LCR - Level 2B assets	Shares may constitute level 2B assets provided that they form part of a major stock index in a MS or in a third country, as identified as such by the CA of a MS or the relevant public authority in a third country.	Y	For the purposes of Article 12, paragraph (1), item (c)(i) of the Delegated Regulation, the main stock exchange index in the Republic of Croatia shall be CROBEX (the official stock index of the Zagreb Stock Exchange).	Decision implementing the part of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 pertaining to liquidity reporting, Article 4	Y	–
630		Article 12(3)	Competent Authorities	LCR - Level 2B assets	For credit institutions which in accordance with their statutes of incorporation are unable for reasons of religious observance to hold interest bearing assets,	N	–	–	–	–

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					the competent authority may allow to derogate from points (ii) and (iii) of paragraph 1(b) of this Article, provided there is evidence of insufficient availability of non-interest bearing assets meeting these requirements and the non-interest bearing assets in question are adequately liquid in private markets.					
640		Article 24(6)	Competent Authorities	LCR - Outflows from stable deposits in a third country qualifying for the 3 % rate	Credit institutions may be authorised by their competent authority to multiply by 3 % the amount of the retail deposits covered by a deposit guarantee scheme in a third country equivalent to the scheme referred to in paragraph 1 if the third country allows this treatment.	N	–	–	–	–