



# Data Partner FAQ Croatia



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## Data Sources

What are the main original sources of information? E.g. Chambers of commerce, local courts, yellow pages etc

NOTE - This should apply to, registered companies and sole traders/none registered companies.

**Financial data:** Financial Agency (Registry of publicly published finance. statements, and Registry of non-publicly published finance. statements)

**Negative data:** Official Sources (Official Gazette, Financial Agency), Daily and periodical Press, TV media, Web, business internet pages newsletters, etc.

**Demographic data:** Financial Agency, Official Gazette, Company's own information

**Payment Data:** Financial agency

**Collection data:** Internally

**Shareholders data:** Trade register, notes to financial statements published in Financial Agency's public Registry, stock exchange for joint stock companies

**Group Structure/ corporate hierarchy:** same as above, company's own information given in direct contact with the company or answered in priory sent Questionnaire form

**Other key information:** All sources are already mentioned above (Official sources, company itself, available online, spoken or written media, Chamber of Commerce, Business Internet Portals)

How often the above data is updated e.g. daily, weekly etc.?

Regularly updated (some daily, some weekly).

Do you contact companies via a telephone interview or site visits at regular intervals e.g. once a year?

Every company that is ordered is contacted at least once a year by telephone or a written questioner form; others are contacted or visited according to need (depending if a deeper internal rating is made or there is some special situation (of a higher risk). There are special Internal Minimum Standards rules automatically applied in the database which control frequency and need of regular updates.

## Regulations/ Legal requirements

Which types of company have to file financial data e.g. registered companies, public companies only etc.?

Every registered company form in the trading Registry (according to Trading Law) is obliged to submit its annual financial statement to Financial Agency. Not all are obliged to publish it.

List any filing exemptions and thresholds (e.g. companies of certain size may only have to file a balance sheet, large companies have to file a Profit & loss etc.)

Not all sole proprietorships are obliged to lead double-entry book-keeping so for those who are not limited financial information is available or is not available at all (these fill in their business doing on a personal yearly Tax return form and information submitted to the Tax Authority is confidential and not available to the public. The same is with State's bodies and special legal forms, those are submitted only to the Tax Authority and are confidential.

Representatives of foreign company's don't need to submit any financial data.

How long after the financial year end do companies have to file financials?

For those legal forms that are obliged to submit their financial statements by the end of March is the deadline to submit it to the Financial Agency. Afterwards some checks are performed and if needed corrections are made after that the data is prepared for publishing. Deadline for submitting all the documents and financial statements for public announcement is 30<sup>th</sup> June. Data is published in the public Registry as soon as it is completely checked and filed so first available financial statements can be published already end of April. Of course, companies present on the Stock Exchange have to fill these obligations earliest possible according to Stock Exchange rules and have to fill in also the 1H reports.

What is the penalty for not filing the financial data? Is it likely a company would prefer the penalty rather than filing them?

Penalties are ca. 1.300-14.000 EUR depending on the item from the Law on Accountancy that has been broken. If the companies were not active they need to fill-in the Form of Inactivity. Since the penalties were not really charged until few years ago there was a lot of companies still lead as "active" but without financials in the Registry. Now there is a rule that if the company did not submit financials for at least three years in the row it is automatically deleted from the Registry (decision based on official duty). So, the Registry is regularly "cleaned". Based on this in 2012 there were 30.711 companies deleted and in 2013 3.512 companies.

## Negative Data

What type of negative data is available in your country

Bankruptcies/insolvencies – YES (updated on a daily basis)

Court cases/actions - NO

Debt collection cases – YES (internally in supplier database and shown on reports, updated upon every change, payment made, case closed positively or negatively); following of the case statuses can be updated in monitoring orders

Any other negative data specific to your country – inactivity of the accounts updated daily (included in payment assessment but must not be shown on reports since the Contract with the Provider requires this and this issue is very sensitive).

How often is this negative data updated?

Mentioned above.

## Credit Rating Limit

Do you give a credit rating & limit on all companies?

Yes, in all cases where it is possible.

If not, what are the exceptions?

It can happen (by special legal forms that do not have financials) that the @rating score and MC limit cannot be assessed. Then the (particular) assessment is not made and limit is put to 0.

What is the credit rating intended to predict? E.g. insolvency, ability to pay etc.

A default of the company, i.e. bankruptcy, in the period of one year after the assessment.

Is Payment data included in your credit scoring model?

Yes

What does the credit limit mean? E.g. amount of credit you can extend in a 30 day period etc.?

Maximum Credit is to be understood as the highest possible engagement for a supplier delivering goods or rendering services on open terms with an average respite of 60 days. (It is assumed that, on the average, the company in question has 5 suppliers, who deliver goods or render services at the same time.)

## General

What version of activity codes are used in the reports?

The last review, i.e. NACE rev. 2

What company ID numbers are available (e.g. local registration number, VAT number, etc.)?

OIB nr. (VAT)	Croatia (HR)	11 digit number or 2-letters (HR) + 11 digit number for international VAT	18454180003 or HR18454180003
Matični broj (National ID number)	Croatia	7 digit number	0234567
MBS (REGISTRATION nr.)	Croatia	9 digit number	052346589
MBO (National ID for sole proprietorships)	Croatia	8 digit number	12345678