

Central Credit Responsibility Database - Firm, Firm-Bank and Exposure Level - Data Manual

Extraction Date - June 2019 V02

BPLIM

2026-02-18

The Central Credit Responsibility (CCR) database reports monthly credit data from all credit-granting institutions in Portugal, supporting participating entities in the risk assessment of credit granting. This research product is derived from the official CCR reporting and is available from 1999 onward. Microdata available to external researchers are aggregated at the firm and firm-bank levels, while internal researchers also have access to data at the individual credit exposure level. The dataset was last updated in 2019, with the most recent month available being August 2018. No further updates will be made to this product. For more recent credit data, please refer to the HCRC product.

Table of contents

1 General Information	2
2 Geographical Coverage	4
3 Population	4
4 Methodology	5
5 Description of Files	6
5.1 Credit exposure level data (FRMEXP)	6
5.2 Firm-bank level data (FRMBNK)	7
5.3 Firm level data (FRM)	8
5.4 Characteristics of the firm (COVER)	8
6 Description of Variables	8
6.1 Identifiers	8

6.2	Exposure characteristics (credit exposure files only)	10
6.3	Aggregated credit amounts (firm and firm-bank files)	22
6.4	Bank relationship (firm file only)	28
6.5	Firm characteristics (cover file only)	29
7	Building Compatible Series Using Credit Exposure Data	30
7.1	Relevant filters	30
7.2	Compatibility issues	30
7.2.1	Credit situation	31
7.2.2	Debt maturity	33
7.2.3	Exposure restructuring	34
7.2.4	Special characteristics	35
7.2.5	Guarantor	35
7.2.6	Collateral	37
7.2.7	Additional concerns	38
8	Legislation	39
9	Citation of this dataset	41
10	Auxiliary files	41
11	Useful Links	41
12	Useful Ado Files	41
12.1	Harmonization of variables over time	42
12.2	Aggregation	42
12.3	Construction of firm default profile	43
12.4	Construction of firm-bank relationship spells	44
13	Frequently Asked Questions	45
14	References	46
15	Appendix	46
15.1	Country code list	46
15.2	Currency code list	52

1 General Information

Data Type: Longitudinal Data

Unit of Analysis: firm, firm-bank, credit exposure

Frequency: Monthly

Start Date: January, 1999

Most Recent Date: August, 2018

Reference Date: the last day of a month

Data Organization: the data are provided as three Stata datasets, one for each unit of analysis, along with a complementary Stata file that can be used with any of the units.

Version of the Data: the data made available by BPLIM corresponds to a data freeze at a specific point in time. Accordingly, all files reflect the information as reported on the extraction date. The most recent data update was performed in June 2019, and the current release corresponds to version V02. The changes relative to version V01 are described below.

Languages Available: Variables labels are available in Portuguese and English.¹

Data Access: This dataset is available to external researchers under the conditions detailed in the [*Guide for Researchers Using Banco de Portugal Microdata Research Laboratory \(BPLIM\) Data*](#). External researchers have access to anonymized data at the firm and firm–bank levels. Internal researchers also have access to anonymized data at the credit exposure level.

Digital Object Identifier: 10.17900/CRC.FRM.Jun2019.V2;
10.17900/CRC.FRMBNK.Jun2019.V2; 10.17900/CRC.EXP.Jun2019.V1.

New on V02: The reporting of credit information by participating entities has changed over time. These changes are observable in the exposure-level data and are documented in this manual. Version V02 harmonizes the rules used to compute aggregates at the firm and firm–bank data, while leaving the exposure-level data unchanged relative to V01. The main changes are: (i) the exclusion of foreign credit reported by banks during 2006–2008 (tipocredito 13 and 14); (ii) the exclusion of guarantee exposures from credit amounts, as these are not consistently reported over the full period (tipocredito 11 and 12 for 2006–2008, and produto 14 and 15 from 2009 onward); (iii) the inclusion of credit amounts associated with joint credit for remaining debtors (nivelresponsabilidade 3 and 31–35) in the computation of aggregates, and (iv) the exclusion of data reported by mutual guarantee societies to avoid double counting. For more details on the rules to construct the firm and firm–bank level data, please consult the subsection “[Aggregate credit amounts](#)”.

¹To view labels in English, type `label language en` in Stata. To view labels in Portuguese, type `label language pt`.

2 Geographical Coverage

In its origin, the Central Credit Responsibility (CCR) primarily covers firms operating in mainland Portugal and the autonomous regions of Azores and Madeira, as reported by participating entities to Banco de Portugal. Although the CCR includes some information on foreign firms, the reporting requirements for credit granted to them have changed over time. In 2006, loans granted to foreign firms operating in Portugal became subject to reporting under Instrução n° 7/2006. In the same period, following the EU national central banks' Memorandum², credit exposures above €25,000 of Portuguese entities obtained from financial institutions in participating countries were required to be reported. From 2009, credit extended to Portuguese firms by foreign branches of Portuguese banks can be identified using the variable *paisbalcaoid*.³

To maintain consistency over time, research products prepared at firm and firm–bank level include only Portuguese firms and credit granted in Portugal.

3 Population

The Central Credit Responsibility (CCR) collects data on the indebtedness of borrowers (including collective persons, individual entrepreneurs and private persons) as reported by credit-granting institutions/participating entities (institutions operating in Portugal or foreign branches of Portuguese banks). For some periods, it also includes credit granted by some foreign entities to Portuguese firms.

The reporting entities participating in CCR include: banks, saving banks, mutual agricultural credit banks, financial credit institutions, leasing companies, factoring companies, securitization companies, mutual guarantee societies, and financial companies for credit acquisitions. Firms subject to credit report include non-financial institutions, as well as non-monetary financial institutions, but it can change across years.

The firm and firm-bank data exclude: (1) firms with a non-valid tax identification number; (2) individual entrepreneurs and private persons whose tax identification number starts with a 1, 2 or 8; (3) participating entities classified as mutual guarantee societies (to avoid double counting).

The credit exposure data exclude: (1) firms with a non-valid tax identification number; (2) individual entrepreneurs and private persons whose tax identification number starts with a 1 or 2.

²In addition to Portugal, the countries currently subscribed include Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Czech Republic and Romania.

³CCR only includes foreign credits originated in the MOU countries (that is, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Czech Republic and Romania) since 2006. The reporting threshold (25000 euros) in this case is higher than that for firms resident in Portugal (50 euros).

Also note that:

- the coverage of borrowers in the CCR has changed over time. Some individual entrepreneurs may still appear in the data because, in 2009, entrepreneurs with tax identification codes starting with 8 were reassigned to codes beginning with 5 or 9 (consistent with firms) or 1 or 2 (consistent with individuals). As a result, discontinuities in the coverage of different types of firms, as well as a noticeable gap in firm entries and exits, can be observed in January 2009.
- some financial institutions in Portugal have experienced acquisitions and/or mergers, which induced credit flows from one institution to another. The list of participating entities has therefore changed over time.

4 Methodology

The Central Credit Responsibility (CCR) plays a crucial role in monitoring and assessing credit risk at institution and national level. The participating entities are obliged to report to the Banco de Portugal their credit balances by the end of each month, thus reflecting the situation of the liabilities of their customers by that date. Banco de Portugal is responsible for centralizing and disseminating the credit information after quality control. The identification of the debtors is cross-checked with other sources, ensuring that the identification exists and is valid.⁴

To ensure the accuracy of credit reports, banks and financial companies are required to verify and correct any errors promptly. Although the quality of data in the CCR and the coverage of credit exposures have improved over time, some limitations remain due to specific features and changes in the reporting structure. For instance, credit transfers between participating entities that belong to the same group may cause unusual fluctuations at the level of individual institutions.

The original dataset comprises the credit exposure data, characterized using a predefined set of contractual conditions. All credit obligations above the reporting threshold are included, regardless if the credit is performing, overdue, under litigation or written-off. The mandatory loan registration threshold in Portuguese Credit Responsibility is 50 euros but, in some periods, participating entities have the discretion to report credit below the thresholds.

Between 1999 and 2018, the CCR underwent several major revisions, which introduced structural breaks that may affect empirical analysis. Two revisions are particularly relevant.

The first occurred in 2006, under Banco de Portugal Instruction No. 7/2006, which expanded the reporting framework to include guarantees and effective and potential credit reported by certain foreign central banks on behalf of institutions resident in their jurisdictions.

⁴For instance, the tax identification number (NIF) managed by the Tax and Customs Authority and the National File of Collective Persons (FNPC) managed by the Ministry of Justice are cross checked.

The second occurred in 2009, under Banco de Portugal Instruction No. 21/2008, and involved: (i) a change in the reporting structure from aggregates by credit type to a more granular exposure level; (ii) the harmonization of coding for several categorical variables and the introduction of new variables, including credit-operation characteristics such as maturity date; (iii) a reformulation of the reporting of guarantees introduced in 2006; among other changes.

To ensure comparability over time of aggregated variables at the firm and firm–bank levels, we applied a set of harmonization procedures, including restrictions to coverage and the recoding of variables. To understand the applied treatment, users should first refer to the changes in the CCR exposure data, as reflected in the Section “[Description of variables](#)”, and then consult the rules adopted in the construction of the credit amounts for firm and firm–bank datasets, as described in Subsection “[Aggregated credit amounts](#)”.

Additional cleaning conducted at BPLIM includes (1) the correction of scale and currency report to ensure that values are always expressed in euros, and (2) the anonymization of participating entities and firms through unique identifiers.

5 Description of Files

Three levels of data files are provided: credit exposure (FRMEXP), firm-bank relationships (FRMBNK), and firm-level data (FRM). Each file is organised by year and contains monthly information.⁵ In addition, a supplementary file (COVER) is available for use across all three levels, providing firm characteristics such as legal form, institutional sector, location, and other attributes.

5.1 Credit exposure level data (FRMEXP)

Credit exposure data are provided through three files: the general exposure characteristics file (BAL), available for 1999–2018; the collateral information file (COLL), available from 2009–2018; and the special characteristics file (SCHAR), also available from 2009–2018.

The reporting of credit exposures underwent a major structural change in 2009, which explains why only the BAL file is available prior to that year. From 2009 onward, exposures are reported at a more granular level and are identified by an anonymized credit identifier *cina*.

The **general exposure characteristics** files follow the file-naming convention below:

CRC_A_MFRMEXP_YYYY_MMYY_BAL_VXX.dta,

where *YYYY* is the reporting year; *MMYY* is the extraction date; *VXX* is the version.

⁵Note that some variables are only available after 2009.

The **collateral information** files (only available from 2009) report the collateral type and the collateral value for secured credit. One can merge the collateral information file with the exposure characteristics file using the variable *cina*. **One credit exposure *cina* may be associated with more than one collateral.**

The collateral information files follow the file-naming convention below:

CRC_A_MFRMEXP_YYYY_MMYY_COLL_VXX.dta,

where *YYYY* is the reporting year; *MMYY* is the extraction date; *VXX* is the version.

The **special characteristics** files (only available from 2009) specify credit exposures with special characteristics and/or credit exposures extended according to special regimes, for instance, credit used in a securitization operation and credit for protecting permanent housing property (as framed by Decree-Law103/2009). One can merge the special characteristics file with the exposure characteristics file using the variable *cina*. One credit exposure may be associated with more than one special characteristics.

The special characteristics files follow the file-naming convention below:

CRC_A_MFRMEXP_YYYY_MMYY_SCHAR_VXX.dta

where *YYYY* is the reporting year; *MMYY* is the extraction date; *VXX* is the version.

5.2 Firm-bank level data (FRMBNK)

Each row corresponds to a firm-bank pair in a given month.

The firm-bank level data is organized in the credit outstanding (CO) file that follows the file-naming convention below:

CRC_A_MFRMBNK_YYYY_MMYY_CO_VXX.dta

where *YYYY* is the reporting year; *MMYY* is the date; *VXX* is the version.

The variables included are:

- **from 1999 to 2008:** date, tina, bina, valor_global, valor_efectivo, valor_potencial, valor_vencido, valor_curto_o, valor_longo_o;
- **from 2009 onward:** date, tina, bina, valor_global, valor_efectivo, valor_potencial, valor_vencido, valor_curto_o, valor_curto_r, valor_longo_o, valor_longo_r, prazomedia_o, prazomedia_r, valor_prazo1_o, valor_prazo2_o, valor_prazo3_o, valor_prazo4_o, valor_prazo5_o, valor_prazo1_r, valor_prazo2_r, valor_prazo3_r, valor_prazo4_r, valor_prazo5_r, valor_g1, valor_g2, valor_g3, valor_g4, valor_g5, valor_g6.

Note: Firm-bank relationship variables are not included in this data file, but can be generated using the *relationspell* ado.

5.3 Firm level data (FRM)

Each row corresponds to a firm in a given month.

The firm level data is organized in the credit outstanding & bank relationship (COBR) file that follows the file-naming convention below:

CRC_A_MFRM_YYYY_MMYY_COBR_VXX.dta

where *YYYY* is the reporting year; *MMYY* is the extraction date; *VXX* is the version.

The variables included are the same as in FRMBNK, plus *max_relacao*, *nb_relacao*, *hhি_relacao*.

5.4 Characteristics of the firm (COVER)

Each row corresponds to a firm in a given period to which the classification applies.

Firm characteristics are provided in the cover file (COVER), which follows the file-naming convention below:

CRC_A_FRM_MMYY_COVER_VXX.dta

where *YYYY* is the reporting year; *MMYY* is the date; *VXX* is the version.

6 Description of Variables

6.1 Identifiers

- Reference date

The reference month of the data

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>date</i>	Reference month of the data

Availability: January, 1999-August, 2018

- Debtor identifier

Unique identifier that enables tracking debtors over time. *tina* is the anonymized tax identification number, available in all files. It should be noted that reporting to CCR does not depend on the nationality of the debtors but their country of residence. In situations where a debtor is not resident in Portugal and does not have a tax number assigned in Portugal, the debtor is reported through a unique code generated by the participating institution itself, namely “Source Code”.⁶ Banco de Portugal controls the credibility of debtor identification in CCR by cross-checking other sources to ensure that the identification exists and is valid.

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>tina</i>	Anonymized tax identification number

Availability: January, 1999-August, 2018

- **Creditor identifier**

Unique identifier that enables tracking creditors over time. *bina* is the anonymized bank identification number, available in the credit exposure file (EXP) and the bank-firm level credit outstanding file (CO).

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>bina</i>	Anonymized bank identification number

Availability: January, 1999-August, 2018

- **Credit exposure identifier**

Identifier for each credit exposure. *cina* is the anonymized credit identification number, only available in the credit exposure file (EXP). For the same credit exposure, **the code changes on a monthly basis and therefore cannot be used to follow a credit through time**. This variable is, however, useful to merge with auxiliary data files of collateral and special characteristics.

⁶The use of the Source Code allows compliance with the reporting of a firm/individual's liabilities resulting from all credit operations. However, the centralization and dissemination of centralized information for debtors reported with Source Code might be limited, since the same debtor will surely have a distinct code communicated by different institutions.

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>cina</i>	Anonymized credit identifier

Availability: January, 2009-August, 2018

6.2 Exposure characteristics (credit exposure files only)

- Type of credit

The type of credit, reported in CCR before 2009, characterizes general credit status. The classification has changed over time. The first classification regime includes only the codes 1-7, defining different types of financial instruments. To facilitate further assessment of credit risk in Portugal, new categories of “credit in litigation” (code 8) and “written-off credit” (code 9) were introduced in January, 1993, and “renegotiated credit” (code 10) in November, 2001. Later, following the Instrução nº 7/2006, additional types (codes 11-14) were incorporated in October, 2006, including guarantees, sureties, and credit communicated by foreign central banks.

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>tipocredito</i>	Type of credit

Availability: January, 1999-December, 2008

Classification	Definition
1	Commercial
2	Discount funding
3	Other short term funding
4	Medium and Long term funding
5	Other responsibilities
6	Off balance sheet liabilities (potential credit)
7	Overdue Credit (non-performing loans)
8	Credit in litigation
9	Written-off credit
10	Renegotiated credit
11	Guarantees provided by participating entities to ensure the compliance of credit operations by other participating entities
12	Guarantees or sureties

Classification	Definition
13	Effective credit communicated by foreign banks
14	Potential credit communicated by foreign banks

- **Responsibility level**

The responsibility level characterizes the type of participation that the client has in a credit operation, allowing to distinguish between borrowers and sureties/guarantors and between individual and joint responsibilities.

The credit exposures for a debtor and its sureties/guarantor are communicated with identical characteristics, except for the variables associated with the level of responsibility and identification of the debtor.

The exposure of the guarantor is reported with characteristics similar to the secured exposure in all variables except for the followings: The identification of the party (debtor/guarantor); The responsibility level; The credit situation.

This variable is available from 1999 and has undergone a series of changes in classification, as framed by the Instrução nº 16/2001, the Instrução nº 7/2006, and the Instrução nº 21/2008. To construct a harmonized series, one can use the ado file provided by BPLIM.

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>nivelresponsabilidade</i>	Responsibility level

Availability: January, 1999-August, 2018

Classification	Definition
<i>from January, 1999 to October, 2001</i>	
1	Individual credit
11	Individual credit - savings-emigrant - acquisition of buildings
12	Individual credit - savings-emigrant - other activities
13	Individual credit - savings-emigrant - buildings + other activities
2	Joint credit (credit more than one beneficiary) - 1ºdebtor
21	Joint credit 1ºdebtor. - saving-emigrant - acquisition buildings
22	Joint credit 1ºdebtor. - saving-emigrant - other activities

Classification	Definition
23	Joint credit 1ºdebtor. - saving-emigrant - buildings + other activities
3	Joint credit (credit more than one beneficiary) - remaining debtors
31	Joint credit- remaining debtors - saving-emigrant - acquisition buildings
32	Joint credit - remaining debtors - saving-emigrant - other activities
33	Joint credit - remaining debtors - savings-emigrant - buildings+ other activities
<i>from November, 2001 to September, 2006</i>	
1	Individual credit
11	Individual credit - savings-emigrant - acquisition of buildings
12	Individual credit - savings-emigrant - other activities
13	Individual credit - savings-emigrant - buildings + other activities
14	Individual credit - credit due to operations of securitization
2	Joint credit (credit more than one beneficiary) - 1ºdebtor
21	Joint credit 1ºdebtor. - saving-emigrant - acquisition buildings
22	Joint credit 1ºdebtor. - saving-emigrant - other activities
23	Joint credit 1ºdebtor. - saving-emigrant - buildings + other activities
24	Joint credit 1ºdebtor. - credit due to operations of securitization
25	Joint credit 1ºdebtor. - mortgage-backed obligations or obligations in the public sector
3	Joint credit (credit more than one beneficiary) - remaining debtors
31	Joint credit- remaining debtors - saving-emigrant - acquisition buildings
32	Joint credit - remaining debtors - saving-emigrant - other activities
33	Joint credit - remaining debtors - savings-emigrant - buildings+ other activities
34	Joint credit - remaining debtors - credit due to operations of securitization
<i>from October, 2006 to December, 2008</i>	
1	Individual credit
11	Individual credit - savings-emigrant - acquisition of buildings

Classification	Definition
12	Individual credit - savings-emigrant - other activities
13	Individual credit - savings-emigrant - buildings + other activities
14	Individual credit - credit due to operations of securitization
15	Individual credit - mortgage-backed obligations or obligations in the public sector
2	Joint credit (credit more than one beneficiary) - 1°debtor
21	Joint credit 1°debtor. - saving-emigrant - acquisition buildings
22	Joint credit 1°debtor. - saving-emigrant - other activities
23	Joint credit 1°debtor. - saving-emigrant - buildings + other activities
24	Joint credit 1°debtor. - credit due to operations of securitization
25	Joint credit 1°debtor. - mortgage-backed obligations or obligations in the public sector
3	Joint credit (credit more than one beneficiary) - remaining debtors
31	Joint credit- remaining debtors - saving-emigrant - acquisition buildings
32	Joint credit - remaining debtors - saving-emigrant - other activities
33	Joint credit - remaining debtors - savings-emigrant - buildings+ other activities
34	Joint credit - remaining debtors - credit due to operations of securitization
35	Joint credit - remaining debtors – mortgage-backed obligations or obligations in the public sector
4	Joint credit – communicated via foreign channels
<i>from 2009 onward </i>	
1	Individual credit
2	Joint credit – 1.º debtor
3	Joint credit – remaining debtors
4	Individual guarantor
5	Joint guarantor

- Credit situation

The credit situation characterizes the exposure as to its current status of usage and the degree

of compliance with the payment of the credit. For overdue or written-off credit, this variable indicates whether legal proceedings exist and, if so, their validity, enforceability, and stage of enforcement.

This variable is available from 2009 onward and underwent a major change in classification in June, 2014, framed by the Instrução nº 17/2013. Specifically, “Overdue credit” (code 3) is thereafter separated into two distinct exposures, i.e., “Overdue credit” (code 3) and “Overdue credit in litigation” (code 6). “Written-off credit” (code 4) is separated into two distinct exposures, i.e., “Written-off credit” (code 4) and “Written-off credit in litigation” (code 7). The harmonization of this variable can be conducted using the ado file provided by BPLIM.

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>situacaocredito</i>	Credit situation

Classification	Definition
1	Regular credit
2	Potential Credit
3	Overdue credit
4	Written-off credit
5	Renegotiated credit
6	Overdue credit in litigation
7	Written-off credit in litigation

Availability: January, 2009-August, 2018

Notes:

- Regular Credit: Credit exposure not yet due, on-balance performing credit.
- Potential Credit: Credit that might become effective in the future. Only irrevocable commitments of participating entities.
- Overdue Credit: Credit exposure that remains unpaid past the due maturity date.
- Written-off Credit: Credit exposure that has become seriously delinquent and the creditor has given up on being paid.
- Renegotiated Credit: Credit exposure that is overdue and has been renegotiated without additional collateral.
- Overdue Credit in Litigation: Overdue credit that is filed in court. The classification starts from the initialization of the legal proceedings and ends after the final decision.

- Written-Off Credit in Litigation: Written-off credit that is filed in court. Similarly, the classification should occur since the initialization of the legal proceedings until the final decision.

- **Overdue credit class**

This variable is intended to indicate the time elapsed from the time that a credit enters into default, that is, when the credit situation is denoted as “overdue credit” or “overdue credit in litigation”.

The credit overdue class list is the same as defined for the purposes of the banking chart of accounts (NCA and PCSB), with only the exception of the shortest duration classes “up to 3 months”, which is further divided into three classes in the table adopted in CCR (“up to 1 month”, “from 1 to 2 months” and “from 2 to 3 months”). In the case when loans are repaid in varying installments, the total overdue amount of unpaid installments is communicated in a single overdue credit exposure, classified in overdue credit class corresponding to the installments with longer overdue time.

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>classecreditovencido</i>	Overdue credit class

Classification	Definition
1	Up to 1 month
2	From 1 to 2 months
3	From 2 to 3 months
4	From 3 to 6 months
5	From 6 to 9 months
6	From 9 to 12 months
7	From 12 to 15 months
8	From 15 to 18 months
9	From 18 to 24 months
10	From 24 to 30 months
11	From 30 to 36 months
12	From 36 to 48 months
13	From 48 to 60 months
14	More than 60 months

Availability: January, 2009-August, 2018

- **Maturity**

All credit exposures reported in the CCR after 2009 are classified based on their original maturity, established in contractual terms, as well as on their residual maturity, defined as the time interval between the reference date and the maturity date of the credit agreement. The original term of the credit characterizes the exposure in relation to the maturity that was contracted for the full repayment of the credit, while the residual term of the credit characterizes the exposure in relation to the maturity between the date to which the communication refers and the date contracted for the full amortization of the credit.

These two variables are defined in ranges, including a category “Undetermined” (code 1) which is used to characterize credit exposures which, by their nature, do not have a contractually defined maturity or for which it is not possible to determine a due date.

This variable is available from 2009 onward but has undergone a major change in classification in December, 2013, framed by the Instrução nº 17/2013. For example, the maturity class “1 to 5 years” (code 5) is only valid between January, 2009 and November, 2013. From December 2013, this category is replaced by the maturity class codes 51-54. The same applies to the maturity class “5 to 10 years” (code 6 replaced by codes 61-65), and the maturity class “10 to 20 years” (code 7 replaced by codes 71 and 72). The harmonization of this variable can be conducted using the ado file provided by BPLIM.

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>prazooriginal</i>	Original maturity
<i>prazoresidual</i>	Residual maturity

Availability: January, 2009-August, 2018

Classification	Definition
<i>before December, 2013</i>	
1	Undefined
2	Up to 90 days
3	From 90 days to 180 days
4	From 180 days to 1 year
5	From 1 to 5 years
6	From 5 to 10 years
7	From 10 to 20 years
8	From 20 to 25 years
9	From 25 to 30 years

Classification	Definition
10 <i>from December, 2013 onward </i>	Over 30 years
1	Undefined
2	Up to 90 days
3	From 90 days to 180 days
4	From 180 days to 1 year
51	From 1 to 2 years
52	From 2 to 3 years
53	From 3 to 4 years
54	From 4 to 5 years
61	From 5 to 6 years
62	From 6 to 7 years
63	From 7 to 8 years
64	From 8 to 9 years
65	From 9 to 10 years
71	From 10 to 15 years
72	From 15 to 20 years
8	From 20 to 25 years
9	From 25 to 30 years
10	Over 30 years

- **Financial product**

The financial product characterizes the types of credit and/or purpose of the credit. In order to facilitate the classification of credit exposures, the nomenclature used is close to that adopted in the chart of accounts in accordance with the NCA. The classification covers 15 different categories covering the most representative types of credit, based on businesses funding as well as on individual financing. Some of the financial products are geared to individual financing while others are mainly for businesses and other legal persons. For instance, products such as “current account (credit lines)”, “factoring”, “real estate leasing” and “financing to the corporate activity or equivalent” are more geared to finance activities of firms or other legal persons. Debtors characterized as individual entrepreneurs may also have credits of typical financial product as companies do.

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>produto</i>	Financial product

Availability: January, 2009-August, 2018

Classification	Definition
1	Discount and other credits secured by effects
2	Current account (credit lines)
3	Overdrafts on deposit accounts
4	Recourse factoring
5	Non-recourse factoring
6	Real estate leasing
7	Non-real estate leasing
8	Financing to the corporate activity or equivalent
9	Credit card
10	Mortgage credit
11	Consumer credit
12	Automobile credit
13	Other credit
14	Bank Guarantees from other participating institutions
15	Other bank guarantees

- **Collateral**

As long as the collateral/guarantee exists, it is mandatory to communicate to CCR its existence together with the credit exposure that it ensures. The collateral/guarantee is reported to CCR on a monthly basis, regardless of whether its value changes or not. The collateral amounts relating to a credit are aggregated by type of collateral using the same criteria as to the credit exposure.

This variable is available from 2009 onward and it has undergone a major change in classification in June, 2014, as framed by the Instrução nº 17/2013. For example, the collateral “Real Collateral Mortgage” (code 1) is only valid in the reporting period between January 2009 and May 2014. From June 2014, it is replaced by the categories “Real Collateral Mortgage - Real Estate” (code 11) and “Real Collateral Mortgage – Other” (code 12). The same applies to the categories “Financial Collateral” (code 3) which was replaced by the codes 31-39, and “Personal Guarantee - granted by the State or financial institution” (code 5) which was replaced by the Codes 51 to 53. The harmonization of this variable before and after the affecting month can be realized by using the ado file provided by BPLIM.

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>tipogarantia</i>	Type of collateral

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>valorg</i>	Amount of collateral

Availability: January, 2009-August, 2018

Classification	Definition
<i>before June, 2014</i>	
1	Real collateral mortgage
2	Real collateral - Not mortgaged
3	Financial collateral
4	Personal guarantee - Provided by firm or individual
5	Personal guarantee - Granted by the state or financial institution
6	Other guarantees
<i>from June, 2014 onward</i>	
11	Real collateral mortgage - Housing
12	Real collateral mortgage - Others
2	Real collateral - Not mortgaged
31	Financial collateral - Deposits
32	Financial collateral – Portuguese public debt
33	Financial collateral – Public debt of non-residents and multinational organizations
34	Financial collateral – Debt of other entities
35	Financial collateral – Stocks and other participation in listed companies
36	Financial collateral – Stocks and other participation in unlisted companies
39	Financial collateral – Other instruments
4	Personal guarantee - Provided by firm or individual
51	Personal guarantee – Granted by the Portuguese State
52	Personal guarantee – Granted by other governments or by multinational organizations
53	Personal guarantee – Granted by financial institutions
6	Other guarantees

- Special characteristics

This variable characterizes special regimes to which a credit exposure belongs for the purpose of performing supervision, financial system stability or monetary policy analyses. New classifications are introduced over time. For instance, the Decree-Law No. 103/2009, of 12 May, led to the creation of a special and temporary credit line, provided by the State, for the protection of permanent residence in cases that at least one of the debtors is unemployed (code 10). Credit delivered as collateral for Eurosystem credit operations (code 11) and credit with an IEB Code (code 12) are introduced according to the Instrução N.^o 7/2012. In addition, the codes 13 to 15 are included as framed by the Instrução 18/2012, the Instrução 16/2004, the Decree law 227/2012 and the Law 58/2012.

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>características</i>	Special characteristics

Availability: January, 2009-August, 2018

Classification	Definition
1	Credit conceded in a recognized securitization operation with the intervention of a resident financial vehicle
2	Credit conceded in a recognized securitization operation with the intervention of a nonresident financial vehicle
3	Credit conceded in an unrecognized securitization operation with the intervention of a resident financial vehicle
4	Credit conceded in an unrecognized securitization operation with the intervention of a nonresident financial vehicle
5	Syndicated loan
6	Mortgage-backed loan
7	Public loan
8	Credit associated with emigrant's savings accounts for purchasing buildings
9	Credit associated with emigrant's savings accounts for other purposes
10	Credit for protecting permanent housing property (Decree-Law 103/2009)
11	Loan extended as collateral for credit operations in Eurosystem (Instruction N.^o 7/2012)
12	Loan featured with identification code (IEB) (Instruction N.^o 7/2012)
13	Credit restructured for customers in financial difficulties (Instruction 18/2012)
14	Credit at risk (Instruction 16/2004)

Classification	Definition
15	Credit in an out-of-course renegotiation procedure (PERSI) (Decree-Law No. 227/2012) or in a Special Regime (Law 58/2012)

- Credit amount

This variable identifies the total amount of a credit. For data before 2009, loans of the same debtor and creditor with identical characteristics are aggregated into a single exposure. Note that regardless of the credit denominated currency, the value of the exposure must always be expressed in euro units.

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>valor</i>	Credit amount

Availability: January, 1999-August, 2018

- Bank's branch country

This variable indicates the country of the branch in which a credit was granted. **Note that credit granted by foreign branches of Portuguese banks is only reported after 2009 and in the exposure file. Firm and firm-bank level files do not include data on foreign branches.** Please refer to the Appendix for the “[Country Code List](#)”

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>paisbalcaoid</i>	Bank's branch country

Availability: January, 2009-August, 2018

- Base currency

After 2009, information on whether the credit was granted in a different currency is provided. This variable is denoted using 3-digit ISO currency code (ISO 4217). The value of the credit (*valor*) is always reported in euros. Please refer to the Appendix for the “[Currency Code List](#)”

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>moeda</i>	Base currency

Availability: January, 2009-August, 2018

6.3 Aggregated credit amounts (firm and firm-bank files)

The aggregated variables, constructed at both the firm and firm–bank levels, are derived from exposure-level data on outstanding and written-off credit and follow a common set of computation rules:

- **before 2009:** (1) includes credit exposures classified with *nivelresponsabilidade* 1 to 3; (2) excludes guarantees reported as *tipocredito* 11-12; (3) excludes credit communicated by foreign central banks and reported as *tipocredito* 13-14; (4) excludes mutual guarantee societies reporting (to avoid double counting).
- **from 2009 onward:** (1) includes credit exposures classified with *nivelresponsabilidade* 1 to 3; (2) excludes guarantees reported as *produto* 14-15; (3) excludes credit granted outside Portugal and reported as *paisbalcaoid* “PRT”; (4) excludes mutual guarantee societies reporting (to avoid double counting).

- *Global Credit*

Global credit is defined as the sum of effective credit (regardless of whether it is on- or off-balance, performing, or overdue) and potential credit. The aggregation rule is:

- $$\text{Global Credit} = \text{Effective Credit} + \text{Potential Credit}$$

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>valor_global</i>	Total available credit that a firm can access

Availability: January, 1999-August, 2018

- **Effective Credit**

Effective credit refers to the total credit regardless of whether it is performing, overdue, in litigation, or written off, and excludes potential credit. The aggregation rule is:

- **before 2009:** includes tipocredito 1-10, except for tipocredito 6 (potential credit)
- **from 2009 onward:** includes situacaocredito 1-7, except for situacaocredito 2 (potential credit)

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>valor_efectivo</i>	Credit that a firm used effectively

Availability: January, 1999-August, 2018

- **Potential Credit**

Potential credit represents the irrevocable commitments of participating entities that may become effective credit in the future. Revocable credit obligations are excluded, although certain breaks in the data series may occur. Please see the notes below. The aggregation rule is:

- **before 2009:** includes tipocredito 6 (potential credit)
- **from 2009 onward:** includes situacaocredito 2 (potential credit)

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>valor_potencial</i>	Credit that a firm can access because of irrevocable commitments of the participating entities

Availability: January, 1999-August, 2018

Examples of potential credit: Irrevocable unused amounts of credit cards or lines of credit.

Notes: Banco de Portugal requires the reporting of irrevocable credit obligations only, which in principle implies the exclusion of revocable obligations. **However, several discontinuities in the data series affect the reporting of potential credit and should be taken into account:**

1. Aviso no 5/2007 introduced differentiated risk-weighted assets for revocable and irrevocable credit obligations. This regulatory change created incentives for financial institutions to shift towards revocable credit, which may partly explain the observed decline in reported potential credit.
2. Instruction 21/2008 changed the structure of the Central Credit Register (CCR) reporting, moving from aggregate credit data by type of credit to a more detailed credit reporting. This change is likely to have affected the recorded split between revocable and irrevocable obligations.
3. Despite reporting guidelines, some institutions continued to report revocable credit. In particular, one institution ceased reporting revocable credit card obligations in May 2013, leading to a break in the series.

- **Overdue Credit**

All credit exposures recorded as non-performing (including overdue, written-off, renegotiated credit, overdue credit in litigation, and written off credit in litigation) are aggregated to calculate overdue credit. It includes principal, interest and related fees. The aggregation rule is:

- **before 2009:** includes tipocredito 7-10 (overdue, in litigation, written-off, and renegotiated)
- **from 2009 onward:** includes situacaocredito 3-7 (overdue, written-off, renegotiated, overdue in litigation, written-off in litigation)

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>valor_vencido</i>	Non-performing credit of a firm

Availability: January, 1999-August, 2018

- **Short-term Effective Credit**

Short-term credit is derived from effective credit, includes credit with a maturity of one year or less, and can be defined using two alternative concepts: original maturity (*valor_curto_o*) and residual maturity (*valor_curto_r*). **A structural break occurs in 2009 due to a change in the underlying data construction.**

- **before 2009:** the CCR dataset did not report maturity information. Short-term credit is therefore defined as the sum of commercial credit, discount funding, and other inherently short-term funding, and can only be computed based on original maturity (*valor_curto_o*).
- **from 2009 onward:** the CCR reports contractual maturity by ranges, allowing short-term credit to be computed using contract information.

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>valor_curto_o</i>	Credit with an original maturity of less than or equal to 1 year
<i>valor_curto_r</i>	Credit with a residual maturity of less than or equal to 1 year

Availability: January, 1999-August, 2018 for *valor_curto_o*; January, 2009-August, 2018 for *valor_curto_r*

- Long-term Effective Credit

Long-term credit is derived from effective credit, includes credit with maturity of over one year, and can be defined using two alternative concepts: original maturity (*valor_longo_o*) and residual maturity (*valor_longo_r*). **A structural break occurs in 2009 due to a change in the underlying data construction.**

- **before 2009:** the CCR dataset did not report maturity information. Long-term credit is therefore defined as the sum of total credit excluding commercial credit, discount funding, and other inherently short-term funding, and can only be computed based on original maturity (*valor_longo_o*).
- **from 2009 onward:** the CCR reports contractual maturity by ranges, allowing long-term credit to be computed using contract information.

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>valor_longo_o</i>	Credit with an original maturity of more than 1 year
<i>valor_longo_r</i>	Credit with a residual maturity of more than 1 year

Availability: January, 1999-August, 2018 for *valor_longo_o*; January, 2009-August, 2018 for *valor_longo_r*

- Weighted average debt maturity

Weighted average debt maturity is derived from effective credit and is available from 2009 onward for original and residual maturity. Please refer to the notes below for details on how it is computed.

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>prazomedia_o</i>	The weighted average original debt maturity
<i>prazomedia_r</i>	The weighted average residual debt maturity

Availability: January, 2009-August, 2018

Notes: All credit exposures reported in the CCR after 2009 are classified based on their original maturity, established in contractual terms, and residual maturity, defined as the time interval between the reference date and the maturity date of the credit agreement. In other words, the original term of the credit characterizes the exposure in relation to the maturity that was contracted for the full repayment of the credit, while the residual term of the credit characterizes the exposure in relation to the maturity between the date to which the communication refers and the date contracted for the full amortization of the credit.

These two variables are defined in ranges, including a category “Undetermined” (code 1) which is used to characterize credit exposures that, by their nature, do not have a contractually defined maturity or for which it is not possible to determine a due date. In addition, the reporting of debt maturity has undergone a major change in classification in December, 2013. For example, the maturity class “1 to 5 years” (code 5) is only valid between January, 2009 and November, 2013. From December 2013, this category is replaced by the maturity class codes 51-54. The same applies to the maturity class “5 to 10 years” (code 6 replaced by codes 61-65), and the maturity class “10 to 20 years” (code 7 replaced by codes 71 and 72).

Due to these specificities, we adopt the following procedure:

- Firstly, we harmonize the debt maturity information after December, 2013 using the classification of September, 2009 as the latter is less disaggregated than the former.
- Secondly, we assign the midpoint maturity for each maturity classification (0.5 years for maturity less than or equal to 1 year; 3 years for maturity more than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years; 7.5 years for maturity more than 5 years and less than or equal to 10 years; 15 years for maturity more than 10 year and less than or equal to 20 years; 22.5 years for maturity more than 20 year and less than or equal to 25 years; 27.5 years for

maturity more than 25 year and less than or equal to 30 years). We assign an average value of 40 years for credit maturing in more than 30 years.

- Thirdly, we calculate the average debt maturity, weighted by the credit outstanding with the corresponding maturity.
- Lastly, we reassign a maturity class to the calculated weighted average maturity value:

Maturity Class	Definition
1	Credit with a calculated weighted average maturity of less than or equal to 1 year
2	Credit with a calculated weighted average maturity of more than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years
3	Credit with a calculated weighted average maturity of more than 5 years and less than or equal to 10 years
4	Credit with a calculated weighted average maturity of more than 10 years and less than or equal to 20 years
5	Credit with a calculated weighted average maturity of more than 20 years

- **Credit by maturity structure**

From 2009 onward, we breakdown the amount of credit using various maturity classifications, as illustrated below.

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>valor_prazo1_o</i>	Credit with an original maturity of less than or equal to 1 year
<i>valor_prazo2_o</i>	Credit with an Original maturity of more than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years
<i>valor_prazo3_o</i>	Credit with an Original maturity of more than 5 years and less than or equal to 10 years
<i>valor_prazo4_o</i>	Credit with an Original maturity of more than 10 years and less than or equal to 20 years
<i>valor_prazo5_o</i>	Credit with an Original maturity of more than 20 years

Availability: January, 2009-August, 2018

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>valor_prazo1_r</i>	Credit with a residual maturity of less than or equal to 1 year
<i>valor_prazo2_r</i>	Credit with a residual maturity of more than 1 year and less than or equal to 5 years
<i>valor_prazo3_r</i>	Credit with a residual maturity of more than 5 years and less than or equal to 10 years
<i>valor_prazo4_r</i>	Credit with a residual maturity of more than 10 years and less than or equal to 20 years
<i>valor_prazo5_r</i>	Credit with a residual maturity of more than 20 years

Availability: January, 2009-August, 2018

- Secured credit by collateral type

From 2009 onward, we calculate the amount of secured credit broken down by collateral type.

Abbreviation	Collateral Type
<i>valor_g1</i>	Credit secured by real collateral mortgaged
<i>valor_g2</i>	Credit secured by real collateral not mortgaged
<i>valor_g3</i>	Credit secured by financial collateral
<i>valor_g4</i>	Credit secured by personal guarantee provided by firm or individual
<i>valor_g5</i>	Credit secured by personal guarantee granted by the state or financial institution
<i>valor_g6</i>	Credit secured by other guarantees

Availability: January, 2009-August, 2018

6.4 Bank relationship (firm file only)

The bank relationship variables are only available in the firm level file, but can be obtained from the firm-bank level file using the *relationspell* ado provided by BPLIM. The definition of relationship considers all types of credit, including potential.

- Number of bank relationships

This variable measures the size of a firm's bank relationships. Precisely, we calculate the number of active bank relationships, i.e., the number of banks from whom a firm is able to borrow in a specific month. It means that unused credit (potential) is also taken into account in the calculation of bank relationships.

- Largest bank relationship

This variable features the borrowing from a firm's major bank. It is measured as the percentage of a firm's available credit from the major bank to the firm's total available credit (valor_global).

- Concentration of bank relationships

The concentration of bank relationship is calculated using the Herfindahl–Hirschman Index as the sum of the squares of the bank lending share for a firm.

Abbreviation	Definition
<i>nb_relacao</i>	The number of active bank relationships of a firm
<i>max_relacao</i>	The largest bank relationship (in percentage terms) of a firm
<i>hhি_relacao</i>	The concentration of a firm's bank relationships

6.5 Firm characteristics (cover file only)

Firm characteristics are available exclusively in the cover file and can be merged with any of the three proposed levels of credit data files. Note that these characteristics are time-varying; therefore, the corresponding mindate and maxdate must be taken into account.

Available variables: tina, natjur, cae21, cae3, district, municipality, si, si_final, mindate, and maxdate.

7 Building Compatible Series Using Credit Exposure Data

For internal researchers interested in building consistent time series using the exposure level data, there are a few caveats that are important to keep in mind.

7.1 Relevant filters

- Aggregate series of credit should consider *nivelresponsabilidade* 1, 2 and 3. However, in earlier periods, misreporting may have caused duplication of credit in cases of joint responsibilities.
- The variable *si* and *si_final* classifies firms according to institutional sector at the moment of the data. As some firms may have changed from one sector to the other, in order to implement a consistent sample selection (such as non-financial firms), it is usually recommended to keep the most recent classification only or only firms that never switched sectors.
- It is only possible to create a consistent series for credit granted domestically, regardless of the firm's country of origin (which is only identifiable after 2009). Therefore, when creating aggregate series, only loans with *paisbalcaoid* equal to "PRT" should be included.
- Mutual guarantee societies report potential credit related to the loans they guarantee. This credit is converted into effective credit only if the original obligation is settled, which may result in double counting when considered as potential credit. It is therefore recommended to exclude mutual guarantee societies from the series.
- Guarantees are not reported consistently over the entire period. Their inclusion should be reconsidered depending on the research objective.
- Between 2006 and 2008, credit exposures reported by foreign central banks are included. Consider excluding them by filtering for tipocredito 13–14.

7.2 Compatibility issues

Definitions of the variables in CCR changed over time. To build compatible time series, it is important to harmonize the data.⁷

⁷One can fulfill this step using an ado file available at BPLIM.

7.2.1 Credit situation

The variable of credit situation is not available before 2009. To construct the time series for “credit situation” before 2009, one will need to use the following correspondence table between the variable “type of credit” (*tipo*) and the variable “credit situation” (*situacaocredito*).

Correspondence table between “type of credit” (before 2009) and “credit situation” (2009 onward)

January, 1999-December, 2008		January, 2009-present	
Code	Type of Credit	Code	Credit Situation
1	Commercial	1	Regular
2	Discount funding	1	Regular
3	Other short term funding	1	Regular
4	Medium and Long term Funding	1	Regular
5	Other responsibilities	1	Regular
6	Off balance sheet liabilities (potential credit)	2	Potential
7	Overdue Credit (non-performing loans)	3	Overdue
8	Credit in litigation	6	Overdue in litigation
9	Written-off credit	4	Written-off credit
10	Renegotiated credit	5	Renegotiated credit
11	Guarantees	not coded	
12	Guarantees or sureties	not coded	
13	Effective credit communicated by foreign banks	not coded	
14	Potential credit communicated by foreign banks	not coded	

Some reporting specificities also need to be noted in order to construct compatible series of credit.

- Credit exposures may have different states regarding their credit situation. A special caveat needs to be noted for “potential credit” (code 2), which is credit granted but not yet used, corresponding to lines of credit, or other irrevocable commitments by the credit institution. The credit exposures of guarantors and guarantors are also characterized using this code, except in cases where they are in default.

- The classification of overdue credits has implications for other characteristics of the exposure, because (1) credit in this situation is required to identify the overdue credit class and (2) the residual maturity should always be classified as “undetermined”. In the case that guarantors are required to replace the debtors in the payment of credit, the participating entity informs the credit situation and set a deadline for the payment of the claim. If payment is not made within the deadline, the institution will report a situation of in-default, i.e. the credit exposure associated with that guarantee is no longer reported in situation “potential credit” (code 2) but is now reported as “overdue credit” (code 3).
- Renegotiated credit was classified as overdue at some point in the past and, at the discretion of the reporting bank, classified as renegotiated. This renegotiation may correspond to changes in loan characteristics (in particular maturity extension and interest payment reduction), but does not imply involvement of the firm. If these loans are paid regularly, they are then reclassified as regular credit after 6-12 months (depending on the bank). To identify restructured loans, it is preferable to use the special characteristic (*características*).
- In case of having renegotiated the terms of credit payment in regular situation, the respective exposures continue to be reported as "regular credit" (code 1) instead of "renegotiated credit" (code 5). The same rule applies to the renegotiation of credit payment leading to a new contract or major changes, for example, addition of new collateral. Another aspect to be noted regarding the communication of credits in this situation refers to other actors other than the debtor, for example, guarantors. When the debtor's credit exposure is classified as renegotiated loans (in credit institution), the exposure relative to the responsibilities of the guarantor, which was classified as overdue loans, will be re-classified as a potential credit (code 2). In the case of joint credits, the rules for the debtors of individual loans applies to all debtors involved.
- The criteria for classifying credit as written-off is left to the discretion of the reporting institutions, so that while some banks may report written-off credit for a few months and then remove it from the CCR, others have a policy of never removing it. The values in written-off and renegotiated credit often correspond to overdue interest payments and not overdue installments or principal reductions. There are a few institutions, such as restructuring funds, which purchase non-performing loans and then revise the report to the CCR. When they do so, a number of characteristics may change, in particular the overdue amount may seem to go up due to the addition of the accumulated overdue interest payments which are not routinely reported to the CCR.
- For the classification of “overdue credit in litigation”, the following aspects must be noted:
 - The initiation of the action corresponds to the date on which the institution filed the action in court, or the date of notification of the institution in the case of the action being filed by third parties;

- The closure of the proceeding is considered as the date when major legal sequence is offered, and can be considered as a reference to the date of the transition to the final juridical decision;
 - All overdue loans whose existence, validity or enforceability is subject to the jurisdiction of the courts should be considered as in litigation;
 - In the cases when a third party triggers a juridical process and the credit exposure is found overdue, this should be reported as overdue loans in litigation;
 - In an insolvency proceedings - a universal implementation process that may call the credit feasibility into question, an overdue exposure of a debtor in insolvency proceedings should be classified as overdue credit in litigation;
 - For an overdue credit in litigation for which there is still a part in good standing, this part should be reported as “1 - regular credit”, while the overdue part should be reported as “6 - overdue loans in litigation”.
- For written-off credits, the following aspects must be noted:
 - The initiation of the action corresponds to the date on which the institution placed the action in court, or the date of notification of the institution in the case of the action being filed by third parties;
 - The closure of the proceeding is considered as the date when major legal sequence is offered, and can be considered as a reference to the date of the transition to the final juridical decision;
 - All overdue loans whose existence, validity or enforceability is subject to the jurisdiction of the courts should be considered as in litigation
 - In the cases where a third party triggers a juridical process and the credit exposure is found written off, this should be reported as written-off loans in litigation;
 - In an insolvency proceedings - a universal implementation process that may call the credit feasibility into question, a written-off exposure of a debtor in insolvency proceedings should be classified as written-off credit in litigation;
 - The classification in question does not provide any detail as to the characteristics of litigation in progress.

7.2.2 Debt maturity

Concerning the characterization of the contractual and residual maturity, some rules must be noted, in particular:

- The original maturity is usually equal to or greater than the residual maturity, with only the exception of renegotiated credits (for example, the maturity is extended);
- The category “Undetermined” (code 001) is only used when the original maturity is unknown or is not contractually agreed (for example, credit lines). An “Undetermined” original maturity also implies an “Undetermined” residual maturity;
- The credits in overdue or written off situations, including those in litigation are always assigned an “Undetermined” residual maturity, regardless of the original maturity.

Some financial products, by their nature, may not have a defined maturity date contract, such as “current account (credit lines)” (code 2), “overdrafts on deposit accounts” (code 3) and credit card (code 9). In this situation, the variables “original maturity” and “residual maturity” shall be communicated with the code 1 (Undetermined).

7.2.3 Exposure restructuring

It is possible that in some cases, the same credit is divided into more than one exposure. Please see the following examples:

- Considering a line of credit or credit card for which part of the exposure is effectively used at the end of the month. The information communicated to the CCR is in two exposures: one in the amount corresponding to the portion used, classified as “regular credit”, and the other in the amount corresponding to the unused portion, classified as “potential credit”, given that it corresponds to the institution's credit commitment;
- Considering a fully utilized credit with a periodic amortization schedule, with some installments overdue and the remaining part regular. It is necessary to communicate to the CCR two exposures: one in the amount corresponding to the overdue part for accounting purposes, and the other corresponding to the remaining part, classified as “regular credit”;
- Considering an overdue credit in which there was some room for a renegotiation between the lending institution and the borrower for the payment terms of the overdue part. It is necessary to communicate to CCR two exposures: one in the amount corresponding to the regular part, classified as “regular credit”, and the other corresponding to the renegotiated part, classified as “renegotiated credit”. While the agreed payment terms are respected and the overdue part have not been written down, the communication of the outstanding exposure to the CCR follows this rule.

7.2.4 Special characteristics

Each credit exposure may be associated with more than one special characteristics. However, by its nature, the coexistence of certain special features are not allowed on the same exposure credit. For instance, a credit used in a securitization operation (codes 1 to 4) cannot be used as collateral in the issuance of mortgage covered bonds or public sector bonds (code 6 or 7); a credit used as collateral in the issuance of mortgage covered bonds (code 6) cannot be used simultaneously as collateral of public sector bond (code 7); a credit used in a securitization operation (codes 1 to 4) or as collateral of mortgage covered bonds or as collateral of public sector bonds (code 6 or 7) cannot be delivered as collateral for Eurosystem credit operations (code 11); an integrated credit in PERSI or Special Regime (code 15) cannot be delivered as collateral for Eurosystem credit operations (code 11).

7.2.5 Guarantor

Credit liabilities guaranteed by surety or guarantor are identified by collateral classification - *tipoidentificacao* as “personal guarantees” (codes 4 to 53). However, this classification is not sufficient for identifying the respective guarantors and sureties. The responsibilities assumed by guarantors and sureties are also reported in separate registers, with the identical characteristics except for the following variables:

- Level of responsibility, which has the code “4” or “5”, depending on whether the guarantor/surety is individual or conjoint;
- Credit situation, which will have the code “2” (potential credit), except as described in 2.3;
- Value, which should correspond to the amount that the guarantor/surety is contractually obligated to secure and can be different from the original exposure.

It is important to note that a guarantee or surety is never communicated without the associated credit exposure being also reported. When there is more than one entity to provide guarantees or sureties to the same credit, the exposures of credit liabilities associated with all guarantors and sureties are communicated to the CCR. In cases when a borrower fails to meet its payment obligations and there is a guarantor (surety or guarantor) associated with that contract, the credit institution will notify the guarantor of the situation and set a deadline for it to proceed to payments due by the debtor. This may result in the following situations:

- The guarantor fully liquidates the loan, thereby stopping any report to the CCR regarding the loan in question (on behalf of the borrower, and on behalf of guarantor/surety);
- The guarantor fully liquidates the overdue part of the loan. In this situation, CCR only ceases to report the exposure in default. The outstanding exposure continues to be

reported on behalf of the borrower as “regular credit” and the exposure associated with the guarantor/surety will be reported as “potential credit”;

- The guarantor pays the loan installments regularly, instead of the debtor . In this situation, reporting on the guarantor/surety remains regarding the characterization of credit liabilities, that is, the *level of responsibility* equal to “4”/“5” but the *credit situation* will be equal to “1”. However, if the underlying “financial product” requires the communication of “monthly installment”, this credit exposure should continue to be reported on behalf of the debtor and on behalf of the guarantor. This situation must ensure that the guarantor/surety respects the established amortization plan. So the report for the debtor will be: “*Responsibility Level*” = 1 (if it is an individual credit) and “Credit Situation” = 1 (if it is an effective credit). ⁸

If the guarantor/surety fails to fulfill its obligations after notification by the credit institution and after a reasonable period for the regularization of non-compliance, the report concerning the guarantor would be: “Responsibility level” = 4 or 5 and “Credit Situation” = 3 (overdue loans). Regarding the borrower, the report will continue to be: “Responsibility level” = 1 (if it is an individual credit) and “Credit Situation” = 3 (overdue loans). Note that the existence of such periods for the guarantor before passing to report the situation of overdue credit is ensured by the participating institutions.

The situation exemplified above has two variants: the case when the credit was written off and the case when there is renegotiation of credit after default. Regarding the variable “credit situation”, the credit claims with personal guarantees or guarantees can be schematized as follows, considering the two types of actors (debtor and guarantor /surety):

Credit situation report on claims with personal guarantees or guarantees

Exposure in debtor's name	Exposure in guarantor's name	Observations
1 - Regular Credit	2 - Potential Credit	There is no default.
1 - Regular Credit	2 - Potential Credit	There has been default of the debtor, and the guarantor paid the benefits due. The debtor assumed the payment of future installments, with no renegotiation of credit.

⁸This classification of credit situation is based on the principle that overdue credit should not be reported to the CCR if not, for accounting purposes, classified as such. Although in this situation the borrower is not fulfilling its obligations, someone is fulfilling for him due to contractual conditions of the loan. As a result, the credit is not classified as overdue.

Exposure in debtor's name	Exposure in guarantor's name	Observations
1 - Regular Credit	1 - Regular Credit	There has been default of the debtor, and the guarantor paid the overdue installments and also assumed the payment of future installments, with no renegotiation of credit.
3 - Overdue Credit	2 - Potential Credit	Default of the debtor but the guarantor has not been notified of the breach or the guarantor has been notified of the breach and its obligation to settle but the deadline for the settlement is not exhausted.
3 - Overdue Credit	3 - Overdue Credit	The guarantor has been notified of the default and did not pay any debt portion within the set deadline.
4 – Written-off credit	4 – Written-off credit	Identical to the previous case but the debt has already been written off.
5 – Renegotiated credit	2 - Potential Credit	Renegotiated debt, after the default of the debtor, and the agreed terms are being met.

It is important to note that regarding the reporting of responsibilities of guarantors and sureties, the variable “responsibility level” will always be coded as “4” (surety or guarantor - individual) or “5” (guarantor or guarantor - joint), regardless whether the guarantor has to ensure the total or partial repayment of the secured loan.

7.2.6 Collateral

Each credit exposure may be associated with more than one type of collateral and the value of the collateral corresponds to the value of each type of collateral associated with the credit exposure. The valuation of collateral depends on the type of collateral.

Regarding the real collateral, financial collateral, or other collateral (codes 1- 39 and 6), the value of the collateral corresponds to the fair value of the underlying asset (registered accounting value) and can therefore be distinguished from credit amount. In the case of a mortgage real collateral, its value will be limited by the mortgage amount and may be less than the outstanding credit amount.

In the case of personal guarantees (codes 4 - 53), since these correspond to a commitment to pay debt by third parties in the event of default by the debtors, the collateral value should be updated as a function of the outstanding value of the credit. The collateral can be higher than

the value of the outstanding credit if the guaranteee is also associated with the overdue interest and related expenses or with potential credit.

In the case of financial leasing, the value of the associated collateral (non-mortgage real collateral) is assessed by the financial institution.

Special cases:

- When the same asset is used as a collateral to more than one loan

In the case where the same asset or good is used as collateral for more than one loan which has different characteristics, i.e., they are reported to the CCR in more than one exposure of responsibilities, the guaranteee amount shall be distributed proportionally by the different exposures, according to the outstanding amounts of each one.

- When a loan is guaranteed by more than one asset

In the case where a loan is secured by more than one asset (e.g., debt securities, stocks, deposits, ...), communication of this exposure to the CCR shall include the characterization of different types of collaterals and the corresponding values, using the valuation rules mentioned above. In this situation, the sum of the collateral values attached to the loan may be different (lower or higher) from the credit value.

- When a guaranteed loan has an overdue part and a due part

For collateralized loans for which one part is overdue and the other part due, two separate exposures are communicated to the CCR. If possible, the collateral value is also distributed by the two components in order to fully cover the value of the overdue part, and the remaining affecting the due part.

7.2.7 Additional concerns

Also, as CCR only obliges the reporting of the full position of each debtor, it is sometimes difficult to unambiguously identify each individual credit exposure for the same debtor. This restriction has repercussions in the process of modifying or correcting the reported credit exposures. For example, one may observe a split in credit exposure from a month to another, which can happen when a bank restructure the loan, e.g., one part of the loan becomes overdue.

Comment : The inclusion of some variable categories does not always correspond to the effective dates as defined in legislation. For instance, for the variable “type”, the classification “10” comprises overdue credit that has been renegotiated, which was requested to report from July, 2001. Yet, the series appeared already in January, 2001, although it was only with one exposure. Loans that were extended as collateral for credit operations in Euro system and loans featured with IEB identification code were started to be reported in September, 2010

and in April, 2011, respectively. But it was only until November, 2012 that these two credit exposures were systematically reported.

8 Legislation

Variable definitions changed over time. Some variables, for instance, credit situation (*situacao-credito*), maturity (*prazooriginal* and *prazoresidual*), and collateral type (*tipogarantia*) have undergone major changes in classification, as framed by *Banco de Portugal*'s instructions. It is important to note that even small changes may require a infrastructural update on the part of the participating financial entities, possibly leading to a gradual implementation of the instruction even though legally all the entities should implement the instructions at the same time. Below is a list of relevant legislation:

- **Decree-Law no. 47909/1967**, September 7 and **Decree-Law no. 48731/1968**, December 4 - established the service of centralizing and disseminating credit risk information and defines its purpose and operation, given the need of credit and other financial institutions to properly assess the risks of their operations.
- **Carta Circular no 29/96/DOC**, September 18 – eliminated credit classes associated with *empréstimos de poupança-crédito*, which are now classified as *empréstimos de poupança-emigrante* (the conversion of savings-credit loans into savings-immigrant loans).
- **Decree-Law no. 5/1998**, January 31 – amended the Organic Law of *Banco de Portugal*, with a view to its integration into the European System of Central Banks.
- **Decree-Law no. 67/1998**, October 27 – transposed the Directive 95/46/CE of the European Parliament and the Directive of the Council in 24-10-1995 on the protection of individuals in processing and circulating data.
- **Instrução no. 16/2001** – reviewed the separation of potential from actual amounts of credit.
- **Instrução no. 11/2002** – establishment of a 90 day period to register a credit exposure (*sem direito de regresso*) or overdue credit (*com direito de regresso*) after invoices are due; revocable commitments (code 921) are no longer reported as a credit of type 6 (off balance sheet commitments); factoring credit more than 90 days overdue reported as type 7 (non-performing credit) or 8 (credit in litigation). Participating entities are encouraged to provide relevant information for credit risk assessment. In addition, renegotiated credits are requested to be reported since July, 2001.
- **Instrução no. 15/2002** – made procedural changes to access and occasional communication requested by the Banco de Portugal (no analysis impact).

- **Decree-Law no. 53/2004**, March 18 – integrated the information on court decisions regarding insolvency proceedings of collective or individual people, provided by the Ministry of Justice, following the approval of the CIRE - Insolvency Code.
- **Instrução no. 7/2006** – created new types of credit for the variable type (codes 11-14) which include guarantees, sureties, and credit communicated by foreign central banks.
- **Instrução no. 21/2008** – changed the CCR to its current format (as in *Caderno da CCR*) and defined the scope, reporting deadline, and stress the important of reporting the types of information. Some codes were significantly changed.
- **Instrução no. 7/2009** – included credit reports from the State to protect unemployed individuals' real estate ownership and created a special classification for these credits. This revised version contains more loan-level variables. Another important consequence of the revision was the incorporation of loans to Portuguese firms granted by foreign branches of Portuguese banks.
- **Instrução no. 18/2010** – imposed mandatory reporting of credit less than 90 days overdue (*crédito sem recurso*) if used in guarantee pools in Eurosystem operations; excluded shareholder's advances (*suprimentos*) from financial institutions; imposed mandatory reporting of securitized debt issued for a certain debtor (even if the financial institution does not have ownership) and exclusion of securitized debt in the exposure sheet of the institution.
- **Instrução no. 17/2013** – separated overdue and written-off credit in litigation – codes 6 and 7; added new maturity categories and new collateral classifications
- **Memorandum of Understanding on the exchange of information among national central credit registers** - included credit exposures obtained from financial institutions located in the other EU countries (greater than or equal to 25000 euros). In 2003, the Banco de Portugal signed the “Memorandum of Understanding on the exchange of information among national central credit registers for the purpose of passing it on to the reporting Institutions”- MoU for the purpose of exchanging information between Central Credit Registers managed by National central banks of other member states of the European Union. Following the availability of this agreement, since 2005, credit exposures of collective residents in Portugal obtained from financial institutions located in the subscribed countries are included. Currently, in addition to Portugal, the countries subscribed include Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, Czech Republic and Romania. As the disclosure *timing* of other countries' CCRs in general does not coincide with the dissemination of information by the Portuguese CCR, it is normal to have a non-lower than one-month reporting lag between the reference date of the internal credit information and the reference date of the external credit included in the same regular dissemination file.

9 Citation of this dataset

Banco de Portugal Microdata Research Laboratory (BPLIM) (2019): Central Credit Responsibility Database - Firm Level Data. Extraction: June 2019. Version: V2. BANCO DE PORTUGAL. Dataset. <https://doi.org/10.17900/CRC.FRM.Jun2019.V2>

Banco de Portugal Microdata Research Laboratory (BPLIM) (2019): Central Credit Responsibility Database - Bank-Firm Level Data. Extraction: June 2019. Version: V2. BANCO DE PORTUGAL. Dataset. <https://doi.org/10.17900/CRC.FRMBNK.Jun2019.V2>

Banco de Portugal Microdata Research Laboratory (BPLIM) (2019): Central Credit Responsibility Database - Exposure Level Data. Extraction: June 2019. Version: V1. BANCO DE PORTUGAL. Dataset. <https://doi.org/10.17900/CRC.EXP.Jun2019.V1>

10 Auxiliary files

- For the metadata and summary statistics of firm and firm-bank data, please check the following auxiliary files: ⁹

File	Description of Variables	Summary Statistics
FRM_COBR	meta_FRM	stat_FRM
FRMBNK_CO	meta_FRMBNK	stat_FRMBNK

- For the metadata of exposure level data, please contact bplim@bportugal.pt.

11 Useful Links

[CCR home page](#)

[Statistical Bulletin](#)

12 Useful Ado Files

We provide a handful of ado files written by BPLIM staff for researchers to implement certain calculations and variable arrangements.

⁹The summary statistics are available in BPLIM's servers.

12.1 Harmonization of variables over time

To use an ado compatible with the V02 criteria, please use the version 02 of the ado file

Description

The CCR has undergone some major revisions. `harmonize` is a Stata user-written command to help harmonize variables and make them compatible over time.

Syntax

```
harmonize `variable'
```

where `variable` denotes the variable to be harmonized. The ado processes one variable at a time; valid options are `tipogarantia`, `prazooriginal`, `prazoresidual`, `nivelresponsabilidade`, and `situacaocredito`. The harmonized output is stored in a new variable named “`_variable_h`”

12.2 Aggregation

Description

`aggregate` is a Stata user-written command to help compute aggregates of credit and bank relationship at different frequencies (yearly and quarterly) using various methods (period-end or period average). By default, the ado should only be applied to the original CCR datasets prepared by BPLIM.

Syntax

```
aggregate panelvar timevar, [options]
```

where `panelvar` is a unit identifier for the panel and `timevar` identifies the time variable.

General Options

YEAR: aggregation by year.

QUARTER: aggregation by quarter.

AVG: period average.

END: period end.

NOCHECK: ignore the difference between the current dataset and the original dataset prepared by BPLIM.

12.3 Construction of firm default profile

Description

`default` is a Stata user-written command to help calculate default events using information from the CCR datasets.

Syntax

```
default panelvar timevar overduevar benchmarkvar, [options]
```

where `panelvar` is a unit identifier for the panel, `timevar` identifies the time variable, `overduevar` identifies the variable of total overdue credit and `benchmarkvar` identifies the benchmark variable with which one can calculate the overdue intensity.

General Options

THRESHOLD: a pre-determined threshold of overdue credit ratio, 0.025 by default.

RUNS: a sequence/run of consecutive threshold hits for the same individual, 3 by default.

IGNOREGAP: allow gaps in the data when counting runs.

Generated Variables

Firm default variables are constructed based on the default definition of Antunes, Gonçalves and Prego (2016). By default, we flag out firm-month observations when more than 2.5% percent of total credit is reported overdue and define default event if a firm is flagged up for at least three consecutive months. For example, if a firm has overdue credit that amounts to more than 2.5% of its total credit in January and February, 2015 but later paid off the overdue credit in March, 2015, the firm will not be considered as in default in January and February, 2015. Researchers can also choose to apply an alternative threshold for the overdue credit ratio or/and an alternative duration of overdue status.

The variables generated include:

- Overdue credit flag (`_flag`). This is an indicator for the existence of overdue credit. It takes the follow values:

`:----- || 0 - no credit is past due at the time || 1 - overdue credit is present but below the threshold || 2 - overdue credit is above the threshold |`

- Default event (*_default*). The default event occurs when a firm has credit overdue above the threshold for a run of defined consecutive months (three months by default).
- First default event (*_fdefault*). The first default event occurs (flagged out with the value of 1) when a firm has credit overdue above the threshold for a run of defined consecutive months for the first time.

12.4 Construction of firm-bank relationship spells

Description

`relationspell` is a Stata user-written command to help construct bank-firm relationship variables which reflect the start, discontinuity, and continuity of relationship between a firm and a bank.

Syntax

```
relationspell panelvar1 panelvar2 timevar, [options]
```

where `panelvar1` and `panelvar2` are identifiers for a firm and its bank, `timevar` identifies the time variable,

General Options

STARTYR: start year.

FINYEAR: end year.

FREQUENCY: data frequency with the options of daily, monthly and annual (1, 2, and 3, respectively). The default option is monthly.

GAPS: max gaps allowed in a relationship, 0 by default.

Generated Variables

The variables generated include:

- Relationship ID (*_relation*)

Relationship identification number.

- Validity of a relationship (*_relation_valid*)

The status of a relationship spell. 0 denotes that the relationship is discontinued for the given period and 1 denotes that the relationship is active.

- Relation spell (*_spell*)

Relationship spell is an ordered variable for the relationship sequence between a firm and a bank.

- Start of a relationship spell (*_mindate_spell*)

The start of a relationship spell

- End of a relationship spell (*_maxdate_spell*)

The end of a relationship spell

- Length of a relationship spell (*len_spell*)

The length of a relationship spell

- Start of relationship (*_mindate*)

The start of a bank-firm relationship

- End of relationship (*_maxdate*)

The end of a bank-firm relationship

- Length of relationship (*_len_all*)

The length of a bank-firm relationship

- Length of active relationship (*_len_act*)

The length of active relationship

- Length of inactive relationship (*_len_inact*)

The length of inactive relationship

13 Frequently Asked Questions

The most frequently asked questions on the CCR report by participating entities can be found [here](#). If you have a question that is not covered in this manual, please send an email to bplim@bportugal.pt.

14 References

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15 Appendix

15.1 Country code list

Country Code	Country Name
ABW	Aruba
AFG	Afghanistan
AGO	Angola
AIA	Anguilla
ALA	Aland Islands
ALB	Albania
AND	Andorra
ANT	Netherlands Antilles
ARE	United Arab Emirates

Country Code	Country Name
ARG	Argentina
ARM	Armenia
ASM	American Samoa
ATA	Antarctica
ATF	South territories of France
ATG	Antigua and Barbuda
AUS	Australia
AUT	Austria
AZE	Azerbaijan
BDI	Burundi
BEL	Belgium
BEN	Benin
BFA	Burkina Faso
BGD	Bangladesh
BGR	Bulgaria
BHR	Bahrain
BHS	Bahamas
BIH	Bosnia Herzegovina
BLM	St. Bartholomew
BLR	Belarus
BLZ	Belize
BMU	Bermuda
BOL	Bolivia
BRA	Brazil
BRB	Barbados
BRN	Brunei
BTN	Bhutan
BVT	Bouvet Island (Norway Territory)
BWA	Botswana
CAF	Central African Republic
CAN	Canada
CCK	Cocos
CHE	Switzerland
CHL	Chile
CHN	China
CIV	Costa do Marfim
CMR	Cameroon
COD	Democratic Republic of Congo (former Zaire)
COG	Congo
COK	Cook Islands
COL	Colombia

Country Code	Country Name
COM	Comoros
CPV	Cape Verde
CRI	Costa Rica
CUB	Cuba
CUW	Curacao
CXR	Christmas island
CYM	Cayman Islands
CYP	Cyprus
CZE	Czech republic
DEU	Germany
DJI	Djibouti
DMA	dominica
DNK	Denmark
DOM	Dominican Republic
DZA	Algeria
ECU	Ecuador
EGY	Egypt
ERI	Eritrea
ESH	Western Sahara (former Spanish Sahara)
ESP	Spain
EST	Estonia
ETH	Ethiopia
FIN	Finland
FJI	Fiji
FLK	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
FRA	France
FRO	Faroes Islands
FSM	Micronesia
GAB	Gabon
GBR	Great Britain (United Kingdom, UK)
GEO	Georgia
GGY	Guernsey
GHA	Ghana
GIB	Gibraltar
GIN	Guinea
GLP	Guadeloupe
GMB	Gambia
GNB	Guinea Bissau
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea
GRC	Greece
GRD	Grenade

Country Code	Country Name
GRL	Greenland
GTM	Guatemala
GUF	French Guiana
GUM	Guam (US Territory)
GUY	Guiana
HKG	Hong Kong
HMD	Heard and McDonald Islands (territory of Australia)
HND	Honduras
HRV	Croatia (Hrvatska)
HTI	Haiti
HUN	Hungary
IDN	Indonesia
IMN	Isle of Man
IND	India
IOT	Territory British Indian Ocean
IRL	Ireland
IRN	Iran
IRQ	Iraq
ISL	Iceland
ISR	Israel
ITA	Italy
JAM	Jamaica
JEY	Jersey
JOR	Jordan
JPN	Japan
KAZ	Kazakhstan
KEN	Kenya
KGZ	Kyrgyzstan
KHM	Cambodia
KIR	Kiribati
TKN	Saint Kitts and Nevis
KOR	South Korea
KWT	Kuwait
LAO	Laos
LBN	Lebanon
LBR	Liberia
LBY	Libya
LCA	Saint Lucia
LIE	Liechtenstein
LKA	Sri Lanka
LSO	Lesotho

Country Code	Country Name
LTU	Lithuania
LUX	Luxembourg
LVA	Latvia
MAC	Macao
MAF	St. Martin
MAR	Morocco
MCO	Monaco
MDA	Moldova
MDG	Madagascar
MDV	Maldives
MEX	Mexico
MHL	Marshall Islands
MKD	Macedonia (Republic Yugoslav)
MLI	Mali
MLT	Malta
MMR	Myanmar (former Burma)
MNE	Montenegro
MNG	Mongolia
MNP	Northern Mariana Islands
MOZ	Mozambique
MRT	Mauritania
MSR	montserrat
MTQ	Martinique
MUS	Mauritius
MWI	Malawi
MYS	Malaysia
MYT	Mayotte
NAM	Namibia
NCL	New Caledonia
NER	Niger
NFK	Norfolk Islands
NGA	Nigeria
NIC	Nicaragua
NIU	Niue
NLD	Netherlands
NOR	Norway
NPL	Nepal
NRU	Nauru
NZL	New Zealand
OMN	Oman
PAK	Pakistan

Country Code	Country Name
PAN	Panama
PCN	Pitcairn island
PER	Peru
PHL	Philippines
PLW	Palau
PNG	Papua New Guinea
POL	Poland
PRI	Puerto Rico
PRK	North Korea
PRT	Portugal
PRY	Paraguay
PSE	Occupied Palestinian Territories
PYF	French Polynesian
QAT	Qatar
REU	Reunion island
ROU	Romania
RUS	Russian Federation
RWA	Rwanda
SAU	Saudi Arabia
SDN	Sudan
SEN	Senegal
SGP	Singapore
SGS	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
SHN	Saint Helen
SJM	Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands
SLB	Solomon Islands
SLE	Sierra Leone
SLV	El Salvador
SMR	San Marino
SOM	Somalia
SPM	St. Pierre and Miquelon
SRB	Serbia
STP	Sao Tome and Principe
SUR	Suriname
SVK	Slovakia
SVN	Slovenia
SWE	Sweden
SWZ	Swaziland
SYC	Seychelles
SYR	Syria
TCA	Turks and Caicos Islands

Country Code	Country Name
TCD	Chad
TGO	Togo
THA	Thailand
TJK	Tajikistan
TKL	Tokelau Islands
TKM	Turkmenistan
TLS	East Timor (former East Timor)
TON	Tonga
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago
TUN	Tunisia
TUR	Turkey
TUV	Tuvalu
TWN	Taiwan
TZA	Tanzania
UGA	Uganda
UKR	Ukraine
UMI	US Outlying Islands
URY	Uruguay
USA	U.S
UZB	Uzbekistan
VAT	Vatican
VCT	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
VEN	Venezuela
VGB	Virgin Islands (England)
VIR	Virgin Islands (United States)
VNM	Vietnam
VUT	Vanuatu
WLF	Wallis and Futuna Islands
WSM	Western Samoa
YEM	Yemen
ZAF	South Africa
ZMB	Zambia
ZWE	Zimbabwe

15.2 Currency code list

Currency Code	Currency Name
AED	UAE Dirham
ALL	Lek

Currency Code	Currency Name
AMD	Armenian Dram
ANG	Netherlands Antillean Guilder
AOA	Kwanza
ARS	Argentine Peso
AUD	Australian Dollar
AWG	Aruban Florin
AZN	Azerbaijan Manat
BAM	Convertible Mark
BBD	Barbados Dollar
BDT	Taka
BGN	Bulgarian Lev
BHD	Bahraini Dinar
BIF	Burundi Franc
BMD	Bermudian Dollar
BND	Brunei Dollar
BOB	Boliviano
BOV	Mvdol
BRL	Brazilian Real
BSD	Bahamian Dollar
BTN	Ngultrum
BWP	Pula
BYN	Belarusian Ruble
BZD	Belize Dollar
CAD	Canadian Dollar
CDF	Congolese Franc
CHE	WIR Euro
CHF	Swiss Franc
CHW	WIR Franc
CLF	Unidad de Fomento
CLP	Chilean Peso
CNY	Yuan Renminbi
COP	Colombian Peso
COU	Unidad de Valor Real
CRC	Costa Rican Colon
CUC	Peso Convertible
CUP	Cuban Peso
CVE	Cabo Verde Escudo
CZK	Czech Koruna
DJF	Djibouti Franc
DKK	Danish Krone
DOP	Dominican Peso

Currency Code	Currency Name
DZD	Algerian Dinar
EGP	Egyptian Pound
ERN	Nakfa
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
EUR	Euro
FJD	Fiji Dollar
FKP	Falkland Islands Pound
GBP	Pound Sterling
GEL	Lari
GHS	Ghana Cedi
GIP	Gibraltar Pound
GMD	Dalasi
GNF	Guinean Franc
GTQ	Quetzal
GYD	Guyana Dollar
HKD	Hong Kong Dollar
HNL	Lempira
HRK	Kuna
HTG	Gourde
HUF	Forint
IDR	Rupiah
ILS	New Israeli Sheqel
INR	Indian Rupee
IQD	Iraqi Dinar
IRR	Iranian Rial
ISK	Iceland Krona
JMD	Jamaican Dollar
JOD	Jordanian Dinar
JPY	Yen
KES	Kenyan Shilling
KGS	Som
KHR	Riel
KMF	Comorian Franc
KPW	North Korean Won
KRW	Won
KWD	Kuwaiti Dinar
KYD	Cayman Islands Dollar
KZT	Tenge
LAK	Lao Kip
LBP	Lebanese Pound
LKR	Sri Lanka Rupee

Currency Code	Currency Name
LRD	Liberian Dollar
LSL	Loti
LYD	Libyan Dinar
MAD	Moroccan Dirham
MDL	Moldovan Leu
MGA	Malagasy Ariary
MKD	Denar
MMK	Kyat
MNT	Tugrik
MOP	Pataca
MRU	Ouguiya
MUR	Mauritius Rupee
MVR	Rufiyaa
MWK	Malawi Kwacha
MXN	Mexican Peso
MXV	Mexican Unidad de Inversion (UDI)
MYR	Malaysian Ringgit
MZN	Mozambique Metical
NAD	Namibia Dollar
NGN	Naira
NIO	Cordoba Oro
NOK	Norwegian Krone
NPR	Nepalese Rupee
NZD	New Zealand Dollar
OMR	Rial Omani
PAB	Balboa
PEN	Sol
PGK	Kina
PHP	Philippine Peso
PKR	Pakistan Rupee
PLN	Zloty
PYG	Guarani
QAR	Qatari Rial
RON	Romanian Leu
RSD	Serbian Dinar
RUB	Russian Ruble
RWF	Rwanda Franc
SAR	Saudi Riyal
SBD	Solomon Islands Dollar
SCR	Seychelles Rupee
SDG	Sudanese Pound

Currency Code	Currency Name
SEK	Swedish Krona
SGD	Singapore Dollar
SHP	Saint Helena Pound
SLL	Leone
SOS	Somali Shilling
SRD	Surinam Dollar
SSP	South Sudanese Pound
STN	Dobra
SVC	El Salvador Colon
SYP	Syrian Pound
SZL	Lilangeni
THB	Baht
TJS	Somoni
TMT	Turkmenistan New Manat
TND	Tunisian Dinar
TOP	Pa'anga
TRY	Turkish Lira
TTD	Trinidad and Tobago Dollar
TWD	New Taiwan Dollar
TZS	Tanzanian Shilling
UAH	Hryvnia
UGX	Uganda Shilling
USD	US Dollar
UYU	Peso Uruguayo
UYW	Unidad Previsional
UZS	Uzbekistan Sum
VES	Bolívar Soberano
VND	Dong
VUV	Vatu
WST	Tala
XAF	CFA Franc BEAC
XCD	East Caribbean Dollar
XOF	CFA Franc BCEAO
XPF	CFP Franc
XSU	Sucre
XUA	ADB Unit of Account
YER	Yemeni Rial
ZAR	Rand
ZMW	Zambian Kwacha
ZWL	Zimbabwe Dollar