

Reports: Czech Republic

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This factsheet describes the reporting solutions that FRSGlobal provides to financial institutions that need to meet Czech Republic regulatory requirements

Introduction

The Czech financial sector is supervised by the Czech National Bank. Our reporting modules cover only bank reporting requirements (they do not cover security trading). These reporting requirements can be split into two groups:

- Regulatory reports
- Central Credit Register

Regulatory reports are sent by all commercial banks and branches of foreign banks to the Czech National Bank on a regular basis (or on demand). The scope of reports is limited for branches of foreign banks.

Czech National Bank uses the reported data for bank supervision and for statistical purposes. Aggregated statistical data are published.

Central Credit Register enables commercial banks to exchange information on credit commitments of legal entities and individual entrepreneurs. Updating data in the Credit Register is obligatory for all banks and branches of foreign banks.

Regulatory reports

Because all reports have to be sent in the EDIFACT format our Czech National Bank (CNB) reporting module covers all reports. Nevertheless some reports are not filled in automatically. These reports are either filled in manually or data is imported from an external file.

Balance sheet reports

- Bil1-12: Balance sheet
- Bil2-12: Profit and loss statement
- Bil4-04: Balance sheet (consolidated)
- Bil5-12: Balance sheet
- Bil3-01: Retained profit
- Bil6-04: Profit and loss statement (consolidated)
- Bil8-04: Additional information to reports (consolidated)
- Bil9-12: Additional information to balance sheet and profit and loss statement
- V13-04: Interest income and expense by sectors
- V25-04: Selected assets and liabilities by country

There are two types of balance sheet report. The first type is primarily used for statistical purposes. The second type is based on ECB reporting requirements.

Supervisory reports

- BD1-12: Liquidity
- BD2-12: Credit risk, market risk, operational risk and capital adequacy
- BD3-12: Large exposures
- BD4-12: Bank receivables split into categories
- BD12-04: Credit risk, market risk, operational risk and capital adequacy (consolidated)
- BD13-04: Large exposures (consolidated)
- BD16-04: Bank country exposures
- BD18-04: Mortgage loans and mortgage certificates
- BD21-01: Operational risk
- BD22-01: Operational risk (consolidated)
- BD23-04: Bank interest rate risk (investment book)
- BD25-04: Concentration of loans and deposits

Reports BD2-12, BD3-12 and BD21-01 are not used by branches of foreign banks. Consolidated reports are used only for consolidated regulated groups.

Payment balance reports

- Dev11-12: Outgoing and incoming payments
- P3-04: Prediction of future income of non-residents from domestic securities
- P4-04: Prediction of future repayments of loans to non-residents

In the past the payment balance reports were very detailed but the scope has been recently decreased.

Loan and deposit statistics reports

- VST1-12: Client loans and receivables
- VST3-12: Inter-bank loans and deposits
- VST11-12: Client deposits
- VUS1-12: Client deposit interest rates
- VUS2-12: Client loan interest rates

Statistical reports about loans and deposits are only slightly aggregated. The reports are dynamic with huge number of rows for large banks.

MiFID reports

- MKT 40-97: Deals with quoted investment instruments
- MKT 50-97: Deals with quoted investment instruments made through the institution
- MKT 60-97: Instruments acquired for trading

Security statistics reports

- V50-12: Securities held by clients (s-b-s)
- VST41-12: Securities held by bank (s-b-s)
- VST22-12: Securities issued by bank
- VUS3-12: Non-tradable securities interest rates

Statistical reports about securities are newly reported as security by security (s-b-s).

Loan and deposit new deals statistics reports

- VUS11-12: Client deposit new deals interest rates
- VUS12-12: Client loan new deals interest rates

Sometimes it is difficult to define a new deal. If the interest rate changes but there is no action from the client the deal is not considered as new.

New security deals reports

- VUS13-12: Non-tradable security new deals interest rates

Other reports

- E5-04: Bank organisational structure and participation interests
- E7-04: Electronic banking and account statistics
- E8-01: Organisational structure of regulated consolidated group
- E9-01: Cash operations

- VT1-12: Loan and receivables write-offs
- VT2-12: Revaluation of securities held by bank

Credit register

The Czech National Bank has developed its own application for communication with the Credit register. Our module uses some data for regulatory reports and after adding data specific for the Credit register the complete file is created and imported into the CNB application.

Points to note:

- The Credit register contains information about bank customers and their credits.
- Each customer has a unique ID number defined by the CNB application. Banks have to check thoroughly if the customer exists in the Credit register to avoid the same entity to have two different ID numbers.
- There are different types of credits. Each credit has its unique ID number and a connection between individual credits is also provided (if it exists).
- Sales of credits and mergers and acquisitions of entities are also tracked.
- Generally, Credit Register reporting is quite complex. CNB validates data in the Credit Register by comparison with the detailed statistical reports and asks banks for explanation if there are discrepancies.
- The Credit register module cannot be used without CNB reporting module.

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