

REPORTING GUIDELINES FOR THE CREDIT REGISTER – BASELINE 4

Kopi:

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Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
Landsbanki Føroya

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1. Reporting to the credit register in general

1.1. Introduction

The purpose of establishing a credit register is to improve the underlying data basis for Danmarks Nationalbank's oversight of financial stability and to expand the data foundation for the supervisory activities of the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority (FSA).

For Landsbanki Føroya the purpose is to improve the statistical basis for Landsbanki Føroya and the Faroese Systemic Risk Council oversight of the financial stability for the Faroese institutions.

The reporting contains detailed information on lending by monetary financial institutions (MFIs) to all types of debtors and on all types of loans and credits. The requirements should be viewed in light of the euro area member states' decision to establish a similar credit register with effect from September 2018.¹

1.1.1. Legal basis

The credit register will have a tripple legal basis. The legal basis for collection of statistical information is for Danmarks Nationalbank section 14a(1) of the Danmarks Nationalbank Act and for the Danish FSA section 347(1) of the Danish Financial Business Act.

For Landsbanki Føroya and its role as secretariat for The Faroese Systemic Risk Council data the legal basis for collection is Lagtingslov on Landsbanki Føroya and the Faroese Systemic Risk Council and §117b in the Danish Financial Business Act as put into force for the Faroe Islands in bekendtgørelse no. 467 of 29 April 2019 (Bekendtgørelse om ikrafttræden for Færøerne af § 12 i lov om ændring af lov om finansiel virksomhed, lov om kapitalmarkeder og forskellige andre love).

This means that both Danmarks Nationalbank and the Danish FSA will be controllers of personal data in the credit register under the Danish Act on Processing of Personal Data. Landsbanki Føroya will be controller of personal data under the Faroese personal data legislation.

In order to ease the administrative burden on the reporters, Danmarks Nationalbank will undertake the collection, quality assurance and enrichment of data on behalf of itself, the Danish FSA and Landsbanki Føroya.

Once Danmarks Nationalbank has collected and enriched data, it is transferred to the Danish FSA's data warehouse. In addition to this

¹ Cf. [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/867 of 18 May 2016 on the collection of granular credit and credit risk data \(ECB/2016/13\)](#).

Danmarks Nationalbank transfers data to Landsbanki Føroya regarding Faroese reporters.

1.1.2. Application

Danmarks Nationalbank will use data in the credit register to perform the tasks of Danmarks Nationalbank and to support the purpose as central bank, including oversight of the financial stability.

The Danish FSA will use the credit register in its supervisory activities, e.g. to identify and monitor credit and debtor profiles, improving its basis for targeting the selection of institutions and exposures.

Landsbanki Føroya will use data in the credit register for the production and publication of statistics related to its oversight of financial stability and internal analysis for Landsbanki Føroya and the Faroese Systemic Risk Council.

The industry will receive return statistics based on the reported data.

1.1.3. Confidentiality

The data reported is treated confidentially to ensure that debtor- and institution-specific data is not misused or disclosed to unauthorised third parties.

Personal data will be processed under the provisions of the Danish Act on Processing of Personal Data on e.g. data security and the rights of data subjects. Moreover, the processing must observe the basic principles in section 5 of the Danish Act on Processing of Personal Data.

1.2. Population

1.2.1. Reporters

These guidelines apply to all institutions mentioned below – including institutions located outside Denmark.

- Credit institutions within the meaning of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council No 575/2013, cf. Directive relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions (2013/36/EC), i.e. an undertaking whose business is to receive deposits or other repayable funds from the public and to grant credits for its own account.
- Other resident financial institutions principally engaged in financial intermediation and whose principal business is to receive deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits from entities other than MFIs and, for its own account (at least in economic terms), to grant credits and/or make investments in securities.

The following MFIs are reporters to Danmarks Nationalbank under these Reporting Guidelines:

- MFIs that are residents of the Danish economic territory (including the Faroe Islands and Greenland), cf. Box 1. Branches located in the Danish economic territory and owned by non-resident credit institutions are also included.
- Non-resident branches of selected Danish credit institutions, for which the branch activity constitutes one reporter for each country in which the credit institution has one or more branches.

Definition: Residence

Box 1

Residents are defined in Article 1 of Regulation (EC) No 2533/98 as natural or legal persons residing in a country. Natural persons are resident in the country of their permanent address, and legal entities in the country where their permanent establishment is located. In the absence of any significant physical dimension to a legal entity, its residence is determined by the economic territory under whose laws the entity is incorporated. If the entity is not incorporated, legal domicile is used as a criterion, namely the country whose legal system governs the creation and continued existence of the entity.

1.2.2. Selection of population and reporting frequency

Reporters that are resident in the Danish economic territory (including the Faroe Islands and Greenland):

Reporters that are resident in Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland are divided into two populations:

- Full reporters reporting on a quarterly basis
- Tail reporters reporting on an annual basis.

Danmarks Nationalbank and the Danish FSA determine the population each year in April based on data up until December for the BSI statistics, cf. the Reporting Guidelines for those statistics. The population is determined using several selection criteria. The aim for the BSI statistics, inter alia, is quarterly coverage of at least 90 per cent of lending by banks and mortgage banks to households and non-financial corporations, and any announced organisational changes that are relevant to the statistical coverage are also taken into consideration.

Full reporters include as a minimum:

- the largest MFIs, representing at least 96 per cent of the balance sheet total;
- banks in the Danish FSA's groups 1 and 2;
- overseas banks resident in the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

Tail reporters include:

- small MFIs representing a maximum of 4 per cent of the balance sheet total.

If Danmarks Nationalbank and the Danish FSA find it necessary to do so, other selection criteria may be included in the determination of the reporting form of a reporter.

The population is set for the entire following calendar year and affected reporters and data processing centres are notified in May.

Tail reporters may choose to become full reporters at any time.

Reporters – non-resident branches of Danish credit institutions:

Non-resident branches of selected Danish credit institutions are reporters to the credit register. The selection is based on criteria concerning significance, i.e. assessing the branches on the basis of their significance to financial stability in Denmark, including their balance sheet totals, lending to households and corporate debtors, respectively, and lending relative to total lending by the group.

As is the case for the rest of the population, Danmarks Nationalbank and the Danish FSA determine the population of non-resident branches of Danish credit institutions each year in April based on data up until December for the BSI statistics. Non-resident branches of Danish credit institutions, which are to make their first reporting to the credit register, must do so for the reporting reference period of the 4th quarter of the year of selection – in dialogue with the reporter.

1.2.3. Discontinuation of MFIs

MFIs that are terminated, e.g. as part of a merger, or which no longer fall within the definition, will make their final report for the quarter of termination, cf. Appendix [6.6](#) Merger/discontinuation of MFIs.

1.2.4. Merger of MFIs

When reporters merge, the balance sheet total at the time of the merger determines the population to which the continuing reporter belongs.

1.3. Reporting datasets and data model

Reporting is structured around 11 reporting datasets, cf. Table 1, in addition to the master dataset, cf. section [3](#) Master data.

Overview of reporting datasets

Table 1

No. ECB name (Danish name)	Summary
4.1 Counterparty reference dataset (Modpartsoplysninger)	Characteristics of the counterparty, which rarely change over time, e.g. industry. Counterparty data is to be reported for the counterparties registered for the loan/protection received in one of the following roles: creditor, debtor, servicer, originator and protection provider at counterparty level.
4.2 Instrument dataset (Instrumentoplysninger)	Data on the loan/credit that rarely changes over time, e.g. currency. The loans/credits to be reported comprise overdrafts, credit cards, etc., cf. attribute 4.2.3 Type of instrument. Data on deposits or loan offers issued (not accepted by the debtor) is not included. Since derivatives and guarantees are not included either, L/C (letters of credit) are not to be reported, as they constitute a financial guarantee.
4.3 Financial dataset (Finansielle data)	Data describing the financial development of an instrument, e.g. arrears at instrument level.
4.4 Counterparty-instrument data (Modpart – instrumentoplysninger)	Describes the role of each counterparty in relation to the instrument and is used for coupling counterparty data in dataset 4.1 with the other datasets.
4.5 Joint liabilities dataset (Hæftelse)	Data on the respective shares of the instrument for which the various debtors are liable.
4.6 Accounting dataset (Regnskabsdata)	Data describing the accounting development of an instrument, e.g. impairments at instrument level.
4.7 Protection received dataset (Pant/sikkerhed)	Data on the protection received, e.g. type of protection at protection level.
4.8 Instrument-protection received dataset (Instrument – pant- /sikkerhedsoplysninger)	Data specifying the protection provided for the respective instrument(s). Used for coupling data in dataset 4.7 Protection received with other data on the instrument.
4.9 Counterparty risk dataset (Risikodata for modpart)	Data on the probability of counterparty default at counterparty level.
4.10 Counterparty default data (Kundemisligholdelse)	Data on counterparty default at counterparty level.
4.11 Counterparty-protection received dataset	Coupling between counterparty/counterparties and protection received.

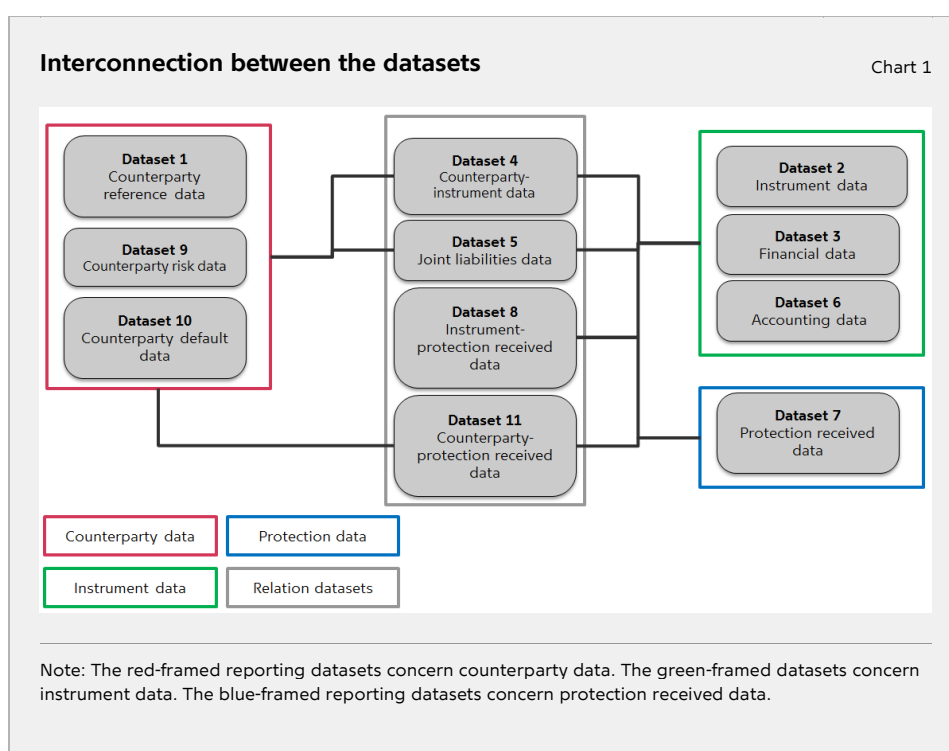
The 11 reporting datasets can be divided into three key elements, cf. Chart 1:

1. Counterparty reference dataset (red)
2. Instrument dataset (green)
3. Protection received dataset (blue)

These elements are linked via datasets containing the relations between the elements (dataset [4.4](#) Counterparty-instrument, [4.5](#) Joint liabilities, [4.8](#) Instrument-protection received and [4.11](#) Counterparty-protection received) by means of the key attributes:

1. Counterparty identifier, cf. attributes [4.1.1](#) Counterparty identifier and [4.11.1](#) Protection provider identifier
2. Contract identifier, cf. attribute [4.2.1](#) and instrument identifier, cf. attribute [4.2.2](#)
3. Protection identifier, cf. attribute [4.7.1](#).

The data model is specified in Appendix [6.7](#) Data model.



1.4. Instruments

1.4.1. Instruments to be reported to the credit register

In order for an instrument to be comprised by reporting to the credit register, it must, cf. [the AnaCredit Regulation, article 4](#):

1. give rise to a credit risk for the institution to which the reporting relates, or
2. be an asset of the institution to which the reporting relates, or
3. be recognised under the relevant accounting standard used by the institution's legal entity and have given rise to a credit risk in the past, or
4. be serviced by the institution to which the reporting relates.

Instruments are classified as the following types as described in attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument, cf. Table 2.

Type of instrument (K7)		Table 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposits other than reverse repurchase agreements (Indskud bortset fra reverse repo) • Overdraft (Kassekreditter, bevilget og ubevilget overtræk) • Credit card debt (Kreditkort) • Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt (Revolverende kredit undtagen kassekreditter, bevilget og ubevilget overtræk og kreditkort) 	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit lines other than revolving credit (Ikke-revolverende kredit) • Reverse repurchase agreements (Reverse repo) • Trade receivables (Handelskredit) • Financial leases (Finansiel leasing) • Other loans (Øvrige udlån) • Bond-based loans – not indexed (Obligationsbaseret udlån – nominallån) • Bond-based loans – indexed (Obligationsbaseret udlån – indeksslån) 	

Accounts with no credit agreements attached should only be reported if overdrawn on the reporting reference date.

Mortgage deeds, the purpose of which is to provide a loan to be held until maturity, are regarded as loans, not securities, cf. page 25 in the Guidelines for the BSI statistics. Therefore, they must be included in the reporting to the credit register. In the accounts, a mortgage deed, the purpose of which is to provide a loan and hold it until maturity, will be entered at amortised cost.

1.4.2. Instruments *not* to be reported to the credit register

Instruments regarded solely as off-balance sheet instruments, i.e. with no outstanding nominal amount concurrently with an off-balance sheet amount, are not included in the credit register. Instruments regarded as off-balance sheet instruments only, may, however, be utilised on certain conditions, resulting in an outstanding nominal amount. In that case they can meet the reporting requirements for the credit register, e.g. called guarantees.

Box 2 shows examples of types of instrument not comprised by the reporting requirements to the credit register. The list is not necessarily exhaustive.

Types of instrument *not* to be reported to the credit register

Box 2

- Loan offers issued
- Derivatives, inter alia OTC derivatives
- Guarantees, including L/C (letter of credit)
- Operational leasing
- Accounts with no credit agreements attached (and which are not overdrawn).
- Deposits.
- Securities holdings , e.g. mortgages secured to Vendor¹

Source: AnaCredit Reporting Manual, Part I – General Methodology, section 5.2.2, Example 16.

¹: Mortgages secured to Vendor and similar instruments that are normally traded in the financial markets, are not categorised as loans (but as securities), and will thus not be included in the credit register. In the accounts, a mortgage deed traded as a security will generally be recognised at fair value.

1.5. Reporting reference date

1.5.1. Full reporters

Full reporters are to report on a quarterly basis in two steps on the following reporting reference deadlines:

Part 1:

- To be reported no later than the 15th banking day after the end of the quarter
- Data on loans, counterparties and protection (i.e. datasets [4.1](#), [4.2](#), [4.3](#), [4.4](#), [4.5](#), [4.7](#), [4.8](#) and [4.11](#))
- Data on impairments, default, etc. may also be reported (i.e. datasets [4.6](#), [4.9](#) and [4.10](#))

Part 2:

- To be reported no later than the 30th banking day after the end of the quarter
- Besides the data in part 1, this reporting concerns data on impairments, default, etc. (i.e. datasets [4.6](#), [4.9](#) and [4.10](#))
- Contains all 11 datasets.

Flexibility:

If a reporter needs to postpone reporting of part 1 to a time no later than the 30th banking day after the end of the quarter and e.g. report it together with part 2, flexibility may be exercised. If a reporter wishes to exercise this flexibility, an expected reporting reference date for part 1 is agreed on an ongoing basis. Danmarks Nationalbank will continually follow up the need for flexibility.

1.5.2. Tail population

Each tail reporter is to make one total annual reporting.

The deadline is in accordance with the annual BSI reporting for tail reporters, i.e. total reporting no later than the 8th banking day in April after the close of the year.

1.5.3. Population for non-resident branches of Danish credit institutions

Reporting for non-resident branches of Danish credit institutions mirrors reporting for full reporters, i.e. they must report on a quarterly basis, and the reporting is in two steps, cf. section [1.5.1](#), but the reporting deadlines are 4 days later:

Part 1:

- To be reported no later than the 19th banking day after the end of the quarter
- Data on loans, counterparties and protection (i.e. datasets [4.1](#), [4.2](#), [4.3](#), [4.4](#), [4.5](#), [4.7](#), [4.8](#) and [4.11](#))
- Data on impairments, default, etc. may also be reported (i.e. datasets [4.6](#), [4.9](#) and [4.10](#)).

Part 2:

- To be reported no later than the 34th banking day after the end of the quarter
- Besides the data in part 1, this reporting concerns data on impairments, default, etc. (i.e. datasets [4.6](#), [4.9](#) and [4.10](#))
- Contains all 11 datasets.

1.6. Data types, calculation methods and times

1.6.1. Data types

Overall, there are two types of attributes.

1. attributes with a fixed outcome stated in a code list, cf. section [2.2.1](#) (all in text format) and
2. attributes with no fixed outcome, for which a distinction is made between the following data types:
 - Amounts, e.g. [4.2.14](#) Commitment amount at inception
 - Rates, e.g. [4.3.1](#) Interest rate
 - Price, e.g. [4.3.12](#) Weighted price of outstanding nominal amount of the bond
 - Date, e.g. [4.2.7](#) Inception date
 - Text, e.g. [4.2.1](#) Contract identifier
 - Numeric value, e.g. [4.1.12](#) Debt-to-income ratio.

The exact formats/outcomes for the individual attributes are stated in a code list available at Danmarks Nationalbank's website.

1.6.2. Currency conversion and rounding

All amounts are to be reported in Danish kroner (DKK), rounded to the nearest integer. However, some attributes are to be reported with decimal places. The code list specifies how the various attributes are to be reported and which attributes are to be reported with decimal places.

Amounts in foreign currency are to be reported as converted into DKK. In general, amounts are to be converted at the closing rate on the reporting reference date. The closing rate stated in the accounting policies is to be applied, cf. Table 3, but with certain exceptions also stated in the table, e.g.:

- for attribute [4.2.14](#) Commitment amount at inception in foreign currency, the amount is converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the [4.2.7](#) Inception date or if a **change in the commitment amount at inception occurs on the [4.6.12](#) Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status**, cf. Table 3. This could mean that the attributes [4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount and [4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount may exceed the original principal as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.
If attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date is not available and reported with "Not required" the currency rate at the settlement date is to be used instead, cf. attribute [4.2.20](#) Settlement date.
- for attribute [4.2.21](#) Fair value changes due to changes in credit risk before purchase, the amount is converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the date of purchase, cf. Table 3.
- for attribute [4.7.3](#) Protection value, it applies that if the value is in foreign currency, the amount is to be converted into DKK at the exchange rate subject to the following specification, cf. Table 3:
 - If a protection item is valued at its notional amount, the amount is to be converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the reporting reference date, and the valuation date is the same as the reporting reference date.
 - If a protection item is *not* valued at a notional amount (but instead at fair value, for instance), the valuation date may deviate from the reporting reference date. In that case, the amount is to be converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the date of calculation of the protection value, cf. attribute [4.7.5](#) Date of protection value.

Overview of calculation dates for amount attributes, including the date of currency conversion into DKK

Tabel 3

Attribute no.	Attribute name	Fixed time	Time/date of exchange rate
4.1.14	Disposable income	Yes (partially)	Inception date
4.2.14	Commitment amount at inception	No (deviates from ECB)	Inception date ¹ (cf. date stated in attribute 4.2.7 Inception date) or the date of changing the commitment amount at inception (cf. 4.6.12 Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status)
4.2.21	Fair value changes due to changes in credit risk before purchase	Yes	Date of purchase
4.3.3	Transferred amount	No	Reporting reference date
4.3.4	Arrears for the instrument	No	Reporting reference date
4.3.7	Outstanding nominal amount	No	Reporting reference date
4.3.8	Accrued interest	No	Reporting reference date
4.3.9	Off-balance sheet amount	No	Reporting reference date
4.3.13	Ordinary principal payments	No	Reporting reference date
4.3.14	Ordinary principal payments – bond payments	No	Reporting reference date
4.3.15	Extraordinary principal payments	No	Reporting reference date
4.5.1	Joint liability amount	No	Reporting reference date
4.6.3	Accumulated write-offs	No	Reporting reference date
4.6.4	Accumulated impairment amount	No	Reporting reference date
4.6.10	Provisions associated to off-balance sheet exposures	No	Reporting reference date
4.6.13	Cumulative recoveries since default	No	Reporting reference date
4.6.14	Carrying amount	No	Reporting reference date
4.7.3	Protection value	Yes	If a protection item is valued at its notional amount, the amount is to be converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the reporting reference date. If a protection item is <i>not</i> valued at a notional amount, the valuation date may deviate from the reporting reference date.

4.7.9	Original protection value	Yes	Date of original valuation of protection (cf. date in the attribute 4.7.10 Date of original protection value)
4.7.17	Expected liquidation value of the real estate	Yes	Calculated on the same date as reported in attribute 4.7.5 Date of protection value
4.7.18	Expected liquidation value of the agreement	Yes	Calculated on the same date as reported in the attribute 4.7.5 Date of protection value
4.8.1	Protection allocated value	No	Reporting reference date
4.8.2	Third-party priority claims against the protection	No	Reporting reference date

Kilde: AnaCredit Reporting Manual, Part II – Datasets and data attributes, page 8.
1: If attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date is not available and reported with "Not required" the currency rate at the settlement date is to be used instead, which is reported in attribute [4.2.20](#) Settlement date.

The [Statbank](#) contains exchange rates as from 1970 (monthly observations) and as from 1977 (daily observations). Exchange rates before 1970 are available in Danmarks Nationalbank's Annual Reports (principal currencies).

1.6.3. Time of calculation

The closing balance is calculated at the end of the last calendar day of the reporting reference period.

1.6.4. Preceding sign

Amounts are reported as positive figures, unless otherwise indicated in the description of the attribute.

Likewise, rates are reported as positive figures, unless otherwise indicated in the description of the attribute. For instance, if the attribute [4.3.1](#) Interest rate is less than zero, the attribute is reported with a negative sign.

1.6.5. Reporting attributes that are not defined or need not be reported

In some cases, attributes that are not defined for the relevant type of instrument, protection, counterparty, etc. can be reported as "NA", but only if the attribute has a code list and this appears from the code list. In all other cases the attribute is to be reported as "Not required", cf. below.

Attributes not to be reported for e.g. the relevant type of instrument, protection, counterparty, etc., are reported as "Not required". How to report "Not required" for the various attributes, including data types, is described in the technical guidelines.

1.7. General control process

Danmarks Nationalbank's control process, cf. Chart 2, starts when a report is received. A precondition is that the following two attributes must be reported correctly in the Master data form, cf. section [3](#) Master data:

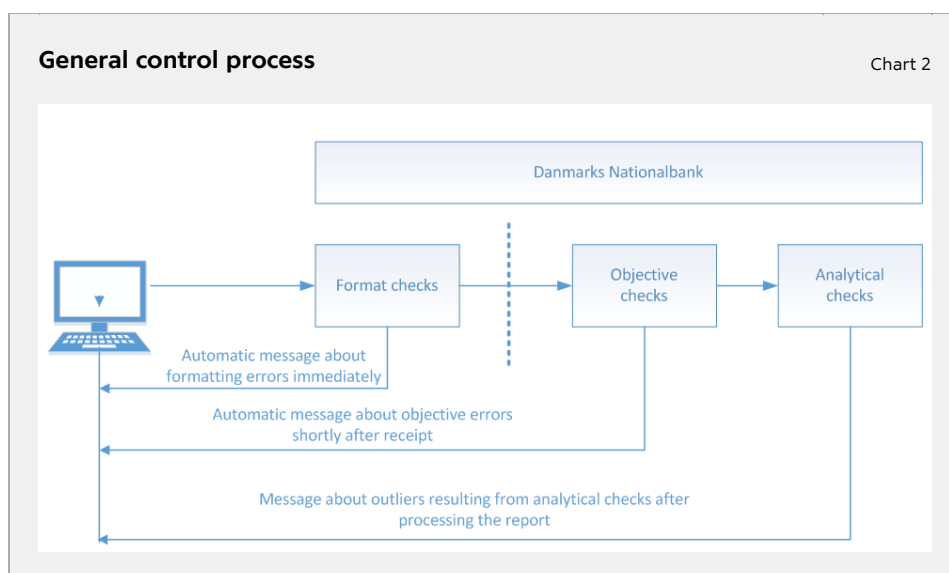
- Registration number
- Reporting period

If the registration number used in reporting to the credit register is not known or the reporting period is not active yet, the report will be rejected with notification to this effect. The reporter must correct incorrect attributes and resubmit the report.

After the report has been recorded, three types of checks are performed:

1. Format checks, cf. section [1.7.1](#)
2. Objective checks, cf. section [1.7.2](#)
3. Analytical checks, cf. section [1.7.3](#).

Outliers in one or more of the three types of checks can result in the reporter being required to submit a replacement report where errors are corrected and outliers not due to errors are commented on. Note that the report has not been received by Danmarks Nationalbank until the first checks, the format checks, are free of errors. This means that the objective and analytical checks cannot be performed before any format errors have been corrected.



1.7.1. Format checks

When a report has been submitted, format checks are initially performed, e.g. to ensure that text has not been entered in data fields and that dates are correct.

The checks comprise e.g. ensuring that attributes with a fixed outcome stated in a code list are stated correctly.

A complete code list will be available at Danmarks Nationalbank's website, cf. section [2.2.1](#).

If errors are found, the reporter receives an error message immediately after trying to submit the report. The reporter corrects the errors and resubmits the report.

1.7.2. Objective checks

When the report has been received by Danmarks Nationalbank, objective checks are performed. They are defined as true or false statements, so all errors *must* be corrected. For each objective check, a threshold applies, so that e.g. rounding does not result in errors.

If errors are found, the reporter receives an error message, usually shortly after submission. The reporter corrects the errors and submits a replacement report.

A list of all objective checks is available at Danmarks Nationalbank's website in line with the current list for the BSI statistics.

1.7.3. Analytical checks

After the objective checks have been performed on the report, the analytical checks are performed. Since an outlier here is not necessarily an error, an employee of Danmarks Nationalbank will assess whether the reporter should consider the outlier. If the outlier is attributable to a reporting error, the reporter must submit a replacement report. If the reporter does not find that it is an error, the reporter must provide an explanation for this development.

Since an employee of Danmarks Nationalbank is to assess outliers from the analytical checks, as mentioned above, it is not possible to say when the reporter can expect to be contacted about any outliers. It will be within the period from Danmarks Nationalbank's receipt of the report until its publication of the data. Note that Danmarks Nationalbank may also have queries about reports after the publication of data. If such queries lead to the reporter having to submit a replacement report, they generate revisions, cf. section [1.7.4](#).

1.7.4. Revisions

Reporters may be requested to submit a replacement/revision report for a previous reporting reference period, where specific errors have been corrected, but the remainder of the data is to retain the original values/codes, etc. This means that if e.g. a sector code has been updated since the original reporting of data for the reporting reference period, it must not be changed in the replacement/revision report.

Reporters may be requested to submit replacement/revision reports on an ongoing basis for periods two years previously, i.e.:

- Quarterly reporting: In September 2025, a reporter may be requested to submit replacement/revision reports as from the 1st quarter of 2023.
- Annual reporting: In April 2025, a reporter may be requested to submit replacement/revision reports as from 2023.

If corrections in reports for reporting reference periods more than 2 years back in time are needed, Danmarks Nationalbank can make such corrections in dialogue with the reporter in question. All corrections must be documented/accepted in writing between the reporter and Danmarks Nationalbank.

1.8. List of Appendices

Selected elements of reporting to the credit register are described in more detail with examples in the following Appendices:

- [6.1](#) Protection allocation in the credit register
- [6.2](#) Reporting of real estate collateral, including jointly mortgaged real estate properties, to the credit register
- [6.3](#) Reporting of contracts of suretyship/sureties to the credit register
- [6.4](#) Examples of reporting to the credit register
- [6.5](#) Reporting of administered loans, including jointly funded loans, to the credit register
- [6.6](#) Merger/discontinuation of MFIs
- [6.7](#) Data model and links between datasets in the Danish credit register
- [6.8](#) Written-off instruments and instruments in default in the credit register

1.9. Overview of acts, ECB/EU regulations and documents

The Reporting Guidelines refer to the following acts and international documents/regulations.

1.9.1. Danish acts, executive orders, guidelines, etc.

- Danmarks Nationalbank's authority to collect and use statistics: section 14a of the Danmarks Nationalbank Act, inserted by [Act no. 193A of 1 June 2021](#)
- [Lovbekendtgørelse nr. 1447 af 9. november 2020 om lov om finansiel virksomhed](#) (Consolidated Act no. 1447 of 9 November 2020 on the Financial Business Act – in Danish only)
- [Danish Industrial Classification 2007 \(DB07\), Statistics Denmark](#)
- [Lovbekendtgørelse nr. 1188 af 19. september 2018 om realkreditlån og realkreditobligationer m.v.](#) (Executive Order no. 898 of 4 September 2008 on Mortgage-Credit Loans and Mortgage Credit Bonds, etc. – in Danish only)
- [Bekendtgørelse nr. 415 af 27. april 2017](#) om afgrænsning af ejendoms kategorier og indfrielse af lån ved overgang til anden ejendoms kategori (Executive Order no. 148 of 29 February 2008 on Delineation of Types of Property and Repayment of Loans on the Transition of a Different Type of Property – in Danish only)
- [Lovbekendtgørelse nr. 817 af 6. august 2019 om kreditaftaler](#) (Act on Credit Agreements no. 1336 of 26 November 2015 – in Danish only)
- [Reporting Guidelines for the BSI statistics – full reporters, version 7 of 31 January 2013](#)
- [Reporting Guidelines for the BSI statistics – tail reporters, version 5 of 20 February 2013](#)
- [Finanstilsynets vejledning om indberetning af NPE og kreditlempelser](#) (Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's guidelines on reporting NPLs and forbearance – in Danish only)
- [Finanstilsynets vejledning til regnskabsindberetning for kreditinstitutter og fondsmæglerselskaber m.fl.](#) (Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's guidelines on financial reporting for credit institutions and investment firms, etc. – in Danish only)
- Danish accounting standard, cf. [Bekendtgørelse nr. 281 af 26/3 2014 om finansielle rapporter for kreditinstitutter og fondsmæglerselskaber](#) m.fl. som ændret ved bekendtgørelse nr. [707 af 1/6 2016](#), [bekendtgørelse nr. 1043 af 9/9 2017](#), [bekendtgørelse nr. 1441 af 3/12 2018](#) og [bekendtgørelse nr. 1593 af 9/11 2020](#) (Executive Order no. 281 of 26 March 2014 on Financial Reports for Credit Institutions and Investment Companies, etc., as amended by Executive Order no. 707 of 1 June 2016, Executive Order no. 1043 of 9 September 2017, Executive Order no. 1441 of 3 December 2018 and Executive Order no. 1593 of 9 November 2020 – in Danish only).

1.9.2. EU, ECB, Eurostat, etc. documents

- [Regulation \(EU\) 867/2016 of the European Central Bank of 18 May 2016 on the collection of granular credit and credit risk data \(ECB/2016/13\)](#)
- [European Central Bank, AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part I – General Methodology](#)
- [European Central Bank, AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part II – Datasets and data attributes](#)
- [European Central Bank, AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III – Case studies](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) No 1071/2013 of the European Central Bank of 24 September 2013 concerning the balance sheet of the monetary financial institutions sector \(recast\) \(ECB/2013/33\)](#)
- [Guideline \(EU\) 2016/450 of the European Central Bank on monetary and financial statistics \(ECB/2014/15\)](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) No 1072/2013 of the European Central Bank of 24 September 2013 concerning statistics on interest rates applied by monetary financial institutions \(recast\) \(ECB/2013/34\)](#)
- [Regulation \(EC\) No 290/2009 of the European Central Bank of 31 March 2009 concerning statistics on interest rates applied by monetary financial institutions \(recast\) \(ECB/2009/7\)](#)
- [European Central Bank, Manual on BSI interest rate statistics](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union](#)
- [Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC and repealing Directives 2006/48/EC and 2006/49/EC \(CRDIV\)](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation \(EU\) No 648/2012 \(CRR\)](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) No 1075/2013 of the European Central Bank concerning statistics on the assets and liabilities of financial vehicle corporations engaged in securitisation transactions \(recast\) \(ECB/2013/40\)](#)
- [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 680/2014 of 16 April 2014 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to supervisory reporting of institutions according to Regulation \(EU\) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council](#)
- [Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) 2015/79 of 18 December 2014 amending Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 680/2014 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to supervisory](#)

[reporting of institutions according to Regulation \(EU\) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards asset encumbrance, single data point model and validation rules](#)

- [Annex V to Commission Implementing Regulation \(EU\) No 680/2014 of 16 April 2014 laying down implementing technical standards with regard to supervisory reporting of institutions according to Regulation \(EU\) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council](#)
- Country codes, cf. [ISO 3166](#)
- Currency codes, cf. [ISO 4217](#)
- [EBA Guidelines on disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets of 27 June 2014](#)
- International Financial Reporting Standards, [IFRS 13](#)
- [EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default under Article 178 of Regulation \(EU\) No 575/2013 \(EBA/GL/2016/07\)](#)

1.9.3. Executive Orders concerning the Faroe Islands and Greenland

- [Lov om Danmarks Nationalbank, sat i kraft på Færøerne med anordning nr. 451 af 23. maj 2012](#) (Act on Danmarks Nationalbank as put into force on the Faroe Islands by Order no. 451 of 23 May 2012 – in Danish only)
- [Lov om finansiel virksomhed, som sat i kraft for Færøerne ved kongelig anordning](#) (The Financial Business Act as put into force on the Faroe Islands by Royal Order – in Danish only)
- [Lagtingslov om Færøernes Landsbank og Risikoråd](#) (Act on Landsbanki Føroya and Risk Board)
- [Bekendtgørelse nr. 1721 af 15/12 2017 for Færøerne om finansielle rapporter for kreditinstitutter og fondsmæglerselskaber m.fl.](#) (Executive Order no. 907 of 13 July 2015 for the Faroe Islands on Financial Reports for Credit Institutions and Investment Firms, etc. – in Danish only)
- [Bekendtgørelse nr. 263 af 14/3 2017 for Grønland om finansielle rapporter for kreditinstitutter og fondsmæglerselskaber m.fl.](#) (Executive Order no. 263 of 14 March 2017 for Greenland on Financial Reports for Credit Institutions and Investment Firms, etc. – in Danish only)

1.10. Abbreviations

- **AAR:** Annualised agreed rate
- **BBR:** Construction and Housing Register
- **BFE:** Certain real estate property
- **BSI:** monetary financial institutions' Balance Sheet Items

- **CCP**: Central counterparty (financial units that act as intermediaries between buyers and sellers of securities to ensure the execution of the transactions)
- **CRR**: Capital Requirements Regulation
- **DB07**: Danish Industrial Classification 2007
- **EBA**: European Banking Authority
- **EC**: European Community
- **ECB**: European Central Bank
- **ENS2010**: European National Accounts System
- **ESA2010**: European System of Accounts
- **ESR**: Real estate master data register
- **FINREP**: Reporting of financial information
- **FSA/FT**: Danish Financial Supervisory Authority
- **FVC**: Financial Vehicle Corporation
- **GL**: Guideline
- **IAS**: International Accounting Standards
- **IFRS**: International Financial Reporting Standards (EU-wide financial reporting standards for listed companies' consolidated accounts)
- **IRB**: Internal Ratings Based
- **ISO**: International Organization for Standardization
- **ITS**: Implementing Technical Standard
- **L/C**: Letter of Credit
- **LEI**: Legal Entity Identifier
- **MFI**: Monetary Financial Institution
- **MiFID**: Markets in Financial Instruments Directive
- **MMF**: Money Market Funds
- **NACE**: Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne)
- **NGAAP**: National Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
- **NPE**: Non-performing exposure
- **NUTS3**: Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
- **OJ**: Official Journal
- **PD**: Probability of default
- **SDO**: Covered bonds
- **SDRO**: Covered mortgage bonds
- **SME**: Small and medium-sized enterprises

2. How to read these Reporting Guidelines

Below is a guide on how to read section 4 Reporting datasets describing the attributes to be reported to the credit register in Denmark. The reporting datasets are described first, followed by an explanation of each attribute. If the attribute appears in more than one dataset, its description is in the first dataset where it appears in the Reporting Guidelines.

The explanation of each attribute includes the definition of the attribute in the BSI statistics. The outcomes may, however differ (e.g. maturities are not divided into maturity bands as in the BSI statistics).

Cross-references to attributes, datasets, etc. are in [blue font colour and underlined](#).

Danish specifications relative to the ECB Regulation of 18 May 2016 are in [green font colour](#). The names of attributes not included in the ECB list of attributes are in [green font colour](#).

Examples appear in boxes and are all Danish specifications (unless the ECB is stated as the source). That is why they are not in green font colour.

2.1. Reporting datasets

Each subsection, e.g. [4.5 Joint liabilities \(Hæftelse\)](#), begins with a presentation of the reporting dataset explaining which attributes are to be reported in the dataset and for which types of counterparty, cf. section [2.3.3](#). Table 4 shows the dataset for joint liabilities as an example. The title of each reporting dataset is followed by the Danish name in brackets.

A complete list of the reporting datasets will be available at Danmarks Nationalbank's website.

Joint liabilities dataset (Hæftelse)		Table 4	
Attribute	Data type	Counterparty type	
		Natural persons	Legal entities
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	Text	X	X
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Text	X	X
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Text	X	X
4.5.1 Joint liability amount	Amount	X	X

The tables are structured as follows:

- The first column shows the number and name (including cross-reference) of attributes included in the dataset
- The second column shows the data type, cf. section [1.6.1](#) Data types or – for attributes with a fixed outcome – a reference to the code list, cf. section [2.2.1](#) Code lists.

The next columns show the type of counterparty, i.e. natural person or legal entity, cf. section [2.3.3](#) Types of counterparty. For each type of counterparty, the attributes to be reported are marked with an "X". A dash ("-") means that the attribute is not to be reported, and "*" means that the attribute is to be reported if available.

2.2. Attributes

Following the overview of the reporting dataset, each attribute in the respective datasets is described. The attribute name in the headline is the English name, followed by the Danish name in brackets, e.g. [4.5.1](#) Joint liability amount (Andel af lån). Each attribute has an explanatory text, and attributes with a specified outcome will also have a table listing the different outcomes, followed by the Danish name in brackets. Table 5 shows the table for attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation type as an example.

- **Title** is the attribute name (here: Amortisation type), followed by a reference to a code list, if any, where a code in brackets is stated for the outcome of each attribute (here: K10), cf. section [2.2.1](#).
- **Outcome** includes possible outcomes for the attribute.
- For some attributes, each outcome is explained in the outcome section. For a few attributes, the outcome is described in more detail in the text following the table, e.g. for attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument.

Title, e.g. Amortisation type (Ydelsestype) (code list, e.g. K10)		Table 5
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French (Fransk (Annuitetslån)) • German (Tysk) • Fixed amortisation schedule (serial loan) (Fast amortiseringsplan (Serielån)) • Bullet (Stående lån) • Other (Andet) 	
French (Annuity loan)	Amortisation in which the total amount – principal plus interest – is the same in each instalment.	
German	Amortisation in which the total interest amount is paid in the first instalment and the principal payment is the same on all payment dates.	
Fixed amortisation schedule (Serial loan)	Amortisation in which the principal amount is the same in each instalment.	

Bullet loan	Amortisation in which the full principal amount is repaid in the last instalment.
Other	Other amortisation type not included in any of the categories listed above.

2.2.1. Code lists

Below is an overview of attributes with a fixed code list, cf. Table 6. A complete code list will be available at Danmarks Nationalbank's website.

Attributes with a code list		Table 6
Attribute number	Attribute name	
Attributes with binary outcomes		
4.2.6	Fiduciary instrument (K1)	
4.2.17	Project finance loan (K1)	
4.2.26	Variable maturity (K1)	
4.8.3	General protection indicator (K1)	
4.10.1	Default status of the counterparty (K1)	
Attributes with non-binary outcomes		
4.1.4	Type of identifier (K2)	
4.1.7	Country (K3)	
4.1.8	Institutional sector (K4)	
4.1.9	BSI industry (K5)	
4.1.10	FSA industry (K6)	
4.1.11	Group (K7)	
4.1.16	Accounting standard (K8)	
4.2.3	Type of instrument (K9)	
4.2.4	Amortisation type (K10)	
4.2.5	Currency (K11)	
4.2.18	Purpose (K12)	
4.2.19	Reference rate (K13)	
4.3.6	Type of securitisation (K14)	
4.4.1	Counterparty role (K15)	
4.6.1	Accounting classification of instruments (K16)	
4.6.2	Balance sheet recognition (K17)	
4.6.5	Type of impairment (K18)	
4.6.6	Impairment assessment method (K19)	
4.6.7	Sources of encumbrance (K20)	
4.6.8	Performing status of the instrument (K21)	
4.6.11	Status of forbearance and renegotiation (K22)	
4.7.2	Type of protection (K23)	
4.7.4	Type of protection value (K24)	
4.7.6	Protection valuation approach (K25)	
4.7.7	Real estate collateral location (K26)	
4.7.11	Type of property (K27 and K28)	

2.3. Special requirements and definitions

2.3.1. Faroe Islands and Greenland

Counterparty reference data for counterparties in the Faroe Islands and Greenland

Counterparties resident in either the Faroe Islands or Greenland are subject to particular requirements for reporting of specific attributes, cf. Boxes 3 and 4:

Counterparty reference data for counterparties in the Faroe Islands

Box 3

4.1.3 National identifier:

- Legal entities are reported with V no.¹
- Natural persons are reported with P no.²

4.1.4 Type of identifier:

- For legal entities "GEN_TAX_CD" is reported, cf. [the ECB list](#)
- For natural persons "1" is reported

4.1.5 Description of other type of identifier

- For legal entities "Not required" is reported
- For natural persons "Not required" is reported

4.1.7 Country:

- Counterparties resident in the Faroe Islands are to be reported with country code "FO"

¹ For small associations (allotment societies, sports clubs etc.) which are not assigned a V number, in attribute [4.1.3 National identifier](#) an internal code may be reported, and in attribute [4.1.4 Type of identifier](#) "GEN_OTHER_CD" and in attribute [4.1.5 Description of other type of identifier](#) "Internal code as the legal entity/association has no V no.". Few legal entities are expected to have no V no., and developments will be monitored closely.

² For natural persons moving between Denmark and the Faroe Islands, it is not required that their identification in attribute [4.1.3 National identifier](#), is continuously updated.

Counterparty reference data for counterparties in Greenland

Box 4

4.1.3 National identifier:

- Legal entities are reported with CVR no.
- Natural persons are reported with CPR no.

4.1.4 Type of identifier:

- For legal entities "GEN_NBR_ENTTY_CD" is reported, cf. [the ECB list](#)
- For natural persons "1" is reported

4.1.5 Description of other type of identifier

- For legal entities "Not required" is reported
- For natural persons "Not required" is reported

4.1.7 Country:

- Counterparties resident in Greenland are to be reported with country code "GL"

Industry reference data from reporters in the Faroe Islands and Greenland

Reporters resident in the Faroe Islands or Greenland are to report the attribute [4.1.9 BSI industry](#) as follows:

- Faroese reporters (including their non-resident branches) are to report the attribute for counterparties resident in Denmark, the Faroe Islands or Greenland (with [4.1.7](#) Country "DK", "GL" or "FO")
- Greenlandic reporters (excluding foreign branches located in Greenland) are to report the attribute for counterparties resident in Greenland (with [4.1.7](#) Country "GL").

Accounting data from reporters in the Faroe Islands and Greenland

Reporters resident in the Faroe Islands or Greenland are to report the attributes in [4.6](#) Accounting dataset in accordance with:

- Executive Order no. 1721 of 15 December 2017 for the Faroe Islands on Financial Reports for Credit Institutions and Investment Firms, etc.
 - Executive Order no. 263 of 14 March 2017 for Greenland on Financial Reports for Credit Institutions and Investment Firms, etc.
- A clarification is awaiting regarding whether the Greenlandic accounting standard will be adapted to IFRS9.

Protection received dataset on real estate collateral located in the Faroe Islands or Greenland

For real estate collateral located outside Denmark, the real estate collateral location is to be reported. The requirements are specified in the following attributes:

- [4.7.7](#) Real estate collateral location
- [4.7.14](#) Real estate collateral location: Country
- [4.7.15](#) Real estate collateral location: Postal code
- [4.7.16](#) Real estate collateral location: City/town/village

For real estate collateral located in the Faroe Islands or Greenland, the requirements correspond to those applicable to real estate collateral located in the EU (excluding Denmark), cf. dataset [4.7](#) Protection received data.

2.3.2. Non-resident branches of Danish reporters

The non-resident branches of Danish reporters are selected on the basis of the criteria specified in section [1.2.2](#) Selection of population and reporting frequency. The reporting requirements for the non-resident branches of Danish reporters correspond to the reporting requirements for reporters located in Denmark with the exception of attribute [4.1.9](#) BSI industry, which they are not to report.

For example, for a Danish reporter's branch located in Sweden, counterparties are to be reported with country code SE in attribute [4.1.7](#) Country if the counterparty is resident in Sweden, otherwise with the country code for the country of residence of the counterparty.

As regards reporting of protection received data in dataset [4.7](#) Protection received data, data on real estate collateral located outside Denmark cannot be enriched with data from the Land Registry, etc. It is stated for relevant attributes in dataset [4.7](#) Protection received data how to complete the individual attributes in different cases depending on e.g. the location of the real estate collateral.

2.3.3. Types of counterparty

In the Reporting Guidelines, two types of counterparty apply overall in datasets [4.2-4.11](#): natural persons ("Employees, etc." in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector) and legal entities (other sector codes in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector). Different reporting requirements apply to the two types of counterparty, as stated in the reporting datasets.

Dataset [4.1](#) Counterparty reference data – as opposed to the other datasets – contains a sub-classification of the two types of counterparties, legal entities and natural persons, according to residence and identifier. Counterparty reference data is subject to varying reporting requirements, given Danmarks Nationalbank's and the Danish FSA's different possibilities of enriching the various types of counterparties.

As regards counterparties reported as "Employees, etc." in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector, the reporting requirements in datasets [4.2-4.11](#) correspond to the requirements for natural persons. Typically, counterparties reported with a CPR no. and foreign natural persons (reported without CPR no.).

As regards other counterparties *not* reported as "Employees, etc." in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector, the reporting requirements in datasets [4.2-4.11](#) correspond to the requirements for legal entities. These will typically be counterparties reported with a CVR no., FT no., SE no., legal entities with permanent establishment in Denmark (without a CVR no., FT no. or SE no.), V no. and foreign legal entities (without a CVR no., FT no., SE no. or V no.).

If a reporter reports an instrument and it has both types of counterparties (both natural persons and legal entities) as debtors, then all attributes are to be reported for the instrument. I.e. both the attributes that are to be reported for natural persons and for legal entities, cf. the tables for the various datasets where it is shown which attributes that are to be reported for which counterparties.

Change of counterparty

If a debtor changes from one type of counterparty to another type, cf. example in box 5, the reporting requirements for the counterparty on the credit decision date of the instrument apply for the counterparty/instrument at the reporting reference date. If the counterparty is granted a new loan/credit at a later date the reporting requirements apply for the type of counterparty at the credit decision date of the new loan/credit, cf. example in box 5.

Example – Reporting requirements if type of counterparty changes

Box 5

Assume a sole proprietor has a loan that is to be reported to the credit register at the reference date 31 March 2020 with the outcome "Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships" in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector. In May 2020 the company ceases to exist but the loan is not redeemed. The loan is to be reported at the reporting reference date 30 June 2020, but now with the outcome "Employees, etc." in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector.

Although there is a change in the debtor's type of counterparty, i.e. from legal entity to natural person, it is not a requirement that the reporter, in the reporting reference periods after the change, reports the attributes that are to be reported only for natural persons, but not for legal entities, cf. table 7.

Table 7 contains an overview of the reporting requirements for attributes that depend on the type of counterparty.

Reporting requirements for attributes that depend on the type of counterparty

Table 7

Attribute no.	Name	Type of counterparty	
		Natural person	Legal entity
4.1.2	Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)	-	*
4.1.3	National identifier	(X)	(X)
4.1.4	Type of identifier	(X)	X
4.1.5	Description of other type of identifier	-	(X)
4.1.6	Name	X	(X)
4.1.9	BSI industry	(X)	(X)
4.1.11	Group	-	(X)
4.1.12	Debt-to-income ratio	X	-
4.1.13	Reference year for debt-to-income ratio	X	-
4.1.14	Disposable income	X	-
4.1.15	Reference year for disposable income	X	-
4.1.16	Accounting standard	-	(X)
4.2.17	Project finance loan	-	X
4.2.18	Purpose	X	-
4.3.6	Type of securitisation	X	-
4.6.1	Accounting classification of instruments	-	X

4.6.7	Sources of encumbrance	-	X
4.6.8	Performing status of the instrument	-	X
4.6.9	Date of performing status of the instrument	-	X
4.9.1	Probability of default	-	X

Anm.: "X" means that the attribute is to be reported for the counterparty in all cases.
 "(X)" means that the attribute is to be reported for the counterparty in some cases cf. table 8A, 8B and 8C in the reporting guidelines.
 "-" means that the attribute is to be reported with "Not required".
 "**" means that the attribute is to be reported if available for the type of counterparty.

2.3.4. Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships

Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships are borderline cases as they can be registered as legal entities or natural persons, cf. the definition in Box 6. Generally, for the individual engagement, it is considered whether the repayment capacity is materially dependent on the earnings of the underlying business. Where this is the case, the counterparty is reported as "Sole proprietors" in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector. Institutions have different practices for assessing whether or not the repayment capacity is materially dependent on the earnings of the underlying business. The credit register has no requirements for how this assessment is to be made by the institutions.

Exceptions to the general rule stated above may apply if it can be argued that the general rule does not apply and the credit institution can document that the general rule does not apply.

Definition: Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships

Box 6

Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships are to be reported as "Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships" in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector if the income from the business activities are of material importance to the counterparty's finances. If the income is of less importance to the counterparty's finances, the counterparty is to be classified and reported as "Employees, etc." in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector. This definition is in line with the Danish FSA's guidelines on credit assessment of household debtors (cf. Annex 7 to the Danish FSA's guidelines on financial reporting for credit institutions and investment firms, etc.).

This type of counterparty can be reported either with a CVR no. or a CPR no. in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier depending on how the counterparty is registered with the institution. Some institutions have registered both a CVR no. and CPR no. for sole proprietors and report them as two different counterparties to the credit register in [4.1](#) Counterparty reference dataset. The technical solution can manage this special situation, and therefore institutions can report both a CVR no. and CPR no. for sole proprietors, provided that the sector/industry code is the same for the two identifiers. If the sector/industry code is not the

same for the two identifiers, this indicates that the counterparty is registered both as a legal entity and as a natural person, which is not in accordance with the reporting requirements specified above. Both identifiers should not be reported specifying the debtor in attribute [4.4.1](#) Counterparty role for the same instrument.

For a sole proprietor or unincorporated partnership reported as "Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships" in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector, cf. Box 6, the reporting requirements correspond to those applicable to legal entities, and Danmarks Nationalbank and the Danish FSA prefer, but do not require, that the counterparty is reported with a CVR no. in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier; otherwise with a CPR no.

For a sole proprietor or unincorporated partnership reported under "Employees, etc." in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector, cf. Box 6, the reporting requirements correspond to those applicable to natural persons, and Danmarks Nationalbank and the Danish FSA prefer, but do not require, that the counterparty is reported with a CPR no. in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier; otherwise with a CVR no.

This type of counterparty must always be reported with the industry code applied in BSI reporting in attribute [4.1.9](#) BSI industry and in reporting to the Danish FSA in attribute [4.1.10](#) FSA industry.

Partnerships, I/S and limited partnerships

To the kreditregister partnerships, I/S or limited partnerships are to be reported with a CVR no. in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier.

2.3.5. Decedent's estates and guardianship

In general, decedent's estates are to be reported as natural persons with the CPR no. of the deceased in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier and attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector, completed with "Employees, etc."

Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships are an exception. If previously reported with a CVR no., they should still be reported in this manner. Other exceptions are the few cases of administration by the court where an executor appointed by the probate court takes over the deceased's exposures, which can then no longer be specified as belonging to the deceased person. In this case, instruments are expected to be reported with the executor's CVR no. and the relevant industry/sector codes.

In the case of guardianships, it is the person under guardianship that is to be reported as debtor to the instrument in [4.1](#) Counterparty reference dataset. The guardian enters the legal agreement regarding the

loan/credit, but it is the person under guardianship that is liable for the debt.

2.3.6. Loans/credit with inception dates before 30 September 2019

For loans/credit with inception dates before 30 September 2019, reporting of the following attributes is voluntary:

- [4.1.12](#) Debt-to-income ratio
- [4.1.13](#) Reference year for debt-to-income ratio
- [4.1.14](#) Disposable income
- [4.1.15](#) Reference year for disposable income
- [4.2.20](#) Settlement date (Udbetalingsdato)
- [4.7.9](#) Original protection value
- [4.7.10](#) Date of original protection value.

For loans/credit with inception dates before 30 September 2019, attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier enables the reporter to state an internal code for the counterparty if no national identifier is available (however, excluding Danish counterparties).

For instruments reported by banks and renegotiated without forbearance measures before 30 September 2019, it is voluntary to report the outcome "Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures" in attribute [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation. For instruments renegotiated without forbearance measures after 30 September 2019, the outcome "Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures" is to be reported in attribute [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation – regardless of the instrument's inception date – if this is the latest status of the instrument.

For instruments reported by mortgage banks and renegotiated with/without forbearance measures before 30 September 2019, it is voluntary to report an outcome different from "Not forborne or renegotiated" in attribute [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation.

If the information to be reported in attribute [4.2.21](#) Fair value changes due to changes in credit risk before purchase, is not available for instruments created before 30 September 2019, the current value on 30 September 2019 is to be reported.

2.3.7. Bond-based loans

In the Reporting Guidelines, the term bond-based loans covers loans with a direct connection between the issuance of a bond and the underlying loan. Consequently, the following loans are included:

- Bond-based loans which the counterparty has a contractual right to redeem by delivering an amount of a certain bond or other negotiable bonds with almost the same payment schedule as the outstanding nominal amount of the loan that is redeemed. Alternatively, the counterparty may redeem the loan at the price of the underlying bonds, cf. attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument.
- Jointly funded loans, where ownership of a loan with an attached mortgage deed has been transferred from one bank or mortgage bank to another, and where bonds are issued on the basis of the loan transferred (in the form of SDOs or SDROs), cf. section 16d of the Executive Order on the Financial Business Act. Reporting requirements for jointly funded loans are described in more detail in Appendix [6.5](#) Reporting of administered loans, including jointly funded loans to the credit register.

The following attributes are to be reported for bond-based loans only:

- [4.3.12](#) Weighted price of the outstanding nominal amount of the bond
- [4.3.14](#) Ordinary principal payments – bond payments and
- [4.3.15](#) Extraordinary principal payments.

Bond-based mortgage loans

This is a subset of bond-based loans, provided by mortgage banks on the basis of mortgage bonds issued (SDOs, SDROs or ROs), giving the counterparty a contractual right to redeem by delivering an amount of a certain bond or other negotiable bonds with almost the same payment schedule as the outstanding nominal amount of the loan that is redeemed. Alternatively, the counterparty may redeem the loan at the market price of the underlying bonds.

The following attributes are to be reported for bond-based mortgage loans only:

- [4.3.10](#) Administration rate and
- [4.3.11](#) Accrued administration payments.

2.3.8. Group-related instruments

Group-related instruments are to be reported to the credit register even though they have not been recognised in the reporters' accounts. There are two types of instrument:

1. Intercompany instruments for which the counterparties are legal entities, e.g. parent and subsidiary

2. Intracompany instruments for which the counterparties are within the same legal entity, e.g. head office and branch.

Both instruments are included in the BSI reporting.

Intercompany instruments (Koncernrelaterede instrumenter)

Intercompany instruments are to be reported to the credit register if the reporting institution is the creditor or servicer of the instrument, and the instrument meets the criteria for reporting, cf. the four items in section [1.4.1](#) Instruments to be reported to the credit register.

Intracompany instruments (Selskabsrelaterede instrumenter)

Intracompany instruments are to be reported to the credit register if the reporting institution is the creditor of the instrument, and the instrument meets the criteria for reporting, cf. the four items in section [1.4.1](#) Instruments to be reported to the credit register. The creditor is not necessarily the servicer of the instrument.

Intracompany instruments may be entered to the balance sheet by the institutional unit (branch), but are not necessarily recognised to the balance sheet of the legal entity (the company).

For intracompany instruments, the same data attributes of the [4.6](#) Accounting dataset are reported as for the "fully derecognised instruments being serviced", cf. Table 34.

Intracompany instruments between branches located in the same country (as opposed to non-resident branches located in different countries) are not to be reported to the credit register, since the counterparties belong to the same institutional unit.

2.3.9. Written-off instruments

Written-off instruments must also be reported to the credit register, cf. Appendix [6.8](#) Written-off instruments and instruments in default in the credit register. When such instruments are to be removed from the reporting it depends on whether the debtor has other exposures vis-à-vis the reporter.

If the debtor has only one instrument vis-à-vis the creditor, that instrument is to be reported until it has been completely written off, cf. the example in Box 7.

Reporting of written-off loans in case of only one loan between the debtor and creditor

Box 7

A reporter has granted a loan, Instr. 1, to a debtor on 31 March 2020, and the loan is thus recognised on the reporter's balance sheet. On 20 May 2020, the loan is completely written off, as the reporter regards it as uncollectible, and it is removed from the reporter's balance sheet.

The table shows when the loan is (not) to be reported to the credit register for selected attributes:

Reporting reference period	Instrument identifier	Outstanding nominal amount	Accumulated write-offs	Principal	To be reported to the credit register
31 Mar 2020	Instr. 1.	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	Yes
30 June 2020	Instr. 1.	0	1,000,000	0	Yes
30 Sep 2020	Instr. 1.				No

The loan should be included in the reporting up to and including the quarter in which it is completely written off. It is not to be reported in the following quarters.

Source: [AnaCredit Reporting Manual, Part I](#) – General Methodology, section 5.2.2.2.1, Example 20.

If the debtor has several instruments vis-à-vis the creditor, completely written-off instruments are to be reported to the credit register until all the debtor's instruments have been written off, redeemed or settled in any other way, cf. the example in Box 8.

If a written-off instrument ceases to exist, e.g. if the creditor has cancelled the debt or sold the claim to a third party, the instrument is not to be reported after the quarter in which the write-off took place, irrespective of whether the debtor has other instruments vis-à-vis the creditor.

Reporting of written-off loans in case of two loans between the debtor and creditor

Box 8

A reporter has granted two loans, Instr. 1 of DKK 1 million and Instr. 2 of DKK 0.5 million, to a debtor on 31 March 2020, so the loans are recognised on the reporter's balance sheet. On 1 May, Instr. 1 is completely written off, as the reporter regards it as uncollectible. Instr. 2 is not completely written off until 1 July 2020, when the reporter regards it as uncollectible.

The table below shows when the loans are (not) to be reported to the credit register for selected attributes:

Reporting reference period	Instrument identifier	Outstanding nominal amount	Accumulated write-offs	Principal	To be reported to the credit register
31 March 2020	Instr. 1	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	Yes
31 March 2020	Instr. 2	500,000	0	500,000	Yes
30 June 2020	Instr. 1	0	1,000,000	0	Yes
30 June 2020	Instr. 2	500,000	0	500,000	Yes
30 Sep 2020	Instr. 1	0	1,000,000	0	Yes
30 Sep 2020	Instr. 2	0	500,000	0	Yes
31 Dec 2020	Instr. 1				No
31 Dec 2020	Instr. 2				No

In this case, both loans for the debtor, Instr. 1 and Instr. 2, are to be reported up to and including September 2020, when all loans for that debtor are completely written off. In contrast to the example in Box 7, Instr. 1 is also to be included in September, as the debtor still has an outstanding amount with the reporter who is the creditor. Written-off instruments cease to be reportable only after settlement of all of the debtor's loans.

Source: [AnaCredit Reporting Manual, Part I](#) – General Methodology, section 5.2.2.2.1, Example 20, and [AnaCredit Reporting Manual, Part II](#) – Datasets and data attributes, section 3.1.6.1.

2.3.10. Instruments between credit institutions (various credit groups)

Deposits and lending between credit institutions are generally termed deposits whether they are recognised under assets or liabilities on the balance sheet. Instruments between credit institutions are to be reported to the credit register if the instrument is either an asset for or entails a credit risk for the reporter. Deposits recognised by the reporter under liabilities, i.e. deposits received, are not to be reported to the credit register.

2.3.11. Credit limit/drawing right

A credit limit/drawing right is defined as the maximum debit balance allowed for an account at a given time as stated in a given credit contract. The credit limit is reported to the credit register in attribute [4.2.14](#) Commitment amount at inception. In attribute [4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount, the amount drawn on the reporting reference date is reported, while the reporting in attribute [4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount

is the amount allowed to be drawn beyond the outstanding nominal amount up to the drawing right/credit limit.

2.3.12. Unauthorised debit

Unauthorised debit means drawing of any amount beyond the agreed credit limit (which may be zero). This data can be calculated/derived in the credit register by combining the following attributes:

If the credit limit is greater than zero:

Unauthorised debit = [4.2.14](#) Commitment amount at inception - [4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount

If the credit limit is *not* greater than zero:

Unauthorised debit = 0 - [4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount.

2.3.13. Revolving versus non-revolving instruments

Some types of instrument are classified as revolving or non-revolving.

Revolving instruments

Instruments for which the debit balance can be increased and decreased as the debtor draws amounts from and repays amounts up to the credit limit. In the credit register, the following types of instrument are regarded as revolving:

- Overdraft
- Credit card debt
- Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt

For revolving instruments, the following dates apply:

- The inception date is the date of signing the agreement/contract, cf. attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date, but in some cases the registration date may be reported instead if the inception date is not available in the reporter's system
- The registration date is the date of registration of the contract/instrument in the reporter's IT system; this date is generally not included in the credit register
- The creation date is the date from which the credit can be used; this date is not included in the credit register
- The settlement date is the date on which the credit is used for the first time, cf. attribute [4.2.20](#) Settlement date.

Revolving instruments are to be reported to the credit register upon creation, cf. [AnaCredit Reporting Manual – Part II](#), section 3.1.5.

Non-revolving instruments

Instruments under which the debtor receives financing (a lump sum or in instalments) and the available credit line is reduced by each disbursement from the creditor and is not increased as a result of the debtor's repayment(s).

For non-revolving instruments, the following dates apply:

- The inception date is the date of signing the agreement, cf. attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date, but in some cases the registration date may be reported instead if the inception date is not available in the reporter's system
- The registration date is the date of registration of the contract/instrument in the reporter's IT system; this date is generally not included in the credit register
- The creation date is the date of disbursement of the loan, cf. attribute [4.2.20](#) Settlement date.

Non-revolving instruments are to be reported to the credit register upon disbursement, cf. [AnaCredit Reporting Manual – Part II](#), section 3.1.5.

3. Master data (Master dataset)

Each report must be accompanied by a master dataset. It contains data on the reporting and the reporter, cf. Box 9.

Master data – Information about the reporter	Box 9
Registration number	
Reporting reference period (YYYYQQ or YYYY)	
Contact (name, telephone and email)	

3.1. Registration number

The registration number is the number which the Danish FSA has given the reporter.

3.2. Reporting reference period

The reporting reference period is the period which the reporting concerns. A quarterly reporting for the 3rd quarter of 2019 is to be reported as 201943, where 4 denotes the quarterly frequency and 3 denotes that it is for the 3rd quarter.

For annual reporting, e.g. for 2020, the reporting reference period is 2020.

3.3. Contact

For each report, the reporter should specify one contact, providing the contact's name, direct telephone number and e-mail address. The information will be used if Danmarks Nationalbank has any questions relating to the reporting.

Reporters are encouraged to provide a group e-mail address to Danmarks Nationalbank to ensure that feedback from Danmarks Nationalbank always reaches several recipients.

4. Reporting datasets

Each of the 11 reporting datasets is described here.

4.1. Counterparty reference dataset (Modpartsoplysninger)

Counterparty reference data, cf. Tables 8A, 8B and 8C, is to be reported for all counterparty roles, cf. attribute [4.4.1](#) Counterparty role. In addition, counterparty reference data is reported for the protection provider, cf. attribute [4.11.1](#) Protection provider identifier. This means that data is to be reported for:

- Creditor
- Debtor
- Servicer
- Originator
- Protection provider

Counterparty reference data – legal entities

Table 8A

Attribute	Data type	Type of counterparty: legal entities			
		Counterparties with a CVR no., FT no. or SE no.	Legal entities with a permanent establishment in Denmark (without a CVR no., FT no. or SE no.)	Counterparties with a V no. (relevant for counterparties resident in the Faroe Islands)	Counterparties without a V no., CVR no., FT no. or SE no. (no establishment in Denmark)
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	Text	X	X	X	X
4.1.2 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)	Text	*	*	*	*
4.1.3 National identifier	Text	X	-	X	X
4.1.4 Type of identifier	K2	X	X	X	X
4.1.5 Description of other type of identifier	Text	-	-	-	X
4.1.6 Name	Text	⁻¹	X	X	X
4.1.7 Country	K3	X	X	X	X
4.1.8 Sector	K4	X	X	X	X
4.1.9 BSI industry	K5	X ²	X ²	X ³	-
4.1.10 FSA industry	K6	X	X	X	X
4.1.11 Group	K7	-	X	X	X
4.1.12 Debt-to-income ratio	Numerical	-	-	-	-
4.1.13 Reference year for debt-to-income ratio	Numerical	-	-	-	-
4.1.14 Disposable income	Amount	-	-	-	-
4.1.15 Reference year for disposable income	Numerical	-	-	-	-
4.1.16 Accounting standard	K8	X ⁴	-	X ⁴	X ⁴

Note: "*" means that the attribute is to be reported if available. "-" means that the attribute is to be reported as "Not required".

1. If the counterparty is a local section of a social housing association reported with the CVR no. of the social housing association in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier, the counterparty is to be reported with the name of the local section.
2. The attribute is to be reported by all reporters except non-resident branches of Danish credit institutions.
3. The attribute is to be reported by all Faroese reporters (including non-resident branches of Faroese credit institutions).
4. This attribute is to be reported only for counterparty reference data about the reporter.

Counterparty reference data – Natural persons

Table 8B

Attribute	Data type	Type of counterparty: natural persons		
		Counterparties with a CPR no.	Counterparties with a P no. (relevant for Faroese counterparties)	Counterparties without a CPR no. or a P no.
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	Text	X	X	X
4.1.2 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)	Text	-	-	-
4.1.3 National identifier	Text	X	X	*
4.1.4 Type of identifier	K2	X	X	*
4.1.5 Description of other type of identifier	Text	-	-	-
4.1.6 Name	Text	X	X	X
4.1.7 Country	K3	X	X	X
4.1.8 Sector	K4	X	X	X
4.1.9 BSI industry	K5	X ¹	X ²	-
4.1.10 FSA industry	K6	X	X	X
4.1.11 Group	K7	-	-	-
4.1.12 Debt-to-income ratio	Numerical	X	X	X
4.1.13 Reference year for debt-to-income ratio	Numerical	X	X	X
4.1.14 Disposable income	Amount	X	X	X
4.1.15 Reference year for disposable income	Numerical	X	X	X
4.1.16 Accounting standard	K8	-	-	-

Note: "*" means that the attribute is to be reported if available. "-" means that the attribute is to be reported as "Not required".

¹ The attribute is to be reported by all reporters except non-resident branches of Danish credit institutions.

² The attribute is to be reported by all Faroese reporters (including non-resident branches of Faroese credit institutions).

Counterparty reference data – Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships reported with either CPR no. or CVR no.¹

Table 8C

Attribute	Data type	Type of counterparty: legal entities			
		Reported with institutional sector: Employees, etc.		Reported with institutional sector: Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships	
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	Text	X	X	X	X
4.1.2 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)	Text	-	-	-	-
4.1.3 National identifier	Text	CPR	CVR-	CPR	CVR
4.1.4 Type of identifier	K2	1	DK_CVR_CD	1	DK_CVR_CD
4.1.5 Description of other type of identifier	Text	-	-	-	-
4.1.6 Name	Text	X	-	-	-
4.1.7 Country	K3	X	X	X	X
4.1.8 Sector	K4	1430	1430	1410	1410
4.1.9 BSI industry	K5	X	X	X	X
4.1.10 FSA industry	K6	X	X	X	X
4.1.11 Group	K7	-	-	X	X
4.1.12 Debt-to-income ratio	Numerical	X	X	-	-
4.1.13 Reference year for debt-to-income ratio	Numerical	X	X	-	-
4.1.14 Disposable income	Amount	X	X	-	-
4.1.15 Reference year for disposable income	Numerical	X	X	-	-
4.1.16 Accounting standard	K8	-	-	-	-

Note: "*" means that the attribute is to be reported if available. "-" means that the attribute is to be reported as "Not required".

¹. Regarding other reporting requirements for sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships see section [2.3.4](#) Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships.

Counterparty reference data – Private associations (typically without a CVR no.) such as card clubs, knitting clubs and school-class savings schemes

Table 8D

Private associations *with* a CVR no.

[4.1.3](#) National identifier: the association's CVR no.

[4.1.4](#) Type of identifier: "DK_CVR_CD"

[4.1.8](#) Institutional sector: "Non-profit institutions serving households" equivalent to code 1500

[4.1.9](#) BSI industry and [4.1.10](#) FSA industry: industry code reflecting the business activity of the association in the attributes.

Private associations *without* a CVR no. or other type of national identifier (do not include corporate associations such as housing associations etc.), which may be registered with/without CPR nos. of participants in the institution's systems

[4.1.3](#) National identifier: "Not required"

[4.1.4](#) Type of identifier: "DK_NOTAP_CD"

[4.1.8](#) Institutional sector: "Non-profit institutions serving households" equivalent to code 1500

[4.1.9](#) BSI industry: Probably "Organisations and associations" (SZ1)

[4.1.10](#) FSA industry: Probably "Other industries"; should generally be reported with the same industry code as in UNSb in the KRGs financial reporting

[4.1.12](#) Debt-to-income ratio: "Not required"

[4.1.13](#) Reference year for debt-to-income ratio: "Not required"

[4.1.14](#) Disposable income: "Not required"

[4.1.15](#) Reference year for disposable income: "Not required"

4.1.1. Counterparty identifier (Modpartsidentifikation)

The code provides a unique (internal) identification of the counterparty. Each counterparty may be stated only once per reporter per reporting reference period. The code is to be reported for all types of counterparty and must not be changed over time or reused for other counterparties.

The code may not be the same as attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier.

4.1.2. Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)

A reference code based on the ISO 17442 standard, identifying enterprises globally. The LEI is available to all enterprises, but is required for enterprises trading in financial instruments.

A LEI is to be reported if it is available to the counterparty.

LEI codes with the following statuses can be reported:

- Issued
- Lapsed
- Merged
- Pending transfer or pending archival

Currently LEIs are only assigned to legal entities at company level, therefore "Not required" is reported for foreign branches (the LEI for the Head office/legal entity should not be reported for the foreign branch).

If the LEI is not available to a counterparty "Not required" is reported.

4.1.3. National identifier (National identifikation)

The counterparty identifier normally applied in the country of the counterparty's residence, cf. attribute [4.1.7](#) Country. For foreign branches a national identifier that refers to the foreign branch is reported, for counterparties that are not foreign branches an identifier that refers to the legal entity is to be reported.

The ECB has prepared a list of national identifiers for legal entities ([ECB list](#)), containing possible specific national identifiers for a number of countries, and general options are indicated for other countries not explicitly on the list.

The identifiers to be reported for the various types of counterparty are specified below, cf. Tables 8A, 8B, 8C and 8D.

For legal entities:

Counterparties with a CVR no., FT no. or SE no.

For counterparties resident in Greenland or Denmark, the entity's CVR no. is reported.

If the counterparty is the creditor of an instrument reported to the credit register, the creditor's CVR no. is to be reported.

If the counterparty is a fund under an investment fund, money market fund or other collective investment schemes, the FT no. or SE no. of the fund is to be reported instead (the FT no. and SE no. are to be reported only if the counterparty is a fund under an investment fund, i.e. attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector is reported with investment funds).

If the counterparty is a local section of a social housing association, which is not allowed to have a CVR no. according to a Supreme Court judgment, it is to be reported with the CVR no. of the social housing association in question.

Legal entities with a permanent establishment in Denmark (without a CVR no., FT no. or SE no.)

This type of counterparty consists of e.g. small associations (allotment societies, sports clubs, equestrian clubs, small cooperative societies, etc.), cf. Table 8D.

To be reported as "Not required" unless the counterparty is a local section of a social housing association, which is not allowed to have a CVR no. according to a Supreme Court judgment. In such case, the counterparty is to be reported with the CVR no. of the social housing association in question.

Only very few counterparties are expected to be reported in this category, which will be monitored.

Counterparties with a V no. (relevant for Faroese counterparties)

Counterparties resident in the Faroe Islands are reported with the (6-digit) V no. This does not appear from the [ECB list](#), since the Faroe Islands is not an EU member state.

Counterparties without a V no., CVR no., FT no. or SE no. (no permanent establishment in Denmark)

The [ECB list](#) of national identifiers contains possible specific national identifiers for a number of countries (with explicit country codes), which are to be applied; for other countries not stated explicitly in the list, the general options in the ECB list are applied.

For counterparties resident in countries where it is specified on the [ECB list](#) that the attribute may be "Not applicable", i.e. the counterparty has no national identifier, "Not required" is reported.

See section [2.3.1](#) Faroe Islands and Greenland for information about reporting of Faroese legal entities with permanent establishment in the Faroe Island without a V no.

If attribute [4.1.2](#) Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) has been reported, "Not required" is reported.

If the inception date for an instrument is before 30 September 2019, cf. attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date, an internal code can be reported as the national identifier.

For natural persons:

Counterparties with a CPR no.

The 10-digit CPR no. of the counterparty is reported if the counterparty is reported as "Employees, etc." (or "Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships", cf. section [2.3.4](#)) in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector.

For counterparties with a CPR no. resident in a country other than Denmark and Greenland, the counterparty's CPR no. is reported where attribute [4.1.7](#) Country is reported using the country code of the counterparty's country of residence.

Counterparties with a P no. (relevant for Faroese counterparties)

For Faroese counterparties the P no. is reported if the counterparty has been reported as "Employees, etc." in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector.

Counterparties without a CPR no. or a P no.

The counterparty identifier normally used in the counterparty's country of residence is to be reported, if available, cf. e.g. the reporting requirements in [MiFID](#) as regards identifiers for natural persons. For example, the Swedish personal identity code (10 digits) may be reported for counterparties resident in Sweden, the Norwegian (11-digit) personal identity code for Norwegian residents and the Finnish (10-digit) personal identity code for Finnish residents.

If this is not available, "Not required" is reported.

Counterparties resident in Denmark, Greenland or Faroe Islands who do *not* have a CPR no. or a P no. are reported as counterparties without a CPR no. or a P no., but the attribute [4.1.7](#) Country is reported using the country code of the counterparty's country of residence..

4.1.4. Type of identifier (Identifikationstype)

Denotes the national identifier reported in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier.

For legal entities:

Counterparties with a CVR no., FT no. or SE no.

If the counterparty is resident in Denmark:

- and has been reported with a CVR no. in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier, "DK_CVR_CD" is reported, cf. the [ECB list](#) or
- has been reported with a FT no. in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier, "DK_FT_CD" is reported, cf. the [ECB list](#).
- has been reported with a SE no. in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier, "DK_SE_CD" is reported, cf. the [ECB list](#).

If the counterparty is resident in Greenland:

- and has been reported with a CVR no. in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier, "GEN_NBR_ENTTY_CD" is reported, cf. the [ECB list](#), since Greenland is not an EU member state.

Legal entities with a permanent establishment in Denmark (without a CVR no., FT no. or SE no.)

If the counterparty is resident in Denmark and has not been reported with a CVR no., FT no. or SE no. in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier, "DK_NOTAP_CD" is reported, cf. the [ECB list](#) and Table 8D.

Counterparties with a V no. (relevant for counterparties resident in the Faroe Islands)

If the counterparty is a legal entity resident in the Faroe Islands reported with a V no. in attribute [4.1.3 National identifier](#), the attribute is to be reported with "GEN_TAX_CD" from the [ECB list](#), as the Faroe Islands is not an EU member state.

Counterparties without a V no., CVR no., FT no. or SE no. (no permanent establishment in Denmark)

The [ECB list](#) of national identifiers contains, for a number of countries (with explicit country codes), national identifiers and associated types of identifier to be used, and for other countries not explicitly stated in the list, the general options also contained in the [ECB list](#) are applied.

If attribute [4.1.2 Legal Entity Identifier \(LEI\)](#) has been reported, "Not required" is reported.

See section [2.3.1 Faroe Islands and Greenland](#) for information about reporting of Faroese legal entities with permanent establishment in the Faroe Island without a V no.

If the inception date for an instrument is before 30 June 2019, cf. attribute [4.2.7 Inception date](#), and an internal code has been reported as the national identifier in attribute [4.1.3 National identifier](#), "GEN_OTHER_CD" is reported, also if the counterparty is resident in a country explicitly stated in the [ECB list](#) (excluding Denmark).

For natural persons (and sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships reported with a CPR no in attribute 4.1.3 National identifier):

Counterparties with a CPR no.

"1" is reported, corresponding to the 1st priority identifier in [MiFID](#) concerning reporting requirements for identification of natural persons.

Counterparties with a P no. (relevant for Faroese counterparties)

"1" is reported.

Counterparties without a CPR no. or a P no.

If attribute [4.1.3 National identifier](#) has been reported with one of the identifiers stated in [MiFID](#) concerning reporting requirements for identification of natural persons, "1" is reported for the 1st priority identifier, "2" for the 2nd priority identifier and "3" for the 3rd priority identifier for the countries stated. E.g.:

- if the Swedish (10-digit) personal identity code for counterparties resident in Sweden has been reported in attribute [4.1.3 National identifier](#), "1" is reported
- if the Norwegian (11-digit) personal identity code for Norwegian residents has been reported in attribute [4.1.3 National identifier](#), "1" is reported
- if the Finnish (10-digit) personal identity code for Finnish residents has been reported in attribute [4.1.3 National identifier](#), "1" is reported.

If attribute [4.1.3 National identifier](#) has not been reported with one of the identifiers stated in [MiFID](#) concerning reporting requirements for identification of natural persons, "Not required" is reported.

Type of identifier (K2)		Table 9
	<u>Legal entities:</u>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ECB list of national identifiers. 	
	<u>Natural persons (and sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships reported with a CPR no. in attribute 4.1.3 National identifier):</u>	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For employees, etc. with a CPR no. "1" is reported. • For employees, etc. with a P no. "1" is reported. • For natural persons without a CPR no. or P no., if attribute 4.1.3 National identifier has been reported as one of the identifiers stated in MiFID concerning reporting requirements for identification of natural persons, "1" is reported for the 1st priority identifier, "2" for the 2nd priority identifier and "3" for the 3rd priority identifier for the countries stated • "Not required". 	

4.1.5. Description of other type of identifier (Beskrivelse af anden identifikationstype)

Is a description of the identifier reported in attribute [4.1.3 National identifier](#).

For legal entities:

Counterparties with a CVR no., FT no. or SE no.

If the counterparty is resident in Denmark or Greenland and has been reported with a CVR no., FT no. or SE no. in attribute [4.1.3 National identifier](#), the attribute is "Not required".

Legal entities with a permanent establishment in Denmark (without a CVR no., FT no. or SE no.)

The attribute is "Not required".

Counterparties with a V no. (relevant for counterparties resident in the Faroe Islands)

The attribute is "Not required".

Counterparties without a V no., CVR no., FT no. or SE no. (no permanent establishment in Denmark)

A description of the national identifier reported in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier is to be reported. The attribute is to be reported if attribute [4.1.4](#) Type of identifier has been reported with the code "GEN_OTHER_CD" from the [ECB list](#) or "XX_other_CD", where XX is the country code. In other cases, the attribute is "Not required".

If attribute [4.1.2](#) Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) has been reported, "Not required" is reported.

See section [2.3.1](#) Faroe Islands and Greenland for information about reporting of Faroese legal entities with permanent establishment in the Faroe Island without a V no.

For instance, if the inception date for an instrument is before 30 September 2019, cf. attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date, and an internal code has been reported in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier, "Internal code" is reported.

For natural persons:

The attribute is "Not required".

4.1.6. Name (Navn)

The counterparty's full legal name is to be reported for all types of counterparty except counterparties reported with a CVR no. (where the counterparty is not a local section of a housing association), SE no. or FT no in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier. For counterparties with a CVR no. (except a local section of a housing association), SE no. or FT no., the attribute is "Not required".

If the reporter uses meaningful abbreviations in the name and no internal code is reported in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier, then the abbreviated name can be reported for instruments with an inception date before 30 September 2019, cf. attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date.

If the counterparty is a local section of a social housing association, the counterparty is to be reported with the name of the local section.

4.1.7. Country (Land)

Country of residence of the counterparty (according to the ISO 3166 standard). This is to be reported for all types of counterparties. Natural persons are resident in the country of their permanent address, and legal entities in the country where their permanent establishment is located.

Examples of specifications:**Natural persons with a CPR no. not resident in the country where the reporter is located**

The attribute [4.1.7](#) Country is to be reported with the code for the country of the counterparty's permanent establishment.

Other legal entities with a permanent establishment in Denmark (without a CVR no., FT no. or SE no.)

The attribute [4.1.7](#) Country is to be completed with "DK".

International organisations

Country codes for international organisations are independent of the countries where the organisations are physically located. Consequently, each international organisation has its own code, as stated in the code list.

Embassies

The country code for embassies follows the country where the embassy is located, e.g. the French embassy in Denmark is to be reported with country code DK.

Country (K3)		Table 10
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All countries – ISO 3166 standard (alpha 2 code) International organisations 	

4.1.8. Institutional sector (Sektor) (follows the BSI definition – except for sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships)

This code indicates the institutional sector of the counterparty according to the European National Accounts System (ENS 2010) and is to be reported for all types of counterparty. For this attribute, the counterparty is to be reported under the same sector as in the BSI reporting.

Exceptions are counterparties who are sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships which are to be reported as "Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships" if the income from the business activities is of material importance to the counterparty's finances. If the income is of less importance to the counterparty's finances, the counterparty is to be classified and reported as "Employees, etc.". This definition is in line with the Danish FSA's guidelines on credit assessment of household debtors, cf. Annex 7 to the Danish FSA's guidelines on financial reporting for credit institutions and investment firms, etc.

"Mortgage banks" are reportable only for Danish counterparties.

See Table 8D for information about reporting of private associations.

Institutional sector (K4)	Table 11
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public non-financial corporations • Private non-financial corporations • Central banks (Centralbanker) • Banks • Mortgage banks • Other credit institutions • Electronic money institutions • Money market funds, MMFs (Pengemarkedsforeninger) • Non-MMF investment funds (Investeringsfonds) • Financial vehicle corporations • Central counterparties • Other financial intermediaries • Financial auxiliaries (Finansielle hjælpeenheder) • Captive financial institutions and money lenders (Koncerttilknyttede finansielle institutioner og pengeudlånere) • Insurance corporations (Forsikringsselskaber) • Pension funds (Pensionskasser) • Central government (Staten) • State government (Delstater) • Local government (Kommuner og regioner) • Social security funds (Sociale kasser og fonde) • Sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships • Employees, etc. • Non-profit institutions serving households (Non-profitinstitutioner rettet mod husholdninger). • Not applicable (NA)

4.1.9. BSI industry (MFI3-branche) (follows the BSI definition)

This code indicates the industry of the counterparty based on the Danish Industrial Classification 2007 (DB07). DB07 is based on the international classification of economic activities, NACE. For this attribute, the counterparty is to be reported under the same industry as in the BSI reporting. The attribute is to be reported by:

- reporters in Denmark (excluding branches of Faroese reporters in Denmark) for counterparties resident in Denmark (reported with [4.1.7](#) Country "DK"). For other counterparties, "Not required" is reported.
- Greenlandic reporters (excluding foreign branches located in Greenland) for counterparties resident in Greenland (reported with [4.1.7](#) Country "GL"). For other counterparties, "Not required" is reported.
- Faroese reporters (including their non-resident branches) for counterparties resident in Denmark, the Faroe Islands or Greenland (reported with [4.1.7](#) Country "DK", "GL" or "FO"). For other counterparties, "Not required" is reported.

See Table 8D for information about reporting of private associations.

The attribute is reported as "Not required" for counterparties reported by non-resident branches of Danish credit institutions.

BSI industry (L5)		Table 12
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The industries included in the code list • Employees, etc. • Not applicable ("NA") 	

4.1.10. FSA industry (FT-branche) (follows the FSA definition)

This code indicates the industry of the counterparty based on the Danish Industrial Classification 2007 (DB07). For this attribute, the counterparty is to be reported under the same industry as in reporting to the Danish FSA, cf. Annex 8 to the Danish FSA's guidelines on financial reporting for credit institutions and investment firms, etc. The industry classification in the code list is based on DB07 codes and NACE codes. "Danish Industry Classification 2007" describes the activities of the individual industries.

The codes "Construction, total" and "Real estate, total" are reportable only for counterparties that are not resident in Denmark and for which DB07 is not used.

See Table 8D for information about reporting of private associations.

FSA industry (K6)		Table 13
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public authorities • Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries • Manufacturing industry and mining • Energy supply • Execution of construction projects • Construction of buildings • Other construction • Construction, total • Trade • Transport, postal and courier activities • Hotels and restaurants • Information and communications • Finance and insurance • Purchase and sale of own real estate • Rental, etc. of real estate • Estate agents and real estate administration • Real estate, total • Other industries • Households • Central banks • Credit institutions 	

4.1.11. Group (Koncern) (follows the BSI definition)

This attribute denotes the counterparty's relation with the reporter if they are in the same group, cf. Table 14. The reporter should state group enterprises according to voting rights. This reflects the method in the Consolidating Act on the Financial Business Act.

Group (K7)	Table 14
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parent company • Foreign branch • Subsidiary • Affiliate • Associate company • Company not in group • Not applicable ("NA")

For counterparties reported with CVR no., SE no. or FT no., the information will be enriched and is consequently "Not required". For the reporter, the attribute is "Not required".

Example – Group	Box 10
<p>If the reporter e.g. Danske Bank Denmark has granted a loan to its foreign branch Danske Bank Sweden, this counterparty is to be reported as "Foreign branch", cf. the Reporting Guidelines for the BSI statistics and the code list.</p>	

Loans/credits between foreign branches, between subsidiaries, or subsidiaries and foreign branches within the same group are to be reported with the outcome "Affiliate", cf. example in box 11.

Example – Group for loans/credits between foreign entities	Box 11
<p>If the reporter has e.g. a foreign branch resident in Norway that reports a loan to another foreign branch within the same group, but it is resident in Sweden it should be reported as "Affiliate".</p> <p>If the reporter has e.g. a foreign branch resident in Sweden which is also a reporter to the credit register and reports a loan to another foreign subsidiary within the same group but resident in Luxembourg it should be reported as "Affiliate".</p>	

4.1.12. Debt-to-income ratio (Gældsfaktor)

The debt-to-income ratio (which some banks call leverage) shows the relationship between debt and income and is calculated as the households total debt divided by household gross income, cf. Annex 7 to the Danish FSA's guidelines on financial reporting for credit institutions and investment firms, etc. The debt-to-income ratio is calculated and included in the credit assessment of the counterparty. The debt-to-

income ratio is updated in the course of case processing of the customer (e.g. requests for loans, overdrafts, etc.).

For cooperative housing customers, in the calculation of the debt-to-income ratio the institution must take into account whether the cooperative housing society has raised debt that weighs on individual members of the cooperative housing society's total dwelling costs and finances. In such cases, customers' pro rata shares of the cooperative housing society's debt must be included in the calculation of the debt-to-income ratio, cf. Account on theme survey: Mortgaging of cooperative housing in six banks of 19 June 2018 ([Redegørelse om temaundersøgelse: Belåning af andelsboliger i seks pengeinstitutter af 19. Juni 2018](#) – in Danish).

In general, this information is to be reported for all instruments, but if the information is not registered in the reporters' IT systems for instruments with an inception date before 30 September 2019, "Not required" is reported.

If this information is not available for remortgaging and unauthorised overdrafts, the attribute is not required to be reported for those instrument types. If the reporter, in its credit decision process, does not apply any kind of updated information about existing customers' income (gross income/disposable income/other income concept), this attribute is not required to be reported, and "Not required" is reported. This could for instance be:

- a guarantor that, for administrative reasons, is added as a co-debtor to the instrument, and where the institution in its credit decision process does not obtain any information regarding the guarantor/co-debtor's income
- if the primary debtor is corporate and the creditscore of the instrument is based on this, then information on disposable income and debt-to-income for co-debtors are not necessarily available
- if the institution purchases a mortgage deed or other claim (which is reportable to the credit register), and where the institution has not performed the original credit assessment
- in connection with factoring, the type of instrument being reported as trade receivables, cf. attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument, where the institution purchases claims against natural persons from another enterprise and where the natural persons are to be reported as debtors, and where the institution has not performed a credit assessment of the debtor
- if margin accounts are overdrawn (which is reportable to the credit register), and where the institution has not performed a credit assessment of the debtor

- if the creditor receives a guarantee on the debtor's instruments from e.g. another credit institution, and where the creditor has not performed the original credit assessment of the debtor

If the counterparty is a legal entity or a sole proprietor or unincorporated partnership, cf. attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector, "Not required" is reported.

Example – Debt-to-income ratio for a loan between several families

Box 12

Assume three married couples establish a collective and in this connection purchase a real estate property that is subdivided into three apartments. They obtain a loan with a principal of DKK 5 mill. that each of the six persons are jointly liable for. Furthermore each married couple has individual debt.

In the case of a loan with several families as jointly liable debtors (for instance collectives, joint summer houses etc.) the debt-to-income ratio, cf. supervisory practice, should include the principal of the entire principal in the numerator. However the other income that serves the debt (the aggregated income of all the families) is not included in the denominator of the debt-to-income ratio. This means that whether or not the entire principal of the loan is included in the calculation, the debt-to-income ratio will not reflect the complete situation.

Household /family	Individual debt before the loan inception (DKK million)	Jointly liable new mortgage loan (DKK million)	Combined debt after loan inception (DKK million)	Gross income (DKK million)	Debt-to-income ratio
A	0.2	5.0	5.2	1.0	5.2
B	0.5	5.0	5.5	0.8	6.87
C	0.0	5.0	5.0	1.5	3.333

4.1.13. Reference year for Debt-to-income ratio (Opgørelsesår for gælds faktor)

The year for which the debt-to-income ratio in attribute [4.1.12](#) Debt-to-income ratio has been calculated. The debt-to-income ratio is calculated and included in the credit assessment of the counterparty. The debt-to-income ratio is updated in the course of case processing of the customer (e.g. requests for loans, overdrafts, etc.).

If attribute [4.1.12](#) Debt-to-income ratio has not been reported, "Not required" is reported.

4.1.14. Disposable income (Disponibel indkomst)

This attribute concerns the debtor's annual disposable income.

Income is based on the income used by the reporter for calculating the disposable amount during its credit decision process. It consists of wage income before labour-market contributions, pensions, unemployment benefits, child benefits, student benefits, housing benefits, regular annual dividends, rental and interest income and regular bonuses. Income from bonus, overtime, fees and supplementary jobs is not included in the income.

From this income, tax, employer-administered pension contributions (both the employee's and the employer's share of the contributions), deductions in gross salary and free car are deducted. Expenses for e.g. private pension schemes are not to be deducted. This result is reported in the attribute.

This definition is in accordance with the definition in [Annex 7 to the Danish FSA's guidelines on financial reporting](#), [Statistics Denmark's definition](#) and the definition in the in ESRB's [recommendation](#) on closing real estate data gaps.

As regards instruments disbursed during the reporting reference period, income should correspond to the value on the basis of which the credit was granted. For example, if the debtor moves from being a student to being an employee, the income on the basis of which the credit was granted is reported. This means that it is possible to allow for future changes in income.

In general, this information is to be reported for all instruments, but if the information is not available for instruments with an inception date before 30 September 2019, "Not required" is reported.

It is accepted that the attribute is not continually updated. However, if updated, the updated value is to be reported.

If this information is not available for remortgaging and unauthorised overdrafts, the attribute is not required to be reported for those instrument types. If the reporter, in its credit decision process, fails to apply any kind of updated information about existing customers' income (gross income/disposable income/other income concept), this attribute is not required to be reported, and "Not required" is reported. This could for instance be:

- a guarantor that, for administrative reasons, is added as a co-debtor to the instrument, and where the institution in its credit decision process does not obtain any information regarding the guarantor/co-debtor's income
- if the primary debtor is corporate and the creditscore of the instrument is based on this, then information on disposable income and debt-to-income for co-debtors are not necessarily available

- if the institution purchases a mortgage deed or other claim (which is reportable to the credit register), and where the institution has not performed the original credit assessment
- in connection with factoring, the type of instrument being reported as trade receivables, cf. attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument, where the institution purchases claims against natural persons from another enterprise and where the natural persons are to be reported as debtors, and where the institution has not performed a credit assessment of the debtor
- in case margin accounts are overdrawn (which is reportable to the credit register), and where the institution has not performed a credit assessment of the debtor
- if the creditor receives a guarantee on the debtor's instruments from e.g. another credit institution, and where the creditor has not performed the original credit assessment of the debtor

If the counterparty is a legal entity or a sole proprietor or unincorporated partnership, cf. attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector, "Not required" is reported.

4.1.15. Reference year for Disposable income (Opgørelsesår for disponibel indkomst)

The year for which income in attribute [4.1.14](#) Disposable income has been calculated. If attribute [4.1.14](#) Disposable income has not been reported, "Not required" is reported in this attribute.

4.1.16. Accounting standard (Regnskabsstandard)

This attribute represents the accounting standard applied by the legal entity of the reporter, cf. Table 15.

As a starting point the following requirements apply:

- All Danish credit institutions use the Danish accounting standard which is consistent with IFRS, i.e. the outcome "National GAAP consistent with IFRS".
- The Faroe Islands and Greenland each have their own accounting standard. On the Faroe Islands a new order is being prepared that will be consistent with IFRS. Reporters resident in the Faroe Islands will thus report the outcome "National GAAP consistent with IFRS". A clarification is awaiting regarding whether the Greenlandic accounting standard will be adapted to IFRS9. Grønlandsbanken will therefore possibly report the outcome "National GAAP not consistent with IFRS".
- The accounting standard that is applied by foreign branches of credit institutions need not be the same as the accounting standard of the legal entity to which the foreign branch belongs. Foreign branches of

credit institutions not resident in the EU (and Greenland and the Faroe Islands) report the accounting standard used by the branch (in the country it is situated in), rather than the accounting standard applied by the legal entity to which the foreign branch belongs. Branches situated in Denmark belonging to Swedish legal entities are expected to report the outcome "National GAAP consistent with IFRS".

For counterparties that are not reporters, this attribute is "Not required".

Accounting standard (K8)		Table 15
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRS (IFRS) • National GAAP consistent with IFRS (NGAAP konsistent med IFRS) • National GAAP not consistent with IFRS (NGAAP ikke konsistent med IFRS) 	
IFRS (IFRS)		The reporter applies IFRS under Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002
National GAAP consistent with IFRS		The reporter applies the national GAAP developed under Council Directive 86/635/EEC IFRS9.
National GAAP not consistent with IFRS		The reporter does not apply the national GAAP developed under Council Directive 86/635/EEC.

4.2. Instrument dataset (Instrumentoplysninger)

Instrument dataset		Table 16	
Attribute	Data type	Counterparty type	
		Natural persons	Legal entities
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Text	X	X
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Text	X	X
4.2.3 Type of instrument	K9	X	X
4.2.4 Amortisation type	K10	X	X
4.2.5 Currency	K11	X	X
4.2.6 Fiduciary instrument	K1	X	X
4.2.7 Inception date	Date	X	X
4.2.8 Interest-rate cap	Rate	X	X
4.2.9 Expiry date for interest rate cap	Date	X	X
4.2.10 Interest rate floor	Rate	X	X
4.2.11 Interest rate reset frequency	Numerical	X	X
4.2.12 Interest rate spread/margin	Rate	X	X
4.2.13 Legal final maturity date	Date	X	X
4.2.14 Commitment amount at inception	Amount	X	X
4.2.15 Payment frequency – principal	Numerical	X	X
4.2.16 Payment frequency – interest	Numerical	X	X
4.2.17 Project finance loan	K1	-	X
4.2.18 Purpose	K12	X	-
4.2.19 Reference rate	K13	X	X
4.2.20 Settlement date	Date	X	X
4.2.21 Fair value changes due to changes in credit risk before purchase	Amount	X	X
4.2.22 Start date of interest-only period	Date	X	X
4.2.23 End date of interest-only period	Date	X	X
4.2.24 Remaining interest-only period	Numerical	X	X
4.2.25 Percentage of loan with adjustable rate	Rate	X	X
4.2.26 Variable maturity	K1	X	X

Note: "-" means that the attribute is to be reported as "Not required".

4.2.1. Contract identifier (Løbenummer på kontrakt)

Unique internal contract code set by the reporter.

The contract identifier must be unique over time, meaning it cannot be changed as long as the contract exists. The contract identifier refers to a unique identification of a contract/loan agreement between two or more parties under which one or more instruments are created.

Most of the contracts reported are expected to be reported in one row (one identifier per instrument), but exceptions may apply, cf. Box 13.

The reporting systems can handle reuse of codes after five years.

Example – Contract with several identifiers of an instrument

Box 13

A credit cross-limit agreement withdrawing rights on multiple credit lines, e.g. in different currencies, is an example of a contract to be reported in several rows with different identifiers per instrument (depending on the currency of each credit line). Reporting of instruments under a multi-debtor/product structure is described in the AnaCredit Reporting Manual, Part III, section 3.

4.2.2. Instrument identifier (Løbenummer på instrument)

Unique internal instrument code set by the reporter.. The identifier must not be changed for as long as the instrument exists.

Instruments attached to different contracts can have the same instrument identifier.

An instrument identifier must not be used for another instrument at the same reference time if the instruments are attached to the same contract.

The reporting systems can handle reuse of codes after five years.

4.2.3. Type of instrument (Instrumenttype)

For each instrument, the type of instrument is to be reported, cf. Table 17. If an instrument is overdrawn or in arrears on the reporting reference date, this does not affect the type of instrument.

Instruments created under credit cross-limits are reported as separate instruments in accordance with the method described in section 3 of the [AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III](#).

Type of instrument (K9)	Table 17
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposits other than reverse repurchase agreements (Indskud bortset fra reverse repo) • Overdraft (Kassekreditter, bevilget og ubevilget overtræk) • Credit card debt (Kreditkort) (Follows BSI, but jointly for convenience and extended credit card debt) • Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt (Revolverende kredit undtagen kassekreditter, bevilget og ubevilget overtræk og kreditkort) (To some extent follows BSI, but split into Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt and Overdraft) • Credit lines other than revolving credit (Ikke-revolverende kredit) • Reverse repurchase agreements (Reverse repo) • • Trade receivables (Handelskreditter) • Financial leases (Finansiel leasing) • Other loans (Øvrige udlån) • Bond-based loans – not indexed • Bond-based loans – indexed

1. Deposits other than reverse repurchase agreements (Indskud bortset fra reverse repo)

This instrument type includes deposits between MFIs and is to be reported if the reporter has a deposit with another MFI (and hence a credit risk on the other MFI (counterparty)), cf. Box 14. The counterparty's (other MFI's) account is in debit with the reporter.

Examples – Deposits other than reverse repurchase agreements	Box 14
Examples to be reported with the instrument type "Deposits other than reverse repurchase agreements"	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounts between credit institutions, e.g. nostro accounts • Liquidity in current accounts, i.e. capital deposited with central banks • (Short-term) money market lending to other credit institutions. 	
Examples that are <i>not</i> to be reported with the instrument type "Deposits other than reverse repurchase agreements"	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposits booked on the liabilities side at the institution to which the reporting relates. • Certificates of deposits are statistically classified as securities, cf. MFI3 Reporting Guidelines. 	

Deposits other than reverse repurchase agreements are transferable deposits, cf. Regulation (EU) No 549/2013, as defined in paragraph 5.80 and other deposits as defined in 5.85. Deposits meeting the definition of reverse repurchase agreements in paragraph 5.41(e) of Part 2 of Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014, are not to be included.

2. Overdraft (Kassekreditter, bevilget og ubevilget overtræk)

(Follows BSI, but split into two instrument types: Overdraft and Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt)

This instrument relates to liquidity provided to debtors in current accounts, where the debtor is not another credit institution, cf. the instrument type "Deposits other than reverse repurchase agreements".

For an instrument to be classified under this type of instrument, it must occur in an account created with the primary purpose of allowing credit balances, i.e. a current account, where debit balances may also occur without the account being changed, i.e. overdraft facilities and/or a credit line. These are instruments of a revolving nature.

A distinction is made between debit balances in accounts:

- **With credit lines or overdraft facilities**, cf. Box 15
 - reported irrespective of whether the credit line or overdraft facility has been used.

Attributes for accounts *with* credit lines or overdraft facilities

Box 15

4.2 Instrument dataset

- [4.2.7](#) Inception date: The date when the overdraft facility/credit line was agreed
- [4.2.13](#) Legal final maturity date. The legal final maturity date as stated in the contract – if it is not stated, "Not required" is reported
- [4.2.14](#) Commitment amount at inception: The overdraft/credit limit granted
- [4.2.20](#) Settlement date: The date when the credit facility was first used. If the facility has not been used at any time, "Not required" is to be reported.

4.3 Financial dataset

- [4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount: Balance in the account if the account is in debit (incl. any overdraft) – otherwise 0
- [4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount: Liquidity available, i.e. the difference between the - commitment amount at inception and the outstanding nominal amount.

- **Or with unauthorised overdrafts and no attached credit lines**, cf. example in Box 16
 - reported only if the account has been overdrawn on the reporting reference date.

Attributes for accounts *with unauthorised overdrafts and no attached credit lines*

Box 16

4.2 Instrument dataset

- [4.2.7](#) Inception date: The date when the account was overdrawn
- [4.2.13](#) Legal final maturity date: Typically not possible to state, so "Not required" is reported – if a date has been agreed, the agreed date is reported
- [4.2.14](#) Commitment amount at inception: "Not required" is to be reported as no credit limit is attached
- [4.2.20](#) Settlement date: The date when the account was overdrawn

4.3 Financial dataset

- [4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount: The debit balance
- [4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount: "Not required" is reported as no credit limit is attached and hence no off-balance sheet amount can occur.

Examples – Overdraft

Box 17

Examples to be reported with the instrument type "Overdraft"

- Overdrawn current accounts
- Current accounts with overdraft facilities
- Current accounts with credit limits
- Current accounts with credit limits/overdraft facilities
- Current accounts with credit limits that have been exceeded.

Example *not* to be reported with the instrument type "Overdraft"

- Credit cards in arrears (reported as credit card debt).

Example – Overdraft

Box 18

An example of "Overdraft" is a current account with an overdraft facility. If the debtor has been granted an overdraft facility of DKK 20,000, but the balance in the account is positive by DKK 5,000 on the reporting reference date:

The account is to be reported with the instrument type "Overdraft" and the following for selected attributes:

[4.2.14](#) Commitment amount at inception: DKK 20,000

[4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount: DKK 0

[4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount: DKK 20,000 (the credit facility granted has not been used).

If the same customer in the next quarter has a debit balance of DKK 10,000 in the account, the following is to be reported (for selected attributes):

[4.2.14](#) Commitment amount at inception: DKK 20,000

[4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount: DKK 10,000

[4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount: DKK 10,000 (commitment amount at inception less outstanding nominal amount).

The next quarter again, the same customer has a debit balance of DKK 25,000 in the account, and the following is to be reported (for selected attributes):

[4.2.14](#) Commitment amount at inception: DKK 20,000

[4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount: DKK 25,000

[4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount: DKK 0 (as no positive amount is available).

3. Credit card debt (Kreditkort) (Follows BSI, but jointly for convenience and extended credit card debt)

Credit card debt is credit granted via delayed debit cards, i.e. cards providing convenience credit or extended credit.

Convenience credit card debt is defined as debt granted at an interest rate of 0 per cent in the period between the payment transaction and its due date.

Extended credit card debt is defined as credit after the billing cycle has passed, i.e. the amount has fallen due. An interest rate or tiered interest rates usually greater than 0 per cent are therefore charged. Often minimum payments per month must also be made on the extended credit.

Credit card debt is booked on dedicated card accounts, so it is not evident from current/overdraft accounts.

Filling in selected attributes for credit cards

Box 19

4.1 Counterparty reference dataset and 4.4 Counterparty-instrument dataset

- The debtor to the instrument type is the counterparty ultimately obliged under the contract to repay outstanding amounts. For natural persons/cards the counterparty is the cardholder, while for company cards it is the company to which the card has been issued, cf. the Reporting Guidelines for the BSI statistics, sections 5.2.3 and 5.2.4.

4.2 Instrument dataset

- 4.2.14 Commitment amount at inception: The credit limit.

4.3 Financial dataset

- 4.3.4 Arrears for the instrument: If there are credit card payments that have not been settled, the credit card is in arrears and the amount in arrears, i.e. the sum of payments due, is reported here
- 4.3.7 Outstanding nominal amount: Credit drawn
- 4.3.9 Off-balance sheet amount: Liquidity available, i.e. the difference between the commitment amount at inception and the outstanding nominal amount. If the credit drawn exceeds the commitment amount at inception, 0 is to be reported.

Example – Credit cards to be/not to be reported

Box 20

Examples to be reported with the instrument type "Credit card debt"

E.g. MasterCard and American Express where the reporter itself grants credit to the customer, or cards where a card issuer is involved but the credit is granted by the reporter and is therefore found on the MFI's balance sheet.

Examples not to be reported with the instrument type "Credit card debt"

Dankort, since it does not as such have any credit facility attached, and nor does it have billing periods.

4. Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt (Revolverende kredit undtagen kassekreditter, bevilget og ubevilget overtræk og kreditkort) (To some extent follows BSI, but split into Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt and Overdraft)

Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt comprises flexible credit agreements with a predefined credit limit with the following characteristics (deviates from the BSI statistics, where a requirement of regular repayment is not allowed):

1. The debtor may use or withdraw liquidity up to a pre-approved credit limit without prior notice to the creditor.
2. The amount of credit available can be increased and decreased as funds are borrowed and repaid
3. The credit facility can be used repeatedly
4. It is not credit card debt or overdrafts

This means that a credit limit applies to the account and that the debtor can withdraw funds up to that limit repeatedly.

Filling in selected attributes for Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt

Box 21

[4.2](#) Instrument dataset

- [4.2.14](#) Commitment amount at inception: The credit limit.

[4.3](#) Financial dataset

- [4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount: Credit drawn
- [4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount: Available liquidity, i.e. the difference between the commitment amount at inception and the outstanding nominal amount. If the credit drawn exceeds the credit limit, 0 is to be reported.

Examples – Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt

Box 22

Examples to be reported with the instrument type "Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt"

- Revolving credit where protection has been provided, e.g. pledged bills.

Examples *not* to be reported with the instrument type "Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt"

- Current accounts with overdraft facilities
- Current accounts with credit limits
- Current accounts with credit limits and overdraft facilities
- Current accounts with credit limits that have been overdrawn (i.e. exceeded)
- Credit card debt (reported as credit card debt)
- Credit cards in arrears (reported as credit card debt).

5. Credit lines other than revolving credit (Ikke-revolverende kredit)

Credit with the following characteristics:

1. The debtor may use or withdraw liquidity up to a pre-approved credit limit without prior notice to the creditor
2. The credit facility may be used in several instalments
3. It is not a revolving credit, credit card debt or overdrafts.

This instrument type comprises instruments with a credit limit, and the debtor can withdraw the amount all at once or in instalments. Unlike revolving credits, any amount disbursed to the debtor will always reduce the remaining amount available (attribute [4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount), even if the debtor repays parts of the loan.

Filling in selected attributes for Credit lines other than revolving credit

Box 23

4.2 Instrument dataset

- 4.2.14 Commitment amount at inception: The credit limit.

4.3 Financial dataset

- 4.3.7 Outstanding nominal amount: Credit drawn
- 4.3.9 Off-balance sheet amount: Liquidity available, i.e. the difference between the commitment amount at inception and credit drawn. If the credit drawn exceeds the limit, 0 is to be reported.

Example – Credit lines other than revolving credit

Box 24

A credit institution grants a customer an aggregate credit line of DKK 900,000. Under the credit agreement, the credit is available from 1 March 2020 and may be withdrawn in three instalments of DKK 300,000 each.

- On 15 April 2020, the debtor draws the first tranche
- On 20 September 2020, the debtor draws the second tranche
- On 15 November 2020, the debtor repays DKK 150,000
- On 3 February 2021, the debtor draws the third tranche.

The commitment amount at inception, outstanding nominal amount and off-balance sheet amounts at the end of each quarter are shown in the table below, based on the assumption that no other changes take place.

Date	Commitment amount at inception	Outstanding nominal amount	Off-balance sheet amount
31-03-2020	900,000	0	900,000
30-06-2020	900,000	300,000	600,000
30-09-2020	900,000	600,000	300,000
31-12-2020	900,000	450,000	300,000
31-03-2021	900,000	750,000	0

Note that even though the debtor repays DKK 150,000 on 15 November 2020, the credit available (off-balance sheet amount) does not increase as it is not a revolving credit. So the off-balance sheet amount at 31 December 2020 is DKK 300,000 (not DKK 450,000), reflecting that the last tranche has not been drawn yet.

Other examples

These include a credit line other than revolving credit e.g. granted on the basis of pledged trade receivables or a credit line other than revolving credit granted to finance projects.

Source: AnaCredit Reporting Manual, Part II – Datasets and data attributes, example 4 Credit lines other than revolving credit.

6. Reverse repurchase agreements (Reverse repo)

This instrument comprises amounts disbursed in connection with repurchase agreements whereby the reporter receives an asset, e.g. securities, and in exchange disburses liquidity. At the same time, there is

a binding commitment – not merely an option – to reverse the transaction, i.e. the institution sells back the same asset (or an identical asset) at a fixed price, cf. the definitions in paragraphs 14.91 and 14.92 part 2 of Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

The asset received in connection with a reverse repurchase agreement is to be reported as protection received.

Filling in selected attributes for a reverse repurchase agreement

Box 25

4.3 Financial dataset

- [4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount: The entire loan amount is reported, i.e. not the value of the asset received in connection with the reverse repurchase agreement (the asset received is to be reported on dataset [4.7](#) Protection received dataset, cf. below)
- [4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount: "Not required" is to be reported.

4.4 Counterparty-instrument data:

- [4.4.1](#) Counterparty role:
- Creditor: Credit institution disbursing liquidity and receiving asset
- Debtor: Receives liquidity and provides asset

[4.7](#) Protection received dataset: If the asset received is e.g. a security, the following is to be reported:

- [4.7.1](#) Protection identifier: A unique number identifying the protection received
- [4.7.2](#) Type of protection: Securities
- [4.7.3](#) Protection value: The value of the securities
- [4.7.12](#) Asset identifier: ISIN code for the security, if the security does not have an ISIN code "Not required" is reported.

4.11 Counterparty-protection received dataset:

- [4.11.1](#) Protection provider identifier: The debtor.

For "open" reverse repurchase agreements, where no fixed maturity date has been stated for the instrument, this is to be reflected in the reporting of attributes [4.2.13](#) Legal final maturity date and [4.7.8](#) Maturity date of the protection:

- If a legal final maturity date is stated which may, according to the contract, be extended, this date is to be reported, and in the event of extension attributes [4.2.13](#) Legal final maturity date and [4.7.8](#) Maturity date of the protection are updated without this being reported as forbearance and renegotiation, cf. attribute [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation.
- Where no maturity date has been stated, and the parties involved may terminate the contract, "Not required" is to be reported for attributes [4.2.13](#) Legal final maturity date and [4.7.8](#) Maturity date of the protection.

Reference is made to the AnaCredit Reporting Manual, Part III, section 2 regarding reverse repurchase agreements.

7. Trade receivables (Handelskreditter)

Trade receivables comprise loans to other debtors (other debtors include all counterparties except central banks) granted on the basis of bills or other documents that give the right to receive the proceeds of transactions for the sale of goods or provision of services. This instrument type includes all factoring transactions (both with and without recourse), cf. paragraph 5.41(c) of Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

The instrument type is to be reported only if it is a bill purchased by the reporter, i.e. the factoring client (counterparty) sells trade receivables and ownership of the receivable changes hands so that the counterparty no longer books the receivable in its accounts. In the credit register, the instrument type "Trade receivables" is limited to those cases where ownership is transferred to the reporter (factor).

If trade receivables are pledged, i.e. trade receivables are provided as protection for an instrument reportable to the credit register, the instrument type is not to be reported as "Trade receivables". Instead, it must be reported with the relevant instrument type, depending on the characteristics of the instrument, and with "Trade receivables" as "type of protection", cf. attribute [4.7.2](#) Type of protection.

Reference is made to the AnaCredit Reporting Manual, Part III, section 5 regarding trade receivables.

8. Financial leases (Finansiel leasing)

A financial lease is a contract under which a lessor (the legal owner of an asset) conveys risks and benefits of ownership of the asset to a lessee. The lessor provides a loan to the lessee, with which the lessee acquires the asset. The leased asset is then shown on the balance sheet of the lessee and not the lessor; the corresponding loan is shown as an asset of the lessor and a liability of the lessee. Financial leases may be distinguished from other kinds of leases because the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred from the legal owner of the good to the user of the good. The above definition is in accordance with paragraphs 5.134 to 5.135 of Annex A to Regulation (EU) No 549/2013.

Only financial leases (and no other types of leasing, such as operational leases) are to be reported to the credit register.

If the contract is in default, and the asset is sold, and the proceeds obtained are used to pay the outstanding debt, but the proceeds obtained fall short of the debt, the instrument should be reclassified as another type of instrument if there are changes to the contract after the default, cf. ECB Q&A [2020/0006](#).

Filling in selected attributes for financial leases

Box 26

[4.2](#) Instrument dataset

- [4.2.14](#) Commitment amount at inception: Loan/value of leasing contract.

[4.3](#) Financial dataset

- [4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount: Outstanding amount
- [4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount: "Not required"

[4.4](#) Counterparty-instrument data:

- [4.4.1](#) Counterparty role:
 - The lessor is reported as the creditor (legal owner of the asset)
 - The lessee is reported as the debtor (possibility of acquiring the leased asset).

[4.7](#) Protection received dataset:

- [4.7.2](#) Type of protection: Report the leased asset here.

[4.11](#) Counterparty – protection dataset:

- [4.11.1](#) Protection provider: The lessee/debtor.

9. Other loans (Øvrige udlån)

This instrument type comprises a large part of the banks' lending. Other loans are instruments that meet the criteria in paragraphs 5.112, 5.113 and 5.114 of Annex A to Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 and do not comprise the instrument types:

- Overdraft,
- Credit card debt,
- Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt,
- Credit lines other than revolving credit,
- Reverse repurchase agreements,
- Trade receivables,
- Financial leases and
- Bond-based loans.

Instruments reported as "Other loans" are not revolving as they would otherwise have to be reported as "Overdraft", "Credit card debt" or "Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt".

"Other loans" primarily comprise lump sum loans, i.e. loans where the full amount is paid out in one instalment.

Reserve fund loans are an example of "Other loans", and not "Bond-based loans", as the loan is financed by the equity of the institution and not through bond holders. The reserve fund mortgage deeds pledged as collateral for the loan is reported in sheet [4.7](#) Protection received dataset, where the requirements in Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry apply, cf. decision tree in Chart 4.

Another example of "Other loans" are jointly funded loans, where the debtor does *not* have a contractual right to redeem the loan by delivering an amount of a certain bond or other negotiable bonds with

almost the same payment schedule as the remaining debt on the loan that is redeemed.

Further examples of what is and what is not to be reported as "Other loans" can be found in [AnaCredit Reporting Manual, Part II](#), pp. 34-35.

10. Bond-based loans – not indexed

This instrument comprises loans (among these a subset of the jointly funded loans) which the debtor has a contractual right to redeem by delivering an amount of a certain bond or other negotiable non-indexed bonds with almost the same payment schedule as the remaining debt on the loan that is redeemed. Alternatively, the debtor may redeem the loan at the price of the underlying bonds.

These loans are not indexed. Bond-based loans, e.g. mortgage loans created as non-indexed bond loans, are reported here.

11. Bond-based loans – indexed

This instrument comprises loans (among these a subset of the jointly funded loans) which the debtor has a contractual right to redeem by delivering an amount of a certain bond or other negotiable indexed bonds with almost the same payment schedule as the remaining debt on the loan that is redeemed. Alternatively, the debtor may redeem the loan at the price of the underlying bonds.

For indexed loans, amortisation and outstanding nominal amount are adjusted according to an index, typically a consumer price index. Bond-based loans, e.g. mortgage loans created as indexed bond loans, are to be reported here.

4.2.4. Amortisation type (Ydelsestype)

The interest and principal payment profile of the instrument. For instruments where an interest-only period is possible (also if the instrument is granted with a fixed interest-only period during which the customer cannot opt in and out of interest-only periods on an ongoing basis), the amortisation type is to be reported on the basis of the periods during which principal payments are made. For instruments where flexible repayment is possible, implying that the amortisation type is not annuity loan (French), when interest-only is not chosen, the amortisation type should be reported as "Other".

Amortisation types not included in the outcomes:

- French (Annuity loan) (Fransk (Annuitetslån))
- German (Tysk)

- Fixed amortisation schedule (Serial loan) (Fast amortiseringsplan (Serielån))
- Bullet (Stående lån)

in Table 17 are to be reported with the outcome "Other". For example, overdrafts not granted are to be reported as "Other". Likewise, will credits typically be reported as "Other".

The amortisation type should reflect the interest and principal payment profile of the instrument contractually agreed for the debtor's obligations towards the creditor (i.e. the minimum repayment requirements). This means that if the debtor is able to make a supplementary payment, and does so, the amortisation type does not change.

Amortisation type (K10)		Table 18
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French (Annuity loan) (Fransk (Annuitetslån)) • German (Tysk) • Fixed amortisation schedule (Serial loan) (Fast amortiseringsplan (Serielån)) • Bullet (Stående lån) • Other (Andet) 	
French (Annuity loan)	Amortisation in which the total amount – principal plus interest – repaid in each instalment is the same.	
German	Amortisation in which the first instalment is interest-only and the remaining instalments are constant, including capital amortisation and interest.	
Fixed amortisation schedule (Serial loan)	Amortisation in which the principal amount repaid in each instalment is the same.	
Bullet loan	Amortisation in which the full principal amount is repaid in the last instalment.	
Other	Other amortisation type not included in any of the categories listed above.	

4.2.5. Currency (Valuta) (follows the BSI definition)

The code shows the currency in which the instrument is denominated. The currency codes follow the ISO 4217 standard, which can be found at the website of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) www.iso.org.

For cash pool commitments denominated in several currencies, the loan/credit must be split up into the individual currencies on the reporting reference date.

Currency (K11)

Table 19

Outcomes

- All currencies – ISO 4217 standard.

4.2.6. Fiduciary instrument (Fiduciary-instrument)

This attribute indicates whether the reporter provides management services in relation to the instrument on behalf of a third party through a fiduciary agreement. If the reporter (trustee) is acting in its own name but on behalf of a third party (trustor), and the latter bears the risk on the instrument, the instrument is to be reported as a fiduciary instrument.

The creditor is defined as the counterparty bearing the credit risk, cf. attribute [4.4.1](#) Counterparty role, so the trustor is to be reported as the creditor in attribute [4.4.1](#), while the trustee is to be reported as the servicer in attribute [4.4.1](#), as this is the counterparty providing management services in relation to the instrument.

Instruments that are reported as (traditional) securities in attribute [4.3.6](#) Securitisation are to be reported as "non-fiduciary" unless the instrument was a fiduciary instrument from the outset.

Fiduciary instrument (Fiduciary-instrument) (K1)

Table 20

Outcomes

- Fiduciary instrument (Yes)
- Non-fiduciary instrument (No)

4.2.7. Inception date (Optagelsesdato)

The date when the loan was raised, i.e. the date when the contract became binding on all parties (the date when the debtor signed the contract). *If this date is not available, the date when the signed contract was registered is to be reported. If this date in rare cases is also not available "Not required" is reported.*

For bond-based loans, the date of the offer is to be reported.

This attribute does not state the date from which the instrument is to be reported to the credit register as balance sheet instruments are not to be reported until the loan has been disbursed, while off-balance sheet instruments, such as overdraft facilities, are not to be reported until the credit is available for use.

For loans or credits disbursed in instalments, the inception date is the date when the overall contract was concluded. This date does not

change in connection with the successive disbursements of the agreed tranches.

In connection with changes to an instrument, e.g. an increase of a loan, the inception date is not to be changed, but the date when the new contract becomes binding is to be reported in attribute [4.6.12](#) Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status. If the loan is taken over by another credit institution, this does not affect the inception date of the instrument.

For an unauthorised overdraft, the inception date will be equal to the [4.2.20](#) Settlement date, i.e. the date when the account is overdrawn. This also means that it will be possible to change the inception date for unauthorised overdrafts under the instrument type [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument, Overdraft.

If the initial date with which institutions must stamp all accounts in relation to IFRS9 (to determine whether any conditions have changed since the establishment of the account) meets the requirements for the inception date as described in the AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part II, it may be reported as the inception date. The Executive Order on Financial Reports is compatible with IFRS9 in this respect, cf. section 40 of the Executive Order on Financial Reports.

4.2.8. Interest rate cap (Renteloft) (follows the BSI definition – but different outcomes)

The nominal interest rate *per annum* on the interest rate cap on the reporting reference date. Unlike attribute [4.3.1](#) Interest rate, this attribute should not take into account the frequency of interest payments. "Not required" is to be reported if the loan/credit is not capped. The contractual interest rate cap is to be reported, i.e. any regulatory restrictions on the size of the interest rate cap are disregarded.

The cap provides the debtor with security that the interest rate on the loan cannot exceed a predefined level. Initially, the interest rate on the capped instrument is variable, but if it rises to a certain level, the cap is activated. After that, the instrument is either converted permanently into a fixed rate instrument, cf. Chart 3.A, or the rate of interest on the instrument declines again if the attached interest rate at some point falls back below the cap, cf. Chart 3.B. There are also instruments for which the rate of interest can be adjusted downwards only, which means that the cap changes on a current basis, cf. Chart 3.C.

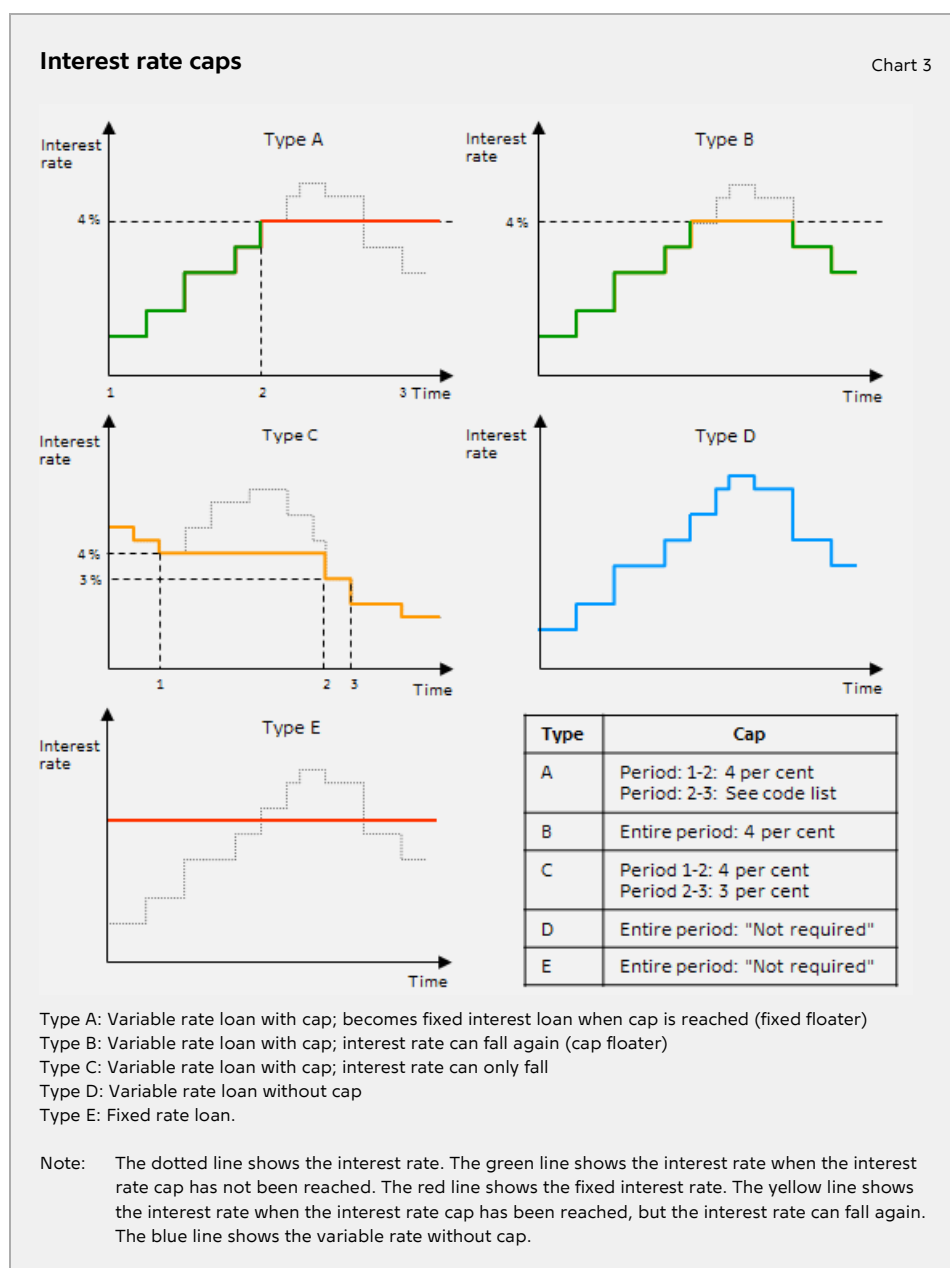
For instruments that have reached the cap and been permanently converted to a fixed rate of interest, the cap is to be reported with the value stated in the code list.

4.2.9. Expiry date for interest rate cap (Dato for udløb af renteloft)

Expiry date for interest rate cap, cf. Chart 3.

"Not required" is to be reported if the instrument is not capped.

For instruments that have reached the cap and been permanently converted to a fixed rate of interest, the expiry date is to be reported as the date when the instrument reached the cap.



4.2.10. Interest rate floor (Rentegulv)

The nominal interest rate *per annum* on the interest rate floor on the reporting reference date. Unlike attribute [4.3.1](#) Interest rate, this attribute

should not take into account the frequency of interest payments. For instruments without an interest rate floor, "Not required" is to be reported.

The floor provides the lender with security that the interest rate on the loan cannot fall below a predefined level. Initially, the interest rate on the floored instrument is variable, but if it falls to a certain level, the floor is activated.

For instruments that cannot have a negative rate of interest, the interest rate floor is set at "0". This applies irrespective of whether it is stated explicitly in the contract or it is an interpretation. Any regulatory restrictions on the size of the interest rate floor are disregarded.

For instruments that have reached the floor and been permanently converted to a fixed rate of interest, the floor is to be reported as stated in the code list.

4.2.11. Interest rate reset frequency (Rentefikseringsfrekvens) (follows the BSI definition for mortgage banks, but different outcomes)

The frequency at which the rate of interest is to be reset according to the contract. Unlike attribute [4.3.2](#) Next interest rate reset date, this is not the date of the *next* reset, but the contractual frequency of normal interest rate resetting. The period from the loan was raised until the *first* interest rate reset date may exceed the instrument's contractual frequency for normal interest rate resetting.

For fixed rate instruments, "Not required" is to be reported for the interest rate reset frequency.

For variable rate instruments with a fixed interest rate reset frequency, but where the instrument matures before the next interest rate reset date, the most recent interest rate reset frequency is to be reported (do *not* report it as "Not required"). If, say, the interest rate reset frequency is 36 months and the instrument expires in 24 months, 36 is reported.

For variable rate instruments without a fixed interest rate reset frequency, but where the creditor can set a new rate of interest discretionarily, the interest rate reset frequency is to be reported as stated in the code list.

The attribute is numerical, stating the number of full months. If the interest rate is reset on a daily basis, "0.1" is to be reported; if it is reset every two weeks, "0.5"; for other outcomes below 1 month, rounding takes place to either "0.5" or "1". In other words, if the rate of interest is reset every other day, "0.5" is to be reported.

If the contractual interest rate reset frequency can be changed over time, the current interest rate reset frequency on the reporting reference date is to be reported.

Example – Interest rate reset frequency

Box 27

For F1 loans, the interest rate reset frequency is 12 months. In other words, for an F1 loan with initial interest rate resetting 15 months after inception, the interest rate reset frequency is reported as "12".

For a loan with CIBOR6 as the reference rate, but with annual resetting, "12" is to be reported.

For an adjustable rate loan that is changed from F1 to F3, an interest rate reset frequency of "12" is to be reported until it is changed, and "36" after that.

4.2.12. Interest rate spread/margin (Rentespænd)

For instruments where the rate of interest follows a reference rate, cf. attribute [4.2.19](#) Reference rate, the institution's nominal margin per annum is to be reported. If the margin is deducted from the reference rate, the attribute is to be reported with a negative sign.

If the margin may change over time, the current margin on the reporting reference date is to be reported.

For instruments where the rate of interest does not follow a reference rate, "Not required" is to be reported.

Example – Interest rate spread

Box 28

The interest rate a debtor is charged for a loan is combined as follows:

Composition of interest rate

Reference rate	0.2
+ maturity charge	0.1
+ potential interest rate fixing charge	0.1
= Internal interest rate	0.4
+ margin	0.5
= debtor's rate	0.9

In this example the reference rate is 0.2 pct., while the interest rate the debtor pays is 0.9 pct. The interest rate spread is in this example the difference between the two i.e. 0.7.

Example of weighted interest rate spread

Box 29

The interest rate payable by a customer on its DKK 3,000,000 housing loan is reflected in gradually increasing interest rates, the reference rate of which is CIBOR 3:

- Gradually increasing interest rates 1 (DKK 0 - 1,300,000) = Reference rate + 0.2 per cent, equivalent to an interest rate spread of 0.2 per cent.
- Gradually increasing interest rates 2 (DKK 1,300,000 - 3,000,000) = Reference rate + 0.5 per cent, equivalent to an interest rate spread of 0.5 per cent.

In this example, the following is reported:

$(0.2 * 1,300,000 + 0.5 * (3,000,000 - 1,300,000)) / 3,000,000 = 0.37$
as interest rate spread, and the code for CIBOR3 in [4.2.19](#) Reference rate.

4.2.13. Legal final maturity date (Aktuel udløbsdato)

Is the legal final maturity date of the instrument on the reporting reference date.

For variable rate instruments where the maturity date changes in connection with changes to e.g. the nominal interest rate of the instrument, the attribute is to be reported as the legal final maturity date on the reporting reference date.

If the debtor has several maturity options, or if the instrument entails ongoing conversion with active renegotiation, the maturity date is to be reported on the basis of the currently agreed maturity date.

For loans or credits disbursed in instalments, the legal final maturity date is the date when the full loan must be redeemed on the reporting reference date. This date does not change in connection with the successive disbursements of the agreed tranches.

For instruments for legal entities where no maturity date has been agreed, "Not required" is to be reported.

For instruments, where no maturity date has been agreed, "Not required" is also to be reported, e.g. down payments accounts, investment credits, unauthorised overdrafts and ordinary overdraft facilities connected with wage account. Likewise, "Not required" is to be reported for instruments that can be terminated at short notice where no maturity date is stated in the contract.

For bond-based loans, the maturity of the underlying bonds is not to be taken into account, only the loan's maturity date is to be reported. Changing a mortgage loan's profile from F1 to F3 does not change the maturity date of the instrument, unless the maturity of the loan is altered.

Unlike attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date, the maturity date may change over the maturity of the instrument if amendments are made to the underlying contract. In that case, the maturity date will change, and the change will appear from the reporting of attributes [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation and [4.6.12](#) Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status.

4.2.14. Commitment amount at inception (Hovedstol/trækningsret)

This amount is in general to be reported as the gross amount at the time of inception for all types of instruments. For revolving instruments the actual agreed limit on the reporting reference date is to be reported.

If a contractual change of the loan/credit takes place, the new commitment amount/credit limit is to be reported. If a change is made, this will appear from the reporting of attributes [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation and [4.6.12](#) Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status.

For instruments reported as "Deposits between MFIs", cf. attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument, where, at the time of inception, a contractual credit limit has been agreed which limits the reporter's exposure to credit risk, this credit limit is reported; otherwise "Not required" is reported.

In relation to deposits, c.f. [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument, which are current accounts between banks, if on the inception date a maximum deposit amount is contractually defined which limits the observed agent's exposure to credit risk, this amount is effectively the "commitment amount at inception". Otherwise this data attribute is reported as "Not required".

An unauthorised overdraft is not to be included in the commitment amount. For instruments with no credit facilities attached that have been overdrawn on the reporting reference date or other cases where there is no agreed commitment amount of inception/credit limit, "Not required" is reported. For instruments created under credit cross-limits that are not lump-sum loans, the commitment amount/credit limit is reported in accordance with the description in section 3 of the AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III.

For loans or credits disbursed in instalments, the total commitment amount (when all tranches have been disbursed) is to be reported from the outset.

The commitment amount at inception is to be reported in DKK. For loans/credits raised in foreign currency, the amount is converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the [4.2.7](#) Inception date for credit, cf.

section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion. If attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date is not available and therefore reported with "Not required" the amount is converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the settlement date, which is reported in attribute [4.2.20](#) Settlement date.

If the commitment amount is subsequently increased, the total amount is converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the inception date of the increase.

For bond-based cash loans, the bond amount at inception at nominal value is to be reported. For bond-based bond loans, the bond amount at inception multiplied by the offer price is reported, as the loan-to-value (LTV) ratios to be observed by mortgage banks are based on this price.

Example – Credit where the credit limit is reduced each quarter and with an agreement to renegotiate the contract

Box 30

Assume an overdraft facility that can be used from 2 January 2020 is established; in the contract it is specified that the credit limit is reduced with DKK 20,000 each quarter. At inception the legal final maturity date is 1 April 2021, but according to the contract the agreement can be renegotiated after a year. The credit facility is used for the first time 3 January 2020.

At renegotiation it is agreed that the commitment amount/credit limit is increased to DKK 100,000 and the legal final maturity date is extended to 1 April 2022. Other terms and conditions are not changed.

Revolving instrument	31 March 2020	30 June 2020	30 September 2020	31 December 2020	31 March 2021
4.2.3 Type of instrument	Overdraft	Overdraft	Overdraft	Overdraft	Overdraft
4.2.7 Inception date	2020-01-02	2020-01-02	2020-01-02	2020-01-02	2020-01-02
4.2.13 Legal final maturity date	2021-04-01	2021-04-01	2021-04-01	2021-04-01	2022-04-01
4.2.14 Commitment amount at inception	100,000	80,000	60,000	40,000	100,000
4.2.20 Settlement date	2020-01-03	2020-01-03	2020-01-03	2020-01-03	2020-01-03
4.3.4 Arrears for the instrument	0	0	15,000	0	0
4.3.7 Outstanding nominal amount	60,000	25,000	75,000	20,000	60,000
4.3.13 Ordinary principal payments					
4.3.9 Off-balance sheet amount	40,000	55,000	0	20,000	40,000
4.6.11 Status of forbearance and renegotiation	Not forborne or renegotiated	Not forborne or renegotiated	Not forborne or renegotiated	Not forborne or renegotiated	Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures
4.6.12 Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status	2020-01-02	2020-01-02	2020-01-02	2020-01-02	2021-01-02

Example – Revolving instruments and non-revolving instruments

Box 31

Revolving instrument

Assume a credit is obtained 2 January 2020, where the credit limit is reduced each subsequent quarter by DKK 20,000. On 1 October 2020 an increase in the credit limit of DKK 25,000 takes place.

	31 March 2020	30 June 2020	30 September 2020	31 December 2020
4.2.14 Commitment amount at inception	100,000	80,000	60,000	65,000
4.3.4 Arrears for the instrument	0	0	15,000	0
4.3.7 Outstanding nominal amount	60,000	25,000	75,000	50,000
4.3.13 Ordinary principal payments				
4.3.9 Off-balance sheet amount	40,000	55,000	0	15,000
4.6.11 Status of forbearance and renegotiation	Not forborne or renegotiated	Not forborne or renegotiated	Not forborne or renegotiated	Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures
4.6.12 Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status	2020-01-02	2020-01-02	2020-01-02	2020-10-01

Non-revolving instrument

Assume a loan is obtained 2 January 2020, where the principal is paid out in one instalment and principal payments of DKK 20,000 per period. On 1 October 2020 an increase in the commitment amount of DKK 25,000 takes place.

	31 March 2020	30 June 2020	30 September 2020	31 December 2020
4.2.14 Commitment amount at inception	100,000	100,000	100,000	65,000
4.3.4 Arrears for the instrument	0	0	0	0
4.3.7 Outstanding nominal amount	100,000	80,000	60,000	65,000
4.3.9 Off-balance sheet amount				
4.3.13 Ordinary principal payments	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
4.6.11 Status of forbearance and renegotiation	Not forborne or renegotiated	Not forborne or renegotiated	Not forborne or renegotiated	Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures
4.6.12 Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status	2020-01-02	2020-01-02	2020-01-02	2020-10-01

4.2.15. Payment frequency – principal (Antal afdragsterminer pr. år)

Instalments relate to principal payments. As a main rule, the agreed annual number of principal instalments is reported in accordance with attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation type.

If the annual number of principal instalments can change, the currently agreed annual number of instalments is to be reported.

For instruments where it is possible for a period to pay interest only, the number of instalments to be reported is based on the periods in which principals are paid.

For loans where no principal payments have been agreed, "Not required" is to be reported.

For bullet loans (where the full principal amount is repaid in the last instalment), "Not required" is to be reported. The amortisation type appears from attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation type.

For instruments, except bond-based loans, where attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation Type is reported as "Other", the attribute is to be reported as "Not required" (this will typically be the case with credits). For bond-based loans where attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation Type is reported as "Other", the attribute is to be reported.

Example – Principal instalments not agreed

Box 32

If a counterparty makes a principal payment that has not been agreed according to attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation type, the payment will not affect attribute [4.2.15](#) Payment frequency. In other words, extraordinary principal payments or a split-up of e.g. a quarterly payment in connection with an extension will not affect attribute [4.2.15](#) Payment frequency.

4.2.16. Payment frequency – interest (Antal renteterminer pr. år)

Instalments related to interest payments. As a main rule, the agreed number of annual interest instalments is reported in accordance with attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation type (which cannot be changed).

For instruments with asynchronous interest instalments, and where there is more than one interest instalment during the maturity of the loan, the number of interest instalments is calculated relative to the contractual maturity of the loan. If, say, a 10-year loan has two interest instalments throughout its maturity, $2/10 = 0.2$ is reported in the format stated in the code list.

For instruments with only one interest instalment during the maturity of the loan, the value specified in the code list is reported.

If the payment frequency of interest instalments can change, the current payment frequency is reported.

For instruments where no interest instalments have been agreed for the maturity of the instrument, "Not required" is reported.

For instruments with a zero coupon rate (where the rate of interest is 0 per cent), "Not required" is reported.

4.2.17. Project finance loan (Projektfinansieringslån)

The reporter must state whether the instrument is a case of project financing, characterised by the loan purely being repaid via the revenue from the projects financed. An instrument is regarded as a project finance loan in accordance with paragraph 41(l) of Part 2 of Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 (ITS). According to the definition, project finance loans meet the characteristics of specialised lending exposures as defined in Article 147(8) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (CRR).

In principle, this type of financing can be relevant for all instrument types (except financial leases), but is typically relevant in connection with "Credit lines other than revolving credit" and may also from time to time occur as "Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt".

Reference is made to the [AnaCredit Reporting Manual, Part II](#), where attribute 3.4.2 describes project finance loans and to the [AnaCredit Reporting Manual, Part III](#), regarding project finance loans, in which section 4 describes project finance loans. Section 4.2 provides examples of project finance loans.

Project finance loan (K1)		Table 21
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project finance loan (Yes) • Non-project finance loan (No) 	

According to the AnaCredit Reporting Manual and Article 147(8) of the CRR, project finance loans possess the following characteristics:

- the exposure is to an entity which was created specifically to finance or operate physical assets or is an economically comparable exposure;
- the contractual arrangements give the lender a substantial degree of control over the assets and the income that they generate; and

- the primary source of repayment of the obligation is the income generated by the assets being financed, rather than the independent capacity of a broader commercial enterprise.

For more information about "specialised lending exposures", please refer to the Single Rulebook Q&A ([question ID: 2013 80](#)).

For your information, in other contexts when calling for and conducting surveys on project finance loans, the Danish FSA has applied another, slightly narrower definition than the CRR: "In the surveys, real estate-related project finance is defined as financing of land purchases, development, residential or commercial property construction for own account for resale or group-external rental. It also comprises exposures to customers having invested in this area."

Reporting of project finance loans to the credit register follows Anacredit and Article 147(8) of the CRR as stated in the reporting guidelines. Table 22 provides schematic examples for inspiration.

Examples of project finance loans and non-project finance loans non-project finance loans

Table 22

Project finance loan?	Yes	No
Purchase/finance/construction of rental properties for rental or sale		No if the customer has other income to cover the risk of the portfolio
Purchase of rental property		
a) The customer only has this one rental property and		
b) the customer has no other material activities/income		
Or		
a) The customer only has this one rental property and	Yes	
b) there is no liability on the part of the ultimate owner/parent, i.e. the owner has contributed only the agreed cash generated from operations, and subsequently the repayment of the loan is solely dependent on the operation of this one property.		
Construction of property for sale/rental. On the credit decision date, there is no significant volume of prior sales/rental, but there is liability on the part of the parent/ultimate owner, who has sufficient earnings and assets to cover the loan at any time – totally independently of the income from the property.		No
Purchase of a wind turbine: The customer has no other material activities.		
Or	Yes	
There is no liability on the part of the ultimate owner/parent, i.e. the customer has contributed only the		

agreed cash generated from operations, and subsequently the repayment of the loan is solely dependent on the operation of this one wind turbine.

Purchase of a wind turbine – the customer has other material activities and is personally liable for the debt. No

4.2.18. Purpose (Formål) (follows the BSI definition)

For instruments granted to natural persons, the underlying purpose is to be reported as defined in the Reporting Guidelines for BSI.

Purpose (K12)

Table 23

Outcomes

- Residential real estate
- Consumption
- Other purpose

Residential real estate loan

Loan/credit granted for the purpose of investing in residential real estate for own use or rental, including new construction and refurbishments. It comprises loans secured on residential real estate property that are used for the purpose of house purchase and other loans for house purchase made on a personal basis or secured on other forms of assets, cf. Box 33.

Note that bond-based loans secured on real estate property are always to be reported here.

Example – Residential real estate loan

Box 33

Examples are housing loans, mortgage loans, home equity accounts, equity release, cooperative housing loans, building loans, remortgaging credit facilities, bridging credit facilities, overdrafts for housing purposes, etc. As a main rule, loans secured on real estate property are to be reported here. Real estate loans granted to sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships (reported as Employees, etc. in attribute 4.1.8 Institutional sector, c.f. section 2.3.4) should also be reported here, unless the reporter has been informed that the property is used mainly for commercial purposes. In that case, the loan should be reported as "Other purpose".

Consumer credit

Loan/credit granted for mainly personal consumption of goods and services, cf. Box 34.

Example – Consumer credit

Box 34

Examples are general current accounts in debit, car loans, boat loans, personal overdrafts for consumption, etc. Loans/credit for consumption granted to sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships (reported as "Employees, etc." in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector, c.f. section [2.3.4](#)) should also be reported here if the reporter has been informed that the loan will be used mainly for personal consumption.

Other purpose

Instruments not falling within the other two categories, cf. Box 35.

Example – Other purpose

Box 35

Examples are staff loans, study loans, overdrafts for other purposes, reverse repurchase agreements, business loans to sole proprietors and unincorporated partnerships (reported as "Employees, etc." in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector, c.f. section [2.3.4](#)).

4.2.19. Reference rate (Referencerente) (follows the BSI definition – but different outcomes)

This attribute shows whether it has been agreed in the contract or loan agreement that the rate of interest *must* follow a given reference rate, e.g. 6-month CIBOR or the certificate of deposit rate. The spread to the reference rate is reported in attribute [4.2.12](#) Interest rate spread/margin. It is not decisive whether adjustment takes place at intervals or immediately.

For instruments where the rate of interest is fixed throughout the maturity of the instrument, and for mortgage banks' adjustable rate loans, "NA" is reported. For instruments where the rate of interest may be set discretionarily by the institution, and which are therefore not comprised by the definition of instruments linked to a reference rate, "NA" is reported.

Instruments subject to ongoing conversion and renegotiation are to be classified according to whether the interest rate on the loan follows a reference rate on the reporting reference date.

If the rate of interest is based on several reference rates, "Several reference rates" is reported, combined with the maturity.

For instruments with a reference rate where the maturity exceeds 12 months, "Other maturity" is reported.

If the rate of interest follows the current account rate, "Other single reference rate – other maturity" is to be reported.

Since the implementation of the credit register, the following new reference rates have been set, among others: €STR and SOFR. Until independent codes are implemented for the two reference rates, instruments of which interest rates are based on one of these two reference rates are reported with the outcome : "Other single reference rate" and the maturity "overnight".

The code to be reported is a combination of the reference rate and the maturity, cf. Table 24. The code list for the attribute shows the combinations of reference rate and maturity that are possible.

Reference rate (K13)	Table 24
Outcomes	<p data-bbox="432 315 580 338">Reference rate:</p> <ul data-bbox="432 344 858 808" style="list-style-type: none"> • EURIBOR • USD LIBOR • GBP LIBOR • EUR LIBOR • JPY LIBOR • CHF LIBOR • MIBOR • Bank of England Bank Rate • CIBOR • CITA • Rate of interest on certificates of deposit • NIBOR • STIBOR • Several reference rates • Other single reference rate • No reference rate (NA) <p data-bbox="432 842 724 864">With the following maturities:</p> <ul data-bbox="432 871 564 1361" style="list-style-type: none"> • overnight • 1 week • 2 weeks • 3 weeks • 1 month • 2 months • 3 months • 4 months • 5 months • 6 months • 7 months • 8 months • 9 months • 10 months • 11 months • 12 months • Other maturity

4.2.20. Settlement date (Udbetalingsdato)

The date when the loan was disbursed or the credit facility was first used.

Renegotiation of the interest rate or other terms and conditions does not affect the settlement date. A loan increase solely due to a charge for amendment of the terms and conditions does not affect the settlement date. Any amendment to the terms and conditions will appear from the reporting of attributes [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation and [4.6.12](#) Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status.

For loans or credits disbursed in instalments, the settlement date is the date when the first tranche was disbursed. This date does not change in connection with the successive disbursements of the agreed tranches.

For revolving instruments, where the credit facility may be used and repaid repeatedly, the settlement date is the date when the credit facility was first used.

For unauthorised overdrafts, the settlement date will be equal to the [4.2.7](#) Inception date, i.e. the date when the account is overdrawn. If the first time a debit occurs is due to a fee, the date for the drawing of the fee on the instrument is to be reported.

For instruments where the credit facility has never been used from the inception date to the reporting reference date, "Not required" is to be reported for [4.2.20](#) Settlement date.

In general, this information is to be reported for all instruments, but if the information is not available for instruments with an inception date before 30 September 2019, "Not required" is reported.

4.2.21. Fair value changes due to changes in credit risk before purchase (Forskelle i værdiansættelse som følge af ændringer i kreditrisiko før køb)

If the reporter takes over an instrument from another institution at a discount (acquired impairment charges) or premium, the difference between the outstanding nominal amount at the purchase time (excl. any write-offs) and the purchase price is to be reported here. If that amount is not available, the outstanding nominal amount less the initial accounting recognition amount is to be reported. If the reporter takes over a pool of loans where it is not possible to split up the discount or premium on the individual loans, the difference between the outstanding nominal amount and the purchase price for the pool is to be calculated and allocated to and reported for each of the individual instruments in the pool in the most appropriate way.

For instruments taken over at a discount, the difference is to be reported as a positive value, while for instruments taken over at a premium the difference is to be reported as a negative value. Note if the instrument has previously been taken over at a discount or premium by previous creditors, it is not to be included here.

If the instrument has not been taken over (but has been issued by the reporter) or the instrument has not been taken over at a discount or premium due to credit risk, "Not required" is reported.

The attribute is to be reported in DKK. For instruments in foreign currency, the amount is converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the purchase date, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion.

If this information is not available for instruments with an inception date before 30 September 2019, the current value on 30 September 2019 is to be reported.

This attribute is among others to be used to ensure consistency between the accounting presentation and the presentation in the BSI statistics, cf. Box 36.

Example 1 – Fair value changes due to changes in credit risk before purchase

Box 36

An instrument with an outstanding nominal amount of DKK 100,000 and a purchase price of DKK 90,000 is taken over.

In the accounts, the value is entered at amortised cost, i.e. DKK 90,000.

In the BSI statistics, the acquisition is reported as a net transaction on the Bal-Ud sheet, at the instrument's outstanding nominal amount, i.e. DKK 100,000, cf. p. 33 of the Reporting Guidelines for the BSI statistics. To ensure consistency in relation to the accounts in the BSI statistics, the DKK 10,000 is reported on the BalOevr sheet under "Individual loan impairment charges", cf. page 77 of the Reporting Guidelines for the BSI statistics.

In this example, DKK 10,000 is to be reported to the credit register for this attribute, equal to the difference between the outstanding nominal amount, DKK 100,000, and the purchase price, DKK 90,000.

Example 2 – Fair value changes due to changes in credit risk before purchase

Box 37

Assume a bank purchases a loan with an outstanding nominal amount of DKK 100,000 at a price of 90 in month 3. The loan is settled by DKK 5,000 per month. In month 5, the customer's expected credit loss, ECL, is calculated at DKK 6,000.

This transaction is to be reported to the credit register with the following selected attributes (data is not reported for months 4 and 5):

Attribute name	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6
4.2.21 Fair value changes due to changes in credit risk before purchase	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
4.3.7 Outstanding nominal amount	100,000	95,000	90,000	85,000
4.6.4 Accumulated impairment amount	0			0
4.6.14 Carrying amount	90,000			79,000

Note that attribute [4.2.21](#) Fair value changes due to changes in credit risk before purchase does not change and that the DKK 4,000 downward adjustment of ECL in month 5 is not reported.

4.2.22. Start date of interest-only period (Afdragsfri startdato)

This attribute is to be reported with the start date of the most recent interest-only period, cf. Box 39. The attribute is to be reported for instruments where it is contractually possible to have a period during which amortisation or instalment payments comprise interest and/or administration payments only.

If an interest-only period is not possible for the loan or credit, "Not required" is reported.

If an amortisation or instalment payment includes interest and/or administration payments only, the option of an interest-only period is deemed to have been exercised. If there have been several interest-only periods interrupted by periods with principal payments, only the start date of the most recent period is to be reported.

Instruments for which different payment frequencies for principal and interest amounts have been agreed, for instance if interest amounts are paid monthly, while principal amounts are paid semi-annually, are not necessarily instruments with an option of interest-only periods, cf. Box 38.

Example – Interest-only periods for instruments for which different payment frequencies for principal and interest amounts have been agreed

Box 38

- For a loan with semi-annual principal payments (30 June and 31 December) and monthly interest payments where the contract does not allow the option of interest-only periods, the following selected attributes are completed as stated below.

	31 Dec. 2019	31 March 2020	30 June 2020	30 Sep. 2020	31 Dec. 2020
4.2.4 Amortisation type	French	French	French	French	French
4.2.15 Payment frequency – principal	2	2	2	2	2
4.2.16 Payment frequency – interest	12	12	12	12	12
4.2.22 Start date of interest-only period	"Not required"	"Not required"	"Not required"	"Not required"	"Not required"
4.2.23 End date of interest-only period	"Not required"	"Not required"	"Not required"	"Not required"	"Not required"
4.2.24 Remaining interest-only period	"Not required"	"Not required"	"Not required"	"Not required"	"Not required"
4.3.13 Ordinary principal payments	1000	0	985	0	965

- For a loan with semi-annual principal payments (30 June and 31 December) and monthly interest payments, which under the contract is interest-only in 2020, the following selected attributes are completed as stated below.

	31 Dec. 2019	31 March 2020	30 June 2020	30 Sep. 2020	31 Dec. 2020
4.2.4 Amortisation type	French	French	French	French	French
4.2.15 Payment frequency – principal	2	2	2	2	2
4.2.16 Payment frequency – interest	12	12	12	12	12
4.2.22 Start date of interest-only period	"Not required"	01-01-2020	01-01-2020	01-01-2020	01-01-2020
4.2.23 End date of interest-only period	"Not required"	"Not required"	"Not required"	"Not required"	31-12-2020
4.2.24 Remaining interest-only period	2	2	1	1	0
4.3.13 Ordinary principal payments	1000	0	0	0	0

If the option of an interest-only period has not yet been exercised for the loan, "Not required" is to be reported.

For a bullet loan where the full principal amount falls due when the loan matures but on which interest is paid regularly, the start date of the interest-only period is equal to the settlement date.

For a bullet loan where the full principal amount falls due when the loan matures, and all interest payments also fall due when the loan matures (interest is *not* paid regularly), "Not required" is reported.

For instruments, except bond-based loans, where attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation Type is reported as "Other", the attribute is to be reported as "Not required" (this will typically be the case with credits). For bond-based loans where attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation Type is reported as "Other", the attribute is to be reported.

Example – Reporting of start and end dates of interest-only period

Box 39

A loan is raised on 1 January 2025 with the option of interest-only, but the debtor does not initially exercise this option, so "Not required" is reported for start and end date of interest-only period.

On 1 January 2026, the status of the loan is changed to interest-only for a period of one year. In reporting for 2026, the start date of the interest-only period is stated as "20260101" and the end date as "Not required".

From 1 January 2027 onwards, principal payments are made once again, and "20260101" is reported as the start date of the interest-only period, corresponding to the start date of the most recent interest-only period. The end date of the interest-only period is stated as "20270101", corresponding to the end date of the interest-only period.

On 1 March 2028, the loan status is once again changed to interest-only, and "20280301" is stated as the start date of the interest-only period and "Not required" as the end date, as the new interest-only period has not ended.

Reporting reference period	Exercise of interest-only option	Start date of interest-only period	End date of interest-only period
31 March 2025	No	"Not required"	"Not required"
30 June 2025	No	"Not required"	"Not required"
30 September 2025	No	"Not required"	"Not required"
31 December 2025	No	"Not required"	"Not required"
31 March 2026	Yes	20260101	"Not required"
30 June 2026	Yes	20260101	"Not required"
30 September 2026	Yes	20260101	"Not required"
31 December 2026	Yes	20260101	"Not required"
31 March 2027	No	20260101	20270101
30 June 2027	No	20260101	20270101
30 September 2027	No	20260101	20270101
31 December 2027	No	20260101	20270101
31 March 2028	Yes	20280301	"Not required"

Example – Attributes for interest-only periods for loans with different characteristics

Box 40

- For a new loan where, for the first instalment, it has been agreed with the customer that the first instalment is not payable (typically the first three or four months), the following is reported for the selected attributes below:

[4.2.4](#) Amortisation type

In this attribute, the interest and principal payment profile of the loan is reported. Note that it may be relevant to report the outcome "German" for this loan, as it has an amortisation schedule where the first instalment is interest-only and the remaining instalments are constant, including capital amortisation and interest, cf. attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation type.

[4.2.22](#) Start date of interest-only period

This attribute is to be reported with "Not required". If, for a subsequent instalment, the option of an interest-only period is exercised, the attribute is reported with the start date of the interest-only period.

[4.2.23](#) End date of interest-only period

This attribute is to be reported with "Not required" as the option of an interest-only period has not been exercised, cf. [4.2.23](#) End date of interest-only period.

[4.2.24](#) Remaining interest-only period

If the instrument according to the contract/agreement has been raised with the option of interest-only, the number of remaining interest-only instalments of the loan is reported.

- Loans raised with an initial interest-only period of 10 years

[4.2.22](#) Start date of interest-only period

Disbursement date/inception date of the loan

[4.2.23](#) End date of interest-only period

Reported with "Not required" as the option of interest-only still applies. The end date of the interest-only period is reported only after the expiry of the interest-only period, cf. the reporting guidelines.

[4.2.24](#) Remaining interest-only period

The number of remaining interest-only instalments is reported.

- Deferred amortisation in connection with an extension of a loan with no option of an interest-only period

[4.2.22](#) Start date of interest-only period

This attribute is to be reported with "Not required".

[4.2.23](#) End date of interest-only period

This attribute is to be reported with "Not required".

[4.2.24](#) Remaining interest-only period

This attribute is to be reported with "Not required".

4.2.23. End date of interest-only period (Afdragsfri slutdato)

The attribute is to be reported with the end date for the most recent interest-only period, and is to be reported for instruments where it is contractually possible to have a period during which amortisation or instalment payments comprise interest and/or administration payments only, cf. Box 39.

If an interest-only period is not possible for this loan, "Not required" is reported.

For a bullet loan where the full principal amount falls due when the loan matures but on which interest is paid regularly, the end date of the interest-only period is equal to the maturity.

For a bullet loan where the full principal amount falls due when the loan matures, and all interest payments also fall due when the loan matures (interest is *not* paid regularly), "Not required" is reported.

If an amortisation or instalment payment only includes interest and/or administration payments, the option of an interest-only period is deemed to have been exercised. If there have been several interest-only periods interrupted by periods with principal payments, the following is to be reported:

- If the option of interest-only is not exercised on the reporting reference date, the end date of the most recent interest-only period
- If the most recent interest-only period has not yet ended (i.e. if the loan is interest-only on the reporting reference date), "Not required"

If the option of an interest-only period has not yet been exercised, "Not required" is to be reported. See the example in Box 39 on reporting start and end dates of interest-only periods.

For instruments, except bond-based loans, where attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation Type is reported as "Other", the attribute is to be reported as "Not required" (this will typically be the case with credits). For bond-based loans where attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation Type is reported as "Other", the attribute is to be reported.

4.2.24. Remaining interest-only period (Restperiode af afdragsfrihed)

If an instrument according to the contract/agreement has been raised with the option of interest-only, the number of remaining interest-only instalments on the loan is reported, cf. Box 41. Interest-only on a loan is possible if an amortisation or instalment payment includes only interest and administration payment without the loan having to be converted.

If an interest-only period is not possible for this instrument, "Not required" is to be reported.

If the loan had the option of interest-only and this option has been fully exercised, "0" is reported.

For a bullet loan, where attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation type is reported with "Bullet" and where the full principal amount is due when the loan matures "Not required" is reported.

For instruments, except bond-based loans, where variable [4.2.4](#) Amortisation Type is reported as "Other", the variable must be reported as "Not required" (this will typically be the case with credits). For bond-based loans where attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation Type is reported as "Other", the attribute is to be reported.

Example – Remaining interest-only period

Box 41

A 30-year loan with the option of a total interest-only period of 10 years (corresponding to 40 instalments) has run for 5 years, of which 3 years have been interest-only (12 instalments). Hence, the remaining interest-only period available is 28 instalments (four annual instalments) and "28" is to be reported.

A 30-year loan with the option of a total interest-only period of 10 years has run for 25 years, of which 3 years have been interest-only. The remaining interest-only period is 20 instalments (assuming four annual instalments), corresponding to the option of having a bullet loan for the rest of the loan's maturity. The remaining interest-only period cannot exceed the remaining maturity of the loan, and "20" is to be reported.

A 30-year loan where the option and interest-only period depends on whether the loan-to-value is above or below a threshold (e.g. 60 per cent). If it is a new loan and the loan-to-value is *below* (or equal to) the threshold for interest-only, the possibility of interest-only is thus available throughout the entire maturity, "120" is reported when there are 4 annual payments and is adjusted downwards as the maturity is reduced.

If it is a new loan where the loan-to-value is *above* the threshold for interest-only (e.g. 60 per cent), the possibility of interest-only is thus *not* available throughout the entire maturity of the loan, the expected number of interest-only periods is reported in accordance with the agreed repayment plan. E.g. for a new loan where it is agreed that principal payments are due in the first 10 years of the maturity and afterwards the loan-to-value is below (or equal) to the threshold for interest-only then "80" is reported in the first 10 years of the maturity of the loan, when there are 4 annual payments, and in the following periods it is adjusted downwards as the maturity is reduced. Or for a new loan where the agreed repayment plan means that the loan-to-value never is expected to be below (or equal) the threshold for interest-only, "0" is reported.

4.2.25. Percentage of loan with adjustable rate (Andel af rentetilpasning)

Indicates how large a percentage of the loan is with an adjustable rate of interest, cf. Boxes 42 and 43. For loans where the interest rate is without adjustment, "Not required" is to be reported. For loans where the entire loan is with an adjustable rate, "100" is reported.

Example – Percentage of loan with adjustable rate

Box 42

For the mortgage banks' adjustable rate loans where the interest rate on part of the loan is adjusted annually, a percentage of "10" is to be reported for P10 loans, for which 10 per cent is adjusted annually, and "50" for P50 loans. For ordinary bank loans, where the bank may decide to change the rate of interest on the whole loan, "100" is to be reported.

Example – Percentage of loan with adjustable rate, F3

Box 43

For the mortgage banks' adjustable rate loans where the interest rate on the loan is adjusted every three years, a percentage of "100" is to be reported as the entire loan is refinanced.

4.2.26. Variable maturity (Variabel løbetid)

This attribute indicates whether an instrument has a variable maturity.

- For instruments with fixed payments, but variable maturity, "Yes" is reported.
- For instruments where the maturity has reached its maximum but may still be reduced if interest rates fall, "Yes" is reported.
- For fixed-rate bond-based loans, e.g. mortgage loans, "No" is reported.
- For instruments where it is specified in the contract that the maturity can increase, if for instance the payments will increase due to interest rate changes from refinancing, "Yes" is reported.
- For bank loans where small changes in interest rates entail unchanged payments but longer maturity, while larger changes may lead to an increase in payments, "Yes" is reported.
- For unauthorised overdrafts, "Not required" is reported.

Variable maturity (K1)

Table 25

Outcomes	• Yes
	• No

If "Yes" is reported, and the maturity of the instrument changes, the new maturity date of the instrument is reported in attribute [4.2.13](#) Legal final maturity date.

4.3. Financial dataset (Finansielle data)

Financial dataset		Table 26	
Attribute	Data type	Counterparty type	
		Natural persons	Legal entities
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Text	X	X
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Text	X	X
4.3.1 Interest rate	Rate	X	X
4.3.2 Next interest rate reset date	Date	X	X
4.3.3 Transferred amount	Amount	X	X
4.3.4 Arrears for the instrument	Amount	X	X
4.3.5 Date of past due for the instrument	Date	X	X
4.3.6 Type of securitisation	K14	-	X
4.3.7 Outstanding nominal amount	Amount	X	X
4.3.8 Accrued interest	Amount	X	X
4.3.9 Off-balance sheet amount	Amount	X	X
4.3.10 Administration rate	Rate	X	X
4.3.11 Accrued administration payments	Amount	X	X
4.3.12 Weighted price of remaining bond debt	Price	X	X
4.3.13 Ordinary principal payments	Amount	X	X
4.3.14 Ordinary principal payments – bond payments	Amount	X	X
4.3.15 Extraordinary principal payments	Amount	X	X

Note: "-" means that the attribute is to be reported as "Not required".

4.3.1. Interest rate (Effektiv rentesats) (follows the BSI definition for mortgage banks)

The rate of interest on the instrument should reflect what the reporter regularly receives in return for granting a loan/credit. Consequently, interest is stated on a gross basis before tax. Interest subsidies granted by third parties should not be included in the calculations of payments as the reporter neither pays nor receives the subsidies, cf. the reporting guidelines for the BSI statistics.

The interest on lending comprises current interest and similar payments (including current commission but not administration rates), while non-recurring payments by way of charges, establishment fees, etc. are not to be included.

The agreed rate of interest is the *current* interest rate *per annum* for the aggregate loan or credit on the reporting reference date:

$$\text{Annualised agreed rate (p.a.)} = \left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^n - 1$$

r = agreed interest rate p.a.

n = number of instalments per year.

To calculate the annualised agreed rate per annum, see [the manual for the Regulation concerning statistics on interest rates applied by monetary financial institutions](#), section 4.2 on reporting of the annualised agreed rate (AAR), which uses the formula. In the [Manual](#) a number of examples are also presented, showing how the interest rate is calculated for loans with special characteristics such as perpetuity, cf. section 4.2.5, overdrafts, cf. section 4.2.6, and specific national products, cf. section 8.

For instruments where the interest payments are not capitalised on a regular frequency and the AAR cannot be used, the narrowly defined effective rate, NDER is to be applied. NDER uses successive approximation and can therefore be applied to any type of credit or loan, cf. [the manual for the Regulation concerning statistics on interest rates applied by monetary financial institutions](#), section 4.3. The difference between NDER and AAR is the method that annualizes the interest payments.

For instruments with several/varying interest rates, the weighted average of the current annualised agreed rates on the reporting reference date is to be reported.

If the outstanding nominal amount is positive on the reporting reference date, the annualised agreed rate (weighted) that refers to the outstanding nominal amount on the reporting reference date is reported.

If the **outstanding nominal amount is 0 on the reporting reference date** (could be the case for e.g. credit lines or credit card debt), the annualised agreed rate (possibly weighted) is to be reported as if the credit facility had been fully utilised (i.e. relative to the credit limit).

For **credit card debt** where the credit drawn on the reporting reference date comprises only the convenience credit at 0 per cent, this is to be reported in this attribute. But if the credit on the reporting reference date comprises both convenience credit at 0 per cent and extended credit, a weighted average is to be reported, cf. the example in Box 44. Likewise, if no credit has been drawn on the credit card on the reporting reference date, the annualised agreed rate is to be reported as if the credit facility had been fully utilised.

Example – Interest rate for credit card debt

Box 44

A debtor has a credit card with a credit limit of DKK 30,000.
 Convenience credit: annualised agreed rate of 0 per cent p.a.
 Extended credit: annualised agreed rate of 13.1000 per cent p.a.

The outstanding nominal amount is DKK 0 on the reporting reference date:

On the reporting reference date, the debtor has not drawn anything on the credit card so the outstanding nominal amount is 0. In this case, the annualised agreed rate on the credit is reported as if the counterparty had utilised the credit facility fully, i.e. DKK 30,000, the whole amount being extended credit. Attribute 4.3.1 Interest rate is then reported with the rate of the extended credit, i.e. 13.1000 per cent.

The outstanding nominal amount on the reporting reference date comprises convenience credit only:

On the reporting reference date, the debtor's credit card debt comprises convenience credit at 0 per cent only, so the annualised agreed rate to be reported is 0 per cent.

The outstanding nominal amount on the reporting reference date comprises both convenience and extended credit:

On the reporting reference date, the debtor's credit card debt comprises both convenience credit and extended credit and the following applies:

Convenience credit: 10,000 at an annualised agreed rate of 0 per cent p.a.

Extended credit: 10,000 at an annualised agreed rate of 13.1000 per cent p.a.

In this case, the weighted interest rate is:

$((10,000 * 0.0 + 10,000 * 0.1310) / (10,000 + 10,000)) = 6.5500$ per cent.

For **interest-free instruments**, "Not required" is to be reported. If the interest rate is 0, "0" is to be reported. Note that instruments with disagio are not considered interest-free instruments, but the difference between the instrument's nominal amount and what the counterparty receives is considered an interest payment and should be included in the calculation of the interest rate.

No distinction is made between overdraft interest rates and other penalty interest rates and ordinary interest rates.

Example – Credit line

Box 45

A debtor has a credit line with a maximum credit of DKK 50,000. The annualised agreed rate p.a. is 3.5500 per cent. If the credit line is overdrawn, the agreed annualised agreed rate increases to 9.4400 per cent p.a. for the outstanding nominal amount exceeding the commitment amount at inception.

The outstanding nominal amount is 0 on the reporting reference date:

On the reporting reference date, the debtor has not drawn on the credit line, so the outstanding nominal amount is 0. In this case, the annualised agreed rate for the credit line is reported as if the counterparty had utilised the credit facility fully, i.e. drawn DKK 50,000 on the facility. For attribute [4.3.1](#) Interest rate, 3.5500 per cent is reported.

The outstanding nominal amount is DKK 25,000 on the reporting reference date:

On the reporting reference date, the debtor has drawn DKK 25,000 on the credit line. For attribute [4.3.1](#) Interest rate, 3.5500 per cent is reported as the annualised agreed rate.

The outstanding nominal amount is DKK 60,000 on the reporting reference date:

On the reporting reference date, the debtor has exceeded the credit line, i.e. the outstanding nominal amount is DKK 60,000, while the commitment amount at inception is only DKK 50,000.

The following applies:

Credit line: DKK 50,000 at an annualised agreed rate of 3.5500 per cent p.a.

Excess amount drawn: DKK 10,000 at an annualised agreed rate of 9.4400 per cent p.a.

In this case, the weighted interest rate is:

$(50,000 * 0.0355 + 10,000 * 0.0944) / (50,000 + 10,000) = 4.5317$ per cent.

For **bond-based** loans, the interest rate must take into account the coupon rate and capital loss on issuance of the loan. The rates reported should be expressed as rates *per annum*, taking into account compound interest.

For **step-up (step-down)** loans with a fixed maturity and a rate of interest that rises (falls), e.g. from year to year by a pre-defined number of percentage points, the current annualised agreed rate on the reporting reference date is to be reported, cf. section 9.1 in the [manual for the Regulation concerning statistics on interest rates applied by monetary financial institutions](#).

For loans/credits based on a **tiered-rate** or **stepped-rate principle**, where the rate of interest depends on the level of debt in the given period, the current (weighted) interest rate on the reporting reference date is to be reported.

For **cash loans**, including *adjustable rate mortgages*, the annualised agreed rate is equivalent to the cash loan rate. Reporting of *variable rate loans* should generally reflect the annualised agreed rate applying on the reporting reference date, i.e. the cash loan rate that has applied since the last adjustment. For variable rate loans where the rate of interest is determined on the basis of other elements than the underlying bonds,

the rate applying for the debtor on the reporting reference date (e.g. the cap) is reported.

The interest rate for **bond loans** is calculated at the time of issuance of the loan according to the same principles as for cash loans, i.e. taking into account the coupon rate and capital loss on issuance.

The annualised agreed real rate for **inflation-linked loans** (*known as I loans, IS loans, etc.*) is to be calculated at the time of issuance and corresponds to the cash loan rate. For IS loans, a cash loan rate is calculated according to the same principle as the cash loan rate for I loans, i.e. as a simple serial loan.

For loans issued before 2003, where the annualised agreed rate applying at the time of issuance is not known (bond loans, IS loans and SI loans), the interest rates supplied by Danmarks Nationalbank in connection with the BSI reporting are applied. These rates can be found at Danmarks Nationalbank's website. They are estimated interest rates applying within a number of issuance intervals in the period 1975-2002.

4.3.2. Next interest rate reset date (Næste rentefikseringsdato) (follows the BSI definition – but different outcomes)

Next interest rate reset date for loans/credits where the interest rate can be reset according to the contract/agreement, cf. section 3, Annex I in [Regulation \(EU\) No 1071/2013 \(ECB/2013/33\)](#).

This is the date until which the rate of interest on the instrument remains unchanged. In other words, the next date when the rate will be adjusted is to be reported. For instruments where the interest rate is adjusted e.g. every 3 years, and for which the next interest rate reset is due in nine months, the date nine months ahead is to be reported.

For instruments where the credit institution decides when the nominal rate of interest is changed, reporting takes place as stated in the code list.

"Not required" is to be reported for:

- Fixed rate instruments
- **Adjustable rate loans with a guaranteed maximum rate that have reached the cap and been converted into fixed rate loans**
- Instruments that have passed the final interest rate reset date so that no further resetting will take place.

Example – Next interest rate reset date

Box 46

For a loan for which it has been agreed that the rate of interest is adjusted biannually for the first three years, after which the rate of interest will be variable and the credit institution will decide when the nominal interest rate is changed, the date is to be reported as stated in the code list when the three years have passed and as the date of the next semi-annual resetting within the first three years.

4.3.3. Transferred amount (Overført beløb)

If the reporter has fully or partially assigned legal ownership of the asset to a third party, the transferred amount is to be reported. This does not apply to instruments received by the reporter in a transfer. This attribute typically refers to traditional securitisation, cf. attribute [4.3.6](#) Type of securitisation.

Transferred instruments are still to be reported to the credit register if the reporter is the servicer of the instrument, cf. attribute [4.4.1](#) Counterparty role.

The attribute is to be reported in DKK. Amounts in foreign currency are translated into DKK at the exchange rate on the reporting reference date, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion. The amount that has been transferred on the reporting reference date is the amount to be reported.

If no part of the instrument has been transferred, "0" is to be reported. The amount reported in this attribute must be included in attribute [4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount, i.e. the outstanding nominal amount is always equal to or greater than the transferred amount in this attribute.

The amount does not include accrued interest. If an instrument has been partially transferred, the attribute [4.6.14](#) Carrying amount at the time of reporting will relate only to the part of the instrument that is recognised on the reporter's balance sheet.

If the transferred instrument has been written off, the instrument is to be reported until the transfer takes place, and the amount received (sales price) is to be reported under attribute [4.6.3](#) Cumulative recoveries since default for the reporting reference period in which the sale took place.

Example – Transferred amount

Box 47

Examples of loans deemed to have been transferred:

- Traditional securitisation where attribute [4.3.6](#) Type of securitisation has been reported with "Traditional securitisation"
- Other instruments sold/transferred to a third party and for which the reporter is the servicer.

Examples of loans *not* deemed to have been transferred:

- Synthetic securitisation where attribute [4.3.6](#) Type of securitisation has been reported with "Synthetic securitisation"
- Instruments used as protection when issuing covered bonds
- Fiduciary loans
- Syndicated loans, as each participant in the syndicated loan reports its share of the loan.
- Reverse repurchase agreements.

For instruments partially transferred, the reporter can choose:

- to split the partially transferred instrument into several individual instruments, reflecting the number of creditors (including the reporter itself). In that way, each part is regarded as a separate instrument and the attribute is filled in for that part only.
- not to split the partially transferred instrument, thereby letting it remain one instrument, in which case the attribute will reflect the whole/parts of the amount transferred, irrespective of who the creditor is.

In both cases, the reporter must report all counterparties on dataset [4.4](#) Counterparty-instrument.

4.3.4. Arrears for the instrument (Restance på instrumentet)

The total amount, including principal payments, interest and any fee payments, that has not been paid on the reporting reference date although contractually due, according to the contract/agreement.

Accrued interest not yet due is not to be included in the arrears.

If the instrument is not in arrears on the reporting reference date, "0" is to be reported.

Amounts in arrears are to be reported irrespective of whether the instrument has been transferred, cf. attribute [4.3.3](#) Transferred amount.

As a main rule, overdrawn accounts for which no credit contract exists will be in arrears from the moment they are overdrawn (by the amount of the overdraft on the reporting reference date), unless otherwise agreed between the parties involved.

The amount in arrears (and [4.3.5](#) Date of past due for the instrument) is to be reported for instruments referred to as e.g. loss account, zero-

interest account, debt collection loan etc., characterised by the following features, among others:

- They have not been completely written off
- The customer is in default, i.e. attribute [4.10.1](#) Default status of the counterparty is reported with "In default"
- The loan is in impairment stage 3
- Some reporters have stated that they have a special product category for this type of instruments

If the reporter uses the amount in arrears to calculate default interest on the instrument payable by the debtor, and which will be included in the outstanding nominal amount. In such cases, the amount in arrears used in the calculation of default interest is to be reported in the attribute. The amount in arrears cannot exceed the outstanding nominal amount of the instrument, reported in attribute [4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount.

The attribute is to be reported in DKK. For instruments in foreign currency, the amount is converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the reporting reference date, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion.

4.3.5. Date of past due for the instrument (Dato for restance)

The date when the instrument most recently went into arrears, cf. Part 2.48 of Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014. This attribute is to be filled in if the instrument is in arrears on the reporting reference date, cf. attribute [4.3.4](#) Arrears for the instrument.

If the instrument has previously been in arrears, but the amount has subsequently been paid, "Not required" is reported.

If the instrument is not in arrears on the reporting reference date, and 0 has been reported for attribute [4.3.4](#) Arrears for the instrument, "Not required" is reported.

The date to report is the earliest date when a counterparty becomes in arrears with payments on an instrument and the instrument is still in arrears on the reporting reference date. If the instrument has been in arrears several times during a reporting reference period and the instrument is still in arrears at the reporting reference date (even though part of the amount in arrears might have been repaid), the date the instrument went into arrears for the last time is reported.

4.3.6. Type of securitisation (Securiseringstype)

Classification of instruments based on their securitisation status, cf. Articles 242(10) and (11) of the CRR.

Type of securitisation (K14)		Table 27
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional securitisation (Traditionel securitisering) • Synthetic securitisation (Syntetisk securitisering) • Not securitised (Ikke securitiseret) 	
Traditional securitisation	A securitisation involving the economic transfer of the exposures being securitised (to a Securitisation Special Purpose Entity (SSPE)); this is accomplished by the transfer of ownership of the securitised exposures from the originator institution to an SSPE or through sub-participation by an SSPE; the securities issued do not represent payment obligations of the originator institution, cf. Article 242(10) of the CRR.	
Synthetic securitisation	A securitisation where the transfer of risk is achieved by the use of credit derivatives or guarantees, and the exposures being securitised remain exposures of the originator institution, cf. Article 242(11) of the CRR.	
Not securitised	An instrument that has neither been traditionally nor synthetically securitised as defined in Article 242(10) and (11) of the CRR.	

In connection with traditional securitisation, a positive amount is to be reported for attribute [4.3.3](#) Transferred amount.

If an instrument has been sold to a third party without securitisation, the instrument is to be reported as "Not securitised" and the amount sold/transferred reported in attribute [4.3.3](#) Amount transferred.

Reference is made to the [AnaCredit Reporting Manual, Part III](#), section 6, regarding securitisation.

4.3.7. Outstanding nominal amount (Restgæld) (follows the BSI definition)

The outstanding nominal debt in DKK at the reporting reference date (net of write-offs, excluding accrued interest and before impairments). For instruments raised in foreign currency, the amount is converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the reporting reference date, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion.

The outstanding nominal amount at the reporting reference date includes the following:

- Principal not yet due
- Principal past due but not yet repaid
- Unpaid interest past due relating to the instrument

- Unpaid penalty fees or other fees charged to the instrument
- Other claimable expenses past due and called in relation to the instrument that are due under the terms and conditions of the contract/agreement.

Note that the last four items referred to above relate to amounts that are past due and therefore also are included in the reporting of attribute [4.3.4](#) Arrears for the instrument.

The outstanding nominal amount at the reporting reference date does *not* include:

- Accrued interest not yet due
- Any amount written off as these are to be deducted from the outstanding nominal amount
- Any amounts of protection as these amounts are not to reduce the outstanding nominal amount.

For bond-based loans, the remaining bond debt for both bond and cash loans at nominal value is to be reported.

For credits, the amount actually drawn on the instrument at the reporting reference date is to be reported, irrespective of whether it is above or below the credit limit (i.e. the credit limit is not to be reported). In other words, revolving instruments may have an outstanding nominal amount of 0 if they are not drawn on the reporting reference date. In contrast, the outstanding nominal amount must be positive for instruments with no credit attached, and for which "Not required" was reported for attribute [4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount.

If a change is made to an instrument, e.g. if a loan is increased, this will appear from the reporting of attribute [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation. If a loan is increased, this will be reflected in both the commitment amount and the nominal outstanding amount, while the increase of a credit facility will affect the commitment amount but not necessarily the nominal outstanding amount.

If the reporter has acquired the instrument, the nominal outstanding amount is the amount to be repaid by the debtor to the reporter/creditor, not the price paid by the reporter for acquiring the instrument.

4.3.8. Accrued interest (Påløbne renter) (follows the BSI definition, but not for bond-based mortgage loans)

Interest accrued during the whole reporting reference period. For quarterly reporting, interest accrued during the reference quarter is to be

reported. For annual reporting, interest accrued during the reference year is to be reported.

The amount is not affected by any addition of interest. Non-payment of interest does not affect the attribute. The interest comprises current interest and similar payments (including current commission but not administration payments), while non-recurring payments by way of charges, establishment fees, etc. are not included. Administration payments accrued are not to be included as part of the interest payment, but are to be reported separately in attribute [4.3.11](#) Accrued administration payments.

Interest is to be reported in DKK. For instruments in foreign currency, the amount is converted into DKK at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting reference period, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion.

If the instrument is included on the balance sheet, the accrued interest is to be reported in accordance with relevant accounting standards. If the instrument is not included on the balance sheet, the accrued interest is to be calculated in accordance with the contract. For instruments with no explicit rate of interest, such as zero coupon instruments, the accrued interest reflects the difference between the amount received by the debtor and the amount to be repaid by the debtor.

For trade receivables it also applies that the difference between the value of the trade receivables and the amount to be paid back is to be regarded as accrued interest. For trade receivables without recourse "Not required is reported".

Accrued interest is also to be reported for instruments that are derecognised or transferred.

For cash loans, the debtor's interest payments are to be reported.

For **cash pool exposures**, gross outstandings should be reported for both interest flows and outstanding nominal amount, cf. Box 48 and the ECB's Q&A on reporting of cash pooling ([2020/0014](#), [2020/0015](#) and [2020/0016](#)).

Example – Reporting of cash pool exposures

Box 48

If a cash pool exposure is linked to e.g. one or more deposit accounts, any balance(s) in the account(s) are not to be included in the reporting of interest flows and outstanding nominal amount, i.e. gross outstandings are to be reported.

If a cash pool consists of, for instance, two instruments – one in credit and one in debit – and interest is charged/paid on the net amount, the instrument in debit is to be reported to the credit register, while the instrument in credit is to be reported in [4.7](#) Protection received dataset insofar as the creditor can use the deposit as protection to secure the debit instrument, cf. ECB [Q&A 2020/0016](#).

4.3.9. Off-balance sheet amount (Ikke-balanceført beløb)

Aggregate nominal value of off-balance sheet exposures. These include all lending commitments stated before any conversion factors and credit risk reduction techniques are taken into account. This attribute is to be reported for the instrument types listed in attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument to which a credit facility is linked.

The attribute should contain the amount that best represents the reporter's maximum exposure relative to credit risk, without taking into account any underlying protection or other increases in creditworthiness.

For revolving instrument types, cf. attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument, the undrawn amount that the reporter has committed to lend is to be reported.

For the following instrument types, cf. attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument, Credit card debt, Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt, Credit lines other than revolving credit and deposit accounts with an attached credit facility, the following is to be reported:

- a positive amount if a positive amount is available (i.e. the difference between [4.2.14](#) Commitment amount at inception and [4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount is positive) for withdrawal on the reporting reference date.
- 0 if no positive amount is available for withdrawal on the reporting reference date.

For other instrument types, where the full amount is paid out in one instalment, cf. attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument, "Not required" is reported as such loans are not compatible with off-balance sheet amounts.

If the debtor has exceeded the credit limit for the instrument, 0 is reported.

For instruments created under credit cross-limits (that are not lump-sum loans) the off-balance sheet amount depends on the credit cross-limit assigned at the level of the credit cross structure and to what extent other instruments in the credit cross-limit are drawn on. They are reported in accordance with the description in section 3 of the AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III. The attribute is to be reported in DKK. Amounts in foreign currency are converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the reporting reference date, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion.

4.3.10. Administration rate (Bidragssats) (follows the BSI definition)

To be reported for bond-based mortgage loans. Reported as a rate measured relative to the remaining bond debt on the reporting reference date (indexed remaining bond debt for indexed loans). If the administration rate for a given loan is not paid relative to the remaining bond debt, the rate may be converted by first converting the rate to an amount and then converting to a rate by relating this amount to the remaining bond debt.

4.3.11. Accrued administration payments (Påløbne bidragsbetalinger)

To be reported for bond-based mortgage loans. This value is reported as administration payments accrued during the reporting reference period and is independent of any administration payments added during the month. Non-payment of administration payments does not affect the attribute.

The attribute is to be reported in DKK. Amounts in foreign currency are converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the reporting reference date, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion.

4.3.12. Weighted price of remaining bond debt (Vægtet kurs på obligationsrestgæld)

To be reported for bond-based loans. The price of the underlying bonds is to be reported.

If there are several bond series behind the loan, a weighted price is to be reported, applying the remaining bond debt for each series as the basis for weighting.

An internal price may be used for the calculation if no external price is available.

Example – Weighted price of remaining bond debt

Box 49

There are two bond series behind a loan. One series with a remaining bond debt of 100,000 at a price of 90.00 and one series with a remaining bond debt of 200,000 at a price of 80.00. The weighted price of the remaining bond debt to be reported is:
 $(100,000 * 90 + 200,000 * 80) / (100,000 + 200,000) = 83.33$.

4.3.13. Ordinary principal payments (Ordinære afdrag) (follows the BSI definition)

Ordinary principal payments are reported at nominal value and include principal payments cf. the contract/agreement to be paid during the reporting reference period in accordance with the amortisation of the loan (i.e. the principal payments falling due, not those actually paid, are to be reported). For loans where no amortisation plan has been agreed, "Not required" is to be reported. For loans where an interest-only period is possible and used on the reporting reference date, 0 is to be reported. For bullet loans, cf. attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation type, 0 is to be reported as an amortisation schedule has been agreed for the loan.

Non-payment of principal payments does not affect the attribute.

For bond-based cash loans, the principal payment on the cash loan is to be reported.

The principal payment is to be reported in DKK. For principal payments in foreign currency, the amount is converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the reporting reference date, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion.

For instruments, except bond-based loans, where attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation Type is reported as "Other", the attribute is to be reported as "Not required" (this will typically be the case with credits). For bond-based loans where attribute [4.2.4](#) Amortisation Type is reported as "Other", the attribute is to be reported.

4.3.14. Ordinary principal payments – bond payments (Ordinære afdrag – obligationsafdrag)

To be reported for bond-based loans. For other loans/credits, "Not required" is to be reported. Follows the definition for ordinary principal payments, but the principal payment on the bond debt is to be reported instead.

For interest-only adjustable rate mortgages disbursed at a price of more than 100, negative principal payments may occur in connection with refinancing.

The principal payment is to be reported in DKK. For principal payments in foreign currency, the amount is converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the reporting reference date, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion.

4.3.15. Extraordinary principal payments (Ekstraordinære afdrag)

To be reported for bond-based loans. Any extraordinary principal payments made by the debtor on the bond debt are to be reported here at nominal value, i.e. principal payments *not* agreed in relation to amortisation of the instrument.

Extraordinary principal payments do *not* include the last principal payment on unamortised loans or, in connection with premature redemption, partial principal payments between the last instalment and the redemption date included in attribute [4.3.13](#) Ordinary principal payments.

The principal payment is to be reported in DKK. Principal payments in foreign currency are converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the reporting reference date, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion.

4.4. Counterparty – instrument data (Modpart – instrumentoplysninger)

Counterparty-instrument data		Table 28	
Attribute	Data type	Counterparty type	
		Natural persons	Legal entities
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	Text	X	X
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Text	X	X
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Text	X	X
4.4.1 Counterparty role	K15	X	X

4.4.1. Counterparty role (Modpartens rolle)

Roles for counterparties related to the instrument. For each instrument, one creditor, one debtor and one servicer must be reported as a minimum. If there are several creditors (e.g. partially transferred instruments) or debtors for an instrument, all creditors and/or debtors must be reported. If the counterparty is the protection provider, this is to be reported on dataset [4.11](#) Counterparty-protection received dataset.

Counterparty role (K15)		Table 29
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creditor (Kreditor) • Debtor (Debitor) • Servicer (Forvaltningsenhed) • Originator (Ophavsenhed) 	
Creditor	Counterparty bearing the credit risk of an instrument, other than a protection provider or protection beneficiary.	
Debtor	Counterparty generating the credit risk of an instrument and having the unconditional obligation to make repayments arising under the instrument, other than a protection provider.	
Servicer (Forvaltningsenhed)	Counterparty responsible for the administrative and financial management of an instrument.	
Originator (Ophavsenhed)	Counterparty in a securitisation transaction as defined in Article 1(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013 (ECB/2013/40) concerning statistics on the assets and liabilities of financial vehicle corporations engaged in securitisation transactions, cf. OJ L 297, 7.11.2013, p. 107.	

Creditor

The counterparty bearing the credit risk of an instrument.

Typically, the counterparty that grants the instrument and bears the credit risk is also responsible for the administrative and financial management of the instrument. In that case, the same counterparty is to be reported as both creditor and servicer. Where fiduciary instruments, securitisation and other loan transfers are concerned, the servicer is not identical to the creditor.

Debtor

The debtor is defined as the counterparty which has the unconditional obligation to make repayments arising under the instrument.

Servicer

A servicer is the counterparty responsible for the administrative and financial management of an instrument. The term servicer is defined more broadly than in Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 (ECB/2013/33), where it is limited to servicing of instruments that have been securitised or otherwise transferred as regards collection of principal payments and interest from the debtor.

Originator

The originator is the unit that transfers an asset or pool of assets (and/or credit risk on an asset or pool of assets) in a securitisation transaction, cf. Article 1(3) of Regulation (EU) No 1075/2013. Hence, this role must be reported if attribute [4.3.6](#) Type of securitisation has been reported as "Traditional securitisation" or "Synthetic securitisation".

If a counterparty is both the originator and the servicer, the counterparty must be reported with both roles. If an asset or pool of assets (and/or the credit risk on an asset or a pool or assets) has been only partially transferred in a securitisation transaction, the counterparty may be reported as creditor, servicer and originator.

4.5. Joint liabilities dataset (Hæftelse)

Attribute		Data type	Counterparty type	
			Natural persons	Legal entities
4.1.1	Counterparty identifier	Text	X	X
4.2.1	Contract identifier	Text	X	X
4.2.2	Instrument identifier	Text	X	X
4.5.1	Joint liability amount	Amount	X	X

4.5.1. Joint liability amount (Andel af lån)

This attribute is to be reported if there is more than one debtor for the instrument, i.e. more than one counterparty has been reported with the "debtor" role in attribute [4.4.1](#) Counterparty role. If only one counterparty has been reported with the "debtor" role in attribute [4.4.1](#), this attribute/dataset is not to be reported.

This attribute indicates how much of the **commitment amount** each debtor is liable for. Sureties are not to be included here, but if a guarantee/surety has been provided for the instrument and it is invoked but not paid out, the guarantor must either be reported as a debtor along with the existing debtor or replace the original debtor. In that case, the guarantee/surety invoked is no longer reportable as protection, but as an instrument with the relevant instrument type reported in attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument, including other information about the instrument.

If the liability of the debtors differs as regards the **commitment amount** and interest, the part of the commitment amount that each debtor is liable for is to be reported.

Where [4.2.14](#) Total commitment amount at inception is reported with "Not required" (and more than one counterparty has been reported with the role of "debtor" in attribute [4.4.1](#) Counterparty role), [4.5.1](#) Joint liability amount is reported with the part of [4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount for which each debtor is liable. For instance instruments with no credit agreement attached, which are overdrawn on the reporting reference date.

The attribute is to be reported in DKK. Amounts in foreign currency are converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the reporting reference date, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion.

Regarding loan increases, the share of the new **commitment amount** that each debtor is liable for is to be reported.

Example – Joint liability amount

Box 50

Joint liability

If several persons/legal entities hold joint liability for a loan of DKK 1,000,000, "1,000,000" is reported for each debtor.

Different liabilities

Two legal entities are liable for a loan of DKK 1,000,000, debtor A being liable for DKK 700,000, while debtor B is liable for DKK 400,000. As the liability amount is to be reported relative to the commitment amount, debtor A is liable for DKK 700,000 and debtor B for DKK 400,000.

If, for example, debtor A chooses to repay its part of the loan, A will no longer be regarded as a debtor and not appear as a debtor, cf. [4.4](#) Counterparty-instrument dataset. Since there is now only one debtor remaining for the loan, viz. debtor B, attribute [4.5.1](#) Joint liability amount is not to be reported.

4.6. Accounting dataset (Regnskabsdata)

Attributes on this dataset are to be reported for instruments reported to the credit register, i.e. registered on dataset [4.2](#) Instrument dataset, cf. attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument. The attributes depend on whether the IFRS or national accounting principles (NGAAP) have been applied.

The outcomes for the national accounting principles have been adjusted to Danish accounting principles, cf. Executive Order no. 281 of 26 March 2014 on Financial Reports for Credit Institutions and Investment Firms, etc. as amended by Executive Order no. 707 of 1 June 2016 and Executive Order no. 1043 of 9 September 2017, hereinafter the "Executive Order on Financial Reports".

Danish credit institutions that do not report FINREP according to the IFRS are to report the attributes in this sheet according to the Danish accounting principles. If the reporter is subject to other accounting principles than the IFRS or Danish accounting principles, reporting takes place according to the national accounting principles, NGAAP.

Accounting dataset		Table 31	
Attribute	Data type	Counterparty type	
		Natural persons	Legal entities
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Text	X	X
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Text	X	X
4.6.1 Accounting classification of instruments	K16	-	X
4.6.2 Balance-sheet recognition	K17	X	X
4.6.3 Accumulated write-offs	Amount	X	X
4.6.4 Accumulated impairment amount	Amount	X	X
4.6.5 Type of impairment	K18	X	X
4.6.6 Impairment assessment method	K19	X	X
4.6.7 Sources of encumbrance	K20	-	X
4.6.8 Performing status of the instrument	K21	-	X
4.6.9 Date of performing status of the instrument	Date	-	X
4.6.10 Provisions associated to off-balance sheet exposures	Amount	X	X
4.6.11 Status of forbearance and renegotiation	K22	X	X
4.6.12 Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status	Date	X	X
4.6.13 Cumulative recoveries since default	Amount	X	X
4.6.14 Carrying amount	Amount	X	X

Note: "-" means that the attribute is to be reported as "Not required".

4.6.1. Accounting classification of instruments (Regnskabsmæssig kategori)

The reporter must state which accounting classification the asset has been recognised according to. The outcomes for the attribute depend on whether it is the IFRS or national accounting principles. If an instrument is not an asset under the accounting principles applied, "NA" is reported.

Accounting classification of instruments (K16)

Table 32

IFRS (or NGAAP in accordance with Danish accounting principles, which are consistent with the IFRS)

- Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits (Kassebeholdninger i centralbanker og andre indskud på anfordring)
- Financial assets held for trading (Finansielle aktiver i handelsbeholdningen)
- Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss (Finansielle aktiver uden for handelsbeholdningen opgjort obligatorisk til dagsværdi gennem resultatopgørelsen)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (Finansielle aktiver opgjort til dagsværdi gennem resultatopgørelsen)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Finansielle aktiver opgjort til dagsværdi gennem anden totalindkomst)
- Financial assets at amortised cost (Finansielle aktiver opgjort til amortiseret kostpris).

Other outcomes according to other NGAAP than Danish**Outcomes**

- Trading financial assets (Finansielle aktiver der besiddes med handelshensigt)
- Available-for-sale financial assets (Finansielle aktiver disponible for salg)
- Non-trading non-derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (Ikke-afledte finansielle aktiver uden for handelsbeholdningen, som måles til dagsværdi gennem resultatopgørelsen)
- Non-trading non-derivative financial assets measured at fair value to equity (Ikke-afledte finansielle aktiver uden for handelsbeholdningen målt til dagsværdi i egenkapitalen)
- Loans and receivables (Lån og tilgodehavender)
- Held-to-maturity investments (Hold-til-udløb-aktiver)
- Non-trading debt instruments measured at a cost-based method (Ikke-afledte gældsinstrumenter uden for handelsbeholdningen, der måles til en kostbaseret metode)
- Other non-trading non-derivative financial assets (Andre ikke-afledte finansielle aktiver uden for handelsbeholdningen)
- Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits (Kassebeholdninger i centralbanker og andre indskud på anfordring)
- Financial assets held for trading (Finansielle aktiver i handelsbeholdningen)
- Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss (Finansielle aktiver opgjort til dagsværdi gennem resultatopgørelsen) Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss (Finansielle aktiver uden for handelsbeholdningen opgjort obligatorisk til dagsværdi gennem resultatopgørelsen).

- NA.

IFRS (or NGAAP in accordance with Danish accounting principles, which are consistent with the IFRS)

Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits In accordance with IFRS-IAS 1.54. This comprises:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash balances at central banks, cf. Part 2.2 of Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 • Other deposits, cf. Part 2.3 of Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014 <p>And in accordance with section 6 of the Executive Order on Financial Reports.</p>
Financial assets held for trading	<p>In accordance with IFRS 7.8(a)(ii), IFRS Appendix A.</p> <p>And in accordance with Appendix 2, definition 8, of the Executive Order on Financial Reports.</p>
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	<p>In accordance with IFRS 9.4.1.4.</p> <p>And in accordance with section 45(3) of the Executive Order on Financial Reports.</p>
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	<p>In accordance with IFRS 7.8(a)(ii); IFRS 9.4.15.</p> <p>And in accordance with sections 45(4) and 55(1) of the Executive Order on Financial Reports.</p>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	<p>As a result of business model and payment flow characteristics, in accordance with IFRS 7.8(d); IFRS 9.4.1.2A.</p> <p>And in accordance with section 45(2) of the Executive Order on Financial Reports.</p>
Financial assets at amortised cost	<p>In accordance with IFRS 7.8; IFRS 9.4.1.2; Part 1.16 of Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.</p> <p>And in accordance with section 45(1) of the Executive Order on Financial Reports.</p>
Other outcomes according to other NGAAP than Danish	
Trading financial assets	
Available-for-sale financial assets	
Non-trading non-derivative financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	
Loans and receivables	
Held-to-maturity investments	
Non-trading debt instruments measured at a cost-based method	
Other non-trading non-derivative financial assets	
Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	
Financial assets held for trading	
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	
NA	If an instrument is not an asset under the accounting principles applied – irrespective of whether the reporter applies IFRS or NGAAP.

4.6.2. Balance-sheet recognition (Indregning på balancen)

This attribute indicates whether the asset has been recognised on the reporter's balance sheet. If the most significant risks related to the asset are retained, the asset must be recognised on the balance sheet.

If an instrument has been written off to 0, cf. attribute [4.6.3](#) Accumulated write-offs, and ceases to exist after write-off (e.g. due to cancellation of debt or sale to a third party such as a debt collection agency), it is to be included in the reporting for the quarter in which write-off took place, cf. section [2.3.9](#) Written-off instruments, and be reported as "Entirely derecognised", cf. Table 33.

Whether a loan transferred to a debt collection agency is to be recognised on the balance sheet depends on whether the reporter has completely written off the amount. If the reporter has completely written off the amount, e.g. because it has been sold to a debt collection agency, it is not to be recognised on the balance sheet. If the reporter has merely made an impairment charge but remains the creditor, the loan will still have a value and is therefore to be recognised on the balance sheet.

Balance-sheet recognition (K17)		Table 33
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entirely recognised (Fuldstændig indregnet) • Recognised to the extent of the institution's continuing involvement (Indregnet, i henhold til den indberettende enheds fortsatte engagement) • Entirely derecognised (Ikke indregnet). 	
IFRS	The attribute is to be reported in accordance with Annexes III and IV, Table 15, and Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.	
Entirely recognised	The instrument is entirely recognised in accordance with Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.	
Recognised to the extent of the institution's continuing involvement	The instrument is recognised to the extent of the institution's continuing involvement in accordance with Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.	
Entirely derecognised	The instrument is entirely derecognised in accordance with Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.	
NGAAP (in accordance with Danish accounting standards)		
Entirely recognised	Section 40 of the Executive Order on Financial Reports	
Recognised to the extent of the institution's continuing involvement	Section 41 of the Executive Order on Financial Reports	
Entirely derecognised	Section 41 of the Executive Order on Financial Reports	

For instruments reported as "Entirely derecognised" which the reporter manages, but which are not held by the reporter (i.e. the reporter has been reported as "Servicer" in attribute [4.4.1](#) Counterparty role, but not as "Creditor"), the following attributes are to be reported as "Not required", cf. Table 34, in accordance with Annex II to the AnaCredit Regulation.

Accounting dataset – for instruments that have been entirely derecognised and that are managed by the reporter and/or intracompany instruments

Table 34

Attribute	To be reported
4.2.1 Contract identifier	X
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	X
4.6.1 Accounting classification of instruments	-
4.6.2 Balance-sheet recognition	X
4.6.3 Accumulated write-offs	-
4.6.4 Accumulated impairment amount	-
4.6.5 Type of impairment	-
4.6.6 Impairment assessment method	-
4.6.7 Sources of encumbrance	-
4.6.8 Performing status of the instrument	X
4.6.9 Date of performing status of the instrument	X
4.6.10 Provisions associated to off-balance sheet exposures	-
4.6.11 Status of forbearance and renegotiation	X
4.6.12 Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status	X
4.6.13 Cumulative recoveries since default	X
4.6.14 Carrying amount	-

Note: "-" means that the attribute is to be reported as "Not required". "X" means that the attribute is to be reported.

Source: Annex II to the AnaCredit Regulation.

Examples – Balance-sheet recognition

Box 51

Written-off loans

The reporter grants a loan to a debtor in December 2028. In February 2029, the loan is written off as the debtor has filed for bankruptcy. In the reporting for December 2028, the loan is reported as "Entirely recognised" and in the reporting for March 2029 as "Entirely derecognised".

Partially written-off loans

Partially written-off loans are to be reported as "Entirely recognised" until they are written off completely.

Partially or fully transferred instruments

An instrument managed by the reporter, subject to a full or partial transfer (i.e. in a traditional securitisation or a transfer other than traditional securitisation) is to be reported as, irrespective of whether the reporter was the originator of the instrument:

- "Entirely derecognised" unless the reporter is still involved according to the IFRS (and hence still has a credit risk on the instrument)
- "Entirely recognised" when the reporter as originator retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the instrument (in this case, the reporter is the creditor)
- "Recognised to the extent of the institution's continuing involvement", when the instrument has been fully or partially transferred and the reporter neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred instrument, and it continues recognising the instrument to the extent of its continuing involvement, because it bears (part) of the credit risk of the instrument.

Intra-company instruments

The institutional unit that has granted the instrument reports it as "Entirely derecognised" as it is not recognised on the balance sheet of the legal unit of the institutional unit (and not recognised by the company).

Fiduciary instruments

The trustee reports the instrument as "Entirely recognised" only if it has been recognised on the balance sheet in accordance with the accounting principles applied.

If the instrument has not been recognised on the balance sheet, it is reported as "Entirely derecognised" if the third party (trustor) is not (part of) a credit institution in a reporting member state.

If the third party (trustor) is included in the population reporting to the credit register, the trustee should *not* report the instrument. The third party, who is the economic owner of the instrument, will report it as "Entirely recognised".

4.6.3. Accumulated write-offs (Akkumulerede afskrivninger)

Comprises the cumulative amount relating to commitment amount and default interest excluding principal payments on debt instruments that the reporter no longer recognises because they are regarded as uncollectible, irrespective of the portfolio in which they were included. The amounts are to be reported until all the reporter's rights have been completely written off, redeemed or settled in any other way, cf. section [2.3.9](#) Written-off instruments and Appendix [6.8](#) Written-off instruments and instruments in default in the credit register. Accumulated write-offs are stated at instrument level.

"Write-offs" can comprise reduction in the carrying amount of financial assets recognised directly in the income statement and reductions in provisions for credit losses relative to the carrying amount of the financial assets.

The IFRS/NGAAP include requirements for when to write off a financial asset.

The **IFRS** mirror Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

As regards the **NGAAP** (according to Danish accounting principles), it follows from section 53 of the Executive Order on Financial Reports.

If an instrument has been written off to 0 and ceases to exist after write-off (e.g. due to cancellation of debt or sale to a third party), it is to be included in the reporting for the quarter in which write-off took place, cf. section [2.3.9](#) Written-off instruments. After that, the instrument will no longer be included in the reporting.

Whether other written-off instruments are to be removed from the reporting depends on whether the debtor has other exposures vis-à-vis the reporter, cf. section [2.3.9](#) Written-off instruments.

For instruments not recognised on the balance sheet for reasons other than having been completely written off, cf. attribute [4.6.2](#) Balance-sheet recognition, "Not required" is to be reported.

The attribute is reported as "Not required" for instruments that have been entirely derecognised and that are managed by the reporter, cf. Table 34. Examples of instruments of this type include (but are not limited to) written-off loans and loans not recognised due to securitisation.

4.6.4. Accumulated impairment amount (Akkumulerede nedskrivninger)

Accumulated impairment amount held or allocated to the instrument on the reporting reference date. **Impairment charges on instruments not reported to the credit register due to maturity etc. are not to be reported.** This attribute is to be reported for instruments included in the credit register, cf. attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument, subject to impairment charges in accordance with the accounting principles applied. Accumulated impairment amount is stated at instrument level, cf. section 50 of the Executive Order on Financial Reports.

If the attribute [4.6.5](#) Type of impairment has been reported as "NA", "Not required" is to be reported.

For instruments not recognised on the balance sheet, cf. attribute [4.6.2](#) Balance-sheet recognition, "Not required" is to be reported.

The attribute is to be reported as "Not required" for entirely derecognised instruments being managed by the reporter, cf. Table 34.

Impairments due to assessments made by the management that are carried out on the level of the reporter and not at the level of account/instrument, **are included in the reports in reference periods from (and including) 2nd quarter 2021 (in the reports of tail reporters from (and including) year-end 2021, either:**

- Allocated (on a best effort basis) to actual instruments and thus also to counterparties etc. (the AnaCredit model), or
- **Reported on fictive instruments by industry- and type of impairment, cf. examples 11.a and 11.b in appendix [6.4](#) Examples of reporting to the credit register.**

If the reporter takes over an instrument from another institution at a discount (acquired impairment charges), the acquired impairment charges are not included in the accumulated impairment amount, cf. IFRS section 5. The acquired impairment charges are reported in attribute [4.2.21](#) Fair value changes due to changes in credit risk before purchase.

In all other cases, an amount is to be reported, including for instruments for which the sum of impairment charges is "0" (zero), however, please note clarifications in the following sections. This also applies in cases where an assessment has been made of whether to make impairment charges and it has been decided not to do so or where the protection provided is fully adequate.

IFRS

The IFRS mirrors Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

The attribute is always to be reported for instruments included in these accounting classifications of instruments in accordance with the IFRS 9 classification in attribute [4.6.1](#) Accounting classification of instruments:

- Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Financial assets at amortised cost.

The attribute is *not* relevant for instruments included in these accounting classifications of instruments in accordance with the IFRS 9 classification in attribute [4.6.1](#) Accounting classification of instruments, and is reported with "Not required":

- Financial assets held for trading
- Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss.

NGAAP (in accordance with Danish accounting standards)

Follows from section 50 of the Executive Order on Financial Reports.

The attribute is always to be reported for instruments included in the accounting classifications of instruments in accordance with the Danish accounting principles:

- Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss.

The attribute is *not* relevant for instruments included in the accounting classifications of instruments in accordance with the Danish accounting principles:

- Financial assets held for trading
- Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss

If impairment charges are stated on the basis of a portfolio of financial instruments with uniform characteristics with regard to credit risk, the impairment charges determined for all instruments in the portfolio are to be allocated in an appropriate manner to the individual instruments, and impairment charges for instruments not to be reported to the credit register are not to be included (so as to avoid including impairment charges not relating to the instrument).

4.6.5. Type of impairment (Nedskrivningstype)

This attribute indicates which type of impairment the instrument is subject to. The outcomes for the attributes depend on whether the IFRS or national accounting principles (NGAAP) have been applied.

For instruments not recognised on the balance sheet, cf. attribute [4.6.2](#) Balance-sheet recognition, "NA" is to be reported. For instance entirely derecognised instruments being managed by the reporter, cf. Table 34. "NA" is also to be reported if the instrument is not subject to impairment in accordance with the accounting principles applied (e.g. instruments stated at fair value on the income statement if the IFRS are applied).

If the instrument is subject to impairment charges, one of the values in K18, cf. Table 35, is to be reported, depending on the accounting principles applied. Under the IFRS and Danish accounting principles, Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 or NA may be reported in Table 35. This also applies to instruments for which the accumulated impairment amount has been calculated at 0 (zero). For example, an instrument may be at stage 3, but the protection provided is fully adequate, so no impairment charges need be made. In that case, stage 3 and 0 (zero) is to be reported in attribute 4.6.4 Accumulated impairment amount.

Type of impairment (K18)		Table 35
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage 1 (Stadie 1) ((IFRS)/NGAAP) • Stage 2 (Stadie 2) ((IFRS)/NGAAP) • Stage 3 (Stadie 3) ((IFRS)/NGAAP) • General allowances (Generelle nedskrivninger) (NGAAP) • Specific allowances (Specifikke nedskrivninger) (NGAAP) • NA. 	
Stage 1 (Stadie 1) ((IFRS)/NGAAP)		To be reported if no credit deterioration applies to the instrument and an impairment charge corresponding to the expected credit loss over 12 months is recognised in accordance with IFRS 9. Cf. section 51(2) of the Executive Order on Financial Reports.
Stage 2 (Stadie 2) ((IFRS)/NGAAP)		To be reported if the credit risk has risen considerably, but no credit deterioration applies to the instrument and an impairment charge corresponding to the expected credit loss over the full maturity of the loan is recognised in accordance with IFRS 9. Cf. section 51(3) of the Executive Order on Financial Reports.
Stage 3 (Stadie 3) ((IFRS)/NGAAP)		To be reported in connection with credit deterioration of the instrument in accordance with IFRS 9. Cf. section 52(3) of the Executive Order on Financial Reports.
General allowances (Generelle nedskrivninger) (NGAAP)		To be reported if the instrument is subject to impairment charges in accordance with other accounting principles than the IFRS and no specific impairment charges have been calculated. Not an outcome under the Danish accounting principles.
Specific allowances (Specifikke nedskrivninger) (NGAAP)		To be reported if the instrument is subject to impairment charges in accordance with other accounting principles than the IFRS and specific impairment charges have been made, whether assessed individually or collectively.

	Not an outcome under the Danish accounting principles.
NA	Instruments not recognised on the balance sheet, cf. attribute 4.6.2 Balance-sheet recognition, and instruments not subject to impairment charges in accordance with the accounting principles applied.

4.6.6. Impairment assessment method (Nedskrivningsmetode)

This attribute indicates the method applied for assessing the impairment charges reported in attribute [4.6.4](#) Accumulated impairment amount in accordance with the accounting principles applied. Impairment charges may be assessed individually or collectively for a portfolio of financial instruments with similar characteristics.

If "Not required" has been reported for the instrument in attribute [4.6.4](#) Accumulated impairment amount, and thereby "NA" in attribute [4.6.5](#) Type of impairment, "NA" is to be reported.

The attribute is to be reported as "Not required" for entirely derecognised instruments being managed by the reporter, cf. Table 34.

Impairment assessment method (K19)		Table 36
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individually assessed (Individuel) Collectively assessed (Porteføljevis) NA (Not subject to impairment). 	
Individually assessed (Individuel)	To be reported if impairment charges in accordance with the accounting principles applied have been individually assessed.	
Collectively assessed (Porteføljevis)	To be reported if impairment charges in accordance with the accounting principles applied have been assessed on the basis of a portfolio of financial instruments with similar characteristics.	
NA	Instruments reported with "Recognised to the extent of the institution's continuing involvement" in attribute 4.6.2 Balance-sheet recognition	

Impairment assessment method – examples

Box 52

Individually assessed

- For instance major corporate exposures (there may be a few sizeable personal exposures) where the exposure is reviewed by a credit employee and individually assessed for impairment. Such exposures are typically in stage 3 or a weak stage 2, and are reported with code 2 (individually assessed).

Collectively assessed

- For instance small corporate loans, typically in a weak stage 2, where collective impairment ratios are calculated for groups, which are multiplied with their unsecured part of the loan to determine the impairment. These are reported with code 1 (collectively assessed).
- For instance personal exposures in stages 1, 2 and 3 and corporate exposures, typically in stages 1 and 2. An individual PD (12-month PD for stage 1) and an individual LGD per loan are calculated, which are multiplied with the outstanding nominal amount to determine the impairment. These are reported with code 1 (collectively assessed).

4.6.7. Sources of encumbrance (Aktivbehæftelse)

Here, the reporter is to state whether the asset is encumbered in connection with central bank funding, derivatives, etc., cf. Annexes XVI and XVII to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014. The attribute is only to be reported for the instruments that are included in the report to the credit register and thus are included in the types of instruments in attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument and section [1.4](#) Instruments. E.g. no information on asset encumbrance on for instance reporters' asset encumbrance of holding of own shares is to be reported.

Encumbrance of assets in connection with various transactions is a standard element of a credit institution's activities, e.g. when assets are pledged as protection for loans from central banks, when loans are secured by repurchase agreements or when assets are pledged as protection in connection with various derivatives transactions and settlement in clearing centres, etc.

An asset is treated as being encumbered if it has been pledged as protection or if it is subject to any kind of agreement to protect, act as protection for or credit strengthen any balance sheet or off-balance sheet transaction from which it cannot be freely withdrawn (e.g. to be pledged as protection for funding), cf. section 5 of the EBA Guidelines on disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets. Assets pledged as protection and subject to restrictions as regards withdrawal, e.g. assets for which prior approval is required before they can be withdrawn or replaced by other assets, are deemed to be encumbered. Instruments for which commitments have been made for the following types of contracts are deemed to be encumbered, cf. Part 1.7 of Annex XVII to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

- Instruments pledged as protection, e.g. for the market value of derivatives transactions
- Instruments pledged as protection for financial guarantees (if there is nothing to prevent withdrawal of the protection for the unutilised part of the guarantee, only the share actually utilised is to be reported (based on a pro-rata distribution))
- Instruments pledged as protection in clearing systems, with central counterparties (CCPs) and other infrastructure institutions as a condition for access to services; this includes default funds and initial margins
- Instruments pledged as protection for central bank facilities; prior assets should be seen as unencumbered only if the central bank allows withdrawal of assets without prior approval
- Underlying assets from securitisation structures where the financial assets have not been derecognised in the reporter's financial assets; assets underlying unsold securities do not count as encumbered unless the securities have in some way or another been pledged as protection for a transaction
- Instruments in cover pools used for issuance of covered bonds; assets underlying covered bonds count as encumbered except in certain situations where the reporter holds the corresponding covered bonds.

Assets placed in facilities not used and which may be freely withdrawn are not deemed to be encumbered.

The attribute is to be reported as "Not required" for entirely derecognised instruments being managed by the reporter, cf. Table 34.

If a portfolio of instruments is encumbered, but only part of the portfolio is actually encumbered (for central bank funding, this means the amount actually drawn) and the encumbrance can be referred to instrument level, the attribute is to be reported at instrument level. In other cases, the whole portfolio of instruments is deemed to be encumbered and is to be reported as encumbered in this attribute. The ECB accepts that an instrument reported as encumbered in sheet [4.6](#) Accounting data is only partially encumbered, and this information will be interpreted as a "partially encumbered instrument".

If an instrument is subject to several sources of encumbrance at the same time, the source applying to the largest part of the instrument is to be reported. If this cannot be determined, one of the sources is to be reported.

Owing to their special business model, Danish mortgage banks encumber the lion's share of their assets. This is because the entire loan portfolio is pledged as protection for the bonds issued by the mortgage banks. In this respect mortgage banks differ from other credit institutions, which normally encumber only a limited share of their assets.

Sources of encumbrance (K20)		Table 37
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central bank funding (Centralbankfinansiering) • Exchange traded derivatives (Børshandlede derivater) • Over-the-counter derivatives (Derivater, der handles over-the-counter) • Deposits – repurchase agreements other than to central banks (Indskud – genkøbsaftaler med andre end centralbanker) • Deposits other than repurchase agreements (Indskud med sikkerhed, bortset fra genkøbsaftaler) • Debt securities issued – covered bonds securities (Udstedte dækkede obligationer) • Debt securities issued – asset-backed securities (Udstedte værdipapirer med sikkerhed i aktiver) • Debt securities issued – other than covered bonds and ABSs (Udstedte gældsværdipapirer, bortset fra dækkede obligationer og ABS) • Other sources of encumbrance (Andre behæftelseskilder) • Non-encumbrance (Ingen behæftelseskilder) 	
Central bank funding (Centralbankfinansiering)	Central bank funding (of any kind, including repurchase agreements) in accordance with the EBA Guidelines on disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets (EBA/GL/2014/03, cf. Articles 99(5) and 100 of the CRR).	
Exchange traded derivatives (Børshandlede derivater)	Exchange traded derivatives in accordance with the EBA Guidelines on disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets (EBA/GL/2014/03, cf. Articles 99(5) and 100 of the CRR).	
Over-the-counter derivatives (Derivater, der handles over-the-counter)	Over-the-counter derivatives in accordance with the EBA Guidelines on disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets (EBA/GL/2014/03, cf. Articles 99(5) and 100 of the CRR).	
Deposits – repurchase agreements other than to central banks (Indskud – genkøbsaftaler med andre end centralbanker)	Deposits – repurchase agreements other than to central banks in accordance with the EBA Guidelines on disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets (EBA/GL/2014/03, cf. Articles 99(5) and 100 of the CRR).	
Deposits other than repurchase agreements (Indskud med sikkerhed, bortset fra genkøbsaftaler)	Deposits other than repurchase agreements in accordance with the EBA Guidelines on disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets (EBA/GL/2014/03, cf. Articles 99(5) and 100 of the CRR).	
Debt securities issued – covered bonds securities (Udstedte dækkede obligationer)	Debt securities issued – covered bonds securities in accordance with the EBA Guidelines on disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets	

	(EBA/GL/2014/03, cf. Articles 99(5) and 100 of the CRR).
Debt securities issued – asset-backed securities, ABS (Udstedte værdipapirer med sikkerhed i aktiver)	Debt securities issued – asset-backed securities issued in accordance with the EBA Guidelines on disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets (EBA/GL/2014/03, cf. Articles 99(5) and 100 of the CRR).
Debt securities issued – other than covered bonds and ABSs (Udstedte gældsværdipapirer, bortset fra dækkede obligationer og ABS)	Debt securities issued – other than covered bonds and ABSs in accordance with the EBA Guidelines on disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets (EBA/GL/2014/03, cf. Articles 99(5) and 100 of the CRR).
Other sources of encumbrance (Andre behæftelseskilder)	Other sources of encumbrance in accordance with the EBA Guidelines on disclosure of encumbered and unencumbered assets (EBA/GL/2014/03, cf. Articles 99(5) and 100 of the CRR).
No encumbrance (Ingen behæftelseskilder)	Instrument that is not encumbered and has not been pledged as any kind of protection for another instrument with the result that it cannot be freely withdrawn.

4.6.8. Performing status of the instrument (Instrumentets performing status)

On the reporting reference date, the instrument is to be classified as either performing or non-performing. An exposure is non-performing (NPE) if it satisfies at least one of the following criteria, cf. [the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's guidelines on reporting of NPEs and forbearance](#)²:

Defaulted, cf. CRR, article 178;

1. The exposure is more than 90 days past due (i.e. any amount of interest, fee payment or principal payment is more than 90 days past due) with a material amount
2. The debtor is assessed as unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full without realisation of protection.

Impaired in stage 3;

Exposures in stage 3 are always NPEs, even if the criteria specified above are not met.

Exposures under probation;

² The definitions in these guidelines are identical to the definitions used in FINREP and described in "EBA Final draft Implementing Technical Standards on Supervisory reporting requirements for institutions under Regulation (EU) No 575/2013", including Annex 5 (FINREP) and with reference to definitions in article 47a and 47b under Regulation (EU) No 630/2019 of 17 April 2019 on NPEs amending Regulation No. 575/2013 3 as regards minimum loss coverage for non-performing exposures. Consequently, institutions reporting in FINREP are to use the same definitions in the two reports. Institutions may also rely on the EBA's Q&A in the area when it comes to interpreting definitions.

A forbore exposure under probation period (cf. attribute [4.6.11](#)) becomes an NPE if one of the following two criteria is met:

1. Additional forbearance measures are applied to the exposure under probation
2. If the exposure has been more than 30 days past due under probation.

If a debtor is more than 90 days past due on part of its exposures on the balance sheet and these exposures account for more than 20 per cent of the debtor's exposures on the balance sheet, all exposures with this debtor (both on and off the balance sheet) are NPEs.

An NPE becomes performing when the following three criteria are met:

1. The institution no longer classifies the exposure in stage 3 or as defaulted, cf. CRR article 178.
1. The debtor is assessed as likely to pay its credit obligations timely and in full.
3. The debtor is not more than 90 days past due with any amount.

If forbearance measures are applied to a NPE, the following three criteria must be met in order for the NPE to be considered as performing:

1. The exposure is no longer in a situation where it is classified as neither defaulted, cf. CRR article 178 nor in stage 3
2. At least one year has passed since the time of forbearance measures were applied and the time, where the exposure was classified as NPE, depending on the which of these times is the most recent.
3. The exposure is not past due with any amount after forbearance measures were applied, and it is likely that the debtor is repays the exposure on time and in full.

Performing status of the instrument (K21)

Table 38

Outcomes	1.	Performing exposure: not past due or past due less than 30 days
	2.	Performing exposure: past due between 30 and 60 days
	3.	Performing exposure: past due between 60 and 90 days
	4.	Non-performing exposure: past due less than 90 days (NONP status based on "unlikely to pay")
	5.	Non-performing exposure: past due between 90 and 180 days
	6.	Non-performing exposure: past due between 180 days and 1 year
	7.	Non-performing exposure: past due more than 1 year.

4.6.9. Date of performing status of the instrument (Dato for instrumentets performing status)

The date of the latest change in the performing status of the instrument in attribute [4.6.8](#) Performing status of the instrument. The attribute is to be updated only in case the performing status of the instrument changes from performing to non-performing (or vice versa) – not in case of changes within categories (i.e. changes within outcomes 1-3 or 4-7).

Reporting is to be performed in accordance with the following principles:

- The date of a given reporting reference date cannot be later than the reporting reference date
- Instruments that have been performing since the inception date are reported with the inception date (also in case of changes between the three performing categories)
- For instruments that were NPEs until period t , and from period $t+1$ became performing and remain performing on the reporting reference date, the date of $t+1$ is reported.

4.6.10. Provisions associated to off-balance sheet exposures (Nedskrivninger på ikke-balanceførte eksponeringer)

This attribute contains the sum of any provisions associated to off-balance sheet exposures where off-balance sheet exposures include all credit commitments made that are included in the reporting to the credit register, cf. attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument. [The determination of provisions associated to off-balance sheet exposures under Danish accounting rules follows from section 54\(1\) of the Danish Executive Order on Financial Reports.](#)

This type of provision can arise only if attribute [4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount is positive. Such provisions may be reported if the reporter has granted a credit limit which cannot be cancelled unconditionally at any time without notice or that does not provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration of the debtor's creditworthiness. Thus, this attribute specifies provisions associated to the unutilised portion of an off-balance sheet instrument.

The attribute is to be reported as "Not required" for entirely derecognised instruments administered by the reporter, cf. Table 34.

If attribute [4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount has been reported as "Not required", "Not required" is reported. If the type of instrument in attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument is one of the following, "Not required" is reported:

- Deposits other than reverse repurchase agreements (Indskud bortset fra reverse repo)
- For overdrafts on current accounts with no credit limit where attribute [4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount is reported with "Not required" (Kassekreditter, bevilget og ubevilget overtræk,)
- Reverse repurchase agreements (Reverse repo)
- Trade receivables (Handelskredit), but only in cases where attribute [4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount is reported with "Not required"
- Financial leases (Finansiell leasing), , but only in cases where attribute [4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount is reported with "Not required"
- Other loans (Øvrige udlån) where attribute [4.3.9](#) Off-balance sheet amount is reported with "Not required"
- Bond-based loans – not indexed
- Bond-based loans – indexed.

The attribute is to be reported in DKK. For instruments in foreign currency, the amount is converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the reporting reference date, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion.

4.6.11. Status of forbearance and renegotiation (Status på kreditlempelser og refinansiering)

This attribute is to be reported if forbearance measures apply to the instrument and/or it has been renegotiated. It also encompasses instruments subject to reporting to the credit register that are not recognised in the balance sheet of the reporter, e.g. instruments administered by the reporter. This attribute is to capture all modifications of the instrument's terms and conditions regardless of whether or not the changes meet the requirements specified in Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014. The attribute identifies instruments which:

- are forborne in accordance with Annex V
- are not forborne in accordance with Annex V, but renegotiated according to Regulation (EC) No 1072/2013.

The outcome reported is to represent the latest status of the instrument, equivalent to the status on the reporting reference date, since an instrument may pass through multiple statuses over its lifetime.

An exposure is forborne if at least one of the following incidents has occurred, cf. [the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority's guidelines on reporting of NPEs and forbearance](#) (in accordance with Annex V):

1. A modification of the loan terms that would not have been granted if the debtor was not in financial distress

2. Total or partial refinancing of a loan contract that would not have been executed if the debtor was not in financial distress.

The forbearance classification is discontinued when all of the following criteria are met:

1. The exposure is considered as performing
2. A minimum 2-year probation period has passed from the date the forbore exposure was considered as performing
3. Regular payments of more than an insignificant aggregate amount of principal and interest have been made during at least half of the probation period
4. None of the exposures to the debtor is more than 30 days past due at the end of the probation period.

If the forbearance classification ceases because all the criteria for this are met, the instrument is to be reported with "Not forborne or renegotiated".

No conditions have been imposed as to when a renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures may be considered as "Not forborne or renegotiated". Unless forbearance measures apply in accordance with the above criteria, an instrument once considered renegotiated without forbearance measures will remain so until its maturity.

For instruments reported by banks that were renegotiated without forbearance measures before 30 September 2019, it is voluntary to report the outcome "Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures". For instruments renegotiated without forbearance measures after 30 September 2019, the outcome "Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures" must be reported in attribute [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation – regardless of the instrument's inception date if this is the latest status of the instrument.

For instruments reported by mortgage banks that were renegotiated with/without forbearance measures before 30 September 2019, it is voluntary to report an outcome different from "Not forborne or renegotiated".

Instruments which are not subject to forbearance but whose financial conditions have otherwise been modified (excluding automatic prolongations) are reported as "Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures".

Existing contracts that are renegotiated solely for commercial reasons and where no forbearance measures apply in accordance with the above

criteria, are reported as "Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures".

Example – Instruments that are renegotiated without forbearance measures

Box 53

If, for commercial reasons, a negotiation meeting is held with the debtor, for instance after the debtor's financial reporting, where the terms and conditions are not modified, the instrument is to be reported with the outcome "Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures".

Prolongations of existing contracts that are carried out automatically, i.e. without active involvement of the debtor and without any renegotiation of terms and conditions, including – but not limited to – the interest rate, are not considered as renegotiated. Such automatic prolongation may have an impact on specific attributes of the credit register such as attribute [4.2.13](#) Legal final maturity date. It is not expected that a renegotiation without a substantial change of the other characteristics of the instrument (e.g. prolongation of the repayment period) will result in a new assignment of a unique instrument identifier.

Example – Instruments that are not forborne or renegotiated

Box 54

If there is no renegotiation of the terms and conditions with the debtor, and prolongation of the instrument is carried out automatically, the instrument is to be reported with the outcome "Not forborne or renegotiated".

If, for instance, any material element of a revolving instrument is changed for reasons other than forbearance, cf. the definition, the instrument is reported as "Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures". For instance, renegotiation of the interest rate is considered as a sufficient reason to report the instrument as "Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures", since such a change is considered material.

In the case of instruments refinanced in part or in full where forbearance measures apply in accordance with the definition, and the original instrument(s) is(are) redeemed and replaced with a new instrument (identified by new instrument and contract identifiers), only the new instrument(s) is(are) reported to the credit register, since the original instrument no longer exists and therefore cannot be subject to reporting. The new instrument(s) must be flagged as forborne (by reporting the appropriate forborne outcome) directly from the inception date.

Similarly, as regards totally or partially refinanced instruments without forbearance measures, these may be carried out by one of the two following broadly defined approaches:

- The original instrument continues to exist but certain conditions of the instrument have been changed (e.g. commitment amount at inception and/or a lower interest rate)
- The original instrument ceases to exist, and a new instrument (with a new instrument identifier) is created instead for the purposes of redemption of the original instrument. The conditions of the new instrument are different from those of the original one (e.g. higher commitment amount at inception and/or a lower interest rate).

In both cases, the instruments are reported as "Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures".

Status of forbearance and renegotiation (K22)		Table 39
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forborne: instruments with modified interest rate below market conditions (Kreditlempelse: Instrumenter, hvor renten er ændret til under markedsrenten) • Forborne: instruments with other modified terms and conditions (Kreditlempelse: Instrumenter med andre ændrede lånevilkår) • Forborne: totally or partially refinanced debt (Kreditlempelse: Fuldstændig eller delvis refinansieret gæld) • Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures (Genforhandlet instrument uden kreditlempelser) • Not forborne or renegotiated (Ingen kreditlempelser eller refinansiering). 	
Forborne: instruments with modified interest rate below market conditions (Kreditlempelse: Instrumenter, hvor renten er ændret til under markedsrenten)		Reported for instruments with modified terms and conditions in accordance with the criteria above, including a modification of the interest rate below market conditions. This category is in accordance with Annex I, Part 2.VII.28, to Regulation (EU) No 1072/2013. The definition of the "bad loans" asset category is specified in the table "Instrument categories" in Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013.
Forborne: instruments with other modified terms and conditions (Kreditlempelse: Instrumenter med andre ændrede lånevilkår)		Reported for forborne instruments with modified terms and conditions, excluding a modification of the interest rate below market conditions in accordance with the criteria above, Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014. Forborne exposures combining refinancing and modified loan terms are to be classified in the category that is assessed to have the largest impact on the cash flow.
Forborne: totally or partially refinanced debt (Kreditlempelse: Fuldstændig eller delvis refinansieret gæld)		Forborne in accordance with Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures (Genforhandlet instrument uden kreditlempelser)	An exposure is renegotiated without forbearance measures if a new contract is concluded where the proceeds are used (fully or partially) to repay another exposure to which no forbearance measures apply in accordance with Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.
Not forborne or renegotiated (Ingen kreditlempelser eller refinansiering)	Not forborne or renegotiated in accordance with Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

Box 55 provides a number of examples of reporting of the attribute for instruments reported by mortgage banks. For each example, the outcome expected to be reported is specified as well as the date expected to be reported in attribute [4.6.12](#) Date of forbearance and renegotiation.

Example – Instruments reported by mortgage banks

Box 55

Note: with "Old" date, the same date as in the latest reporting reference date for the instrument is reported, with "New" date, an updated date for the instrument relative to the latest reporting reference date is reported.

Exposures *without* forbearance measures

1. New loan granted on standard terms and conditions. Reported with code 8 "Not forborne or renegotiated" and inception date in [4.6.12](#) Date of forbearance and renegotiation.
2. Adjustable rate loan with automatic adjustment of the interest rate. Reported with code 8: "Not forborne or renegotiated" and "old" date in [4.6.12](#) Date of forbearance and renegotiation
3. Adjustable rate loan where the debtor decides to change adjustment profile, i.e. change in the adjustment frequency or change in the percentage of the loan subject to adjustment. Reported with code 8 (provided this is contractually possible): "Not forborne or renegotiated" and "old" date in [4.6.12](#) Date of forbearance and renegotiation
4. Loan linked to a reference rate. Reported with code 8: "Not forborne or renegotiated" and "old" date in [4.6.12](#) Date of forbearance and renegotiation
5. Loan refinanced under standard guidelines (will be assigned a new identifier). Reported with code 9: "Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures" and "new" in [4.6.12](#) Date of forbearance and renegotiation
6. Top-up loan in connection with refinancing – A DKK 900k loan is redeemed, and a new DKK 1,000k loan is disbursed – i.e. refinancing totalling DKK 900k and a DKK 100k top-up loan (will be assigned a new identifier). Reported with code 9: "Renegotiated instrument without forbearance measures" and "new" date in [4.6.12](#) Date of forbearance and renegotiation
7. Premature redemption – The loan will not be reported to the credit register after redemption
8. Extraordinary principal payment – Reported with code 8: "Not forborne or renegotiated" and "old" date in [4.6.12](#) Date of forbearance and renegotiation
9. Option of interest-only period and deselection of interest-only period do not affect the reporting code. Reported with code 8: "Not forborne or renegotiated" and "old" date in [4.6.12](#) Date of forbearance and renegotiation. If there is no renegotiation of the terms and conditions with the debtor, and e.g. prolongation of the instrument is carried out automatically, the instrument is reported with the outcome "Not forborne or renegotiated".

Exposures *with* forbearance measures

1. The customer is granted a 1-year interest-only adjustable rate loan that they would not normally have been granted (in an attempt to protect them from foreclosure). Reported with code 3: "Forborne: totally or partially refinanced debt" and "new" date in [4.6.12](#) Date of forbearance and renegotiation
2. Some corporate exposures with reduced administration payments. Reported with code 4: "Forborne: instruments with modified interest rate below market conditions" and "new" date in [4.6.12](#) Date of forbearance and renegotiation
3. Some corporate exposures where the entire loan portfolio has been restructured because the exposure is non-performing. Reported with code 3: "Forborne: totally or partially refinanced debt" and "new" date in [4.6.12](#) Date of forbearance and renegotiation
4. Customers who have been granted extension of time for payment of an instalment. Reported with code 5: "Forborne: instruments with other modified terms and conditions" and "new" date in [4.6.12](#) Date of forbearance and renegotiation

4.6.12. Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status (Dato for kreditlempelse og refinansiering)

The date of the latest change in the status of the instrument in attribute [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation.

If an instrument has not had a change of status in attribute [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation since the inception date, the inception date is reported. Similarly, if an instrument has always been reported as "Not forborne or renegotiated", the inception date is reported.

If an instrument is reported with "Forborne: instruments with other modified terms and conditions" in attribute [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation, the date of the modifications of the terms and conditions is reported.

If an instrument is no longer reported as "Forborne: instruments with other modified terms and conditions" in attribute [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation, the date on which the forbearance ceased and the instrument was considered to be "Not forborne or renegotiated" in attribute [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation, is reported.

If an instrument is renegotiated without forbearance measures, i.e. if the interest rate is lowered purely for commercial reasons, on date t prior to the reporting reference date, the date of t is reported. If, at a later time, $t+x$, the instrument is once again renegotiated without forbearance measures, e.g. if the commitment amount at inception is increased purely for commercial reasons, the date of $t+x$ is reported on the first reporting reference date after date $t+x$.

4.6.13. Cumulative recoveries since default (Akkumulerede inddrivelser siden misligholdelse)

The amount recovered in relation to the instrument from the date of the latest default until the reporting reference date. For these purposes, default is defined in accordance with Article 178 of the CRR. If there have been no recoveries on the instrument since default and until the reporting reference date, "0" is to be reported.

If the instrument has not been in default since the reporting reference date, "Not required" is reported.

The following rules apply in relation to this attribute, cf. also Example 44 in the [AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part II](#) on reporting of recoveries:

- If an instrument is in default in accordance with Article 178 of the CRR at the reporting reference date, all recoveries since the start of the default until the reporting reference date are added up and reported
- Otherwise, if an instrument is no longer in default on the reporting reference date, all recoveries since the start of the default until the end of the default are reported
- If, in accordance with Article 178 of the CRR, the definition of default is applied at counterparty rather than instrument level, the accumulation period for the instrument starts when the counterparty default is considered to have occurred
- For the purposes of calculating the cumulative recoveries, all recoveries are taken into account irrespective of their source; for example, any voluntary cash payments, any proceeds from liquidation of collateral, amounts received as a result of calling guarantees, etc., are taken into account. Moreover, recoveries from any protection securing the instrument are included
- Cumulative recoveries should be reported net of any recovery costs – e.g. costs of realising proceeds from the collateral, e.g. sale of real estate, etc.
- Any carrying-over of recoveries from one default to another default is not reported; every time a new default starts, the cumulative recoveries since default are set to zero and the accumulation starts anew.
- If more debtors are liable for an instrument and "Yes" is reported for one of the debtors in attribute [4.10.1](#) Default status of the counterparty the recoveries since the start of the latest default until the reporting reference date are added up and reported.

"Not required" is reported if:

- The instrument has not been in default since the inception date, on condition that the definition of default is applied at instrument level
- Any debtor to the instrument has never been in default for the entirety of the business relationship with the reporter, on condition that the definition of default is applied at counterparty level.

The start of a default to be considered in the calculation of this attribute does not necessarily coincide with the date of the default status reported in attribute [4.10.2](#) Date of default status of the counterparty, since the default status of attribute [4.10.1](#) Default status of the counterparty may have been updated after the default started.

To capture recoveries received before the instrument was considered not in default, the cumulative recoveries received during the reporting

reference period are also to be reported although there is no longer default on the reporting reference date.

The outstanding nominal amount of the instrument typically decreases by the recovered amounts. Any amounts received after the default period ends are to be reported not as recoveries, but as principal payments.

Recoveries are to be reported for instruments in default during the reporting reference period and/or in default on the reporting reference date, although the instrument has not been submitted for debt collection. It is accepted that institutions report any reductions in the outstanding nominal amount during the reporting reference period as recoveries for the period for instruments in default during the reporting reference period and/or in default on the reporting reference date, which have not been submitted for debt collection.

Recoveries may be received both before and after a (full or partial) write-off, cf. the example in Box 56.

In Appendix 6.8 Written-off instruments and instruments in default in the credit register, it is described for how long the attribute is to be reported after the instrument has been written off, and which attributes are otherwise to be reported about the instrument. In Appendix 6.8, it is also specified how to report recoveries from written-off instruments that no longer appear in the institution's systems.

Example – Cumulative recoveries in case of partial write-offs

Box 56

Assume that an instrument with an outstanding nominal amount of DKK 100,000 has been in default since 1 June 2027. No recoveries have been received since then, although the reporter expected to recover DKK 30,000. On 15 September 2028, a decision is made to partially write off the instrument with an amount of DKK 70,000. Subsequently, in the course of December 2028, an amount of DKK 50,000 is recovered. The table below presents the reporting for selected attributes.

Selected attributes

Reporting reference period	4.2.1 Instrument identifier	4.6.13 Cumulative recoveries since default	4.3.7 Outstanding nominal amount	4.6.3 Accumulated write-offs
30 September 2028	Instrument 1	0	30,000	70,000
31 December 2028	Instrument 1	50,000	0	50,000

¹ AnaCredit Reporting Manual, Part II – Accounting dataset, example 37: Cumulative recoveries in the case of partial write-offs.

The attribute is to be reported in DKK. For instruments in foreign currency, the amount is converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the reporting reference date, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion.

4.6.14. Carrying amount (Regnskabsmæssig værdi)

The carrying amount of the instrument.

The attribute is reported as "Not required" for entirely derecognised instruments administered by the reporter, cf. Table 34.

The carrying amount of a reverse repo, cf. attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument is reported excluding netting, cf. section 2.2.2 in AnaCredit Reporting Manual, Part III.

If an instrument is not recognised in the reporter's balance sheet, "Not required" is reported. The exception is instruments which have been completely written off where "0" is reported, cf. [Appendix 6.8](#).

The attribute is to be reported in DKK. For instruments in foreign currency, the amount is converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the reporting reference date, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion.

IFRS

In IFRS, the carrying amount is in accordance with Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014. The carrying amount means the amount to be reported on the asset side of the balance sheet and includes accrued interest, cf. the definition in Regulation 1071/2013.

NGAAP (in accordance with Danish accounting standards)

In the Danish Executive Order on Financial Reports, such definition does not exist. The carrying amount is used about the value at which an asset or a liability is recognised in the balance sheet.

4.7. Protection received dataset (Pant/sikkerhed)

This dataset contains the characteristics of any protection that serves to secure the repayment of instruments reported in sheet [4.2](#) Instrument data.

If no protection item secures a given instrument, this dataset is not reported. Levying of execution is not to be reported to the credit register in the protection received dataset, as the creditor cannot dispose of the subject-matter of execution. For instance, the creditor cannot sell the property if the borrower defaults on its loan, which is a possibility for the creditor in connection with other types of protection.

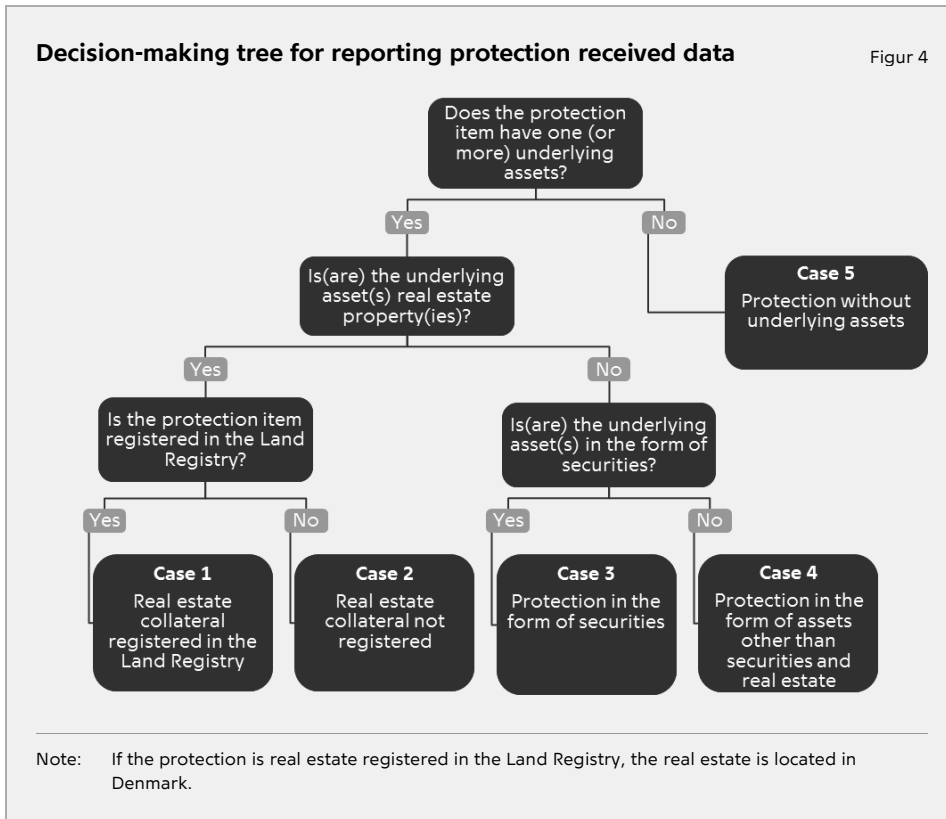
Protection received dataset		Table 40	
Attribute	Data type	Counterparty type	
		Natural persons	Legal entities
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Text	X	X
4.7.2 Type of protection	K23	X	X
4.7.3 Protection value	Amount	X	X
4.7.4 Type of protection value	K24	X	X
4.7.5 Date of protection value	Date	X	X
4.7.6 Protection valuation approach	K25	X	X
4.7.7 Real estate collateral location	K26	X	X
4.7.8 Maturity date of the protection	Date	X	X
4.7.9 Original protection value	Amount	X	X
4.7.10 Date of original protection value	Date	X	X
4.7.11 Type of property	K27/K28	X	X
4.7.12 Asset identifier	Text	X	X
4.7.13 BFE number	[Awaiting]	X	X
4.7.14 Real estate collateral location: Country	Text	X	X
4.7.15 Real estate collateral location: Postal code	Numerical	X	X
4.7.16 Real estate collateral location: City/town/village	Text	X	X
4.7.17 Expected liquidation value of the real estate	Amount	X	X
4.7.18 Expected liquidation value of the agreement	Amount	X	X
4.7.19 Registered protection identifier	Text	X	X
4.7.20 Property identifier	Text	X	X

Some of the attributes to be reported are defined at underlying asset level, if any, while others are defined at agreement level. If an agreement

includes multiple underlying assets, in some cases multiple rows are to be reported in dataset [4.7](#) Protection received data, i.e. one row for each underlying asset, for instance if a securities custody account with multiple securities or a mortgage secured on multiple real estate properties is pledged as collateral, cf. Appendix [6.2](#) Reporting of real estate collateral, including jointly mortgaged real estate properties, to the credit register. If the protection item is registered in the Land Registry, some of the attributes are not to be reported, as they will be enriched with data from the Land Registry. If an agreement includes multiple underlying assets, it is in some cases not a requirement that the assets are reported one by one, but they can instead be reported as one protection, for instance if the agreement contains multiple cars, then the protection can be reported as one fleet of cars. This level of reporting, however, requires that a number of characteristics of the underlying assets are the same, for instance the protection valuation approach.

Thus, the reporting requirements for the attributes included in the dataset depend on the overall characteristics of the protection received and any underlying asset(s), illustrated in the decision-making tree in Chart 4. For attributes where these characteristics are essential for the requirement, this is specified for each of the attributes. These include the following in dataset [4.7](#) Protection received data:

- [4.7.1](#) Protection identifier
- [4.7.2](#) Type of protection
- [4.7.3](#) Protection value
- [4.7.7](#) Real estate collateral location
- [4.7.9](#) Original protection value
- [4.7.11](#) Type of property
- [4.7.12](#) Asset identifier
- [4.7.13](#) BFE number
- [4.7.14](#) Real estate collateral location: Country
- [4.7.15](#) Real estate collateral location: Postal code
- [4.7.16](#) Real estate collateral location: City/town/village
- [4.7.17](#) Expected liquidation of the real estate
- [4.7.18](#) Expected liquidation of the agreement
- [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier
- [4.7.20](#) Property identifier.



4.7.1. Protection identifier (Identifikationsnummer for pant/sikkerhed)

Unique identifier to identify protection used to secure the instrument(s) reported in dataset [4.2](#) Instrument data. The identifier must be unique over time.

Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry

If real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry is pledged, an internal code should be reported for the mortgage deed, cf. attribute [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier:

If a mortgage deed entails several real estate properties, one row is reported for each real estate property, cf. Appendix [6.2](#) Reporting of real estate collateral, including jointly mortgaged real estate properties, to the credit register where the identifier for the mortgage deed is the same across the real estate properties.

If a property is included in several mortgage deeds, one row is reported per mortgage in which the property is included in. This means that the same property can be reported in several rows (one row for each mortgage bond in which it is included).

Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry for instance also encompasses reserve fund mortgage deeds pledged as collateral for reserve fund loans, cf. attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument.

Case 2: Real estate collateral *not* registered in the Land Registry

For real estate collateral that is *not* registered in the Land Registry, an internal protection code at property level is reported, i.e. one row is reported for each real estate property. Examples include real estate properties located abroad and cooperative housing registered in the Registry of Cooperative Housing Societies.

Case 3: Protection in the form of securities

If a security with/without an ISIN code is pledged as protection, a unique number is reported as a protection identifier, e.g. the custody account number. If multiple securities are pledged as protection, and, in its risk management, the institution allocates each of the underlying securities to the instrument, cf. attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, a unique number is reported for each security pledged as protection. This means that dataset [4.7](#) Protection received data will include one row for each security provided as protection.

If multiple securities are pledged as protection, and, in its risk management, the institution allocates the custody account, and *not* the underlying securities to the instrument, cf. attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, the institution's internal key for the securities custody account is reported, e.g. the custody account number. If the securities have an ISIN code, the dataset [4.7](#) Protection received data includes one row for each security provided as protection. If the securities do not have an ISIN code, the dataset [4.7](#) Protection received data includes one row for each basket of securities provided as protection, provided they share the same characteristics, for instance the same type of protection, etc.

Case 4: Protection in the form of assets other than securities and real estate

If other protection with an underlying asset is pledged, e.g. a car, an internal protection code is reported. If the protection entails several underlying assets, each of which can be considered a separate protection item, the level of granularity depends on the institution's approach in its internal risk management, appraisal and allocation of assets.

If the assets are bundled, valued and allocated as a single protection item, the protection item including several underlying assets, e.g. a car fleet, is reported as one protection item rather than with the individual underlying assets.

However, if the assets are *not* bundled, and the institution applies a look-through approach, the assets are reported at the level of the individual asset and *not* at agreement level.

Case 5: Protection without underlying assets

If other protection *without* underlying assets is pledged, e.g. a guarantee, an internal protection code is reported. If protection is provided by several guarantors, one row is reported per guarantee per guarantor, cf. Box 69.

4.7.2. Type of protection (Pant-/sikkerhedstype)

For instruments for which protection is provided, the type of protection is to be reported. The eligibility of the protection item for credit risk mitigation (CRM) is not to be considered.

Type of protection (K23)		Table 41
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential real estate collateral (Beboelsesejendom) • Commercial real estate collateral (Erhvervsejendom) • Currency and deposits (Indskud i kontanter eller kontantlignende instrumenter) • Debt securities (Gældsinstrumenter) • Gold (Guld) • Loans (Fordringer) • Equity and investment fund shares or units (Ejerandele og aktier eller andele i investeringsforeninger) • Life insurance policies pledged (Livsforsikringspolicer pantsat hos det långivende institut) • Other physical collaterals (Anden fysisk sikkerhed) • Credit derivatives (Kreditderivater) • Trade receivables (Faktura(er)) • Financial guarantees other than credit derivatives (Andre finansielle garantier end kreditderivativer) • Offices and commercial premises (Kontorer og andre erhvervsejendomme) • Cooperative housing collateral (certificate of membership) (Pant i andelsbolig (andelsbevis)) • Other protection (Anden type pant/sikkerhed). 	
Residential real estate collateral	Residential real estate collateral in accordance with Article 4(1)(75) of the CRR. Cooperative society collateral is reported here.	
Commercial real estate collateral	Commercial real estate collateral which includes neither residential real estate in accordance with Article 4(1)(75) of the CRR nor offices and commercial premises in accordance with Article 126(1) of the CRR and EBA Q&A 2014_1214.	
Currency and deposits	Currency and deposits in accordance with paragraph 5.74 of Annex A to Regulation (EU) No 549/2013.	
Debt securities	Debt securities in accordance with paragraph 5.89 of Annex A to Regulation (EU) No 549/2013.	
Gold	Gold in accordance with the CRR.	

Loans	Loans in accordance with paragraph 5.112 of Annex A to Regulation (EU) No 549/2013.
Equity and investment fund shares or units	Equity and investment fund shares or units in accordance with paragraph 5.139 of Annex A to Regulation (EU) No 549/2013.
Life insurance policies pledged	Life insurance policies pledged to the lending institution in accordance with the CRR.
Other physical collaterals	Other physical collaterals in accordance with the CRR or other physical collaterals not included in the previous categories.
Credit derivatives	Credit derivatives as defined in paragraph 58(b), 67(d), of Part 2 of Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014. Credit derivatives include credit derivatives as indicated in Article 204 of the CRR.
Trade receivables	Trade receivables as defined in paragraph 5.41(c) of Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.
Financial guarantees other than credit derivatives	Financial guarantees other than credit derivatives in accordance with paragraphs 58(a) and 58(c) of Part 2 of Annex V to Regulation (EU) 680/2014.
Offices and commercial premises	Offices and commercial premises other than residential real estate premises (in accordance with Article 4(1)(75) of the CRR) and qualifying as offices and commercial premises, cf. Article 126(1) of the CRR and EBA Q&A 2014_1214.
Cooperative housing collateral (certificate of membership)	Collateral registered in the Registry of Cooperative Housing Societies.
Other protection	Other protection not included in any of the other categories listed above (e.g. licences).

Whether commercial real estate collateral is reported as "Commercial real estate" or "Offices and commercial premises" depends on the risk weights that can be applied, cf. Article 126 of the CRR. Examples of commercial real estate collateral that typically does not comply with the requirement specified in Article 126 of the CRR are industrial properties and head office properties.

Example – Type of protection for wind turbines

Box 57

Wind turbines are reported as real estate collateral. If it is registered in the Land Registry the reporting requirements correspond to case 1, cf. chart 4, if it is not registered in the Land Registry, the reporting requirements correspond to case 2, cf. chart 4.

In attribute [4.7.11](#) Type of property the outcome "Industry and crafts" is reported if a windmill serves as protection and K27 is used in the report, and "Waterworks and energy supply systems" if a wind turbine serves as protection and K28 is used in the report. This is in line with Executive Order on Types of Property section 9 and 10 that the outcomes refer to.

Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry

For real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry, one of the following outcomes is reported:

- Residential real estate
- Commercial real estate
- Offices and commercial premises.

Example – Reporting of selected attributes for parcelled-out plots

Box 58

In case of parcelled-out plot collateral where the reporter knows and mortgages the plot in relation to its future development, the reporting is as described below; otherwise the parcelled-out plot is reported as an undeveloped plot with the type of protection used by the reporter for the plot (either Residential real estate, Commercial real estate or Offices and commercial premises).

Parcelled-out plots are reported with the following for selected attributes:

[4.7.2](#) Type of protection: Typically reported with one of the following outcomes that depends on the future building on the plot, as most parcels out take place with a view to build:

- Residential real estate
- Commercial real estate
- Offices and commercial premises

[4.7.11](#) Type of property: In case attribute [4.7.2](#) Type of protection is reported with one of the above outcomes, attribute [4.7.11](#) Type of property is reported. In the attribute the code of the future building is reported (if the parcel out takes place with a view to use the plot for agricultural purposes (and not building) the code of the relevant agricultural type of property is reported).

[4.7.12](#) Asset identifier: Internal code of the protection is reported (not equal to the identifier of the plot that the plot is parcelled out from).

[4.7.20](#) Property identifier: Is reported according to the following guidelines:

- If the plot is a parcelled out plot affiliated with another mortgage loan, and thus with known property identifier, this property identifier is reported.
- If the plot is a parcelled out plot including future building, but with a temporary unknown real estate number, "Not required" is reported. This can happen if the correction has not yet been registered in the real estate register.

Case 2: Real estate collateral *not* registered in the Land Registry

For real estate collateral (including cooperative housing collateral registered in the Registry of Cooperative Housing Societies (certificate of membership) that is *not* registered in the Land Registry, one of the following outcomes is reported:

- Residential real estate
- Commercial real estate
- Offices and commercial premises
- Cooperative housing collateral (certificate of membership).

Case 3: Protection in the form of securities

If a security with/without an ISIN code is pledged as protection, one of the following outcomes is reported:

- Debt securities
- Equity and investment fund shares or units.

If multiple securities are pledged as protection, and, in its risk management, the institution allocates the custody account, and not the underlying securities to the instrument, cf. attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, one of the following outcomes is reported for each of the securities in the custody account:

- Debt securities
- Equity and investment fund shares or units.

If a securities custody account serves as protection, and one or more yield accounts are also linked to the custody account, the deposit of which also serves as protection, the deposit is also to be reported as protection. For instance, the deposit is reported with the following outcome: "Currency and deposits".

Example – Protection type for mortgage secured to Vendor

Box 59

Assume debtor X has a loan from creditor Y with a principal of DKK 100. Debtor X has issued a mortgage secured to Vendor as protection for loan A and pledged his real estate property as collateral.

Creditor Y now takes up a loan B with a principal of DKK 500 at Bank A (and is debtor Z to Bank A) and pledges the mortgage secured to Vendor as (partial) protection for loan B.

Bank A has the credit risk on debtor Z (= Creditor Y on the mortgage secured to Vendor), and has protection in the mortgage secured to Vendor, where the protection is the mortgage secured to Vendor (running payments and a debt instrument that can be realized), but Bank A cannot demand the property sold, if debtor Z defaults on loan B. The mortgage secured to Vendor that debtor Z has received as protection for loan B is reported as protection in a debt security without an ISIN-code, i.e. the outcome: "Debt securities" in attribute [4.7.2](#) Type of protection.

Case 4: Protection in the form of assets other than securities and real estate

If other protection has been provided *with* underlying asset(s), one of the following outcomes is reported:

- Gold
- Other physical collaterals
- Currency and deposits
- Loans
- Life insurance policies pledged

- Trade receivables
- Other protection.

Example – Reporting of selected attributes for floating company charges

Box 60

Floating company charges by way of letters of indemnity or owner's mortgage deeds secured on a company's assets and future acquisitions, registered in the Register of personal contracts are reported in the following way:

[4.7.2](#) Type of protection: "Other protection"

Floating company charges can comprise, cf. section 47 c. (3) in Act on Registration no. 1075 of 30 September 2014:

- simple claims stemming from sale of goods and services,
- stock of produce, semi-manufactures and manufactured goods,
- the vehicles mentioned in section 42 c that have not and never have been registered in the Register of Motor Vehicles or in a similar foreign register,
- inventory,
- propellant and other secondary materials,
- livestock,
- goodwill, domain names and right according to the Patens Act, trademark act, design act, utility model act, pattern act, copyright act and act on the protection of the shape of semiconductors (topography) and
- the vehicles mentioned in section 42 c that have been registered in the Register of Motor Vehicles or in a similar foreign register, if the pledger runs a company engaged in the sale and purchase of vehicles.

[4.7.3](#) Protection value: The value of the protection is reported according to the description of the attribute. This value is not expected to equal the notional value of the registered floating company charge, but it is expected to equal the (sum of the) value(s) of the underlying asset(s).

[4.7.4](#) Type of protection value: As indicated in Table 42 either notional or fair value is reported when the protection type is "Other protection". Since the protection value is expected to equal the (sum of the) value(s) of the underlying asset(s), the type of protection value depends on the characteristics of the underlying asset(s) included in the floating company charge at the time of the value assessment.

[4.7.5](#) Date of protection value: The date of the valuation of the underlying protection in attribute [4.7.3](#) Protection value.

[4.7.6](#) Protection valuation approach: If the type of protection value is reported as "Notional value", the outcome "Other type of valuation" is reported, otherwise the applied protection valuation approach is reported.

[4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value: The protection allocated value used by the institution is reported. The value cannot exceed the value of the registered floating company charge.

Case 5: Protection without underlying assets

If other protection has been provided *without* underlying assets, one of the following outcomes is reported:

- Credit derivatives

- Financial guarantees other than credit derivatives (includes contracts of suretyships, cf. Appendix [6.3](#) Reporting of contracts of suretyships/sureties to the credit register).

Example – Guarantee against losses

Box 61

Assume two mortgage loans are granted on 1 August 2019 with pledged real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry with an expected liquidation value of DKK 5 million.

The expected liquidation value is adjusted to DKK 4.5 million on 30 September 2019.

Outstanding nominal amount loan with priority 1: DKK 2.5 million.

Outstanding nominal amount loan with priority 2: DKK 1.0 million.

Debtor's bank has given a guarantee against losses that covers up to DKK 750,000 in case of default on loan 2.

In the reporting as at 30 September 2019, the guarantee against losses is reported (additional to the real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry) on sheet [4.7](#) Protection, where the reporting requirements correspond to case 5, cf. chart 4. Additionally the guarantee against losses is reported as protection for loan 2 on sheet [4.8](#) Instrument – protection received dataset, perhaps with an allocated value of 0 in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, if the institution does not allocate a positive value to the guarantee (for instance in case the institution assesses that the real estate collateral is sufficient protection for the loan).

4.7.3. Protection value (Værdi af pant/sikkerhed)

The protection value calculated at the latest date prior to the reporting reference date for the relevant type of protection value, cf. attribute [4.7.4](#) Type of protection value. It is accepted that this attribute is not updated on an ongoing basis, as credit policies could mean that updating of the attribute is not required, cf. e.g. the example in Box 62. If the value is updated, the updated value is to be reported.

Example – Loan restructuring without proceeds

Box 62

If the instrument is in the form of loan restructuring without proceeds, institutions are not obliged to obtain an updated protection value and (if the instrument is in the form of loan restructuring without proceeds), the attribute is to be reported only if available.

The value is to be reported without considering any (regulatory) haircuts.

Amounts in foreign currency are converted into DKK at the exchange rate subject to the following specification, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion:

- If a protection item is valued at its notional amount, the amount is to be converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the reporting reference date, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion.
- If a protection item is *not* valued at its notional amount (but instead at fair value, for instance), the valuation date may deviate from the reporting reference date. In that case, the amount is to be converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the date of calculation of the protection value, cf. attribute [4.7.5](#) Date of protection value.

Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry

For real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry, the value of the real estate property pledged as collateral for the mortgage deed is reported. If a mortgage deed is secured on multiple real estate properties, one value is reported for each of the underlying real estate properties, cf. Appendix [6.2](#) Reporting of real estate collateral, including jointly mortgaged real estate properties, to the credit register.

If, in its credit decision process, the institution does not apply any kind of valuation of the real estate property, e.g. in case of large senior debt and, from a credit perspective, the institution assesses that it cannot expect to realise an amount from the collateral, or that the costs of valuation are not assessed to be commensurate with the value of the property, or, from a credit perspective, the institution has decided to grant the loan without valuation, "Not required" is reported.

Case 2: Real estate collateral *not* registered in the Land Registry

For real estate collateral that is *not* registered in the Land Registry, the value of the real estate property pledged as collateral for the mortgage deed is reported. If a mortgage deed is secured on multiple real estate properties, one value is reported for each of the underlying real estate properties, cf. Appendix [6.2](#) Reporting of real estate collateral, including jointly mortgaged real estate properties, to the credit register.

If, in its credit decision process, the institution does not apply any kind of valuation of the real estate property, e.g. in case of large senior debt and, from a credit perspective, the institution assesses that it cannot expect to realise an amount from the collateral, or that the costs of valuation are not assessed to be commensurate with the value of the property, or, from a credit perspective, the institution has decided to grant the loan without valuation, "Not required" is reported.

Case 3: Protection in the form of securities

If a security with/without an ISIN code is pledged as protection, the value of the security is reported. If multiple securities with ISIN codes are pledged as protection, one value is reported for each security.

If multiple securities without ISIN codes are pledged as protection and the institution in its risk management process allocates the custody account, and *not* the underlying securities to the instrument, the value of the custody account is reported. Otherwise the value is reported for each security.

Case 4: Protection in the form of assets other than securities and real estate

If other protection *with* underlying assets is pledged, the value of the assets is reported at agreement level if the institution does not apply a look-through approach. For instance, if a car fleet is pledged as collateral, the value of the car fleet rather than the value of each car is reported. If the institution applies a look-through approach, the value of each of the underlying assets is reported.

If, in its credit decision process, the institution does not apply any kind of valuation of the asset, e.g. in case of large senior debt and, from a credit perspective, the institution assesses that it cannot expect to realise an amount from the collateral, or that the costs of valuation are not assessed to be commensurate with the value of the property, or, from a credit perspective, the institution has decided to grant the loan without valuation, "Not required" is reported.

Case 5: Protection without underlying assets

If other protection *without* underlying assets is pledged, the value of this protection is reported.

If protection is provided by several guarantors, the value of each guarantor's share of the guarantee is reported, cf. Box 69.

If the guaranteed amount is not specified, and a maximum amount for which the guarantor/surety is liable has not been agreed, and the collateral includes all accounts receivable, the value of the guarantee/contract of suretyship on the reporting reference date corresponds to the outstanding nominal amount for which the debtor is liable on the reporting reference date. The allocated value reported in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value is expected to reflect that the guarantee/ contract of suretyship is provided for several of the debtor's instruments, and "Yes" is reported in [4.8.3](#) General protection indicator. The value is expected to change over time.

If the guaranteed amount for instance covers a percentage of the outstanding nominal amount of an instrument, the value of the guarantee/surety is updated as the outstanding nominal amount of the instruments might be reduced.

4.7.4. Type of protection value (Værditype)

Identification of the type of value reported in attribute [4.7.3 Protection value](#). If attribute [4.7.3 Protection value](#) is reported as "Not required", "Not required" is reported.

Two general types of protection value are envisaged (fair value and notional amount) and two types of protection value specifically related to real estate collateral (market value and long-term sustainable value). It is up to the reporter to specify the type of protection value to be used to value the protection, and which is available.

The "Other protection value" category is reported only if the institution uses a type of protection value that is not included in any of the definitions of other types of protection value categories.

Type of protection value (K24)		Table 42
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notional amount (Kontraktværdi) • Fair value (Dagsværdi) • Market value (Markedsværdi) • Long-term sustainable value (Belåningsværdi) • Other protection value (Anden værditype). 	
Notional amount (Kontraktværdi)		The nominal or face amount contractually agreed that is used to calculate payments in the event that the protection is executed, e.g. in respect of financial guarantees and life insurance policies. This comprises all value types possessing these properties, even if they are addressed by a term different from notional amount, e.g. surrender value.
Fair value (Dagsværdi)		The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability between market participants, cf. IFRS 13. Not to be reported if the protection is real estate property (immovable property).
Market value (Markedsværdi)		To be reported if the protection is real estate property (immovable property). Is the estimated amount for which the property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without being under compulsion, cf. Article 4(1)(76) of the CRR.
Long-term sustainable value (Belåningsværdi)		The long-term sustainable value ("mortgage lending value") is the value of immovable property as determined by a prudent assessment of the future marketability of the property taking into account long-term sustainable aspects of the property, the normal and local market conditions,

	the current use and alternative appropriate uses of the property, cf. Article 4(74) of the CRR. <i>This value is to be reported only if the market value is not available or is not accurate.</i>
Other protection value (Anden værditype).	Other protection value not included in any of the outcomes listed above.

The type of protection value depends on the type of protection reported, cf. attribute [4.7.2](#) Type of protection. Table 43 specifies the type of protection value that is typically to be reported for which type of protection.

Type of protection and type of protection value		Table 43
4.7.2 Type of protection	4.7.4 Type of protection value	
Gold (Guld)		Fair value
Currency and deposits (Indskud i kontanter eller kontantlignende instrumenter)		Notional amount
Debt securities (Gældsinstrumenter)		Notional amount
Loans (Fordringer)		Notional amount
Equity and investment fund shares or units (Ejerandele og aktier eller andele i investeringsforeninger)		Fair value
Credit derivatives (Kreditderivater) (e.g. CDSs)		Notional amount
Financial guarantees other than credit derivatives (Andre finansielle garantier end kreditderivater)		Notional amount
Trade receivables (Faktura(er))		Notional amount
Life insurance policies pledged (Livsforsikringspolicer pantsat hos det långivende institut)		Notional amount
Residential real estate collateral (Beboelsesejendomme)		Market value/Long-term sustainable value
Offices and commercial premises (Kontorer og andre erhvervsjendomme)		Market value/Long-term sustainable value
Commercial real estate collateral (Erhvervsjendomme)		Market value/Long-term sustainable value
Other physical collaterals (Anden fysisk sikkerhed)		Fair value
<i>Cooperative housing collateral (certificate of membership) (Pant i andelsbolig (andelsbevis))</i>		<i>Other protection value</i>
Other protection (Anden type pant)		Notional amount/Fair value (to be established for each protection item)

Note: Cooperative society collateral is expected to be reported as "Market value".
Source: AnaCredit Reporting Manual, Part II – The protection received dataset, Table 110: Applicable type of protection value by type of protection.

If the value of protection is a notional amount (including "Currency and deposits") in a currency other than DKK, the value is converted into DKK

on the reporting reference date, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion, and is reported with the outcome "Notional amount".

4.7.5. Date of protection value (Vurderingsdato af pant/sikkerhed)

The date of the valuation of the underlying protection in attribute [4.7.3](#) Protection value. If attribute [4.7.3](#) Protection value is reported as "Not required", "Not required" is reported.

If a protection item is valued at its notional amount, the valuation date is the reporting reference date.

If a protection item is *not* valued at notional amount, but is calculated at e.g. fair value instead, the valuation date may deviate from the reporting reference date.

4.7.6. Protection valuation approach (Værdiansættelsestype)

The protection valuation approach used to determine the protection value in attribute [4.7.3](#) Protection value. If attribute [4.7.3](#) Protection value is reported as "Not required", "Not required" is reported.

If the fair value of the protection item (reported under the "Fair value" type of protection value in attribute [4.7.4](#) Type of protection value) has been established in organised markets, the protection valuation approach is reported with "Mark-to-market". This applies e.g. to gold and listed equities.

If the fair value of the protection item (reported under the "Fair value" type of protection value in attribute [4.7.4](#) Type of protection value or "Market value" or "Long-term sustainable value ") has been established by the creditor (or by a methodology controlled by the creditor), the protection valuation approach is reported with "Creditor valuation" and thus includes estimated values based on quantitative valuation approaches applied by the reporter.

Similarly, the protection valuation approach "Third-party valuation" also includes estimated values based on quantitative valuation models established by the third party and not controlled by the creditor (this requirement is *not* met if the value is generated elsewhere in the creditor's organisation).

If the type of protection value is reported as "Notional amount" in attribute [4.7.4](#) Type of protection value, the protection valuation approach is reported as "Other type of valuation".

Protection valuation approach (K25)		Table 44
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark-to-market (Baseret på markedsværdi) • Counterparty estimation (Estimation af modpart) • Creditor valuation (Kreditors værdiansættelse) • Third-party valuation (Tredjeparts værdiansættelse) • Other type of valuation (Anden type værdiansættelse) 	
Mark-to-market (Baseret på markedsværdi)		Valuation method based on unadjusted prices at an exchange quoted for identical assets and liabilities in an active market.
Counterparty estimation (Estimation af modpart)		Valuation carried out by the protection provider.
Creditor valuation (Kreditors værdiansættelse)		Valuation carried out by the creditor: Valuation undertaken by an external or staff appraiser who possesses the necessary qualifications, ability and experience to execute a valuation and who is <i>not</i> independent from the credit decision process.
Third-party valuation (Tredjeparts værdiansættelse)		The valuation is provided by an appraiser who is independent of the credit decision process.
Other type of valuation (Anden type værdiansættelse)		Any other type of valuation that is not included in the previous categories.

4.7.7. Real estate collateral location (Placering af ejendom: NUTS3)

Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry

Reported as "Not required".

Case 2: Real estate collateral *not* registered in the Land Registry

If the protection item is reported as one of the following four types of protection in attribute [4.7.2](#) Type of protection:

1. residential real estate
2. commercial real estate
3. offices and commercial premises or
4. cooperative housing collateral (certificate of membership)

the real estate collateral location is to be reported, cf. Box 63. The attribute is to be reported if the following criteria are met:

- The real estate collateral is located in the EU (excluding Denmark), Norway, the Faroe Islands or Greenland
- Attributes [4.7.14](#) Country, [4.7.15](#) Postal code and [4.7.16](#) City/town/village have *not* been reported.

Reporting requirements as regards the real estate collateral location				Box 63
Real estate collateral location				
Attribute	Denmark (Case 1)	Denmark (Case 2)	EU member states (excluding Denmark), Norway, the Faroe Islands, Greenland	Other countries (excluding EU member states, Norway, the Faroe Islands and Greenland)
4.7.7 Real estate collateral location	Not to be reported	Not to be reported	To be reported if 4.7.14 Country, 4.7.15 Postal code and 4.7.16 City/town/village have not been reported.	Not to be reported
4.7.14 Country	Not to be reported	To be reported	To be reported if 4.7.7 Real estate collateral location has not been reported	To be reported
4.7.15 Postal code	Not to be reported	To be reported	To be reported if 4.7.7 Real estate collateral location has not been reported and postal codes are in use in the country.	Not to be reported
4.7.16 City/town/village	Not to be reported	Not to be reported	To be reported if 4.7.15 Postal code has <i>not</i> been reported; Otherwise "Not required" is reported	Not to be reported

Real estate collateral location (K26)		Table 45
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real estate collateral location region (real estate collateral located in an EU member state, apart from Denmark) 	

For real estate collateral located in a non-EU member state (excluding DK), or Norway, the Faroe Islands and Greenland, "Not required" is reported.

Case 3: Protection in the form of securities,

Case 4: Protection in the form of assets other than securities and real estate and

Case 5: Protection without underlying assets, cf. Chart 4

Reported as "Not required".

4.7.8. Maturity date of the protection (Udløbsdato for pant/sikkerhed)

The contractual maturity date of the protection, which is the earliest date beyond which the protection is not legally valid, taking into account any subsequent agreements amending initial contracts.

The maturity date of the underlying asset (e.g. the maturity date of a debt security pledged as protection) is not to be reported.

If no specific date is provided in the contract (and no such date arises from the general legal framework), "Not required" is to be reported.

If the contract expressly specifies that the protection can be legally pledged for an unlimited period of time, **reporting is as specified in the code list.**

If the protection is used to secure multiple instruments and a maturity date of the protection has been specified for each instrument, the earliest of all the maturity dates specified for any of the instruments is reported.

When the reporting reference date is reached – or is after the earliest maturity date of the protection – the maturity date of the protection is "changed/rolled over to" the next such date, unless the maturity date is unspecified.

Example – Maturity date of a financial guarantee

Box 64

Assume a financial guarantee is pledged as protection for an instrument in default. The instrument exceeds the maturity date reported in attribute [4.2.13](#) Legal final maturity date and also the maturity date of the guarantee. If the creditor still has the possibility to call the guarantee, it is not a requirement that the maturity date of the protection is updated, but as long as the creditor continues to have the right to call the guarantee, it is reported (even though the maturity date is exceeded).

4.7.9. Original protection value (Oprindelig værdi af pant/sikkerhed)

The original protection value or value of the protection item when it was originally received as protection. In relation to attribute [4.7.3 Protection value](#), which captures the latest value, this attribute captures the value of the protection at the origination date.

- If the loan is disbursed/the credit originated during the reporting reference period, cf. section [2.3.13](#), the value is to be equivalent to the value on which the credit decision process was based (**regardless of whether the institution has pledged the same protection to secure other instruments and with an earlier inception date than the instrument originated during the reporting reference period**).

- If the same protection is pledged for multiple loans disbursed/credits originated during the reporting reference period, the value attributable to the instrument disbursed first during the reporting reference period is reported, cf. the example in Box 64.
- If the loan is not disbursed/the credit is not originated during the reporting reference period, and the same protection is not pledged for multiple instruments, the value is to be equivalent to the value on which the initial credit decision process was based when the protection item was received as protection.
- If there are no changes during the reporting reference period (a new instrument is created, covered or ceased) to the instruments the protection is pledged for the attribute is not updated and the value to be reported equals the value reported during the latest reporting reference period.

It is expected that, in general, the type of protection value is equivalent to the type of protection value reported in [4.7.4](#) Type of protection value and [4.7.6](#) Protection valuation approach. There may be exceptions, however.

Example – Original protection value

Box 65

Assume that an instrument is originated on 3 January 2010. The protection value of the protection item was DKK 5 million on the credit decision date.

On 30 September 2019, the instrument is to be reported to the credit register. The protection value was calculated at DKK 3.5 million as at 31 December 2018.

In the reporting as at 30 September 2019, the following is specified:

[4.7.3](#) Protection value: DKK 3.5 million

[4.7.5](#) Date of protection value: 20181231

[4.7.9](#) Original protection value: DKK 5 million

[4.7.10](#) Date of original protection value: 20100103

In October, a new instrument is originated, secured by the same protection item. On the credit decision date, 3 October 2019, the protection value is now estimated at DKK 4.5 million. On 15 November 2019, another instrument is originated, secured by the same protection item. At that time, the protection value is DKK 4.4 million.

In the reporting as at 31 December 2019, the following is specified:

[4.7.3](#) Protection value: DKK 4.4 million

[4.7.5](#) Date of protection value: 20191115

[4.7.9](#) Original protection value: DKK 4.5 million

[4.7.10](#) Date of original protection value: 20191003

The value in attribute [4.7.3](#) Protection value is equivalent to the latest calculated value (the value has not been updated since the credit decision date), while the original protection value is equivalent to the value attributable to the instrument with the earliest origination date during the reporting reference period (given that more than one instrument was originated during the reporting reference period).

The attribute is to be reported in DKK. For instruments in foreign currency, the amount is converted into DKK at the exchange rate of [4.7.10](#) Date of original protection value,, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion.

In general, this information is to be reported for all instruments, with the following exceptions:

- if the information is not available for instruments originated before 30 September 2019, "Not required" is reported.
- if the final valuation of a protection item is not received by the date of reporting, for instance if the appraiser has not assessed the collateral yet "Not required" is reported, also in attribute [4.7.10](#) Date of original protection value. When the original protection value is received from the appraiser, for instance by next date of reporting, the value is reported and the date of the appraisal is reported in attribute [4.7.10](#) Date of original protection value. It is expected that even though the original protection value in some cases is not available at the date of reporting, the institution has a current assessment of the value of the collateral (for instance via estimation) that is reported in attribute [4.7.3](#) Protection value.
- If the value of the collateral fluctuates so much that an appraisal is not relevant until the collateral is sold, "Not required" is reported, also in attribute [4.7.10](#) Date of original protection value.

Example – Original protection value of protection comprising several properties of which one property is released during the maturity of the instrument

Box 66

Assume an instrument is disbursed on 1 June 2021. A mortgage deed registered in the Land Registry comprising four properties is pledged as collateral for the instrument.

Property	Value 1 June 2021
Property 1	41,927,500
Property 2	88,000
Property 3	1,150,000
Property 4	1,240,000

On 20 March 2028 Property 4 is released (not included in the protection), and Property 5 is included in the protection instead. Release typically occurs due to sale of a part of the property, but might also occur due to expropriation, it is also registered in the Land Registry.

In the report by March 2028 the following values are reported for the four properties that are now included in the protection. Note that the values of the three original properties in the protection are kept, whereas the original protection value for property 5 equals its assessed value by 20 March 2028.

	Property 1	Property 2	Property 3	Property 5
4.7.9 Original protection value	41,927,500	88,000	1,150,000	350,000
4.7.10 Date of original protection value	20210601	20210601	20210601	20280320
4.7.3 Protection value	43,000,000	90,000	1,090,000	350,000
4.7.5 Date of protection value	20280320	20280320	20280320	20280320

The release is also registered in the Land Registry, however a new real estate number will first be available when it is registered in the real estate register, this can take up to 6-12 months.

4.7.10. Date of original protection value (Dato for oprindelig vurdering af pant/sikkerhed)

The date of the original protection value, cf. attribute [4.7.9](#) Original protection value.

If attribute [4.7.9](#) is not available for instruments originated before 30 September 2019, or if one of the other exceptions apply, cf. attribute [4.7.9](#) Original protection value, "Not required" is reported.

4.7.11. Type of property (Ejendomskategori) (follows the BSI definition – but different outcome)

Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry and

Case 2: Real estate collateral *not* registered in the Land Registry, cf. Chart

This attribute is reported for instruments such as mortgage loans secured on real estate, i.e. reported as one of the following outcomes in attribute [4.7.2](#) Type of protection:

1. Residential real estate
2. Commercial real estate or
3. Offices and commercial premises.

The attribute is *not* to be reported if protection in the form of Cooperative housing collateral (certificates of membership) is pledged, cf. attribute [4.7.2](#) Type of protection. The attribute is to be reported if a cooperative housing society has pledged the real estate property as collateral.

For instruments reported by mortgage banks, the types of property specified in K28 is to be reported, cf. Table 47, as described in Part 2 of Executive Order no. 959 of 21 August 2015 on Mortgage-Credit Loans and Mortgage Credit Bonds, etc. and Executive Order no. 415 of 27 April 2017 on Delineation of Types of Property and Repayment of Loans on the Transition of a Different Type of Property (subsequently referred to as Executive Order on Types of Property).

Group 1 institutions report in accordance with the categories specified in K27, cf. Table 46.

Other institutions have a choice between reporting the categories of K27 or K28, cf. Table 46 or Table 47.

Dormitories are reported with the outcome "Social housing", as this outcome includes housing for young people, cf. section 7 in Executive Order on Types of Property.

Parking garages are as a starting point reported with the outcome "Offices and businesses". However if the parking area(s) is an integrated part of a property for industrial and craft purposes and serves such purposes or has a lay out that they are not commonly usable they are reported with the outcome "Industry and crafts", cf. section 9 in Executive Order on Types of Property.

Other commercial real estate properties are reported based on specific assessments of which type of property they belong to, for instance "Industry and crafts" or "Offices and businesses".

If a wind turbine serves as protection and K27 is used in the report the outcome "Industry and crafts" is reported, and "Waterworks and energy

supply systems" if a windturbine serves as protection and K28 is used in the report.

Type of property (K27)

Table 46

Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner-occupied housing • Summer cottages • Social housing • Private rental properties • Private cooperative housing • Agriculture • Industry and crafts • Offices and businesses • Properties for social, cultural and educational purposes • Undeveloped plots.
Owner-occupied housing	Owner-occupied housing for year-round occupancy, including real estate properties such as single family houses, terraced houses, linked houses, owner-occupied flats, cooperative flats, etc. that may legally be used for year-round occupancy by the owner, cf. section 2 in Executive Order on Types of Property.
Summer cottages	This means residential real estate properties built on a plot which is not intended for year-round occupancy, and properties that may legally be used for occupancy during part of the year only, cf. section 3 in Executive Order on Types of Property.
Social housing	Social housing for families, young people and the elderly as well as social housing for the elderly owned by municipalities, county authorities and independent institutions, cf. sections 6, 7 and 8 in Executive Order on Types of Property.
Private rental properties	Private rental residential properties (section 5).
Private cooperative housing	Private cooperative housing, subsidised and unsubsidised, cf. section 4 in Executive Order on Types of Property.
Agriculture	Agricultural properties and properties used for agricultural purposes and related commercial production, e.g. forestry, horticulture, fruit farming, fur farming, fish farming and land improvement operations, cf. section 13 in Executive Order on Types of Property.
Industry and crafts	Properties used for industrial and craft purposes, as well as power plants, gasworks, heating stations and waterworks as well as collective energy supply systems, cf. sections 9, 10 and 11 in Executive Order on Types of Property.
Offices and businesses	Office and business properties, as well as hotels, restaurants, etc., cf. section 12 in Executive Order on Types of Property.
Properties for social, cultural and educational purposes	Day-care centres, schools, hospitals, sports properties, museums, theatres, churches, etc., cf. section 14 in Executive Order on Types of Property.
Undeveloped plots	Undeveloped plots and other properties that are not included in any of the above categories, cf. section 15 in Executive Order on Types of Property.

If an undeveloped plot is pledged as collateral, the type of property is to be changed once the plot is developed.

Real estate properties are to be categorised in accordance with Executive Order on Types of Property. The list in Table 47 specifies a sub-classification of the individual types of property. In the absence of other sub-classification of each type of property, the real estate property is classified in accordance with the use of most of its area. However, agricultural real estate properties are categorised based on the highest earning production method.

Type of property (K28)

Table 47

Code	Type of property
Owner-occupied homes	
101	Single-family and terraced houses
102	Owner-occupied flats
103	Owner-occupied flats that have been let
104	Agricultural real estate properties with a site area of < 10 hectares, cf. section 13(3) of Executive Order on Types of Property.
105	Summer cottages
Private cooperative housing	
201	Single and multi-storey buildings
Residential real estate collateral	
301	Private rental residential properties with < 20 per cent commercial use
302	Private rental residential properties with > 20 per cent commercial use
303	Social housing
304	Housing for young people and for the elderly
Properties used for industrial and craft purposes	
401	Factory properties and other industrial production facilities
402	Properties used for craft purposes and workshop properties and other premises used for non-industrial production or other production of goods, and stores primarily used for production or other product treatment of goods
403	Shipyards
404	Waterworks and energy supply systems not included in section 10 of Executive Order no. 926 of 13 December 1999 on purification plant and other waste treatment plant and collective energy supply systems (In Danish only).
Office and business properties	
501	Office properties with < 20 per cent residential space for rental
502	Store properties with < 20 per cent residential space for rental
503	Office and/or store properties, possibly with residential space for rental (>20 per cent)
504	Warehouse properties with office/administration space
505	Store and shopping centres
506	Hotels, inns, congress and course centres as well as theme and amusement parks
507	Restaurants

508	Caravan sites
509	GP, dental and veterinary surgeries
510	Petrol stations
511	Car dealers
512	Traffic terminals, multi-storey car parks, fire stations, auction halls, export stables, etc.
513	Traffic ports with quay installations
514	Airports
515	Properties for social, cultural and educational purposes without general public access or which are not publicly subsidised as mentioned in section 14(2) of Executive Order on Types of Property
Agricultural properties (categorised based primarily on earning production method)	
601	Crop production properties
602	Cattle farming properties
603	Pig production properties
604	Poultry production properties
605	Fur and deer farms
606	Forestry properties
607	Horticulture and fruit farms
608	Fish and eel farms
609	Riding schools
610	Agricultural machinery centres
Properties for social, cultural and educational purposes	
701	Educational institutions
702	Day-care centres for children and adolescents, day homes and day centres
703	Hospitals, treatment facilities and nursing homes
704	Museums and similar exhibition facilities
705	Theatres
706	Village halls, community centres, scout huts, soldiers' and seamen's homes
707	Churches
708	Sports properties, sports grounds and gymnasiums
Other properties	
801	Single-family plots
802	Summer cottage plots
803	Commercial real estate plots
804	Other properties

Case 3: Protection in the form of securities**Case 4: Protection in the form of assets other than securities and real estate and****Case 5: Protection without underlying assets, cf. Chart 4**

Reported as "Not required".

4.7.12. Asset identifier (Identifikationsnummer for aktiv)**Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry and****Case 2: Real estate collateral *not* registered in the Land Registry, cf. Chart**

4

Real estate number

If the protection item is reported as one of the following outcomes in attribute [4.7.2](#) Type of protection:

1. Residential real estate
2. Commercial real estate or
3. Offices and commercial premises

An internal identifier for the real estate is reported, cf. attribute [4.7.20](#) Property identifier.

Real estate properties not located in Denmark are reported as "Not required".

[Once the Basic Data Project's work has been implemented, the real estate number will likely be reported as "Not required" and instead the number implemented by the Basic Data Project for identification of real estate located in Denmark will be reported in attribute [4.7.13](#) BFE number. Handling of the phasing-out of the ESR number, if applicable, and reporting of the BFE number will be agreed in dialogue with the industry.]

Case 3: Protection in the form of securities

ISIN Code

If the protection item is reported with one of the following outcomes in attribute [4.7.2](#) Type of protection:

- Debt securities
- Equity and investment fund shares or units

the ISIN code of the security is reported. If the security does not have an ISIN code, "Not required" is to be reported.

If multiple securities are pledged as protection, one row is reported for each security, and in each row the ISIN code of the individual security is reported. If the securities do not have an ISIN code, "Not required" is to be reported.

Case 4: Protection in the form of assets other than securities and real estate and

Case 5: Protection without underlying assets

Reported as "Not required".

4.7.13. BFE number (BFE-nummer)

Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry and

Case 2: Real estate collateral *not* registered in the Land Registry, cf. Chart

4

As long as the Basic Data Project's work has not been implemented and the ESR number has not been phased out, cf. attributes [4.7.12](#) Asset identifier and [4.7.20](#) Property identifier, "Not required" is reported.

[Once the Basic Data Project's work has been implemented, [4.7.12](#) Asset identifier will likely be reported as "Not required" and instead the number implemented by the Basic Data Project for identification of real estate located in Denmark will be reported in this attribute [4.7.13](#) BFE number. Handling of the phasing-out of the ESR number, if applicable, and reporting of the BFE number will be agreed in dialogue with the industry.]

Real estate properties not located in Denmark are reported as "Not required".

Case 3: Protection in the form of securities,

Case 4: Protection in the form of assets other than securities and real estate and

Case 5: Protection without underlying assets, cf. Chart 4

Reported as "Not required".

4.7.14. Real estate collateral location: Country (Placering af ejendom: Land)

Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry

Reported as "Not required".

Case 2: Real estate collateral *not* registered in the Land Registry

If the protection item is reported as one of the following four types of protection in attribute [4.7.2](#) Type of protection:

1. residential real estate
2. commercial real estate
3. offices and commercial premises or
4. cooperative housing collateral (certificate of membership)

the real estate collateral location is to be reported, cf. Box 63.

Real estate collateral location (K3)

Table 48

Outcome • All countries – ISO 3166 standard (alpha 2 code).

Case 3: Protection in the form of securities,

Case 4: Protection in the form of assets other than securities and real estate and

Case 5: Protection without underlying assets, cf. Chart 4

Reported as "Not required".

4.7.15. Real estate collateral location: Postal code (Placering af ejendom: Postnummer)**Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry**

Reported as "Not required".

Case 2: Real estate collateral *not* registered in the Land Registry

If the protection item is reported as one of the following four types of protection in attribute [4.7.2](#) Type of protection:

1. residential real estate
2. commercial real estate
3. offices and commercial premises or
4. cooperative housing collateral (certificate of membership)

the real estate collateral location is to be reported, cf. Box 63.

If the protection item is located in a country where postal codes are not in use, "Not required" is reported.

Case 3: Protection in the form of securities,**Case 4: Protection in the form of assets other than securities and real estate and****Case 5: Protection without underlying assets, cf. Chart 4**

Reported as "Not required".

4.7.16. Real estate collateral location: City/town/village (Placering af ejendom: By)**Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry**

Reported as "Not required".

Case 2: Real estate collateral *not* registered in the Land Registry

If the protection item is reported as one of the following four types of protection in attribute [4.7.2](#) Type of protection:

1. residential real estate
2. commercial real estate
3. offices and commercial premises or
4. cooperative housing collateral (certificate of membership)

the real estate collateral location is to be reported, cf. Box 63.

If attribute [4.7.15](#) Postal code has been reported, "Not required" is reported.

Case 3: Protection in the form of securities,

Case 4: Protection in the form of assets other than securities and real estate and

Case 5: Protection without underlying assets, cf. Chart 4

Reported as "Not required".

4.7.17. Expected liquidation value of the real estate (Ejendommens forventede realisationsværdi)

Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry

The attribute includes the value applied by the individual institution based on its real estate property models at asset level (=real estate property level). The typical time horizon is six months.

The expected liquidation value is the property's market value (reported in attribute [4.7.3](#) Protection value) less haircuts when the institution reports at asset level, i.e. the attribute is calculated on the same date as reported in attribute [4.7.5](#) Date of protection value. When the institution reports at asset level, [4.7.18](#) Expected liquidation value of the agreement is not reported.

The liquidation value of the asset is used in the calculation of the institution's protection allocated value reported in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value.

If, in its credit decision process, the institution does not apply any kind of valuation of the real estate property, e.g. in case of large senior debt and, from a credit perspective, the institution assesses that it cannot expect to realise an amount from the collateral, or that the costs of valuation are not assessed to be commensurate with the value of the property, or, from a credit perspective, the institution has decided to grant the loan without valuation, "Not required" is reported in both this attribute and in attribute [4.7.18](#) Expected liquidation value of the agreement and "0" is reported in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value. However, in some cases, in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, an amount might be reported in connection with jointly mortgaged properties if a value exists from another property with valuation.

Case 2: Real estate collateral *not* registered in the Land Registry,

Case 3: Protection in the form of securities,

Case 4: Protection in the form of assets other than securities and real estate and

Case 5: Protection without underlying assets, cf. Chart 4

Reported as "Not required".

4.7.18. Expected liquidation value of the agreement (Aftalens forventede realisationsværdi)

Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry

The attribute includes the value applied by the individual institution based on its real estate property models at agreement level (=mortgage level = registration document ID). The typical time horizon is six months.

The expected liquidation value is the aggregate value of the mortgaged real estate properties (reported in attribute [4.7.3](#) Protection value) less haircuts when the institution reports at agreement level, i.e. the attribute is calculated on the same date as reported in attribute [4.7.5](#) Date of protection value. When the institution reports at agreement level, [4.7.17](#) Expected liquidation value of the real estate is not reported.

The liquidation value of the agreement is used in the calculation of the institution's protection allocated value reported in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value.

If, in its credit decision process, the institution does not apply any kind of valuation of the real estate property, e.g. in case of large senior debt and, from a credit perspective, the institution assesses that it cannot expect to realise an amount from the collateral, or that the costs of valuation are not assessed to be commensurate with the value of the property, or, from a credit perspective, the institution has decided to grant the loan without valuation, "Not required" is reported in both this attribute and in attribute [4.7.17](#) Expected liquidation value of the real estate and "0" is reported in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value. However, in some cases, in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, an amount might be reported in connection with jointly mortgaged properties if a value exists from another property with valuation.

Case 2: Real estate collateral *not* registered in the Land Registry,

Case 3: Protection in the form of securities,

Case 4: Protection in the form of assets other than securities and real estate and

Case 5: Protection without underlying assets, cf. Chart 4

Reported as "Not required".

4.7.19. Registered protection identifier (Identifikationsnummer for tinglyst pant)

Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry

If real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry is pledged, one of the following two numbers should be reported for the mortgage deed:

1. Date and identifier (e.g. 20061208-52429-28 or 20160617-1007363755)
or

2. Document Identifier (e.g. 8BEAD703-1991-4394-9306-121569BCD964).

If a protection item entails several real estate properties, one row is reported for each real estate property, cf. Appendix [6.2](#) Reporting of real estate collateral, including jointly mortgaged real estate properties, to the credit register where the identifier for the mortgage deed is the same across the real estate properties.

If a property is included in several registered mortgage deeds, one row is reported for each mortgage deed in which the property is included. This means that the same property can be reported in several rows (one row for each mortgage deed in which it is included).

Where the institution has not received the land registration number on the reporting reference date, the following dummy is reported: "9999999999" and attribute [4.7.20](#) Property identifier is reported as "Not required".

Case 2: Real estate collateral *not* registered in the Land Registry,

Case 3: Protection in the form of securities,

Case 4: Protection in the form of assets other than securities and real estate and

Case 5: Protection without underlying assets, cf. Chart 4

Reported as "Not required".

4.7.20. Property identifier (Ejendomsnummer (BBR-nummer))

Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry and

Case 2: Real estate collateral *not* registered in the Land Registry, cf. Chart 4

Real estate number

If the protection item is reported as one of the following outcomes in attribute [4.7.2](#) Type of protection:

4. Residential real estate
5. Commercial real estate or
6. Offices and commercial premises

the real estate number is reported, which is composed of the municipality number and the ESR number (real estate master data register number) of the real estate (available in the Construction and Housing Register (BBR)).

The municipality number always consists of three digits. The ESR number consists of between one and six digits. The municipality number is entered first, followed by zeros, the number of which depends on the

number of characters of the ESR number; the attribute is to consist of a total of 10 digits.

The municipality code of the real estate property shows the location of the real estate collateral pledged for the instrument in accordance with the three-digit municipality code of the Ministry of Interior and Health. The applicable relation between address and municipality is determined by the road and housing register of the Danish Civil Registration System (CPR).

Some buildings located on leased/external plots do not have a real estate number. According to the Agency for Digitisation this comprises approximately 30,000 buildings. In connection with the Basic Data Project, buildings on leased/external plots will be assigned a real estate number which will be used in the Land Registry going forward. However, the new real estate number will only be used in the Land Registry if a manual update takes place. Examples of building on leased/external plots are allotment sheds and summer houses.

If the pledged collateral is a building on leased/external plot without a real estate number "Not required" is reported.

Where the institution has not received the land registration number on the reporting reference date, and "999999999" has been reported in attribute [4.7.19 Registered protection identifier](#), "Not required" is reported.

Real estate properties not located in Denmark are reported as "Not required".

Example – Real estate number

Box 67

A real estate property in municipality 101 with the ESR number 1234 is reported as Real estate number "1010001234".

Owner-occupied flats are to be reported with the owner-occupied real estate number. Undivided shares are reported with the real estate number of the real estate property.

As long as the Basic Data Project's work has not been implemented and the ESR number has not been phased out, reporting is made in accordance with these requirements.

[Once the Basic Data Project's work has been implemented, the real estate number will likely be reported as "Not required" and instead the

number implemented by the Basic Data Project for identification of real estate located in Denmark will be reported in attribute 4.7.13 BFE number. Handling of the phasing-out of the ESR number, if applicable, and reporting of the BFE number will be agreed in dialogue with the industry.]

Case 3: Protection in the form of securities,

Case 4: Protection in the form of assets other than securities and real estate and

Case 5: Protection without underlying assets, cf. Chart 4

Reported as "Not required".

4.8. Instrument – protection received dataset (Instrument – pant-/sikkerhedsoplysninger)

This dataset describes the relationship between the protection item (reported in dataset [4.7](#) Protection received data) and the instrument(s) reported in dataset [4.2](#) Instrument data. If protection is not provided for an instrument reported in dataset [4.2](#), this dataset is not to be reported.

Appendix [6.1](#) Protection allocation in the credit register has in-depth examples of reporting of the attributes in this dataset.

General protection, cf. attribute [4.8.3](#) General protection indicator, is to be allocated to specific instruments in accordance with an allocation model used by the reporter for risk management purposes.

Attribute		Data type	Counterparty type	
			Natural persons	Legal entities
4.2.1	Contract identifier	Text	X	X
4.2.2	Instrument identifier	Text	X	X
4.7.1	Protection identifier	Text	X	X
4.8.1	Protection allocated value	Amount	X	X
4.8.2	Third-party priority claims against the protection	Amount	X	X
4.8.3	General protection indicator	K1	X	X

In dataset [4.7](#) Protection received data, some protection received data is reported at underlying asset level, if any, while other data is reported at agreement level. Thus, the reporting requirements for the attributes included in dataset [4.8](#) Instrument-protection received data depend on the overall characteristics of the protection received data and any underlying assets, illustrated in the decision-making tree in Chart 4. The requirements in the five different cases are described in detail under each attribute.

If the protection item is registered in the Land Registry, attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection is not to be reported, as it will be enriched with data from the Land Registry.

4.8.1. Protection allocated value (Allokeret værdi af pant/sikkerhed)

The protection allocated value used by the institution is reported.

It is not a requirement for protection items qualifying as protection in accordance with the CRR to be reported in accordance with Annex V to Regulation (EU) No 680/2014.

A maximum amount in Danish kroner may be applied as regards the portion of the protection item the institution can dispose of in case of liquidation of the collateral, e.g. DKK 4 million. In other instances, a maximum in per cent may be applied as regards the portion of the protection item the institution can dispose of in case of liquidation of the collateral, e.g. 80 per cent. Given that the attribute is defined as an amount in kroner, the percentage is to be converted into kroner based on the reported protection value, equivalent to e.g. DKK 4 million. If an 80 per cent maximum is applied, this would be equivalent to DKK 3.2 million in the example, and it should be reported as this maximum amount or a lower amount if the protection value was lower than the maximum.

Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry

For real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry, the value of the registered mortgage deed used by the institution in its protection allocation is reported. Attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection is enriched by Danmarks Nationalbank by linking data from the Land Registry with data from the credit register, cf. Box 68. As, in their allocation models, institutions deduct third-party priority and/or intragroup claims against the protection and take into account any jointly mortgaged properties, restrictions on pledges and mortgages, the value of the registered mortgage deed used by the institution in its protection allocation is reported.

Mortgage and the Land Registry

Box 68

In the Land Registry, the principal of a mortgage deed is equivalent to the principal of the owner's mortgage deed. If an institution has reported a loan secured on an owner's mortgage deed, and another institution has also reported a loan secured on the same owner's mortgage deed, the order of priority can be enriched with data from the Land Registry, but the principals of the registered protection item will be the same. If both creditors report to the credit register, the principal of the senior debt can be enriched with data from the credit register. If the senior debt has been granted by a creditor who does not report to the credit register, the attribute cannot be enriched with data about the size of the senior debt (it will be shown only that a senior creditor exists, the debt could be 0).

The reporter takes restrictions through mortgages into account in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value.

Case 2: Real estate collateral *not* registered in the Land Registry

For real estate collateral that is *not* registered in the Land Registry, the protection value used by the institution in its protection allocation is

reported. Given that, in their allocation models, institutions deduct third-party priority and/or intragroup claims against the protection and take into account any jointly mortgaged properties, the protection value used by the institution in its protection allocation is reported.

The attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection is reported separately.

Case 3: Protection in the form of securities

If *a* security with/without an ISIN code is pledged as protection, a value is allocated to each security. This value is to exclude any third-party priority and/or intragroup claims against the protection.

If *multiple* securities are pledged as protection, and, in its risk management, the institution allocates each of the underlying securities to the instrument, a value is reported and allocated for each security and for each instrument for which the security is pledged as protection. These values are to exclude any third-party priority and/or intragroup claims against the protection.

If *multiple* securities are pledged as protection, and, in its risk management, the institution allocates the custody account and *not* the underlying securities to the instrument, a value is reported and allocated for each internal key for the securities custody account, e.g. the custody account number, and for each instrument for which it is pledged as protection. This value is to exclude any third-party priority and/or intragroup claims against the protection.

Case 4: Protection in the form of assets other than securities and real estate

If other protection with an underlying asset is pledged, a value is allocated to each instrument for which it is pledged as protection, for instance a car. If the protection entails several underlying assets, each of which can be considered a separate protection item, the allocation depends on the institution's protection allocation in its risk management and the level at which the assets are reported in dataset [4.7](#) Protection received data.

The value of the received protection item is reported with the value used by the institution in its allocation and the level at which the protection item is reported in dataset [4.7](#) Protection received data. This value is to exclude any third-party priority and/or intragroup claims against the protection.

Case 5: Protection without underlying assets

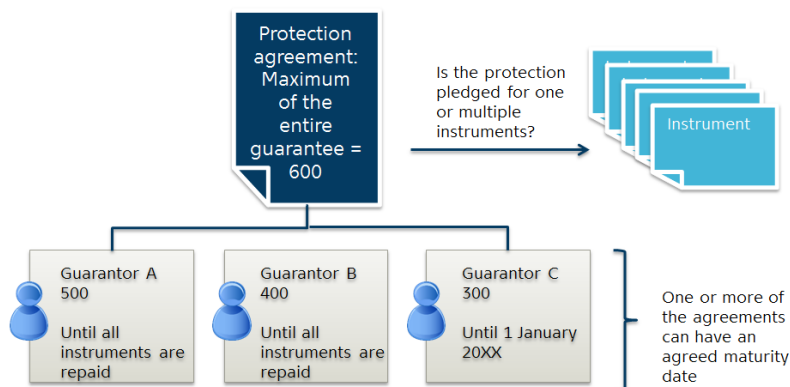
If other protection *without* underlying assets is pledged, a value is allocated to each instrument for which it is pledged as protection, for instance a guarantee. This value is to exclude any third-party priority and/or intragroup claims against the protection.

If protection is provided by several guarantors, one row is reported per guarantee per guarantor, cf. Appendix [6.3](#) Reporting of contracts of suretyships/sureties to the credit register, examples 3 and 4, and the example in Box 69.

Example – Reporting of guarantee provided by several guarantors

Box 69

Maturity date of the protection



All guarantors (natural persons or legal entities) may have the same/different/no maturity dates.

In dataset [4.7](#) Protection received data, the agreement is reported as three guarantees, each with a separate identifier, and in dataset [4.8](#) Instrument-protection received data, one row is reported for each guarantee and correspondingly in dataset [4.11](#) Counterparty-protection received data, cf. the table.

Dataset and attribute

Dataset 4.7 Protection received data	Row 1	Row 2	Row 3
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Guarantee 1	Guarantee 2	Guarantee 3
4.7.8 Maturity date of the protection	NA	NA	20XX0101
4.7.3 Protection value	500	400	300

[4.7...](#) Other attributes in sheet [4.7](#)

Dataset [4.8](#) Instrument-protection received data

4.7.1 Protection identifier	Guarantee 1	Guarantee 2	Guarantee 3
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	300 ¹	200 ¹	100 ¹

[4.8...](#) Other attributes in sheet [4.8](#)

Dataset [4.11](#) Counterparty-protection received data

4.1.1 Protection provider	Guarantor A	Guarantor B	Guarantor C
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Guarantee 1	Guarantee 2	Guarantee 3

¹ Could be allocated differently, but the sum total may not exceed 600.

Source: Example 11 in [Instructions on reporting to the Credit Database \(KRITA\)](#), Sveriges Riksbank.

4.8.2. Third-party priority claims against the protection (Foranstående hæftelse)

The maximum amount of any existing higher ranked liens with respect to third parties against the protection is to be reported.

This attribute is to be reported in DKK. For instruments in foreign currency, the amount is converted into DKK at the exchange rate on the reporting reference date, cf. section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion.

Case 1: Real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry

For real estate collateral registered in the Land Registry, the attribute is enriched with data on any third-party priority claims against the protection by linking data from the Land Registry with data from the credit register. The attribute is reported as "Not required".

Case 2: Real estate collateral *not* registered in the Land Registry

Case 3: Protection in the form of securities

Case 4: Protection in the form of assets other than securities and real estate and

Case 5: Protection without underlying assets, cf. Chart 4

The value is to be reported at the same level as attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value.

4.8.3. General protection indicator (Identifikator for general pant/sikkerhed)

By agreement between the creditor and the debtor, general protection may be used to secure any of the debtor's instruments (except where certain types of instruments are not included in the agreement). The protection item is not linked to one or several specific instruments under the agreement and may in some cases be used as a protection item for several debtors in the same group.

General protection indicator (K1)

Table 50

Outcomes

- General protection indicator (Yes)
- No general protection indicator (No)

4.9. Counterparty risk dataset (Risikodata for modpart)

Counterparty risk dataset		Table 51	
Attribute	Data type	Counterparty type	
		Natural persons	Legal entities
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	Text	-	X
4.9.1 Probability of default	Rate	-	X

Note: "-" means that the attribute is to be reported as "Not required".

4.9.1. Probability of default (Sandsynlighed for misligholdelse)

The counterparty's probability of default (PD) over one year, cf. Articles 160, 163, 179 and 180 of the CRR. A PD between 0 and 1 is to be reported and a **defaulted exposure is reported as "1"**.

This attribute is to be reported for counterparties that are:

- debtors, cf. attribute [4.4.1](#) Counterparty role and
- protection providers who are at the same time issuers of the protection, for instance if the protection item is a financial guarantee as defined in Regulation (EU) No 680/2014, and reported as this type of protection in attribute [4.7.2](#) Type of protection.

For other counterparties, this dataset is *not* to be reported. The attribute is to be reported if the reporter has applied an approved IRB approach in the determination of the credit risk of the exposure. This dataset is not to be reported by other reporters.

4.10. Counterparty default dataset (Kundemisligholdelse)

Counterparty default dataset		Table 52	
Attribute	Data type	Counterparty type	
		Natural persons	Legal entities
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	Text	X	X
4.10.1 Default status of the counterparty	K1	X	X
4.10.2 Date of the default status of the counterparty	Date	X	X

4.10.1. Default status of the counterparty (Status for misligholdelse)

Default is considered to have occurred with regard to a particular obligor (debtor) when either or both of the following events have taken place, cf. Article 178 of the CRR:

- The institution considers that the obligor (debtor) is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the institution, the parent undertaking or any of its subsidiaries in full, without recourse by the institution to actions such as realising security.
- The obligor (debtor) is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the institution, the parent undertaking or any of its subsidiaries. Competent authorities may replace the 90 days with 180 days for exposures secured by residential or SME commercial real estate in the retail exposure class, as well as exposures to public sector entities. The 180 days shall not apply for the purposes of Article 127.

This attribute is to be reported for counterparties that are:

- debtors, cf. attribute [4.4.1](#) Counterparty role and
- protection providers who are at the same time issuers of the protection, for instance if the protection item is a financial guarantee as defined in Regulation (EU) No 680/2014, and reported as this type of protection in attribute [4.7.2](#) Type of protection.

For other counterparties, this dataset is *not* to be reported.

Default status of the counterparty (K1)		Table 53
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In default (Yes) • Not in default (No) 	

For details on the definition of default, please refer to the [EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default under Article 178 of Regulation \(EU\) No 575/2013 \(EBA/GL/2016/07\)](#). In particular points 58 – 63 "Other indications of unlikeliness to pay" provide examples of possible indications of unlikeliness to pay that could be considered by institutions.

4.10.2. Date of the default status of the counterparty (Dato for status for misligholdelse)

The date on which the default status reported in attribute [4.10.1](#) Default status of the counterparty is considered to have arisen. As the date on which the default occurred is often not available, the date of the recording of the default is reported.

The date is to comply with the following principles:

- The date cannot be later than the date of the current reporting reference period. For instance, if data for the 1st quarter of 2020 is reported, the date cannot be later than 31 March 2020.
- If a counterparty has been in default earlier, but is not in default at the reporting reference date, attribute [4.10.1](#) Default status of the counterparty is to be reported as "Not in default" and the date of the default status of the counterparty is to be the date as of which the counterparty ceased to be in default.
- If no default is considered to have occurred, attribute [4.10.1](#) Default status of the counterparty is to be reported as "Not in default" and the date of the default status is to be reported as "Not required".

4.11. Counterparty-protection received dataset (Modpart – pant- /sikkerhedsoplysninger)

Counterparty – protection received dataset		Table 54	
Attribute	Data type	Counterparty type	
		Natural persons	Legal entities
4.1.1 Protection provider identifier (Modpartsidentifikation af pant- /sikkerhedsstiller)	Text	X	X
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Text	X	X

4.11.1. Protection provider identifier (Modpartsidentifikation af pant- /sikkerhedsstiller)

Unique identifier to identify the protection provider providing the protection reported in attribute [4.7.1](#). The identifier must be unique for each counterparty over time and match the identifier in attribute [4.1.1](#) Counterparty identifier. If a plurality of protection providers are reported for a protection item in dataset [4.7](#) Protection received data, one row is reported for each protection provider.

The protection provider is defined as the counterparty that grants protection against a contractually agreed negative credit event and that is obliged to make repayments/transfer asset(s) under the instrument(s) secured by the protection item. In a number of cases, the protection provider depends on the type of protection, cf. Box 70. In general, in case of protection with underlying assets, such as equities and real estate, the owner of the asset is the protection provider.

Protection provider and type of protection		Box 70
4.7.2 Type of protection		4.11.1 Protection provider
Gold (Guld)		Owner(s) of asset
Currency and deposits (Indskud i kontanter eller kontantlignende instrumenter)		Owner(s) of asset
Securities (Værdipapirer)		Owner(s) of asset (<i>not the issuer</i>)
Loans (Fordringer)		Creditor of loan/credit
Equity and investment fund shares or units (Ejerandele og aktier eller andele i investeringsforeninger)		Owner(s) of asset (<i>not the issuer</i>)
Credit derivatives (Kreditderivater) (e.g. CDSs)		Owner(s)/counterparty(ies) of credit derivative
Financial guarantees other than credit derivatives (Andre finansielle garantier end kreditderivater)		Guarantor(s)/issuer(s)
Trade receivables (Faktura(er))		Owner(s) of asset
Life insurance policies pledged (Livsforsikringspolicer pantsat hos det långivende institut)		Life insurance policyholder(s)
Residential real estate collateral (Beboelsesejendomme)		Owner(s) of asset
Offices and commercial premises (Kontorer og andre erhvervsjendomme)		Owner(s) of asset
Commercial real estate collateral (Erhvervsjendomme)		Owner(s) of asset
Other physical collaterals (Anden fysisk sikkerhed)		Owner(s) of asset
Cooperative housing collateral (certificate of membership) (Pant i andelsbolig (andelsbevis))		Member of cooperative housing society
Other protection (Anden type pant)		To be determined individually

If the instrument is a reverse repurchase agreement, and is reported with "Reverse repurchase agreement" in attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument, the debtor under the agreement, i.e. the counterparty lending securities and receiving liquidity, is reported as the protection provider, cf. Box 25.

If the instrument is financial leases, cf. attribute [4.2.3](#) Type of instrument, the debtor under the agreement, is reported as the protection provider, cf. Box 26.

5. Appendix: Overview of attributes relative to the ECB

Table 55 provides an overview of the attributes with the following columns:

- Column one indicates the number of the attribute
- Column two indicates the name of the attribute
- Column three indicates whether the attribute is an ECB requirement or not ("Yes", "No")
- Column four indicates whether the attribute is a Danish requirement or not ("Yes", "No")
- Column five indicates whether the attribute follows the BSI definition
- Column six indicates whether Danish specifications exist for the attribute in the Reporting Guidelines relative to the ECB's definition ("Yes", "No")
- Column seven indicates, where applicable, the type of specification made in the Reporting Guidelines relative to the ECB's definition ("Yes", "No")
- Column eight indicates whether clarification is awaited from the ECB and/or the IFRS 9 implementation relative to the attribute

Overview of attributes relative to the ECB regulation								Table 55
No.	ECB name (Danish name in brackets)	ECB	DK	BSI definition	Danish specification	Specification relative to the ECB	Awaiting clarification from the Basic Data Program	
4.1 Counterparty reference dataset (Modpartsoplysninger)								
4.1.1	Counterparty identifier (Modpartsidentifikation)	Yes	Yes		Yes	May not be identical to attribute 4.1.3 National identifier		
4.1.2	Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)	Yes	Yes		No			
4.1.3	National identifier (National identifikation)	Yes*	Yes		Yes	See guidelines		
4.1.4	Type of identifier (Identifikationstype)	Yes*	Yes		Yes	See guidelines		

4.1.5	Description of other type of identifier (Beskrivelse af anden identifikationstype)	Yes	Yes	No	
NA	Head office undertaking identifier	Yes	No		To be enriched. Dataset 4.1 Counterparty-reference data is not to be reported on the counterparty's head office to the Danish credit register.
NA	Immediate parent undertaking identifier	Yes	No		To be enriched. Dataset 4.1 Counterparty-reference data is not to be reported on the counterparty's immediate parent undertaking to the Danish credit register.
NA	Ultimate parent company identifier	Yes	No		To be enriched. Dataset 4.1 Counterparty-reference data is not to be reported on the counterparty's ultimate parent company to the Danish credit register.
4.1.6	Name (Navn)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Is enriched for counterparties reported with a CVR no., FT no. or SE no. However, the name of general housing departments which are

						reported with the CVR no. of the social housing association must be reported. See guidelines.
NA	Address: street	Yes	No			To be enriched
NA	Address: street number	Yes	No			To be enriched
NA	Address: city/town/village	Yes	No			To be enriched
NA	Address: county/administrative division	Yes	No			To be enriched
NA	Address: postal code	Yes	No			To be enriched
4.1.7	Country (Land)	Yes	Yes		Yes	See guidelines – International organizations are also reported here.
NA	Legal form	Yes	No			To be enriched
4.1.8	Institutional sector (Sektor)	Yes	Yes	Yes, but not for sole proprietors	Yes	Adjusted outcome
4.1.9	BSI industry (MFI3-branche)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Danish industrial classifications
4.1.10	FSA industry (FT-branche)	No	Yes		Yes	DK Addition
4.1.11	Group (Koncern)	No	Yes	Yes, regarding reporting of foreign branches	Yes	DK Addition
4.1.12	Debt-to-income ratio (Gældsfaktor)	No	Yes		Yes	DK Addition
4.1.13	Reference year for debt-to-income ratio (Opgørelsesår for gældsfaktor)	No	Yes		Yes	DK Addition
4.1.14	Disposable income (Disponibel indkomst)	No	Yes		Yes	DK Addition
4.1.15	Reference year for disposable income (Opgørelsesår for disponibel indkomst)	No	Yes		Yes	DK Addition
NA	Status of legal proceedings	Yes	No			To be enriched
NA	Date of initiation of legal proceedings	Yes	No			To be enriched
NA	Enterprise size	Yes	No			To be enriched

NA	Date of enterprise size	Yes	No		To be enriched
NA	Number of employees	Yes	No		To be enriched
NA	Balance sheet total	Yes	No		To be enriched
NA	Annual turnover	Yes	No		To be enriched
4.1.16	Accounting standard (Regnskabsstandard)	Yes	Yes		Yes See guidelines
4.2 Instrument dataset (Instrumentoplysninger)					
4.2.1	Contract identifier (Løbnummer på kontrakt)	Yes	Yes		Yes Reuse of codes after five years
4.2.2	Instrument identifier (Løbnummer på instrument)	Yes	Yes		Yes Reuse of codes after five years
4.2.3	Type of instrument (Instrumenttype)	Yes	Yes	Yes, but several outcomes	Yes Added two types as regards bond-based loans, cf. guidelines
4.2.4	Amortisation type (Ydelsestype)	Yes	Yes		Yes See guidelines for loans with interest-only periods
4.2.5	Currency (Valuta)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes Specification as regards cash pool exposures, see guidelines
4.2.6	Fiduciary instrument (Fiduciary-instrument)	Yes	Yes		No
4.2.7	Inception date (Optagelsesdato)	Yes	Yes		Yes See guidelines
4.2.8	Interest rate cap (Renteloft)	Yes	Yes	Yes, but other outcome	Yes See guidelines
4.2.9	Expiry date for interest rate cap (Dato for udløb af renteloft)	No	Yes		Yes DK Addition
4.2.10	Interest rate floor (Rentegulv)	Yes	Yes		Yes See guidelines
4.2.11	Interest rate reset frequency (Rentefikseringsfrekvens)	Yes	Yes	Yes, but only for mortgage banks - but other outcome, as it is not currently reported by banks	Yes The ECB has defined the outcome. In DK, we want to be able to identify loans with an interest rate reset frequency longer than

one year (e.g. F3 and F5). Given that the ECB definition extends "only" up to one year, e.g. F3 and F5 will be reported as "Other periodic frequency", which does not provide sufficient information for our purposes. Consequently, we deviate from the ECB definition and define the outcome numerically for maximum information.

4.2.12	Interest rate spread/margin (Rentespænd)	Yes	Yes	Yes	See guidelines
NA	Interest rate type	Yes	No		
4.2.13	Legal final maturity date (Aktuel udløbsdato)	Yes	Yes	Yes	See guidelines
4.2.14	Commitment amount at inception (Hovedstol/trækningsret)	Yes	Yes	Yes	See guidelines
NA	Payment frequency	Yes	No		
4.2.15	Payment frequency – principal (Antal afdragsterminer pr. år)	No	Yes	Yes	DK has divided the ECB attribute "Payment frequency" into two attributes
4.2.16	Payment frequency – interest (Antal renteterminer pr. år)	No	Yes	Yes	DK has divided the ECB attribute "Payment frequency" into two attributes
4.2.17	Project finance loan (Projektfinansieringslån)	Yes	Yes	No	
4.2.18	Purpose (Formål)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Adjusted outcome, etc., see guidelines

NA	Recourse	Yes	No			
4.2.19	Reference rate (Referencerente)	Yes	Yes	Yes, but adjusted outcome	Yes	ECB outcome is adjusted to Danish context, see guidelines
4.2.20	Settlement date (Udbetalingsdato)	Yes	Yes		Yes	Handling of increases and disbursement of tranches, see guidelines
NA	Subordinated debt	Yes	No			
NA	Syndicated contract identifier	Yes	No			
NA	Repayment rights	Yes	No			
4.2.21	Fair value changes due to changes in credit risk before purchase (Forskelle i værdiansættelse som følge af ændringer i kreditrisiko før køb)	Yes	Yes		Yes	DK specification regarding both discount or premium and example, see guidelines
4.2.22	Start date of interest-only period (Afdragsfri startdato)	No	Yes		Yes	DK Addition
4.2.23	End date of interest-only period (Afdragsfri slutdato)	Yes	Yes		Yes	See guidelines
4.2.24	Remaining interest-only period (Restperiode af afdragsfrihed)	No	Yes		Yes	DK Addition
4.2.25	Percentage of loan with adjustable rate (Andel af rentetilpasning)	No	Yes		Yes	DK Addition
4.2.26	Variable maturity (Variabel løbetid)	No	Yes		Yes	DK Addition
4.3 Financial dataset (Finansielle data)						
4.2.1	Contract identifier (Løbnummer på kontrakt)	Yes	Yes		Yes	Reuse of codes after five years
4.2.2	Instrument identifier (Løbnummer på instrument)	Yes	Yes		Yes	Reuse of codes after five years
4.3.1	Interest rate (Effektiv rentesats)	Yes	Yes	Yes (for mortgage banks), but banks calculate the DN rate based on data reported	Yes	See guidelines
4.3.2	Next interest rate reset date (Næste rentefikseringsdato)	Yes	Yes	Yes, but other outcome	Yes	See guidelines
NA	Default status of the instrument	Yes	No			
NA	Date of the default status of the instrument	Yes	No			

4.3.3	Transferred amount (Overført beløb)	Yes	Yes		No	
4.3.4	Arrears for the instrument (Restance på instrumentet)	Yes	Yes		No	
4.3.5	Date of past due for the instrument (Dato for restance)	Yes	Yes		No	
4.3.6	Type of securitisation (Securiseringstype)	Yes	Yes		No	
4.3.7	Outstanding nominal amount (Restgæld)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	For mortgage banks, cf. guidelines
4.3.8	Accrued interest (Påløbne renter)	No	Yes		Yes	It is the interest accrued during the reporting reference period and it is not affected by addition of interest or non-payment of interest
4.3.9	Off-balance sheet amount (Ikke-balanceført beløb)	Yes	Yes		No	
4.3.10	Administration rate (Bidragssats)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	DK Addition
4.3.11	Accrued administration payments (Påløben bidragsbetaling)	No	Yes		Yes	DK Addition
4.3.12	Weighted price of remaining bond debt (Vægtet kurs på obligationsrestgæld)	No	Yes		Yes	DK Addition
4.3.13	Ordinary principal payments (for bond-based cash loans, the principal payment on the cash loan) (Ordinære afdrag (for obligationsbaserede kontantlån kontantlånsafdraget))	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	DK Addition
4.3.14	Ordinary principal payments – bond payments (Ordinære afdrag – obligationsafdrag)	No	Yes		Yes	DK Addition
4.3.15	Extraordinary principal payments (Ekstraordinære afdrag)	No	Yes		Yes	DK Addition
4.4 Counterparty-instrument data (Modpart – instrumentoplysninger)						
4.1.1	Counterparty identifier (Modpartsidentifikation)	Yes	Yes		Yes	May not be identical to attribute 4.1.3 National identifier
4.2.1	Contract identifier (Løbnummer på kontrakt)	Yes	Yes		Yes	Reuse of codes after five years

4.2.2	Instrument identifier (Løbenummer på instrument)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reuse of codes after five years
4.4.1	Counterparty role (Modpartens rolle)	Yes	Yes	No	
4.5 Joint liabilities dataset (Hæftelse)					
4.1.1	Counterparty identifier (Modpartsidentifikation)	Yes	Yes	Yes	May not be identical to attribute 4.1.3 National identifier
4.2.1	Contract identifier (Løbenummer på kontrakt)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reuse of codes after five years
4.2.2	Instrument identifier (Løbenummer på instrument)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reuse of codes after five years
4.5.1	Joint liability amount (Andel af lån)	Yes	Yes	Yes	ECB allocation is based on the outstanding nominal amount, while DK allocation is based on the principal
4.6 Accounting dataset (Regnskabsdata)					
4.2.1	Contract identifier (Løbenummer på kontrakt)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reuse of codes after five years
4.2.2	Instrument identifier (Løbenummer på instrument)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reuse of codes after five years
4.6.1	Accounting classification of instruments (Regnskabsmæssig kategori)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Specified in accordance with Danish accounting standard
4.6.2	Balance sheet recognition (Indregning på balancen)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Specified in accordance with Danish accounting standard
4.6.3	Accumulated write-offs (Akkumulerede afskrivninger)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Specified in accordance with Danish accounting standard

4.6.4	Accumulated impairment amount (Akkumulerede nedskrivninger)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Is specified in accordance with Danish accounting standard
4.6.5	Type of impairment (Nedskrivningstype)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Is specified in accordance with Danish accounting standard
4.6.6	Impairment assessment method (Nedskrivningsmetode)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Is specified in accordance with Danish accounting standard
4.6.7	Sources of encumbrance (Aktivbehæftelse)	Yes	Yes	No	See guidelines
NA	Accumulated changes in fair value due to credit risk	Yes	No		
4.6.8	Performing status of the instrument (Instrumentets performing status)	Yes	Yes	Yes	The outcome is different from that of the ECB. The ECB has the following outcome: 1 Non-performing exposure 2 Performing exposure Please note: The sum total of items 1, 2 and 3 of K19 is identical to item 2 of the ECB outcome The sum total of items 4, 5, 6 and 7 of K19 is identical to item 1 of the ECB outcome
4.6.9	Date of performing status of the instrument (Dato for instrumentets performing status)	Yes	Yes	No	

4.6.10	Provisions associated to off-balance sheet exposures (Nedskrivninger på ikke-balanceførte eksponeringer)	Yes	Yes	No	
4.6.11	Status of forbearance and renegotiation (Status på kreditlempelser og refinansiering)	Yes	Yes	No	
4.6.12	Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status (Dato for kreditlempelse og refinansiering)	Yes	Yes	No	
4.6.13	Cumulative recoveries since default (Akkumulerede inddrivelser siden misligholdelse)	Yes	Yes	No	
NA	Prudential portfolio	Yes	No		
4.6.14	Carrying amount (Regnskabsmæssig værdi)	Yes	Yes	No	Specified in accordance with Danish accounting standard
4.7 Protection received dataset (Pant/sikkerhed)					
4.7.1	Protection identifier (Identifikationsnummer for pant/sikkerhed)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
NA (4.11.1)	Protection provider identifier (Modpartsidentifikation af pant-/sikkerhedsstiller)	Yes	No	Yes	Equivalent to attribute 4.1.1 Counterparty identifier; this attribute has been transferred to dataset 4.11 Counterparty-protection received data, which enables reporting of several protection providers for each protection item; at the same time, a more "correct" data model is achieved (aligned with requirements in Sweden and Finland)

4.7.2	Type of protection (Pant-/sikkerhedstype)	Yes	Yes		Yes	Certificate of membership has been added to the outcome
4.7.3	Protection value (Værdi af pant/sikkerhed)	Yes	Yes		Yes	See guidelines
4.7.4	Type of protection value (Værditype)	Yes	Yes		Yes	Specified in terms of certificates of membership
4.7.5	Date of protection value (Vurderingsdato af pant/sikkerhed)	Yes	Yes		No	
4.7.6	Protection valuation approach (Værdiansættelsestype)	Yes	Yes		Yes	See guidelines
4.7.7	Real estate collateral location (Placering af ejendom: NUTS3)	Yes	Yes		Yes	Real estate collateral location is not to be reported for real estate properties located in DK; and is not to be reported if attributes 4.7.14 , 4.7.15 and 4.7.16 are reported
4.7.8	Maturity date of the protection (Udløbsdato for pant/sikkerhed)	Yes	Yes		No	
4.7.9	Original protection value (Oprindelig værdi af pant/sikkerhed)	Yes	Yes		Yes	Can be changed
4.7.10	Date of original protection value (Dato for oprindelig vurdering af pant/sikkerhed)	Yes	Yes		No	
4.7.11	Type of property (Ejendomskategori)	No	Yes	Yes, but other outcome	Yes	DK Addition
4.7.12	Asset identifier (Identifikationsnummer for aktiv)	No	Yes		Yes	DK Addition
4.7.13	BFE number (BFE-nummer)	No	Yes			DK Addition Awaiting clarification from the Basic Data Project
4.7.14	Real estate collateral location: Country (Placering af ejendom: Land)	No	Yes		Yes	DK Addition
4.7.15	Real estate collateral location: Postal code (Placering af ejendom: Postnummer)	No	Yes		Yes	DK Addition (but can be reported in 4.7.7 in ECBs Anacredit, if 4.7.7 NUTS3 is not available)

4.7.16	Real estate collateral location: City/town/village (Placering af ejendom: By)	No	Yes		DK Addition
4.7.17	Expected liquidation value of the real estate (Ejendommens forventede realisationsværdi)	No	Yes		DK Addition for protection item registered in the Land Registry, as the industry is not to report attribute 4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection in such cases
4.7.18	Expected liquidation value of the agreement (Aftalens forventede realisationsværdi)	No	Yes		DK Addition for protection item registered in the Land Registry, as the industry is not to report attribute 4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection in such cases
4.7.19	Registered protection identifier (Identifikationsnummer for tinglyst pant)	No	Yes		DK Addition
4.7.20	Property identifier (Ejendomsnummer – BBR-nummer)	No	Yes		DK Addition
4.8 Instrument-protection received dataset (Instrument – pant-/sikkerhedsoplysninger)					
4.2.1	Contract identifier (Løbenummer på kontrakt)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reuse of codes after five years
4.2.2	Instrument identifier (Løbenummer på instrument)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reuse of codes after five years
4.7.1	Protection identifier (Identifikationsnummer for pant/sikkerhed)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
4.8.1	Protection allocated value (Allokeret værdi af pant/sikkerhed)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Specification in terms of protection item

					registered in the Land Registry, cf. guidelines
4.8.2	Third-party priority claims against the protection (Foranstående hæftelse)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Is not to be reported if the protection item is registered in the Land Registry
4.8.3	General protection indicator (Indikator for generel pant)	No	Yes	Yes	DK Addition – aligned with Finland and Sweden
4.9 Counterparty risk data (Risikodata for modpart)					
4.1.1	Counterparty identifier (Modpartsidentifikation)	Yes	Yes	Yes	May not be identical to attribute 4.1.3 National identifier
4.9.1	Probability of default (Sandsynlighed for misligholdelse)	Yes	Yes		No
4.10 Counterparty default dataset (Kundemisligholdelse)					
4.1.1	Counterparty identifier (Modpartsidentifikation)	Yes	Yes	Yes	May not be identical to attribute 4.1.3 National identifier
4.10.1	Default status of the counterparty (Status for misligholdelse)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reduced outcome, see guidelines
4.10.2	Date of the default status of the counterparty (Dato for status for misligholdelse)	Yes	Yes	Yes	See guidelines
4.11 Counterparty-protection received dataset (Modpart – pant-/sikkerhedsoplysninger)					
4.11.1	Protection provider identifier (Modpartsidentifikation af pant-/sikkerhedsstiller)	Yes (in differen t dataset)	Yes	Yes	This attribute has been transferred to dataset 4.11 Counterparty-protection received data, which enables reporting of several protection providers for each protection item; at

the same time, a more "correct" data model is achieved (aligned with requirements in Sweden and Finland)

4.7.1	Protection identifier (Identifikationsnummer for pant/sikkerhed)	No (not in this dataset)	Yes	Yes
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Note: "NA" indicates that the attribute is not a Danish requirement.

¹. *: Attributes [4.1.4](#) Type of identifier and [4.1.5](#) Description of other type of identifier are not part of the ECB AnaCredit Regulation, but of the Guideline.

6. Appendices

6.1. Protection allocation in the credit register

Reports to the credit register contain data on the protection that serves to secure the repayment of instruments reported in dataset [4.2](#) Instrument dataset. In dataset [4.8](#) Instrument-protection received dataset, data specifying the protection provided for the respective instrument(s) is reported. This dataset includes, inter alia, attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, cf. the definition in the Reporting Guidelines. In this attribute, the reporter is to allocate a protection value for each combination of protection and instrument, cf. the example in Box 71. Reporting of the attribute is explained in more detail and exemplified in this appendix.

Example of protection allocation of a protection item linked to one specific instrument

Box 71

Assume that a borrower has a car loan of DKK 300,000, secured by the borrower's car, the market value of which is DKK 700,000. The protection is specifically linked to this loan, and, accordingly, has been reported with "No" in attribute [4.8.3](#) General protection indicator (specifying whether the protection granted serves as general protection, cf. the Reporting guidelines). The borrower has no other loans.

In this example, the institution is to report the value of the car, DKK 700,000, in attribute [4.7.3](#) Protection value, report "Fair value" in attribute [4.7.4](#) Type of protection value, and in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, the institution is to allocate the protection value provided for this loan (it is the institution's assessment). In this example, the institution decides to allocate the carrying amount of the loan of DKK 300,000 to the protection item, and reports this value in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value.

The allocation is to be performed regardless of whether the protection item secures one or multiple specific instruments. For each protection value allocated to one instrument, the protection value that can be allocated to any subsequent instruments is reduced, cf. the example in Box 72.

Example of protection allocation of a protection item linked to two specific instruments

Box 72

If the same borrower as in Box 1 obtains another loan, this time of DKK 500,000, also secured by the car, but with 2nd priority relative to the first loan. The protection item is linked specifically to the two loans, and, accordingly, has been reported as "No" in attribute [4.8.3](#) General protection indicator (specifying whether the protection granted serves as general protection, cf. the guidelines).

The institution will still report the market value of the car, DKK 700,000, in attribute [4.7.3](#) Protection value in dataset [4.7](#) Protection received dataset. However, in dataset [4.8](#), two rows are now to be reported: one row for each loan. In one row, it is reported that for car loan 1, DKK 300,000 of the protection value is allocated, while for car loan 2, DKK 400,000 is allocated. The latter is less than the carrying amount of the loan of DKK 500,000, because the sum of the allocated values cannot exceed that protection value of DKK 700,000.

Note: The example does not allow for any loan-to-value restrictions.

If the protection item is *not* linked to one or multiple specific instruments in the agreement (and is thus reported as "Yes" in attribute [4.8.3](#) General protection indicator), the reporter is *also* to allocate a protection value to each of the debtor's instruments for which the protection can be used in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value – also if the allocated value is zero (0).

In its manual, the ECB does *not* specify how such allocation is to be performed if the protection item is *not* linked to one or multiple specific instruments in the agreement. Consequently, the method described below is a suggestion as to how such allocation *may* be performed. Denmark's Nationalbank and the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority do *not require* reporters to apply this method in their reporting to the credit register. And institutions may report using their own allocation model that may allow for aspects other than purpose and inception date, for instance risks based on product type, cf. also [the ECB AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part II](#) page 172, lines 11-40.

Suggestions for protection value allocation

If the reporter does not wish to apply (or does not have) its own protection allocation model, it may apply the method specified in the [Reporting Guidelines for the BSI statistics](#), section 21.39, cf. Box 73, but with the following differences:

Differences relative to the BSI statistics: Allocated value

In the BSI statistics, protection is reported using the following outcomes:

- Fully collateralised
- Partially collateralised
- Not collateralised

In the credit register, a protection value is to be allocated to each of the debtor's instruments for which the protection can be used.

Differences relative to the BSI statistics: All types of protection

In the BSI statistics, protection items include protection that can be used in the reporter's capital adequacy calculation, regardless of the method applied by the reporter in its capital adequacy calculation.

Conversely, in the credit register, all protection items received by the institution are reported, regardless of whether these are recognised as eligible credit risk mitigation in the reporter's capital adequacy calculation.

Differences relative to the BSI statistics: All types of counterparties

In the BSI statistics, data on protection for loans to households and non-financial corporations is specified.

In the credit register, a protection value is to be allocated for all types of counterparties (including financial corporations).

Method for protection allocation in the credit register

Box 73

Loans to natural persons

1. Protection item directly linked to one or multiple specific instrument(s) is allocated to this(these) instrument(s).
2. Protection item that is *not* linked to one or multiple specific instrument(s) is initially allocated according to the purpose of the instruments, reported in attribute [4.2.18](#) Purpose, prioritised in the following order:
 - a. Residential real estate
 - b. Consumption
 - c. Other purpose
 And subsequently according to attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date

Loans to legal entities

1. Protection item directly linked to one or multiple specific instrument(s) is allocated to this(these) instrument(s).
2. Protection item that is *not* linked to one or multiple specific instrument(s) is allocated according to the instrument's [4.2.7](#) Inception date.

Source: [Reporting Guidelines for the BSI statistics](#), section 21.39.

Examples

Below, reporting of the attribute for a number of examples is described. The reporting requirements depend on a number of characteristics. Therefore, in the examples a distinction is made between the following:

- Whether the protection item is specifically linked to one or multiple instruments or not

If the protection item is *not* specifically linked to one or multiple instruments, the reporter can select to apply the protection allocation method described in Box 73.

- Whether the borrower is a natural person or a legal entity
As the protection allocation method depends on this, cf. Box 73.
- Whether the protection item is registered in the Land Registry or not
If the protection item is registered in the Land Registry, attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection is not to be reported, cf. Box 74.

If the protection item is registered in the Land Registry and secures multiple instruments with various reporters (which is possible for owner's mortgage deeds), data on third-party priority claims against the protection is *also* to be excluded in the allocation in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, although this is enriched with data from the Land Registry, cf. footnote 5.

Third-party priority claims against the protection and the Land Registry

Box 74

Third-party priority claims against the protection granted by a credit provider that is *not* a reporter to the credit register

If third-party priority claims against the protection, granted by a credit provider that is *not* subject to reporting requirements to the credit register, are registered in the same underlying asset as the instrument secured by the protection item, Danmarks Nationalbank and the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority may enrich with data on the commitment amount of the third-party priority claim against the protection from the Land Registry, but not with data on the outstanding nominal amount.

Third-party priority claims against the protection granted by a credit provider that *is* a reporter to the credit register

If third-party priority claims against the protection, granted by a credit provider that *is* subject to reporting requirements to the credit register, are registered in the same underlying asset as the loan, Danmarks Nationalbank and the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority may enrich with data on the commitment amount of the third-party priority claim against the protection from the Land Registry and with data on the outstanding nominal amount.

1. Protection item that is not registered in the Land Registry, which is linked to one specific instrument

As the protection item is linked to one specific instrument in an agreement, "No" is reported in attribute [4.8.3](#) General protection indicator, cf. Box 75. In attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, DKK 300,000 is allocated to the protection item, which is equivalent to the carrying amount of the instrument, reported in attribute [4.6.14](#) Carrying amount. As the protection item is *not* registered in the Land Registry, attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection is to be reported. As the protection item does not secure other instruments with other institutions, 0 is reported in attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection.

Example: Protection item registered in the Land Registry, linked to one specific instrument

Box 75

Dataset and attribute	Value
Dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset	
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1
4.6.14 Carrying amount	300,000
4.6... Other attributes in dataset 4.6	...
Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset	
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Protection item 1
4.7.3 Protection value	500,000
4.7... Other attributes in dataset 4.7	...
Dataset 4.8 Instrument-protection received data	
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Protection item 1
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	300,000
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	0
4.8.3 General protection indicator	No

Note: Attributes indicated by "..." are assessed as unnecessary to complete to illustrate the example.

2. Protection item that is not registered in the Land Registry, but is linked to multiple specific instruments reported by two institutions

In this example, the protection item is not registered in the Land Registry; the protection item is provided as protection with multiple credit providers with an agreed order of priority³. Thus, attribute [4.8.3](#) General protection indicator is reported as "No", cf. Box 76. In attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, a value is allocated to each instrument and attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection is reported, as the protection item is not registered in the Land Registry and thus cannot be enriched with data from the Land Registry (likewise, third-party priority claims against the protection cannot be derived from the credit register, as the protection item cannot be matched across the two reporters). Third-party priority claims against the protection are excluded in the allocation process. As the protection value (DKK 5,000,000) is higher than the sum of the values allocated by the reporters to the protection item (DKK 3,000,000 + DKK 750,000 = DKK 3,750,000), both reporters allocate the carrying amounts of each instrument to the protection item.

³ Based on the institutions' responses to follow-up questions, cf. 10th working group meeting held on 7 February 2017, there will always be an agreed order of priority if a protection item secures multiple instruments in multiple institutions.

Example: Protection item that is *not* registered in the Land Registry, but is linked to multiple specific instruments reported by two institutions

Box 76

Dataset and attribute

Dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 9	Contract 10
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 9	Instrument 10
4.6.14 Carrying amount	3,500,000	750,000
4.6... Other attributes in dataset 4.6	...	...

Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset

4.7.1 Protection identifier	Car fleet 1	Car fleet 300
4.7.2 Type of protection	Other physical collaterals	Other physical collaterals
4.7.3 Protection value	5,000,000	5,000,000
4.7... Other attributes in dataset 4.7	...	...

Dataset 4.8 Instrument-protection received data

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 9	Contract 10
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 9	Instrument 10
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Car fleet 1	Car fleet 300
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	3,500,000	750,000
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	0	3,500,000
4.8.3 General protection indicator	No	No

Note: Attributes indicated by "..." are assessed as unnecessary to complete to illustrate the example. Counterparty-reference data, etc., is not specified in the example, given that the allocation model described in Box 3 is not applied.

3. Protection item that is not registered in the Land Registry, but is linked to multiple specific instruments reported by three institutions

In this example, the protection item is not registered in the Land Registry; the protection item is provided as protection with multiple credit providers with an agreed order of priority⁴. In attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, a value is allocated to each instrument, and attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection is reported, cf. Box 77. Third-party priority claims against the protection are excluded in the allocation process.

⁴ Based on the institutions' responses to follow-up questions, cf. 10th working group meeting held on 7 February 2017, there will always be an agreed order of priority if a protection item secures multiple instruments in multiple institutions.

Example: Protection item that is *not* registered in the Land Registry, but is linked to multiple specific instruments reported by three institutions

Box 77

Assume that an institution, A, has reported two instruments to the credit register, both of which are secured by the same protection item. The value of the protection item is DKK 4 million, and the protection item is *not* registered.

The institution has allocated DKK 0.5 million of the protection item to instrument1A in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value and DKK 0.5 million to instrument2A in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value; this sum does not exceed DKK 4. million.

Now assume that two other institutions, B and C, each report an instrument secured by the same protection item, instrumentB and instrumentC. InstrumentB may claim DKK 2 million against the protection item, and InstrumentC may claim DKK 1 million against the protection item.

In attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, the following is reported for each of the four instruments:

- Instrument1A: DKK 0.5 million
- Instrument2A: DKK 0.5 million
- InstrumentB: DKK 2 million
- InstrumentC: DKK 1 million

The following order of priority applies to the protection item:

1. InstrumentB
2. Instrument1A
3. InstrumentC
4. Instrument2A

In attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection, the following is to be reported for each of the four instruments:

- InstrumentB: 0
- Instrument1A: DKK 2 million
- InstrumentC: DKK 2 million + DKK 0.5 million = DKK 2.5 million
- Instrument2A: DKK 2 million + DKK 1 million = DKK 3 million

In the reporting of [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection for Instrument2A, Instrument1A's third-party priority claim against the protection of DKK 0.5 million is not to be included, as this third-party priority claim against the protection is not related to a third party, but is an intragroup claim.

4. Protection item that is not registered in the Land Registry, and which is not linked to one or multiple specific instruments from the same reporter, where the debtor is a natural person

In this example, the debtor is assumed to be a natural person and is thus reported with the sector code "Employees, etc." in attribute 4.1.8

Institutional sector, cf. Box 78. To enable linking of the borrower to the instrument, data in dataset [4.4](#). Counterparty-instrument data is also included in the example. In addition, data from dataset [4.2](#) Instrument data is also included in the example, as data on attributes [4.2.7](#) Inception date and [4.2.18](#) Purpose is reported in this dataset (data which is included in the protection allocation method in Box 73).

Assume that the protection item secures all of the debtor's instruments; hence, "Yes" is reported in attribute [4.8.3](#) General protection indicator.

The reporter has applied the protection allocation method described in Box 73, and the protection item is initially allocated to "Instrument 1" with the purpose specified as "Residential real estate" and subsequently to "Instrument 2" with the purpose specified as "Consumption". The protection value (DKK 3,000,000) is higher than the sum of values allocated by the reporter to the protection item (DKK 500,000 + DKK 250,000 = DKK 750,000).

As the protection item does not secure other instruments with other institutions, 0 is reported in attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection.

Example: Protection item that is *not* registered in the Land Registry, and which is *not* linked to one or multiple specific instruments from the same reporter, where the debtor is a natural person

Box 78

Dataset and attribute

Dataset 4.1 Counterparty reference dataset

4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	XXXXXXXXXX	
4.1.8 Institutional sector	Employees, etc.	
4.1 Other attributes in dataset 4.1	...	...

Dataset 4.2 Instrument dataset

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 2
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 2
4.2.7 Inception date	20020331	20150622
4.2.18 Purpose	Residential real estate	Consumption
4.2... Other attributes in dataset 4.2	...	...

Dataset 4.4 Counterparty-instrument data

4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 2
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 2
4.4.1 Counterparty role	Debtor	Debtor

Dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 2
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 2
4.6.14 Carrying amount	500,000	250,000
4.6... Other attributes in dataset 4.6	...	...

Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset

4.7.1 Protection identifier	Protection item 3	
4.7.3 Protection value	3,000,000	
4.7... Other attributes in dataset 4.7	...	

Dataset 4.8 Instrument-protection received data

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 2
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 2
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Protection item 3	Protection item 3
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	500,000	250,000
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	0	0
4.8.3 General protection indicator	Yes	Yes

Note: Attributes indicated by "..." are assessed as unnecessary to complete to illustrate the example. Counterparty data on the reporter is not displayed either in dataset [4.1](#) or [4.4](#).

5. Protection item that is not registered in the Land Registry, and which is not linked to one or multiple specific instruments from the same reporter, where the debtor is a legal entity

In this example, the debtor is assumed to be a legal entity and is thus reported with a sector code different from "Employees, etc." in attribute 4.1.8 Institutional sector, cf. Box 79. To enable linking of the borrower to the instrument, data in dataset [4.4](#) Counterparty-instrument data is also included in the example. In addition, data from dataset [4.2](#) Instrument data is included in the example, as data on attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date is reported in this dataset (data which is included in the protection allocation method in Box 73 where the debtor is a legal entity).

In relation to Example 1, two rows are reported in datasets [4.6](#) and [4.8](#) – one row for each instrument to which the protection item is linked, cf. Box 79.

Assume that the protection item secures all of the debtor's instruments; hence, "Yes" is reported in attribute [4.8.3](#) General protection indicator. The protection item is allocated using the method described in Box 73, and is thus initially allocated to the instrument with the oldest inception date, i.e. "Instrument 5", where the carrying amount of "Instrument 5" of DKK 3,500,000 is allocated in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value. Subsequently, DKK 500,000 is allocated to "Instrument 6", given that the inception date of this instrument is later than that of "Instrument 5". This amount is not equivalent to the carrying amount of "Instrument 6" of DKK 750,000, as the summed value of the protection allocated values cannot exceed the protection value of DKK 4,000,000. If the protection value was DKK 4,250,000, DKK 750,000 could be allocated to "Instrument 6", equivalent to the carrying amount of the instrument.

As the protection item does not secure other instruments with other institutions, 0 is reported in attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection.

Example: Protection item that is *not* registered in the Land Registry, and which is *not* linked to one or multiple specific instruments from the same reporter, where the debtor is a legal entity

Box 79

Dataset and attribute

Dataset 4.1 Counterparty reference dataset

4.1.1 Counterparty identifier		YYYYYYYY
4.1.8 Institutional sector	Private non-financial corporations	
4.1 Other attributes in dataset 4.1	...	

Dataset 4.2 Instrument dataset

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 5	Contract 6
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 5	Instrument 6
4.2.7 Inception date	20020331	20150622
4.2.18 Purpose	NA	NA
4.2... Other attributes in dataset 4.2	...	...

Dataset 4.4 Counterparty-instrument data

4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	YYYYYYYY	YYYYYYYY
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 5	Contract 6
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 5	Instrument 6
4.4.1 Counterparty role	Debtor	Debtor

Dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 5	Contract 6
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 5	Instrument 6
4.6.14 Carrying amount	3,500,000	750,000
4.6... Other attributes in dataset 4.6	...	...

Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset

4.7.1 Protection identifier	Protection item 2
4.7.3 Protection value	4,000,000
4.7... Other attributes in dataset 4.7	...

Dataset 4.8 Instrument-protection received data

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 5	Contract 6
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 5	Instrument 6
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Protection item 2	Protection item 2
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	3,500,000	500,000
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	0	0
4.8.3 General protection indicator	Yes	Yes

Note: Attributes indicated by "..." are assessed as unnecessary to complete to illustrate the example. Counterparty data on the reporter is not displayed either in dataset 4.1 or 4.4.

6. Protection item registered in the Land Registry, linked to one specific instrument

When the protection item is linked to one specific instrument in an agreement, "No" is reported in attribute 4.8.3 General protection

indicator, cf. Box 80. In attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, DKK 500,000 is allocated to the protection item, which is equivalent to the carrying amount of the instrument, reported in attribute [4.6.14](#) Carrying amount in dataset [4.6](#) Accounting dataset. As the protection item is registered in the Land Registry, attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection is not to be reported, but will be enriched with data from the Land Registry. As the mortgage deed does not secure other instruments, attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection will be 0 from the Land Registry.

Example: Protection item registered in the Land Registry, linked to one specific instrument		Box 80
Dataset and attribute	Value	
Dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset		
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	
4.6.14 Carrying amount	500,000	
4.6... Other attributes in dataset 4.6	...	
Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset		
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage deed 1	
4.7.3 Protection value	5,000,000	
4.7.19 Registered protection identifier	Document Alias or Document Identifier of Mortgage deed 1	
4.7... Other attributes in dataset 4.7	...	
Dataset 4.8 Instrument-protection received data		
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage deed 1	
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	500,000	
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	"Not required"	
4.8.3 General protection indicator	No	
<p>Note: Data on 4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection will be enriched with data from the Land Registry. The prerequisite for this enrichment is that 4.7.19 Registered protection identifier is reported either as Document Alias or Document Identifier and can thus be linked to data from the Land Registry. Attributes indicated by "..." are assessed as unnecessary to complete to illustrate the example.</p>		

7. Protection item registered in the Land Registry, linked to two specific instruments from the same reporter

A mortgage deed secures two specific instruments with the same reporter, and is reported as "No" in attribute [4.8.3](#) General protection indicator, cf. Box 81.

In attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, the institution is to allocate a protection value to each of the debtor's instruments for which the protection can be used and each protection value allocated to one

instrument reduces the protection value allocatable to any subsequent instruments. In this example, based on its own allocation model, the institution allocates the carrying amount to instrument 1 (DKK 500,000) and correspondingly the carrying amount of instrument 2 (DKK 250,000). The sum of the allocated value does not exceed the protection value of DKK 4,000,000.

As the protection item is registered in the Land Registry, attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection is not to be reported, but will be enriched with data from the Land Registry. As the mortgage deed is not used as a protection item with other institutions, attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection will be 0 from the Land Registry.

Example: Protection item registered in the Land Registry, linked to two specific instruments from the same reporter

Box 81

Dataset and attribute

Dataset [4.6](#) Accounting dataset

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 2
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 2
4.6.14 Carrying amount	500,000	250,000
4.6... Other attributes in dataset 4.6	...	...

Dataset [4.7](#) Protection received dataset

4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage deed 1
4.7.3 Protection value	5,000,000
4.7.19 Registered protection identifier	Document Alias or Document Identifier of Mortgage deed 1
4.7... Other attributes in dataset 4.7	...

Dataset [4.8](#) Instrument-protection received data

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 2
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 2
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage deed 1	Mortgage deed 1
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	500,000	250,000
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	"Not required"	"Not required"
4.8.3 General protection indicator	No	No

Note: Data on [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection will be enriched with data from the Land Registry. The prerequisite for this enrichment is that [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier is reported either as Document Alias or Document Identifier and can thus be linked to data from the Land Registry. Attributes indicated by "..." are assessed as unnecessary to complete to illustrate the example.

8. Protection item registered in the Land Registry, linked to two specific instruments from different reporters

An owner's mortgage deed secures two specific instruments from two reporters, and is reported as "No" in attribute [4.8.3](#) General protection indicator, cf. Box 82. As the protection item is registered in the Land Registry, the order of priority and data on commitment amounts (principals), etc., are enriched with data from the Land Registry, and, consequently, attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection is not reported, cf. also Box 74. In this example, the Land Registry provides the information that Instrument 1 is senior to Instrument 2⁵.

The institutions must *still* exclude the value of third-party priority claims against the protection in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, although this may, in most cases, be enriched with data from the Land Registry, cf. footnote 3. Therefore, in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, institutions are to allocate a protection value to each instrument secured by the protection item. In the example, creditor 2 has received information (by creditor 1) on the outstanding nominal amount of the senior instrument 1, on the credit decision date. As the aggregate value of instrument 1 and instrument 2 (calculated by creditor 2 on the credit decision date) is less than or equal to the value of the protection item, creditor 2, during the first relevant reporting reference period, allocates and reports a protection value equal to the carrying amount of instrument 2 (reported in attribute [4.6.14](#)) in attribute [4.8.1](#) (taking into account the outstanding nominal amount of instrument 1 at the credit decision date). Creditor 2 has no information on the outstanding nominal amount of instrument 1 on the reporting reference date; only on the credit decision date. This means that one institution allocates the carrying amount of instrument 1 (DKK 500,000), while the other institution also allocates precisely what is equivalent to the carrying amount of instrument 2 (DKK 250,000).

⁵ The commitment amount (principal) of the mortgage is equivalent to the commitment amount (principal) of the owner's mortgage deed. In this case, with both creditors reporting to the credit register, the commitment amount (principal) of senior debt can be enriched with data from the credit register, cf. Box 74. If senior debt has been granted by a creditor who does not report to the credit register, it is not possible to enrich with data about the size of the senior debt (it will be shown only that a senior creditor exists, the debt could be 0).

Example: Protection item registered in the Land Registry, linked to two specific instruments from different reporters

Box 82

Dataset and attribute

Dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 2
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 2
4.6.14 Carrying amount	500,000	250,000
4.6... Other attributes in dataset 4.6	...	...

Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset

4.7.1 Protection identifier	Owner's Mortgage Deed 1	Owner's Mortgage Deed 1
4.7.3 Protection value	5,000,000	5,000,000
4.7.19 Registered protection identifier	DocumentAlias or Document identifier for Owner's Mortgage Deed 1	DocumentAlias or Document identifier for Owner's Mortgage Deed 1
4.7... Other attributes in dataset 4.7	...	...

Dataset 4.8 Instrument-protection received data

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 2
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 2
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Owner's Mortgage Deed 1	Owner's Mortgage Deed 1
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	500,000	250,000
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	"Not required"	"Not required"
4.8.3 General protection indicator	No	No

Note: Data on [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection will be enriched with data from the Land Registry. The prerequisite for this enrichment is that [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier can be linked to data from the Land Registry. Attributes indicated by "..." are assessed as unnecessary to complete to illustrate the example. Counterparty-reference data, etc., is not specified in the example.

* As the other institution also reports to the credit register, the protection item can be matched across the two reports and be enriched with data on senior outstanding nominal amounts from the credit register, cf. Box 74 and footnote 5.

9. Protection item registered in the Land Registry which is not linked to two specific instruments from the same reporter, where the debtor is a natural person

In this example, the debtor is assumed to be a natural person and is thus reported with the sector code "Employees, etc." in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector, cf. Box 83. To enable linking of the borrower to the instrument, data in dataset [4.4](#) Counterparty-instrument data is also included in the example. In addition, data from dataset [4.2](#) Instrument data is also included in the example, as data on attributes [4.2.7](#) Inception date and [4.2.18](#) Purpose is reported in this dataset (data which is included in the protection allocation method in Box 73).

The mortgage deed secures all of the debtor's instruments; hence, "Yes" is reported in attribute [4.8.3](#) General protection indicator. The reporter has applied the protection allocation method described in Box 73, and the protection item is initially allocated to "Instrument 1" with the purpose specified as "Residential real estate" and subsequently to "Instrument 2" with the purpose specified as "Consumption".

If the protection allocation guidelines are followed, the reporter initially reports a value for "Instrument 3" of DKK 3,500,000 (in this example equivalent to the carrying amount) in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, as the purpose of this instrument is reported as "Residential real estate". Then DKK 500,000 is allocated to "Instrument 4", as the summed value of the allocated values cannot exceed the protection value of DKK 4,000,000. If the protection value was DKK 4,250,000, the institution could allocate the carrying amount of DKK 750,000 of "Instrument 4" to the mortgage deed.

As the mortgage deed is registered in the Land Registry, attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection is not to be reported, but will be enriched with data from the Land Registry. As the mortgage deed is not used as a protection item with other institutions, attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection will be 0 from the Land Registry.

Example: Protection item registered in the Land Registry which is not linked to two specific instruments, where the debtor is a natural person

Box 83

Dataset and attribute

Dataset 4.1. Counterparty reference dataset

4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	XXXXXXXXXX
4.1.8 Institutional sector	Employees, etc.
4.1 Other attributes in dataset 4.1	...

Dataset 4.2 Instrument dataset

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 3	Contract 4
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 3	Instrument 4
4.2.7 Inception date	20020331	20150622
4.2.18 Purpose	Residential real estate	Consumption
4.2... Other attributes in dataset 4.2	...	...

Dataset 4.4 Counterparty-instrument data

4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 3	Contract 4
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 3	Instrument 4
4.4.1 Counterparty role	Debtor	Debtor

Dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 3	Contract 4
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 3	Instrument 4
4.6.14 Carrying amount	3,500,000	750,000
4.6... Other attributes in dataset 4.6	...	...

Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset

4.7.1 Protection identifier	Owner's Mortgage Deed 1
4.7.3 Protection value	5,000,000
4.7... Other attributes in dataset 4.7	...

Dataset 4.8 Instrument-protection received data

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 3	Contract 4
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 3	Instrument 4
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Owner's Mortgage Deed 1	Owner's Mortgage Deed 1
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	3,500,000	500,000
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	"Not required"	"Not required"
4.8.3 General protection indicator	Yes	Yes

Note: Data on [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection will be enriched with data from the Land Registry. The prerequisite for this enrichment is that [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier can be linked to data from the Land Registry. Attributes indicated by "..." are assessed as unnecessary to complete to illustrate the example. Counterparty data on the reporter is not displayed either in dataset [4.1](#) or [4.4](#).

10. Protection item registered in the Land Registry which is not linked to multiple specific instruments from the same reporter, where the debtor is a legal entity

In this example, the debtor is assumed to be a legal entity and is thus reported with a sector code different from "Employees, etc." in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector, cf. Box 84. To enable linking of the borrower to the instrument, data in dataset [4.4](#) Counterparty-instrument data is also included. In addition, data from dataset [4.2](#) Instrument data is included in the example, as data in attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date is reported in this dataset (data which is included in the protection allocation method in Box 73).

Assume that the mortgage deed secures all of the debtor's instruments; hence, "Yes" is reported in attribute [4.8.3](#) General protection indicator. The protection item is allocated using the method described in Box 73, and is thus initially allocated to the instrument with the oldest inception date, i.e. "Instrument 5" and subsequently to "Instrument 6", which has a later inception date than "Instrument 5". The protection value (DKK 4,000,000) is higher than the sum of values allocated by the reporter to the protection item (DKK 500,000 + DKK 200,000 = DKK 700,000).

As the protection item is registered in the Land Registry, attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection is not to be reported, but will be enriched with data from the Land Registry. As the mortgage deed is not used as a protection item with other institutions, attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection will be 0 from the Land Registry.

Example: Protection item registered in the Land Registry which is not linked to multiple specific instruments, where the debtor is legal entity

Box 84

Dataset and attribute

Dataset 4.1 Counterparty reference dataset

4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	YYYYYYYY
4.1.8 Institutional sector	Private non-financial corporations
4.1 Other attributes in dataset 4.1	...

Dataset 4.2 Instrument dataset

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 5	Contract 6
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 5	Instrument 6
4.2.7 Inception date	20020331	20150622
4.2.18 Purpose	NA	NA
4.2... Other attributes in dataset 4.2	...	...

Dataset 4.4 Counterparty-instrument data

4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	YYYYYYYY	YYYYYYYY
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 5	Contract 6
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 5	Instrument 6
4.4.1 Counterparty role	Debtor	Debtor

Dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 5	Contract 6
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 5	Instrument 6
4.6.14 Carrying amount	500,000	200,000
4.6... Other attributes in dataset 4.6	...	...

Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset

4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage deed 2
4.7.3 Protection value	5,000,000
4.7.19 Registered protection identifier	Document Alias or Document Identifier of Mortgage deed 2
4.7... Other attributes in dataset 4.7	...

Dataset 4.8 Instrument-protection received data

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 5	Contract 6
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 5	Instrument 6
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage deed 2	Mortgage deed 2
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	500,000	200,000
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	"Not required"	"Not required"
4.8.3 General protection indicator	Yes	Yes

Note: Data on [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection will be enriched with data from the Land Registry. The prerequisite for this enrichment is that [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier is reported either as Document Alias or Document Identifier and can thus be linked to data from the Land Registry. Attributes indicated by "..." are assessed as unnecessary to complete to illustrate the example. Counterparty data on the reporter is not displayed either in dataset [4.1](#) or [4.4](#).

11. Two mortgage deeds registered in the Land Registry: one mortgage deed is secured by two jointly mortgaged real estate properties: real estate property 1 and real estate property 2. The other mortgage deed is secured by one real estate property: real estate property 1. The mortgage deeds are linked to one specific instrument

As the mortgage deeds are linked to a specific instrument, the reporter is to allocate a value to the instrument for each of the mortgage deeds, cf. Box 85, without using the method described in Box 73. When, in their use of data, Danmarks Nationalbank and the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority will calculate e.g. LTV for each of the underlying real estate properties, they are to allocate part of the instrument to each of the properties, as protection allocation in reporting to the credit register is performed at mortgage deed level when the protection item is registered in the Land Registry, and not at underlying real estate property level.

Example: Two registered mortgage deeds: one mortgage deed is secured by two jointly mortgaged real estate properties: real estate property 1 and real estate property 2. The other mortgage deed is secured by one real estate property: real estate property 1. The mortgage deeds are linked to one specific instrument Box 85

Dataset and attribute

Dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 11
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 11
4.6.14 Carrying amount	6,000,000
4.6... Other attributes in dataset 4.6	...

Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset

4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage deed 1	Mortgage deed 2
4.7.3 Protection value	5,000,000	3,000,000
4.7.19 Registered protection identifier	Document Alias or Document Identifier of Mortgage deed 1	Document Alias or Document Identifier of Mortgage deed 2
4.7... Other attributes in dataset 4.7	...	

Dataset 4.8 Instrument-protection received data

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 11	Contract 11
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 11	Instrument 11
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage deed 1	Mortgage deed 2
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	4,000,000	2,000,000
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	"Not required"	"Not required"
4.8.3 General protection indicator	No	No

Note: Data on [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection will be enriched with data from the Land Registry. The prerequisite for this enrichment is that [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier is reported either as Document Alias or Document Identifier and can thus be linked to data from the Land Registry. Attributes indicated by "..." are assessed as unnecessary to complete to illustrate the example.

12. Two owner's mortgage deeds registered in the Land Registry: one mortgage deed is secured by two jointly mortgaged real estate properties: real estate property 1 and real estate property 2. The other mortgage deed is secured by one real estate property: real estate property 2. The mortgage deeds are also secured by the family's car and a gold ingot. The protection items secure any outstandings, at the reporting reference date comprising three instruments (one joint loan and two individual loans). The debtors are natural persons

The allocation of the protection items to the instruments follows the method in Box 73, cf. Box 86, and the following description. On an ongoing basis, the institution is to deduct third party priority claims against the protection relative to its own instruments secured by the same protection item. This entails that, in the allocation process, the institution is not to deduct the two third party priority claims against the protection, which have the same underlying assets (real estate property 1 and real estate property 2), but are secured by other mortgage deeds. It is assumed that there are no third party priority claims against the protection to the two owner's mortgage deeds in other institutions. Danmarks Nationalbank and the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority enrich with data on order of priority and commitment amounts (principals) of third party priority claims against the protection from the Land Registry. If there were any third party priority claims against the protection, these claims were to be excluded in the protection allocation, and they would thus reduce the protection value allocatable by the institution to its instruments.

Allocation to instrument Am

- The initial allocation is to the instrument Am, given that the purpose of this instrument is "Residential real estate" and the inception date of this instrument is earlier than that of instrument Cf.
- In this case, the institution decides to allocate Owner's Mortgage Deed A initially, where the institution can allocate the registered mortgage. DKK 1,150,000 is allocated to the instrument, equivalent to the carrying amount of the instrument Am.
- As Owner's Mortgage Deed B, Mortgage Deed and Gold secure any outstandings, the institution allocates DKK 0 of Owner's Mortgage Deed B, Mortgage Deed and Gold to instrument Am (as the institution has already allocated the carrying amount of the instrument to Owner's Mortgage Deed A).

Allocation to instrument Cf

- Then the institution allocates the protection item to instrument CF (given that the purpose of this instrument is "Residential real estate" and the inception date of this instrument is later than that of instrument Am).

- Initially, the remaining amount of Owner's Mortgage Deed A of DKK 1,850,000 (= DKK 3,000,000 - DKK 1,150,000) is allocated.
- Then the remaining value of DKK 850,000 (= DKK 2,700,000 - DKK 1,850,000) of the carrying amount of instrument Cf is allocated to Owner's Mortgage Deed B.
- As Mortgage Deed and Gold secure any outstandings, the institution allocates DKK 0 of Mortgage Deed and Gold to instrument Cf (as the institution has already allocated the carrying amount of the instrument to Owner's Mortgage Deeds A and B).

Allocation to instrument Bk

- Finally, the institution allocates the protection item to instrument Bk (given that the purpose of this instrument is "Consumption").
- Once again, the institution allocates an amount equivalent to the carrying amount of the instrument of DKK 2,150,000.
- Initially, the remaining amount of DKK 650,000 (= DKK 1,500,000 - DKK 850,000) of Owner's Mortgage Deed B is allocated.
- Then the value of Gold of DKK 200,000 is allocated, and finally DKK 100,000 of the value of the mortgage deed.
- As Owner's Mortgage Deed A secures any outstandings, the institution allocates DKK 0 of Owner's Mortgage Deed A to instrument Cf, as the institution has already allocated the protection value to other instruments.

Example: Two owner's mortgage deeds registered in the Land Registry: one mortgage deed is secured by two jointly mortgaged real estate properties: real estate property 1 and real estate property 2. The other mortgage deed is secured by one real estate property: real estate property 2. The mortgage deeds are also secured by the family's car and a gold ingot. The protection items secure any outstandings, at the reporting reference date comprising three instruments (one joint loan and two individual loans). The debtors are natural persons

Box 86

Dataset and attribute

Dataset 4.1 Counterparty reference**dataset**

4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	XXXXXXXXXX	YYYYYYYYYY
4.1.8 Institutional sector	Employees, etc.	Employees, etc.
4.1... Other attributes in dataset 4.1	...	...

Dataset 4.2 Instrument dataset

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Am	Bk	Cf
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Am	Bk	Cf
4.2.7 Inception date	01022018	01012019	01032019
4.2.18 Purpose	Residential real estate	Consumption	Residential real estate
4.2... Other attributes in dataset 4.2	...	...	...

Dataset 4.4 Counterparty-instrument data

4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	XXXXXXXXXX	YYYYYYYYYY	XXXXXXXXXX	YYYYYYYYYY
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Am	Am	Bk	Cf
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Am	Am	Bk	Cf
4.4.1 Counterparty role	Debtor	Debtor	Debtor	Debtor

Dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Am	Bk	Cf
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Am	Bk	Cf
4.6.14 Carrying amount	1,150,000	2,150,000	2,700,000
4.6... Other attributes in dataset 4.6	...	...	...

Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset

4.7.1 Protection identifier	Owner's Mortgage Deed A	Owner's Mortgage Deed B	Owner's Mortgage Deed B	Gold	Mortgage Deed								
4.7.3 Protection value	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	200,000	225,000								
4.7.12 Asset identifier	Real estate property 1	Real estate property 1	Real estate property 2	NA	NA								
4.7... Other attributes in dataset 4.7	...	...	...	...	...			
Dataset 4.8 Instrument-protection received data													
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Am	Am	Am	Am	Cf	Cf	Cf	Cf	Bk	Bk	Bk	Bk	Bk
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Am	Am	Am	Am	Cf	Cf	Cf	Cf	Bk	Bk	Bk	Bk	Bk
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Owner's Mortgage Deed A	Owner's Mortgage Deed B	Mortga ge Deed	Gold	Owner's Mortgage Deed A	Owner's Mortgage Deed B	Mortga ge Deed	Gold	Owner's Mortgage Deed A	Owner's Mortgage Deed B	Gold	Mortgage Deed	
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	1,150,000	0	0	0	1,850,000	850,000	0	0	0	650,000	200,000	150,000	
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	"Not required"	"Not required"	0	0	"Not required"	"Not required"	0	0	"Not required"	"Not required"	0	0	
4.8.3 General protection indicator	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes

Note: Data on [4.8.2](#) Third party priority claims against the protection for protection items registered in the Land Registry will be enriched with data from the Land Registry. The prerequisite for this enrichment is that [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier is reported either as Document Alias or Document Identifier and can thus be linked to data from the Land Registry. Attributes indicated by "..." are assessed as unnecessary to complete to illustrate the example.

6.2. Reporting of real estate collateral, including jointly mortgaged real estate properties, to the credit register

If protection has been provided for a loan/credit reported to the credit register, data on the protection is also to be reported to the credit register. The data is to be reported in the following datasets:

- [4.1](#) Counterparty reference data (on the protection provider)
- [4.7](#) Protection received dataset
- [4.8](#) Instrument-protection received dataset
- [4.11](#) Counterparty-protection received data

This appendix to the Reporting Guidelines for the credit register contains examples of reporting of protection received data in the datasets specified above (except for dataset [4.1](#), which contains counterparty reference data on the protection provider) for real estate collateral, i.e. in cases 1 or 2 in the decision-making tree for reporting protection received data in the Reporting Guidelines for the credit register, cf. Chart 4. The reporting requirements depend on a number of characteristics. Therefore, a distinction is made between the following in the examples:

- Whether the protection item is registered in the Land Registry;
- Whether the protection item consists of one or more real estate properties;
- Whether there are one or more protection providers; and
- Whether the protection item is used to secure one or more instruments

Examples: Reporting in dataset [4.7](#) Protection received data

1. One registered mortgage deed secured by one real estate property

One mortgage deed with one underlying asset is reported in dataset [4.7](#) Protection received dataset, cf. Box 87.

Example: Reporting of one mortgage deed secured by one real estate property

Box 87

Attribute	Value
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage Deed 1
4.7.2 Type of protection	Residential real estate collateral
4.7.3 Protection value	5,000,000
4.7.4 Type of protection value	Market value
4.7.5 Date of protection value	20161201
4.7.6 Protection valuation approach	Mark-to-market
4.7.7 Real estate collateral location	"Not required"
4.7.8 Maturity date of the protection	"NA" or date
4.7.9 Original protection value	3,000,000
4.7.10 Date of original protection value	20000101
4.7.11 Type of property	Owner-occupied homes
4.7.12 Asset identifier	123XYZ
4.7.13 BFE number	"Not required" ¹
4.7.14 Real estate collateral location: Country	"Not required" ²
4.7.15 Real estate collateral location: Postal code	"Not required"
4.7.16 Real estate collateral location: City/town/village	"Not required"
4.7.17 Expected liquidation value of the real estate	4,000,000
4.7.18 Expected liquidation value of the agreement	"Not required"
4.7.19 Registered protection identifier	Document Alias or Document Identifier of Mortgage Deed 1
4.7.20 Property identifier	1230011111

- Note: Information on registered protection will be enriched with data from the Land Registry, which requires that [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier is reported either with Document Alias or Document Identifier and can thus be linked to data from the Land Registry.
- 1: As long as the Basic Data Project's work is not implemented and the ESR number is not phased out, "Not required" is reported.
- 2: Given that the protection item is registered (and thus located in Denmark), attributes [4.7.7](#) Real estate collateral location, [4.7.14](#) Real estate collateral location: Country, [4.7.15](#) Real estate collateral location: Postal code and [4.7.16](#) Real estate collateral location: City/town/village are not reported, as the data can be enriched.

2. *One registered mortgage deed secured by three real estate properties*
 In some cases, multiple real estate properties are jointly mortgaged, i.e. multiple real estate properties are used as protection items for one mortgage deed. Where one mortgage deed includes multiple real estate properties, the mortgage deed is to be reported in multiple rows in dataset [4.7](#), one row for each real estate property. This means that if e.g. three real estate properties are used as protection items for the same "Mortgage Deed 2", "Mortgage Deed 2" will be reported in three rows in

dataset [4.7](#). This corresponds to data in Box 87 being reported three times where the following attributes will be the same in each row (highlighted in bold in Box 88):

- [4.7.1](#) Protection identifier
- [4.7.8](#) Maturity date of the protection
- [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier

while the contents of the other attributes depend on which of the three real estate properties the reporting relates to. The only attribute which, by definition, is different for the three rows is [4.7.12](#) Asset identifier and [4.7.20](#) Property identifier, while the other attributes may, in principle, be the same for all three rows.

Box 88 shows an example of reporting of a registered mortgage deed secured by three real estate properties.

Attribute	Value for property 1	Value for property 2	Value for property 3
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage Deed 2	Mortgage Deed 2	Mortgage Deed 2
4.7.2 Type of protection	Commercial real estate collateral	Commercial real estate collateral	Commercial real estate collateral
4.7.3 Protection value	5,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000
4.7.4 Type of protection value	Market value	Market value	Market value
4.7.5 Date of protection value	20161201	20161201	20161201
4.7.6 Protection valuation approach	Mark-to-market	Mark-to-market	Mark-to-market
4.7.7 Real estate collateral location	"Not required" ¹	"Not required" ¹	"Not required" ¹
4.7.8 Maturity date of the protection	"NA" or date	"NA" or date	"NA" or date
4.7.9 Original protection value	1,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
4.7.10 Date of original protection value	20000101	20000101	20000101

Box 88

4.7.11 Type of property	Offices and businesses	Industry and crafts	Private rental properties
4.7.12 Asset identifier	123XYZ	234WHY	345JUY
4.7.13 BFE number	"Not required" ¹	"Not required" ¹	"Not required" ¹
4.7.14 Real estate collateral location: Country	"Not required" ²	"Not required" ²	"Not required" ²
4.7.15 Real estate collateral location: Postal code	"Not required" ²	"Not required" ²	"Not required" ²
4.7.16 Real estate collateral location: City/town/village	"Not required" ²	"Not required" ²	"Not required" ²
4.7.17 Expected liquidation value of the real estate	4,000,000	8,000,000	2,400,000
4.7.18 Expected liquidation value of the agreement	"Not required"	"Not required"	"Not required"
4.7.19 Registered protection identifier	Document Alias or Document Identifier of Mortgage Deed 2	Document Alias or Document Identifier of Mortgage Deed 2	Document Alias or Document Identifier of Mortgage Deed 2
4.7.20 Property identifier	1234567891	2345678912	3456789123

Note: Information on registered protection will be enriched with data from the Land Registry, which requires that [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier is reported either with Document Alias or Document Identifier and can thus be linked to data from the Land Registry.

¹: As long as the Basic Data Project's work is not implemented and the ESR number is not phased out, "Not required" is reported.

²: Given that the protection item is registered (and thus located in Denmark), attributes [4.7.7](#) Real estate collateral location, [4.7.14](#) Real estate collateral location: Country, [4.7.15](#) Real estate collateral location: Postal code and [4.7.16](#) Real estate collateral location: City/town/village are not reported, as the data can be enriched.

3. Two registered owner's mortgage deeds secured by three real estate properties

In this example, like in Example 2, multiple real estate properties are jointly mortgaged. Two owner's mortgage deeds are registered, secured by three real estate properties. Each mortgage deed will be reported with three rows in dataset [4.7](#) (one row for each real estate property). In this example, since two mortgage deeds have been created, a total of six rows will be reported in dataset [4.7](#). The following attributes will be the same for each of the two mortgage deeds (highlighted in bold in Box 88):

- [4.7.1](#) Protection identifier
- [4.7.8](#) Maturity date of the protection
- [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier

while the contents of the other attributes depend on which of the three real estate properties the reporting relates to. If the same three real estate properties are used as protection items for the mortgage deeds, each of the real estate properties will be reported twice in dataset [4.7](#) (given that two mortgage deeds have been created). This reporting corresponds to the three rows in Box 88 being reported twice, but each with its own [4.7.1](#) Protection identifier and [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier.

Examples: Reporting in dataset [4.8](#) Instrument-protection received dataset

In addition to dataset [4.7](#) Protection received dataset, information on protection is also included in dataset [4.8](#) Instrument-protection received dataset in the credit register, cf. Box 89. Dataset [4.8](#) Instrument-protection received dataset is a bridging dataset, ensuring that information about the protection can be linked to information on the instrument(s) secured by the protection. In dataset [4.8](#), reporting is at the level of the mortgage deed and *not* the underlying assets, cf. also Appendix [6.1](#) Protection allocation in the credit register.

4. One instrument secured by one registered mortgage deed secured by one real estate property

"Mortgage Deed 1" in Box 87 secures a single instrument and is reported in dataset [4.8](#), cf. Box 89.

Example: One instrument secured by one registered mortgage deed secured by one real estate property

Box 89

Attribute	Value
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage Deed 1
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	4,000,000
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	"Not required" ¹
4.8.3 General protection indicator	No

Note: "Mortgage Deed 1" corresponds to "Mortgage Deed 1" in Table 1, secured by one real estate property.

¹: Data on [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection will be enriched with data from the Land Registry, cf. Appendix [6.1](#) Protection Allocation in the credit register. The prerequisite for this enrichment is that [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier is reported either with Document Alias or Document Identifier and can thus be linked to data from the Land Registry.

5. One instrument secured by one registered mortgage deed secured by three real estate properties

As the data in dataset [4.8](#) is reported at mortgage deed level and *not* at underlying asset level, it generally has no significance for the reporting in dataset [4.8](#) whether the mortgage deed has multiple underlying assets, cf. Box 90.

Example: One instrument secured by one registered mortgage deed secured by multiple real estate properties

Box 90

Attribute	Value
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage Deed 2
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	4,000,000
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	"Not required" ¹
4.8.3 General protection indicator	No

Note: "Mortgage Deed 2" corresponds to "Mortgage Deed 2" in Box 88, secured by three real estate properties.

¹: Data on [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection will be enriched with data from the Land Registry, cf. Appendix [6.1](#) Protection Allocation in the credit register. The prerequisite for this enrichment is that [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier is reported either with Document Alias or Document Identifier and can thus be linked to data from the Land Registry.

6. Multiple instruments secured by one registered mortgage deed secured by three real estate properties

If the mortgage deed secures multiple instruments, a protection value is to be allocated to each instrument in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, cf. Appendix [6.1](#) Protection Allocation in the credit register and the Reporting Guidelines. The sum of these values cannot exceed the protection value, in this example DKK 4 million. Assume that an institution has reported two instruments to the credit register, both of which are secured by the same "Mortgage Deed 2". The registered value of the mortgage deed is DKK 4 million. The institution has allocated DKK 3 million of the protection value to instrument1 and DKK 1 million to instrument2; this sum does not exceed DKK 4 million. As the mortgage deed is registered, attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection is not reported for the two instruments, cf. Box 91.

Example: Multiple instruments secured by one registered mortgage deed			Box 91
Attribute	Value	Value	
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 2	
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 2	
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage Deed 2	Mortgage Deed 2	
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	3,000,000	1,000,000	
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	"Not required" ¹	"Not required" ¹	
4.8.3 General protection indicator	No	No	

Note: "Mortgage Deed 2" corresponds to "Mortgage Deed 2" in Box 88, secured by three real estate properties.

¹ Data on [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection will be enriched with data from the Land Registry, cf. Appendix [6.1](#) Protection Allocation in the credit register. The prerequisite for this enrichment is that [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier is reported either with Document Alias or Document Identifier and can thus be linked to data from the Land Registry.

7. Three instruments secured by two registered mortgage deeds, secured by three real estate properties

Assume that an institution has reported three instruments to the credit register, secured by two registered mortgage deeds, secured by three real estate properties. Each mortgage deed has a registered value of DKK 10 million; this information is enriched with data from the Land Registry.

The institution has allocated DKK 3 million of each of the mortgage deeds to instrument1, DKK 1 million of each of the mortgage deeds to instrument2 and DKK 5 million of each of the mortgage deeds to instrument3 in accordance with the Reporting Guidelines and Appendix [6.1](#) Protection Allocation in the credit register. This sum does not exceed the total registered value of DKK 20 million. Given that the mortgage deeds are registered in the Land Registry, the attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection is not reported for the three instruments, cf. Box 92.

Example: Three instruments secured by two registered mortgage deeds

Box 92

Attribute	Value	Value	Value
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 2	Contract 3
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 2	Instrument 3
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage Deed 1	Mortgage Deed 1	Mortgage Deed 1
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	3,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	"Not required" ¹	"Not required" ¹	"Not required" ¹
4.8.3 General protection indicator	No	No	No

Attribute	Value	Value	Value
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 2	Contract 3
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 2	Instrument 3
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage Deed 2	Mortgage Deed 2	Mortgage Deed 2
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	3,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	"Not required" ¹	"Not required" ¹	"Not required" ¹
4.8.3 General protection indicator	No	No	No

Note: "Mortgage Deed 2" corresponds to "Mortgage Deed 2" in Box 88, secured by three real estate properties, and similarly for Mortgage Deed 1.

¹. Data on [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection will be enriched with data from the Land Registry, cf. Appendix [6.1](#) Protection Allocation in the credit register. The prerequisite for this enrichment is that [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier is reported either with Document Alias or Document Identifier and can thus be linked to data from the Land Registry.

8. *Multiple instruments secured by the same mortgage deed, which is not registered*

If the mortgage deed is not registered and is used to secure multiple specific instruments by multiple institutions, a value is still to be allocated to each instrument in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value, cf.

Example 2 on "Protection item that is not registered in the Land Registry, but is linked to multiple specific instruments reported by two institutions" in Appendix [6.1](#) Protection Allocation in the credit register, and the attribute [4.8.2](#) Third-party priority claims against the protection is to be reported. All relevant attributes in dataset [4.7](#) are to be reported for the protection item.

Examples: Reporting in dataset [4.11](#) Counterparty-protection received dataset

Reporting in this dataset depends neither on whether the protection item has multiple underlying assets, nor on whether the protection item is registered.

9. *One protection provider of one mortgage deed secured by one real estate property*

When one protection provider has provided real estate collateral secured by one mortgage deed, reporting is specified in dataset [4.11](#) Counterparty-protection received dataset of Box 93. In addition, counterparty reference data is reported in dataset [4.1](#) on the protection provider, depending on the type of counterparty, cf. the Reporting Guidelines.

One protection provider of a mortgage deed secured by one real estate property		Box 93
Attribute		Value
4.1.1 Protection provider identifier		YYYYYYYY
4.7.1 Protection identifier		Mortgage Deed 1
Note:	"Mortgage Deed 1" corresponds to "Mortgage Deed 1" in Box 87, secured by one real estate property.	

10. *Two protection providers of one mortgage deed secured by three real estate properties*

When two protection providers have provided three real estate properties secured by one mortgage deed, reporting is specified in dataset [4.11](#) Counterparty-protection received dataset of Box 94 where one row is reported for each protection provider. In addition, counterparty reference data is reported in dataset [4.1](#) for both protection

providers, depending on the types of counterparty, cf. the Reporting Guidelines.

Two protection providers of a mortgage deed secured by three real estate properties		Box 94
Attribute	Value	Value
4.1.1 Protection provider identifier	XXXXXXXX	ZZZZZZZZ
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage Deed 2	Mortgage Deed 2
Note:	"Mortgage Deed 2" corresponds to "Mortgage Deed 2" in Box 88, secured by three real estate properties.	

6.3. Reporting of contracts of suretyship/sureties to the credit register

Contracts of suretyship are a form of guarantee, and they come in various forms, types, scopes, etc. In general, it applies that if an institution has received a contract of suretyship from a counterparty as protection for an instrument reported to the credit register, selected characteristics of the contract of suretyship are to be reported to the credit register. In addition, the instrument for which the contract of suretyship is provided, the surety provider and, as already mentioned, selected characteristics of the surety are reported.

This data is reported in the three protection received datasets (datasets [4.7](#), [4.8](#) and [4.11](#)) and in dataset [4.1](#) Counterparty reference data. The characteristic feature of contracts of suretyship is that there are no underlying assets; consequently, the reporting is to be in accordance with Case 5, cf. the decision-making tree in Chart 4 in the Reporting Guidelines. Below, it is specified how contracts of suretyship are to be reported in the three datasets, using the following examples.

Examples

1. Reporting of characteristics of contract of suretyship in dataset [4.7](#)

Protection received dataset

In reports to the credit register, contracts of suretyship are to be reported in attribute [4.7.2](#) Type of protection as "Financial guarantees other than credit derivatives". For these purposes, no distinction is made between types of contracts of suretyship; in the institutions, a distinction may otherwise be made between the following types: ordinary contracts of suretyship, contracts of suretyship with the surety assuming primary liability (the typical form of a contract of suretyship) and indemnity contracts of suretyship.

Box 95 shows an example of reporting of a contract of suretyship in dataset [4.7](#) Protection received dataset. Not all attributes are to be reported for this type of protection, given that some of the attributes are to be reported only for real estate collateral, cf. the decision-making tree in Chart 4 of the Reporting Guidelines.

**Example: Reporting of contracts of suretyship in dataset [4.7](#)
Protection received dataset**

Box 95

Attribute	Value
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Contract of suretyship 1
4.7.2 Type of protection	Financial guarantees other than credit derivatives
4.7.3 Protection value	5,000,000
4.7.4 Type of protection value	Notional amount
4.7.5 Date of protection value	20191231
4.7.6 Protection valuation approach	Any other type of valuation that is not included in the previous categories.
4.7.7 Real estate collateral location	"Not required"
4.7.8 Maturity date of the protection	20251231
4.7.9 Original protection value	5,000,000
4.7.10 Date of original protection value	20161201
4.7.11 Type of property	"Not required"
4.7.12 Asset identifier	"Not required"
4.7.13 BFE number	"Not required"
4.7.14 Real estate collateral location: Country	"Not required"
4.7.15 Real estate collateral location: Postal code	"Not required"
4.7.16 Real estate collateral location: City/town/village	"Not required"
4.7.17 Expected liquidation value of the real estate	"Not required"
4.7.18 Expected liquidation value of the agreement	"Not required"
4.7.19 Registered protection identifier	"Not required"
4.7.20 Property identifier	"Not required"

2. Reporting of contract of suretyship in dataset [4.8](#) Instrument-protection received dataset

Dataset [4.8](#) contains the link between the contract of suretyship and the instrument(s) for which the contract of suretyship is provided, cf. Box 96. In this example, the contract of suretyship is provided for a loan and there are no third-party priority claims against the protection. The allocated value of the contract of surety is reported in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value. In the example, this value is lower than the notional amount reported in attribute [4.7.3](#) Protection value, given that the institution assesses that it assigns a lower value to the contract of suretyship due to several factors. Consequently, the institutions are to

apply an assessment when allocating a value to the contract of suretyship in attribute [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value.

In attribute [4.8.3](#) General protection indicator, it is specified whether a contract of suretyship includes "all accounts receivable", equivalent to "Yes", or is an "account-specific contract of suretyship", equivalent to "No".

If the contract of suretyship is used to secure multiple instruments, the reporter is to allocate a value of the contract of suretyship to each instrument, cf. the Reporting Guidelines and Appendix [6.1](#) Protection Allocation in the credit register. The sum of allocations to each instrument should correspond to the value representing the institution's own assessment of the contract of suretyship.

**Example: Reporting of contracts of suretyship in dataset [4.8](#)
Instrument-protection received dataset**

Box 96

Attribute	Value
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Contract of suretyship 1
4.8.1 Protection allocated value	4,000,000
4.8.2 Third-party priority claims against the protection	0
4.8.3 General protection indicator	No

3. Reporting of the counterparty providing the contract of suretyship, the surety provider in dataset [4.11](#) Counterparty-protection received dataset Dataset [4.11](#) contains the link between the contract of suretyship and the counterparty providing the contract of suretyship, cf. Box 97.

**Example: Reporting of one surety provider in dataset 11.
Counterparty-protection received dataset**

Box 97

Attribute	Value
4.1.1 Protection provider identifier	XXXXXXXX
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Contract of suretyship 1

There are several types of sureties, for instance secondary sureties, counter sureties, etc. In the credit register, the type of surety is not reported.

4. Reporting of the counterparty providing the contract of suretyship, including cases with multiple surety providers in dataset [4.11](#) Counterparty-protection received dataset

In the credit register, counterparty data is to be reported on sureties in dataset [4.1](#) Counterparty reference dataset. This dataset contains data on whether, for instance, the surety is a natural person or a legal entity, cf. the Reporting Guidelines.

If the contract of suretyship is provided by multiple counterparties, dataset [4.11](#) will contain one row for each of the sureties. If, for instance, a contract of suretyship is provided by two sureties, dataset [4.11](#) will contain two rows, cf. Box 99. Similarly, counterparty reference data is also to be reported in dataset [4.1](#) Counterparty reference data for both sureties. Given that the sureties may be liable for different parts of the contract of suretyship, the contract of suretyship is to be reported at surety level, i.e. one row for each surety in dataset [4.7](#) Protection received dataset. This is illustrated in Box 98 where the contract of suretyship has two different identifiers, cf. also Box 69 in the Reporting Guidelines.

Example: Reporting of two surety providers in dataset 4.11 Counterparty-protection received dataset		
Attribute	Value	Value
4.1.1 Protection provider identifier	XXXXXXXX	ZZZZZZZZ
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Contract of suretyship 1a	Contract of suretyship 1b

Box 98

5. Reporting of selected characteristics of the surety provider in dataset [4.1](#) Counterparty reference dataset

Dataset [4.1](#) contains information on the characteristics of the surety, cf. Box 99. Here, it will be reported, for instance, whether the surety is a natural person or not. If the surety is not a natural person, information on the debt-to-income ratio and income is not to be reported. Attribute [4.1.1](#) Counterparty identifier will equal the identifier reported for the surety in attribute [4.11.1](#) Protection provider identifier, cf. Box 97.

**Example: Reporting of a surety provider in dataset [4.1](#)
Counterparty-protection received dataset**

Box 99

Attribute	Value
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	XXXXXXXX
4.1.2 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)	NA
4.1.3 National identifier	XXXXXXXX
4.1.4 Type of identifier	CVR number
4.1.5 Description of other type of identifier	NA
4.1.6 Name	"Not required"
4.1.7 Country	DK
4.1.8 Sector	Private non-financial corporations
4.1.9 BSI industry	Hotels and restaurants
4.1.10 FSA industry	Hotels
4.1.11 Group	"Not required"
4.1.12 Debt-to-income ratio	"Not required"
4.1.13 Reference year for debt-to-income ratio	"Not required"
4.1.14 Disposable income	"Not required"
4.1.15 Reference year for disposable income	"Not required"
4.1.16 Accounting standard	"Not required"

6. Example of reporting of contract of suretyship

Assume a contract of suretyship has been made between a reporting agent, a guarantor and a debtor with the following distinctions:

- Agreement of maximum DKK 6 million.
- The guarantor is liable for maximum 50 per cent of the sum of the outstanding nominal amount of debtor's instruments
- Currently one instrument is comprised of the contract of suretyship with an outstanding nominal amount of DKK 200,000.
- A common maximum without a limit yet

The contract above is to be reported to the credit register with the following selected attributes:

- [4.7.3](#) Protection value: DKK 6 million (as this is the maximum amount the guarantor is protecting)
- [4.8.1](#) Protection allocated value: max DKK 100,000, as this is equal to half of the outstanding nominal amount of the instrument, or lower if the reporting agent assesses a lower value of the contract of suretyship.

If the contract of suretyship later on comprises more instruments, an allocated value of the protection should be reported for each of the comprised instruments with a max of DKK 6 million.

6.4. Examples of reporting to the credit register

Introduction

This document provides an overview of the examples shown in the spreadsheet "Appendix: Examples of reporting to the credit register". Each example is outlined, and the structure of the spreadsheet is explained.

The examples are based on the various instrument types included in the credit register, cf. Table 17 and the reporting guidelines for the credit register, and the two counterparty types: natural persons and firms (legal entities).

The idea is that this document and the spreadsheet can be expanded along the way as more examples are found relevant and added.

Type of instrument (K7)		Table 17
Outcomes	1.	Deposits other than reverse repurchase agreements (Indskud bortset fra reverse repo)
	2.	Overdraft (Kassekreditter, bevilget og ubevilget overtræk)
	3.	Credit card debt (Kreditkort)
	4.	Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt (Revolverende kredit undtagen kassekreditter, bevilget og ubevilget overtræk og kreditkort)
	5.	Credit lines other than revolving credit (Ikke-revolverende kredit)
	6.	Reverse repurchase agreements (Reverse repo)
	7.	Trade receivables (Handelskredit)
	8.	Financial leases (Finansiell leasing)
	9.	Other loans (Øvrige udlån)
	10.	Bond-based loans – not indexed
	11.	Bond-based loans – indexed

Explanation of the spreadsheet

The spreadsheet consists of a number of tabs. The first tab is a table of contents listing the examples outlined. Each of the following tabs contains one example. The tab name first indicates the instrument type to which the example refers, followed by an underscore and a "F" or a "P". "F" indicates that the counterparty type for the debtor is a firm/legal entity, while "P" is a natural person.

Some of the examples involving legal entities as counterparties have been inspired by/based on the examples in the [AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III](#) – Case studies; this is stated in the heading of the example, e.g. ECB case 2. Since the Danish credit register differs from AnaCredit in several respects, cf. the reporting guidelines, the examples

cannot be compared one to one, as assumptions, data or values may have been changed.

Explanation of the tab structure in the spreadsheet

Each tab includes an example of complete reporting for an instrument type, for one or several reporting reference periods, with the datasets to be reported in that example filled out (the master data set is not included in the examples). For each dataset, all attributes in the dataset are listed, and for each attribute it is stated what to report, followed by the code from the code list in brackets. A blank cell for an attribute means that the attribute is to be reported as "Not required", cf. section [1.6.5](#).

For each tab/example, the text description of the example in this document is shown. The text describes the main elements of the examples, i.e. not all data/attributes for the examples are described in the text. The calculations in the examples have been approximated, and for some attributes this is not described in the text, e.g. statement of debt factor or impairment. All examples are based on the reporter using the financial reporting standard IFRS.

The numbering of examples in this document is consistent with the numbering in the spreadsheet.

Examples

1. Deposits other than reverse repurchase agreements

This instrument type is not relevant if the debtor is a natural person so no example is shown for the combination of this instrument type and debtor.

1.a Deposits other than reverse repurchase agreements – Legal entity
(inspiration: AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III, section 8, case 2)

On 29 September 2028, Bank A concludes an agreement to make a deposit with Bank B:

- The agreement/contract runs for half a year from the deposit date.
- The interest rate is fixed at 0.2 per cent p.a.
- On **15 December 2028**, Bank A transfers DKK 15,000,000 to Bank B/debtor.
- It is established as a bullet loan with quarterly interest instalments to be paid at the end of the quarter.
- No protection is provided under the agreement/contract.
- In accordance with the reporter's financial reporting standard, an impairment allowance of DKK 4,800 is held at **end-December 2028**.

- The whole amount is recognised on the balance sheet (so no "off-balance sheet" amount is to be reported).

The example shows the reporting for the reporting reference period **31 December 2028**, which is also the first reporting reference period from which the instrument is to be reported, given that the settlement date is **15 December 2028** (as it is a non-revolving instrument, cf. section [2.3.13](#)). Other reporting reference periods are not shown in the example.

2.a Overdraft – Natural person

Niels Nielsen (natural person) holds an account at Bank A without any overdraft facility so no protection has been provided.

- On **2 January 2020**, he overdraws his account by DKK 7,000. The account is still overdrawn on the reporting date **31 March 2020** and must therefore be reported to the credit register. Overdraft interest of 23 per cent p.a. is added on a quarterly basis on the first day of the subsequent quarter.
- On **1 April 2020**, Niels Nielsen repays the negative balance in the account, and at the same time an agreement is concluded regarding a 10-year overdraft facility of DKK 10,000 attached to the account. The rate of interest is set discretionarily by the creditor and is currently 10 per cent p.a. Interest is still added on a quarterly basis on the first day of the subsequent quarter.
- On the reference date **30 June 2020**, the balance in the account is positive. The credit is reported with the same contract and instrument identifiers like in the preceding reporting reference period, as the bank views it as having been renegotiated.
- On **1 July 2020**, Niels Nielsen draws DKK 5,000 on his credit, and on the reference date 30 September 2020 the balance in the account is still negative by DKK 5,000.

There is no firm agreement on regular reduction of the credit limit. It is a variable rate product for which the creditor can discretionarily set the rate of interest, and no protection is provided.

In this example, the instrument is reported with the same contract and instrument identifiers even though no overdraft had been granted at the time of the first reporting on **31 March 2020**, while a credit agreement was linked to the same contract and instrument identifiers in the subsequent reporting reference periods. That is because the reporter handles the situation by renegotiating the instrument. It will appear from attributes [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation and [4.6.12](#) Date

of forbearance and renegotiation that characteristics of the instrument have been modified. Alternatively, the reporter could also handle it as a new instrument to be reported with new contract and instrument identifiers and for which attributes are to be filled in based on the new contract (i.e. it has not been renegotiated).

The example shows reporting for the reporting reference periods **31 March, 30 June** and **30 September 2020**. Other reporting reference periods are not shown in the example.

2.b Overdraft – Legal entity (Inspiration: AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III, section 8, case 3)

Firm HH obtains a credit facility at Bank A on **2 January 2020**:

- The overdraft facility is DKK 55,000 and the facility runs for 10 years.
- The facility can be drawn on from **2 January 2020**.
- The rate of interest is 3-month EURIBOR plus a margin of 800 basis points. If the credit line of DKK 55,000 is exceeded, it has been agreed that a penalty interest rate of 15 per cent p.a. will apply. The rate of interest is fixed on a quarterly basis.
- Interest is added to the outstanding nominal amount on a quarterly basis (on the first day of the subsequent quarter).
- There is no agreement on regular repayment of the credit or interest.
- In accordance with the reporter's financial reporting standards, an impairment allowance is held for the instrument, and this impairment allowance comprises both the on- and off-balance sheet credit.
- Firm HH is already a customer of Bank A so no protection is provided for the credit.
- On **23 January 2020**, Firm HH draws on the credit facility for the first time, and by the end of the quarter an amount of DKK 50,000 has been drawn. The nominal interest rate is 7.628 per cent p.a. in this quarter.
- On **23 June 2020**, Firm HH draws on the credit facility again, bringing the overdraft to DKK 60,000, which is also the amount of the overdraft at the end of the quarter. Hence, attribute [4.3.1](#) Interest rate is a weighted average of the interest rates applied, cf. section [4.3.1](#) Interest rate. In this quarter, the nominal interest rate is 7.632 per cent p.a. for the part of the debt that lies below the credit line and 15 per cent p.a. for the rest.
- On **23 September 2020**, Firm HH establishes another instrument with Bank A, providing protection for all outstanding debts, which means that on the reference date at the end of September 2020 it is reported that protection has been provided for the credit line, which has not

been the case in the preceding two periods. (The new instrument is not shown in the example.)

- On **30 September 2020**, the instrument is no longer overdrawn, as the debtor deposited DKK 6,683 in the account on **1 July 2020**. The nominal interest rate is 7.639 per cent p.a. in this quarter.

The example shows reporting for the reporting reference periods **31 March**, **30 June** and **30 September 2020**. Other reporting reference periods are not shown in the example.

3.a Credit card debt – Natural person

Niels Nielsen holds a MasterCard with a maximum credit of DKK 30,000. The agreement is concluded on **2 January 2020** and runs for 10 years.

The card is interest-free and the full balance is paid on a monthly basis, on the 10th of the subsequent month. If the balance is not paid the subsequent month as agreed, interest will be charged at a rate which is currently 21 per cent p.a., but is fixed discretionarily by the creditor.

- On **1 March 2020**, Niels Nielsen uses the card to make a purchase of DKK 10,000.
- Payment for this purchase is due on **10 April 2020** and is not paid.
- On **30 June 2020**, Niels Nielsen is in arrears by this amount (no further purchases have been made using the credit card).
- No protection has been provided for the credit.

The example shows reporting for the reporting reference periods **31 March** and **30 June 2020**. Other reporting reporting periods are not shown in the example.

3.b Credit card debt – Legal entity (Inspiration: AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III, section 8, case 5)

On **3 July 2024**, Bank A signs a contract with firm B for a credit attached to credit cards that can be used by the firm's employees for business purposes, and each employee receives a credit card. The contract runs from **31 July 2024** to **31 July 2029**. This credit card agreement is serviced by a provider called Credit Card Services. The following applies to the contract:

- The total credit limit is DKK 500,000.
- Balances at the end of the month must be paid on the 10th of the subsequent month.
- The credit accrues interest at a variable rate – 12-month EURIBOR plus a margin of 700 basis points. (No interest is payable for amounts up

to DKK 500,000 if the credit balance is paid by the 10th of the subsequent month.) The rate of interest is fixed on a semi-annual basis.

- No protection is provided for the credit.
- The debtor uses the facility for the first time on **25 September 2024**.
- On the reporting date **30 September 2028**, the outstanding nominal amount is DKK 195,563 and the full amount is interest-free.

If the credit balance is paid on time, no interest is payable, so in the example 0 is reported for attributes [4.3.1](#) Interest rate and [4.3.8](#) Accrued interest.

The example shows reporting for the reporting reference period **30 September 2028**. Other reporting reference periods are not shown in the example.

4.a Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt – Natural person

On **2 January 2020**, Niels Nielsen obtains a revolving credit facility of DKK 240,000 at Bank A.

- The agreement runs for two years.
- The credit limit is reduced by DKK 10,000 per month. (In this example, in which the credit is not fully utilised, this is reflected in the off-balance sheet amount.)
- Interest is added on a monthly basis at the end of the month.
- The rate of interest is 4 per cent p.a. and can be set discretionarily by the creditor.
- No protection is provided for the credit.
- The facility is used for the first time on **1 February 2020**, when he draws DKK 120,000.
- On **1 March 2020**, he deposits DKK 30,000.

On **1 April 2020**, Niels Nielsen concludes an agreement with his bank to increase the loan as follows:

- The credit limit is increased to DKK 360,000.
- The agreement is extended to run for 3 years.
- The credit limit is still reduced by DKK 10,000 per month and interest is added at the end of the month.
- The rate of interest is still 4 per cent p.a. and can be set discretionarily by the creditor.
- On **15 April 2020**, Niels Nielsen draws on the facility again, bringing the credit balance to DKK 210,000.

The increase of the credit limit will appear from the reporting of attributes [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation and [4.6.12](#) Date of forbearance and renegotiation.

The example shows reporting for the reporting reference periods **31 March** and **30 June 2020**. Other reporting reference periods are not shown in the example.

4.b Revolving credit other than overdrafts and credit card debt – Legal entity (Inspiration: AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III, section 8, case 6)
On **15 November 2027**, firm B signs a contract for a revolving credit with a commitment amount at inception of DKK 5,000,000 with Bank A.

- The credit facility runs for two years from **30 November 2027**.
- The rate of interest is variable – 3-month EURIBOR plus a margin of 280 basis points. The rate of interest is fixed on a semi-annual basis. The interest rate is currently 2.6476 per cent p.a.
- Interest is payable on the 15th of each month.
- There is no agreement on regular amortisation of the credit.
- The credit facility is used for the first time on **30 November 2027**.
- No protection is provided for the credit.
- The outstanding nominal amount is DKK 4,389,933 throughout the 3rd quarter of 2028.

The example shows reporting for the reporting reference period **30 September 2028**. Other reporting reference periods are not shown in the example.

5.a Credit lines other than revolving credit – Natural person
On **2 January 2020**, Niels Nielsen obtains a credit line other than revolving credit that is available for 2 years from **1 February 2020**.

At the time of establishment, the credit line is DKK 100,000 and can be drawn on in instalments of DKK 20,000.

At the reporting date **31 March 2020**, a total amount of DKK 40,000 has been drawn on the facility, of which DKK 30,000 is the outstanding nominal amount, as DKK 10,000 has been repaid. The facility has been used as follows:

- On **1 February 2020**, DKK 20,000 is drawn.
- On **1 March 2020**, DKK 20,000 is drawn.
- On **15 March 2020**, DKK 10,000 is repaid.

In addition, the following applies to this example:

- The rate of interest has been set at 9.3 per cent p.a. and can be set discretionarily by the creditor.
- There is no agreement on regular repayment. Interest is added at the end of the quarter.
- No protection has been provided for the credit.

The example shows reporting for the reporting reference period **31 March 2020**. Other reporting reference periods are not shown in the example.

5.b Credit lines other than revolving credit – Legal entity (Inspiration: AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III, section 8, case 7)

On **20 August 2024**, firm B signs a contract for a credit line other than revolving credit of DKK 3 million running for 10 years from **31 August 2024** with Bank A.

- The instrument accrues interest at a variable rate – 12-month EURIBOR plus a margin of 400 basis points. Interest is fixed on a semi-annual basis and has been capped at 7 per cent.
- The instrument can be drawn on in several instalments and is first used on **15 October 2024**.
- At the reporting date **30 September 2028**, the amount drawn on the facility has been DKK 2.4 million throughout the quarter, of which a total of DKK 450,000 has been repaid at that date.
- Interest is payable on a monthly basis on the first day of each month.
- No protection is provided for the credit.

On **1 October 2028**, firm B renegotiates the contract with Bank A and it is amended as stated below. The renegotiated terms and conditions apply immediately. On **1 October 2028**, a further amount of DKK 250,000 is drawn on the facility.

- The interest rate margin is reduced to 280 basis points with immediate effect.
- The interest rate cap is reduced to 5 per cent.
- Interest is subsequently payable on a quarterly basis on the first day of each quarter.

The renegotiation of the instrument will appear from attributes [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation and [4.6.12](#) Date of forbearance and renegotiation.

The example shows reporting for the reporting reference periods **30 September** and **31 December 2028**. Other reporting reference periods are not shown in the example.

6.a Reverse repurchase agreements – Natural person

Niels Nielsen is a sole proprietor, but his business has no major significance to his finances, so he is reported under the sector "Employees, etc." and the reporting requirements correspond to those applying to natural persons. On **2 January 2020**, he concludes an agreement with his bank (Bank A) for a 4-month loan via a reverse repurchase agreement for disbursement on **15 January 2020**. Bank A lends him DKK 100,000 and receives a German government bond as protection from Niels Nielsen. Under the agreement, Niels Nielsen is to repurchase the bond on **15 May 2020** at DKK 103,000. On **15 January 2020**, the market value of the bond is DKK 101,999 and on **15 May 2020** it has risen to DKK 104,521.

The amount of DKK 3,000 (difference between the loan and the agreed repurchase price) is regarded as interest income for Bank A.

The example shows the reporting for the reporting reference period **31 March 2020**, which is also the only reporting reference period during which it is relevant to report the instrument to the credit register as the agreement will have been reversed in the subsequent period and is therefore no longer to be reported.

6.b Reverse repurchase agreements – Legal entity (AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III, section 8, case 10)

On **27 September 2020**, Bank A agrees to borrow a security with a nominal value of DKK 1,005,000 from Bank B (debtor) under a reverse repurchase agreement. In other words, Bank A lends Bank B DKK 1,000,000 and the debtor undertakes an obligation to repurchase the security at a fixed price of DKK 1,003,000 on **2 October 2020**.

On **28 September**, Bank A lends DKK 1,000,000 to Bank B and receives a German government bond as protection. The market value of the bond on **28 September** is DKK 1,003,000. On **30 September 2020**, the market value has fallen to DKK 1,001,005. Note that the nominal value of the bond is to be reported in dataset [4.7](#) Protection received dataset. This is the only security provided as protection.

The agreement is reported only for the one reporting reference period **30 September 2020** as it is reversed on **2 October**.

7.a Trade receivables where the debtor/factoring client retains all risk/rewards related to the trade receivables (with recourse) (AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III, section 8, case 11.1).

On **15 March 2028**, firm HH (factoring client/debtor) sells goods to firm XX, for which firm HH expects to receive payment one month later. To obtain working capital, firm HH on **17 March 2028** sells the trade receivables to Bank A for DKK 248,000. (i.e. at a discount of DKK 2,000 based on an implied interest rate of 12 per cent⁶ p.a., calculated for one month without any fees). On the same day, Bank A lends DKK 200,000 to firm HH by accepting the invoices of DKK 250,000 and agrees to pay out the remaining amount upon complete repayment of the invoice by firm XX. The debtor, i.e. firm HH, retains all risks and rewards of ownership of the trade receivables, and Bank A has no obligation to purchase further trade receivables from firm HH.

On **31 March 2028**, the interest accrued is DKK 1,000, reflecting that half of DKK 2,000 has accrued after half a month.

The instrument is to be reported for the reporting reference period **31 March 2028** only.

Given that the debtor retains all risks and rewards of ownership of the trade receivables, all risk related to the instrument, seen from the perspective of Bank A, relates to the debtor/firm HH. So [4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount is DKK 200,000, which is the amount actually lent to firm HH. The amount of DKK 48,000 that will not be paid to firm HH until firm XX pays for the goods is not regarded as an "off-balance sheet amount". Since Bank A has no obligation to purchase further trade receivables from firm HH, the instrument contains no "off-balance sheet" element. In this case, where the exposure is to the factoring client, the reserve of DKK 48,000 that awaits payment from firm XX is not regarded as protection as it has already been deducted from the outstanding nominal amount. Including it as protection would lead to double-counting.

7.b Trade receivables where the debtor/factoring client transfers the risk related to the trade receivables and protection is provided (without recourse) (AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III, section 8, case 11.2).

On **15 March 2028**, firm HH (factoring client) sells goods to firm XX (debtor). In this connection, firm HH issues two invoices totalling DKK 250,000, for which it expects to receive payment 3 months later. On **17**

⁶ The interest rate has been calculated on the basis of the narrowly defined effective rate, NDER, which applies successive approximation, cf. [the manual for the Regulation concerning statistics on interest rates applied by monetary financial institutions, section 4.3.](#)

March 2028, firm HH (factoring client) sells the trade receivables to Bank A for a total price of DKK 243,250 (discount of DKK 6,250 and fee of DKK 500). On the same day, Bank A lends DKK 200,000 to firm HH by accepting the invoices of DKK 250,000 and agrees to pay out the remaining amount upon complete repayment of the invoices from firm XX. The factoring client is considered to have transferred all risk and rewards of ownership of the trade receivables.

The amount of DKK 43,250 to the factoring client is on hold until the trade receivable is received by Bank A, serves as protection for the instrument. The protection provider is firm HH.

Note that for trade receivables without recourse, interest-related fields are to be reported as "Not required", see the AnaCredit Manual Part III, section 5.

Note that relative to example 7.a, trade receivables with recourse, the reserve is included in the outstanding nominal amount and consequently reported as protection.

At the time of reporting, the outstanding nominal amount is DKK 30,000 as the debtor (firm XX) has repaid part of the debt prematurely.

The instrument is to be reported for the reporting reference period **31 March 2028** only.

8 a Financial leases – Natural person

Niels Nielsen is a sole proprietor and on **2 January 2020** he concludes an agreement with his bank, Bank A, to lease a car worth DKK 500,000.

- The leasing contract runs for 3 years.
- The leasing contract accrues interest at a fixed rate of 5 per cent, and the car is pledged as protection for the financing.
- A fixed amortisation schedule is agreed, with monthly principal payments of DKK 10,000 and payment of the outstanding amount when the contract expires.
- Interest is payable on a monthly basis.
- Principal payment and interest payments are made at the end of the month.
- When the leasing contract expires, the value of the car is DKK 150,000.

The example shows reporting for the reporting reference period **31 March 2020**. Other reporting reference periods are not shown in the example.

8.b Financial leases – Legal entity (Inspiration: AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III, section 8, case 12)

A construction firm, Firm Byg, signs a leasing contract with Bank A on **17 April 2023**. In this connection, the bank purchases a crane for 250,000 euro and leases it to the debtor, Firm Byg, on **31 May 2023**.

- Under the contact, the bank and the firm agree that the debtor will use the crane for 10 years.
- The bank charges a fixed interest rate of 5 per cent for financing the crane, which is pledged as protection for the financing.
- A fixed amortisation schedule has been agreed, with equal monthly payments to cover principal and interest payments.
- When the leasing contract expires, the value of the crane is DKK 50,000.
- On the reporting date, the outstanding nominal amount is DKK 154,076.

The example shows reporting for the reporting reference period **30 September 2028**. Other reporting reference periods are not shown in the example.

9.a Other loans – Natural person

Bank loan for residential purposes, two counterparties, with protection

Niels Nielsen and Ninna Nielsen contact Bank A about a mortgage loan.

- On **2 January 2015**, they raise a bank loan of DKK 500,000 for residential purposes.
- The loan is disbursed on **15 January 2015**.
- The maturity of the loan is 20 years.
- They have joint liability for the loan.
- Principal payments and interest payments are made on a monthly basis at the end of the month.
- The rate of interest is set discretionarily by the creditor and is currently 4 per cent p.a.
- Their house is pledged as protection for the loan.

The example shows reporting for the reporting reference period **31 March 2020**. Other reporting reference periods are not shown in the example.

9.b Other loans – Legal entity (Inspiration: AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III, section 8, case 9)

Firm Byg. applies to Bank A for a lump-sum loan of DKK 360,000.

- On **11 April 2028**, the loan is raised with a maturity of three years.
- The loan is disbursed on **11 May 2028**.
- An amortisation schedule has been agreed, in which the principal amount is the same in each instalment.
- Principal payments and interest payments are made on a monthly basis and automatically deducted from the debtor's account on the 28th of each month, even if the funds are not available in the account.
- The loan accrues interest at a variable rate – 6-month EURIBOR plus a margin of 740 basis points. The interest rate is fixed for 3 months at a time. The nominal interest rate, including the margin, is 7.339 per cent p.a. on the reporting date **30 September 2028** and 7.271 per cent p.a. on the reporting date **31 December 2028**.
- No protection is provided for the loan.

The example shows reporting for the reporting reference periods **30 September** and **31 December 2028**. Other reporting reference periods are not shown in the example.

9.c Other loans – Syndicated loan – Legal entity (Inspiration: AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III, section 8, case 14)

In the AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part III – Case studies, section 7 relates to syndicated loans and other multi-creditor instruments. Section 8 also includes an example of reporting of a syndicated loan (case 14).

When reporting syndicated loans to the credit register, the lead manager, if also the servicer of the other banks' shares, must report these to the credit register if the institutions themselves are not reporters to the credit register. A list of reporting agents to the credit register can be found in NEXT.

Each bank's share of the syndicated loan is to be reported as a separate instrument (but possibly under the same [4.2.1](#) Contract identifier). The credit register differs from AnaCredit in that no ID is to be reported for syndicated loans. So in the credit register it is not directly possible to identify whether an instrument is part of a syndicated loan.

On **12 May 2028**, 3 banks form a syndicate to grant a loan to a chemical firm, Firm V, that needs to modernise its domicile.

The syndicate comprises 3 banks:

- Bank A is resident in Denmark and reports to the credit register,
- Bank B is also resident in Denmark and reports to the credit register, while
- Bank C is resident in Finland and consequently does not report to the credit register.

In this example, Bank A is both a participant in and the lead manager of the loan. Bank A is the administrative and financial servicer of its own share and the two other banks' shares, i.e. bank A is the servicer of all three shares.⁷ Consequently, Bank A must report for itself, but also for Bank C as Bank C does not report to the credit register. Bank B, on the other hand, does report to the credit register and will therefore report its share of the loan, stating Bank A as the servicer and Bank B as a creditor.

The example shows the reporting by Bank A, which also includes Bank C's share, in rows 1-62, while Bank B's reporting is seen in rows 65-116.

- The loan is disbursed on **1 July 2028** and has a maturity of 10 years.
- A fixed amortisation schedule has been agreed, with no amortisation for the first 6 months – i.e. with deferred amortisation until **31 December 2028**.
- After that, interest and principal payments are made on a monthly basis at the end of the month.
- The loan accrues interest at a variable rate – 6-month LIBOR plus a margin of 200 basis points, but is capped at 3.1 per cent. The rate of interest is fixed for 3 months at a time.
- The commitment amount at inception is DKK 20 million,
 - of which Bank A lends DKK 10 million,
 - while the two other banks lend DKK 5 million each.
- The domicile is pledged as protection for the loan. And the protection is distributed in the same way as the loan, i.e.
- 50 per cent of its value has been pledged as protection for Bank A's share of the loan
- and the remaining 50 per cent has been broken down as 25 per cent each for Bank B and Bank C.
- Bank A is the servicer of both Bank B's and Bank C's share.

The example shows reporting for the reporting reference period **30 September 2028**, which is the first time the instrument is to be reported as it is not disbursed until 1 July 2028. Other reporting reference periods are not shown.

⁷ In the credit register, all shares of the syndicated loan will appear only if they are held or serviced by a reporter to the credit register.

10.a Bond-based loans – not indexed – Natural person: variable rate, without amortisation, two counterparties

Niels Nielsen and Ninna Nielsen gets disbursed a 30-year variable rate mortgage loan with the option of 10 years' deferred amortisation of DKK 1,000,000 financed by mortgage bonds with a weighted price of 103.465. On the inception date, the total outstanding nominal amount is refinanced every 5 years.

- The loan is raised with a cash loan rate of 0.1798 per cent.
- The loan was disbursed on **2 January 2015**.
- Interest is added and principal payments (if any) made on a quarterly basis.
- The house is pledged as protection for the loan and the mortgage has been registered in the Land Registry.
- The loan is refinanced in **December 2019** and restructured as a loan for which the total outstanding nominal amount is refinanced every 3 years.
- In connection with the refinancing, the new, effective cash loan rate is -0.1908 per cent.

The example shows reporting for the reporting reference periods **30 September 2019** and **31 March 2020**. Other reporting reference periods are not shown in the example.

10.b Bond-based loans – not indexed – Legal entity: fixed rate, with amortisation

On **1 December 2019**, Firm Byg is offered a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage loan without the option of deferred amortisation.

- It is a 2 per cent fixed-rate 30-year mortgage loan.
- The commitment amount at inception is DKK 1,000,000.
- The loan is disbursed on **26 January 2020** at a price of 98.553.
- There are four annual instalments.
- A property is pledged as protection for the loan.

The example shows reporting for the reporting reference period **30 June 2020**. Other reporting reference periods are not shown in the example.

11.a Assessments made by the management – Natural person

A credit institute has impairments due to assessments made by the management, that are not allocated to actual instruments. They are reported to the credit register on fictive instruments by industry- and type of impairment. In this example the assessment of DKK 30,000,000 is allocated to Households.

- Data is reported on sheets [4.1](#), [4.3](#), [4.4](#) og [4.6](#)
- The assessment is identified by the specific date reported in [4.6.12](#)
Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status analogous to the reporting requirement for written-off instruments.

The example shows the reporting for reference period **31 March 2021**. Other reporting reference periods are not shown in the example.

11.b Assessments made by the management – Legal entity

A credit institute has impairments due to assessments made by the management, that are not allocated to actual instruments. They are reported to the credit register on fictive instruments by industry- and type of impairment. In this example the assessment of DKK 30,000,000 is allocated to Agriculture.

- Data is reported on sheets [4.1](#), [4.3](#), [4.4](#) og [4.6](#)
- The assessment is identified by the specific date reported in [4.6.12](#)
Date of the forbearance and renegotiation status analogous to the reporting requirement for written-off instruments.

The example shows the reporting for reference period **31 March 2021**. Other reporting reference periods are not shown in the example.

6.5. Reporting of administered loans, including jointly funded loans to the credit register

The AnaCredit Regulation and loans serviced by the reporter

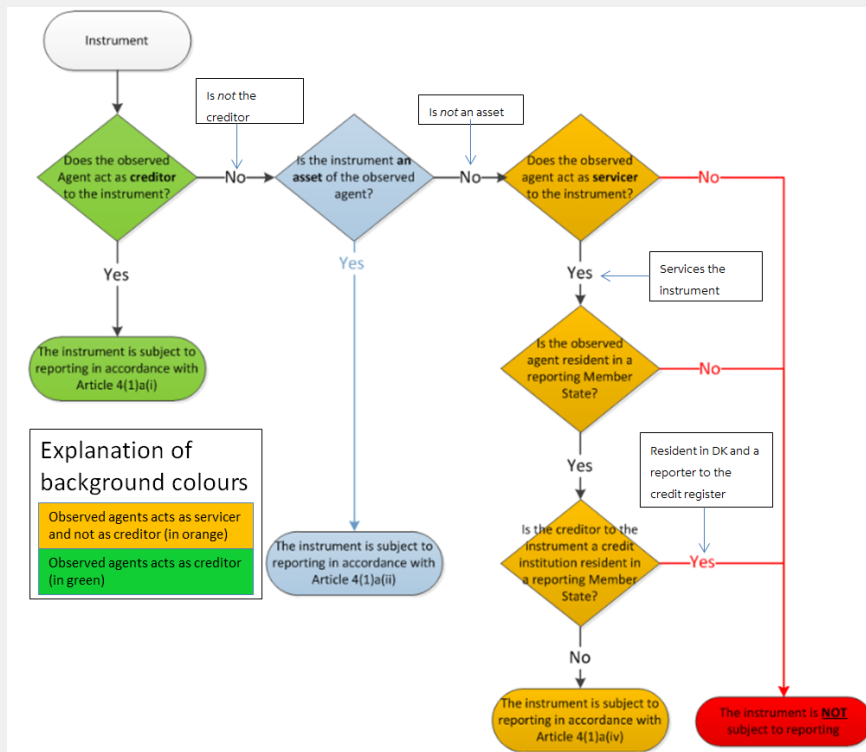
It appears from the [ECB Regulation](#) on the European credit register, AnaCredit, that loans serviced by an institution for which another institution acts as creditor, in principle, are to be reported by both institutions (provided both institutions are reporters to the credit register). In order to avoid double reporting to the credit register of loans serviced by a reporter for which another reporter acts as creditor, the ECB has specified the reporting requirements in this case in [AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part I](#), cf. Chart 5 The following is stated:

- The servicer is to report the loan to AnaCredit if the creditor is *not* an AnaCredit reporter
- However, if the creditor is an AnaCredit reporter, the servicer is *not* to report the loan to AnaCredit (instead, the creditor is to report the loan)

This entails that loans which are transferred and serviced by a reporter, but held by another reporter are, in general, to be reported by the creditor of the loan (and not by the servicer) – provided that both institutions are resident in Denmark and are reporters to the credit register and have all relevant information about the loan, counterparties etc. available.

The ECB decision-making tree for reporting of instruments held or serviced to AnaCredit

Chart 5



Source: ECB Q&A [2020/0017](#): Instruments which are recognised in accordance with the applicable accounting standard..

If a loan has been (partly) transferred to an entity which is not a reporter to the credit register, and the institution is still the servicer of the loan, the institution is to report the loan to the credit register where the transferred amount is reported in attribute [4.3.3](#) Transferred amount, cf. section 4.4.3 of the [AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part II](#). However, some accounting-related data on the loan is not to be reported, since the loan is not recognised on the institution's balance sheet, cf. Table 56, and attribute [4.6.2](#) Balance-sheet recognition is to be reported as "Entirely derecognised".

Specific attributes that are/are not to be reported by the institution in dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset if a loan has been transferred to an entity which is not a reporter to the credit register

Table 56

Attribute	To be reported	Not to be reported
4.2.1 Contract identifier	X	
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	X	
4.6.1 Accounting classification of instruments		X
4.6.2 Balance-sheet recognition	X	
4.6.3 Accumulated write-offs		X
4.6.4 Accumulated impairment amount		X
4.6.5 Type of impairment		X
4.6.6 Impairment assessment method		X
4.6.7 Sources of encumbrance		X
4.6.8 Performing status of the instrument	X	
4.6.9 Date of performing status of the instrument	X	
4.6.10 Provisions associated to off-balance sheet exposures		X
4.6.11 Status of forbearance and renegotiation	X	
4.6.12 Date of forbearance and renegotiation	X	
4.6.13 Cumulative recoveries since default	X	
4.6.14 Carrying amount		X

Source: [ECB AnaCredit Regulation](#).

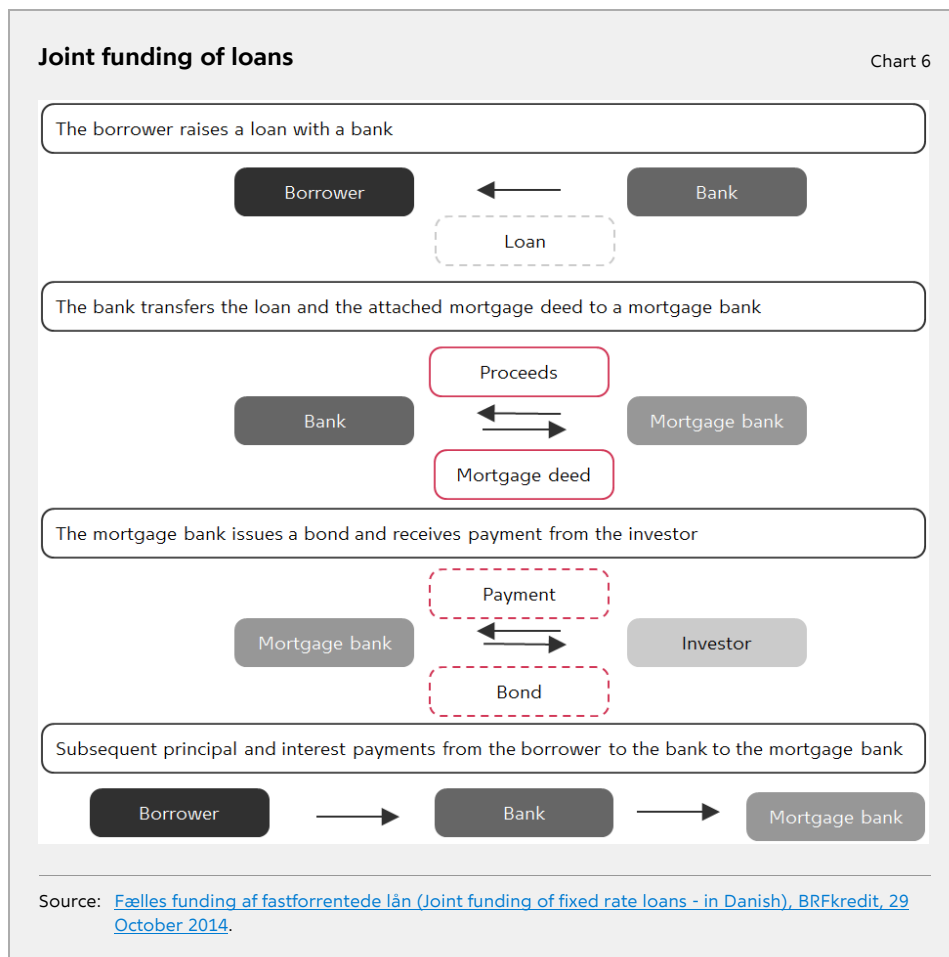
The reporting requirements in this appendix are in accordance with the reporting requirements for the BSI statistics.

Jointly funded loans

Joint funding means that a bank may fund loans secured by real estate property, using SDOs (covered bonds) issued by another bank or mortgage bank, cf. [Account by the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority of 29 January 2014 \(in Danish\)](#). This means that jointly funded loans are loans with an attached mortgage deed that are transferred for ownership from a bank or mortgage bank to another institution, and where bonds are issued on the basis of the loan transferred (in the form of SDOs or SDROs), cf. section 16d of [the Executive Order on the Financial Business Act](#).

Jointly funded loans typically continue to be serviced by the bank transferring the loan, cf. Chart 6. The mortgage bank receiving the loan with the attached mortgage deed and issuing bonds on the basis of the transferred loan, recognises the loan in its balance sheet. Therefore, the

loan will not be recognised on the balance sheet of the institution transferring the loan.



Examples of reporting of jointly funded loans in the credit register

Assume that a bank has created and disbursed a loan to a counterparty secured by real estate property with an attached mortgage deed at time t . At time $t+1$, the loan with the attached mortgage deed is transferred to a mortgage bank. The bank still services the loan on behalf of the mortgage bank, i.e. receives principal and interest payments, while the loan is recognised on the mortgage bank's balance sheet (and no longer on the bank's balance sheet).

Loans transferred before the implementation of the credit register (before 30 June 2019⁸)

Below, it is assumed that a bank has created, disbursed and transferred the loan to a mortgage bank *prior* to the launch of the credit register.

Reporting by bank

If the loan is transferred before the implementation of the credit register, the bank is *not* to report the loan.

Reporting by mortgage bank

The loan is to be reported by the mortgage bank, cf. Box 100, as this institution has recognised and acts as creditor of the loan.

In dataset [4.1](#) Counterparty reference dataset, counterparty data on the three counterparties involved in the loan are reported: borrower, bank and mortgage bank.

In dataset [4.4](#) Counterparty-instrument dataset, the roles of the counterparties are reported: the borrower is the debtor, the bank is the servicer and the mortgage bank is the creditor.

"0" is reported in attribute [4.3.3](#) Transferred amount, given that the loan is reported by the creditor, while attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date is reported with the inception date of the loan with the bank before the loan is transferred to the mortgage bank. In some cases (when a mortgage loan is transferred for funding at a mortgage bank), data on the inception date with the bank is not transferred at change of creditor and in attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date "Not required" is reported. In attribute [4.2.20](#) Settlement date, the settlement date of the loan with the bank is reported. "No" is to be reported in attribute [4.2.6](#) Fiduciary instrument, given that the mortgage bank does not service the loan on behalf of a third party, but acts as creditor of the instrument. Data on the mortgage deed, etc., is to be reported in the Protection received datasets (datasets [4.7](#), [4.8](#) and [4.11](#)). As the mortgage deed is registered in the Land Registry, the mortgage deed is to be reported with Document Alias or Document Identifier in attribute [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier, cf. the Reporting Guidelines.

⁸ As the credit register will be launched on 30 September 2019, loans transferred between institutions during the 3rd quarter of 2019 (from 30 June to 30 September) are to be reported as at 30 September as described in the appendix.

Example: Reporting of loan transferred before the implementation of the credit register (before 30 June 2019⁹)

Box 100

Dataset and attribute	Value	Value	Value
-----------------------	-------	-------	-------

Dataset 4.1 Counterparty reference dataset

4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	YYYYYYYY	ZZZZZZZZ	XXXXXXXXXX
4.1.6 Name	Mortgage bank	Bank	Borrower
4.1... Other attributes in dataset 4.1	...	...	...

Dataset 4.2 Instrument dataset

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1		
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1		
4.2.6 Fiduciary instrument	No		
4.2.7 Inception date	20160110		
4.2... Other attributes in dataset 4.2	...		

Dataset 4.3 Financial dataset

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1		
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1		
4.3.3 Transferred amount	0		
4.3... Other attributes in dataset 4.3	...		

Dataset 4.4 Counterparty-instrument data

4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	YYYYYYYY	ZZZZZZZZ	XXXXXXXXXX
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 1	Contract 1
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 1	Instrument 1
4.4.1 Counterparty role	Creditor	Servicer	Debtor

Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset

4.7.1 Protection identifier		Document Alias or Document Identifier
4.7... Other attributes in dataset 4.7		...

Note: Attributes indicated by "..." are assessed as unnecessary to complete to illustrate the example. Information on the mortgage deed is not included in the example.

Loans transferred after the implementation of the credit register (after 30 June 2019)¹⁰

Below, it is assumed that a bank creates, disburses and transfers the loan to a mortgage bank *after* the launch of the credit register.

9 Cf. footnote 1.
10 Cf. footnote 8.

Reporting by bank in period t (the loan has not been transferred to the mortgage bank)

In period t , the loan has been created and disbursed by the bank, cf. Box 101. Two counterparties are involved in the loan: the borrower and the bank as the loan has not yet been transferred to the mortgage bank.

In dataset [4.1](#) Counterparty reference dataset, counterparty data on both counterparties is reported (counterparty data on the mortgage bank is not to be reported, as the loan has not been transferred to the mortgage bank at this point).

In dataset [4.4](#) Counterparty-instrument dataset, the roles of the counterparties are reported; the bank is reported both as "Creditor" and "Servicer" and the borrower is reported as "Debtor". This means that although only two counterparties are involved in the loan, three rows are to be reported in dataset [4.4](#) Counterparty – instrument dataset.

As the loan has been created but not transferred, "0" is to be reported in attribute [4.3.3](#) Transferred amount, while attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date is to correspond to the inception date of the loan with the bank. "No" is to be reported in attribute [4.2.6](#) Fiduciary instrument, given that the bank does not service the loan on behalf of a third party, but acts as creditor of the instrument. Data on the mortgage deed, etc., is to be reported in the Protection received datasets (datasets [4.7](#), [4.8](#) and [4.11](#)). As the mortgage deed is registered in the Land Registry, the mortgage deed is to be reported with Document Alias or Document Identifier in attribute [4.7.19](#) Registered protection identifier, cf. also the Reporting Guidelines. This is necessary to enable the loan to be matched across the reporting by the bank and the mortgage bank, respectively.

Example: Reporting of loan transferred after the implementation of the credit register (after 30 June 2019¹¹)

Box 101

Dataset and attribute	Value	Value	Value
Dataset 4.1 Counterparty reference dataset			
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	ZZZZZZZZ	XXXXXXXX	
4.1.6 Name	Bank	Borrower	
4.1... Other attributes in dataset	...	...
Dataset 4.2 Instrument dataset			
4.2.1 Contract identifier		Contract 1	
4.2.2 Instrument identifier		Instrument 1	
4.2.6 Fiduciary instrument		No	
4.2.7 Inception date		20160110	
4.2... Other attributes in dataset		...	
Dataset 4.3 Financial dataset			
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1		
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1		
4.3.3 Transferred amount	0		
4.3... Other attributes in dataset	...		
Dataset 4.4 Counterparty-instrument data			
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	ZZZZZZZZ	ZZZZZZZZ	XXXXXXXX
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 1	Contract 1
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 1	Instrument 1
4.4.1 Counterparty role	Creditor	Servicer	Debtor
Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset			
4.7.1 Protection identifier		Document Alias or Document Identifier	
4.7... Other attributes in dataset			...
4.7			

Note: Attributes indicated by "..." are assessed as unnecessary to complete to illustrate the example. Information on the mortgage deed is not included in the example.

Reporting by mortgage bank in period t+1 (the loan has been transferred to the mortgage bank)

As far as the mortgage bank is concerned, the reporting of the example for period t+1 fully corresponds to the reporting specified in Box 100

11 Cf. footnote 8.

(albeit with other dates, etc.). Now three counterparties are involved in the loan, as it has now been transferred to the mortgage bank:

1. Borrower
2. Bank
3. Mortgage bank

In dataset [4.1](#) Counterparty reference dataset, counterparty data on the three counterparties involved in the loan are to be reported. In addition, the roles of the counterparties are to be reported in dataset [4.4](#) Counterparty-instrument dataset; the bank is now reported in the role of "Servicer", while the mortgage bank is reported in the role of "Creditor".

"0" is reported in attribute [4.3.3](#) Transferred amount, as the loan is reported by the creditor. In attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date, the inception date of the loan with the bank is reported. In some cases (when a mortgage loan is transferred for funding at a mortgage bank), data on the inception date with the bank is not transferred at change of creditor and in attribute [4.2.7](#) Inception date "Not required" is reported. In attribute [4.2.20](#) Settlement date, the settlement date of the loan with the bank is reported. "No" is to be reported in attribute [4.2.6](#) Fiduciary instrument, given that the mortgage bank does not service the loan on behalf of a third party, but acts as creditor of the instrument.

Reporting by bank in period t+1 (the loan has been transferred to the mortgage bank)

As the loan has been transferred to another institution which is also a reporter to the credit register, the bank is not to report data on the loan.

6.6. Merger/discontinuation of MFIs

This appendix describes the guidelines for handling mergers/discontinuation of MFIs when reporting to the credit register. For example, if two or more MFIs merge, there will be at least one MFI that is discontinued and one that continues.

Selection of population in the credit register

The selection of population and breakdown by full reporters and tail reporters in the credit register follows the selection of population and breakdown for the BSI statistics, cf. section [1.2.2](#) Selection of population and reporting frequency. In other words, if an institution is a full reporter or a tail reporter in the BSI statistics, this will, as a main rule, also be the case in the credit register.

Handling population changes (from tail to full or vice versa)

If changes are made to the BSI population, these changes will also apply to the relevant institution's/institutions' reporting to the credit register. So if the status of an institution changes from tail reporter to full reporter (or vice versa) in the BSI statistics, the same will apply to the institution's population category in the credit register. And the date of the change must be agreed with Danmarks Nationalbank but will, as a minimum, apply from the same reference date as in the BSI statistics.

Mergers

Determining the reporting status and initial reporting as a merged institution

The BSI statistics manual "[Indberetning ved fusioner mellem MFI'er](#)" provides guidelines for handling a merger in BSI statistics, including the supplementary data to be reported to the BSI statistics and the reporting deadlines in connection with the merger. On the basis of the supplementary data, it is determined which population the merged/continuing MFI belongs to. In that connection it will be agreed between Danmarks Nationalbank and the MFIs affected when the initial merged reporting is to take place to the BSI statistics (monthly reporting for full reporters, annual reporting for tail reporters) and the credit register (quarterly reporting for full reporters, annual reporting for tail reporters). Until the agreed date, the relevant institutions will continue to report separately, and the reporting frequency must be agreed with Danmarks Nationalbank. If, say, a full reporter and a tail reporter merge, the full reporter will continue to report on a quarterly basis, but the tail reporter will also be expected to report on a quarterly basis until the reporting is merged.

Depending on the agreement made with Danmarks Nationalbank for when the first merged reporting will take place, the first reporting reference period/reporting to the BSI statistics for the merged/continuing MFI should preferably relate to the first month of a new quarter (year for tail reporters) as reporting to the credit register takes place on a quarterly basis (annual for tail reporters), and a few attributes will relate to the whole quarter (year) (cf. the flow attributes below). This will ensure that checks can be performed between the two statistics.

If an institution is discontinued because it merges with another institution, the final reporting will relate to the quarter (full reporters merging with a full reporter or a tail reporter) or year (tail reporters merging with a tail reporter and remaining in the tail population) before the first merged reporting takes place.

Content requirements

Time of calculation

When reporting the counterparties, instruments and protection data acquired in connection with the merger, the continuing institution must follow the guidelines for time of calculation for the individual attributes stated in the reporting guidelines for the credit register. The time of calculation is described under the individual attributes, and for amount attributes also in section [1.6.2](#) Currency conversion and rounding, Table 3. As a main rule, the same/original data is to be reported, unless updates have been made in accordance with the reporting guidelines.

Specific attributes

Below is a list of attributes that require particular attention in connection with a merger, because they cannot, as a main rule, be changed, have been accrued/amortised/accumulated over a period of time, need to be calculated or ensure the bridging between datasets.

Amount attributes that cannot be changed/updated:

- [4.7.9](#) Original protection value

Date attributes that cannot be changed/updated:

- [4.2.7](#) Inception date
- [4.2.20](#) Settlement date
- [4.3.5](#) Date of past due for the instrument (must be the latest date of past due for the instrument – also if this is before your acquisition)
- [4.6.9](#) Date of performing status of the instrument: Date of latest status – also if this is before the acquisition

- [4.6.12](#) Date of forbearance and renegotiation): Date of latest status – also if this is before the acquisition
- [4.7.10](#) Date of original protection value
- [4.10.2](#) Date of the default status of the counterparty: Date of latest status – also if this is before the acquisition

"Flow" attributes for which the amounts accrued/amortised within the quarter/year or accumulated over several reporting reference periods are to be reported:

- [4.3.4](#) Arrears for the instrument (must be the amount of arrears – also if this is before your acquisition)
- [4.3.8](#) Accrued interest
- [4.3.11](#) Accrued administration payments
- [4.3.13](#) Ordinary principal payments
- [4.3.14](#) Ordinary principal payments – bond payments
- [4.3.15](#) Extraordinary principal payments
- [4.6.3](#) Accumulated write-offs
- [4.6.4](#) Accumulated impairment amount
- [4.6.10](#) Provisions associated to off-balance sheet exposures
- [4.6.13](#) Cumulative recoveries since default

Calculation attribute:

- [4.2.21](#) Fair value changes due to changes in credit risk before purchase (outstanding nominal amount at the purchase date)

Categorisation attributes:

- [4.6.8](#) Performing status of the instrument: Latest status
- [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation: Latest status
- [4.10.1](#) Default status of the counterparty: Latest status – also if this is before the acquisition

Bridging attributes:

The attributes that ensure the bridging between datasets must be unique and may not be changed over time, cf. the reporting guidelines. These attributes are:

- [4.1.1](#) Counterparty identifier
- [4.2.1](#) Contract identifier
- [4.2.2](#) Instrument identifier
- [4.7.1](#) Protection identifier
- [4.7.12](#) Asset identifier

If possible, Danmarks Nationalbank would prefer that the above bridging attributes are not changed in connection with mergers – especially for the continuing institution. But if this is not possible, the institutions/data centres in question should contact Danmarks Nationalbank to agree how the changes are expected to be handled in relation to e.g. checks and outliers, etc.

Counterparty reference dataset:

It is expected that counterparty reference data is transferred to the continuing institution. For example, the same national identifier will be used in attribute [4.1.3](#) National identifier. If a counterparty has been reported as a counterparty by several of the institutions involved, the most recent and correct data must be continued, e.g. the most recent debt factor or disposable income is to be reported.

As regards attribute [4.1.1](#) Counterparty identifier in the counterparty dataset, this is a bridging attribute and its handling is described above.

Discontinuing MFI

Final reporting reference period

When an MFI is discontinuing, final reporting to the credit register must take place for the last quarter (full reporters) or year-end (tail reporters) in which the institution exists on the reporting reference date, unless otherwise agreed, e.g. if it is discontinued because it merges, cf. the section on mergers. So for a full reporter that is closed down from 1 May, final reporting will relate to the reporting reference period 31 March. For a tail reporter that is discontinued from 1 May in the year t, final reporting will relate to the reporting reference period 31 December in the year t-1.

6.7. Data model and links between datasets in the Danish credit register

A data model provides a simple illustration of the data structure and the links between the datasets included.

The data model is structured around three data entities which are to be reported to the credit register:

- Counterparties
 - Contains information on all counterparties linked to an instrument and/or providing protection to secure an instrument.
- Instruments
 - Contains information on the individual instrument, for example loan type, interest rate, maturity, etc.
- Protection received dataset
 - Contains information on the protection provided for the respective instrument.

The data model is modelled with datasets for each entity and a number of bridging datasets linking the individual datasets, cf. Chart 7.

The three primary datasets and the supplementary datasets are:

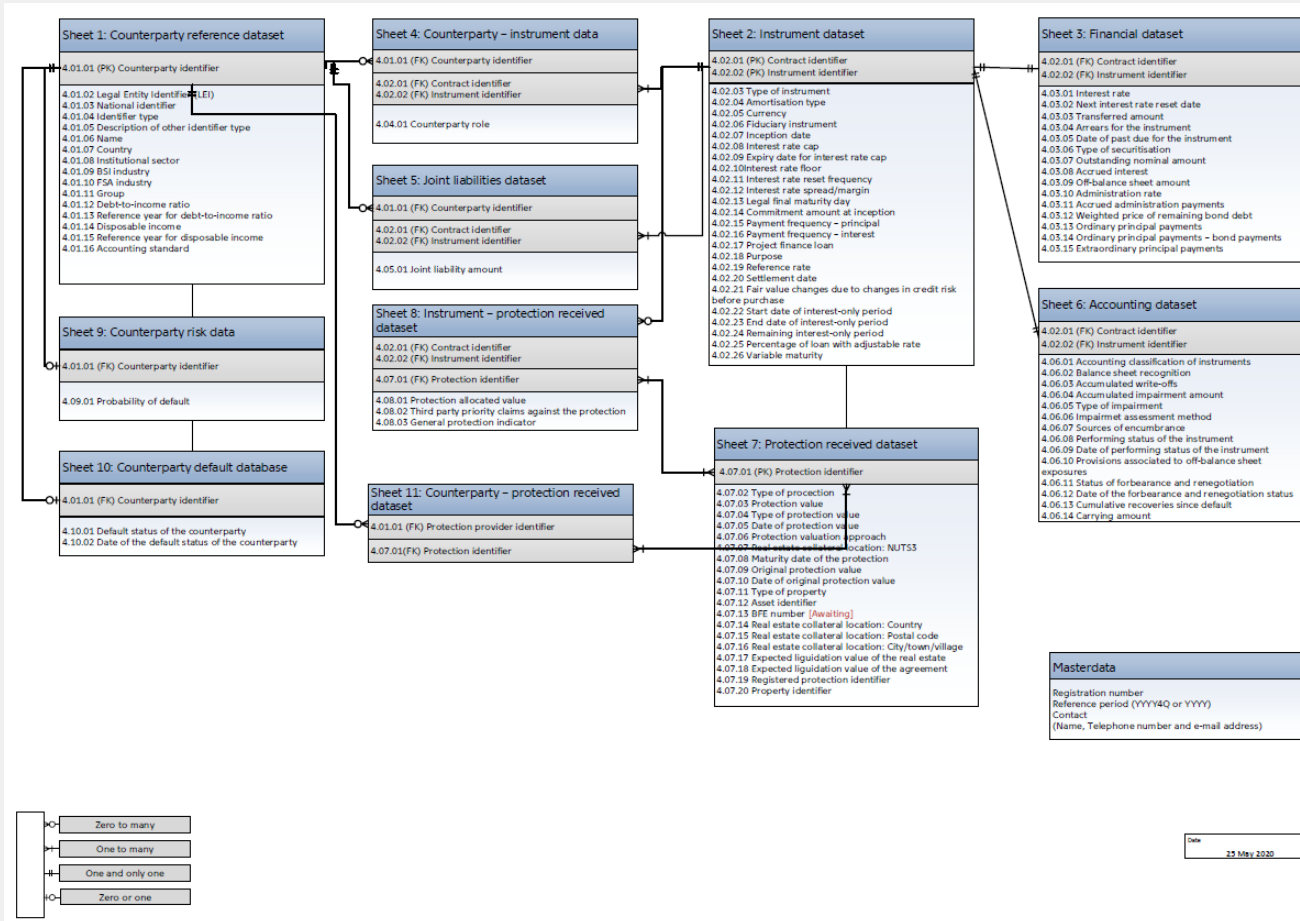
- Dataset [4.11](#): Counterparty reference dataset (primary)
 - Dataset [4.9](#): Counterparty risk dataset
 - Dataset [4.10](#): Counterparty default data
- Dataset [4.2](#): Instrument dataset (primary)
 - Dataset [4.3](#): Financial dataset
 - Dataset [4.6](#): Accounting dataset
- Dataset [4.7](#): Protection received dataset (primary)

The four bridging datasets are:

- Dataset [4.4](#): Counterparty – instrument data
- Dataset [4.5](#): Joint liabilities dataset
- Dataset [4.8](#): Instrument – protection received dataset
- Dataset [4.11](#): Counterparty – protection received dataset

Logical data model

Chart 7



Open this link to see a larger version of the data model:

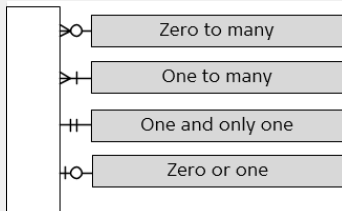


Data model.pdf

Symbols are used to illustrate links between datasets, cf. Chart 8. Two symbols are displayed for relations for each dataset, depending on whether you go from, for instance, dataset 4.1 to dataset 4.2 – or from dataset 4.2 to dataset 4.1.

Symbol explanation

Chart 8



Zero to many: None, one or many occurrences

One to many: Minimum one occurrence, possibly many occurrences

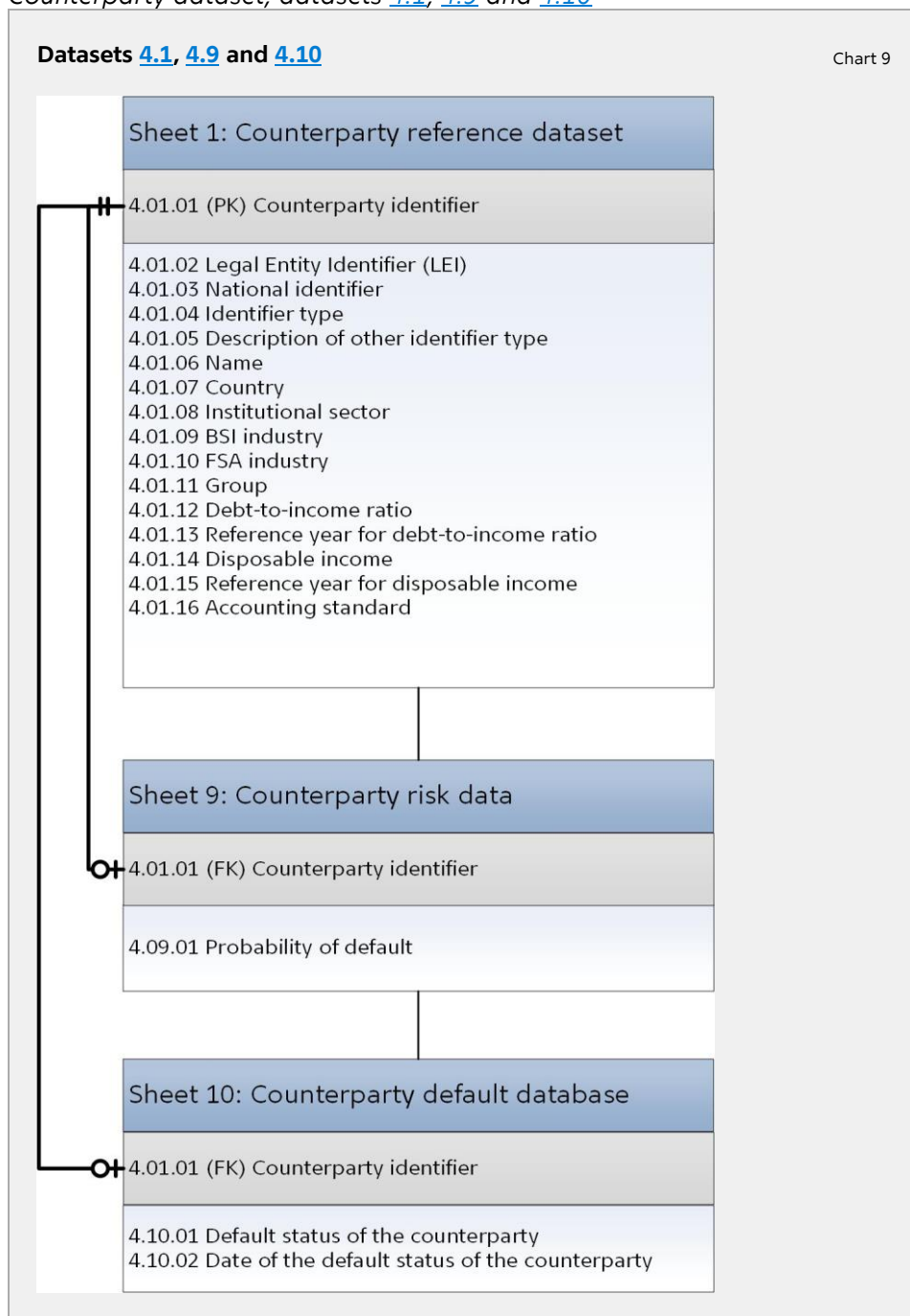
One and only one: One occurrence only

Zero or one: None or one occurrence only

Overview of interconnection between datasets

Below, links between datasets are described.

Counterparty dataset, datasets [4.1](#), [4.9](#) and [4.10](#)



All counterparties are included in dataset [4.1](#) Counterparty reference dataset, but not necessarily in dataset [4.9](#) Counterparty risk dataset or dataset [4.10](#) Counterparty default dataset, given that creditors are not to be reported in datasets [4.9](#) and [4.10](#).

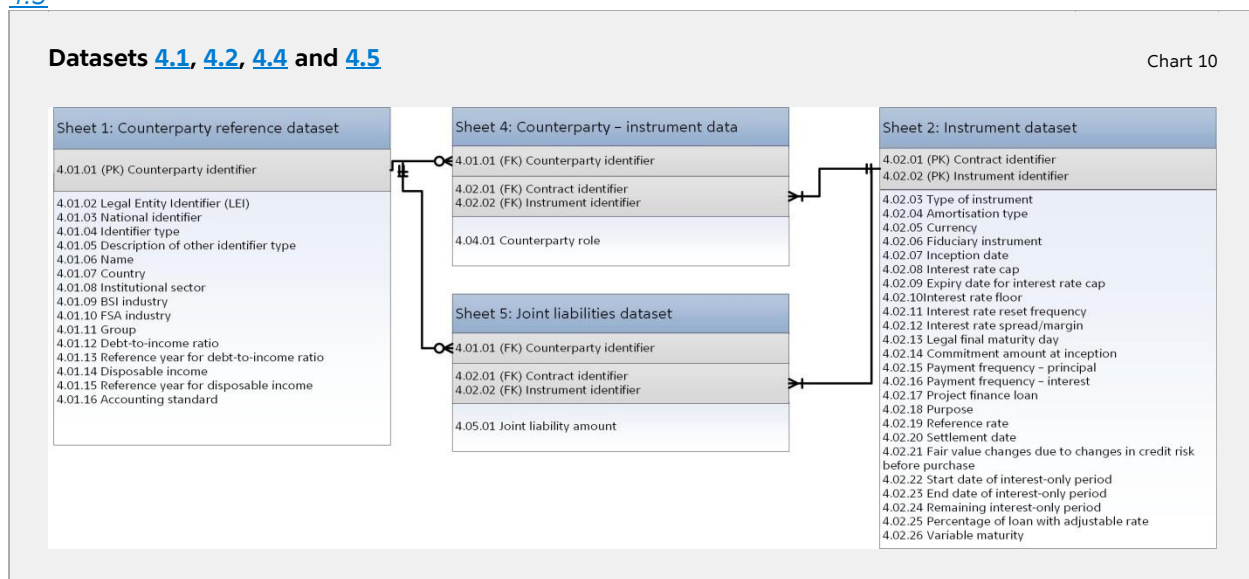
Dat aset	Dat aset	Bridging type	Explanation
4.1	4.4	Zero or one	All occurrences in dataset 4.1 are not included in dataset 4.4 . An occurrence exists only if the counterparty is a debtor (in dataset 4.4) or a protection provider (in dataset 4.11)
4.4	4.1	One and only one	All occurrences in dataset 4.4 are always included in dataset 4.1 , but only once

Example

Dataset 4.1 Counterparty reference dataset	Comment	Dataset 4.4 Counterparty risk data
Counterparty 1	Creditor in dataset 4.4	Not included
Counterparty 2	Debtor in dataset 4.4	Counterparty 2

The same applies to the link between datasets [4.1](#) and [4.10](#).

Counterparty reference and instrument datasets, datasets [4.1](#), [4.2](#), [4.4](#) and [4.5](#)



All counterparties are included once in dataset [4.1](#) Counterparty reference dataset, and all instruments are included once in dataset [4.2](#) Instrument dataset. Datasets [4.1](#) and [4.2](#) are related through dataset [4.4](#) Counterparty-instrument data and dataset [4.5](#) Joint liabilities dataset, which are bridging datasets.

All counterparties are not necessarily related to an instrument, given that the counterparty may, for instance, be a protection provider only.

The same applies to the relation between datasets [4.1](#) and [4.5](#).

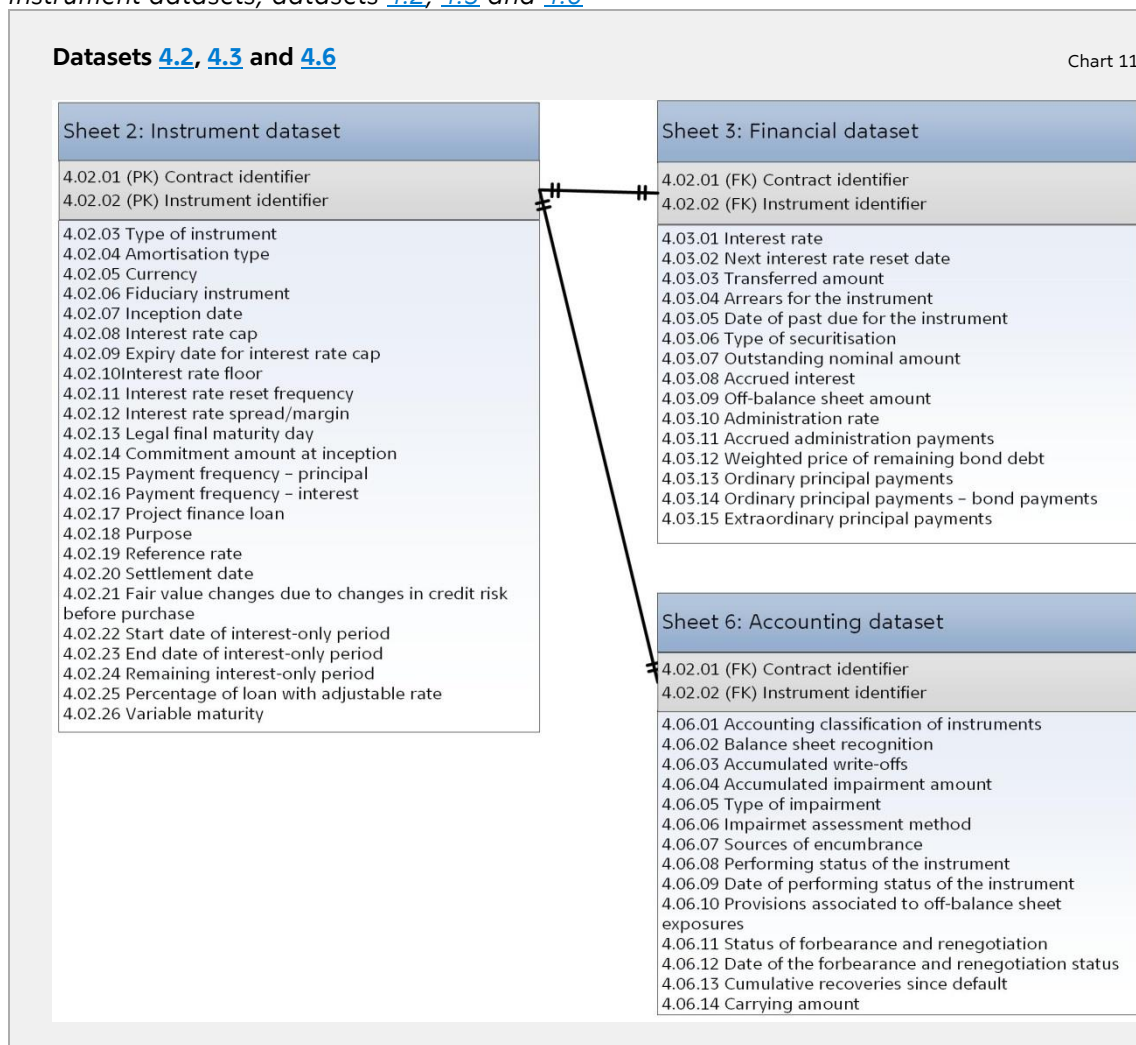
Dataset	Dataset	Bridging type	Explanation
4.1	4.4	Zero to many	All occurrences in dataset 4.1 are not necessarily included in dataset 4.4 . An occurrence exists only if the counterparty is a debtor, creditor, servicer or originator of the instrument.
4.4	4.1	One and only one	All occurrences in dataset 4.4 are always included in dataset 4.1 , but once only, given that the counterparty is included only once in dataset 4.1
4.2	4.4	One to many	All occurrences in dataset 4.2 are always included in dataset 4.4 and there may be multiple occurrences, given that, for instance, the instrument may have multiple debtors
4.4	4.2	One and only one	All occurrences in dataset 4.4 are always included in dataset 4.2 , but once only, given that the instrument is included only once in dataset 4.2

Example

Dataset 4.1 Counterparty reference dataset	Dataset 4.4 Counterparty – instrument data
Counterparty 1	Counterparty 1 as creditor for instrument 1
Counterparty 2	Counterparty 2 as debtor for instrument 1
Counterparty 3	Not included, given that counterparty 3 is a protection provider only

Dataset 4.2 Instrument dataset	Dataset 4.4 Counterparty – instrument data
Instrument 1	Counterparty 1 as creditor for instrument 1
Instrument 1	Counterparty 2 as debtor for instrument 1

Instrument datasets, datasets [4.2](#), [4.3](#) and [4.6](#)



All instruments are included in dataset [4.2](#) Instrument dataset and also always in dataset [4.3](#) Financial dataset and dataset [4.6](#) Accounting dataset, but only once for each instrument, cf. Chart 11.

The same applies to the relation between datasets [4.2](#) and [4.6](#).

Dat aset	Dat aset	Bridging type	Explanation
4.2	4.3	One and only one	All occurrences in dataset 4.2 are always included in dataset 4.3 , but only once
4.3	4.2	One and only one	All occurrences in dataset 4.3 are always included in dataset 4.2 , but only once

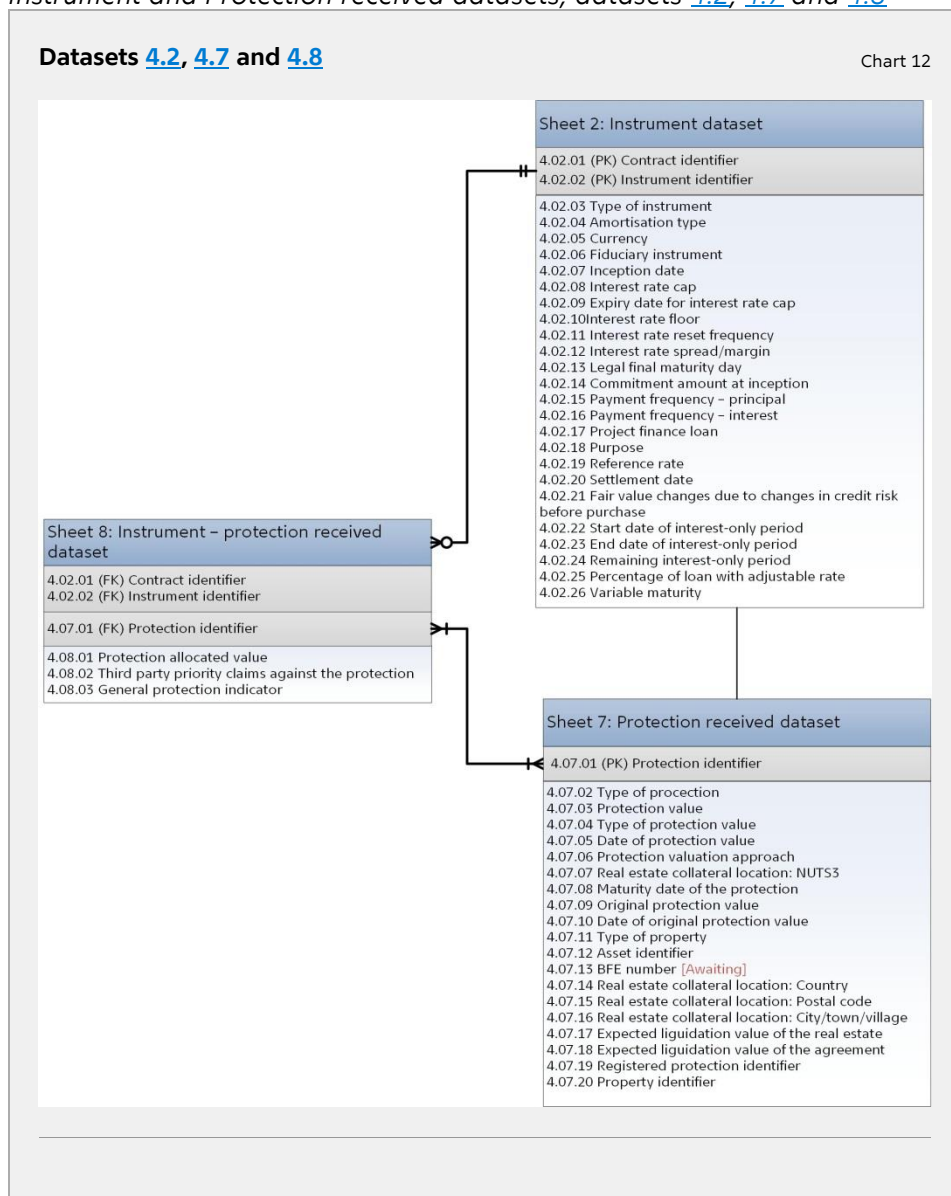
Example

Dataset [4.2](#) Instrument data

Dataset [4.3](#) Financial data

Instrument 1	Instrument 1
Instrument 2	Instrument 2
Instrument 3	Instrument 3

Instrument and Protection received datasets, datasets [4.2](#), [4.7](#) and [4.8](#)



All instruments are included once in dataset [4.2](#) Instrument dataset, and all protection received is included once in dataset [4.7](#) Protection received dataset. Datasets [4.2](#) and [4.7](#) are related through dataset [4.8](#) Instrument-protection received dataset, which is a bridging dataset.

All instruments are not necessarily related to a protection item, given that the instrument may have been granted without protection. Conversely, one protection item may be used to secure multiple instruments, and multiple protection items may be used to secure one instrument.

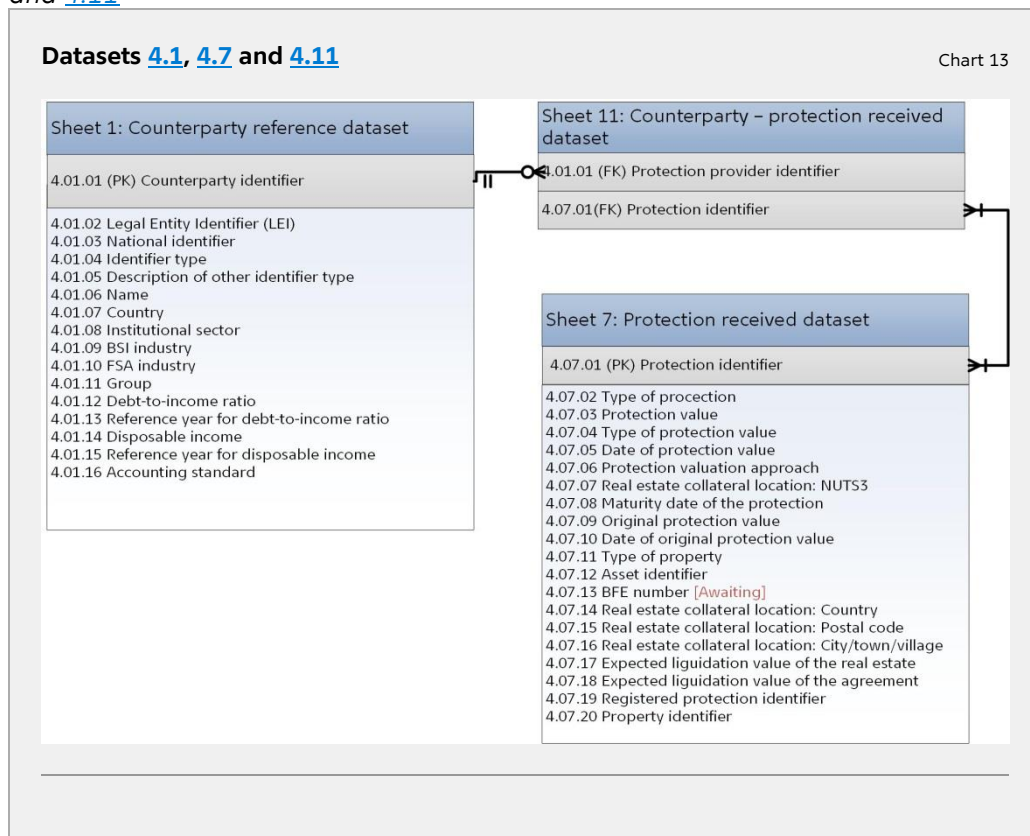
Dat aset	Dat aset	Bridging type	Explanation
4.2	4.8	Zero to many	All occurrences in dataset 4.2 are not necessarily included in dataset 4.8 . A relation only exists if a protection item is linked to the instrument. Multiple occurrences may exist, given that one protection item may be used to secure multiple instruments.
4.8	4.2	One and only one	All occurrences in dataset 4.8 are always included in dataset 4.2 , but once only, given that the instrument is included only once in dataset 4.2 .
4.7	4.8	One to many	All occurrences in dataset 4.7 are always included in dataset 4.8 and there may be multiple occurrences, given that the protection item may be used to secure multiple instruments.
4.8	4.7	One to many	All occurrences in dataset 4.8 are always included in dataset 4.7 and there may be multiple occurrences, given that the instrument may be secured by more than one protection item.

Example

Dataset 4.2 Instrument data	Dataset 4.8 Instrument-protection received dataset
Instrument 1	Protection item 1
Instrument 1	Protection item 2
Instrument 2	Not included
Instrument 3	Protection item 3
Instrument 4	Protection item 3

Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset	Dataset 4.8 Instrument-protection received dataset
Protection item 1	Instrument 1
Protection item 2	Instrument 1
Protection item 3	Instrument 2
Protection item 3	Instrument 3

Counterparty reference and Protection received datasets, datasets [4.1](#), [4.7](#) and [4.11](#)



All counterparties are included in dataset [4.1](#) Counterparty reference dataset, and all protection received is included once in dataset [4.7](#) Protection received dataset. Datasets [4.1](#) and [4.7](#) are related through dataset [4.11](#) Counterparty-protection received dataset, which is a bridging dataset.

Dat aset	Dat aset	Bridging type	Explanation
4.1	4.11	Zero to many	All counterparties in dataset 4.1 are not included in dataset 4.11 , given that the counterparty may, for instance, be a debtor only
4.11	4.1	One and only one	All occurrences in dataset 4.11 are always included in dataset 4.1 , but once only, given that the counterparty is included only once in dataset 4.1
4.7	4.11	One to many	All occurrences in dataset 4.7 are always included in dataset 4.11 and there may be multiple occurrences if the protection item has multiple protection providers
4.11	4.7	One to many	All occurrences in dataset 4.11 are always included in dataset 4.7 and there may be multiple occurrences if the protection provider has provided multiple protection items or if the protection item is used to secure multiple assets, for instance multiple real estate properties.

Example

Dataset 4.1 Counterparty reference dataset	Dataset 4.11 Counterparty-protection received dataset
Counterparty 1	Counterparty 1 as protection provider for protection item 1
Counterparty 2	Counterparty 2 as protection provider for protection item 1
Counterparty 3	Not included, given that counterparty 3 is a debtor only

Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset	Dataset 4.11 Counterparty-protection received dataset
Protection item 1	Counterparty 1 as protection provider for protection item 1
Protection item 2	Counterparty 1 as protection provider for protection item 2
Protection item 3	Counterparty 2 as protection provider for protection item 3
Protection item 3	Counterparty 3 as protection provider for protection item 3

The structure of dataset [4.7](#) differs slightly from that of the other datasets, given that allowance has not been made for the fact that a protection item may be used to secure multiple assets, for instance real estate properties. Consequently, this dataset may have duplicates.

Example

Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset		
Counterparty 1	Protection item 1	Real estate property 1
Counterparty 2	Protection item 1	Real estate property 1
Counterparty 3	Protection item 2	Real estate property 2
Counterparty 3	Protection item 2	Real estate property 3

The reason for this structure is that the Danish credit register is based on the harmonised euro area collection of granular credit and credit risk data, AnaCredit, which has the same structure.

6.8. Written-off instruments and instruments in default in the credit register

Instruments in default versus written-off instruments

This appendix makes a distinction between instruments that are in default but have not been written off and instruments that have been written off and which are typically also in default. Reporting of instruments in default is described in the reporting guidelines so it is not elaborated on here. In other words, the appendix provides a description of how to report written-off instruments. The definitions are as follows:

- **Instruments in default that have not been written off**

Comprises instruments in default; they may have been subject to impairment charges. In other words, amounts may have been reported in attributes [4.3.4](#) Arrears for the instrument, [4.6.4](#) Accumulated impairment amount and [4.6.13](#) Cumulative recoveries since default. Attribute [4.6.13](#) Cumulative recoveries since default is to be reported for instruments in default if an amount has been received between the date of the most recent default and the reference date, cf. the reporting guidelines. This requirement only comprises recoveries on instruments that have been reported to the credit register. Recoveries on instruments that have never been reported to the credit register are *not* comprised by this reporting requirement.

Instruments of this type have not been written off, i.e. no positive amount is reported in attribute [4.6.3](#) Accumulated write-offs.

- **Written-off instruments, which are typically also in default**

Comprises instruments that have been (partially or completely) written off, i.e. a positive amount is reported in attribute [4.6.3](#) Accumulated write-offs.

A distinction is made between whether or not all the counterparty's instruments vis-à-vis the reporter have been completely written off, cf. the reporting guidelines.

Reporting of written-off instruments

In accordance with section [2.3.9](#), written-off instruments must also be reported to the credit register. Exactly when such instruments are to be removed from the reporting depends on whether the debtor has other exposures vis-à-vis the reporter. A distinction is made between three situations:

1. If the debtor has only one instrument vis-à-vis the creditor, that instrument is to be reported until it has been completely written off, cf. the example in Box 7 in the reporting guidelines. As a minimum, the following attributes in the example are to be reported during the reporting reference period as at 30 June 2020 for a completely written-off instrument (besides dataset [4.1](#) Counterparty reference dataset and dataset [4.4](#) Counterparty-instrument data):
 - [4.3.7](#) Outstanding nominal amount, to be reported as "0"
 - [4.6.3](#) Accumulated write-offs
 - [4.6.8](#) Performing status of the instrument, which is to be reported with one of the outcomes for non-performing, depending on the number of days that the instrument has been in arrears, i.e. one of the outcomes 4, 5, 6 or 7 if at least one of the debtors of the instrument is *not* reported as "Employees, etc." in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector; otherwise "Not required" is reported.
 - [4.6.13](#) Cumulative recoveries since default

The precise reporting requirements are stated in the appendix.

For AnaCredit, the following datasets are *not* to be reported for instruments of this type, cf. [example 13.2](#) in the AnaCredit Reporting [Manual Part III](#), as AnaCredit allows so-called "delta reporting":

- [4.1](#) Counterparty reference dataset,
 - [4.2](#) Instrument dataset,
 - [4.4](#) Counterparty-instrument data,
 - [4.5](#) Joint liabilities dataset,
 - [4.9](#) Counterparty risk dataset and
 - [4.10](#) Counterparty default dataset
2. If the debtor has several instruments vis-à-vis the creditor, completely written-off instruments are to be reported to the credit register until all the debtor's instruments have been written off, redeemed or settled in any other way, cf. the example in Box 8 of the reporting guidelines and situation 3 below. The requirements under item 1 above also apply to reporting of these instruments, cf. the appendix, except that they must be reported until all the debtor's instruments have been written off, redeemed or settled in any other way. Some institutions do *not* perform the write-off on each of the instruments, but register the write-off as one claim on a so-called loss account. The write-offs will then be reported on the loss account (and not on the original instruments), any recoveries on the loss account after the last reporting of the loss account to the credit register are *not* reported to

the credit register. If the claims are included in the balance at a discount there will be a discrepancy when the data is compared with the reported accounting information to the Financial Supervisory Authority, FSA.

3. If a written-off instrument ceases to exist, e.g. if the creditor has cancelled the debt or sold the claim to a third party, the instrument is not to be reported after the quarter in which write-off took place, irrespective of whether the debtor has other instruments vis-à-vis the creditor. The requirements under item 1 above also apply to reporting of these instruments, cf. the appendix. This also comprises instruments that have been *sold* for debt collection, but *not* instruments administered by a debt collection agency where the reporter still recognises the instrument on its balance sheet and possibly receives any amounts that the debt collection agency recovers from the counterparty.

Examples of reporting of written-off instruments:

Example 1 – Transfer of loan by mortgage bank

Example 1 – Transfer of loan by mortgage bank

Boks 102

The old debtor has a contract (contract 1) for a loan (instrument 1) secured on real property. The debtor defaults on the loan and enforced sale of the property takes place on 15 December 2019, at a price of DKK 750,000. The creditor registers a loss of DKK 250,000, which is written off on the same day, on which the property is also loan transferred to the new debtor. Thus instrument 1 under contract 1 does not exist any longer. Afterwards some institutions register the DKK 250,000 as a claim on the old debtor in a separate system and subsequently a repayment agreement might be reached with the old debtor. The claim is subsequently also included in the balance (at a discount) which may give rise to a difference between the reported loans to the FSA and Danmarks Nationalbank, since this claim and any recoveries received on it are *not* included in the reporting to the credit register, but will be included in the reports to the FSA.

The new debtor acquires the loan (instrument 1) via a contract (contract 2) with an impaired remaining bond debt of DKK 750,000 secured against the property.

As write-off has taken place on the loan during the reporting reference period, the loan is to be reported for the 4th quarter of 2019 as linked to the old debtor, cf. the table. As the loan has been acquired by the new debtor, the loan is also to be reported for the 4th quarter of 2019 for the new debtor, cf. the table.

Dataset and attribute	Old debtor	New debtor
Dataset 4.1 Counterparty reference dataset		
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	XXXXXXXXXX	ZZZZZZZZZZ
4.1... Other attributes in dataset 4.1	...	...
Dataset 4.2 Instrument dataset		
4.2.1 Contract identifier		Contract 2
4.2.2 Instrument identifier		Instrument 1
4.2.7 Inception date		20191215
4.2.14 Commitment amount at inception		750,000
4.2... Other attributes in dataset 4.2		...
Dataset 4.3 Financial dataset		
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 2

4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 1
4.3.7 Outstanding nominal amount	0	750,000
4.3... Other attributes in dataset 4.3	...	...
Dataset 4.4 Counterparty-instrument data		
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	XXXXXXXXXX	ZZZZZZZZZZ
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 2
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 1
4.4.1 Counterparty role	Debtor	Debtor
Dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset		
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 2
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 1
4.6.2 Balance-sheet recognition	Entirely derecognised	Entirely recognised
4.6.3 Accumulated write-offs	250,000	0
4.6.14 Carrying amount	0	750,000
4.6... Other attributes in dataset 4.6	...	...
Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset		
4.7.1 Protection identifier		Mortgage Deed 1
4.7.3 Protection value		750,000
4.7... Other attributes in dataset 4.7		...

Example 2 – Partial write-off of loan

Dataset and attribute, reporting reference period	31 Dec. 2020	31 March 2021
Example 2 – Partial write-off of loan		
Box 103		
<p>The debtor has a contract (contract 1) for an unsecured loan (instrument 1). The debtor defaults on the loan, which is then partially written off. This is reported to the credit register as at 31 December 2020.</p> <p>In January 2021, renegotiation takes place with the customer and the payments are adjusted downwards to a size that the customer is expected to be able to manage. If the customer observes the new terms and conditions, the new payments due on the loan will be reported and they will also be reported as recoveries until the loss has been redeemed; in the table reporting as at 31 December 2020 and 31 March 2021 have been illustrated for the loan.</p> <p>The amount written off is reported to the credit register until all the debtor's instruments have been written off, redeemed or settled in any other way. If the customer and the bank later agree that the customer is able to pay the amount lost on the old loan, this is reported as recoveries on the instrument.</p>		
Dataset 4.1 Counterparty reference dataset		
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
4.1... Other attributes in dataset 4.1	...	...
Dataset 4.2 Instrument dataset		
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 1
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 1
4.2.7 Inception date	20120331	20120331
4.2.13 Legal final maturity date	20270331	20310131
4.2.14 Commitment amount at inception	100,000	100,000
4.2... Other attributes in dataset 4.2	...	...
Dataset 4.3 Financial dataset		

4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 1
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 1
4.3.4 Arrears for the instrument	3,000	0
4.3.7 Outstanding nominal amount	50,000	29,000
4.3.13 Ordinary principal payments	3,000	1,000
4.3... Other attributes in dataset 4.3	...	...
Dataset 4.4 Counterparty-instrument data		
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 1
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 1
4.4.1 Counterparty role	Debtor	Debtor
Dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset		
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 1
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 1
4.6.2 Balance-sheet recognition	Entirely recognised	Entirely recognised
4.6.3 Accumulated write-offs	20,000	20,000
4.6.8 Performing status of the instrument	Non-performing exposure: past due less than 90 days	Performing exposure
4.6.9 Date of performing status of the instrument	20201212	20210331
4.6.11 Status of forbearance and renegotiation	Not forborne or renegotiated	Forborne: instruments with other modified terms and conditions
4.6.12 Date of forbearance and renegotiation	20120331	20210131
4.6.13 Cumulative recoveries since default	0	1,000
4.6.14 Carrying amount	30,000	29,000
4.6... Other attributes in dataset 4.6	...	...
Dataset 4.10 Counterparty default dataset		
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
4.10.1 Default status of the counterparty	Yes	Yes
4.10.2 Date of the default status of the counterparty	20201212	20201212

Example 3 – Written-off instrument with several debtors, some of which are not in default

Example 3 – Written-off instrument with several debtors, some of which are not in default

Box 104

This loan (instrument 3) has two debtors (debtors A and B), who are in divorce proceedings. Only one debtor – debtor B – is making payments, while debtor A is in default. Consequently, DKK 250,000 has been written off on the loan. The debtors have joint and several liability, so the loan is reported to the credit register stating both debtors, and the write-off is reported for the instrument (not at debtor level), cf. the table. In dataset [4.10](#) Counterparty default dataset, it is stated that debtors A and B are both in default as this is the practice followed by this reporter when a loan is more than 90 days past the due date, i.e. instruments 3, 4 and 5 are all in default, but write-off has not taken place for instruments 4 and 5.

Both debtors have other debts to the bank (instruments 4 and 5) and the write-off on instrument 3 is reported to the credit register until all the debtors' instruments have been written off, redeemed or settled in any other way.

Dataset and attribute	Debtor A	Debtor B	Debtor A	Debtor B
Dataset 4.1 Counterparty reference dataset				
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	XXXXXXXXXX	ZZZZZZZZZZ		
4.1... Other attributes in dataset 4.1	...	...
Dataset 4.2 Instrument dataset				
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 3		Contract 4	Contract 5
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 3		Instrument 4	Instrument 5
4.2.7 Inception date	20020331		20150331	20100331
4.2.14 Commitment amount at inception	1,000,000		50,000	85,000
4.2... Other attributes in dataset 4.2	...		...	...
Dataset 4.3 Financial dataset				
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 3		Contract 4	Contract 5
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 3		Instrument 4	Instrument 5
4.3.7 Outstanding nominal amount	500,000		30,000	15,000
4.3... Other attributes in dataset 4.3				
Dataset 4.4 Counterparty-instrument data				
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	XXXXXXXXXX	ZZZZZZZZZZ	XXXXXXXXXX	ZZZZZZZZZZ
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 3	Contract 3	Contract 4	Contract 5
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 3	Instrument 3	Instrument 4	Instrument 5
4.4.1 Counterparty role	Debtor	Debtor	Debtor	Debtor
Dataset 4.5 Joint liabilities dataset				
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	XXXXXXXXXX	ZZZZZZZZZZ	XXXXXXXXXX	ZZZZZZZZZZ
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 3	Contract 3	Contract 4	Contract 5
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 3	Instrument 3	Instrument 4	Instrument 5
4.5.1 Joint liability amount	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000	85,000
Dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset				
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 3		Contract 4	Contract 5
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 3		Instrument 4	Instrument 5
4.6.2 Balance-sheet recognition	Entirely recognised		Entirely recognised	Entirely recognised
4.6.3 Accumulated write-offs	250,000		0	0
4.6.14 Carrying amount	250,000		30,000	15,000
4.6... Other attributes in dataset 4.6	...		...	...
Dataset 4.10 Counterparty default dataset				
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	XXXXXXXXXX	ZZZZZZZZZZ		
4.10.1 Default status of the counterparty	Yes	Yes		
4.10.2 Date of the default status of the counterparty	20201212	20201212		

Example 4 – Preliminary write-offs

Example 4 – Preliminary write-offs

Box 105

A debtor has a contract (contract 1) of a secured loan (instrument 1). The debtor defaults on the loan and a preliminary write-off is registered on the loan based on the expected liquidation value of the protection. This is reported to the credit register as at 31 March 2020. Since the protection is not liquidated yet, relevant information on the protection item is reported on the applicable datasets, i.e. dataset 7. Protection received dataset etc., cf. table. Note not all reporting datasets are illustrated in the table.

During the second quarter the liquidation value of the protection is reestimated and the accumulated write-offs increase with DKK 100,000 and as of 30 June 2020 the preliminary write-offs total DKK 200,000.

By the end of the third quarter the liquidation value of the protection is reestimated and results in a "gain" of DKK (-)50,000 resulting in accumulated write-offs of 0/zero.

During the fourth quarter the liquidation value of the protection is reestimated and results in a loss of DKK 100,000. I.e. an expectation that the proceeds from liquidating the protection will not "cover" the entire outstanding nominal amount.

In the first quarter of 2021 the protection is liquidated resulting in accumulated write-offs of DKK (-)75,000, i.e. a "gain", and the final accumulated write-offs are reported as 0/zero. The instrument is reported as at 31 March 2021, even though the preliminary write-offs indicate a complete write-off as at 31 December 2020. This is because the protection is not liquidated by this date, i.e. the protection is neither sold nor taken over by the institution.

Dataset and attribute	31 March 2020	30 June 2020	30 September 2020	31 December 2020	31 March 2021
Dataset 4.1 Counterparty reference dataset					
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	|||||||	|||||||	|||||||	|||||||	|||||||
4.1 Other attributes in dataset 4.1	...	...	...	...	...
Dataset 4.2 Instrument dataset					
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 1	Contract 1	Contract 1	
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 1	Instrument 1	Instrument 1	
4.2.14 Commitment amount at inception	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	
4.2... Other attributes in dataset 4.2	...	...	...	...
Dataset 4.3 Financial dataset					
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 1	Contract 1	Contract 1	Contract 1
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 1	Instrument 1	Instrument 1	Instrument 1
4.3.7 Outstanding nominal amount	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	0
4.3... Other attributes in dataset 4.3	...	...	...	...	...
Dataset 4.4 Counterparty-instrument data					
4.1.1 Counterparty identifier	|||||||	|||||||	|||||||	|||||||	|||||||
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 1	Contract 1	Contract 1	Contract 1
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 1	Instrument 1	Instrument 1	Instrument 1
4.4.1 Counterparty role	Debtor	Debtor	Debtor	Debtor	Debtor
Dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset					
4.2.1 Contract identifier	Contract 1	Contract 1	Contract 1	Contract 1	Contract 1
4.2.2 Instrument identifier	Instrument 1	Instrument 1	Instrument 1	Instrument 1	Instrument 1

4.6.2 Balance-sheet recognition	Entirely recognised	Entirely recognised	Entirely recognised	Entirely recognised	Entirely derecognised
4.6.3 Accumulated write-offs	100,000	200,000	0	100,000	0
4.6.14 Carrying amount	250,000	150,000	350,000	250,000	0
4.6... Other attributes in dataset 4.6	...	...	...	...	...
Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset					
4.7.1 Protection identifier	Mortgage Deed 1	Mortgage Deed 1	Mortgage Deed 1	Mortgage Deed 1	
4.7.3 Protection value	250,000	150,000	400,000	250,000	
4.7... Other attributes in dataset 4.7	...	...	...	...	...

Reporting of recoveries on written-off instruments

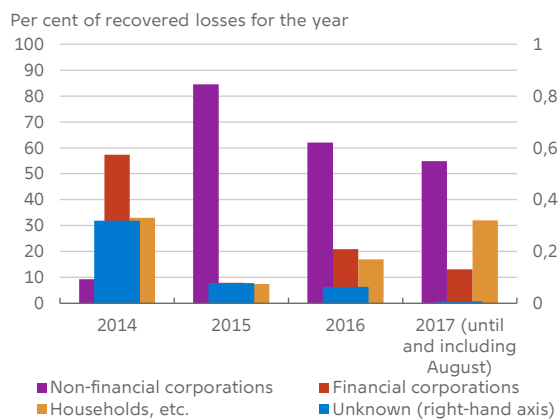
Reporting of recovered losses in the BSI statistics

In the BSI statistics, the [Manual for treatment of losses](#) (in Danish only) specifies that for recovered losses, DN can accept that all dimensions on the BalUd sheet are reported as unknown if it is impossible for the institution to identify the original loan data. This option will not be available in the credit register as various counterparty data is required in order to report to the credit register.

In general, only a small percentage of recovered losses are reported to the BSI statistics with an unknown institutional sector. In some cases, the reason may be that the institution has put the protection down to its account before any realisation of the assets; this typically depends on the time that passes from the acquisition until recoveries are received (typically 5 years). As a result, the recovered losses are reported with the institutional sector financial corporations rather than unknown (and not with the institutional sector code of the original debtor). Other institutions prefer to report recoveries as direct value adjustments of capital and reserves and not as recovered losses.

Negative losses = recovered losses broken down by sector

Chart 14



Source: Danmarks Nationalbank (reporting to the BSI statistics).

Reporting to the credit register

In general, a distinction is made between three different situations:

1. Situation 1: One instrument vis-à-vis the creditor
2. Situation 2: Several instruments vis-à-vis the creditor
3. Situation 3: Special situations relating to discontinued instruments

Situation 3 may comprise situations where the debtor has one or several instruments vis-à-vis the creditor. So situations 1 and 2 do not comprise the special situations described under item 3.

Situation 1: One instrument vis-à-vis the creditor

If an instrument has been completely written off and recoveries are received on the instrument at some point after the final reporting of the instrument, e.g. during the 4th quarter of 2020 (after the instrument has been reported as completely written off), they are *not* to be reported in attribute [4.6.13](#) Cumulative recoveries since default. This clarification from the ECB means that, in effect, it will not be possible to determine the ultimate losses on these instruments. The ECB is aware of this and notes that the reporting requirements for instruments of this type may be amended in a future update of AnaCredit.

Situation 2: Several instruments vis-à-vis the creditor

Completely written-off instruments are to be reported to the credit register until all the debtor's instruments have been written off, redeemed or settled in any other way, cf. situation 3 below. This means that any recoveries on the instruments are to be reported on the relevant

instruments – as they are received. If the recoveries are stated at debtor level, it is expected that the recovered amount is distributed in an appropriate way to the relevant instruments, excluding the instruments not regarded as being in default (and/or those not comprised by the AnaCredit reporting requirement), cf. the [AnaCredit Reporting Manual Part II, page 136, lines 6-10](#).

Situation 3: Special situations relating to discontinued instruments

This includes various scenarios as described below:

1. Cancellation of debt

If the creditor has cancelled the counterparty's debt, no further amounts are collected from the counterparty. The instrument is reported until the debt is cancelled, at which point the cancelled amount is reported in attribute [4.6.3](#) Accumulated write-offs.

2. Resale to third party

An instrument in default is sold to a third party, e.g. to a debt collection agency, and the remaining part of the instrument is written off at the same time. The sales price is reported under recoveries in attribute [4.6.13](#) Cumulative recoveries since default, and the written-off amount in attribute [4.6.3](#) Accumulated write-offs. Unless it has been specified in the agreement with the agency that the institution may receive more recoveries on the claim sold, the instrument is *not* to be reported to the credit register in post-sale reporting reference periods.

3. Discontinuation of registration due to General Data Protection Regulation requirements

Recoveries received on written-off instruments that are no longer registered in the institution's systems because counterparty data may no longer be stored, cf. the General Data Protection Regulation, are *not* to be reported to the credit register.

4. Discontinued instrument

Recoveries received on written-off instruments that are no longer registered in the institution's systems and for which neither counterparty nor instrument data is available any more, are *not* to be reported to the credit register.

5. Discontinuation due to time limit

Recoveries received on written-off instruments that are obsolete under the [Danish Limitation Act \(in Danish only\)](#), cf. Act no. 1238 of 9 November 2015, are not to be reported to the credit register. Typically, a 10-year time limit applies to claims relating to cash loans or unauthorised overdrafts on bank accounts.

Supplement: Reporting written-off instruments

Dataset reporting requirements

Since the institutions cannot be expected to have all data available about instruments that have been completely written off, it is not a requirement that all datasets must be reported for completely written-off instruments, i.e. a form of delta reporting is permitted for this type of instrument, cf. Table 57. For example, all protection is expected to have been realised when an instrument has been completely written off, so the datasets with information about protection are not to be reported (datasets [4.7](#), [4.8](#) and [4.11](#)).

Since it is not a requirement that e.g. dataset [4.2](#) Instrument dataset is to be reported for completely written-off instruments, there will be a breach of some objective checks. To ensure that no misleading outliers occur, the final checks will therefore take into account the reporting requirements for completely written-off instruments described in this appendix.

Dataset reporting requirements		Table 57
Datasets to be reported	Datasets <i>not</i> to be reported	
Dataset 4.1 Counterparty reference dataset	Dataset 4.2 Instrument dataset	
Dataset 4.3 Financial dataset	Dataset 4.5 Joint liabilities dataset	
Dataset 4.4 Counterparty-instrument data	Dataset 4.7 Protection received dataset	
Dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset	Dataset 4.8 Instrument-protection received data	
	Dataset 4.9 Counterparty risk data*	
	Dataset 4.10 Counterparty default dataset*	
	Dataset 4.11 Counterparty-protection received data	

* Note: From and including 1 January 2021, datasets [4.9](#) Counterparty risk data and [4.10](#) Counterparty default data must also be reported, cf. ECB Q&A 2020/0022.

Attribute reporting requirements

In dataset [4.1](#) Counterparty reference dataset and dataset [4.4](#) Counterparty-instrument data, all attributes are to be reported for counterparties and instruments that have been completely written off.

In dataset [4.3](#) Financial dataset and dataset [4.6](#) Accounting dataset, Table 58 lists the attributes to be reported for completely written-off instruments. See also the explanation in the subsections below.

Reporting of mandatory attributes

Dataset [4.3](#) Financial dataset and dataset [4.6](#) Accounting dataset include attributes that are mandatory to fill in if the reporting is to "pass" the format checks. But some of these attributes are not expected to be available to the institutions for completely written-off instruments, so the values to be reported for these attributes are stated in Table 58. An example of such an attribute is attribute [4.6.11](#) Status of forbearance and renegotiation, which is mandatory but not immediately possible to state for a completely written-off instrument, so the code for "Not forborne or renegotiated" is to be reported (corresponding to 8).

Reporting of attributes that are not mandatory

Dataset [4.3](#) Financial dataset and dataset [4.6](#) Accounting dataset include attributes that are not mandatory to fill in, and the reporting will "pass" the format checks even though these attributes have not been reported. But some of these attributes are not expected to be available to the institution for completely written-off instruments. For attributes that have a code list where one of the outcomes is "NA", this outcome is reported for completely written-off instruments, cf. Table 58. An example of such an attribute is attribute [4.6.1](#) Accounting classification of instruments, for which the code for "NA" is reported (corresponding to 99) if at least one of the debtors of the instrument is not reported as "Employees, etc." in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sector; otherwise "Not required" is reported. For the remaining attributes, i.e. attributes with a code list without the outcome "NA" and attributes without any code list, "Not required" is reported for completely written-off instruments. An example of such an attribute is attribute [4.3.1](#) Interest rate, for which "Not required" is reported.

Reporting requirements for completely written-off instruments, datasets 4.3 and 4.6

Table 58

No.	Name	Mandatory	Code list	"NA" in code list	Reporting requirement
Dataset 4.3 Financial dataset					
4.2.1	Contract identifier	Yes			To be reported
4.2.2	Instrument identifier	Yes			To be reported
4.3.1	Interest rate	No			"Not required"
4.3.2	Next interest rate reset date	No			"Not required"
4.3.3	Transferred amount	Yes			0
4.3.4	Arrears for the instrument	Yes			0
4.3.5	Date of past due for the instrument	No			"Not required"
4.3.6	Type of securitisation	No	K14		"Not required"
4.3.7	Outstanding nominal amount	Yes			0
4.3.8	Accrued interest	No			"Not required"
4.3.9	Off-balance sheet amount	No			"Not required"
4.3.10	Administration rate	No			"Not required"
4.3.11	Accrued administration payments	No			"Not required"
4.3.12	Weighted price of the outstanding nominal amount of the bond	No			"Not required"
4.3.13	Ordinary principal payments	No			"Not required"
4.3.14	Ordinary principal payments - bond payments	No			"Not required"
4.3.15	Extraordinary principal payments	No			"Not required"
Dataset 4.6 Accounting dataset					
4.2.1	Contract identifier	Yes			To be reported
4.2.2	Instrument identifier	Yes			To be reported
4.6.1	Accounting classification of instruments	No	K16	X	99*
4.6.2	Balance-sheet recognition	Yes	K17		3
4.6.3	Accumulated write-offs	No			To be reported
4.6.4	Accumulated impairment amount	No			"Not required"
4.6.5	Type of impairment	No	K18	X	"Not required"
4.6.6	Impairment assessment method	No	K19	X	"Not required"
4.6.7	Sources of encumbrance	No	K20		"Not required"
4.6.8	Performing status of the instrument	No	K21		4, 5, 6 or 7*
4.6.9	Date of performing status of the instrument	No			To be reported*
4.6.10	Provisions associated to off-balance sheet exposures	No			"Not required"
4.6.11	Status of forbearance and renegotiation	Yes	K22		8

4.6.12	Date of forbearance and renegotiation	Yes	1900-01-01
4.6.13	Cumulative recoveries since default	No	To be reported
4.6.14	Carrying amount	No	0

Note: Attributes to be reported with other values than "Not required" have a grey background colour.
*: If at least one of the debtors of the instrument is not reported as "Employees, etc." in attribute [4.1.8](#) Institutional sectors; otherwise "Not required" is reported.