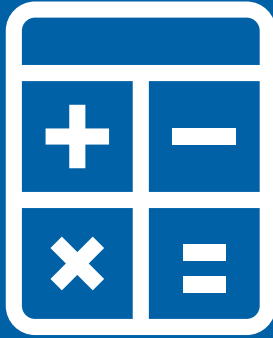


**B**

**6**

## Statistics



**110,258**

unique statements  
received from  
reporting  
agents

**127,053**

statements  
received from  
reporting  
agents

**4,234**

reporting agents  
registered  
in the Statistics  
Collection  
Portal

**1,168**

new reporting  
templates were  
produced

## Statistics

Národná banka Slovenska develops, collects, compiles and disseminates a wide range of statistics, which include data on financial and non-financial entities. The statistics are used not only by internal users at the Bank, but also by financial market participants, public sector entities, the media, and the general public.

### 6.1

## Statistical developments

Statistical developments in 2020 were affected by the impact of the pandemic crisis and included preparations for a new reporting system and the regular compilation of the required types of statistics.

In connection with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, several countries introduced instruments to mitigate the economic and financial impact of the pandemic on households and firms. Loan moratoria have been one of the most frequently used instruments among euro area countries. The moratoria have also become a focus of attention of monetary policy analysis, since they may affect loan growth rates by increasing the volume of outstanding loans to higher than “standard” levels.

In April 2020 Národná banka Slovenska launched a monthly survey of a sample of households and non-financial corporations (NFCs)<sup>19</sup> to collect information on the volume of household loans and NFC loans under moratoria.

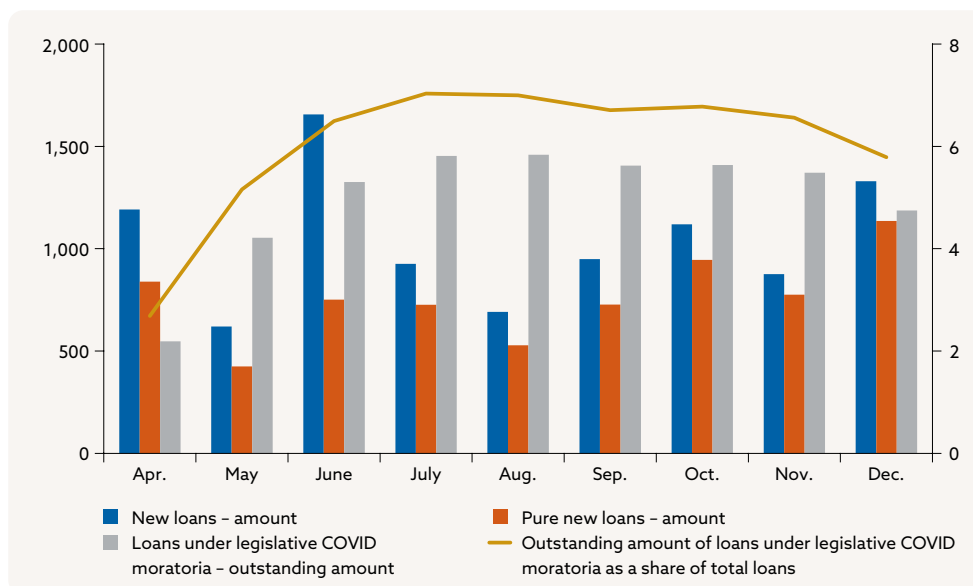
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<sup>19</sup> Since April 2020 the European Central Bank (ECB) has required reporting of the outstanding amount of loans that are subject to moratoria introduced in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic. In the case of the NBS survey, the data sources were 12 banks (the most significant by lending volume) and two registers – the Register of Bank Loans and Guarantees (RBUZ) and the Slovak Credit Bureau (CRIF) register. The data were collected only for loans that were under moratoria introduced pursuant to Section 30b of Act No 67/2020 on certain extraordinary financial measures in relation to the spread of the dangerous contagious human disease COVID-19 (“legislative moratoria”).



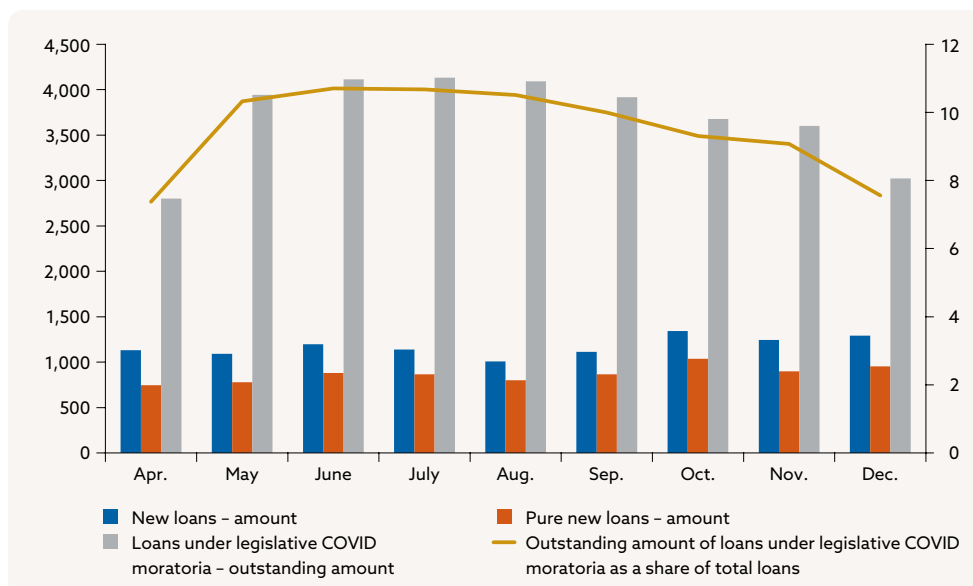
**Chart 40:**  
Loans to non-financial corporations (S.11) (amount in EUR millions – left-hand scale; percentage share – right-hand scale)

Source: Statistics Collection Portal.



**Chart 41:**  
Loans to households (S.14+S.15) (amount in EUR millions – left-hand scale; percentage share – right-hand scale)

Source: Statistics Collection Portal.



In government finance statistics, two new tables on loans, currency and deposits (so-called LCD tables) were added in 2020, as was one table on measures to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Both the EU budget and national budgets faced a great challenge in 2020. The drop in tax revenue and surge in government expenditure caused by the worldwide pandemic led to the adoption of new instruments to support and revive economies – including, for example, the EU’s temporary support to mitigate unemployment risks in an emergency (SURE) and its Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). The Bank cooperated with Slovakia’s Ministry of Finance, Statistical Office and Council for Budget Responsibility in registering and properly recording the measures adopted to mitigate the effects of the pandemic.

Firm-level data from the individual Bank for the Accounts of Companies Harmonized (iBACH) database were the basis for an ECB study of the pandemic's economic impact.

From April 2020 there was an increase in the transmission frequency for data on liquidity in managed investment funds, asset management companies and investment firms.

## The Integrated Reporting Framework

In order to ease the reporting burden on deposit-taking corporations, the ESCB has for several years now been working to integrate existing reporting requirements as far as possible into a unique and standardised Integrated Reporting Framework (IReF). Back in 2018 the ESCB, in close cooperation with the banking sector, began the IReF cost-benefit analysis in order to estimate the IReF's impact on individual entities and on the sector as a whole. On the basis of a qualitative survey, the ESCB proposed baseline scenarios for the IReF.

In late 2020 the ESCB began another IReF-related survey concerning the impacts of the proposed scenarios on individual market participants. The entities in Slovakia that have pledged to participate in the survey account for more than 90% of the banking sector's overall balance sheet.

The survey is expected to provide the basis for a draft new ECB Regulation on statistical reporting, which will replace the existing regulations on various areas of statistical reporting.

## Preparations for new reporting

Since the first data transmissions under the new ECB Regulation will not take place until 2022, Národná banka Slovenska, has decided on a broader change in reporting statements (switching from static statements to dynamic statements in which so-called semi-aggregated data are reported). The new reporting system will integrate reported balance sheet statistics and interest rate statistics together into a single source; it will incorporate financial accounts requirements and, to some extent, balance of payments requirements. The new reporting structure will eliminate reporting duplications and enable the transmitted data to be used for several purposes.

## Balance sheet and interest rate statistics

For its part, the Bank has ended parallel reporting, so now only one new dynamic statement is submitted. For reported monetary and financial statistics, new intra-statement and inter-statement checks have been defined which help improve data quality.

Micro data on loans provided to natural persons will be used to conduct more in-depth analysis of statistical data for the household sector. The aim is to use micro data in the compilation of the macro data which the Bank, like other national central banks, is required to provide for purposes related to monetary policy, financial accounts, financial stability, and so on.

In 2020 the Bank saw the start of interdepartmental cooperation on the closer analysis of data reported in the Register of Bank Loans and Guarantees (RBUZ) for the ECB's analytical credit database (AnaCredit) and on comparing these data with reported balance sheet statistics. This comparison increased quality in both the statistical domains.

## Securities

As regards the ESCB's two securities databases, the process of improving their data quality continued in 2020, as did central banks' development of related quality management systems. These databases, to which the Bank contributes data on a regular basis, are the Centralised Securities Database (CSDB) and Securities Holdings Statistics Database (SHSDB). By the end of the year, the ECB had completed preparations for the parallel compilation of securities statistics based on data stored in the CSDB. At present these data are still transmitted in aggregate form for comparison on a monthly basis. Projects and testing aimed at interconnecting the ECB's key databases continued in 2020. A project to connect the CSDB and SHSDB with the ECB's Register of Institutions and Affiliates Database (RIAD) was completed, and a project to connect them to AnaCredit was launched. The interconnection, consistency and comparability of the data in these databases is important for the production of detailed analyses of the financial market and financial stability.

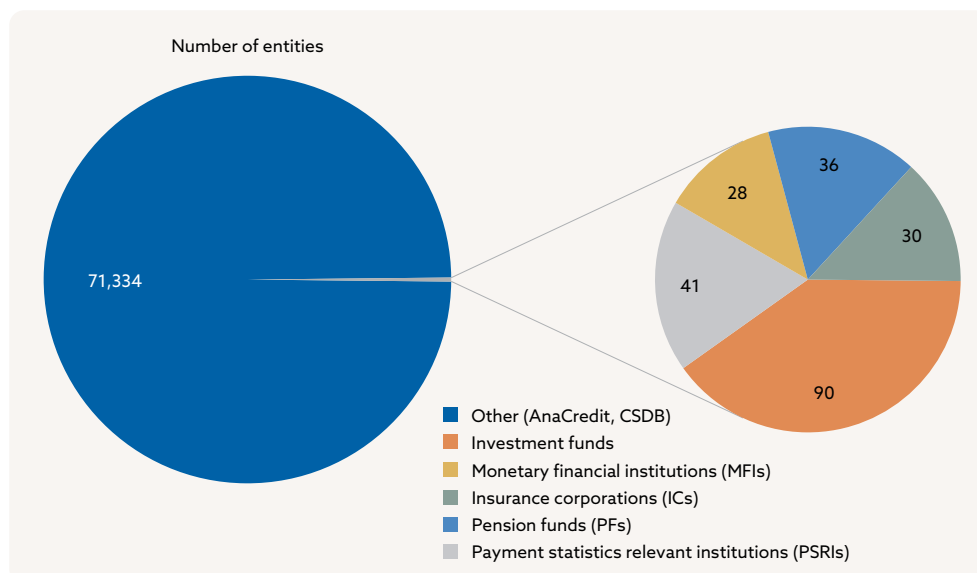
## Register of Institutions and Affiliates Database

By the end of 2020 the total number of entities recorded in RIAD stood at around 11 million, including more than 71 thousand residents of Slovakia.



**Chart 42:**  
Slovak  
residents  
in the RIAD  
system

Source: RIAD.



A new [ECB Guideline](#) on the recording of certain data by national competent authorities in the Register of Institutions and Affiliates Data entered into force in 2020. The Guideline establishes the obligations of NCAs with respect to the recording, maintenance and quality management of reference data in RIAD for the purposes of supervisory tasks, these data being closely related to the European Centralised Infrastructure for Supervisory Data (EUCLID) project. A significant milestone towards increasing the required quality of data was achieved in 2020 with the establishment of the comprehensive RIAD data quality report, which at present is generated automatically on a monthly basis. For Slovak residents in the RIAD system, almost 100% of the required attributes were recorded. Another important step in 2020 was the publication of the RIAD Reference Manual, a comprehensive source of methodological information and relations for users of the system. At the Bank, work began on producing a unique register of entities for all sectors of the economy, as an integral part of the discrete collection of micro data.

## Government finance statistics

In 2020 the Bank twice transmitted data on government finance statistics to the ECB (comprising mainly revenue and expenditure, the debt and deficit, and their individual components). Around half of the data is the same as that transmitted by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic under the European System of Accounts transmission programme (ESA TP). At the same time, the Bank transmitted to the ECB on a quarterly basis three ESA TP tables that the SO SR sent to Eurostat. The number and specificities of the ECB's Eurostat's data requirements are increasing over time.

## Non-financial corporations sector

As regards economic statistics for the non-financial corporations sector, proxied by contributions to the BACH or iBACH databases, the regular collection of data continued in 2020 alongside methodological activities and participation in ad hoc analyses.

For entities reporting through the Bank's Statistics Collection Portal which are subject to a reporting obligation under the Foreign Exchange Act, the scope of their reporting was expanded in 2020 to include new requirements of international institutions, mainly the ECB, concerning the compilation of balance of payments (b.o.p.) and international investment position (i.i.p.) statistics as well as concerning a "Questionnaire on the currency composition of non-resident assets and liabilities". The statistical reporting obligation for non-bank entities is governed by Slovakia's [Foreign Exchange Act](#).

## Household sector

Preparations for the fourth wave of the Eurosystem's Household Finance and Consumption Survey (HFCS) were being made in 2020. Attention focused mainly on the options for using available administrative data to improve the quality of the survey design and data checking.

## Quarterly financial accounts

In the field of quarterly financial accounts statistics, work on harmonising these statistics with b.o.p. and i.i.p. data continued in 2020. In addition, preparations were made for extended reporting requirements regarding the other financial institutions sector and the central bank sector, as well as for separate reporting of foreign direct investment.

## Balance of payments

The most notable development concerning balance of payments statistics in 2020 was the completion of the implementation of [Guideline ECB/2018/19](#) amending Guideline ECB/2011/23 on the statistical reporting requirements of the European Central Bank in the field of external statistics. In accordance with the new requirements, currency composition statements were introduced during the course of the year for banking entities, insurance and pension market entities, and selected non-financial institutions.

Work continued in 2020 on the update of the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (the BPM6 update). The updating process will last several years and will result in the production of an updated Manual (BPM7) by 2025. The whole process is being coordinated with the update of the System of National Accounts.

Another event that affected b.o.p. statistics in 2020 was Brexit, which resulted in a change in the reporting of geographical breakdown. Besides the relevant code lists being changed, all individual b.o.p. and i.i.p. outputs for the ECB and Eurostat were retrospectively updated.

Also in 2020, the Bank reduced data asymmetries in the current and capital accounts of the balance of payments. In this case, the analysis focused mainly on differences in regard to partner economies within International Trade in Services Statistics (ITSS). At the same time, work continued on harmonising b.o.p. data and national accounts data between the Bank and the Statistical Office. In addition, a new technical solution was introduced for the compilation of secondary incomes, concerning mainly household transfers and Slovakia's revenue and expenditure vis-à-vis Slovakia and the European Commission.

Preparatory work on integrating statistics on cross-border card payments began in 2020. At the same time, a new system was implemented for the calculation of inbound and outbound tourism, which in 2020 proved to be key components of developments in the services account, as the impact of the pandemic crisis was most evident in these two indicators.

## Insurance and pension fund sectors

As regards the insurance and pension fund sectors in 2020, attention centred on the implementation of new ECB requirements for the quarterly reporting of statistical data as well as for streamlining the collection and processing of data for supervisory purposes in the context of the new Solvency II taxonomy.

In 2020 the Bank's Statistics Department and Insurance and Pension Fund Supervision Department agreed on conditions for mutual internal cooperation in the checking and processing of reporting statements. The competences and obligations of persons responsible for each stage of statement processing under off-site supervision were also defined, as were the deadlines for these stages. In the Statistics Collection Portal, new checks that go beyond Solvency II requirements were instituted for quarterly and annual reporting.



Reporting for statistical purposes by insurance and pension market participants was extended in 2020 to include, for balance of payments purposes, a new dynamic quarterly statement on the stock of assets and liabilities vis-à-vis the rest of the world, broken down by currency of denomination.

In the pension fund sector, 2020 saw the full launch of the collection and processing of data for supplementary pension funds in accordance with an [EIOPA Decision](#) on EIOPA's regular information requests towards NCAs regarding provision of occupational pensions information and with changes resulting from the [amended version of that Decision](#).

Another focus of attention in 2020 was ensuring the timely collection of data in accordance with changes related to the reclassification of the European Stability Mechanism (ESM) and European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) under ECB requirements.

In 2020 statistics on the insurance sector, capital market and pension fund sector were affected by Brexit-related changes in the recording of data. Reporting had to be aligned with the ECB's geographical and sectoral breakdown requirements.

## Cooperation with the SO SR

In April 2020 the Bank and Slovakia's Statistical Office (SO SR) signed Addendum No 5 to their *Framework agreement on cooperation in the provision of statistical data and statistical information* of 21 May 2013. This concerned changes in the names of NBS divisions, departments and sections engaged in the mutual exchange of statistical data and information with SO SR units.

## 6.2

## Information systems

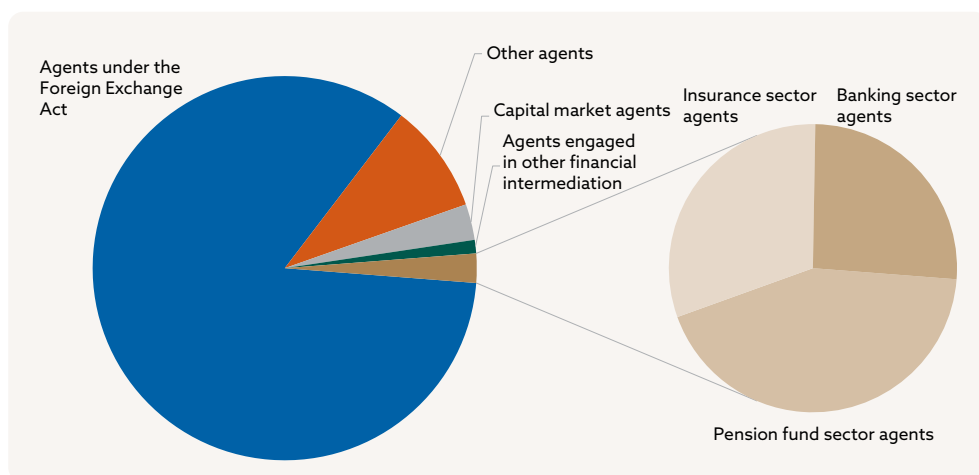
In the area of information systems, 2020 saw the preparation of materials for an upgrade of the Statistics Collection Portal (SCP) and the launch of the DWH/BI pilot project.

The Bank uses the SCP to collect, process and store data received from reporting agents for statistical and supervisory purposes. In 2020 a new taxonomy was being implemented in the SCP in accordance with require-

ments of the European Banking Authority (EBA), EIOPA and the ECB. In addition, certain functionality components related to ESMA reporting were upgraded.

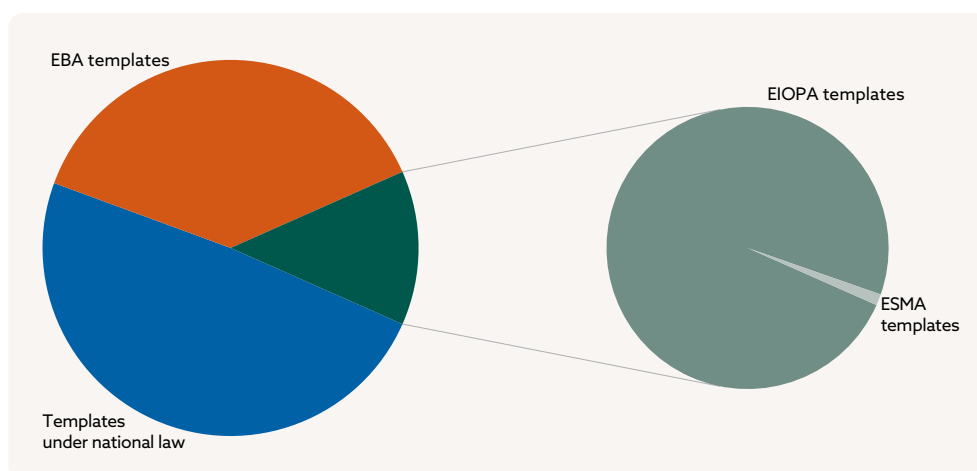
By the end of 2020 around 4,234 reporting agents (Chart 43) were registered in the SCP, including 27 from the banking sector, 48 engaged in other financial intermediation, 32 from the insurance sector, 128 from the capital market (investment firms, investment funds, asset management companies, the stock exchange, and central securities depositories), 45 from the pension fund sector, 3,563 entities reporting to NBS under the NBS Decree on reporting in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Act, and 391 other agents.

  
**Chart 43:**  
**Number of reporting agents registered in the SCP**  
 Source: Statistics Collection Portal.



In 2020 a total of 572 reporting templates were designed for data collection requirements under national law, 441 as required by the EBA, 153 as required by EIOPA (110 for the insurance sector and 43 for the pension fund sector), and two in accordance with the EU's Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (Chart 44).

  
**Chart 44:**  
**Number of reporting templates used in the SCP**  
 Source: Statistics Collection Portal.



Work continued in 2020 on transforming historical data from all reporting statements collected in the years from 1996 to 2012 and migrating them to the SCP.

A notable area of activity in 2020 was the further implementation and use of the Qlik Sense business intelligence tool. From an infrastructure perspective, the Bank expanded the capacity of the development and operational server. The number of Qlik licences purchased by the Bank increased to 70. The number of modules was further increased to support the performance of consulting, training and internal work; the new modules were from the areas of securities statistics, balance sheet statistics, interest rate statistics, other financial intermediaries statistics, balance of payments statistics, government statistics, financial accounts statistics, insurance corporation and pension fund statistics, foreign direct investment statistics, and services statistics. Qlik Sense was also used for the data aggregation output for the BACH database.

In response to an ECB requirement that individual balance sheet items (iBSI) be transmitted for all credit institutions that are subject to full reporting requirements (“full reporters”), a new application called “GESMES IBSI” was established in the Qlik Sense environment (with the GESMES IBSI codes being hyperlinked to the SCP metadata).

During 2020 the Bank was involved in a new project to build a data warehouse for the whole banking sector – the purpose of which is to find an appropriate logical and architectural solution for data collected in the Ana-Credit database and selected data from monetary and financial statistics.