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Foreword

The *Statistical Bulletin – Monetary and Financial Statistics* is a quarterly publication issued by the Statistics Department of Národná banka Slovenska.

The present issue is based on data as at the end of June 2024. The publication is based on statistical data which are the main source for compilation of the European Central Bank's euro area statistics, of the International Monetary Fund's and Eurostat's statistics, and for monetary and financial stability analyses at the national level.

Main goal of the Bulletin is to improve the presentation of monthly and quarterly data published on the website of Národná banka Slovenska and to provide users with more comprehensive data on monetary and financial statistics. The Bulletin presents the available aggregated data compiled according to the ECB's methodology and detailed national data presented in the form of tables, charts and commentaries.

The information published in the Bulletin comprises data that are processed and reported by domestic financial institutions, specifically by banks and branches of foreign banks, investment funds, leasing companies, factoring companies, and consumer credit companies. The last chapter is summarising the methodological notes to the individual areas of statistics under analysis.

The Bulletin is available in electronic form on the NBS website (www.nbs.sk), in PDF format.

We hope that by processing the data in this way, and with the help of feedback from our readers and data users, we will succeed in providing an overview that is quick and easy to use. Any remarks or suggestions regarding the quality of this publication and how it may be improved can be sent to martin.motyka@nbs.sk.

Editors of the Monetary
and Financial Statistics Section

1 Structure of the financial market in Slovakia

1.1 Overview of participants

At the end of June 2024, there were 25 monetary financial institutions operating in the banking sector (S.121+S.122+S.123). In the Deposit-Taking Corporations Sector (S.122), besides the central bank, there were 23 entities, comprising 8 banks, 13 branches of foreign banks and 2 home savings banks (building societies).

In the Investment Funds sector (S.124), one equity fund, one mixed fund, one real estate fund and two other funds were dissolved in the quarter under review. The number of bond funds remained unchanged. No money market funds have been recorded in Slovakia since 2018. In the Other Financial Intermediaries Sector (S.125), the number of active entities increased by eight.

Neither the Financial Auxiliaries Sector (S.126) nor the Insurance Corporations and Pension Funds Sector (S.128+S.129) reported any changes compared to the first quarter of 2024.

Table 1 Structure of the financial market in Slovakia

	VI. 2023	IX. 2023	XII. 2023	III. 2024	VI. 2024
Monetary financial institutions (S.121 + S.122 + S.123)	**26**	**26**	**25**	**25**	**24**
Central bank (S.121)	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Deposit taking corporations excl. central bank (S.122)	**25**	**25**	**24**	**24**	**23**
Banks	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*
Branches of foreign banks	*14*	*14*	*14*	*14*	*13*
Credit cooperatives	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Building societies	*3*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*2*
Money Market Funds (S.123)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Investment Funds (S.124)	**96**	**100**	**97**	**98**	**93**
Equity funds	12	14	15	15	14
Bond funds	17	18	18	19	19
Mixed funds	46	47	46	46	45
Real estate funds	12	12	12	12	11
Other funds	9	9	6	6	4
Other financial intermediaries (S.125)	**163**	**163**	**169**	**181**	**189**
Financial auxiliaries (S.126)	**43**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**
Asset Managment Companies	12	10	10	10	10
Pension Savings Companies	5	5	5	5	5
Supplementary Pension Asset Management Companies	4	4	4	4	4
Securities and derivatives dealers[1)]	22	21	21	21	21
Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128 + S.129)	**45**	**45**	**45**	**45**	**45**
Insurance corporations	9	9	9	9	9
Pension funds	36	36	36	36	36

Source: NBS.
1) Securities and derivatives dealers that hold a licence under Act No 566/2001 Coll., except for banks, branches of foreign banks, asset management companies, and branches of foreign asset management companies; and that according to its licence make business on their own account.

Table 2 Total assets of individual sectors of the financial market in Slovakia (EUR millions)

	VI. 2023	IX. 2023	XII. 2023	III. 2024	VI. 2024
Monetary financial institutions (S.121 + S.122)	**178,842**	**180,568**	**182,637**	**178,358**	**180,280**
Central bank (S.121)	61,692	61,620	59,985	58,336	58,993
Deposit taking corporations excl. the central bank (S.122)	117,150	118,948	122,652	120,022	121,287
Money Market Funds (S.123)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Investment funds (S.124)	**9,485**	**9,403**	**9,744**	**10,226**	**10,455**
Other financial intermediaries (S.125)	**6,253**	**6,417**	**6,500**	**6,496**	**6,689**
Financial auxiliaries (S.126)	**417**	**425**	**476**	**455**	**415**
Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128 + S.129)	**22,036**	**22,238**	**23,458**	**24,983**	**25,495**
Insurance corporations[1)]	5,564	5,545	5,811	5,879	5,749
Pension funds	16,472	16,693	17,647	19,104	19,746

Source: NBS.
1) Slovak Insurers' bureau (SIB) has been established by virtue of the Act No. 381/2001 on Compulsory MTPL Insurance and on changes in, and amendments to, some laws.

1.2 Employees in the banking sector

The total number of employees in Slovakia's banking sector at the end of the quarter under review stood at 17,992. This represents a quarterly decrease of 121.

The central bank increased its headcount by 15 in the current quarter, reaching a total of 1,110 employees. Compared to a year earlier, the workforce at the central bank was larger by 41 employees. The total number of employees in banks decreased by 91 to 15,370, compared to the previous quarter; branches of foreign banks reduced their aggregate headcount by 45. Compared to the same period of the previous year, the number of employees in banks is 174 lower, while branches of foreign banks reported a year-on-year decrease by 92 employees.

Table 3 Number of employees in the banking sector

	2022			2023				2024	
	30. 6.	30. 9.	31. 12.	31. 3.	30. 6.	30. 9.	31. 12.	31. 3.	30. 6.
Banking sector	18,615	18,408	18,442	18,342	18,217	18,198	18,132	18,113	17,992
Central bank	1,082	1,064	1,070	1,076	1,069	1,072	1,073	1,095	1,110
Banks and branches of foreign banks	17,533	17,344	17,372	17,266	17,148	17,126	17,059	17,018	16,882
Of which: Banks	15,945	15,757	15,751	15,645	15,544	15,540	15,482	15,461	15,370
Branches of foreign banks	1,588	1,587	1,621	1,621	1,604	1,586	1,577	1,557	1,512

Source: NBS.

1.3 Structure of share capital in the banking sector

The ratio of domestic share capital to total subscribed capital in the banking sector decreased year on year, from 5.7% to 5.1% as of 30 June 2024.

At the end of the quarter under review, domestic share capital formed part of the subscribed capital in five out of 23 domestic credit institutions and made up 100% of the subscribed capital in Slovenská záručná a rozvojová banka, a.s.

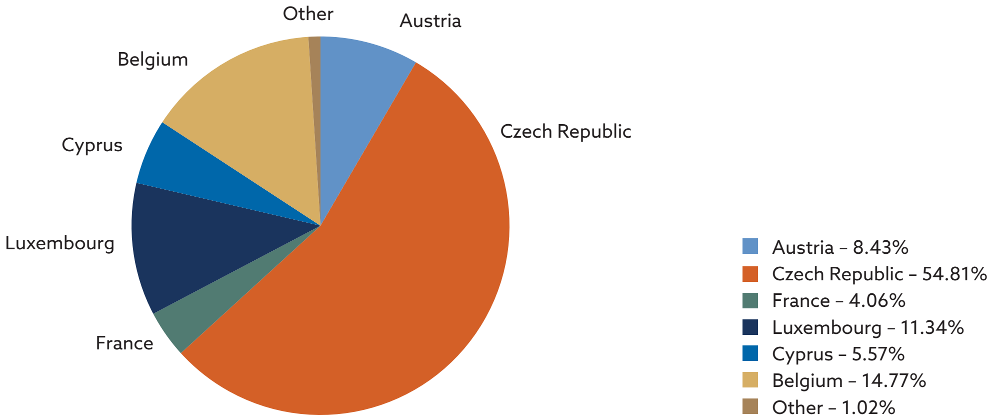
The percentage of the total subscribed capital of domestic banks that was foreign capital increased in the year to 30 June 2024 from 94.3% to 94.9%.

Foreign capital from Luxembourg remained unchanged in absolute terms but its percentage share fell from 13.4% to 11.3%. The share of French capital in total foreign share capital in the banking sector decreased by €18.6 million (0.3 percentage points (pp)) compared with a year earlier. Capital from Austria was lower year on year by €4 million (a decrease of 1.4 pp). There were increases in capital from Belgium (+€370 million, 7 pp) and the Czech Republic (+€303 million).

The group of 'other countries' includes all countries contributing less than 1% of the total foreign share capital of banks operating in Slovakia. During the reporting period, this group's total share amounted to €46.2 million, which was €0.1 million less than a year earlier.

Chart 1

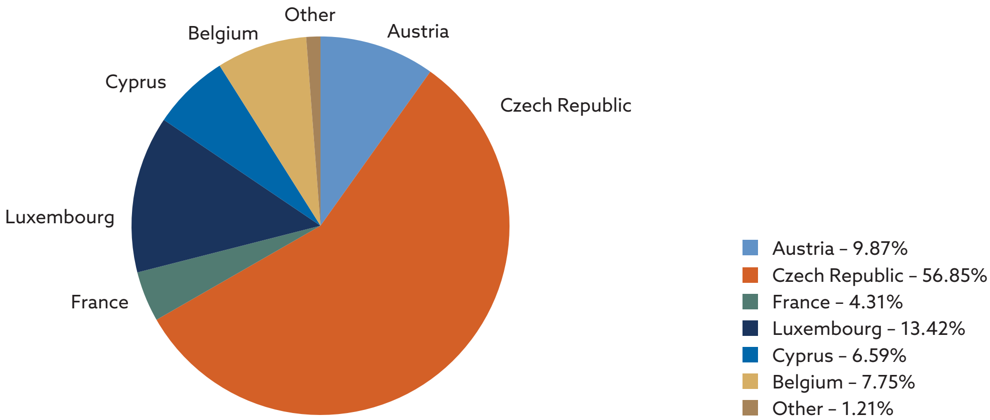
oreign capital in the banks in the Slovak Republic as at 30.6.2024



Source: NBS.

Chart 2

Foreign capital in the banks in the Slovak Republic as at 30.6.2023



Source: NBS.

2 Statistics of monetary financial institutions

2.1 Balance sheet statistics of credit institutions: assets

The total assets of banks and foreign bank branches operating in Slovakia, excluding NBS (hereinafter ‘credit institutions’) amounted to €121 billion at the end of June 2024. This amounts to a year-on-year increase of 3.5% (€4.1 billion), stemming mostly from growing stocks of credit claims.

The category with the largest share of total assets was credit claims (83%). Year on year, their value increased by 2.5% (€2.4 billion). The most significant contribution came from credit claims with a maturity of over 5 years, which grew by 3.3% (€2.2 billion). Credit claims with a maturity of over 1 year and up to 5 years increased by 8.4% (€0.7 billion) and credit claims with a maturity of up to 1 year decreased by 1.8% (€0.4 billion) year on year to the end of June 2024.

Credit institutions’ holdings of securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units made up 12.9% of their total assets at the end of June 2024. The volume of such securities in the portfolios of credit institutions saw year-on-year growth of 13.3% (€1.8 billion). Securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units with a maturity of over 2 years increased by €1.8 billion (13.1%). The volume of securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units with a maturity of 1 to 2 years increased year on year by €91.8 million, while those with a maturity of up to 1 year decreased by €40.7 million.

Shares and other equity accounted for 0.7% of assets at the end of June 2024. In absolute terms, this category grew by 3.2% year on year to reach €836 million.

Other assets (including fixed assets) made up 2.5% of credit institutions’ total assets at the end of June 2024, which was almost the same share as a year earlier. In absolute terms, there was a year-on-year decrease in their volume by 5.5% (€178 million)

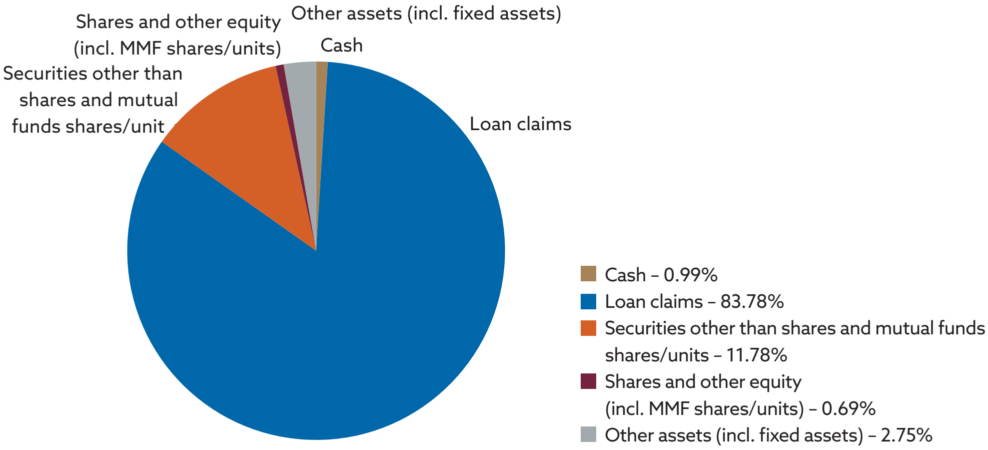
Cash holdings made up 1.0% of credit institutions’ assets at the end of June 2024. The volume of this item at that date was €1.2 billion, which represents a year-on-year increase of 2%.

Table 4 Structure of assets of credit institutions in the SR (EUR thousands)

	VI. 2023	IX. 2023	XII. 2023	III. 2024	VI. 2024
ASSETS	117,150,385	118,947,955	122,652,665	120,021,791	121,287,056
Cash	1,164,538	1,140,093	1,218,595	1,208,645	1,188,169
Loan claims	98,153,188	99,431,802	102,808,150	99,625,731	100,580,195
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/ units	13,798,384	14,329,802	13,938,718	15,060,639	15,636,436
Shares and other equity (incl. MMF shares/units	809,875	804,790	803,073	818,794	836,089
Other assets (incl. fixed assets)	3,224,400	3,241,468	3,884,130	3,307,982	3,046,167

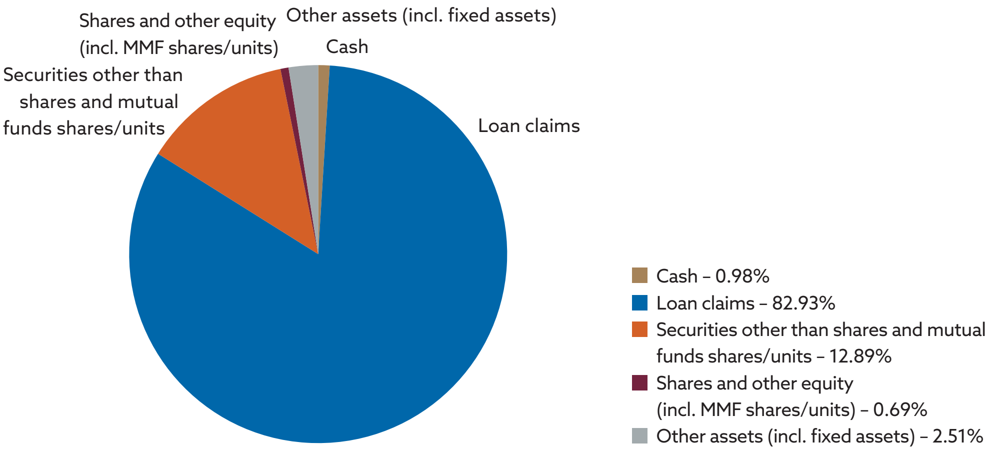
Source: NBS.
1) Loan claims – including bank's deposits with other entities and non-tradable securities
2) Assets excluding depreciation and including provisions

Chart 3
Structure of assets of credit institutions as at 30th June 2023



Source: NBS.

Chart 4
Structure of assets of credit institutions as at 30th June 2024



Source: NBS.

2.2 Balance sheet statistics of credit institutions: liabilities

The total liabilities of credit institutions grew by 3.5% (€4.1 billion) year on year, mainly driven by issued debt securities and other liabilities.

Loans and deposits received made up the majority of liabilities (73.2%). Their share was approximately 2.9 pp smaller than at the end of June 2023. Overall, their absolute volume decreased by 0.4% (€0.4 billion) year on year, which broke down by maturity as a 10.6% (€1.4 billion) decrease in deposits and loans with a maturity of over 1 year and a 1.4% (€1.1 billion) increase in deposits and loans with a maturity of up to 1 year.

Capital and provisions constituted 11.2% of credit institutions' total liabilities at the end of June 2024. The volume of capital and provisions at that date was €1 billion (7.8%) larger than a year earlier.

Debt securities issued by credit institutions accounted for 10.8% of their total liabilities at the end of the review period, which was a larger share than a year earlier. The volume of these debt securities amounted to €13.1 billion at the end of June 2024, which was 21.8% (€2.3 billion) more than at the same point in the previous year.

The category of credit institutions' other liabilities accounted for 4.8% of their total liabilities. The stock of other liabilities at that date was larger than a year earlier by €1.2 billion (24.8%).

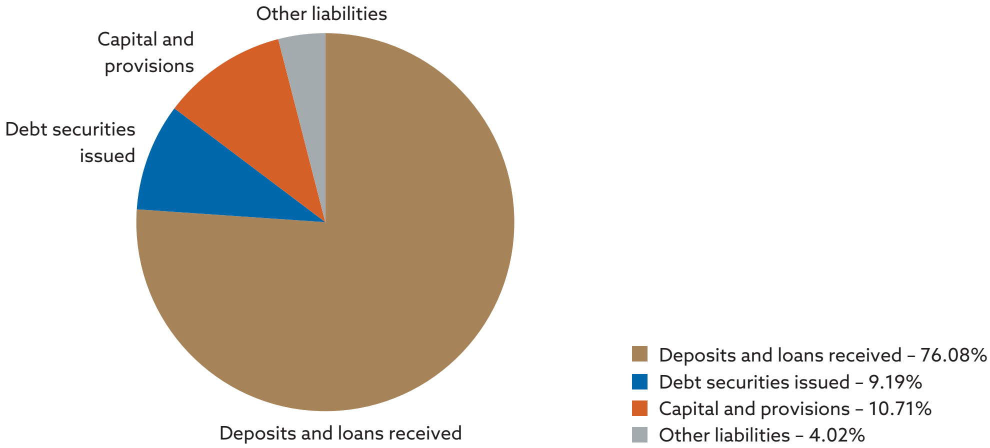
Table 5 Structure of liabilities of credit institutions in SR (EUR thousands)

	VI. 2023	IX. 2023	XII. 2023	III. 2024	VI. 2024
LIABILITIES	**117,150,385**	**118,947,955**	**122,652,665**	**120,021,791**	**121,287,056**
Deposits and loans received	89,132,946	89,314,582	89,306,779	87,735,129	88,778,579
Debt securities issued	10,771,453	11,872,711	12,885,345	12,676,607	13,117,578
Capital and provisions	12,541,361	12,766,006	12,987,590	12,734,242	13,520,122
Other liabilities	4,704,625	4,994,656	7,472,951	6,875,813	5,870,777

Source: NBS

Chart 5

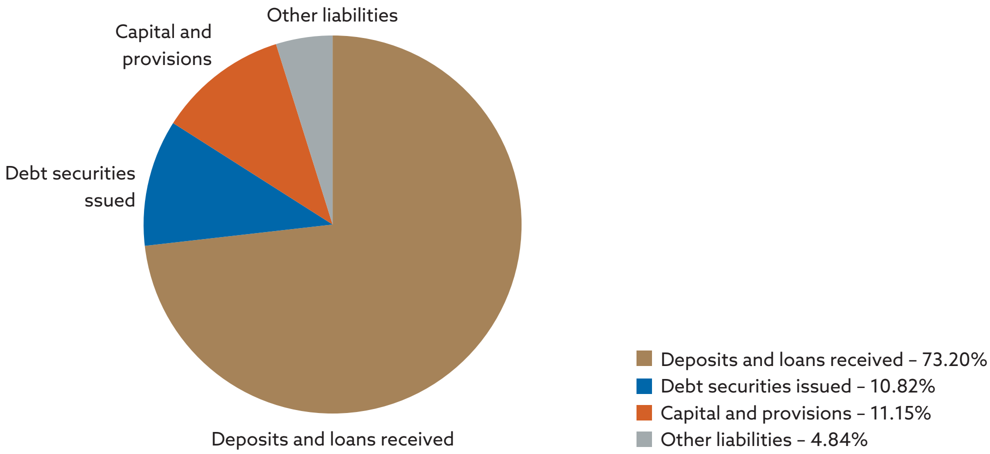
Structure of liabilities of credit institutions as at 30th June 2023



Source: NBS.

Chart 6

Structure of liabilities of credit institutions as at 30th June 2024



Source: NBS.

2.3 Selected asset and liabilities items by residency of counterparty

Nearly all credit claims of credit institutions in Slovakia (in total, €100.6 billion) are claims on domestic counterparties (92.1%). Their volume was €92.6 billion at the end of June 2024. Credit claims on entities from other euro area countries and from the rest of the world amounted to €2.2 billion (2.2%) and €5.8 billion (5.7%) respectively.

The value of securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units held by these credit institutions was €15.6 billion at the end of June 2024. A significant majority were issued by domestic entities (79.6%, with a value of €12.5 billion).

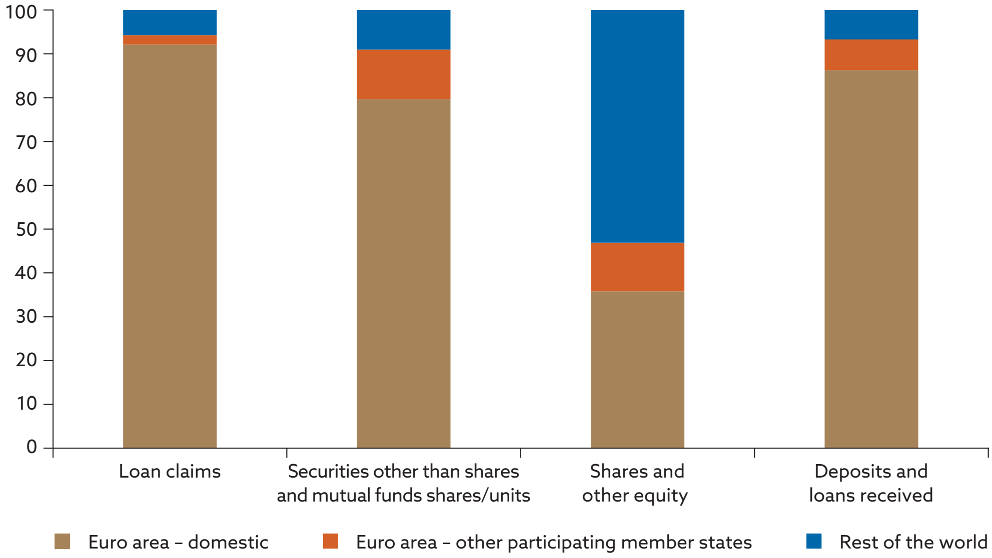
Securities issued in other euro area countries and the rest of the world amounted to €1.8 billion (11.3%) and €1.4 billion (9%) respectively.

Most of the shares and other equity held by credit institutions (total volume €836 million) have issuers in the rest of the world (53.1%, in absolute terms €444 million). Shares and equity issued in Slovakia and in other euro area countries accounted for 35.8% (€299 million) and 11.1% (€93 million) respectively.

Loans and deposits received by credit institutions had a total volume of €88.8 billion at the end of June 2024. Loans and deposits received from domestic entities accounted for 86.3% of this volume (€76.6 billion). The liabilities of Slovak credit institutions to creditors from other euro area countries and the rest of the world amounted to €6.2 billion (7%) and €6 billion (6.7%) respectively.

Chart 7

Selected assets/liabilities: breakdown of counterparties by residency as at 30th June 2024 (%)



Source: NBS.

2.4 Selected asset and liability items by sector of counterparty

Domestic credit claims amounted to €92.6 billion as of June 2024, the vast majority of which (€77.5 billion, 83.6%) were claims on sectors other than monetary financial institutions (MFIs) and general government ('other sectors'). Claims on domestic MFIs and on the general government sector accounted for 14.6% (€13.5 billion) and 1.8% (€1.7 billion) of claims respectively.

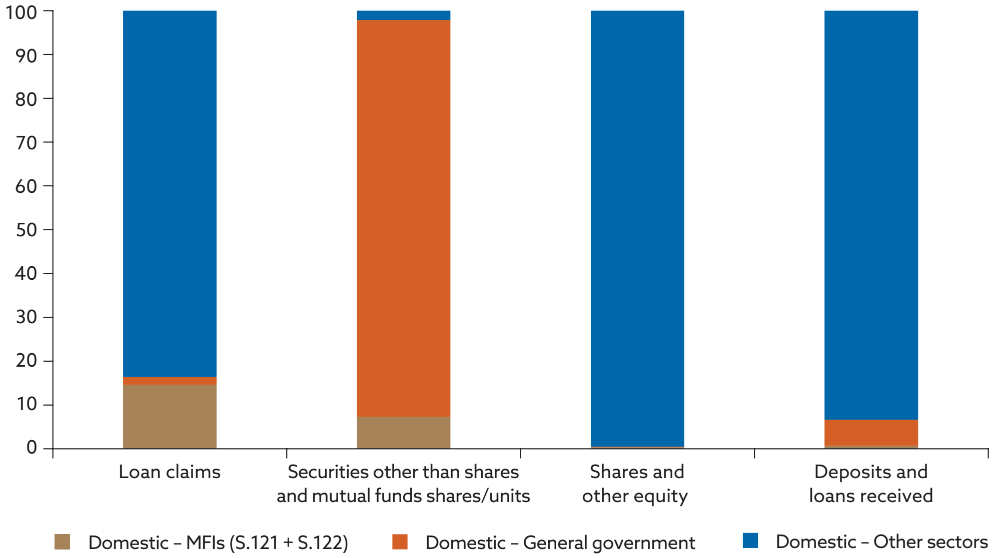
The volume of securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units in credit institutions' portfolios at the end of June 2024 was €12.5 billion. The majority of these (90.7%, in absolute terms €11.3 billion) were issued by the general government sector. Securities in this category issued by domestic MFIs accounted for another 7.2% (€899 million) and the remaining 2.1% (€264 million) were issued by other domestic sectors.

Credit institutions' total holdings of domestic shares and other equity (including investment fund shares/units) amounted to almost €299 million. In terms of issuer, other sectors accounted for 99.5% (€298 million). Domestic MFIs accounted for 0.4% (€1.1 million) of these equities and the remaining 0.1% (€0.3 million) were issued by the general government sector.

The volume of loans and deposits received from domestic entities amounted to €76.6 billion at the end of the review period. The majority (93.4%, €71.5 billion) came from other sectors. Liabilities for loans and deposits received from the domestic general government sector made up 6% (€4.6 billion). Domestic MFIs contributed 0.7% (€512 million) to the total volume of domestic loans and deposits.

Chart 8

Selected assets/liabilities: sectoral breakdown of domestic counterparty as at 30th June 2024 (%)



Source: NBS.
Note: Counterparty sector (as of 31.12.2014 according to ESA 2010):
1) Monetary financial institutions – MFIs (S.121 + S.122+S.123).
2) General government (S.13)
3) Other sectors = Investment funds other than money markets funds (S.124) + Other financial corporations (S.125 + S.126 + S.127) + Insurance corporations (S.128) + Pension funds (S.129) + Non-financial corporations (S.11) + Households and Non-profit institutions serving households (S.14 and S.15).

Credit claims that credit institutions in Slovakia provided to customers in other euro area countries amounted to €2.2 billion at the end of June 2024.

Claims on other sectors accounted for 73.1% of such claims (€1.6 billion) and the other 26.9% (€592 million) were claims on the MFI sector in other euro area countries.

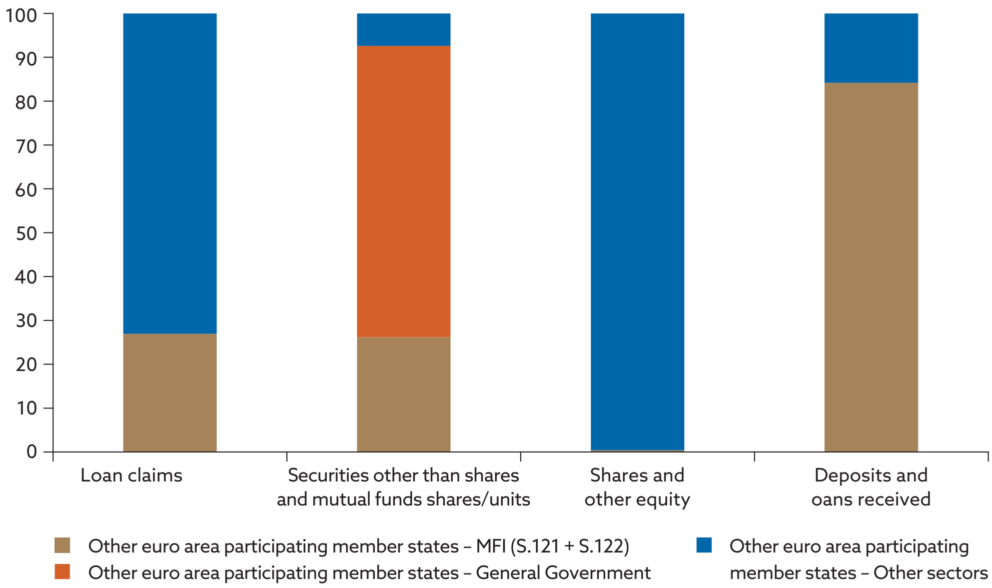
The value of banks' holdings of securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units issued in other euro area countries amounted to €1.8 billion at the end of June 2024. The majority of such securities (66.4%, €1.2 billion) were issued by the general government sector, while securities issued by MFIs and by other sectors accounted for 26.2% (€464 million) and 7.4% (€132 million) respectively.

The value of shares and other equity participations issued in other euro area countries in the portfolios of credit institutions in Slovakia was €93 million. Nearly all these equities (99.6%) came from other sectors, while MFIs made up 0.4%.

Loans and deposits received from residents of other euro area countries amounted to €6.2 billion. The majority of such loans and deposits (84.2%, €5.2 billion) were received from MFIs. Deposits from other sectors (€981 million) made up 15.8%.

Chart 9

Selected assets/liabilities: sectoral breakdown of counterparty from other euro area member states as at 30th June 2024 (%)



Source: NBS.

Credit claims on the rest of the world amounted to €5.8 billion at the end of June 2024. The majority (61%, €3.5 billion) were claims on MFIs. Claims on other sectors amounting to €2.2 billion accounted for 38.3%. The remainder (0.7%, €41 million) were claims on the government sector.

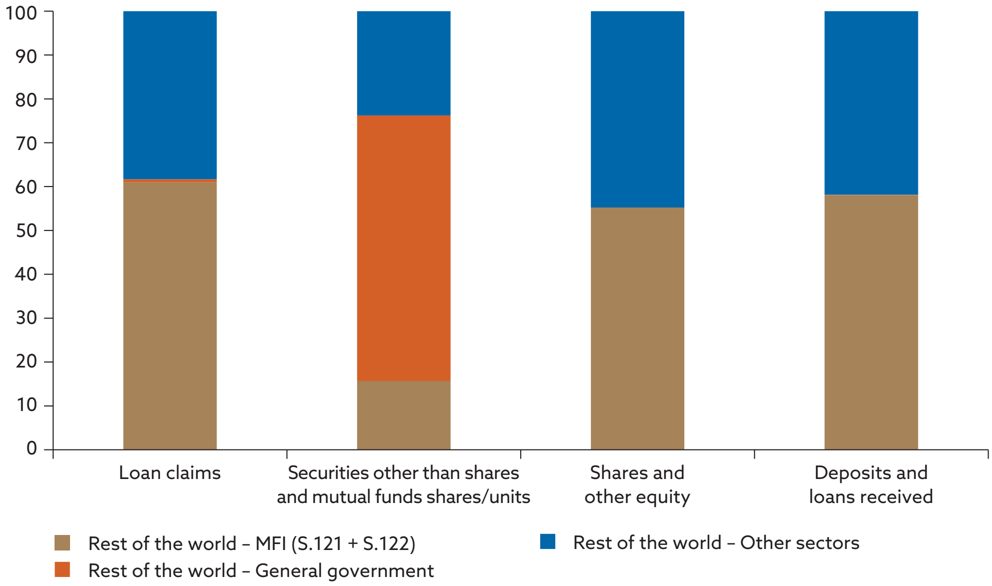
As regards securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units issued by residents of the rest of the world, holdings in the portfolios of credit institutions in Slovakia amounted to €1.4 billion. Most of these (60.5%, €854 million) were issued by the general government sector. The next largest categories were securities of MFIs (15.7%, €221 million) and other sectors (23.8%, €335 million).

The value of shares and other equity in the portfolios of credit institutions in Slovakia amounted to €444 million. The majority were issued by MFIs (55.2%, €245 million) followed by other sectors (44.8%, €199 million).

Loans and deposits received from residents in the rest of the world had a volume of €6 billion at the end of June 2024. MFIs accounted for the majority (58.1%, €3.5 billion) while other sectors provided 41.8% (€2.5 billion). The share of loans and deposits received from the general government sector was negligible (€5.6 million).

Chart 10

Selected assets/liabilities: sectoral breakdown of counterparty from the rest of the world as at 30th June 2024 (%)



Source: NBS.

2.5 Assets and liabilities of credit institutions: year-on-year changes

The aggregate assets of credit institutions have shown year-on-year growth at the end of every quarter in the last two years. Their steepest year-on-year increase – by 9.2% (€9.4 billion) – was recorded at the end of the second quarter of 2022. At the end of June 2024, year-on-year growth in total assets amounted to 3.5% (absolute value €4.1 billion), which represents a slowdown from the end of June 2023 by 1.9 pp.

The largest year-on-year change in credit claims was in the second quarter of 2022, when their volume increased by 10.5%. At the end of June 2024, they showed a year-on-year increase of 2.5% (€2.4 billion), which was 7.3 pp less than growth to June 2023. The largest year-on-year movement in the review period was recorded in the second quarter of 2022, when claims up to 1 year posted growth of 9.2% (€2.2 billion). For the year to the end of June 2024, this category saw a decrease of 1.8% (€0.4 billion). Credit claims with a maturity of 1 to 5 years experienced their strongest growth in the review period in the fourth quarter of 2023, when they increased by 32.2% (€2.3 billion). The largest year-on-year movement in credit claims with a maturity of over 5 years was in the second quarter of 2022, when they grew by 11.3% (€6.2 billion). They posted growth of 3.3% (€2.2 billion) for the year to 30 June 2024, which was 3.6 pp slower than for the same period a year earlier.

Changes in holdings of securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units have been very volatile in recent quarters. This asset category experienced its strongest growth in the review period in the third quarter of 2023, with a 16.6% year-on-year rise (€2 billion). For the period to the end of June 2024, it posted growth of 13.3%, which was 1.4 pp higher than the same period a year earlier.

Holdings of shares and other equity (including investment fund shares/units) were relatively low at the end of every quarter in the review period. They achieved their highest level in the current period, the second quarter of 2024 (€836 million). The year-on-year change in shares and other equity to 30 June 2024 amounted to 3.2% (€26.2 million) and was 17.1 pp lower than for the same period a year earlier.

The largest year-on-year change in other assets (including fixed assets) during the review period was in the fourth quarter of 2023, when they grew by 24.4% (€762 million). Their value at the end of June 2024 was €3 billion, which represents a year-on-year decrease of 5.5% (€178 million). This change was 7.5 pp lower than for the same period a year earlier.

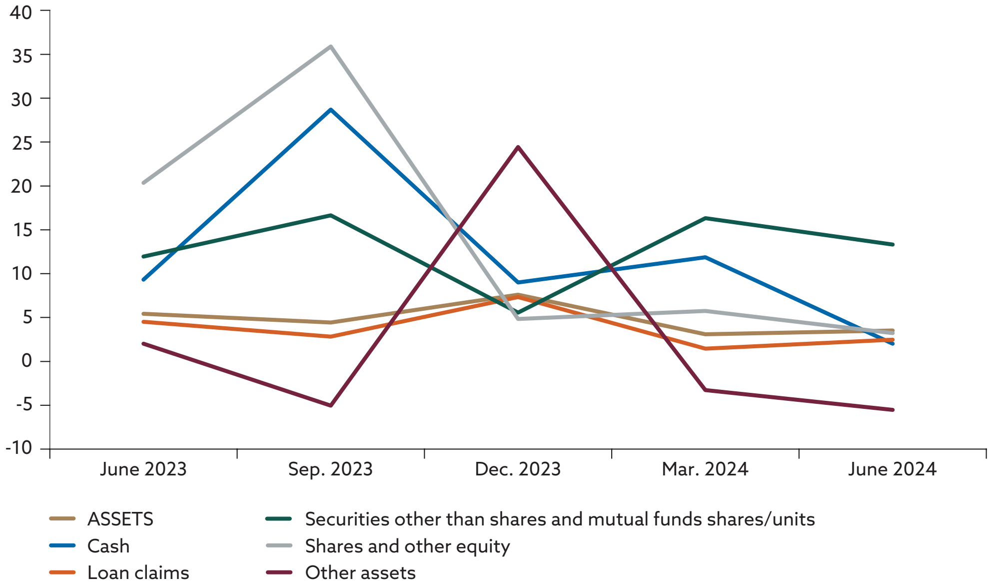
Cash holdings of credit institutions showed their most significant annual change in percentage terms in the third quarter of 2023, with a year-on-year increase of 28.7%. They posted an increase of 2% (€24 million) for the year to 30 June 2024, which was 7.3 pp slower than for the same period a year earlier.

Table 6 Year-on-year changes in assets of credit institutions in the SR (EUR thousands)

	VI. 2023	IX. 2023	XII. 2023	III. 2024	VI. 2024
ASSETS	**5.42**	**4.44**	**7.60**	**3.09**	**3.53**
Cash	**9.32**	**28.69**	**9.00**	**11.87**	**2.03**
Loan claims	**4.52**	**2.81**	**7.34**	**1.44**	**2.47**
Loan claims – up to 1 year	-6.29	-8.98	5.55	-8.64	-1.77
Loan claims – over 1 and up to 5 years	25.23	23.94	32.23	15.80	8.37
Loan claims – over 5 years	6.88	5.54	5.30	3.70	3.31
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units	**11.96**	**16.63**	**5.57**	**16.33**	**13.32**
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units up to 1 year	-63.80	-56.37	-22.07	0.00	-59.85
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units over 1 and up to 2 years	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.29	119.82
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units over 2 years	12.50	17.79	5.76	15.37	13.09
Shares and other equity	**20.35**	**35.88**	**4.84**	**5.76**	**3.24**
Other assets (including fixed assets)	**2.01**	**-5.04**	**24.43**	**-3.26**	**-5.53**

Source: NBS.

Chart 11
Year-on-year changes in assets of credit institutions (change of stock in %)



Source: NBS.

Aggregate liabilities of credit institutions posted year-on-year increases in recent quarters, most recently a 3.5% rise in the year to the end of June 2024. Compared to the same period in 2023, growth was slower by 1.9 pp.

There was a year-on-year decrease in loans and deposits by 0.4% (€354 million). Broken down by maturity, loans and deposits received with a maturity of over one year posted their largest decrease of the review period in the second quarter of 2023 (28.2%, €5.3 billion). Loans and deposits received with a maturity of up to one year had their largest growth in the first quarter (13.1%, €8.6 billion). They posted an increase of 1.4% (€1.1 billion) for the year to 30 June 2024, which was 9.2 pp slower than for the same period a year earlier.

The stock of debt securities posted its largest increase of the review period in the third quarter of 2023 (39.3%, €3.3 billion). Year-on-year growth to the end of June 2024 was 21.8% (€2.3 billion), which was 0.6 pp lower than for the same period a year earlier. Debt securities with a maturity of over two years posted their largest growth in the third quarters of 2023 (38.7%, €3.3 billion). At the end of June 2024, their year-on-year growth rate was 17% (€1.8 billion), which was 4.7 pp slower than in the year to June 2023.

Aggregate capital and provisions increased in the year to the end of June 2024 by 7.8% (€979 million), which is 2.2 pp higher compared to June 2023.

In the year to 30 June 2024, the volume of other liabilities increased by 24.8% (€1.2 billion), which represents a year-on-year slow-down of 18.2 pp. Their largest change in the review period was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2023, when the year-on-year change amounted to 87.1% (€3.5 billion).

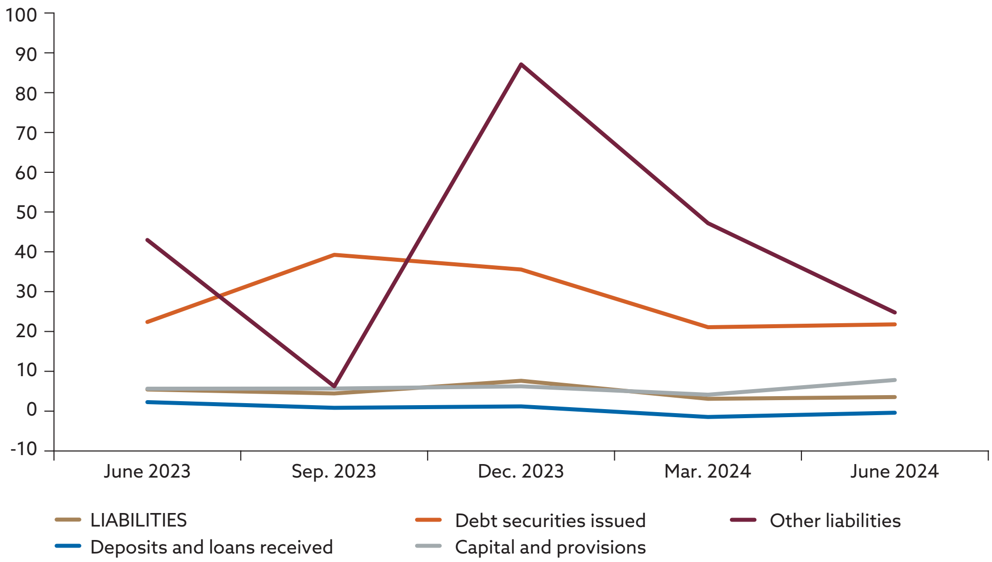
Table 7 Year-on-year changes in liabilities of credit institutions (in thousands EUR)

	VI. 2023	IX. 2023	XII. 2023	III. 2024	VI. 2024
LIABILITIES	**5.42**	**4.44**	**7.60**	**3.09**	**3.53**
Deposits and loans received	**2.26**	**0.83**	**1.19**	**-1.48**	**-0.40**
Deposits and loans received up to 1 year	10.59	7.85	-0.17	0.93	1.41
Deposits and loans received over 1 year	-28.17	-25.29	7.93	-13.83	-10.56
Debt securities issued	**22.37**	**39.28**	**35.57**	**21.07**	**21.78**
Debt securities issued up to 1 year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Debt securities issued over 1 and up to 2 years	1,762.99	2,150.58	23,075.53	909.67	910.45
Debt securities issued over 2 years	21.77	38.68	29.52	16.19	17.04
Capital and provisions	**5.62**	**5.65**	**6.24**	**4.12**	**7.80**
Other liabilities	**42.97**	**6.23**	**87.10**	**47.19**	**24.79**

Source: NBS.

Chart 12

Year-on-year changes in liabilities of credit institutions (change of stock in %)



Source: NBS.

2.6 Analysis of the profit/loss of credit institutions

2.6.1 Cumulative profit/loss of credit institutions

Based on the available data, the cumulative profit of the banking sector to June 2024 was €547.4 million, which was 3.1% less than in the same period a year earlier.

Net interest income grew by 13.1% year on year to the end of June 2024. Other interest income increased by 32.5% and interest income from securities grew by 50.6%. Other interest expenses increased by 66.1% and interest expenses from securities grew by 77.9%.

The methodology used for reporting the values of other operating expenses was modified at the end of 2020. Operating expenses no longer include separate items for the payment of a special levy by selected financial institutions, contributions to the deposit protection fund, contributions to the resolution fund, and supervisory fees. Since the last quarter of 2020, all these items have been reported as part of the general operating expenses. Hence, data on non-interest income and general operating expenses for the period since the last quarter of 2020 are not fully comparable with those for the previous quarters without adjustments.

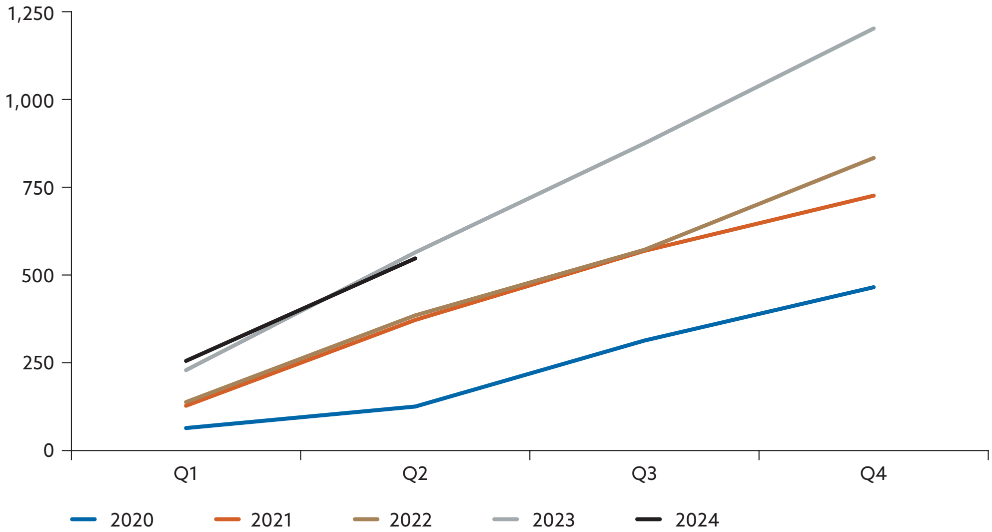
Net non-interest income decreased by 3.3% to €480 million at the end of June 2024. The most significant factor within this item was dividends received, which fell by 75%.

General operating expenses decreased by 2.8% to €773 million (adjusted data) in the twelve months to June 2024.

After a sharp increase in 2020, reserves and provisions (i.e. income adjusted for expenses) decreased in 2021 in year-on-year terms and then grew again in 2022. Net creation of reserves and provisions was lower by 60.2% year on year as of June 2024.

Chart 13

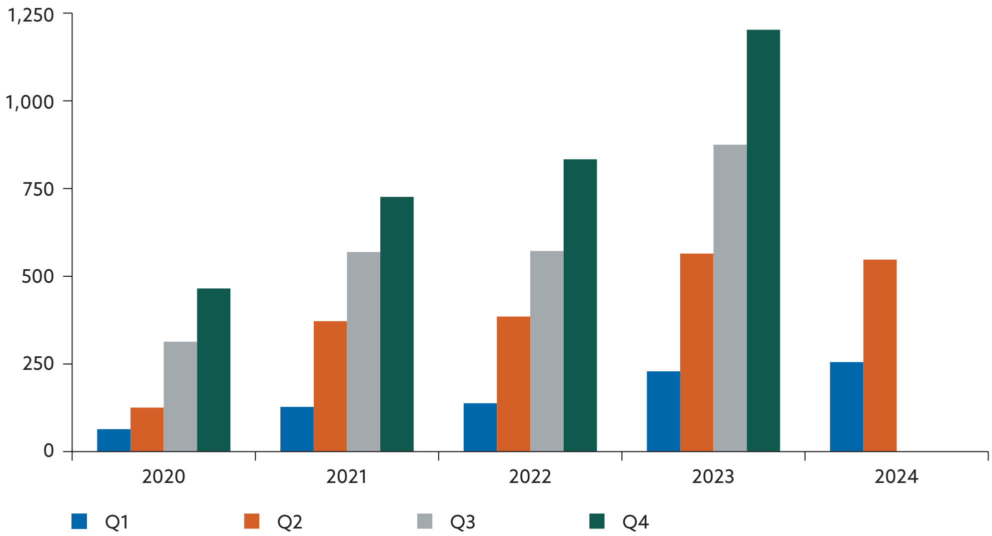
Current period profit/loss (EUR million)



Source: NBS.

Chart 14

Current period profit/loss (EUR million)



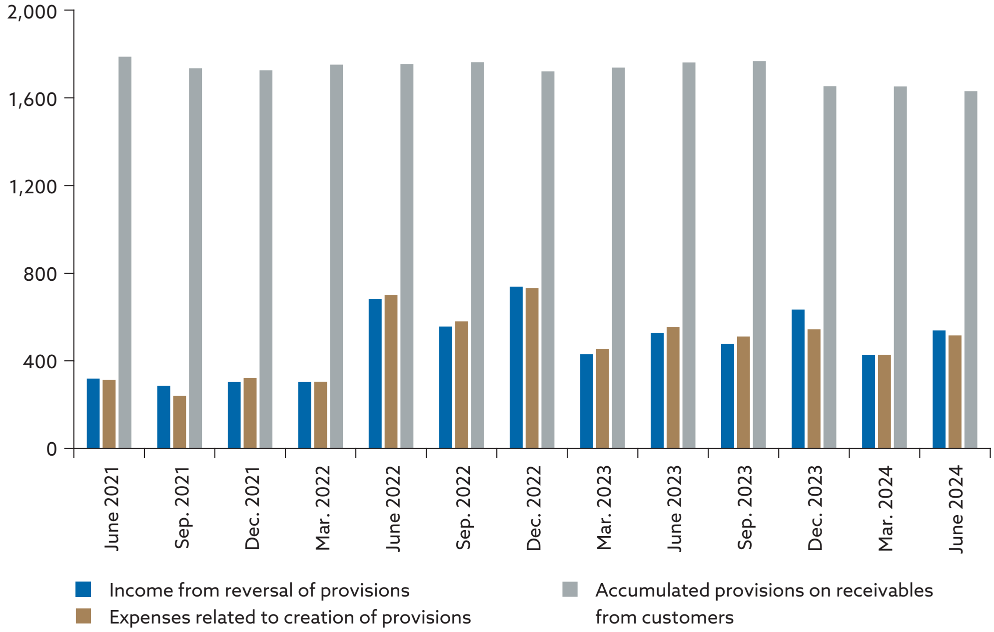
Source: NBS.

Total loan-loss provisions at the end of June 2024 were 7.4% lower than a year earlier. The stock of provisioned client claims at the same date was up by 2% year on year. Euro-denominated claims constituted the vast majority of all credit claims (99.4%), and euro-denominated claims on euro area residents made up around 95.3%.

Provisioning costs at the end of June 2024 were lower than a year earlier by 6.9%. Income from the reversal of provisions was 2% higher year on year at the same date.

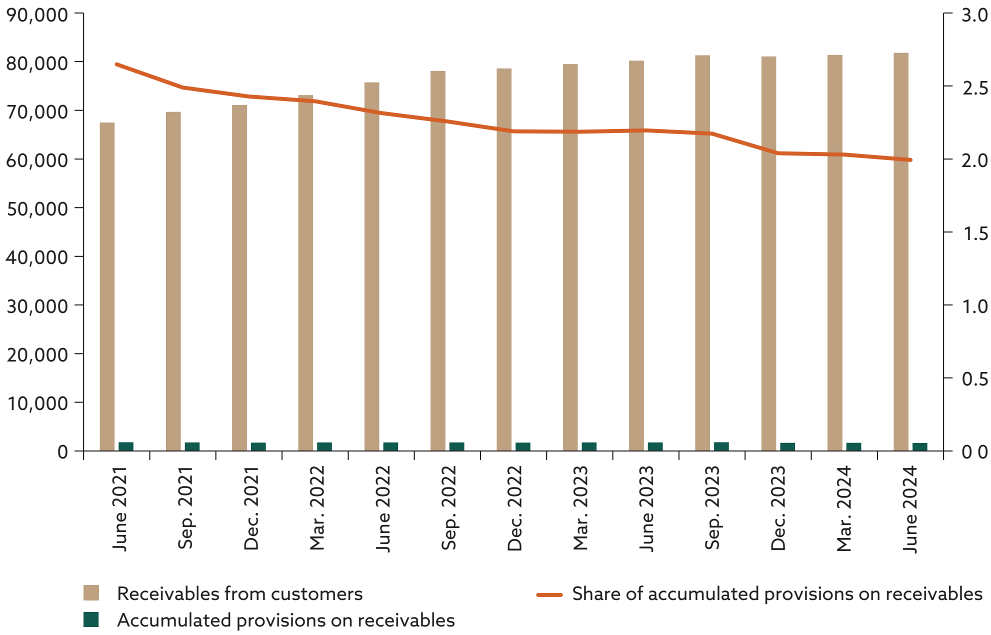
Comparison of the expense and income items related to the assignment of claims on non-bank customers indicates a net loss of €32.4 million in the second quarter of 2024, while claim write-offs produced a net loss of €16 million.

Chart 15
Provisions (EUR million)



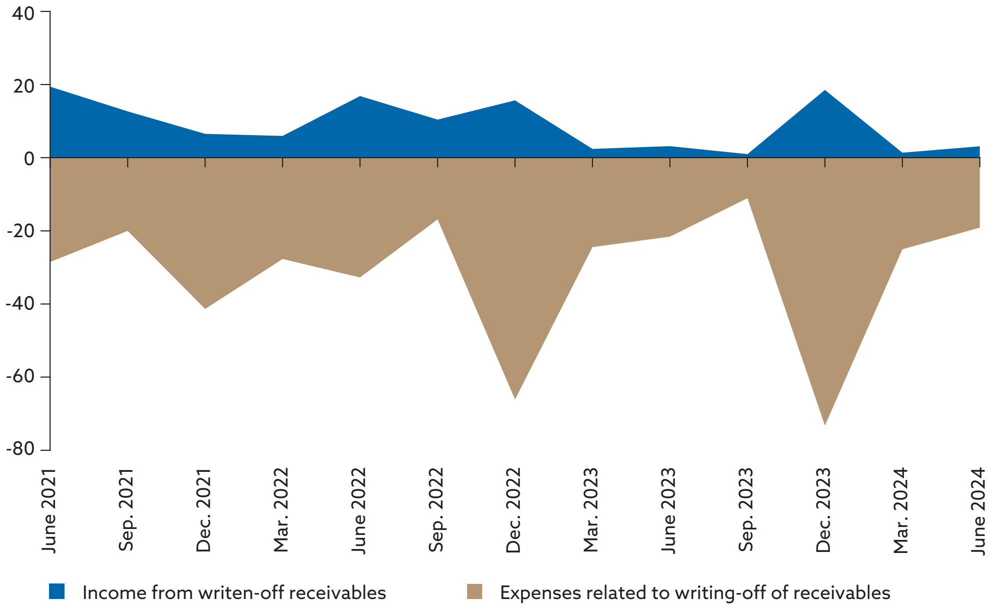
Source: NBS.

Chart 16
Receivables from non-bank customers (EUR million)



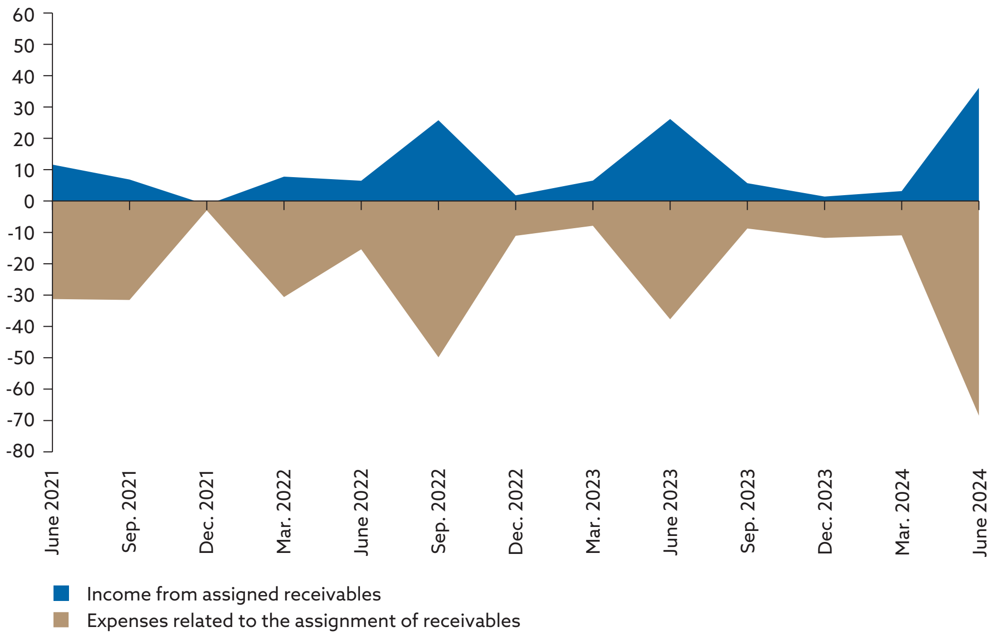
Source: NBS.

Chart 17
Writen-off receivables from customers (EUR million)



Source: NBS.

Chart 18
Assigned receivables from customers (EUR million)



Source: NBS.

2.6.2 Selected income/expense items as reflected in profits/losses

In this chapter, selected income and expense items related to the main activities of credit institutions are compared with their resulting profit or loss.

Interest income from securities, based on three-month aggregated data as available in the second quarter of 2024, was 50.7% higher than in the same period a year earlier, reaching €133 million.

Interest expenses incurred on securities as of 30 June 2024 were higher than a year earlier, rising by 60.3% to €97 million.

Other interest income was 20.7% higher year on year in the second quarter of 2024 and reached €1 billion. Other interest expenses increased by 40.4% to €463 million.

Net non-interest income was 9.6% lower year on year in the second quarter of 2024 at €247 million.

General operating expenses increased by 8.4% year on year to €381 million as of 30 June 2024.

The current profit for the second quarter of 2024 was 13% lower than for the same period a year earlier, amounting to €292 million.

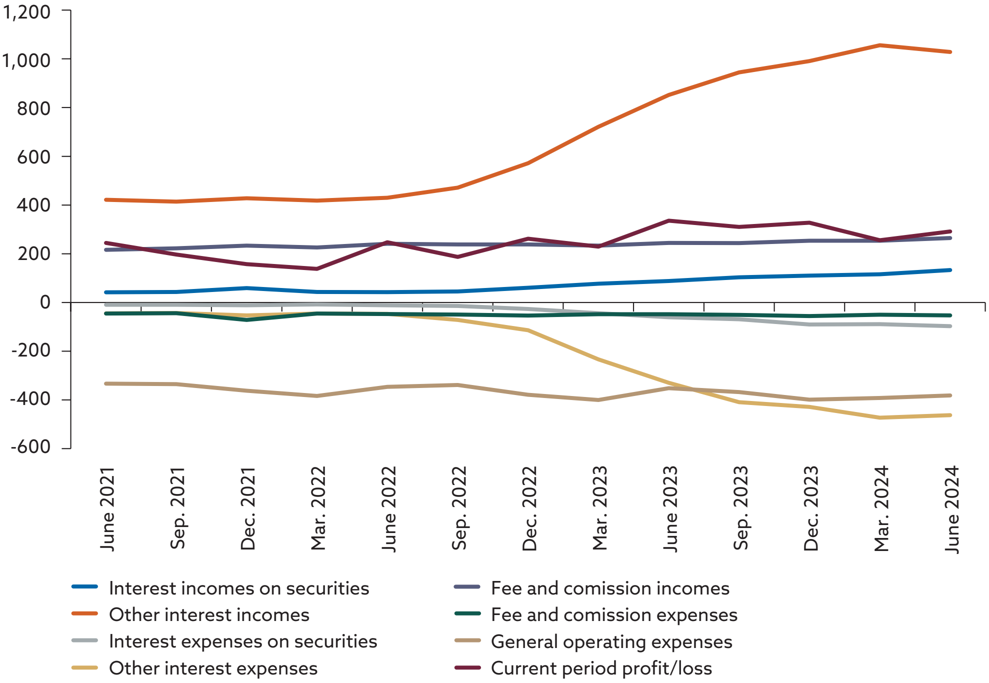
Chart 19

Selected incomes and expenses compared with current period profit/loss (EUR million)

Source: NBS.

Chart 20

Selected incomes and expenses compared with current period profit/loss (EUR million)



Source: NBS.

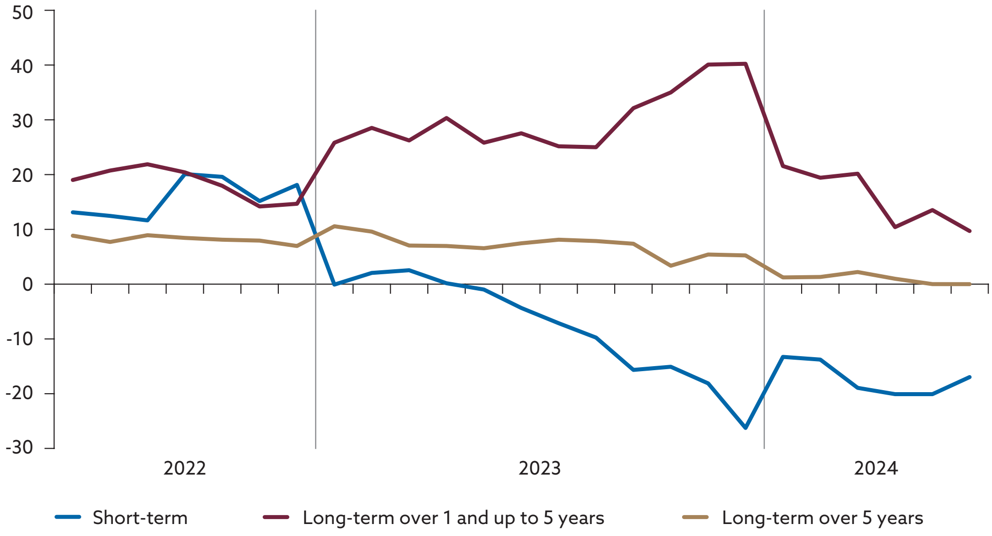
2.7 Lending to non-financial corporations and households

2.7.1 Loans to non-financial corporations by maturity

In the twelve months to the end of the second quarter of 2024, loans to non-financial corporations (NFCs) saw a net decrease of 2.3%. The volume of provided short-term loans decreased over this period by 17.0%. There was a strong year-on-year increase in loans with maturity of 1 to 5 years amounting to 9.7%. The volume of long-term loans with a maturity of over 5 years showed no year-on-year changes in the second quarter of 2024.

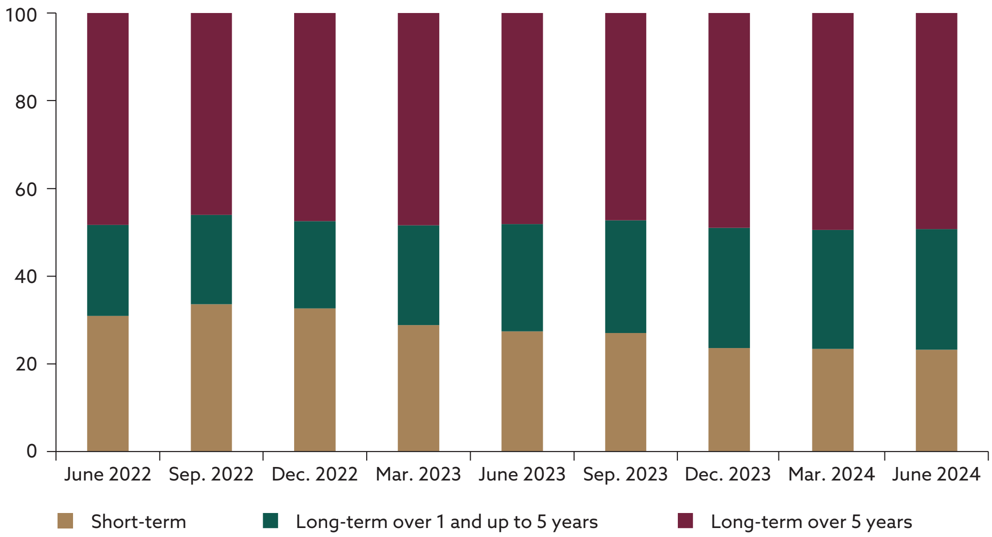
Chart 21

Loans to non-financial corporations by maturity (year-on-year changes in %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 22
Loans to non-financial corporations by maturity (% share)

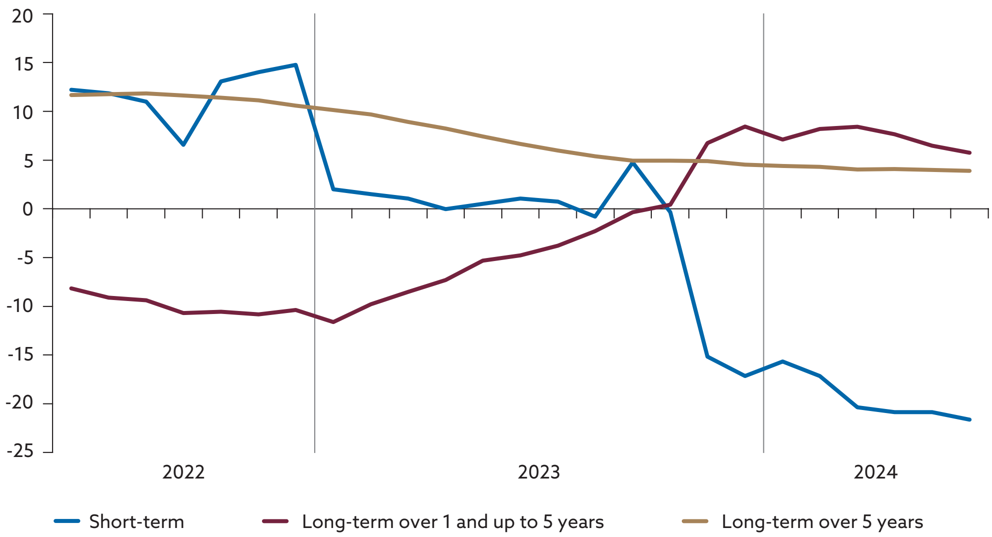


Source: NBS.

2.7.2 Loans to households by maturity

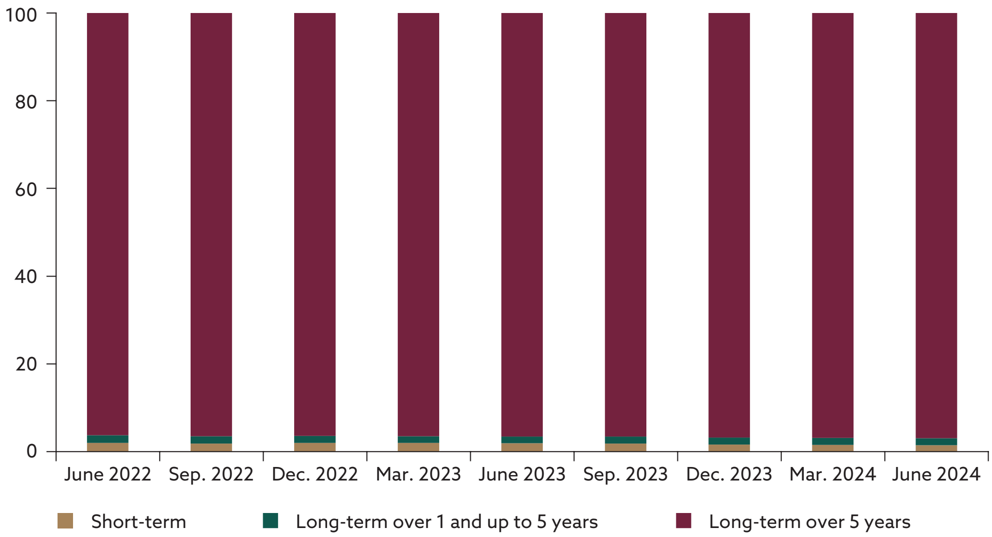
In the twelve months to 30 June 2024, loans to households grew overall by 3.4%. The volume of short-term loans decreased over this period by 21.6%. Longer-term loans with a maturity of 1 to 5 years increased by 5.8%. Long-term loans with a maturity of over 5 years grew by 3.9% in the year to 30 June 2024.

Chart 23
Loans to households by maturity (year-on-year percentage changes)



Source: NBS.

Chart 24
Household loans broken down by maturity (% share)

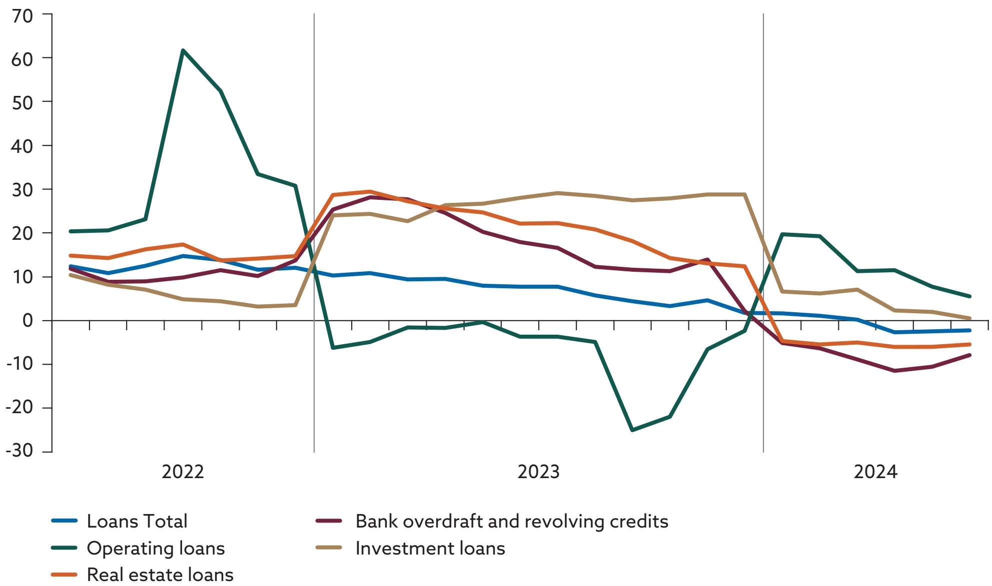


Source: NBS.

2.7.3 Loans to non-financial corporations by type of loan

In the category of operating loans, as of June 2024, year-on-year growth amounted to 5.5%. Investment loans posted a year-on-year rise of 0.5%. There was a year-on-year decline in current account overdrafts and revolving loans amounting to 7.9% as of June 2024. The volume of real estate loans provided to NFCs was down by 5.4% year on year.

Chart 25
Loans to non-financial by type of loan (year-on-year percentage changes)



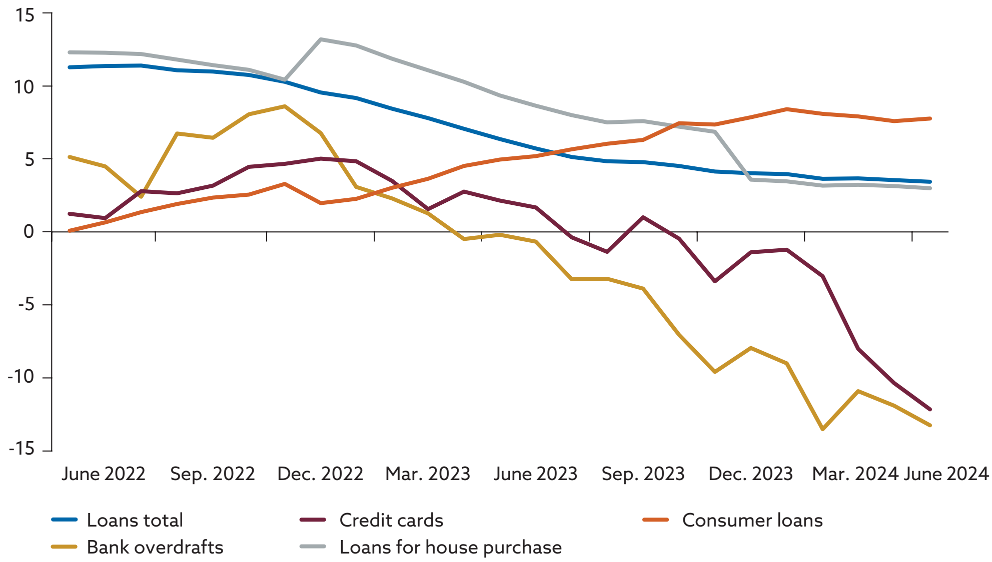
Source: NBS.

2.7.4 Loans to households by type of loan

Loans to households had year-on-year growth in the second quarter of 2024 at a level of around 3.4%. Credit card loans were lower than a year earlier by 12.2%. In current account overdrafts, there was a year-on-year decrease in the second quarter of 2024 amounting to 13.2% The volume of loans for house purchase increased year on year by 3.0%. Consumer loans posted year-on-year growth amounting to 7.8%.

Chart 26

Households loans broken down by type of loan (year-on-year percentage changes)

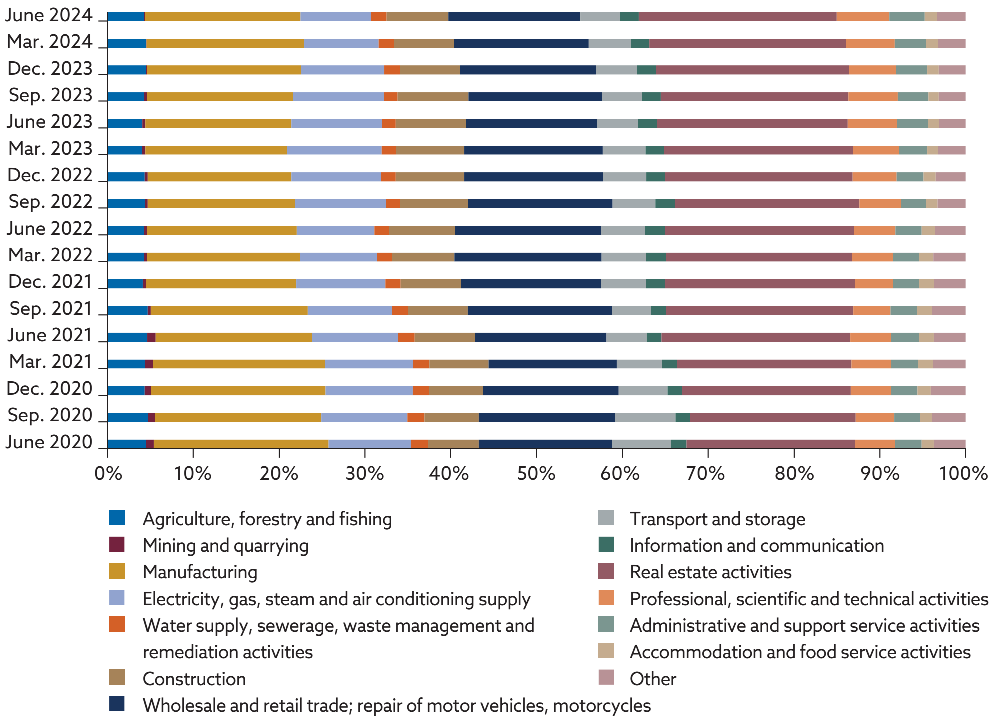


Source: NBS.

2.7.5 Loans to non-financial corporations by economic sector

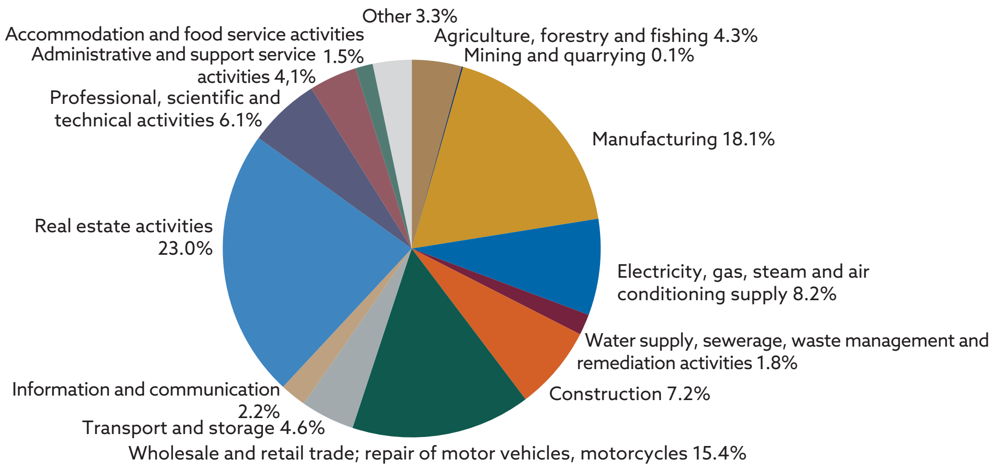
A breakdown of loans provided to non-financial corporations (NFCs) by economic sector in the second quarter of 2024 shows that the real estate sector was the largest recipient, with 23.0% of total volume. Industrial production's share as of June 2024 amounted to 18.1%. Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles absorbed 15.4% of loans.

Chart 27
NFC loans broken down by economic activity



Source: NBS.

Chart 28
NFC loans broken down by economic activity as at 30 June 2024

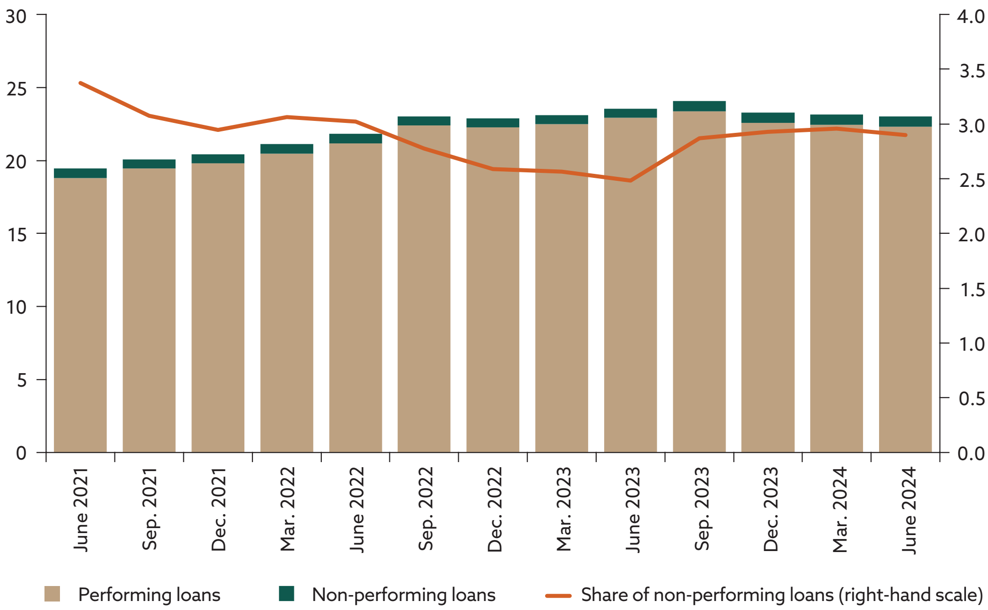


Source: NBS.

2.7.6 Non-performing loans to non-financial corporations

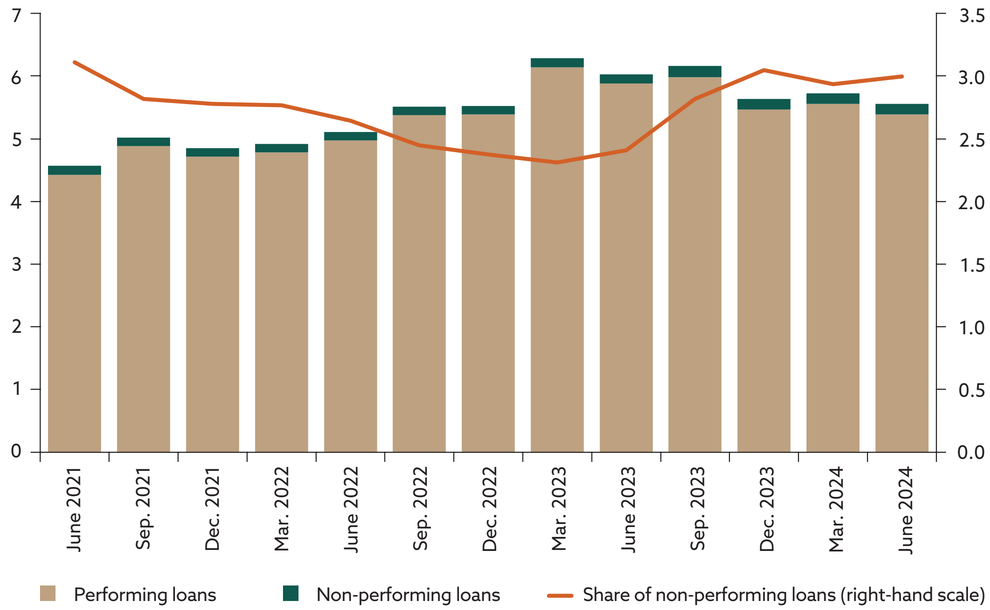
In the second quarter of 2024, the ratio of non-performing to total loans (NPL ratio) for NFCs was 2.9%, which is 0.4% higher than in the same period of 2023. The NPL ratio for current account overdrafts rose from 2.4% in June 2023 to 3.0% in June 2024. The NPL ratio for operating loans stood at 3.2%. In the category of investment loans, the NPL ratio rose by 0.5 pp in the year to June 2024 and reached 1.9%. The NPL ratio for real-estate loans was also higher year on year, at 2.5%. In the case of credit cards, the NPL ratio as of June 2024 was 8.0%.

Chart 29
Share of non-performing loans in total NFC loans (EUR billions, %)



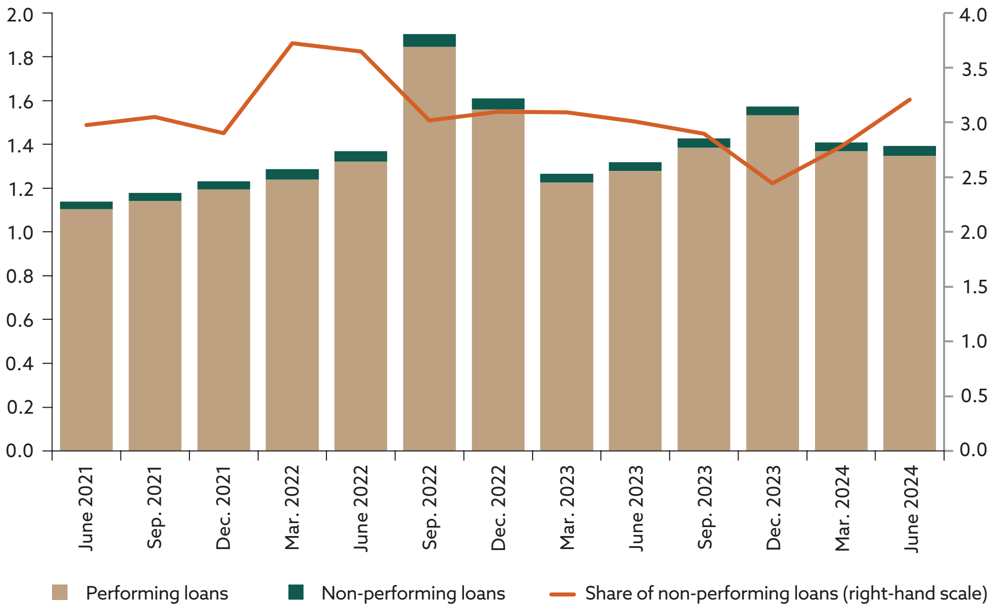
Source: NBS.

Chart 30
Share of non-performing loans in bank overdrafts and revolving credits to NFCs (EUR billions, %)



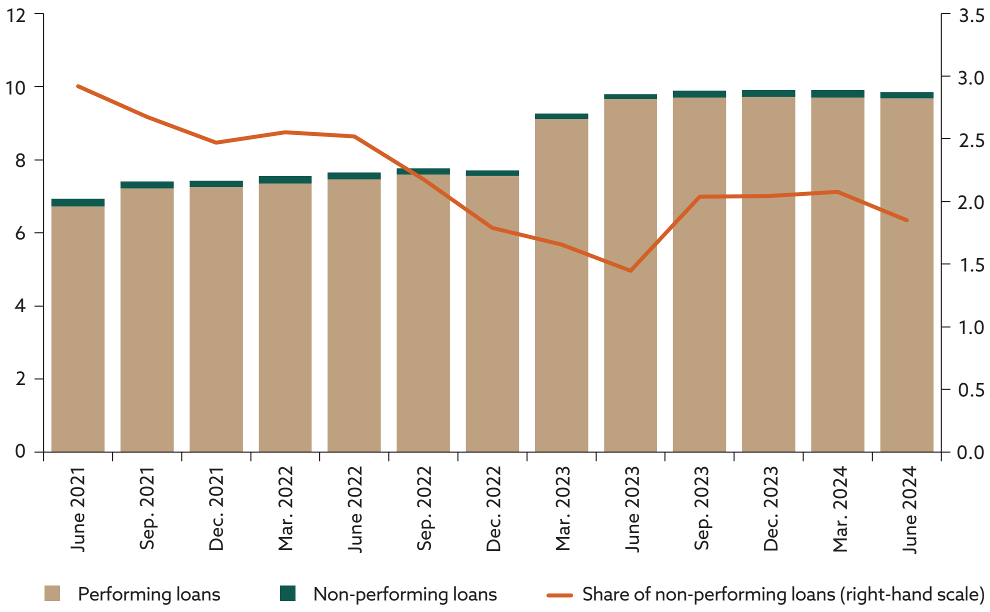
Source: NBS.

Chart 31
Share of non-performing loans in operating loans to NFCs (EUR billions, %)



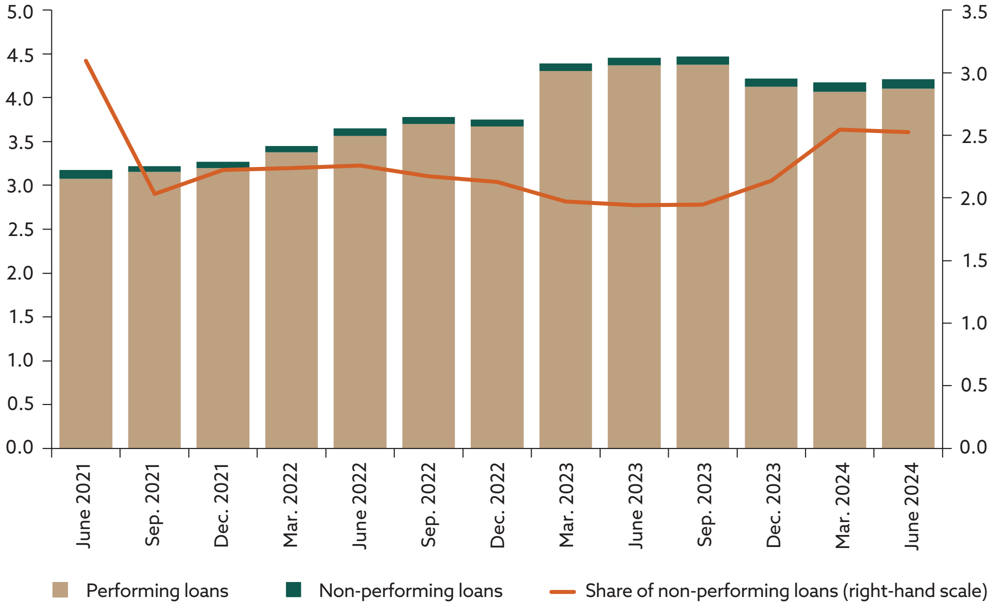
Source: NBS.

Chart 32
Share of non-performing loans in investment loans to NFCs (EUR billions, %)



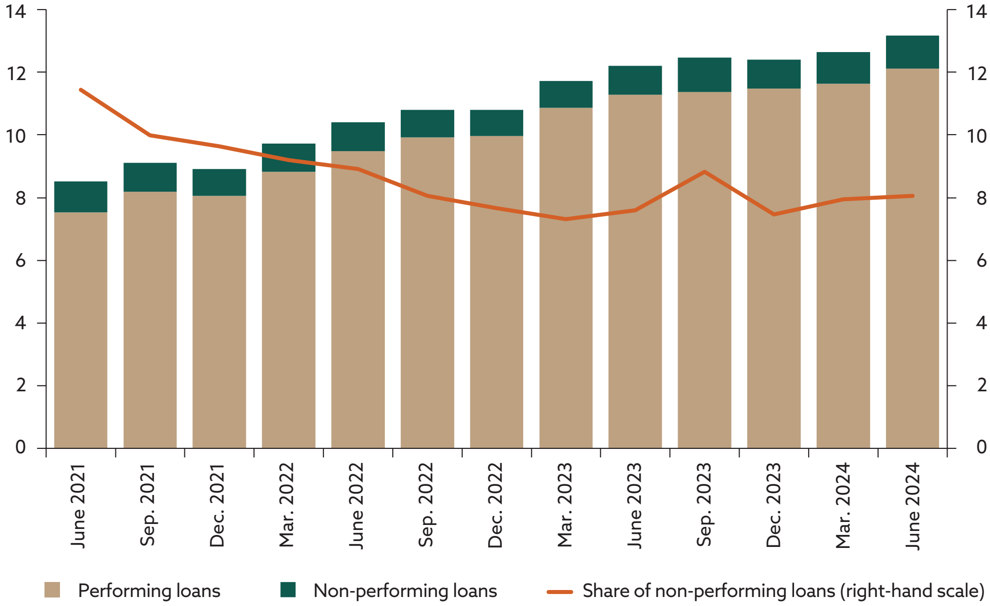
Source: NBS.

Chart 33
Share of non-performing loans in real estate loans to NFCs (EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 34
Share of non-performing loans in credit card loans to NFCs (EUR millions, %)



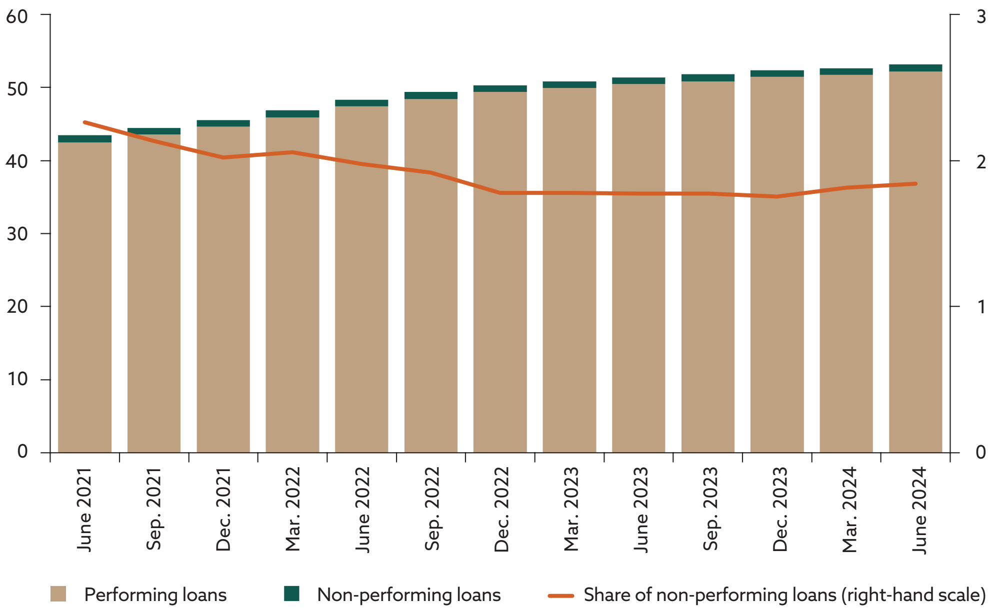
Source: NBS.

2.7.7 Non-performing loans to households

The ratio of non-performing loans to total loans (NPL ratio) for households in the second quarter of 2024 was unchanged from the same period a year earlier, at 1.8%. When broken down by loan type, the highest NPL ratio was found in consumer loans (7.1%). The NPL ratio of current account overdrafts was higher year on year, reaching 6.6%. Loans for house purchase had an NPL ratio of 1.1% in June 2024, which was the same as the year before. The NPL ratio for credit card loans decreased by 4.4 pp year on year to stand at 3.6% at the end of June 2024.

Chart 35

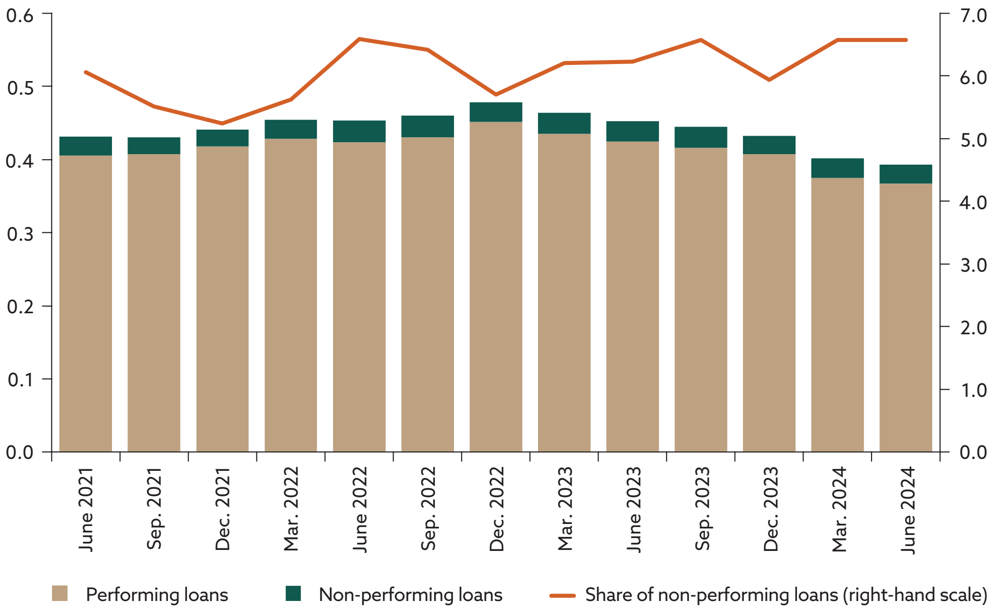
Share of non-performing loans in total loans to households (EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

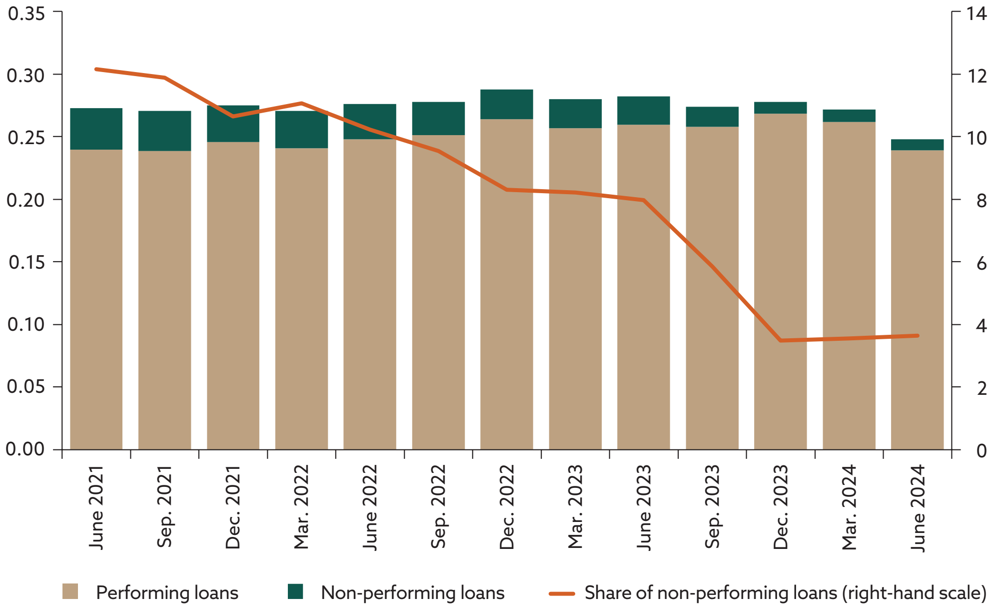
Chart 36

Share of non-performing loans in bank overdrafts to households (EUR billions, %)



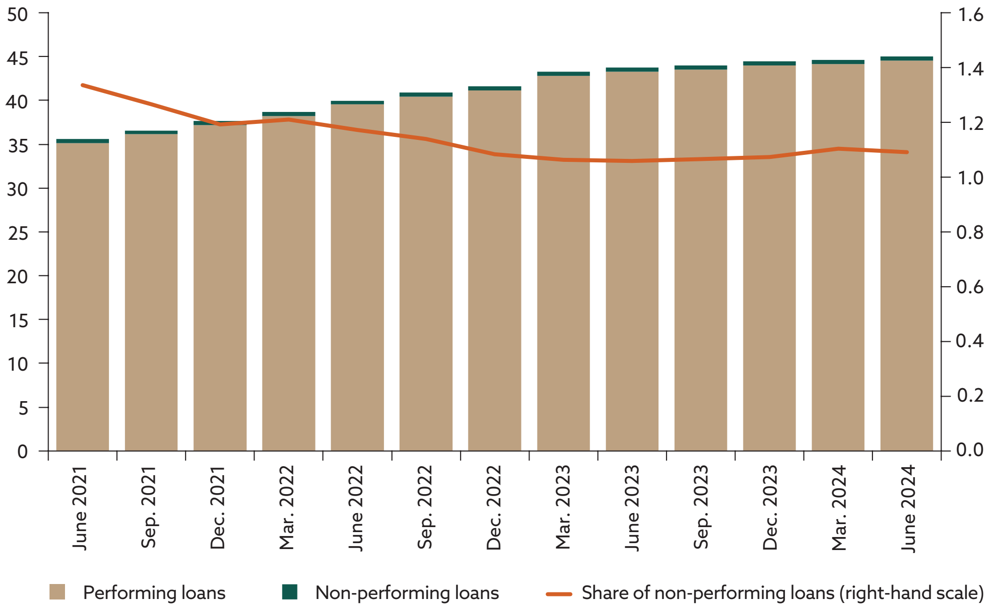
Source: NBS.

Chart 37
Share of non-performing loans in credit card loans to households
(EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

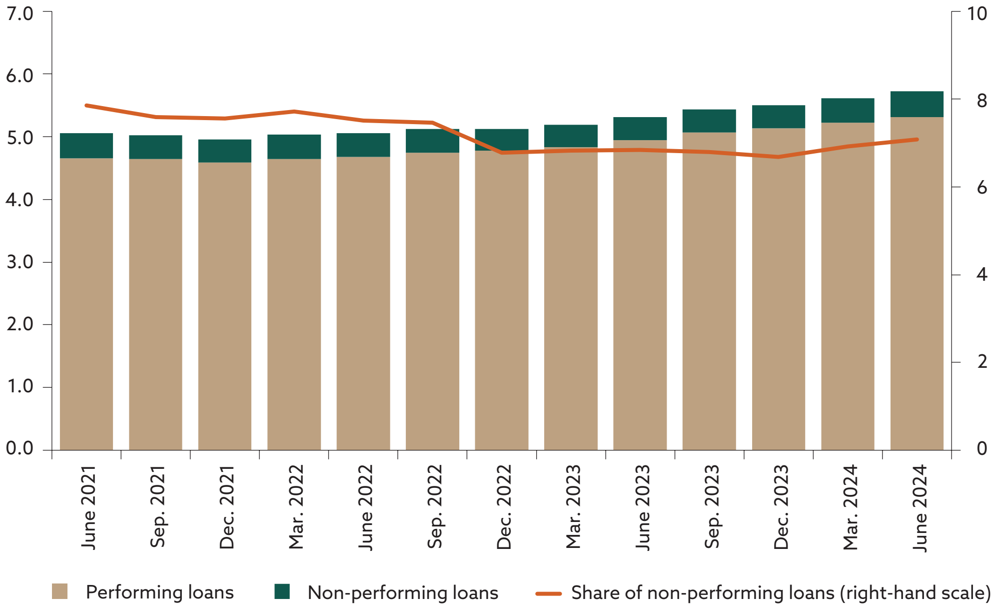
Chart 38
Share of non-performing loans in loans for house purchase to households
(EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 39

Share of non-performing loans in consumer loans to households (EUR billions, %)



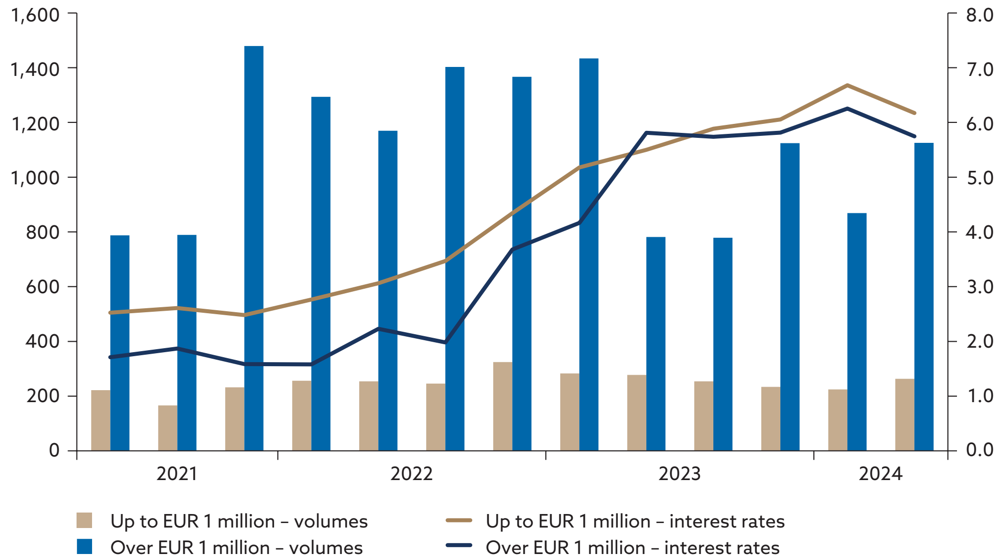
Source: NBS.

2.8 Loans – interest rates, volumes and stocks

2.8.1 New loans to NFCs – interest rates and volumes

The total volume of new loans provided to non-financial corporations (NFCs) increased by 13.2% in the second quarter of 2024, compared with the second quarter of 2023. In the category '**loans of up to €1 million**', the volume decreased year on year by 3.6%. Their share of the total volume of loans provided to NFCs in that period was 22.6%. The average interest rate on these loans rose to 6.2% p.a. in the reporting period. The volume of loans in the '**loans of over €1 million**' category posted year-on-year growth of 19.3%. Their share of the total volume of loans provided to NFCs was 77.5% and the average interest rate rose 0.6 pp to 5.7% p.a.

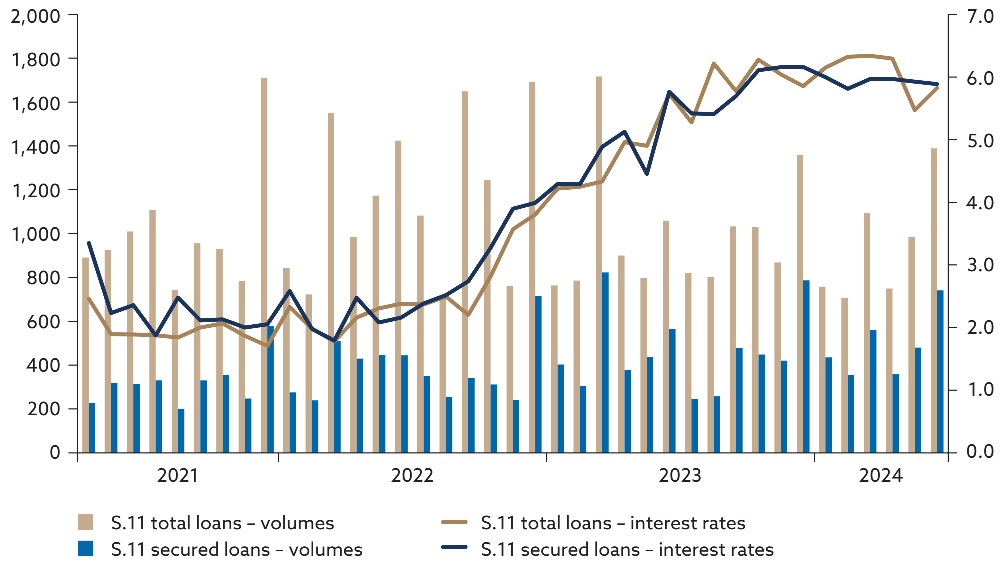
Chart 40
New loans to NFCs – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



Source: NBS.

The share of new secured loans in the **total** volume of new loans provided to NFCs expanded, in the year to 30 June 2024, from 50.0% to 50.6%. The average interest rate for secured loans rose year on year by 0.7 pp to 5.9% p.a. There was also an increase in the average interest rate for all new loans to NFCs (regardless of security), which reached 5.8% p.a.

Chart 41
Secured and total new loans to NFCs – Interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



Source: NBS.

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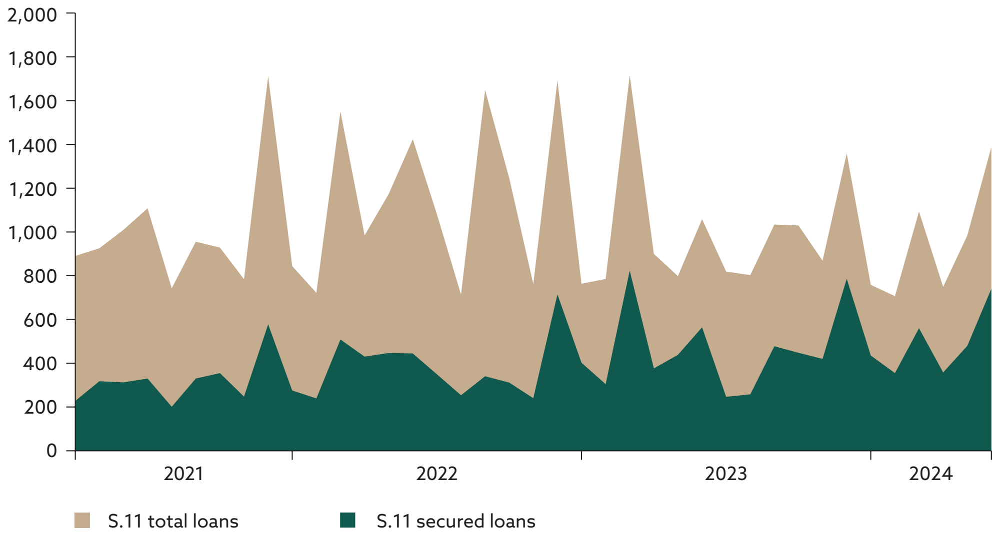
Chart 42

Share of secured loans in total new loans to NFCs (EUR millions)

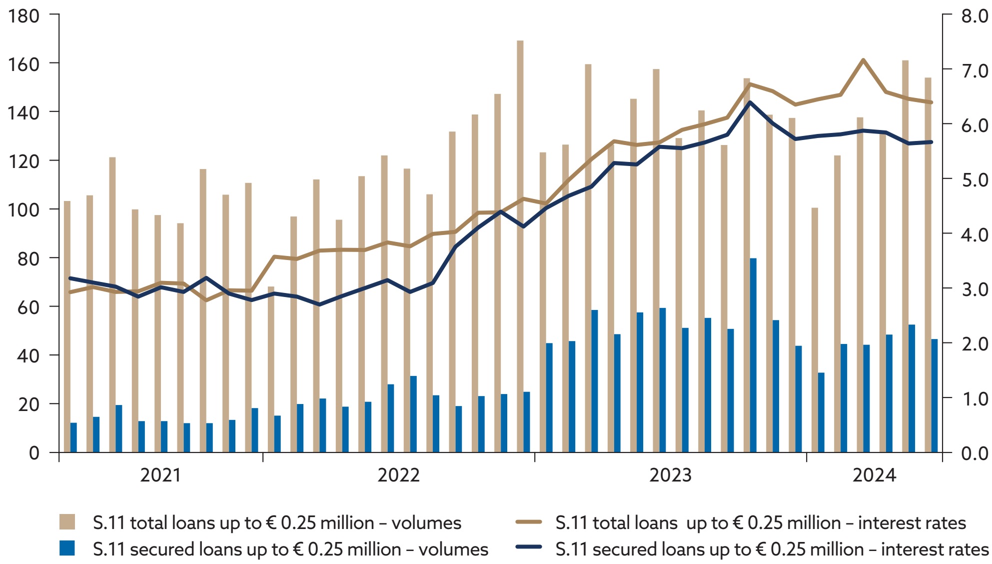


Source: NBS.

In the category of '**loans of up to €0.25 million**', the share of new secured loans in the total volume of new loans provided to NFCs decreased in the second quarter of 2024 by 5.5 pp year on year and reached 33.0%. The average interest rate for secured loans in this category rose by 0.3 pp to 5.7% p.a. The average interest rate for new loans provided to NFCs was 0.8 pp higher at 6.5% p.a.

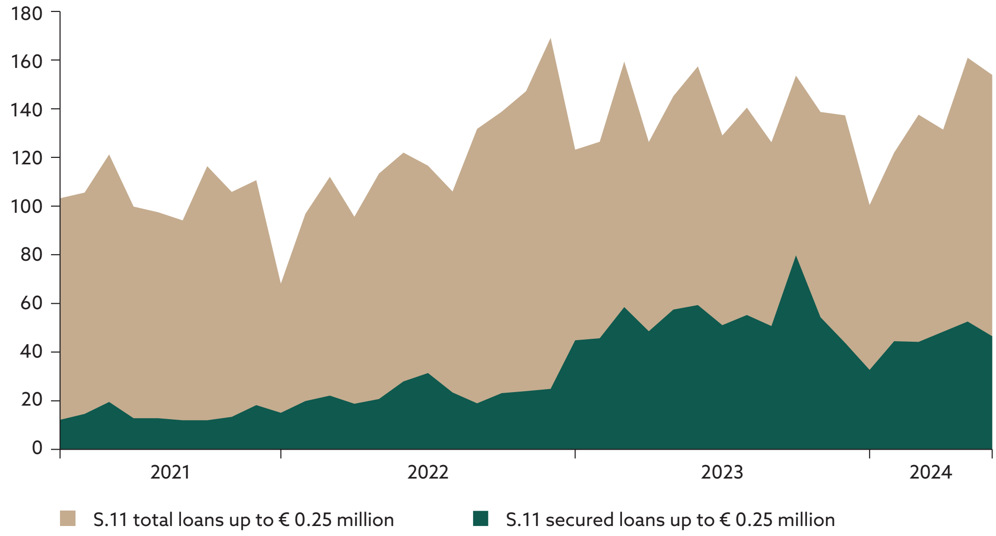
Chart 43

Secured and total new NFC loans up to € 0.25 million – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



Source: NBS.

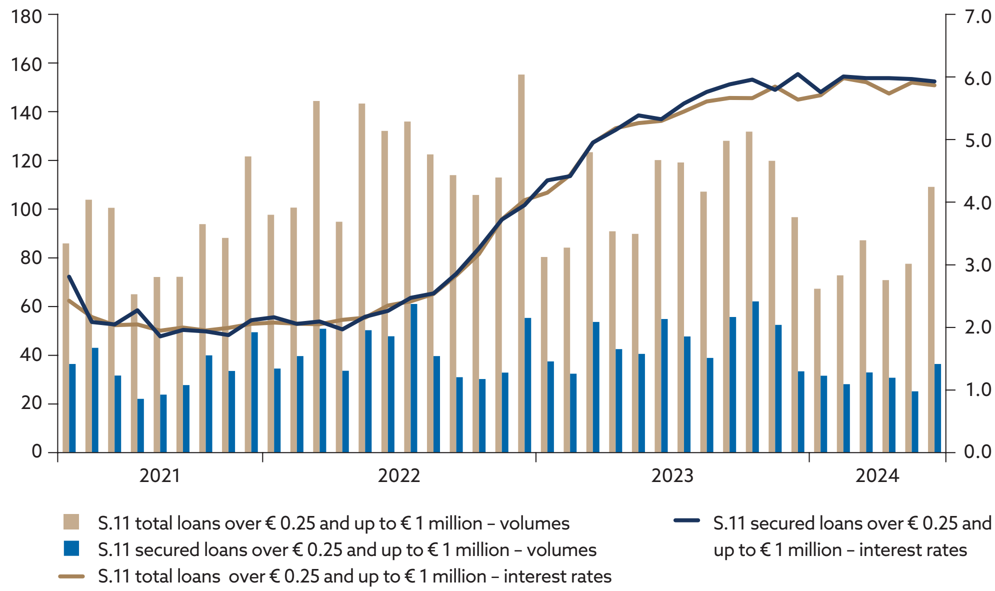
Chart 44
Share of secured loans in total new loans up to € 0.25 million to NFCs (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

In the category of '**loans of over €0.25 million and up to €1 million**', the share of new secured loans in the total volume of new loans provided to NFCs decreased by 10 pp year on year to 35.9%. The average interest rate on secured loans in this category increased by 0.7 pp to 6.0% p.a. The interest rate for new loans to NFCs of over €0.25 million and up to €1 million also increased in the reporting period, rising 0.6 pp to an average of 5.8% p.a.

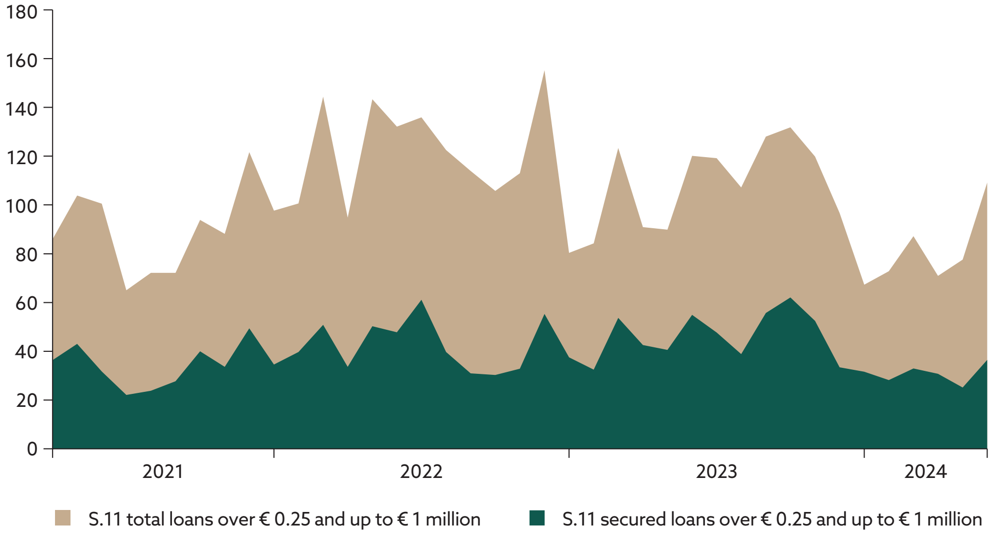
Chart 45
Secured and total new loans over € 0.25 million and up to € 1 million to NFCs – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



Source: NBS.

Chart 46

Share of secured loans in total new loans over € 0.25 and up to € 1 million to NFCs (EUR millions)

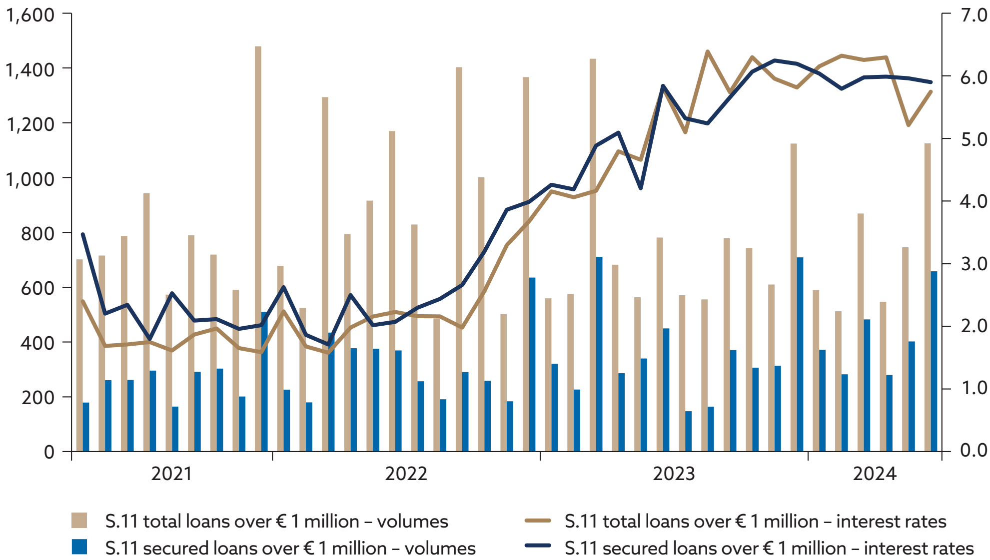


Source: NBS.

In the category of '**loans of over €1 million**', the share of new secured loans in the total volume of new loans provided to NFCs increased by 2.3 pp year on year to 55.4%. The average interest rate for secured loans in this category rose 0.8 pp to 5.9% p.a. The average interest rate for new loans over €1 million provided to NFCs rose 0.6 pp to 5.7% p.a.

Chart 47

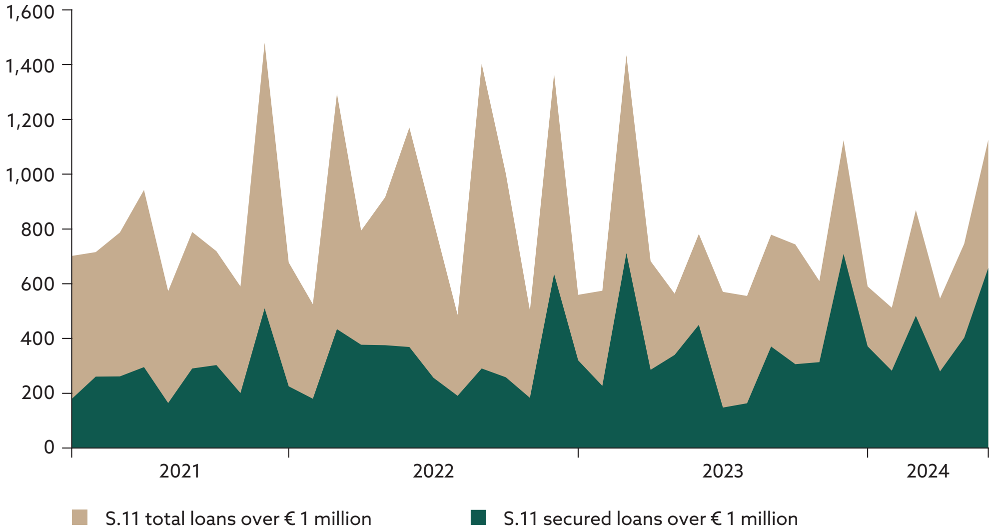
Secured and total new loans over € 1 million to NFCs – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



Source: NBS.

Chart 48

Share of secured loans in total new loans over € 1 million to NFCs (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

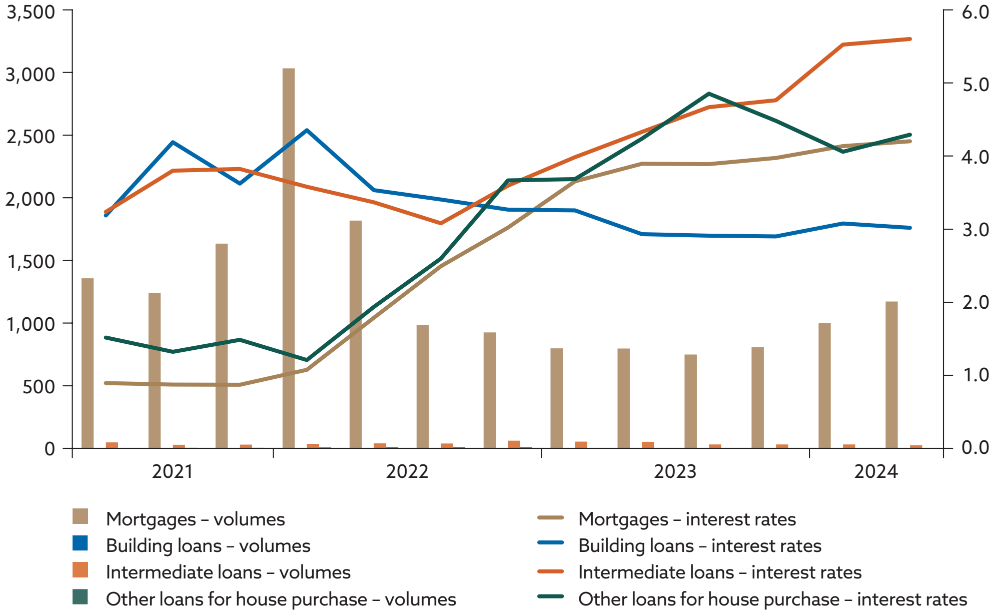
2.8.2 New loans to households – interest rates and volumes

2.8.2.1 Housing loans – interest rates and volumes

The interest rate on loans for house purchase rose year on year by 0.4 pp to an average of 4.2% p.a. The interest rate on **building loans** decreased by 0.06 pp to an average interest rate of 3.0% p.a. The interest rate on "**intermediate loans**" increased by 1.4 pp to an average of 5.6% p.a. The interest rate on "**other real estate loans**" decreased by 0.1 pp and reached an average of 4.4% p.a. The average interest rate on **mortgage loans** rose by 0.4 pp to 4.2% p.a. in the reporting period.

Chart 49

New loans for house purchase to households – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



Source: NBS.

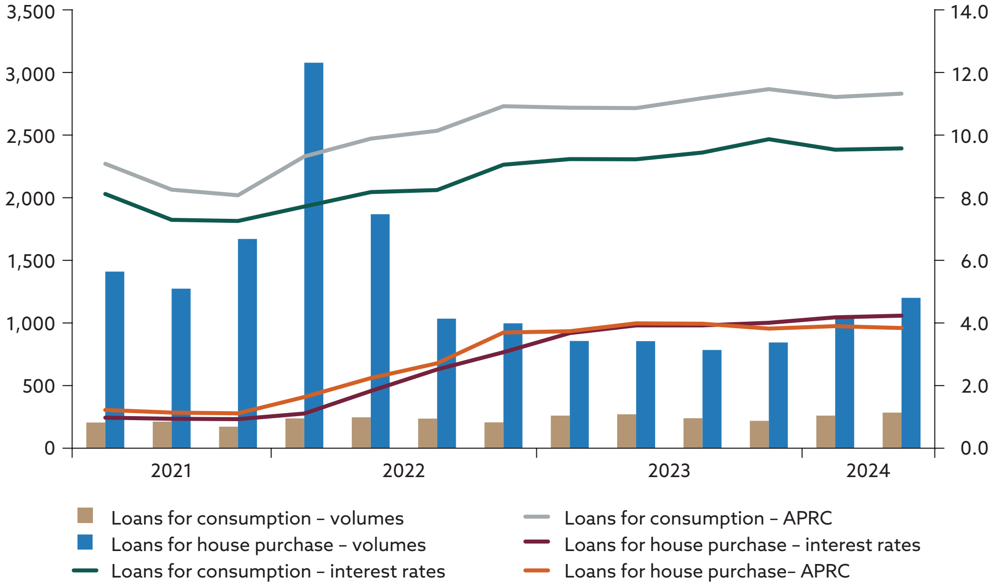
2.8.2.2 Housing loans and consumer loans – interest rates and the APRC

From the second quarter of 2023 to the second quarter of 2024, there were increases in the interest rates on loans for house purchase, but the APRC associated with this loan type fell by 0.04 pp to an average of 3.9% p.a.

The year-on-year change in APRCs for consumer loans showed an upward trend, rising by 0.4 pp to an average of 11.2% p.a. The average annual interest rate for consumer loans rose by 0.3 pp to 9.5%.

Chart 50

New loans for consumption and loans for house purchase – interest rates, APRC and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



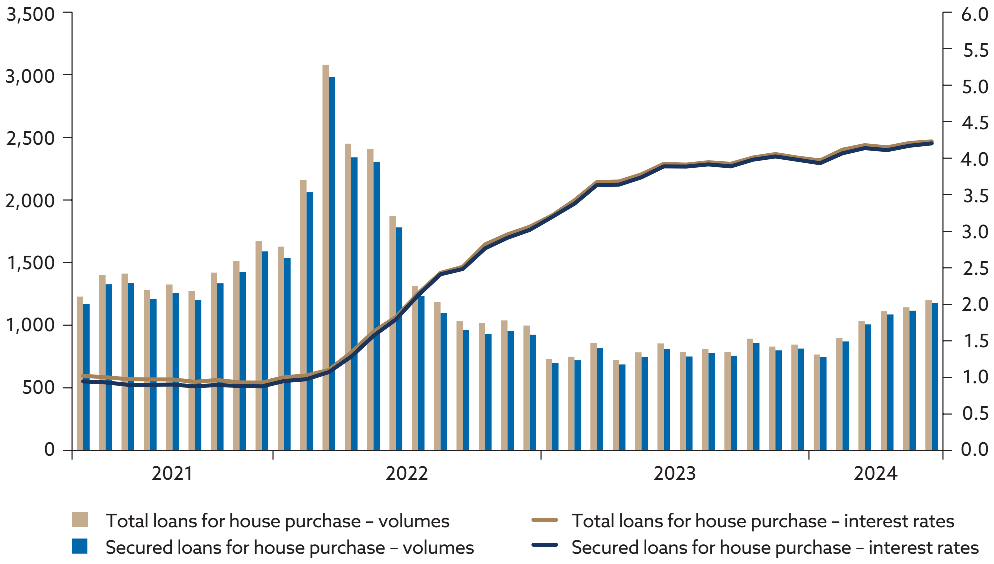
Source: NBS.

2.8.2.3 Secured housing loans – interest rates and volumes

The percentage of **all new loans for house purchase** that were **secured** increased by 2.8 pp year on year to 97.8%. The average interest rate on secured loans rose 0.4 pp to 4.2% p.a.

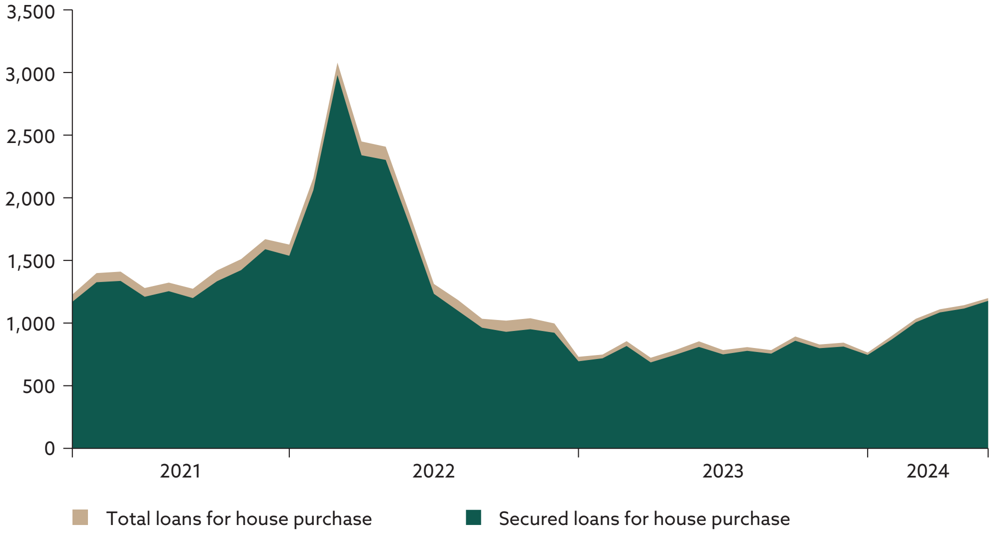
Chart 51

Secured and total new loans for house purchase to households – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



Source: NBS.

Chart 52
Share of new secured loans for house purchase in total new loans for house purchase to households (EUR millions)

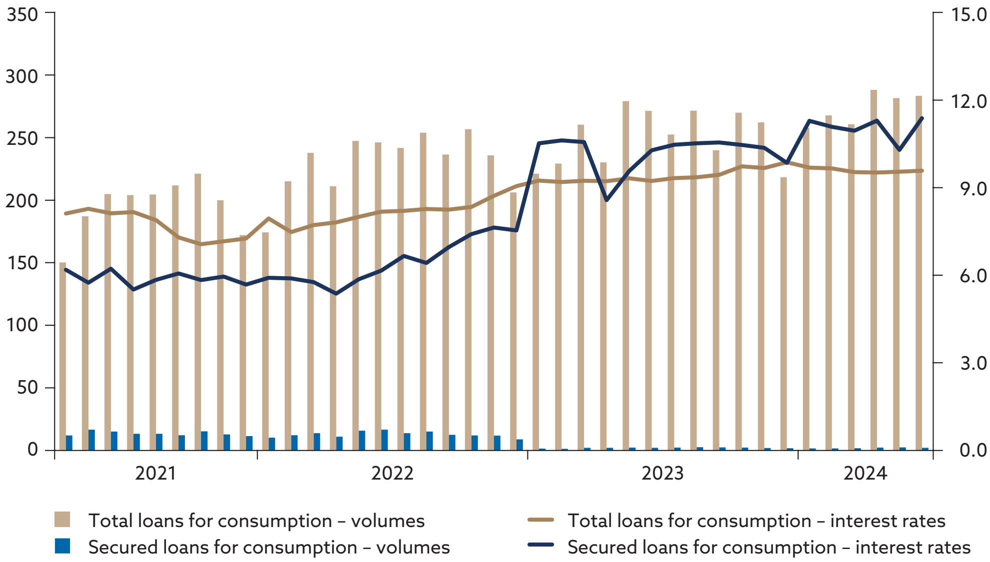


Source: NBS.

2.8.2.4 Secured consumer loans – interest rates and volumes

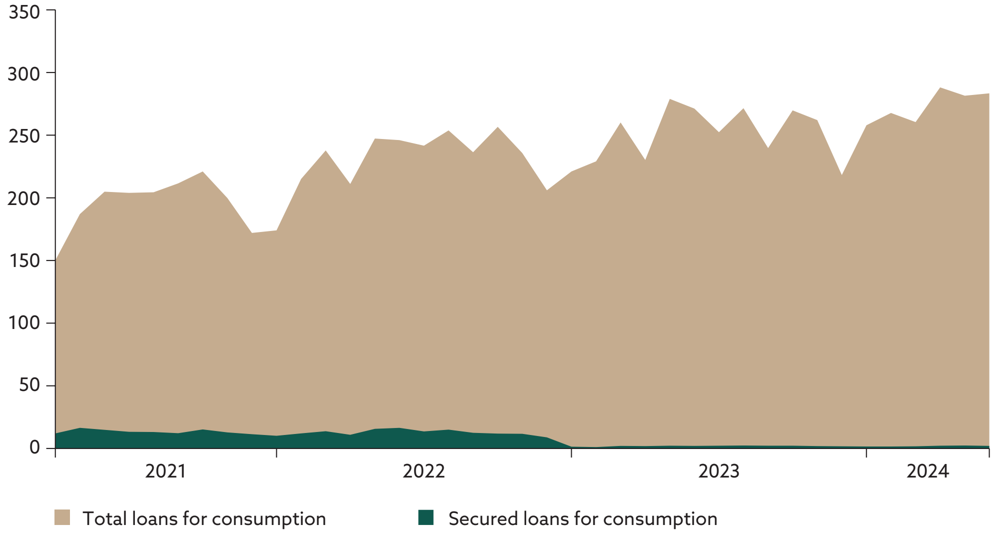
The share of **secured loans** in the total volume of **consumer loans** is significantly lower than the share of secured loans for house purchase. Their share decreased year on year by 0.05 pp to cover just 0.8% of consumer loans. The average interest rate on secured consumer loans increased by 1.5 pp to 11.0% p.a.

Chart 53
Secured and total new loans for consumption to households – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



Source: NBS.

Chart 54
Share of secured loans for consumption in total new loans for consumption to households (EUR millions)

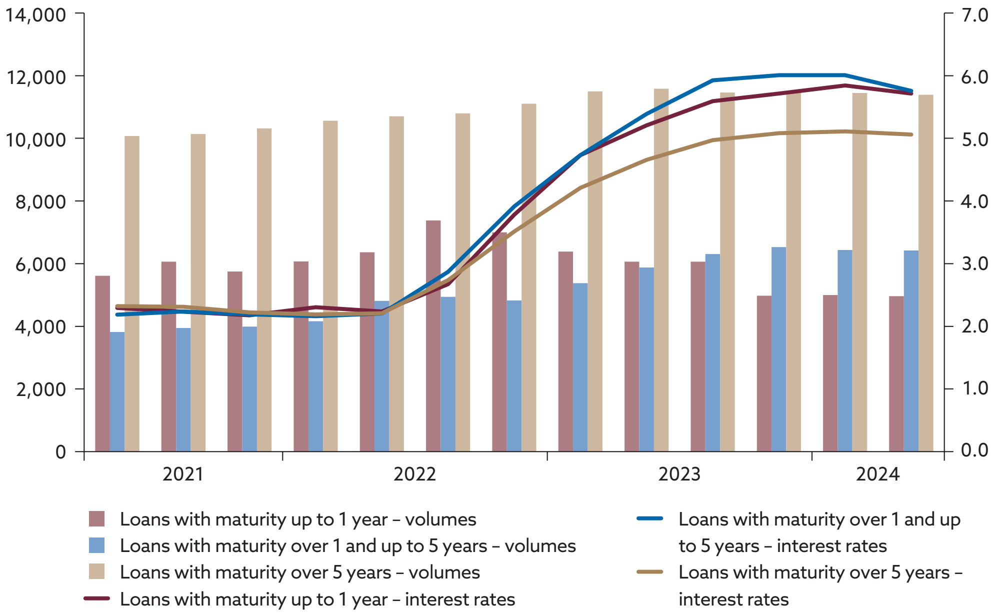


Source: NBS.

2.8.3 Loans to NFCs – interest rates and stocks

The average interest rates for **loans provided to non-financial corporations (NFCs)** posted year-on-year increases in every maturity band. The interest rate on loans with a maturity of up to 1 year rose the most (an increase of 0.8 pp) and reached an average of 5.8% p.a. The interest rate on loans with a maturity of 1 to 5 years rose (by 0.8 pp) to an average of 5.9% p.a. The smallest increase (by 0.7 pp) was recorded in the interest on loans with a maturity of over 5 years (to an average of 5.1% p.a.).

Chart 55
NFC loans by maturity – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



Source: NBS.

2.8.4 Loans to households – interest rates and stocks

2.8.4.1 Housing loans – interest rates and stocks

The category of loans for house purchase with the largest volume is loans with a maturity of over five years.

The interest rate on loans for house purchase with a maturity of over 5 years recorded the highest year-on-year increase (0.7 pp), reaching an average of 2.3% p.a. The interest rate on loans for house purchase with a maturity of 1 to 5 years increased by 0.04 pp to 2.9% p.a. on average in the reporting period. A decrease of 0.2 pp to an average of 4.3% p.a. was recorded for maturities of up to 1 year.

Chart 56

Households loans for house purchase by maturity – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)

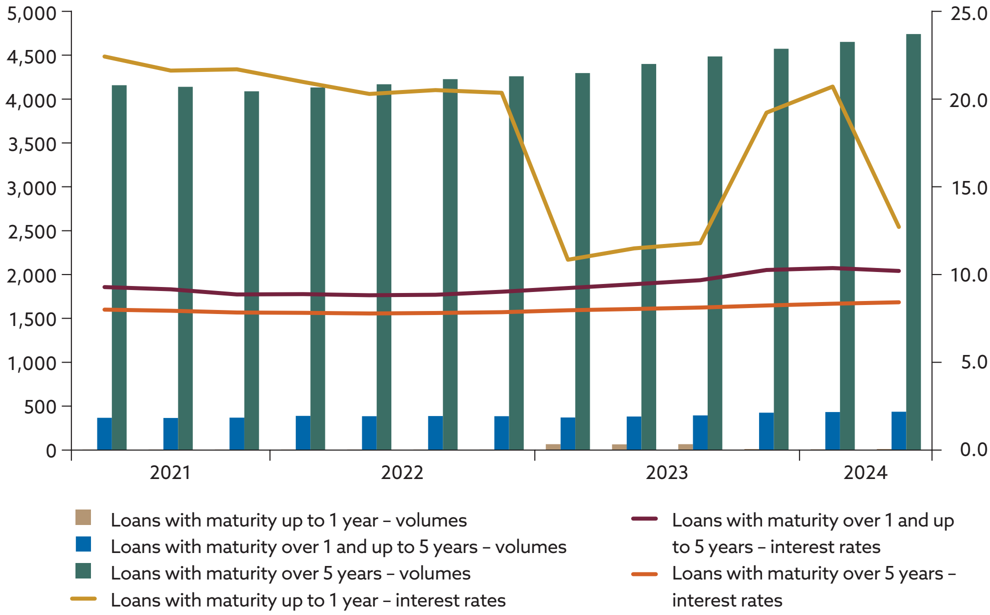
Source: NBS.

2.8.4.2 Consumer loans – interest rates and stocks

The stock of consumer loans with a maturity of up to 1 year remains negligible. Consumer loans with a maturity of 1 to 5 years increased their stock in the period under review. Loans with a maturity of over 5 years continued to account for the largest volume of consumer loans.

The average interest rates increased in all maturity bands of **consumer loans**. Consumer loans with a maturity of up to 1 year recorded the largest year-on-year increase (by 3.3 pp) to an average of 14.4% p.a. In the maturity band from 1 year to 5 years, the average interest rate rose by 0.9 pp to 10.3% p.a. The average interest rate for consumer loans with a maturity of over 5 years recorded a year-on-year increase of 0.4 pp to 8.4% p.a.

Chart 57
Households loans for consumption by maturity – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



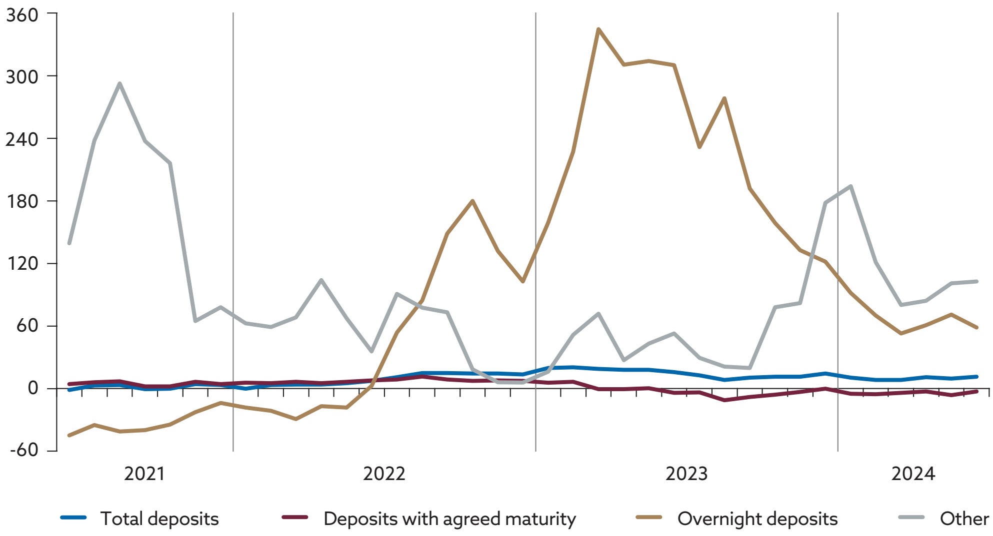
Source: NBS.

2.9 Deposits received from non-financial corporations and households

2.9.1 Deposits received from non-financial corporations

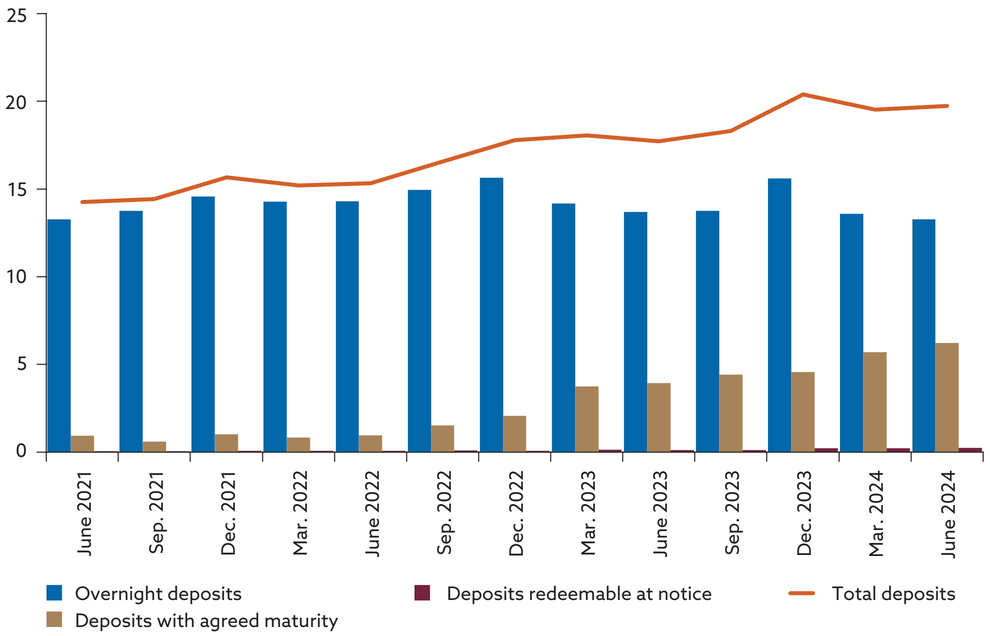
The stock of deposits received from non-financial corporations (NFCs) was 11.3% larger at the end of the second quarter of 2024 than a year earlier. Sight deposits were lower year on year at the end of June 2024 by 3.0%. The stock of deposits with an agreed maturity posted year-on-year growth of 58.4%. Other deposits grew by 102.7% in the twelve months to June 2024.

Chart 58
NFC deposits by type (year-on-year percentage changes)



Source: NBS.

Chart 59
NFC deposits (EUR billions)



Source: NBS.

2.9.2 Deposits received from households[1]

The total value of deposits received from households showed 5.4% year-on-year growth in the second quarter of 2024. The stock of deposits with an

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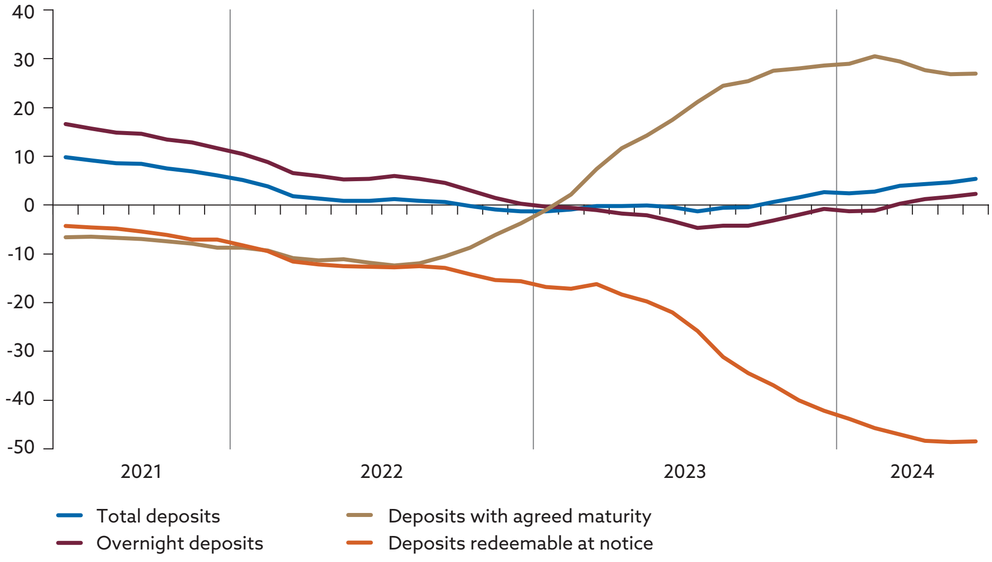
1 Sight deposits and deposits redeemable at notice were reclassified in 2019, which distorts the year-on-year comparison of these items. The given growth rates apply to euro area households and are calculated from the inflows and outflows of the given items. The absolute values refer to households in Slovakia.

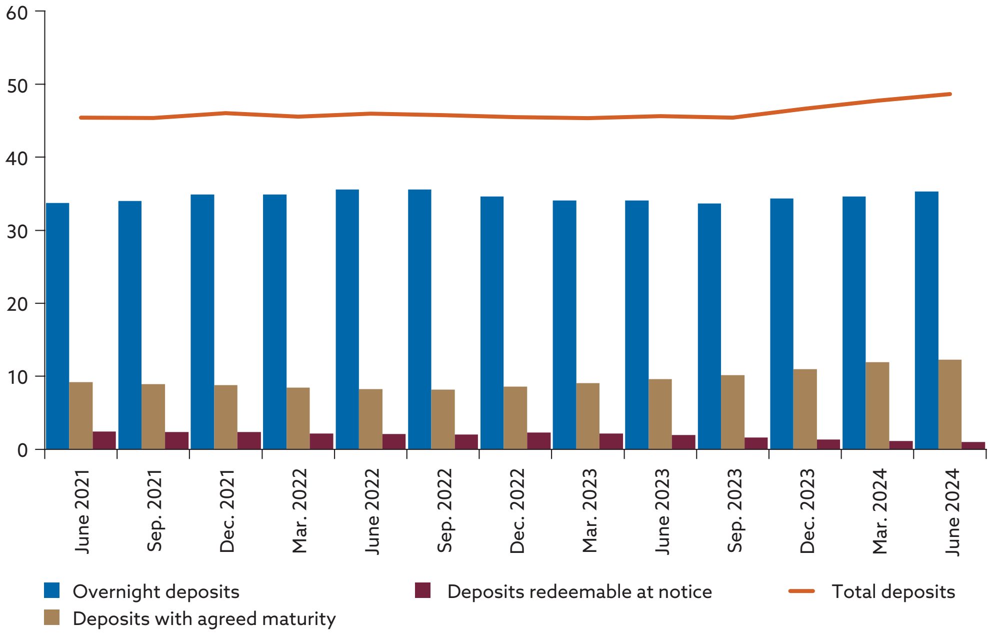
agreed maturity increased year on year by 26.9%. Sight deposits had a 2.3% larger stock at the end of June 2024 compared to a year earlier. The stock of deposits redeemable at notice decreased year on year by 48.5%.

Chart 60
Households deposits by type (year-on-year percentages change)



Source: NBS.

Chart 61
Households deposits (EUR billions)



Source: NBS.

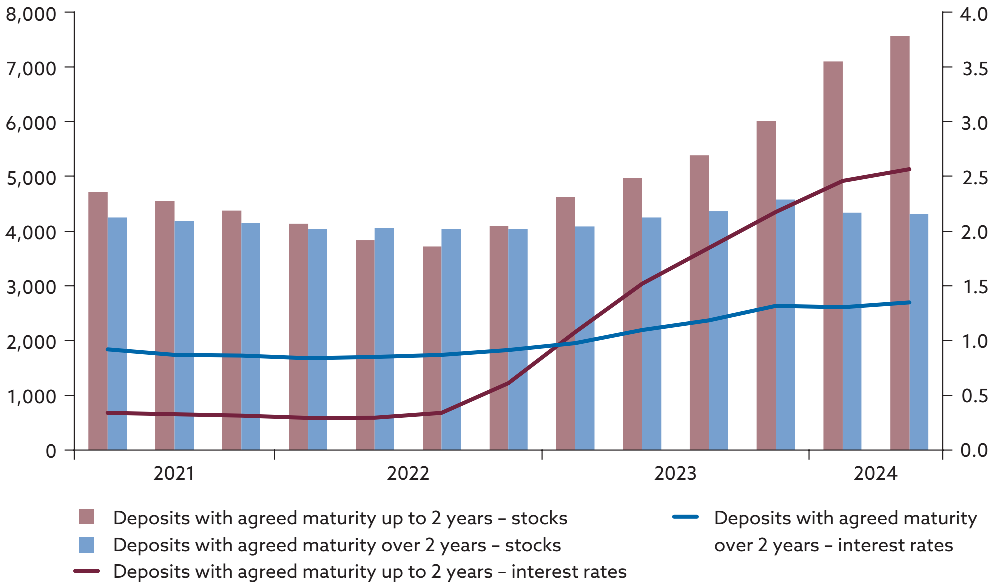
2.10 Deposits received – interest rates, volumes and stocks

2.10.1 Household deposits – interest rates and stocks

The share of deposits **with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years** increased year on year by 9.7 pp to 63.2% of the total volume of deposits with an agreed maturity. The average interest rate for this category of deposits rose 1.2 pp to 2.5% p.a. The average interest rate on deposits **with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** rose by 0.3 pp to 1.3% p.a. The total volume of deposits with an agreed maturity received from households increased year on year by 29.1%.

Chart 62

Household deposits with an agreed maturity – interest rates and stocks (EUR millions, % p. a.)



Source: NBS.

2.10.2 New household deposits – interest rates and volumes

New **deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 1 year** saw a year-on-year increase in their average interest rate by 0.6 pp to 3.4% p.a. while in the case of new **deposits with an agreed maturity of 1 to 2 years**, it increased by 0.8 pp to 2.7% p.a. and in the case of **deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** it rose 0.4 pp to 2.6% p.a. The majority of new deposits with an agreed maturity received from households have a maturity of **up to 1 year** (92.0%), followed by deposits with an agreed maturity of **1 to 2 years** (4.4%) and deposits with an agreed maturity of **over 2 years** (3.7%).

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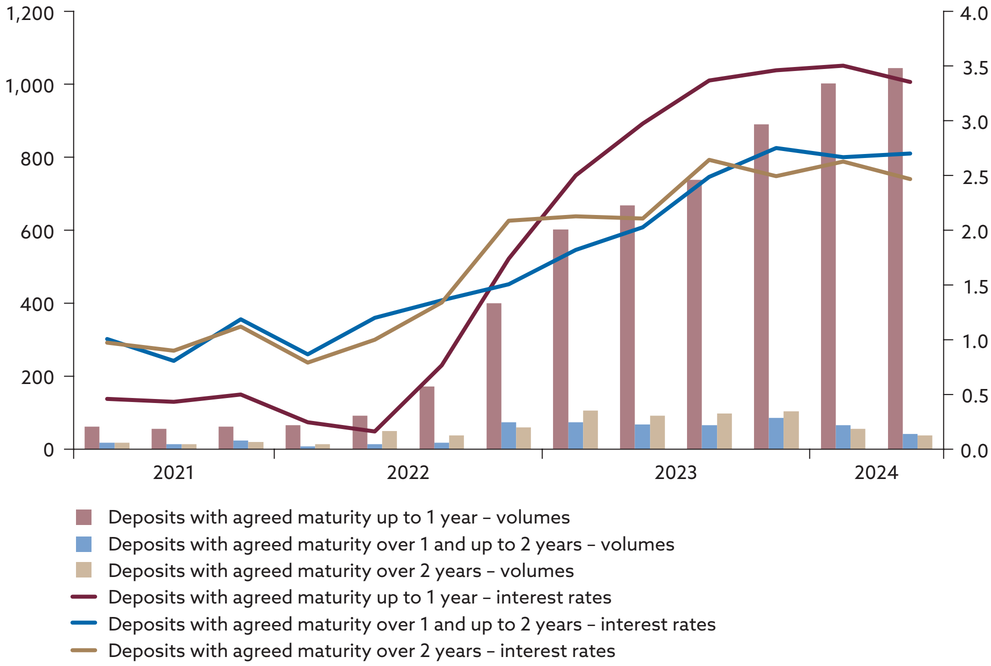
Chart 63

New household deposits with an agreed maturity – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



Source: NBS.

2.10.3 NFC deposits – interest rates and stocks

In the year to the end of June 2024, the average interest rate on **deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years** increased by 0.9 pp to 3.7% p.a. In the case of **deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** the average interest rate increased by a hefty 1.6 pp to 2.0% p.a.

The share of deposits **with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years** grew year on year by 1.5 pp to 99.7% of the total volume of deposits with an agreed maturity received from non-financial corporations (NFCs). **Deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** saw their share decrease to 0.4%. The total stock of NFC deposits with an agreed maturity grew year on year by 56.7%.

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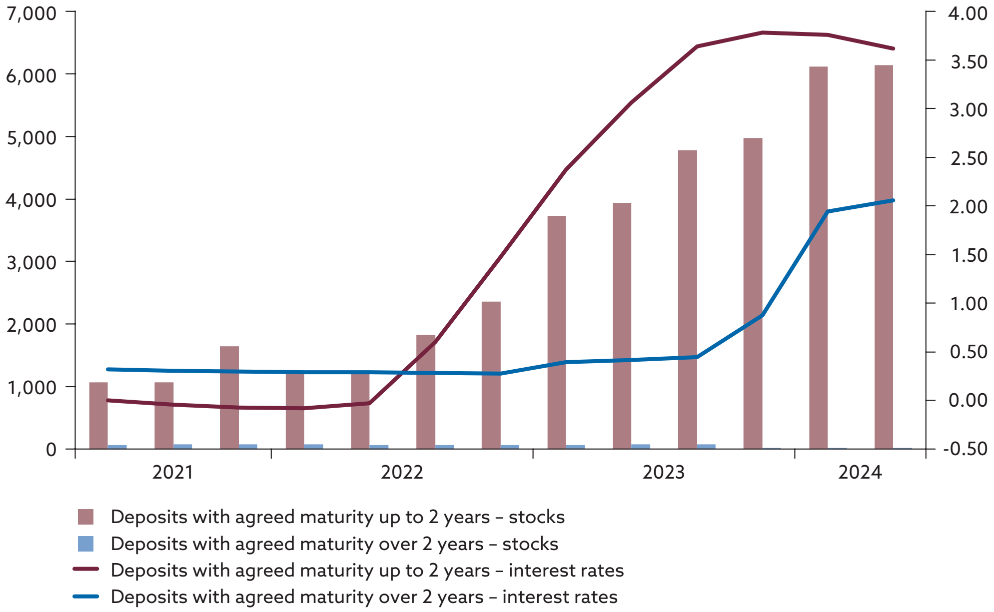
Chart 64
NFC deposits with an agreed maturity – interest rates and stocks (EUR millions, % p. a.)

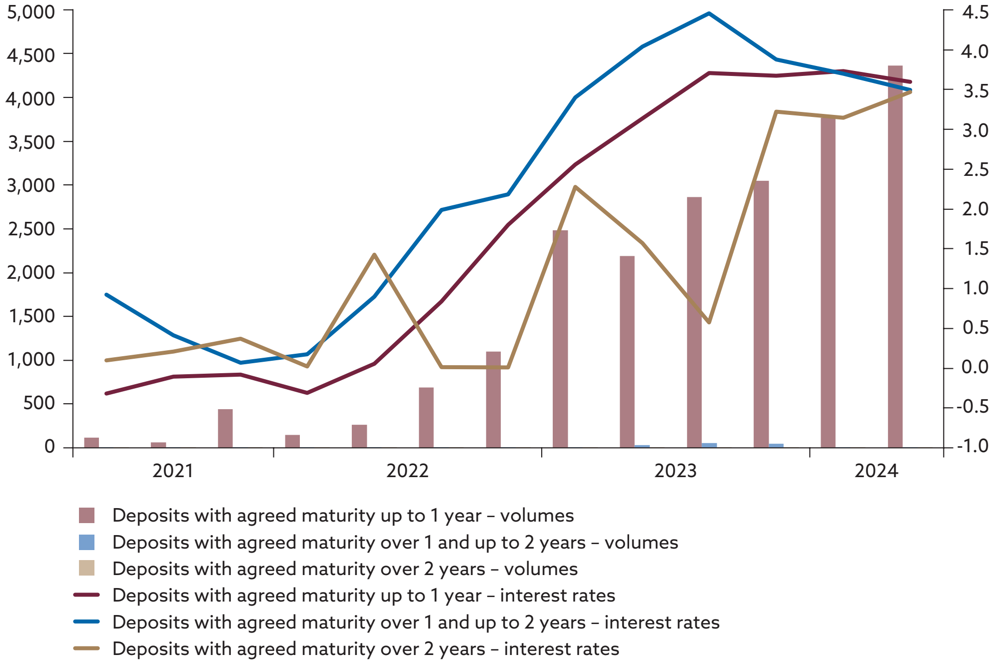


Source: NBS.

2.10.4 New NFC deposits – interest rates and volumes

The average interest rate on new deposits **with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** rose, year on year, by 0.7 pp to 2.8% p.a., but such deposits have an insignificant share in the total stock of deposits with an agreed maturity (0.01%). The average interest rate on new NFC deposits **with an agreed maturity of 1 to 2 years** was 0.3 pp lower year on year at 3.7% p.a., whereas there was an increase in the average interest rate on new deposits **with an agreed maturity of up to 1 year**, which rose by 0.7 pp year-on-year to 3.7% p.a. These deposits made up the most significant category in volume terms: they accounted for 99.9% of the total volume of new NFC deposits with an agreed maturity.

Chart 65
New NFC deposits with an agreed maturity – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



Source: NBS.

3 Investment funds

Slovakia's investment funds market comprises six domestic asset management companies and two foreign asset management company, managing a total of 92 domestic open-end funds and one domestic closed-end fund as at 30 June 2024.

Domestic asset management companies:
- 365.invest, správ. spol., a. s.
- Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.
- IAD Investments, správ. spol., a.s.
- J&T investičná spoločnosť, správ. spol., a.s.
- PARTNERS ASSET MANAGEMENT, správ. spol., a.s.
- Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s.

Foreign asset management companies:
- ČSOB Asset Management, a.s., investiční společnost
- Erste Asset Management GmbH

3.1 Current developments in the collective investment market

For the purposes of monetary and financial statistics compiled by the European Central Bank, investment funds are broken down according to their investment strategy into the following categories: money market funds, bond funds, equity funds, mixed funds, real estate funds, hedge funds and other funds.

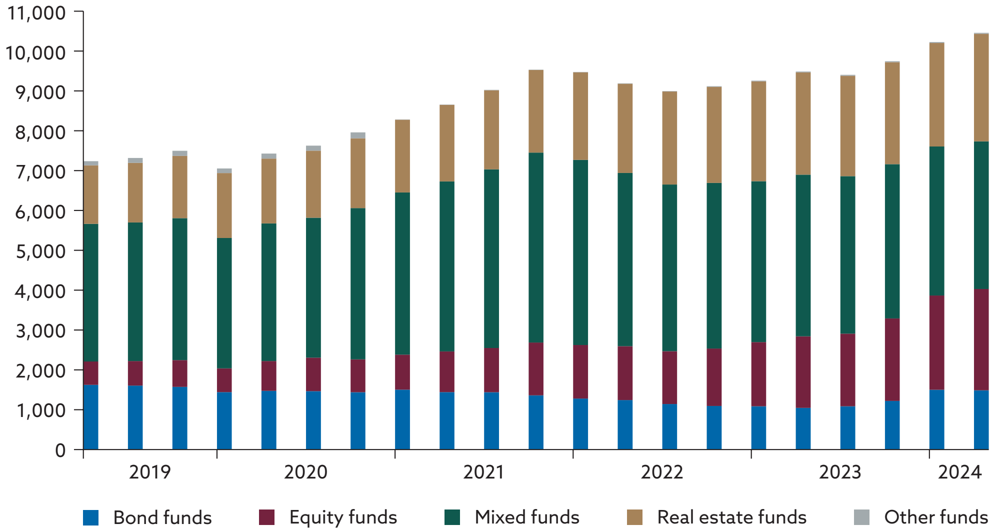
As of 30 June 2024, the largest share of the total assets of investment funds was held in mixed funds (35.4%), followed by real estate funds (25.8%). The trend of investing in riskier equity funds is continuing in 2024. Before the coronavirus pandemic, the total assets of equity funds amounted to less than half the volume of bond funds. Since 2022 the balance has swung in favour of equity funds, which held 24.3% of fund assets in the second quarter of 2024 compared to the 14.2% share held by bond funds. Other funds accounted for 0.2%

Table 8 Total assets of mutual funds broken down by type of fund (year-on-year percentage changes)

Total assets	Year-on-year change in %								
	VI. 2022	IX. 2022	XII. 2022	III. 2023	VI. 2023	IX. 2023	XII. 2023	III. 2024	VI. 2024
Bond	-13.86	-20.65	-19.60	-15.11	-15.84	-4.93	11.51	38.08	42.29
Equity	32.33	19.49	8.90	19.59	32.73	37.43	43.68	47.03	41.53
Mixed	1.89	-6.68	-12.84	-13.04	-6.71	-5.53	-6.89	-7.42	-8.63
Real estate	16.58	17.47	16.36	14.04	14.67	7.98	6.24	3.69	5.12
Other	4.45	11.32	108.06	112.75	138.42	143.04	34.25	32.19	7.17

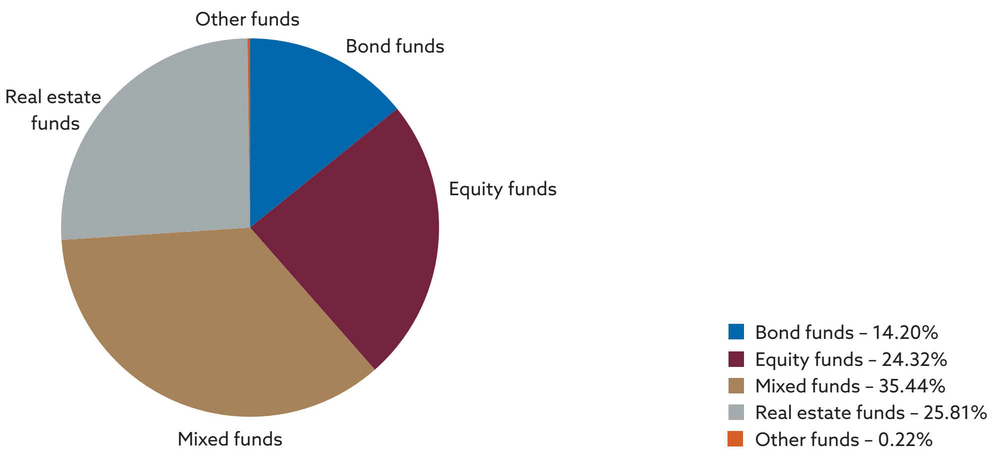
Source: NBS.

Chart 66
Mutual funds broken down by investment strategy (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 67
Total assets of domestic mutual funds as at 30 June 2024 broken down by type of fund



Source: NBS.

3.2 Asset structure of domestic investment funds

3.2.1 Bond funds

Bond funds invest primarily in debt securities and in term deposits with banks.

As of 30 June 2024, most of the assets under management were debt securities (63.7%). These funds continue to invest significant amounts in term deposits and current accounts (20.7%) and investment fund shares/units (14.8%). The remaining 0.8% consisted of other assets and financial derivatives.

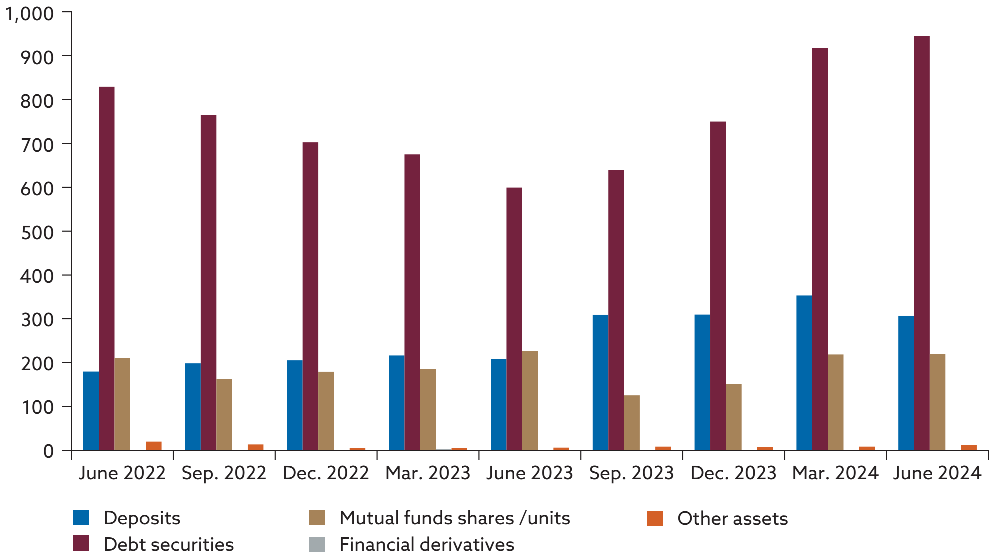
In the second quarter of 2024, the percentages of the different issuer residency categories in the bond fund portfolio were as follows: domestic 23.9%, other euro area countries 33.6% and the rest of the world 42.5%.

In terms of issuer sector, the most extensive group of debt securities came from non-financial corporations and other financial institutions (45.4%). The remainder were the debt securities of banks (37.7%) and the general government sector (16.9%).

In terms of residual maturity, bond funds' securities holdings broke down as follows: 23.3% of the securities had a maturity of up to 1 year, 22.8% a maturity of 1 to 2 years, and 53.9% a maturity of over 2 years.

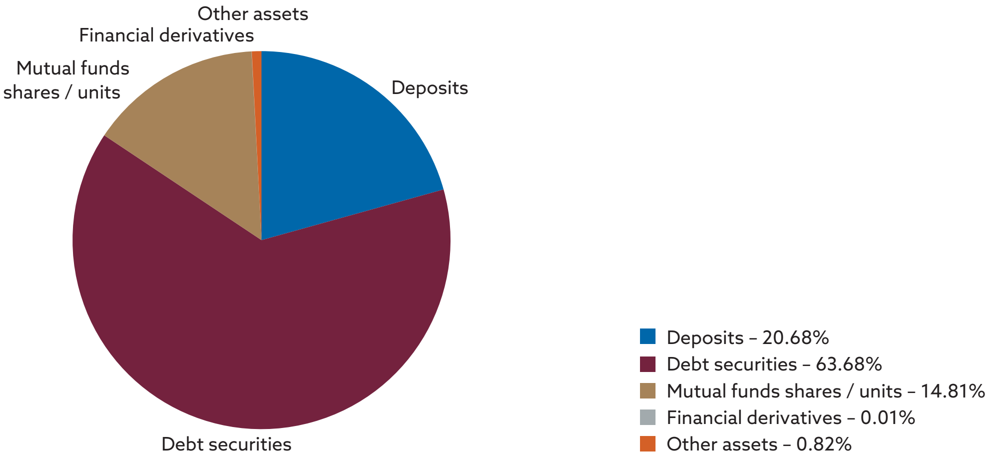
Chart 68

Bond funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



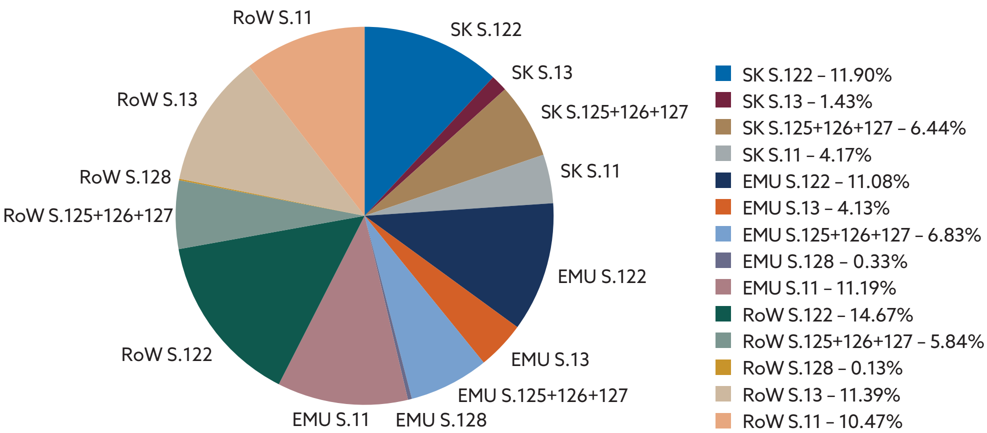
Source: NBS.

Chart 69
Bond funds: structure of assets as at 30 June 2024



Source: NBS.

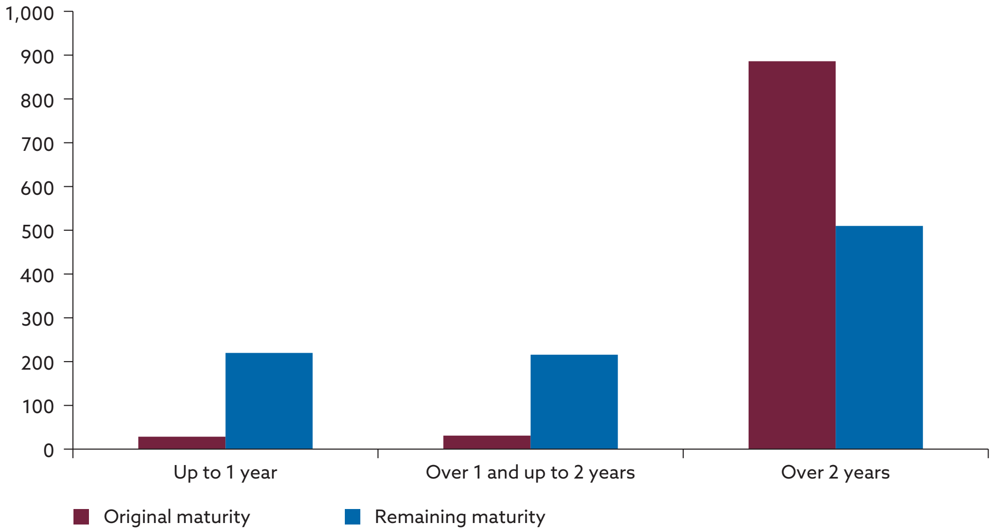
Chart 70
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of bond funds as at 30 June 2024



Source: NBS.
Note: SK = domestic issuers; EMU = issuers from other euro area member states; RoW = issuers from the rest of the world.

Chart 71

Maturity breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of bond funds as at 30 June 2024 (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

3.2.2 Equity funds

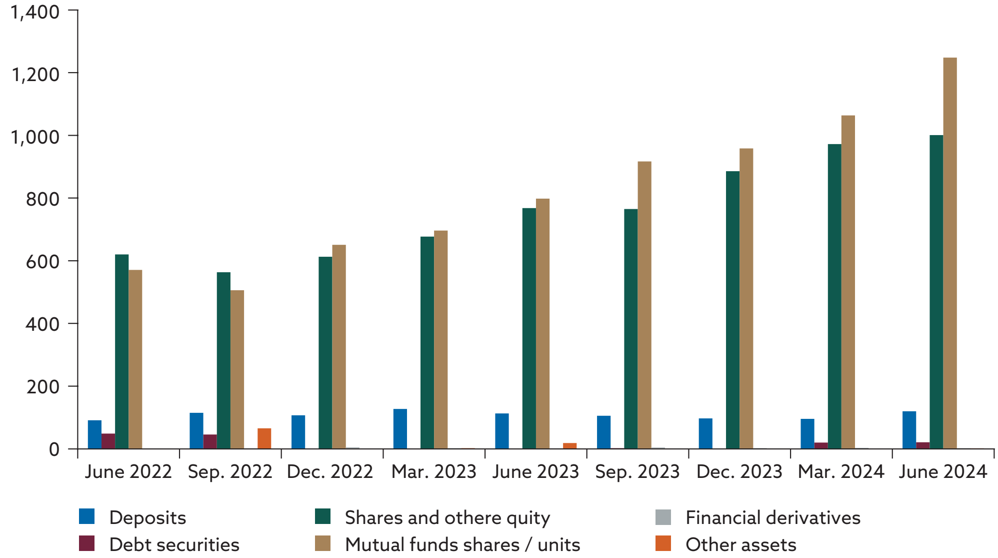
At the end of June 2024, the main asset types held by equity funds were investment fund shares/units (54.7%) followed by shares and other equity (39.4%). Bank deposits made up 4.7%, debt securities 0.9%, and other assets, including financial derivatives, 0.3%.

The residency structure of the issuers of equity funds' holdings of investment fund shares/units remained largely unchanged in the quarter under review: investment fund shares/units issued by funds resident in Slovakia accounted for 4.3% of the total, whereas 93.6% were issued by funds resident in other euro area countries and 2.1% were issued by funds resident elsewhere in the world.

The equities portfolio was dominated by shares of non-financial corporations from the rest of the world (78.8%), followed by shares of non-financial corporations from other euro area countries (10.4%). No other sector accounted for more than 5%.

Chart 72

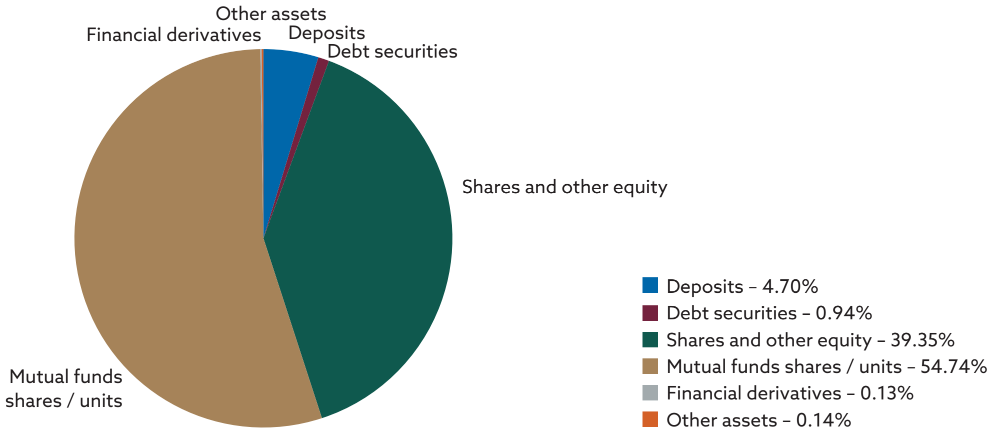
Equity funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 73

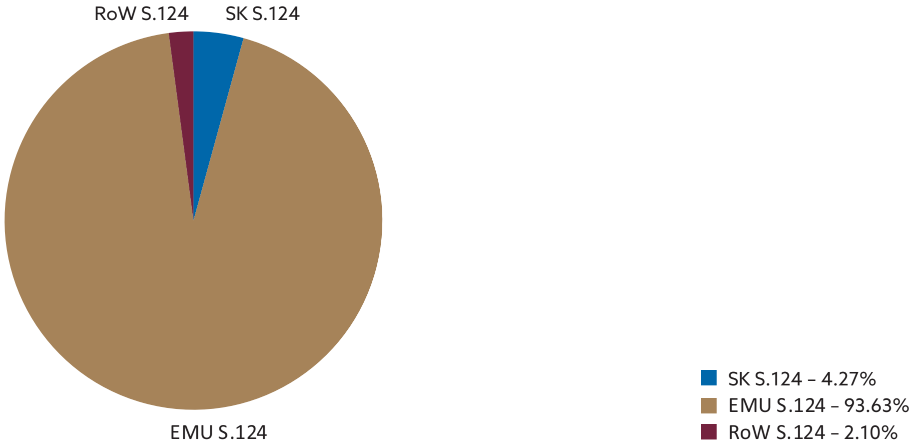
Equity funds: structure of assets as at 30 June 2024



Source: NBS.

Chart 74

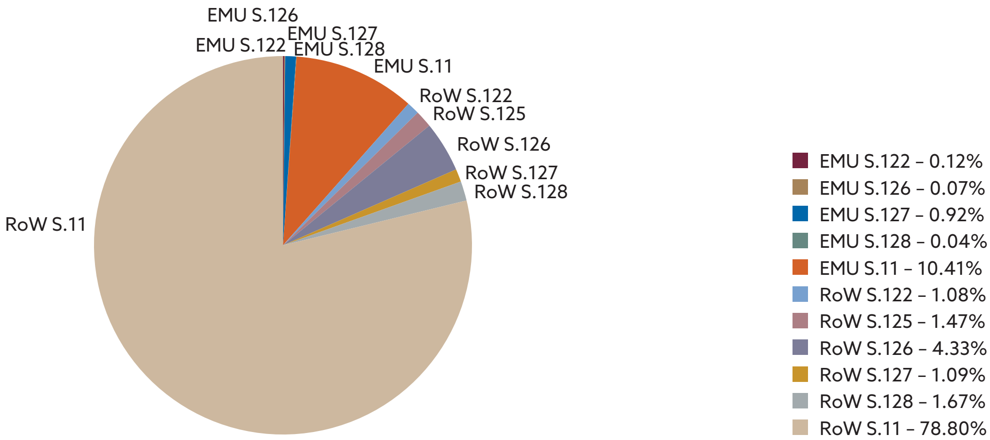
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of mutual funds shares / units in the portfolio of equity funds as at 30 June 2024



Source: NBS.
Note: SK = domestic issuers; EMU = issuers from other euro area member states; RoW = issuers from the rest of the world.

Chart 75

Geographical and sectoral breakdown of shares and other equity in the portfolio of equity funds as at 30 June 2024



Source: NBS.
Note: EMU = issuers from other euro area member states; RoW = issuers from the rest of the world.

3.2.3 Mixed funds

The main asset type in mixed funds has historically been investment fund shares/units. They accounted for 65.2% of mixed-fund assets at the end of June 2024. Other significant asset types for mixed funds during the review period were debt securities (21.9%) and bank deposits (10.5%). Equities made up 1.9% and other assets, including financial derivatives, 0.5%.

The issuer residency of mixed funds' holdings of investment fund shares/units did not change significantly in the quarter under review. Most investment fund shares/units in the funds' portfolios were issued by euro area residents (77.9%). They were followed by shares/units issued by investment funds resident in Slovakia (15.5%) and in the rest of the world (6.6%).

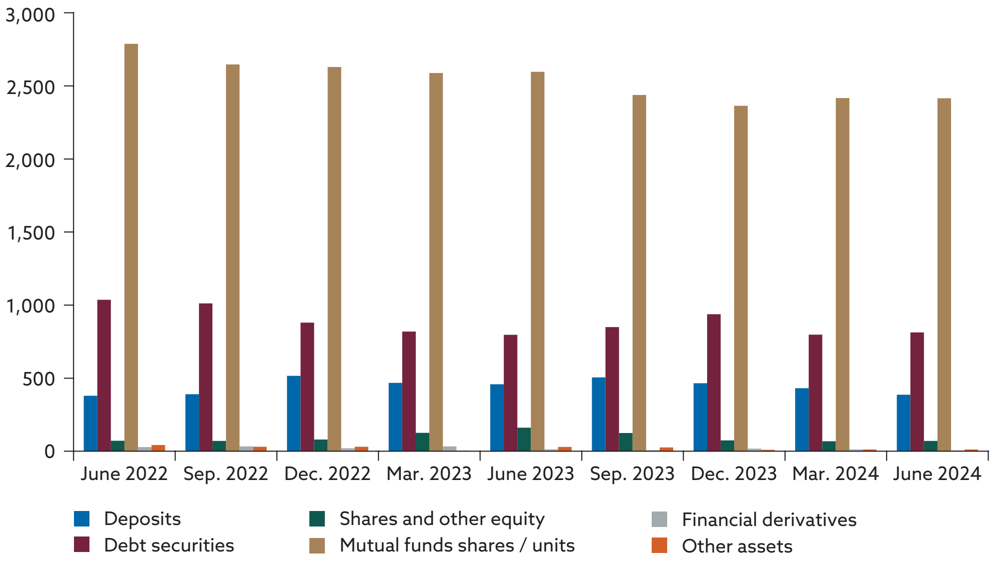
Mixed funds' debt securities holdings at the end of June 2024 broke down in terms of issuer residency as follows: the majority had domestic issuers (58.9%) while issuers resident elsewhere in the world accounted for 22.8%. Securities issued by residents of other euro area countries accounted for 18.3% of the overall stock.

In terms of issuer sector, the largest holdings were issued by the banking sector (36.1%) and other financial intermediaries (31.5%), followed by NFCs (18.1%) and the general government sector (13.9%). Other sectors accounted for 0.4%.

In terms of residual maturity, mixed funds' securities holdings at the end of the second quarter of 2024 broke down as follows: securities with a maturity of up to 1 year 11.0%, maturities of 1 to 2 years 29.6%, and maturities over 2 years 59.4%.

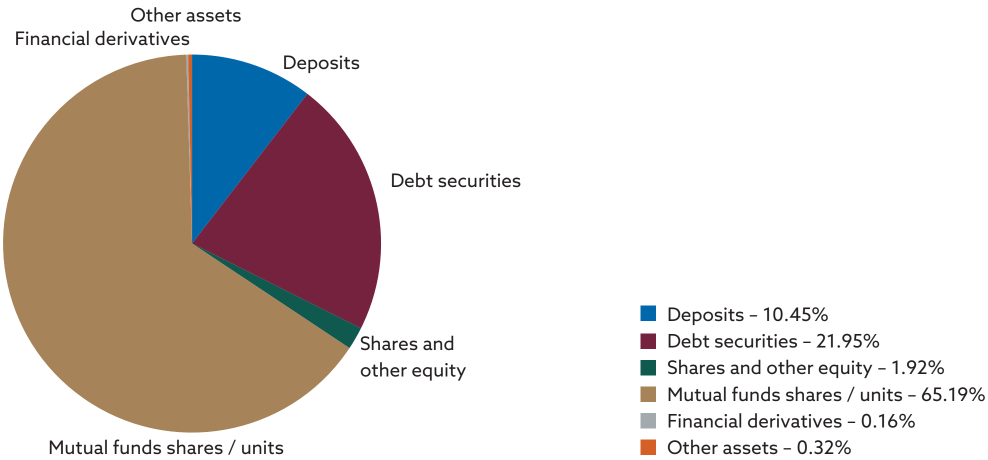
Chart 76

Mixed funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



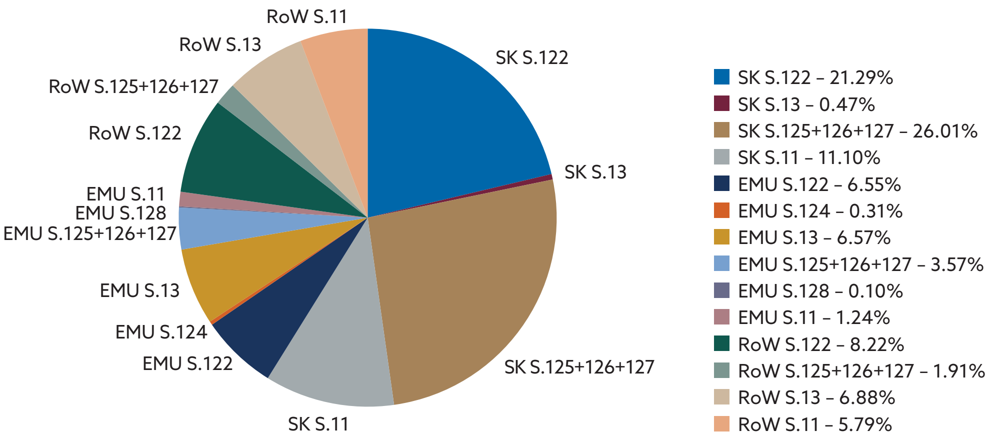
Source: NBS.

Chart 77
Mixed funds: structure of assets as at 30 June 2024



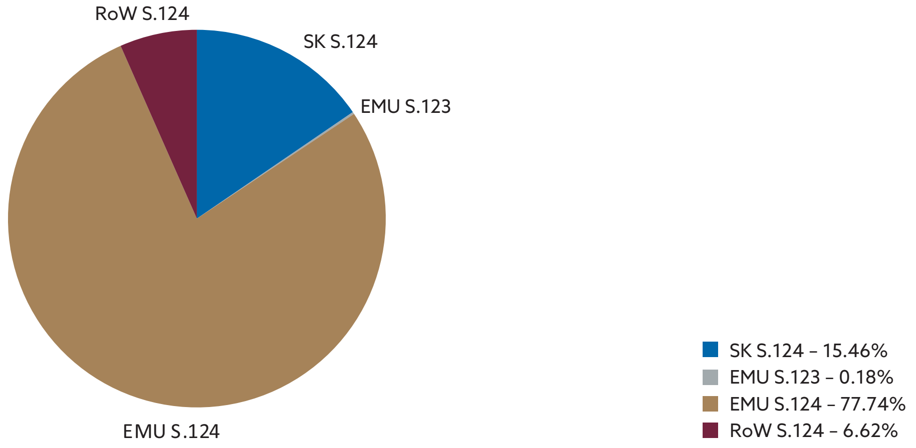
Source: NBS.

Chart 78
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of mixed funds as at 30 June 2024



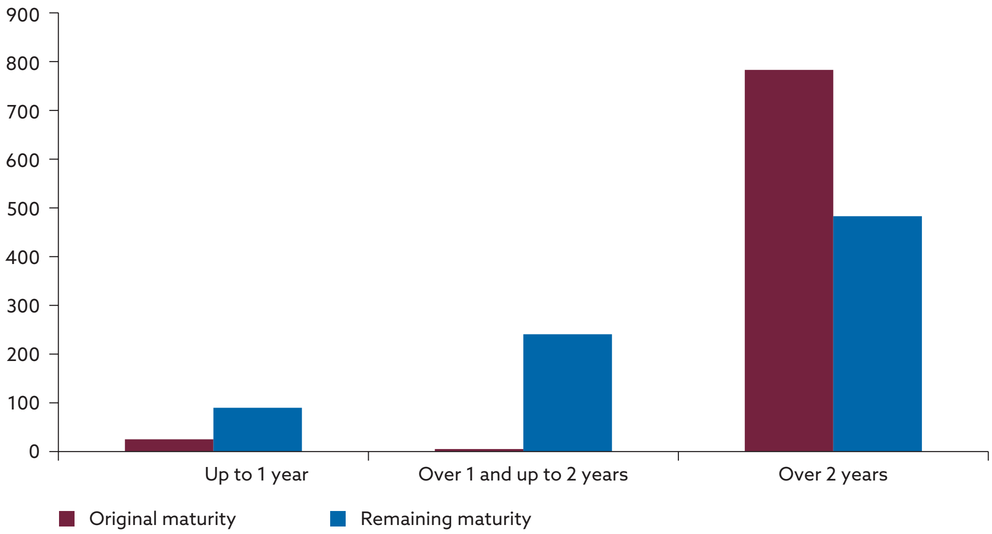
Source: NBS.
Note: SK = domestic issuers; EMU = issuers from other euro area member states; RoW = issuers from the rest of the world.

Chart 79
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of mutual funds shares / units in the portfolio of mixed funds as at 30 June 2024



Source: NBS.
Note: SK = domestic issuers; EMU = issuers from other euro area member states; RoW = issuers from the rest of the world.

Chart 80
Maturity breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of bond funds as at 30 June 2024 (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

3.2.4 Real estate funds

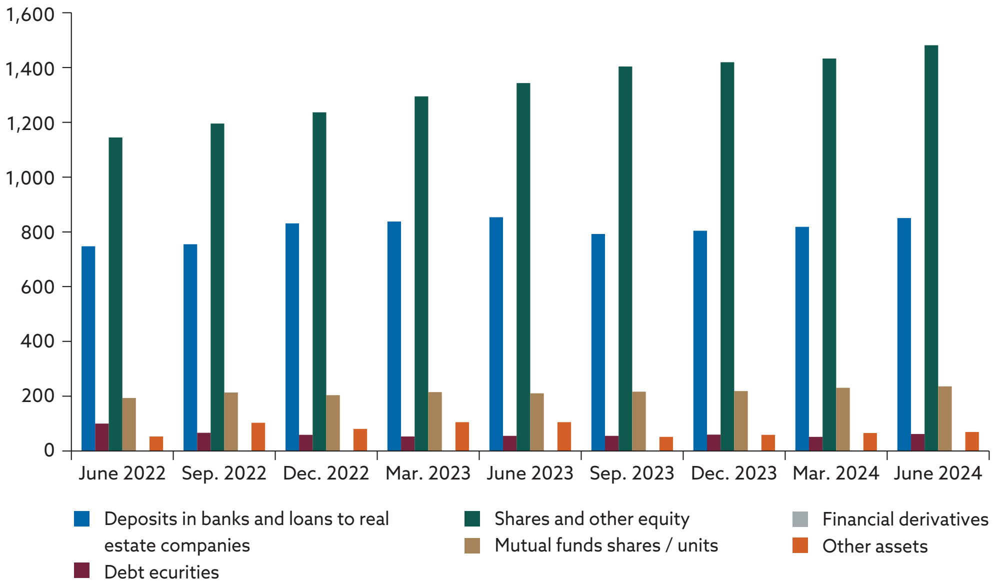
Real estate funds have a strategy of investing primarily in the shares and other equity of real estate companies. They may also use their funds to provide loans to real estate companies in accordance with applicable legislation.

The balance sheet item 'bank deposits and loans to real estate companies' accounted for 31.5% of these funds' assets under management at the end of the second quarter of 2024. Shares and other equity made up 54.9%. During the quarter under review, real estate funds also had smaller investments in investment fund shares/units (8.7%) and debt securities (2.3%). Other assets made up the remaining 2.6%.

In the second quarter of 2024, real estate funds invested exclusively in the shares and other equity of non-financial corporations (S.11), mainly those resident in Slovakia (80.6%) and to a lesser extent in the rest of the world (19.2%) or in the euro area (0.2%). Loans to real estate companies also flow mainly to domestic companies and to neighbouring countries to a lesser extent.

Chart 81

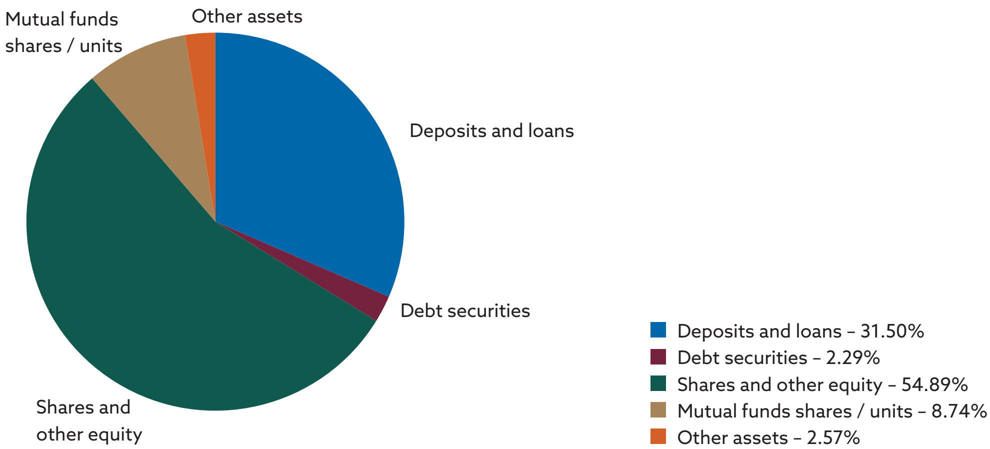
Real estate funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 82

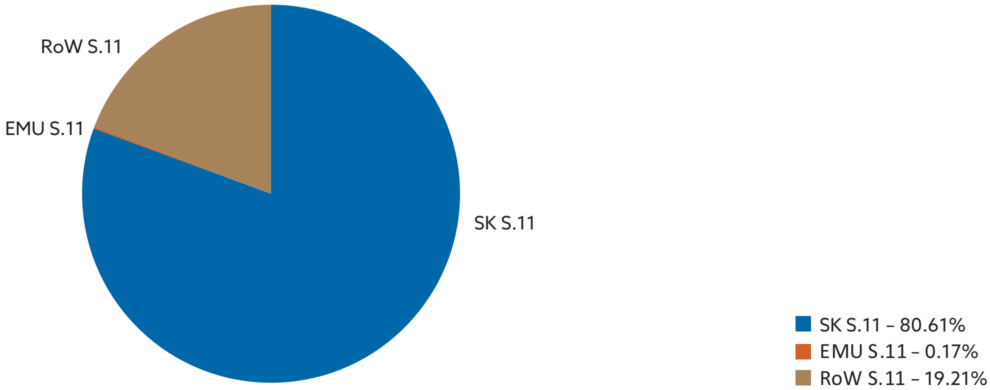
Real estate funds: structure of assets as at 30 June 2024



Source: NBS.

Chart 83

Geographical and sectoral breakdown of shares and other equity in the portfolio of real estate funds as at 30 June 2024



Source: NBS.
Note: SK = domestic issuers; EMU = issuers from other euro area member states; RoW = issuers from the rest of the world.

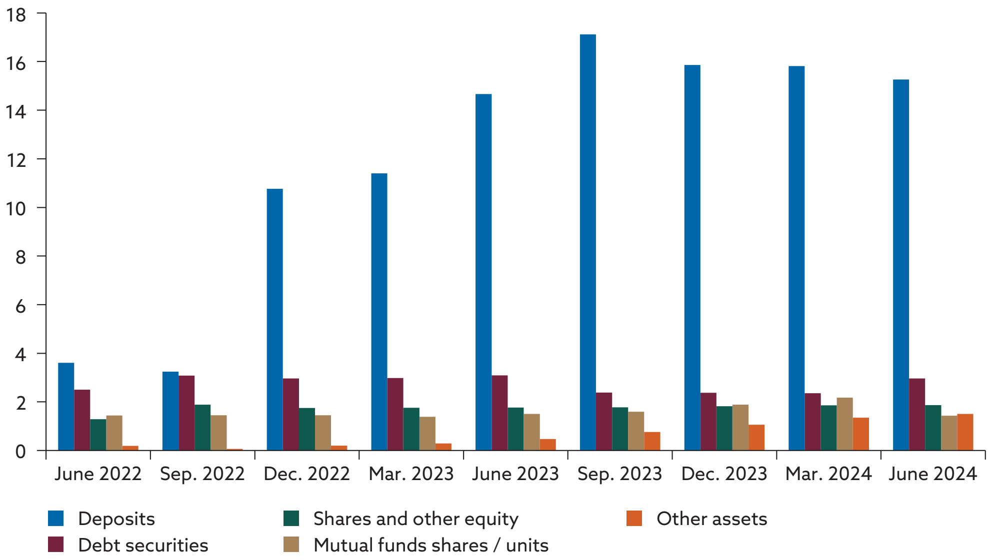
3.2.5 Other funds

This category represents funds offering alternative investment opportunities that do not fit into any of the preceding categories. As of 30 June 2024, their assets comprised mainly bank deposits and loans to real estate companies, which accounted for 66.3%. These were followed by debt securities (12.9%), shares and other equity (8.1%), investment fund shares/units (6.2%) and other assets (6.5%).

The residence of the issuers of debt securities held by other funds in the second quarter of 2024 was as follows: domestic 39.6%, other euro area countries 12.8%, rest of the world 47.6%.

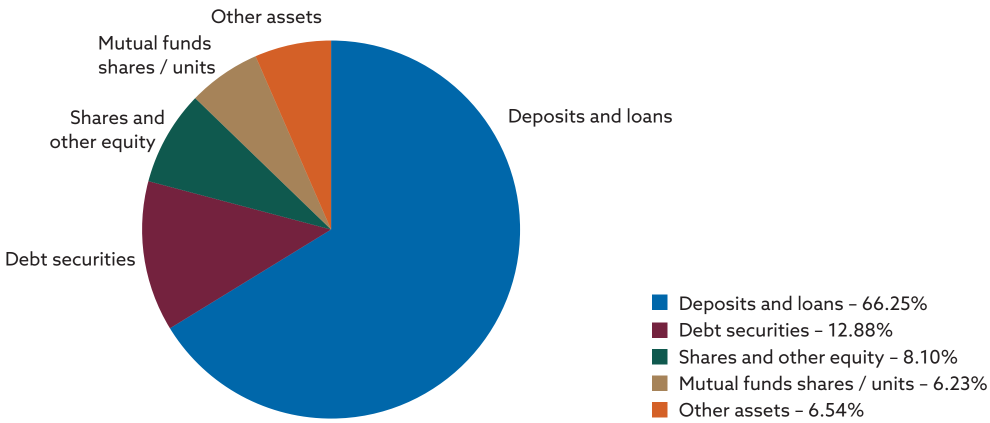
The sector with the largest share in other funds' stock of debt securities was other financial intermediaries (sectors S.125, S.126 and S.127), which accounted for 40.4%, followed by the banking sector (23.5%), the general government sector (23.3%) and non-financial corporations (12.8%). The residual maturities of other funds' securities holdings as of 30 June 2024 broke down as follows: securities with a maturity of up to 1 year accounted for 49.8% and maturities of 1 to 2 years 41.1%. Debt securities with a residual maturity over 2 years made up 9.1% of other funds' debt securities portfolio during the reporting period.

Chart 84
Other funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

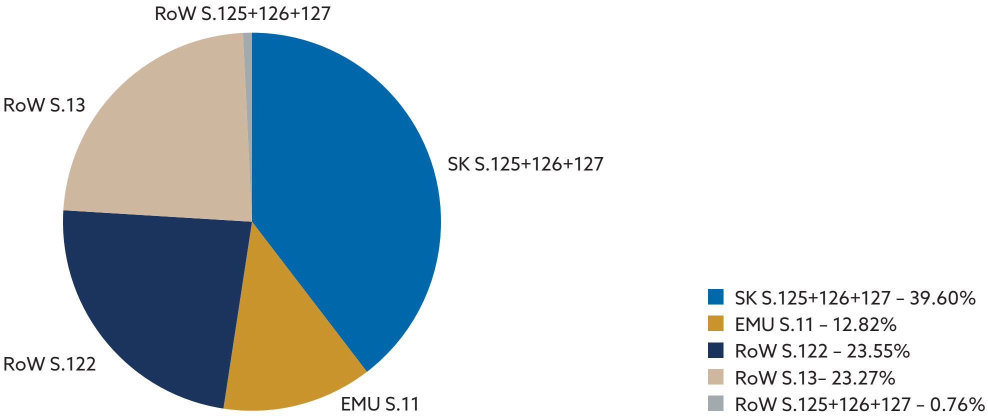
Chart 85
Other funds: structure of assets as at 30 June 2024



Source: NBS.

Chart 86

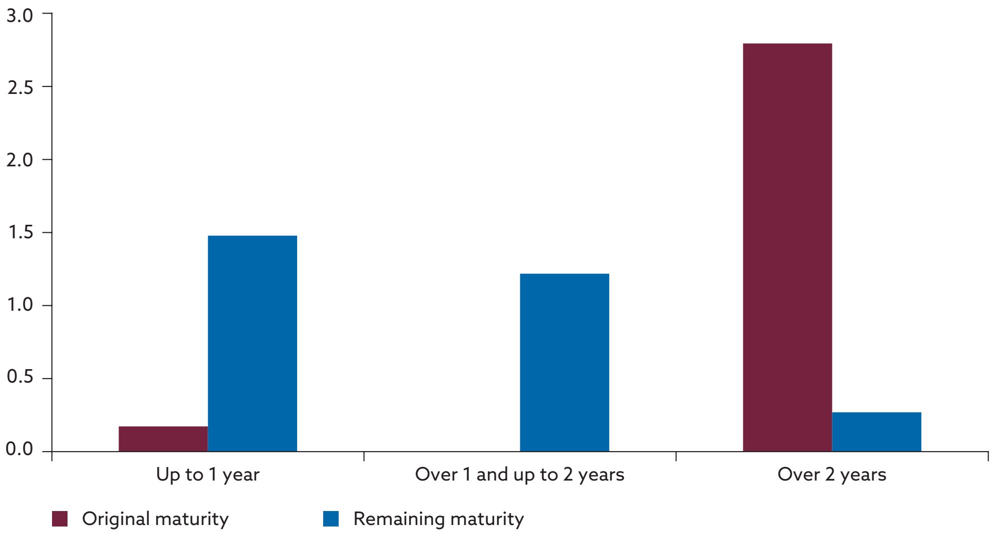
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of other funds as at 30 June 2024



Source: NBS.
Note: SK = domestic issuers; EMU = issuers from other euro area member states; RoW = issuers from the rest of the world.

Chart 87

Maturity breakdown of debt securities in portfolio of other funds as at 30 June 2024 (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

4 Leasing, factoring and consumer credit companies

Under the ESA 2010 sector classification, these companies are categorised in sector S.125 – Other financial intermediaries[2], in the subdivision of Financial corporations engaged in lending. The list of entities reporting balance sheet data to Národná banka Slovenska under the NBS Decree[3] was updated at the start of 2022.

In terms of asset growth, the second quarter of 2024 was favourable for leasing companies, which grew by 8.6% year on year, and consumer credit companies, which grew by 2.1%. Factoring and other companies, by contrast, recorded a 1.9% year-on-year decrease in their assets in that period.

Table 9 Total assets of financial corporations engaged in lending (year-on-year percentage changes)

Total assets	Year-on-year change in %								
	VI. 2022	IX. 2022	XII. 2022	III. 2023	VI. 2023	IX. 2023	XII. 2023	III. 2024	VI. 2024
Factoring and other companies	13.7	10.6	12.1	4.1	4.1	3.5	1.1	-0.7	-1.9
Consumer credit	-20.3	8.3	5.4	-8.4	-15.5	-25.7	-23.9	-20.2	2.1
Financial leasing	-12.9	-13.3	-8.8	13.9	15.9	17.6	14.9	11.4	8.6

Source: NBS.

Leasing companies have long been the market leaders in non-bank lending. In the second quarter of 2024, they accounted for 80% all assets in this sector. They were followed by consumer credit companies (14%) and factoring and other companies (6%).

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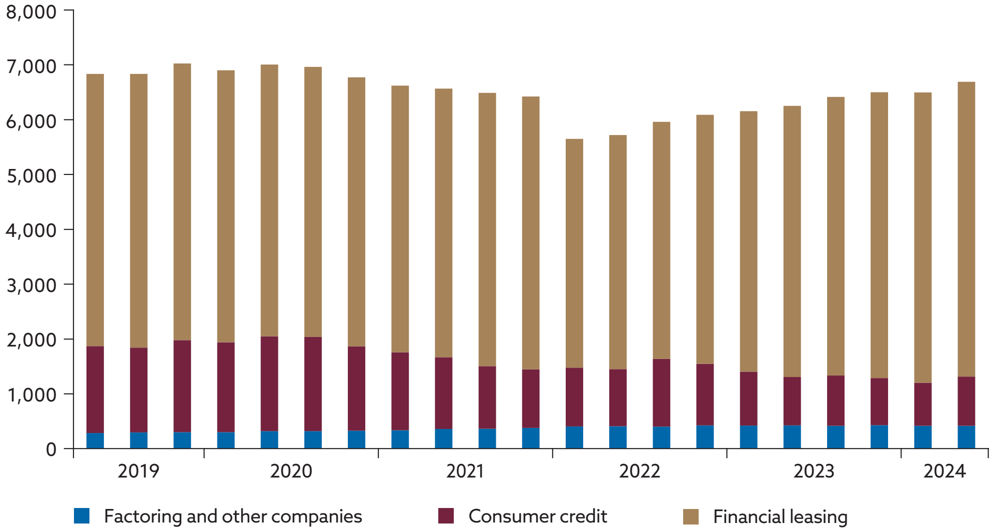
2 The European system of accounts (ESA 2010) defines 'Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds' as financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation by incurring liabilities in forms other than currency, deposits, or investment fund shares, or in relation to insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes from institutional units other than monetary financial institutions or insurance technical reserves.

3 Decree No 19/2014 of Národná banka Slovenska on the submission of statements by factoring, consumer credit and leasing companies for statistical purposes (Notification No 248/2014).

Chart 88

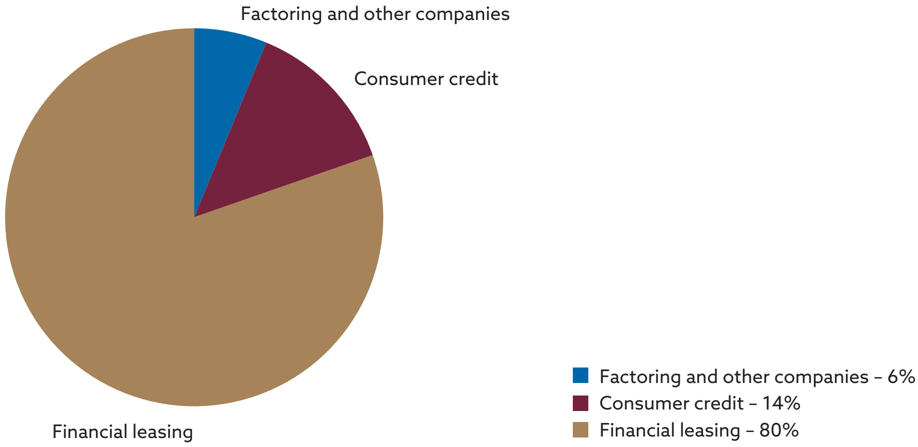
Evolution of total assets by type of business (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 89

Total assets of financial corporations engaged in lending broken down by type of company as at 30 June 2024



Source: NBS.

The geographical breakdown of credits and loans provided by companies engaged in non-bank lending shows that such credits and loans are taken out predominantly by domestic customers.

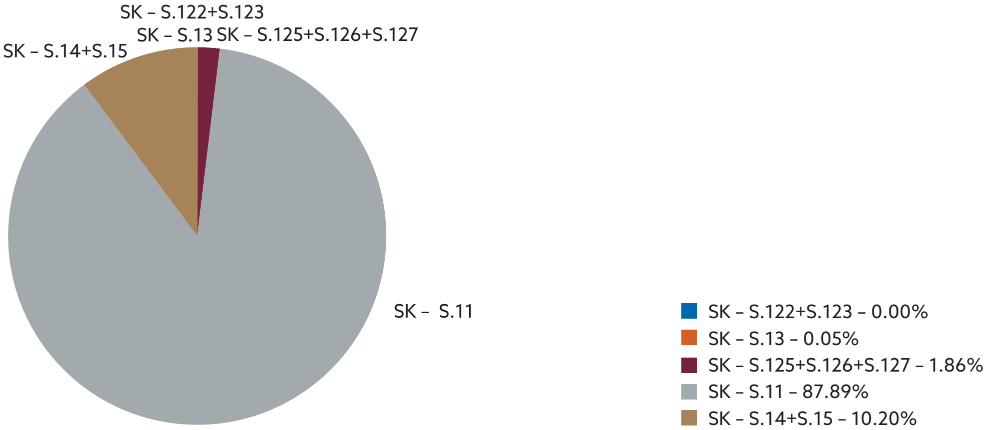
Financial leasing was used exclusively by domestic clients at the end of the quarter under review. Most clients are non-financial corporations (87.9%), with households in second place (10.2%). Other sectors in aggregate make up less than 2.0% of clients.

Domestic clients made up 86.7% of the customer base of consumer credit companies as of 30 June 2024. Clients from other euro area countries accounted for 12.9% and from the rest of the world for 0.4%. Since the purchase of consumer goods through instalment credit is traditionally a significant form of household financing in Slovakia, in the quarter in question, households continued to make up the majority of domestic customers (88.4%). NFCs constituted the remaining 11.6%.

At the end of the second quarter of 2024, domestic customers constituted 95.3% of factoring and other companies' total customers. The share of customers from the rest of the world was 3.5% while the euro area contributed 1.2%. The customers of factoring and other companies in Slovakia were dominated by households, with a share of 71.7%, followed by NFCs with a share of 28.3%.

Chart 90

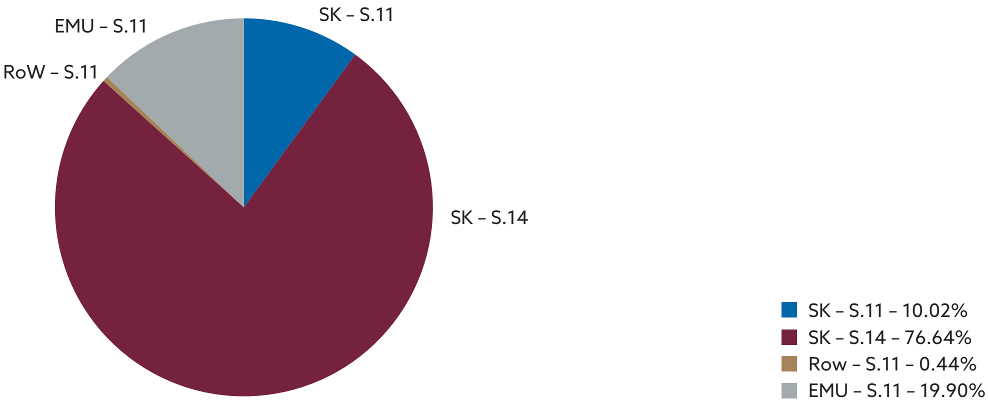
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of lending by financial leasing companies as at 30 June 2024



Source: NBS.
Note: SK = domestic borrowers; EMU = borrowers from other euro area member states; RoW = borrowers from the rest of the world.

Chart 91

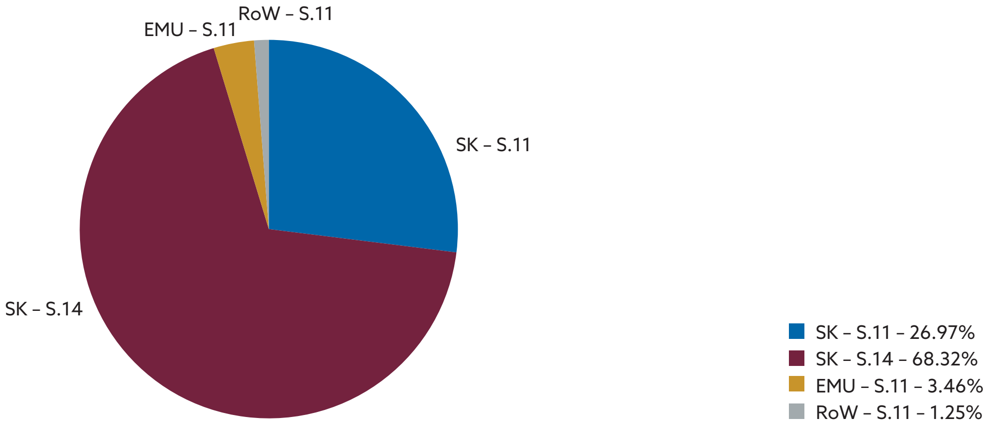
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of lending by consumer credit companies as at 30 June 2024



Source: NBS.
Note: SK = domestic borrowers; EMU = borrowers from other euro area member states

Chart 92

Geographical and sectoral breakdown of lending by factoring and other companies as at 30 June 2024



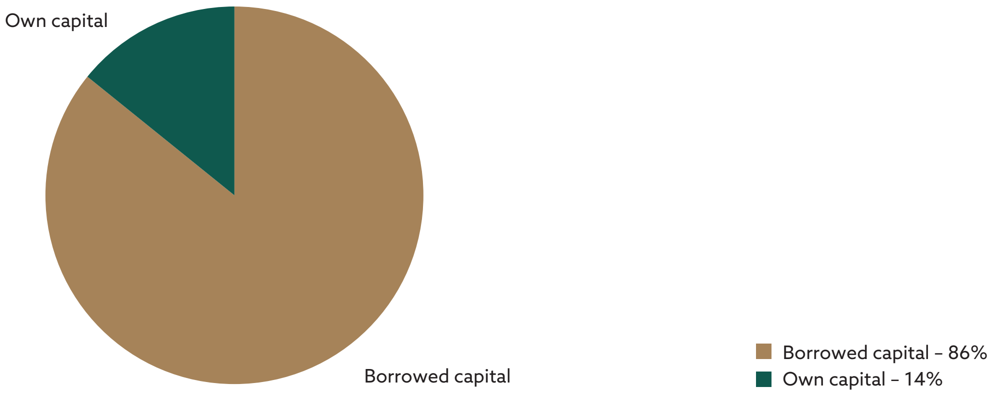
Source: NBS.

Regarding the flow of funds across the individual economic sectors, an interesting aspect is the sources of the funds that the companies under analysis use to provide credit and loans through non-bank lending channels.

The main source of financing was external (debt) capital (86.0%). External capital was obtained mostly in the form of bank loans, whose share, as of 30 June 2024, was 62.1%. The rest was obtained in the form of proceeds from issues of debt securities (29.1%) and credit and loans from companies belonging to the same group (8.8%). The main components of own funds were share capital, retained earnings from previous periods, shares and other equity.

Chart 93

Breakdown of source capital as at 30 June 2024



Source: NBS.

5 Securities

5.1 Debt securities

Government bonds make up the vast majority of debt securities. The total stock at the end of June 2024 was €68,277 million. The total value of bonds issued by banks was €13,998 million at the end of the second quarter. Debt securities issued by other financial institutions were the third largest group by sector with a volume of €4,855 million and last were non-financial corporations (NFCs) with a volume of €3,284 million.

There was a moderate increase in net issuance of debt securities compared to the previous quarter, meaning that the volume of newly issued securities was larger than the volume redeemed. The quarter-on-quarter rise was around €1,632 million. Net securities issuance in the general government sector grew by €1,081 million in the quarter under review. There was also an increase in net issuance by other financial institutions, which amounted to €104 million. Net issuance of bonds by banks and non-financial corporations (NFCs) also saw an increase of €439 million in the case of banks and €9 million in the case of NFCs.

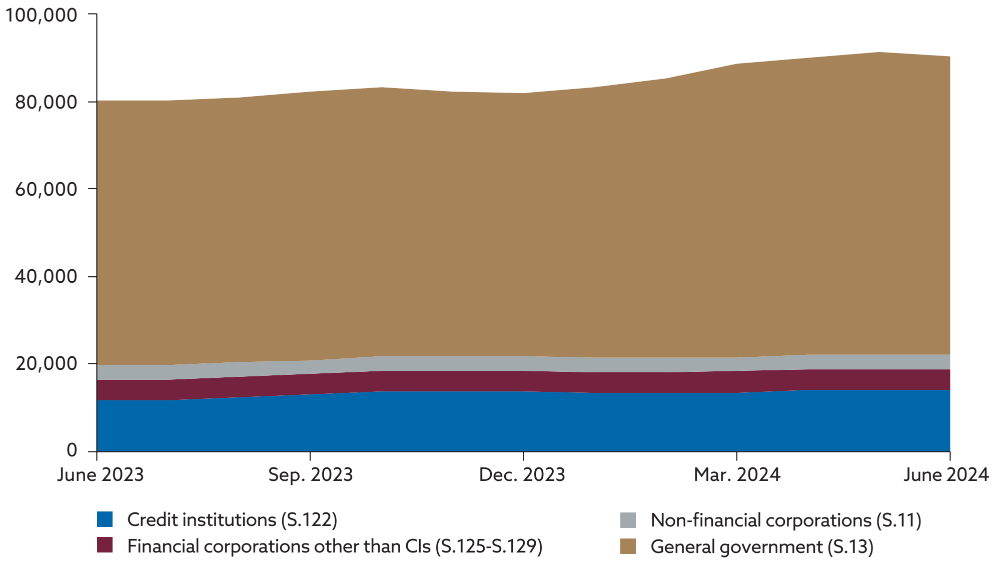
Table 10 Debt securities (in thousands of EUR)

Month	Outstanding amounts					Net issues				
	Total	Monetary financial institutions	Non-monetary financial institutions	Non-financial corporations	General government	Total	Monetary financial institutions	Non-monetary financial institutions	Non-financial corporations	General government
2023 / 06	80,186,604	11,803,375	4,560,619	3,375,191	60,447,418	4,967,082	427,272	1,231,206	-338,397	3,647,000
2023 / 09	82,172,474	12,899,428	4,709,495	3,320,805	61,242,748	1,933,796	1,093,852	114,368	-55,924	781,500
2023 / 12	81,912,172	13,773,467	4,633,645	3,324,725	60,180,336	-264,067	806,856	-8,010	2,104	-1,065,017
2024 / 03	88,747,208	13,557,662	4,722,734	3,289,550	67,177,262	6,737,338	-217,826	70,133	-26,752	6,911,784
2024 / 06	90,413,653	13,998,325	4,854,943	3,283,872	68,276,513	1,632,432	438,945	103,932	8,551	1,081,004

Source: NBS.

The stock of issued debt securities grew in the second quarter of 2024 by 1.9%.

Chart 94
Debt securities by sector (outstanding amounts, EUR millions)



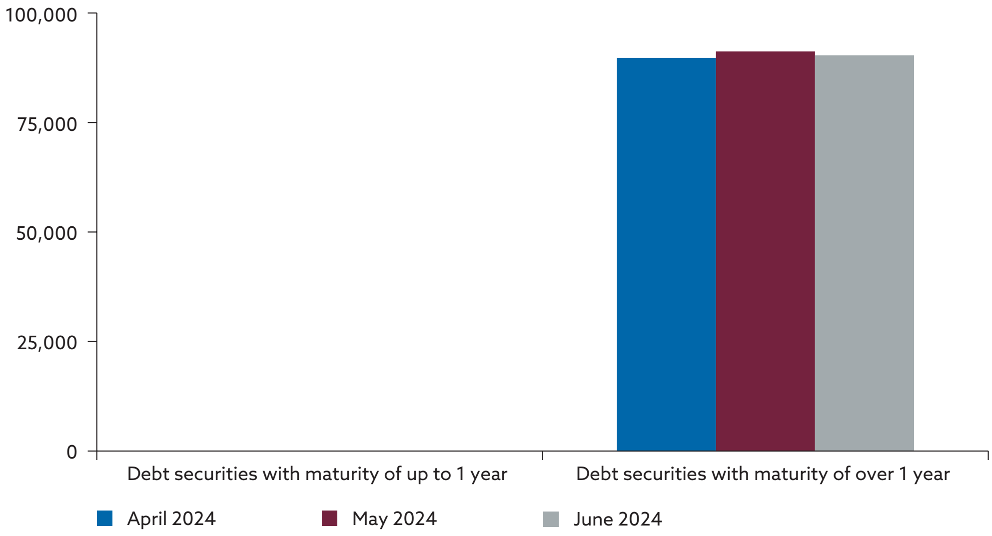
Source: NBS.

The stock of debt securities issues increased month on month in April (1.2%) and May (1.7%) but decreased in June by 1%.

Chart 95
Debt securities (outstanding amounts, month-on-month changes)

Source: NBS.

Chart 96
Debt securities (outstanding amounts, EUR millions, Q2 2024)



Source: NBS.

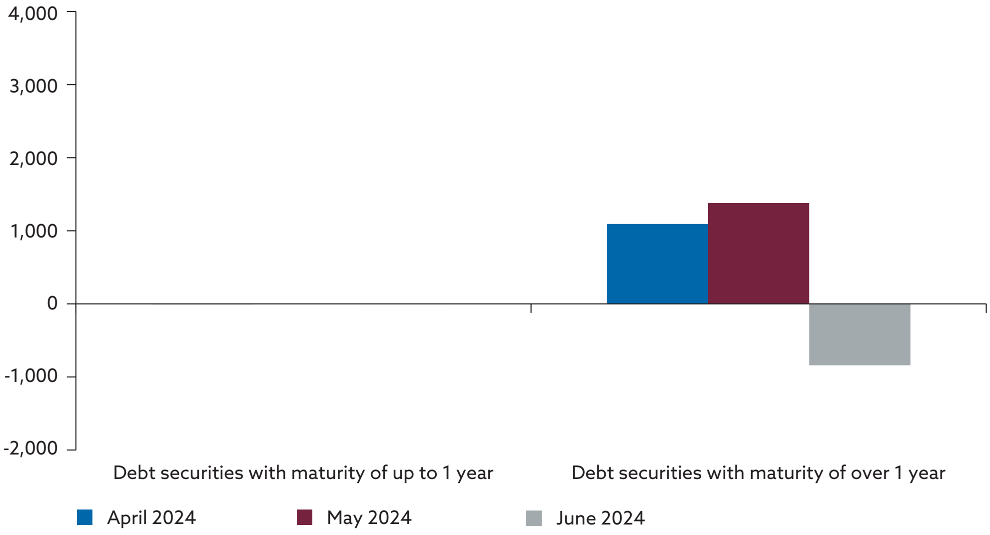
In the second quarter of 2024, there were 52 new issues of debt securities on the securities market, the largest group of which (23) were issued by captive financial institutions. They were followed by 20 issues from banks, 7 issues from NFCs and 2 issues of government bonds.

There was a net decline in the issuance of short-term debt securities in the second quarter by €5.2 million, mainly due to a fall in issues from NFCs by €5.5 million. An increase of €0.3 million was recorded in the banking sector.

The total net change in the issue volume of long-term debt securities during the reporting period was an increase of approximately €1.6 billion. The segment with the largest increase (€1.1 billion) was government bonds. This was followed by increases in bonds from banks (€438.7 million) and captive financial institutions (€83.8 million). Growth was also recorded in the bonds of other financial intermediaries (€20 million), NFCs (€14 million) and financial auxiliaries (€0.2 million).

Chart 97

Debt securities (net issues, EUR millions, Q2 2024)

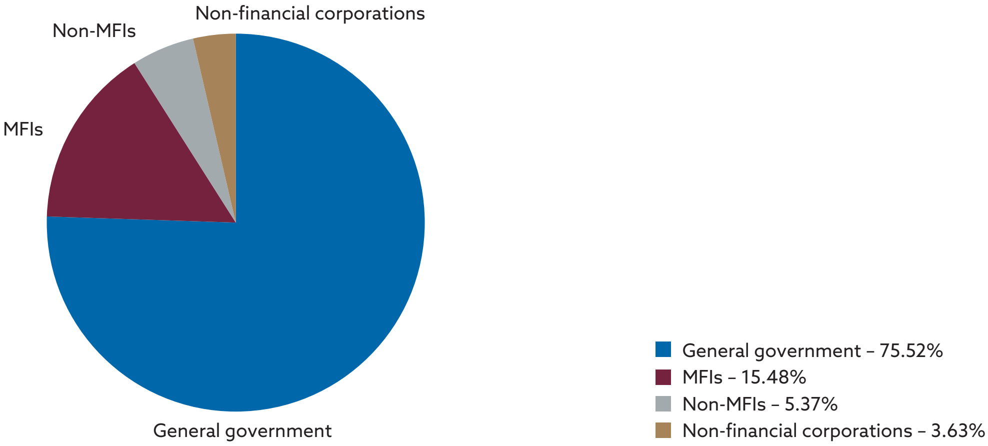


Source: NBS.

In sectoral terms, the general government sector accounted for the majority of issued securities (75.5%). The shares of other sectors as of 30 June 2024 were of an order of magnitude smaller: monetary financial institutions (15.5%), other financial institutions (5.4%) and NFCs (3.6%). In terms of coupon type, most were fixed-coupon securities (93.8%), followed by variable-coupon securities (4.9%), and zero-coupon securities (1.3%). Euro-denominated issues accounted for 98.7% of the volume of debt securities, leaving foreign currencies to make up just 1.3%.

Chart 98

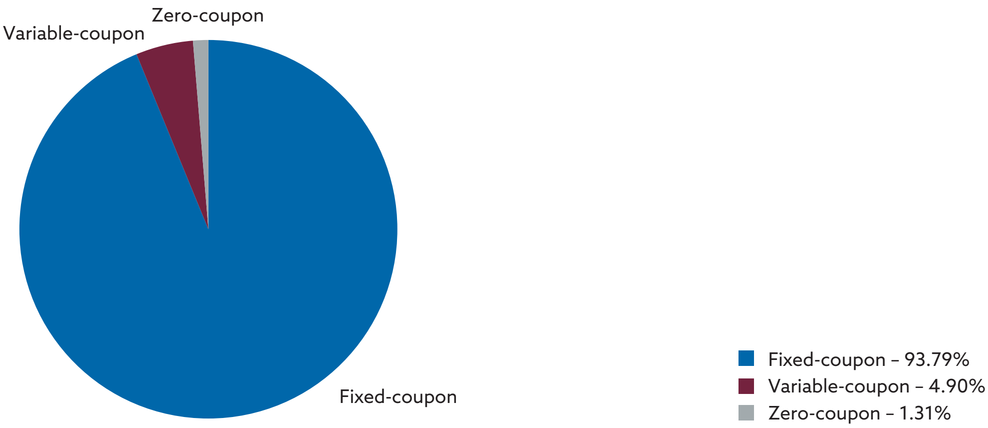
Debt securities by sector



Source: NBS.
Note: The individual items are classified according to the outstanding amounts of issues as at 30 June 2024.

Chart 99

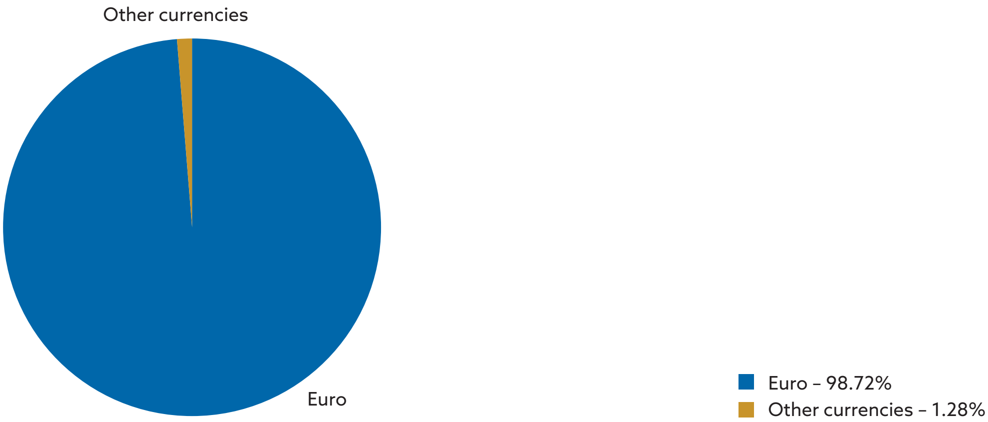
Debt securities by coupon type



Source: NBS.
Note: The individual items are classified according to the outstanding amounts of issues as at 30 June 2024.

Chart 100

Debt securities by currency



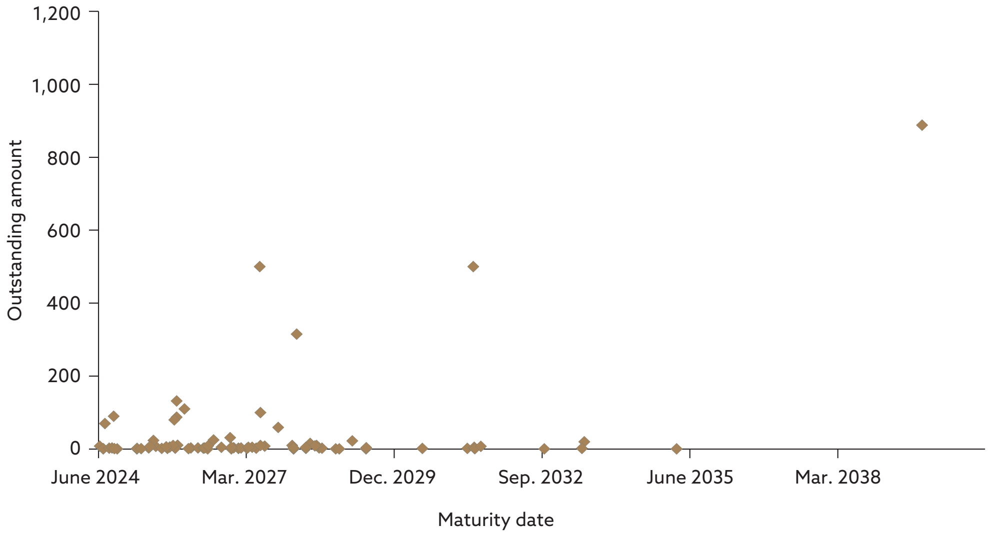
Source: NBS.
Note: The individual items are classified according to the outstanding amounts of issues as at 30 June 2024.

The following charts show the outstanding amounts of individual issues in the general government, bank and NFC sectors by their outstanding amounts and maturity dates.

The highest density of debt securities issued by NFCs in the Slovak market is in outstanding amounts up to €10 million, and maturities to 2027. The largest outstanding amount is just under €900 million and the longest residual maturity is 20 years.

Chart 101

Debt securities: outstanding amounts of domestic issues in S.11 sector (EUR millions)

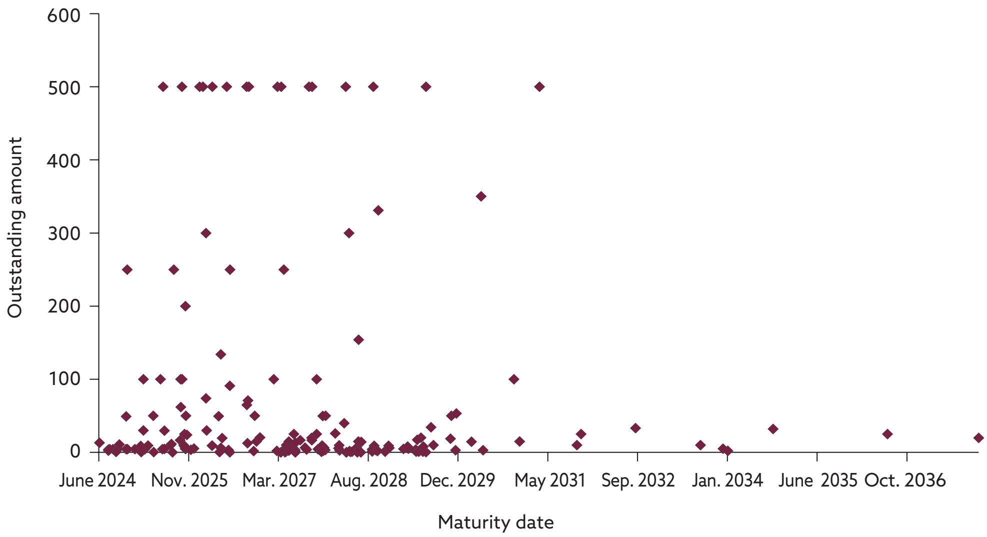


Source: NBS.

The highest concentration of debt securities issued by banks is in outstanding amounts up to €50 million, and maturities to December 2028. The largest outstanding amounts are close to €500 million and the longest residual maturity reaches to 2037.

Chart 102

Debt securities: outstanding amounts of issues in S.122 Sector (EUR millions)



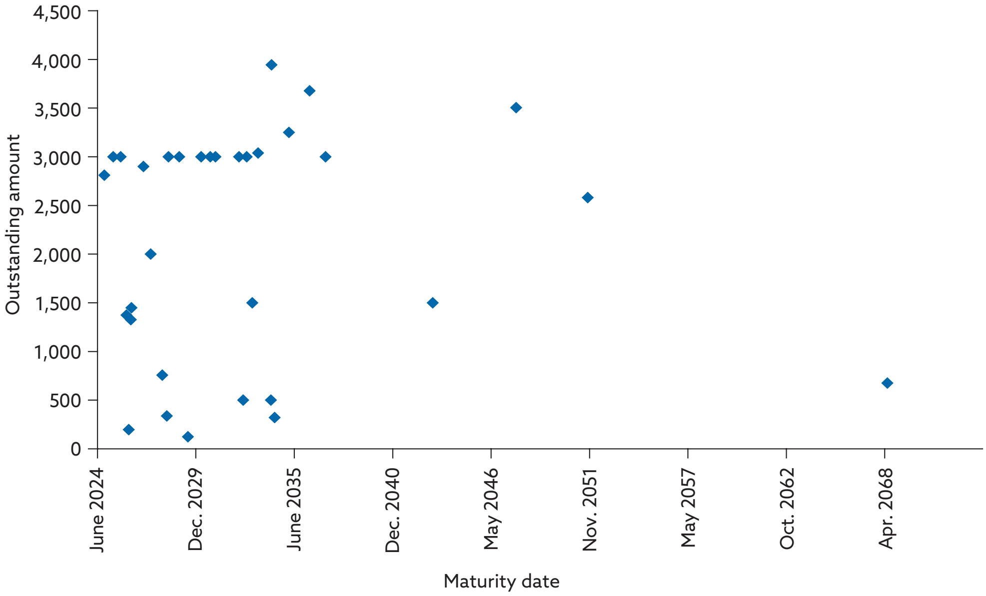
Source: NBS.
Note: Analysis does not take into consideration perpetual bonds, to avoid their effect as its maturity date can be extended until 2099.

The general government sector has fewer bond issues than the previous two sectors but the outstanding amounts are an order of magnitude larger.

The issue with the largest outstanding amount is for nearly €4 billion and the last of the current issues has its maturity in 2068.

Chart 103

Debt securities: outstanding amounts of issues in S.13 Sector (EUR millions)

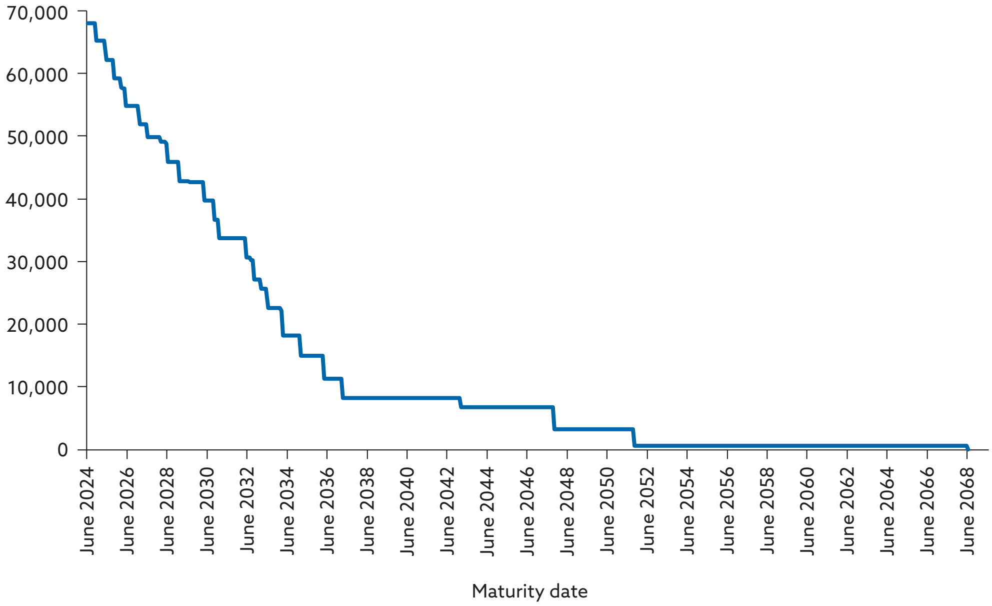


Source: NBS.

The maturity profile shows how government debt repayments would develop assuming that there would be no more new government bond issues and all existing issues would be repaid at maturity.

Chart 104

Government bonds: maturity profile (EUR millions)

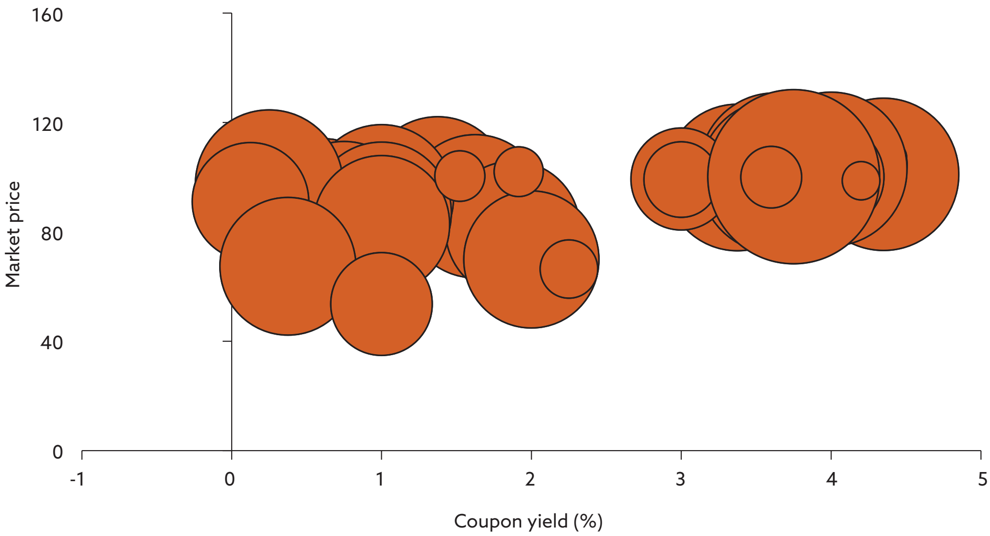


Source: NBS.

The following chart shows only the outstanding issues of government bonds with a coupon according to their market price and coupon yield at the end of the second quarter of 2024. The average market price[4] of these government bonds expressed as a percentage was 93.1% and the coupon yield was 2.5%.

Chart 105

Government bonds: outstanding amounts (coupon bonds only)



Source: NBS, CSDB, issue prospectus.
Note: The bubble in this chart is directly proportional in size to the outstanding amounts of the individual issues, while the centre of the bubble is given by the intersection of the market price (Source: ECB Centralised Securities Database) and the coupon yield (Source: Issue conditions).

5.2 Listed shares

At the end of June 2024, the total stock of listed shares issued in Slovakia was €160 million greater than at the end of the previous quarter. Shares issued by banks increased by €51.7 million while shares issued by non-financial corporations (NFCs) increased by €157.6 million. The total market capitalisation was thus around €2,192.4 million at the end of June 2024.

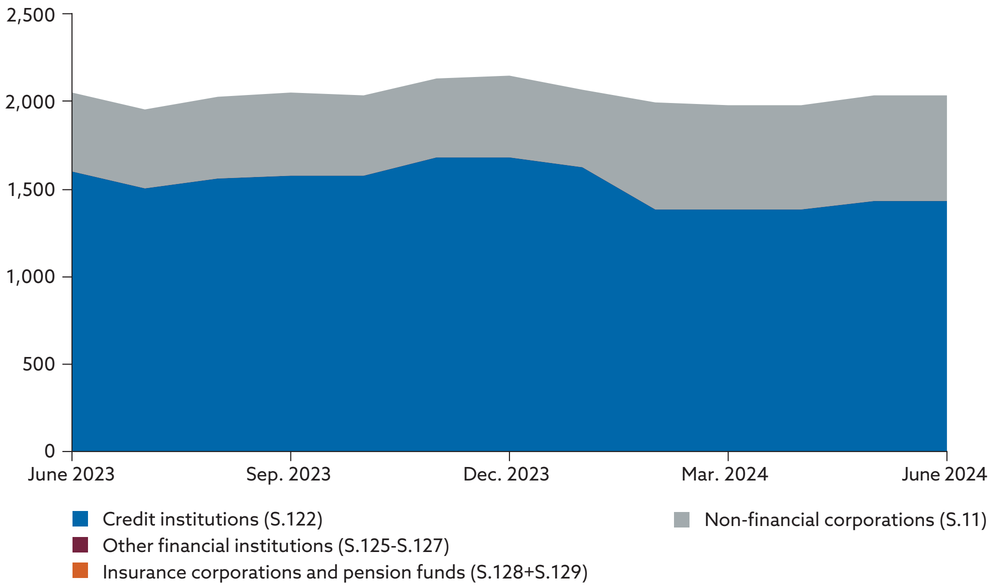
Table 11 Quoted shares (in thousands of EUR)

	Outstanding amounts			
Month	Total	Credit institutions (S.122)	Insurance corporations (S.128)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)
2023 / 06	2,036,142	1,580,559	0	455,582
2023 / 09	2,151,239	1,683,600	0	467,639
2023 / 12	1,842,373	1,380,540	0	461,833
2024 / 03	2,032,358	1,432,215	0	600,143
2024 / 06	2,192,394	1,589,806	0	602,588

Source: NBS.

[4] Weighted arithmetic mean, using outstanding issues as weights.

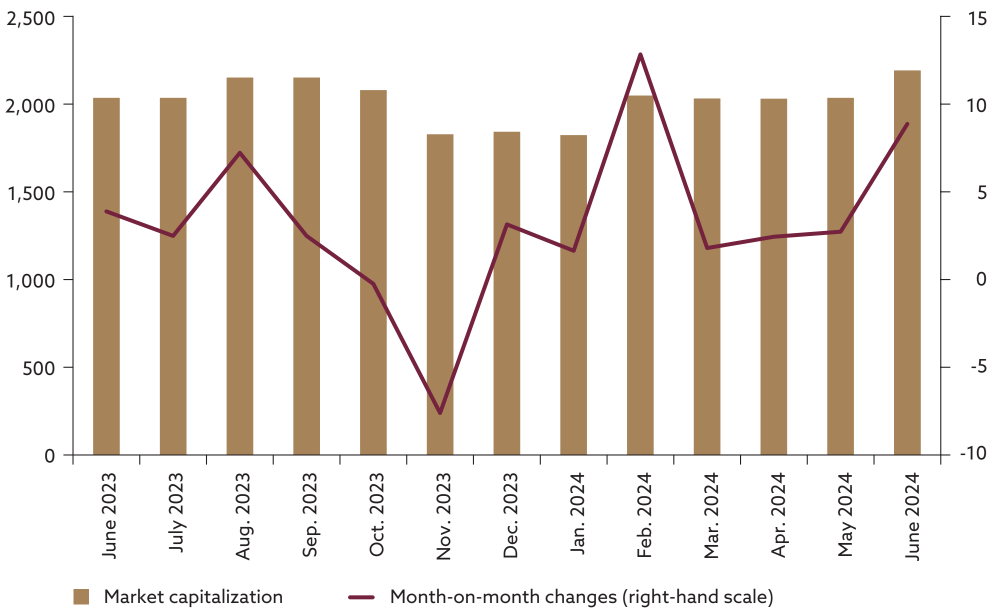
Chart 106
Quoted shares: market capitalization by sector (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

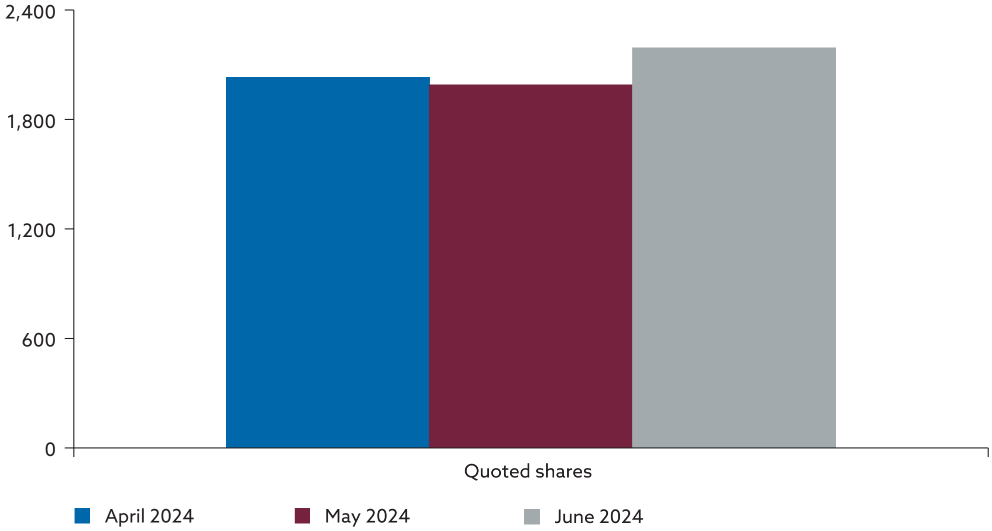
The stock of listed shares increased quarter on quarter by 7.9%. The increase in the banking sector was 11% while in the NFC sector the increase was a very slight 0.4%.

Chart 107
Quoted shares (market capitalization, month-on-month changes)



Source: NBS.

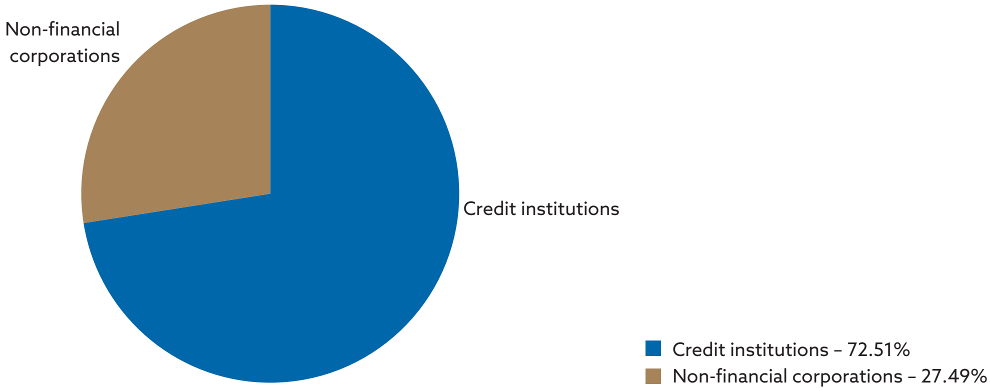
Chart 108
Quoted shares (market capitalization, EUR millions, Q2 2024)



Source: NBS.

The largest sector in terms of market capitalisation is the bank sector, which accounts for 72.5% of total market capitalisation. Non-financial corporations make up the remaining 27.5%.

Chart 109
Quoted shares by sector



Source: NBS.
Note: Market capitalization as at 30 June 2024.

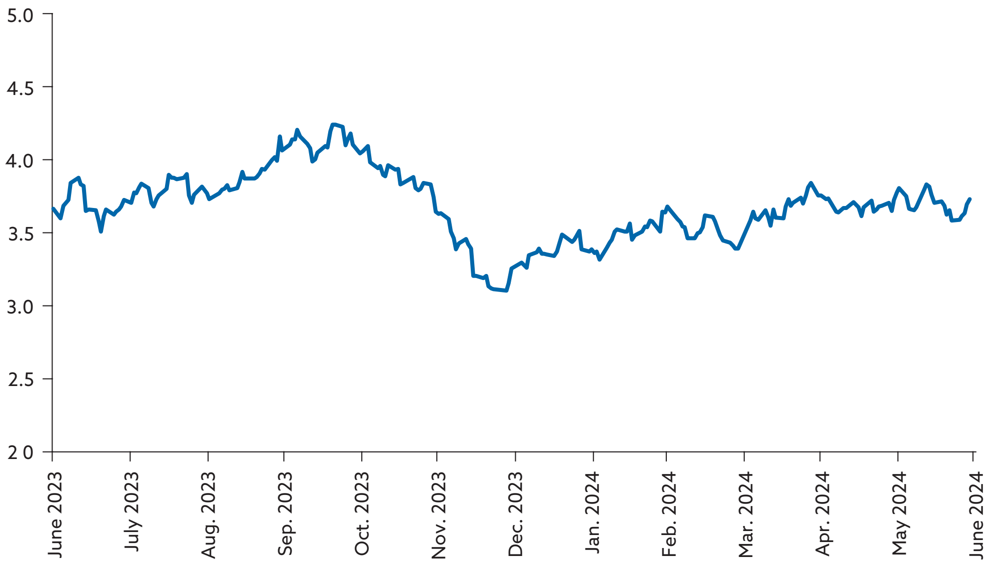
6 Selected macroeconomic indicators

6.1 Long-term interest rate

With effect from 1 July 2013, the approach based on a 'basket of bonds' has been replaced with a 'benchmark-oriented approach'[5], initially using government bond SK4120009044 as a benchmark. On 1 May 2014, government bond SK4120008871 became the benchmark bond, followed by bond SK4120007543 (with effect from 1 June 2015), bond with ISIN SK4120010430 (with effect from 1 June 2016), government bond SK4120009762 (with effect from 1 June 2018), bond SK4120015173 (with effect from 1 November 2019), bond SK4000017059 (with effect from 1 January 2021), bond SK4000017166 (with effect from 1 October 2021), bond SK4000021986 (with effect from 1 December 2022), government bond SK4000023230 (with effect from 1 August 2023) and government bond SK4000024865 (the current benchmark bond since 1 April 2024). During the quarter under review, the average interest rate rose by 0.34 pp to 3.73% as of the end of June 2024.

Chart 110

Benchmark – yield to maturity (p.a.)



Source: MTS Slovakia

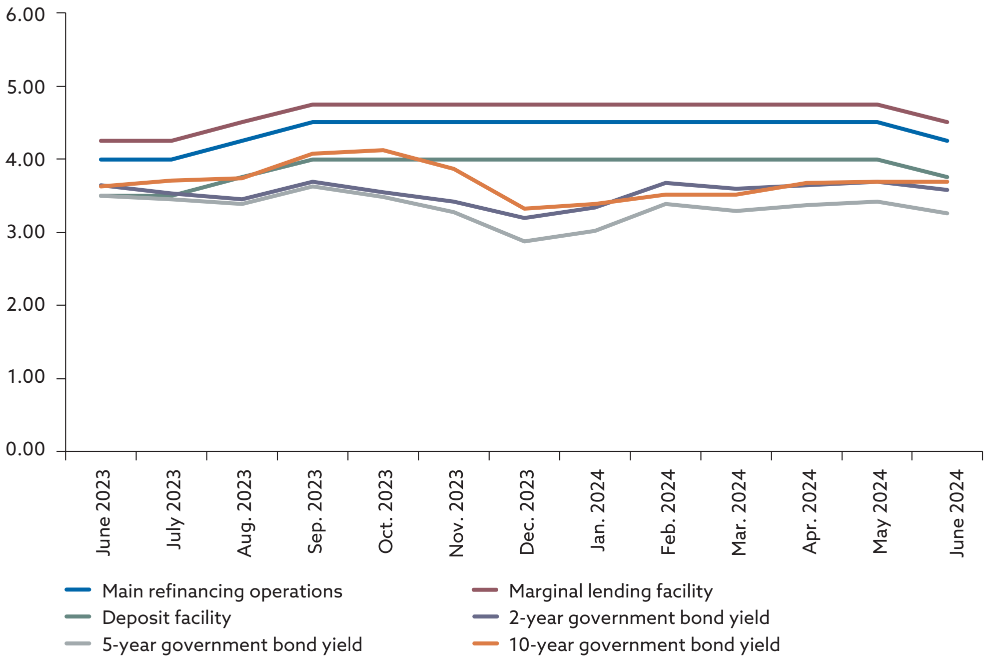
5 See the Methodological Notes in Chapter 7.6 'Long-term interest rates'.

6.2 Key ECB interest rates

The interest rate on the ECB's main refinancing operations was lowered to 4.25% during the second quarter.[6] The interest rate on the marginal lending facility was lowered likewise and it was 4.50% at the end of June 2024. The deposit facility rate also changed, dropping to 3.75%. Yields on Slovak government bonds increased slightly. The yield on a two-year government bond was 3.58% (0.01 pp lower than in the previous quarter) and the yield on five-year government bonds was 3.26% (0.03 pp lower than in the previous quarter). The average ten-year government bond yield rose, quarter on quarter, by 0.18 pp to 3.69% at the end of June 2024.

Chart 111

Interest rates (p.a.)



Source: ECB, BCPB.

6 The current value of this key ECB interest rate has applied since 21 June 2023.

7 Methodological notes

7.1 Balance-sheet statistics of monetary financial institutions

Credit institutions in Slovakia: banks and branches of foreign banks operating in Slovakia, (except Národná banka Slovenska).

Household sector – this sector includes:

a/ **Households (S.14):** a sub-sector comprising households (sole proprietors) and the population (citizens). Households (sole proprietors) are private entrepreneurs not registered in the Commercial Register, doing business under the Trade Licensing Act, and natural persons doing business under a law other than the Trade Licensing Act and not registered in the Commercial Register, and private farmers not registered in the Commercial Register. The population includes households in their capacity as final consumers (citizens' accounts).

b/ **Non-profit institutions serving households (S.15):** a sub-sector comprising civic interest associations (unions, societies, movements, trade unions, etc.) and their organisational units, political parties and movements, their organisational units, church and religious societies, and institutions ensuring the proper conduct of certain professions (professional organisations). This sub-sector also includes the following institutions: funds; apartment owners' associations; land, forest and pasture associations; organisations providing publicly beneficial services; humanitarian societies; social, cultural, recreational and sports associations and clubs; charities; church and private schools; private preschool facilities; non-public special-purpose funds (e.g. the anti-drug fund); interest associations of legal entities.

Monetary financial institutions (MFI): financial institutions which together form the money-issuing/creating sector of the euro area. These include resident central banks, credit institutions and other resident financial institutions whose business is to receive deposits and/or other redeemable instruments from entities other than MFIs and, for their own account (at least in economic terms), to grant credit and/or invest in securities. The latter group consists predominantly of money market funds, i.e. funds investing in short-term and low-risk instruments, which usually have a maturity of up to and including one year.

Non-financial corporations (S.11): business entities that are registered in the Commercial Register, i.e. domestic or foreign corporate entities, domestic natural persons registered in the Commercial Register and engaged in profit-oriented activities in any area of business, except in financial intermediation and insurance. The non-financial sector also includes subsidised organisations, public institutions and non-profit institutions whose expenses are covered with sales by 50 percent or more.

Non-performing loans: defaulted loans that are subject to the provisions of Section 73 of NBS Decree No. 4/2007 of 13 March 2007 (as amended) on banks' own funds and own funds requirements and on investment firms' own funds and own funds requirements.

A specific borrower is considered to be in default if
a) the bank assesses that the borrower will probably fail to meet its commitments to the bank, its subsidiary or parent company, without the security being realised;
or
b) the borrower is more than 90 days in arrears with a significant commitment to the bank, its subsidiary or parent company.

Principle of residency: the principle that a counterparty's country of residence is the country in which the counterparty has a centre of economic interest. This means that an economic agent is considered to be resident in the country where the agent operates for one or more years, or intends to operate on a permanent basis, or where the agent has already been registered.

Remaining assets: a residual item on the asset side of the balance sheet. In addition to fixed assets and financial derivatives with a positive fair value, this item includes, for example, accrued revenues, including accrued interest received; profit share to be received; prepaid expenses; prepaid insurance premiums; outstanding insurance claims; claims of credit institutions not related to their main business; other cash items and cash in transit, transit items, suspense items, collection claims, advance payments and other asset items not elsewhere classified.

Remaining liabilities: a residual item on the liability side of the balance sheet. This item includes, for example, financial derivatives with a negative fair value; accrued expenses, including accrued interest payable on deposits and loans received, and on securities; profit share to be paid; deferred revenues; liabilities of credit institutions not related to their main business; provisions representing liabilities towards third parties; transit items; suspense items; funds waiting for settlement; subsidies; net equity of households in pension fund reserves, liabilities arising from collection, prepayments received and other liability items not elsewhere classified.

7.2 Interest rate statistics of monetary financial institutions

Harmonised MFI interest rate statistics are compiled from data obtained from credit institutions on deposits received from, and loans provided to, non-financial corporations and households, which are both Slovak and euro area residents. The term *households* refers to the population, including households, sole proprietors and non-profit institutions serving households. The term *new loans* or *new deposits* covers all new deposits received or loans granted during the respective reference month.

The term *outstanding amount* of loans or deposits means balances at the end of the respective reference period. Interest rates applied by credit institutions on loans or deposits are calculated as weighted arithmetic averages of the rates agreed on an annual basis.

In the case of loans provided to households *for house purchase* and *loans for consumption*, *the annual percentage rate of charge* is also reported to express the borrower's total credit-related costs. The borrower's total costs comprise the element of interest rate and the element of other credit-related costs. The collection of the annual percentage rates of charge for statistical purposes allows developments in credit-related charges to be monitored over time.

Secured loans represent a new category, which is required for the compilation of interest rate statistics as from 2010. These are the loans secured by any type of collateral or a personal guarantee, the value of which is higher than, or equal to, the new loan's total volume. A partially secured loan is to be classified as unsecured.

The category of *loans of up to €1 million* for non-financial corporations is designed specifically for small and medium-sized enterprises. The *loans of over €1 million* category is intended for large corporations. Interest rates reflect the borrower's economic power to negotiate appropriate credit terms and conditions. Interest rate developments indicate that loans of *up to €1 million* are provided at higher rates than loans of *over €1 million*.

Agreed average annual interest rate: average interest rate individually agreed between a bank and its customer for a loan, expressed in annualised terms (percentage per annum). An agreed average annual rate is to be determined on the basis of all interest rates on loans.

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An agreed interest rate is converted into an average annual interest rate according to the formula:

$$x = \left(1 + \frac{r_{ag}}{n}\right)^{n} - 1,$$

where

x is the agreed average annual interest rate;

r_{ag} is the annual interest rate agreed between the bank and its customer (borrower). The dates of loan interest capitalisation are set for the year at regular intervals;

n is the number of periods of loan interest capitalisation per year, i.e. 1 for annual payments; 2 for semi-annual payments, 4 for quarterly payments, and 12 for monthly payments.

Interest rate statistics (outstanding amounts): these cover the outstanding amounts of bank loans of all types provided to customers and not yet repaid, and the outstanding amounts of all deposits received from customers and not yet redeemed, in all periods up to the date of reporting (reference period). The average interest rates agreed are expressed in annualised terms (p.a.). The method of calculation depends on the periodicity of capitalisation. The criterion for outstanding amount classification is the maturity of loans or the term of deposits.

Interest rate statistics (new business): these cover all the new loan and deposit agreements made between banks and their customers in the period under review (month). This applies to any agreement in which an interest rate is set for the first time, as well as to existing agreements that are renegotiated with the customers and in which the original terms and conditions are changed with an impact on interest levels (e.g. the new agreement is not prolonged automatically, variable interest rates are not changed, etc.). Interest rate statistics on new transactions cover the actual rates of interest agreed in individually negotiated agreements in the reference month. The method for calculating the average interest rates agreed, in annualised terms, depends on the periodicity of capitalisation.

Initial rate fixation: the period of time, set in advance, during which the interest rate on a loan is fixed. In interest rate statistics for new loans (new business), **only** the rate agreed for an initial fixation period prior to the loan agreement is reported. Loans **without** interest rate fixation are included in the category of 'variable rates and initial rate fixation for up to one year'.

7.3 Statistics of mutual funds

Under the act on collective investment No. 203/2011 Coll., mutual funds are divided into open-end funds, closed-end funds, and specialised funds. Open-end mutual funds can be categorised according to the type of instrument in which they primarily invest. According to the area of investment, mutual funds are divided into money market funds, equity funds, bond funds, mixed funds, real estate funds, and other funds. The investment strategy of a fund is directly related to the expected rate of return, as well as to the risk involved. The general rule is that the higher the potential return, the higher the risk involved. Limits for investment in the individual types of instruments are defined in the Collective Investment Act.

According to the sectoral classification of economic entities, money market funds are treated as *monetary financial institutions* (having specific sector – S.123) and other categories of mutual funds, referred to as investment funds (sector S.124).

The statistics of mutual funds assets and liabilities are defined by the relevant regulations and guidelines of the European Central Bank[7].

Money market funds (MMFs) are collective investment undertakings complying with the following criteria:

a) they pursue the investment objective of maintaining a fund's principal and providing a return in line with the interest rates of money market instruments;
b) they invest in money market instruments which comply with the criteria for money market instruments set out in Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations, and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, or deposits with credit institutions or, alternatively, ensure that the liquidity and valuation of the portfolio in which they invest is assessed on an equivalent basis;
c) they ensure that the money market instruments they invest in are of high quality, as determined by the management company. The quality

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7 Regulation (EU) no 1073/2013 of the ECB of 18 October 2013 concerning statistics on the assets and liabilities of investment funds (recast) (ECB/2013/38), OJ L 297, 7.11.2013, p. 73 (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R1073&qid=1592989883329&from=EN).
Regulation (EU) No 1071/2013 of the ECB of 24 September 2013 concerning the balance sheet of the monetary financial institutions sector (recast) (ECB/2013/33), OJ L 297, 7.11.2013, p. 1 (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013R1071&from=EN).
Guideline of the ECB of 4 April 2014 on monetary and financial statistics recast) (ECB/2014/15), OJ L 340, 26.11.2014, p. 1 (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014O0015&from=EN).

of a money market instrument shall be considered, inter alia, on the basis of these factors:
- the credit quality of the money market instrument;
- the nature of the asset class represented by the money market instrument;
- for structured financial instruments, the operational and counterparty risk inherent within the structured financial transaction;
- the liquidity profile;

d) they ensure that their portfolio has a weighted average maturity of no more than six months and a weighted average life of no more than twelve months;
e) they provide daily net asset value and a price calculation of their shares/units, and daily subscription and redemption of shares/units;
f) they limit investment in securities to those with a residual maturity until the legal redemption date of less than or equal to two years, provided that the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is less than or equal to 397 days, whereby floating rate securities should be reset to a money market rate or index;
g) they limit investment in other collective investment undertakings to those complying with the definition of MMFs;
h) they do not take direct or indirect exposure to equity or commodities, including via derivatives, and only use derivatives in line with the money market investment strategy of the fund. Derivatives which give exposure to foreign exchange may only be used for hedging purposes. Investment in non-base currency securities is allowed provided the currency exposure is fully hedged;
i) they have either a constant or fluctuating net asset value.

The following terms are used in the definition of a money market fund:

Close substitutability for deposits in terms of liquidity: the ability of shares/units of collective investment undertakings, under normal market circumstance, to be repurchased, redeemed or transferred, at the request of the holder, where the liquidity of the shares/units is comparable to the liquidity of deposits.

Money market instruments: instruments of a high credit quality, if they have been awarded one of the two highest available short-term credit ratings by each recognised credit rating agency that has rated the instruments or, if the instruments are not rated, they are of an equivalent quality as determined by the management company's internal rating process. Where a recognised credit rating agency divides its highest short-term rating into two categories, these two ratings shall be considered as a single category and therefore the highest rating available.

When the weighted average lifetime and the weighted average maturity are calculated, the impact of financial derivative instruments, deposits and efficient portfolio management techniques are to be taken into account.

Undertakings for collective investment: undertakings the sole object of which is the collective investment in transferable securities of capital raised from the public and the shares/units of which are, at the request of holders, redeemed directly or indirectly, out of those undertakings' assets. Such undertakings may be constituted under the law of contract (as *common funds* managed by an asset management company), or under the trust law (as *unit trusts*), or under the commercial law (as *investment companies*).

Weighted average life: the weighted average of the remaining maturity of each security held in a fund, meaning the time until the principal is repaid in full, disregarding interest and not discounting. Contrary to the calculation of the weighted average maturity, the calculation of the weighted average life for floating rate securities and structured financial instruments does not permit the use of interest rate reset dates and instead only uses a security's stated final maturity. The weighted average life is used to measure the credit risk: the longer the reimbursement of principal is postponed, the higher the credit risk. The weighted average life is also used to limit the liquidity risk.

Weighted average maturity: a measure of the average length of time to maturity of all of the underlying securities in the fund weighted to reflect the relative holdings in each instrument, assuming that the maturity of a floating rate instrument is the time remaining until the next interest rate reset to a money market rate, rather than the time remaining before the principal value of the security must be repaid. In practice, weighted average maturity is used to measure the sensitivity of a MMF to changing money market interest rates.

7.4 Statistics of other financial intermediaries

According to the sectoral classification of economic entities (ESA 2010), the companies under analysis are included in the S.125 sector – *other financial intermediaries*[8], as a subcategory referred to as *financial corporations engaged in lending* through the acceptance of liabilities in forms other than

8 The European System of National Accounts (ESA 2010) defines 'other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds' as financial corporations and quasi-corporations engaged mainly in financial intermediation through the acceptance of liabilities in forms other than cash, deposits and/or close substitutes for deposits from institutional units other than monetary financial institutions, or insurance technical reserves.

cash, deposits, and/or close substitutes for deposits from institutional units other than monetary financial institutions, or insurance technical reserves.

The S.125 sector comprises the following types of companies:

1. **Financial companies engaged in lending** – companies granting credits and loans to non-financial corporations and households. They include financial leasing companies, factoring companies, and consumer credit companies.
2. **Securities and derivatives dealers** – private individuals or firms specialising in securities market transactions; 1) they provide assistance to companies issuing new securities, provide guarantee for new securities and their placement on the market; 2) they trade in existing or new securities **for their own account.**
3. **Financial vehicle corporations** – financial companies created to be holders of securitised assets or liabilities that have been removed from the balance sheets of corporations within the scope of their restructuring.

Other financial intermediaries are engaged primarily in long-term financing, which distinguishes the S.125 sector from that of S.122+S.123 (monetary financial institutions).

Data on OFIs need to be collected for the purpose of monitoring their activities in financial intermediation outside the *monetary financial institutions* sector (MFIs – banks, branches of foreign banks, and money market funds). The activities performed by OFIs are similar to those pursued by MFIs. The two types of institutions complement each other. Since the balance sheets of MFIs reported to the European Central Bank for statistical purposes contain no data on OFIs (though OFIs are owned fully or partly by MFIs), statistical data on OFIs need to be collected for the sake of a more detailed statistical overview.

The NBS Statistics Department has been monitoring these institutions since 2007, when their obligation to report data to NBS was imposed by an NBS decree[9]. The range of data reported complies in full with the current requirements[10] of the European Central Bank regarding the statistics of other financial intermediaries.

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9 Decree of Národná banka Slovenska No. 19/2014 on reporting by factoring, leasing and consumer credit companies for statistical purposes.

10 Guideline of the ECB of 4 April 2014 on monetary and financial statistics recast) (ECB/2014/15), OJ L 340, 26.11.2014, p. 1 (ANNEX III, PART 11) (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014O0015&from=EN).

In order to minimise the costs related to the reporting of data to NBS, the so-called stratified cut-off tail sampling technique is applied, with data collected only from entities forming a representative sample within the given group, i.e. from entities representing at least 95% of the group's total assets. In 2022, quarterly balance-sheet data are collected from fiveteen companies providing financial leasing services as the main or substantial part of their business activity, from eight consumer credit companies, from seven factoring companies and from one company classified as "another other financial intermediaries". The missing data are supplemented with estimated figures, in order that the given types of entities are covered up to 100%.

7.5 Securities statistics

7.5.1 Securities issuance statistics

The compilation of securities issues statistics is governed by the relevant guideline of the European Central Bank[11]. These statistics provide information on all debt securities and quoted shares issued by domestic entities in any currency and in any country.

The individual issues are classified according to the sector of issuer. Further classification is made according to currency (issues in euro or other currency), type of security (debt or quoted securities), and according to the original maturity (short-term up to one year or long-term over one year). Debt securities are further divided according to the type of coupon yield (fixed, variable, or zero coupon).

Debt securities statistics focus on the outstanding amounts of issues (stocks) and flows, which are broken down into gross issues and redemptions. The difference between them represents issues in net terms.

a) Gross issues

Gross issues during the reporting period must include all issues of debt securities and quoted shares where the issuer sells newly created securities for cash. They concern the regular creation of new instruments. The point in time at which issues have been concluded is defined as the time at which payment is made; the recording of issues must therefore reflect as closely as possible the timing of payment of the underlying issue.

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[11] 11 Guideline of the ECB of 4 April 2014 on monetary and financial statistics recast) (ECB/2014/15), OJ L 340, 26.11.2014, p. 1 (ANNEX III, PART 12) (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014O0015&from=EN).

b) Redemptions

Redemptions during the reporting period cover all repurchases of debt securities and quoted shares by the issuer, where the investor receives cash for the securities. Redemptions concern the regular deletion of instruments. They cover all debt securities reaching their maturity date, as well as early redemptions. Company share buy-backs are covered, if the company repurchases all shares against cash prior to a change of its legal form, or part of its shares against cash which are cancelled, leading to a reduction in capital.

c) Net issues

Net issues represent the balance of all issues made, minus all redemptions that have occurred during the reporting period.

Outstanding amounts in the reporting period should be equal to the outstanding amounts recorded in the previous period, increased by gross issues made in the reporting period and reduced by issues redeemed in the same period. In the same way, the outstanding amounts in the reporting period can be expressed as the outstanding amounts recorded in the previous period, plus net issues in the reporting period (see the Scheme 1 below).

In fact, differences may occur as a result of price and exchange rate changes, reclassification, revision, or other adjustments.

7.5.2 Debt securities

For debtors, debt securities represent an alternative to bank loans; for creditors, they represent a possible substitute for bank deposits and marketable instruments issued by banks.

Securities issues statistics cover the following instruments:

i) Short-term debt securities

- Treasury bills and other short-term paper issued by the general government;

Scheme 1

a)	outstanding issues at the end of the reporting period	≈	outstanding issues at the end of the previous reporting period	+	Gross issues during the reporting period	-	Redemptions during the reporting period
b)	outstanding issues at the end of the reporting period	≈	outstanding issues at the end of the previous reporting period	+	Net issues during the reporting period		

- nogetiable short-term securities issued by financial and non-financial corporations; a variety of terms are used for such paper including, for example commercial papers, commercial bills, promissory notes, bills of trade, bills of exchange and certificates of deposit;
- short-term securities issued under long-term underwritten note issuance facilities;
- bankers' acceptances.

ii) Long-term debt securities

- bearer bonds;
- subordinated bonds;
- bonds with optional maturity dates, the latest of which is more than one year away;
- undated or perpetual bonds;
- variable rate notes;
- convertible bonds;
- covered bonds;
- index-linked securities where the value of the principal is linked to a price index, the price of a commodity or to an exchange rate index;
- deep-discounted bonds;
- zero coupon bonds;
- euro bonds;
- global bonds;
- privately issued bonds;
- securities resulting from the conversion of loans;
- loans that have become negotiable de facto;
- special types of bonds (debentures) and borrowed securities (loan stock) convertible into shares, whether the shares of the issuing corporation or shares of another company, as long as they have not been converted. Where separable from the underlying bond, the conversion option, considered to be a financial derivative, is excluded;
- shares or stocks that pay a fixed income but do not provide for participation in the distribution of the residual value of the corporation on dissolution, including non-participating preference shares;
- financial assets issued as part of the securitisation of loans, mortgages, credit card debt, accounts receivable, and other assets.

The following instruments are excluded:

- transactions in securities as part of repurchase agreements;
- issues of non-negotiable securities;
- non-negotiable loans.

7.5.3 Quoted shares

Quoted shares are defined in this case as shares that have been admitted to trading on a quoted market, i.e. the main or parallel market, as well as shares admitted to trading on a regulated free market, but only if they have a fair market value. Their values are reported as market capitalisation for the individual sectors.

Quoted shares include:
- capital shares issued by limited liability companies;
- redeemed shares in limited liability companies;
- dividend shares issued by limited liability companies;
- preferred or preference stocks or shares which provide for participation in the distribution of the residual value on dissolution of a corporation; these may be quoted or unquoted on a recognised stock exchange;
- private placements where possible.

If a company is privatised and the government keeps part of the shares and the other part is quoted on a regulated market, the whole value of the company's capital is recorded within the outstanding amount of quoted shares, since all shares could potentially be traded at any time at market value. The same applies if part of the shares is sold to large investors and only the remaining part, i.e. free float, is traded on the stock exchange.

Quoted shares exclude:
- shares offered for sale but not taken up on issue;
- debentures and loan stock convertible into shares; these are included once they are converted into shares;
- the equity of partners with unlimited liability in incorporated partnerships;
- government investments in the capital of international organisations which are legally constituted as corporations with share capital;
- issues of bonus shares at the time of issue only and split share issues; bonus shares and split shares are, however, included indistinguishably in the total stock of quoted shares.

7.6 Long-term interest rates

Long-term interest rate stability is one of the convergence criteria laid down in the Maastricht Treaty. This criterion expresses the requirement for sustainable convergence, which is to be achieved by each Member State. The average nominal long-term interest rate in a Member State must not exceed, by more than 2%, the average nominal long-term interest rate in the three Member States with the lowest inflation rates in the year following the last assessment. The interest rates are measured on the basis of *long-term government bond rates* or the rates for comparable securities.

The statistical principles of long-term interest rate reporting are defined in the following key terms.

The term *bond issuer* refers to the *central government*. The *maturity of government bonds* is a residual maturity period of around ten years. The residual maturity period is recommended to be between 9.5 and 10.5 years. The type of bonds used should be sufficiently *liquid*. This requirement affects the choice between a *benchmark-oriented approach* and an *approach based on a basket of bonds*, depending on the national conditions. The benchmark-oriented approach treats bonds as a key indicator of the market conditions. The bond issue with the highest liquidity and turnover is often the most recent issue of sizeable volume. The approach based on a basket of bonds offers a choice of bonds from various types of bonds with various ISIN codes. The bonds available have the same weight.

In view of the situation in the local market for securities, the *benchmark-oriented approach* had been used until the end of January 2012. From the entry of Slovakia into the euro area to January 2012, daily yields to maturity were reported to the ECB for the following government bond issues:

SK4120004318 Benchmark for the period 01/2009 – 06/2010

SK4120007204 Benchmark for the period 07/2010 – 01/2012.

With effect from 1 February 2012, the benchmark-oriented approach has been replaced with an approach based on a basket of bonds. This basket included two government bond issues that fully complied with the criteria:

SK4120004318 and SK4120007543 Benchmark for the period 02/2012 – 06/2013.

With effect from 1 July 2013, the *approach based on a basket of bonds* has been replaced with a *benchmark-oriented approach*.

SK4120004318 Benchmark for the period 07/2013 – 04/2014

SK4120008871 Benchmark for the period 05/2014 – 05/2015

SK4120007543 Benchmark for the period 06/2015 – 05/2016

SK4120010430 Benchmark for the period 06/2015 – 05/2018

SK4120009762 Benchmark for the period 06/2018 – 10/2019

SK4120015173	Benchmark for the period 11/2019 – 12/2020
SK4000017059	Benchmark for the period 01/2021 – 09/2021
SK4000017166	Benchmark for the period 10/2021 – 11/2022
SK4000021986	Benchmark for the period 12/2022 – 07/2023
SK4000023230	Benchmark for the period 08/2023 – 03/2024
SK4000024865	Benchmark for the period 04/2024 – to date

From 1.1.2015, there was a change in the methodology for calculating the yield to maturity of ten-year government bonds, when the achieved yields became the basis from direct trades registered on the Stock Exchange in Bratislava. Until December 2014, the calculation was based only on the so-called rate-creating trades.

Abbreviations

APRC	Annual percentage rate of charge
ECB	European Central Bank
ESA2010	European System of Accounts
MFI	Monetary financial institutions (banks, branches of foreign banks, money market funds)
MMF	Money market funds
NMFI	Non-monetary financial institutions
p. p.	Percentage point
P	Provisions
S	Securities
SASS	Slovak Association of Asset Management Companies
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standard as defined by the International Monetary Fund

Glossary

Aggregate balance sheet of Slovakia: a summary statistical balance sheet of all monetary and financial institutions based in Slovakia, excluding NBS.

Building loans: loans provided by home savings banks under Act No. 310/1992 Coll. on home savings as amended.

Consumer loans: defined for reporting purposes as loans provided for the purpose of personal consumption, i.e. the purchase of goods and services.

Investment loans: loans tied to the cycle of fixed assets, where the individual components of fixed assets are tied for a period longer than one year (except for loans provided for the purchase and/or technical development of land and buildings).

Intermediate loans: loans provided by home savings banks under the provisions of Act No. 310/1992 Coll. on home savings as amended.

Key ECB interest rates: the interest rates set by the Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB), determining the monetary policy stance of the ECB. These interest rates are the rate for the main refinancing operations, the rate for the marginal lending facility, and the rate for the deposit facility.

Monetary financial institutions (MFI): national central banks, credit institutions and other financial institutions whose business is to collect deposits and/or other redeemable instruments from entities other than MFIs, to grant credit and loans, and to make investments in securities for their own account (e.g. money market funds).

Mortgage loans: loans with a maturity of at least four years (but not more than 30 years), which are secured by a lien on domestic real estate and which satisfy the requirements laid down in Section 68 of Act No. 483/2001 Coll. on banks and on amendments to certain laws as amended.

Nominal value of loan: the outstanding amount of the loan principal, excluding accruals and other due amounts.

Non-performing loan: any loan where the bank assesses that the borrower is unlikely to meet its commitments without the security being realised, or where the borrower is more than 90 days in arrears with a significant commitment to the bank.

Operating loans: loans tied to the cycle of operating (current) assets, where the individual current asset components are usually fixed for a period of up to one year. Such loans are provided, for example, for the purchase of material supplies, raw materials, semi-finished goods, finished products, claims related to trade credits, or for the coverage of seasonal fluctuations in economic activities.

Original maturity period: the time aspect of claims and liabilities classification based on the contractual (agreed) maturity period.

Other real estate loans: real estate loans other than mortgage loans, building loans, or intermediate loans.

Pension funds: funds managed by pension fund management companies or supplementary pension asset management companies.

Real estate loans: all loans provided for the purchase and/or technical development of land and buildings, which are registered with the Land Registry under Act No. 162/1995 Coll. on land registries and registration of ownership title and other rights to real estate (the Land Registry Act) as amended.

Residual maturity period: for claims and liabilities, the residual maturity period is the difference between the agreed maturity date and the date for which the relevant report/statement is compiled, i.e. usually the end of a month, quarter, or year.

Secured loans: for the purpose of interest rate statistics, these are loans secured up to their total amount using the technique of 'funded credit protection', or secured by a guarantee using the technique of 'unfunded credit protection' so that the value of collateral or guarantee is higher or equal to the total amount of the new loan. If the requirements for credit protection are not satisfied, the new loan is considered unsecured.

Renegotiated loans are a part of new loans and are covering all changes to former contract with the active participation of the client, resulting in the change in contract conditions with efect on the interest rate. These loans do not bring new contracts to the market.

Pure new loans are loans which are a part of new loans and are calculated as the difference between the total amount of new loans and renegotiated loans, the so called new money in economy.

Sector classification

Classification of institutional sectors and sub-sectors according to the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA2010):

S.1 Residents – Slovakia (residents of the Slovak Republic)

Residents – Other euro area member states (euro area residents, except SR residents)

- **S.11 Non-financial corporations**
- **S.12 Financial corporations**
- S.121 Central Bank (Národná banka Slovenska)
- S.122 Other monetary financial institutions
- S.123 Money market funds
- S.124 Investment funds
- S.125 Other financial intermediaries
- S.126 Financial auxiliaries
- S.127 Captive financial corporations and money lenders
- S.128 Insurance corporations
- S.129 Pension funds
- **S.13 General government**
- S.1311 Central government
- S.1312 Regional government
- S.1313 Local government
- S.1314 Social security funds
- **S.14 Households**
- S.141 Employers
- S.142 Own-account workers
- S.143 Employees
- S.144 Recipients of property incomes, pensions and other transfer incomes
- S.145 Others
- **S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households**

S.2 Rest of the world (all countries, except Slovakia and the euro area)

List of additional links

Sector breakdown:
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-02-13-269

Structure of the financial market
List of monetary financial institutions:
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/banks/statistical-and-analytical-overview/monetary-statistics-of-monetary-financial-institutions#ZOZPFI

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