Statistical Bulletin

Q1 2026

NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA
EUROSYSTÉM

www.nbs.sk

Unedited.

Published by Národná banka Slovenska

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Electronic version
https://www.nbs.sk/en/publications-issued-by-the-nbs/statistical-bulletin

ISSN 1338-6565 (online)

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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 March 2026. 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 March 2026, there were 23 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 22 entities, comprising 8 banks, 12 branches of foreign banks and 2 home savings banks (building societies).

In the Investment Funds Sector (S.124), three new entities were established in the quarter under review. The number of equity funds increased by one and mixed funds increased by two. The numbers of other fund types were unchanged compared to the previous quarter. In a year-on-year comparison, the total number of funds in all categories was higher by twenty-seven. This growth was mainly driven by an increase of twelve funds in the other funds category. Equity and hedge funds each increased by five and mixed funds by six entities. Bond funds decreased by one entity and the number of real-estate funds was 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 seven. The net increase compared to a year earlier was also seven.

In the Financial Auxiliaries Sector (S.126), the total number of active entities decreased by one compared to the last quarter of 2025. There was a decrease in securities dealers (that are not banks, branches of foreign banks, management companies or branches of foreign management companies). The numbers of management companies, pension management companies and supplementary pension management companies were unchanged.

In the Insurance Corporations and Pension Funds Sectors (S.128+S.129), no changes occurred compared with the last quarter of 2025.

Table 1
Structure of the financial market in Slovakia

	III. 2025	VI. 2025	IX. 2025	XII. 2025	III. 2026
Monetary financial institutions (S.121 + S.122 + S.123)	**23**	**23**	**23**	**23**	**23**
Central bank (S.121)	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Deposit taking corporations excl. central bank (S.122)	**22**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**22**
Banks	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*
Branches of foreign banks	*12*	*12*	*12*	*12*	*12*
Credit cooperatives	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Building societies	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*
Money Market Funds (S.123)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Investment Funds (S.124)	**89**	**86**	**86**	**113**	**116**
Equity funds	13	13	13	17	18
Bond funds	18	18	18	17	17
Mixed funds	42	39	39	46	48
Real estate funds	10	10	10	10	10
Hedge funds				5	5
Other funds	6	6	6	18	18
Other financial intermediaries (S.125)	**186**	**207**	**219**	**186**	**193**
Financial auxiliaries (S.126)	**39**	**38**	**39**	**39**	**38**
Asset Managment Companies	10	9	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)]	20	20	20	20	20
Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128 + S.129)	**45**	**45**	**46**	**46**	**46**
Insurance corporations	9	9	9	9	9
Pension funds	36	36	37	37	37

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)

	III. 2025	VI. 2025	IX. 2025	XII. 2025	III. 2026
Monetary financial institutions (S.121 + S.122)	187,513	186,885	187,762	192,370	190,017
Central bank (S.121)	61,455	59,470	58,242	57,914	56,197
Deposit taking corporations excl. the central bank (S.122)	126,058	127,415	129,520	134,456	133,820
Money Market Funds (S.123)	0	0	0	0	0
Investment funds (S.124)	11,370	11,890	12,345	13,014	13,095
Other financial intermediaries (S.125)	6,728	6,979	7,096	7,194	7,348
Financial auxiliaries (S.126)	501	451	479	528	524
Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128 + S.129)	26,663	27,548	29,104	30,756	30,576
Insurance corporations[1)]	5,865	5,853	5,957	6581	6619
Pension funds	20,798	21,695	23,147	24,175	23,957

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 17,690. This represents a quarterly decrease of 27. Compared to a year earlier, the workforce was smaller by 239 employees.

The central bank increased its headcount by 3 compared with the last quarter of 2025, bringing the total to 1,154 employees. Compared with a year earlier, the central bank's workforce was larger by 44. The total number of employees in banks decreased by 19 compared to the previous quarter to stand at 15,107; this represents a year-on-year decrease of 237 employees. Branches of foreign banks reduced their headcount by 11 compared to the previous quarter. Compared to the same period a year earlier, the number of employees in branches of foreign banks was lower by 46.

Table 3
Number of employees in the banking sector

	2024				2025				2026
	31. 3.	30. 6.	30. 9.	31. 12.	31. 3.	30. 6.	30. 9.	31. 12.	31. 3.
Banking sector	18,113	17,992	18,044	17,972	17,929	17,832	17,767	17,717	17,690
Central bank	1,095	1,110	1,110	1,108	1,110	1,122	1,134	1,151	1,154
Banks and branches of foreign banks	17,018	16,882	16,934	16,864	16,819	16,710	16,633	16,566	16,536
Of which: Banks	15,461	15,370	15,410	15,389	15,344	15,250	15,172	15,126	15,107
Branches of foreign banks	1,557	1,512	1,524	1,475	1,475	1,460	1,461	1,440	1,429

Source: NBS.

1.3 Structure of share capital in the banking sector

At the end of September 2025, the total share capital of banks and branches of foreign banks amounted to €6.7 billion. This is €284.7 million more than in the previous quarter.

The ratio of domestic share capital to total subscribed capital in the banking sector decreased from 3.8% to 3.1% in the year to 31 March 2026.

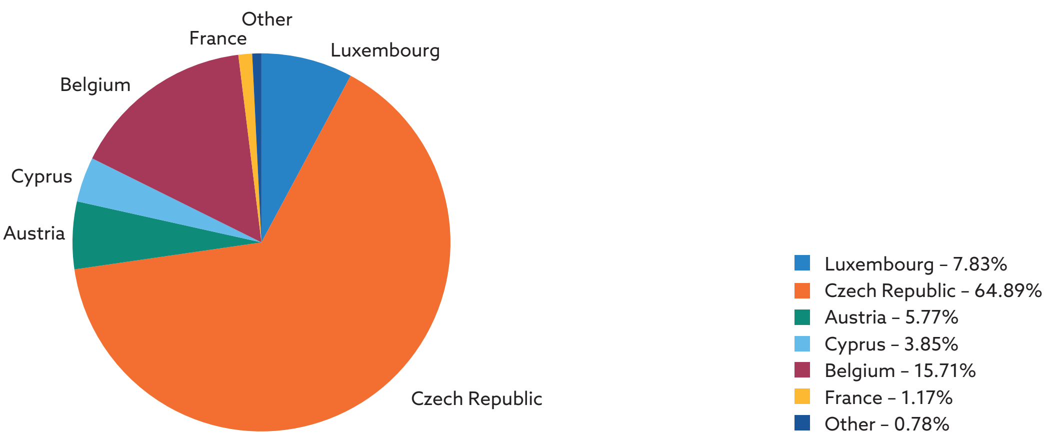
At the end of the quarter under review, domestic share capital formed part of the subscribed capital in 5 of 22 domestic credit institutions and made up 100% of the subscribed capital in Slovenská záručná a rozvojová banka, a.s.

The percentage of the total subscribed capital of domestic banks that was foreign capital increased in the year to 31 March 2026 from 96.2% to 96.9%.

Foreign capital from Luxembourg, expressed as a percentage compared with the same period of the previous year, decreased from 8.3% to 7.8%, representing a reduction of 0.5 pp. Compared to the same period a year earlier, the share of capital from Belgium increased by 4.9 pp. There were decreases in the capital shares from Austria (0.4 pp), Cyprus (0.2 pp) and the Czech Republic (3.3 pp).

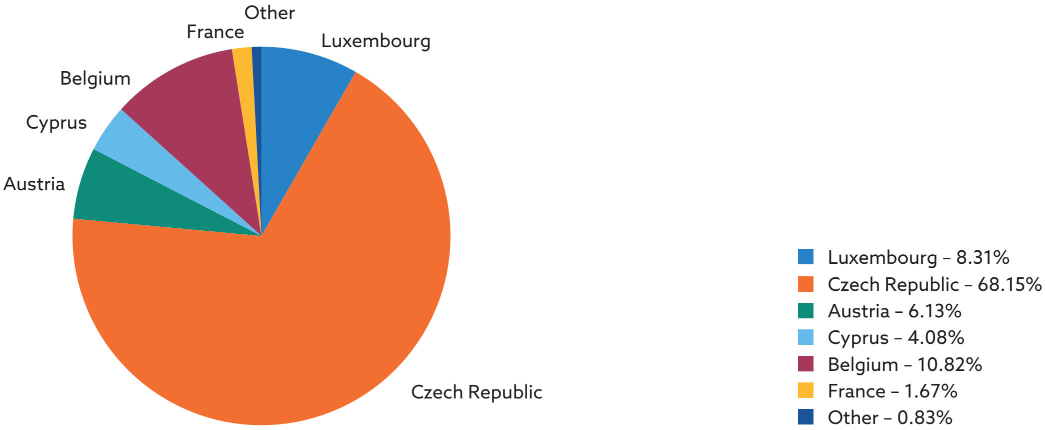
The category of 'other countries' includes all countries contributing less than 1% of the total foreign share capital of banks operating in Slovakia. Other countries accounted for capital amounting to €51.1 million in the reporting period.

Chart 1
Foreign capital in the banks in the Slovak Republic as at 31. 3. 2026



Source: NBS.

Chart 2
Foreign capital in the banks in the Slovak Republic as at 31. 3. 2025



Source: NBS.

2 Statistics of other monetary financial institutions

2.1 Balance-sheet statistics of credit institutions – assets

The total assets of banks and branches of foreign banks operating in Slovakia, excluding NBS (hereinafter ‘credit institutions’), amounted to €133.8 billion at the end of March 2026.

The category making up the largest share of total assets was loan claims (81.1%). Year on year, their stock increased by 5.0% (€5.2 billion). The main driver was credit claims with a maturity of over 5 years, which grew by 8.5% (€5.9 billion). Loan claims with a maturity of 1 to 5 years increased by 0.5% (€54.1 million) and loan claims with a maturity of up to 1 year decreased by 3.3% (€762.8 million) year on year to the end of March 2026.

Credit institutions’ holdings of securities other than shares and mutual fund shares/units made up 15.1% of their total assets at the end of March 2026. The volume of such securities in the portfolios of credit institutions increased year on year by 16.1% (€2.8 billion). Securities other than shares and mutual fund shares/units with a maturity of over 2 years grew by 18.6% (€3.2 billion).

Shares and other equity accounted for 0.6% of assets at the end of March 2026. The stock of shares and other equity decreased by 17.1% year on year (€166.1 million).

Other assets (including fixed assets) made up 2.4% of credit institutions’ total assets at the end of March 2026. Their volume (including fixed assets) saw a year-on-year decrease of €96.2 million (3.0%).

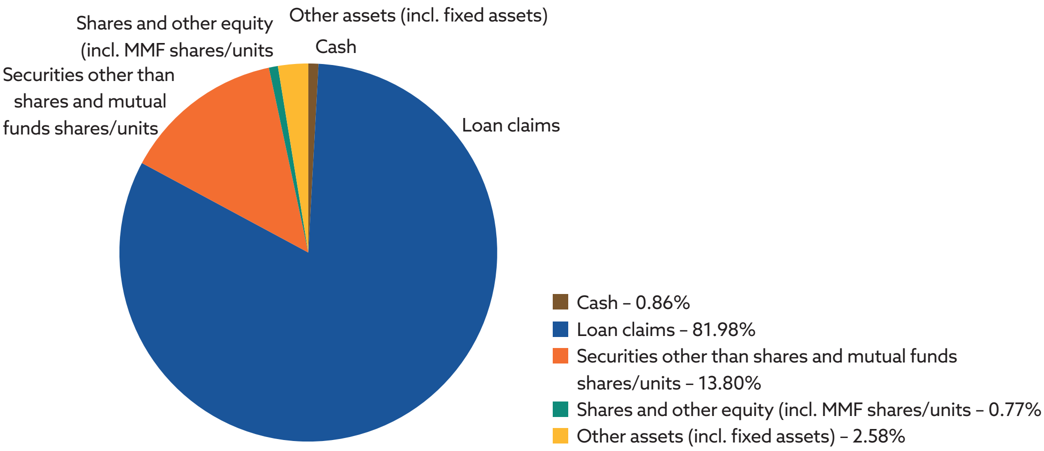
Cash holdings formed 0.9% of credit institutions’ assets at the end of March 2026. The stock of this category was €1.2 billion as of the reporting date, which reflects year-on-year growth by 8.7% (€95.2 million).

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

	31. 3. 2025	30. 6. 2025	30. 9. 2025	31. 12. 2025	31. 3. 2026
ASSETS	**126,039,318**	**127,389,785**	**129,519,848**	**134,455,753**	**133,820,376**
Cash	1,089,810	1,199,730	1,168,635	1,292,893	1,185,006
Loan claims	103,331,179	102,682,791	103,976,105	109,013,524	108,482,073
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units	17,395,830	19,282,622	20,102,614	19,609,407	20,193,163
Shares and other equity (incl. MMF shares/units	971,532	939,081	920,305	808,292	805,379
Other assets (incl. fixed assets)	3,250,967	3,285,561	3,352,189	3,731,637	3,154,755

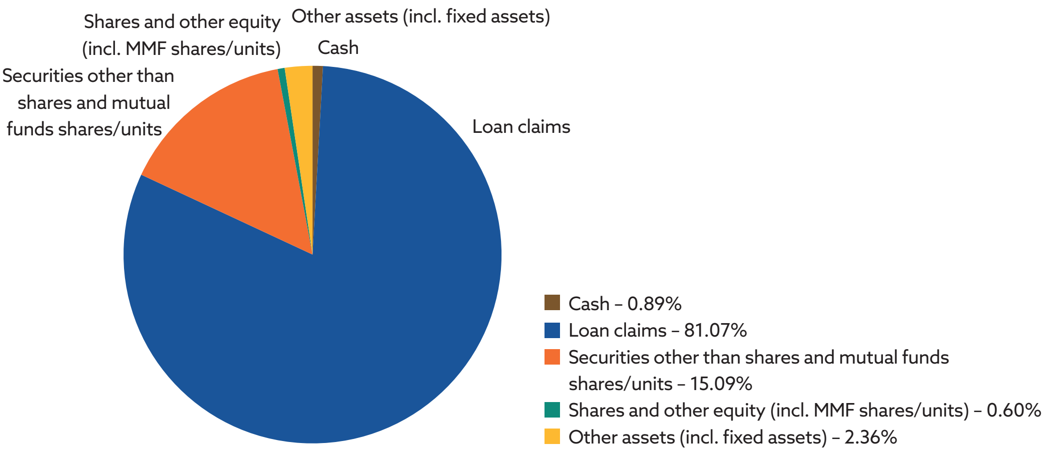
Source: NBS.
1) Loan claims – including bank’s deposits with other entities and non-tradable securities.
2) Assets excluding depreciation and including provisions.

Chart 3
Structure of assets of credit institutions as at 31st March 2025



Source: NBS.

Chart 4
Structure of assets of credit institutions as at 31st March 2026



Source: NBS.

2.2 Balance-sheet statistics of credit institutions – liabilities

The total liabilities of credit institutions grew, year on year, by €7.8 billion (6.2%), mainly due to increases in the volume of deposits and loans received and in the capital and provisions category.

Deposits and loans received made up the majority of liabilities (73.5%). Their share increased by approximately 1.3 pp compared to the end of March 2025. Their stock increased by 8.1% (€7.4 billion) year on year, which breaks down as an increase in deposits and loans with a maturity of up to 1 year by 8.1% (€6.3 billion), and growth in deposits and loans with a maturity of over 1 year by 8.3% (€1.0 billion).

Capital and provisions constituted 11.7% of credit institutions' total liabilities at the end of March 2026. The total for this category at the reporting date was €410.5 million higher than a year earlier (2.7% increase).

Debt securities issued by credit institutions accounted for 11.0% of their total liabilities, which was slightly more than a year earlier. The volume of debt securities on banks' balance sheets was €14.8 billion at the end of March 2026, representing an increase of 5.2% (€733.3 million) compared to the same period of the previous year.

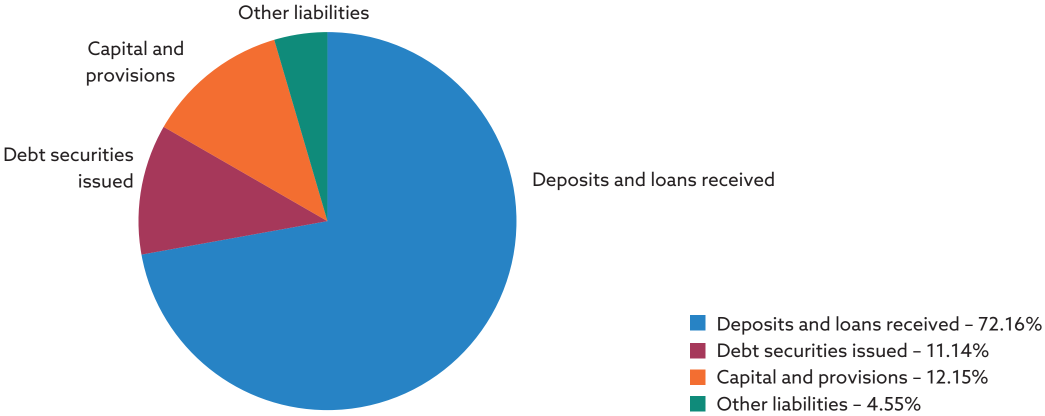
The category of credit institutions' other liabilities accounted for 3.7% of their total liabilities. The stock of other liabilities at the end of March 2026 was lower by €761.3 million (13.3%) compared to a year earlier.

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

	III. 2025	VI. 2025	IX. 2025	XII. 2025	III. 2026
LIABILITIES	**126,039,318**	**127,389,785**	**129,519,848**	**134,455,753**	**133,820,376**
Deposits and loans received	90,954,580	92,428,388	94,405,587	96,996,105	98,353,004
Debt securities issued	14,045,063	14,380,718	15,043,223	15,131,542	14,778,411
Capital and provisions	15,310,929	15,315,469	15,654,683	15,658,622	15,721,522
Other liabilities	5,728,746	5,265,210	4,416,355	6,669,484	4,967,439

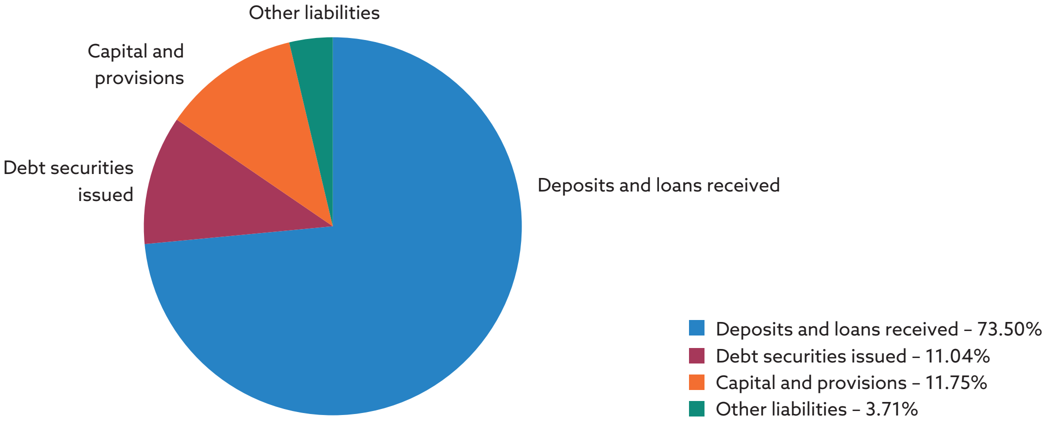
Source: NBS.

Chart 5
Structure of liabilities of credit institutions as at 31st March 2025



Source: NBS.

Chart 6
Structure of liabilities of credit institutions as at 31st March 2026



Source: NBS.

2.3 Selected asset and liability items by residency of counterparty

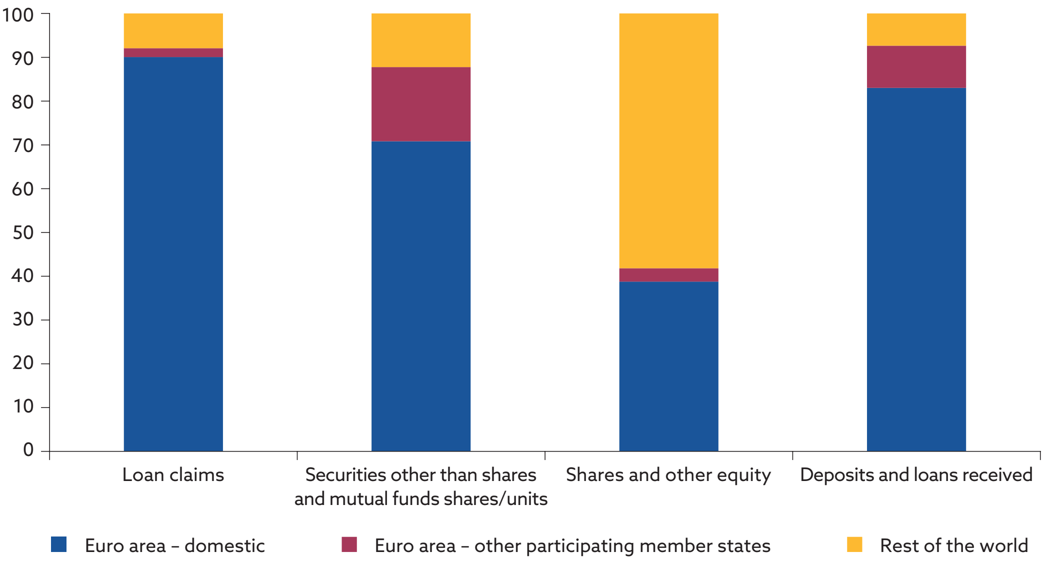
The vast majority of loan claims of credit institutions in Slovakia (in total, €108.5 billion) are claims on domestic counterparties (90.0%). The stock of this category was €97.8 billion at the end of March 2026. Claims on entities from other euro area countries and from the rest of the world amounted to €2.2 billion (2.0%) and €8.6 billion (7.9%) respectively.

The value of purchased securities other than shares and mutual fund shares/units in credit institutions' portfolios at the end of March 2026 was €20.2 billion. A significant majority were issued by domestic entities (70.8%, with a value of €14.3 billion). Securities issued in other euro area countries and the rest of the world amounted to €3.4 billion (17.0%) and €2.5 billion (12.2%) respectively.

Most of the shares and other equity owned by credit institutions (total value €805.4 million) are issued by entities in the rest of the world (58.2%, in absolute terms €468.5 million). Issues from Slovakia and other euro area countries accounted for 38.7% (€312.1 million) and 3.1% (€24.8 million) respectively.

Deposits and loans received by credit institutions had a total value of €98.4 billion at the end of March 2026. Deposits and loans received from domestic entities accounted for 83.0% of this volume (€81.6 billion). Liabilities of credit institutions in Slovakia to creditors from other euro area countries and the rest of the world stood at €9.5 billion (9.6%) and €7.2 billion (7.4%) respectively.

Chart 7
Selected assets/liabilities: breakdown of counterparties by residency as at 31st Match 2026 (%)



Source: NBS.

2.4 Selected asset and liability items by sector of counterparty

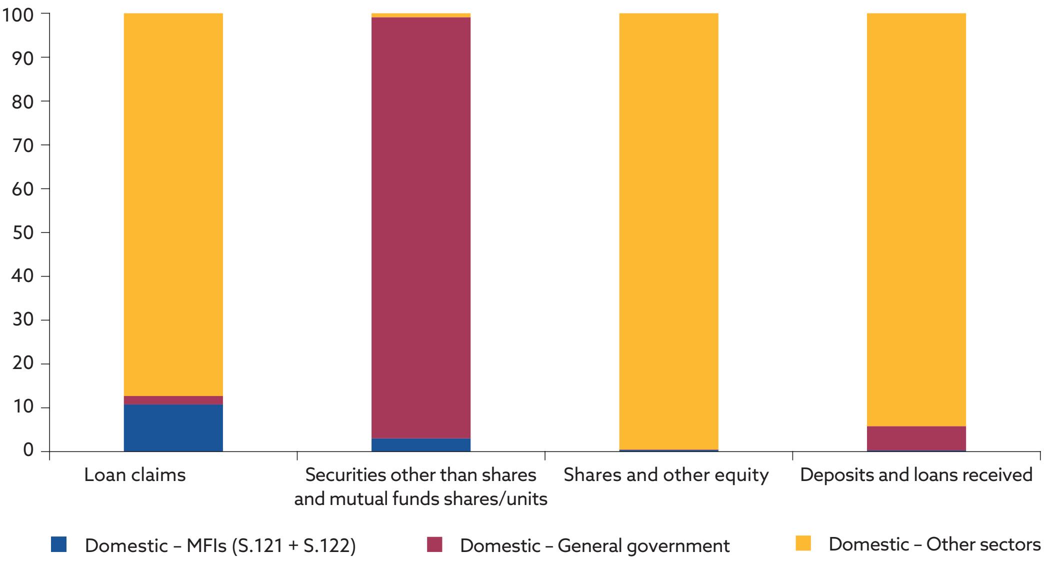
Domestic credit claims stood at €97.7 billion as of March 2026, the vast majority of which (€85.3 billion, 87.3%) were claims on sectors other than monetary financial institutions (MFIs) and the general government sector ('other sectors'). Claims on domestic MFIs and on the general government sector accounted for 10.7% (€10.5 billion) and 1.9% (€1.9 billion) of claims respectively.

Securities other than shares and mutual fund shares/units in credit institutions' portfolios at the end of March 2026 amounted to €14.3 billion. The majority of these (96.1%, €13.7 billion) were issued by the general government sector. Securities in this category issued by domestic MFIs accounted for 3.0% (€430.2 million) and the remaining 0.9% (€126.9 million) were issued by other domestic sectors.

Domestic shares and other equity (including investment fund shares/units) held by credit institutions amounted to €312.1 million. In a breakdown by issuer, other sectors accounted for 99.5% (€310.7 million). Equity securities issued by domestic MFIs owned by credit institutions in Slovakia accounted for 0.4% (€1.1 million).

Deposits and loans received from domestic entities amounted in total to €81.6 billion as of the reporting date. The majority (94.2%, €76.9 billion) came from other sectors. Liabilities for deposits and loans received from the domestic general government sector made up 5.6% (€4.5 billion). Domestic MFIs accounted for 0.2% (€202.2 million) of the outstanding amounts of domestic deposits and loans received.

Graf 8
Vybrané aktíva/pasíva: sektorové členenie tuzemskej protistrany k 31. 3. 2026 (%)



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).

Loan claims provided by credit institutions in Slovakia to counterparties in other euro area countries stood at €2.2 billion at the end of March 2026. Claims on other sectors accounted for 72.0%

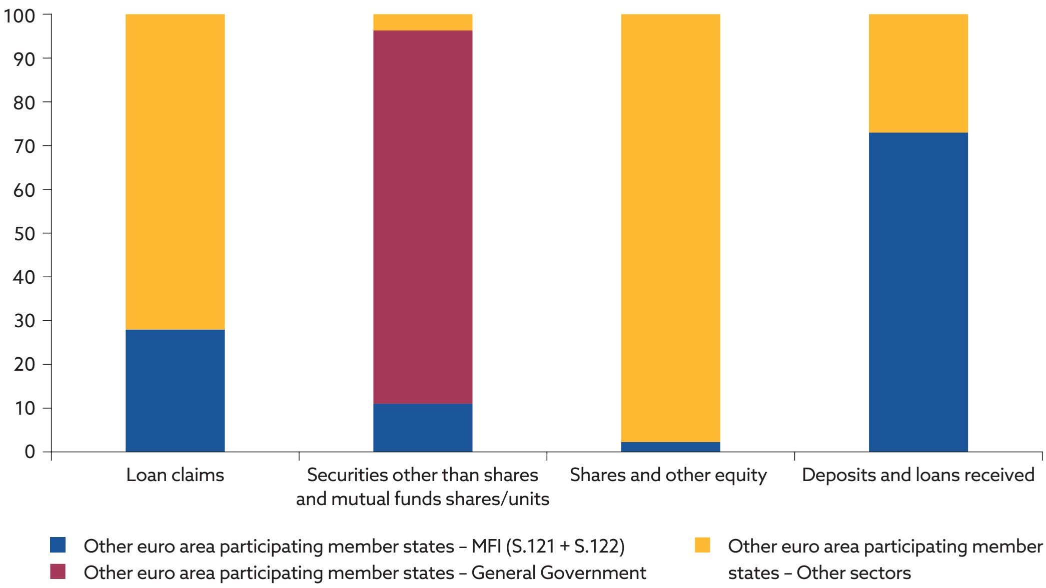
of such claims (€1.6 billion) and the other 28.0% (€612.2 million) were claims on the MFI sector in other euro area countries.

The value of banks' holdings of securities other than shares and mutual fund shares/units issued in other euro area countries was €3.4 billion at the end of March 2026. The majority of such securities (85.3%, €2.9 billion) were issued by the general government sector, while securities issued by MFIs and by other sectors accounted for 11.0% (€377.8 million) and 3.7% (€127.2 million) respectively.

The value of shares and other equity issued in other euro area countries held by credit institutions in Slovakia stood at €24.8 million. Nearly all the assets in this category (97.7%, €24.3 million) came from other sectors, while MFIs were the issuers of 2.3% (€0.6 million).

Deposits and loans received from residents of other euro area countries amounted to €9.5 billion. The majority of this category (73.0%, €6.9 billion) consisted of deposits and loans received from MFIs. Deposits from other sectors (€2.6 billion) accounted for 27.0%.

Chart 9
Selected assets/liabilities: sectoral breakdown of counterparty from other euro area member states as at 31 March 2026 (%)



Source: NBS.

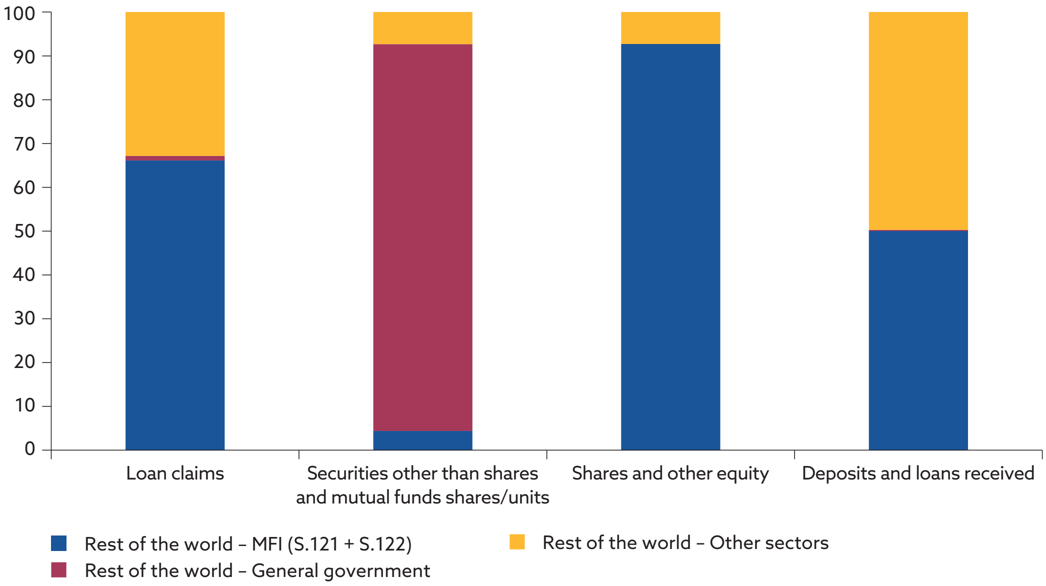
Loan claims on the rest of the world amounted to €8.6 billion at the end of March 2026. The majority (66.1%, €5.7 billion) were claims on MFIs. Claims on other sectors amounting to €2.8 billion accounted for 32.8%.

Securities other than shares and mutual fund shares/units issued by residents of the rest of the world made up holdings in the portfolios of credit institutions in Slovakia worth €2.5 billion. Most of these (88.3%, €2.2 billion) were issued by the general government sector. Securities of MFIs accounted for 4.4% (€108.2 million) while other sectors accounted for 7.3% (€180.8 million).

Slovak credit institutions held shares and other equities issued by residents of the rest of the world with a value of €468.5 million. The majority were issued by MFIs (92.7%, €434.4 million) followed by other sectors (7.3%, €34.1 million).

Deposits and loans received from residents in the rest of the world stood at €7.2 billion as of 31 March 2026. MFIs accounted for 50.0% (€3.6 billion) while other sectors provided 49.7% (€3.6 billion).

Chart 10
Selected assets/liabilities: sectoral breakdown of counterparty from the rest of the world as at 31st March 2026 (%)



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 – 7.2% (€9.0 billion) – was recorded at the end of the fourth quarter of 2025. At the end of March 2026, the year-on-year growth rate in total assets was 6.2% (€7.8 billion), which represents an increase of 1.2 pp compared to the end of March 2025.

The largest recent year-on-year change in loan claims was in the fourth quarter of 2025, when their volume increased by 5.4%. At the end of March 2026, they showed a year-on-year increase of 5.0% (€5.2 billion), which was 1.3 pp stronger growth compared with March 2025. The largest year-on-year movement in recent history was recorded in the second quarter of 2025, when claims with maturity up to 1 year fell by 13.4% (€3.2 billion). Loan claims with a maturity of 1 to 5 years experienced their strongest growth in recent history in the second quarter of 2025, when they increased by 23.9% (€2.2 billion). As of March 2026, they showed an increase of 0.5% (€54.1 million). The largest year-on-year movement in credit claims with a maturity of over 5 years was in the current quarter, when they grew by 8.5% (€5.9 billion).

Securities other than shares and mutual fund shares/units had their largest year-on-year increase in recent history in the third quarter of 2025, which amounted to 27.0% (€4.3 billion). In the reporting quarter, the category grew by 16.1% (€2.8 billion), which is 0.6 pp more than a year earlier. A significant contribution to this movement came from securities other than shares and mutual fund shares/units with maturity over 2 years. Their largest movement was recorded in the third quarter of 2025, when they grew by 27.3% (€4.3 billion). In the reporting quarter, they increased by 18.6% (€3.2 billion), which is 4 pp more than the same period a year earlier.

The fastest growth in the total stock of shares and other equity (including investment fund shares/units) was in the third quarter of 2024, when it grew by 28.1% (€226.2 million). In the year to the end of March 2026 this asset category decreased by 17.1% (€166.2 million).

The value of other assets (including fixed assets) at the end of March 2026 was €3.2 billion, with a year-on-year decrease of 3.0% (€96.2 million). The largest year-on-year change in this category in recent history was observed in the second quarter of 2025, when there was growth of 7.9% (€239.4 million).

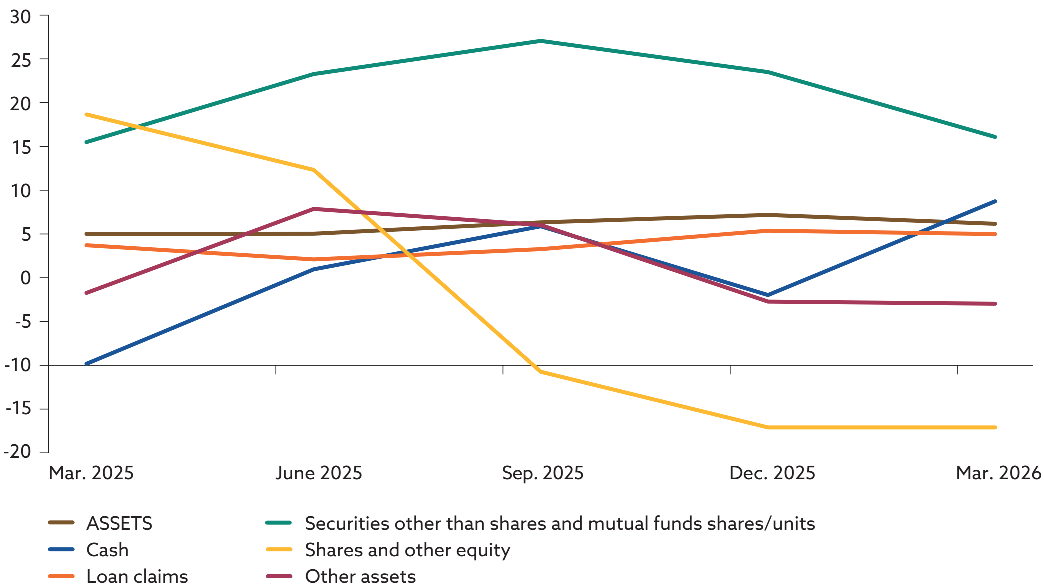
Cash holdings of credit institutions showed their most significant annual change in percentage terms in the first quarter of 2024, with a year-on-year increase of 11.9% (€128.2 million). At the end of March 2026, the category recorded year-on-year growth by 8.7% (€95.2 million).

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

	III. 2025	VI. 2025	IX. 2025	XII. 2025	III. 2026
ASSETS	**5.0**	**5.0**	**6.3**	**7.2**	**6.2**
Cash	**-9.8**	**1.0**	**5.9**	**-2.0**	**8.7**
Loan claims	**3.7**	**2.1**	**3.3**	**5.4**	**5.0**
Loan claims – up to 1 year	-1.7	-13.4	-11.4	0.1	-3.3
Loan claims – over 1 and up to 5 years	23.6	23.9	15.9	8.9	0.5
Loan claims – over 5 years	2.9	4.7	6.5	6.8	8.5
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units	**15.5**	**23.3**	**27.0**	**23.5**	**16.1**
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units up to 1 year	50.2	55.2	189.0	-11.4	-82.3
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units over 1 and up to 2 years	114.8	-15.1	-16.2	-13.1	-100.0
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units over 2 years	14.5	23.6	27.3	23.9	18.6
Shares and other equity	**18.7**	**12.3**	**-10.7**	**-17.1**	**-17.1**
Other assets	**-1.7**	**7.9**	**6.0**	**-2.7**	**-3.0**

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, with the reporting quarter showing an increase of 6.2%. Compared to the same period in 2025, the increase was larger by 1.2 pp.

There was an 8.1% (€7.4 billion) year-on-year increase in deposits and loans received. This increase for the reporting quarter was the largest in the last two years. Broken down by maturity, deposits and loans received with a maturity of over 1 year increased by 8.3% (€1.0 billion). Their largest movement was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2024, when they decreased by 24.1% (€3.9 billion). The change was 10.8 pp larger than for the same period a year earlier. Deposits and loans received with a maturity of up to 1 year posted a year-on-year increase of 8.1% (€6.4 billion). Compared with the same period in 2025, growth was higher by 3.4 pp.

The stock of issued debt securities posted its largest movement in the reference period in the second quarter of 2024, when it grew by 21.8% (€2.3 billion). In the reporting period, the stock increased by 5.2% (€733.3 million), which is 5.6 pp slower compared to the same period a year earlier. The main driver of the increase was an increase in the volume of securities with a maturity of over 2 years by 9.3% (€1.3 billion). Compared with the same period in 2025, growth was slower by 2.5 pp. This item's largest movement was recorded in the second quarter of 2024, when growth reached 17%.

Aggregate capital and provisions increased in the year to the end of March 2026 by 2.7% (€410.6 million). Their largest movement was recorded in the first quarter of 2025, when they increased by 20.2% (€2.6 billion). The slowdown between these two periods thus amounts to 17.6 pp.

Other liabilities had a year-on-year decrease to the end of March 2026 amounting to 13.3% (€761.3 million). Their largest movement in the recent past was in the first quarter of 2024, when the year-on-year change amounted to 47.2% (€2.2 billion).

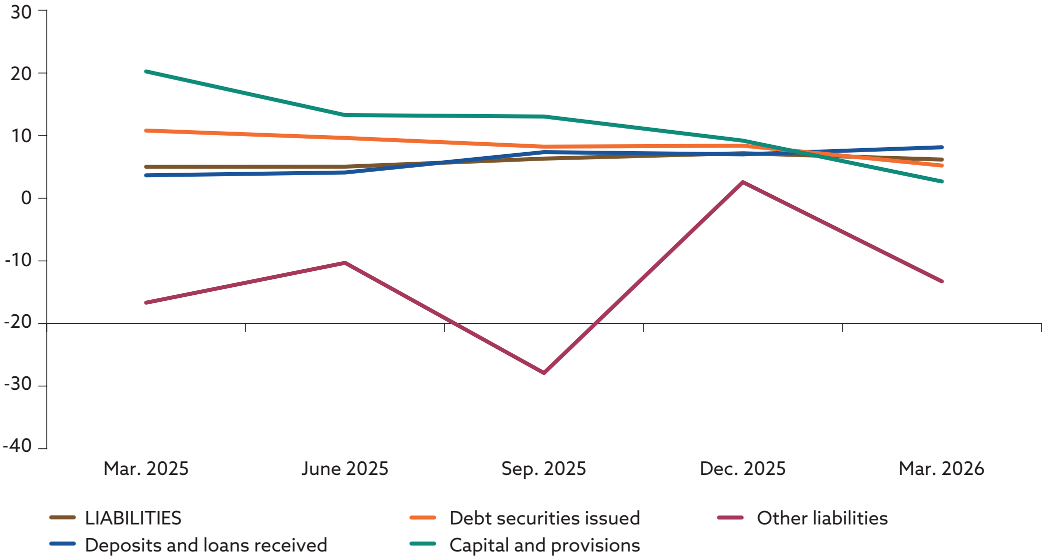
Table 7

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

	III. 2025	VI. 2025	IX. 2025	XII. 2025	III. 2026
LIABILITIES	**5.0**	**5.0**	**6.3**	**7.2**	**6.2**
Deposits and loans received	**3.7**	**4.1**	**7.4**	**7.0**	**8.1**
Deposits and loans received up to 1 year	4.7	3.1	7.2	7.2	8.1
Deposits and loans received over 1 year	-2.5	10.3	8.4	5.8	8.3
Debt securities issued	**10.8**	**9.6**	**8.2**	**8.4**	**5.2**
Debt securities issued up to 1 year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt securities issued over 1 and up to 2 years	-9.4	-9.4	-9.2	-100.0	-100.0
Debt securities issued over 2 years	11.8	10.5	9.0	12.6	9.3
Capital and provisions	**20.2**	**13.3**	**13.1**	**9.2**	**2.7**
Other liabilities	**-16.7**	**-10.3**	**-27.9**	**2.6**	**-13.3**

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 Current period profit/loss at the end of March 2026

Based on the available data, the cumulative profit of the banking sector as of March 2026 amounted to €323.2 million, representing a 15.3% increase compared to the same period a year earlier.

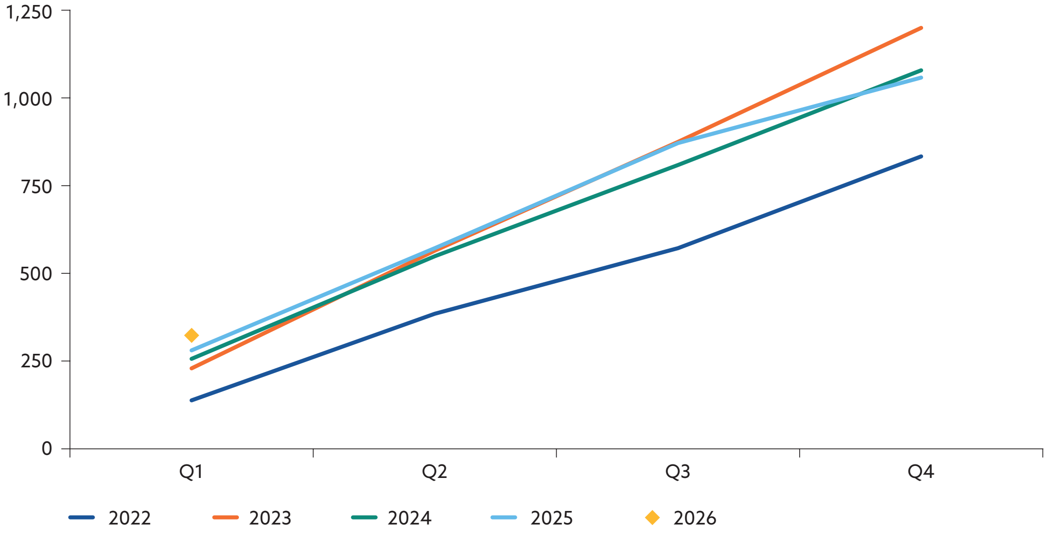
Net interest income grew by 5.4% in the year to the end of March 2026. The largest change in recent history was observed in the first quarter of 2024 (17.1%). Other interest income decreased by 8.3% while interest income on securities increased by 30.9%. Other interest expenses decreased by 24.1% and interest expenses on securities grew by 6.9%.

At the end of March 2026, net non-interest income rose by 10.1% to €280.1 million. The most significant factor for this development was the growth in fee and commission income amounting to 4.8%.

General operating expenses increased by 5.6% to €432.9 million in the twelve months to March 2026.

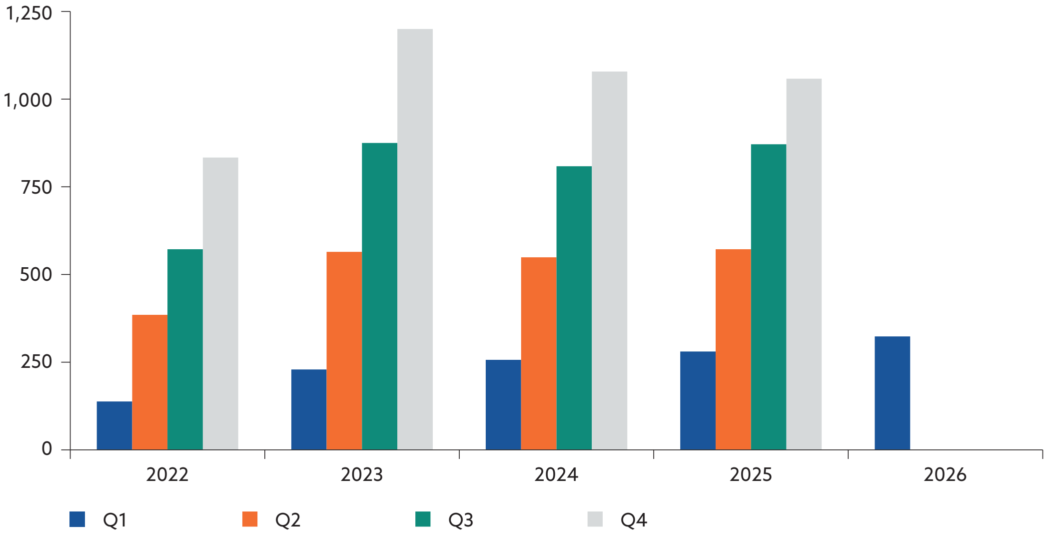
The net creation of reserves and provisions was lower by 8.9% year on year as of March 2026.

Chart 13
Current period profit/loss (EUR million)



Source: NBS.

Chart 14
Current period profit/loss (EUR million)

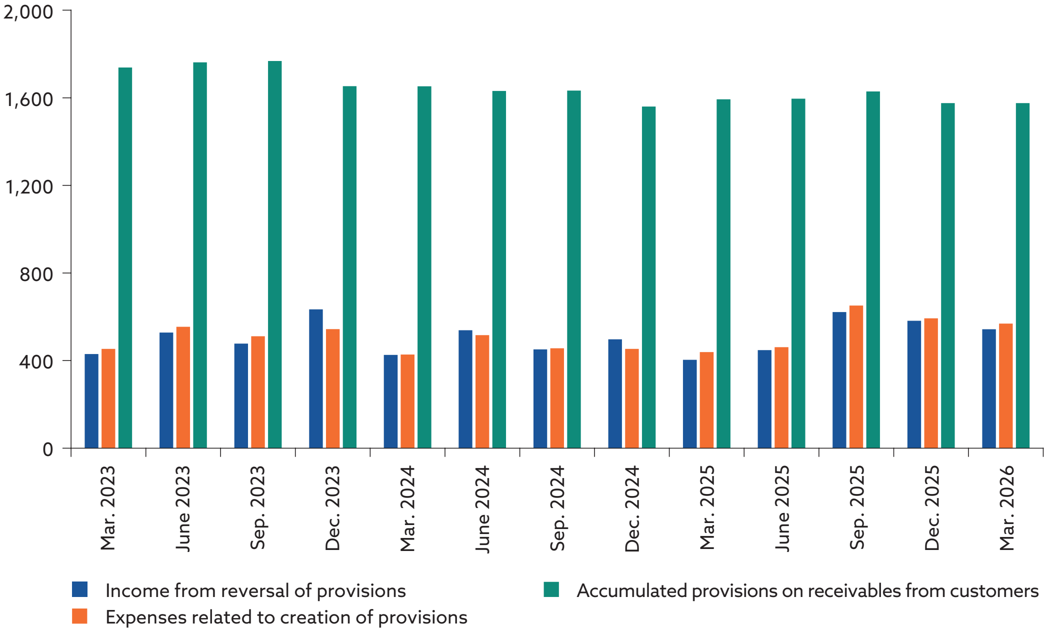


Source: NBS.

Accumulated provisions on receivables from clients at the end of March 2026 were almost unchanged year on year. The stock of provisioned client claims at the same date was 5.5% larger year on year. Euro-denominated claims constituted the vast majority of all credit claims (99.5%), and euro-denominated claims on euro area residents made up around 95.5%.

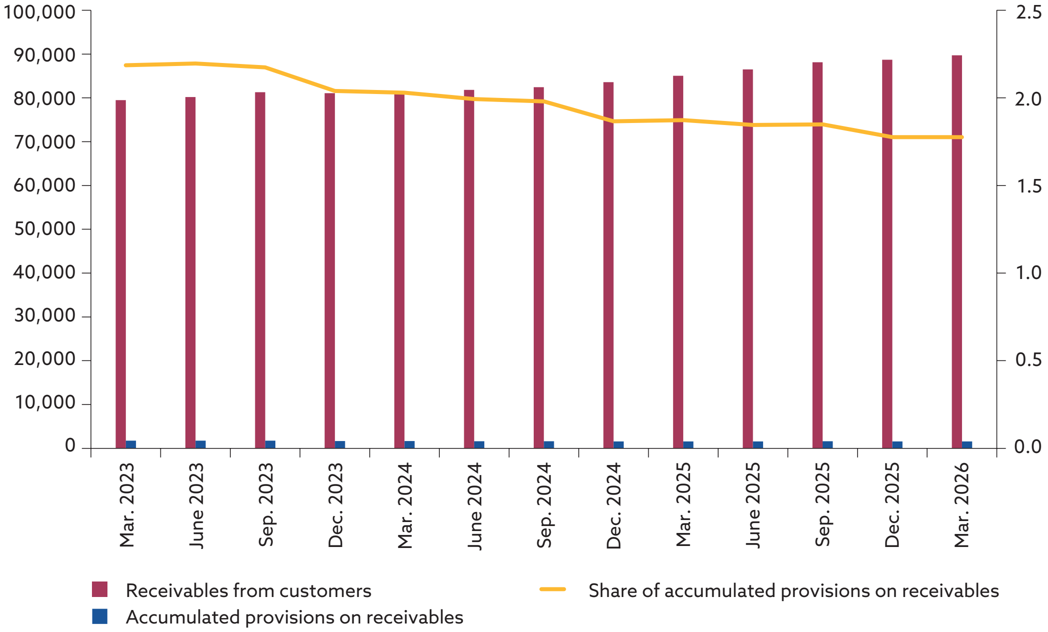
Comparison of the expense and income items related to the write-off and assignment of claims on non-bank clients indicates a net loss of €11.3 million for assignments, while claim write-offs produced a net loss of €19.1 million.

Chart 15
Provisions (EUR million)



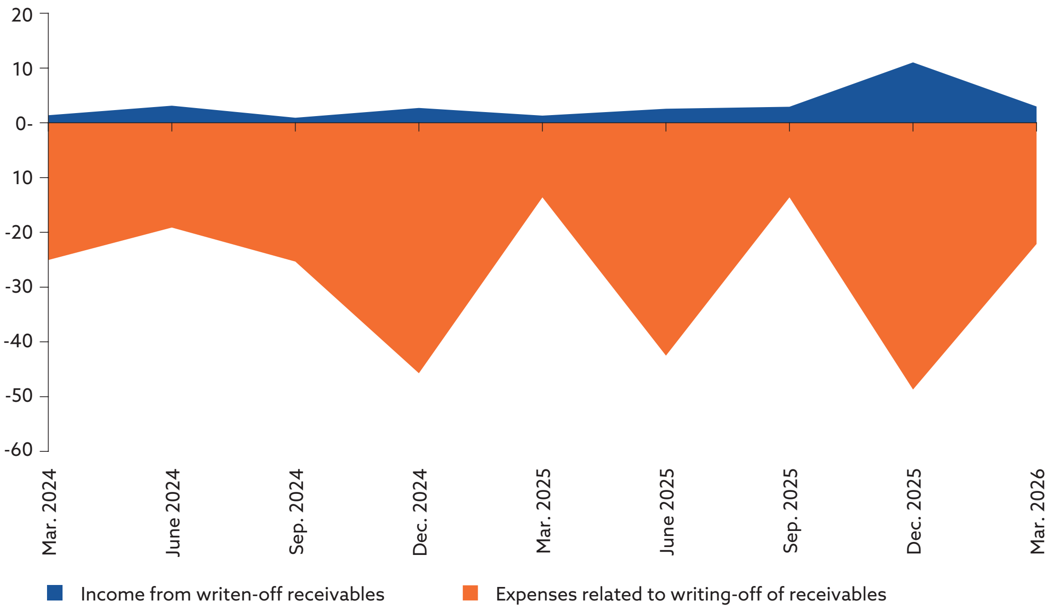
Source: NBS.

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



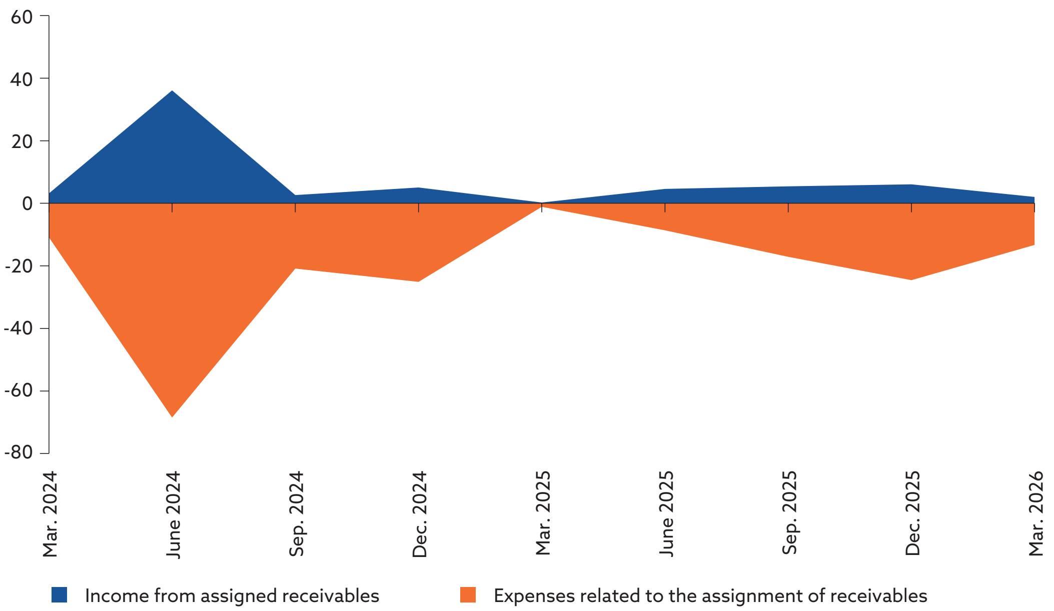
Source: NBS.

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 the resulting profit or loss.

Based on three-month aggregated data available for the first quarter of 2026, interest income on securities was 30.9% higher than in the same period a year earlier (€134.0 million).

Interest expenses on securities in March 2026 were 6.9% higher year on year (€101.8 million).

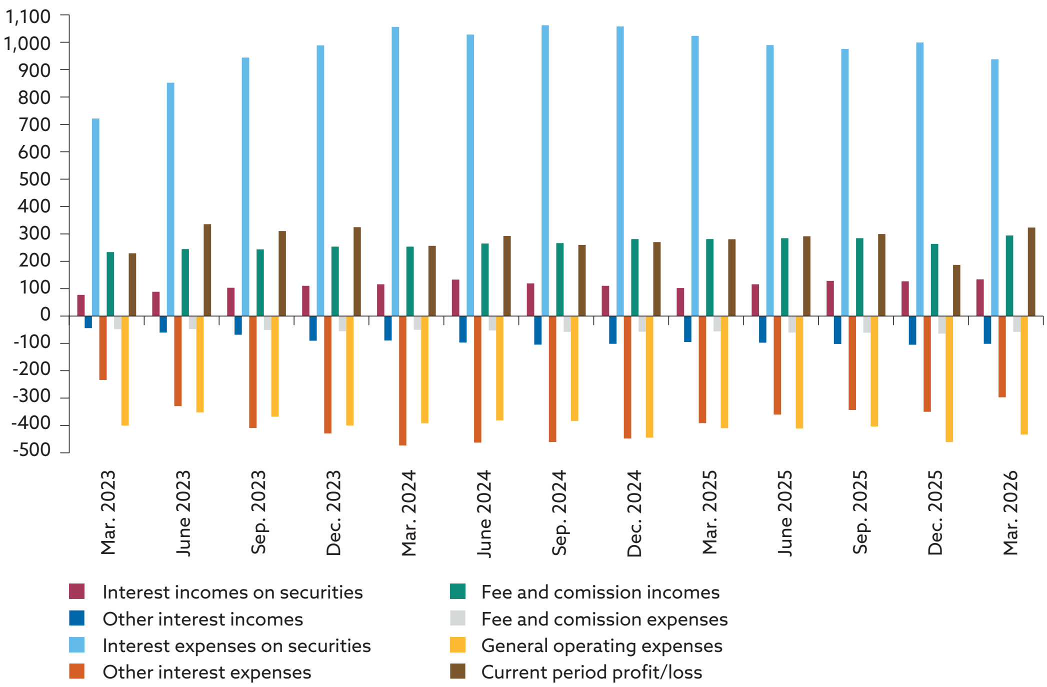
Other interest income stood at €938.1 million in the first quarter of 2026, which was 8.3% lower year on year, and a decrease was also observed in other interest expenses, which fell by 24.1% to €297.0 million.

In the first quarter of 2026, net non-interest income was 10.1% higher year on year at €280.1 million.

General operating expenses increased by 5.6% year on year to €432.9 million.

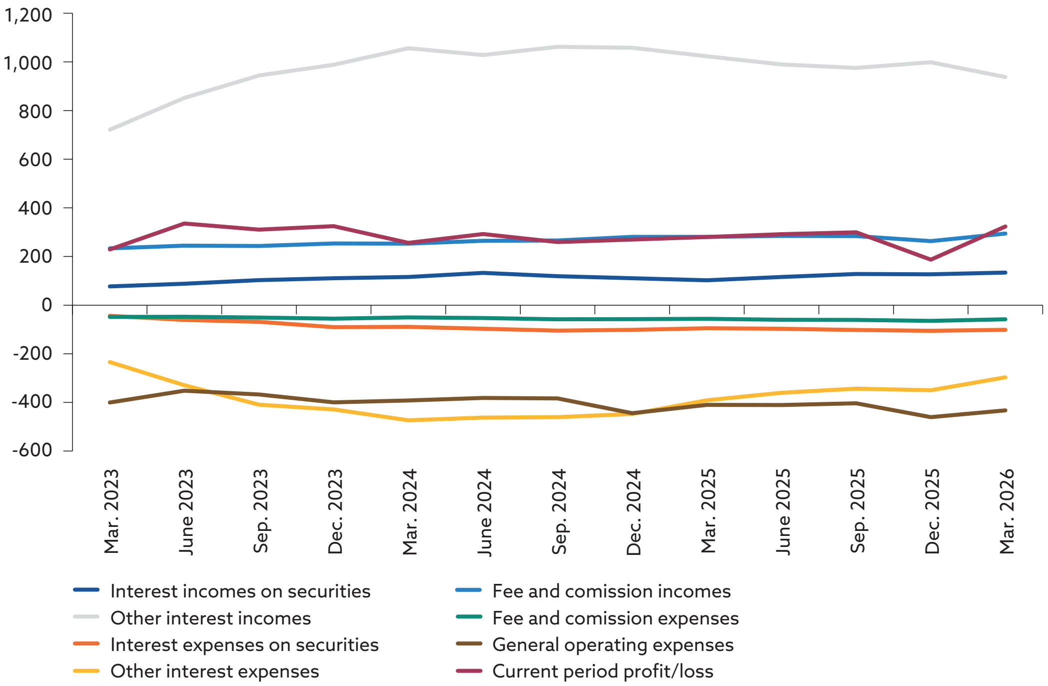
The current period profit for the first quarter of 2026 was 15.3% larger than for the same period a year earlier, amounting to €323.2 million.

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)



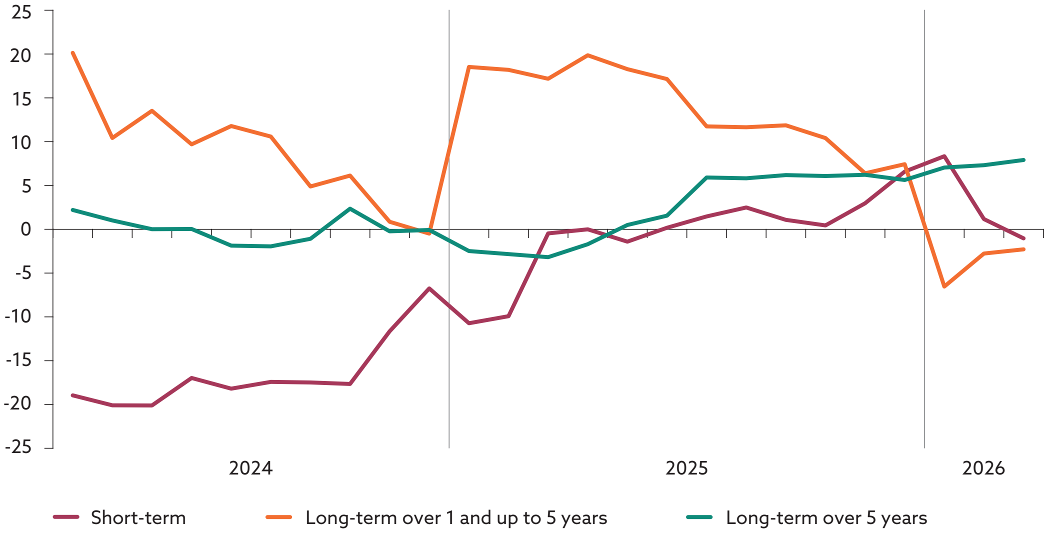
Source: NBS.

2.7 Loans to non-financial corporations

2.7.1 Loans to non-financial corporations by maturity

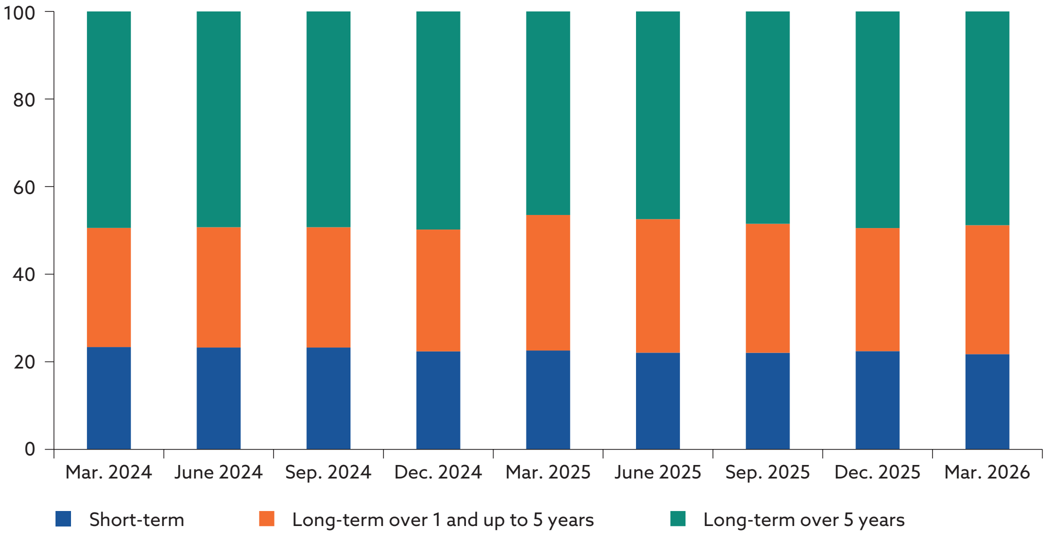
In the twelve months to the end of the first quarter of 2026, loans to non-financial corporations (NFCs) saw a net increase of 2.7%. The volume of short-term loans decreased by 1.0% over the same period. Loans with a maturity of 1 to 5 years recorded a year-on-year decrease of 2.3%. Long-term loans with a maturity of over 5 years recorded a year-on-year increase for the first quarter of 2026 amounting to 7.9%.

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)

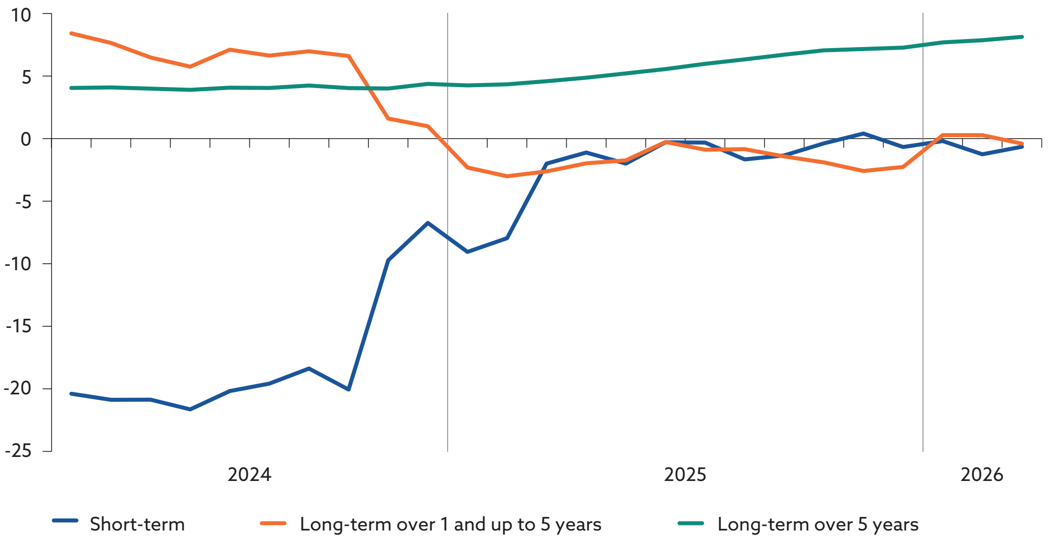


Source: NBS.

2.7.2 Loans to households by maturity

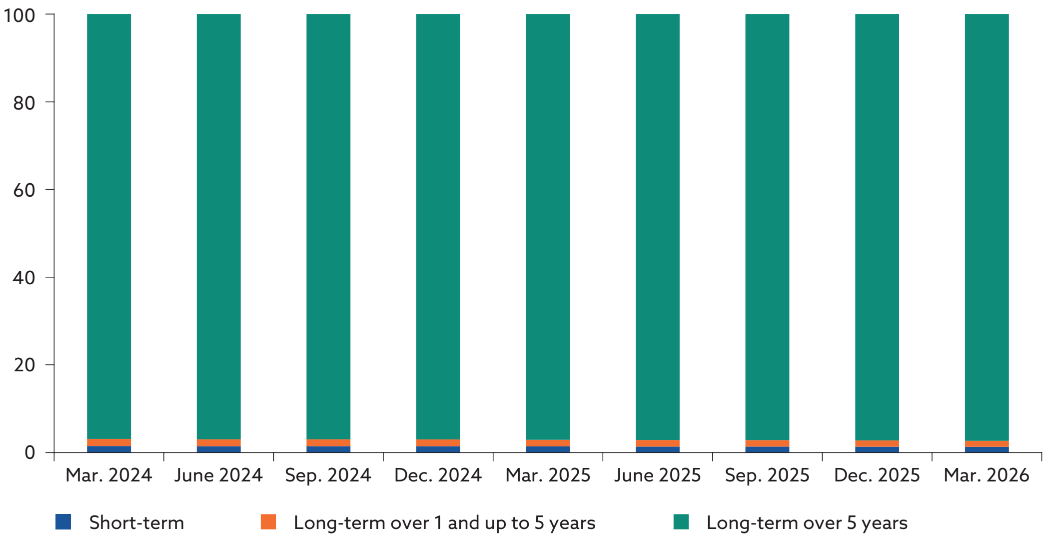
In the twelve months to the end of the first quarter of 2026, there was net growth in loans to households by 7.9%. The volume of short-term loans decreased over this period by 0.7%. Longer-term loans with a maturity of 1 to 5 years decreased by 0.4%. The stock of long-term households loans with a maturity of over 5 years was 8.1% larger year on year as of the reporting date.

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



Source: NBS.

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

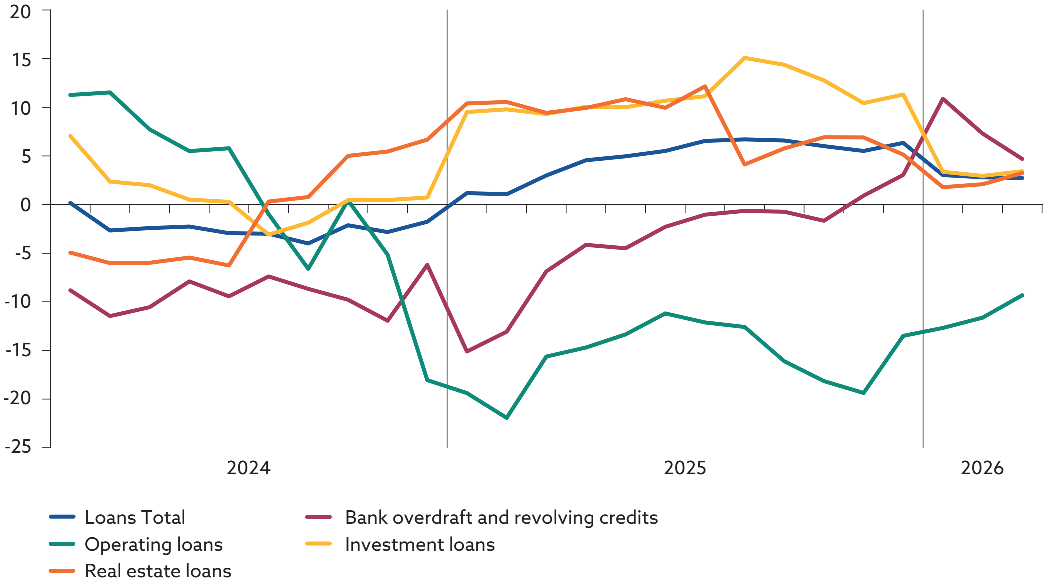


Source: NBS.

2.7.3 Loans to non-financial corporations by type of loan

The stock of operating loans as of March 2026 reflected a year-on-year fall of 9.3%. Investment loans posted year-on-year growth of 3.4%. The annual growth rate for current account overdrafts and revolving credits was 4.7% at the end of March 2026. The volume of real estate loans provided to NFCs increased by 3.2% year on year.

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

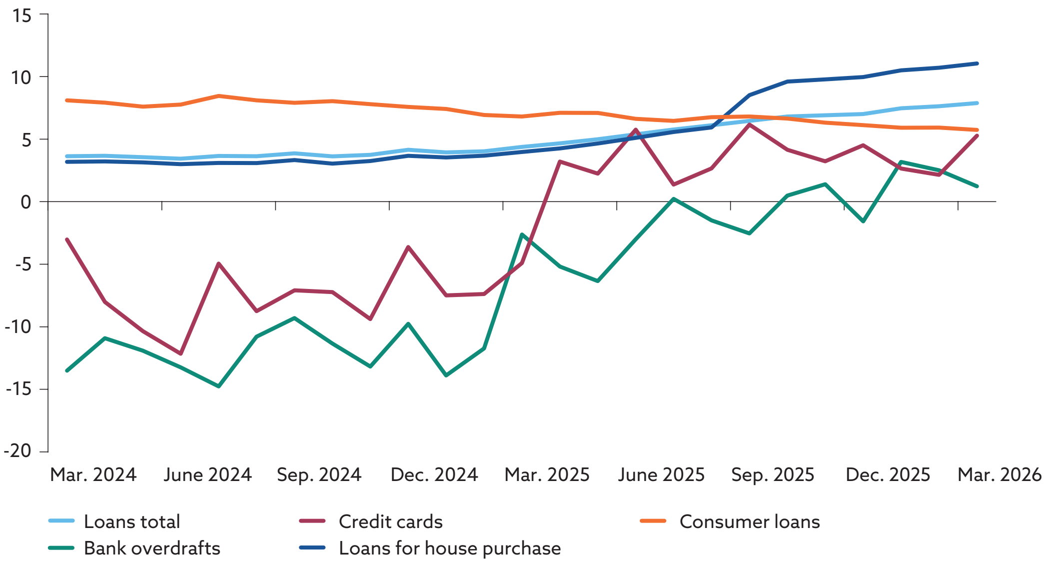


Source: NBS.

2.7.4 Loans to households by type of loan

Loans to households recorded year-on-year growth in the first quarter of 2026 at a rate of around 7.9%. Credit card loans were 5.3% higher than a year earlier. Current account overdrafts saw a year-on-year increase of 1.2% in the first quarter of 2026. The stock of loans for house purchase increased year on year by 11.0%. Loans for consumption recorded year-on-year growth at a rate of 5.7%.

Chart 26
Households loans broken down by type of loan (year-on-year percentage changes)

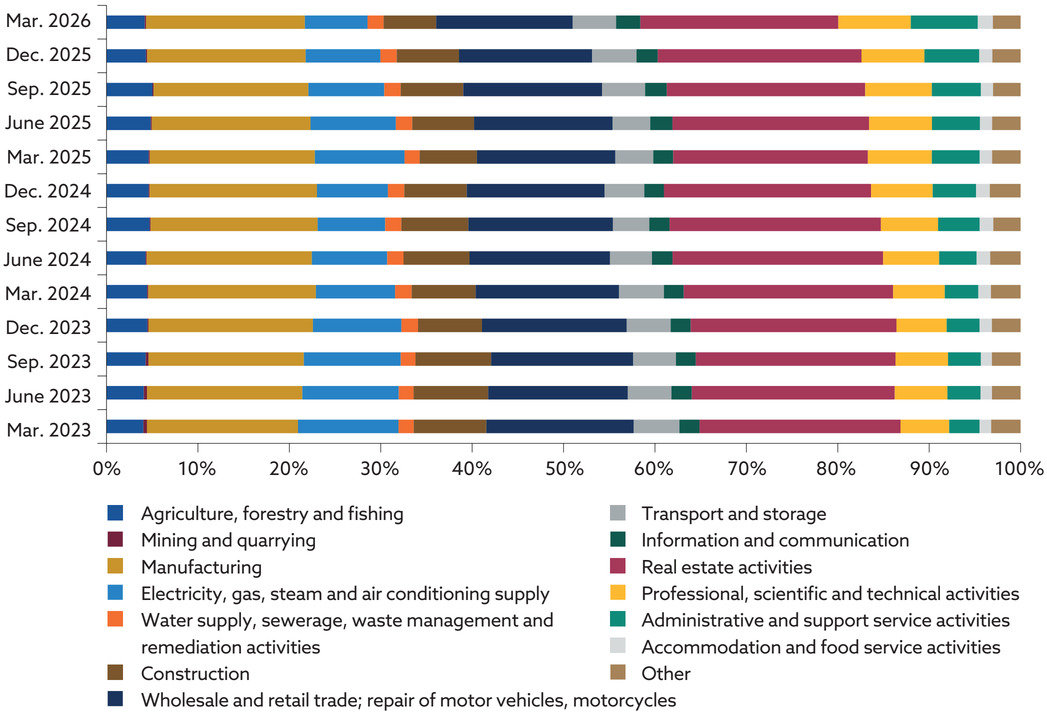


Source: NBS.

2.7.5 Loans to non-financial corporations by sector of economic activity

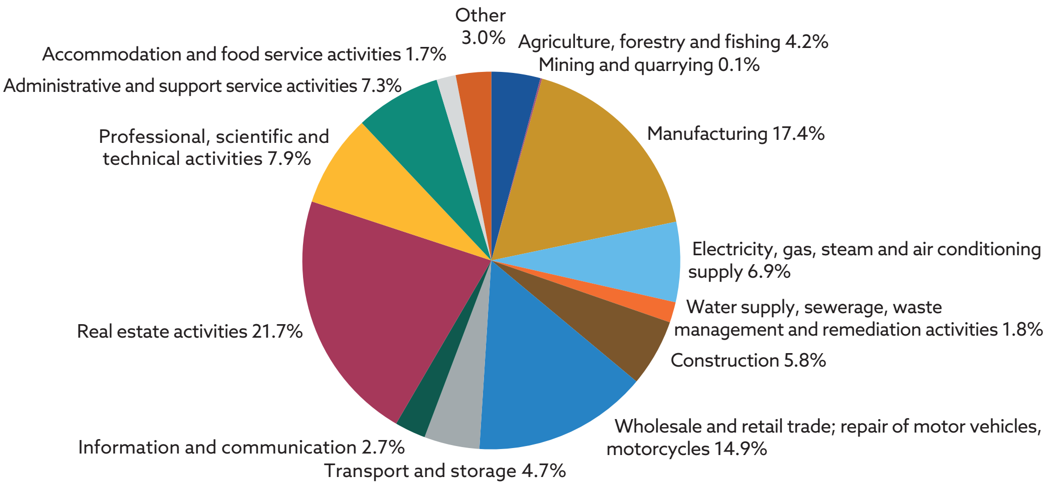
A breakdown of loans provided to non-financial corporations (NFCs) by economic sector in the first quarter of 2026 reveals that the real estate sector was the largest recipient, receiving 21.7% of the total volume. Industrial production's share as of March 2026 amounted to 17.4%. The category of wholesale and retail trade absorbed 14.9% 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 March 2026

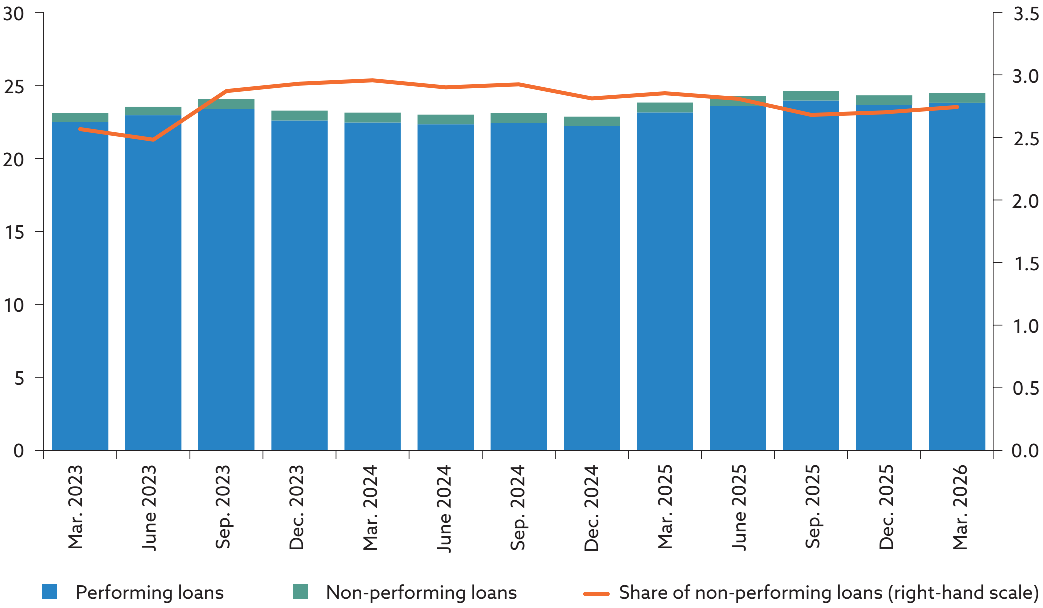


Source: NBS.

2.7.6 Non-performing loans to non-financial corporations

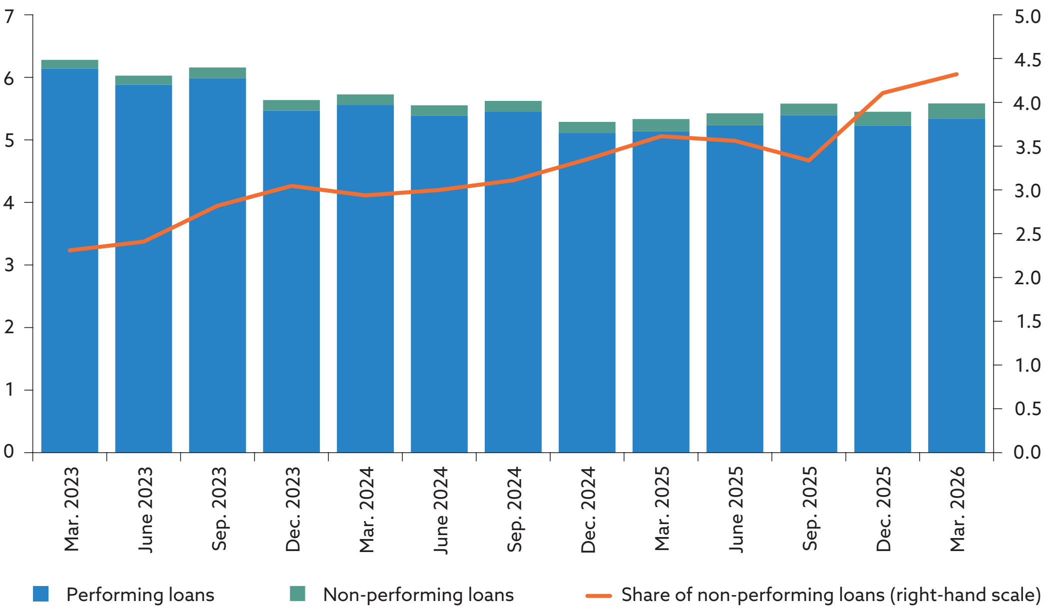
In the first quarter of 2026, the ratio of non-performing to total loans (NPL ratio) for NFCs was 2.7%. The NPL ratio for current account overdrafts rose from 3.6% in March 2025 to 4.3% as of the reporting date. The NPL ratio for operating loans stood at 5.0%. In the category of investment loans, the NPL ratio stood at 1.7% as of March 2026. The NPL ratio for real estate loans decreased year on year to 1.1%. For credit cards, the NPL ratio decreased by 0.7 pp in the year to March 2026 to stand at 7.0%.

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



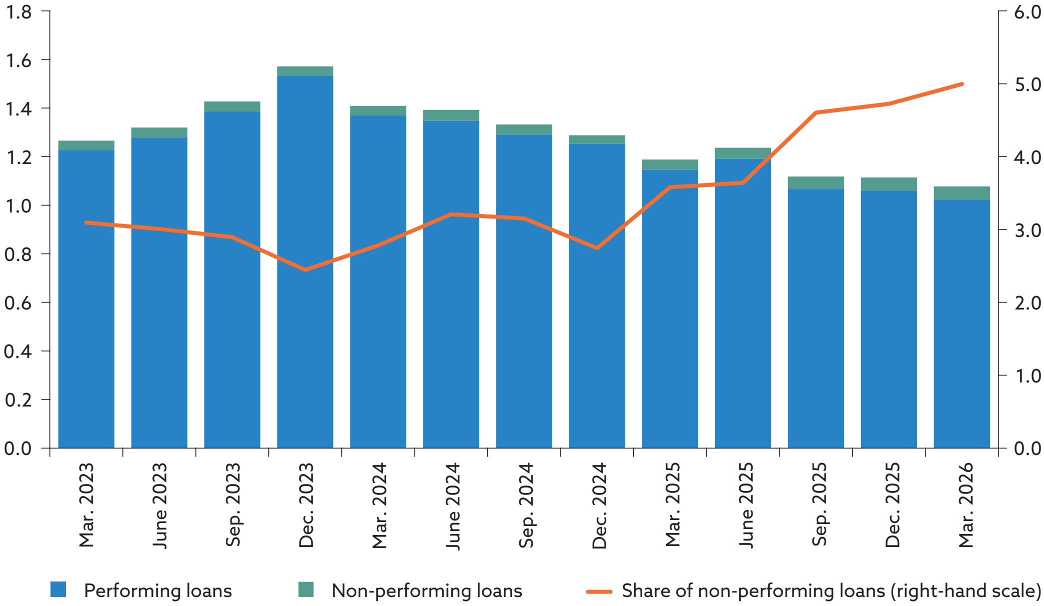
Source: NBS.

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



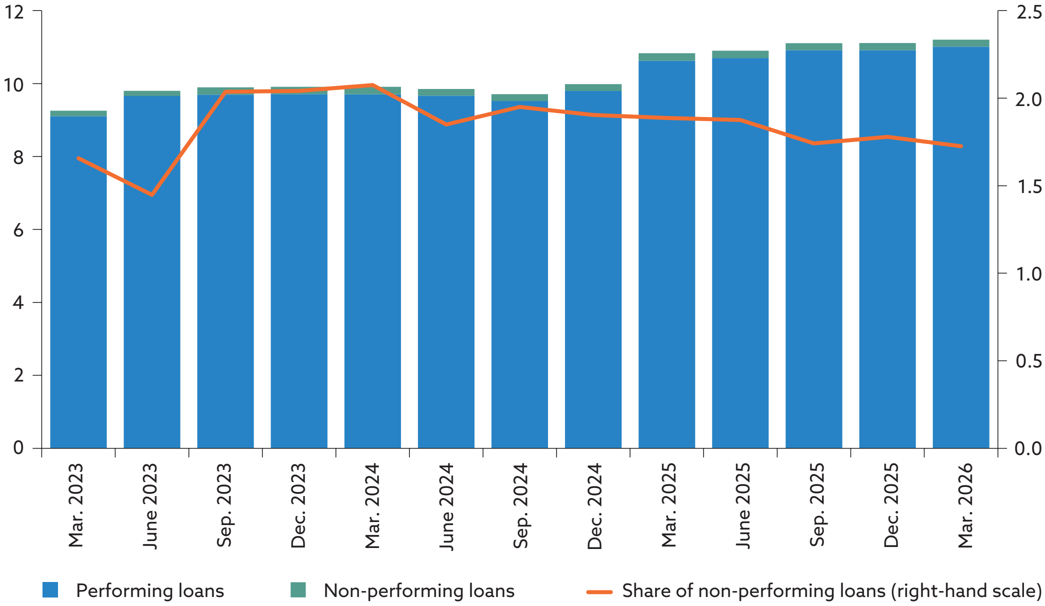
Source: NBS.

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



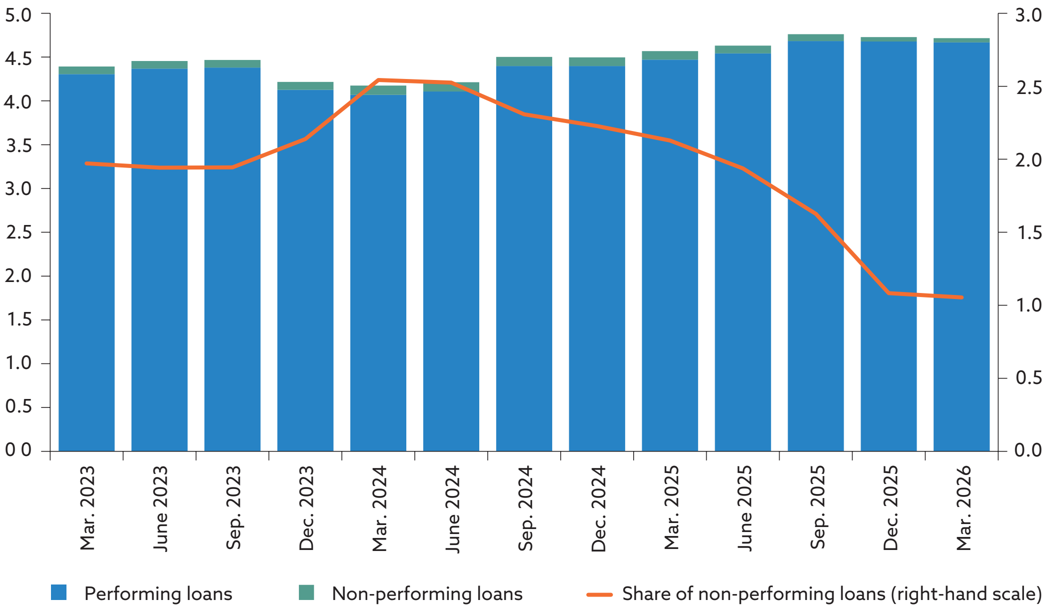
Source: NBS.

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



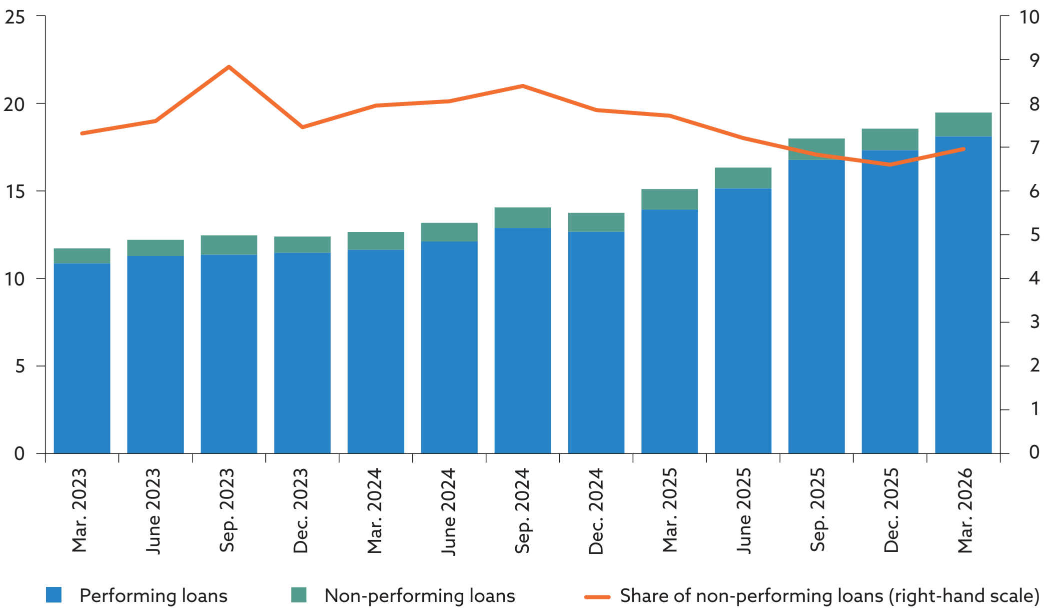
Source: NBS.

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, %)

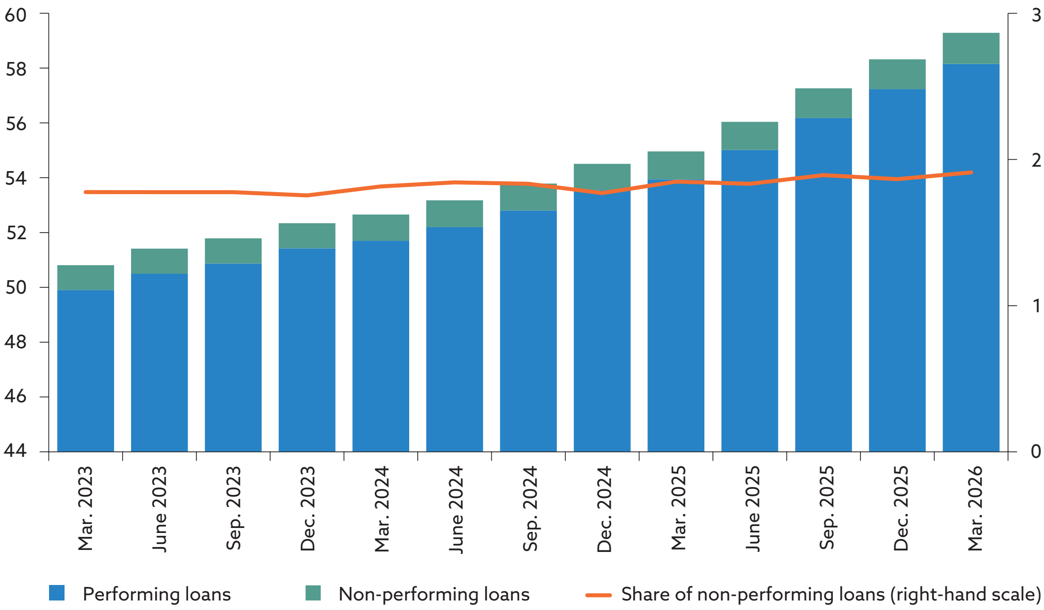


Source: NBS.

2.7.7 Non-performing loans to households

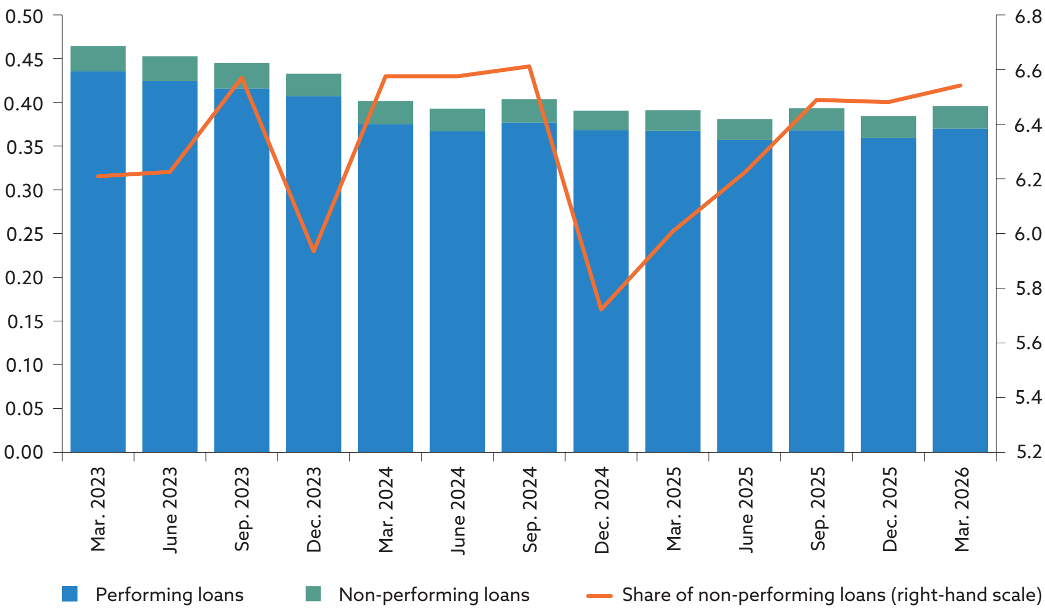
The ratio of non-performing loans to total loans (NPL ratio) for households stood at 1.9% in the first quarter of 2026. The highest NPL ratio observed during the reporting period was in the category of consumer loans, where it amounted to 7.9%. Bank overdrafts had an NPL ratio of 6.5%. The NPL ratio of loans for house purchase was 1.1%, which was unchanged year on year. The NPL ratio of credit card loans decreased by 0.1 pp year on year to stand at 3.3% in March 2026.

Chart 35
Share of non-performing loans in total loans to households (EUR billions, %)



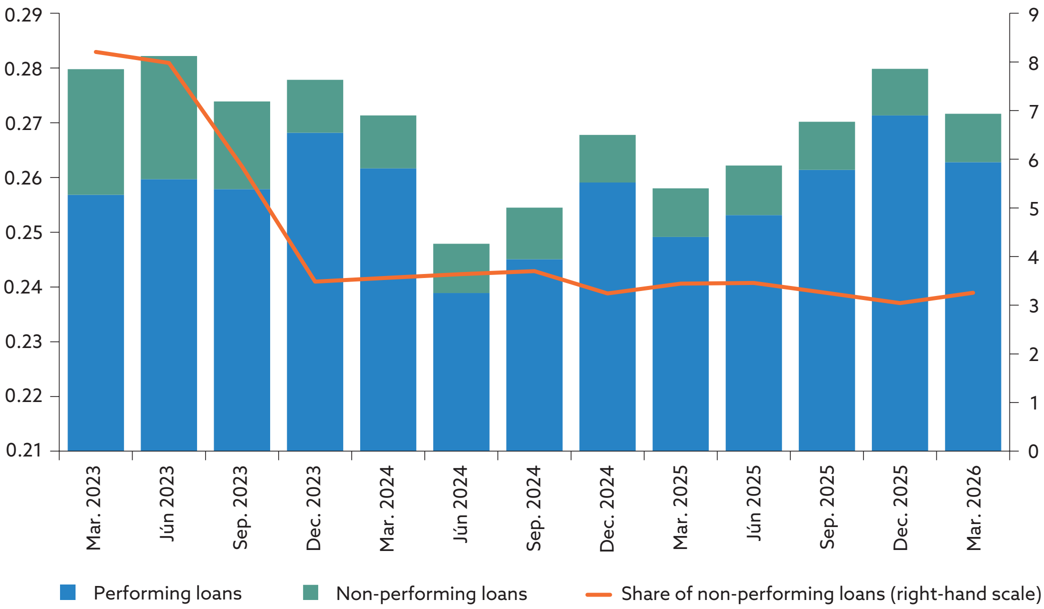
Source: NBS.

Chart 36
Share of non-performing loans in bank overdrafts to households (EUR billions, %)



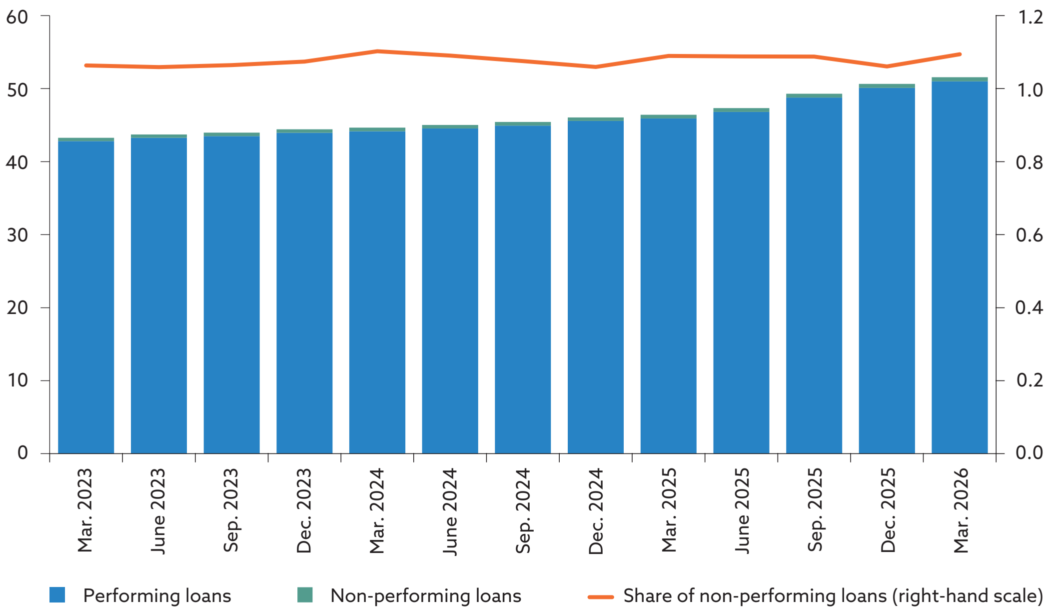
Source: NBS.

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



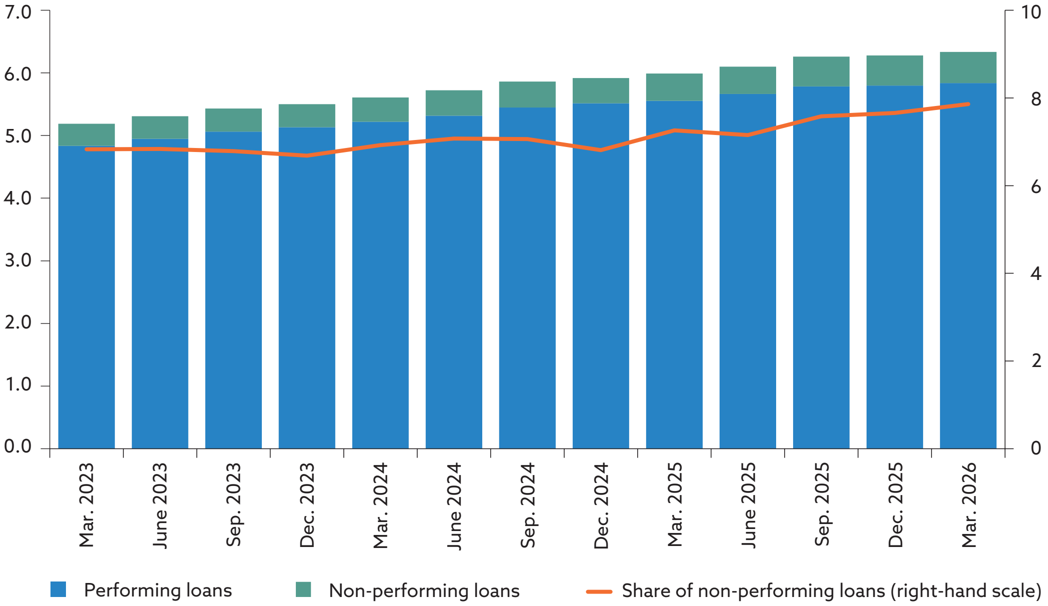
Source: NBS.

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, %)



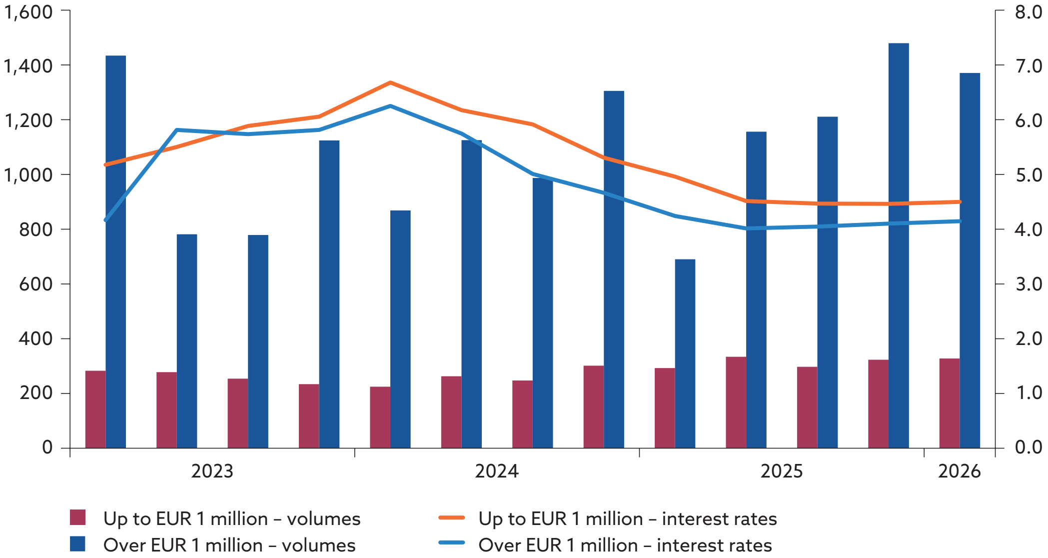
Source: NBS.

2.8 Interest rates, volumes and stocks of loans

2.8.1 New loans to non-financial corporations – interest rates and volumes

The total volume of new loans provided to non-financial corporations (NFCs) decreased by 0.4% in the first quarter of 2026 compared with the same quarter of 2025. The volume of '**loans of up to €1 million**' grew year on year by 12.5% and the category's share of all provided loans was 20.3%. The average interest rate on these loans decreased to 4.4% p.a. in the reporting period. The volume of loans in the '**loans of over €1 million**' category was also lower, decreasing by 3.2%. Their share of the total volume of all loans was 79.8% and their average interest rate decreased by 1.0 pp to 4.0% p.a.

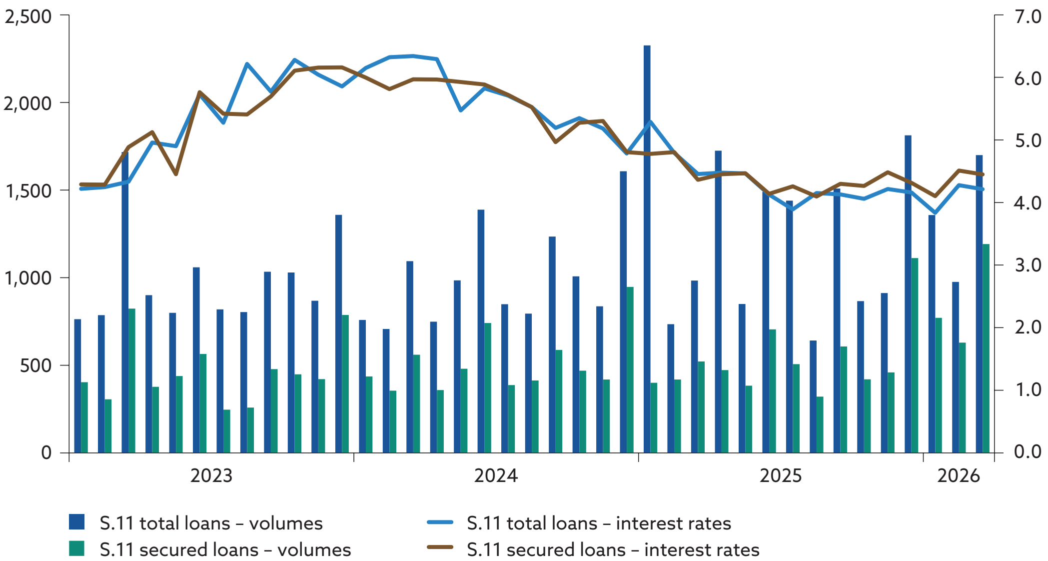
Chart 40
New loans to NFCs – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p.a.)



Source: NBS.

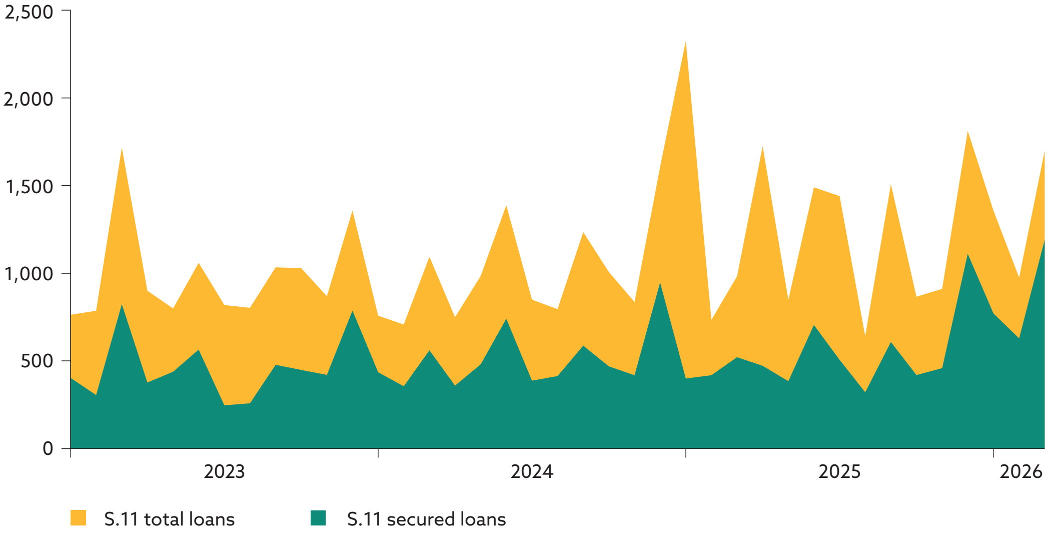
The share of new secured loans in the **total** volume of new loans provided to NFCs increased year on year from 33.2% to 64.3%. The average interest rate for secured loans declined year on year by 0.3 pp to 4.4% p.a. There was also a decrease in the average interest for all new loans to NFCs (regardless of security), which reached 4.1% p.a.

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



Source: NBS.

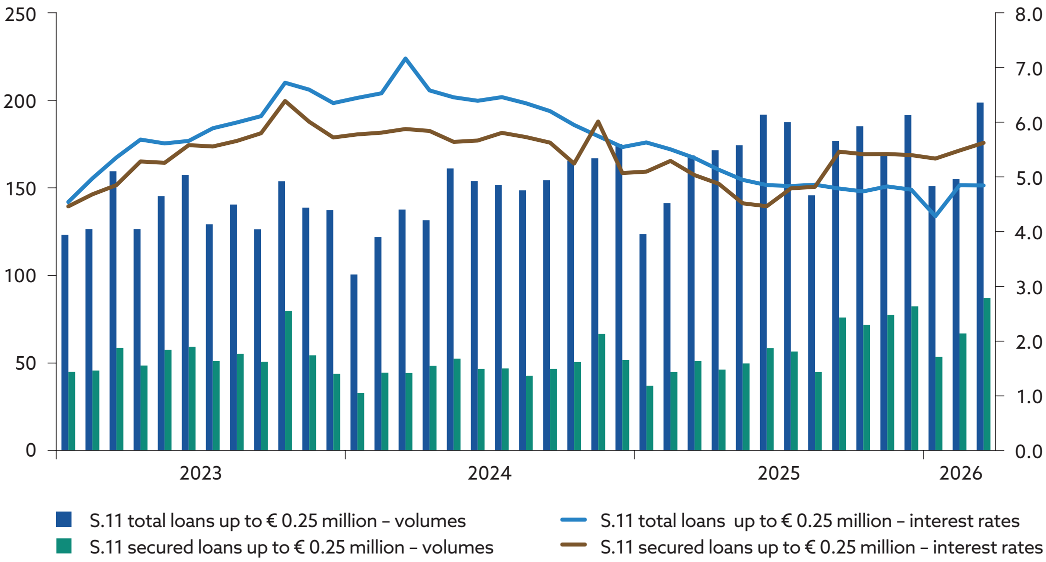
Chart 42
Share of secured loans in total new loans to NFCs (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

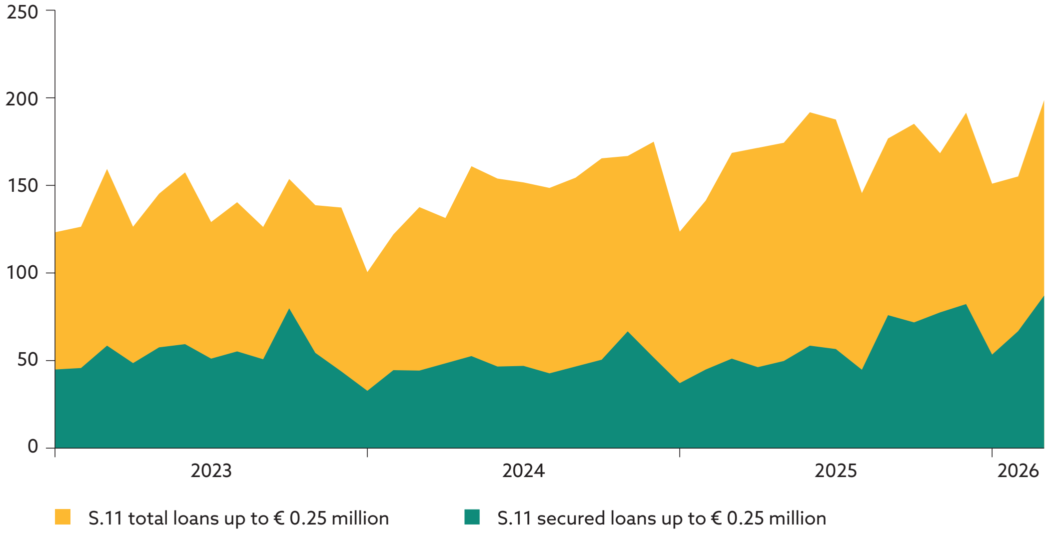
In the category of '**loans of up to €0.25 million**', there was an increase in the share of secured loans in the total volume of new loans to NFCs in the first quarter of 2026 amounting to 10.4 pp year on year, reaching 41.1%. There was also an increase in the average interest rate for secured loans, which rose by 0.4 pp to 5.5% p.a. The average interest rate for all new loans provided to NFCs was 0.8 pp lower at 4.7% 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.

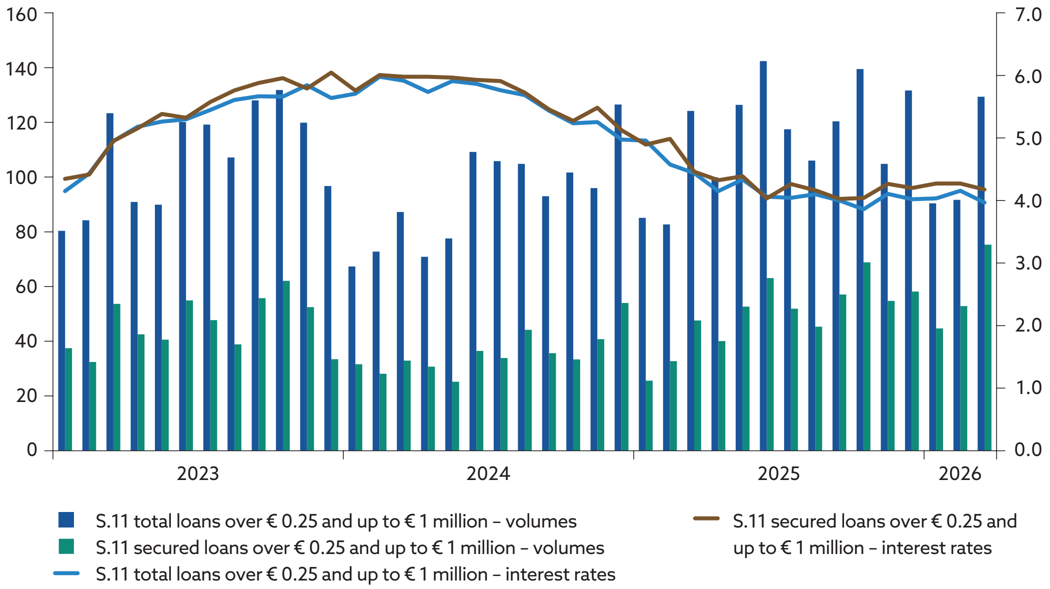
Chart 44
Share of secured loans in total new loans up to € 0.25 million to NFCs (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

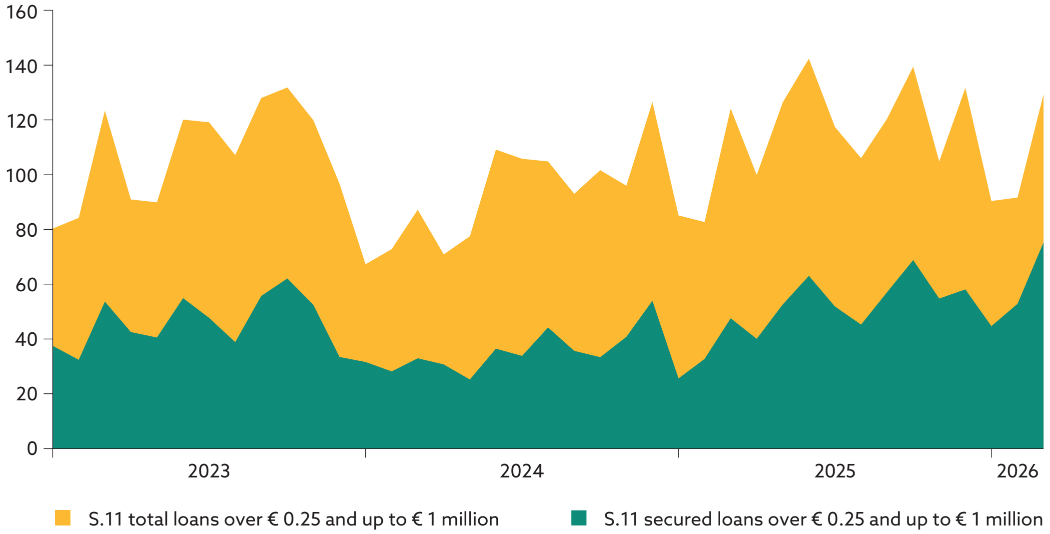
In the category of '**loans of over €0.25 million and up to €1 million**', the share of new secured loans in the total volume of new loans to NFCs increased year on year by 19.2 pp to 55.5% of total volume. The average interest rate on secured loans in this category decreased by 0.5 pp to 4.2% p.a. Interest rates for all new 'loans of over €0.25 million and up to €1 million' to NFCs also saw reductions in the reporting period, decreasing by 0.6 pp to an average of 4.0% 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.

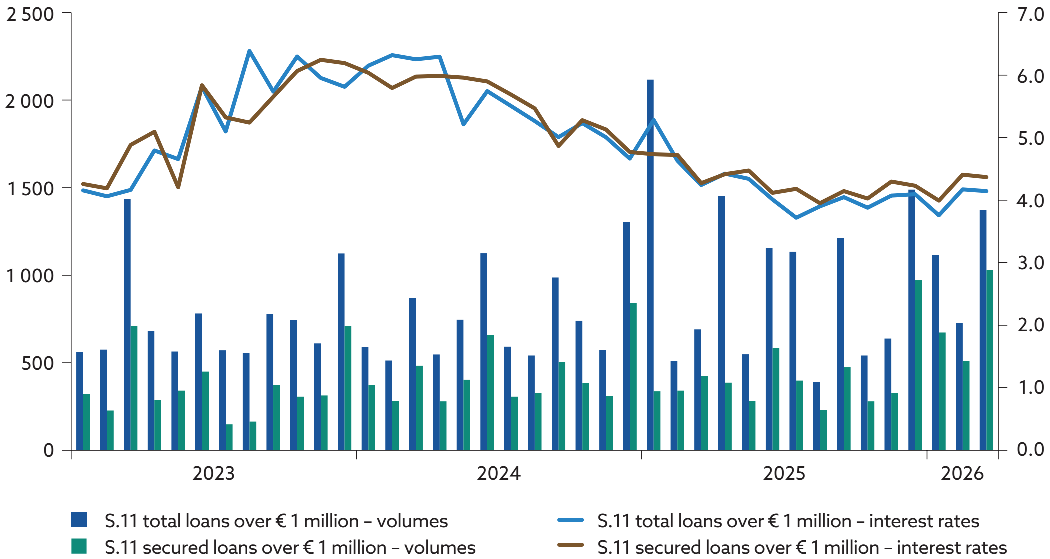
Chart 46
Share of secured loans in total new loans over € 0.25 and up to € 1 million to NFCs (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

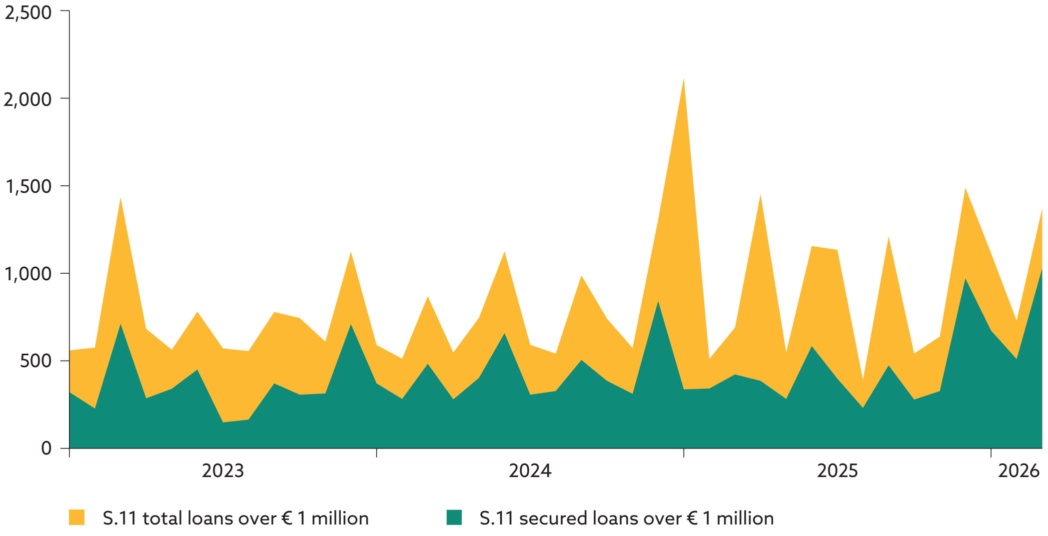
In the category of '**loans of over €1 million**', the share of new secured loans in the total volume of new loans provided to NFCs increased by 35.5 pp year on year to 68.8%. The average interest rate for secured loans in this category decreased by 0.3 pp to 4.3% p.a. The average interest rate for all new loans over €1 million provided to NFCs was also lower, decreasing by 1.0 pp to 4.0% p.a. on average.

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)



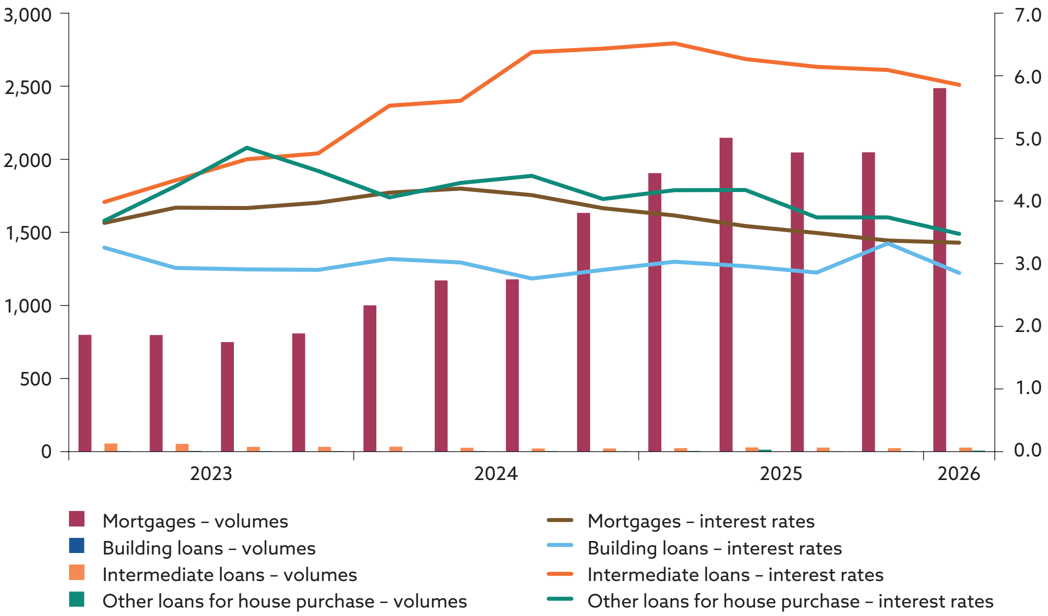
Source: NBS.

2.8.2 New loans to households – interest rates and volumes

2.8.2.1 Loans for house purchase – interest rates and volumes

The average interest rate on loans for house purchase decreased year on year by 0.5 pp to 3.4% p.a. The interest rate on **building loans** saw a modest year-on-year decrease to 2.8% p.a. on average. The average interest rate on '**intermediate loans**' was also lower, decreasing to 5.9% p.a. The average interest rate on '**other loans for house purchase**' decreased by 0.5 pp to 3.6% p.a. The average interest rate on **mortgage loans** also posted a decrease (0.5 pp) and reached an average of 3.6% p.a. for the reporting period.

Chart 49
New loans for house purchase to households – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p.a.)



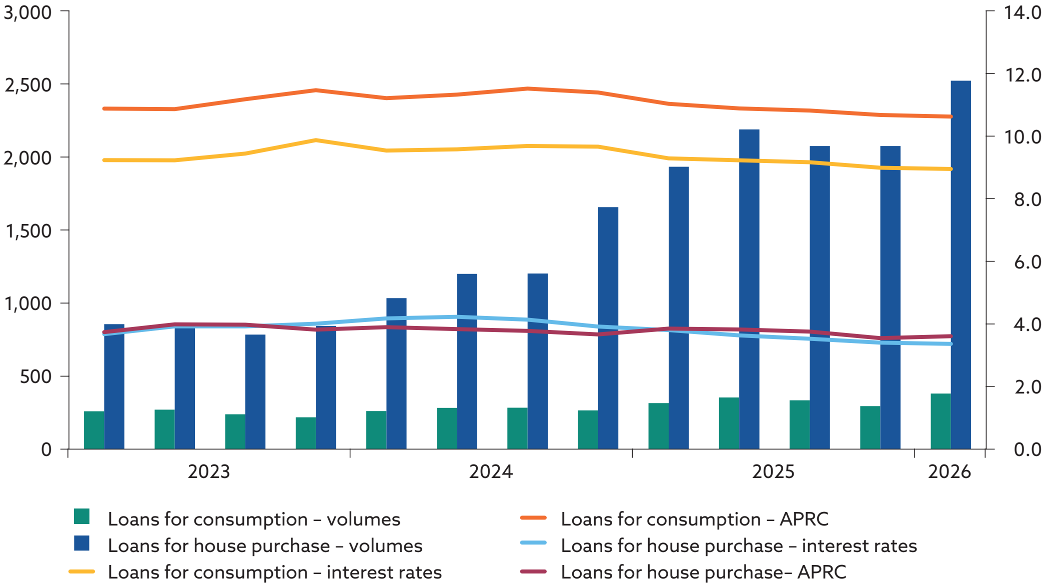
Source: NBS.

2.8.2.2 Loans for house purchase and loans for consumption – interest rates and APRCs

From the first quarter of 2025 to the first quarter of 2026, loans for house purchase saw decreases in both their interest rates and their APRCs, with the latter reaching an average of 3.6% p.a.

In the category of consumer loans, the year-on-year change in APRCs showed a downward trend, in this case by 0.5 pp to an average of 10.7% p.a. The average annual interest rate for consumer loans decreased by 0.5 pp to 9.0%.

Chart 50
New loans for consumption and loans for house purchase – interest rates, APRC and volumes (EUR millions, % p.a.)

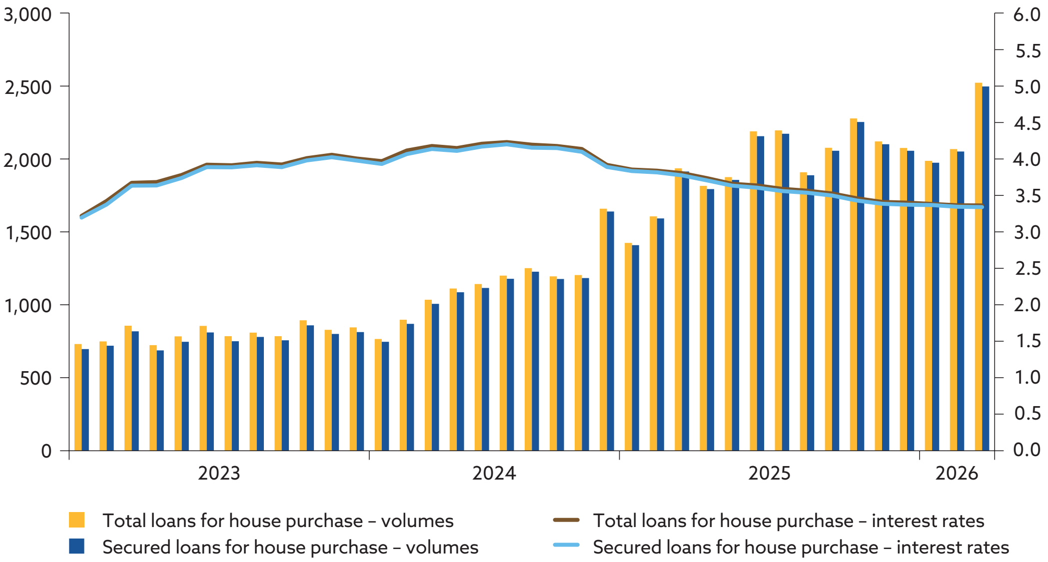


Source: NBS.

2.8.2.3 Secured loans for house purchase – interest rates and volumes

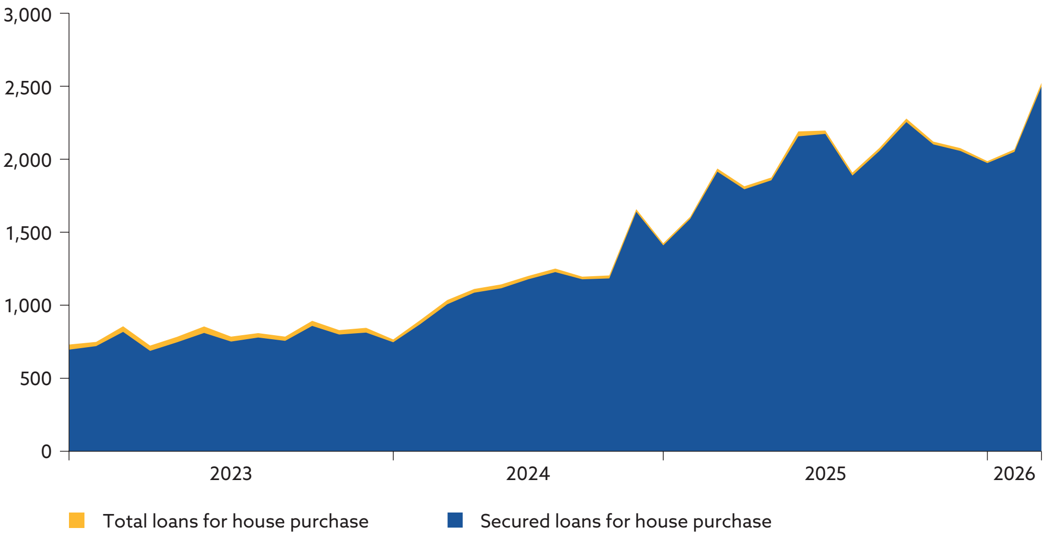
The percentage of **all new loans for house purchase** that were **secured** increased by 0.2 pp year on year to 99.2%. The average interest rate on secured loans decreased by 0.5 pp to 3.4% p.a.

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)

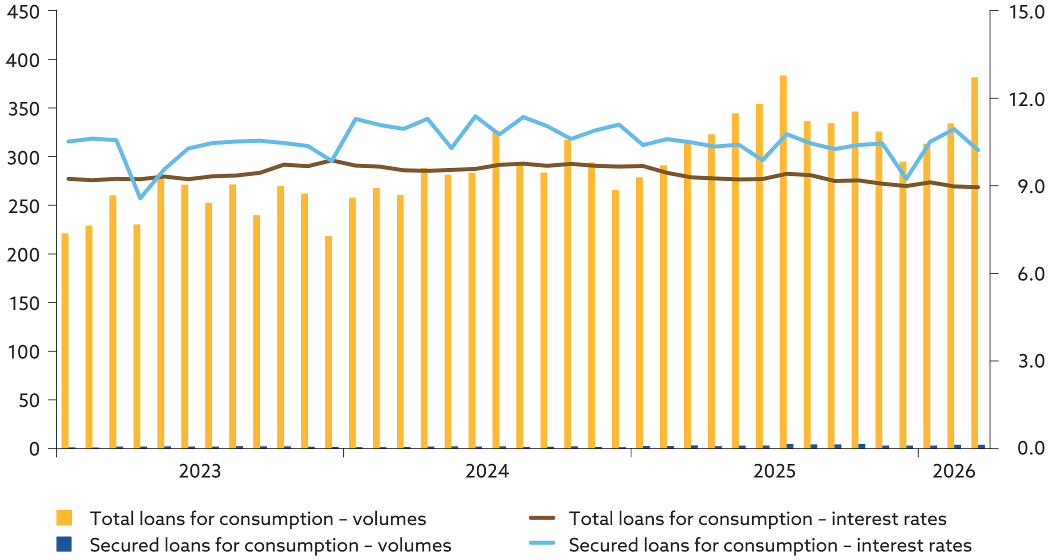


Source: NBS.

2.8.2.4 Secured consumer loans – interest rates and volumes

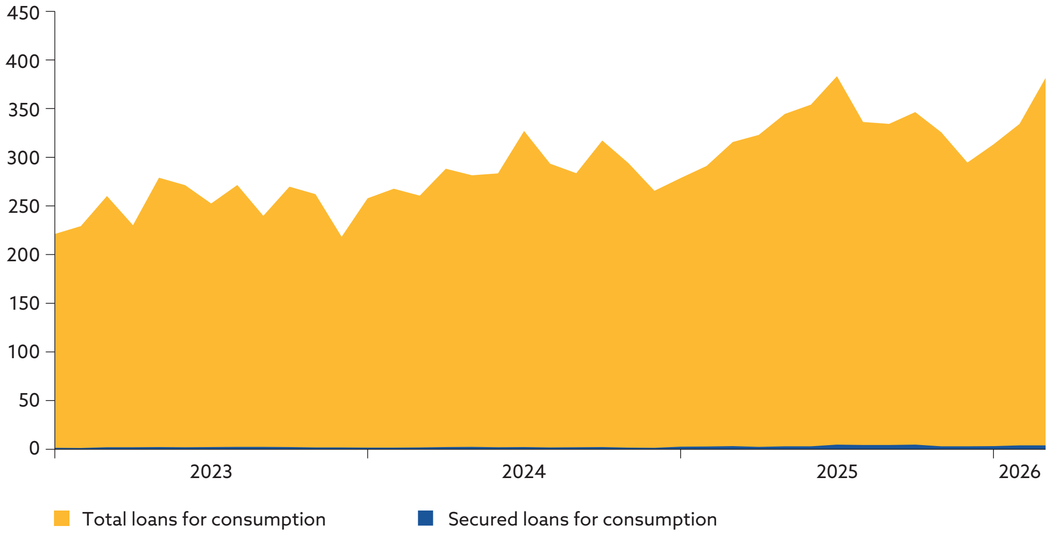
The share of **secured loans** in the total volume of **consumer loans** is significantly lower than the share of secured loans for house purchase. Compared to the previous year, their share was very slightly higher (by 0.1 pp) but still accounted for just 1.1% of consumer loans. The average interest rate on secured consumer loans increased by 0.1 percentage points to 10.6% 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)

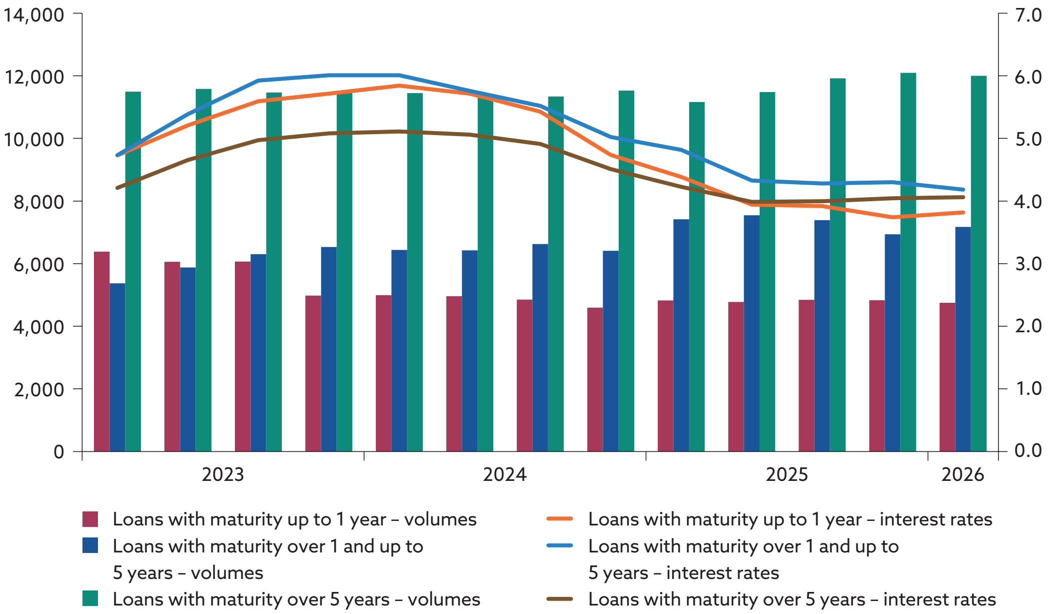


Source: NBS.

2.8.3 Loans to non-financial corporations – interest rates and stocks

The average interest rates for **loans provided to non-financial corporations (NFCs)** posted year-on-year decreases in every maturity band. The average interest rate on loans with a maturity of up to 1 year decreased by 0.7 pp to 3.9% p.a. In the category of loans with a maturity of over 1 year and up to 5 years, the average interest rate decreased 0.8 pp to 4.2% p.a. The smallest decrease (0.3 pp) was in the interest on loans with a maturity of over 5 years, which stood at 4.1% p.a. on average.

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



Source: NBS.

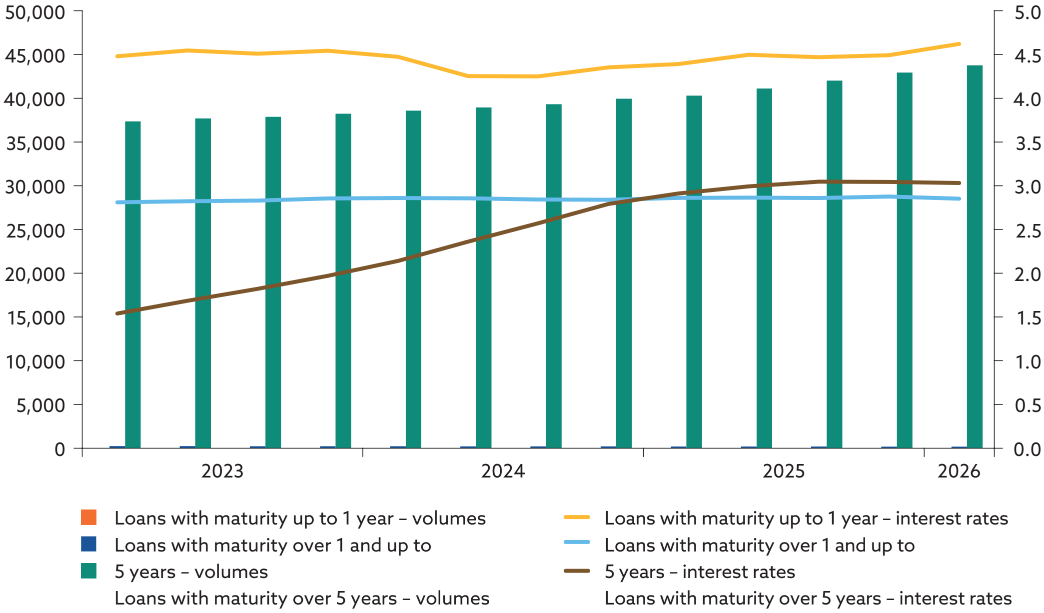
2.8.4 Loans to households – interest rates and stocks

2.8.4.1 Loans for house purchase – interest rates and stocks

Loans for house purchase are clearly dominated, in terms of volumes, by maturities over 5 years.

The average interest rate on loans for house purchase with a maturity of over 5 years increased year on year by 0.2 pp to 3.0% p.a. The average interest rate on loans for house purchase with a maturity of over 1 year and up to 5 years remained unchanged year on year at 2.9% p.a. For maturities of up to 1 year, there was a 0.2 pp increase in average interest rates to 4.6% p.a.

Chart 56
Households loans for house purchase by maturity – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p.a.)



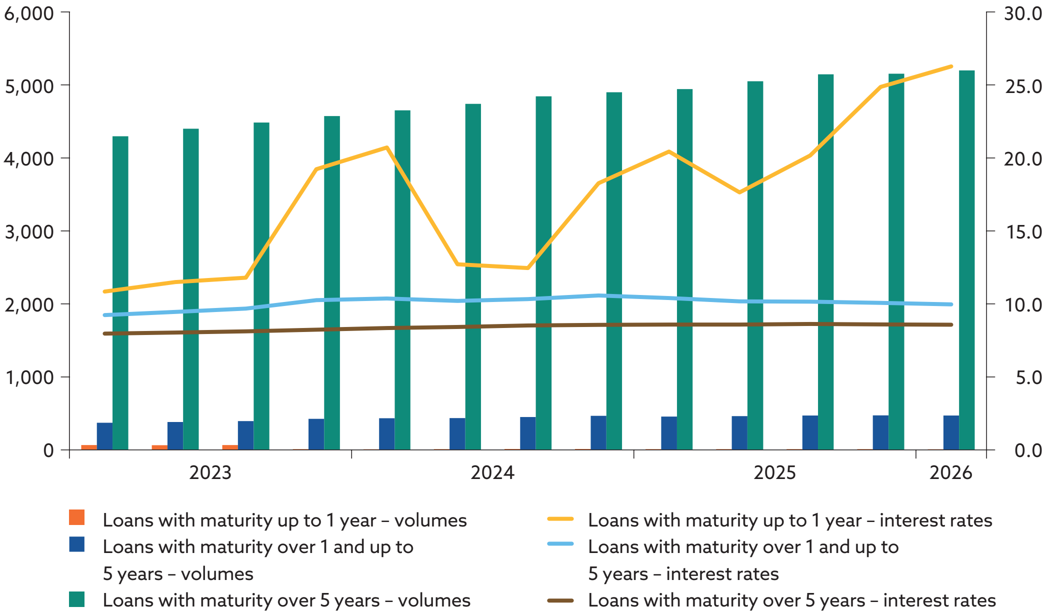
Source: NBS.

2.8.4.2 Consumer loans – interest rates and stocks

The volumes of consumer loans with a maturity of up to 1 year remain negligible. The volume of loans for consumption with a maturity of over 1 year and up to 5 years increased slightly in the period under review. Loans with a maturity of over 5 years continued to account for the largest volume of loans for consumption.

The average interest rates on **consumer loans** increased in the maturity categories 'up to 1 year' (26.3% p.a.) and 'over 5 years' (8.6% p.a.). The category of consumer loans with a maturity of over 1 year and up to 5 years saw almost no change with an average rate of 10.0% p.a.

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



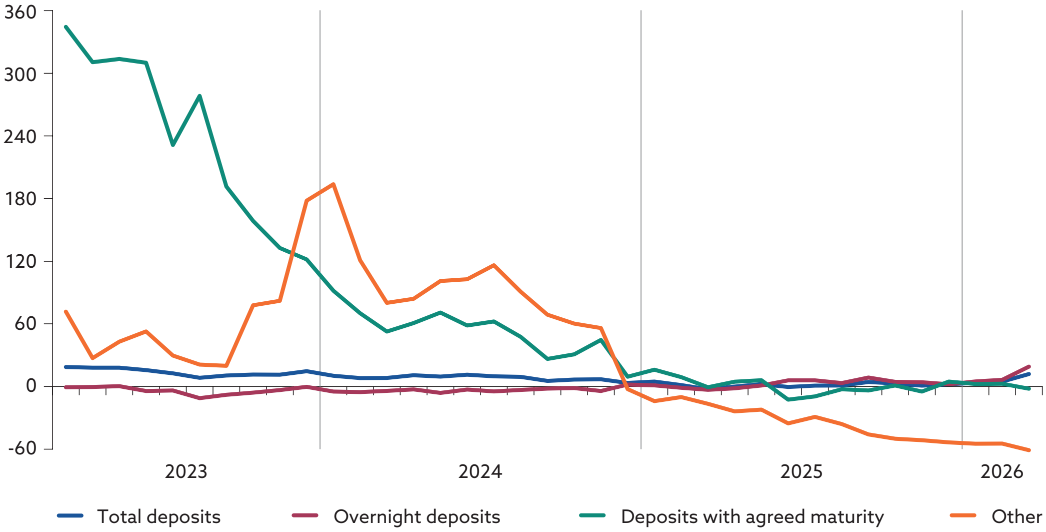
Source: NBS.

2.9 Deposits received from non-financial corporations and households

2.9.1 Deposits received from non-financial corporations

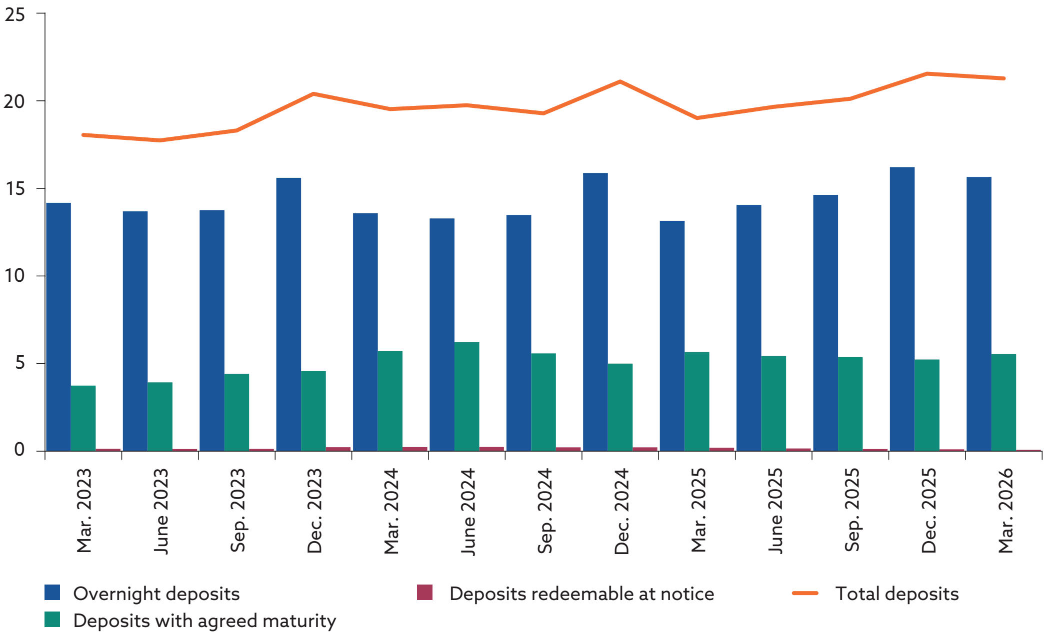
The stock of deposits received from non-financial corporations (NFCs) was 11.9% larger year on year at the end of the first quarter of 2026. Overnight deposits recorded a year-on-year increase of 19.0% to the end of March 2026. The stock of deposits with an agreed maturity decreased by 2.2% year on year. Other deposits showed a net decrease of 61.0% in the twelve months to the reporting date.

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



Source: NBS.

Chart 59
NFC deposits (EUR billions)

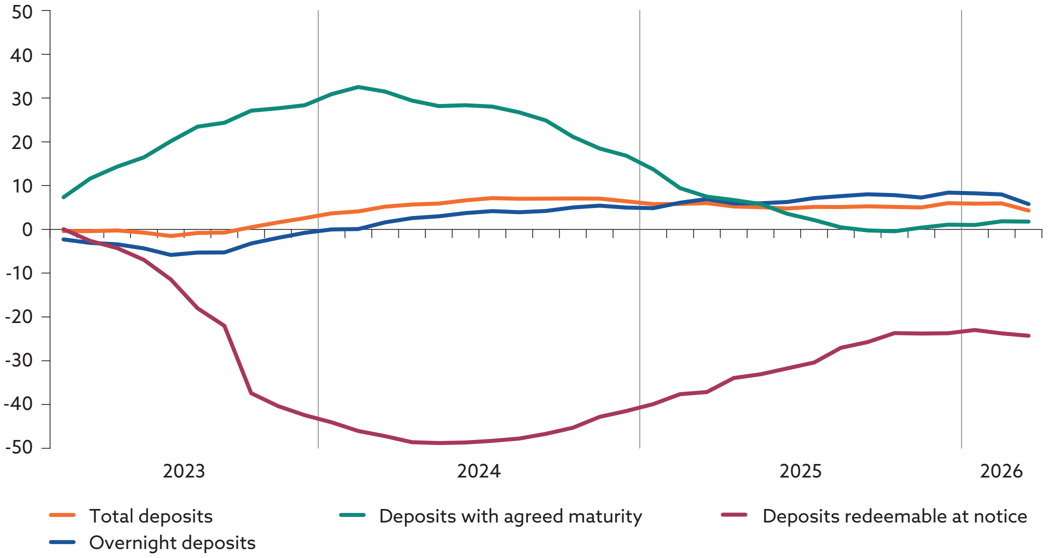


Source: NBS.

2.9.2 Deposits received from households[1]

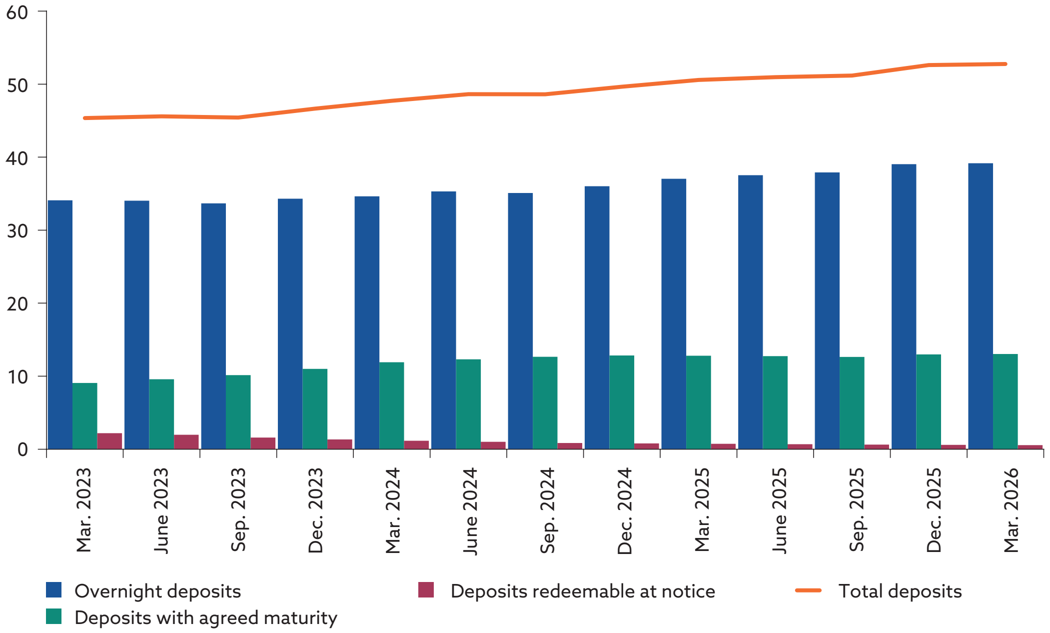
The total value of deposits received from households was 4.3% higher year on year in the first quarter of 2026. The stock of deposits with an agreed maturity increased year on year by 1.9%. Overnight deposits recorded an increase of 5.6% between March 2025 and March 2026. The stock of deposits redeemable at notice decreased year on year by 24.2%.

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



Source: NBS.

Chart 61
Households deposits (EUR billions)



Source: NBS.

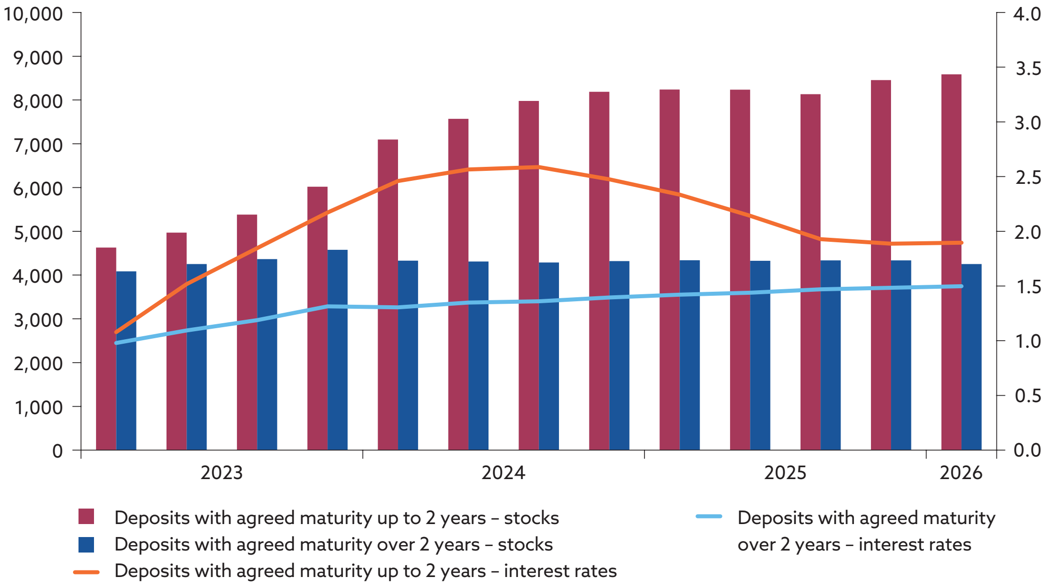
[1] Overnight deposits and deposits redeemable at notice were reclassified in 2019 on methodological grounds. This distorts the year-on-year comparison of these deposits to some extent. The given growth rates apply to euro area households and are calculated from the inflows and outflows of the given items. The absolute values refer to households in Slovakia.

2.10 Interest rates, volumes and stocks of deposits received

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 1.1 pp to 66.7% of the total volume of deposits with an agreed maturity. The average interest rate for this category of deposits decreased by 0.5 pp to 1.9% p.a. The average interest rate on deposits **with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** rose slightly by 0.1 pp to 1.5% p.a. The total volume of deposits with an agreed maturity received from households increased year on year by 1.9%.

Chart 62
Household deposits with an agreed maturity – interest rates and stocks (EUR millions, % p.a.)

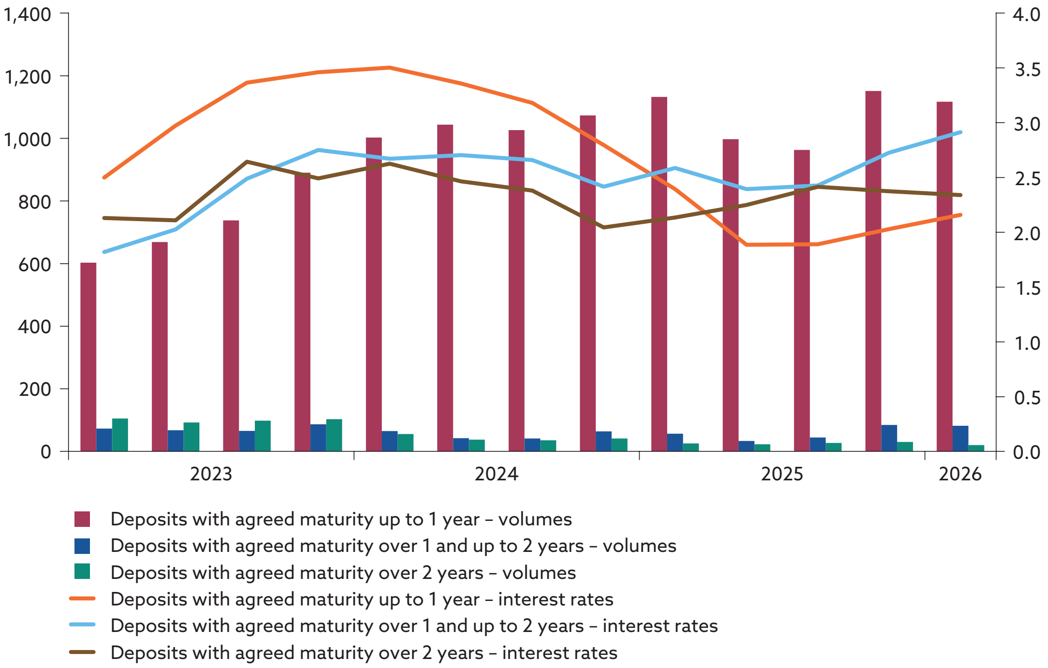


Source: NBS.

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 decrease in their average interest rate by 0.5 pp to 2.1% p.a. while in the case of new **deposits with an agreed maturity of 1 to 2 years**, the average rate increased by 0.4 pp to 2.9% p.a. and in the case of **deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** there was a decrease of 0.1 pp to 2.3% p.a. The majority of new household deposits with an agreed maturity have a maturity of **up to 1 year** (90.6%), followed by deposits with an agreed maturity of **1 to 2 years** (7.6%) and deposits with an agreed maturity of **over 2 years** (1.8%).

Chart 63
New household deposits with an agreed maturity – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p.a.)



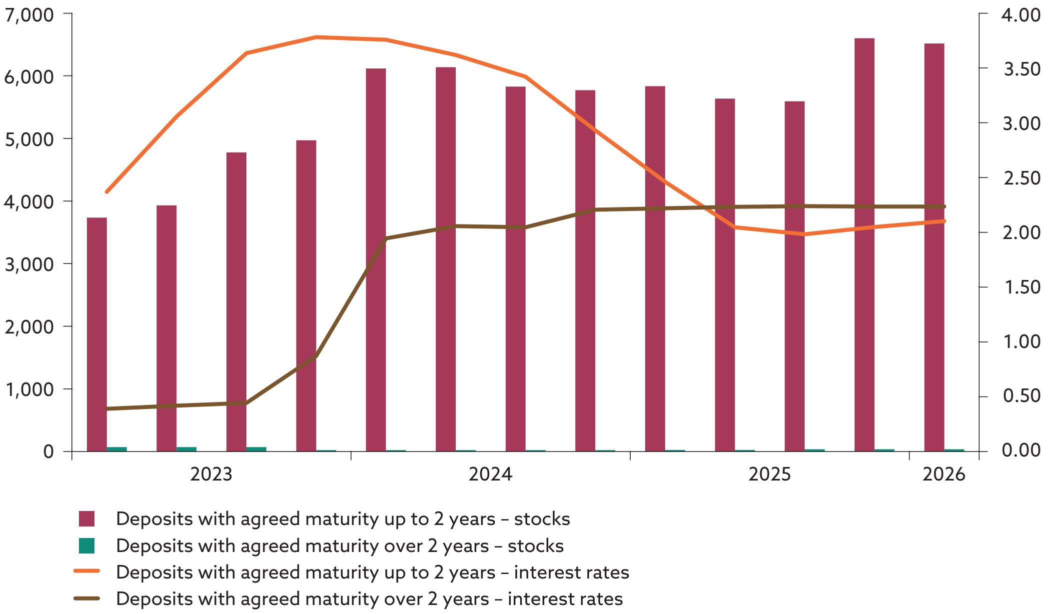
Source: NBS.

2.10.3 Deposits received from NFCs – interest rates and stocks

In the year to the reporting date, the interest rate on **deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years** decreased year on year by 0.6 pp to an average of 2.1% p.a., while the average interest rate on **deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** remained unchanged at 2.2% p.a.

The share of deposits **with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years** decreased year on year by 0.1 pp to 99.5% 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** made up 0.5%. The total volume of NFC deposits with an agreed maturity grew year on year by 14.1%.

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

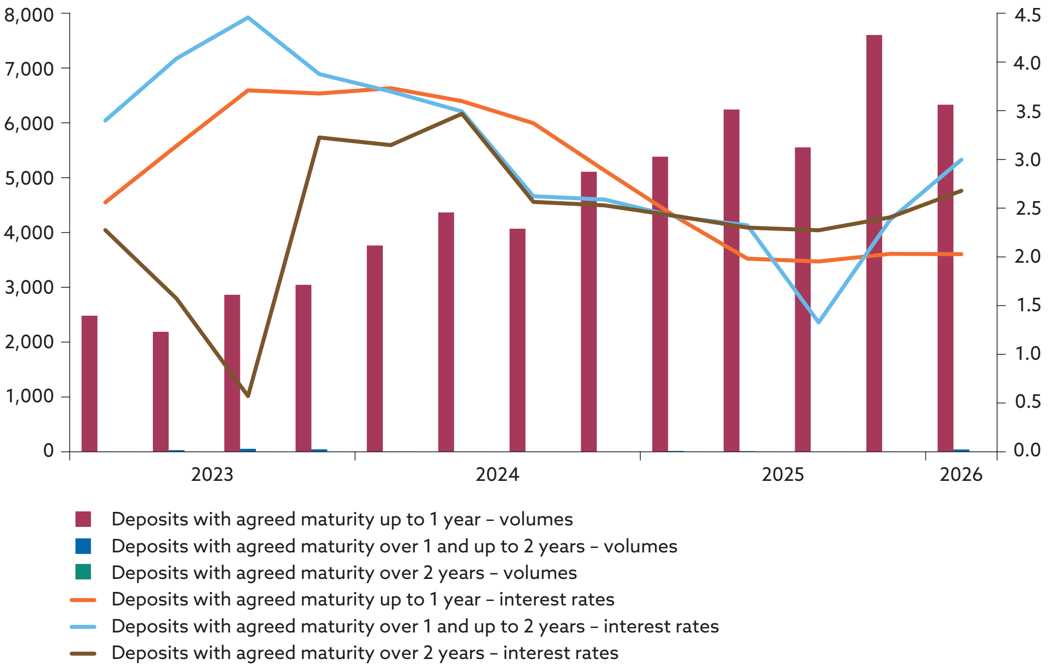


Source: NBS.

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** increased year on year by 0.2 pp to 2.6% p.a., but this category's share of total deposits with an agreed maturity remained extremely small. The average interest rate on new NFC deposits **with an agreed maturity of 1 to 2 years** was 0.6 pp higher year on year at 3.0% p.a., whereas there was a year-on-year decrease in the average interest rate on new deposits **with an agreed maturity of up to 1 year** by 0.6 pp to 2.0% p.a. This category of deposits is the most significant in volume terms: it accounts for 99.8% 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 Collective investment – investment funds

On the financial market of the Slovak Republic, the mutual fund market consists of 6 domestic and 2 foreign management companies managing 85 open-ended and 2 closed-ended mutual funds as of 31 March 2026.

Since December 2025, NBS has also started to collect data from collective investment undertakings other than mutual funds, specifically from collective investment undertakings with legal personality (currently all of them are registered undertakings pursuant to Section 4(2)(b) of the Collective Investment Act). As of 31 March 2026, there were 29 such undertakings, and their assets amounted to €225.9 million, which is 1.7% of the total assets of investment funds.

3.1 Current developments in the domestic 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.

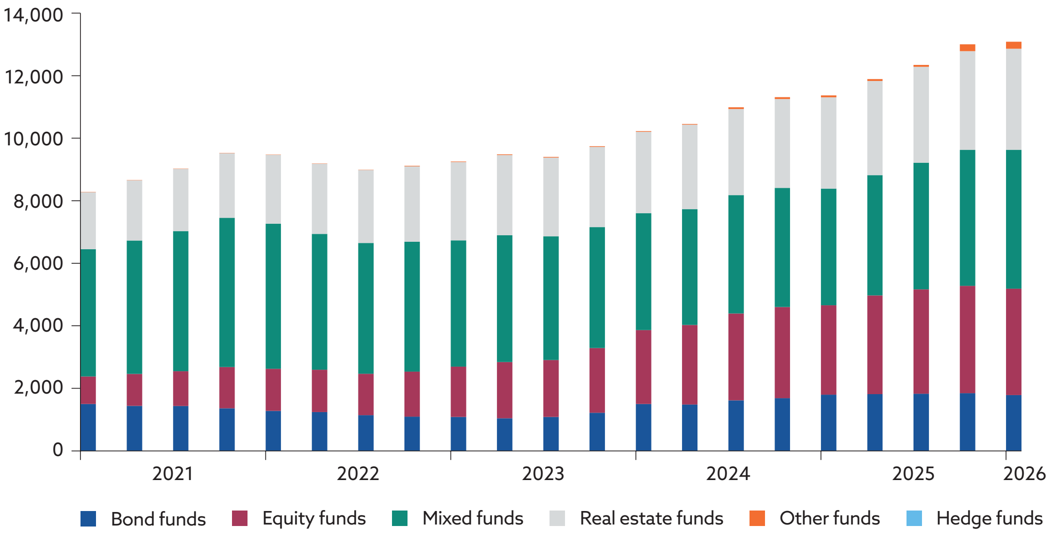
As of 31 March 2026, mixed funds accounted for the largest share of total assets (33.9%), followed by equity funds (26.0%) and real estate funds (24.7%). Bond funds accounted for 13.6% of total assets, hedge funds for 0.1% and other funds for 1.7%.

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

Total assets	Year-on-year change in %									
	XII. 2023	III. 2024	VI. 2024	IX. 2024	XII. 2024	III. 2025	VI. 2025	IX. 2025	XII. 2025	III. 2026
Bond	11.51	38.08	42.29	49.27	38.27	19.98	22.16	12.87	9.45	-0.68
Equity	43.68	47.03	41.53	52.28	40.73	20.94	24.24	20.28	17.86	18.87
Mixed	-6.89	-7.42	-8.63	-4.22	-1.52	-0.22	3.83	7.02	14.03	19.03
Real estate	6.24	3.69	5.12	9.26	11.00	12.33	11.45	11.45	11.05	10.71
Hedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	34.25	32.19	7.17	142.31	156.42	159.63	164.52	5.71	274.92	269.33

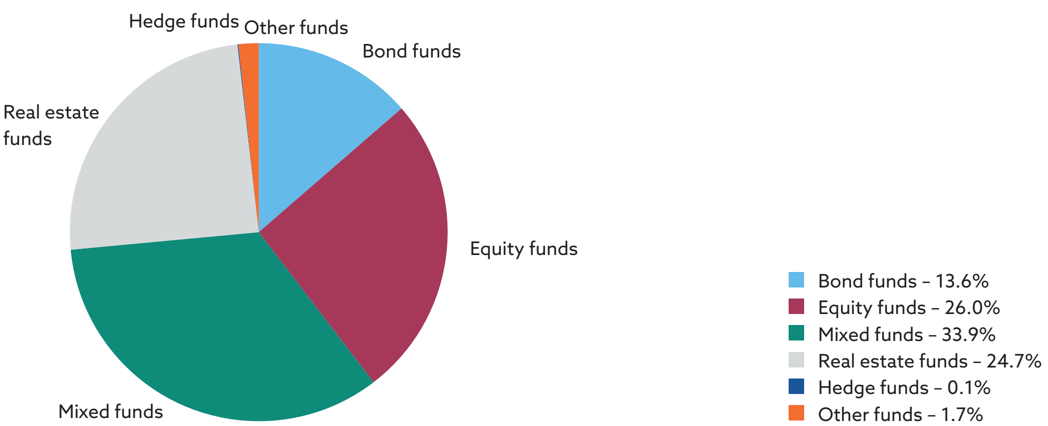
Source: NBS.

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



Source: NBS.

Chart 67
Total assets of domestic investment funds as at 31 March 2026 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.

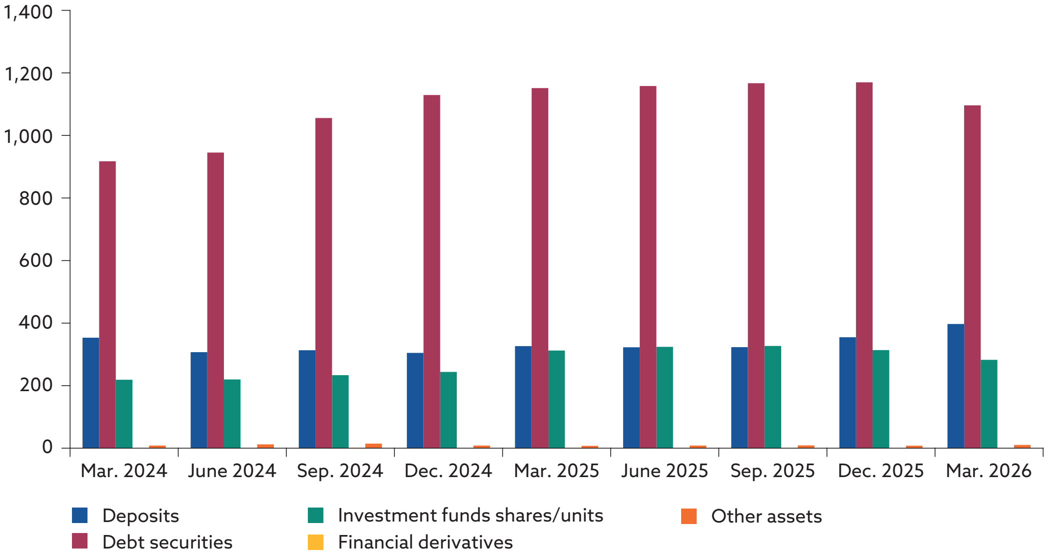
As of 31 March 2026, most of the assets under management were debt securities (61.4%). These funds continue to invest significant amounts in fixed-term deposits and current accounts (22.2%) and in mutual fund shares/units (15.8%). The remaining 0.6% consisted of other assets and financial derivatives.

In the first quarter of 2026, the percentages of issuer residency categories in the bond fund portfolio were as follows: domestic 25.4%, other euro area countries 34.1%, and the rest of the world 40.5%.

The sector issuing the most debt securities was banks (41.3%). This was followed by bonds issued by non-financial corporations (NFCs) (21.1%) and government bonds (19.5%). Other financial institutions accounted for 18.1%.

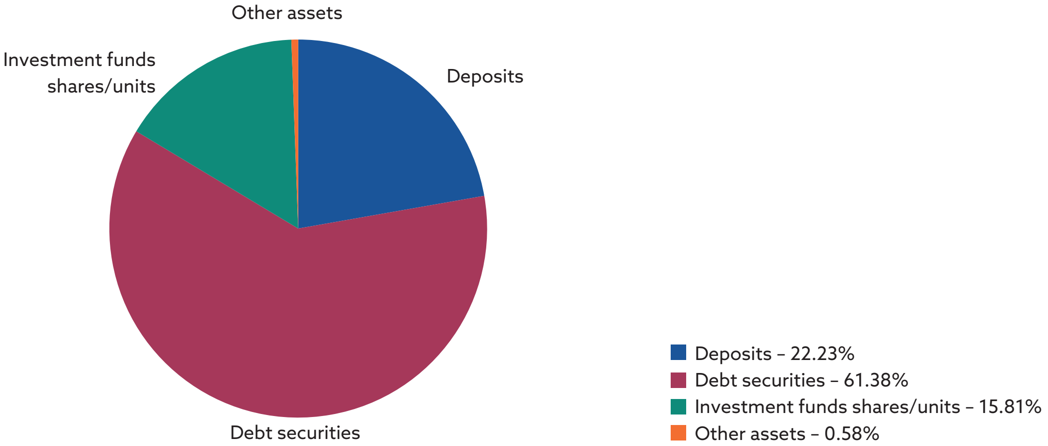
In terms of residual maturity, bond funds' securities portfolios broke down as follows: 20.3% of the securities had a maturity of up to 1 year, 15.7% a maturity of 1 to 2 years, and 64.1% a maturity of over 2 years.

Chart 68
Bond funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



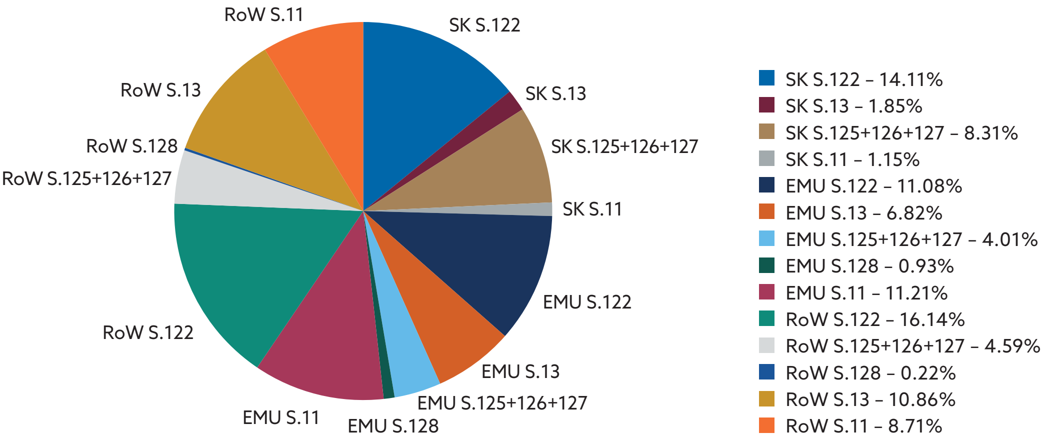
Source: NBS.

Chart 69
Bond funds: structure of assets as at 31 March 2026



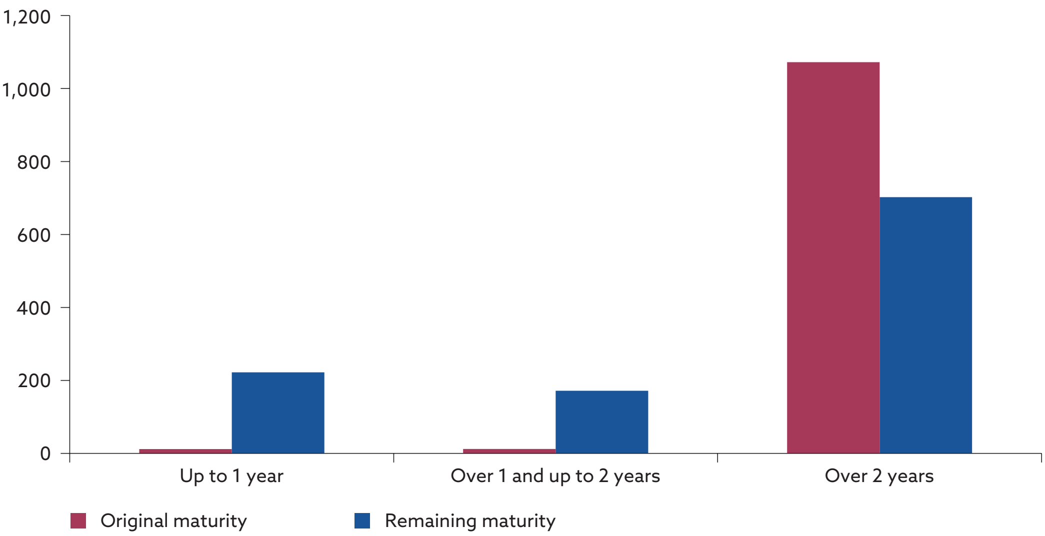
Source: NBS.

Chart 70
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of bond funds as at 31 March 2026



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 31 March 2026 (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

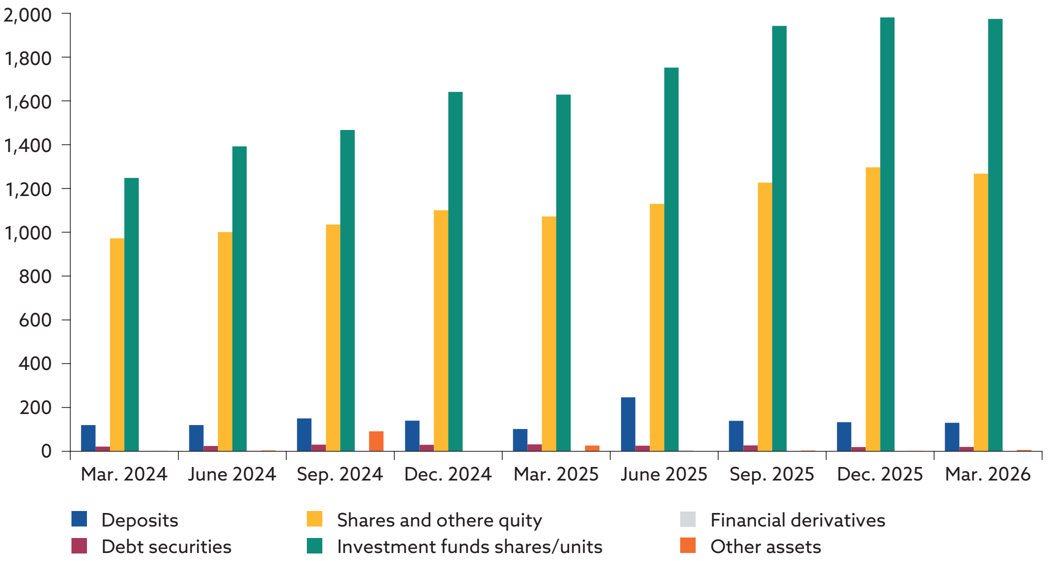
3.2.2 Equity funds

At the end of March 2026, the main asset types held by equity funds were mutual fund shares/units (58.1%), followed by shares and other equity (37.3%). Bank deposits made up 3.8% and other items totalled 0.8%.

The geographical breakdown of mutual fund shares/units in the quarter under review was as follows: 0.01% domestic, 95.7% from other euro area countries and 4.3% from the rest of the world.

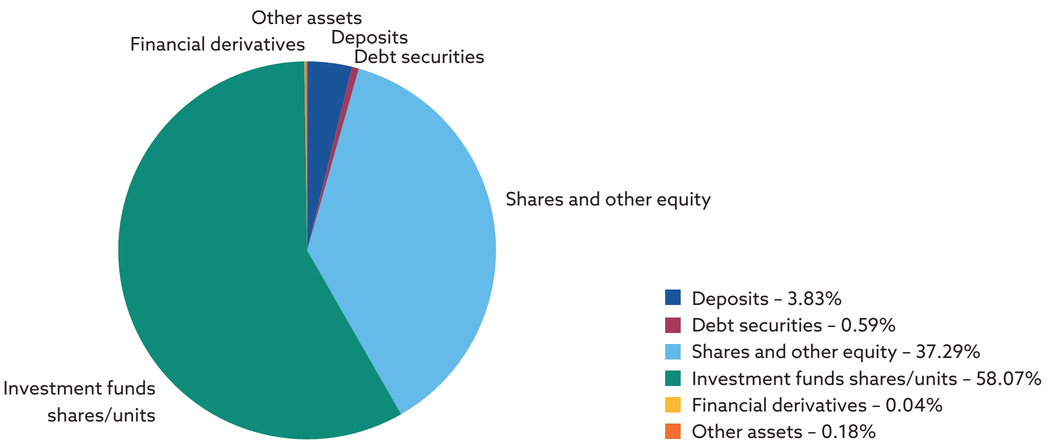
The equities portfolio was dominated by shares of non-financial corporations from the rest of the world (71.9%), followed by shares of non-financial corporations from other euro area countries (10.3%). The contributions of other sectors amounted to less than 5%.

Chart 72
Equity funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



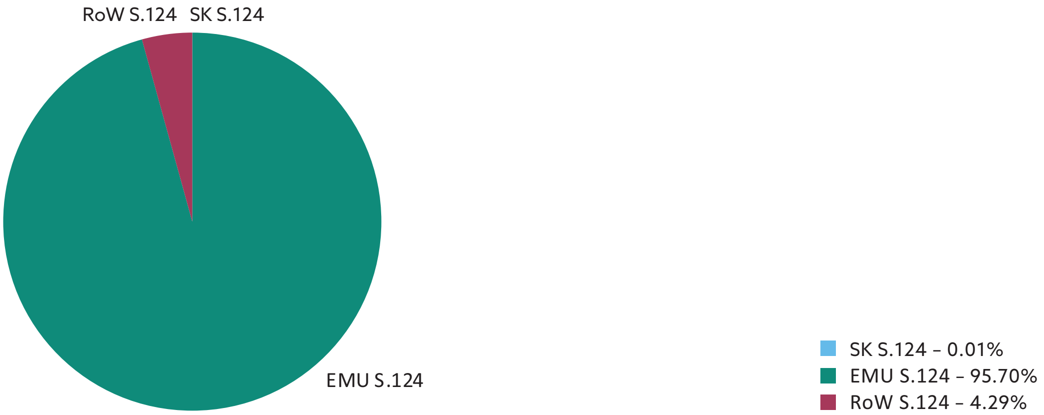
Source: NBS.

Chart 73
Equity funds: structure of assets as at 31 March 2026



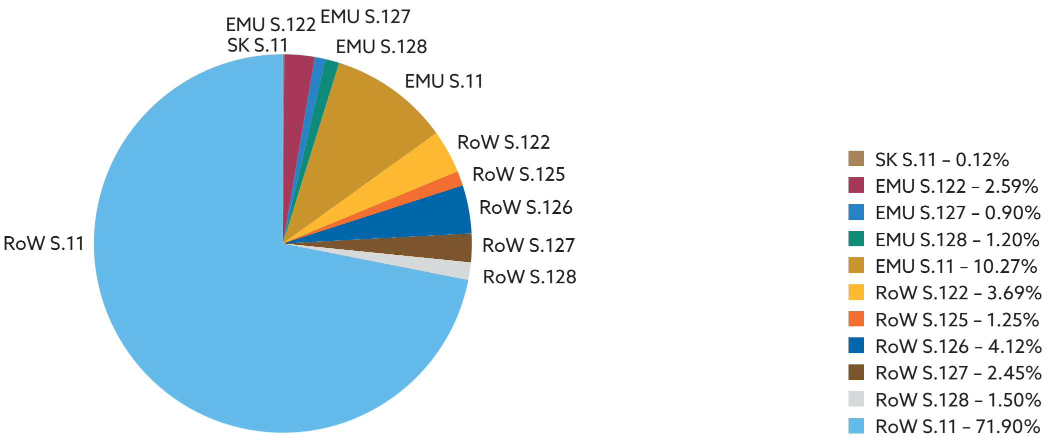
Source: NBS.

Chart 74
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of investment funds shares/units in the portfolio of equity funds as at 31 March 2026



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 31 March 2026



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 long been mutual fund shares/units. They accounted for 60.8% of the aggregate assets of mixed funds as of 31 March 2026. Other significant asset types for mixed funds during the review period were debt securities (27.2%) and bank deposits (10.0%). Equities made up 1.5% and other assets, including financial derivatives, 0.5%.

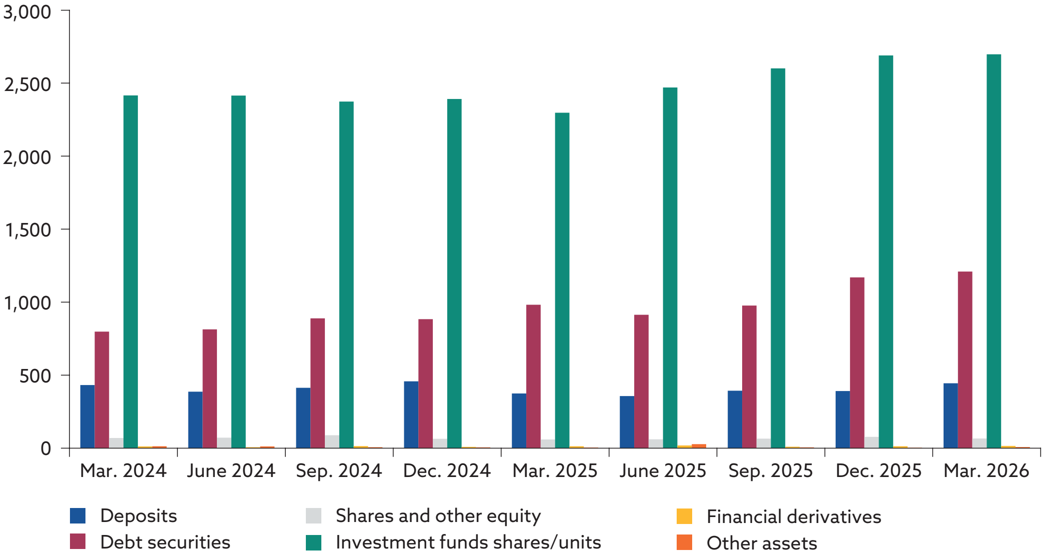
From a geographical perspective, mutual fund shares/units issued in the euro area dominated portfolios, accounting for 81.8% of the total. They were followed by shares/units issued by domestic investment funds (12.1%) and by those from the rest of the world (6.1%).

Mixed funds' debt securities holdings at the end of March 2026 broke down in terms of issuer residency as follows: the majority had domestic issuers (52.7%) followed by issuers from the rest of the world (30.3%). Securities issued by residents of other euro area countries accounted for 17.0% of the overall stock.

The largest shares in a sectoral breakdown were accounted for by other financial intermediaries (41.0 %), the banking sector (27.8%) and general government (25.0%). Non-financial corporations accounted for 5.4% while the remaining 0.8% was attributable to other sectors.

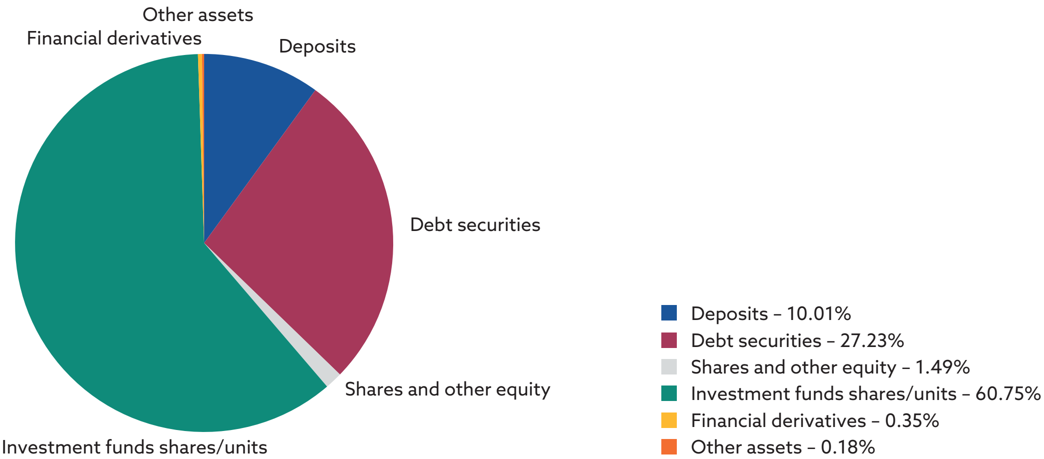
The residual maturities of mixed funds' securities holdings at the end of the first quarter of 2026 broke down as follows: securities with a maturity of up to 1 year 26.4%, maturities of over 1 and up to 2 years 10.8%, and maturities of over 2 years 62.8%.

Chart 76
Mixed funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

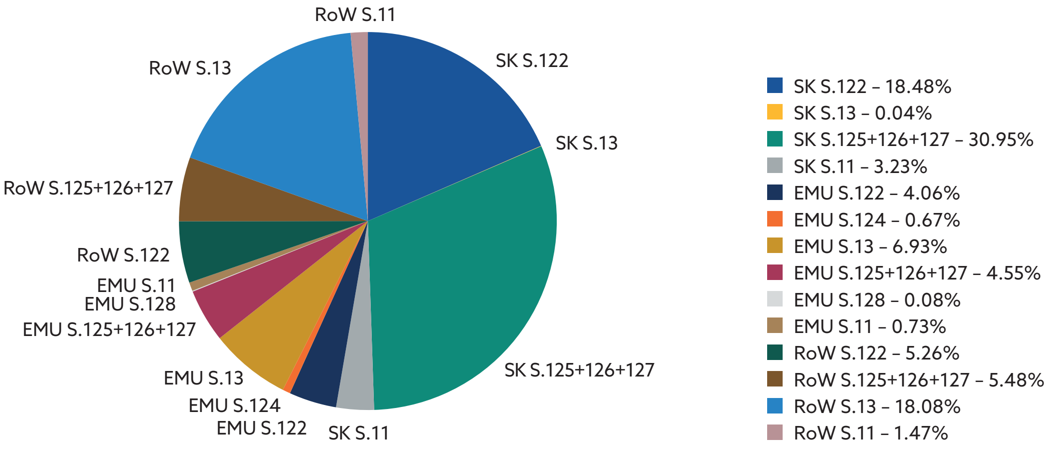
Chart 77
Mixed funds: structure of assets as at 31 March 2026



Source: NBS.

Chart 78

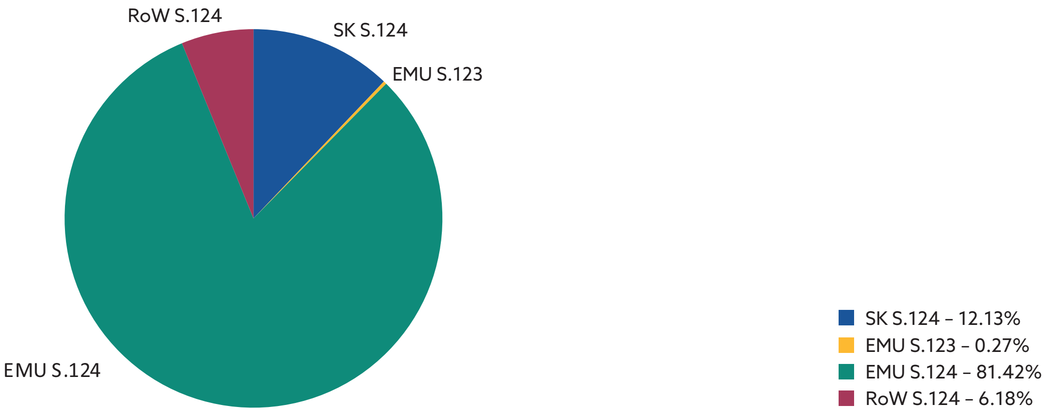
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of mixed funds as at 31 March 2026



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

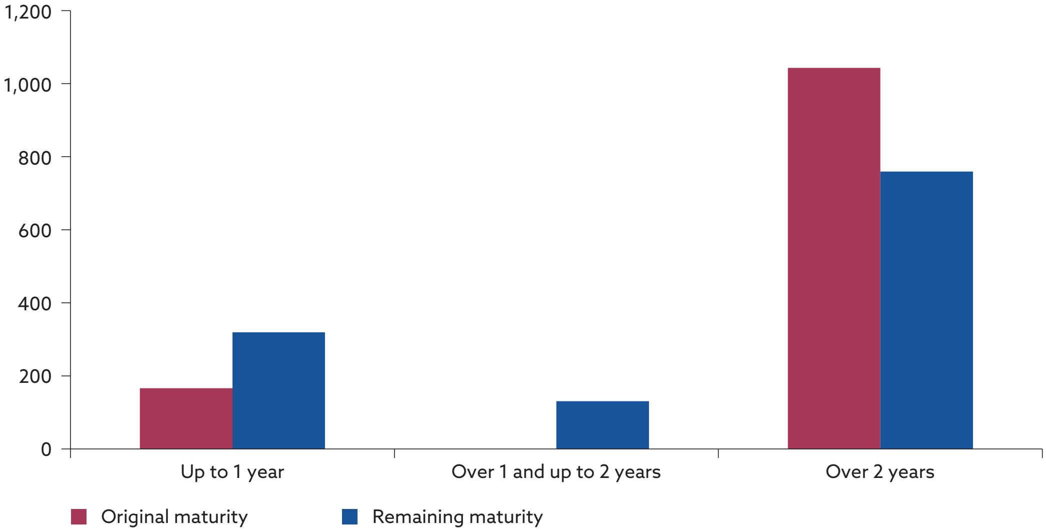
Chart 79

Geographical and sectoral breakdown of investment funds shares/units in the portfolio of mixed funds as at 31 March 2026



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 31 March 2026 (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

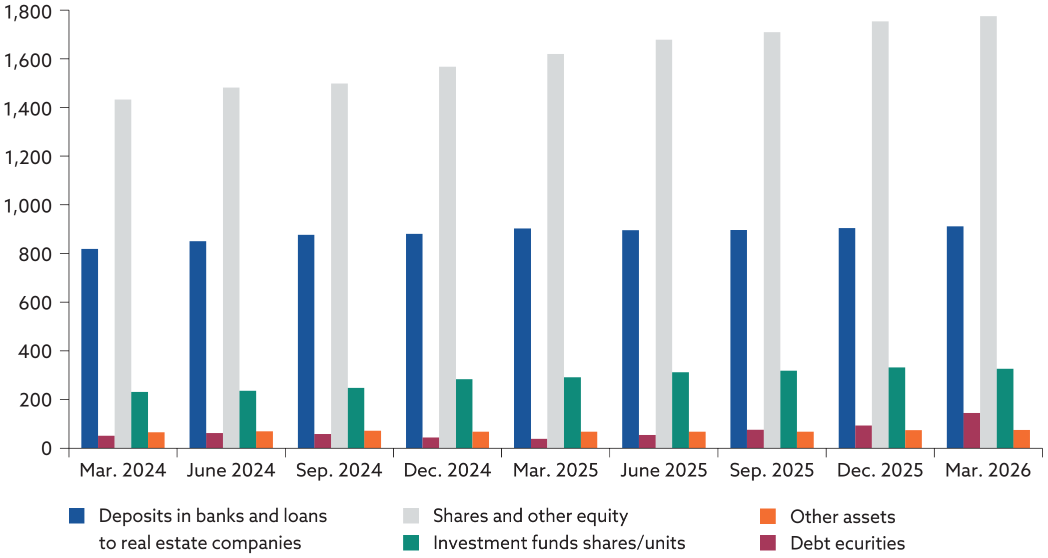
3.2.4 Real estate funds

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.

Shares and other equity made up 54.9% of assets under management at the end of the first quarter of 2026, while the item bank deposits and loans to real estate companies accounted for 28.2%. During the quarter under review, real estate funds had smaller investments in mutual fund shares/units (10.1%) and debt securities (4.5%). Other assets accounted for 2.3%.

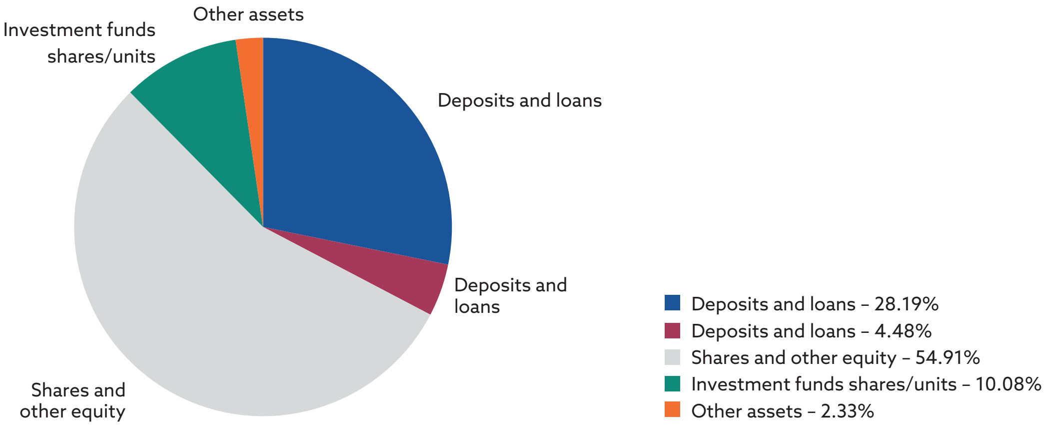
In the first quarter of 2026, real estate funds invested exclusively in the shares and other equity of non-financial corporations (S.11), with 81.7% of these investments going to domestic companies, 17.6% to companies in the rest of the world and 0.7% to companies in the euro area. Loans to real estate companies also flowed mainly to domestic companies and to neighbouring countries to a lesser extent.

Chart 81
Real estate funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



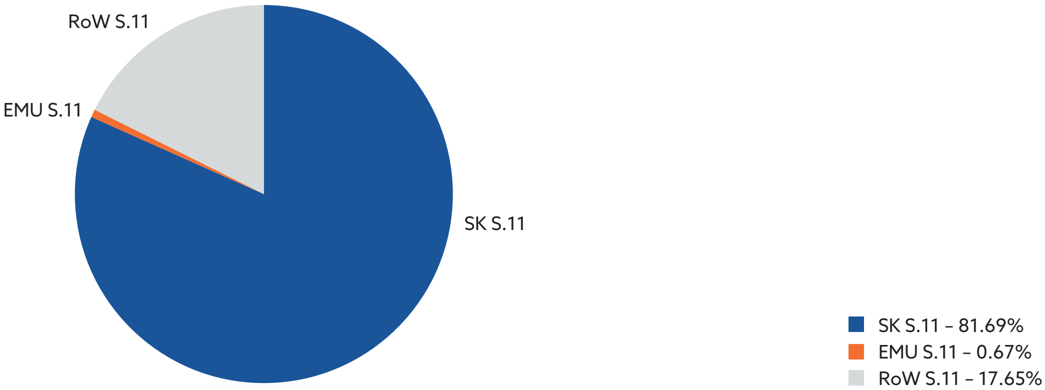
Source: NBS.

Chart 82
Real estate funds: structure of assets as at 31 March 2026



Source: NBS.

Chart 83
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of shares and other equity in the portfolio of real estate funds as at 31 March 2026



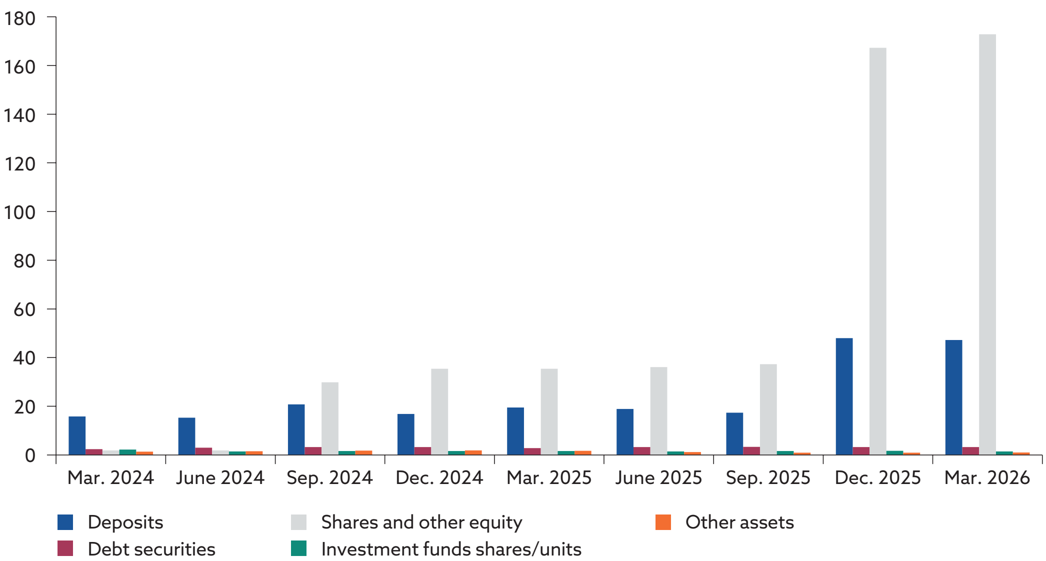
Source: NBS.
Note: SK = domestic issuers; EMU = issuers from other euro area member states; RoW = issuers from the rest of the world.

3.2.5 Other funds

Other investment funds comprise investment funds whose investment strategy does not allow them to be placed into any of the preceding categories. From the fourth quarter of 2025, both the number of these undertakings and the volume of their assets increased significantly because most of the newly reported collective investment undertakings with legal personality fall under this category.

As of 31 March 2026, shares and other equity made up the majority of the assets of other funds with 76.6%. Another significant category was bank deposits and loans provided (20.9%). Debt securities (1.5%), mutual fund shares/units (0.6%) and other assets (0.4%) accounted for smaller shares.

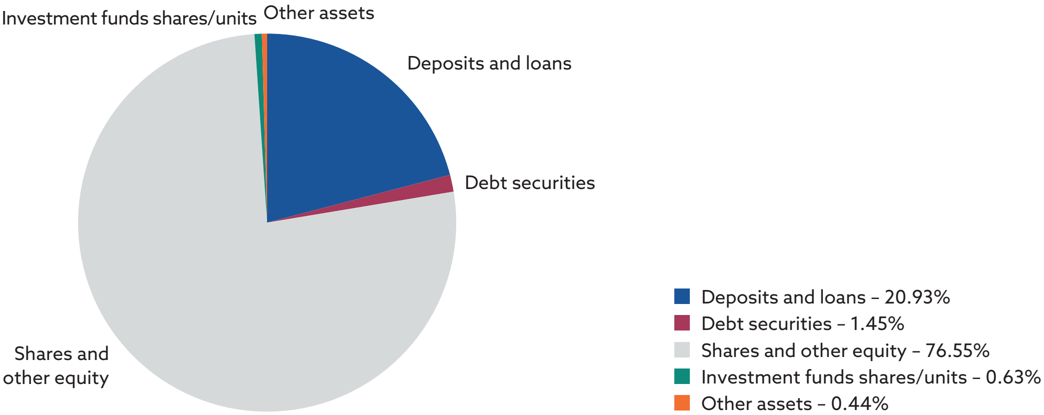
Chart 84
Other funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 85

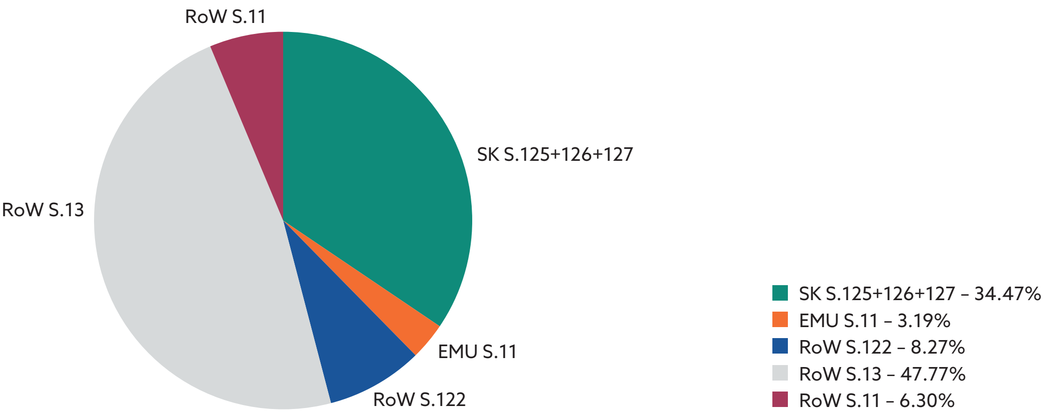
Other funds: structure of assets as at 31 March 2026



Source: NBS.

Chart 86

Geographical and sectoral breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of other funds as at 31 March 2026

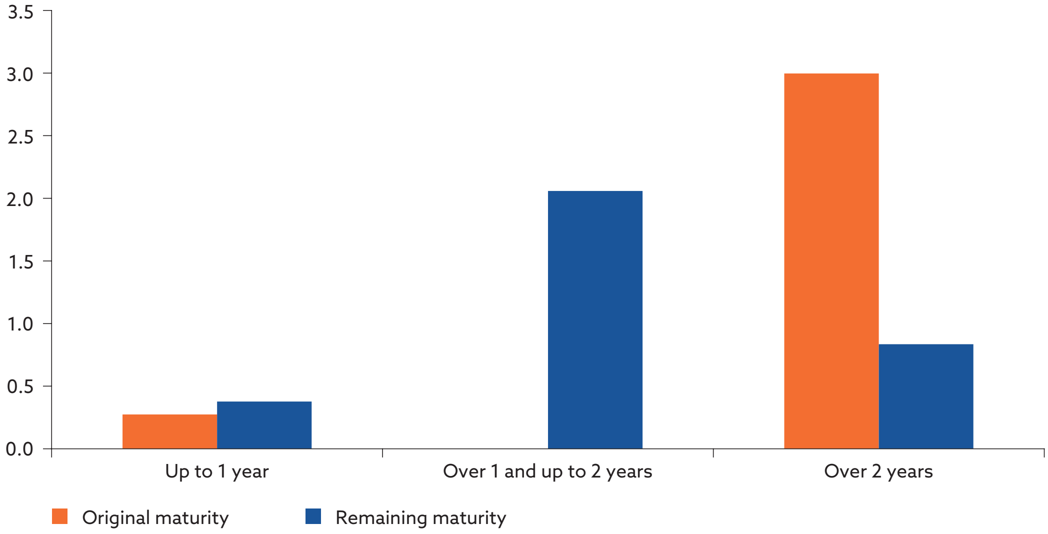


Source: NBS.

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 31 March 2026 (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 in 2025.

In terms of assets, the first quarter of 2026 saw a favourable development for all types of companies – leasing companies increased their assets by 8.4%, factoring and other companies increased theirs by 16%, and consumer credit companies increased theirs by 12%.

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

Total assets	Year-on-year change in %								
	III. 2024	VI. 2024	IX. 2024	XII. 2024	III. 2025	VI. 2025	IX. 2025	XII. 2025	III. 2026
Factoring and other companies	-0.7	-1.9	-0.2	-8.6	-6.7	0.6	8.1	19.5	16.0
Consumer credit	-20.2	2.1	-3.5	5.3	-6.0	-10.6	-5.7	-7.0	12.0
Financial leasing	11.4	8.6	7.0	5.5	5.8	7.1	6.9	7.0	8.4

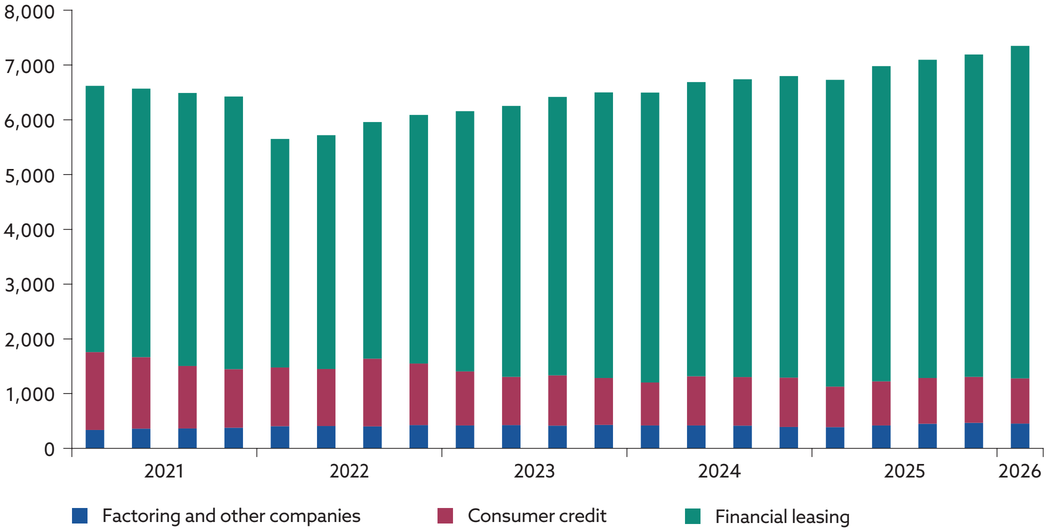
Source: NBS.

Leasing companies have long been the market leaders among financial corporations engaged in lending. In the first quarter of 2026, they accounted for 83% of all assets in this market. They were followed by consumer credit companies (11%) and factoring and other companies (6%).

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

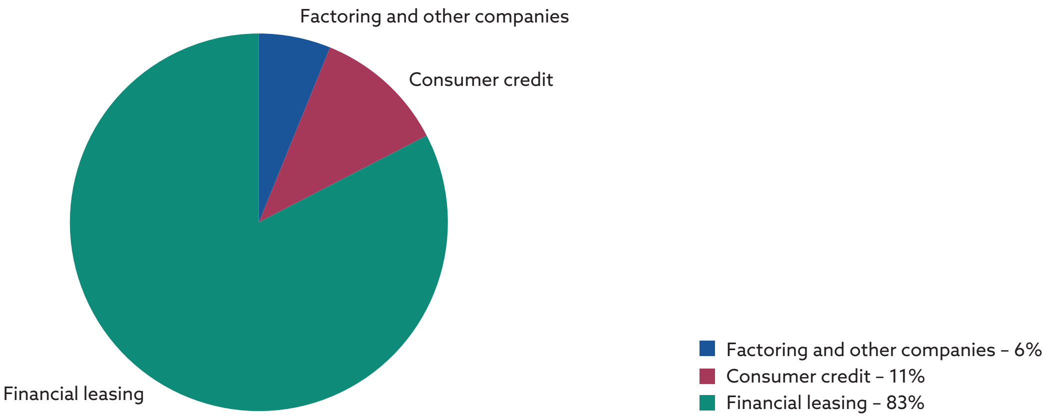
3 Decree No 19/2014 of Národná banka Slovenska on the submission of statements by factoring, consumer credit and leasing companies for statistical purposes (Notification No 248/2014).

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 31 March 2026



Source: NBS.

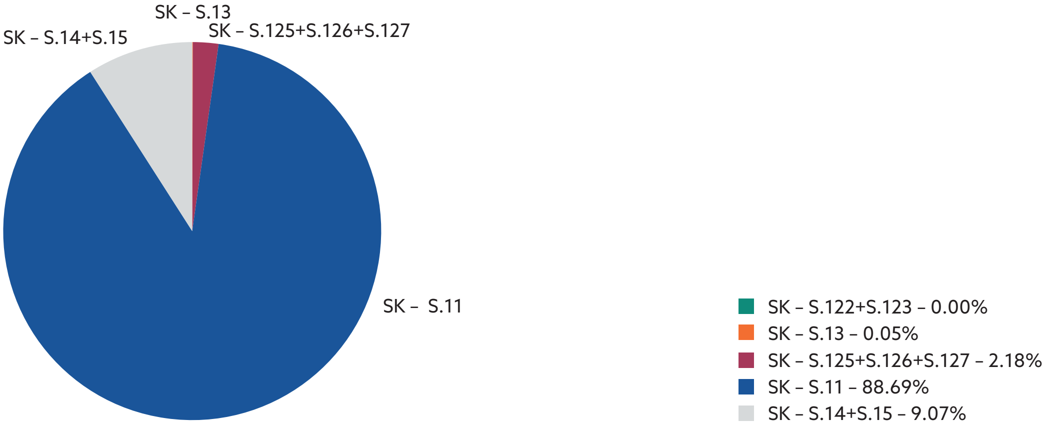
The geographical breakdown of the loan claims of financial corporations engaged in lending shows that they lend predominantly to domestic clients.

Financial leasing was used exclusively by domestic clients at the end of the reporting quarter. Most clients are non-financial corporations (88.7%), with households in second place (9.1%). Other sectors in aggregate make up 2.2% of clients.

Domestic clients made up 92.3% of the client base of consumer credit companies as of 31 March 2026. The remainder were from other euro area countries. Since the purchase of consumer goods through instalment credit is traditionally a significant form of household financing in Slovakia, in the reporting quarter, households continued to make up the majority of domestic clients (76.2%). NFCs constituted the remaining 23.8%.

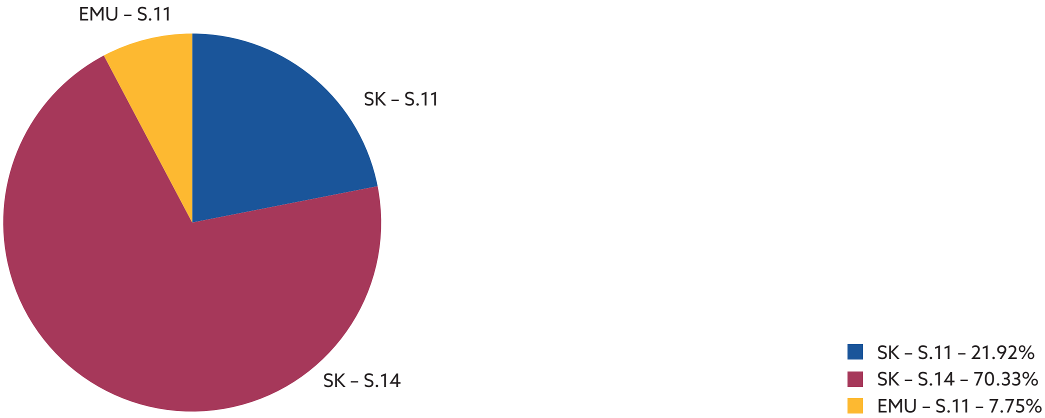
At the end of the first quarter of 2026, domestic clients constituted 94.5% of factoring and other companies' total clients. The share of clients from the rest of the world was 3.4% while other euro area countries contributed 2.1%. The majority of domestic clients were households, accounting for 69.4%, while NFCs made up the remaining 30.4%.

Chart 90
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of lending by financial leasing companies as at 31 March 2026



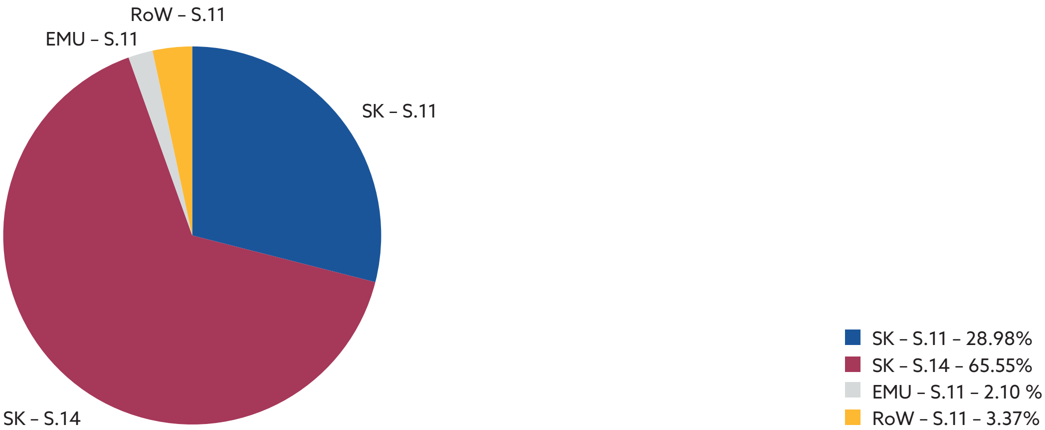
Source: NBS.
Note: SK = domestic borrowers; EMU = borrowers from other euro area member states; RoW = borrowers from the rest of the world.

Chart 91
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of lending by consumer credit companies as at 31 March 2026



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 31 March 2026

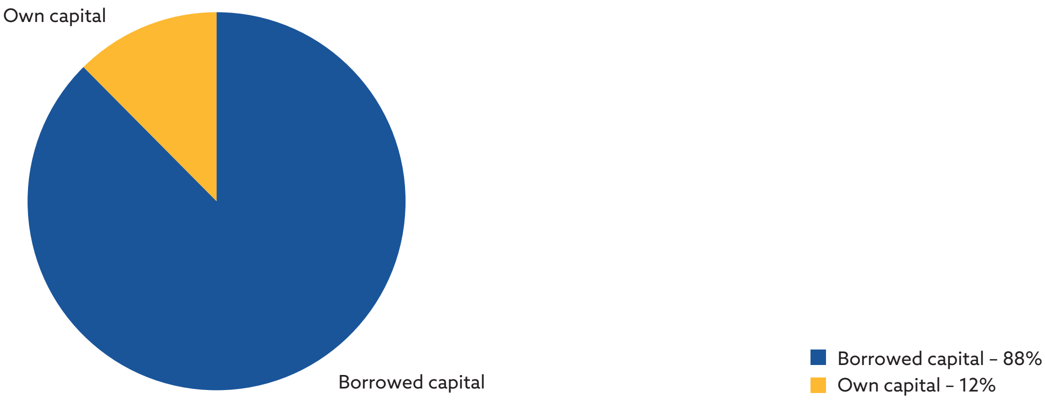


Source: NBS.
Note: SK = domestic borrowers; EMU = borrowers from other euro area member states; RoW = borrowers from the rest of the world.

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 (87.6%). External capital was obtained mostly in the form of bank loans, whose share, as of 31 March 2026, was 66.4%. The rest was obtained in the form of proceeds from issues of debt securities (25.6%) and credit and loans from companies belonging to the same group (7.9%). Own funds consisted mainly of share capital, retained earnings from previous periods, shares and other equity participations.

Chart 93
Breakdown of source capital as at 31 March 2026



Source: NBS.

5 Securities

5.1 Debt securities

The volume of debt securities issued by Slovak economic entities exceeded €100 billion for the first time in the first quarter of 2026. Government bonds continue to make up the largest share of debt securities. Their volume at the end of the first quarter of 2026 was €77,993 million. The volume of bonds issued by banks was €15,418 million. Securities issued by other financial institutions amounted to €5,520 million. The lowest volume of issues was in the non-financial corporation (NFC) sector and amounted to €3,368 million.

Net issuance (the difference between newly issued and redeemed issues) increased by €2,539 million compared to the previous quarter. The government sector contributed the most to this, issuing three new bonds. In addition, net issuance increased in the non-monetary financial institutions sector by €91 million. On the other hand, net issuance decreased in the banking sector (€272 million) and the NFC sector (€167 million).

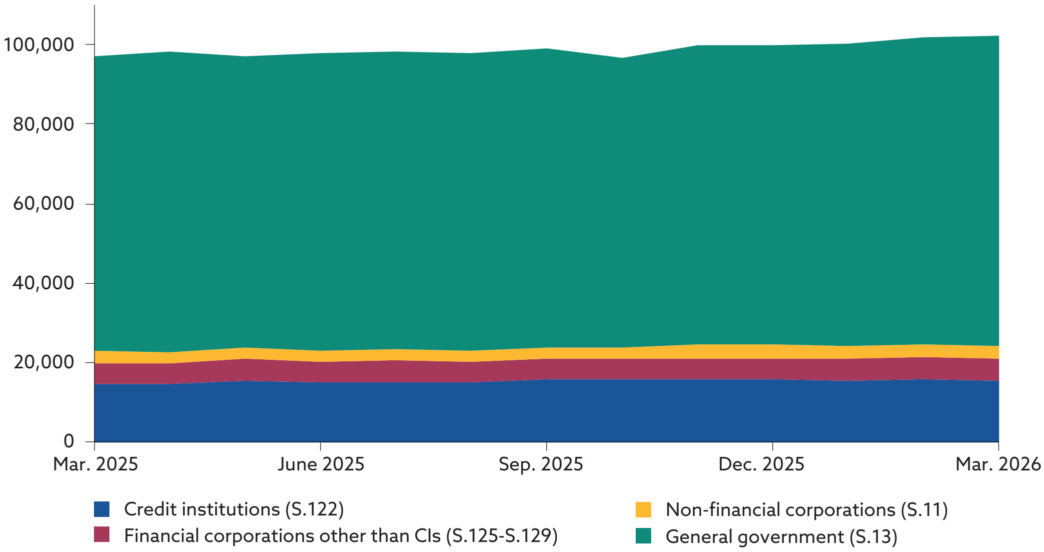
Table 10
Debt securities (in thousands of EUR)

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
2025 / 03	97,063,468	14,776,353	5,197,466	2,907,905	74,181,744	5,129,422	78,601	-192,567	-48,051	5,291,439
2025 / 06	97,804,913	15,080,848	5,306,648	2,827,208	74,590,209	729,908	312,054	97,798	-82,314	402,371
2025 / 09	99,141,866	15,751,688	5,446,383	2,777,469	75,166,326	1,274,736	582,591	126,823	-10,277	575,600
2025 / 12	99,747,466	15,687,437	5,421,505	3,552,809	75,085,715	594,336	-64,674	-32,872	774,247	-82,364
2026 / 03	102,298,080	15,417,995	5,519,706	3,367,654	77,992,725	2,539,126	-271,877	91,435	-167,024	2,886,592

Source: NBS.

The outstanding amount of debt securities issued increased by 2.6% in the first quarter of 2026.

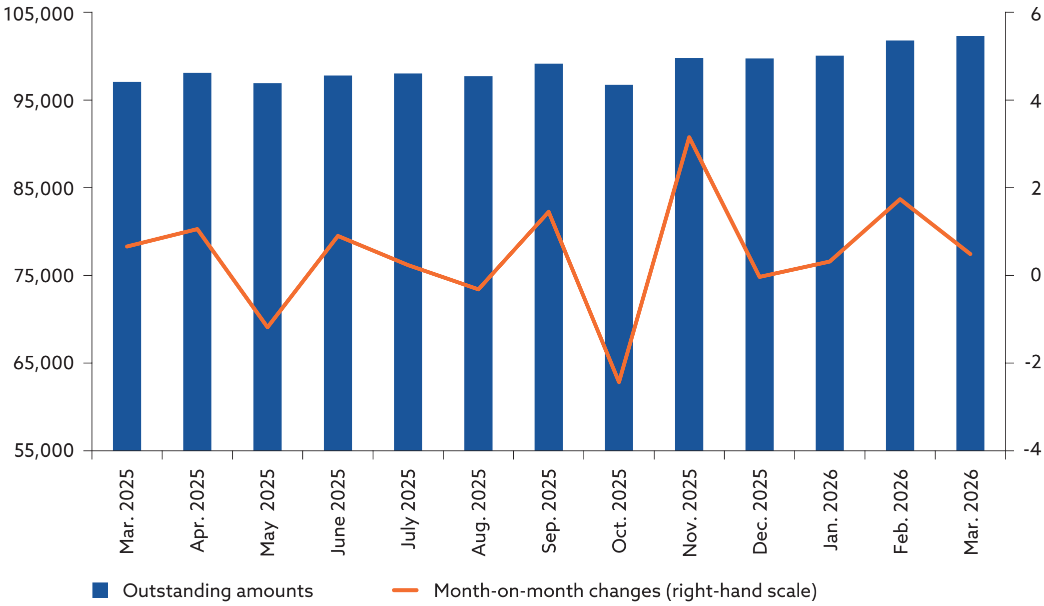
Chart 94
Debt securities by sector (outstanding amounts, EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

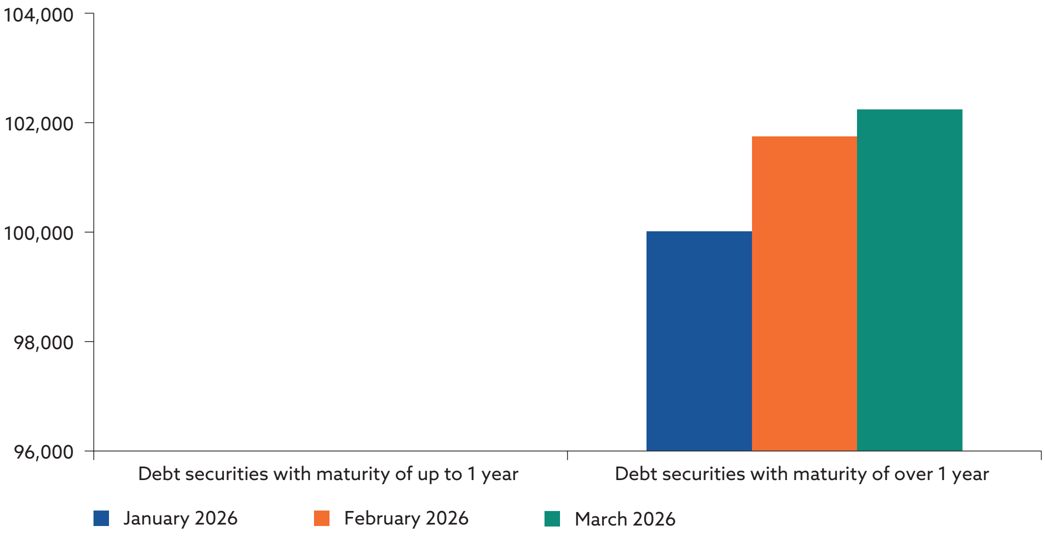
The stock of debt securities issued grew in each month of the reporting quarter: 0.3% in January, 1.7% in February, and 0.5% in March.

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



Source: NBS.

Chart 96
Debt securities (outstanding amounts, EUR millions, Q1 2026)



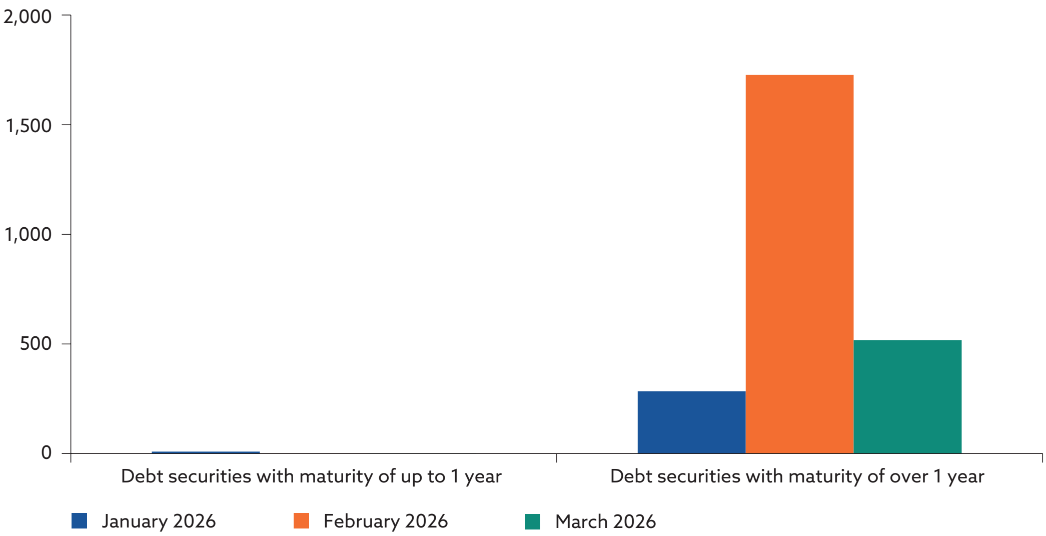
Source: NBS.

In the reporting quarter, there were 48 new issues on the securities market, with the largest issuer category being captive financial institutions (33 issues). Banks issued 9 bonds, there were 3 government bonds, 2 issues by NFCs and 1 issue by financial auxiliaries.

There was a net increase in the issuance of short-term debt securities in the reporting quarter by almost €11 million, which was entirely due to the influence of the captive financial institutions sector.

Net issuance of long-term debt securities increased by approximately €2,528 million in the reporting quarter. The largest increase (by €2,887 million) was in the general government sector. This was followed by the captive financial institutions sector with an increase of nearly €70 million and other financial intermediaries with an increase of €12 million. On the other hand, there were decreases in the banking sector (by nearly €272 million) and the NFC sector (by €167 million).

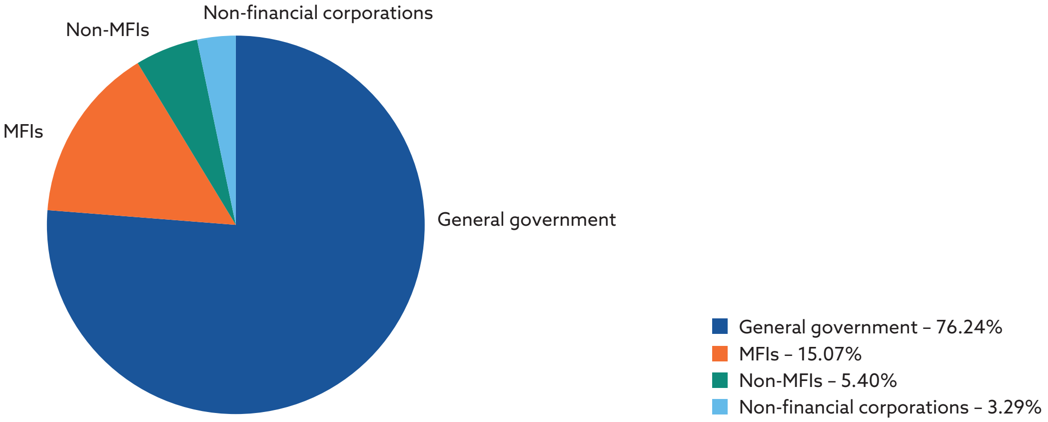
Chart 97
Debt securities (net issues, EUR millions, Q1 2026)



Source: NBS.

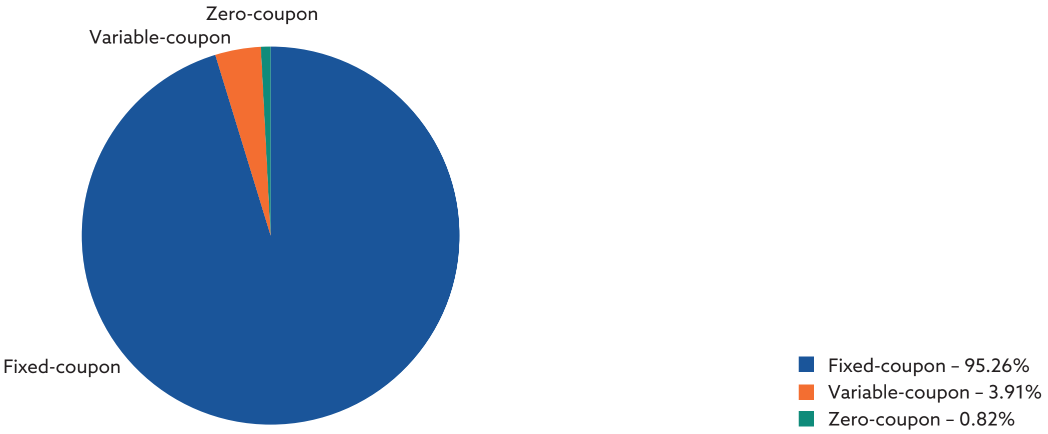
In a breakdown by sector, general government continues to account for the largest share of outstanding issuance (76.2%). It was followed by monetary financial institutions (15.1%), other financial institutions (5.4%) and non-financial corporations (3.3%). Most issues have fixed coupons (95.3%). Variable-coupon issues accounted for just 3.9% of the total volume, while zero-coupon issues accounted for just 0.8% of the volume of debt securities. Euro-denominated issues accounted for 99.1% of the volume of debt securities, leaving foreign currencies to make up just under 1%.

Chart 98
Debt securities by sector



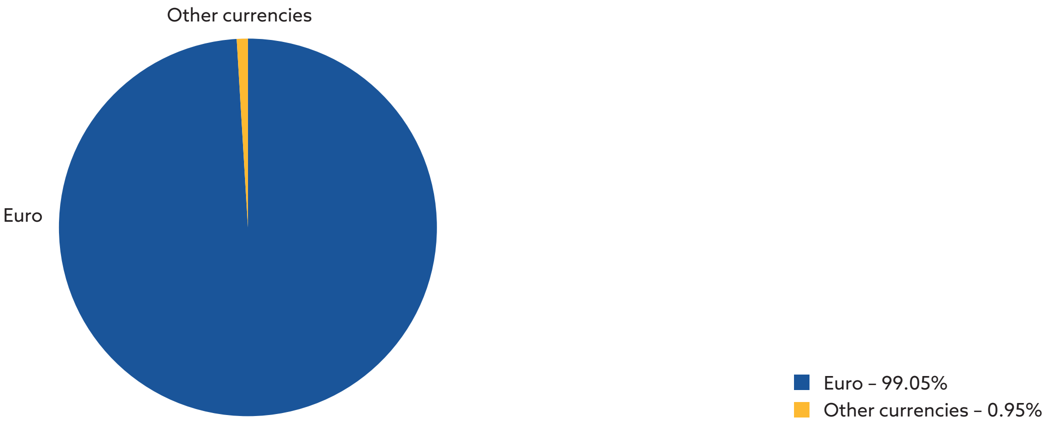
Source: NBS.
Note: The individual items are classified according to the outstanding amounts of issues as at 31 March 2026.

Chart 99
Debt securities by coupon type



Source: NBS.
Note: The individual items are classified according to the outstanding amounts of issues as at 31 March 2026.

Chart 100
Debt securities by currency

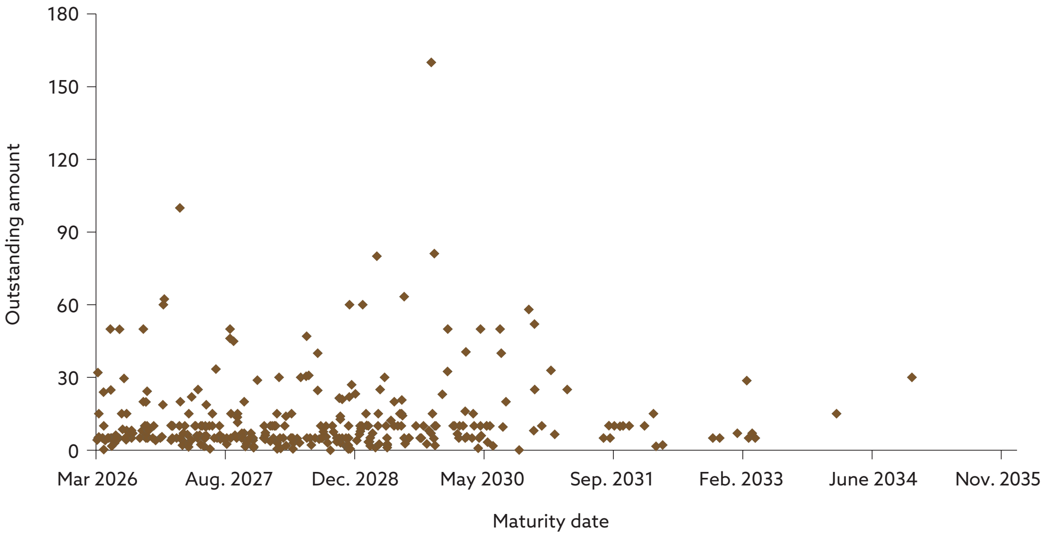


Source: NBS.
Note: The individual items are classified according to the outstanding amounts of issues as at 31 March 2026.

The following charts show the outstanding amounts of individual issues in the general government, banking and captive financial institution sectors by their outstanding amounts and maturity dates.

The highest concentration of debt securities issued by captive financial institutions in the Slovak market is in outstanding amounts of up to €25 million, with maturities up to mid-2027. The largest outstanding amount is around €160 million and the longest residual maturity is just under 9 years.

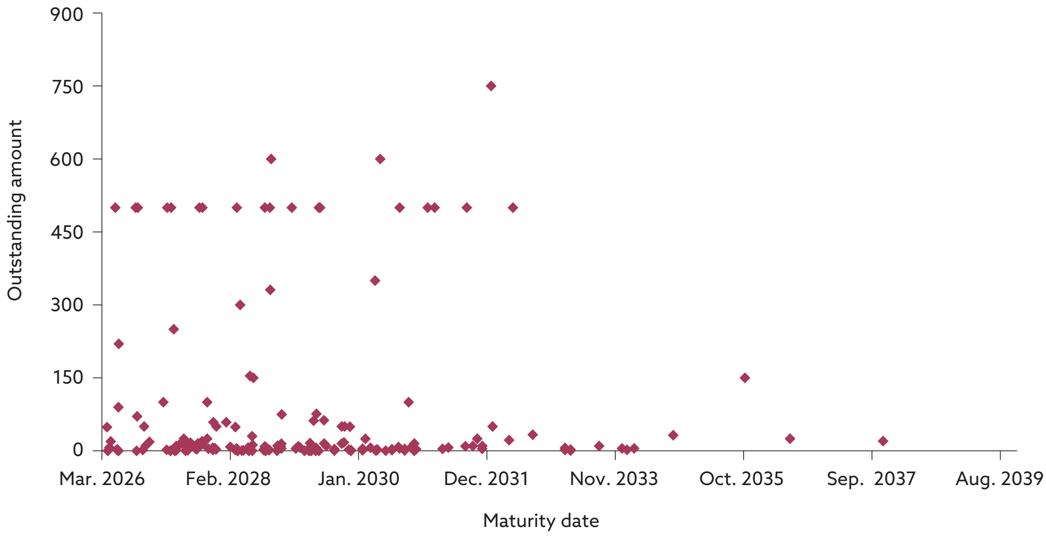
Chart 101
Debt securities: outstanding amounts of domestic issues in S.127 sector (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

The highest concentration of debt securities issued by banks is in outstanding amounts of up to €50 million, and maturities up to December 2028. The largest outstanding amount is one issue of covered bonds amounting to €750 million, which was issued in the reporting quarter, the first quarter of 2026. The longest maturity extends to 2037.

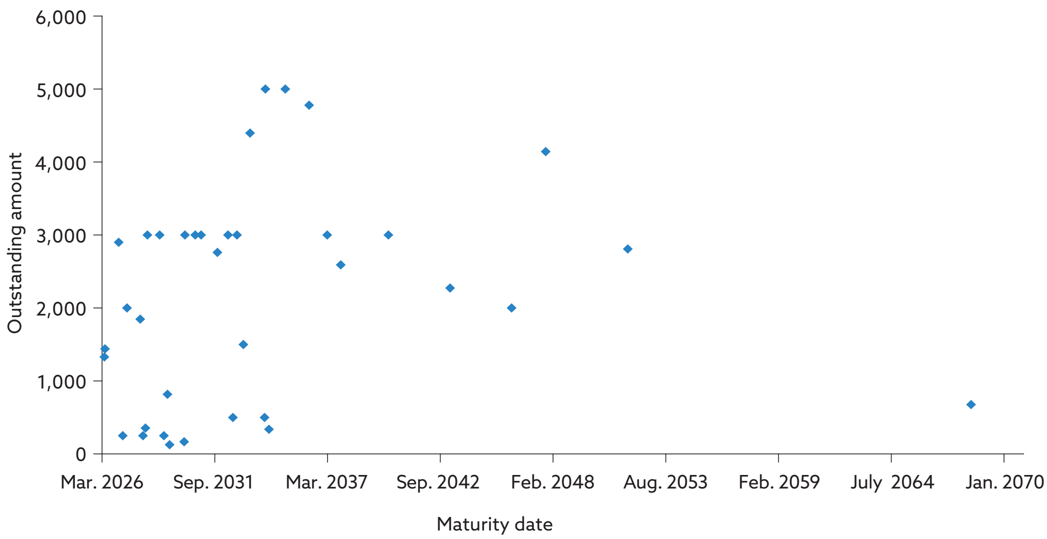
Chart 102
Debt securities: outstanding amounts of issues in S.122 sector (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.
Note: Chart does not take into consideration perpetual bonds to avoid their effect as its maturity is not defined.

There are fewer issues of government bonds compared to the previous two sectors but the balances are an order of magnitude larger. The issue with the largest outstanding amount is for €5 billion and the last of the current issues has its maturity in 2068.

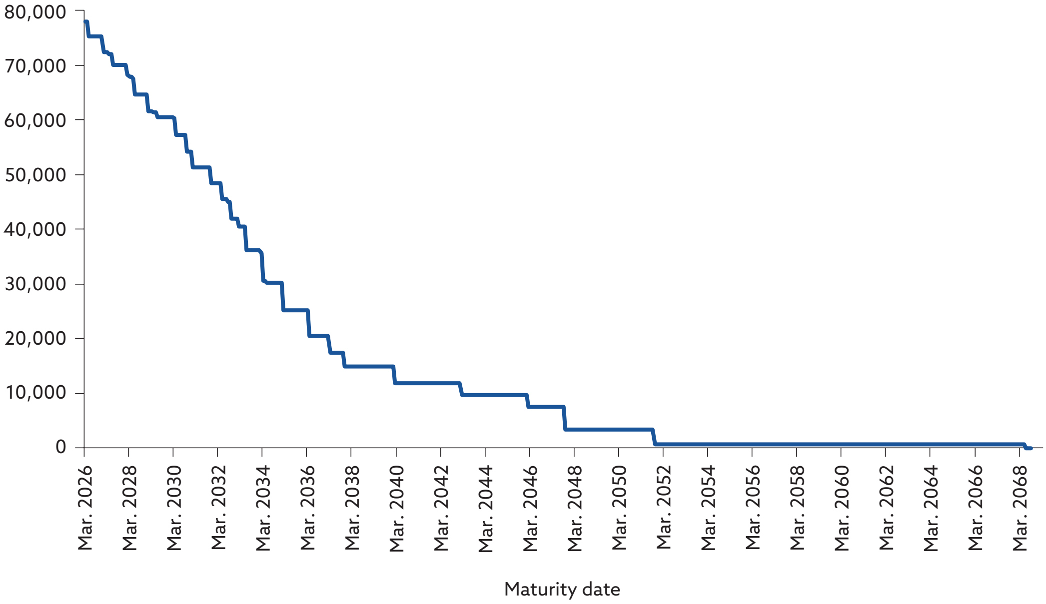
Chart 103
Debt securities: outstanding amounts of issues in S.1311 sector (EUR millions)



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.

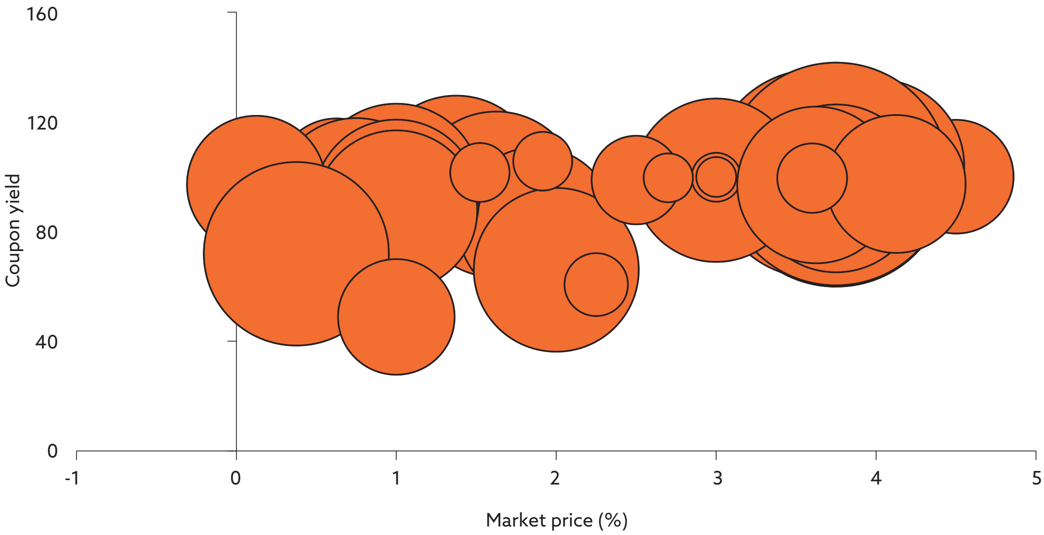
Chart 104
Government bonds: maturity profile (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

The following chart shows only the outstanding issues of government bonds with a coupon, according to their market price and coupon yield, as of the end of the first quarter of 2026. The average market price[4] of these government bonds, expressed as a percentage, was 93.9% and the coupon yield was 2.6%.

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).

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

5.2 Listed shares

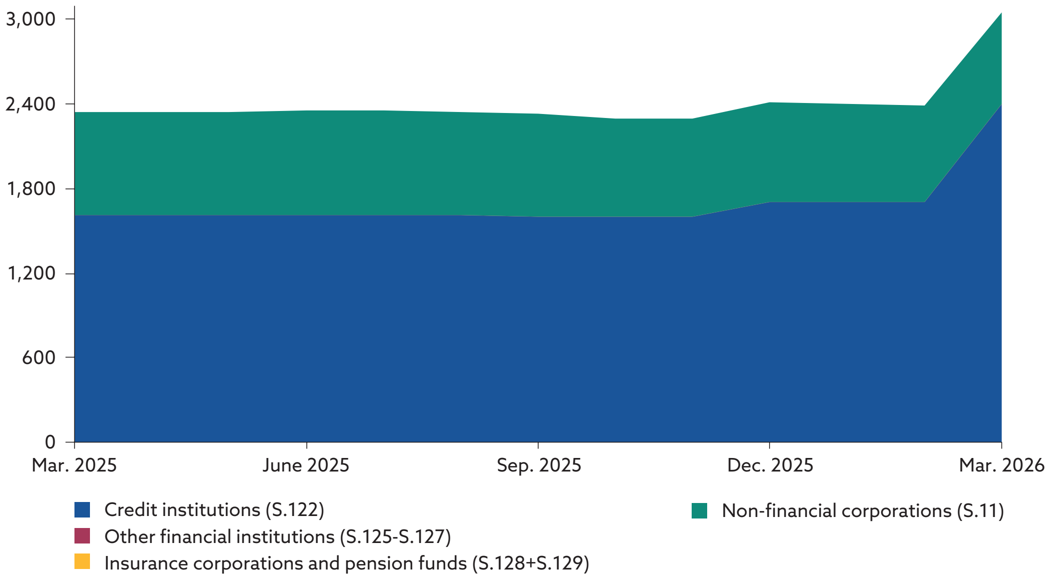
In the first quarter of 2026, the outstanding amount of quoted shares increased by €639 million to a total of €3,050 million due to the influence of the banking sector (which increased by €697 million). The market capitalisation of the non-financial corporation (NFC) sector decreased by €58 million.

Table 11
Quoted shares (in thousands of EUR)

	Outstanding amounts		
Month	Total	Credit institutions (S.122)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)
2025 / 03	2,339,734	1,614,051	725,683
2025 / 06	2,350,634	1,614,051	736,583
2025 / 09	2,325,748	1,601,929	723,820
2025 / 12	2,410,950	1,704,969	705,981
2026 / 03	3,049,795	2,402,007	647,788

Source: NBS.

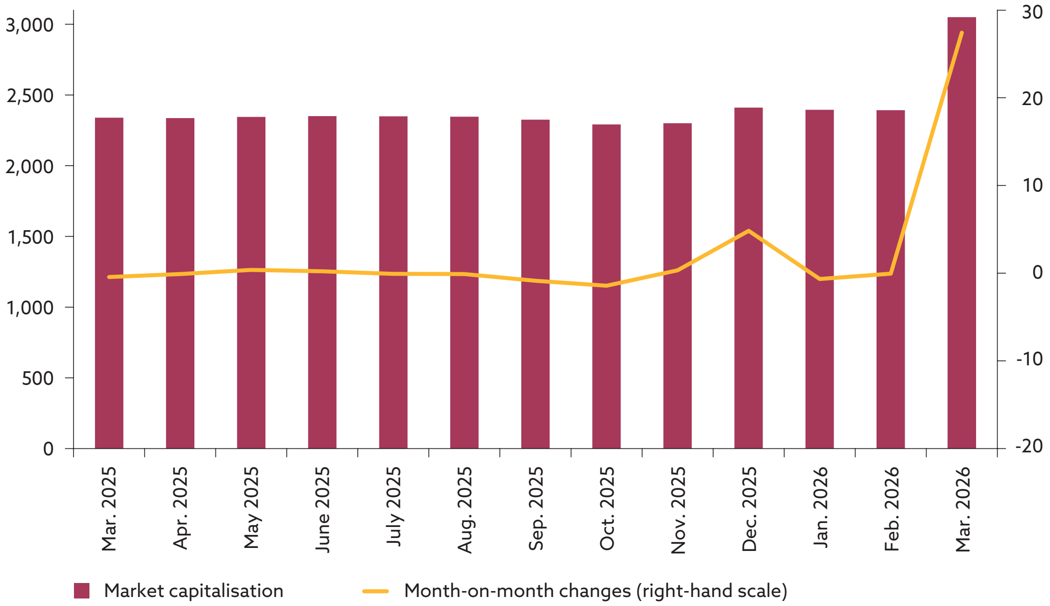
Chart 106
Quoted shares: market capitalisation by sector (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

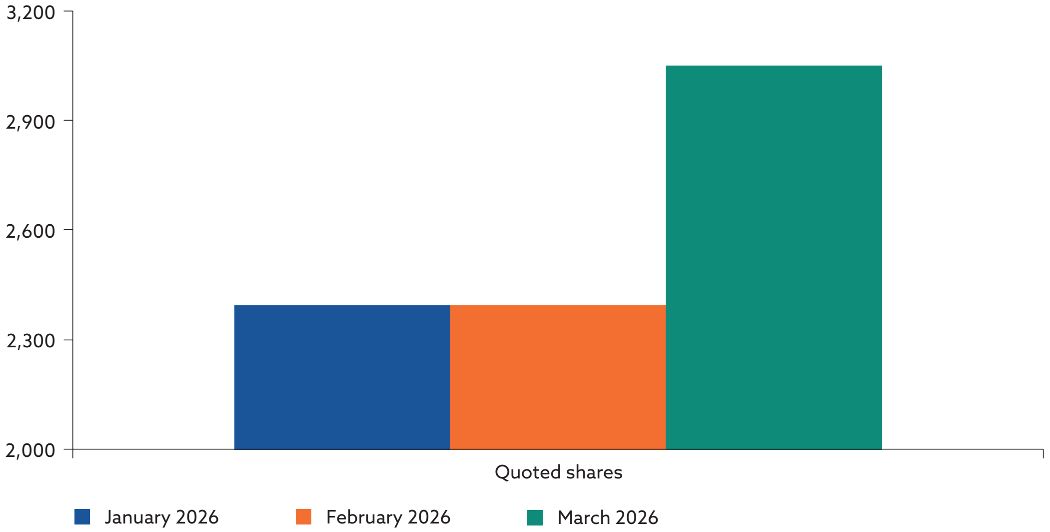
The stock of listed shares increased quarter on quarter by 26.5%. The banking sector grew by 40.9% due to a relatively large increase in the market price of one issue in March 2026. The NFC sector decreased by 8.2% in the first quarter of 2026.

Chart 107
Quoted shares (market capitalisation, month-on-month changes, EUR millions, %)



Source: NBS.

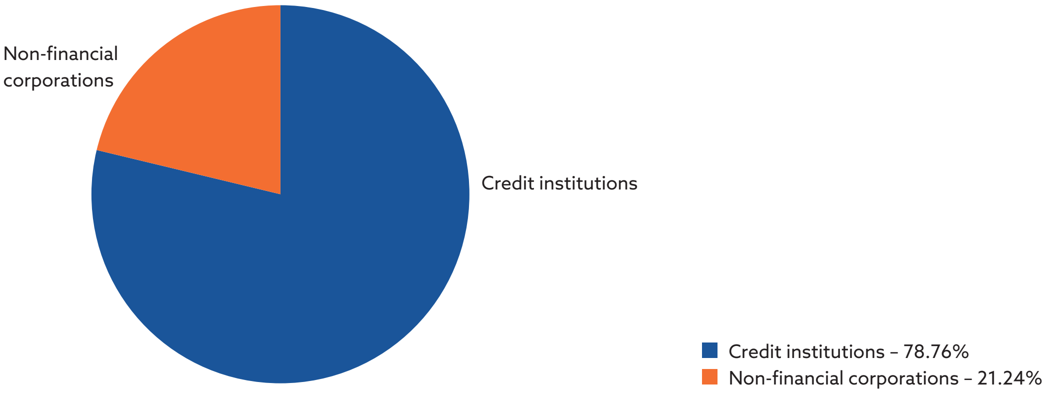
Chart 108
Quoted shares (market capitalisation, EUR millions, Q1 2026)



Source: NBS.

In terms of sectoral classification, the banking sector's share of total market capitalisation increased to 78.8% and the share of the NFC sector decreased to 21.2%.

Chart 109
Quoted shares by sector



Source: NBS.
Note: Market capitalisation as at 31 March 2026.

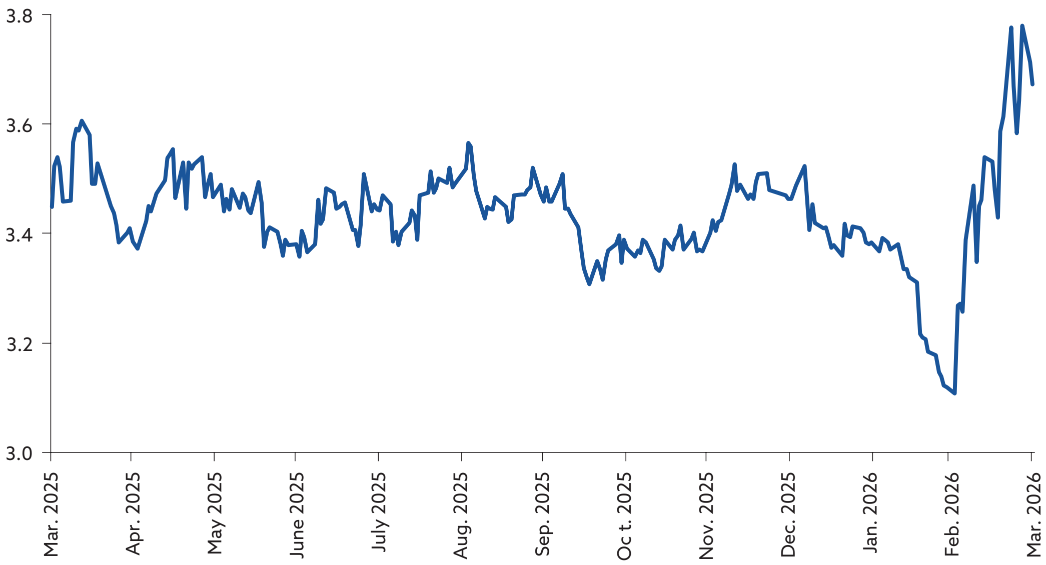
6 Selected macroeconomic indicators

6.1 Long-term interest rates

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), government bond SK4000021986 (with effect from 1 December 2022), government bond SK4000023230 (with effect from 1 August 2023), government bond SK4000024865 (with effect from 1 April 2024) and government bond SK4000022539 (the current benchmark bond since 1 April 2025).

During the quarter under review, the interest rate increased by 0.21 pp to 3.673% as of the end of March 2026.

Chart 110
Benchmark – yield to maturity (p.a.)



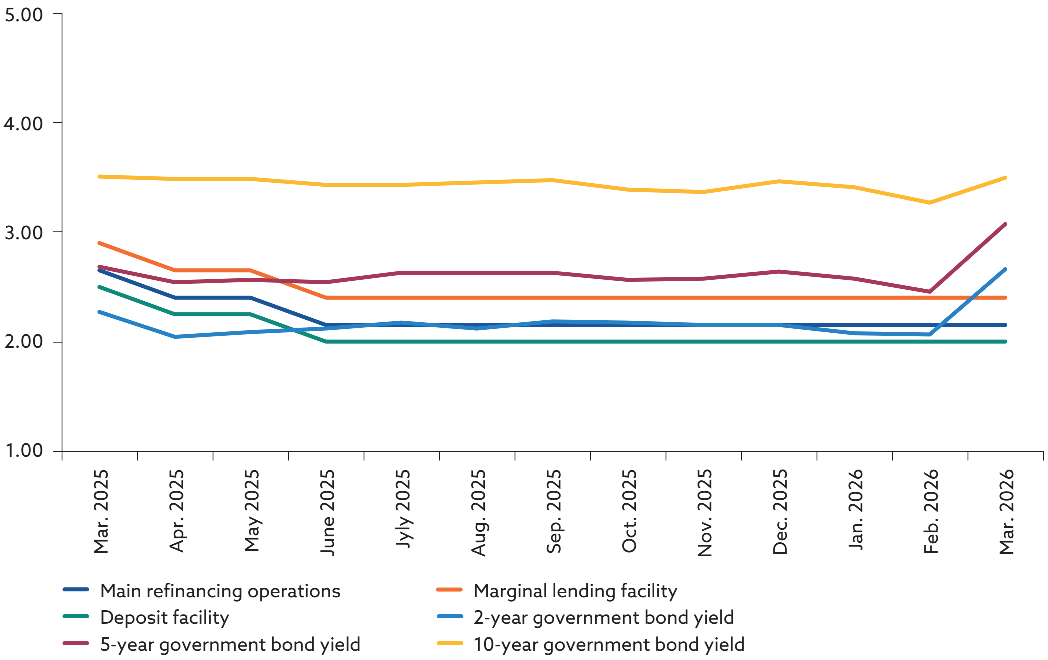
Source: MTS Slovakia

[5] See Methodological notes in Section 7.6. Long-term interest rate

6.2 Basic interest rates

The interest rate on the ECB's main refinancing operations remained unchanged during the reporting quarter at 2.15%[6]. The interest rate on the marginal lending facility also remained unchanged and was 2.40% at the end of March 2026. The deposit facility rate was also unchanged at 2.00%. Yields on Slovak government bonds increased compared to the fourth quarter of 2025. The yield on a two-year government bond was 2.66% (0.51 percentage points higher than in the previous quarter) and the yield on five-year government bonds was 3.07% (0.43 pp higher than in the previous quarter). The average ten-year government bond yield was 3.5% (compared to 3.47% in December 2025).

Chart 111
Interest rates (p.a.)



Source: ECB, BCPB

[6] The current value of this key ECB interest rate has applied since 11 June 2025.

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.

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 Investment fund statistics

Domestic funds are divided based on their legal form into:

a) mutual funds,
b) investment funds with variable capital established in the form of an investment company with variable capital having its registered office in the territory of the Slovak Republic.
c) other domestic entities with legal personality established in the form of a commercial company or cooperative having its registered office in the territory of the Slovak Republic, which collects funds from several investors for the purpose of investing them in accordance with a defined investment policy for the benefit of those investors (these entities are often referred to as collective investment undertakings with reference to Section 4(2)(b) of the Collective Investment Act).

Investment funds can be divided into categories according to the instruments in which they predominantly invest. According to their investment focus, investment funds are classified as money market funds, equity funds, bond funds, mixed funds, real estate funds, hedge funds and other funds. The level of return, as well as the degree of risk, is then directly linked to the fund's investment strategy. As a general rule, the higher the potential return, the higher the risk of the investment. The limits for investing funds obtained from the sale of mutual fund shares/units are defined in the Collective Investment Act.

From the perspective of the ESA 2010 sector classification of institutional units, money market funds (MMFs) and short-term money market funds (STMMFs) are classified in sector S.123, and the other categories of mutual funds, herein referred to as investment funds, are classified in sector S.124.

Statistics on the assets and liabilities of investment funds are governed by a Regulation 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 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.

7 REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK (EU) 2024/1988 of 27 June 2024 on investment fund statistics (ECB/2024/17)

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*, as a subcategory referred to as *financial corporations engaged in lending* 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.

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[8]. For the purpose of minimizing the reporting costs to the NBS for reporting entities, we apply a so-called stratified sampling approach, under which data are collected only from entities that, within their group, form a representative sample, i.e. represent about 95% of the total assets of the given entities. Currently, in 2025, we collect quarterly balance sheet data from 14 companies whose main or significant business activity is financial leasing, from 7 companies engaged in installment financing, and from 9 companies classified as factoring and others. The data are subsequently grossed up to represent 100% of the value for the given type of entities.

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. 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.

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

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.

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;
- 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;

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		

- 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 – 03/2025

SK4000022539 Benchmark for the period 04/2025 – 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

List of investment funds:
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/money-market-funds-and-investment-funds

List of other financial intermediaries:
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/factoring-leasing-and-consumer-credit-companies/statistics-on-financial-corporations-engaged-in-lending

Overview of developments in the monetary sector:
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/banks/statistical-and-analytical-overview/a-survey-of-financial-sector-development

Statistics of credit institutions and monetary statistics
Statistics of monetary financial institutions:
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/banks/statistical-and-analytical-overview/monetary-statistics-of-monetary-financial-institutions

Monetary aggregates in the euro area:
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/banks/statistical-and-analytical-overview/monetary-statistics-of-monetary-financial-institutions#M3-PFI

Balance sheets of monetary financial institutions based in the euro area:
https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/money_credit_banking/mfi_balance_sheets/html/index.en.html

Interest rate statistics:
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/banks/statistical-and-analytical-overview/interest-rate-statistics

Interest rate statistics – bank loans:
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/banks/statistical-and-analytical-overview/interest-rate-statistics/banking-interest-rates-statistics-loans

Interest rate statistics – bank deposits:
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/banks/statistical-and-analytical-overview/interest-rate-statistics/banking-interest-rates-statistics-deposits

MFIs Interest rates statistics for the euro area:
https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/financial_markets_and_interest_rates/bank_interest_rates/mfi_interest_rates/html/index.en.html

Long-term interest rate statistics:
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-markets/interest-rates/long-term-interest-rates-statistics

Non-performing loans:
http://www.nbs.sk/_img/Documents/STATIST/MET/Bad_Loans.pdf

Source data of monetary financial institutions:
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/banks/statistical-data-of-monetary-financial-institutions

Statistics of investment funds:
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/money-market-funds-and-investment-funds/investment-funds-statistics

Statistics of financial corporations engaged in lending (FCLs):
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/factoring-leasing-and-consumer-credit-companies/statistics-on-financial-corporations-engaged-in-lending

Source data of other financial intermediaries (OFIs):
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/factoring-leasing-and-consumer-credit-companies/statistical-data

Securities issues statistics:
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-markets/securities/securities-issues-statistics

Securities custody statistics:
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-markets/securities/securities-custody-statistics

Data categories within SDDS standard:
http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/data-categories-of-sdds

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