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NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA EUROSYSTÉM

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 2023. 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 2023, there were 26 monetary financial institutions operating in the banking sector (S.121+S.122+S.123). In the Deposit-Taking Corporations Sector (S.122), there were 25 entities besides the central bank, including 8 banks, 14 branches of foreign banks and 3 home savings banks (building societies).

The Investment Funds Sector (S.124) added one equity fund and one bond fund, compared to the previous quarter. One real estate fund expired. The number of mixed funds and other funds remained unchanged. No money market funds have been recorded in Slovakia since 2018. In the Other Financial Intermediaries Sector (S.125), the number of active entities increased, quarter on quarter, by three.

There was no change in the number of entities in the Financial Auxiliaries Sector (S.126) whereas in the Insurance Corporations and Pension Funds Sectors (S.128+S.129), one investment firm was added.

Table 1 Structure of the financial market in Slovakia

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

Table 1 Structure of the financial market in Slovakia

	III. 2022	VI. 2022	IX. 2022	XII. 2022	III. 2023
Monetary financial institutions (S.121 + S.122 + S.123)	**27**	**27**	**26**	**26**	**26**
Central bank (S.121)	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Deposit taking corporations excl. central bank (S.122)	**26**	**26**	**25**	**25**	**25**
Banks	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*	*8*
Branches of foreign banks	*15*	*15*	*14*	*14*	*14*
Credit cooperatives	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Building societies	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*
Money Market Funds (S.123)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Investment Funds (S.124)	**99**	**99**	**100**	**98**	**99**
Equity funds	13	13	13	11	12
Bond funds	19	18	18	18	19
Mixed funds	47	47	48	47	47
Real estate funds	14	14	14	14	13
Other funds	6	7	7	8	8
Other financial intermediaries (S.125)	**170**	**169**	**167**	**163**	**166**
Financial auxiliaries (S.126)	**43**	**43**	**43**	**42**	**43**
Asset Managment Companies	12	12	12	12	12
Pension Savings Companies	5	5	5	5	5
Supplementary Pension Asset Management Companies	4	4	4	4	4
Securities and derivatives dealers[1)]	22	22	22	21	22
Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128 + S.129)	**46**	**46**	**46**	**47**	**47**
Insurance corporations	10	10	10	10	10
Pension funds	36	36	36	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. 2022	VI. 2022	IX. 2022	XII. 2022	III. 2023
Monetary financial institutions (S.121 + S.122)	**201,652**	**194,418**	**181,661**	**177,604**	**179,090**
Central bank (S.121)	93,014	83,289	67,770	63,448	62,662
Deposit taking corporations excl. the central bank (S.122)	108,638	111,129	113,891	114,156	116,428
Money Market Funds (S.123)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Investment funds (S.124)	**9,475**	**9,189**	**8,994**	**9,119**	**9,258**
Other financial intermediaries (S.125)	**5,649**	**5,720**	**5,960**	**6,230**	**6,156**
Financial auxiliaries (S.126)	**477**	**431**	**463**	**470**	**464**
Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128 + S.129)	**21,595**	**20,443**	**20,570**	**21,081**	**21,372**
Insurance corporations[1)]	6,338	5,971	5,897	6,054	5,689
Pension funds	15,257	14,472	14,673	15,027	15,683

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 as of the end of the quarter under review stood at 18,342. This represents a quarterly decrease of 100.

The central bank increased its headcount by 6 in the current quarter, for a total of 1,076 employees. Compared to a year earlier, however, headcount at the central bank is lower by 7 employees. The total number of employees in banks decreased by 97 to 15,645 compared to the previous quarter; in branches of foreign banks the total number of employees remained unchanged. Compared to the same period of the previous year, the number of employees in banks is 408 lower, while branches of foreign banks show a year-on-year increase by 21 employees.

Table 3 Number of employees in the banking sector

	2021				2022				2023
	31. 3.	30. 6.	30. 9.	31. 12.	31. 3.	30. 6.	30. 9.	31. 12.	31. 3.
Banking sector	19,525	19,251	19,049	18,825	18,736	18,615	18,408	18,442	18,342
Central bank	1,125	1,120	1,128	1,108	1,083	1,082	1,064	1,070	1,076
Banks and branches of foreign banks	18,400	18,131	17,921	17,717	17,653	17,533	17,344	17,372	17,266
Of which: Banks	16,721	16,482	16,272	16,090	16,053	15,945	15,757	15,751	15,645
Branches of foreign banks	1,679	1,649	1,649	1,627	1,600	1,588	1,587	1,621	1,621

Source: NBS.

1.3 Structure of share capital in the banking sector

The ratio of domestic share capital to total subscribed capital in the banking sector increased year on year, from 5.85% to 7.81% as of 31 March 2023.

At the end of the quarter under review, domestic share capital formed part of the subscribed capital in 6 out of 25 domestic credit institutions, and made up 100% of the subscribed capital in two banks (ČSOB stavebná sporiteľňa, a.s., and Slovenská záručná a rozvojová banka, a.s.).

The ratio of foreign share capital to total subscribed capital in domestic banks correspondingly declined year on year, from 94.15% to 92.19%.

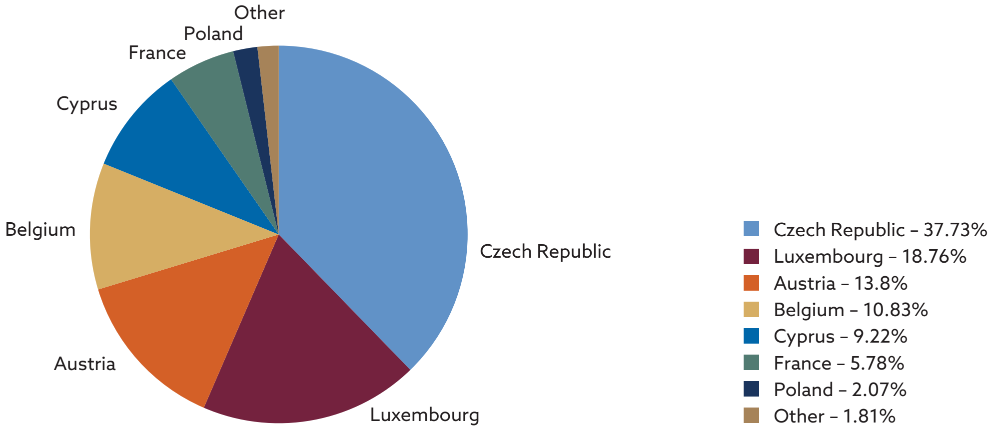
As well as decreasing as a percentage of subscribed capital overall, foreign share capital decreased in the twelve months to 31 March 2023 in absolute volume by €986.84 million (1.95%).

The decline in foreign capital from Czechia was the largest in percentage terms (17.84%) whereas the absolute decrease was €1,034.08 million. In contrast, French capital in banks grew by €22.52 million year on year, which resulted in a 2.14% enlargement of its share of all foreign capital in banks in the year to 31 March 2023. Capital from Austria increased year-on-year by €10.05 million (3.94%) and capital from Luxembourg increased by €80.01 million (7.15%)

The group of 'other countries' includes all countries contributing less than 1% of the total foreign share capital of banks operating in Slovakia. At the end of the review period, 'other countries' accounted for 1.81% of banks' total foreign share capital – in absolute terms €49.24 million.

Chart 1

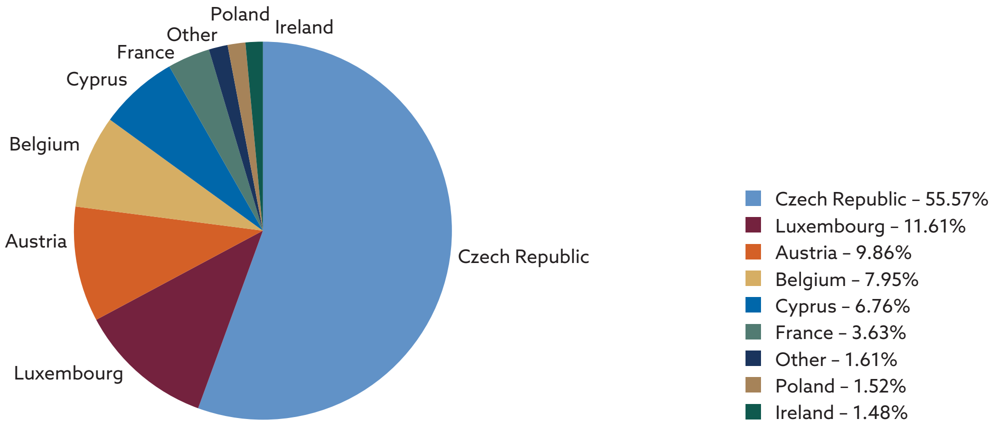
Foreign capital in the banks in the Slovak Republic as at 31.03.2023



Source: NBS.

Chart 2

Foreign capital in the banks in the Slovak Republic as at 31.03.2022



Source: NBS.

2 Statistics of monetary financial institutions

2.1 Balance sheet statistics of credit institutions: assets

The total assets of banks and foreign bank branches operating in Slovakia, excluding NBS, (hereinafter 'credit institutions') amounted to €116.4 billion at the end of March 2023. This represented a year-on-year increase of 7.17% (€7.8 billion); the categories contributing most to change were credit claims and other assets (including fixed assets).

The category with the largest share of total assets was credit claims, 84.35%. Year on year growth in their value amounted to 7.49% (€6.8 billion). The main driver was credit claims with a maturity of one to five years, which grew by 22.26% (€1.4 billion). Credit claims with a maturity of over five years increased by 8.95% (€5.3 billion) and credit claims with a maturity of up to one year grew by 0.37% (€0.1 billion) year on year to the end of March 2023.

Credit institutions' holdings of securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units at the end of March 2023 made up 11.12% of their total assets. The volume of these holdings grew, year on year, by 3.27% (€0.4 billion). Securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units with a maturity of one to two years grew by 100% compared to the previous year to reach €0.07 billion. Securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units with a maturity of over 2 years increased by 4.26% (€0.5 billion).

Shares and other equity accounted for 0.66% of assets at the end of March 2023. This corresponds to an 8.7% (€0.8 billion) year-on-year increase in shares and other equity in the portfolios of credit institutions.

Other assets (including fixed assets) made up 2.9% of credit institutions' total assets at the end of March 2023, with no significant year-on-year changes. The volume of other assets (including fixed assets) increased by €0.5 billion year on year, which represented a year-on-year increase of 18.8%.

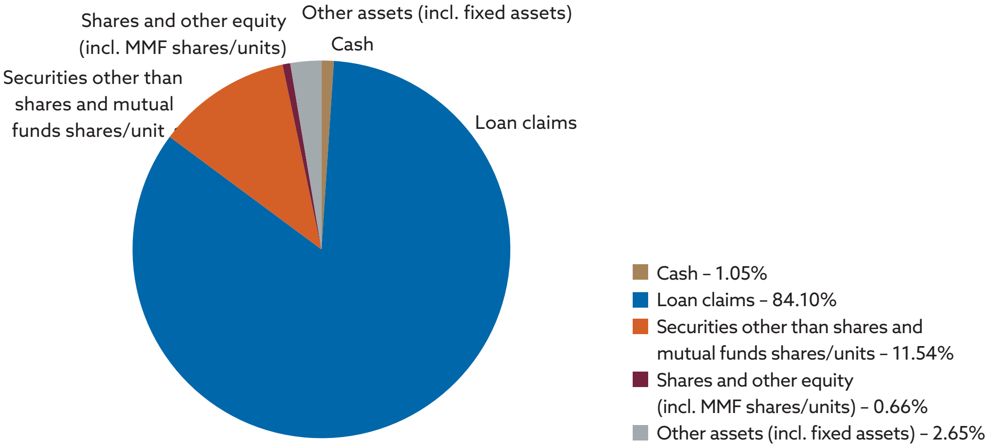
Cash holdings formed 0.93% of credit institutions' assets at the end of March 2023. The value of the holdings at that date was €1.0 billion, which represents a year-on-year decrease of 5.7%.

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

	III. 2022	VI. 2022	IX. 2022	XII. 2022	III. 2023
ASSETS	108,637,987	111,128,837	113,891,488	114,050,383	116,428,608
Cash	1,145,278	1,065,221	885,902	1,117,997	1,080,402
Loan claims	91,365,548	93,904,940	96,713,604	95,775,845	98,207,945
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units	12,536,316	12,324,877	12,286,054	13,203,114	12,946,615
Shares and other equity (incl. MMF shares/units	712,430	672,923	592,263	766,003	774,194
Other assets (incl. fixed assets)	2,878,415	3,160,876	3,413,665	3,187,424	3,419,453

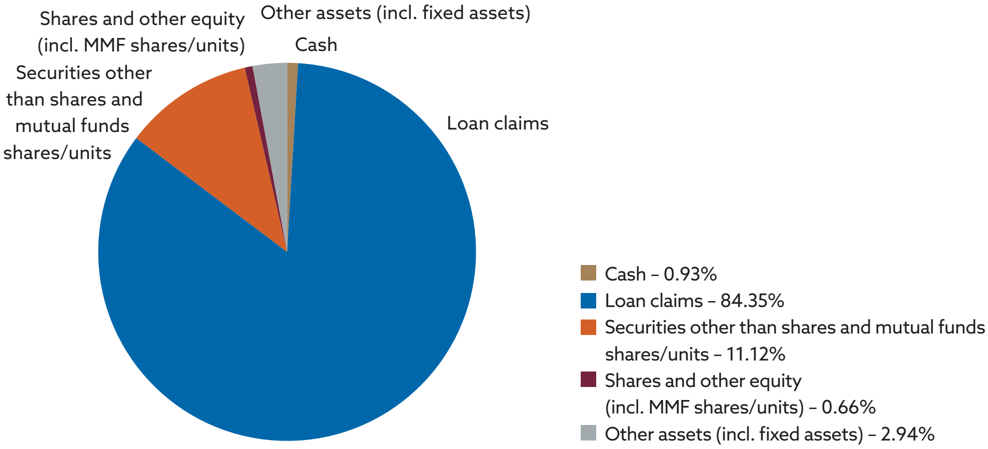
Source: NBS.
1) Úverové pohľadávky vrátane vkladov úverových inštitúcií uložených u iných subjektov a neobchodovateľných cenných papierov
2) Aktíva celkom – znížené o oprávky a neznížené o opravné položky

Chart 3
Structure of assets of credit institutions as at 31st March 2022



Source: NBS.

Chart 4
Structure of assets of credit institutions as at 31st March 2023



Source: NBS.

2.2 Balance sheet statistics of credit institutions: liabilities

The total liabilities of credit institutions grew by 7.2% (€7.8 billion) year on year mainly driven by issued debt securities and other liabilities.

Loans and deposits received made up the majority of liabilities (76.5%). Their share was 1.1 percentage point smaller compared to the end of March 2022. Their volume grew, year on year, by €4.8 billion (5.7%). This was driven mainly by an increase in loans and deposits received with a maturity of up to one year by €8.6 billion (13.05%) while loans and deposits received with a maturity of up to one year declined by €3.8 billion (20.8%).

Capital and provisions at the end of March 2023 constituted 10.5% of credit institutions' total liabilities. The volume of capital and provisions at that date was €0.3 billion (2.8%) larger than a year earlier.

Debt securities issued by credit institutions accounted for 9.0% of their total liabilities at the end of the review period, which was a larger share than a year earlier. The volume of these debt securities amounted to €10.5 billion at the end of March 2023, which was 24.6% (€2.1 billion) more than at the same point in the previous year.

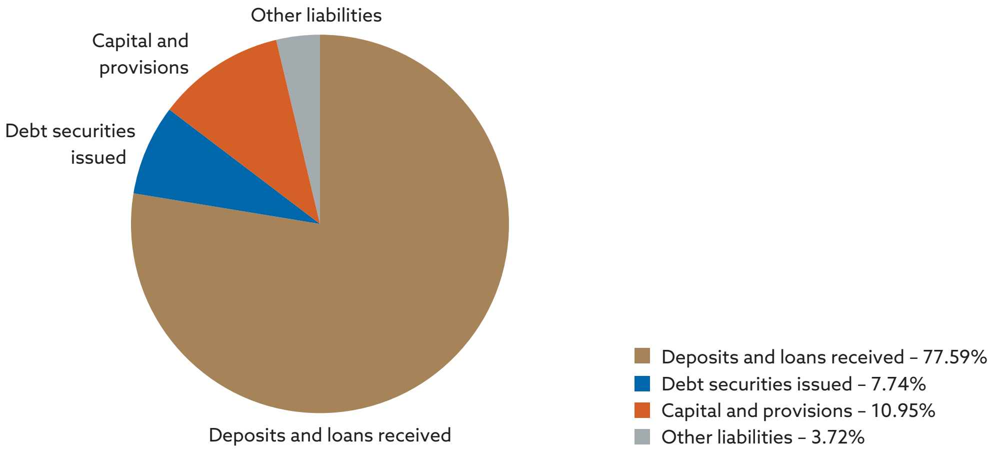
The category of credit institutions' other liabilities accounted for 4.0% of their total liabilities. The stock of other liabilities at that date was larger than a year earlier by €0.6 billion (15.5%).

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

	III. 2022	VI. 2022	IX. 2022	XII. 2022	III. 2023
LIABILITIES	**108,637,987**	**111,128,837**	**113,891,488**	**114,050,383**	**116,428,608**
Deposits and loans received	84,286,786	87,161,591	88,582,177	88,260,661	89,057,081
Debt securities issued	8,405,479	8,802,080	8,524,621	9,504,766	10,470,262
Capital and provisions	11,900,000	11,874,597	12,082,974	12,225,689	12,229,780
Other liabilities	4,045,722	3,290,569	4,701,716	4,059,267	4,671,485

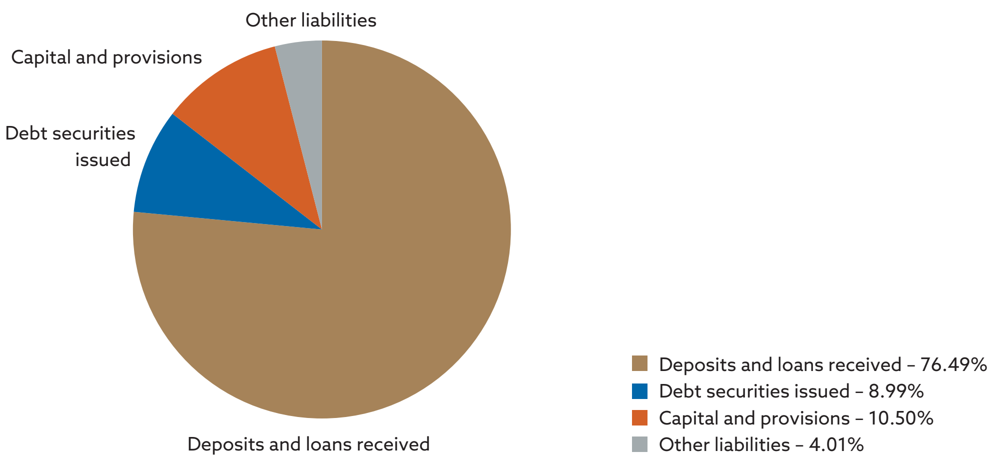
Source: NBS.

Chart 5
Structure of liabilities of credit institutions as at 31st March 2022



Source: NBS.

Chart 6
Structure of liabilities of credit institutions as at 31st March 2023



Source: NBS.

2.3 Selected asset and liabilities items by residency of counterparty

Nearly all credit claims of credit institutions in Slovakia (in total, €98.2 billion) are claims on domestic counterparties (91.2%). Their volume at the end of March 2023 was €89.6 billion. Credit claims on entities from other euro area countries and from the rest of the world amounted to €2.9 billion (3.0%) and €5.7 billion (5.8%) respectively.

The value of securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units in credit institutions' portfolios was €12.9 billion at the end of March 2023. A significant majority (82.4%, in absolute terms €10.7 billion) were issued by domestic entities.

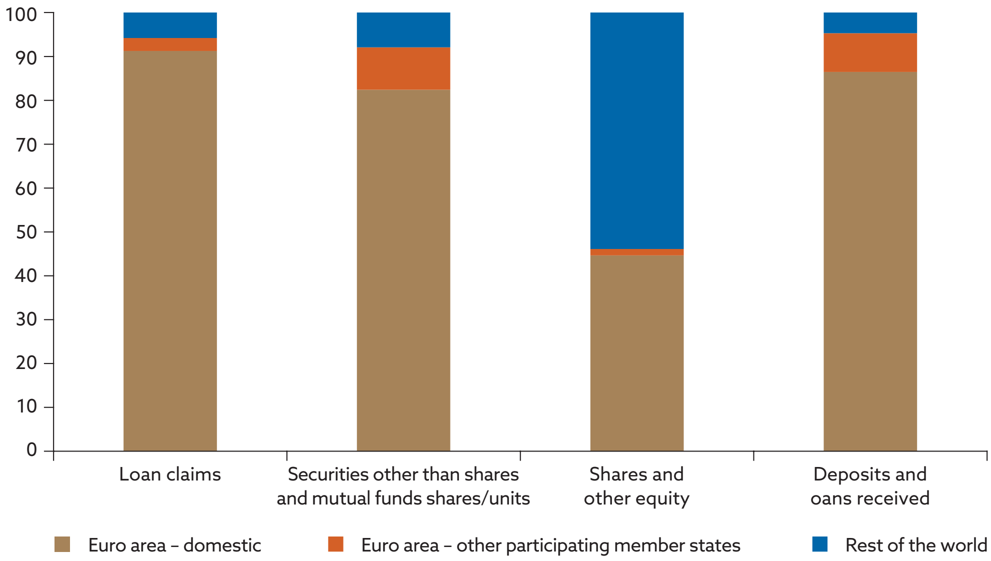
Securities issued in other euro area countries and the rest of the world amounted to €1.3 billion (9.7%) and €1 billion (7.9%) respectively.

Most of the shares and other equity held by credit institutions (total volume €0.8 billion) are shares and equity from the rest of the world (53.9%, in absolute terms €0.4 billion) Shares and equity issued in Slovakia and in other euro area countries accounted for 44.7% (€0.3 billion) and 1.4% (€0.01 billion) respectively.

Loans and deposits received by credit institutions had a total value of €89.1 billion at the end March 2023. Loans and deposits received from domestic entities accounted for 86.5% of this volume (€77.0 billion). Liabilities of credit institutions in Slovakia to creditors from other euro area countries and the rest of the world amounted to €7.9 billion (8.8%) and €4.2 billion (4.7%) respectively.

Chart 7

Selected assets/liabilities: breakdown of counterparties by residency as at 31st March 2023 (%)



Source: NBS.

2.4 Selected asset and liability items by sector of counterparty

Of the €89.6 billion in domestic credit claims as of March 2023, the vast majority (83.7%) were claims on sectors other than monetary financial institutions (MFIs) and general government ('other sectors'). Claims on domestic MFIs and on the general government sector accounted for 14.6% (€13.1 billion) and 1.7% (€1.6 billion) of claims respectively.

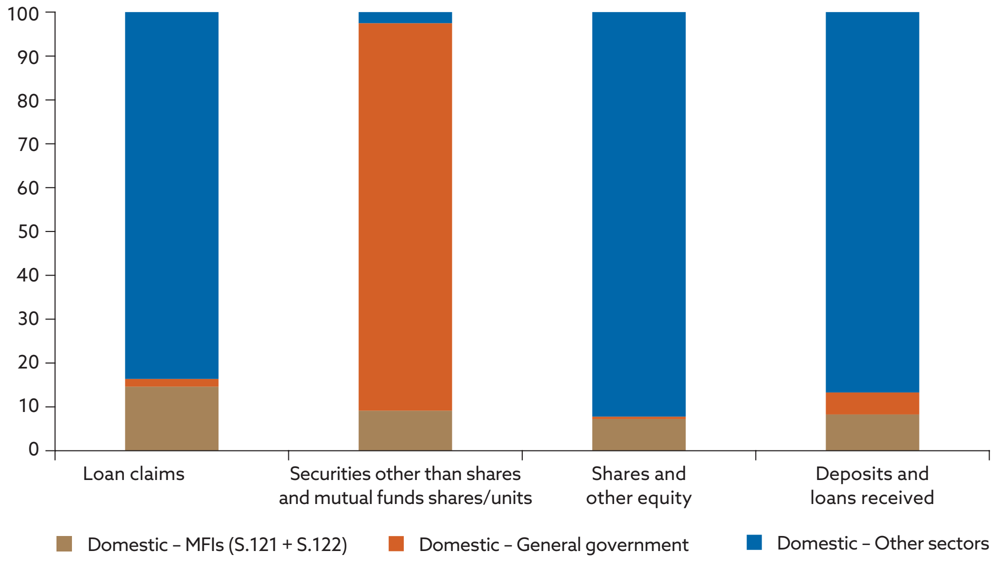
The volume of securities in credit institutions' portfolios at the end of March 2023 was €10.7 billion. The majority of these (88.4%, in absolute terms €9.4 billion) were issued by the general government sector. Securities in this category issued by domestic MFIs accounted for another 9.1% (€1.0 billion) and the remaining 2.5% (€0.3 billion) were issued by other domestic sectors.

Credit institutions' total holdings of domestic shares and other equity participations (including investment fund shares/units) amounted to roughly €0.3 billion. Within these, other sectors (€0.3 billion) accounted for 92.2%. Domestic MFIs accounted for 7.2% (€0.02 billion) of these equity securities and the remaining 0.5% were issued by the general government sector.

Loans and deposits received from domestic entities amounted to €77.0 billion at the end of the period under review. The majority (86.7%, €66.8 billion) come from other sectors. Liabilities for loans and deposits received from the domestic general government sector (€3.9 billion) made up 5.0%. Domestic MFIs contributed 8.3% (€6.4 billion) to the total volume of domestic loans and deposits.

Chart 8

Selected assets/liabilities: sectoral breakdown of domestic counterparty as at 31st March 2023 (%)



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).

Claims for credit provided by credit institutions in Slovakia to customers in other euro area countries amounted to €2.9 billion at the end of March

2023. Claims on other sectors accounted for 57.7% of this (€1.7 billion) and another 42.3% (€1.2 billion) were claims on the MFI Sector in other euro area countries.

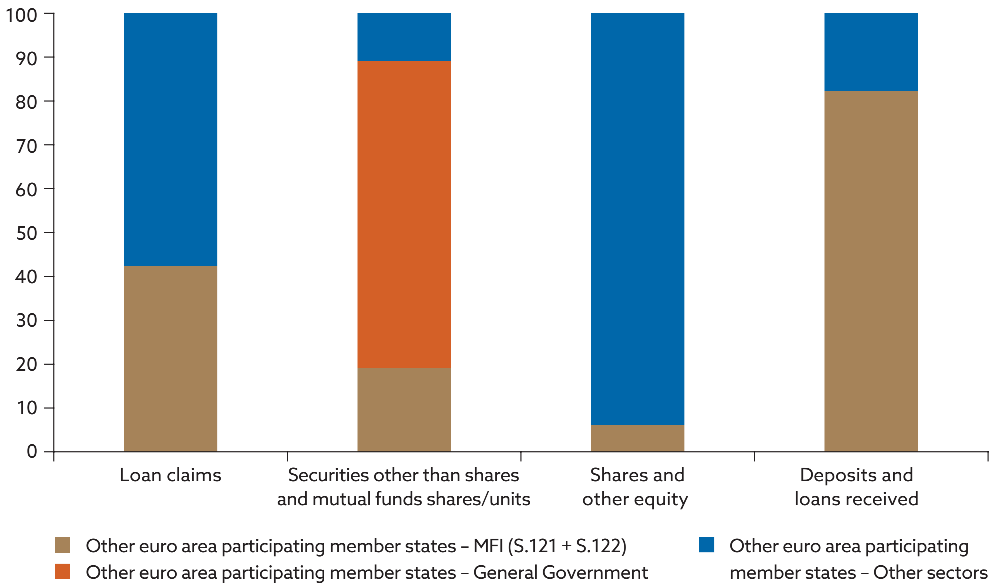
Banks' portfolios included securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units issued in other euro area countries amounted to €1.3 billion at the end of March 2023. The majority of such securities (70.0%, €0.9 billion) were issued by the general government sector, while securities issued by MFIs and other sectors made up 19.1% (€0.2 billion) and 10.9% (€0.1 billion) respectively.

The value of shares and other equity participations issued in other euro area countries and held by credit institutions in Slovakia was €0.01 billion. Nearly all these equity securities (93.9%) came from other sectors, with MFIs accounting for 6.1%.

Loans and deposits received from residents of other euro area countries amounted to €7.9 billion. The majority of such loans and deposits (82.3%, €6.5 billion) were received from MFIs. Deposits from other sectors (€1.4 billion) represented 17.7%.

Chart 9

Selected assets/liabilities: sectoral breakdown of counterparty from other euro area member states as at 31st March 2023 (%)



Source: NBS.

Credit claims on the rest of the world amounted to €5.7 billion at the end of March 2023. The majority (60.1%, €3.4 billion) were claims on MFIs. Claims on other sectors amounting to €2.2 billion accounted for 39.2%.

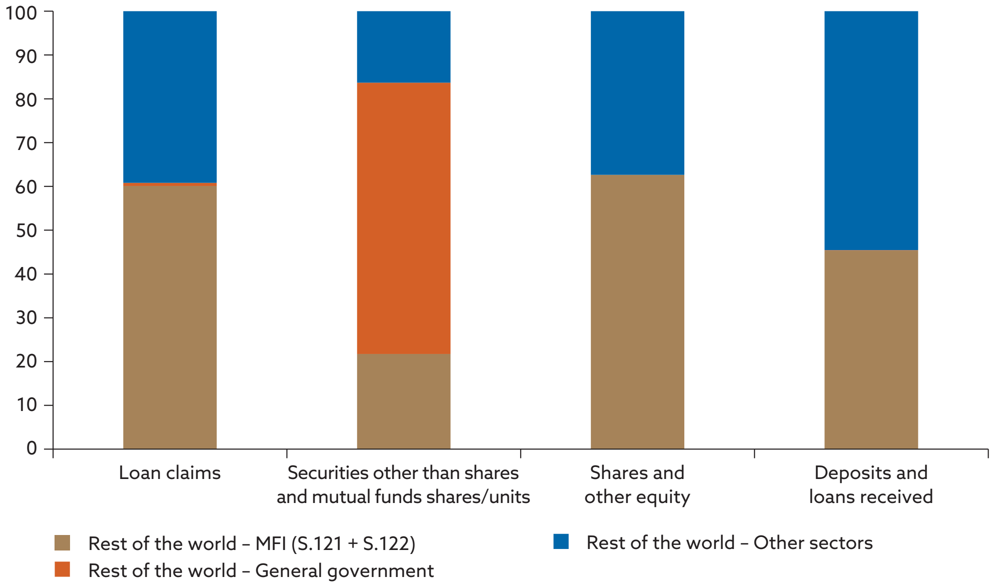
As regards securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units issued by residents of the rest of the world, holdings in the portfolios of credit institutions in Slovakia amounted to €1.0 billion. Most of these (61.9%, €0.6 billion) were issued by the general government sector. The next largest categories were securities of MFIs (21.8%, €0.2 billion) and other sectors (16.3%, €0.2 billion).

The value of shares and other equity in the portfolios of credit institutions in the Slovak Republic amounted to €0.4 billion. The majority were issued by MFIs (62.6%, €0.3 billion) followed by other sectors (37.4%, €0.1 billion).

Loans and deposits received from residents in the rest of the world had a volume of €4.2 billion at the end of March 2023. Other sectors accounted for the majority (54.6%, €2.3 billion) and MFIs provided 45.4% (€1.9 billion). The share of loans and deposits received from the general government sector was negligible.

Chart 10

Selected assets/liabilities: sectoral breakdown of counterparty from the rest of the world as at 31st March 2023 (%)



Source: NBS.

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

The aggregate assets of credit institutions have shown year-on-year growth at the end of every quarter in the last two years. Their steepest year-on-year increase – by 15.2% (€13.1 billion) – was recorded at the end of the first quarter of 2021. At the end March 2023, the year-on-year growth rate in total assets was 7.2% (absolute value €7.8 billion), which represents a slowdown from the end of March 2022 by 2.2 percentage points.

The largest year-on-year change in credit claims was in the first quarter of 2021, when their volume increased year on year by 19%. At the end of March 2023, their year-on-year growth rate was 7.5% (absolute growth €6.8 billion), which was 2.5 percentage points slower than in the year to March 2022. The largest change in the review period was in credit claims with a maturity of up to one year, whose year-on-year growth rate in the first quarter of 2021 was 75.5% (€10.2 billion). For the year to the end of March 2023, this category had a growth rate of 0.37% (€0.01 billion). Credit claims with a maturity of one to five years experienced their strongest growth of the review period in the first quarter of 2023, when they increased by 22.3% (€1.4 billion). Credit claims with a maturity of over five years increased by 9.0% (€5.3 billion) to the end of March 2023.

There has been very volatile development in holdings of securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units in recent quarters. This asset category experienced its strongest growth of the review period in the first quarter of 2022, when it increased by 11.9%. Growth in the year ending March 2023 was 3.3% (€0.4 billion).

Holdings of shares and other equity (including investment fund shares/units) were relatively low at the end of every quarter in the review period. The highest value (€0.8 billion) was reached in the first quarter of 2021. At the end of March 2023, the year-on-year change in these assets was 8.7% (€0.06 billion). The largest change took place in the third quarter of 2022, when their value fell by 21.6%.

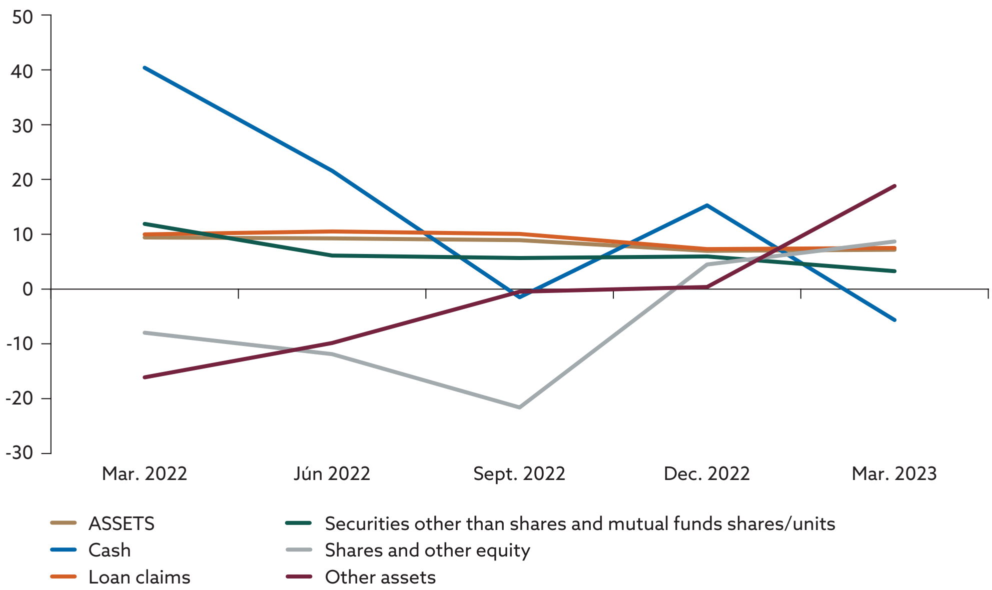
The value of other assets (including fixed assets) at the end of March 2023 was €3.4 billion, with a year-on-year growth rate of 18.8% (€0.5 billion). Its largest year-on-year change was observed in the second quarter of 2021, when the growth rate was 21% (€0.6 billion).

Cash holdings of credit institutions showed their most significant annual change in percentage terms in the first quarter of 2022, when the year-on-year increase was 40.40%. In the year to the end of March 2023, they decreased by 5.7% (€0.06 billion).

Table 6 Year-on-year changes in assets of credit institutions in the SR (in %)					
Položka	III. 2022	VI. 2022	IX. 2022	XII. 2022	III. 2023
ASSETS	**9.41**	**9.24**	**8.90**	**6.98**	**7.17**
Cash	**40.40**	**21.58**	**-1.48**	**15.25**	**-5.66**
Loan claims	**9.99**	**10.51**	**10.07**	**7.29**	**7.49**
Loan claims – up to 1 year	8.37	9.17	6.89	1.08	0.37
Loan claims – over 1 and up to 5 years	10.40	8.96	16.15	11.08	22.26
Loan claims – over 5 years	10.66	11.28	10.84	9.60	8.95
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units	**11.88**	**6.10**	**5.65**	**5.93**	**3.27**
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units up to 1 year	-54.01	-11.35	-9.40	-57.96	-100.00
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units over 1 and up to 2 years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units over 2 years	14.39	6.43	5.93	7.04	4.26
Shares and other equity	**-7.98**	**-11.87**	**-21.63**	**4.48**	**8.67**
Other assets	**-16.12**	**-9.85**	**-0.49**	**0.36**	**18.80**

Source: NBS.

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



Source: NBS.

Aggregate liabilities of credit institutions posted year-on-year increases in recent quarters, most recently a 7.2% rise in the year to March 2023. Compared to the same time in 2022, growth was slower by 2.2 percentage points.

There was a year-on-year increase in loans and deposits by 5.7% (€4.8 billion). In terms of maturity, loans and deposits with a maturity of over one year decreased year-on-year by 20.8% (€3.8 billion). Loans and deposits with a maturity of up to one year had a year-on-year increase of 13.1% (€8.6 billion).

Year-on-year growth in the stock of debt securities during the reference period was 24.6%, driven mainly by growth in the volume of securities with a maturity of one to two years. Issued debt securities with a maturity of over two years posted growth to the end of March 2023 at a rate of 23.9% (€2.0 billion).

Aggregate capital and provisions increased in the year to the end of March 2023 by 2.8% (€0.3 billion) The largest year-on-year change in capital and provisions was posted for the first quarter of 2021, when they grew by 6.0% (€0.6 billion).

Other liabilities had year-on-year growth to the end of March 2023 amounting to 15.5% (€0.6 billion). Their largest movement in the review period was in the third quarter of 2022, when the year-on-year change amounted to 90.1% (€1.9 billion).

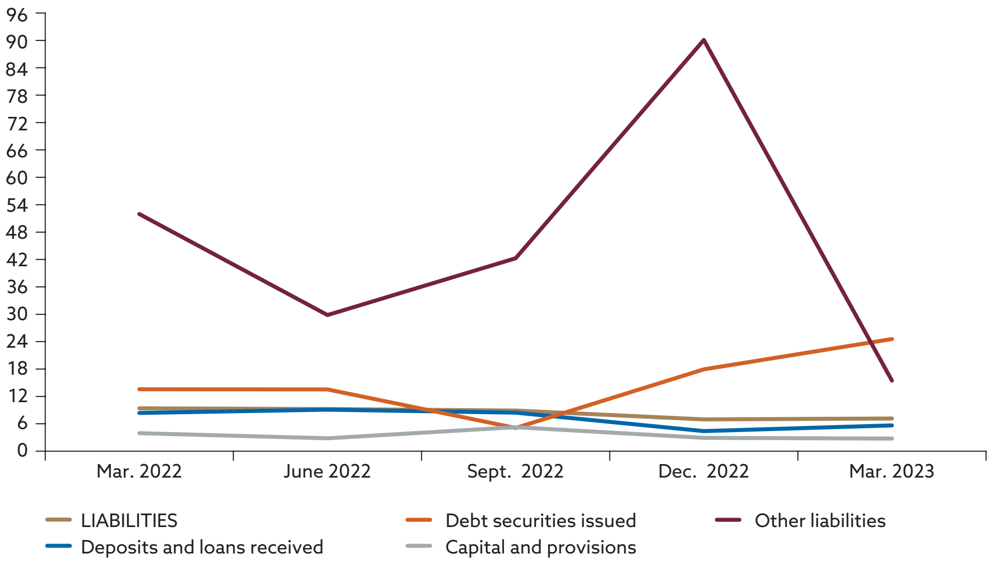
Table 7 Year-on-year changes in liabilities of credit institutions (in thousands EUR)

	III. 2022	VI. 2022	IX. 2022	XII. 2022	III. 2023
LIABILITIES	**9.41**	**9.24**	**8.90**	**6.98**	**7.17**
Deposits and loans received	**8.36**	**9.09**	**8.44**	**4.40**	**5.66**
Deposits and loans received up to 1 year	5.38	8.21	9.70	11.29	13.05
Deposits and loans received over 1 year	20.61	12.44	3.98	-20.18	-20.80
Debt securities issued	**13.57**	**13.52**	**5.10**	**17.93**	**24.56**
Debt securities issued up to 1 year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Debt securities issued over 1 and up to 2 years	0.00	0.00	-41.77	-16.82	1,741.19
Debt securities issued over 2 years	13.53	13.48	5.13	17.94	23.93
Capital and provisions	**3.95**	**2.84**	**5.27**	**2.92**	**2.77**
Other liabilities	**51.97**	**29.84**	**42.26**	**90.10**	**15.47**

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 in the first quarter of 2023

Based on the available data, the cumulative profit of the banking sector in March 2023 was €229.1 million, which was 66.0% higher than in the same period a year earlier.

Net interest income posted year-on-year growth of 27.6% to the end of March 2023, which is the largest change in the review period since the first quarter of 2019. The main driver of growth was other interest income, which increased by 78.4% (€303.1 million).

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

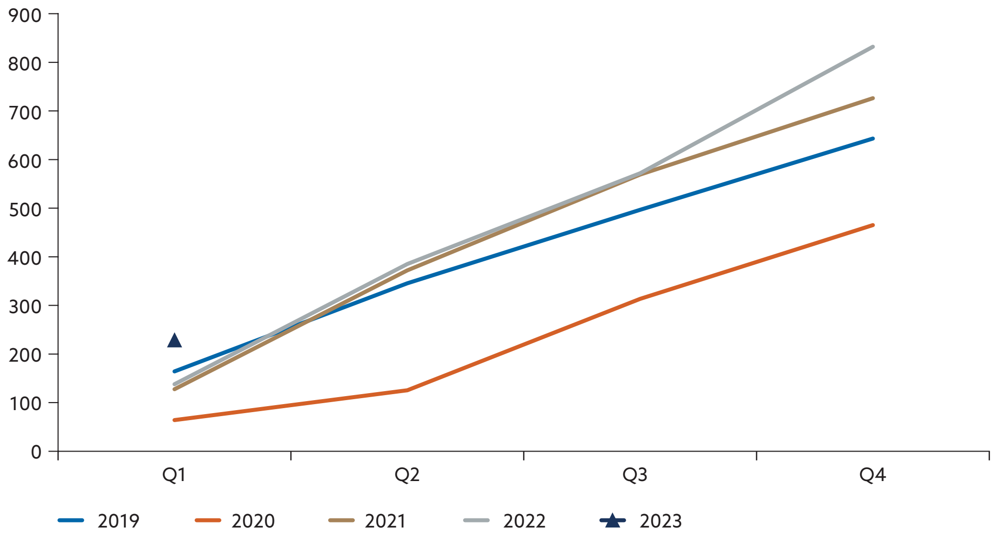
Net non-interest income posted growth of 12.5% for the period to the end of March 2023, which was 0.4 percentage points slower than the same period a year earlier.

General operating expenses (adjusted data) increased by 4.3% in the twelve months to March 2023.

After a sharp increase in 2020, reserves and provisions (i.e. income adjusted for expenses) decreased in 2021 in year-on-year terms and then grew again in the period of 2022 under consideration. Net creation of reserves and provisions was 8.2% higher year on year as of March 2023.

Chart 13

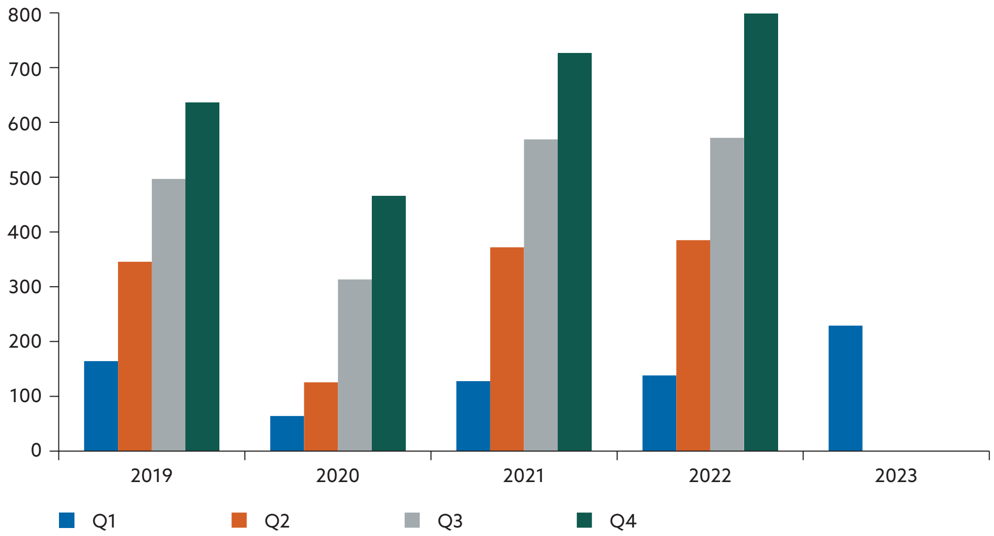
Cumulative period profit/loss (EUR million)



Source: NBS.

Chart 14

Cumulative period profit/loss (EUR million)



Source: NBS.

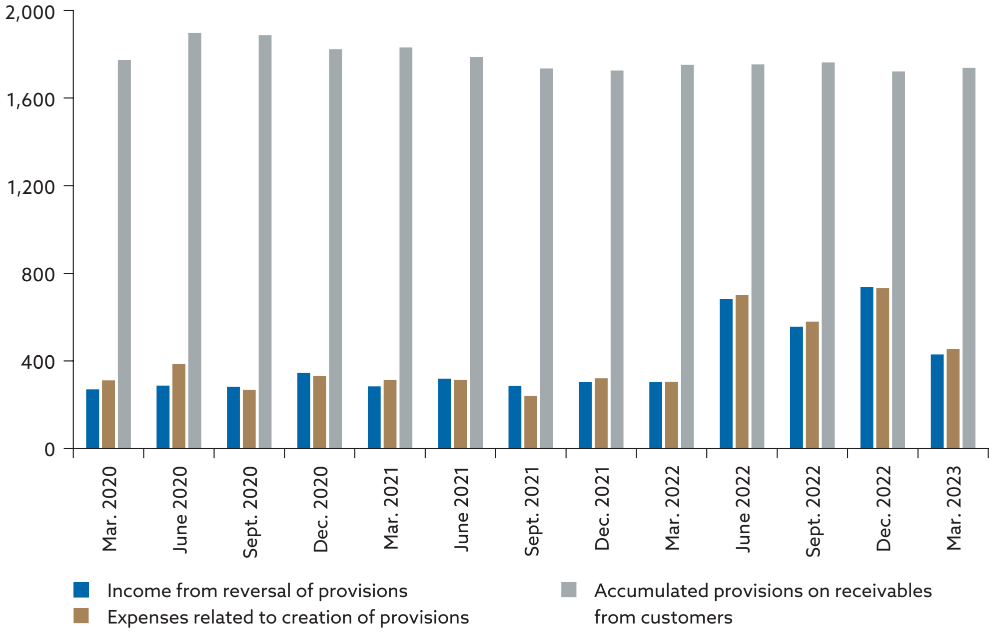
Total loan-loss provisions at the end of March 2023 were 0.8% lower than a year earlier. The stock of provisioned client claims at the same date was up by 8.7% year on year. Euro-denominated claims constituted the vast majority of all credit claims (99.1%), and euro-denominated claims on euro area residents made up around 95.0%.

Provisioning costs at the end of March 2023 were 48.5% higher than a year earlier. Income from the reversal of provisions was also higher compared to the same period a year earlier (by 41.6%).

Expense items related to the assignment of claims on non-bank customers exceeded income from these activities to generate a net loss of €1.3 million in the first quarter of 2023, and claim write-offs produced a net loss of €22.0 million.

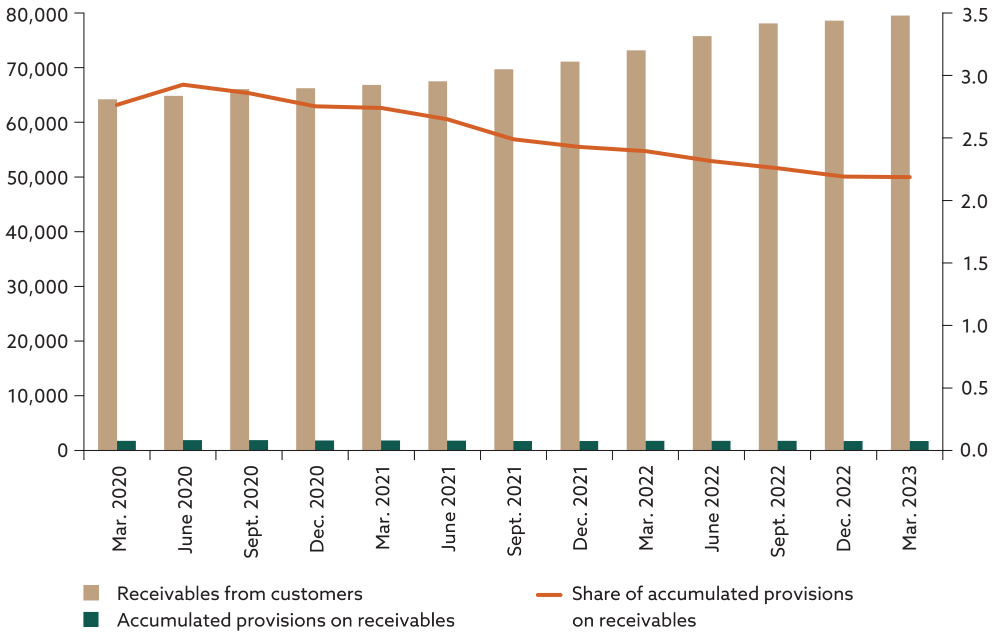
Chart 15

Provisions (EUR million)



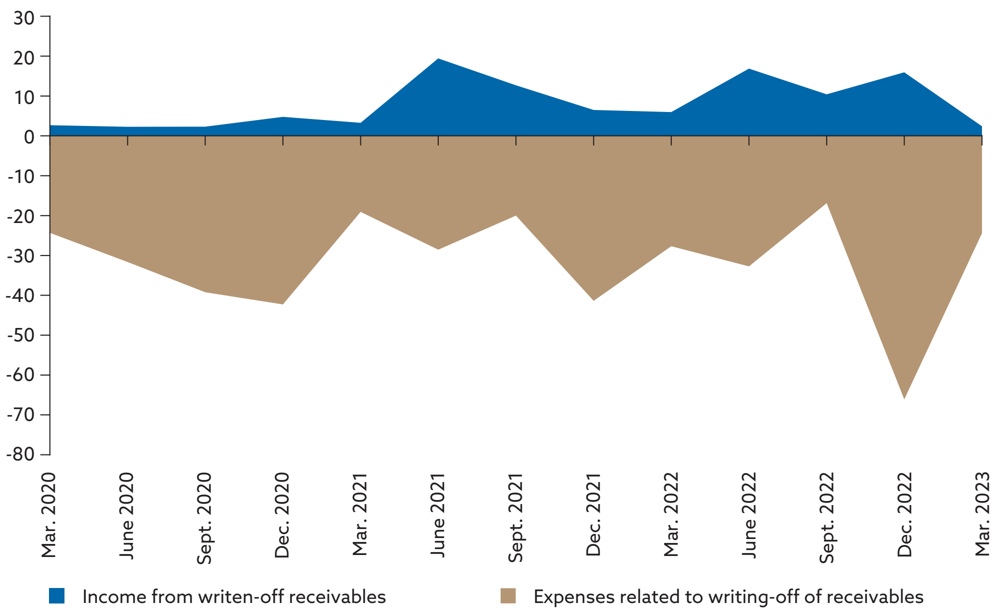
Source: NBS.

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



Source: NBS.

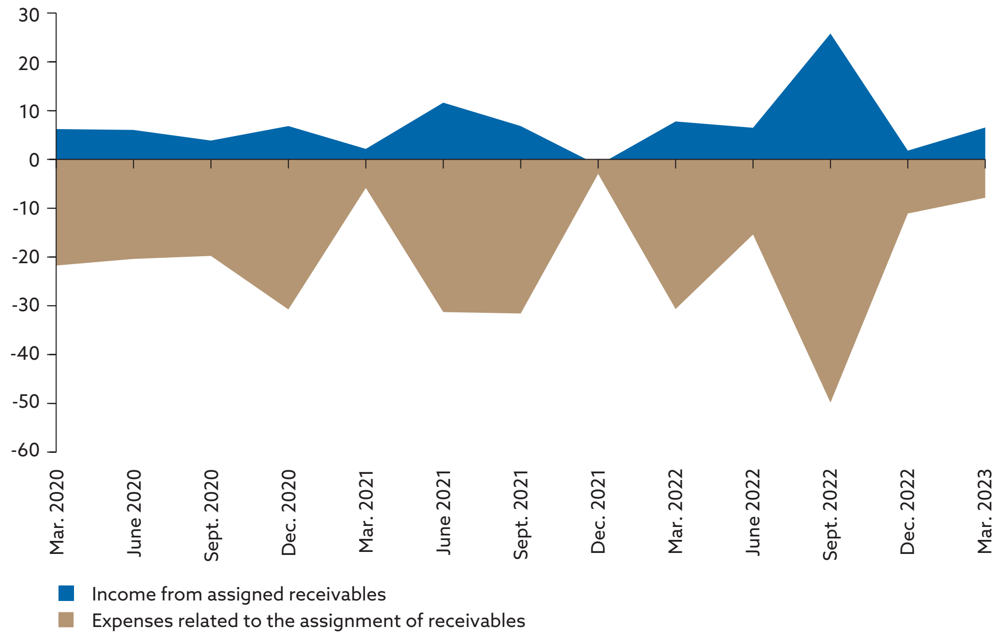
Chart 17
Writen-off receivables from customers (EUR million)



Source: NBS.

Chart 18

Assigned receivables from customers (EUR million)



Source: NBS.

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

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

Interest income from securities, based on three-month aggregated data as available in the first quarter of 2023, was 78.35% higher than in the same period a year earlier.

Interest expenses incurred on securities as of 31 March 2023 were significantly higher than a year earlier, rising by 453%.

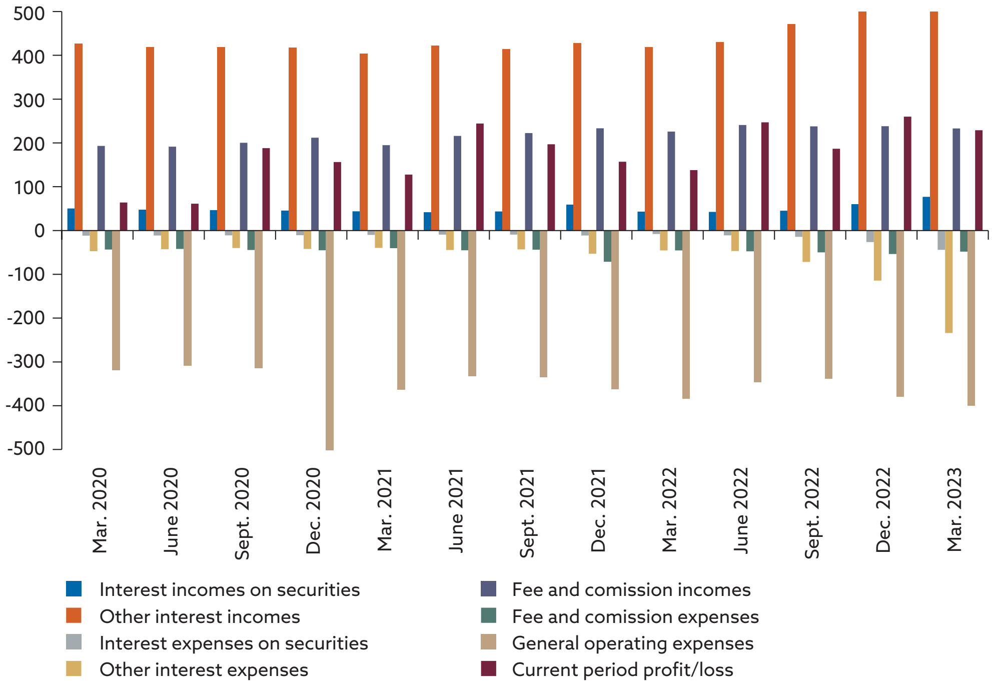
Other interest income in the first quarter of 2023 was somewhat higher (72.5%) compared to a year earlier, and other interest expenses increased by 412.9% over the same period.

Net non-interest income grew by 12.45% in the first quarter of 2023. A significant factor in this development was a decrease in dividends received by 82.5%.

General operating expenses grew by 4.3% in the twelve months to the end of March 2023.

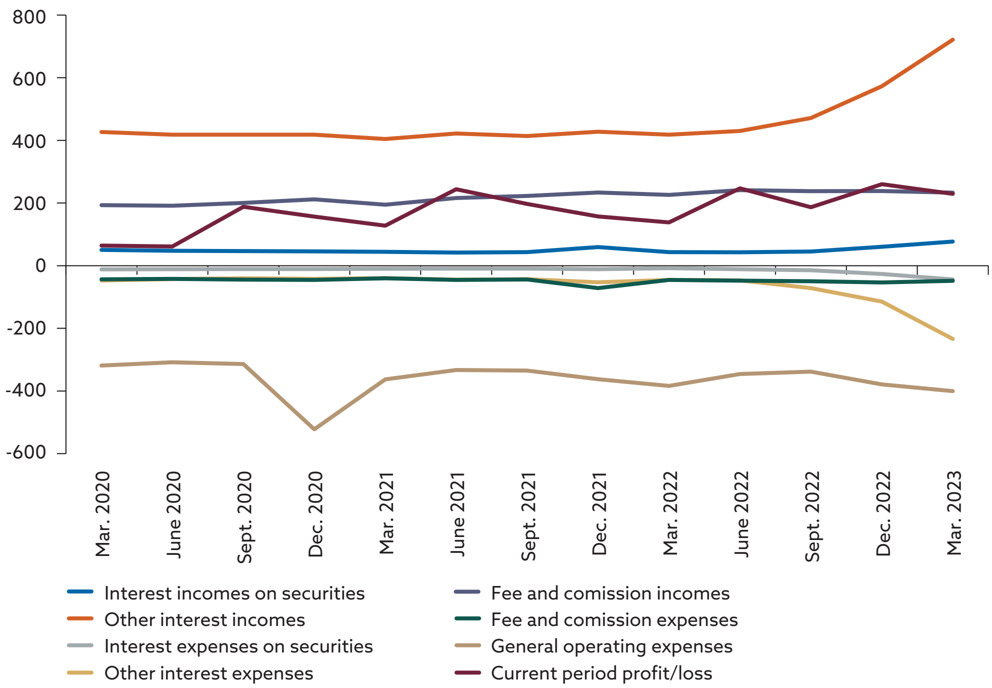
The current profit for the first quarter of 2023 was 66.0% larger than for the same period a year earlier. The current period profit for the first quarter of 2023 amounted to €229 million.

Chart 19
Selected incomes and expenses compared with current period profit/loss (EUR million)



Source: NBS.

Chart 20
Selected incomes and expenses compared with current period profit/loss (EUR million)



Source: NBS.

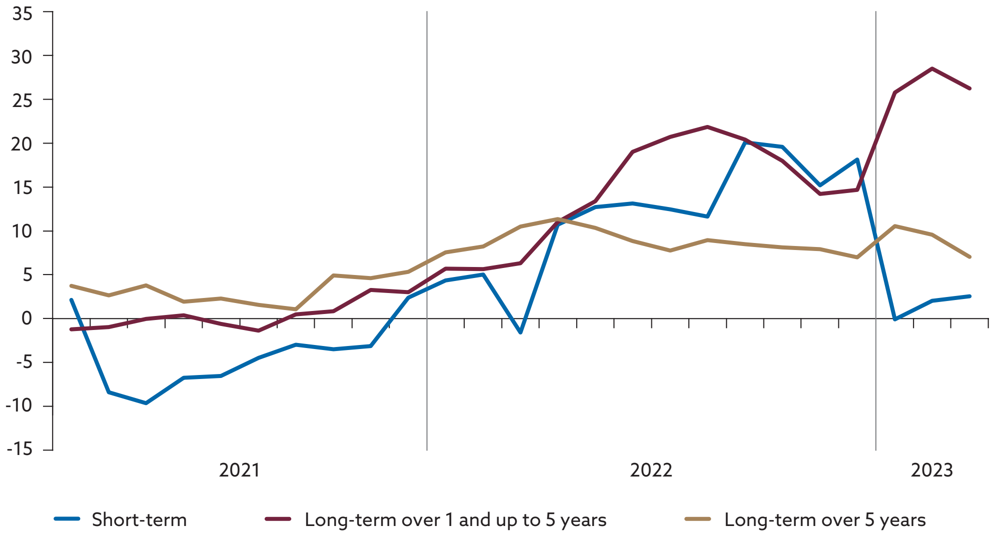
2.7 Lending to non-financial corporations and households

2.7.1 Loans to non-financial corporations by maturity

Loans provided to non-financial corporations (NFCs) underwent substantial changes in the twelve months to the end of March 2023. Short-term loans with a maturity of up to 1 year posted year-on-year growth of 2.6%. Growth was much stronger for loans with a maturity of 1 to 5 years, at 26.3%, while loans with a maturity of over 5 years increased by 7.0%.

Chart 21

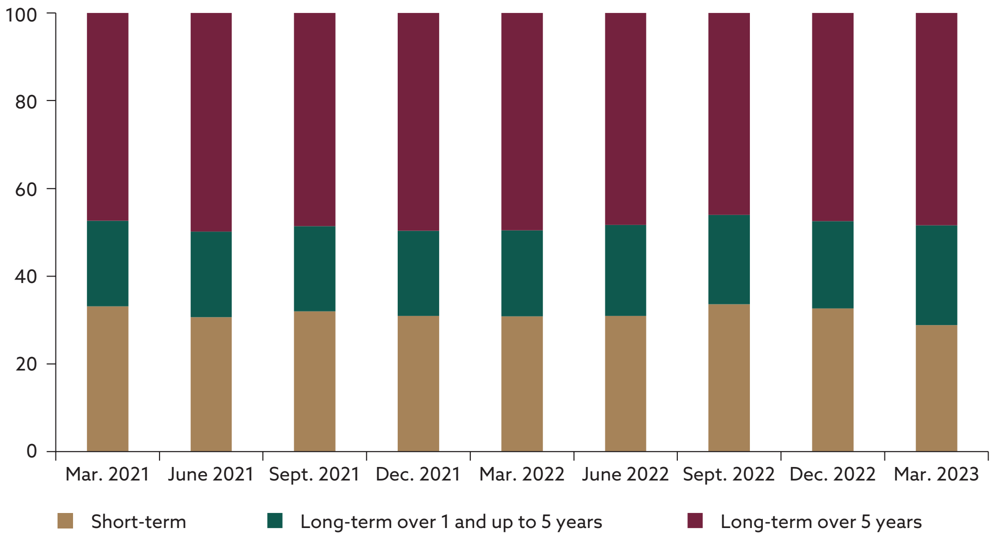
Loans to non-financial corporations by maturity (year-on-year changes in %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 22

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



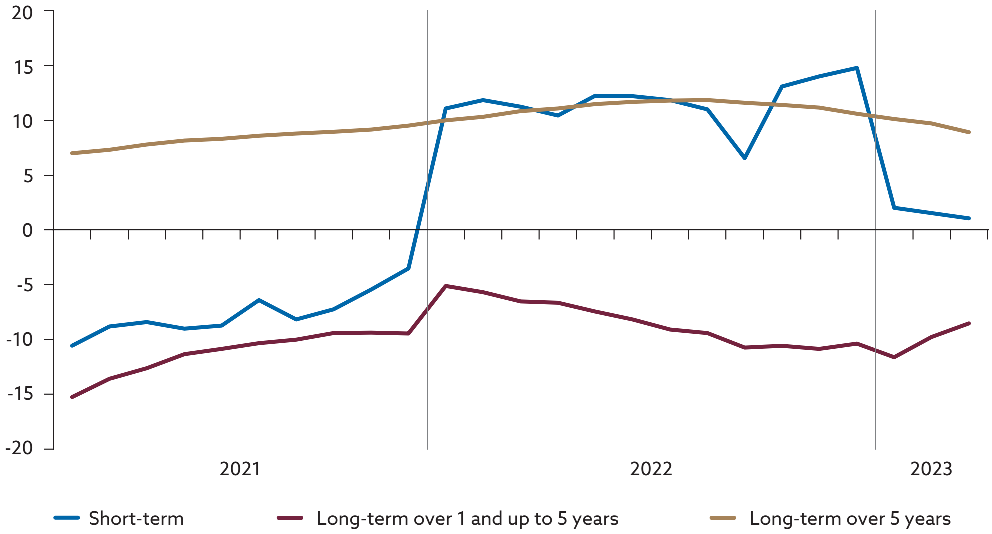
Source: NBS.

2.7.2 Loans to households by maturity

The overall year-on-year growth rate for loans to households was slightly slower in the first quarter of 2023, at 8.4%. Short-term loans grew year on year by 1%. Longer-term loans with a maturity of 1 to 5 years decreased by 8.5%. The volume of long-term household loans with a maturity of over 5 years was 8.9% larger than in the same period a year earlier.

Chart 23

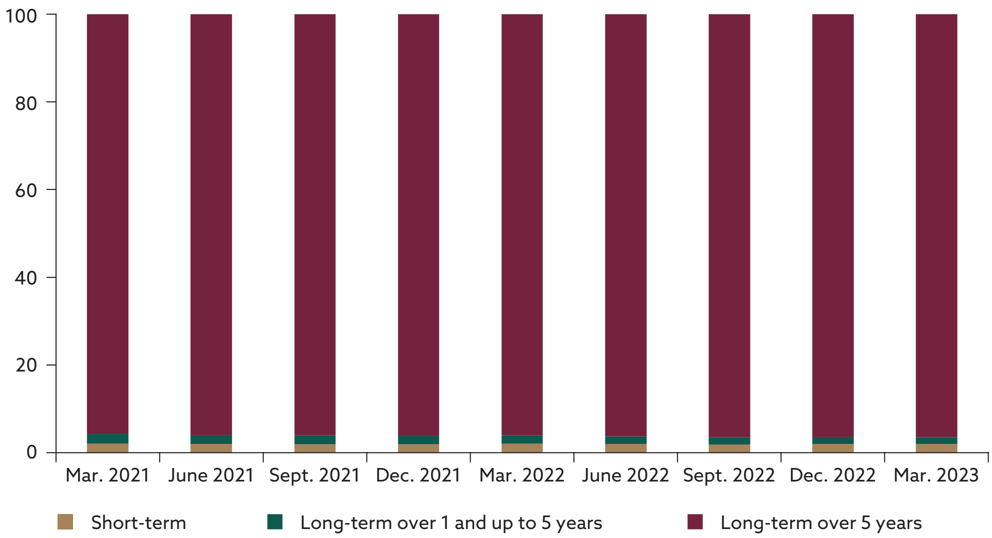
Loans to households by maturity (year-on-year percentage changes)



Source: NBS.

Chart 24

Household loans broken down by maturity (% share)



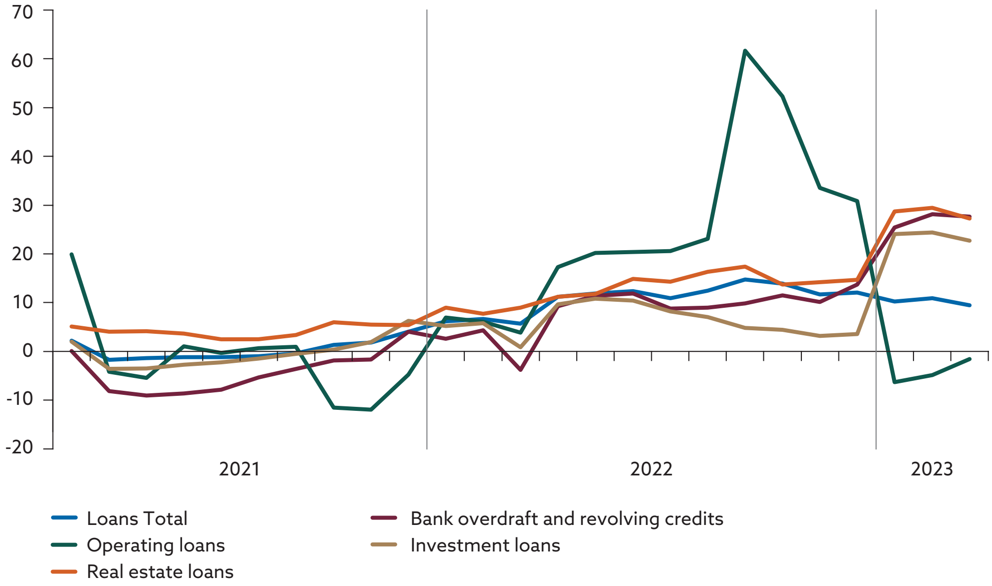
Source: NBS.

2.7.3 Loans to non-financial corporations by type of loan

Year-on-year growth in loans to non-financial corporations in the first quarter of 2023 was 9.4%. In the category of operating loans, as of March 2023, there was a 1.6% fall. Investment loans posted year-on-year growth of 22.7%. The annual growth rate for current account overdrafts and revolving loans was 27.6% at the end of March 2023. The volume of real estate loans provided to NFCs increased by 27.2% year on year.

Chart 25

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

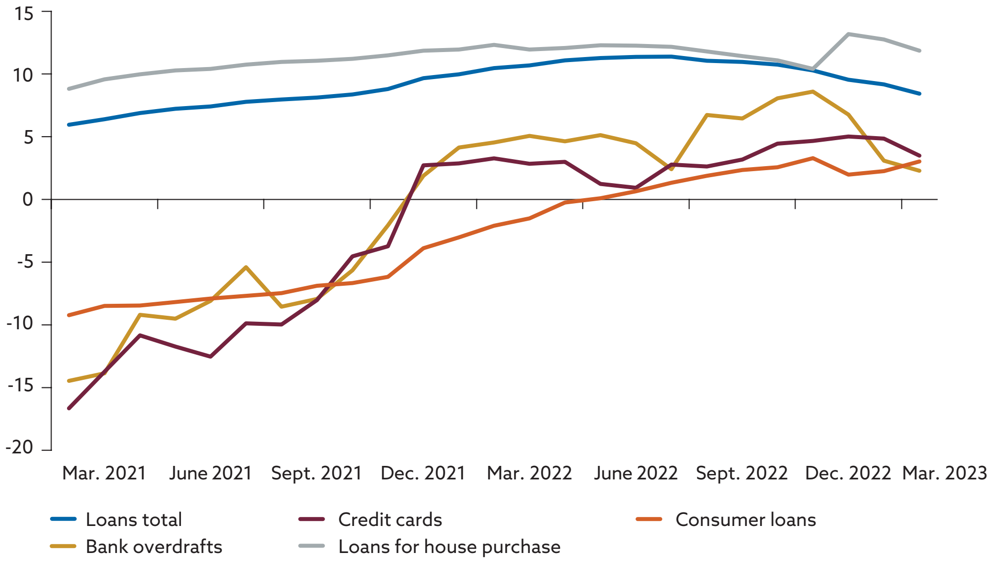


Source: NBS.

2.7.4 Loans to households by type of loan

Loans to households had year-on-year growth in the first quarter of 2023 at a level of around 8.4%. The year-on-year growth rate for credit card loans was 3.5%. In current account overdrafts, the year-on-year growth rate in the first quarter of 2023 was 2.3% The volume of house purchase loans increased year on year by 11.8%. Consumer loans posted year-on-year growth amounting to 3.0%.

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

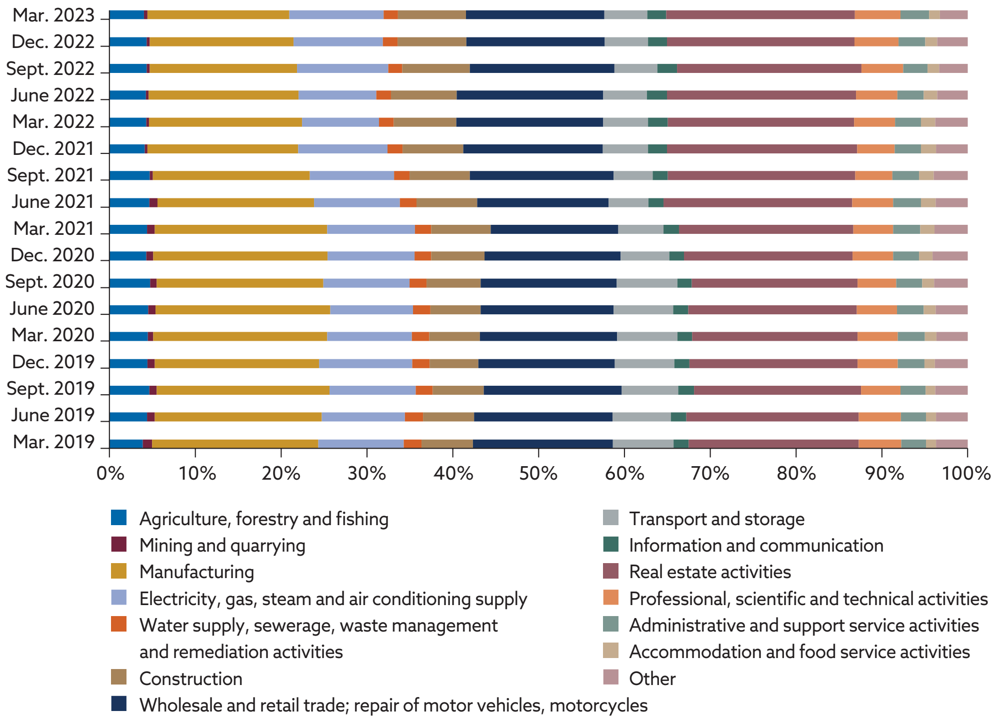


Source: NBS.

2.7.5 Loans to non-financial corporations by economic sector

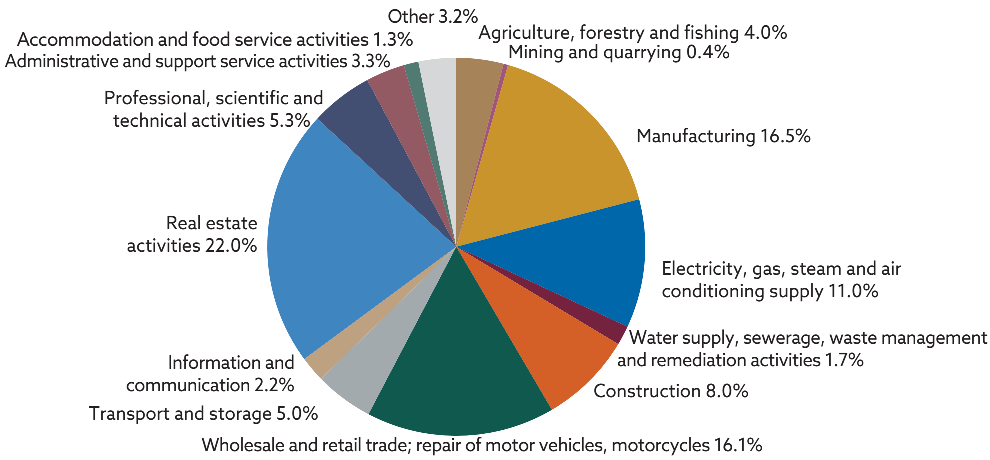
A breakdown by economic sector of loans provided to non-financial corporations (NFCs) shows that, as of 31 March 2023, the real estate sector was the leading recipient of NFC loans, with 22.0% of total volume. Industrial production's share as of March 2023 amounted to 16.5%. Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles accounted for 16.1% of loans.

Chart 27
NFC loans broken down by economic activity



Source: NBS.

Chart 28
NFC loans broken down by economic activity as at 31 March 2023



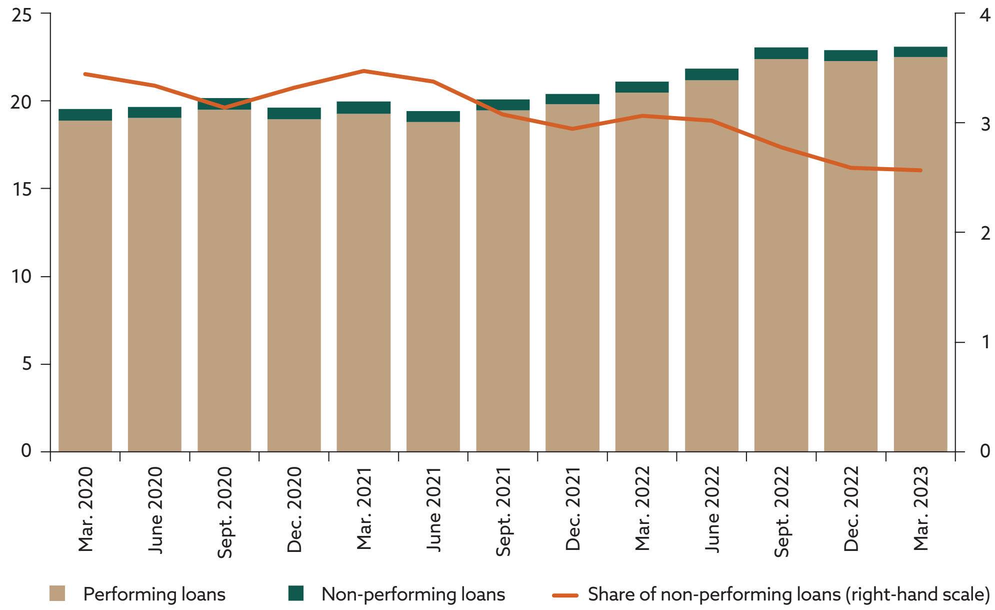
Source: NBS.

2.7.6 Non-performing loans to non-financial corporations

In the first quarter of 2023, the ratio of non-performing to total loans (NPL ratio) for NFCs was 2.6%, which is 0.5 percentage point lower than in the same period of 2022. The NPL ratio for current account overdrafts decreased, from 2.8% as of 31 March 2022 to 2.3% as of 31 March 2023. The NPL ratio for operating loans stood at 3.1%. In the category of investment loans, the NPL ratio decreased by 0.9 percentage point in the year to March 2023 to reach 1.7%. The NPL ratio for real-estate loans also had a small year-on-year decrease and reached 2.0%. The NPL ratio for credit card loans as of March 2023 was 7.3%.

Chart 29

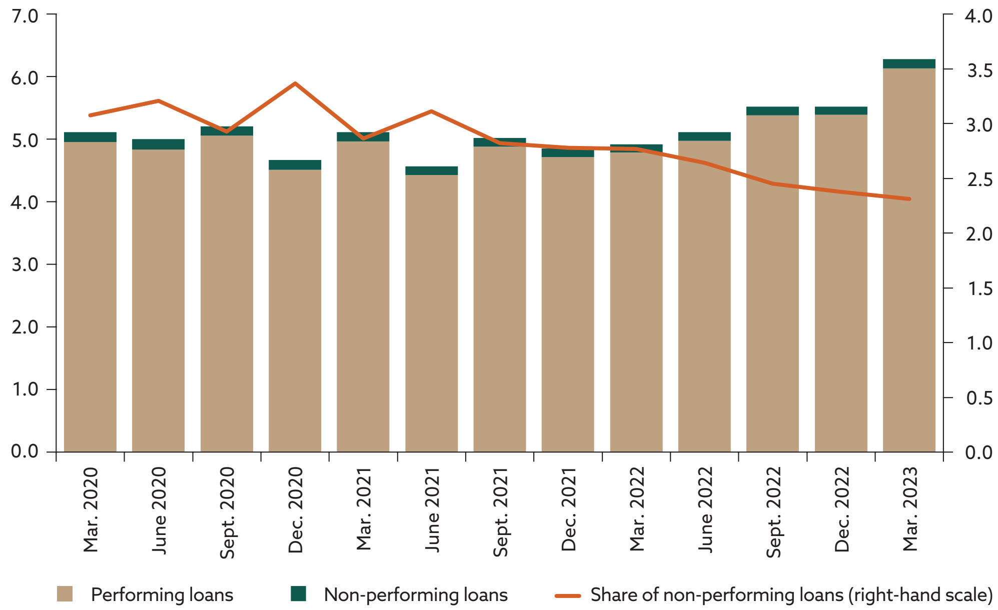
Share of non-performing loans in total NFC loans



Source: NBS.

Chart 30

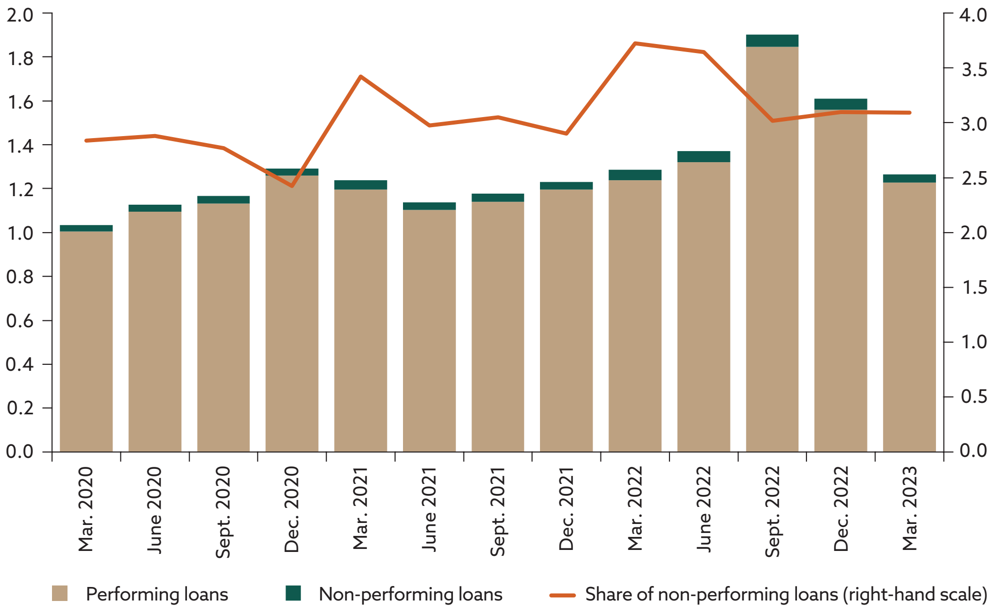
Share of non-performing loans in bank overdrafts and revolving credits to NFCs



Source: NBS.

Chart 31

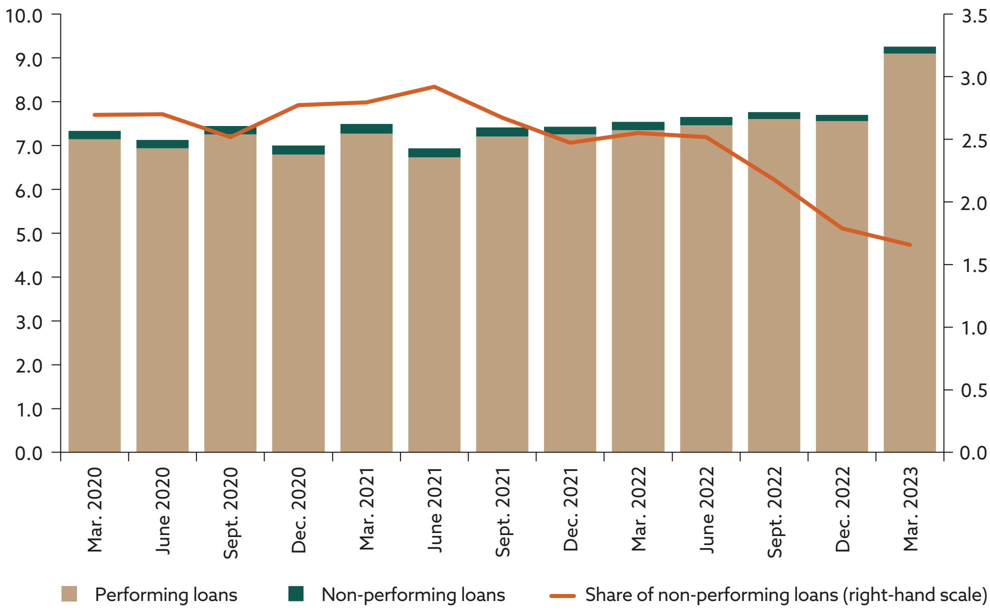
Share of non-performing loans in operating loans to NFCs (EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

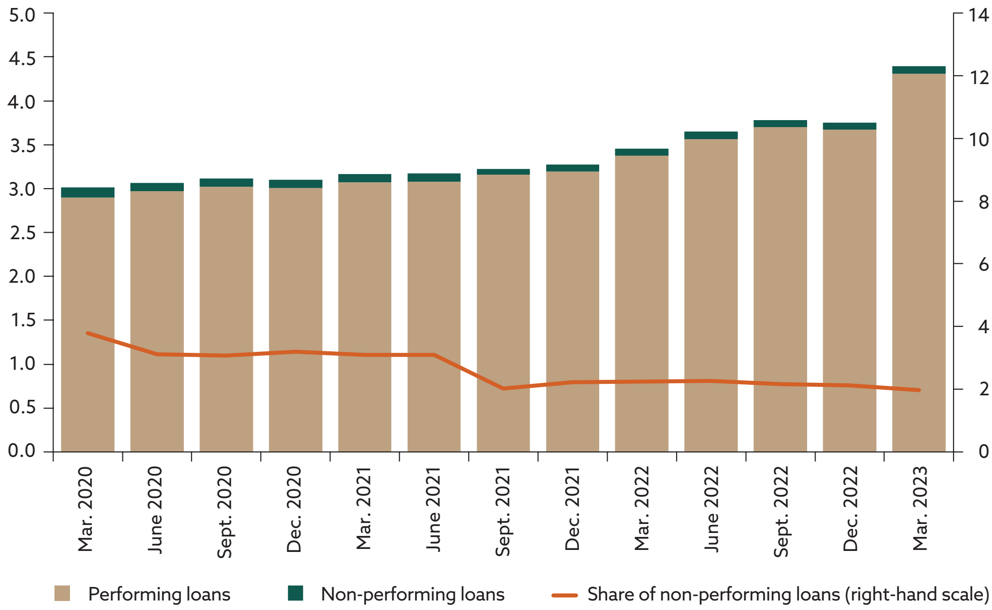
Chart 32

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



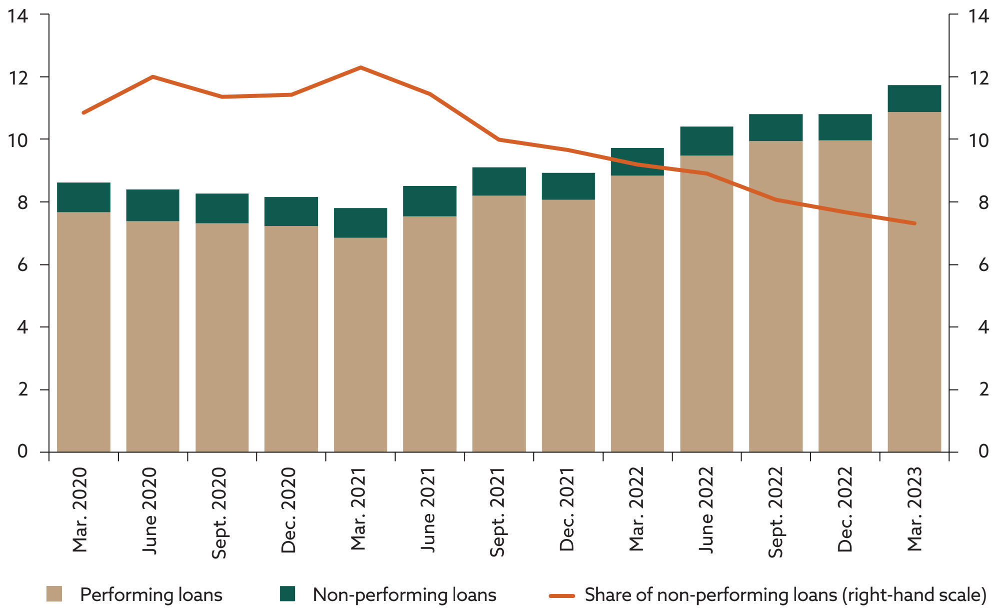
Source: NBS.

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, %)



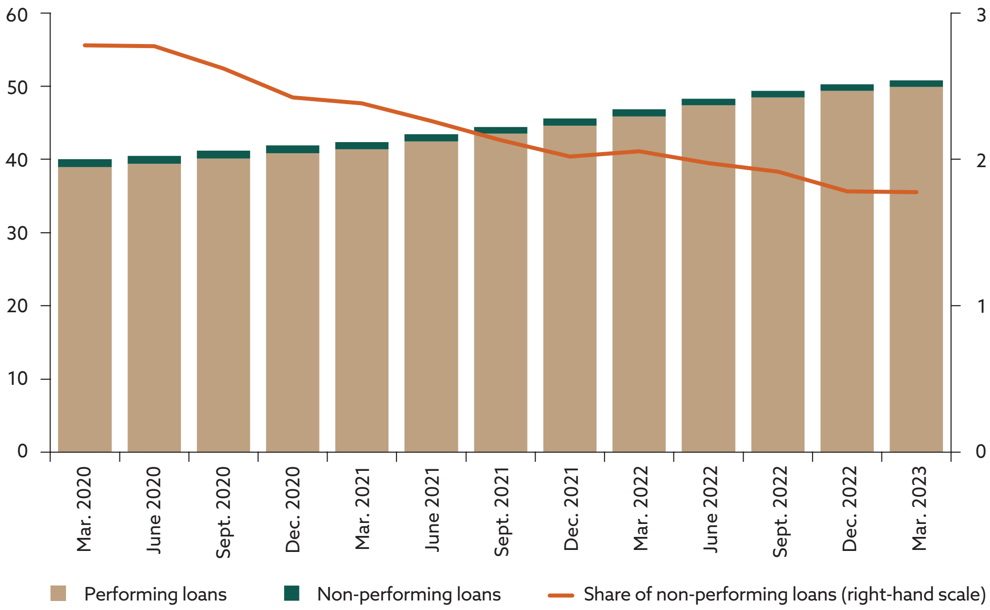
Source: NBS.

2.7.7 Non-performing loans to households

The ratio of non-performing loans to total loans (NPL ratio) for households fell by 0.3 percentage point in the first quarter of 2023 compared with the same period a year earlier, reaching 1.8% at the end of March 2023. The highest NPL ratio recorded in the relevant period was in the category of credit card loans, where it amounted to 8.2%. The NPL ratio for current account overdrafts was higher year on year, reaching 6.2%. In the category of housing loans, the NPL ratio decreased by 0.1 percentage point in the year to March 2023 to reach 1.1% . The NPL ratio for consumer loans dropped by 0.9 percentage point, year on year, to stand at 6.8% at the end of March 2023.

Chart 35

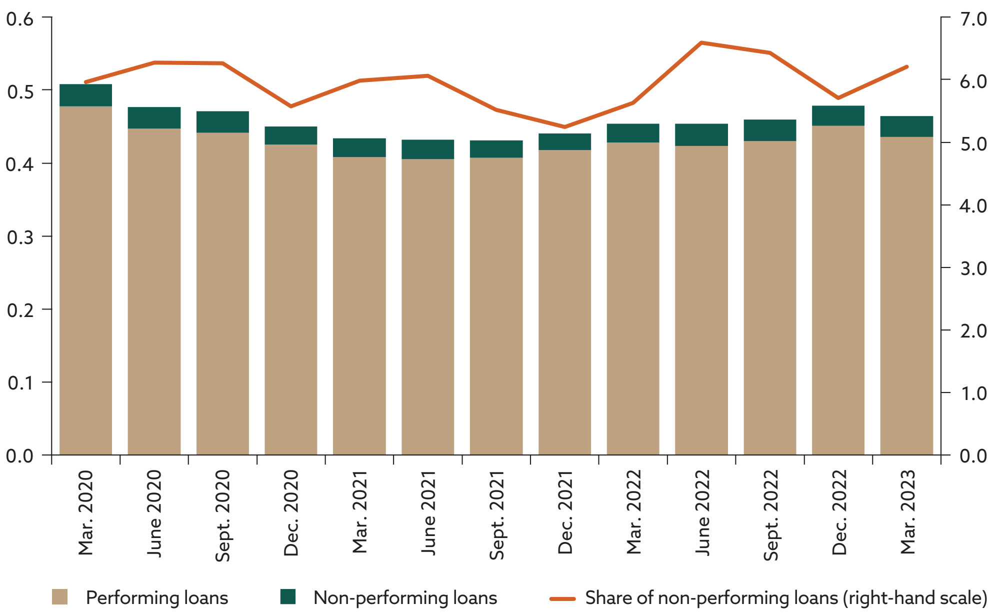
Share of non-performing loans in total loans to households (EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 36

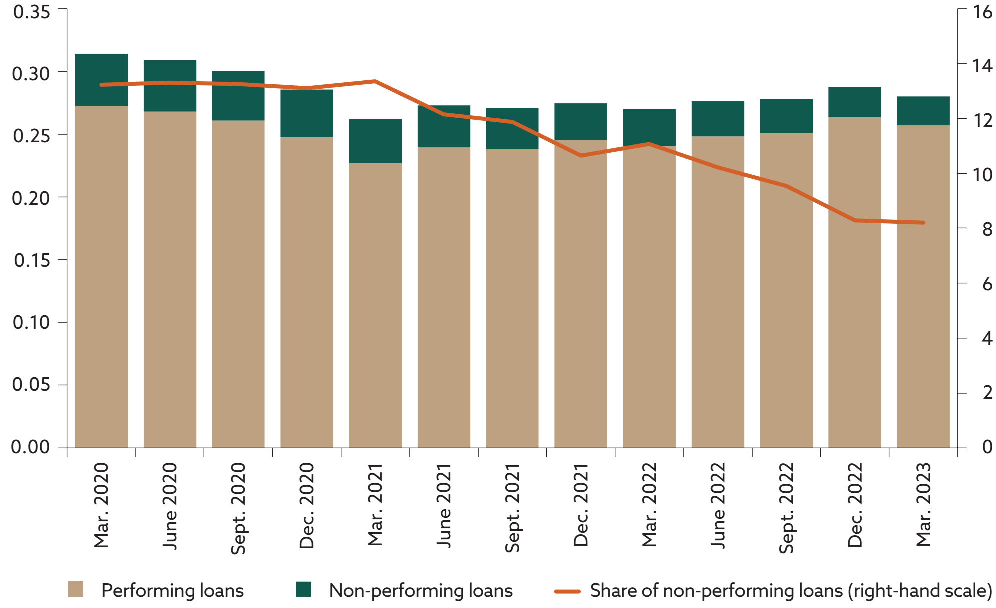
Share of non-performing loans in bank overdrafts to households (EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 37

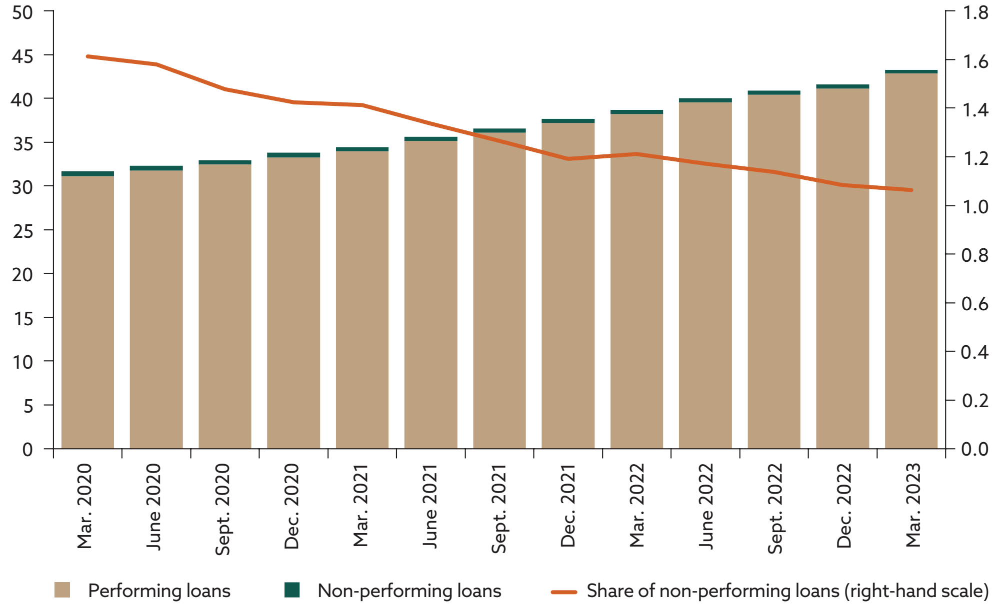
Share of non-performing loans in credit card loans to households (EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

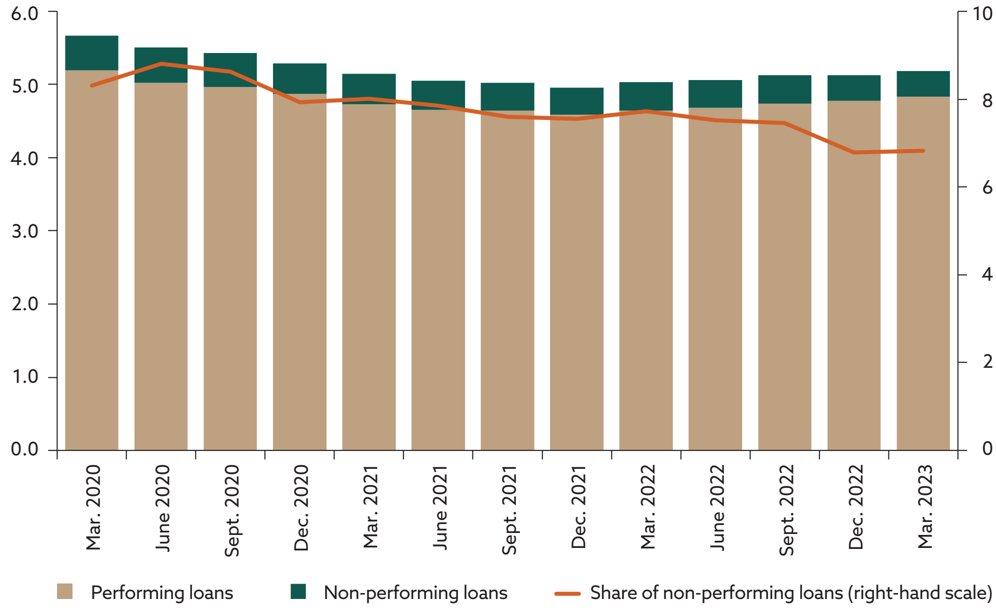
Chart 38

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



Source: NBS.

Chart 39
Share of non-performing loans in consumer loans to households (EUR billions, %)



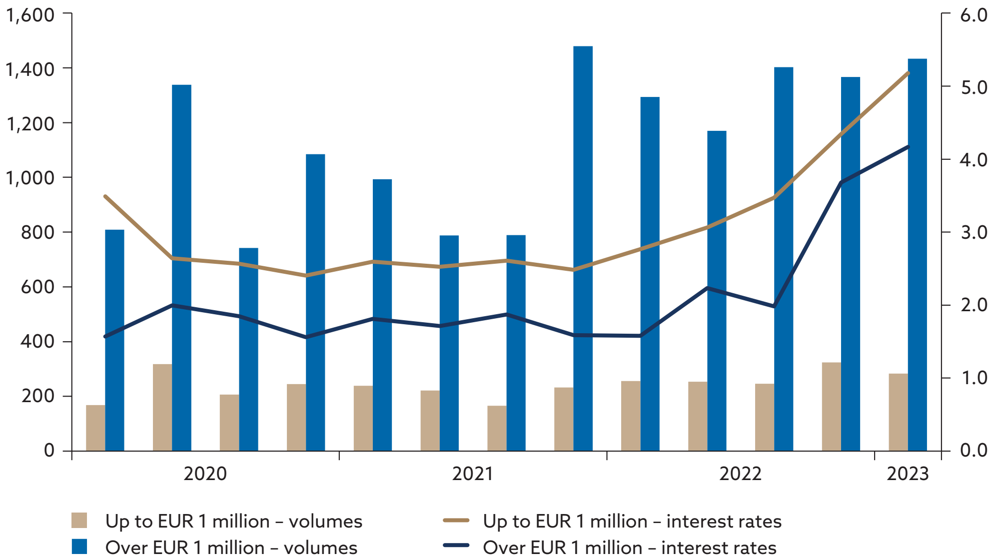
Source: NBS.

2.8 Loans – interest rates, volumes and stocks

2.8.1 New loans to NFCs – interest rates and volumes

The total volume of new loans provided to non-financial corporations (NFCs) increased by 4.78% in the first quarter of 2023, compared with the same quarter of 2022. In the category '**loans of up to €1 million**', the volume increased year on year by 12.45%. Their share of the total volume of loans provided to NFCs in that period was 21.35%. The average interest rate on these loans rose in the review period, to 4.82% p.a. The volume of loans in the '**loans of over €1 million**' category posted year-on-year growth of 2.87%. Their share of the total volume of loans provided to NFCs was 78.65% and the average interest rate rose 2.36 percentage points to 4.14% p.a.

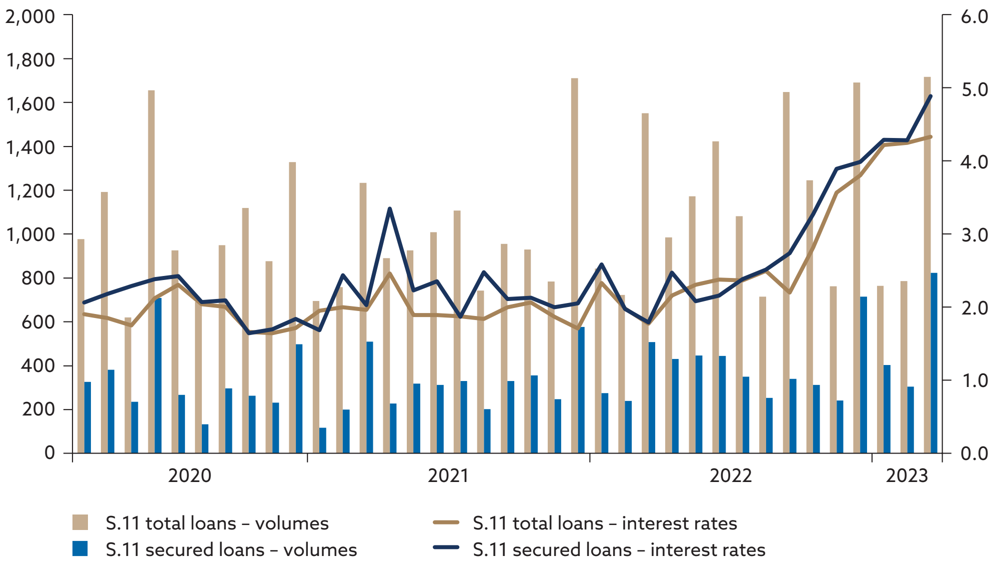
Chart 40
New loans to NFCs – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



Source: NBS.

The share of new secured loans in the **total** volume of new loans provided to NFCs expanded, in the year to 31 March 2023, from 32.80% to 46.88%. The average interest rate for secured loans rose year on year by 2.56 percentage points to 4.61% p.a. There was also an increase in the average interest for all new loans to NFCs (regardless of security), which reached 4.28% p.a.

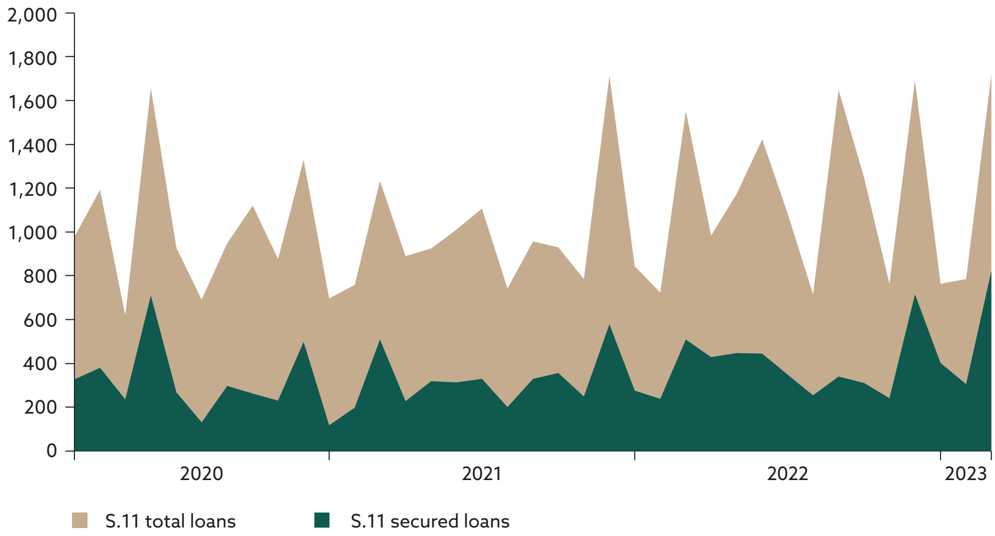
Chart 41
Secured and total new loans to NFCs – Interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



Source: NBS.

Chart 42

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

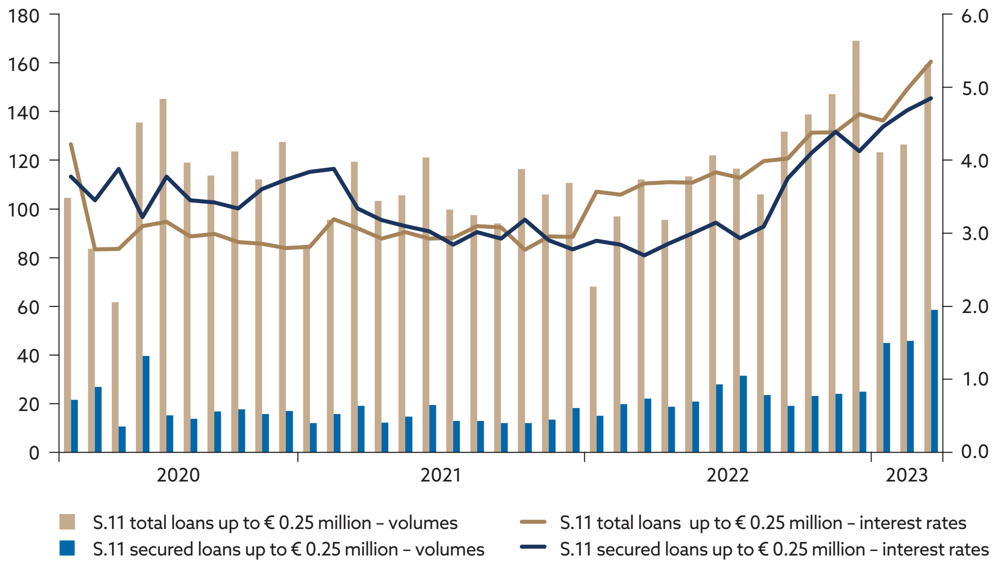


Source: NBS.

In the category of '**loans of up to €0.25 million**', the share of new secured loans in the total volume of new loans provided to NFCs increased in the first quarter of 2023 by 15.86 percentage points year on year to reach 36.45%. The average interest rate for secured loans in this category rose 1.88 percentage points to 4.68% p.a. The average interest rate for new loans provided to NFCs was 1.39 percentage points higher at 4.99% p.a.

Chart 43

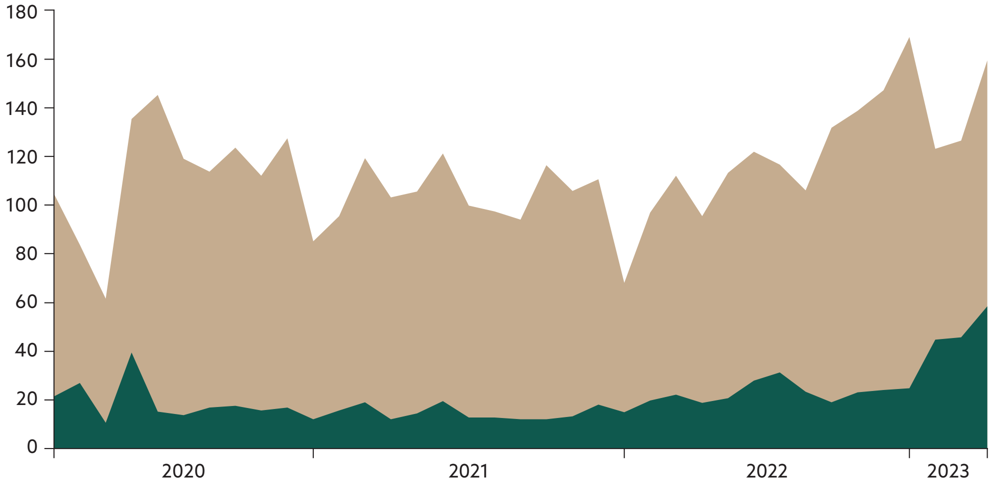
Secured and total new NFC loans up to € 0.25 million – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



Source: NBS.

Chart 44

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

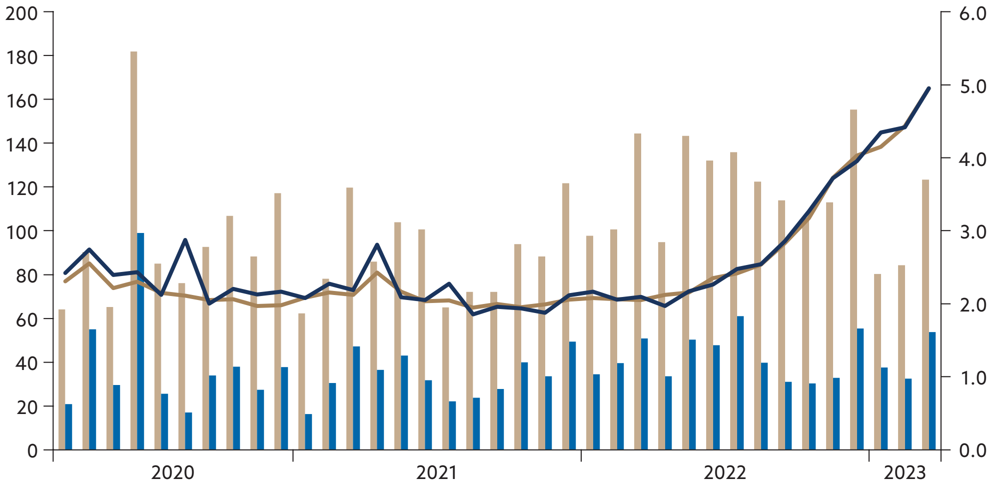


Source: NBS.

In the category of '**loans of over €0.25 million and up to €1 million**', the share of new secured loans in the total volume of new loans provided to NFCs increased year on year by 6.44 percentage points to 42.92%. The average interest rate on secured loans of this category increased by 2.53 percentage points to 4.63% p.a. The interest rate for new loans to NFCs of over €0.25 million and up to €1 million also increased in the period under review, rising 2.51 percentage points to an average of 4.58% p.a.

Chart 45

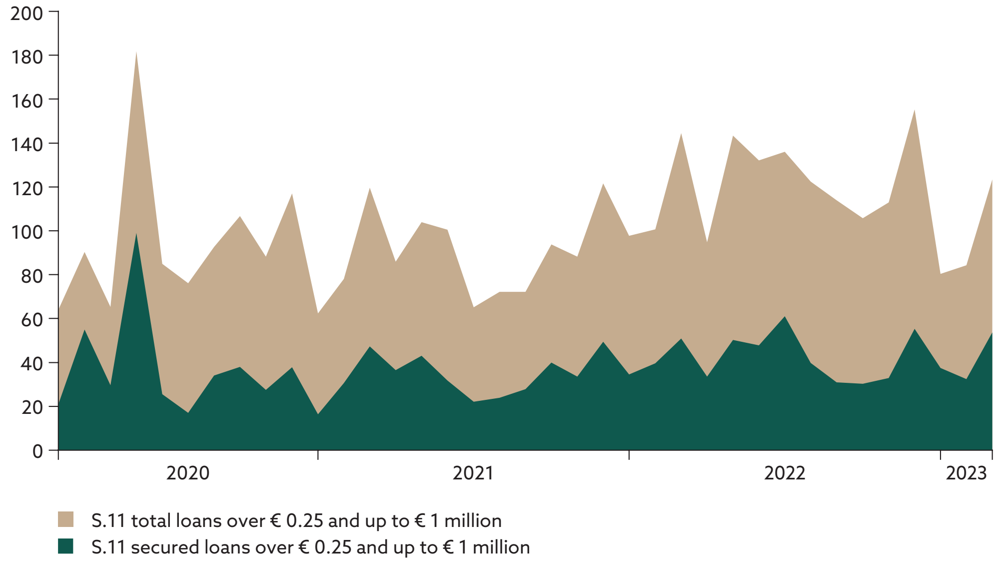
Secured and total new loans over € 0.25 million and up to € 1 million to NFCs – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p. a.)



Source: NBS.

Chart 46

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

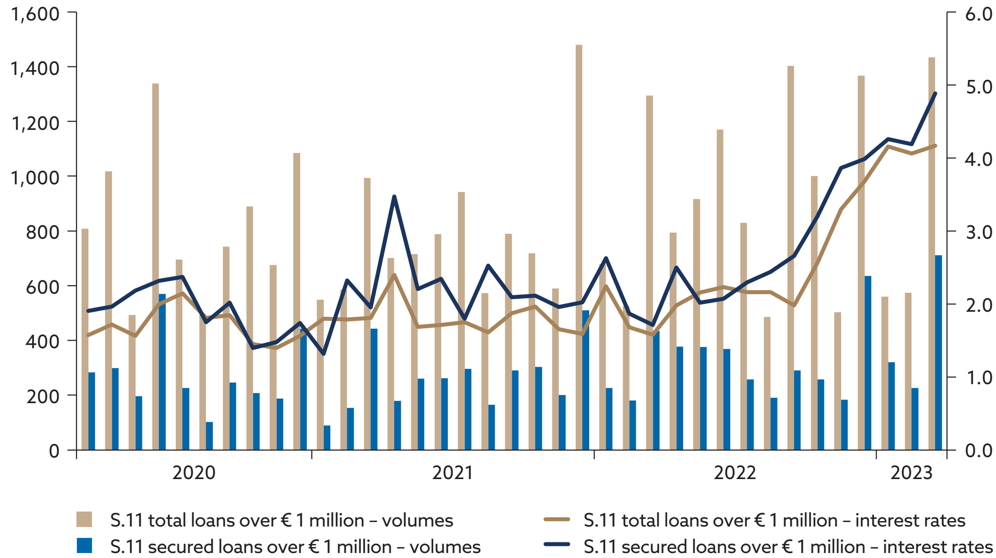


Source: NBS.

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 15.34 percentage points year on year to 48.98%. The average interest rate for secured loans in this category rose 2.6 percentage points to 4.60% p.a. The average interest rate for new loans provided to NFCs rose 2.36 percentage points to 4.14% p.a.

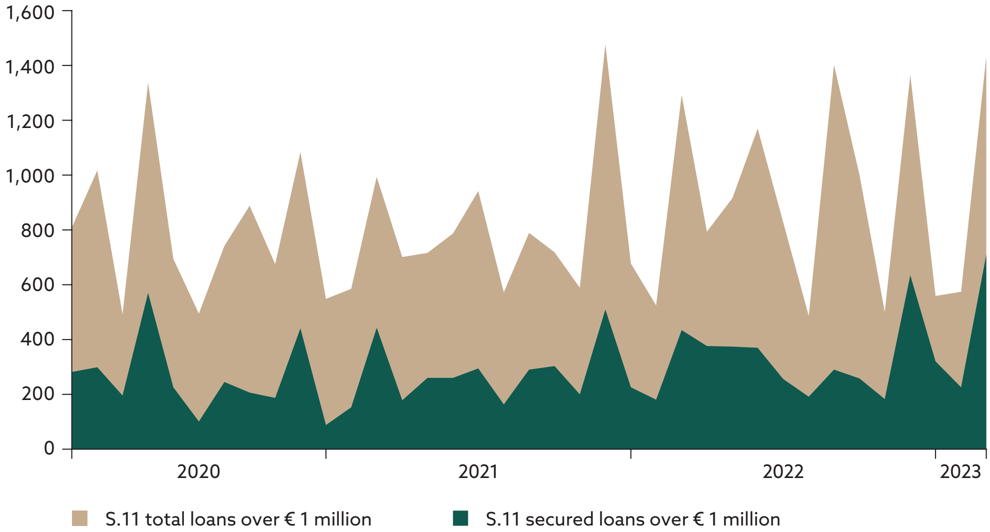
Chart 47

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



Source: NBS.

Chart 48
Share of secured loans in total new loans over € 1 million to NFCs
(EUR millions)



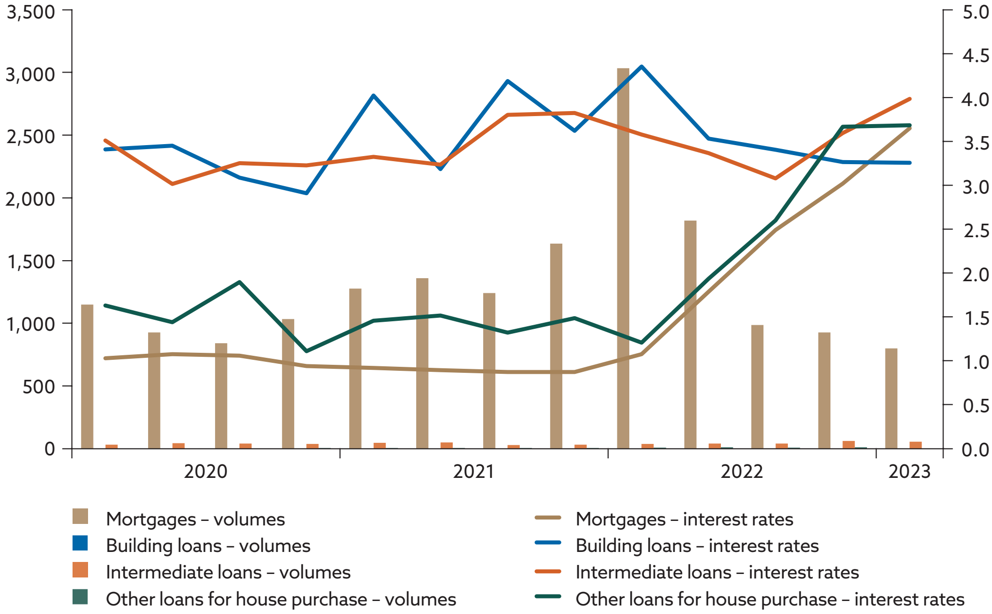
Source: NBS.

2.8.2 New loans to households – interest rates and volumes

2.8.2.1 Housing loans – interest rates and volumes

The average interest rate on loans for house purchase rose year on year by 2.39 percentage points to 3.45% p.a. The interest rate of **building loans** decreased by 0.80 percentage points to an average of 3.0% p.a. while '**intermediate loans**' rose 0.3 percentage points to an average of 3.91% p.a. The interest rate on '**other loans for house purchase**' posted a rise of 2.9 percentage points to an average of 4.18% p.a. The interest on **mortgage loans** also increased, rising by 2.40 percentage points to an average of 3.41% p.a.

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



Source: NBS.

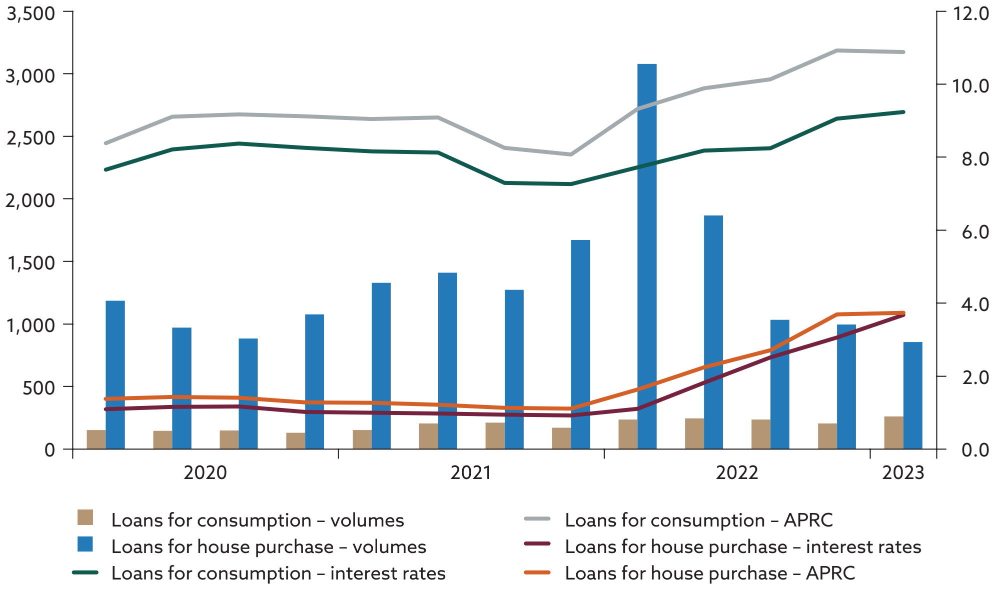
2.8.2.2 Housing loans and consumer loans – interest rates and the APRC

From the first quarter of 2022 to the first quarter of 2023, there were increases in both the interest rates on loans for house purchase and the APRCs associated with this loan type, which rose by 1.97 percentage points to an average of 3.58% p.a.

The year-on-year change in APRCs for consumer loans also showed a rising trend (in this case by 1.56 percentage points), reaching an average of 10.93% p.a. The average interest rate for consumer loans rose 1.52 percentage points to 9.22%.

Chart 50

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



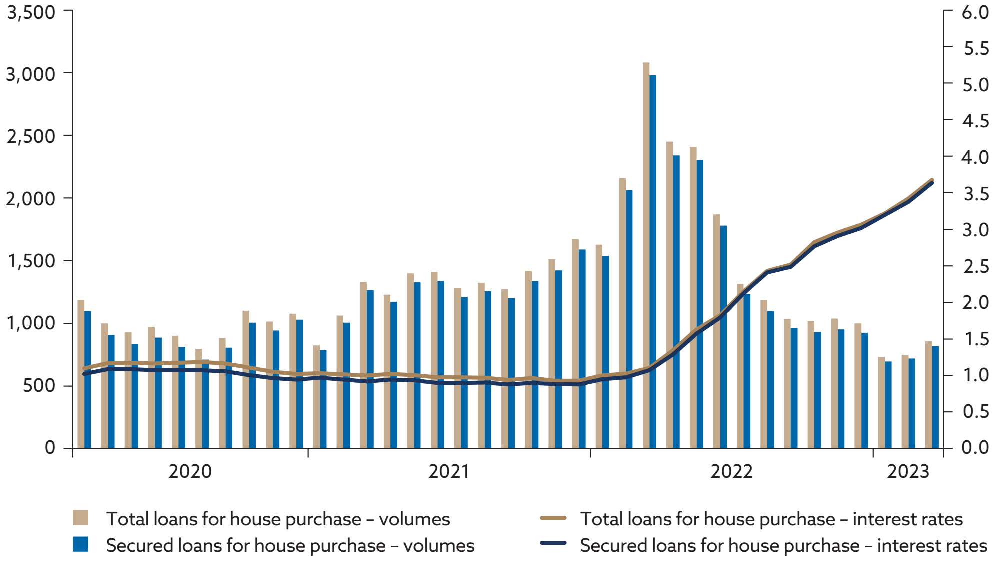
Source: NBS.

2.8.2.3 Secured housing loans – interest rates and volumes

The percentage of all new loans for house purchase that were secured remained unchanged (95.63%). The average interest rate on secured loans rose 2.40 percentage points to 3.41% p.a.

Chart 51

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



Source: NBS.

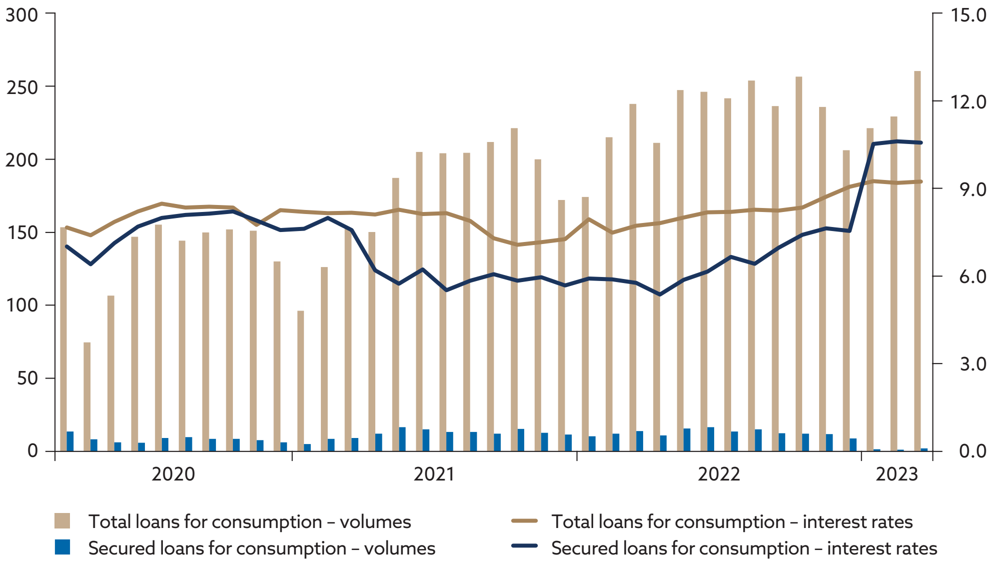
Chart 52
Share of new secured loans for house purchase in total new loans for house purchase to households (EUR millions)

Source: NBS.

2.8.2.4 Secured consumer loans – interest rates and volumes

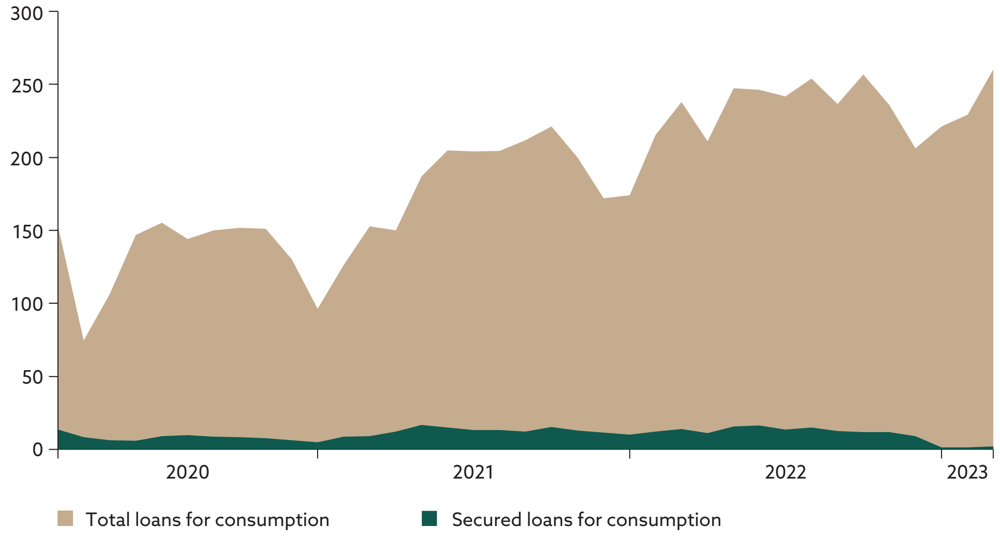
The share of **secured consumer loans** in the total volume of consumer loans is far lower than that of secured loans for house purchase. Compared to the previous year, this share was significantly lower (by 5.07 percentage points), accounting for 0.66% of consumer loans. The average interest rate on secured consumer loans increased by 4.72 percentage points to 10.56% p.a.

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



Source: NBS.

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

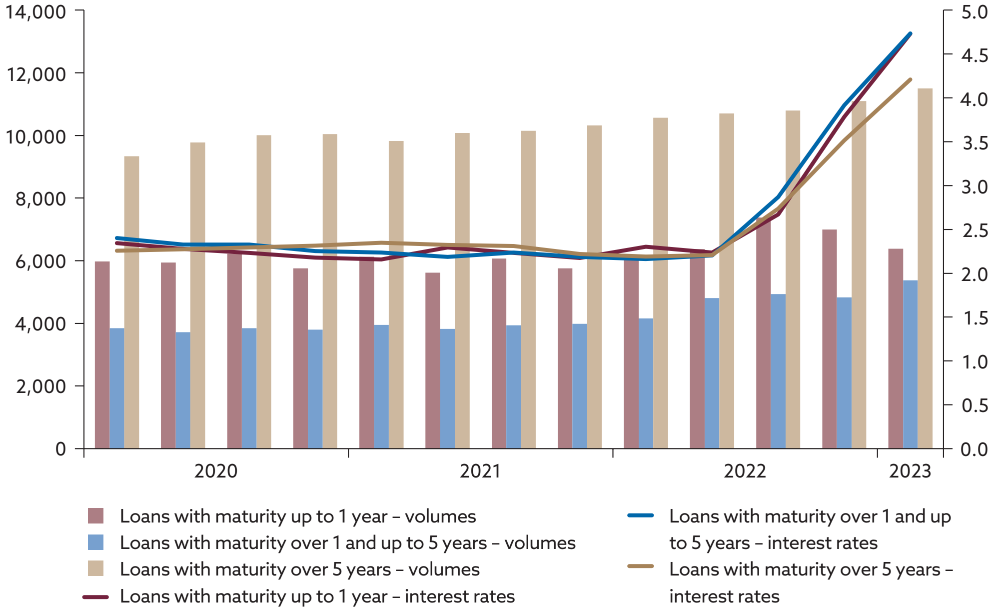


Source: NBS.

2.8.3 Loans to NFCs – interest rates and stocks

The average interest rates for **loans provided to NFCs** posted year-on-year increases in every maturity category. The average interest rate on loans with a maturity of up to 1 year rose 1.91 percentage points to 4.23% p.a. The category of loans with maturity of over 1 year and up to 5 years had the largest growth, with average values rising by 2.22 percentage points to 4.40% p.a. The smallest rise (1.75 percentage points) was in the interest on loans with a maturity of over 5 years (on average 3.95% p.a.).

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



Source: NBS.

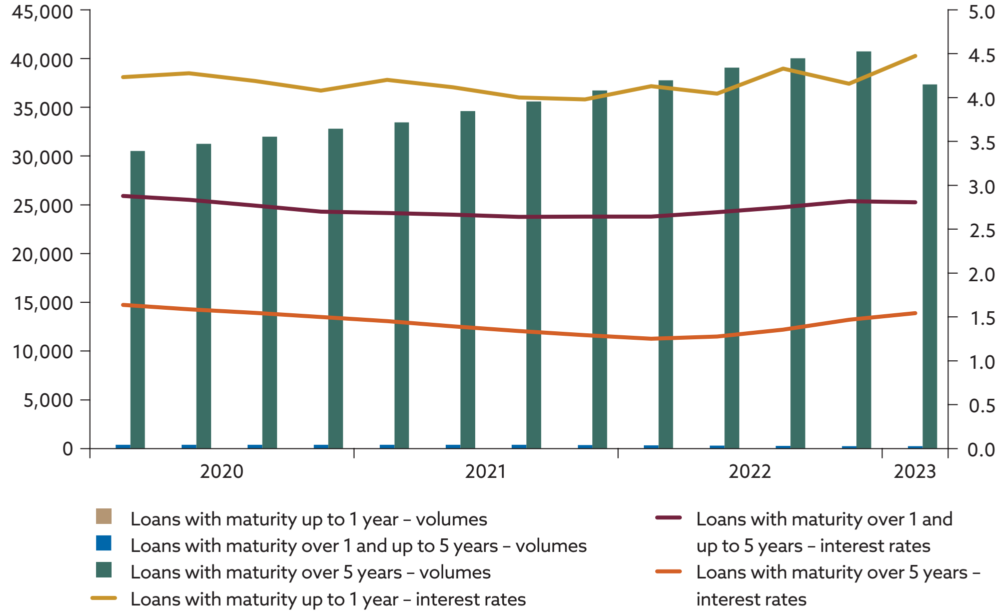
2.8.4 Loans to households – interest rates and stocks

2.8.4.1 Housing loans – interest rates and stocks

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

The average interest rate on loans for house purchase with a maturity of over 5 years increased year-on-year by 0.24 percentage point to 1.5% p.a. The average interest rate on loans for house purchase with a maturity of 1 to 5 years increased by 0.16% in the period under review to 2.8% p.a. Loans with a maturity of up to 1 year had the steepest rise (0.36 percentage point), reaching an average of 4.46% p.a.

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



Source: NBS.

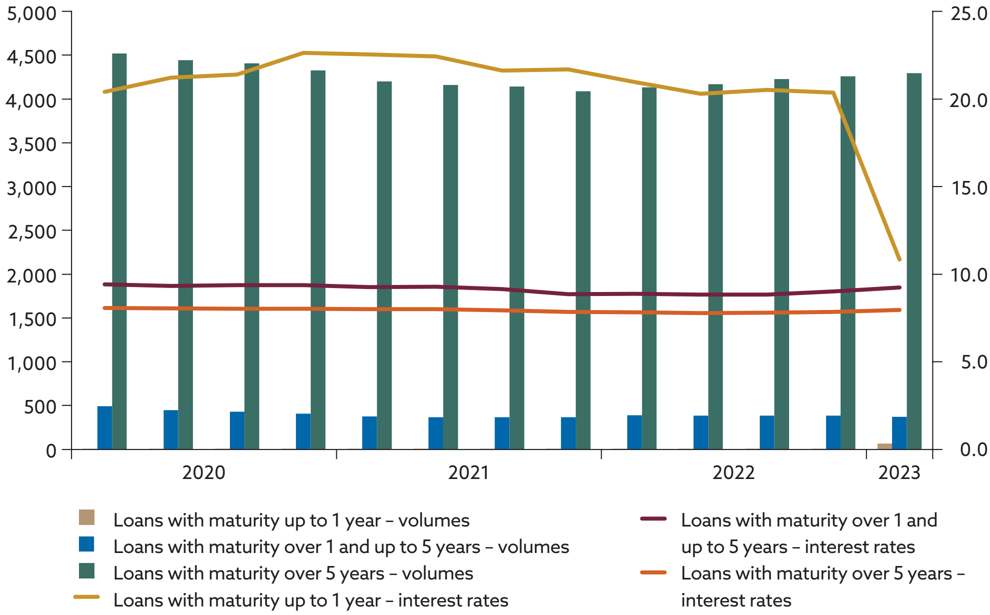
2.8.4.2 Consumer loans – interest rates and stocks

The stock of consumer loans with a maturity of up to 1 year remains negligible. The stock of consumer loans with a maturity of over one year and up to five years decreased slightly in the period under review. Loans with a maturity of over 5 years continued to account for the largest volume of consumer loans.

The average interest rates on **consumer loans** remained unchanged for the maturity categories 1 to 5 years (9.12% p.a.) and over 5 years (7.91% p.a.). The category of consumer loans with a maturity of up to 1 year saw a significant 10.57% fall in interest rates to an average of 10.51% p.a.

Chart 57

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



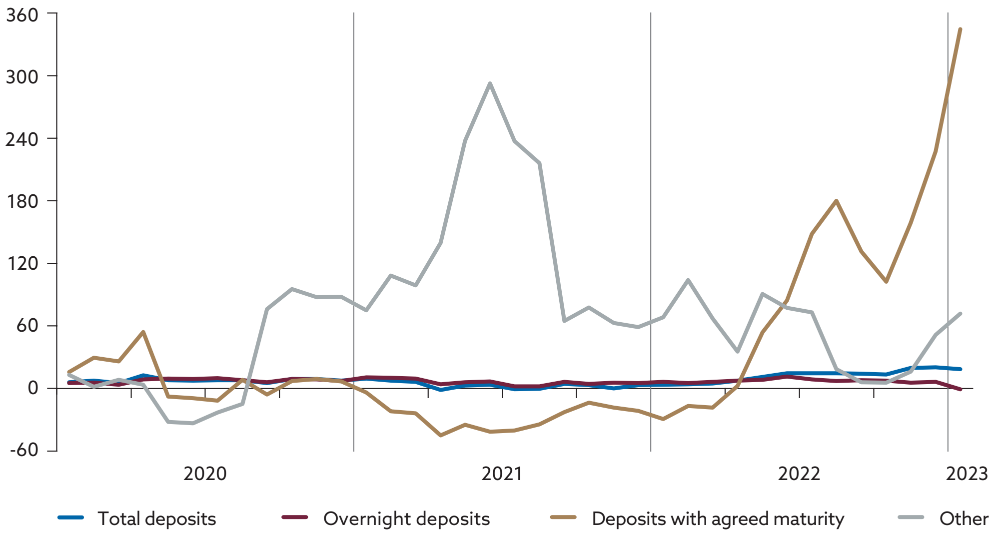
Source: NBS.

2.9 Deposits received from non-financial corporations and households

2.9.1 Deposits received from non-financial corporations

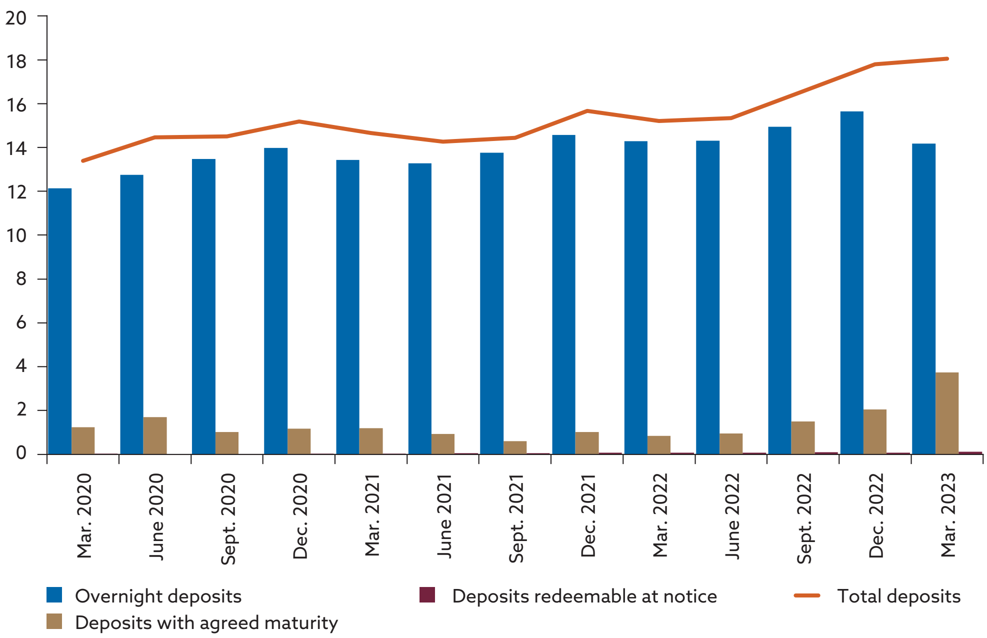
The stock of deposits received from non-financial corporations (NFCs) was 18.7% larger at the end of the first quarter of 2023 than a year earlier. This increase was mainly due to deposits with an agreed maturity, where the year-on-year growth rate was 344.5%. Sight deposits posted a year-on-year decrease by 0.8% at the end of March 2023. Other deposits were higher by 71.7% in March 2023 compared to the same period the year before.

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 households1

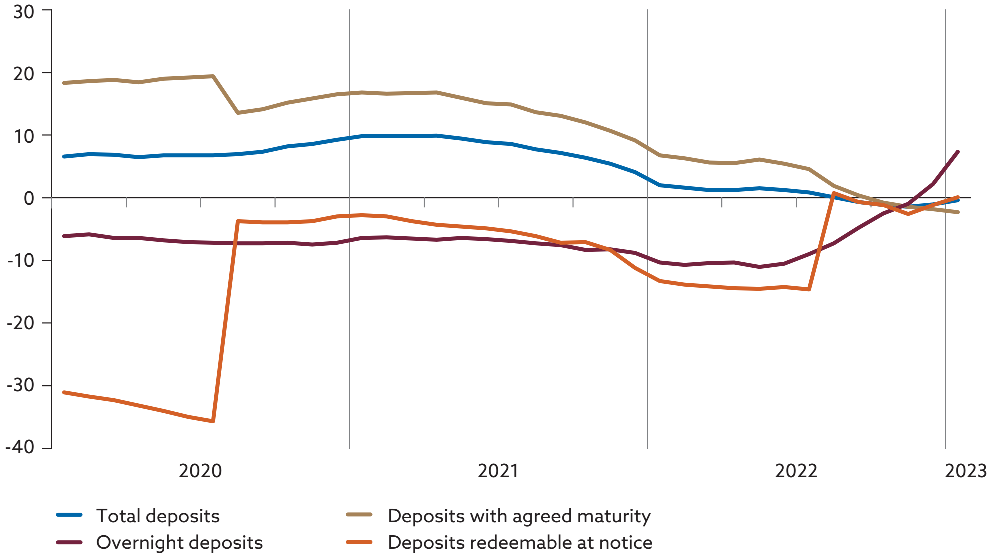
The total stock of deposits received from households was lower by 0.2% year on year in the first quarter of 2023. The stock of deposits with an

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

agreed maturity increased year on year by 7.4%. There was a decrease in redeemable at notice between March 2022 and March 2023 amounting to 1.0%. The stock of deposits redeemable at notice decreased year on year by 18.4%.

Chart 60

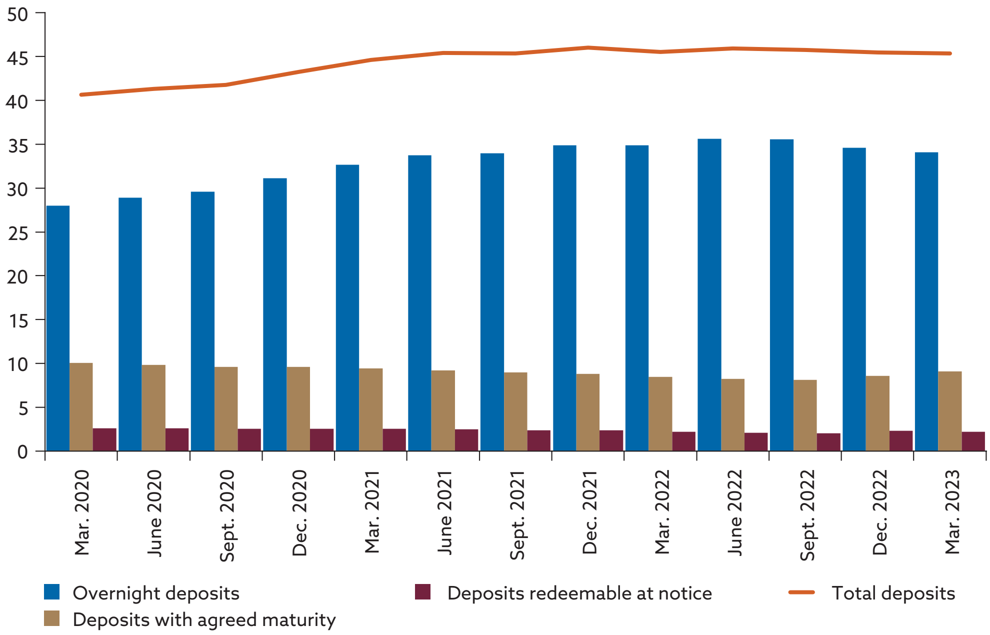
Households deposits by type (year-on-year percentages change)



Source: NBS.

Chart 61

Households deposits (EUR billions)



Source: NBS.

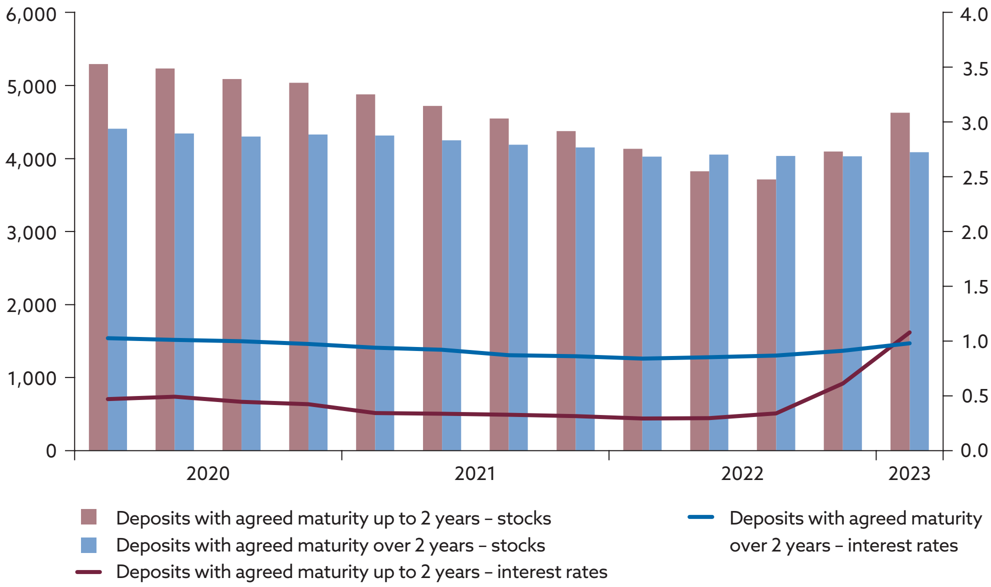
2.10 Deposits received – interest rates, volumes and stocks

2.10.1 Household deposits – interest rates and stocks

The share of deposits **with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years** increased year on year by 1.4 percentage points to 52.4% of the total volume of deposits with an agreed maturity. The average interest rate for this category of deposits rose 0.63 percentage point to 0.93% p.a. The average interest rate on deposits **with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** rose by 0.11% to 0.96% p.a. The total volume of deposits with an agreed maturity received from households increased year on year by 2.0%.

Chart 62

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



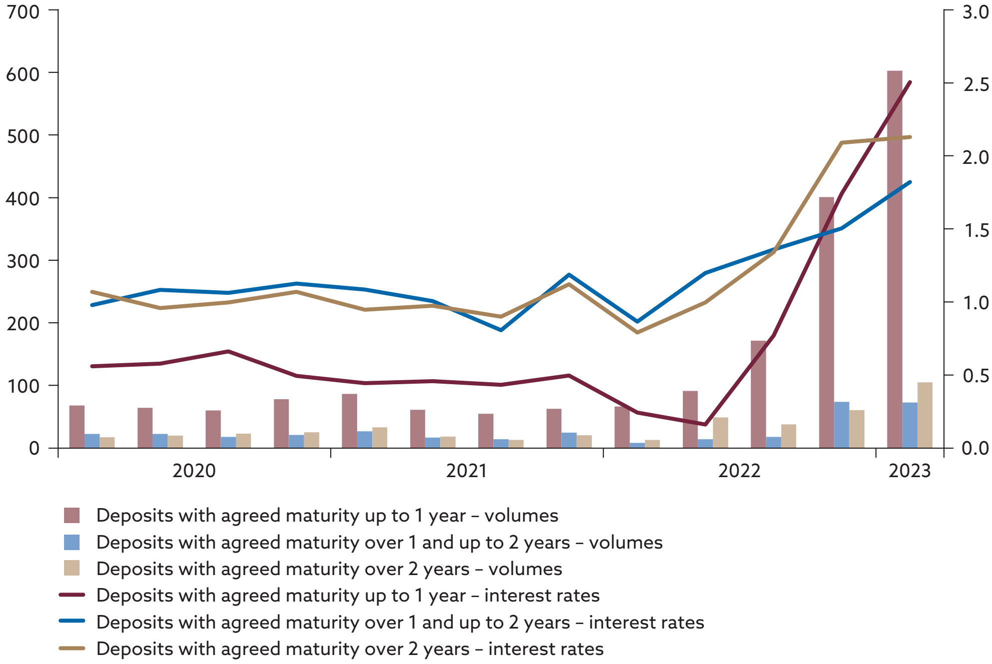
Source: NBS.

2.10.2 New household deposits – interest rates and volumes

New **deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 1 year** saw a year-on-year increase in their average interest rate by 2.02 percentage points to 2.29% p.a. while in the case of new **deposits with an agreed maturity of 1 to 2 years**, it increased by 0.86 percentage point to 1.76% p.a. and in the case of **deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** it rose 1.32 percentage points to 2.12% p.a. The majority of new deposits with an agreed maturity received from households have a maturity of **up to 1 year** (77.11%), followed by deposits with an agreed maturity of **over 2 years** (12.06%) and deposits with an agreed maturity of **1 to 2 years** (10.83%).

Chart 63

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



Source: NBS.

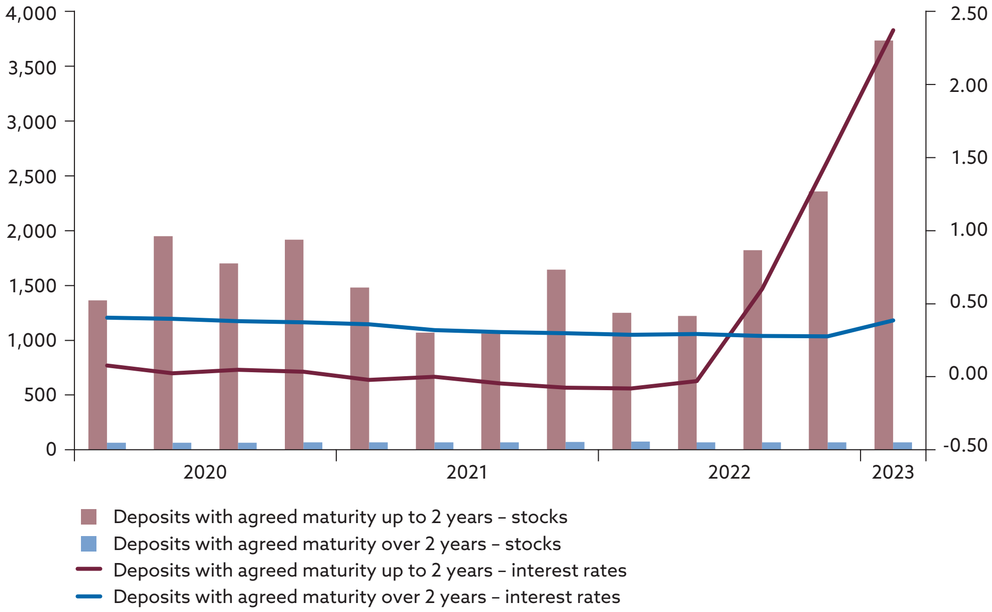
2.10.3 NFC deposits – interest rates and stocks

In the year to the end of March 2023, the interest rate on **deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years** went up from a negative value (-0,07% p.a.) to an average of 2.03% p.a. The interest rate on **deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** remained unchanged at 0.3% p.a.

The share of deposits **with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years** increased year on year by 3.12 percentage points to 97.96% of the total volume of deposits with an agreed maturity received from non-financial corporations (NFCs). The stock share of **deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** decreased by 3.12 percentage points to 2.04%. The total stock of NFC deposits with an agreed maturity grew year on year by 149.09%.

Chart 64

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



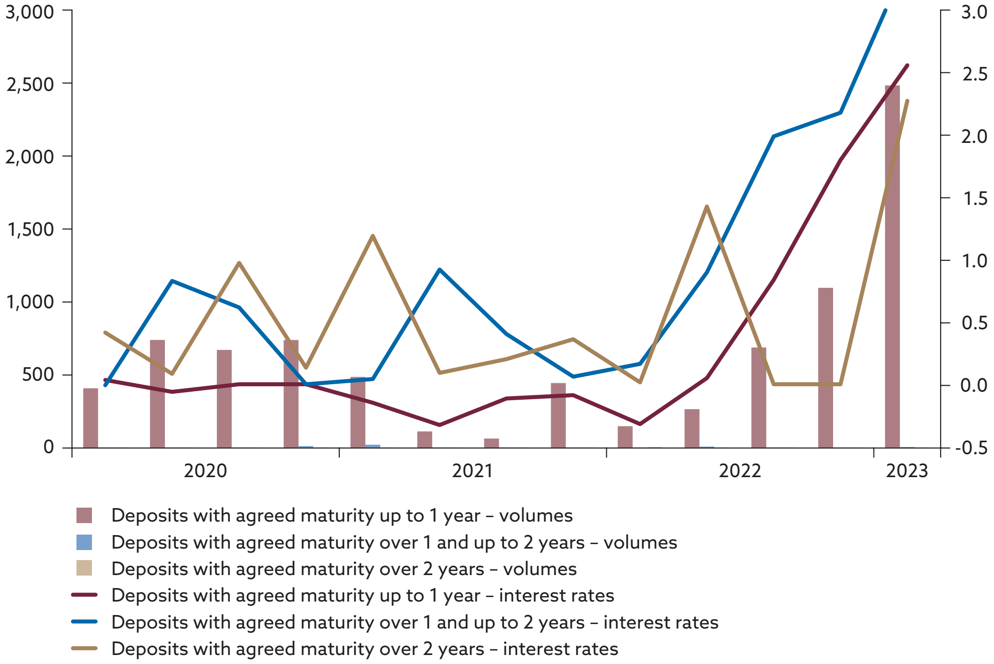
Source: NBS.

2.10.4 New NFC deposits – interest rates and volumes

The average interest rate on new deposits **with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** rose, year on year, by 2.69 percentage points to 2.72% p.a., while the share of these deposits in the total stock of deposits with an agreed maturity fell sharply from 1.43% to 0.05%. The average interest rate on new NFC deposits **with an agreed maturity of 1 to 2 years** increased, year on year, by 3.52 percentage points to 3.54% p.a. There was also an increase in the average rate on new deposits **with an agreed maturity of up to 1 year** by 2.53 percentage points year on year, to 2.29% p.a. These deposits made up the most significant category in volume terms: they accounted for 99.72% of the total volume of new NFC deposits with an agreed maturity.

Chart 65

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



Source: NBS.

3 Investment funds

Slovakia's investment funds market comprises eight domestic asset management companies and one foreign asset management company, managing a total of 98 domestic open-end funds and one domestic closed-end fund as at 31 March 2023.

Domestic asset management companies:

- 365.invest, správ. spol., a. s.
- Asset Management Slovenskej sporiteľne, správ. spol., a.s.
- Eurizon Asset Management Slovakia, správ. spol., a.s.
- IAD Investments, správ. spol., a.s.
- J&T investičná spoločnosť, správ. spol., a.s.
- PARTNERS ASSET MANAGEMENT, správ. spol., a.s.
- RIB SLOVAKIA, správ. spol., a.s.
- Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s.

Foreign asset management company:

- ČSOB Asset Management, a.s., investiční společnost

3.1 Current developments in the collective investment market

For the purposes of monetary and financial statistics compiled by the European Central Bank, investment funds are broken down according to their investment strategy into the following categories: money market funds, bond funds, equity funds, mixed funds, real estate funds, hedge funds and other funds. At the beginning of 2021, some of the investment funds operating in Slovakia reclassified their investment strategies in respect of the principles of NBS statistics. This has led to a fall in the number of other funds.

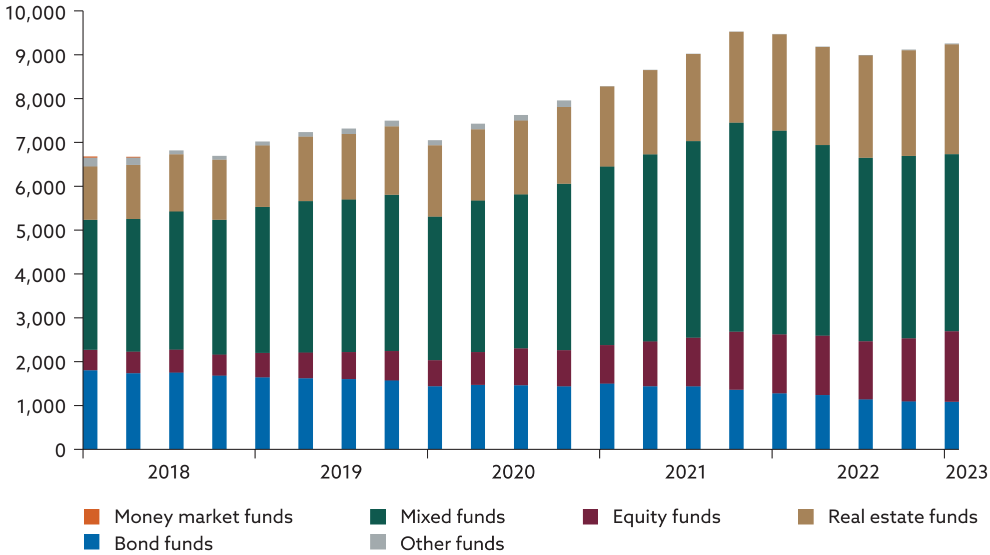
As of 31 March 2023, the largest share of the total assets of investment funds was held in mixed funds (43.63%), followed by real estate funds (27.07%). The trend of investing in riskier equity funds is continuing in 2023. Before the coronavirus pandemic, the total assets of equity funds had less than half the volume of bond funds. Since 2022 the balance has swung in favour of equity funds, with their shares of total fund assets in the first quarter of 2023 amounting to 17.37% and 11.73% respectively. The share of other funds was 0.19% at the end of 31 March 2023.

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

Total assets	Year-on-year change in %								
	III. 2021	VI. 2021	IX. 2021	XII. 2021	III. 2022	VI. 2022	IX. 2022	XII. 2022	III. 2023
Bond	4.24	-2.15	-1.85	-5.32	-14.80	-13.86	-20.65	-19.60	-15.11
Equity	47.38	36.78	31.95	60.01	53.12	32.33	19.49	8.90	19.59
Mixed	24.42	23.53	27.72	25.66	14.10	1.89	-6.68	-12.84	-13.04
Real estate	12.06	17.97	18.00	18.47	20.40	16.58	17.47	16.36	14.04
Other	-92.25	-93.20	-93.13	-94.56	-6.09	4.45	11.32	108.06	112.75

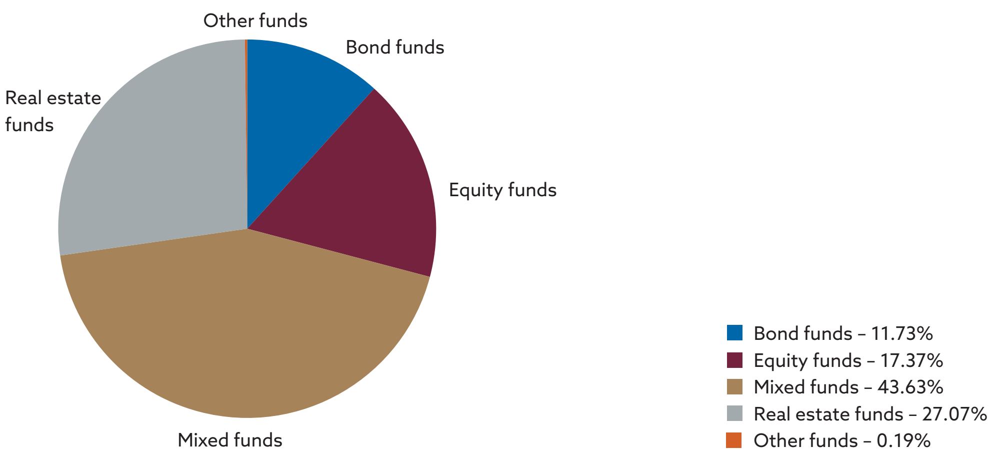
Source: NBS.

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



Source: NBS.

Chart 67
Total assets of domestic mutual funds as at 31 March 2023 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 bank time deposits.

As of 31 March 2023, most of the assets under management were debt securities (62.19%). These funds continue to invest significant amounts in term deposits and current accounts (19.95%) and investment fund shares/units (17.06%). The remaining 0.80% consisted of other assets and financial derivatives.

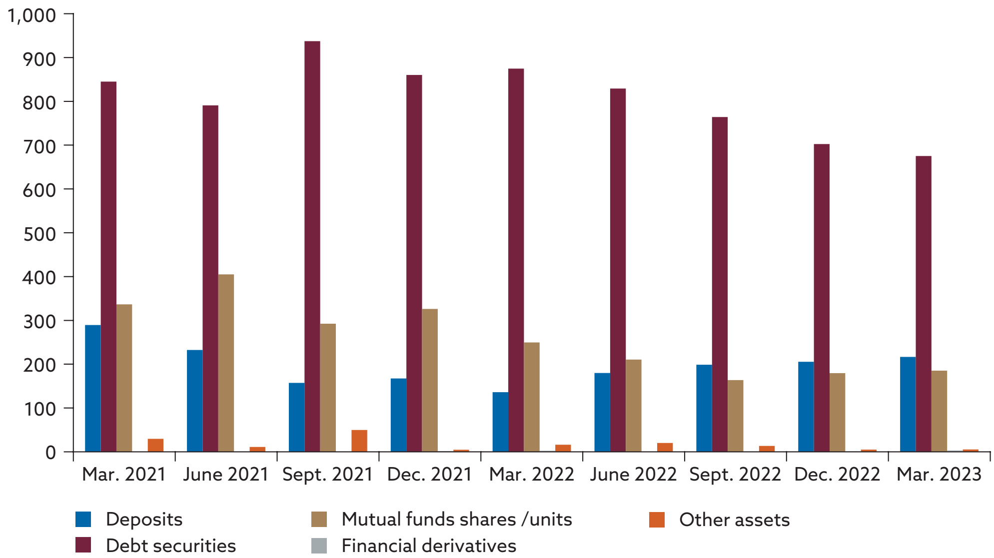
In terms of issuer residency, the largest group of debt securities as of the first quarter of 2023 (42.54%) was issued in countries classified as 'rest of the world'. They were followed by domestic debt securities (31.11%) and securities issued in other euro area countries (26.36%).

In terms of issuer sector, the largest group of bond funds' holdings of debt securities came from non-financial corporations and other financial institutions (43.50%). This was followed by government bonds, whose share of aggregate holdings as of 31 March 2023 was 31.47%. The remaining 25.02% were debt securities issued by banks.

In terms of residual maturity, bond funds' securities holdings broke down as follows: 28.81% of the securities had a maturity of up to 1 year, 14.70% a maturity of 1 to 2 years, and 56.49% a maturity of over 2 years.

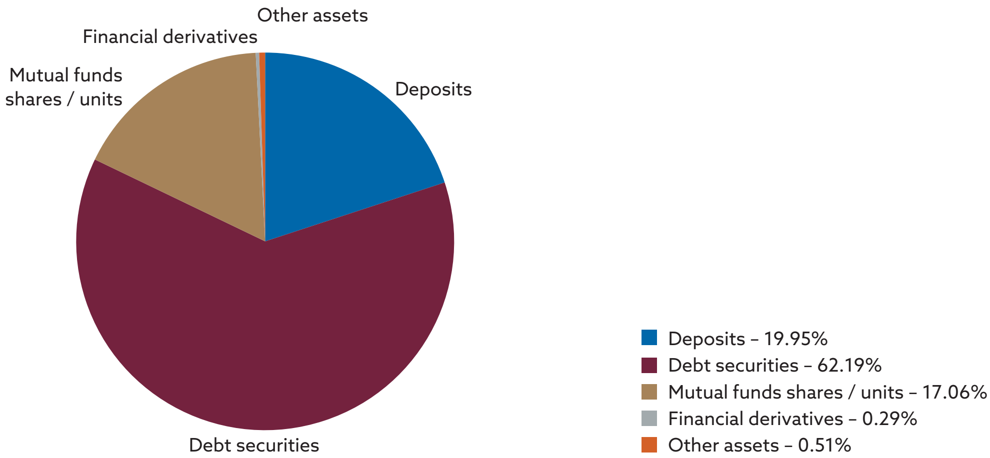
Chart 68

Bond funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



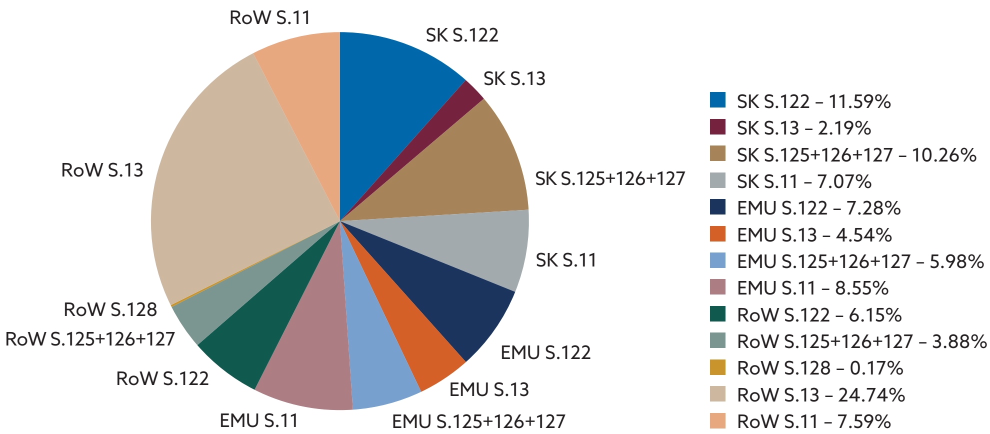
Source: NBS.

Chart 69
Bond funds: structure of assets as at 31 March 2023



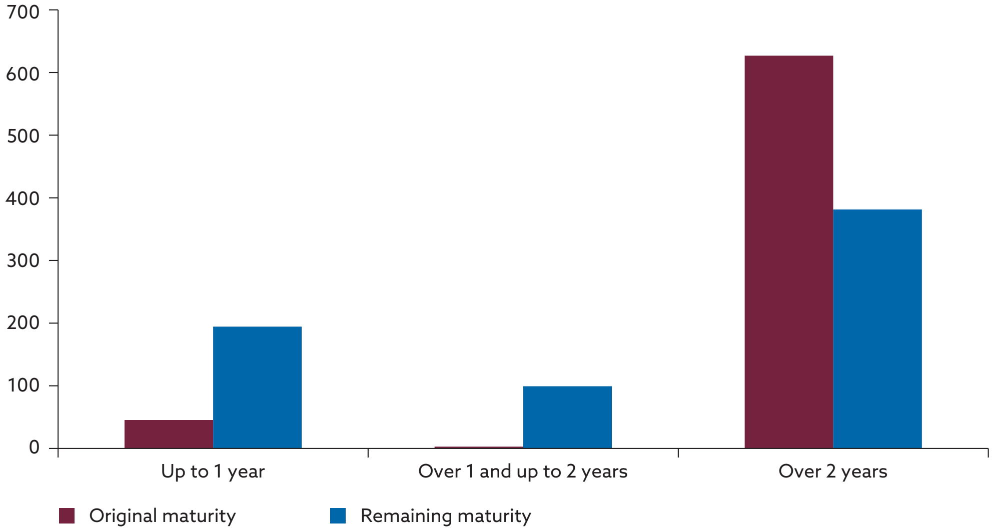
Source: NBS.

Chart 70
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of bond funds as at 31 March 2023



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 2023 (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

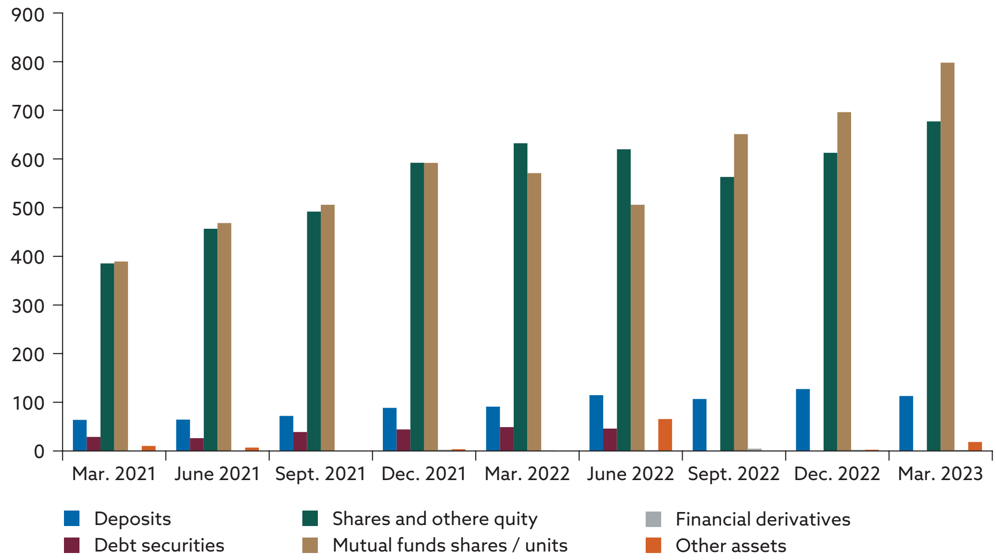
3.2.2 Equity funds

At the end of March 2023, the main asset types held by equity funds were investment fund shares/units (49.61%) followed by shares and other equity participations (42.11%). Bank deposits made up 7.02% and other assets, including financial derivatives, 1.26%.

Equity funds' holdings of investment fund shares/units, broken down by issuer residency, remained broadly unchanged in the quarter under review. Investment fund shares/units issued by funds resident in Slovakia accounted for 5.13% of the total whereas 91.47% were issued by funds resident in other euro area countries and 3.39% were issued by funds resident elsewhere in the world.

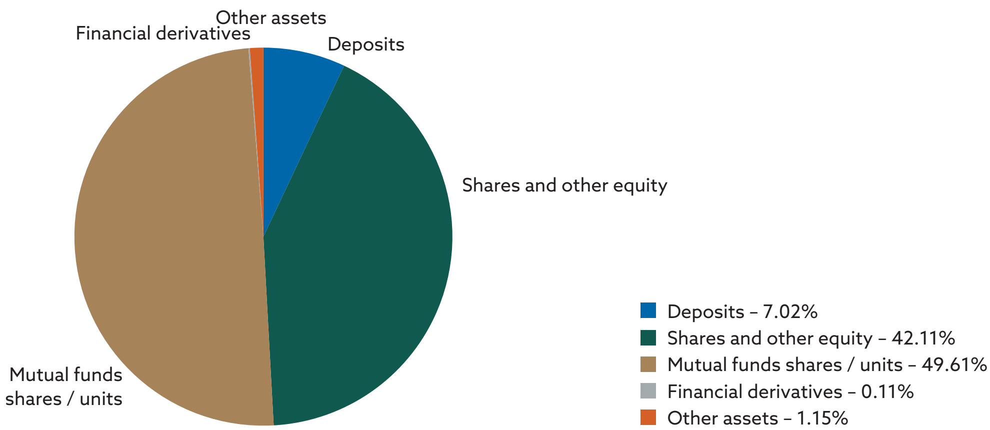
The equities portfolio was dominated by the shares of non-financial corporations from the rest of the world (77.71%), of which around three quarters were shares in US companies, followed by the shares of non-financial corporations from other euro area countries (10.43%). No other asset type accounted for more than 5%.

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



Source: NBS.

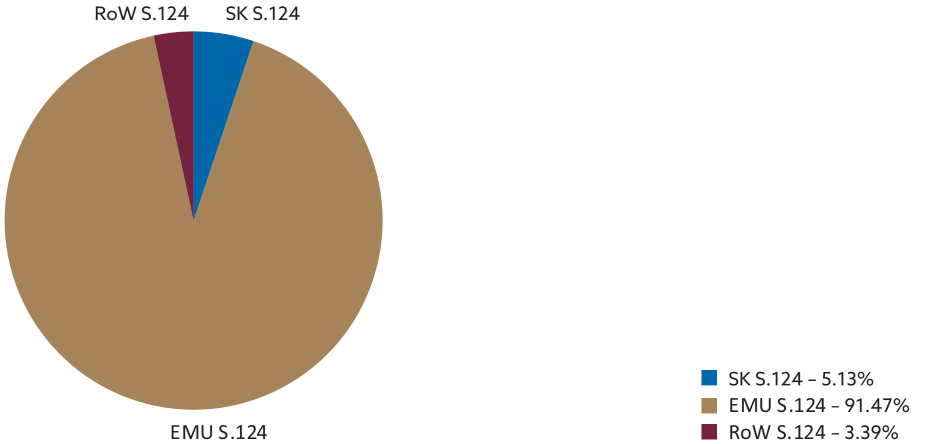
Chart 73
Equity funds: structure of assets as at 31 March 2023



Source: NBS.

Chart 74

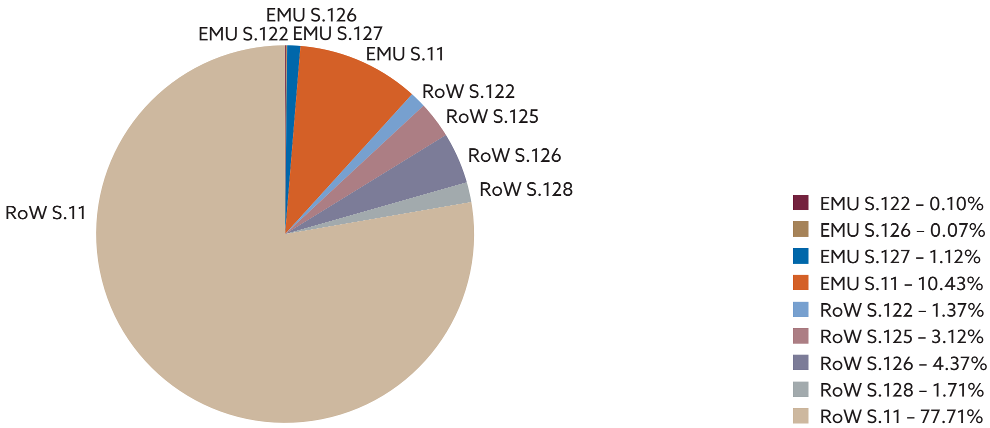
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of mutual funds shares / units in the portfolio of equity funds as at 31 March 2023



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 2023



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

3.2.3 Mixed funds

The main asset type in mixed funds has historically been investment fund shares/units. Their share of the overall assets of mixed funds as of 31 March 2023 was 64.08%. Other significant asset types for mixed funds during the review period were debt securities (20.28%) and bank deposits (11.59%). Equities made up 3.13% and other assets, including financial derivatives, 0.92%.

In terms of issuer residency, mixed funds' holdings of investment fund shares/units did not change significantly in the quarter under review.

Most investment fund shares/units in the funds' portfolios were issued by euro area residents (74.77%). They were followed by shares/units issued by investment funds resident in Slovakia (22.95%) and in the rest of the world (2.28%).

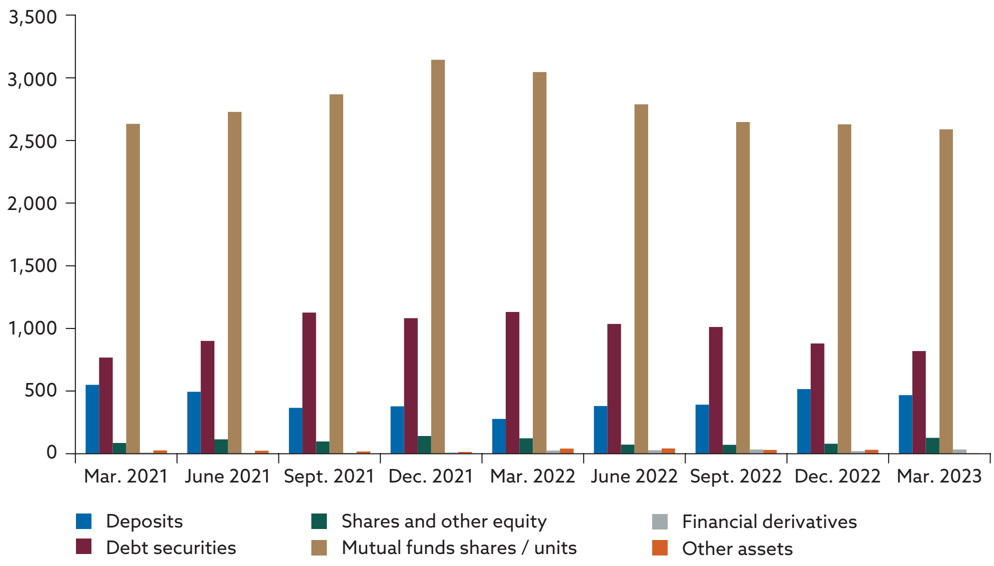
Mixed funds' debt securities holdings at the end of March 2023 broke down in terms of issuer residency as follows: the majority had domestic issuers (59.47%) while issuers resident elsewhere in the world accounted for 24.51%. Securities issued by residents of other euro area countries made up 16.02% of assets by value.

In terms of issuer sector, other financial intermediaries accounted for the largest share (28.97%), followed by banks (26.69%), the general government sector (22.13%), and non-financial corporations (22.12%). Other sectors accounted for 0.09%

In terms of residual maturity, mixed funds' securities holdings as of 31 March 2023 broke down as follows: securities with a maturity of up to 1 year 14.43%, maturities of 1 to 2 years 10.95%, and maturities over 2 years 74.61%.

Chart 76

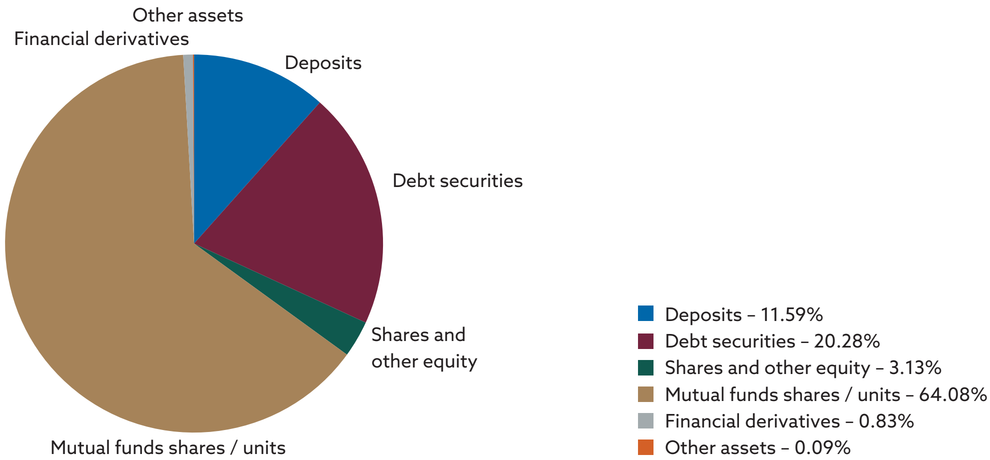
Mixed funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 77

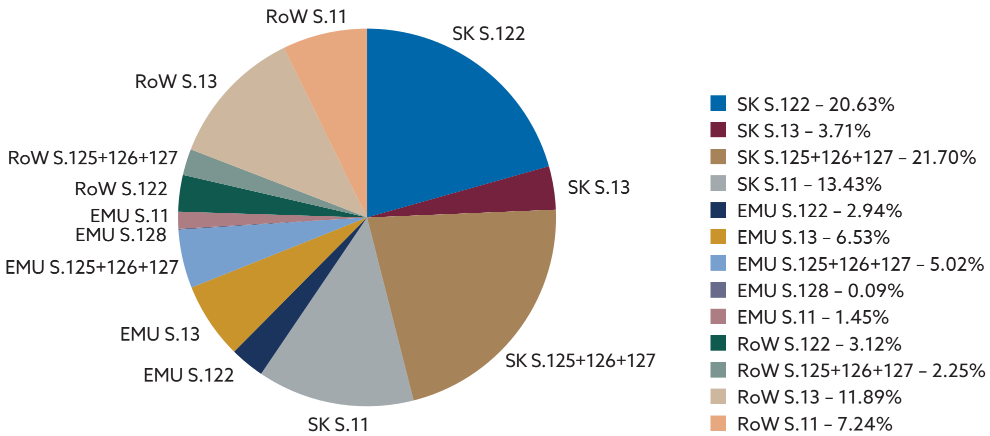
Mixed funds: structure of assets as at 31 March 2023



Source: NBS.

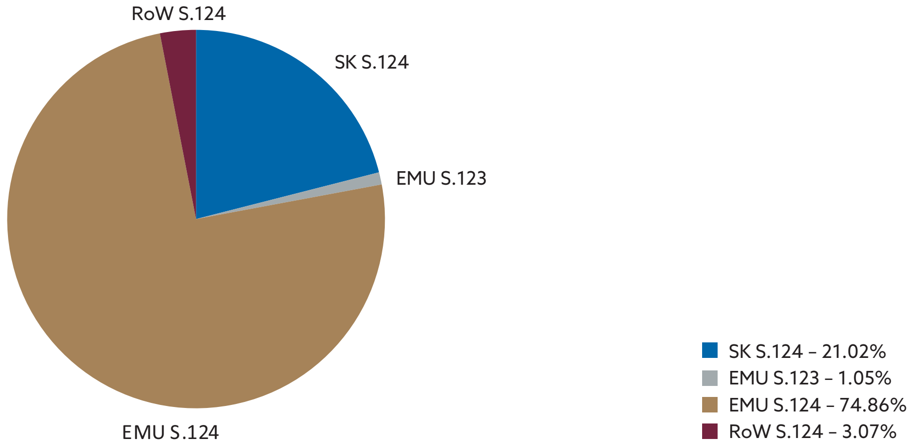
Chart 78

Geographical and sectoral breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of mixed funds as at 31 March 2023



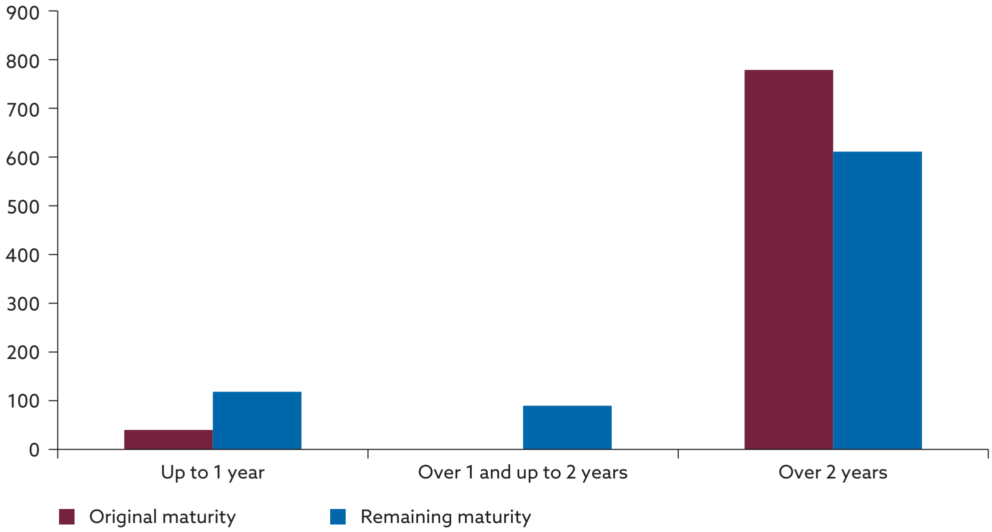
Source: NBS.
Note: SK = domestic issuers; EMU = issuers from other euro area member states; RoW = issuers from the rest of the world.

Chart 79
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of mutual funds shares / units in the portfolio of mixed funds as at 31 March 2023



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 2023 (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

3.2.4 Real estate funds

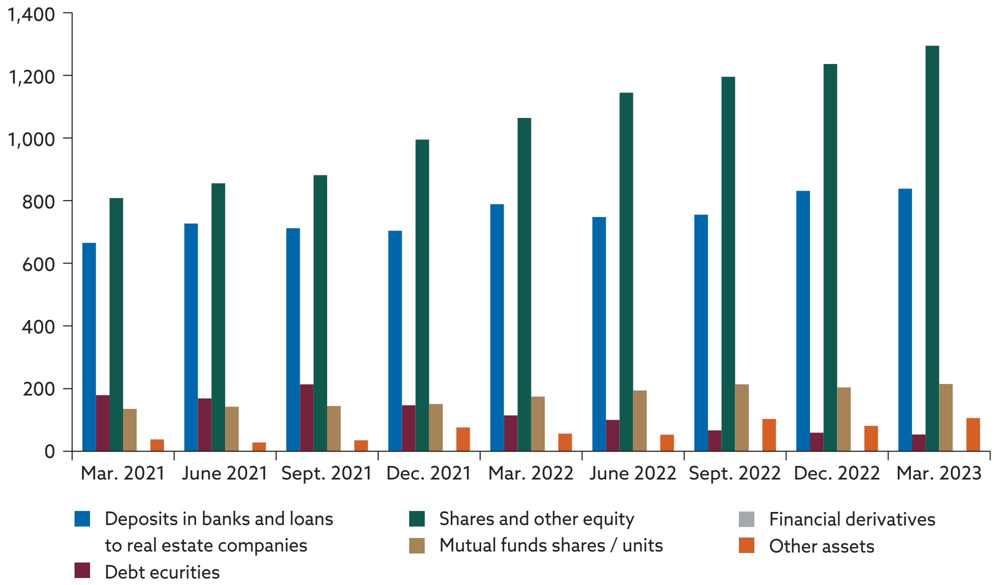
Real estate funds have a strategy of investing primarily in the shares and other equity of real estate companies. They may also use their funds to provide loans to real estate companies in accordance with applicable legislation.

The balance sheet item bank deposits and loans to real estate companies accounted for 33.43% of these funds' assets under management at the end of the first quarter of 2023. Shares and other equities made up 51.65%. During the quarter under review, real estate funds also had smaller investments in investment fund shares/units (8.58%) and debt securities (2.12%). Remaining assets made up 4.22%.

In terms of issuer residency, real estate funds invested mainly in the equity of domestic NFCs (S.11), which made up 77.41% of holdings. The remainder were NFCs resident elsewhere in the world (22.59%). Loans to real estate companies also flow mainly to domestic companies or, to a lesser extent, to neighbouring countries.

Chart 81

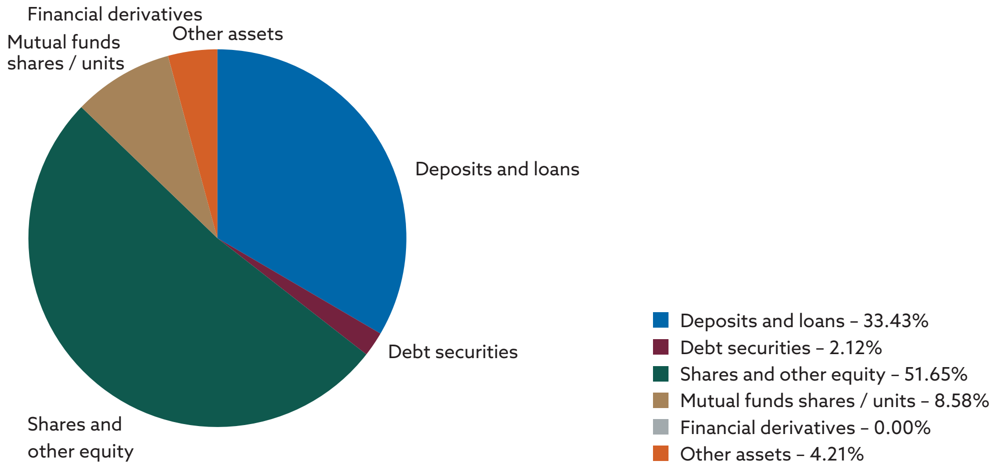
Real estate funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

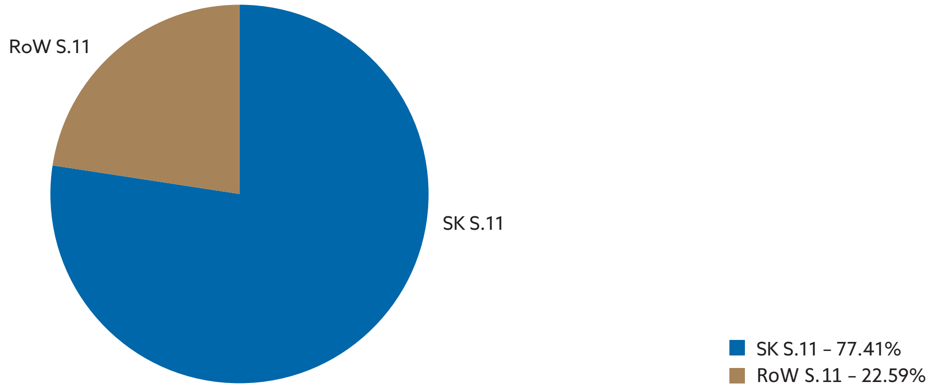
Chart 82

Real estate funds: structure of assets as at 31 March 2023



Source: NBS.

Chart 83
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of shares and other equity in the portfolio of real estate funds as at 31 March 2023



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

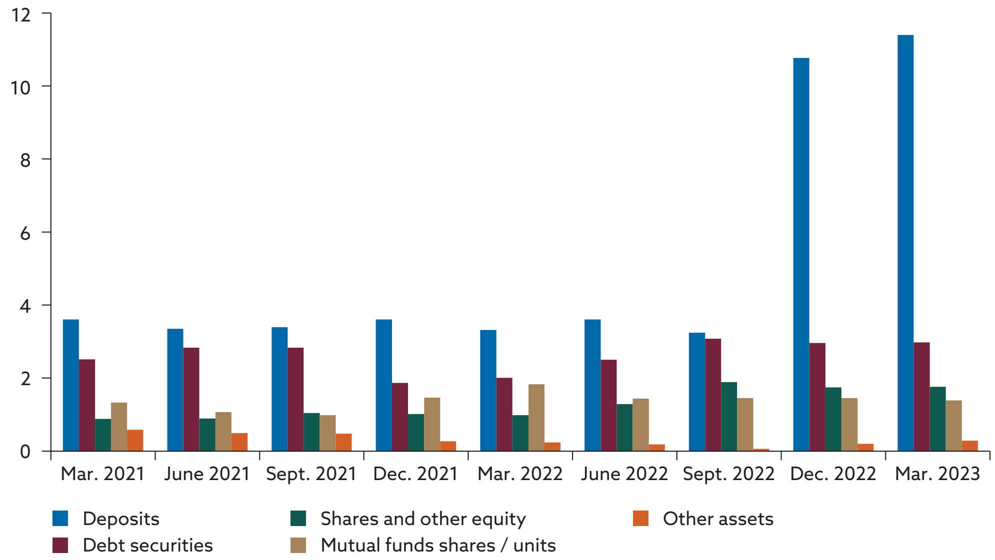
3.2.5 Other funds

This category represents investment funds whose investment strategy does not allow them to be placed unambiguously into any of the preceding categories. Their assets as of 31 March 2023 comprised bank deposits and loans to real estate companies (63.99%), debt securities (16.72%), shares and other equity participations (9.89%), investment fund shares/units (7.79%) and remaining assets (1.61%).

In terms of issuer residency, other funds' holdings of debt securities in the first quarter of 2023 broke down as follows: 42.78% were securities issued in the rest of the world, 37.73% were domestic securities and 19.49% were securities issued in other euro area countries.

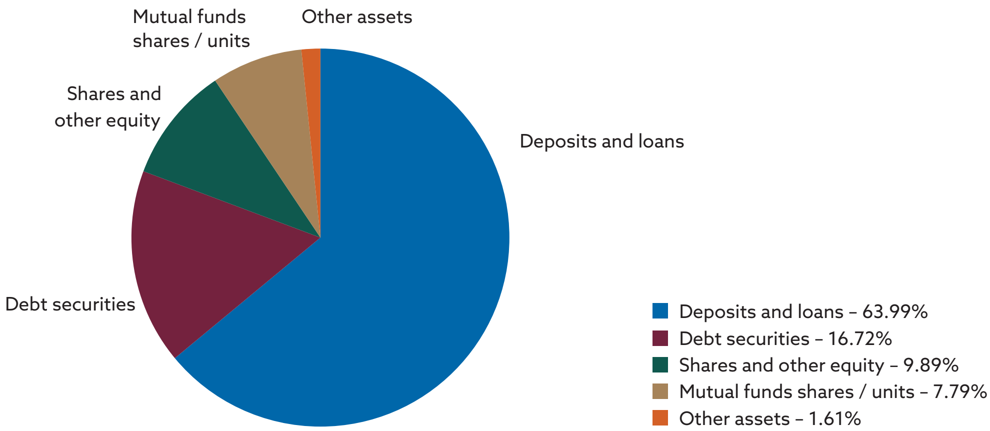
The securities in these funds' portfolios came mainly from other financial intermediaries (sectors S.125, S.126 and S.127) with 43.95%, followed by the general government sector (27.47%), NFCs (17.89%) and the banking sector (10.70%). In terms of residual maturity, other funds' securities holdings broke down as follows: securities with a maturity of up to 1 year accounted for 39.80%, maturities of 1 to 2 years were 44.47%, and maturities over 2 years were 15.72%.

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



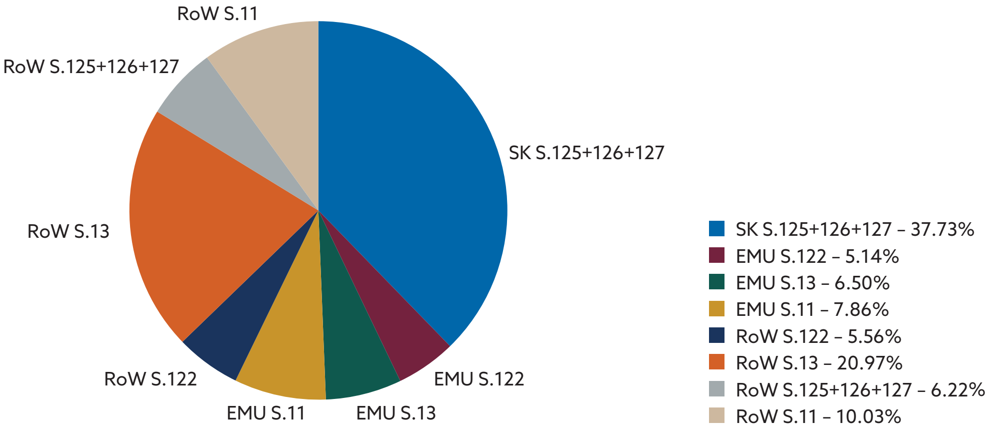
Source: NBS.

Chart 85
Other funds: structure of assets as at 31 March 2023



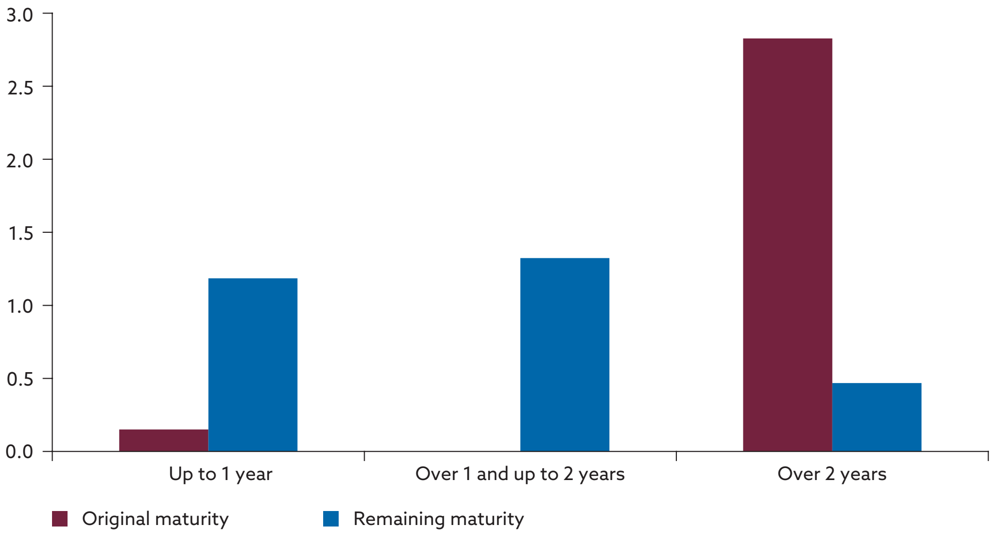
Source: NBS.

Chart 86
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of other funds as at 31 March 2023



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 2023 (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

4 Leasing, factoring and consumer credit companies

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

In terms of asset growth, the first quarter of 2023 was favourable for leasing companies, which grew by 13.93%, and factoring and other companies, which grew by 4.07%. Consumer credit companies remained 8.39% below the level of the same quarter last year.

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

Total assets	Year-on-year change in %								
	III. 21	VI. 21	IX. 21	XII. 21	III. 22	VI. 22	IX. 22	XII. 22	III. 23
Factoring and other companies	11.84	12.86	13.72	14.95	20.06	13.70	10.64	12.15	4.07
Consumer credit	-13.14	-24.47	-33.50	-30.46	-24.52	-20.30	8.28	6.67	-8.39
Financial leasing	-2.02	-1.10	1.18	1.42	-14.19	-12.89	-13.31	-6.26	13.93

Source: NBS.

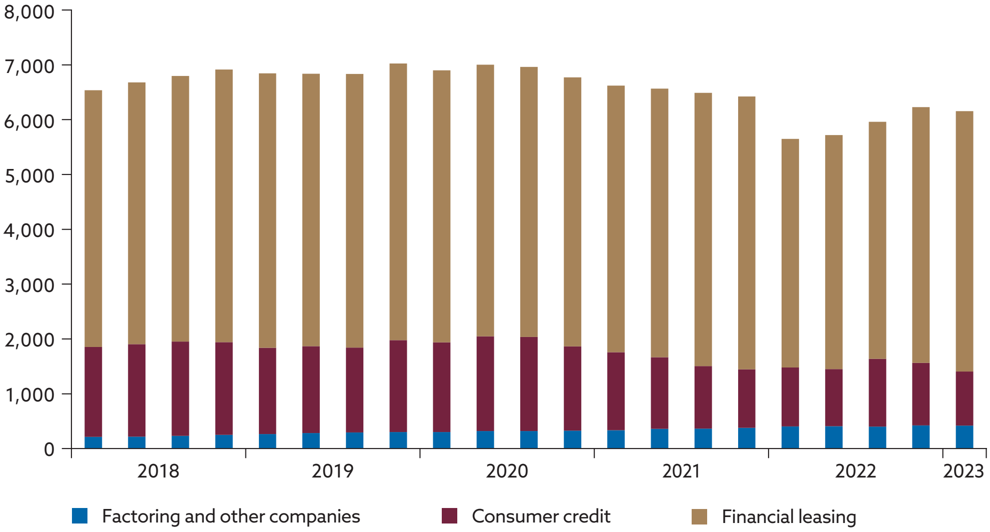
Leasing companies have long been the market leaders in non-bank lending. At the end of March 2023, they accounted for 77% of all assets in this market. They were followed by consumer credit companies (16%) and factoring and other companies (7%).

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

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

Chart 88

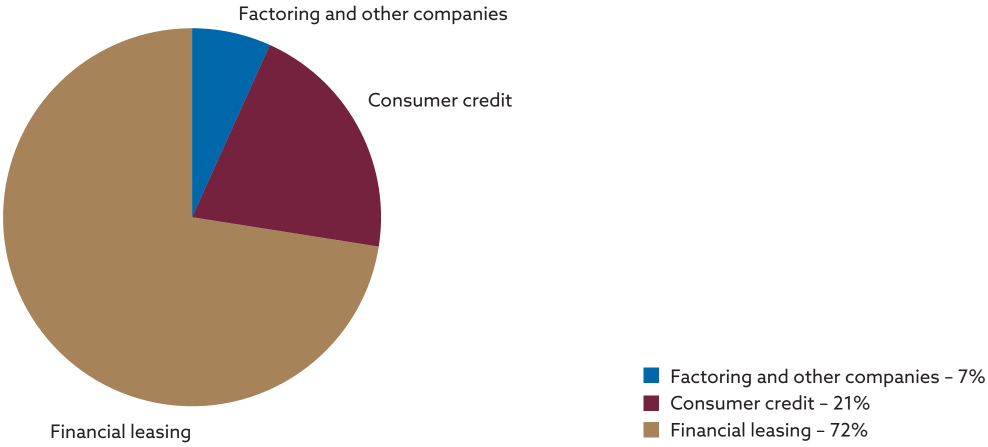
Evolution of total assets by type of business (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 89

Total assets of financial corporations engaged in lending broken down by type of company as at 31 March 2023



Source: NBS.

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

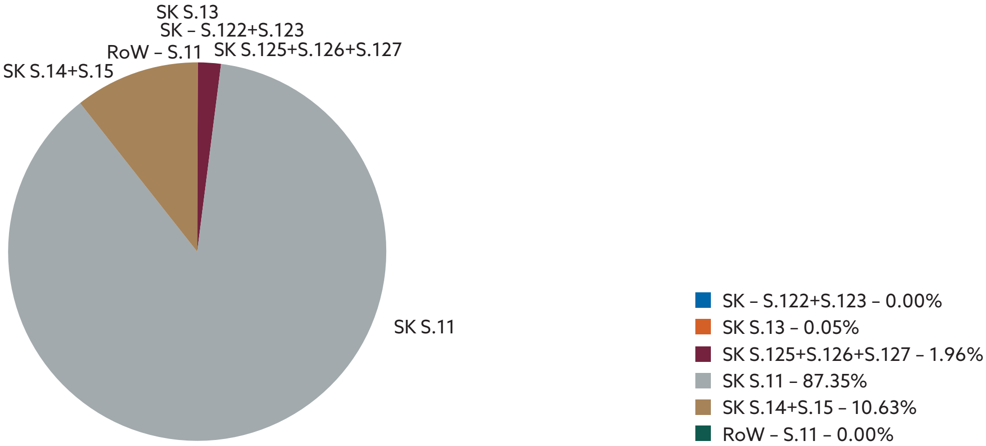
Financial leasing was used exclusively by domestic clients at the end of the quarter under review. Most clients are non-financial corporations (87.35%), with households in second place (10.63%). The aggregate shares of other sectors amount to 2.02%.

Domestic clients made up 50.02% of the customer base of consumer credit companies as of 31 March 2023. Clients from other euro area countries accounted for 49.42% and the rest of the word 0.56%. Since the purchase of consumer goods through instalment credit is traditionally a significant form of household financing in Slovakia, in the period under review, households continued to make up the majority of domestic customers (85.65%). NFCs constituted the remaining 14.35%.

Domestic customers' share of factoring and other companies' total customers at the end of the first quarter of 2023 amounted to 98.89%. Customers from the rest of the world made up 1.11%. The customers of factoring and other companies in Slovakia were dominated by households with a share of 67.48%, followed by NFCs with a share of 32.52%.

Chart 90

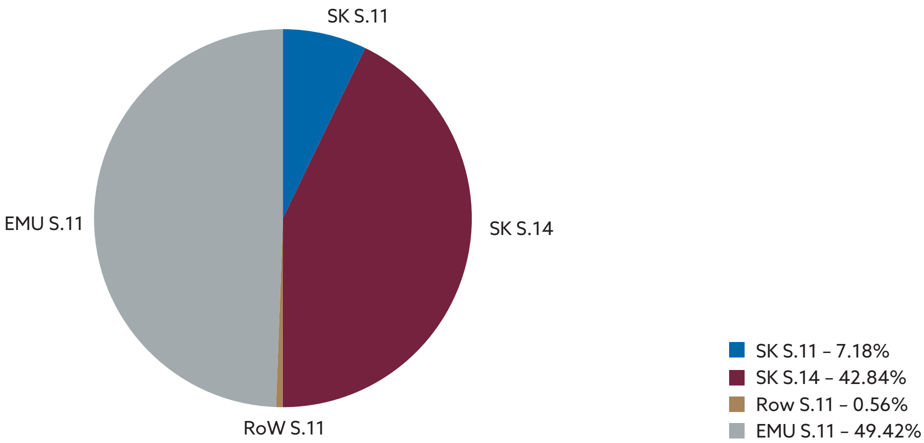
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of lending by financial leasing companies as at 31 March 2023



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

Chart 91

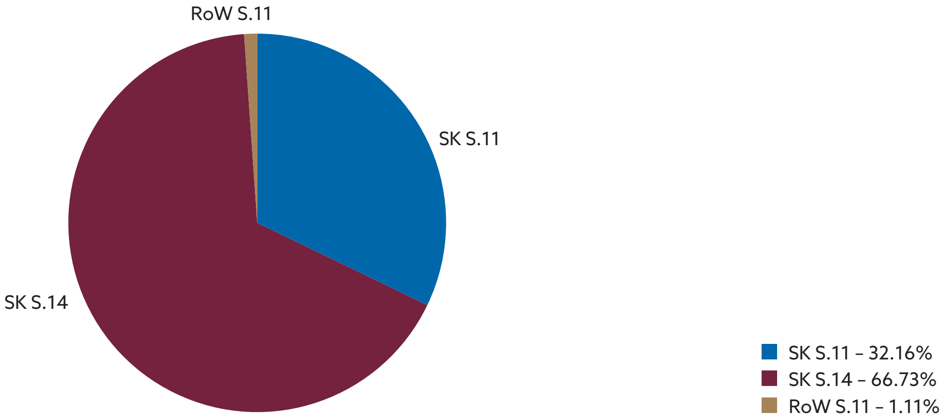
Geographical and sectoral breakdown of lending by consumer credit companies as at 31 March 2023



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 2023



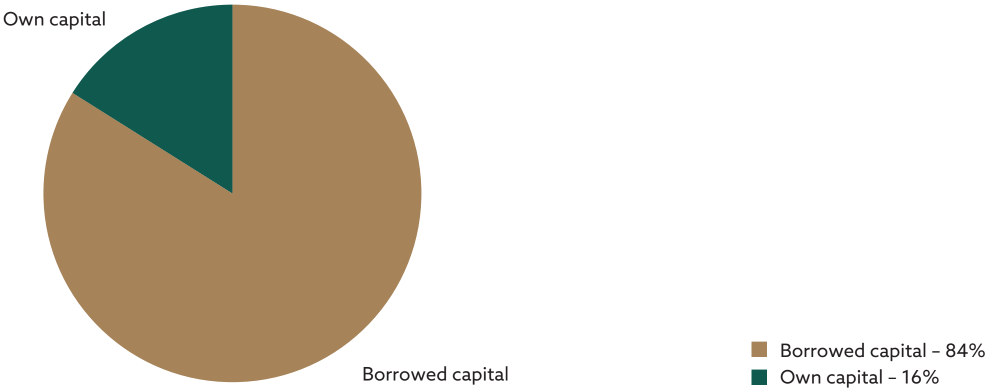
Source: NBS.
Note: SK = domestic borrowers; EMU = borrowers from other euro area member states; RoW = borrowers from the rest of the world.

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 (borrowed) capital (83.94%). External capital was obtained mostly in the form of bank loans, whose share, as of 31 March 2023, was 80.50%. The rest was obtained in the form of proceeds from issues of debt securities (6.16%) and credit and loans from companies belonging to the same group (13.33%). The main components of own funds were share capital, retained earnings from previous periods, shares and other equity participations.

Chart 93

Breakdown of source capital as at 31 March 2023



Source: NBS.

5 Securities

5.1 Debt securities

Government bonds make up the vast majority of debt securities. The total stock at the end of March 2023 was €56,805.1 million. The total value of bonds issued by banks as of 31 March 2023 was €11,375.9 million. Debt securities issued by non-financial corporations were the third largest group by sector with a volume of €3,711.7 million and last were other financial institutions with a volume of €3,320.2 million.

There was a significant increase in net issuance of debt securities in the period under review, meaning that the amount of newly issued securities was larger than the amount redeemed. The quarter-on-quarter rise was around €3,262.8 million. Net securities issuance in the general government sector grew by €2,071.7 million in the quarter under review. There was also a net increase in bank securities amounting to €1,222.7 million. In contrast, there was a slight decrease in net issuance for other financial institutions, which decreased by €5.2 million, and non-financial corporations, which decreased by €26.3 million.

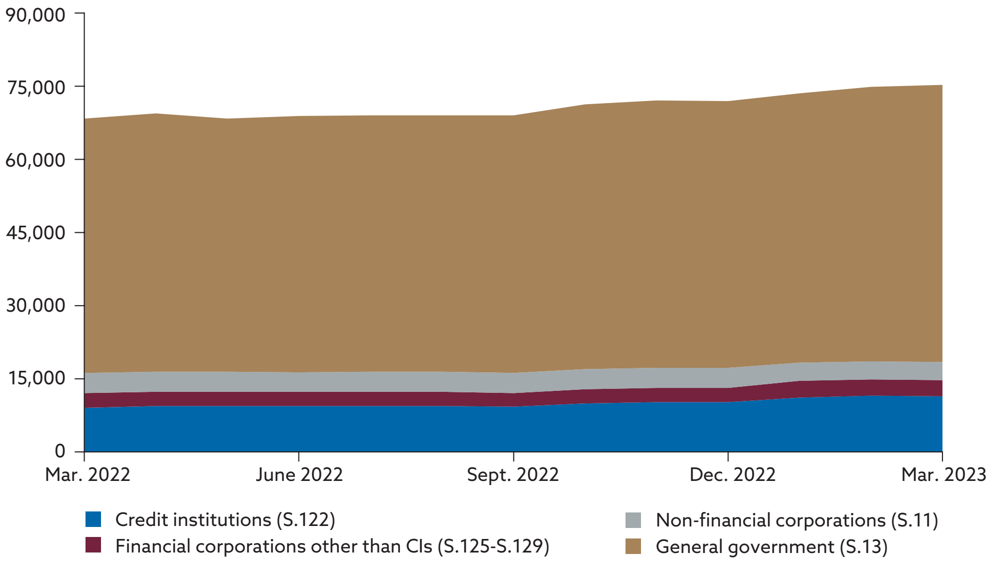
Table 10 Debt securities (in thousands of EUR)

Month	Outstanding amounts					Net issues				
	Total	Monetary financial institutions	Non-monetary financial institutions	Nonfinancial corporations	General government	Total	Monetary financial institutions	Non-monetary financial institutions	Nonfinancial corporations	General government
2022 / 03	68,400,115	8,948,180	3,103,630	4,084,999	52,263,306	684,285	-5,749	-3,605	-15,961	709,600
2022 / 06	68,825,793	9,399,910	2,845,603	4,081,567	52,498,713	361,832	450,557	-267,811	-5,144	184,230
2022 / 09	69,058,365	9,209,313	2,871,501	4,054,210	52,923,341	213,906	-194,512	14,732	-30,914	424,600
2022 / 12	71,962,432	10,155,298	2,958,949	4,087,652	54,760,532	2,887,707	954,069	76,312	16,958	1,840,369
2023 / 03	75,212,923	11,375,948	3,320,216	3,711,665	56,805,093	3,262,788	1,222,656	-5,228	-26,340	2,071,700

Source: NBS.

The stock of debt securities grew in the first quarter of 2023 by 4.52%.

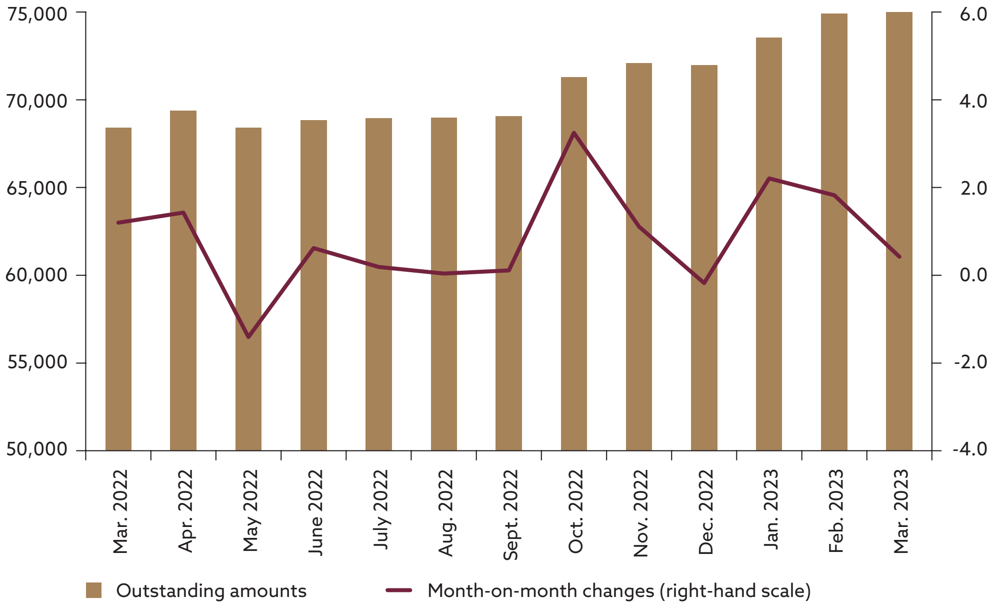
Chart 94
Debt securities by sector (outstanding amounts, EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

The stock of debt securities issues increased month on month in each of the first three months of 2023: in January by 2.21%, in February by 1.83% and in March by 0.42%.

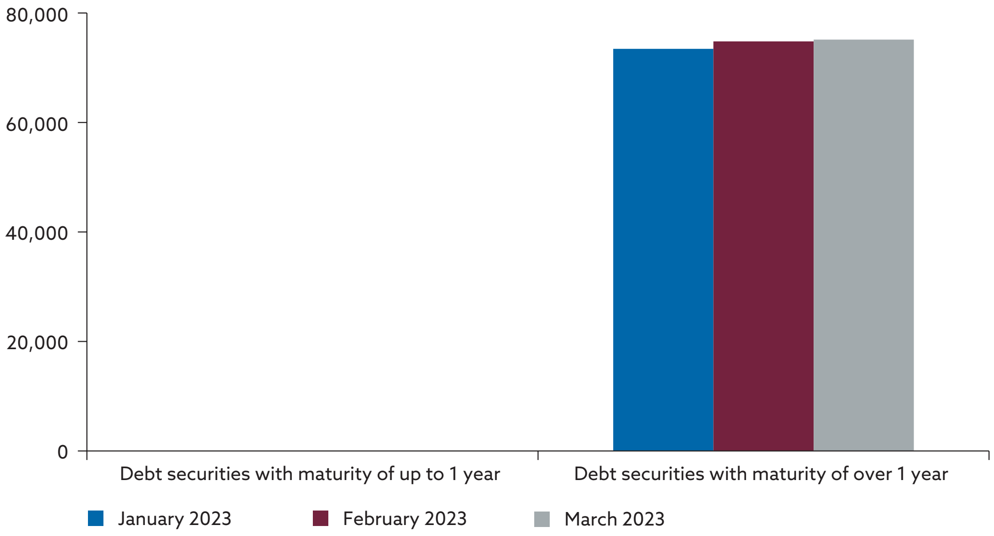
Chart 95
Debt securities (outstanding amounts, month-on-month changes)



Source: NBS.

Chart 96

Debt securities (outstanding amounts, EUR millions, Q1 2023)



Source: NBS.

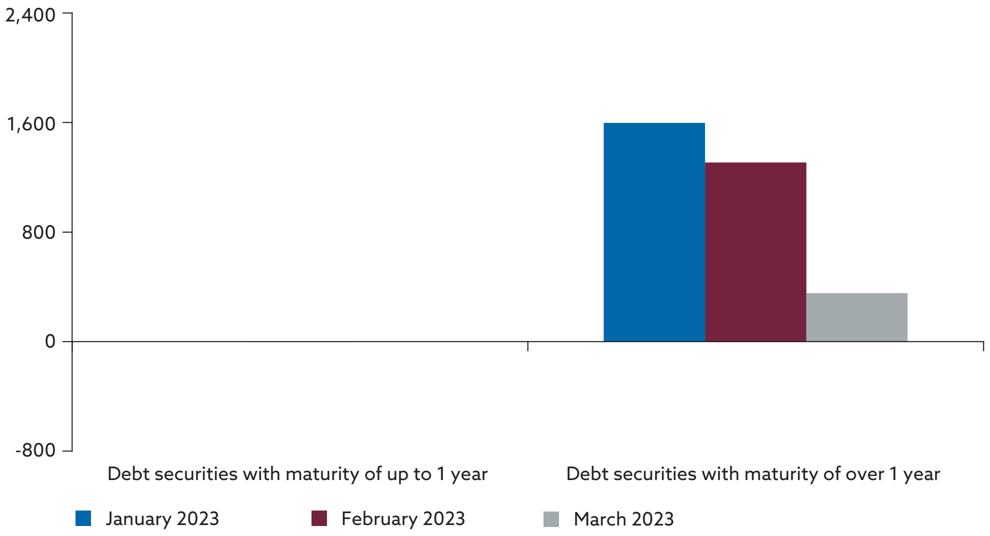
In the first quarter of 2023, there were 24 new issues of debt securities on the securities market, 12 of which were issued by captive financial institutions. The next most active categories were banks with 7 issues, financial auxiliaries and the general government sector with 2 issues each, and NFCs with 1 issue.

There was a net increase in the issuance of short-term debt securities in the first quarter by €2.6 million, mainly due to an increase from the captive financial institutions sector amounting to €2.0 million. There was also a €0.6 million increase in issues from the NFC sector.

The total net change in issue volume of long-term debt securities during the relevant period was an increase of €3.3 billion. The largest increase was in government bonds (€2.1 billion) followed by bank bonds (€1.2 billion). Other sectors posted decreases: captive financial institutions (€4.4 million), auxiliary financial institutions (€2.8 million), NFCs (€27 million) and other financial intermediaries (€7,000).

Chart 97

Debt securities (net issues, EUR millions, Q1 2023)

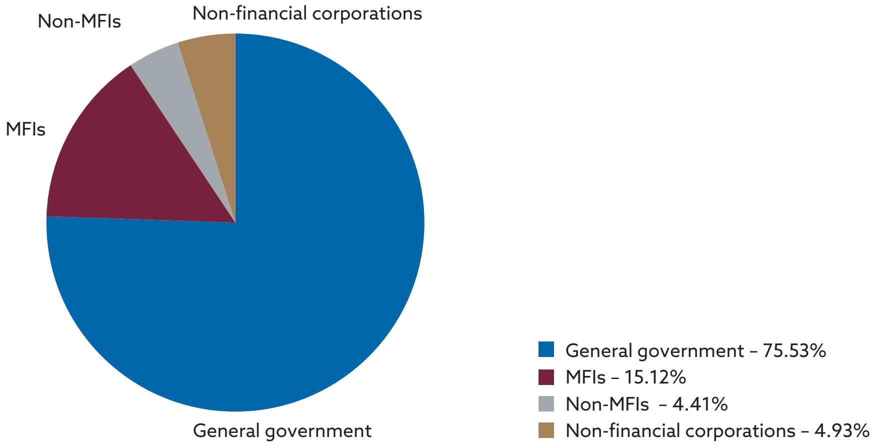


Source: NBS.

In sectoral terms, the general government sector accounted for the majority of issued securities (75.5%). The shares of other sectors as of 31 March 2023 were of an order of magnitude lower: monetary financial institutions (15.1%), NFCs (4.9%) and other financial institutions (4.4%). In terms of their coupon type, most were fixed-coupon securities (90.8%), followed by zero-coupon securities (6.2%), and variable-coupon securities (3.0%). Euro-denominated issues accounted for 99% of the volume of debt securities, leaving foreign currencies to make up just 1%.

Chart 98

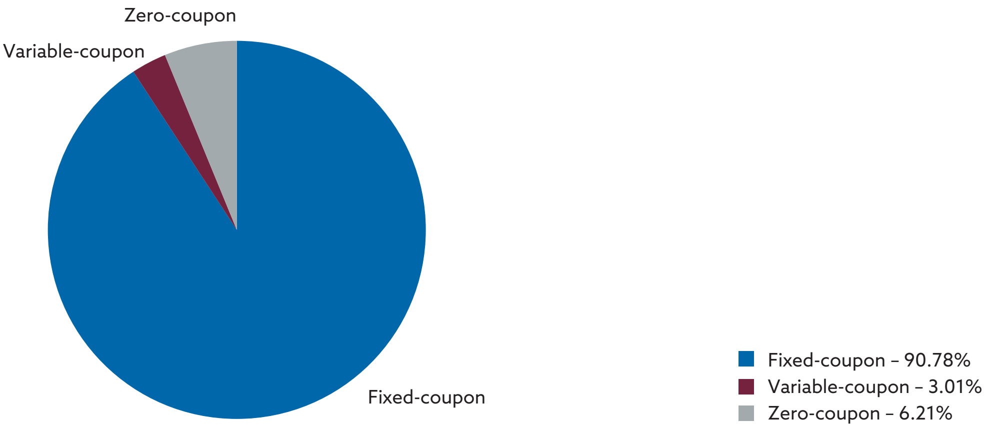
Debt securities by sector



Source: NBS.
Note: The individual items are classified according to the outstanding amounts of issues as at 31 March 2023.

Chart 99

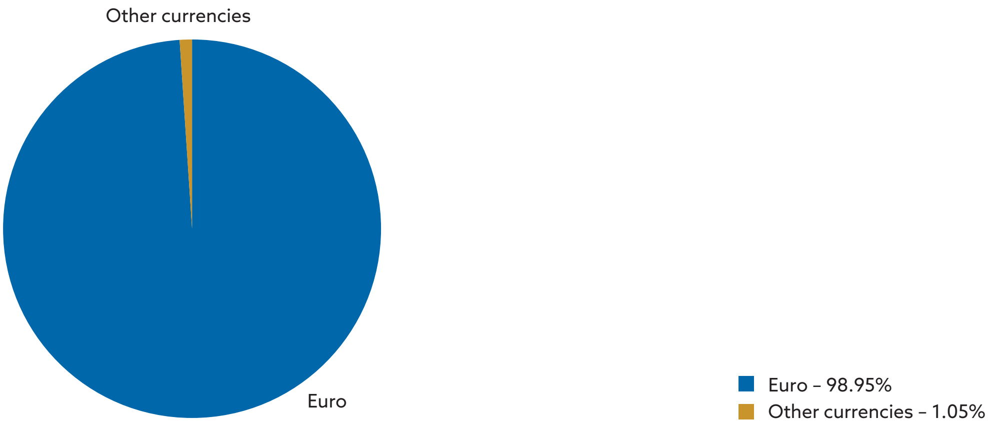
Debt securities by coupon type



Source: NBS.
Note: The individual items are classified according to the outstanding amounts of issues as at 31 March 2023.

Chart 100

Debt securities by currency



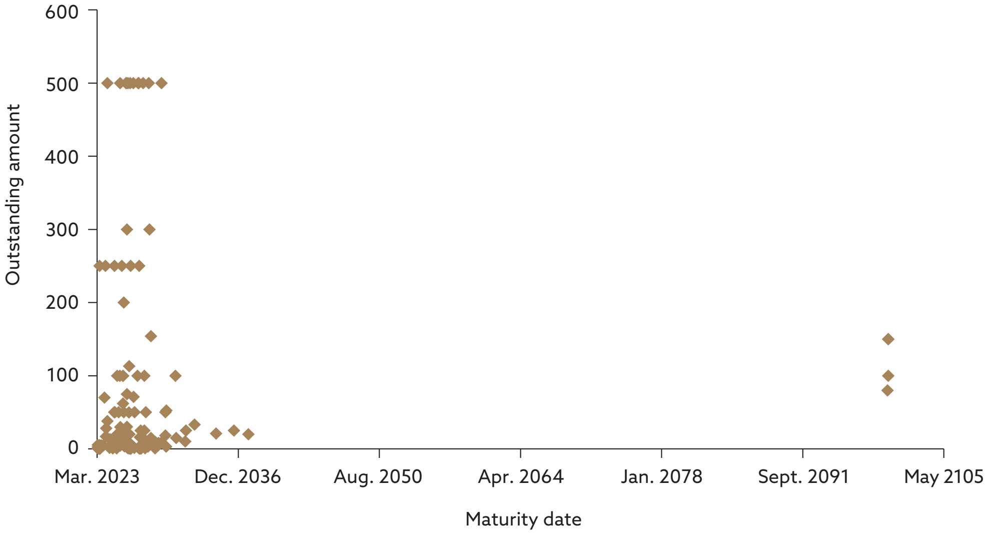
Source: NBS.
Note: The individual items are classified according to the outstanding amounts of issues as at 31 March 2023.

The following charts show the outstanding amounts of individual issues in the three most significant sectors (general government, banks, NFCs) by their outstanding amounts and maturity dates.

The highest density of debt securities issued by NFCs in the Slovak market is in outstanding amounts up to €10 million, and maturities to 2026. The largest outstanding amount is over €1 billion and the longest remaining maturity is 17 years.

Chart 101

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

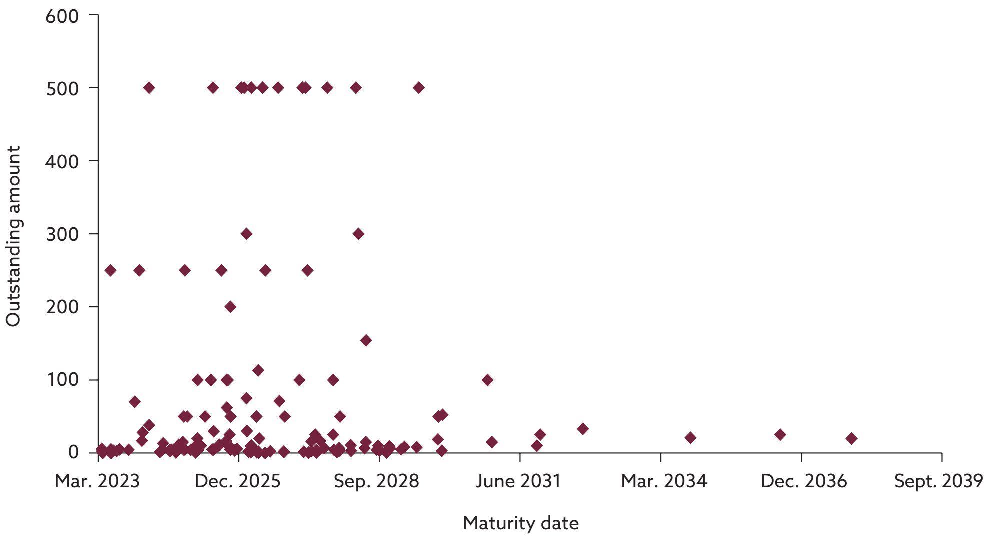


Source: NBS.

The highest concentration of debt securities issued by banks is in outstanding amounts up to €50 million, and maturities to June 2026. The largest outstanding amounts are up to €500 million and the longest remaining maturity reaches to 2037.

Chart 102

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



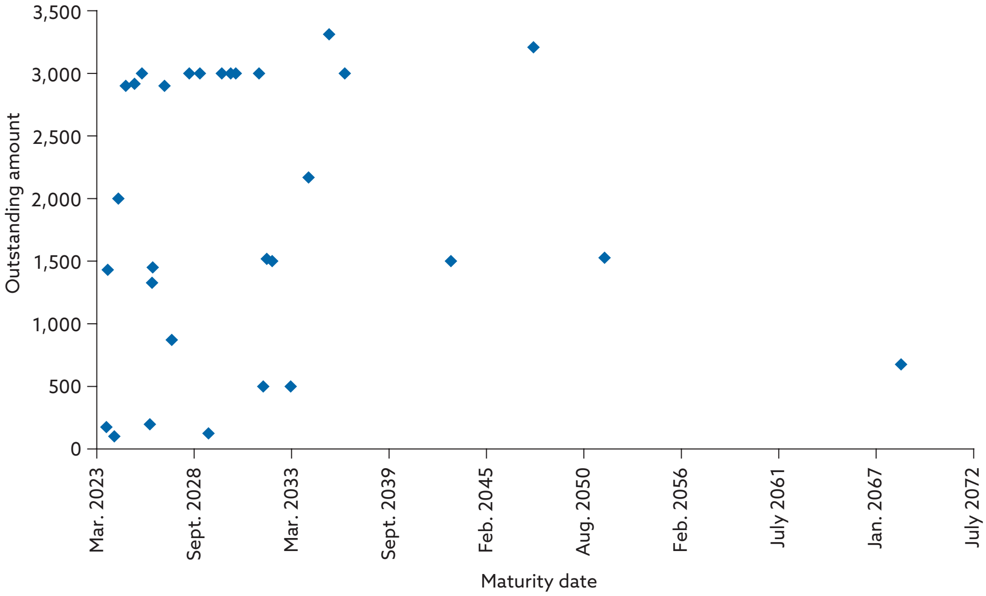
Source: NBS.
Note: Analysis does not take into consideration perpetual bonds, to aviod their effect as its maturity date can be extended until 2099.

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

The issues with the largest outstanding amount are €3.0 billion and the last of the current issues has its maturity in 2068.

Chart 103

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

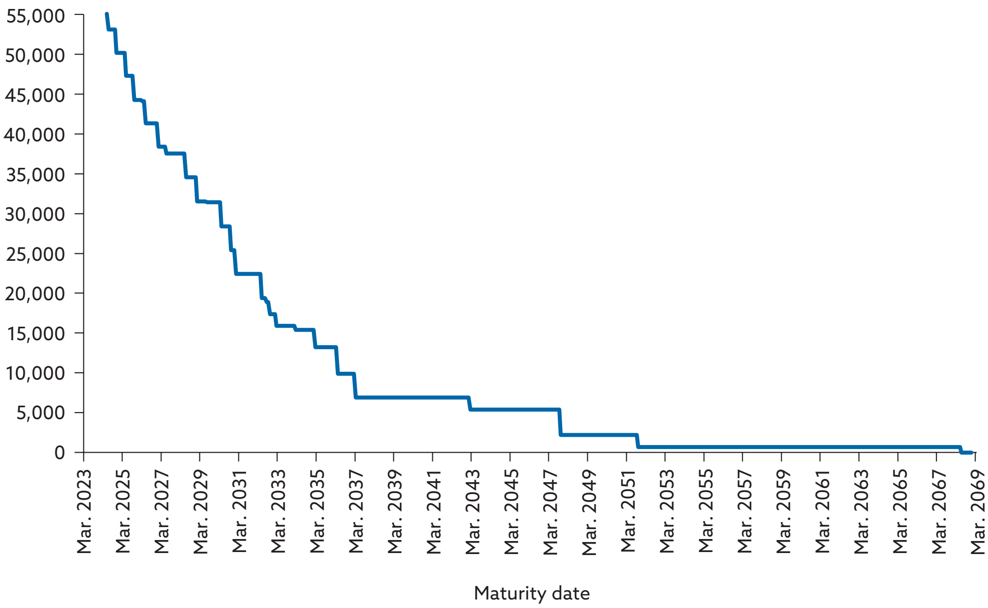


Source: NBS.

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

Chart 104

Government bonds: maturity profile (EUR millions)

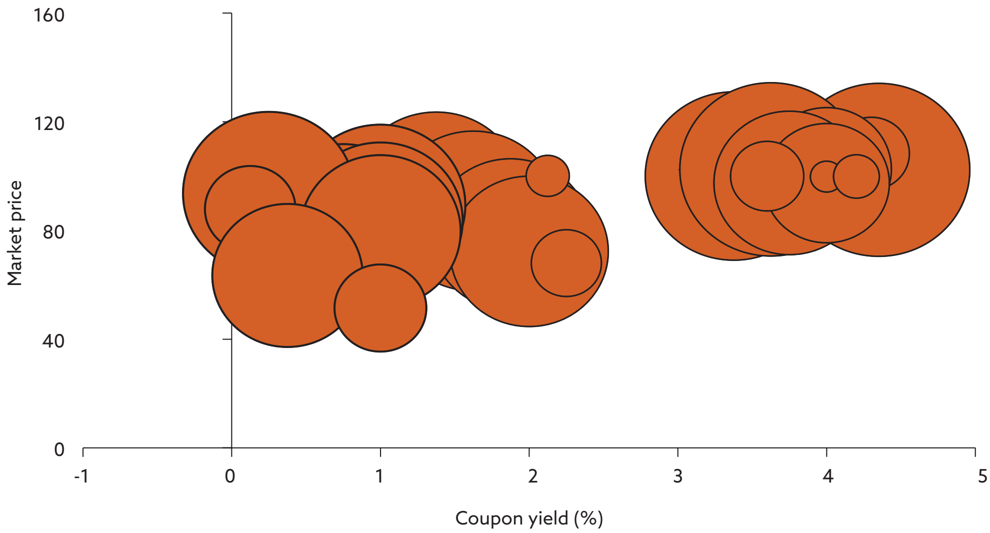


Source: NBS.

The following chart shows only the outstanding issues of government bonds with a coupon by their market price and coupon yield at the end of the first quarter of 2023. The average market price[4] of these government bonds was 89.98% and the coupon yield was 2.2%.

Chart 105

Government bonds: outstanding amounts (coupon bonds only)



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

5.2 Listed shares

At the end of March 2023, the total stock of listed shares issued in Slovakia was €95.3 million greater than at the end of the previous quarter. This was due mainly to growth in the stock of listed shares issued by banks, which increased by €97.0 million. In contrast, the stock issued by non-financial corporations declined by €1.7 million. The total market capitalisation thus amounted to €2,037.4 million at the end of March 2023.

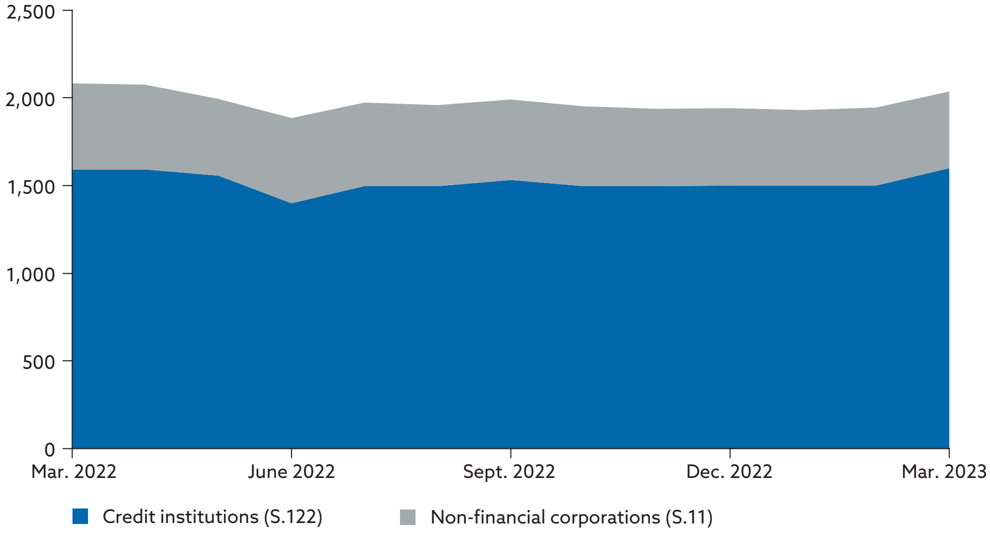
Table 11 Quoted shares (in thousands of EUR)

	Outstanding amounts			
Month	Total	Credit institutions (S.122)	Insurance corporations (S.128)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)
2022 / 03	2,081,479	1,593,483	0	487,996
2022 / 06	1,886,519	1,399,528	0	486,991
2022 / 09	1,992,104	1,532,872	0	459,233
2022 / 12	1,942,144	1,501,743	0	440,401
2023 / 03	2,037,443	1,598,743	0	438,700

Source: NBS.

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

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

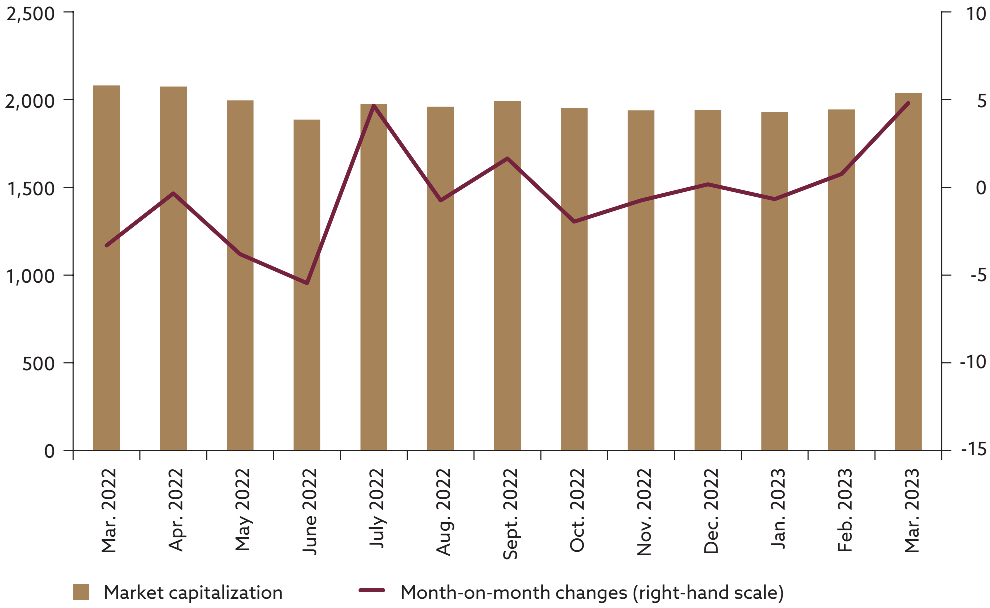


Source: NBS.

The stock of listed shares increased in the quarter under review by 4.9%, compared with the previous quarter. Bank shares grew by 4.5% whereas NFC shares fell by 0.4%.

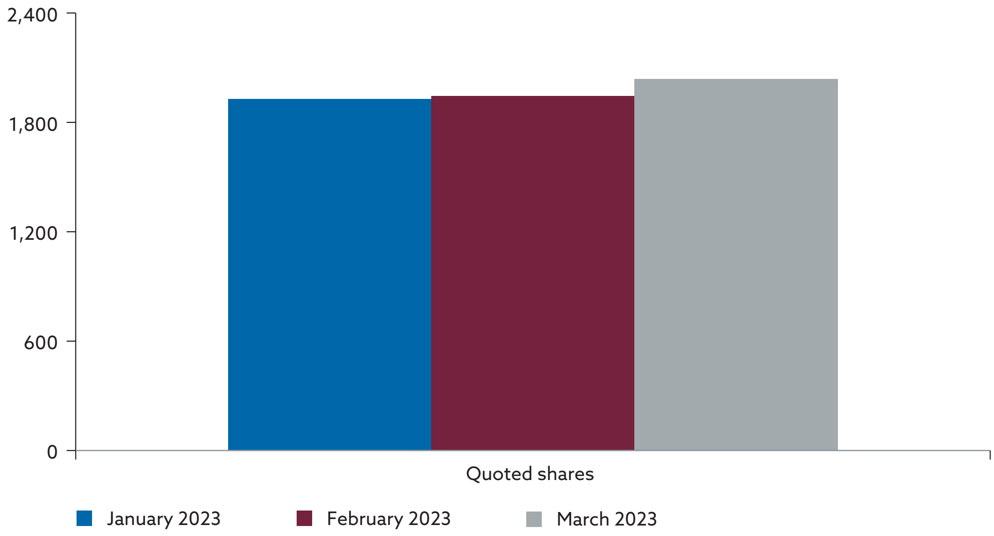
The first quarter of 2023 saw the stock of listed shares increase in February (0.8%) and March (4.8%), but decrease in January (0.7%).

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



Source: NBS.

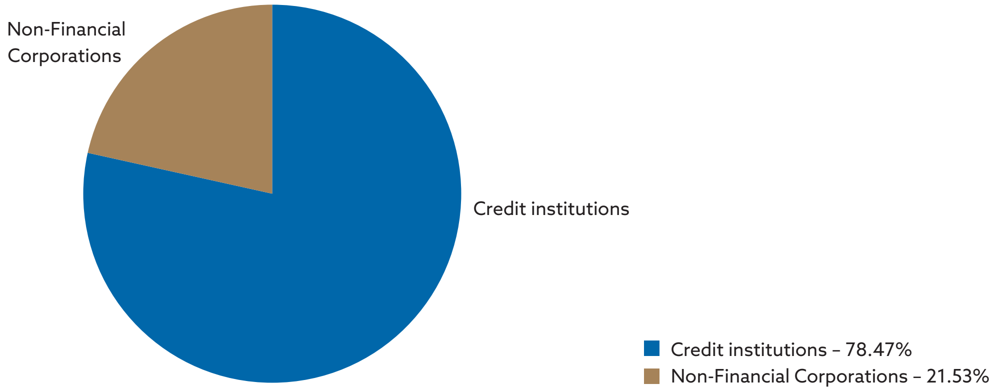
Chart 108
Quoted shares (market capitalization, EUR millions, Q1 2023)



Source: NBS.

The largest sector in terms of market capitalisation is the bank sector, which accounts for 78.5% of total market capitalisation. Non-financial corporations make up the remaining 21.5%.

Chart 109
Quoted shares by sector



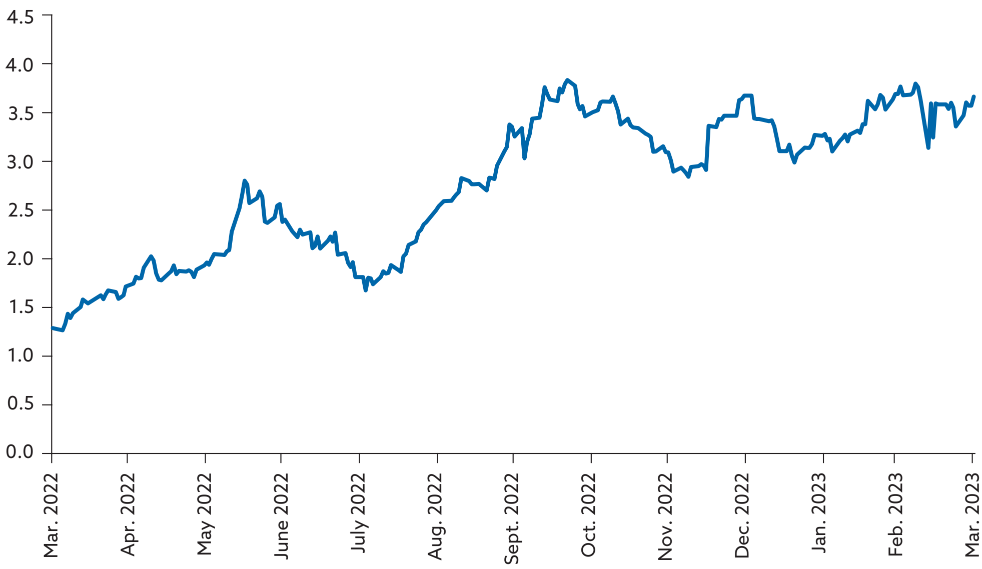
Source: NBS.
Note: Market capitalization as at 31 March 2023.

6 Selected macroeconomic indicators

6.1 Long-term interest rate

With effect from 1 July 2013, the approach based on a 'basket of bonds' has been replaced with a 'benchmark-oriented approach'[5], using government bond SK4120009044 as a benchmark. On 1 May 2014, government bond SK4120008871 became the benchmark bond followed by government bond SK4120007543 (with effect from 1 June 2015), government bond SK4120010430 (with effect from 1 June 2016), government bond SK4120009762 (with effect from 1 June 2018), government bond SK4120015173 (with effect from 1 November 2019), government bond SK4000017059 (with effect from 1 January 2021), government bond SK4000017166 (with effect from 1 October 2021) and government bond SK4000021986 (the current bond since 1 December 2022). During the quarter under review, the average interest rate fell by 0.01 percentage point, from 3.67% as of 31 December 2022 to 3.66% as of 31 March 2023.

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



Source: BCPB.

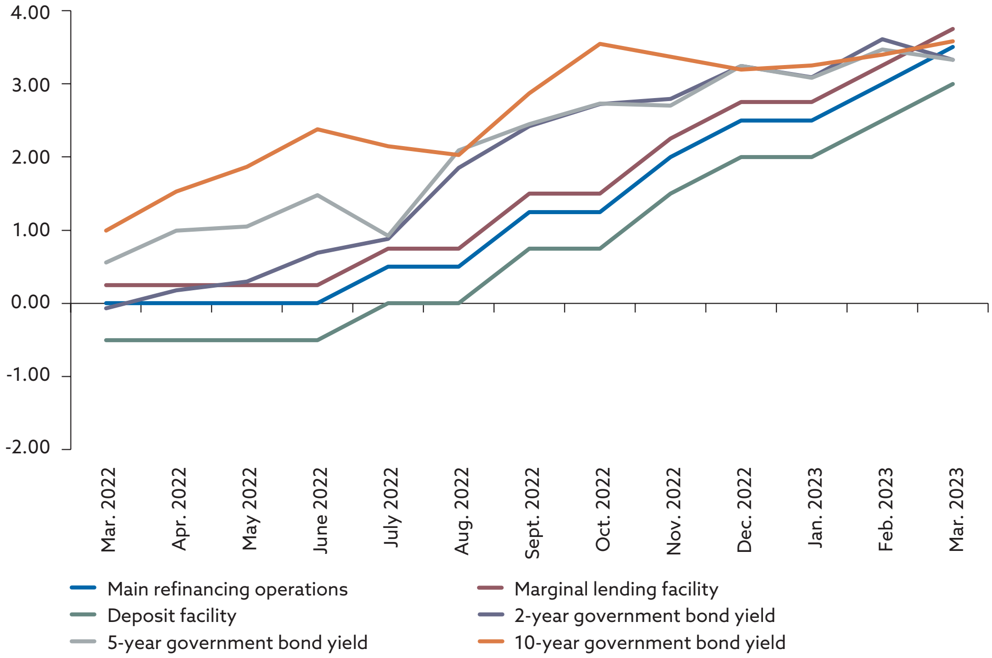
[5] See Methodological notes in Section 7.6. Long-term interest rate

6.2 Key ECB interest rates

The interest rate on the ECB's main refinancing operations increased during the first quarter by 1 percentage point. As of 31 March 2023, it was 3.50%[6]. The interest rate on the marginal lending facility was also raised by 1 percentage point and it was 3.75% at the end of March 2023. The same 1 percentage point rise was applied to the deposit facility rate, taking it to 3.00% as of 31 March 2023. Yields on Slovak government bonds also increased slightly. The yield on a two-year government bond was 3.33% (0.09 percentage point higher than in the previous quarter) and the yield on five-year government bonds was also 3.33% (0.09 percentage point higher than in the previous quarter). The average ten-year government bond yield rose, quarter on quarter, by 0.38 percentage point to 3.58% at the end of March 2023.

Chart 111

Interest rates (p.a.)



Source: ECB, BCPB.

[6] The current value of this key ECB interest rate has applied since 22 March 2023.

7 Methodological notes

7.1 Balance-sheet statistics of monetary financial institutions

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

Household sector – this sector includes:

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

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

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

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

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

A specific borrower is considered to be in default if

a) the bank assesses that the borrower will probably fail to meet its commitments to the bank, its subsidiary or parent company, without the security being realised;

or

b) the borrower is more than 90 days in arrears with a significant commitment to the bank, its subsidiary or parent company.

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

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

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

7.2 Interest rate statistics of monetary financial institutions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

where

x is the agreed average annual interest rate;

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

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

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

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

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

7.3 Statistics of mutual funds

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.4 Statistics of other financial intermediaries

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

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

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

The S.125 sector comprises the following types of companies:
1. **Financial companies engaged in lending** – companies granting credits and loans to non-financial corporations and households. They include financial leasing companies, factoring companies, and consumer credit companies.
2. **Securities and derivatives dealers** – private individuals or firms specialising in securities market transactions; 1) they provide assistance to companies issuing new securities, provide guarantee for new securities and their placement on the market; 2) they trade in existing or new securities **for their own account.**
3. **Financial vehicle corporations** – financial companies created to be holders of securitised assets or liabilities that have been removed from the balance sheets of corporations within the scope of their restructuring.

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

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

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

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

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

In order to minimise the costs related to the reporting of data to NBS, the so-called stratified cut-off tail sampling technique is applied, with data collected only from entities forming a representative sample within the given group, i.e. from entities representing at least 95% of the group's total assets. In 2022, quarterly balance-sheet data are collected from sixteen (out of 60) companies providing financial leasing services as the main or substantial part of their business activity, from nine (out of 90) consumer credit companies, from nine (out of 20) factoring companies and from one company classified as "another other financial intermediaries". The missing data are supplemented with estimated figures, in order that the given types of entities are covered up to 100%.

7.5 Securities statistics

7.5.1 Securities issuance statistics

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

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

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

a) Gross issues

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

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

b) Redemptions

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

c) Net issues

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

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

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

7.5.2 Debt securities

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

Securities issues statistics cover the following instruments:

i) Short-term debt securities

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

Scheme 1

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

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

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

The following instruments are excluded:
- transactions in securities as part of repurchase agreements;
- issues of non-negotiable securities;
- non-negotiable loans.

7.5.3 Quoted shares

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

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

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

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

7.6 Long-term interest rates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SK4120015173	Benchmark for the period 11/2019 – 12/2020
SK4000017059	Benchmark for the period 01/2021 – 09/2021
SK4000017166	Benchmark for the period 10/2021 – 11/2022
SK4000021986	Benchmark for the period 12/2022 to date.

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-guide-lines/-/KS-02-13-269

Revision policy:
http://www.nbs.sk/_img/Documents/STATIST/MET/revpola.pdf

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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