

Statistical Bulletin

Q3 2025



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Foreword

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

The present issue is based on data as at the end of September 2025. 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 September 2025, there were 23 monetary financial institutions operating in the banking sector (S.121+S.122+S.123). In the Deposit-Taking Corporations Sector (S.122), besides the central bank, there were 22 entities, comprising 8 banks, 12 branches of foreign banks and 2 home savings banks (building societies).

In the Investment Funds Sector (S.124), there was no change in the number of funds. There were also no changes in the numbers in the individual types of investment fund. However, in a year-on-year comparison the total number of funds in all categories decreased by eight. The category with the largest decline (six funds) was mixed funds. Three categories – equity, bond and real-estate funds – lost one fund each. Only other funds recorded year-on-year growth (one fund). No money market funds have been recorded in Slovakia since 2018. In the Other Financial Intermediaries Sector (S.125), the number of active entities increased by 10.

In the Financial Auxiliaries Sector (S.126), the number of active entities increased by one compared to the previous quarter of 2025. The increase affected management companies. Compared to the same period the year before, the overall number of entities was unchanged but the number of investment firms was one lower and the number of management companies was one larger.

In the Insurance Corporations and Pension Funds Sectors (S.128+S.129) the total number of entities increased by one quarter on quarter due to a new entrant in the pension fund sector. Compared to the same time last year, the overall number of entities was also larger by one.

Table 1
Structure of the financial market in Slovakia

	IX. 2024	XII. 2024	III. 2025	VI. 2025	IX. 2025
Monetary financial institutions (S.121 + S.122 + S.123)	24	23	23	23	23
Central bank (S.121)	1	1	1	1	1
Deposit taking corporations excl. central bank (S.122)	23	22	22	22	22
<i>Banks</i>	8	8	8	8	8
<i>Branches of foreign banks</i>	13	12	12	12	12
<i>Credit cooperatives</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Building societies</i>	2	2	2	2	2
Money Market Funds (S.123)	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Funds (S.124)	94	92	89	86	86
<i>Equity funds</i>	14	13	13	13	13
<i>Bond funds</i>	19	18	18	18	18
<i>Mixed funds</i>	45	45	42	39	39
<i>Real estate funds</i>	11	11	10	10	10
<i>Other funds</i>	5	6	6	6	6
Other financial intermediaries (S.125)	181	185	185	207	219
Financial auxiliaries (S.126)	39	39	39	38	39
<i>Asset Management Companies</i>	9	10	10	9	10
<i>Pension Savings Companies</i>	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Supplementary Pension Asset Management Companies</i>	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Securities and derivatives dealers¹⁾</i>	21	20	20	20	20
Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128 + S.129)	45	45	45	45	46
<i>Insurance corporations</i>	9	9	9	9	9
<i>Pension funds</i>	36	36	36	36	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)

	IX. 2024	XII. 2024	III. 2025	VI. 2025	IX. 2025
Monetary financial institutions (S.121 + S.122)	181,215	186,303	187,513	186,885	187,762
Central bank (S.121)	59,444	60,842	61,455	59,470	58,242
Deposit taking corporations excl. the central bank (S.122)	121,771	125,461	126,058	127,415	129,520
Money Market Funds (S.123)	0	0	0	0	0
Investment funds (S.124)	10,990	11,313	11,370	11,890	12,345
Other financial intermediaries (S.125)	6,739	6,797	6,728	6,979	7,096
Financial auxiliaries (S.126)	458	475	501	451	479
Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128 + S.129)	26,183	27,177	26,663	27,548	29,104
Insurance corporations ¹⁾	5,899	5,909	5,865	5,853	5,957
Pension funds	20,284	21,268	20,798	21,695	23,147

Source: NBS.

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

1.2 Employees in the banking sector

The total number of employees in Slovakia's banking sector at the end of the quarter under review stood at 17,767. This represents a quarterly decrease of 65. Compared to a year earlier, the workforce was smaller by 277 employees.

The central bank increased its headcount by 12 compared to the previous quarter of 2025, bringing the total to 1,122 employees. Compared to a year earlier, its workforce was larger by 24. The total number of employees in banks decreased by 78 to 15,172 compared to the previous quarter; there was a year-on-year decrease of 238 employees. Branches of foreign banks increased their headcount by 1 compared to the previous quarter. Compared to the same period a year earlier, the number of employees in branches of foreign banks was lower by 63.

Table 3

Number of employees in the banking sector

	2023		2024				2025		
	30. 9.	31. 12.	31. 3.	30. 6.	30. 9.	31. 12.	31. 3.	30. 6.	30. 9.
Banking sector	18,198	18,132	18,113	17,992	18,044	17,972	17,929	17,832	17,767
Central bank	1,072	1,073	1,095	1,110	1,110	1,108	1,110	1,122	1,134
Banks and branches of foreign banks	17,126	17,059	17,018	16,882	16,934	16,864	16,819	16,710	16,633
Of which: Banks	15,540	15,482	15,461	15,370	15,410	15,389	15,344	15,250	15,172
Branches of foreign banks	1,586	1,577	1,557	1,512	1,524	1,475	1,475	1,460	1,461

Source: NBS.

1.3 Structure of share capital in the banking sector

At the end of September 2025, the total share capital of banks and branches of foreign banks amounted to €6.4 billion. This is €13.5 million more than in the previous quarter.

The ratio of domestic share capital to total subscribed capital in the banking sector decreased from 4.95% to 3.79% in the year to 30 September 2025.

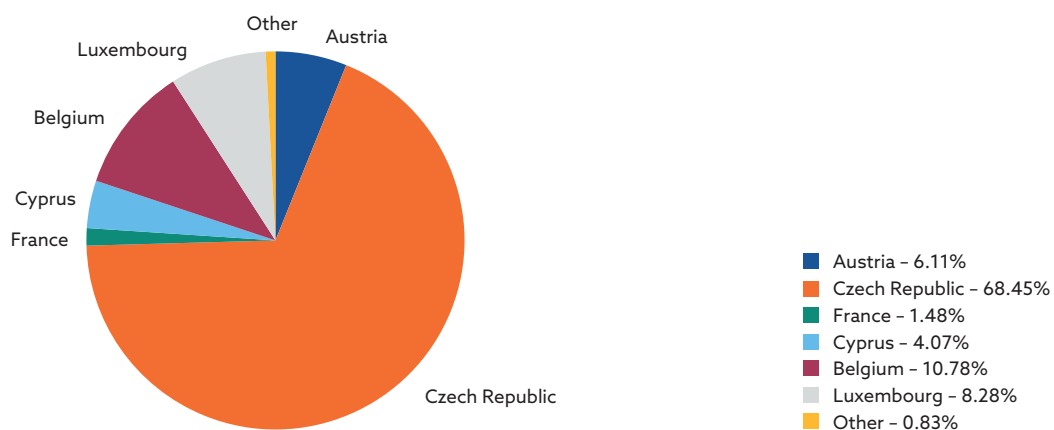
At the end of the quarter under review, domestic share capital formed part of the subscribed capital in 5 of 22 domestic credit institutions and made up 100% of the subscribed capital in Slovenská záručná a rozvojová banka, a.s.

The percentage of the total subscribed capital of domestic banks that was foreign capital increased in the year to 30 September 2025 from 95.05% to 96.21%.

Foreign capital from Luxembourg, expressed as a percentage compared with the same period of the previous year, decreased from 10.95% to 8.28%, representing a reduction of almost 3 pp. Compared to the same period a year earlier, the share of capital from Belgium decreased by 3.5 pp. There were also decreases in the capital share from Austria (2 pp) and Cyprus (1.3 pp). There was a sharp increase in the share of capital from the Czech Republic amounting to a rise of 12.1 pp.

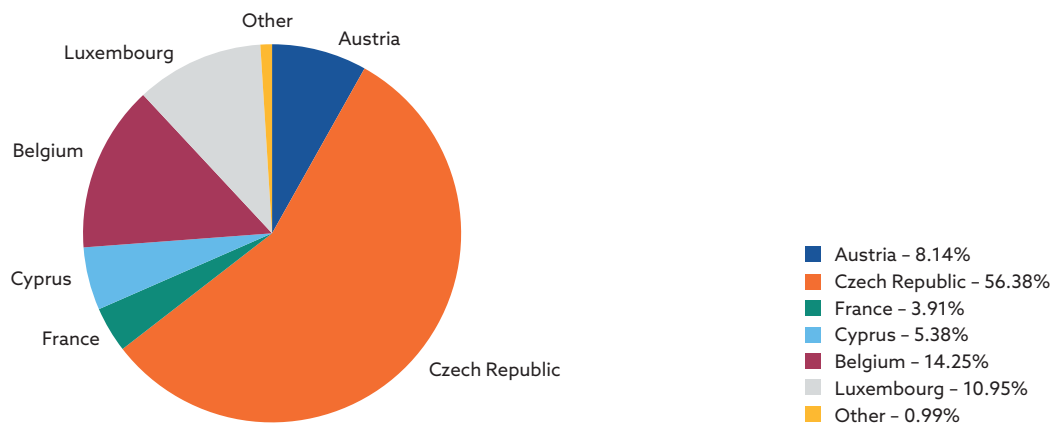
The category of 'other countries' includes all countries contributing less than 1% of the total foreign share capital of banks operating in Slovakia. During the reporting quarter, this category's total share amounted to €51.2 million, which corresponds to a 0.2 pp year-on-year decrease.

Chart 1
Foreign capital in the banks in the Slovak Republic as at 30. 9. 2025



Source: NBS.

Chart 2
Foreign capital in the banks in the Slovak Republic as at 30. 9. 2024



Source: NBS.

2 Statistics of other 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 (herein-after 'credit institutions'), amounted to €129.5 billion at the end of September 2025.

The category making up the largest share of total assets was credit claims (80.3%). Year on year, their stock increased by 3.3% (€3.3 billion). The main driver was credit claims with a maturity of over 5 years, which grew by 6.5% (€4.4 billion). Credit claims with a maturity of 1 to 5 years grew by 16% (€1.5 billion) and credit claims with a maturity of up to 1 year declined by 11.4% (€2.7 billion) between September 2024 and September 2025.

Credit institutions' holdings of securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units made up 15.5% of their total assets at the end of September 2025. The volume of such securities in the portfolios of credit institutions saw year-on-year growth of 27.1% (€4.3 billion). Securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units with a maturity of over 2 years grew by 27.3% (€4.3 billion).

Shares and other equity made up 0.7% of assets at the end of September 2025. In absolute terms, this category declined by 10.7% year on year to reach €920 million.

Other assets (including fixed assets) made up 2.6% of credit institutions' total assets at the end of September 2025. Their overall value increased by €191 million (6%) year on year.

Cash holdings made up 0.9% of credit institutions' assets at the end of September 2025. The stock of this category was €1.2 billion as of the reporting date, which reflects year-on-year growth by 5.9%.

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

	30. 9. 2024	31. 12. 2024	31. 3. 2025	30. 6. 2025	30. 9. 2025
ASSETS	121,800,555	125,467,143	126,058,241	127,414,999	129,520,119
Cash	1,103,723	1,318,823	1,089,810	1,199,730	1,168,635
Loan claims	100,681,743	103,441,333	103,331,179	102,682,791	103,976,105
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units	15,822,689	15,878,201	17,395,830	19,282,622	20,102,614
Shares and other equity (incl. MMF shares/units)	1,030,959	974,896	971,532	939,081	920,305
Other assets (incl. fixed assets)	3,161,441	3,853,890	3,269,890	3,310,775	3,352,460

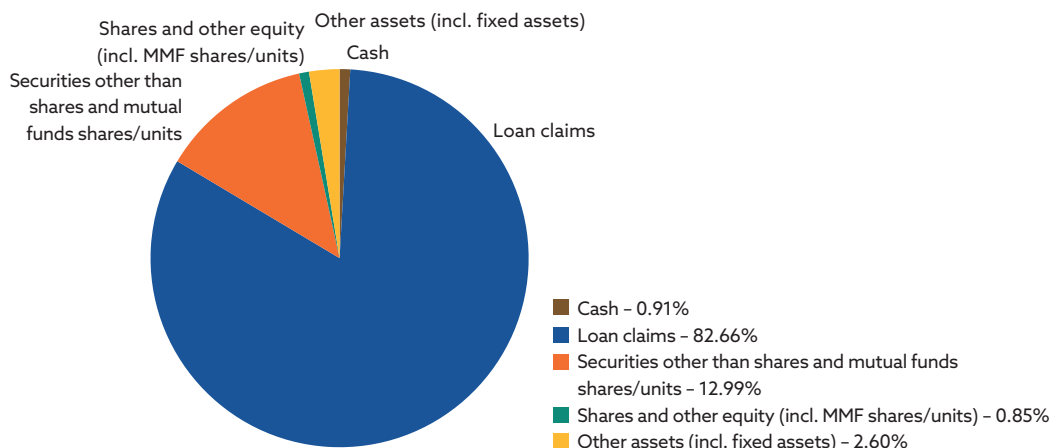
Source: NBS.

1) Loan claims – including bank's deposits with other entities and non-tradable securities

2) Assets excluding depreciation and including provisions

Chart 3

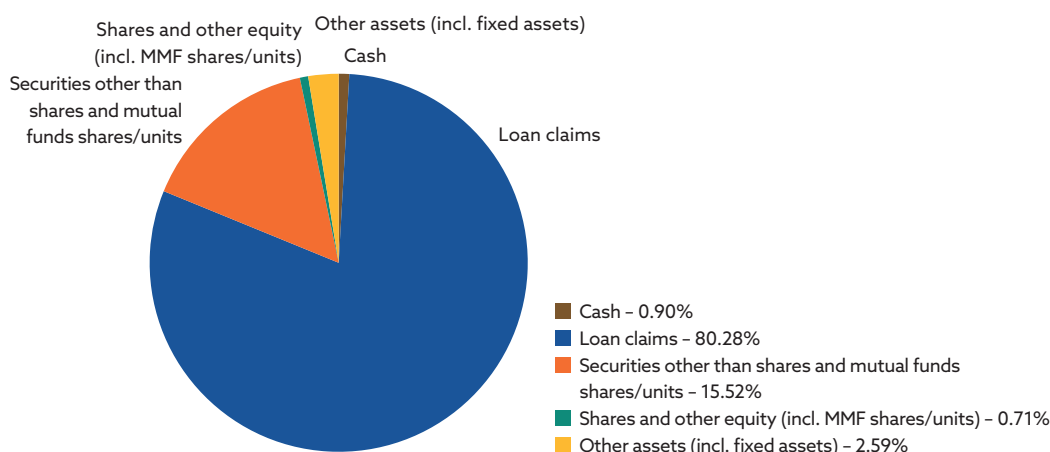
Structure of assets of credit institutions as at 30th September 2024



Source: NBS.

Chart 4

Structure of assets of credit institutions as at 30th September 2025



Source: NBS.

2.2 Balance-sheet statistics of credit institutions – liabilities

The total liabilities of credit institutions grew, year on year, by €7.7 billion (6.3%), mainly due to increases in the volume of loans and deposits received and the category capital and provisions.

Loans and deposits received made up the majority of liabilities (72.9%). Their share was approximately 0.7 pp smaller compared to the end of September 2024. Their volume increased by 7.4% (€6.5 billion) year on year, which breaks down as an increase in deposits and loans with a maturity of up to 1 year by 7.2% (€5.4 billion), and growth in deposits and loans with a maturity of over 1 year by 8.4% (€1 billion).

Capital and provisions constituted 12.1% of credit institutions' total liabilities at the end of September 2025. The total for this category at the reporting date was €1.8 billion higher than a year earlier (12.7% growth).

Debt securities issued by credit institutions accounted for 11.6% of their total liabilities, which was slightly more than a year earlier. The volume of these debt securities was €15 billion at the end of September 2025, which was 8.2% (€1.1 billion) more than at the same point in the previous year.

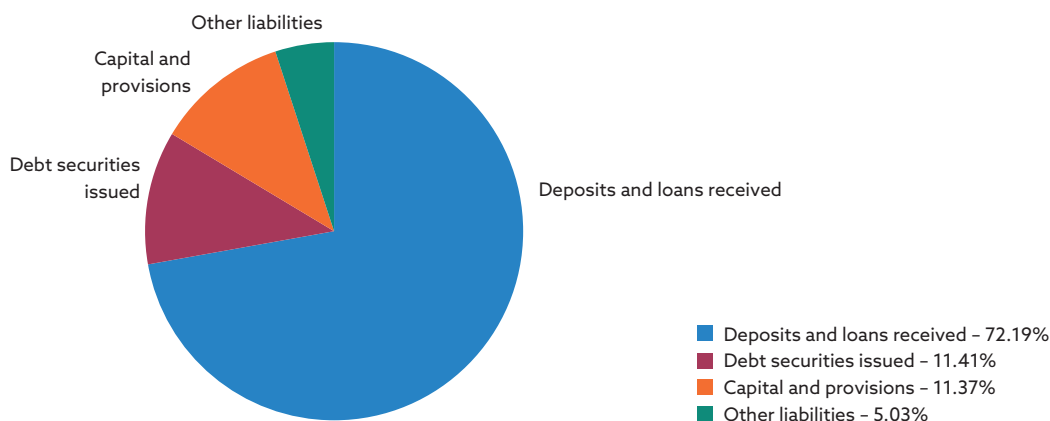
The category of credit institutions' other liabilities accounted for 3.4% of their total liabilities. The value of other liabilities at the end of September 2025 was lower by €1.7 billion (27.1%) compared to a year earlier.

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

	IX. 2024	XII. 2024	III. 2025	VI. 2025	IX. 2025
LIABILITIES	121,800,555	125,467,143	126,058,241	127,414,999	129,520,119
Deposits and loans received	87,929,508	90,647,086	90,954,580	92,428,388	94,405,587
Debt securities issued	13,898,146	13,960,722	14,045,063	14,380,718	15,043,223
Capital and provisions	13,847,487	14,308,394	15,284,021	15,285,397	15,608,345
Other liabilities	6,125,414	6,550,941	5,774,577	5,320,496	4,462,964

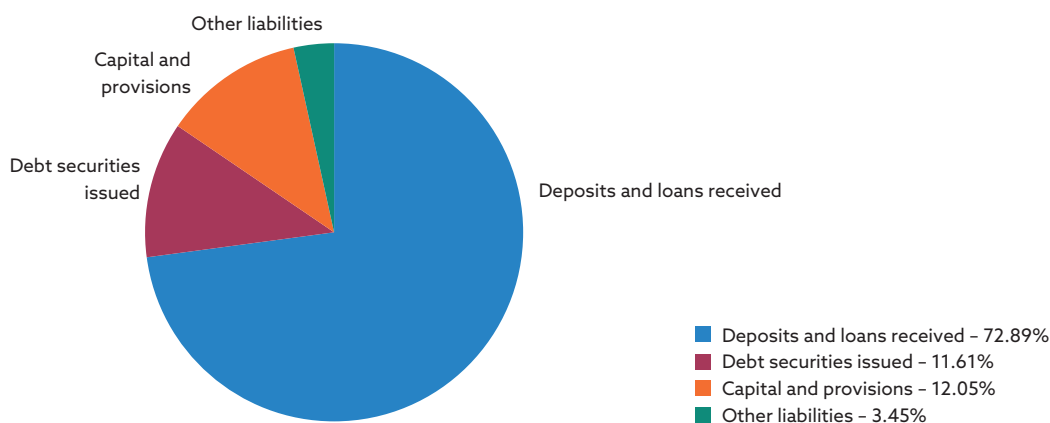
Source: NBS.

Chart 5
Structure of liabilities of credit institutions as at 30th September 2024



Source: NBS.

Chart 6
Structure of liabilities of credit institutions as at 30th September 2025



Source: NBS.

2.3 Selected asset and liability items by residency of counterparty

Nearly all credit claims of credit institutions in Slovakia (in total, €104 billion) are claims on domestic counterparties (90.8%). Their volume was €94.4 billion at the end of September 2025. Credit claims on entities from other euro area countries and from the rest of the world accounted for 2% (€2.1 billion) and 7.2% (€7.5 billion) respectively.

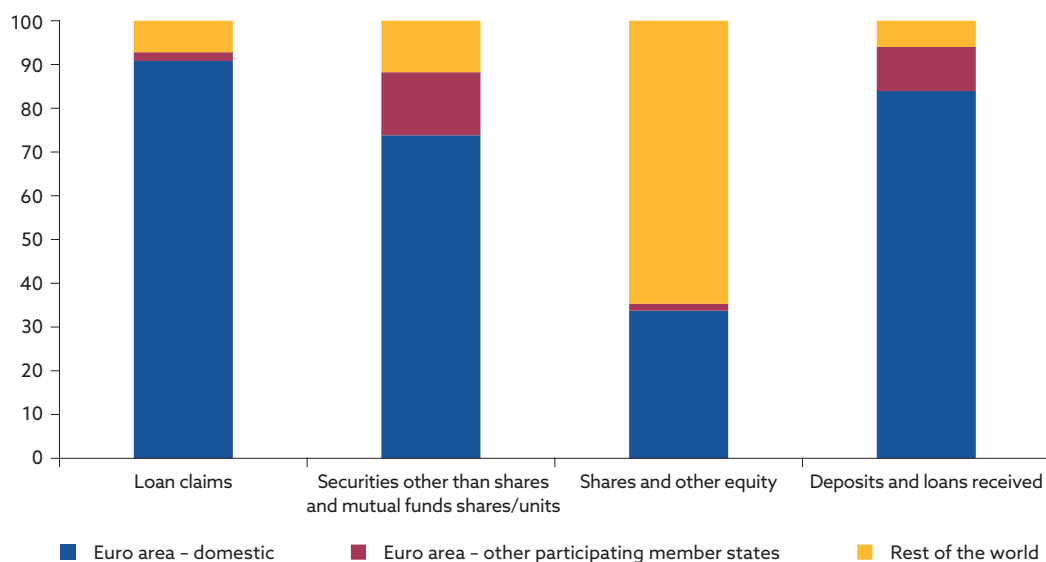
The value of securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units held by these credit institutions was €20.1 billion at the end of September 2025. A significant majority were issued by domestic entities (73.8%, with a value of €14.8 billion). Securities issued in other euro area countries and the rest of the world amounted to €2.9 billion (14.4%) and €2.4 billion (11.8%) respectively.

Most of the shares and other equity held by credit institutions (total volume €920.3 million) have issuers in the rest of the world (64.7%, in absolute terms €595.2 million). Shares and equity issued in Slovakia and in other euro area countries accounted for 33.7% (€310.6 million) and 1.6% (€14.5 million) respectively.

Loans and deposits received by credit institutions had a total volume of €94.4 billion at the end of September 2025. Loans and deposits received from domestic entities accounted for 83.9% of this volume (€79.2 billion). Liabilities of credit institutions in Slovakia to creditors from other euro area countries and the rest of the world amounted to €9.5 billion (10.1%) and €5.7 billion (6%) respectively.

Chart 7

Selected assets/liabilities: breakdown of counterparties by residency as at 30th September 2025 (%)



Source: NBS.

2.4 Selected asset and liability items by sector of counterparty

Domestic credit claims amounted to €94.4 billion as of September 2025, the vast majority of which (€83.4 billion, 88.3%) were claims on sectors other than monetary financial institutions (MFIs) and the general government sector ('other sectors'). Claims on domestic MFIs and on the general government sector accounted for 9.8% (€9.2 billion) and 1.9% (€1.8 billion) of claims respectively.

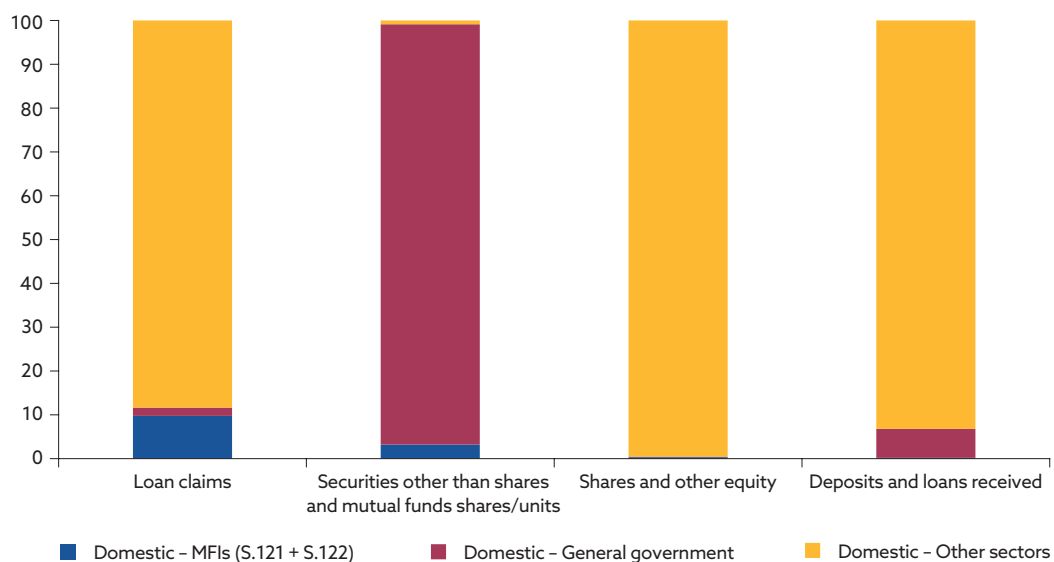
The volume of securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units in credit institutions' portfolios at the end of September 2025 was €14.8 billion. The majority of these (95.9%, amounting to €14.2 billion) were issued by the general government sector. Securities in this category issued by domestic MFIs accounted for another 3.2% (€482.1 million) and the remaining 0.9% (€127 million) were issued by other domestic sectors.

Domestic shares and other equity (including investment fund shares/units) held by credit institutions amounted to €310.6 million. In terms of issuer, other sectors accounted for 99.5% (€309.1 million). Equity securities issued by domestic MFIs owned by credit institutions in Slovakia accounted for 0.4% (€1.1 million).

Loans and deposits received from domestic entities amounted in total to €79.2 billion as of the reporting date. The majority (93.2%, €73.8 billion) came from other sectors. Liabilities for loans and deposits received from the domestic general government sector made up 6.6% (€5.3 billion). Domestic MFIs contributed 0.2% (€162 million) to the total volume in this category.

Chart 8

Selected assets/liabilities: sectoral breakdown of domestic counterparty as at 30th September 2025 (%)



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 that Slovak credit institutions provided to customers in other euro area countries amounted to €2.1 billion at the end of September 2025. Claims on other sectors accounted for

77.9% of such claims (€1.6 billion) and the other 22.1% (€454.5 million) were claims on the MFI sector in other euro area countries.

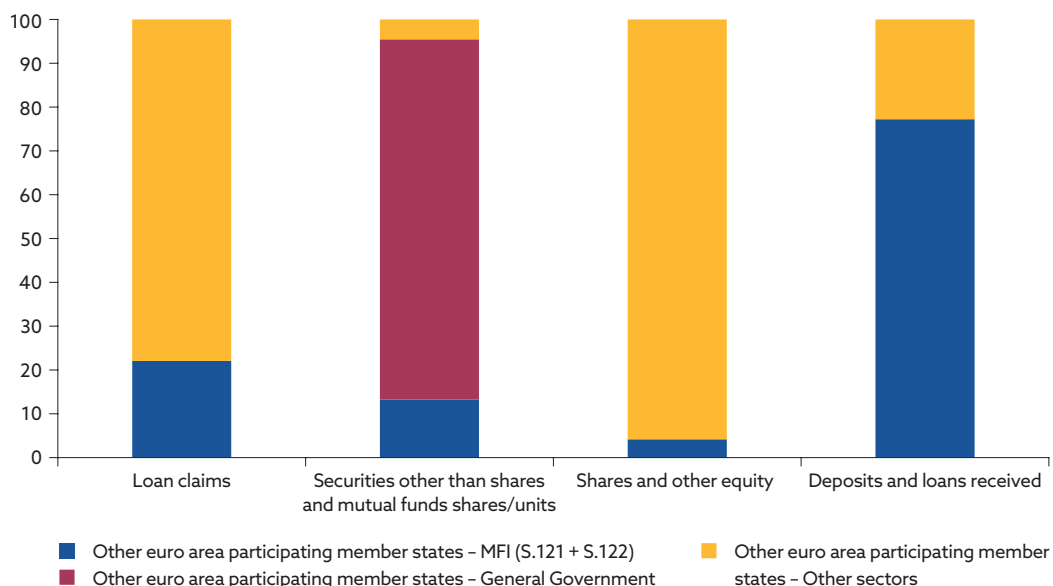
The value of banks' holdings of securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units issued in other euro area countries amounted to €2.9 billion at the end of September 2025. The majority of such securities (82.2%, €2.4 billion) were issued by the general government sector, while securities issued by MFIs and by other sectors accounted for 13.3% (€383.9 million) and 4.5% (€131.7 million) respectively.

The value of shares (and other equity) issued in other euro area countries in the holdings of credit institutions in Slovakia was €14.5 million. Nearly all these equities (95.8%, €13.9 million) came from other sectors, while MFIs were the issuers of 4.2% (€0.6 million).

Loans and deposits received from residents of other euro area countries amounted to €9.5 billion. The majority of such loans and deposits (77.2%, €7.3 billion) were received from MFIs. Deposits from other sectors (€2.2 billion) made up 22.8%.

Chart 9

Selected assets/liabilities: sectoral breakdown of counterparty from other euro area member states as at 30th September 2025 (%)



Source: NBS.

Credit claims on the rest of the world amounted to €7.5 billion at the end of September 2025. The majority (59.9%, €4.5 billion) were claims on MFIs. Claims on other sectors amounting to €3 billion accounted for 40%.

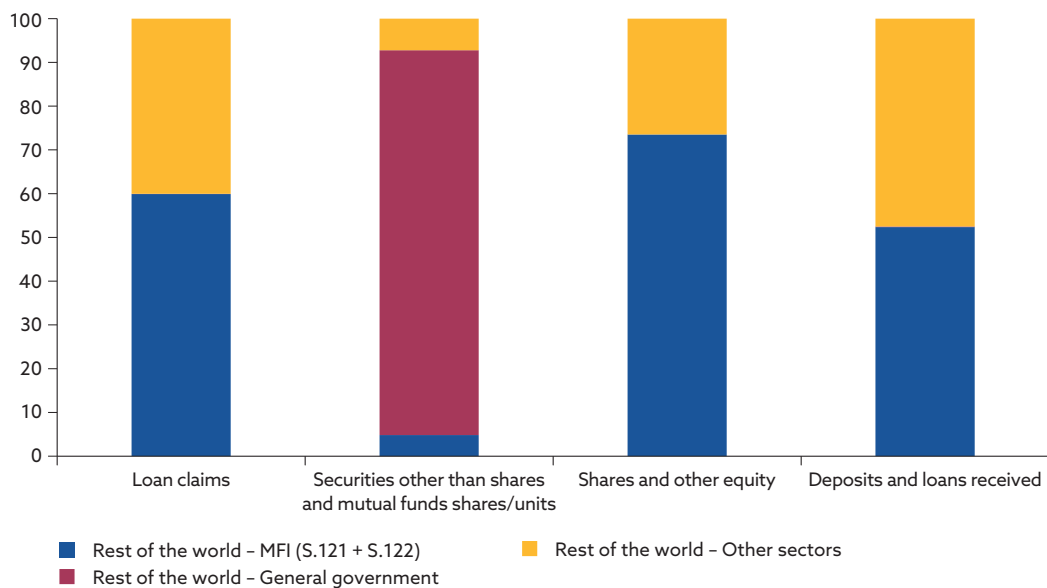
Securities (other than equities and investment fund shares/units) issued by residents of the rest of the world made up holdings in the portfolios of credit institutions in Slovakia worth €2.4 billion. Most of these (87.9%, €2.1 billion) were issued by the general government sector. The next largest categories were securities of MFIs (4.8%, €114.3 million) and other sectors (7.2%, €171.1 million).

Slovak credit institutions held shares and other equity issued by residents of the rest of the world with a value of €595.2 million. The majority were issued by MFIs (73.5%, €437.6 million) followed by other sectors (26.5%, €157.6 million).

Loans and deposits received from residents in the rest of the world had a volume of €5.7 billion as of 30 September 2025. MFIs accounted for the majority (52.4%, €3 billion), while other sectors provided the remainder (47.5%, €2.7 billion).

Chart 10

Selected assets/liabilities: sectoral breakdown of counterparty from the rest of the world as at 30th September 2025 (%)



Source: NBS.

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

The aggregate assets of credit institutions have shown year-on-year growth at the end of every quarter in the last two years. Their steepest year-on-year increase – 7.6% (€8.7 billion) – was recorded at the end of the fourth quarter of 2023. At the end of September 2025, the year-on-year growth in total assets amounted to 6.3% (absolute value €7.7 billion), which is 1.5 pp larger than the growth in the year to September 2024.

The largest recent year-on-year change in credit claims was in the fourth quarter of 2023, when their volume increased by 7.3%. At the end of September 2025, they showed a year-on-year increase of 3.3% (€3.3 billion), which was 0.4 pp lower than growth to September 2024. In the period under review, the largest movement was recorded in credit claims with a maturity of up to 1 year, which fell by 13.5% year on year (€3.2 billion). Credit claims with a maturity of 1 to 5 years experienced their strongest growth of recent times in the fourth quarter of 2023, when they increased by 32.2% (€2.3 billion). In the year to the end of September 2025, their value grew by 16% (€1.5 billion). The largest year-on-year movement in credit claims with a maturity of over 5 years was in the current quarter, when they grew by 6.5% (€4.4 billion).

Holdings of securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units have been highly volatile in recent quarters. This asset category experienced its strongest growth in recent history in the current quarter, posting a 27.1% rise (€4.3 billion).

The fastest growth in the total stock of shares and other equity (including investment fund shares/units) was in the third quarter of 2023, when it grew by 35.9% (€212.5 million). The year-on-year change in these assets as of the end of September 2025 was 10.7% (a decrease of €110.7 million).

The value of other assets (including fixed assets) at the end of September 2025 was €3.4 billion, with a year-on-year growth rate of 6% (€191 million). The largest year-on-year change in this cat-

egory in recent history was observed in the fourth quarter of 2023, when there was growth of 24.4% (€761.8 million).

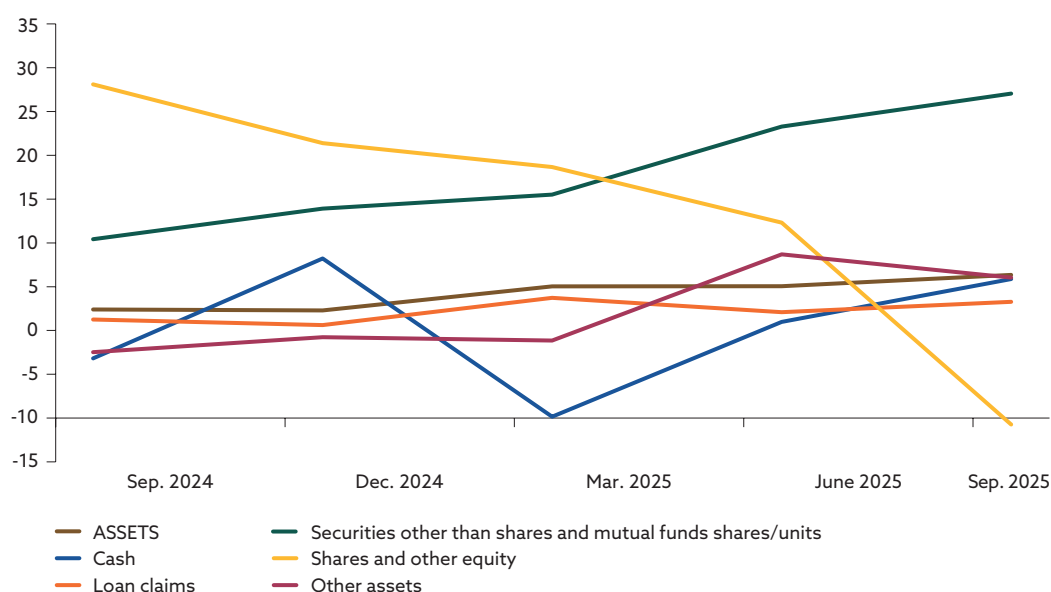
Cash holdings of credit institutions showed their most significant annual change in percentage terms in the third quarter of 2023, with a year-on-year increase of 28.7% (€254.2 million). At the end of September 2025, the category recorded year-on-year growth by 5.9% (€64.9 million).

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

	IX. 2024	XII. 2024	III. 2025	IV. 2025	IX. 2025
ASSETS	2.40	2.30	5.03	5.05	6.34
Cash	-3.19	8.22	-9.83	0.97	5.88
Loan claims	1.26	0.62	3.72	2.10	3.27
Loan claims – up to 1 year	-6.51	-8.44	-1.69	-13.45	-11.43
Loan claims – over 1 and up to 5 years	8.29	7.19	23.66	23.90	15.95
Loan claims – over 5 years	3.24	3.37	2.88	4.70	6.51
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units	10.42	13.92	15.51	23.28	27.05
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units up to 1 year	-79.01	-59.07	50.19	55.16	189.03
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units over 1 and up to 2 years	0.00	0.00	114.77	-15.09	-16.16
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units over 2 years	9.75	13.10	14.53	23.64	27.34
Shares and other equity	28.10	21.40	18.65	12.32	-10.73
Other assets	-2.47	-0.76	-1.15	8.69	6.04

Source: NBS.

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



Source: NBS.

Aggregate liabilities of credit institutions have seen year-on-year increases over the past quarters, with the reporting quarter seeing 12-month growth of 6.3%. Compared to the same period in 2024, growth was faster by 1.5 pp.

There was a 7.4% (€6.5 billion) year-on-year increase in loans and deposits. Broken down by maturity, loans and deposits with a maturity of over one year increased by 8.4% (€1 billion). Loans and deposits with a maturity of up to one year posted a year-on-year increase of 7.2% (€5.4 billion).

Year-on-year growth in the stock of debt securities during the reference period was 8.2% (€1.1 billion), driven mainly by growth of 9% (€1.2 billion) in the volume of securities with a maturity of over two years. Issued debt securities with a maturity of one to two years posted a decrease for the year to the end of September 2025 amounting to 9.2% (€53.3 million).

Aggregate capital and provisions were up by 12.7% (€1.8 billion) year on year at the end of September 2025. Their largest movement was recorded in the first quarter of 2025, when they increased by 20% (€2.5 billion).

Other liabilities posted a year-on-year decrease to the end of September 2025 amounting to 27.1% (€1.7 billion). In the historical context, the largest movement in this category was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2023.

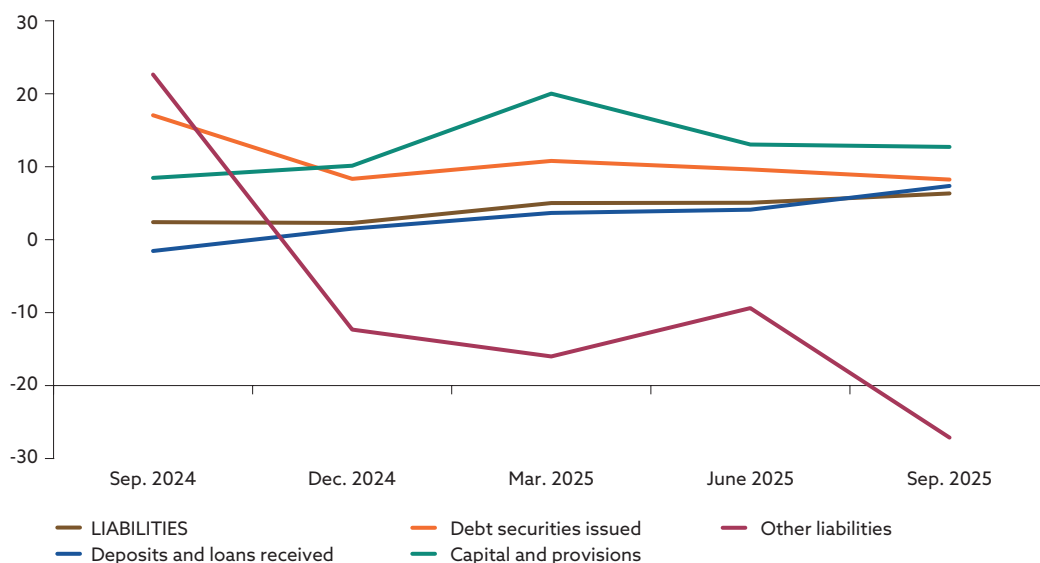
Table 7
Year-on-year changes in liabilities of credit institutions (in %)

	IX. 2024	XII. 2024	III. 2025	VI. 2025	IX. 2025
LIABILITIES	2.40	2.30	5.03	5.05	6.34
Deposits and loans received	-1.55	1.50	3.67	4.11	7.37
Deposits and loans received up to 1 year	0.50	7.08	4.70	3.14	7.19
Deposits and loans received over 1 year	-12.57	-24.15	-2.53	10.30	8.42
Debt securities issued	17.06	8.35	10.80	9.63	8.24
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	956.71	-8.66	-9.42	-9.38	-9.24
Debt securities issued over 2 years	12.72	9.14	11.76	10.50	9.00
Capital and provisions	8.47	10.14	20.02	13.06	12.72
Other liabilities	22.64	-12.32	-16.02	-9.37	-27.14

Source: NBS.

Chart 12

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



Source: NBS.

2.6 Analysis of the profit/loss of credit institutions

2.6.1 Current period profit/loss at the end of September 2025

Based on the available data, the cumulative profit of the banking sector to September 2025 was €871.4 million, which was 7.8% higher than in the same period a year earlier.

Year-on-year growth in net interest income was 6.5% as of 30 September 2025. The largest change in recent history was observed in the third quarter of 2023 (30.9%). Other interest income decreased by 5% and interest income from securities fell by 5.7%. Other interest expenses decreased by 21.6% and interest expenses from securities grew by 1.4%.

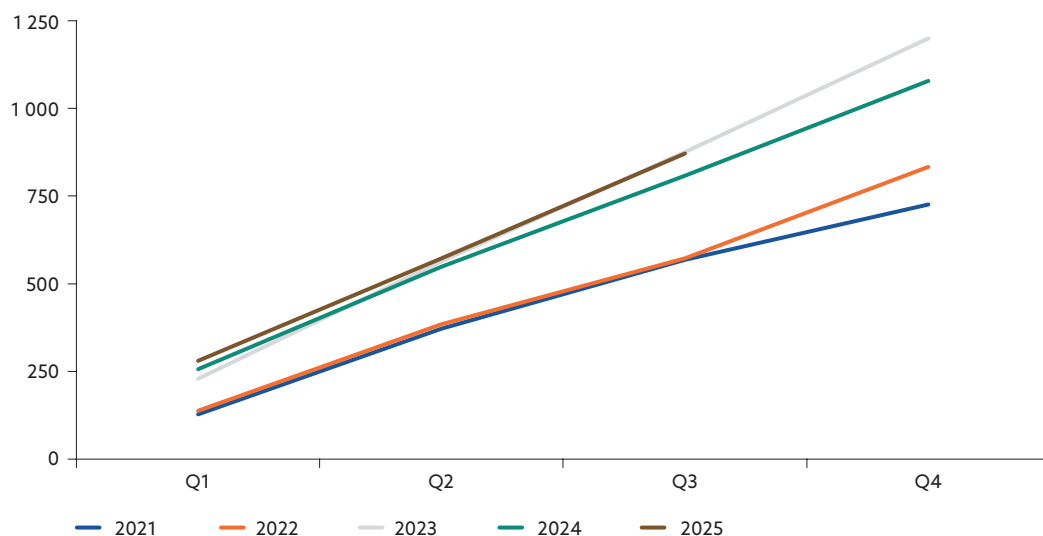
Net non-interest income increased by 6.3% to €771.5 million. The most significant factor for this development was the growth in fee and commission costs amounting to 10%.

General operating expenses increased by 5.8% to €1,224.5 million (adjusted data) in the twelve months to September 2025.

Net creation of reserves and provisions was 87.2% higher year on year as of September 2025.

Chart 13

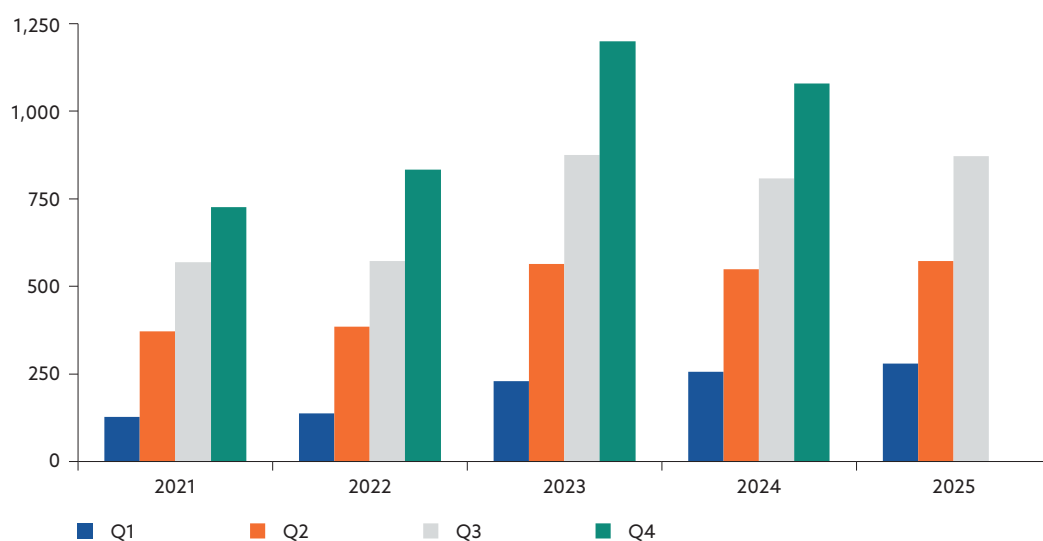
Current period profit/loss (EUR million)



Source: NBS.

Chart 14

Current period profit/loss (EUR million)

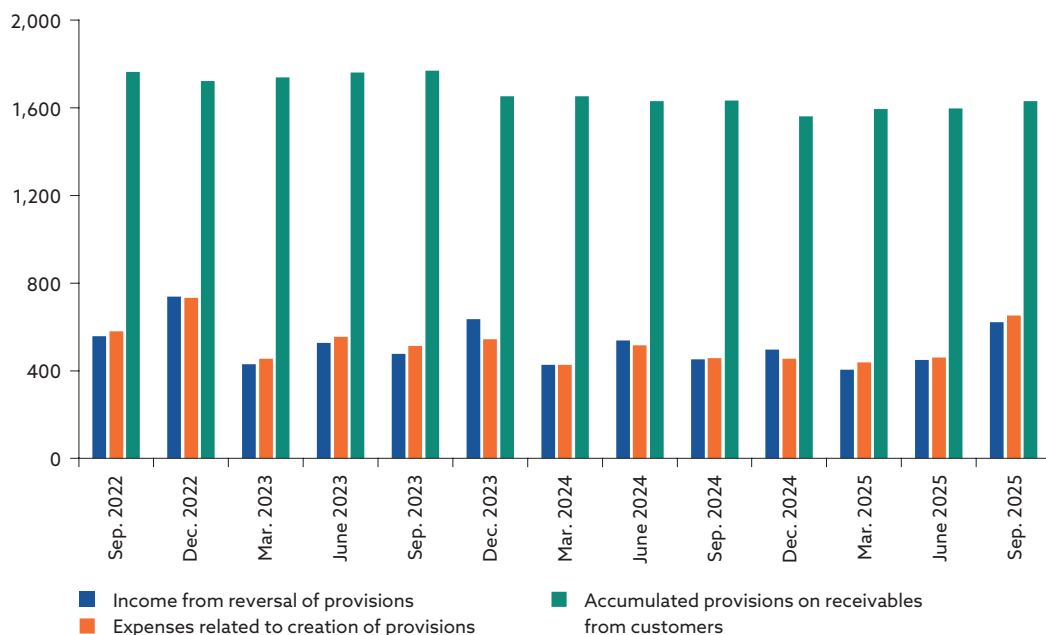


Source: NBS.

Total loan-loss provisions at the end of September 2025 were 0.2% lower than a year earlier. The stock of provisioned client claims was up by 6.9% year on year as of September 2025. Euro-denominated claims constituted the vast majority of all credit claims (99.3%), and euro-denominated claims on euro area residents made up around 95.2%.

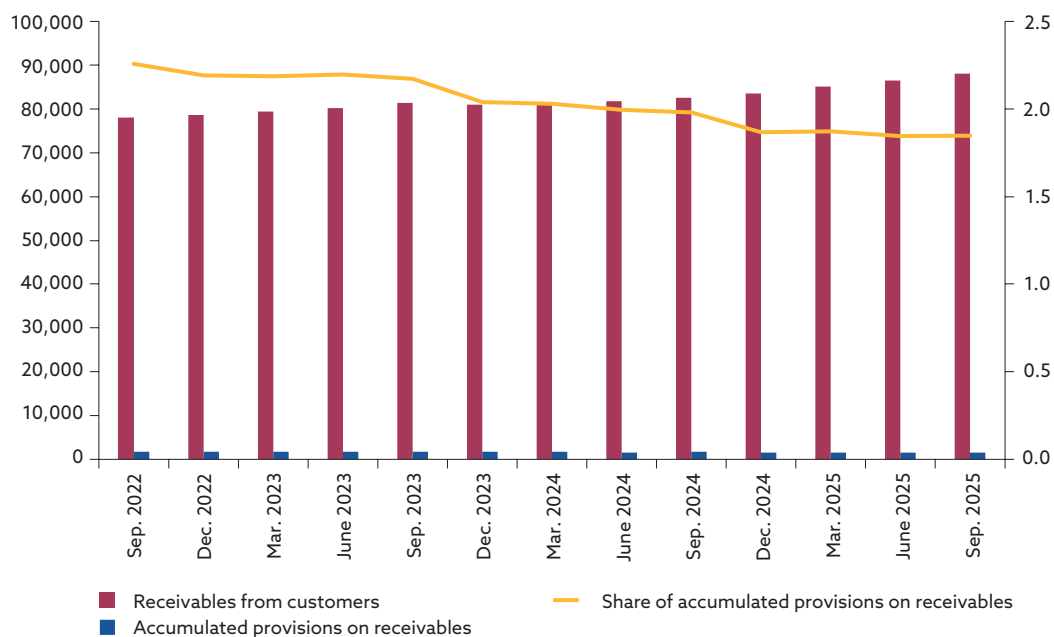
Expense items related to the assignment of claims on non-bank customers exceeded income from the same by €11.7 million (net loss) in the third quarter of 2025, and claim write-offs produced a net loss of €10.7 million.

Chart 15
Provisions (EUR million)



Source: NBS.

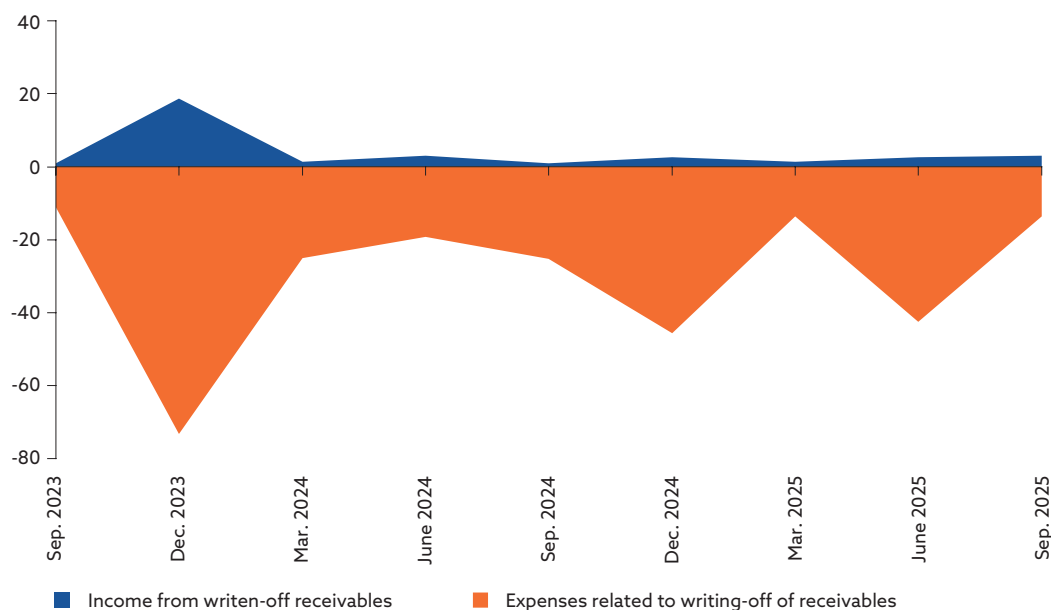
Chart 16
Receivables from non-bank customers (EUR million, %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 17

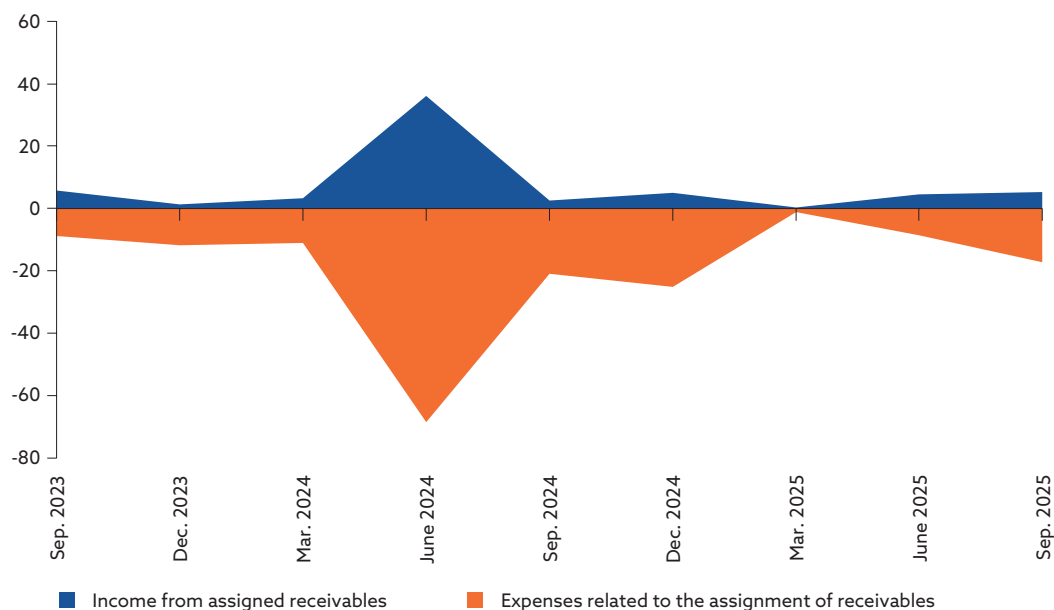
Written-off receivables from customers (EUR million)



Source: NBS.

Chart 18

Assigned receivables from customers (EUR million)



Source: NBS.

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

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

Interest income from securities, based on three-month aggregated data as available in the third quarter of 2025, was 7.7% higher than in the same period a year earlier, reaching €128.3 million.

Interest expenses incurred on securities in September 2025 were lower than a year earlier, reaching €102.3 million, down by 2.1%.

Other interest income in the third quarter of 2025 was 8.2% lower than a year earlier, amounting to €975.4 million, and a decrease was also observed in other interest expenses, which fell by 25.4% to €343.6 million.

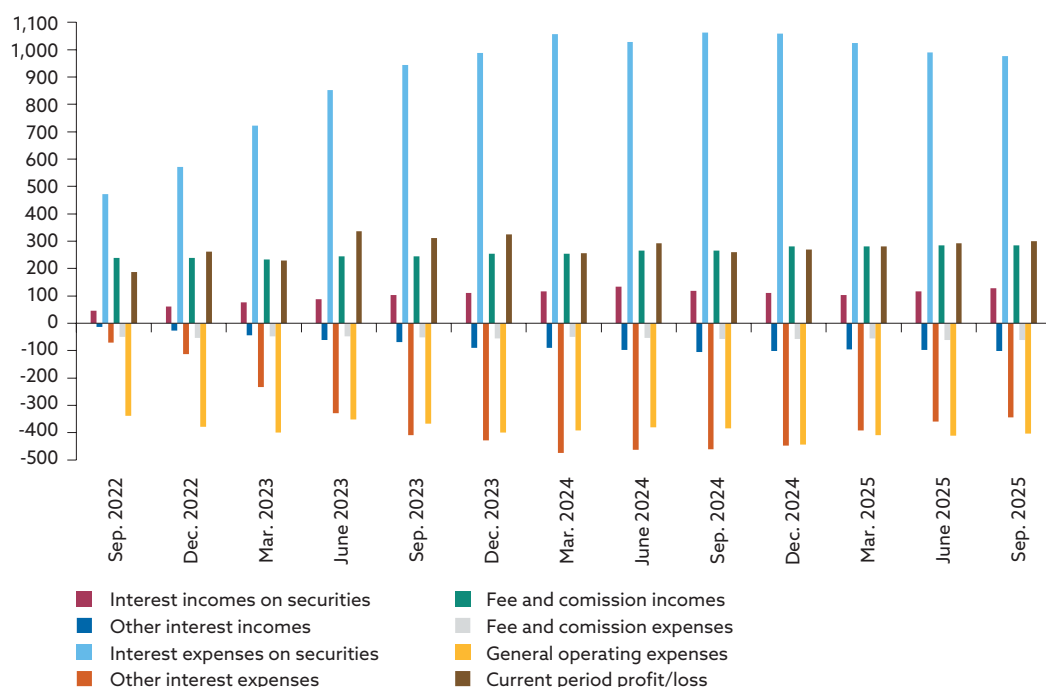
Net non-interest income in the third quarter of 2025 was 4.4% higher year on year at €255.2 million.

General operating costs posted a 5.3% year-on-year increase to the end of September 2025, reaching €403.8 million.

The current profit for the third quarter of 2025 was 15.3% larger than for the same period a year earlier, amounting to €299.5 million.

Chart 19

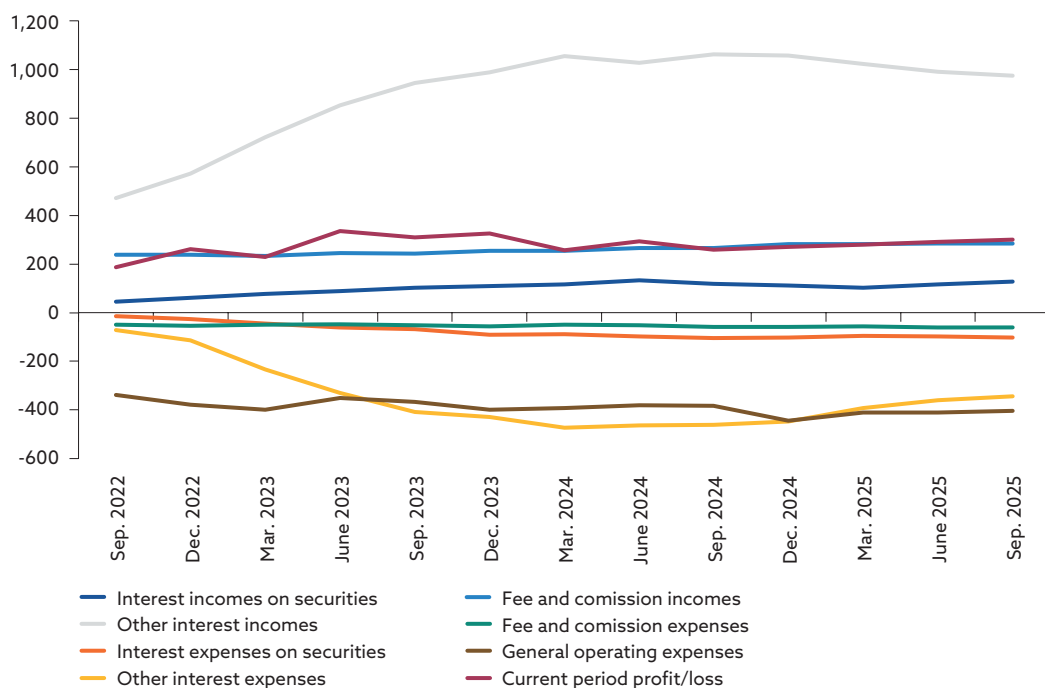
Selected incomes and expenses compared with current period profit/loss (EUR million)



Source: NBS.

Chart 20

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



Source: NBS.

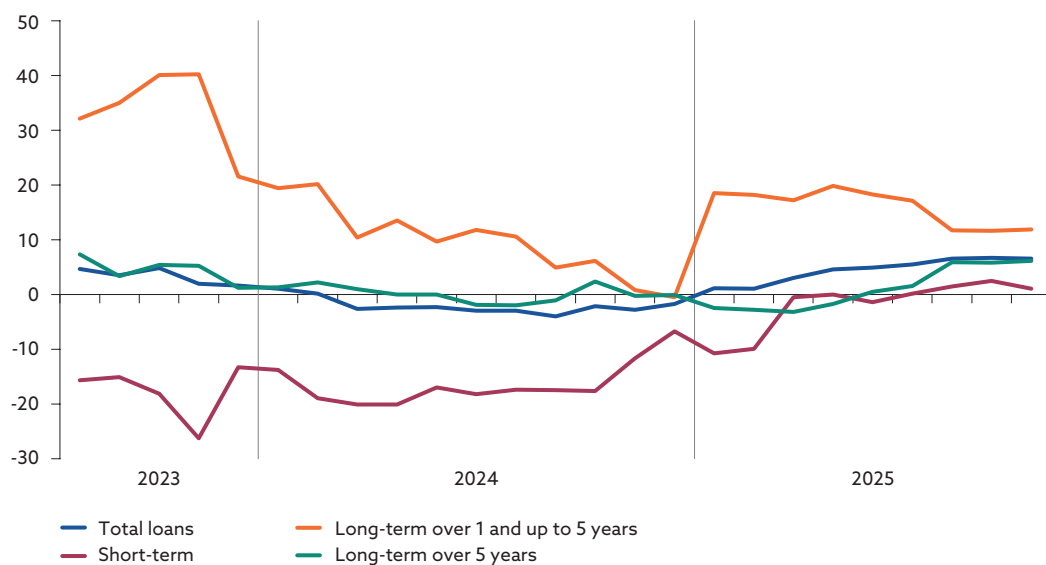
2.7 Loans to non-financial corporations

2.7.1 Loans to non-financial corporations by maturity

In the twelve months to the end of the third quarter of 2025, the stock of loans to non-financial corporations (NFCs) saw a net year-on-year increase of 6.6%. This reflected growth in all maturity bands, with short-term loans growing by 1.1%, loans with a maturity of 1 to 5 years growing by 11.9% and long-term loans with a maturity of over 5 years growing by 6.2% in the year to the end of the third quarter of 2025.

Chart 21

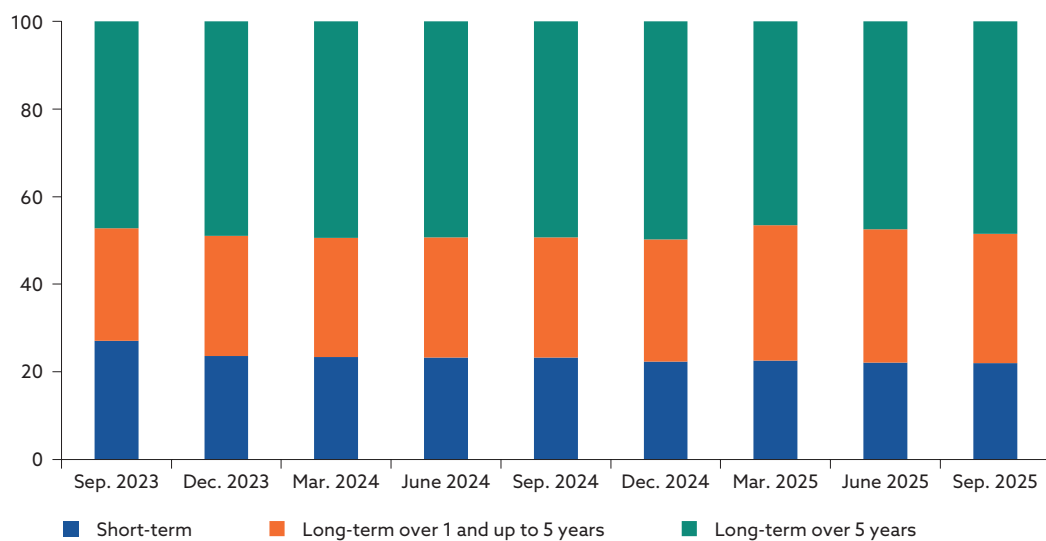
Loans to non-financial corporations by maturity (year-on-year changes in %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 22

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



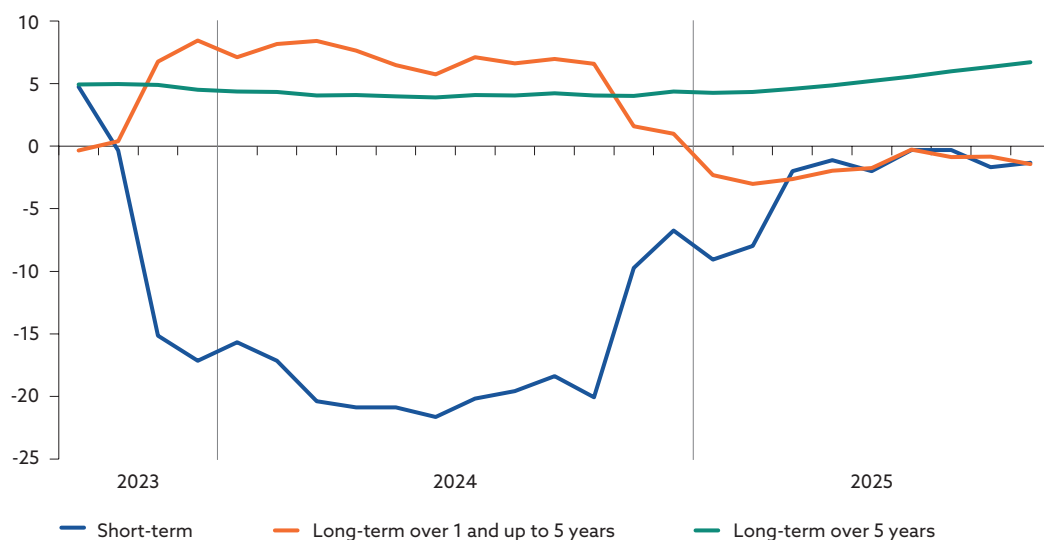
Source: NBS.

2.7.2 Loans to households by maturity

In the twelve months to 30 September 2025, the stock of loans to households posted net growth of 6.5%. While there were decreases in volumes of both short-term loans (-1.3%) and mid-term loans with a maturity of 1 to 5 years (-1.4%), the stock of long-term household loans with a maturity of over 5 years was 6.7% larger than in the same period a year earlier as of 30 September 2025.

Chart 23

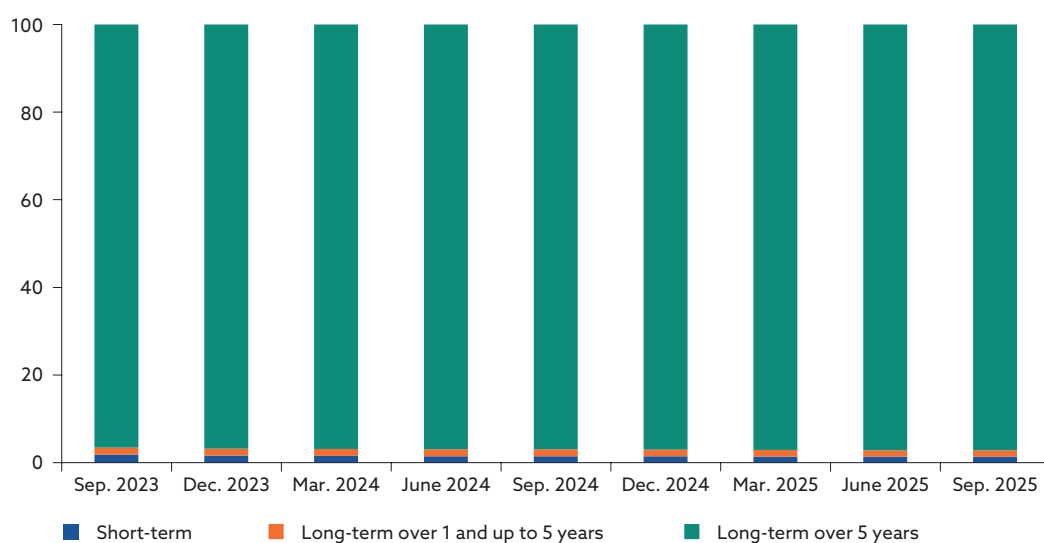
Loans to households by maturity (year-on-year percentage changes)



Source: NBS.

Chart 24

Household loans broken down by maturity (% share)



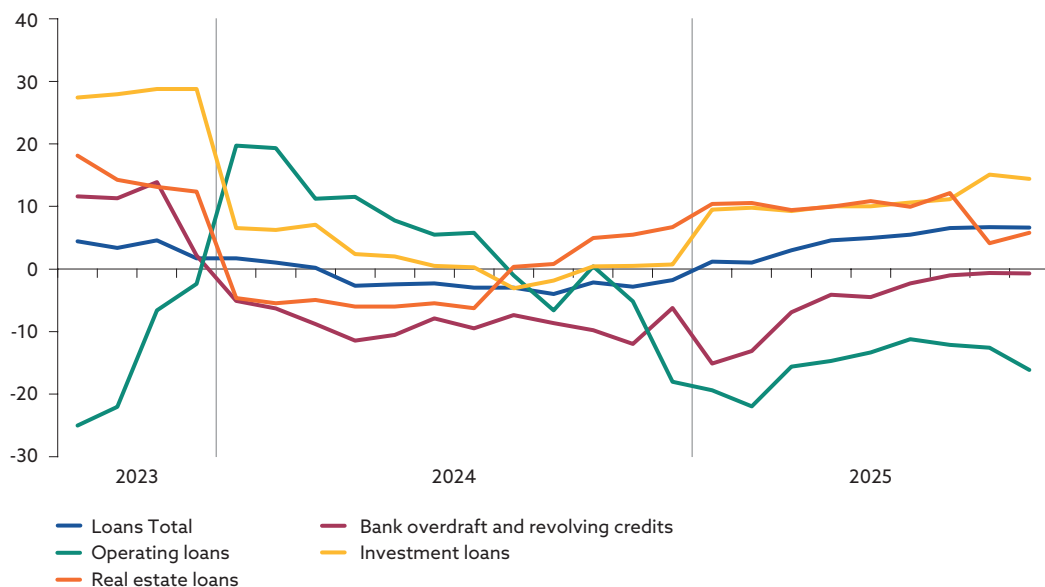
Source: NBS.

2.7.3 Loans to non-financial corporations by type of loan

In the category of operating loans, as of September 2025, there was a 16.1% year-on-year decrease. Investment loans posted a year-on-year rise of 14.4%. There was a year-on-year decline in current account overdrafts and revolving loans amounting to 0.7% as of September 2025. The volume of real estate loans provided to NFCs showed a year-on-year rise of 5.8%.

Chart 25

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



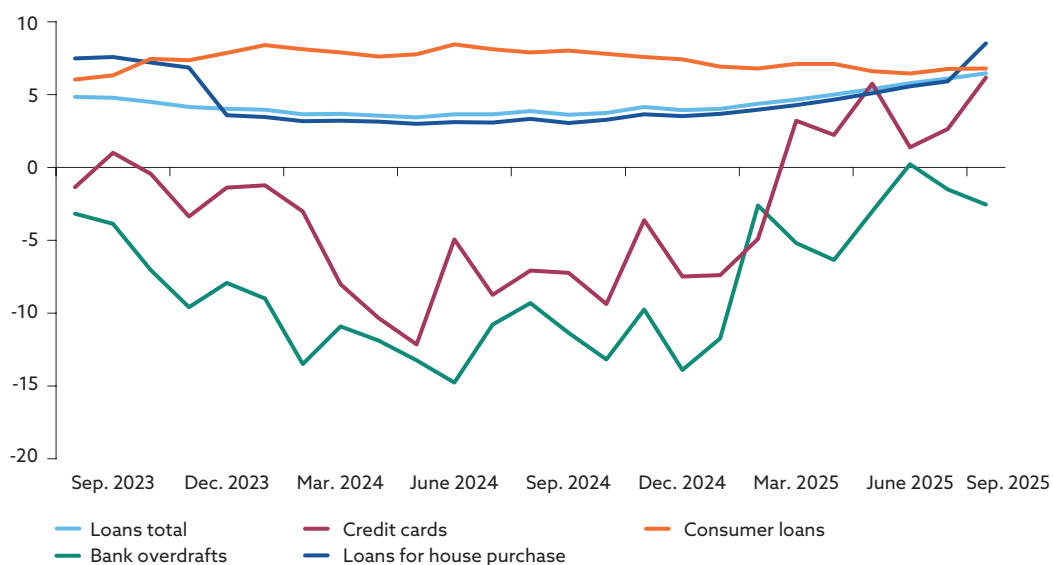
Source: NBS.

2.7.4 Loans to households by type of loan

Loans to households had year-on-year growth to the third quarter of 2025 at a level of around 6.5%. The year-on-year growth rate for credit card loans was 6.2%. In current account overdrafts, there was a year-on-year decrease in the third quarter of 2025 amounting to 2.5%. The volume of loans for house purchase increased year on year by 8.5%. Consumer loans posted year-on-year growth amounting to 6.8%.

Chart 26

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

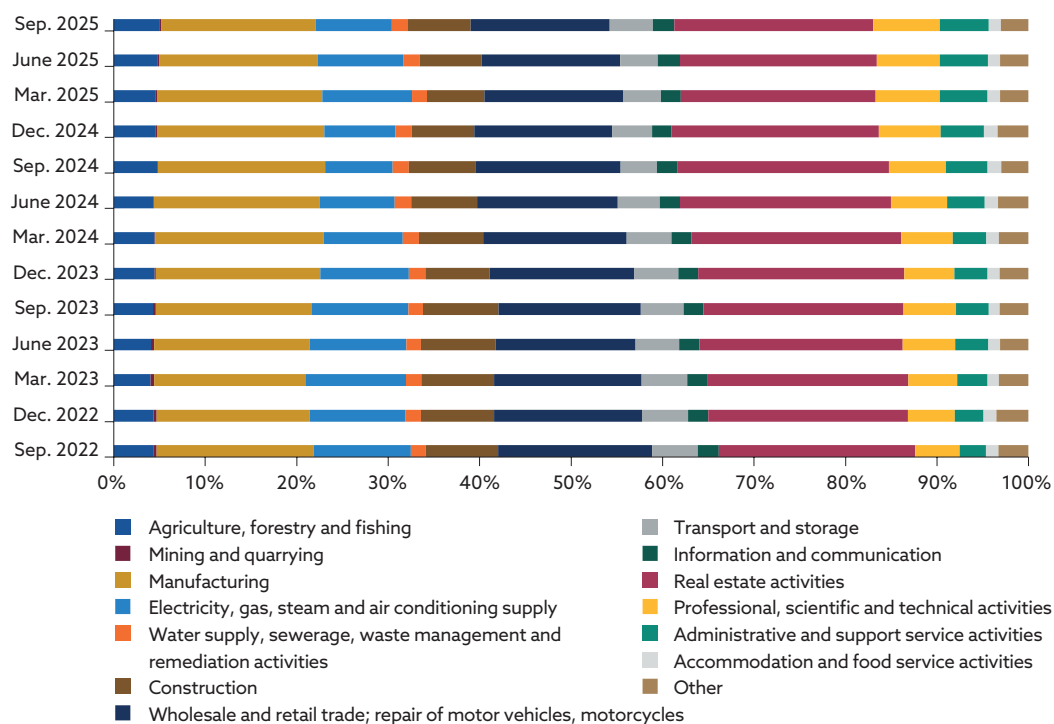


Source: NBS.

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

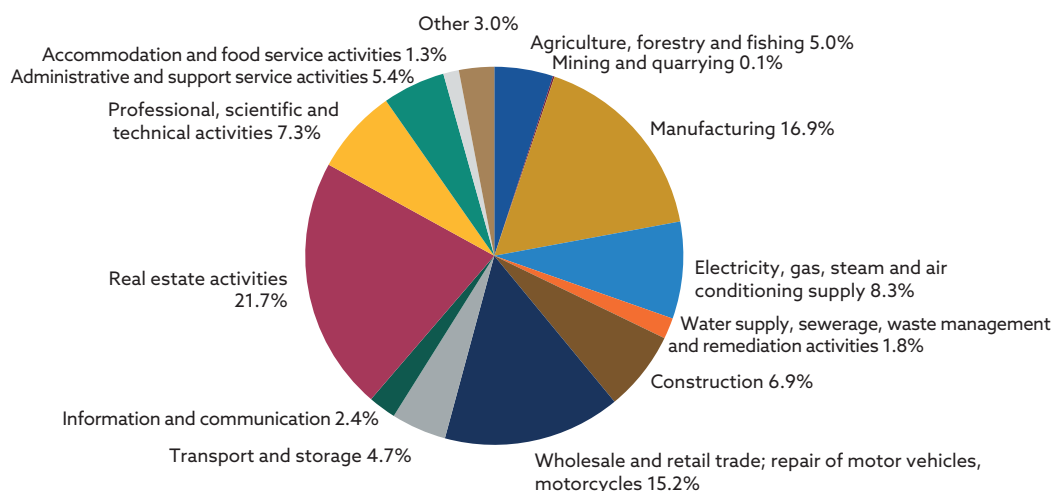
A breakdown of loans provided to non-financial corporations (NFCs) by economic sector shows that the real estate sector was the largest recipient in the third quarter of 2025, with 21.7% of total volume. Industrial production's share as of September 2025 amounted to 16.9%. The category wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles absorbed 15.2% of loans.

Chart 27
NFC loans broken down by economic activity



Source: NBS.

Chart 28
NFC loans broken down by economic activity as at 30 September 2025



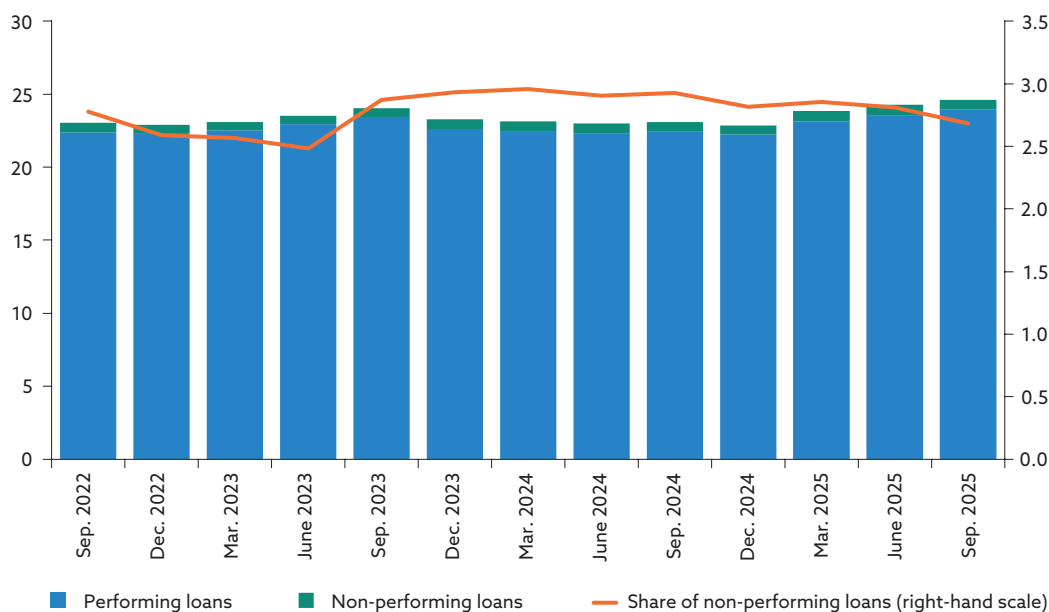
Source: NBS.

2.7.6 Non-performing loans of non-financial corporations

In the third quarter of 2025, the ratio of non-performing to total loans (NPL ratio) for NFCs was 2.7%. The NPL ratio for current account overdrafts and revolving loans rose from 3.1% as of 30 September 2024 to 3.3% as of 30 September 2025. The NPL ratio for operating loans stood at 4.6%. In the category of investment loans, the NPL ratio for the reporting quarter was 1.7%. The NPL ratio for real-estate loans was lower year on year, at 1.6%. In the case of credit card loans, the NPL ratio as of September 2025 was 6.8%.

Chart 29

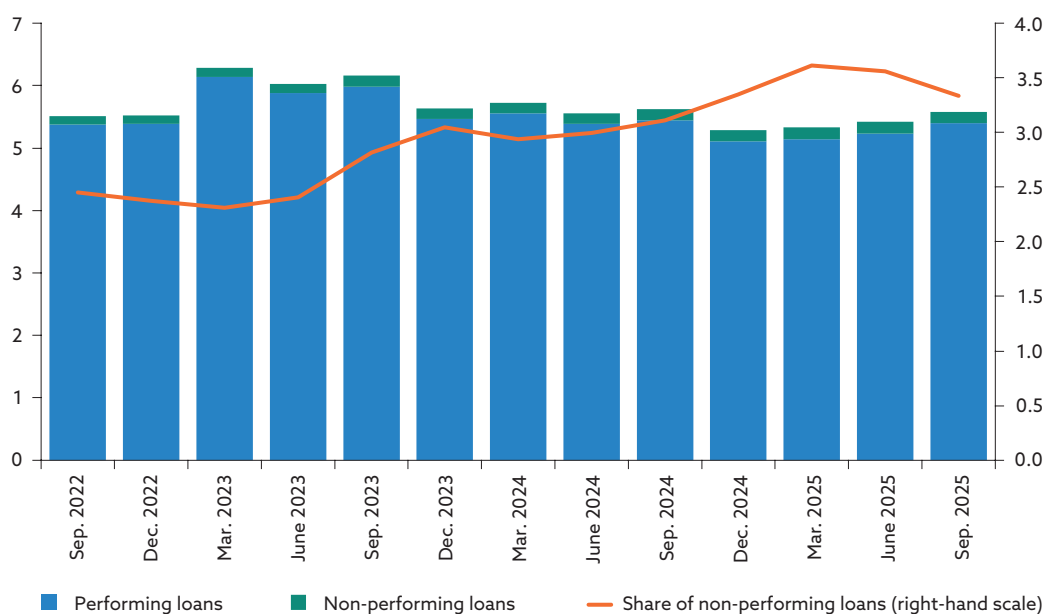
Share of non-performing loans in total NFC loans (EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 30

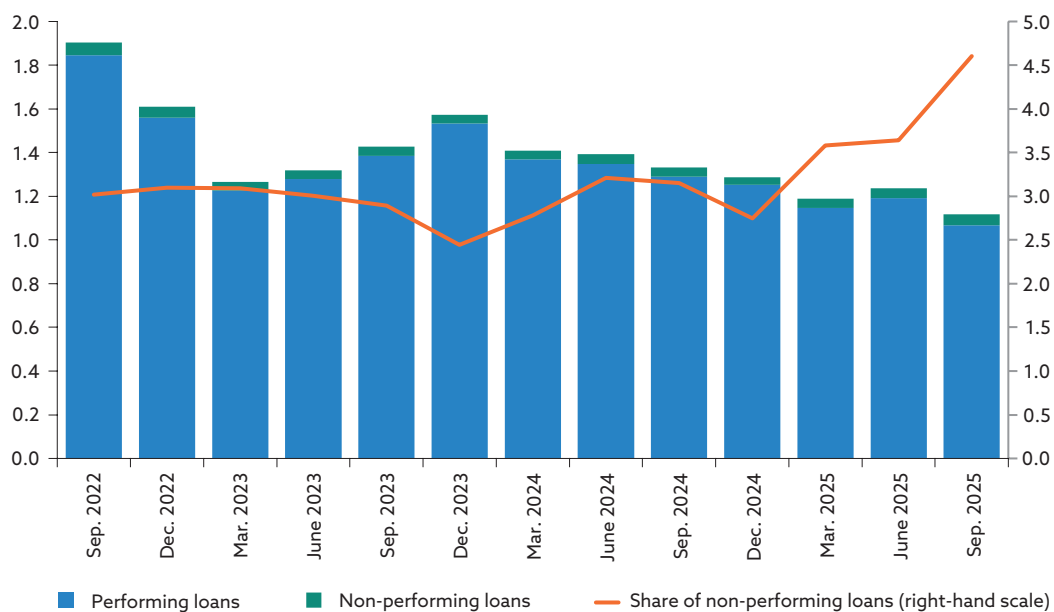
Share of non-performing loans in bank overdrafts and revolving credits to NFCs (EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 31

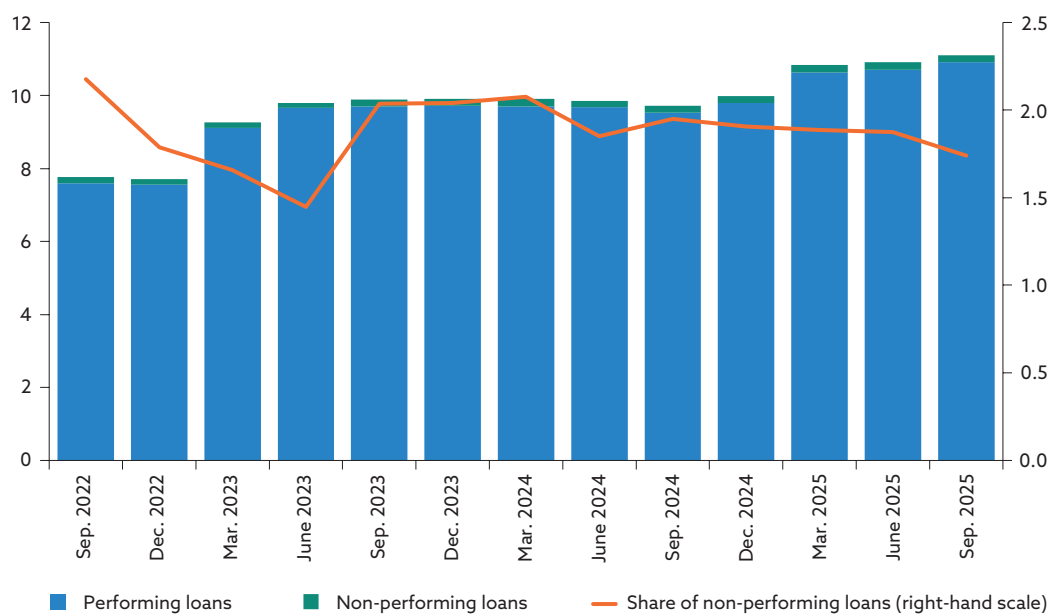
Share of non-performing loans in operating loans to NFCs (EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 32

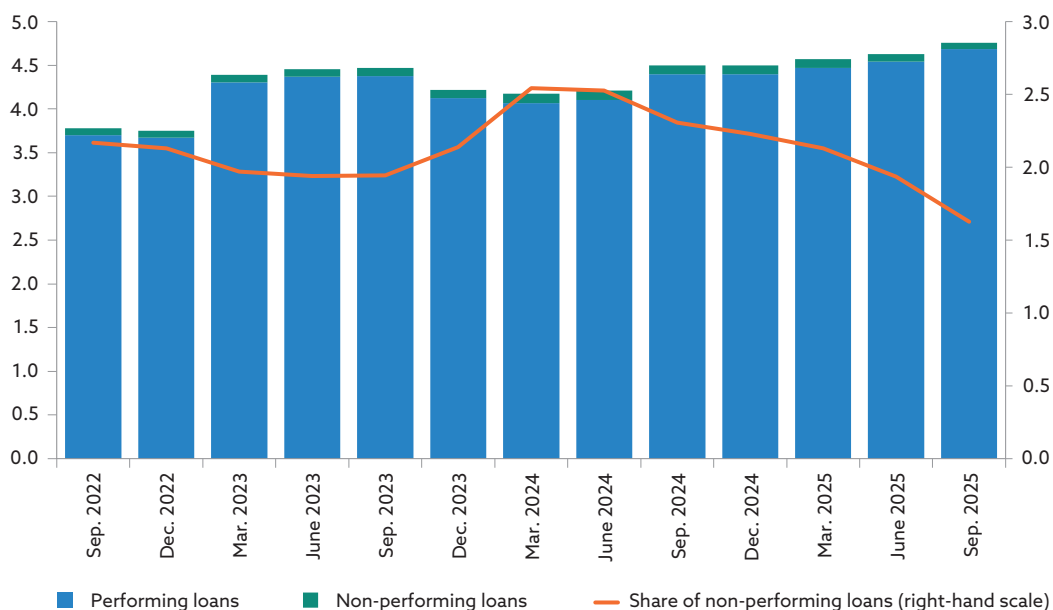
Share of non-performing loans in investment loans to NFCs (EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 33

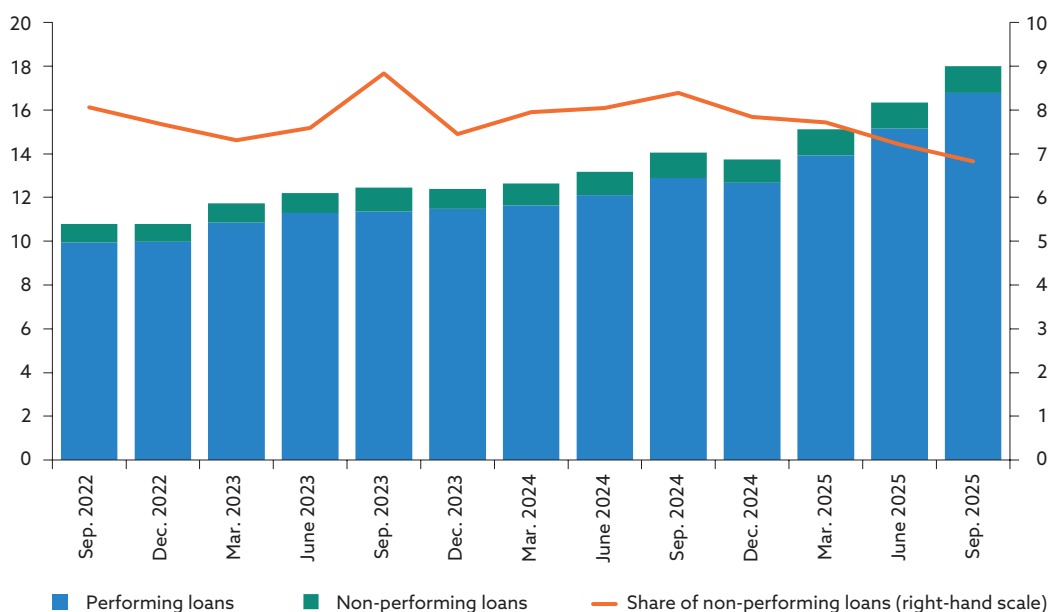
Share of non-performing loans in real estate loans to NFCs (EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 34

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



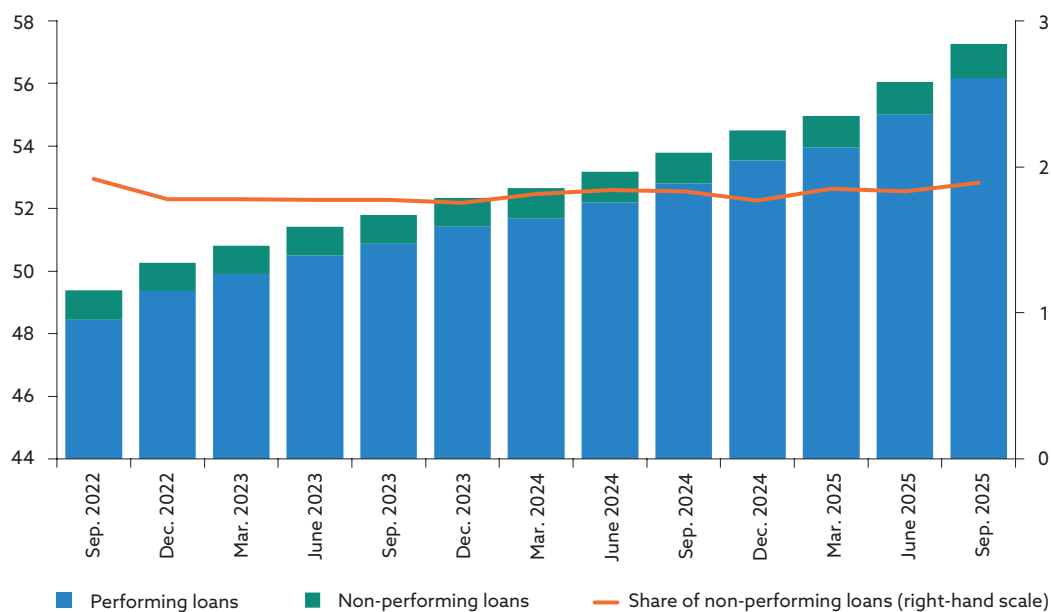
Source: NBS.

2.7.7 Non-performing loans of households

The ratio of non-performing loans to total loans (NPL ratio) for households in the third quarter of 2025 increased compared to the same period a year earlier and reached 1.9%. When broken down by loan type, the highest NPL ratio was found in consumer loans (7.6%). Current account overdrafts had an NPL ratio of 6.5%. The NPL ratio of loans for house purchase was unchanged from a year before, remaining at 1.1%. The NPL ratio for credit card loans decreased by 0.4 pp year on year to stand at 3.3% at the end of September 2025.

Chart 35

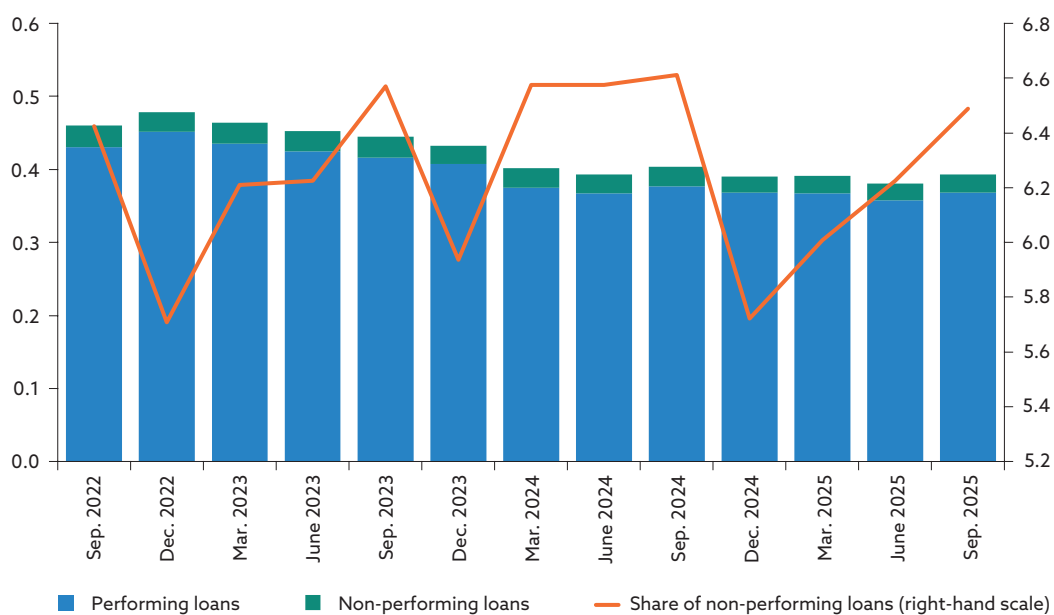
Share of non-performing loans in total loans to households (EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 36

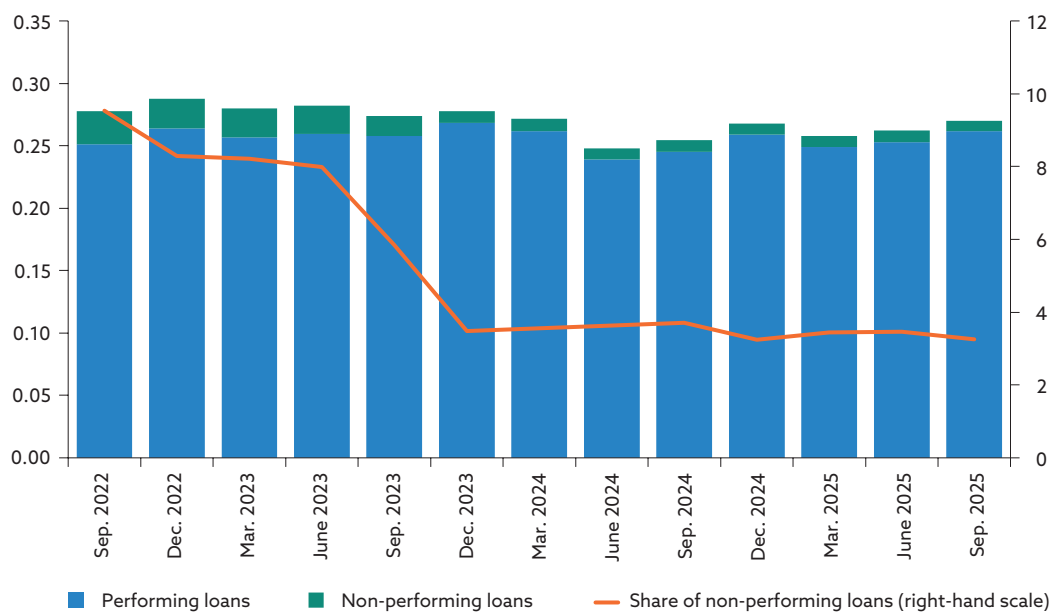
Share of non-performing loans in bank overdrafts to households (EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 37

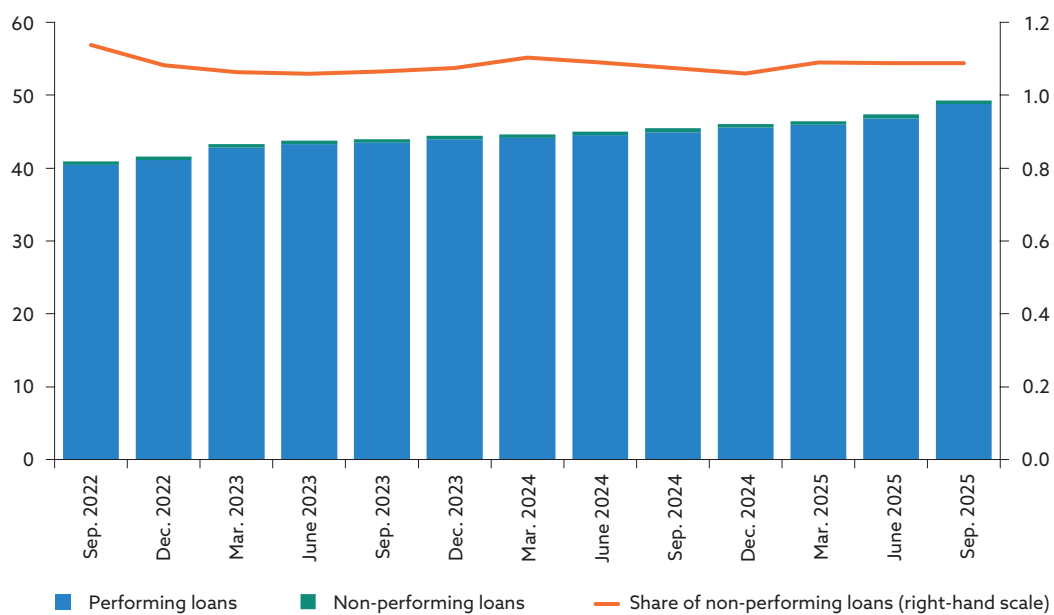
Share of non-performing loans in credit card loans to households (EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 38

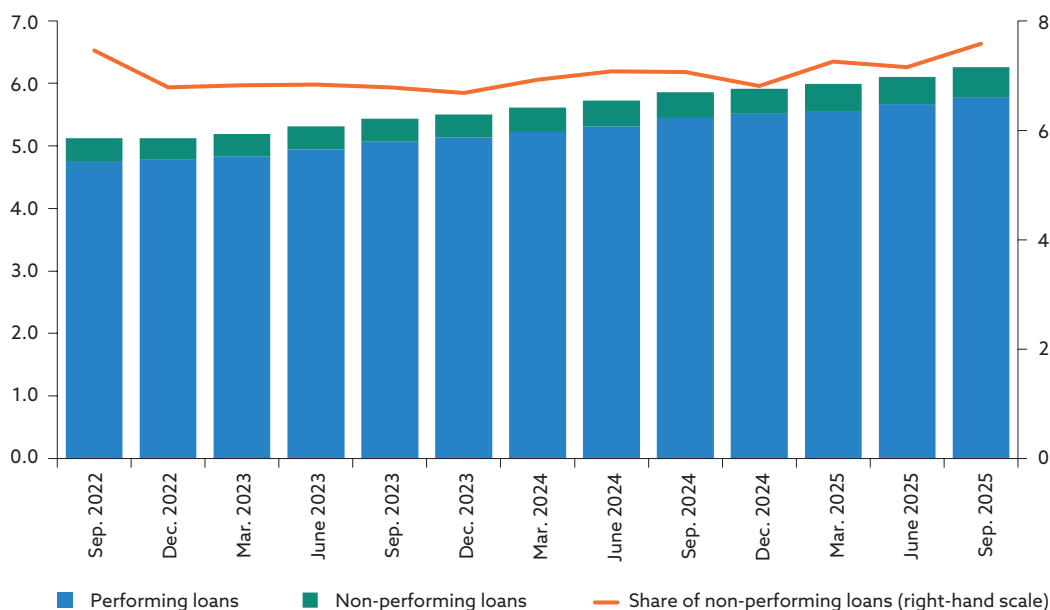
Share of non-performing loans in loans for house purchase to households (EUR billions, %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 39

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



Source: NBS.

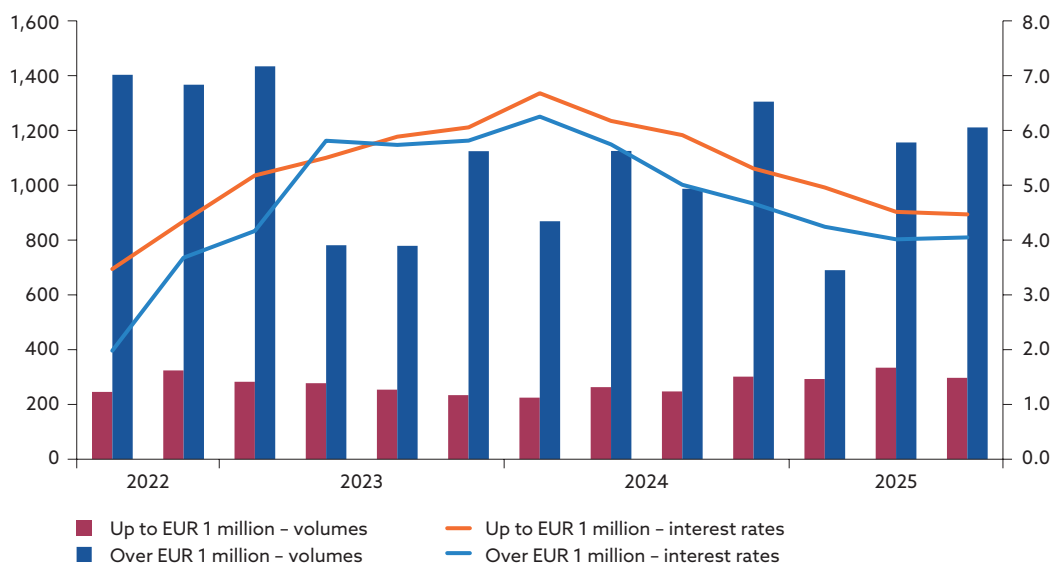
2.8 Interest rates, volumes and stocks of loans

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

The total volume of new loans provided to non-financial corporations (NFCs) grew by 24.7% from the third quarter of 2024 to the third quarter of 2025. The volume of **'loans of up to €1 million'** grew year on year by 12.6% and the category's share of all provided loans was 23.8%. The average interest rate on these loans decreased to 4.5% p.a. in the reporting period. The volume of loans in the **'loans of over €1 million'** category also saw year-on-year growth, rising by 29.0%. Their share of the total volume of such loans was 76.2% and the average interest rate fell by 1.3 pp to 3.9% p.a.

Chart 40

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

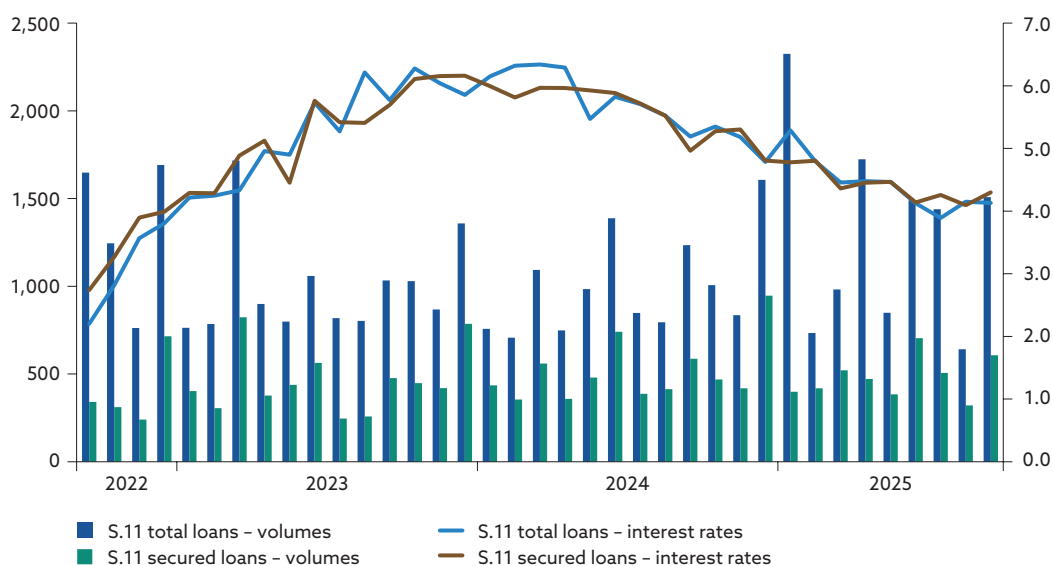


Source: NBS.

The share of new secured loans in the **total** volume of new loans provided to NFCs decreased from 48.2% to 39.9% in the year to the reporting date. The average interest rate for secured loans declined year on year by 1.1 pp to 4.2% p.a. There was also a decrease in the average interest for all new loans to NFCs (regardless of security), which reached 4.0% p.a.

Chart 41

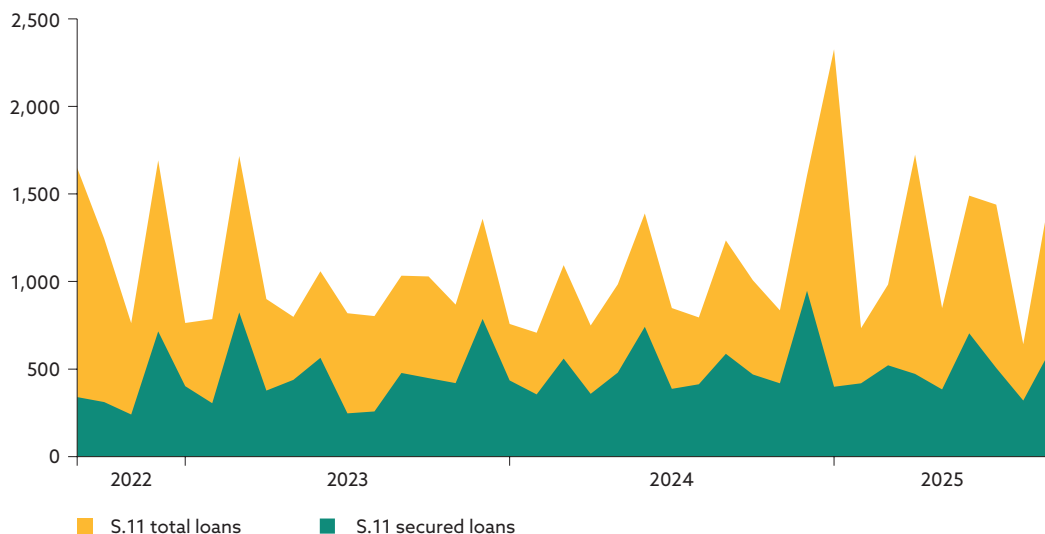
Secured and total new loans to NFCs – Interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p.a.)



Source: NBS.

Chart 42

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

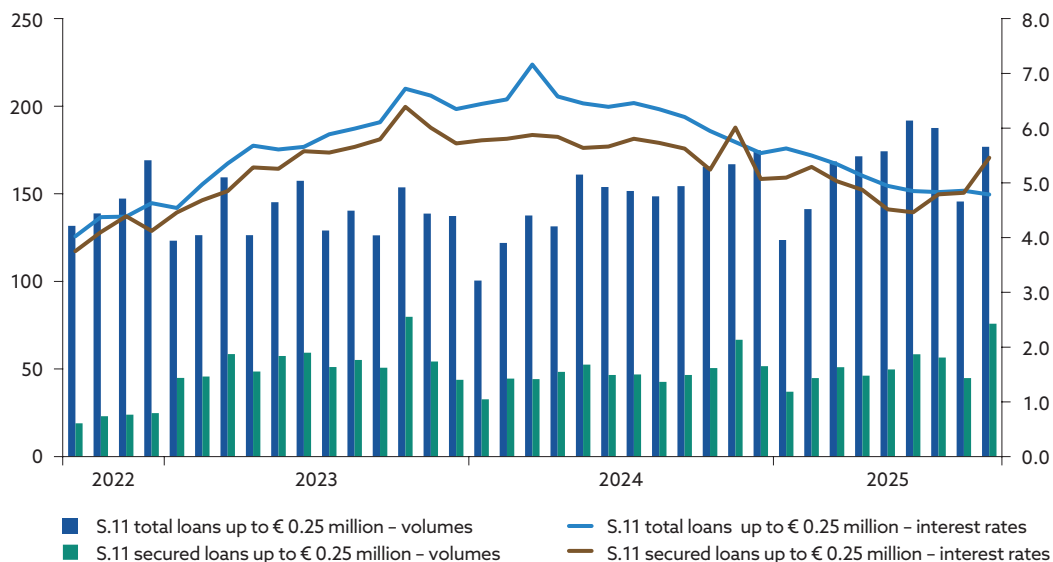


Source: NBS.

In the category of 'loans of up to €0.25 million', there was an increase in the share of secured loans in the total volume of new loans to NFCs in the third quarter of 2025 amounting to 4.8 pp year on year, reaching 34.8%. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the average interest rate for secured loans, which declined by 0.6 pp to 5.1% p.a. The average interest rate for all new loans provided to NFCs was 1.5 pp lower at 4.8% p.a.

Chart 43

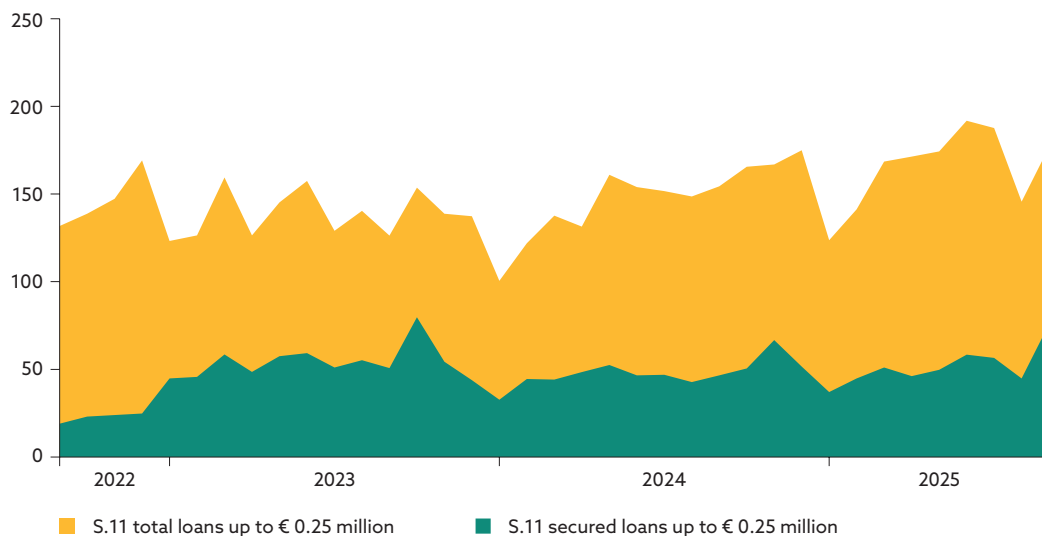
Secured and total new NFC loans up to € 0.25 million – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p.a.)



Source: NBS.

Chart 44

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

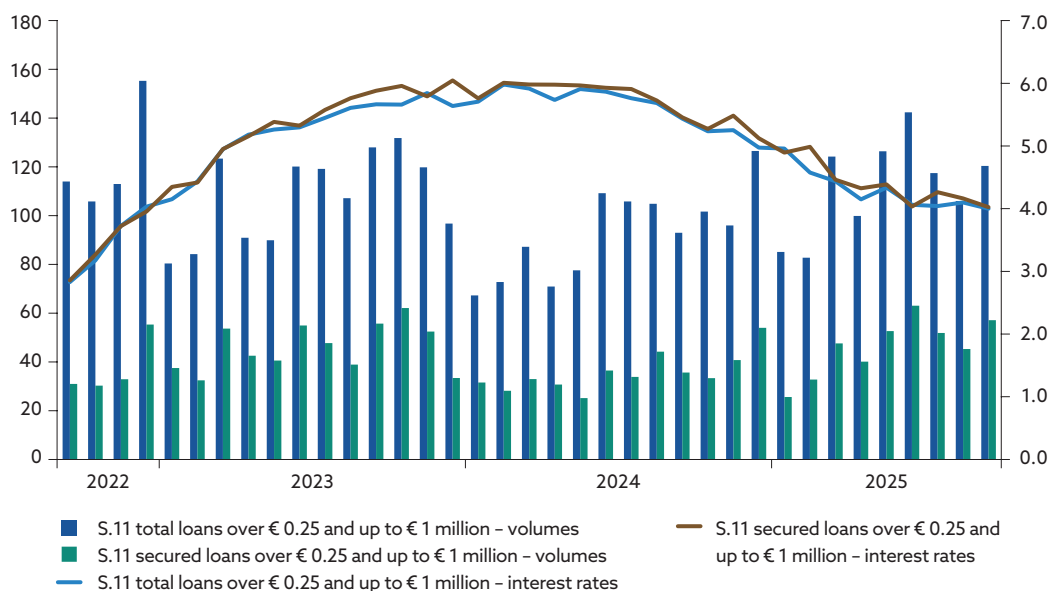


Source: NBS.

In the category of 'loans of over €0.25 million and up to €1 million', the share of new secured loans in the total volume of new loans to NFCs increased year on year by 7.4 pp to 44.9% of total volume. The average interest rate on secured loans in this category decreased by 1.6 pp to 4.1% p.a. Interest rates for all new 'loans of over €0.25 million and up to €1 million' to NFCs also saw reductions in the reporting period, declining by 1.6 pp to an average of 4.1% p.a.

Chart 45

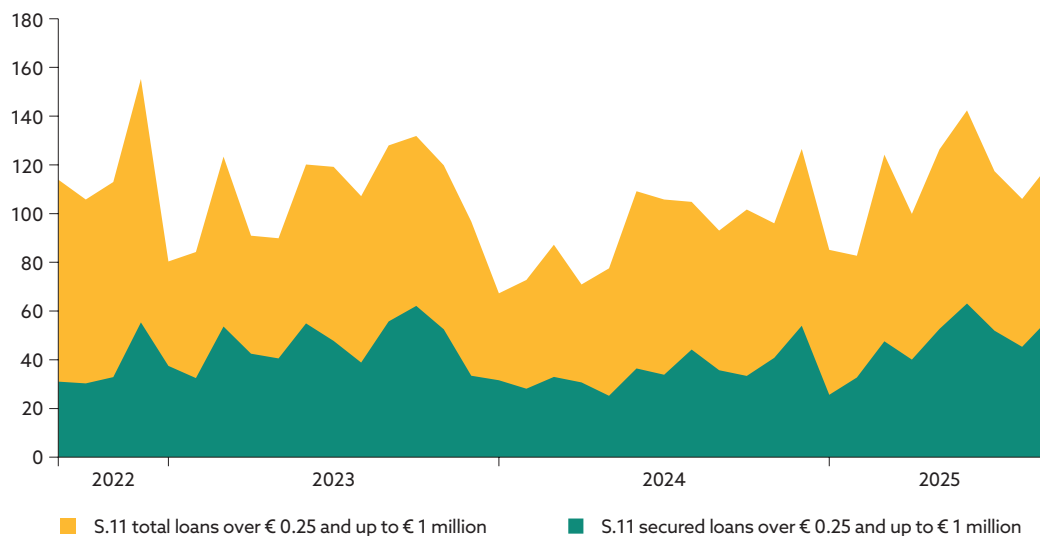
Secured and total new loans over € 0.25 million and up to € 1 million to NFCs – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p.a.)



Source: NBS.

Chart 46

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

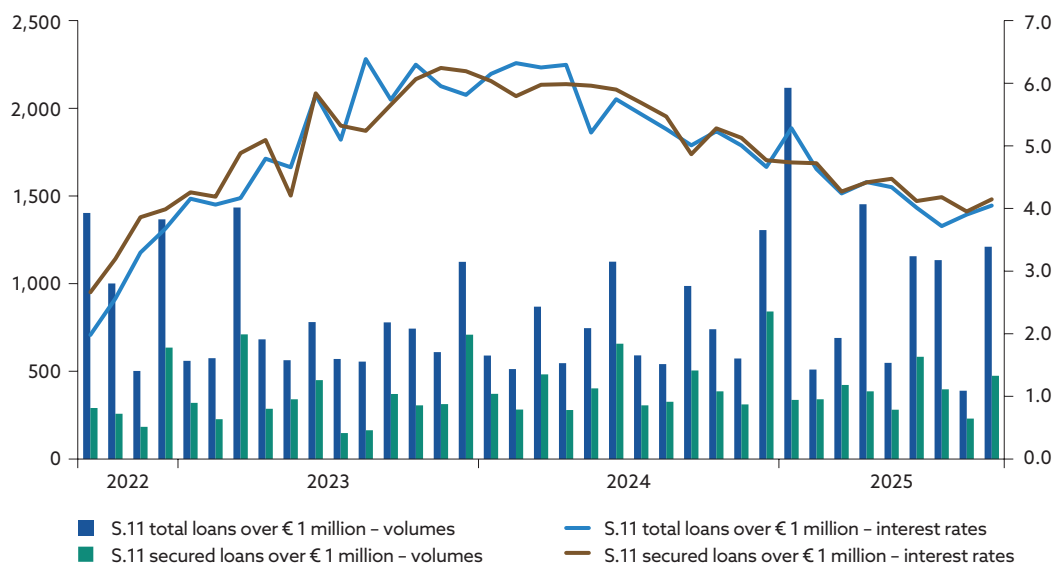


Source: NBS.

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 decreased by 13.3 pp year on year to 40.3%. The average interest rate for secured loans in this category went down by 1.1 pp to 4.1% p.a. The average interest rate for all new loans over €1 million provided to NFCs also decreased, declining by 1.3 pp to 3.9% p.a. on average.

Chart 47

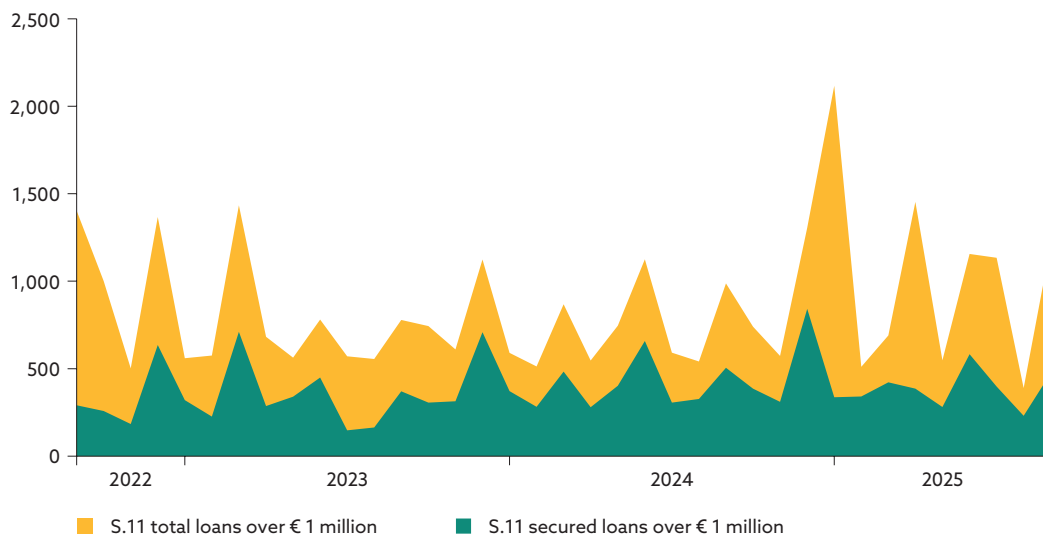
Secured and total new loans over € 1 million to NFCs – interest rates and volumes (EUR millions, % p.a.)



Source: NBS.

Chart 48

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



Source: NBS.

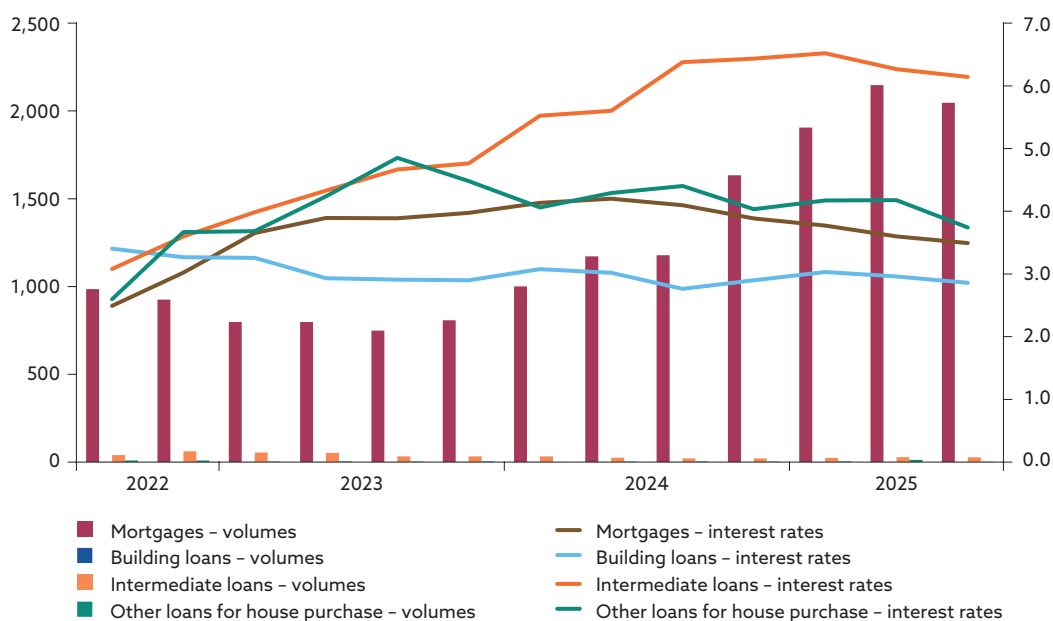
2.8.2 New loans to households – interest rates and volumes

2.8.2.1 Loans for house purchase – interest rates and volumes

The average interest rate on loans for house purchase decreased year on year by 0.6 pp to 3.6% p.a. The interest rate on **building loans** saw a modest year-on-year increase to 2.9% p.a. on average. The average interest rate on **'intermediate loans'** was practically unchanged at 6.2% p.a. The average interest rate on **'other loans for house purchase'** decreased by 0.8 pp and reached 3.9% p.a. The average interest rate on **mortgage loans** also posted a decrease (0.6 pp) for an average of 3.5% p.a. in the reporting period.

Chart 49

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



Source: NBS.

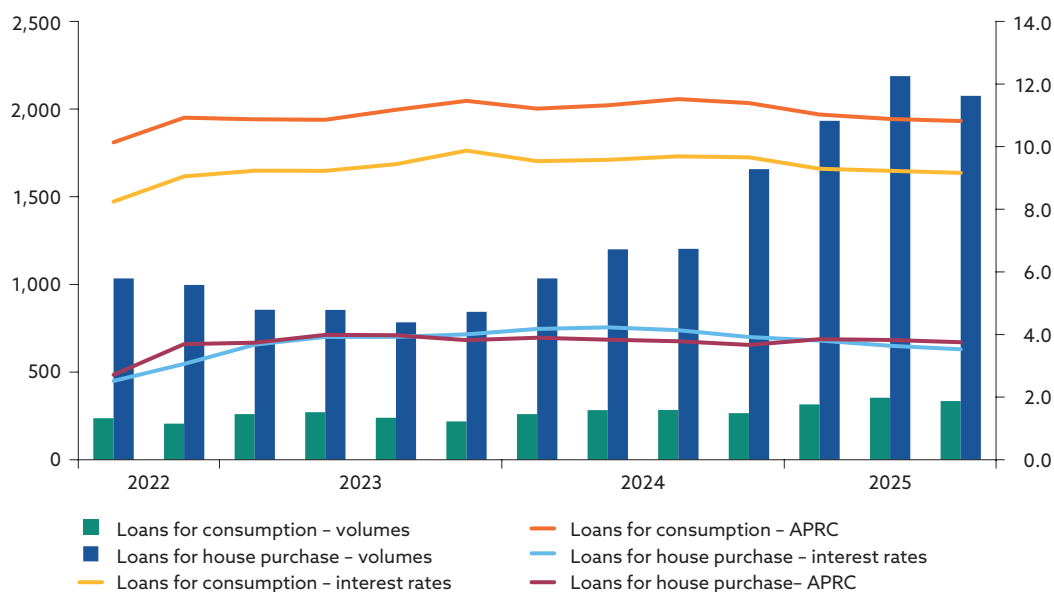
2.8.2.2 Loans for house purchase and consumer loans – interest rates and APRCs

From the third quarter of 2024 to the third quarter of 2025, loans for house purchase saw decreases in both interest rates and their APRCs, with the latter reaching an average of 3.8% p.a.

In the category of consumer loans, the year-on-year change in APRCs showed a downward trend, in this case by 0.6 pp to an average of 10.9% p.a. The average annual interest rate for consumer loans decreased by 0.4 pp to 9.3%.

Chart 50

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



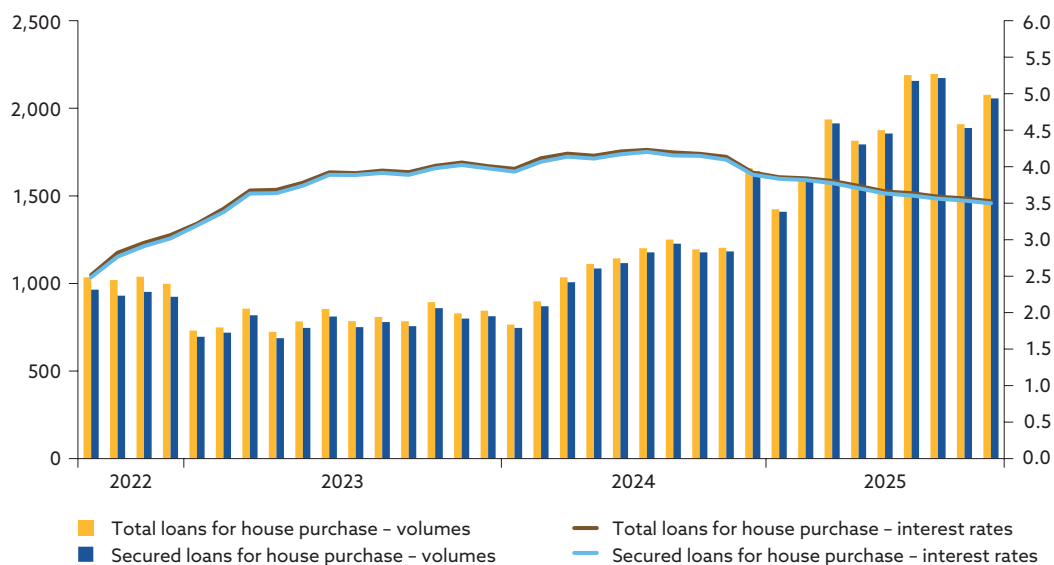
Source: NBS.

2.8.2.3 Secured loans for house purchase – interest rates and volumes

The percentage of **all new loans for house purchase** that were **secured** increased by 0.7 pp year on year to 99.0%. The average interest rate on secured loans declined by 0.6 pp to 3.5% p.a.

Chart 51

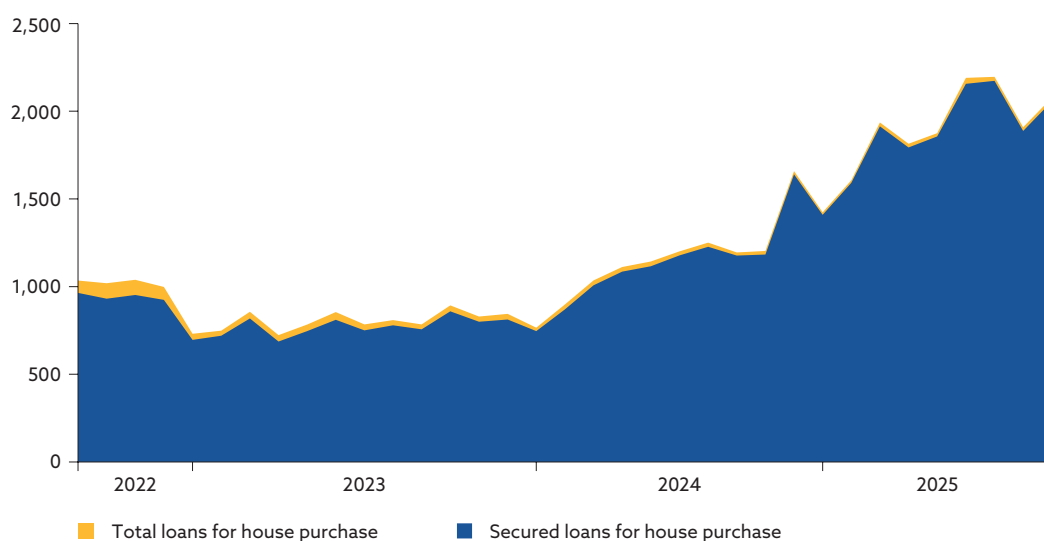
Secured and total new loans for house purchase to households – interest rates and volumes
(EUR millions, % p.a.)



Source: NBS.

Chart 52

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



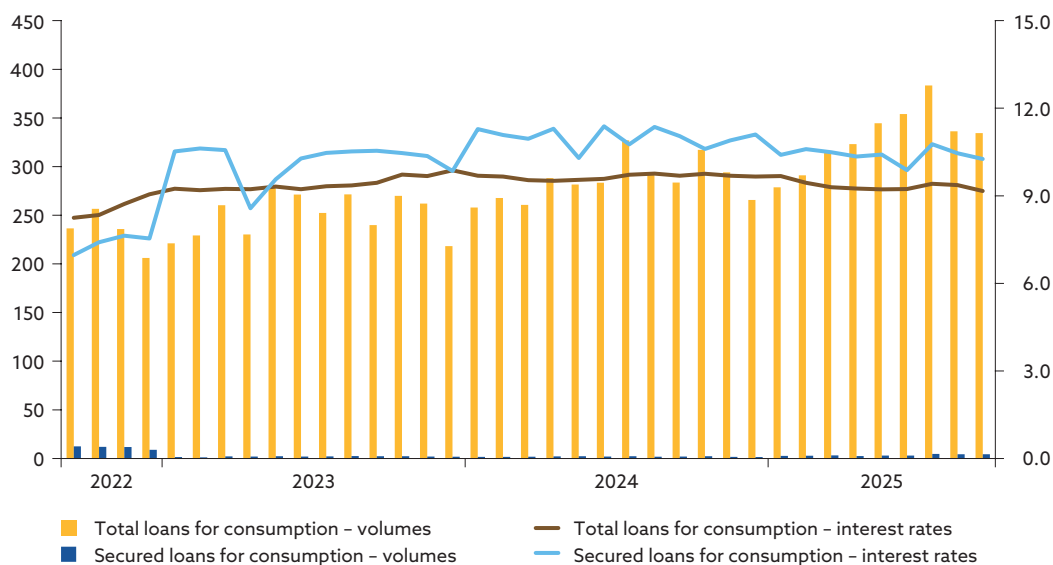
Source: NBS.

2.8.2.4 Secured consumer loans – interest rates and volumes

The share of **secured loans** in the total volume of **consumer loans** is significantly lower than the share of secured loans for house purchase. Compared to the previous year, their share was very slightly higher (by 0.1 pp), accounting for just 1.3% of consumer loans. The average interest rate on secured consumer loans decreased by 0.5 pp to 10.5% p.a.

Chart 53

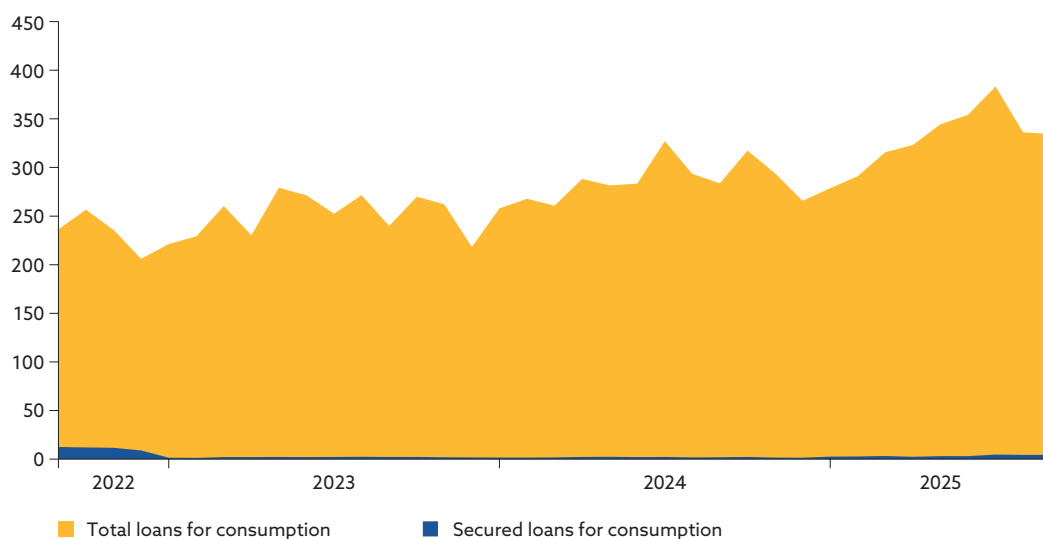
Secured and total new loans for consumption to households – interest rates and volumes
(EUR millions, % p.a.)



Source: NBS.

Chart 54

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



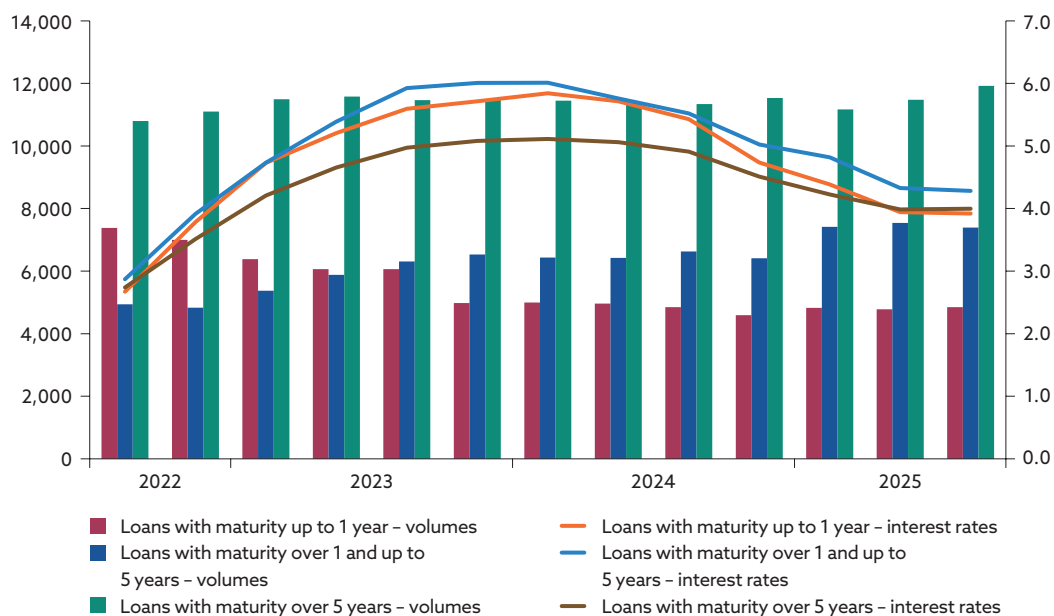
Source: NBS.

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

The average interest rates for **loans provided to non-financial corporations (NFCs)** posted year-on-year decreases in every maturity band. The average interest rate on loans with a maturity of up to 1 year fell by 1.7 pp to 3.9% p.a. In the category of loans with a maturity of over 1 year and up to 5 years, the average interest rate went down 1.4 pp to 4.3% p.a. The smallest decrease (1.0 pp) was in the interest on loans with a maturity of over 5 years, which reached an average of 4.0% 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

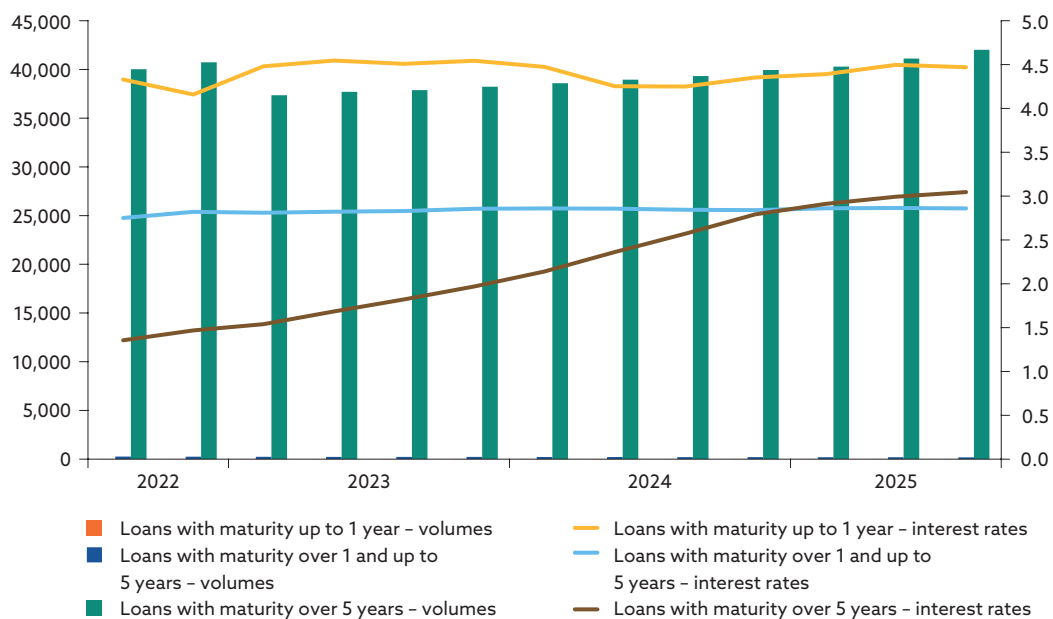
2.8.4.1 Loans for house purchase – interest rates and stocks

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

The average interest rate on loans for house purchase with a maturity of over 5 years increased year on year by 0.5 pp to 3.0% p.a. The average interest rate on loans for house purchase with a maturity of over 1 year and up to 5 years remained unchanged year on year at 2.9% p.a. For maturities of up to 1 year, there was a 0.2 pp increase in average interest rates to 4.5% p.a.

Chart 56

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



Source: NBS.

2.8.4.2 Consumer loans – interest rates and stocks

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

The average interest rates on **consumer loans** increased in the maturity categories 'up to 1 year' (19.5% p.a.) and 'over 5 years' (8.6% p.a.). The category of consumer loans with a maturity of over 1 year and up to 5 years saw almost no change with an average rate of 10.2% p.a.

Chart 57

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



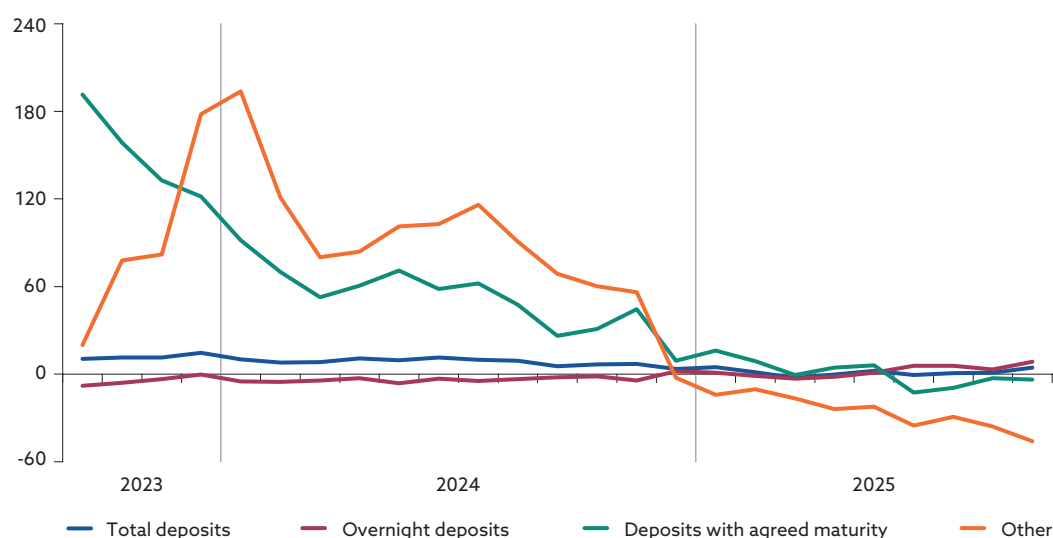
Source: NBS.

2.9 Deposits received from non-financial corporations and households

2.9.1 Deposits received from non-financial corporations

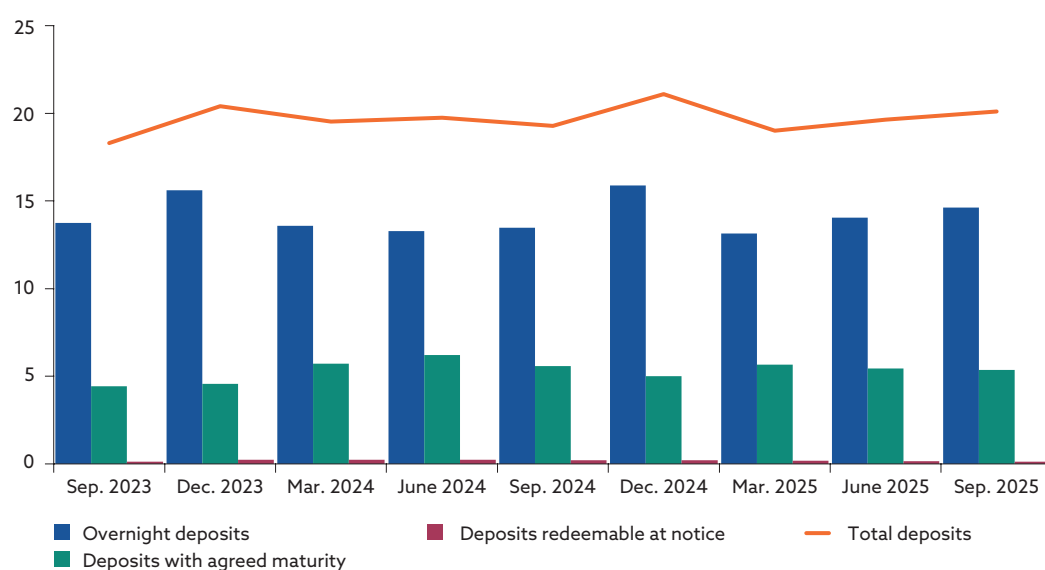
The stock of deposits received from non-financial corporations (NFCs) was 4.3% larger than a year earlier at the end of the third quarter of 2025. Sight deposits were 8.5% higher year on year at the end of September 2025. The stock of deposits with an agreed maturity decreased by 3.8% year on year. Other deposits fell by 45.9% in the twelve months to the reporting date.

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



Source: NBS.

Chart 59
NFC deposits (EUR billions)



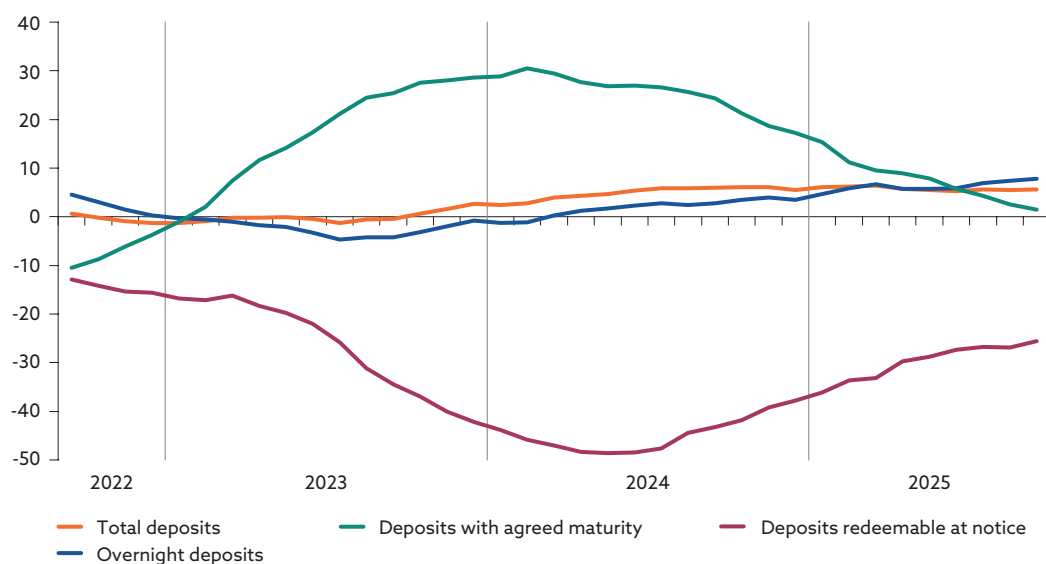
Source: NBS.

2.9.2 Deposits received from households¹

The total value of deposits received from households showed 5.6% year-on-year growth in the third quarter of 2025. The stock of deposits with an agreed maturity increased year on year by 1.5%. Sight deposits had a 7.8% larger stock at the end of September 2025 compared to a year earlier. The stock of deposits redeemable at notice decreased year on year by 25.6%.

Chart 60

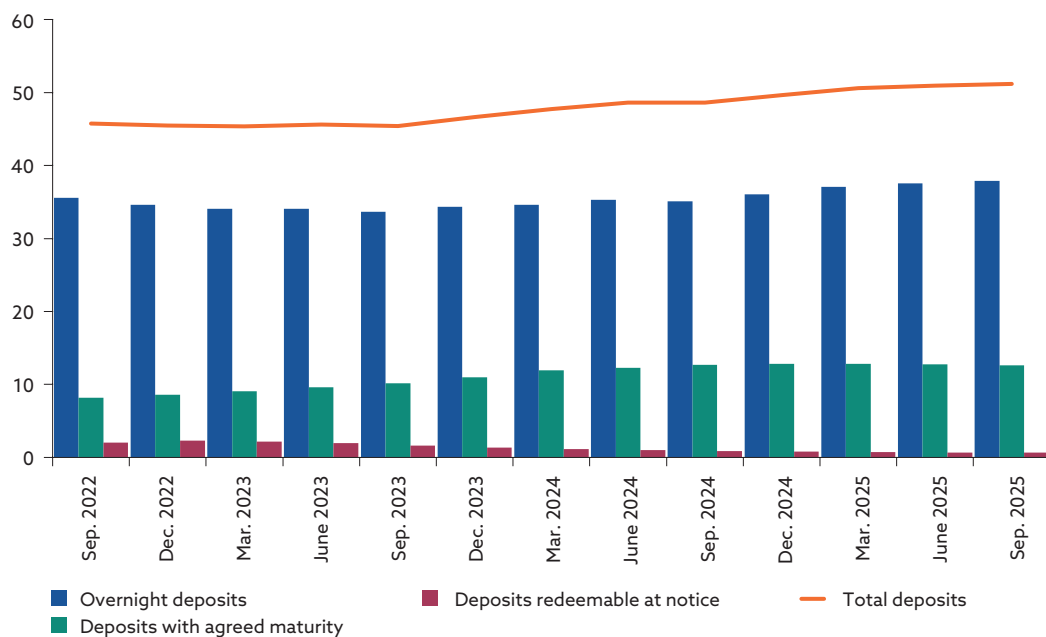
Households deposits by type (year-on-year percentages change)



Source: NBS.

Chart 61

Households deposits (EUR billions)



Source: NBS.

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

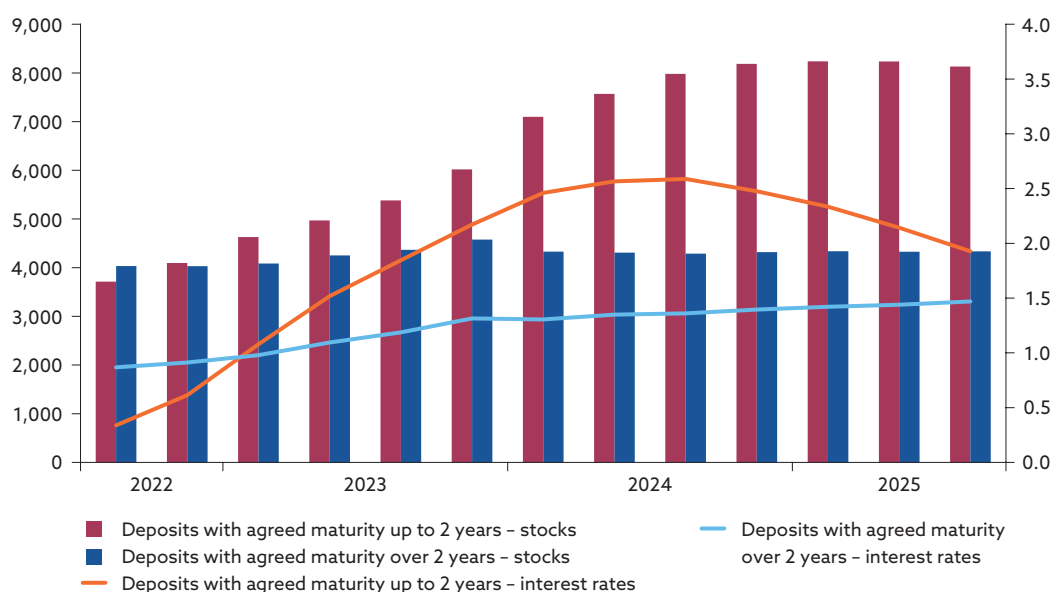
2.10 Interest rates, volumes and stocks of deposits received

2.10.1 Household deposits – interest rates and stocks

The share of deposits **with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years** increased year on year by 0.6 pp to 65.4% of the total volume of deposits with an agreed maturity. The average interest rate for this category of deposits decreased by 0.6 pp to 2.0% p.a. The average interest rate on deposits **with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** rose slightly by 0.1 pp to 1.5% p.a. The total volume of deposits with an agreed maturity received from households increased year on year by 2.8%.

Chart 62

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



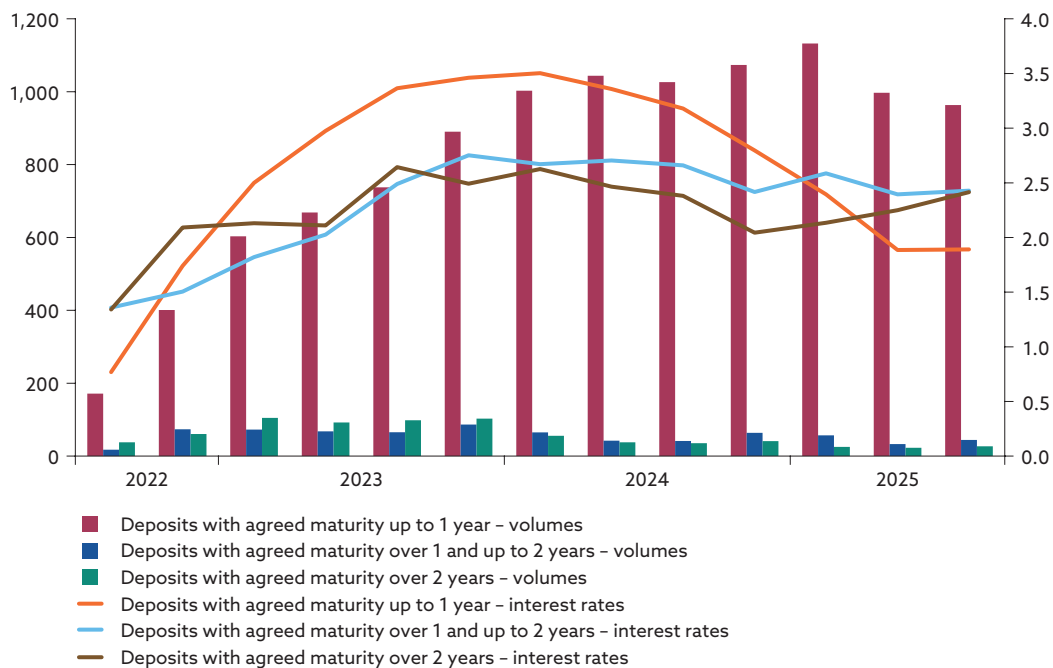
Source: NBS.

2.10.2 New household deposits – interest rates and volumes

New **deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 1 year** saw a year-on-year decrease in their average interest rate by 1.4 pp to 1.9% p.a. while in the case of new **deposits with an agreed maturity of 1 to 2 years**, the average rate decreased by 0.2 pp to 2.4% p.a. and in the case of **deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** there was a decrease of 0.1 pp to 2.5% p.a. The majority of new deposits with an agreed maturity received from households have a maturity of **up to 1 year** (92.2%), followed by deposits with an agreed maturity of **1 to 2 years** (4.9%) and deposits with an agreed maturity of **over 2 years** (2.9%).

Chart 63

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



Source: NBS.

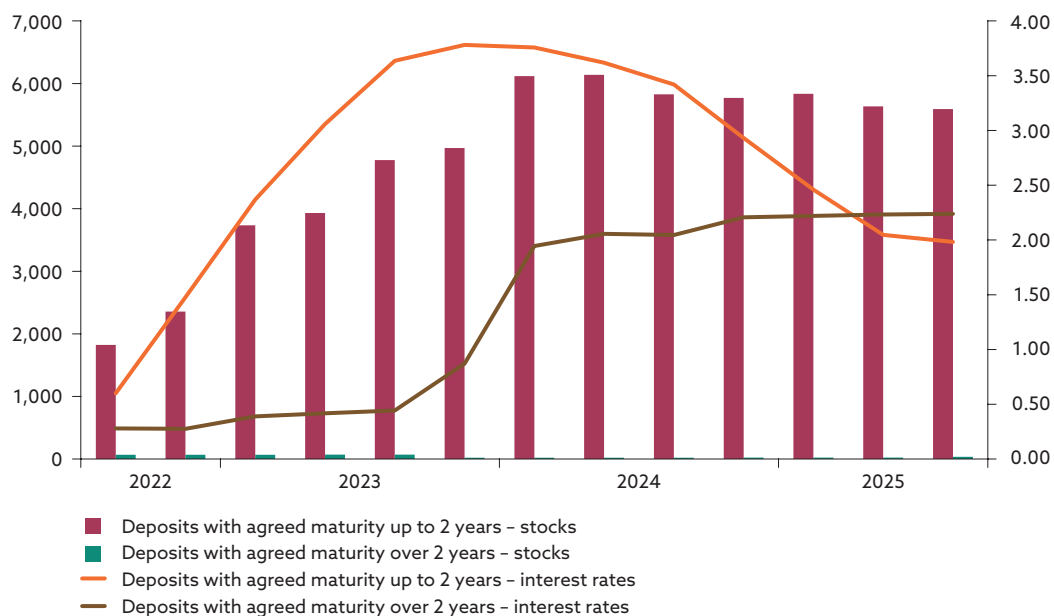
2.10.3 Deposits received from NFCs – interest rates and stocks

In the year to the reporting date, the interest rate on **deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years** decreased year on year by 1.5 pp to an average of 2.0% p.a., while the average interest rate on **deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** increased by 0.2 pp to 2.2% p.a.

The share of deposits **with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years** fell year on year by 0.2 pp to 99.5% of the total volume of deposits with an agreed maturity received from non-financial corporations (NFCs). **Deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years** made up just 0.5%. The total volume of NFC deposits with an agreed maturity grew year on year by 2.0%.

Chart 64

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



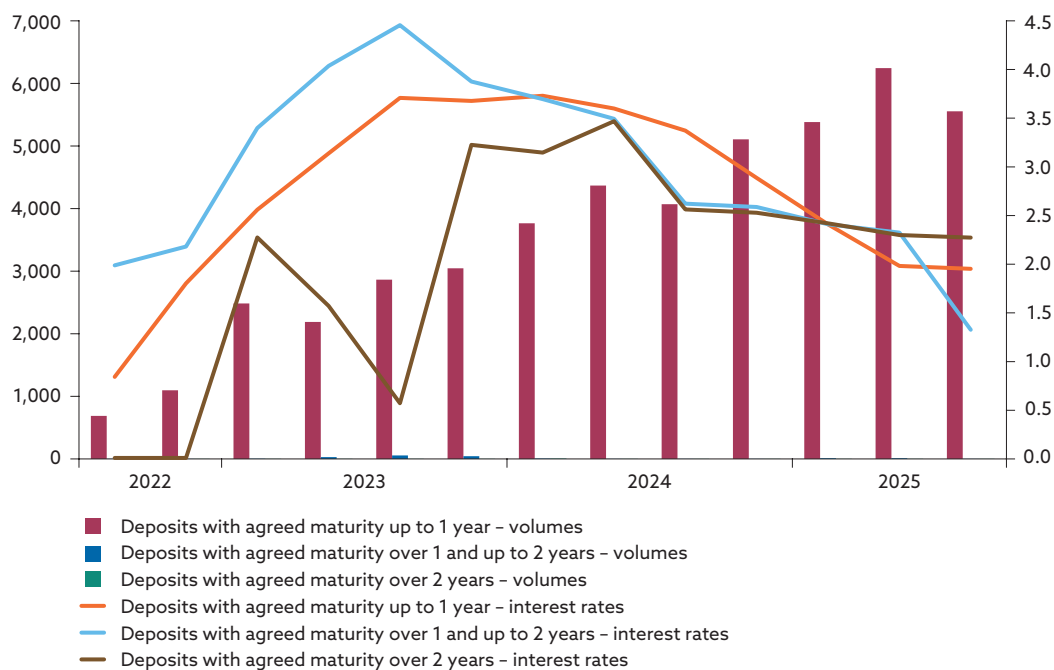
Source: NBS.

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** decreased year on year by 0.8 pp to 2.2% p.a., but this category's share of total deposits with an agreed maturity remained extremely small. The average interest rate on new NFC deposits **with an agreed maturity of 1 to 2 years** was 1.8 pp lower year on year at 1.9% p.a., and the average interest rate on new deposits **with an agreed maturity of up to 1 year** also fell by 1.6 pp year-on-year to 1.9% p.a. This category of deposits is the most significant in volume terms: it represents 99.9% of the total volume of new NFC deposits with an agreed maturity.

Chart 65

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



Source: NBS.

3 Investment funds

Slovakia's investment funds market comprises six domestic asset management companies and two foreign asset management company, managing a total of 84 domestic open-end funds and two domestic closed-end funds as at 30 September 2025.

Domestic asset management companies:

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

Foreign asset management companies:

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

3.1 Current developments in the domestic collective investment market

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

Mixed funds accounted for the largest share (32.8%) of the aggregate assets of investment funds as of 30 September 2025, followed by equity funds (27.1%) and real-estate funds (24.9%). Bond funds account for 14.8% and other funds for 0.5%.

Table 8

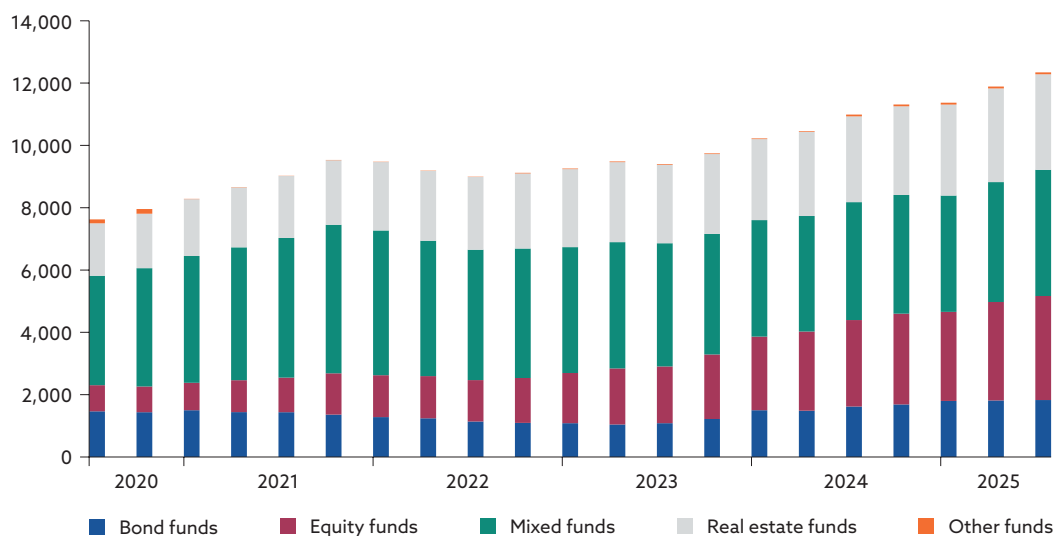
Total assets of mutual funds broken down by type of fund (year-on-year percentage changes)

Total assets	Year-on-year change in %								
	IX. 2023	XII. 2023	III. 2024	VI. 2024	IX. 2024	XII. 2024	III. 2025	VI. 2025	IX. 2025
Bond	-4.93	11.51	38.08	42.29	49.27	38.27	19.98	22.16	12.87
Equity	37.43	43.68	47.03	41.53	52.28	40.73	20.94	24.24	20.28
Mixed	-5.53	-6.89	-7.42	-8.63	-4.22	-1.52	-0.22	3.83	7.02
Real estate	7.98	6.24	3.69	5.12	9.26	11.00	12.33	11.45	11.45
Other	143.04	34.25	32.19	7.17	142.31	156.42	159.63	164.52	5.71

Source: NBS.

Chart 66

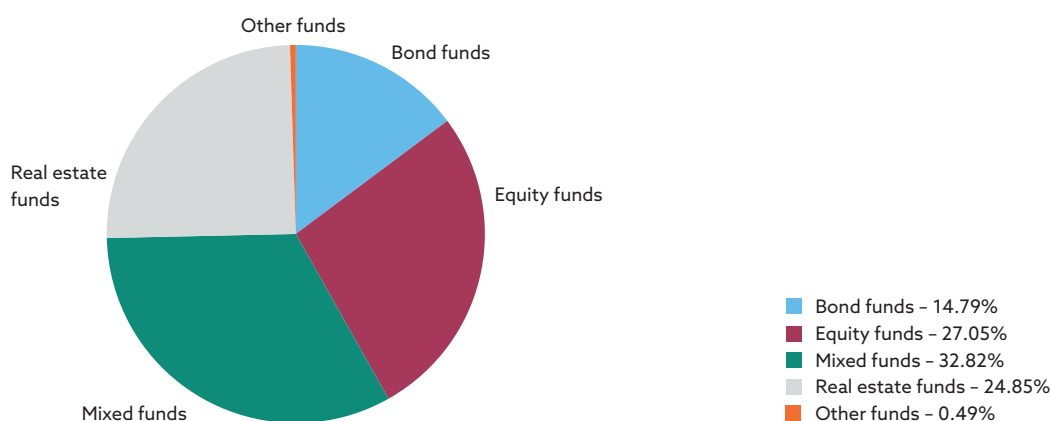
Mutual funds broken down by investment strategy (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 67

Total assets of domestic mutual funds as at 30 September 2025 broken down by type of fund



Source: NBS.

3.2 Asset structure of domestic investment funds

3.2.1 Bond funds

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

As of 30 September 2025, most of the assets under management were debt securities (63.9%). These funds continue to invest significant amounts in term deposits and current accounts (17.7%) and investment fund shares/units (17.9%). The rest consisted of other assets, including financial derivatives.

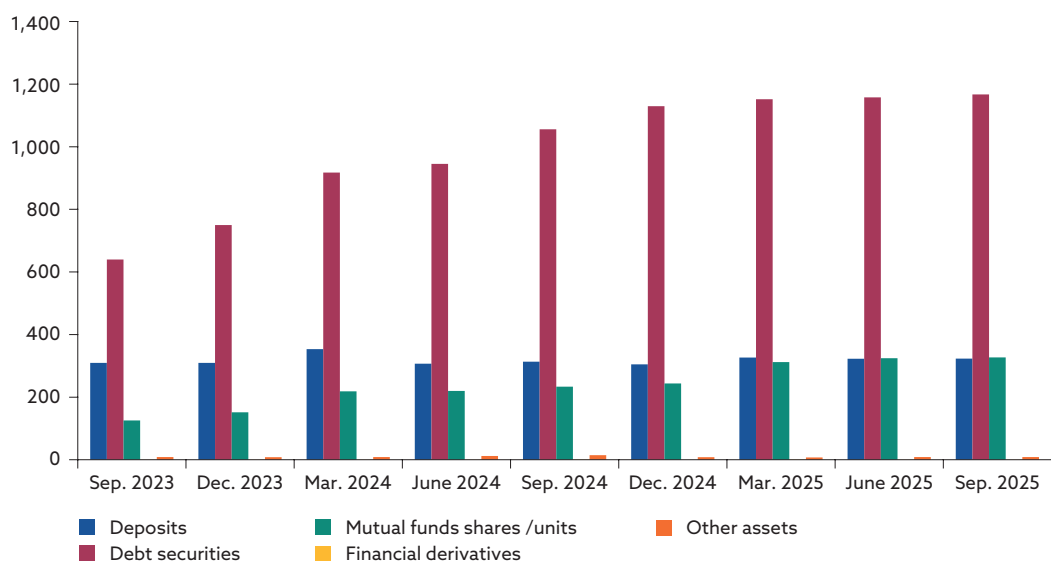
In the reporting quarter, the percentages of the different issuer residency categories in the bond fund portfolio were as follows: domestic 23.3%, other euro area countries 36.0% and the rest of the world 40.7%.

The sector issuing the most debt securities was banks (43.3%). This was followed by bonds issued by non-financial corporations (NFCs) (23.2%) and other financial institutions (19.6%). The general government sector accounted for 13.9%.

In terms of residual maturity, bond funds' securities holdings broke down as follows: 17.5% of the securities had a maturity of up to 1 year, 21.4% a maturity of 1 to 2 years, and 61.1% a maturity of over 2 years.

Chart 68

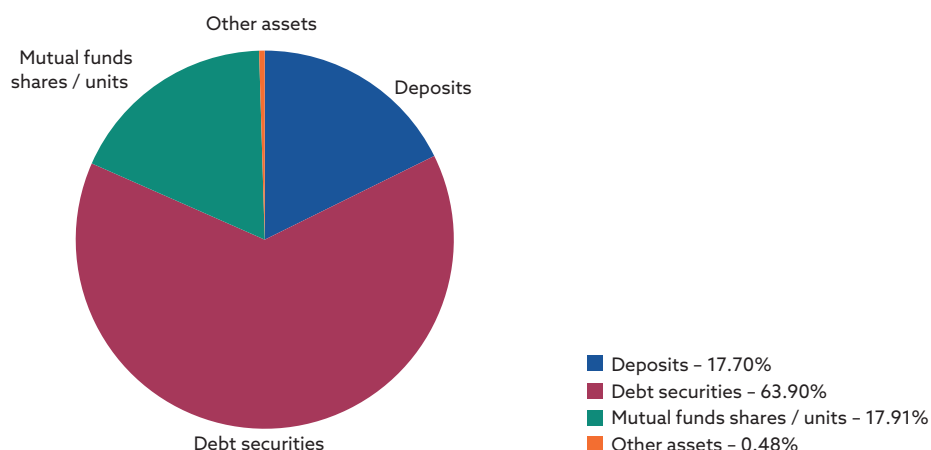
Bond funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 69

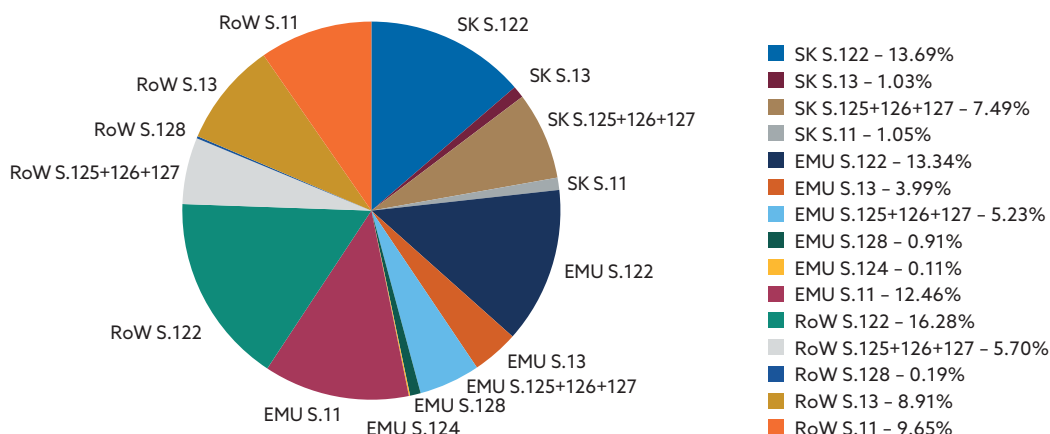
Bond funds: structure of assets as at 30 September 2025



Source: NBS.

Chart 70

Geographical and sectoral breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of bond funds as at 30 September 2025

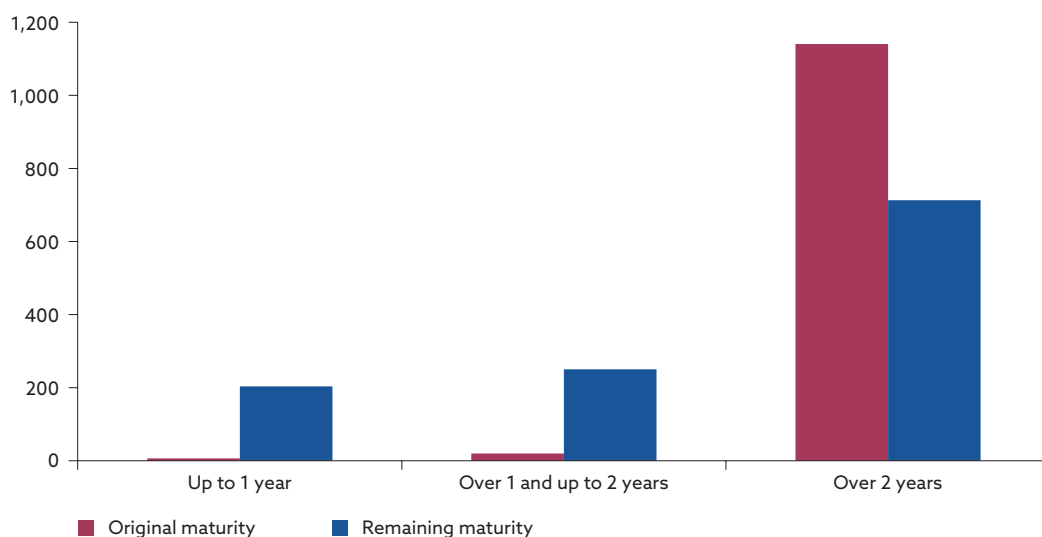


Source: NBS.

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

Chart 71

Maturity breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of bond funds as at 30 September 2025 (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

3.2.2 Equity funds

At the end of September 2025, the main asset types held by equity funds were investment fund shares/units (58.2%) followed by shares and other equity (36.7%). Bank deposits made up 4.2% and other items totalled 0.9%.

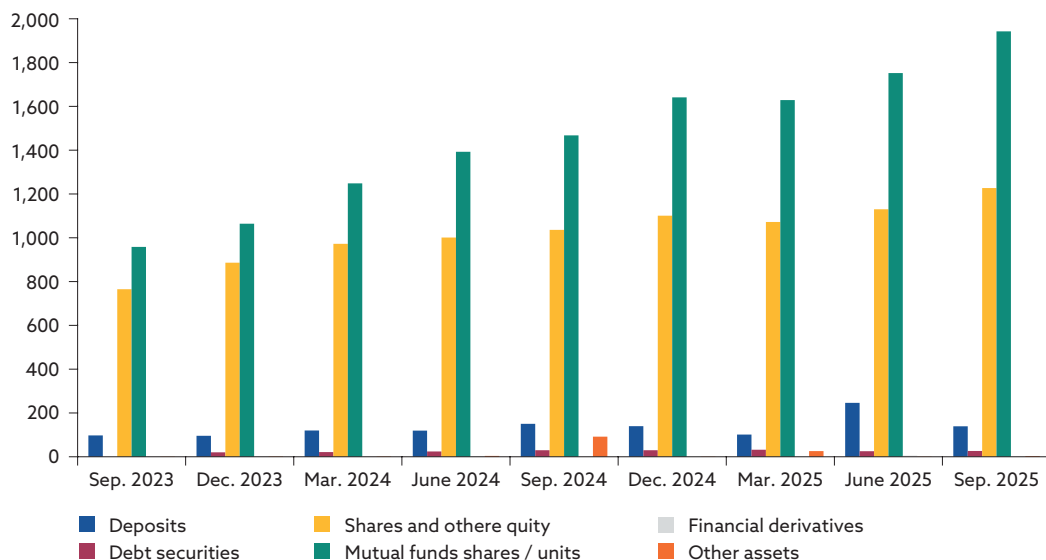
The residency structure of the issuers of equity funds' holdings of investment fund shares/units in the quarter under review was as follows: Investment fund shares/units issued by funds resident in Slovakia accounted for 1.1% of the total, whereas 96.3% were issued by funds resident in other euro area countries and 2.5% were issued by funds resident elsewhere in the world.

The majority of the share portfolio consisted of shares issued by non-financial corporations (NFCs) from outside the euro area, which accounted for 75.3%. After them came NFCs resident

in euro area countries (10.2%) and financial auxiliaries from the rest of the world (4.8%). No other share type accounted for more than 3%.

Chart 72

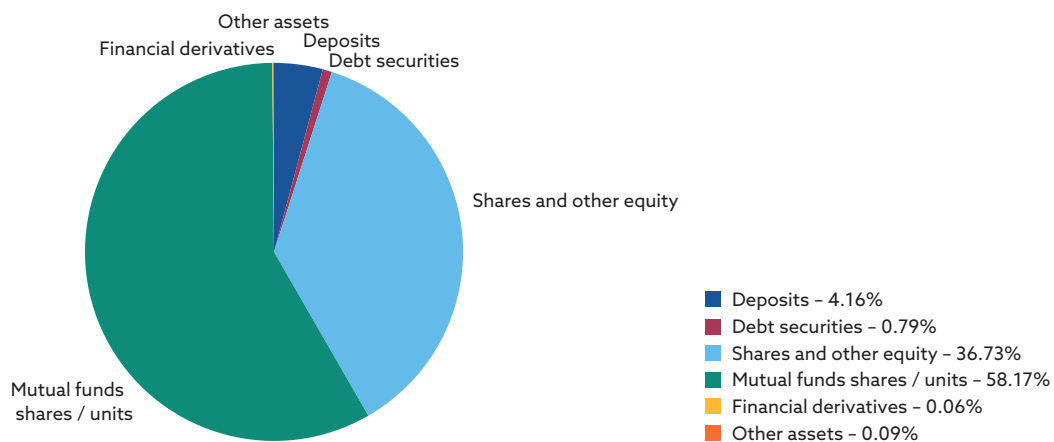
Equity funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 73

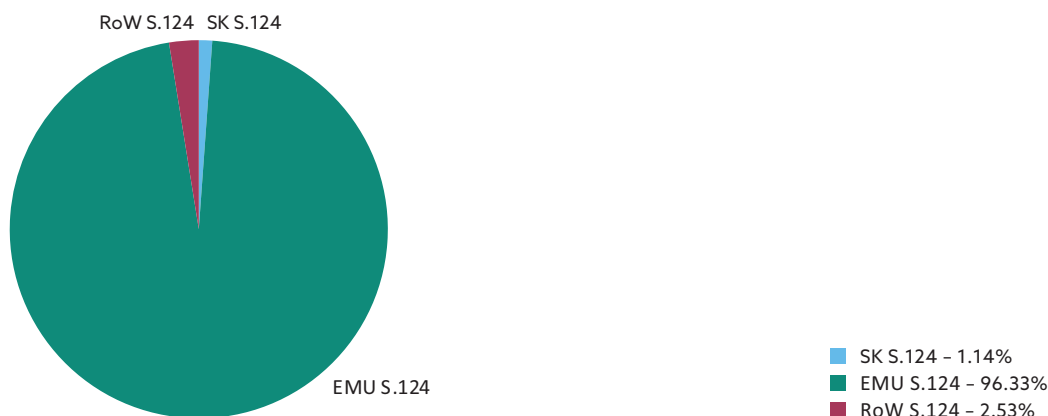
Equity funds: structure of assets as at 30 September 2025



Source: NBS.

Chart 74

Geographical and sectoral breakdown of mutual funds shares / units in the portfolio of equity funds as at 30 September 2025

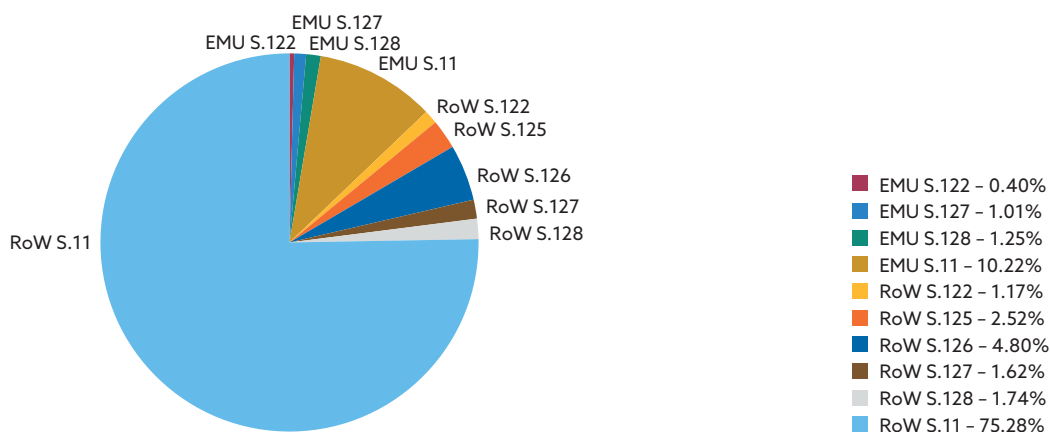


Source: NBS.

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

Chart 75

Geographical and sectoral breakdown of shares and other equity in the portfolio of equity funds as at 30 September 2025



Source: NBS.

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

3.2.3 Mixed funds

The main asset type in mixed funds has historically been investment fund shares/units. They accounted for 64.2% of mixed-fund assets at the end of September 2025. Other significant asset types for mixed funds during the review period were debt securities (24.1%) and bank deposits (9.7%). Equities made up 1.6% and other assets, including financial derivatives, 0.4%.

The issuer residency of mixed funds' holdings of investment fund shares/units did not change significantly in the quarter under review. Most investment fund shares/units in the funds' portfolios were issued by euro area residents (76.8%). They were followed by shares/units issued by investment funds resident in Slovakia (12.9%) and in the rest of the world (10.4%).

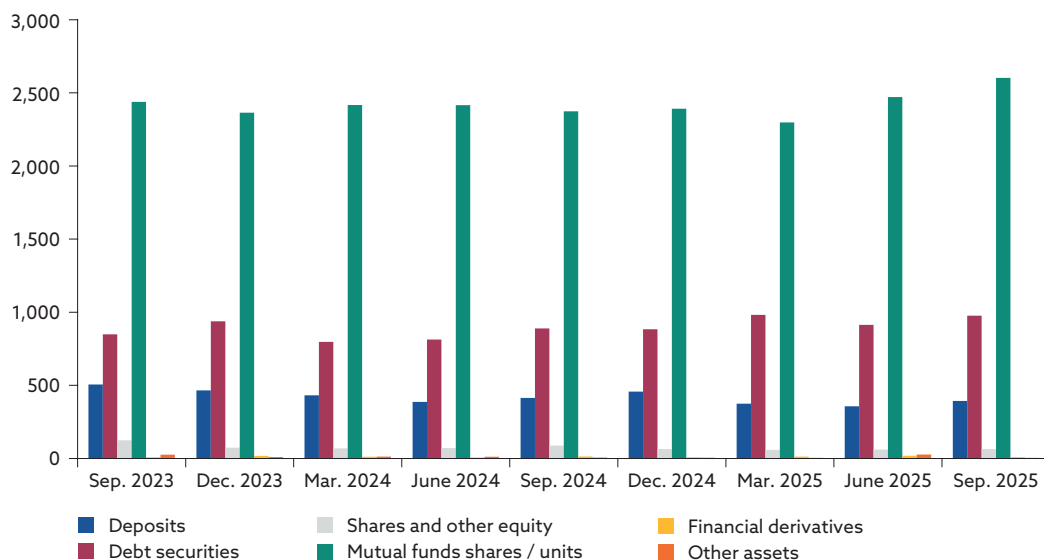
Mixed funds' debt securities holdings at the end of September 2025 broke down in terms of issuer residency as follows: the majority had domestic issuers (56.4%) followed by issuers resident in other euro area countries (23.9%). Issuers from the rest of the world provided 19.7%.

In terms of issuer sector, the largest holdings were issued by other financial intermediaries (41.5%) and banks (32.3%), followed by the general government sector (19.1%), and non-financial corporations (6.2%). Other sectors accounted for 1%.

The residual maturities of mixed funds' securities holdings at the end of the third quarter of 2025 broke down as follows: securities with a maturity of up to 1 year 16.3%, maturities of 1 to 2 years 17.1%, and maturities over 2 years 66.6%.

Chart 76

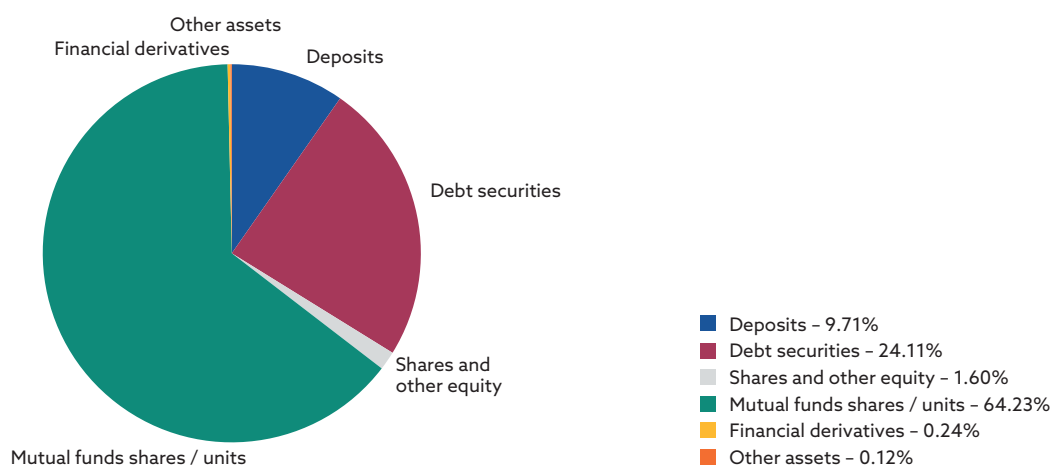
Mixed funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 77

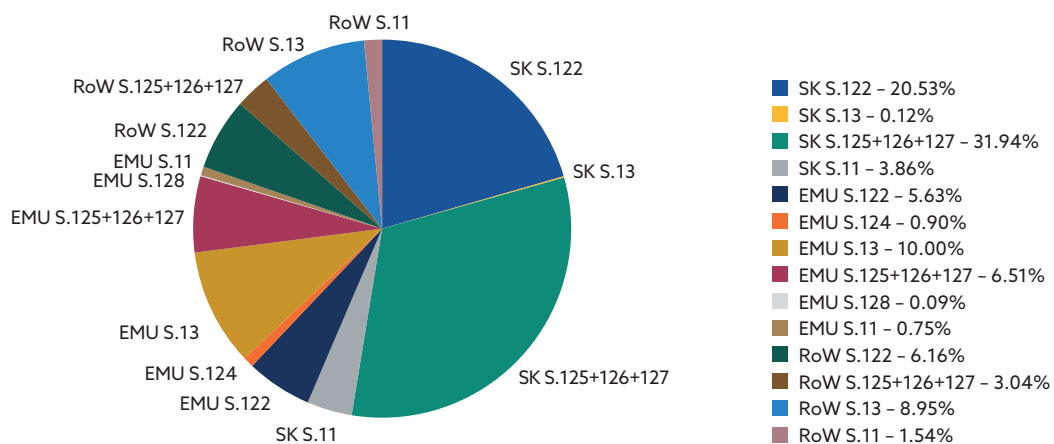
Mixed funds: structure of assets as at 30 September 2025



Source: NBS.

Chart 78

Geographical and sectoral breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of mixed funds as at 30 September 2025

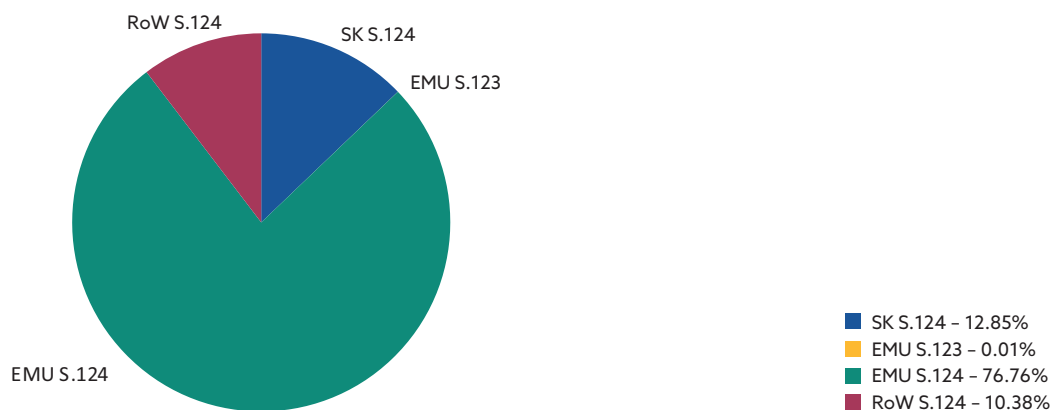


Source: NBS.

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

Chart 79

Geographical and sectoral breakdown of mutual funds shares / units in the portfolio of mixed funds as at 30 September 2025

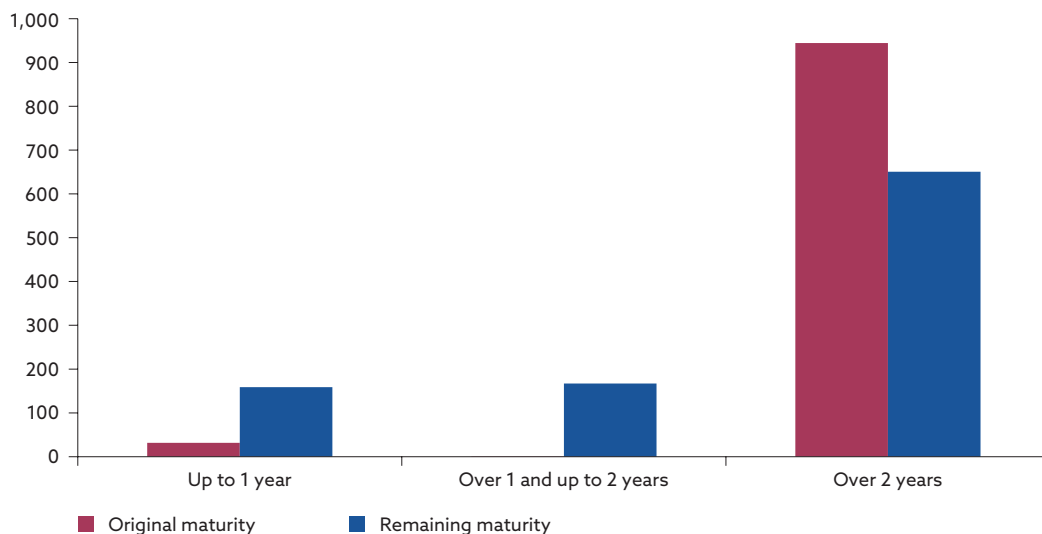


Source: NBS.

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

Chart 80

Maturity breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of bond funds as at 30 September 2025 (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

3.2.4 Real estate funds

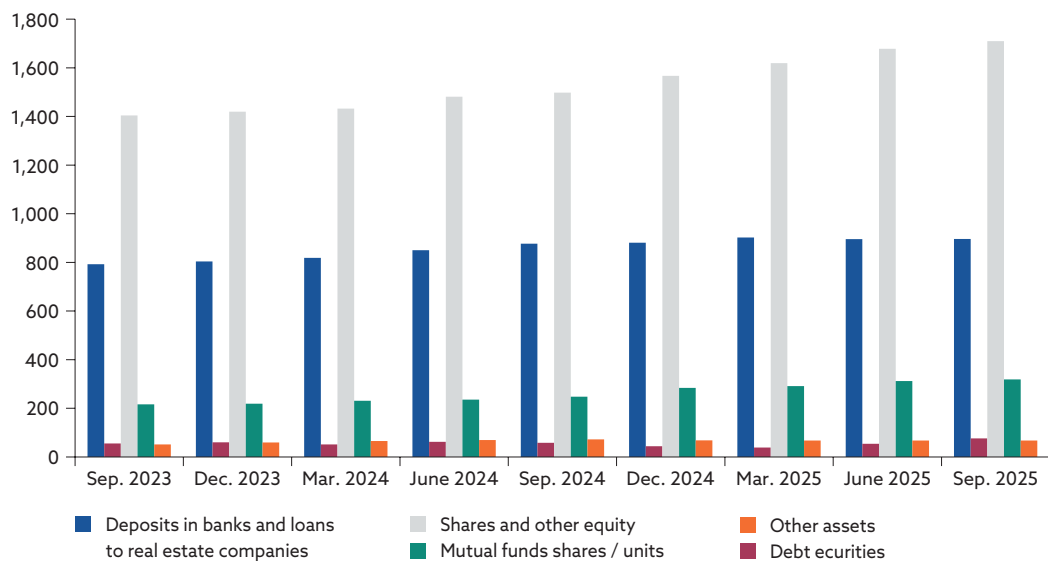
Real estate funds have a strategy of investing primarily in the shares and other equity of real estate companies. They may also use their funds to provide loans to real estate companies in accordance with applicable legislation.

The balance sheet item bank deposits and loans to real estate companies accounted for 29.2% of these funds' assets under management at the end of the third quarter of 2025. Shares and other equity made up 55.7%. During the quarter under review, real estate funds also had smaller investments in investment fund shares/units (10.4%) and debt securities (2.5%). Other assets, including derivatives, made up the remaining 2.2%.

From a sectoral perspective, real estate funds invested exclusively in the shares and other equity of non-financial corporations (S.11) – of which 81.6% were domestic residents, 17.9% residents outside the euro area and 0.5% in other euro area countries. Loans to real estate companies also flowed mainly to domestic companies and to neighbouring countries to a lesser extent.

Chart 81

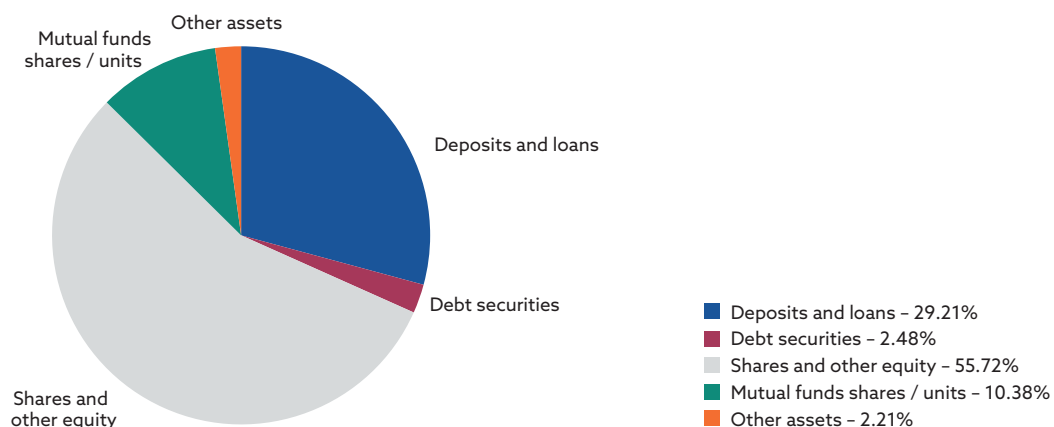
Real estate funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 82

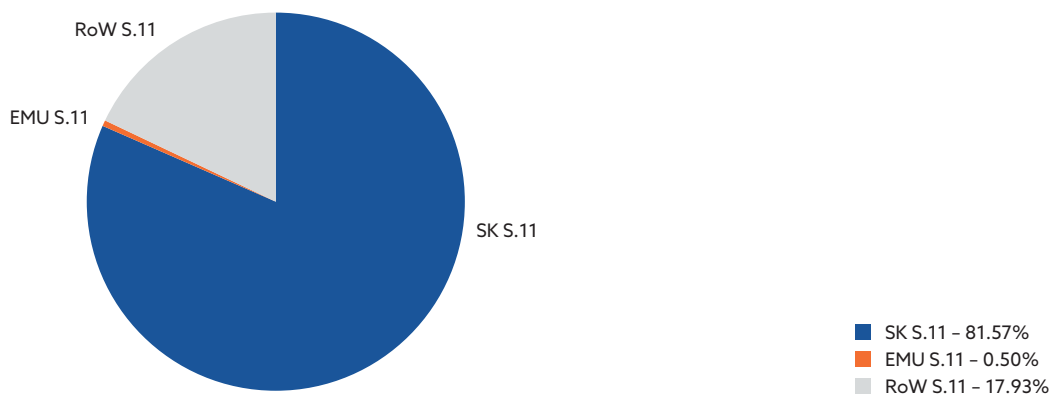
Real estate funds: structure of assets as at 30 September 2025



Source: NBS.

Chart 83

Geographical and sectoral breakdown of shares and other equity in the portfolio of real estate funds as at 30 September 2025



Source: NBS.

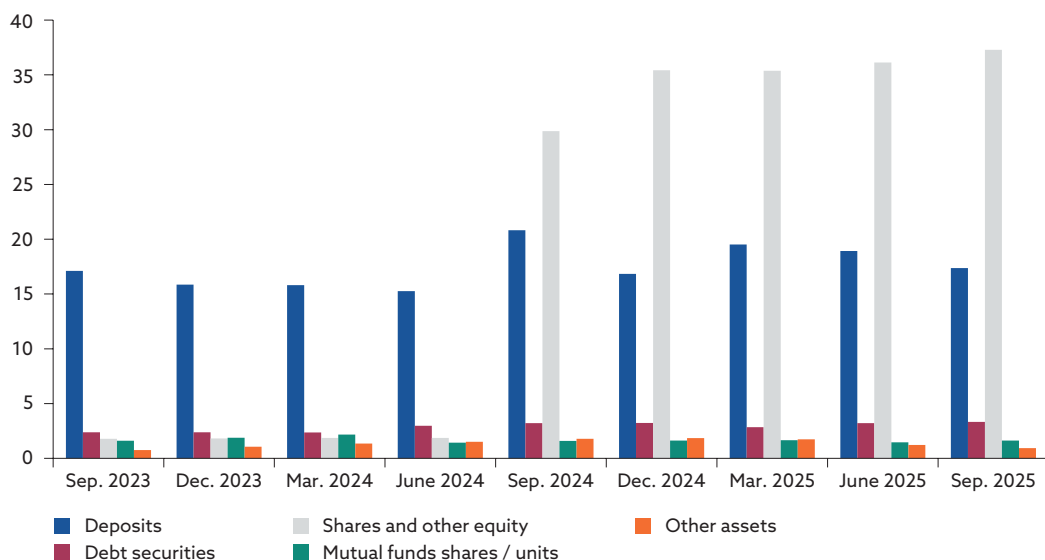
Note: SK = domestic issuers; EMU = issuers from other euro area member states; RoW = issuers from the rest of the world.

3.2.5 Other funds

This category represents funds offering alternative investment strategies that do not fit into any of the preceding categories. As of 30 September 2025, their assets consisted mainly of shares and other equity participations (61.6%) and bank deposits / loans to real estate companies (28.7%). Funds also had holdings of debt securities (5.5%), shares/units in other investment funds (2.7%) and other assets (1.5%).

Chart 84

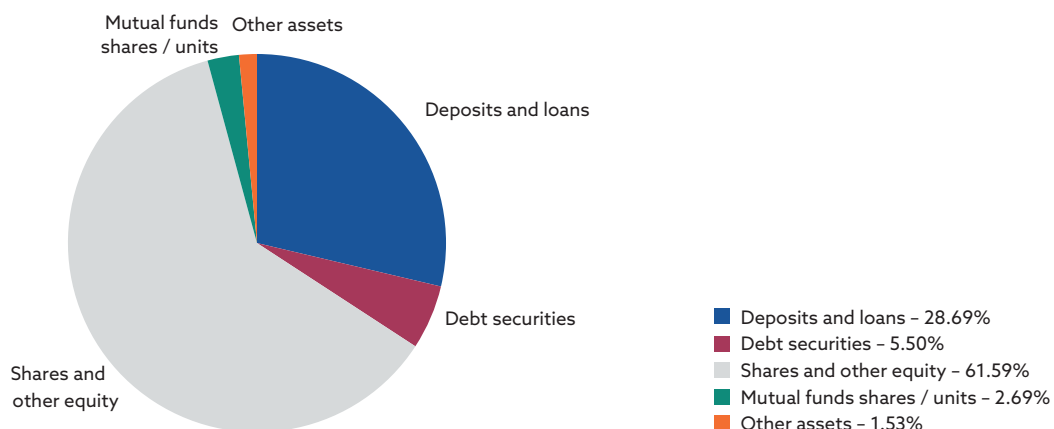
Other funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 85

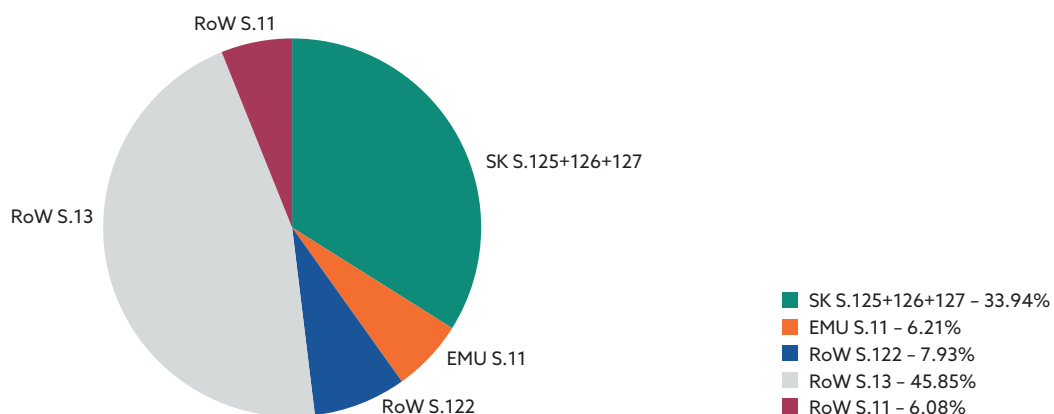
Other funds: structure of assets as at 30 September 2025



Source: NBS.

Chart 86

Geographical and sectoral breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of other funds as at 30 September 2025

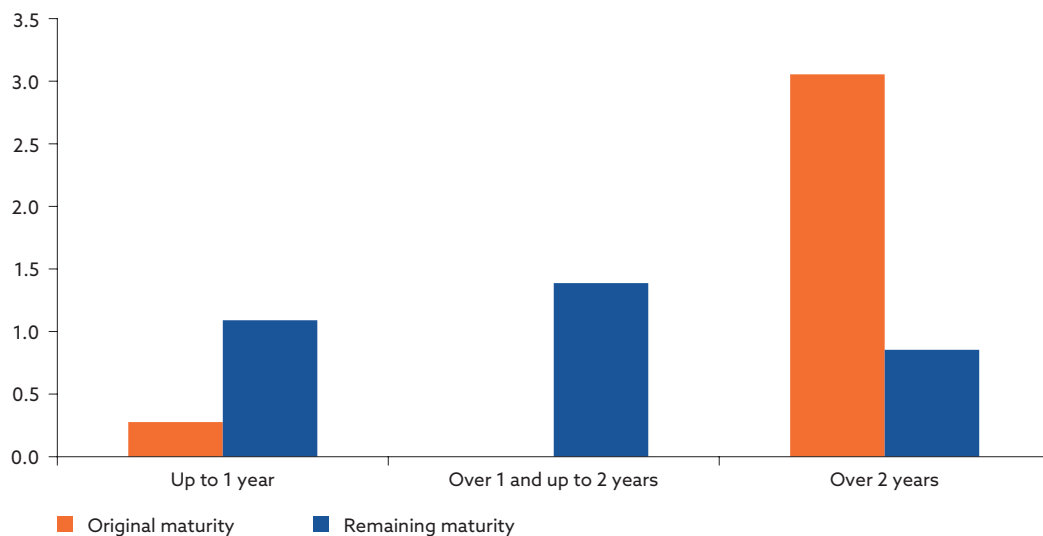


Source: NBS.

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

Chart 87

Maturity breakdown of debt securities in portfolio of other funds as at 30 September 2025
(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 intermediaries², in the subdivision of *Financial corporations engaged in lending*. The list of entities reporting balance sheet data to Národná banka Slovenska under the NBS Decree³ was updated in 2025.

In terms of asset growth, the third quarter of 2025 was favourable for leasing companies, which grew by 6.9%, and factoring and other companies, which grew by 8.1%. Consumer credit companies, by contrast, recorded a 5.7% year-on-year decrease in their assets in the reporting period.

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

Total assets	Year-on-year change in %								
	IX. 2023	XII. 2023	III. 2024	VI. 2024	IX. 2024	XII. 2024	III. 2025	VI. 2025	IX. 2025
Factoring and other companies	3.5	1.1	-0.7	-1.9	-0.2	-8.6	-6.7	0.6	8.1
Consumer credit	-25.7	-23.9	-20.2	2.1	-3.5	5.3	-6.0	-10.6	-5.7
Financial leasing	17.6	14.9	11.4	8.6	7.0	5.5	5.8	7.1	6.9

Source: NBS.

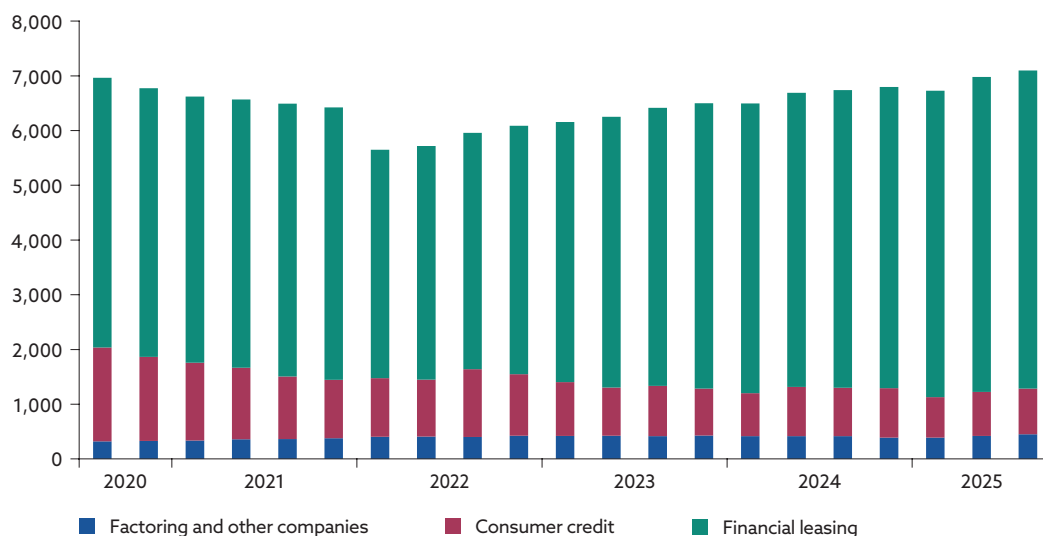
Leasing companies have long been the market leaders in non-bank lending. In the third quarter of 2025, they accounted for 82% of all assets in this market. They were followed by consumer credit companies (12%) and factoring and other companies (6%).

² The European system of accounts (ESA 2010) defines 'Other financial intermediaries, except insurance corporations and pension funds' as financial corporations and quasi-corporations which are principally engaged in financial intermediation by incurring liabilities in forms other than currency, deposits, 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 reporting by factoring, consumer credit and leasing companies for statistical purposes (Notification No 248/2014).

Chart 88

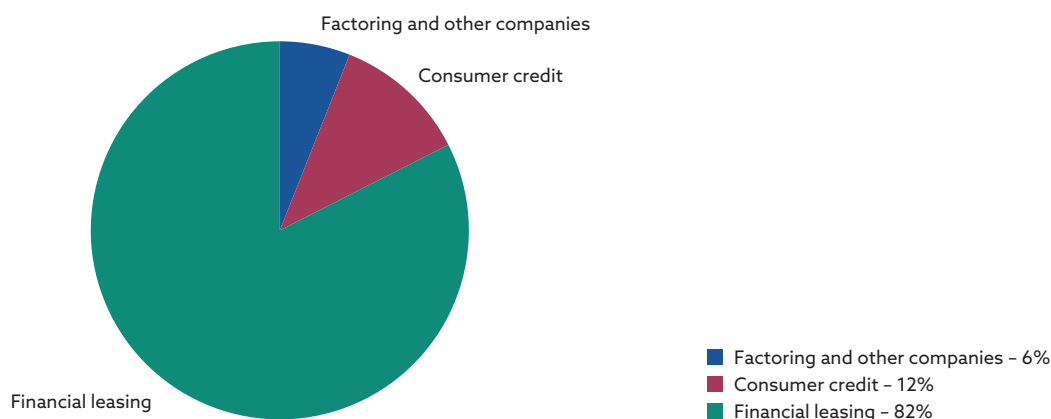
Evolution of total assets by type of business (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 89

Total assets of financial corporations engaged in lending broken down by type of company as at 30 September 2025



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.

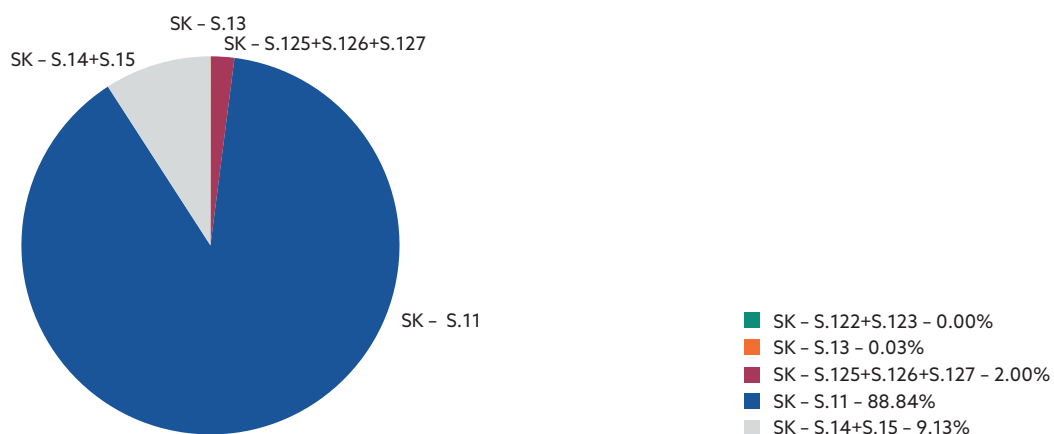
Financial leasing was used exclusively by domestic clients at the end of the reporting quarter. Most clients were non-financial corporations (88.8%), with households in second place (9.1%). Other sectors in aggregate made up 2.0% of clients.

Domestic clients made up 92.8% of the customer base of consumer credit companies as of 30 September 2025. Clients from other euro area countries accounted for 7.1% and from the rest of the world for 0.1%. Since the purchase of consumer goods through instalment credit is traditionally a significant form of household financing in Slovakia, in the quarter in question, households continued to make up the majority of domestic customers (70.2%). NFCs constituted the remaining 29.8%.

At the end of the third quarter of 2025, domestic customers made up 94.7% of factoring and other companies' total customers. The share of customers from the rest of the world was 3.3% while other euro area countries contributed 2.0%. The majority of domestic clients were households, accounting for 69.5%, while NFCs made up the remaining 30.5%.

Chart 90

Geographical and sectoral breakdown of lending by financial leasing companies as at 30 September 2025

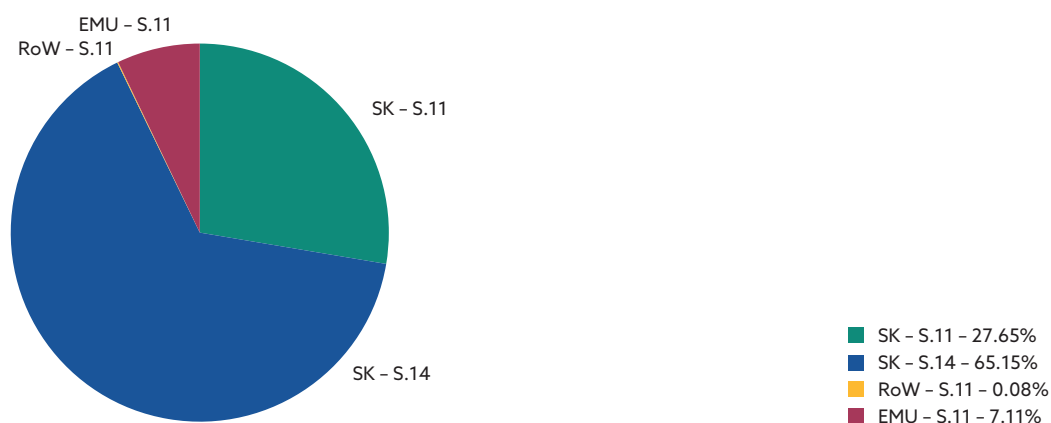


Source: NBS.

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

Chart 91

Geographical and sectoral breakdown of lending by consumer credit companies as at 30 September 2025

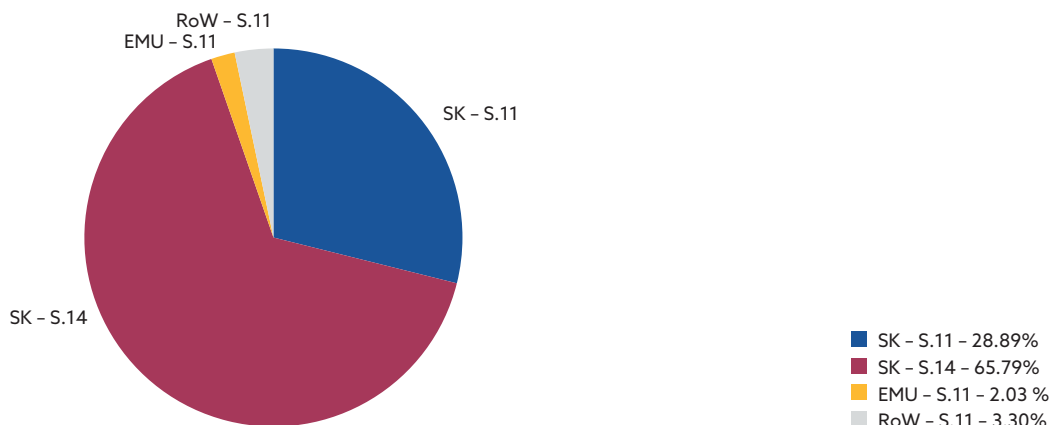


Source: NBS.

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

Chart 92

Geographical and sectoral breakdown of lending by factoring and other companies as at 30 September 2025



Source: NBS.

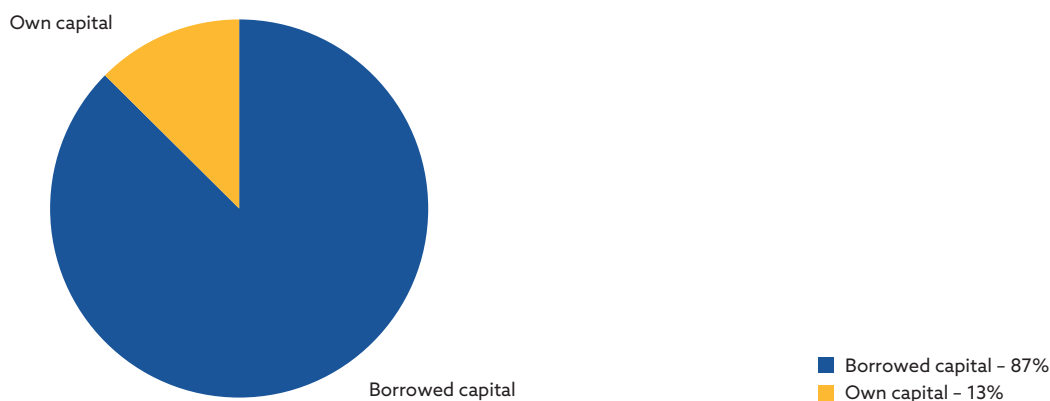
Note: SK = domestic borrowers; EMU = borrowers from other euro area member states; RoW = borrowers from the rest of the world.

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

The main source of financing was external (debt) capital (87.4%). External capital was obtained mostly in the form of bank loans, whose share, as of 30 September 2025, was 65.6%. The rest was obtained in the form of proceeds from issues of debt securities (26.1%) and credit and loans from companies belonging to the same group and clients (8.3%). The main components of own funds were share capital, retained earnings from previous periods, shares and other equity.

Chart 93

Breakdown of source capital as at 30 September 2025



Source: NBS.

5 Securities

5.1 Debt securities

Government bonds make up the vast majority of debt securities. Their total stock at the end of September 2025 was €75,166 million. The total value of bonds issued by banks was €15,752 million at the end of the third quarter. Debt securities issued by other financial institutions were the third largest group by sector, with a volume of €5,446 million, while non-financial corporations (NFCs) were last, with a volume of €2,770 million.

There was an increase in net issuance of debt securities compared to the previous quarter, meaning that the volume of newly issued securities was larger than the volume redeemed. The quarter-on-quarter rise was around €1,275 million. Net securities issuance in the general government sector grew by €576 million in the quarter under review. Other sectors seeing growth were banking and non-monetary financial institutions with increases in net issuance of €583 million and €127 million respectively. On the other hand, non-financial corporations showed a decrease in net issuance of €10 million.

Table 10
Debt securities (in thousands of EUR)

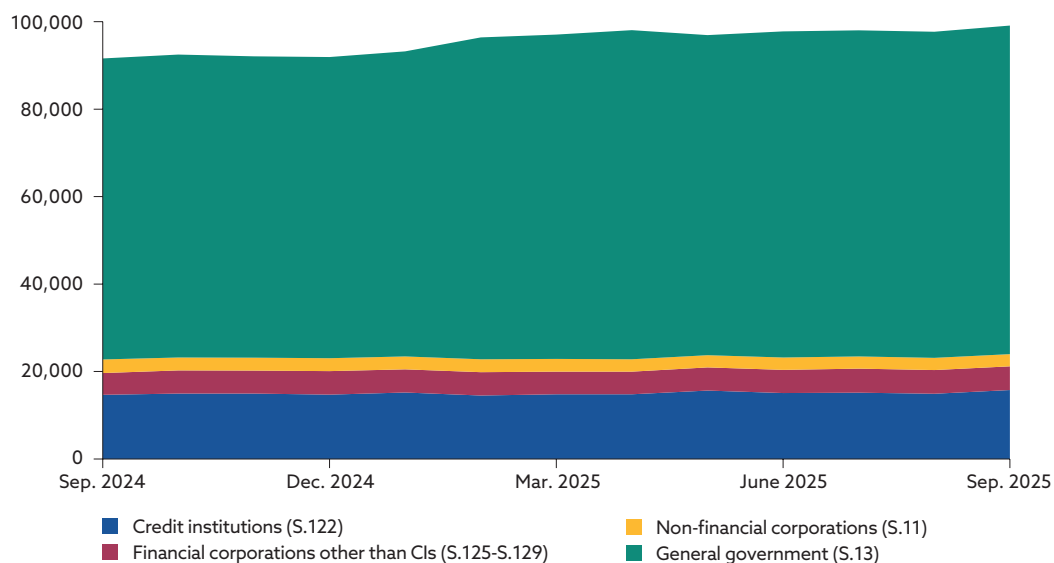
Month	Outstanding amounts					Net issues				
	Total	Monetary financial institutions	Non-monetary financial institutions	Non-financial corporations	General government	Total	Monetary financial institutions	Non-monetary financial institutions	Non-financial corporations	General government
2024 / 09	91,581,467	14,656,561	4,995,388	3,110,965	68,818,554	654,384	162,315	52,009	-94,541	534,600
2024 / 12	91,919,308	14,701,539	5,372,591	2,952,834	68,892,344	318,306	37,681	325,736	-117,466	72,354
2025 / 03	97,055,968	14,776,353	5,197,466	2,900,405	74,181,744	5,129,422	78,601	-192,567	-48,051	5,291,439
2025 / 06	97,797,413	15,080,848	5,306,648	2,819,708	74,590,209	729,908	312,054	97,798	-82,314	402,371
2025 / 09	99,134,366	15,751,688	5,446,383	2,769,969	75,166,326	1,274,736	582,591	126,823	-10,277	575,600

Source: NBS.

The stock of debt securities issued grew in the third quarter of 2025 by 1.4% quarter-on-quarter.

Chart 94

Debt securities by sector (outstanding amounts, EUR millions)

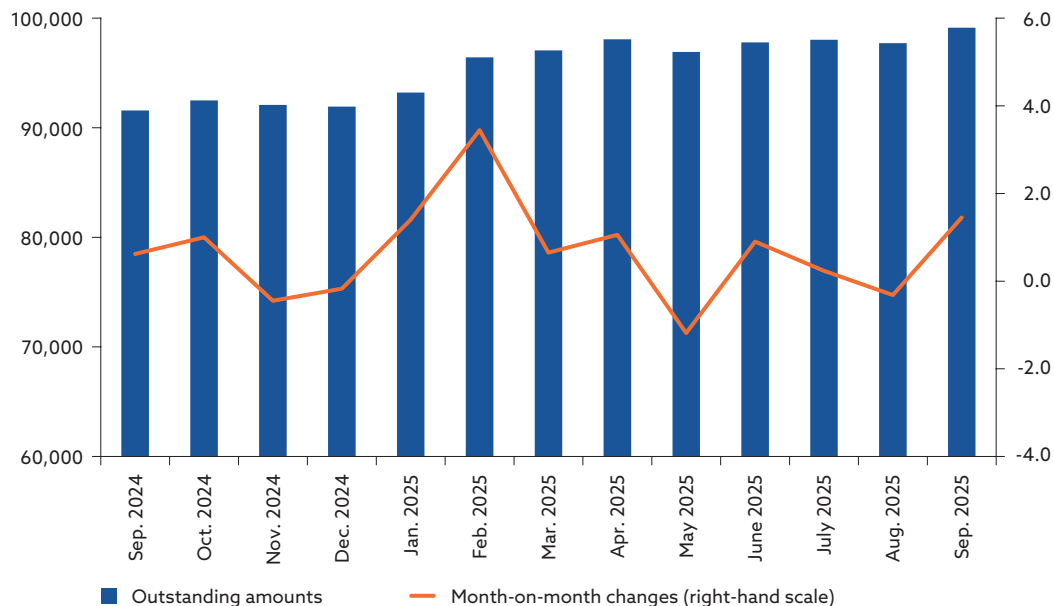


Source: NBS.

The stock of debt securities issues increased month on month in July (0.2%) and September (1.5%) but decreased in August (-0.3%).

Chart 95

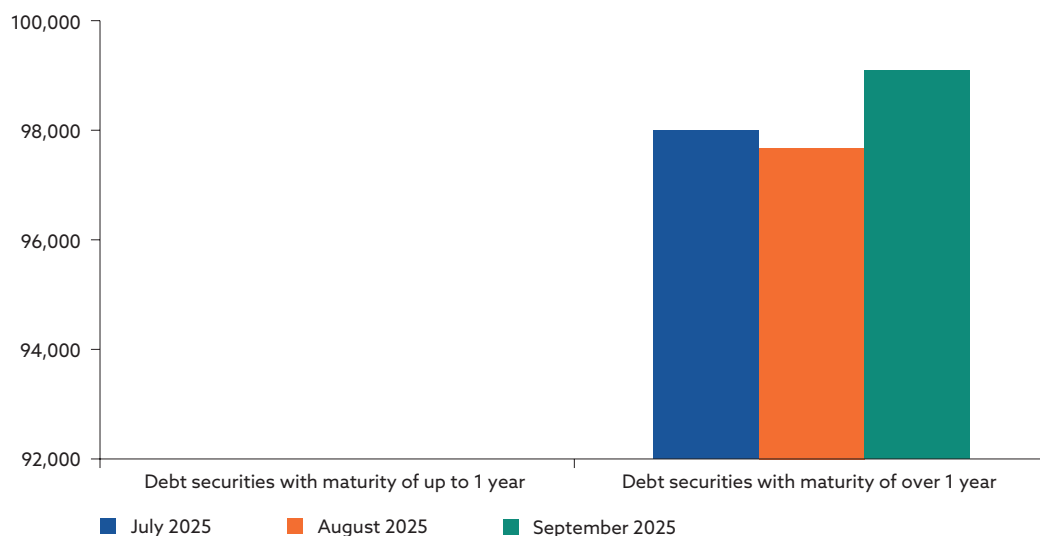
Debt securities (outstanding amounts, month-on-month changes, EUR millions, %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 96

Debt securities (outstanding amounts, EUR millions, Q3 2025)



Source: NBS.

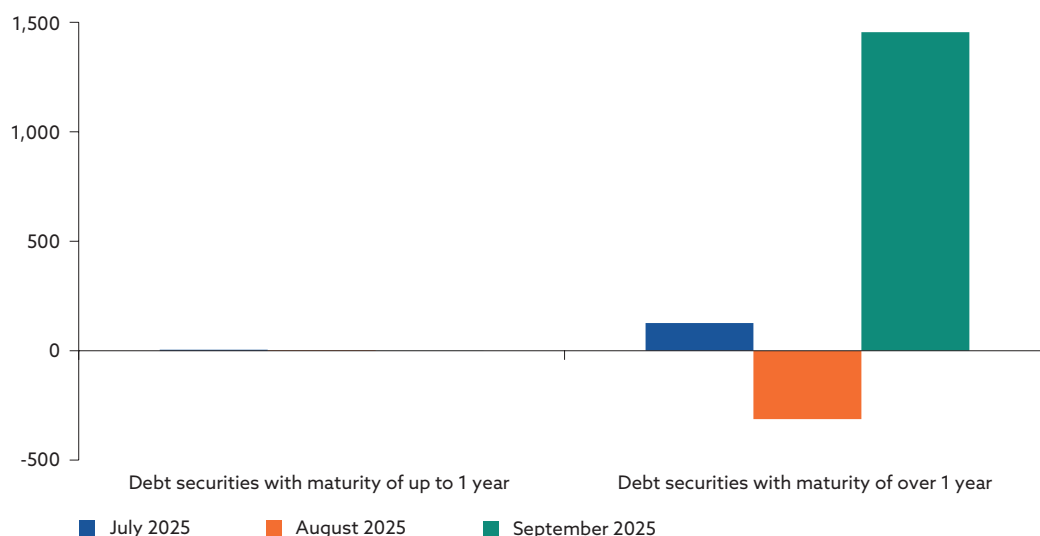
In the reporting quarter, there were 47 new issues on the securities market; the most active group was captive financial institutions, which made 33 issues. They were followed by banks (10 issues), non-financial corporations (3 issues) and financial auxiliaries (1 issue).

There was a net increase in the issuance of short-term debt securities in the third quarter by €6 million, nearly all of which was issued by captive financial institutions (just under €6 million).

Net issuance of long-term debt securities also showed an increase for the reporting quarter, rising by approximately €1,269 million. The segment with the largest growth was bank bonds, which accounted for €583 million of the increase. This was followed by increases in government bonds (€576 million) and the bonds of captive financial institutions (€121 million). Conversely, the bonds of non-financial corporations decreased by €10 million. A slight increase was recorded in the bonds of other financial institutions.

Chart 97

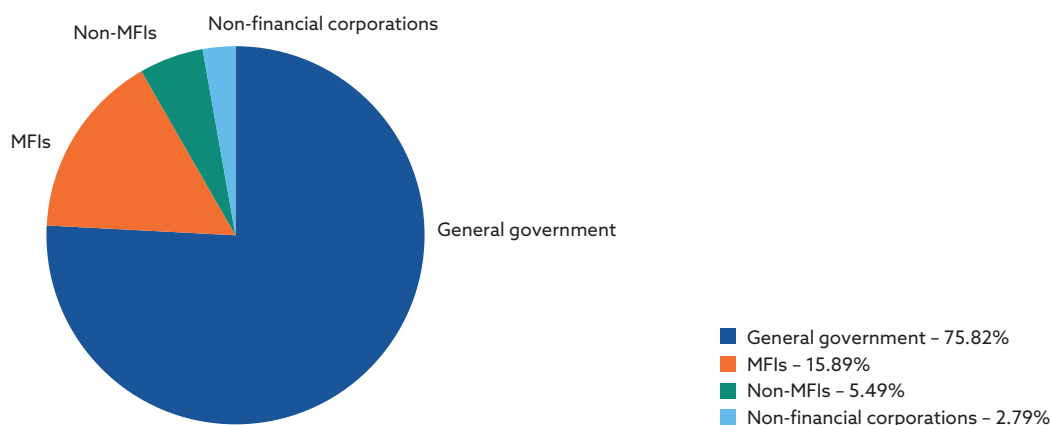
Debt securities (net issues, EUR millions, Q3 2025)



Source: NBS.

In sectoral terms, the general government sector accounted for the largest share of issued securities (75.8%). The shares of other sectors as of 30 September 2025 were of an order of magnitude smaller: monetary financial institutions (15.9%), other financial institutions (5.5%) and NFCs (2.8%). In terms of coupon type, most were fixed-coupon securities (95.1%), followed by variable-coupon securities (4%), and zero-coupon securities (0.9%). Euro-denominated issues accounted for 98.8% of the volume of debt securities, leaving foreign currencies to make up just 1.2%.

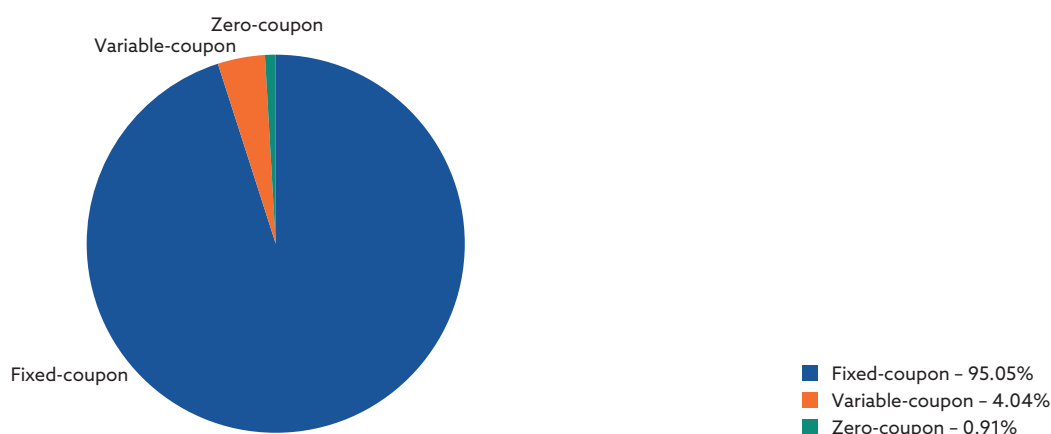
Chart 98
Debt securities by sector



Source: NBS.

Note: The individual items are classified according to the outstanding amounts of issues as at 30 September 2025.

Chart 99
Debt securities by coupon type

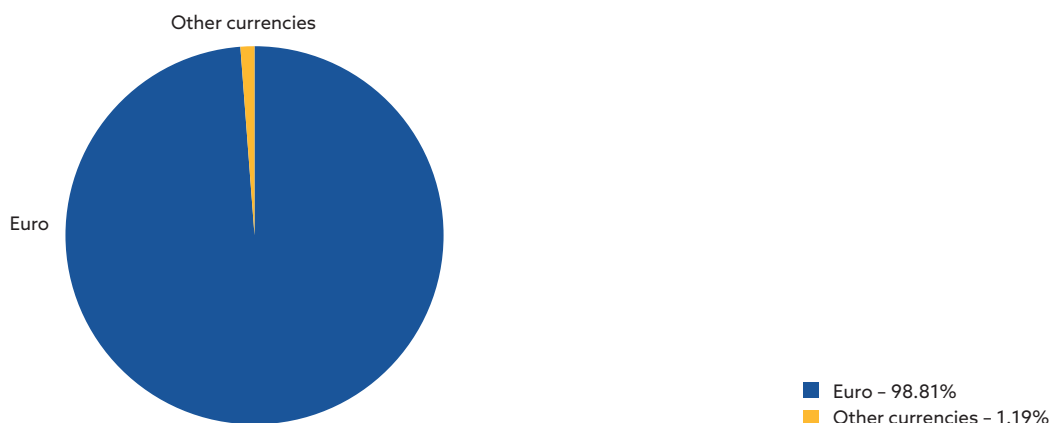


Source: NBS.

Note: The individual items are classified according to the outstanding amounts of issues as at 30 September 2025.

Chart 100

Debt securities by currency



Source: NBS.

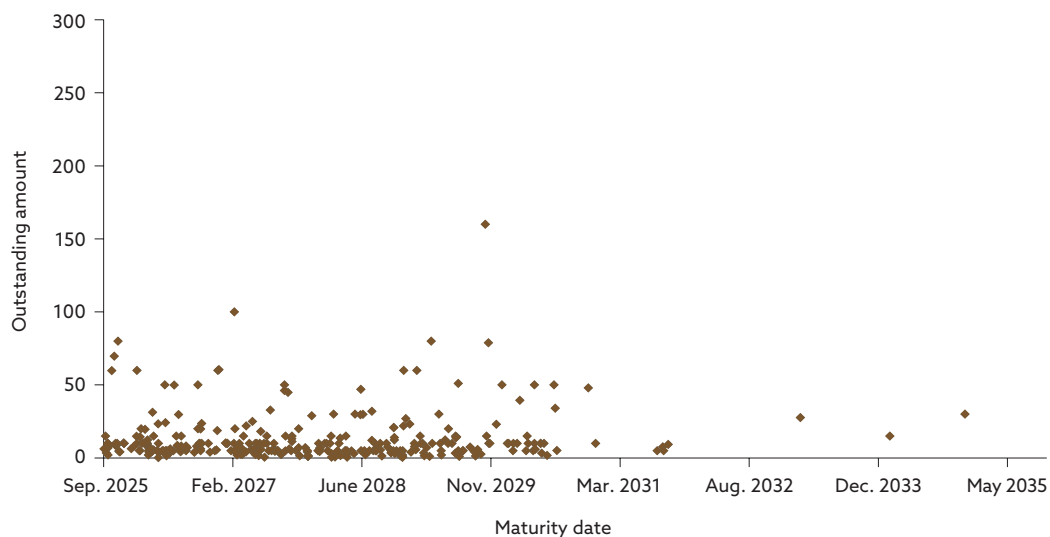
Note: The individual items are classified according to the outstanding amounts of issues as at 30 September 2025.

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

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

Chart 101

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

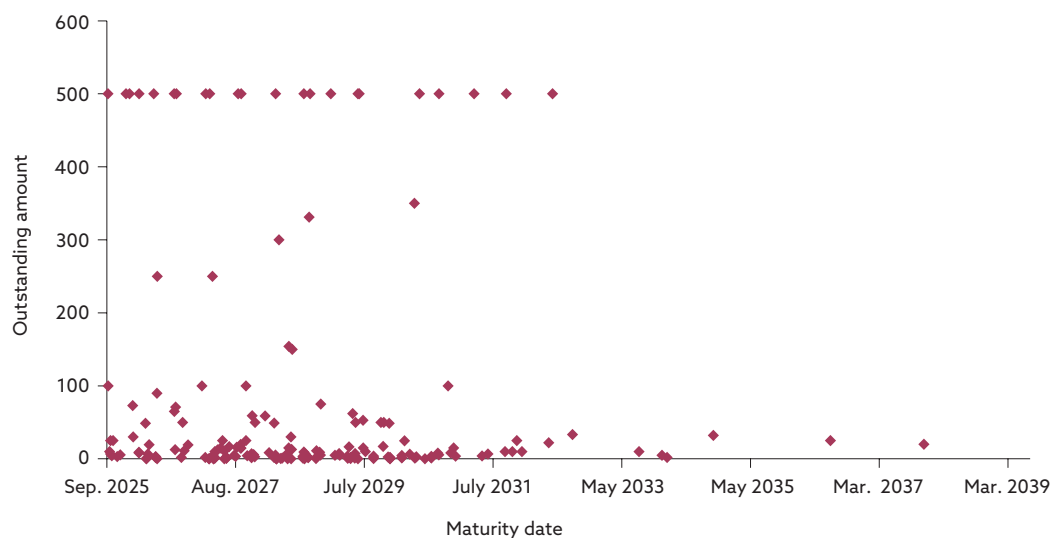


Source: NBS.

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

Chart 102

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



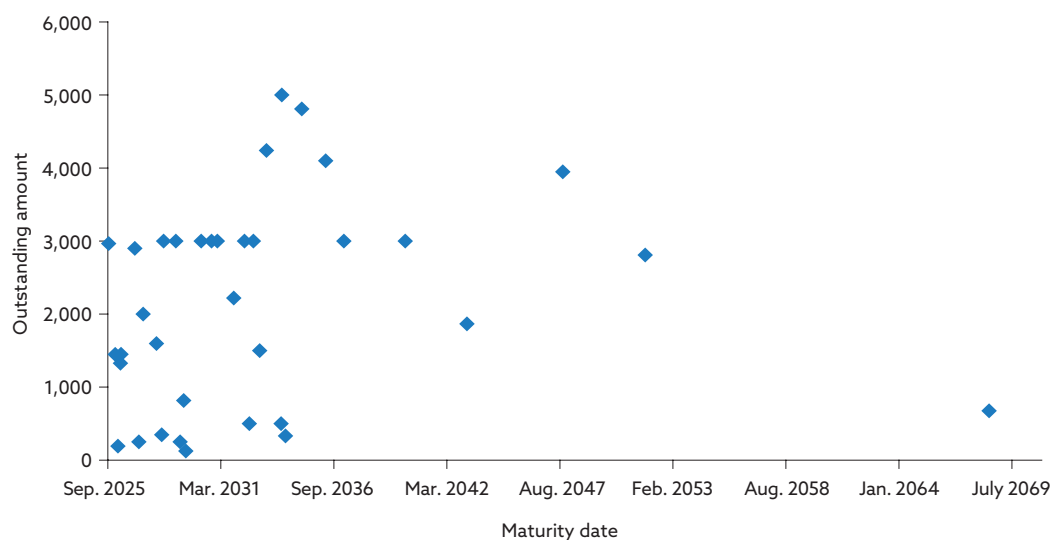
Source: NBS.

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

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

Chart 103

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

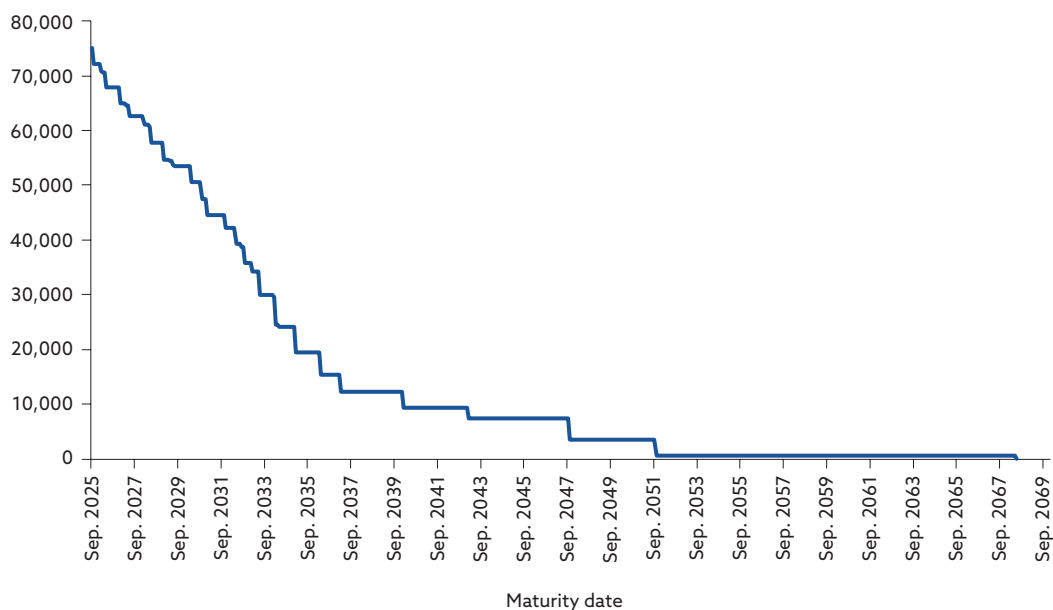


Source: NBS.

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

Chart 104

Government bonds: maturity profile (EUR millions)

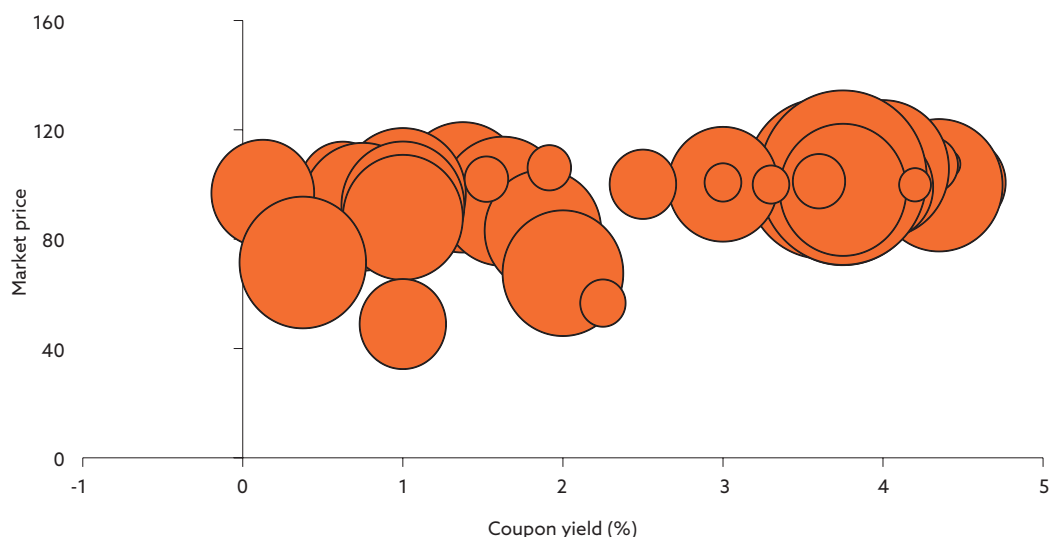


Source: NBS.

The following chart shows only the outstanding issues of government bonds with a coupon according to their market price and coupon yield at the end of the third quarter of 2025. The average market price⁴ of these government bonds, expressed as a percentage, was 95.1% and the coupon yield was 2.6%.

Chart 105

Government bonds: outstanding amounts (coupon bonds only)



Source: NBS, CSDB, issue prospectus

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

⁴ Weighted arithmetic mean, using outstanding issues as weights.

5.2 Listed shares

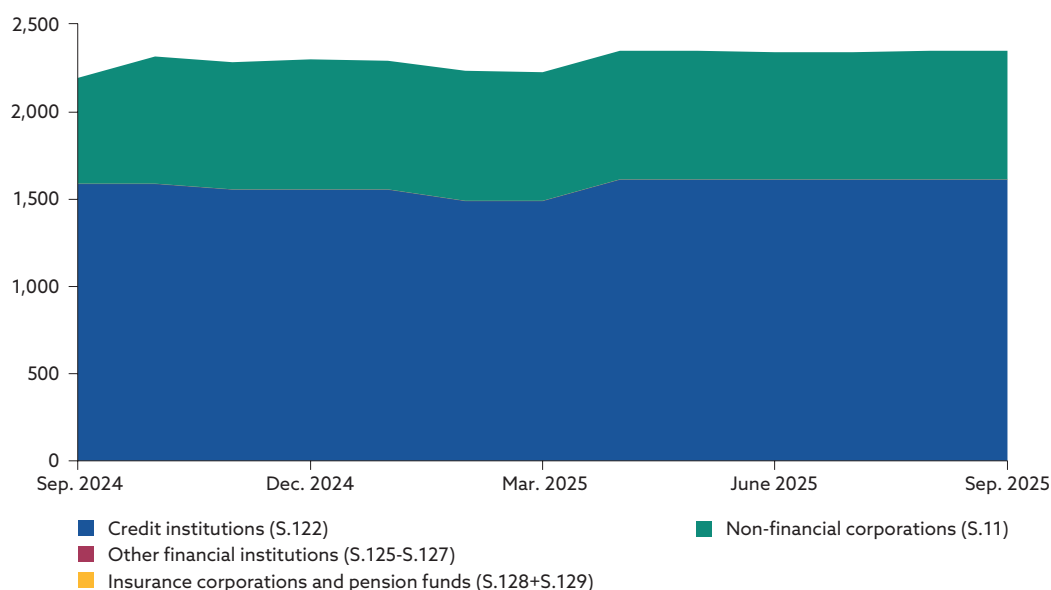
At the end of September 2025, the total stock of listed shares issued in Slovakia was €24.9 million lower than at the end of the previous quarter. Shares issued by banks decreased by €12.1 million while shares issued by non-financial corporations (NFCs) decreased by €12.8 million. The total market capitalisation was thus around €2,325.8 million at the end of the third quarter of 2025.

Table 11
Quoted shares (in thousands of EUR)

Month	Outstanding amounts		
	Total	Credit institutions (S.122)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)
2024 / 09	2,296,570	1,553,439	743,131
2024 / 12	2,224,975	1,492,827	732,148
2025 / 03	2,339,734	1,614,051	725,683
2025 / 06	2,350,634	1,614,051	736,583
2025 / 09	2,325,748	1,601,929	723,820

Source: NBS.

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

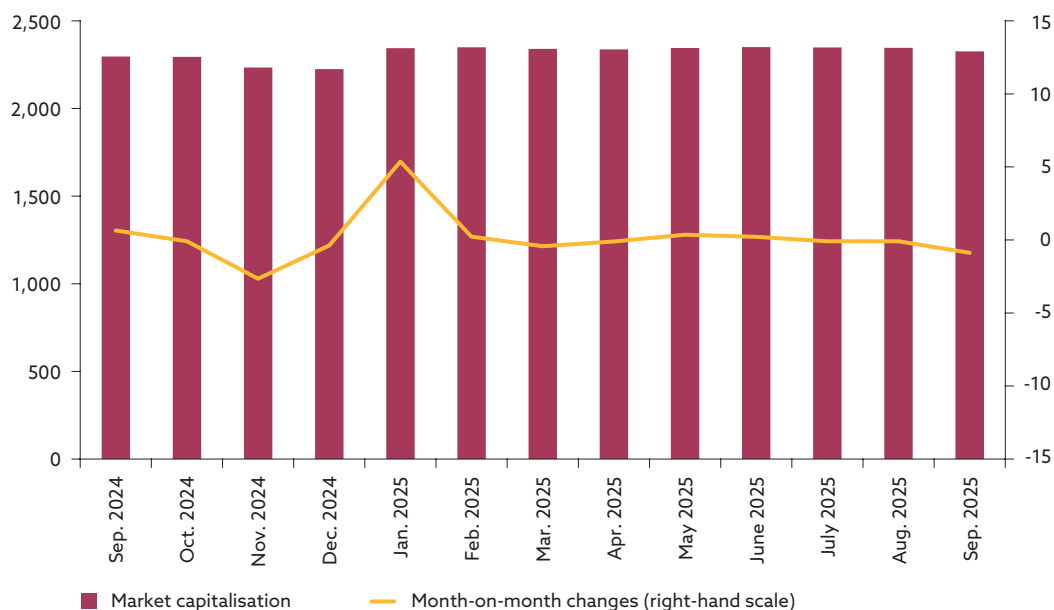


Source: NBS.

The stock of listed shares decreased quarter on quarter by 1.1%. By issuer category, the declines were 0.8% for the banking sector and 1.7% for NFCs.

Chart 107

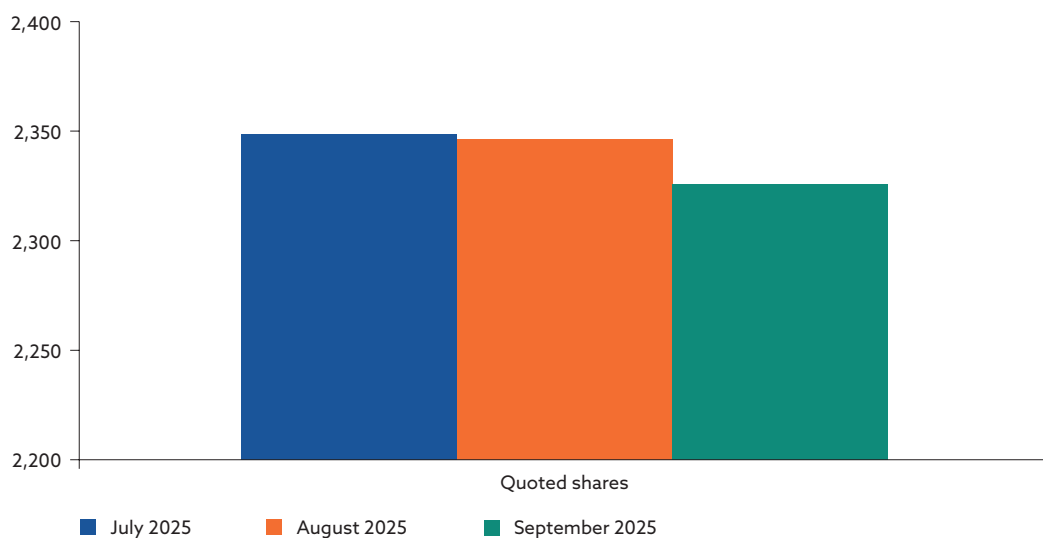
Quoted shares (market capitalisation, month-on-month changes, EUR millions, %)



Source: NBS.

Chart 108

Quoted shares (market capitalisation, EUR millions, Q3 2025)

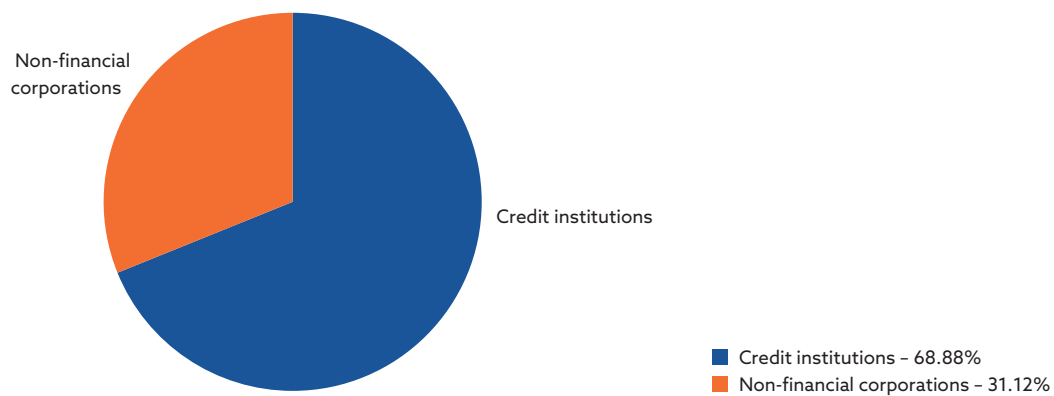


Source: NBS.

The largest sector in terms of market capitalisation is the bank sector, which accounts for 69% of total market capitalisation. NFCs constitute the remaining 31%.

Chart 109

Quoted shares by sector



Source: NBS.

Note: Market capitalisation as at 30 September 2025.

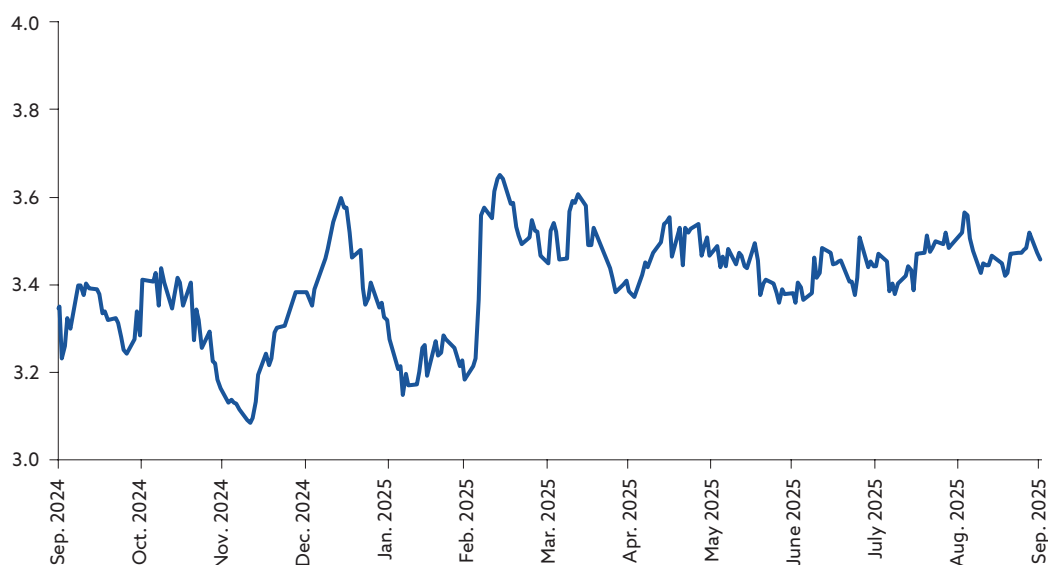
6 Selected macroeconomic indicators

6.1 Long-term interest rates

With effect from 1 July 2013, the approach based on a 'basket of bonds' has been replaced with a 'benchmark-oriented approach',⁵ initially using government bond SK4120009044 as a benchmark. On 1 May 2014, government bond SK4120008871 became the benchmark bond, followed by bond SK4120007543 (with effect from 1 June 2015), bond with ISIN SK4120010430 (with effect from 1 June 2016), government bond SK4120009762 (with effect from 1 June 2018), bond SK4120015173 (with effect from 1 November 2019), bond SK4000017059 (with effect from 1 January 2021), bond SK4000017166 (with effect from 1 October 2021), government bond SK4000021986 (with effect from 1 December 2022), government bond SK4000023230 (with effect from 1 August 2023), government bond SK4000024865 (with effect from 1 April 2024) and government bond SK4000022539 (the current benchmark bond since 1 April 2025). During the reporting quarter, the average interest rate fell by 0.08 pp to 3.46% as of the end of September 2025.

Chart 110

Benchmark – yield to maturity (p.a.)



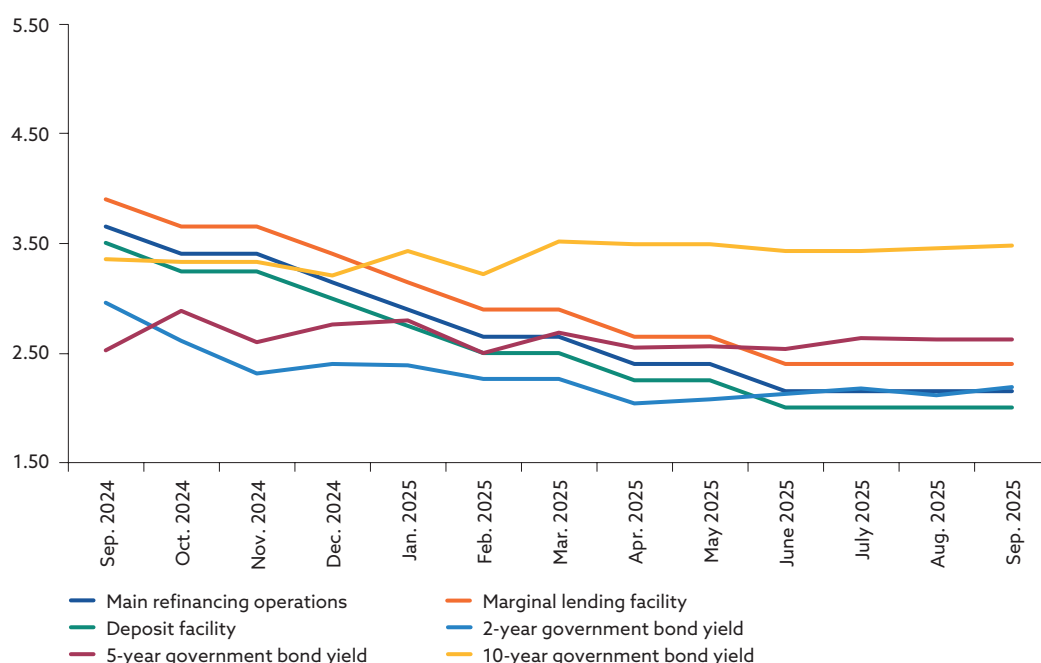
Source: MTS Slovakia

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

6.2 Key ECB interest rates

The interest rate on the ECB's main refinancing operations remained unchanged during the relevant quarter at 2.15%.⁶ The interest rate on the marginal lending facility also remained unchanged and was 2.40% at the end of September 2025. The deposit facility rate was also unchanged at 2.00%. Yields on Slovak government bonds increased slightly. The yield on a two-year government bond was 2.18% (0.06 pp higher than in the previous quarter) and the yield on five-year government bonds was 2.57% (0.09 pp higher than in the previous quarter). The average ten-year government bond yield decreased, quarter on quarter, by 0.05 pp to 3.39% at the end of September 2025.

Chart 111
Interest rates (p.a.)



Source: ECB, BCPB.

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

7 Methodological notes

7.1 Balance-sheet statistics of monetary financial institutions

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

Household sector – this sector includes:

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

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

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

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

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

A specific borrower is considered to be in default if

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

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

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

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

7.2 Interest rate statistics of monetary financial institutions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

where

x is the agreed average annual interest rate;

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

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

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

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

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

7.3 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 Bank⁷.

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

- a) they pursue the investment objective of maintaining a fund's principal and providing a return in line with the interest rates of money market instruments;
- b) they invest in money market instruments which comply with the criteria for money market instruments set out in Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations, and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, or deposits with credit institutions or, alternatively, ensure that the liquidity and valuation of the portfolio in which they invest is assessed on an equivalent basis;
- c) they ensure that the money market instruments they invest in are of high quality, as determined by the management company. The quality of a money market instrument shall be considered, inter alia, on the basis of these factors:
 - the credit quality of the money market instrument;
 - the nature of the asset class represented by the money market instrument;
 - for structured financial instruments, the operational and counterparty risk inherent within the structured financial transaction;
 - the liquidity profile;
- d) they ensure that their portfolio has a weighted average maturity of no more than six months and a weighted average life of no more than twelve months;
- e) they provide daily net asset value and a price calculation of their shares/units, and daily subscription and redemption of shares/units;
- f) they limit investment in securities to those with a residual maturity until the legal redemption date of less than or equal to two years, provided that the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is less than or equal to 397 days, whereby floating rate securities should be reset to a money market rate or index;
- g) they limit investment in other collective investment undertakings to those complying with the definition of MMFs;
- h) they do not take direct or indirect exposure to equity or commodities, including via derivatives, and only use derivatives in line with the money market investment strategy of the fund. Derivatives which give exposure to foreign exchange may only be used for hedging purposes. Investment in non-base currency securities is allowed provided the currency exposure is fully hedged;
- i) they have either a constant or fluctuating net asset value.

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.

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>).

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 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

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.

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 decree⁹. For the purpose of minimizing the reporting costs to the NBS for reporting entities, we apply a so-called stratified sampling approach, under which data are collected only from entities that, within their group, form a representative sample, i.e. represent about 95% of the total assets of the given entities. Currently, in 2025, we collect quarterly balance sheet data from 14 companies whose main or significant business activity is financial leasing, from 7 companies engaged in installment financing, and from 10 companies classified as factoring and others. The data are subsequently grossed up to represent 100% of the value for the given type of entities.

7.5 Securities statistics

7.5.1 Securities issuance statistics

The compilation of securities issues statistics is governed by the relevant guideline of the European Central Bank¹⁰. 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.

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), OJL 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>).

a) Gross issues

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

b) Redemptions

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

c) Net issues

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

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

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

7.5.2 Debt securities

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

Securities issues statistics cover the following instruments:

i) **Short-term debt securities**

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

ii) **Long-term debt securities**

- bearer bonds;
- subordinated bonds;

Scheme 1

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

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

The following instruments are excluded:

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

7.5.3 Quoted shares

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

Quoted shares include:

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

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

Quoted shares exclude:

- shares offered for sale but not taken up on issue;
- debentures and loan stock convertible into shares; these are included once they are converted into shares;

- the equity of partners with unlimited liability in incorporated partnerships;
- government investments in the capital of international organisations which are legally constituted as corporations with share capital;
- issues of bonus shares at the time of issue only and split share issues; bonus shares and split shares are, however, included indistinguishably in the total stock of quoted shares.

7.6 Long-term interest rates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SK4120015173	Benchmark for the period 11/2019 – 12/2020
SK4000017059	Benchmark for the period 01/2021 – 09/2021
SK4000017166	Benchmark for the period 10/2021 – 11/2022
SK4000021986	Benchmark for the period 12/2022 – 07/2023
SK4000023230	Benchmark for the period 08/2023 – 03/2024
SK4000024865	Benchmark for the period 04/2024 – 03/2025
SK4000022539	Benchmark for the period 04/2025 – to date.

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

Abbreviations

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

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Real estate loans: all loans provided for the purchase and/or technical development of land and buildings, which are registered with the Land Registry under Act No. 162/1995 Coll. on land

registries and registration of ownership title and other rights to real estate (the Land Registry Act) as amended.

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

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

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

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

Sector classification

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

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

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

S.11 Non-financial corporations

S.12 Financial corporations

S.121 Central Bank (Národná banka Slovenska)

S.122 Other monetary financial institutions

S.123 Money market funds

S.124 Investment funds

S.125 Other financial intermediaries

S.126 Financial auxiliaries

S.127 Captive financial corporations and money lenders

S.128 Insurance corporations

S.129 Pension funds

S.13 General government

S.1311 Central government

S.1312 Regional government

S.1313 Local government

S.1314 Social security funds

S.14 Households

S.141 Employers

S.142 Own-account workers

S.143 Employees

S.144 Recipients of property incomes, pensions and other transfer incomes

S.145 Others

S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households

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

List of additional links

Sector breakdown:

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

Structure of the financial market

List of monetary financial institutions:

<http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/banks/statistical-and-analytical-overview/monetary-statistics-of-monetary-financial-institutions#ZOZPFI>

List of investment funds:

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

List of other financial intermediaries:

<http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/factoring-leasing-and-consumer-credit-companies/statistics-on-financial-corporations-engaged-in-lending>

Overview of developments in the monetary sector:

<http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/banks/statistical-and-analytical-overview/a-survey-of-financial-sector-development>

Statistics of credit institutions and monetary statistics

Statistics of monetary financial institutions:

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

Monetary aggregates in the euro area:

<http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/banks/statistical-and-analytical-overview/monetary-statistics-of-monetary-financial-institutions#M3-PFI>

Balance sheets of monetary financial institutions based in the euro area:

https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/money_credit_banking/mfi_balance_sheets/html/index.en.html

Interest rate statistics:

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

Interest rate statistics – bank loans:

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

Interest rate statistics – bank deposits:

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

MFIs Interest rates statistics for the euro area:

https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/financial_markets_and_interest_rates/bank_interest_rates/mfi_interest_rates/html/index.en.html

Long-term interest rate statistics:

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

Non-performing loans:

http://www.nbs.sk/_img/Documents/STATIST/MET/Bad_Loans.pdf

Source data of monetary financial institutions:

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

Statistics of investment funds:

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

Statistics of financial corporations engaged in lending (FCLs):

<http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/factoring-leasing-and-consumer-credit-companies/statistics-on-financial-corporations-engaged-in-lending>

Source data of other financial intermediaries (OFIs):

<http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/financial-institutions/factoring-leasing-and-consumer-credit-companies/statistical-data>

Securities issues statistics:

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

Securities custody statistics:

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

Data categories within SDDS standard:

<http://www.nbs.sk/en/statistics/data-categories-of-sdds>

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