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FOREWORD



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 March 2018. 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.

The last chapter is summarising the methodological notes to the individual areas of statistics under analysis.

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, collective investment undertakings, securities and derivatives dealers, leasing companies, factoring companies, and consumer credit companies.

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 mbs@nbs.sk.

Editors of the Monetary
and Financial Statistics Section



NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA
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CHAPTER 1

STRUCTURE OF THE FINANCIAL MARKET IN SLOVAKIA



1 STRUCTURE OF THE FINANCIAL MARKET IN SLOVAKIA

1.1 OVERVIEW OF PARTICIPANTS

The statistics of financial market participants remained broadly unchanged in the first quarter of 2018. The number of entities in subsector S.122, i.e. deposit taking corporations excluding central banks, remained at the level of the third quarter of 2017. In subsector S.124, the total number of investment funds remained unchanged, too.

Minor changes took place in subsector S.126, i.e. financial auxiliaries, where a new investment firm entered the market in the quarter under review, namely Finax, o.c.p., a.s., followed by Erste Asset Management GmbH, which opened a branch in the Slovak Republic.

Table 1 Structure of the financial market in Slovakia

	III. 2017	VI. 2017	IX. 2017	XII. 2017	III. 2018
Monetary financial institutions (S.121 + S.122 + S.123)	30	30	28	28	28
Central bank (S.121)	1	1	1	1	1
Deposit taking corporations excl. central bank (S.122)	28	28	26	26	26
<i>Banks</i>	10	10	9	9	9
<i>Branches of foreign banks</i>	14	14	13	13	13
<i>Credit cooperatives</i>	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Building societies</i>	3	3	3	3	3
Money Market Funds (S.123)	1	1	1	1	1
Investment Funds (S.124)	85	87	87	86	86
<i>Equity funds</i>	11	11	11	12	12
<i>Bond funds</i>	21	21	21	21	21
<i>Mixed funds</i>	36	37	37	34	34
<i>Real estate funds</i>	5	6	6	7	7
<i>Other funds</i>	12	12	12	12	12
Other financial intermediaries (S.125)	247	247	247	247	245
<i>Leasing companies (financial leasing)</i>	73	73	73	73	74
<i>Consumer credit companies</i>	157	157	157	157	155
<i>Factoring companies</i>	17	17	17	17	16
Financial auxiliaries (S.126)	32	32	32	33	35
<i>Asset Management Companies</i>	7	7	7	7	8
<i>Pension Savings Companies</i>	6	6	6	6	6
<i>Supplementary Pension Asset Management Companies</i>	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Securities and derivatives dealers¹⁾</i>	15	15	15	16	17
Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128 + S.129)	52	52	50	50	50
<i>Insurance corporations</i>	16	16	16	16	16
<i>Pension funds</i>	36	36	34	34	34

Source: NBS.

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

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

	III. 2017	VI. 2017	IX. 2017	XII. 2017	III. 2018
Monetary financial institutions (S.121 + S.122)	98,686	100,735	102,290	115,383	116,860
Central bank (S.121)	24,173	25,323	25,579	37,771	38,626
Deposit taking corporations excl. the central bank (S.122)	74,513	75,412	76,711	77,612	78,234
Money Market Funds (S.123)	34	33	31	30	29
Investment funds (S.124)	6,091	6,259	6,415	6,606	6,652
Other financial intermediaries (S.125)	6,544	6,737	6,776	6,954	6,538
Leasing companies (financial leasing)	4,277	4,410	4,428	4,522	4,685
Consumer credit companies	2,035	2,068	2,079	2,119	1,638
Factoring companies	232	259	269	313	215
Financial auxiliaries (S.126)	281	275	275	291	305
Insurance corporations and pension funds (S.128 + S.129)	15,725	15,887	16,265	16,408	16,587
Insurance corporations ¹⁾	6,791	6,772	6,931	6,858	6,884
Pension funds	8,934	9,115	9,334	9,550	9,703

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 declining trend in the total number of employees in the banking sector observed since the beginning of 2017 came to a halt in the first quarter of 2018. The number of employees increased in both banks and branches of foreign banks.

Compared with the end of last year, the total number of bank employees increased by 737 or 3.7%, to 20,709 at the end of March 2018. This quarter-on-quarter growth was mainly caused by organisational changes taking place in two banks.

In year-on-year terms, the registered number of bank employees increased by 320 or 1.6%, from

20,389 to 20,709. This year-on-year growth was caused mainly by organisational changes taking place in certain institutions. The change in staff numbers was also influenced by the dissolution of a foreign bank branch and by the merger of two banks in the middle of 2017.

The long-term trend in banking sector employment has also been affected by other events, the most significant being the entry of a new foreign bank branch into the market on 1 July 2016, which has contributed to employment growth in this sector. It should also be noted that employment at the central bank, Národná banka Slovenska (NBS), has undergone a prolonged increase owing mainly to recruitment at the Finan-

Table 3 Number of employees in the banking sector

	2016				2017				2018
	31.3.	30.6.	30.9.	31.12.	31.3.	30.6.	30.9.	31.12.	31.3.
Banking sector	20,039	20,532	20,791	20,863	20,389	20,264	19,993	19,972	20,709
Central bank	1,055	1,063	1,072	1,075	1,094	1,102	1,101	1,093	1,097
Banks and branches of foreign banks	18,984	19,469	19,719	19,788	19,295	19,162	18,892	18,879	19,612
of which: Banks	17,011	17,470	17,470	17,538	17,474	17,359	17,230	17,235	17,947
Branches of foreign banks	1,973	1,999	2,249	2,250	1,821	1,803	1,662	1,644	1,665

Source: NBS.

cial Consumer Protection Department (following the Slovak Government's approval of a Financial Consumer Protection Plan that, among other things, required the establishment of a single contact point for customers of all financial institutions).

1.3 STRUCTURE OF SHARE CAPITAL IN THE BANKING SECTOR

The ratio of domestic share capital to total subscribed capital in the banking sector fell somewhat, year on year, in the quarter under review, from 5.66% at 31 March 2017 to 5.27% at 31 March 2018.

Of the 26 credit institutions operating in Slovakia, domestic share capital was part of the subscribed capital of eight domestic credit institutions, with two banks (ČSOB stavebná sporiteľňa, a.s., and Slovenská záručná a rozvojová banka, a.s.) having a 100% share of domestic capital.

By contrast, the ratio of foreign share capital to total subscribed capital in domestic banks increased, year on year, from 94.34% at 31 March 2017 to 94.73% at 31 March 2018.

During the same period, the total volume of foreign share capital increased in absolute terms by €175.6 million (in relative terms by 5.39%).

This increase was accounted for largely by foreign capital from Cyprus, Belgium, and Hungary. Cypriot-held capital in Slovak banks increased from 6.00% of the total volume of foreign share capital at 31 March 2017 to 7.29% at 31 March 2018 (by €54.8 million in absolute terms), while Belgian-held capital increased from 7.61% to 8.59% (by €47 million), and Hungarian-held capital increased from 3.32% to 4.14% (by €34 million). The growth in Cypriot and Belgian holdings in domestic banks reflected capital injections into, respectively, Prima banka Slovensko, a.s., and Československá obchodná banka, a.s., while Hungarian capital was injected mostly into OTP Banka Slovensko, a.s.

Chart 1 Foreign capital in the banks in the Slovak Republic as at 31.03.2018

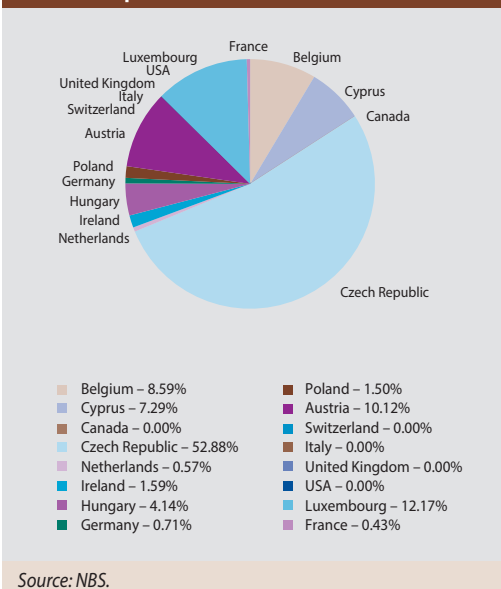
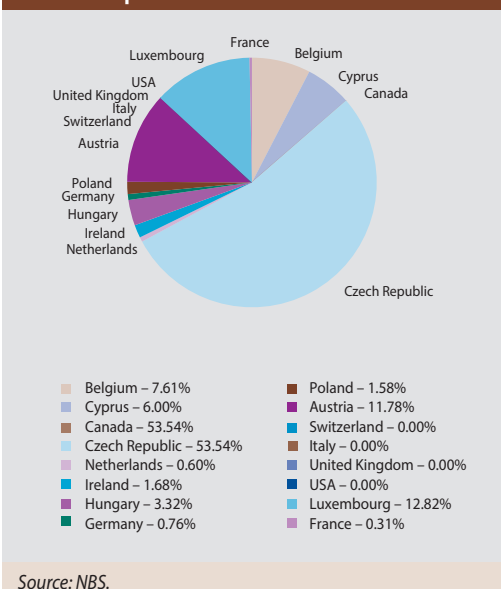


Chart 2 Foreign capital in the banks in the Slovak Republic as at 31.03.2017





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CHAPTER 2

STATISTICS OF OTHER MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

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 (hereinafter 'credit institutions') amounted to €78.2 billion at 31 March 2018, which in year-on-year terms represented an increase of almost 5% (€3.7 billion) that stemmed mainly from an increase in the stock of credit claims.

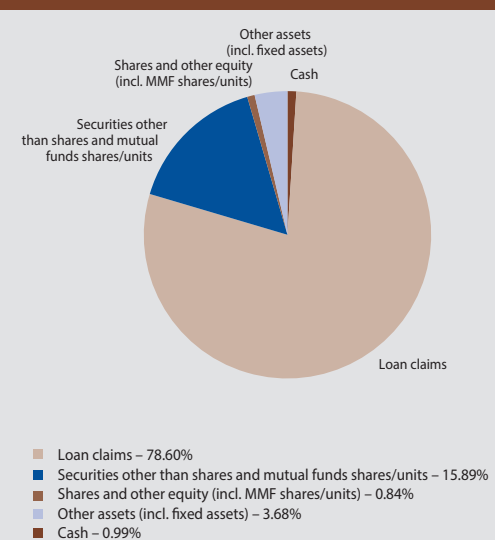
Credit institutions' credit claims constituted 80.6% of their total assets at 31 March 2018, which in year-on-year terms represented a rise of two percentage points and reflected an absolute increase of 7.7% (€4.5 billion). This increase was caused mainly by credit claims with a maturity of over five years, which grew by €4.3 billion. Credit claims with a maturity of over one and up to five years rose by €0.2 billion, while those with a maturity of up to one year fell slightly, by €0.03 billion.

Credit institutions' holdings of securities other than equity and investment fund shares/units accounted for 13.8% of their total assets at 31 March 2018, which in year-on-year terms represented a decline of 2.1 percentage points and reflected an absolute decrease of €1 billion (8.9%), caused mainly by a fall of €0.7 billion and €0.4 billion, respectively, in the stock of securities with a maturity of over two years and those with a maturity of up to one year.

Credit institutions' holdings of shares and other equity participations constituted 0.7% of their total assets at 31 March 2018, which in year-on-year terms represented a slight decline and reflected an absolute decrease of €0.05 billion (7.4%).

Credit institutions' other assets (including fixed assets) constituted 3.8% of their total assets at

Chart 3 Structure of assets of credit institutions as at 31st March 2017



Source: NBS.

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

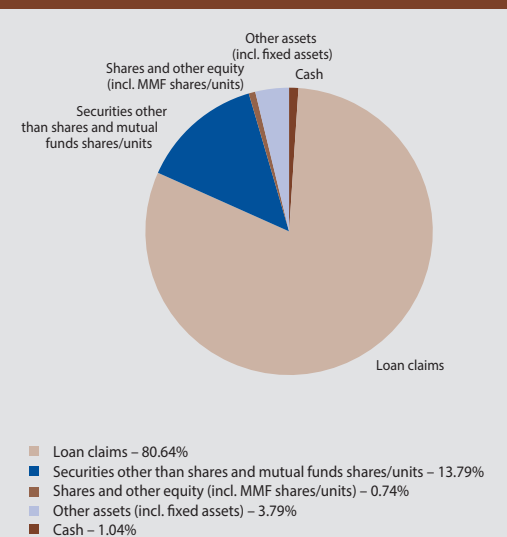
	III. 2017	VI. 2017	IX. 2017	XII. 2017	III. 2018
ASSETS	74,512,971	75,411,548	76,711,272	77,636,351	78,233,970
Cash	734,365	764,969	837,522	980,519	817,458
Loan claims	58,570,148	60,002,151	61,381,961	62,699,979	63,087,437
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units	11,838,586	11,263,531	11,099,718	10,584,091	10,785,119
Shares and other equity (incl. MMF shares/units)	625,014	617,011	636,497	644,047	578,870
Other assets (incl. fixed assets)	2,744,858	2,763,886	2,755,574	2,727,715	2,965,086

Source: NBS.

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

2) Assets excluding depreciation and including provisions.

Chart 4 Structure of assets of credit institutions as at 31st March 2018



Source: NBS.

31 March 2018, which represented a year-on-year increase of €0.2 billion (8%).

Credit institutions' cash holdings constituted only about 1% of their total assets at 31 March 2018, which represented a year-on-year increase of €0.08 billion (11.3%).

2.2 BALANCE SHEET STATISTICS OF CREDIT INSTITUTIONS: LIABILITIES

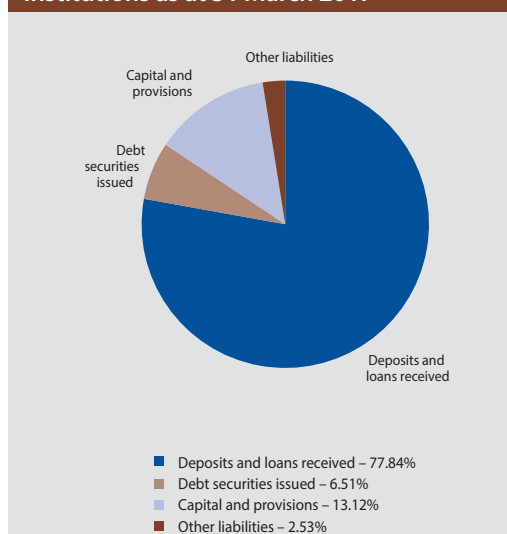
The total liabilities of credit institutions operating in Slovakia amounted to €78.2 billion at 31 March 2018, which in year-on-year terms was higher by 5% (€3.7 billion) owing mainly to an increase in the stock of loans and deposits received.

Credit institutions' largest liability item – loans and deposits received – increased, year on year, in the first quarter of 2018, by 0.3 percentage point as a share of their total liabilities. The stock of these loans and deposits grew, year on year, by 5.3% (€3 billion) owing mainly to an increase in the stock of loans and deposits received, with a maturity of up to one year.

Credit institutions' capital and provisions constituted 12.8% of their total liabilities at 31 March 2017, which reflected a modest year-on-year increase of €0.3 billion.

Credit institutions' debt securities remained unchanged in year-on-year terms, at 6.5% of their total liabilities at 31 March 2018. The stock of these securities amounted to €5.1 billion at 31 March 2018, representing a year-on-year in-

Chart 5 Structure of liabilities of credit institutions as at 31 March 2017



Source: NBS.

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

	III. 2017	VI. 2017	IX. 2017	XII. 2017	III. 2018
LIABILITIES	74,512,971	75,411,548	76,711,272	77,636,351	78,233,970
Deposits and loans received	57,997,978	58,812,730	59,620,394	60,326,954	61,041,737
Debt securities issued	4,851,572	5,129,707	5,388,234	5,531,256	5,099,658
Capital and provisions	9,779,369	9,610,782	9,846,901	10,043,907	10,033,818
Other liabilities	1,884,052	1,858,329	1,855,743	1,734,234	2,058,757

Source: NBS.

Chart 6 Structure of liabilities of credit institutions as at 31 March 2018

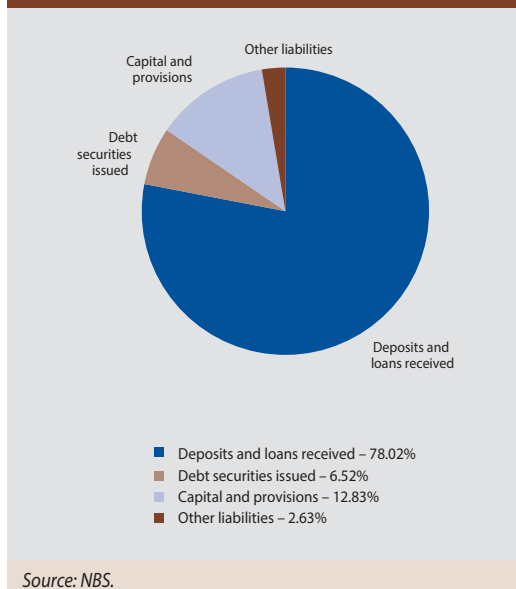
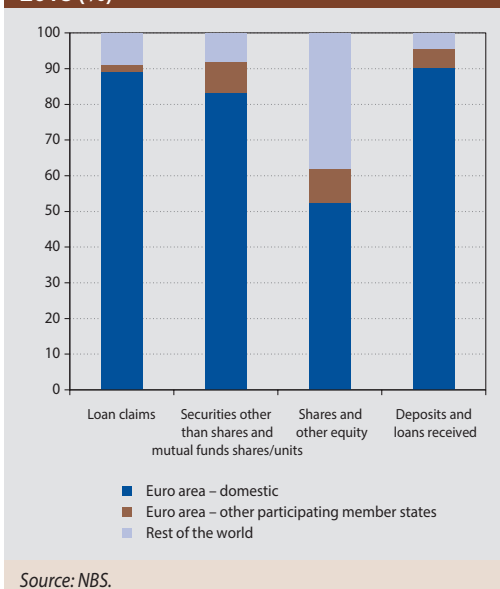


Chart 7 Selected assets/liabilities: breakdown of counterparties by residency as at 31 March 2018 (%)



crease of 5.1% (€0.2 billion) that took place mostly in debt securities with a maturity of over two years. The stock of debt securities issued with a maturity of up to one year decreased, year on year, by 11%, but the absolute value of this decrease was negligible (€0.08 billion).

Credit institutions' other liabilities constituted 2.6% of their total liabilities at 31 March 2018, which represented a year-on-year increase of 9.3% (€0.2 billion).

2.3 SELECTED ASSET AND LIABILITIES ITEMS BY RESIDENCY OF COUNTERPARTY

Credit institutions' total credit claims amounted to €63.1 billion at 31 March 2018, of which 89% (€56.2 billion) were claims on domestic entities. Credit claims on entities from other euro area countries and from the rest of the world accounted for 2% (€1.2 billion) and 9% (€5.6 billion) respectively.

Credit institutions' total holdings of securities other than equity and investment fund shares/units amounted to €10.7 billion at 31 March 2017, of which 83.1% (€9 billion) were issued

by domestic issuers, 8.9% (€1 billion) by issuers from other euro area countries, and 8% (€0.9 billion) by issuers from the rest of the world.

Credit institutions' total holdings of shares and other equity participations amounted to €0.58 billion, of which 52% (€0.3 billion) were domestic securities and participations, 9.8% were equity securities from other euro area countries and 37.9% were equity securities from the rest of the world.

Loans and deposits received by credit institutions operating in Slovakia amounted to almost €61 billion at 31 March 2018, of which 90% (€55 billion) were received from domestic entities, 5.6% (€3.4 billion) from other euro area countries, and 4.3% (€2.6 billion) from the rest of the world.

2.4 SELECTED ASSET AND LIABILITY ITEMS BY SECTOR OF COUNTERPARTY

Credit institutions' total **domestic** credit claims amounted to €56.2 billion at 31 March 2018, of which 94.1% (€52.9 billion) were claims on sectors other than the general government sector and that of monetary financial institutions

(MFIs), mainly on households, non-profit institutions serving households, and non-financial corporations (NFCs).

Claims on domestic MFIs accounted for 4.3% (€2.4 billion) of the total stock of domestic credit claims and claims on the general government sector for 1.6% (€0.9 billion).

Credit institutions' total holdings of domestic securities other than equity and investment fund shares/units amounted to €9 billion at 31 March 2017, of which 86.9% (€7.8 billion) were debt securities issued by the general government sector.

Securities other than equity and investment fund shares/units issued by domestic MFIs accounted for 8.6% and those issued by entities from other domestic sectors for 4.6%.

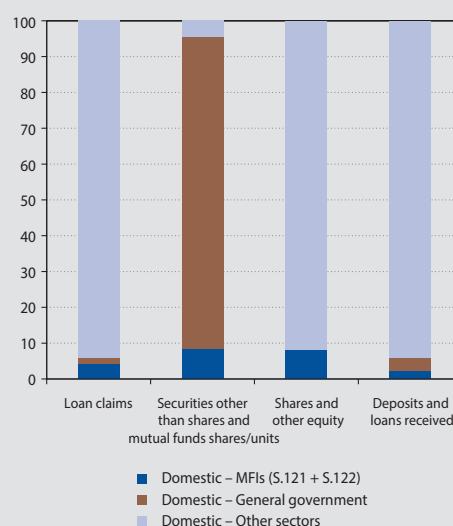
Credit institutions' total holdings of domestic shares and other equity participations (including investment fund shares/units) amounted to roughly €0.3 billion at 31 March 2018, of which 91.8% were equity securities issued by entities from other sectors and 8.2% were securities issued by domestic MFIs.

The total volume of loans and deposits received from domestic entities amounted to almost €55 billion at 31 March 2018, of which 93.9% were deposits received from other sectors, mostly households, 3.8% were loans and deposits received from the general government sector, and 2.3% were from domestic MFIs.

Credit institutions' total claims on residents of **other euro area countries** amounted to €1.2 billion at 31 March 2018, of which 61.5% (€0.8 billion) were claims on other sectors and 38.5% were claims on MFIs from other euro area countries.

Credit institutions' total holdings of securities other than equities and mutual fund shares/units, issued by issuers from other euro area countries, amounted to almost €1 billion at 31 March 2018, of which 85.4% (€0.8 billion) were issued by the general government sector,

Chart 8 Selected assets/liabilities: sectoral breakdown of domestic counterparty as at 31 March 2018 (%)



Source: NBS.

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).

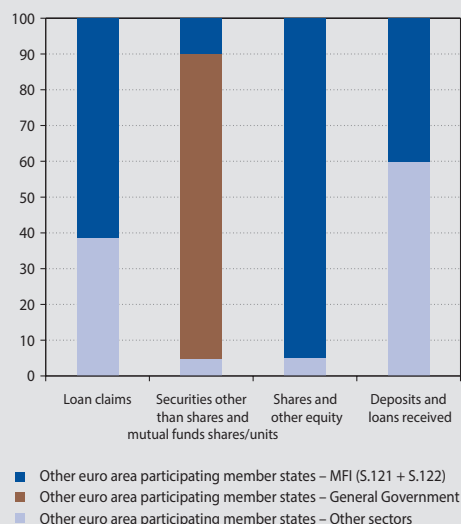
4.8% (€0.05 billion) by MFIs, and 9.8% by issuers from other sectors.

Credit institutions' total holdings of shares and other equity participations issued by issuers from other euro area countries amounted to €0.06 billion at 31 March 2018, of which 95% were equity securities issued by entities from other sectors and the remaining 5% were issued by MFIs.

Loans and deposits received by credit institutions from residents of other euro area countries amounted to €3.4 billion at 31 March 2018, of which 59.9% (€2.1 billion) were loans and deposits received from MFIs and 40% (€1.4 billion) were deposits received from other sectors.

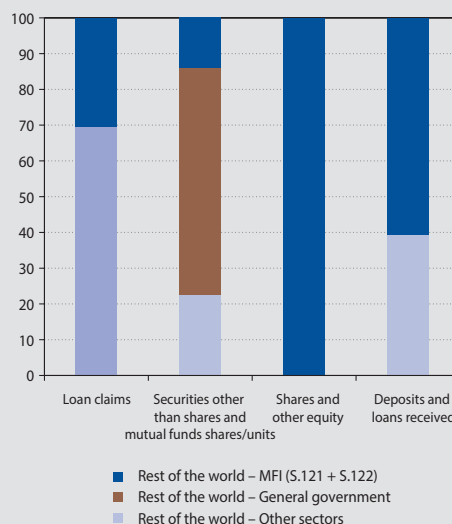
Credit institutions' total claims on **the rest of the world** amounted to €5.6 billion at 31 March

Chart 9 Selected assets/liabilities: sectoral breakdown of counterparty from other euro area member states as at 31 March 2018 (%)



Source: NBS.

Chart 10 Selected assets/liabilities: sectoral breakdown of counterparty from the rest of the world as at 31 March 2018 (%)



Source: NBS.

2018, of which 69.6% (€3.9 billion) were claims on MFIs and 30.4% (€1.7 billion) were claims on other sectors.

Credit institutions' holdings of securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units issued by issuers from the rest of the world amounted to €0.9 billion at 31 March 2018, of which 63.3% (€0.5 billion) were securities issued by the general government sector, 22.7% by MFIs, and 14% by issuers from other sectors.

Credit institutions' holdings of shares and other equity participations issued by issuers from the rest of the world amounted to €0.2 billion at 31 March 2018, all of which were issued by issuers from sectors other than the MFI and general government sectors.

The volume of loans and deposits received by credit institutions from residents of the rest of the world amounted to €2.6 billion at 31 March 2018, of which 60.6% (€1.6 billion) were received from other sectors and 39.3% (€1 billion) from MFIs. The share of loans and deposits received from the general government sector was negligible.

2.5 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF CREDIT INSTITUTIONS: YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGES

The total **assets of credit institutions** showed a year-on-year increase at the end of each quarter in the period from the first quarter of 2017 to the first quarter of 2018, the largest being an increase of 6.6% (€4.7 billion) recorded at the end of the second quarter of 2017.

Credit institutions' total credit claims recorded their most significant annual change in the third quarter 2017, when their stock increased, year on year, by 12.3% (€6.7 billion), of which claims with a maturity of over five years accounted for €4.1 billion and claims with shorter maturities for €2.6 billion.

Credit institutions' total holdings of securities other than equities and investment fund shares/units recorded their most pronounced annual change at 30 September 2017, i.e. a year-on-year decrease of 15.9% (€2 billion).

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

	III. 2017	VI. 2017	IX. 2017	XII. 2017	III. 2018
ASSETS	6.05	6.63	6.57	6.19	4.99
Cash	-10.84	0.35	11.49	14.53	11.31
Loan claims	9.72	11.96	12.17	11.11	7.71
Loan claims – up to 1 year	1.28	9.70	12.95	11.98	-0.21
Loan claims – over 1 and up to 5 years	14.77	18.38	14.54	6.55	3.54
Loan claims – over 5 years	12.52	11.80	11.47	11.60	11.57
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units	-7.21	-14.14	-15.86	-16.07	-8.90
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units up to 1 year	110.10	247.08	242.72	-74.00	-86.91
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units over 1 and up to 2 years	-6.55	835.20	645.03	77.31	-23.91
Securities other than shares and mutual funds shares/units over 2 years	-9.06	-17.01	-18.68	-15.38	-6.03
Shares and other equity	-13.84	-7.84	-3.55	3.61	-7.38
Other assets	6.70	7.02	3.75	5.25	8.02

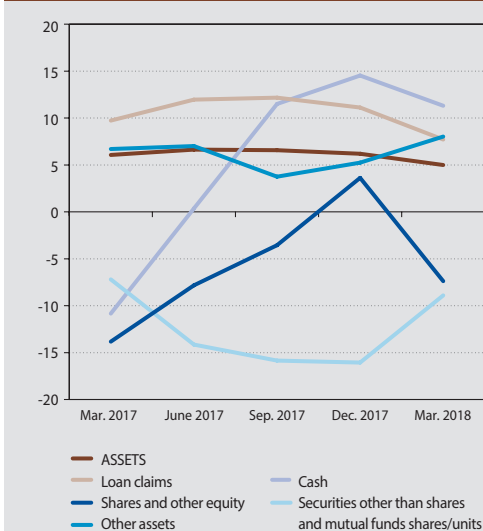
Source: NBS.

Credit institutions' total holdings of shares and other equity participations (including investment fund shares/units) were relatively low at the end of each quarter under review. Their highest level (€0.64 billion) was recorded at 31 December 2017 and their biggest annual change (a year-on-year decrease of 7.8% or €0.05 billion) at 30 June 2017.

Credit institutions' other assets (including fixed assets) recorded their biggest annual change at 31 March 2018, when their stock increased, year on year, by 8% (€0.2 billion).

Credit institutions' total cash holdings recorded their most significant annual change in percentage terms at 31 December 2017, i.e. a year-on-year increase of 14.5%. In absolute terms, a significant year-on-year change was also recorded at the end of 2017 (an increase of €0.12 billion).

The total **liabilities of credit institutions** showed a year-on-year increase at the end of each quarter in the year under review, the largest being an increase of 6.6% (€4.7 billion) recorded at the end of the second quarter of 2017.

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


Source: NBS.

That increase was accounted for largely by a year-on-year increase of 7% (€3.8 billion) recorded at 30 June 2017 in the stock of loans and deposits received by credit institutions, including an increase of €3.3 billion in loans and de-

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

	III. 2017	VI. 2017	IX. 2017	XII. 2017	III. 2018
LIABILITIES	6.05	6.63	6.57	6.19	4.99
Deposits and loans received	6.87	7.06	6.16	5.66	5.25
Deposits and loans received up to 1 year	7.63	7.37	6.55	6.70	7.14
Deposits and loans received over 1 year	3.68	5.74	4.45	1.01	-3.00
Debt securities issued	8.97	11.54	19.34	20.06	5.11
Debt securities issued up to 1 year	-8.40	-23.68	7.89	115.90	-11.14
Debt securities issued over 1 and up to 2 years	-14.45	89.32	122.83	127.03	44.42
Debt securities issued over 2 years	9.89	11.00	17.83	16.59	4.83
Capital and provisions	5.80	6.41	5.43	3.98	2.60
Other liabilities	-17.82	-13.93	-5.62	-0.72	9.27

Source: NBS.

posits with a maturity of up to one year and an increase of €0.6 billion in those with a maturity of over one year.

The stock of debt securities issued during the period under review also recorded its biggest annual change in the last quarter of 2017. This was a year-on-year increase of 20% (€0.9 billion) that stemmed mainly from an increase in the amount of securities with a maturity of over two years.

Credit institutions' capital and provisions in total recorded their biggest annual change at 30 June 2017, i.e. a year-on-year increase of 6.41% (€0.58 billion).

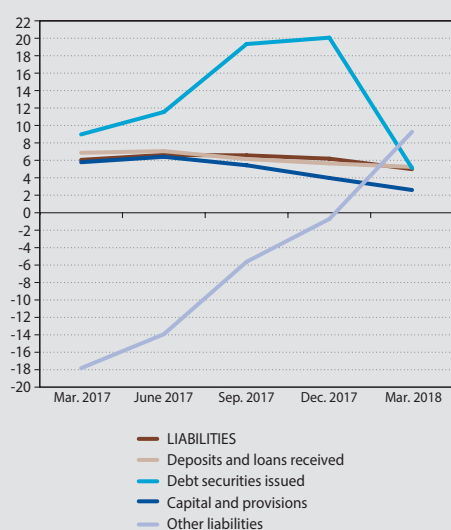
Credit institution's other liabilities also recorded their most significant annual change at 30 June 2017, i.e. a year-on-year decrease of 13.9%.

2.6 PROFIT/LOSS ANALYSIS FOR CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

2.6.1 CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/ LOSS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2018

With effect from the beginning of 2018, banks have adjusted their bookkeeping system to the new accounting standards (IFRS 9). The IFRS 9 standards have introduced new criteria for the classification of financial assets, a substantially modified method of accounting for depreciated financial assets, and new requirements for hedge accounting.

According to the currently available data, the banking sector's cumulative profit for the first quarter of 2018 amounted to almost €170 million, representing the sector's second highest first-quarter profit since 2009. The profit for the first three months of 2018 increased by 2.8%, compared with the same period a year earlier.

Chart 12 Year-on-year changes in liabilities of credit institutions (change of stock in %)


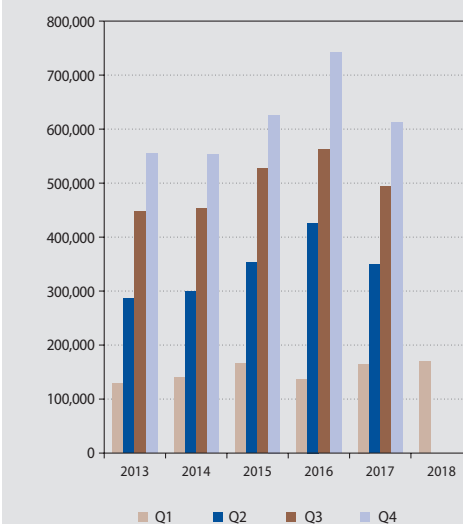
Source: NBS.

As regards the structure of revenue and expenditure items, net interest income had, for the first time since March 2015, a positive effect on profit growth. The rise in net interest income was caused mainly by an increase in other interest income, coupled with decreases in interest expenses on securities and in other interest expenses. Interest income from securities continued to fall, to €61.3 million (a year-on-year fall of almost 20%).

Net non-interest income declined, year on year, in the first quarter of 2018. A positive contribution to net non-interest income was made in that period by income from fees and commissions, dividends received, and gains from banks' holdings of securities. By contrast, losses were recorded in hedging operations and foreign exchange transactions. The decline in non-interest income was largely attributable to other operating losses that stemmed mainly from the payment of a special levy by selected institutions and from contributions to the resolution fund.

General operating expenses rose in the first quarter of 2018 and thus made a negative contribution of almost 4.5 percentage points to the banking sector's net profit growth. The

Chart 14 Current period profit/loss (EUR thousands)



Source: NBS.

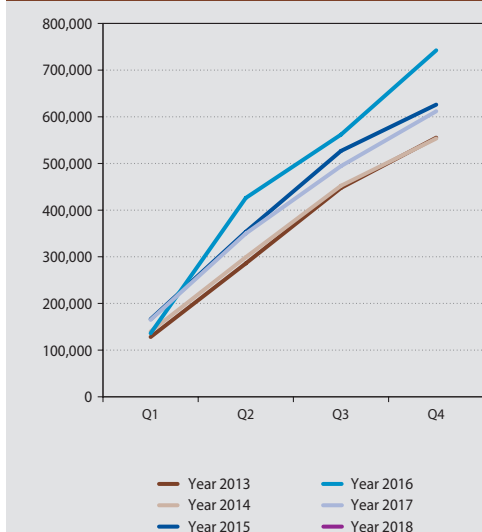
net creation of reserves and provisions (i.e. income adjusted for expenses) resulted in a loss of €28 million, representing a year-on-year increase of €18 million.

Total loan-loss provisions at 31 March 2018 were almost 15% higher than a year earlier, and the stock of provisioned customer loans had increased, year on year, by 9.5%. Euro-denominated claims constituted more than 98% of all credit claims, and euro-denominated claims on euro area residents made up slightly less than 95%.

The overall loan-loss provision ratio in the banking sector was 3.6% at the end of 2017, reflecting a rise in comparison with both the previous quarter and the previous year. This can be attributed to the adoption of the IFRS 9 standards and a new model for financial asset depreciation, which assumes that a loss from financial assets may occur at any time.

Provisioning expenses at 31 March 2018 were lower by 27% in year-on-year terms, while income from the reversal of provisions had increased by 4%.

Chart 13 Current period profit/loss (EUR thousands)

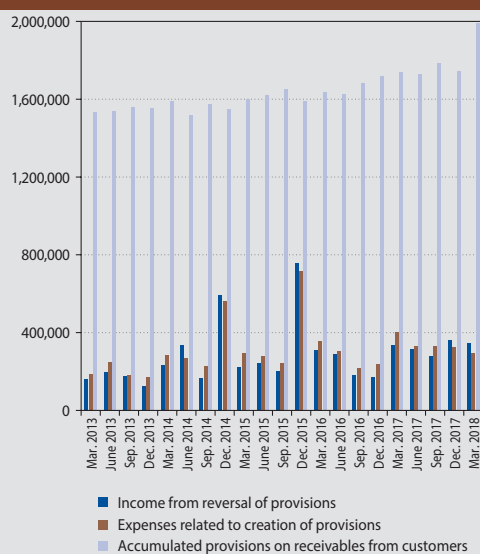


Source: NBS.



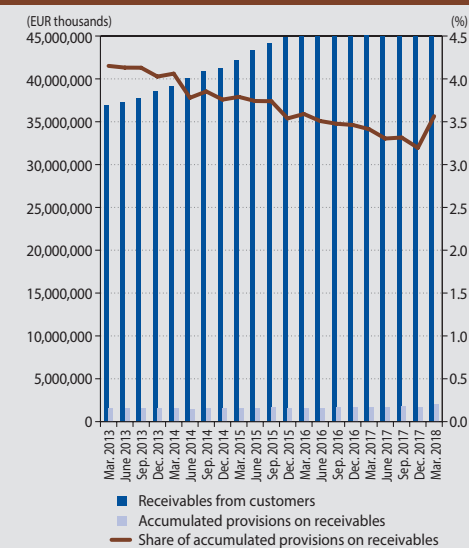
Expenses related to the assignment of claims on non-bank customers exceeded income from the same by almost €1 million at 31 March 2018, and claim write-offs produced a net loss of €20.6 million.

Chart 15 Provisions (EUR thousands)



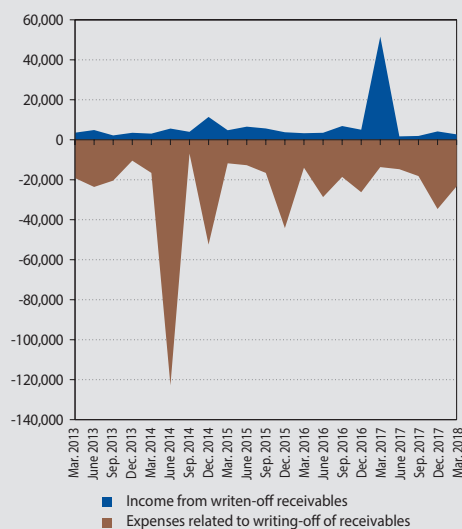
Source: NBS.

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



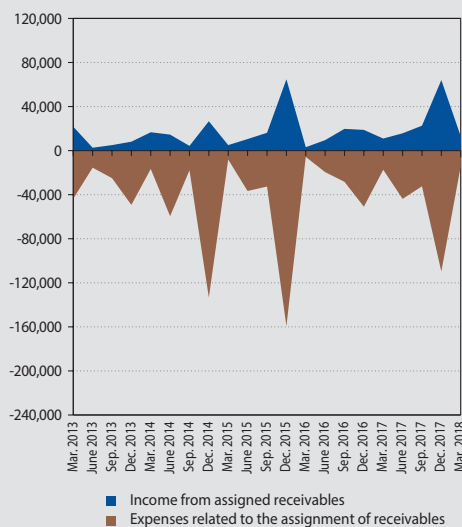
Source: NBS.

Chart 17 Written-off receivables from customers (EUR thousands)



Source: NBS.

Chart 18 Assigned receivables from customers (EUR thousands)



Source: NBS.

2.6.2 SELECTED INCOME/EXPENSE ITEMS AS REFLECTED IN PROFITS/LOSSES

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



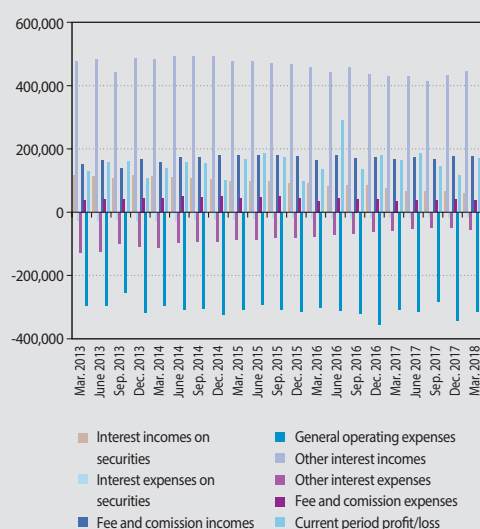
In the first quarter of 2018, according to aggregated data, total interest income from securities continued to decline, year on year, by 20%. After falling year on year by 10.1% in 2016, this income dropped by 20.2% in 2017. Interest expenses on securities decreased, year on year, by 19.6% in the quarter under review. During 2017, they dropped by almost 15%. They had previously declined in both 2016 and 2015, by 1.2% in and 21% respectively.

Other interest income increased in the first quarter of 2018, by 3% year on year, for the first time since the first quarter of 2015.

After falling year on year in the past three quarters, income from fees and commissions rose, year on year, in the first quarter of 2018.

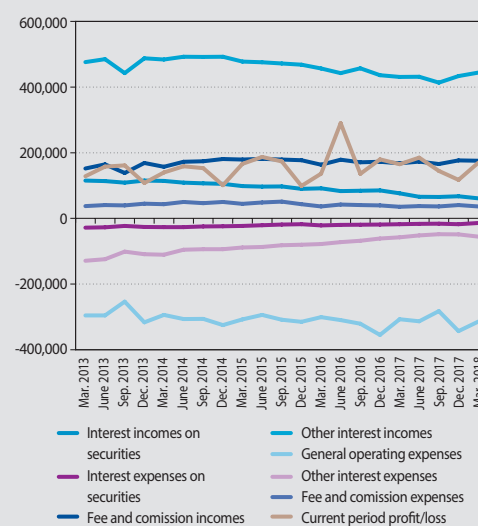
General operating expenses rose in the first quarter of 2018, by 2.4% year on year, and thus contributed negatively to net profit growth in that period.

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



Source: NBS.

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



Source: NBS.

The banking sector's total net profit for the first quarter of 2018 was almost 2.8% higher than the figure for the same period of 2017, and amounted to €170 million.

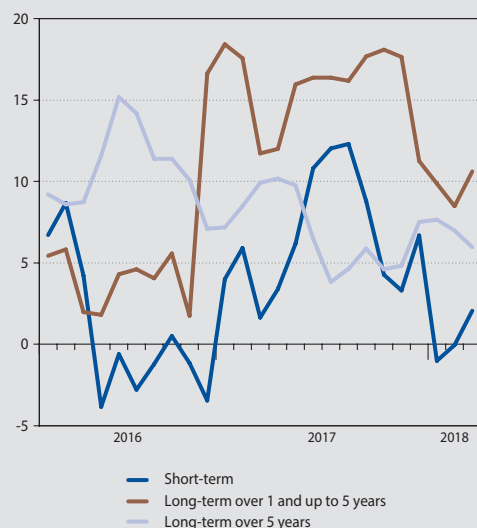
2.7 LENDING TO NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS AND HOUSEHOLDS

2.7.1 LOANS TO NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS BY MATURITY

The stock of loans provided to non-financial corporations (NFCs) grew continuously over the first three months of 2018, at a pace fluctuating around 5.7%. The most rapid growth (10.6% year on year) was recorded in loans with a maturity of over one year and up to five years. The stock of short-term loans increased in the period under review by 2.1% year on year. The annual rate of growth in long-term loans with a maturity of over five years slowed by 3.9 percentage points, from 9.9% in March 2017 to 6.0% in March 2018.



Chart 21 Loans to non-financial corporations by maturity (year-on-year changes in %)



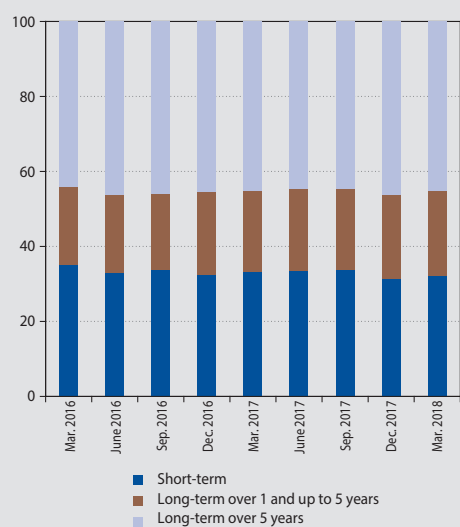
Source: NBS.

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



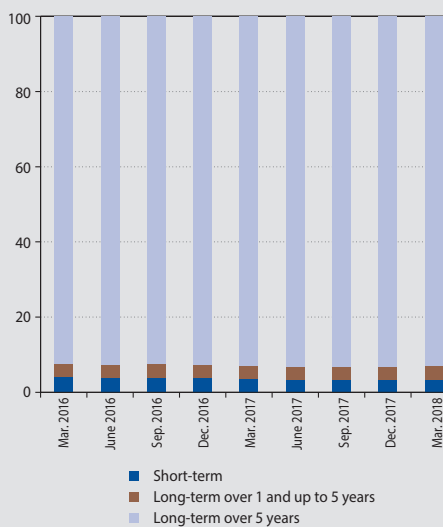
Source: NBS.

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



Source: NBS.

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



Source: NBS.

2.7.2 LOANS TO HOUSEHOLDS BY MATURITY

The stock of loans provided to households increased, year on year, by 12.4% in the first quarter of 2018. Loans with a maturity of over one year and up to five years increased the most, by

21.9% year on year, while short-term loans continued to grow by 1.8%. The rate of growth in long-term loans with a maturity of over five years slowed by 2.2 percentage points, from 14.7% in March 2017 to 12.5% in March 2018.

2.7.3 LOANS TO NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS BY TYPE OF LOAN

The stock of loans provided to NFCs grew continuously, year on year, throughout the first quarter of 2018, at a pace fluctuating around 5.7%. In the category of operating loans, the growth rate accelerated from 4.3% in March 2017 to 20.9% in March 2018. The stock of real estate loans increased, year on year, by 5.7% in that period. Investment loans grew year on year at a pace, accelerating from 1.4% in March 2017 to 5.7% in March 2018. The rate of growth in current account overdrafts and revolving loans slowed somewhat in the period under review, to 0.5%.

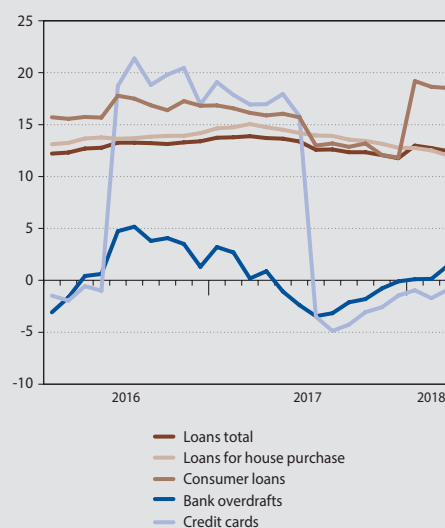
Chart 25 Loans to non-financial by type of loan (year-on-year percentage changes)



2.7.4 LOANS TO HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LOAN

The stock of loans provided to households recorded a year-on-year increase of 12.4% at the end of March 2018. The stock of credit card loans decreased year on year, for the first time, by 0.9% in July 2017. The stock of housing loans increased, year on year, by 12.0% and that of consumer loans by 18.5%.

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



2.7.5 LOANS TO NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR

A breakdown by economic sector of loans provided to non-financial corporations (NFCs) shows

Chart 27 NFC loans broken down by economic activity

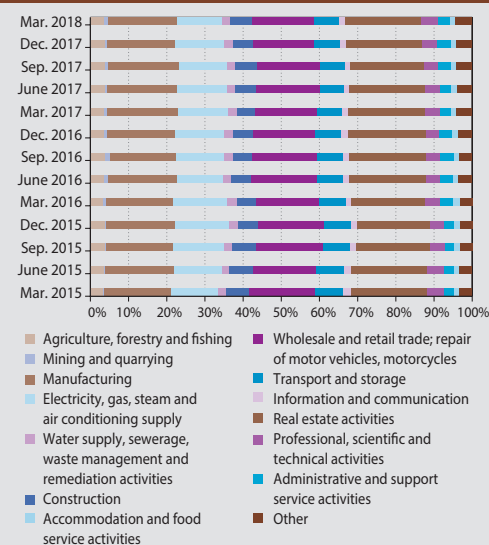


Chart 28 NFC loans broken down by economic activity as at 31 March 2018

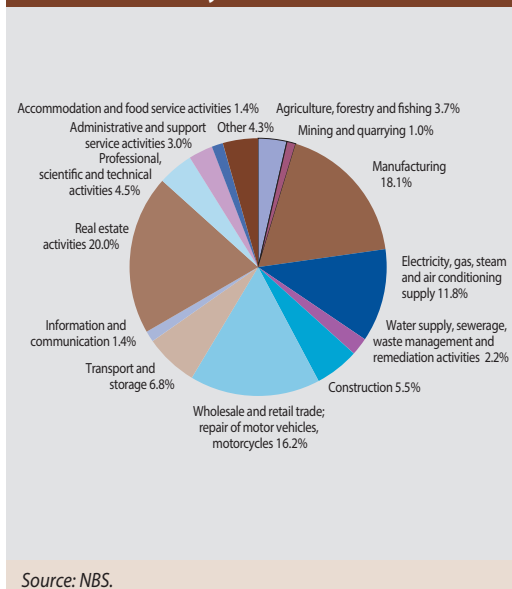
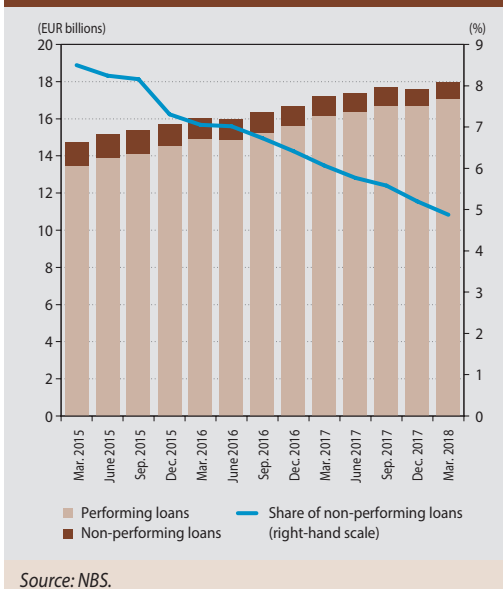


Chart 29 Share of non-performing loans in total NFC loans



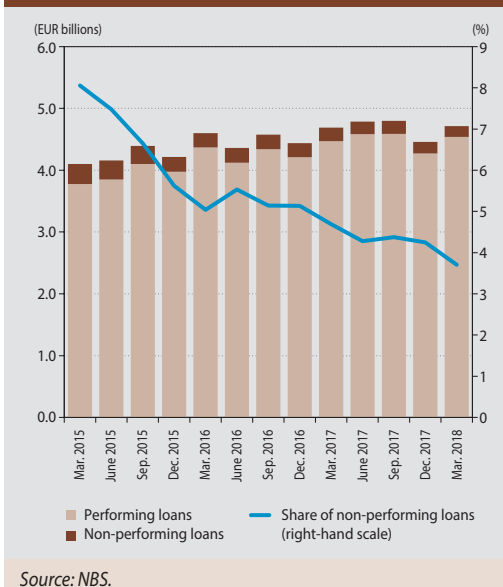
that, at March 2018, loans to the real estate sector accounted for the largest share (20%) of the stock of NFC loans. The share of loans to the sector comprising wholesale trade, retail trade, and the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles decreased somewhat, to 16.2%, while that of loans to the manufacturing sector increased slightly, to 18.1% at 31 March 2018.

2.7.6 NON-PERFORMING LOANS TO NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

The share of non-performing loans (NPLs) in total NFC loans decreased, year on year, to 4.9% in the first quarter of 2018, maintaining the downward trend from the previous months. The NPL ratio for current account overdrafts fell slightly, from 4.2% at 31 December 2017 to 3.7% at 31 March 2018.

The NPL ratio for operating loans was 5.4%, indicating a moderately rising trend in NPLs in this category. In the category of investment loans, both the stock of loans and the NPL ratio decreased during the period under review, to 4.3% at 31 March 2018. The NPL ratio for real

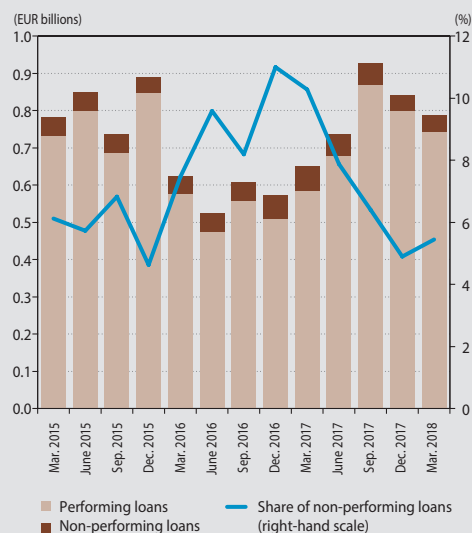
Chart 30 Share of non-performing loans in bank overdrafts and revolving credits to NFCs



estate loans provided to NFCs fell, year on year, to 5.9%, as well as that for credit card loans, to 10.2%.

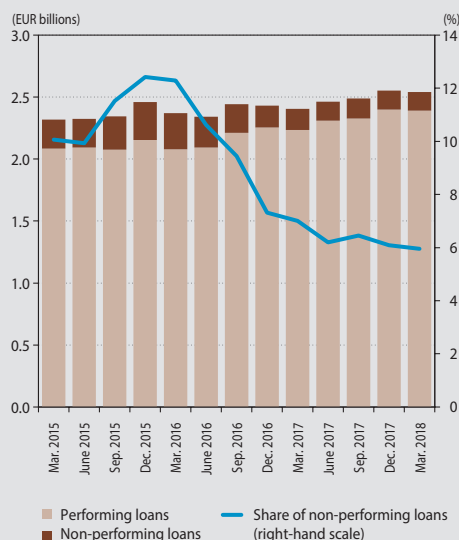


Chart 31 Share of non-performing loans in operating loans to NFCs



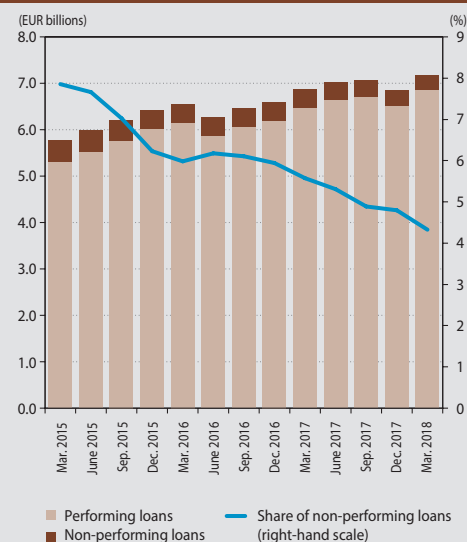
Source: NBS.

Chart 33 Share of non-performing loans in real estate loans to NFCs



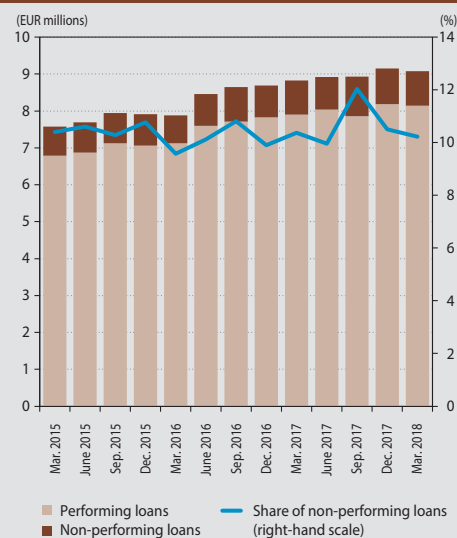
Source: NBS.

Chart 32 Share of non-performing loans in investment loans to NFCs



Source: NBS.

Chart 34 Share of non-performing loans in credit card loans to NFCs



Source: NBS.

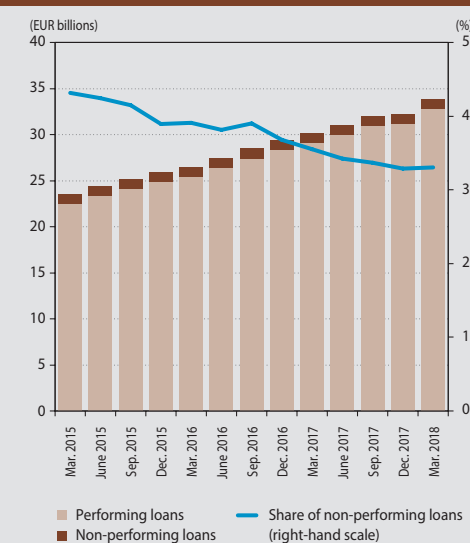


2.7.7 NON-PERFORMING LOANS TO HOUSEHOLDS

The share of NPLs in the stock of loans provided to households decreased slightly, year on year, in the first quarter of 2018, to 3.3% at the end of March. The highest NPL ratio in that period was recorded for credit card loans (14.6%). The NPL ratio for current account overdrafts declined

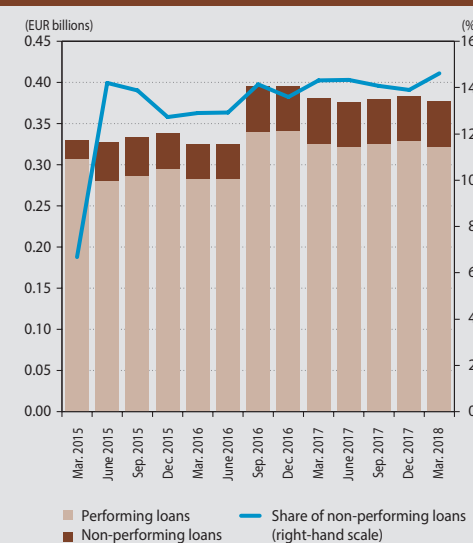
continuously, year on year, to 6.2% at 31 March 2018. The NPL ratio for housing loans fell slightly, both quarter on quarter and year on year, to 1.7% at 31 March 2018. The NPL ratio for consumer loans rose by 0.9 percentage point year on year, to 9.3% at 31 March 2018.

Chart 35 Share of non-performing loans in total loans to households



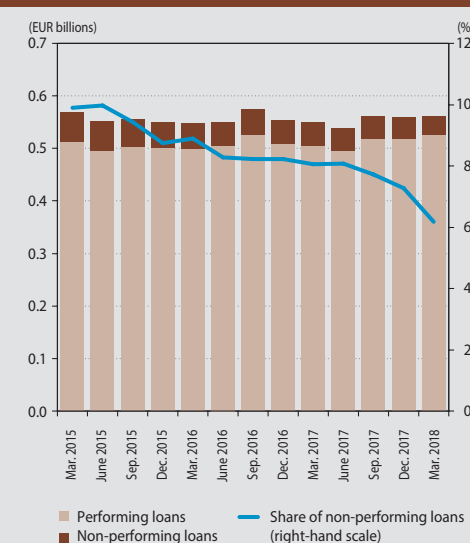
Source: NBS.

Chart 37 Share of non-performing loans in credit card loans to households



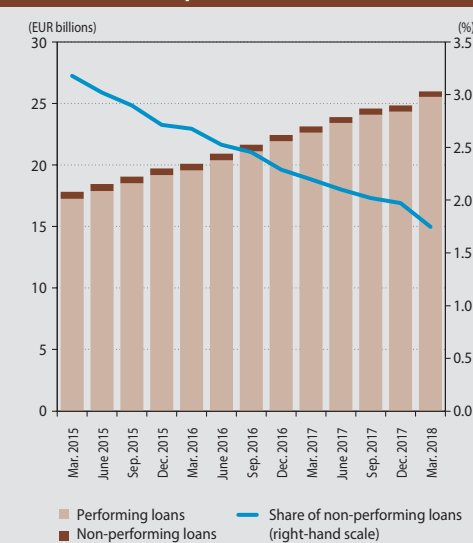
Source: NBS.

Chart 36 Share of non-performing loans in bank overdrafts to households



Source: NBS.

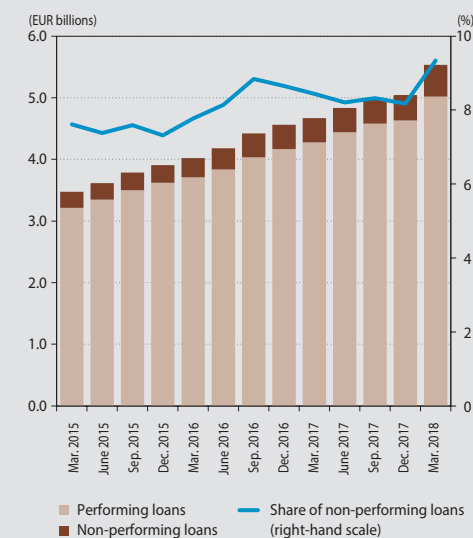
Chart 38 Share of non-performing loans in loans for house purchase to households



Source: NBS.

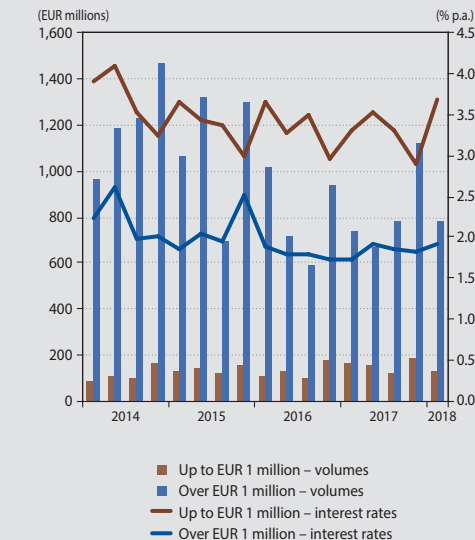


Chart 39 Share of non-performing loans in consumer loans to households



Source: NBS.

Chart 40 New loans to NFCs – interest rates and volumes



Source: NBS.

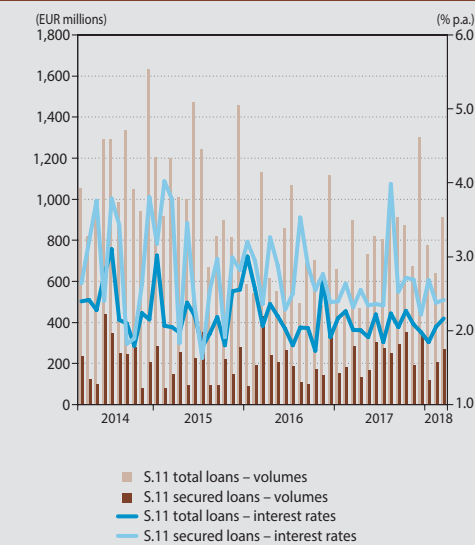
2.8 LOANS – INTEREST RATES, VOLUMES AND STOCKS

2.8.1 NEW LOANS TO NFCs – INTEREST RATES AND VOLUMES

The total volume of new loans provided to non-financial corporations (NFCs) increased by 15.3% in the first quarter of 2018, compared with the first quarter of 2017. In the category of **loans of up to €1 million**, the volume of loans decreased in the quarter under review, by 10.2% year on year. Their share of the total volume of NFC loans provided was 15.0%. The average interest rate on these loans in the period under review was 3.4% per annum, which in year-on-year terms was higher by 0.1 percentage point. In the category of **loans of over €1 million**, however, the volume of loans provided to NFCs increased in the first quarter of 2018, by 21.4% year on year. Their share of the total volume of NFC loans provided during that period was 85.0%, and the average interest rate on these loans stood at 1.8% p.a., representing a fall of 0.1 percentage point year on year.

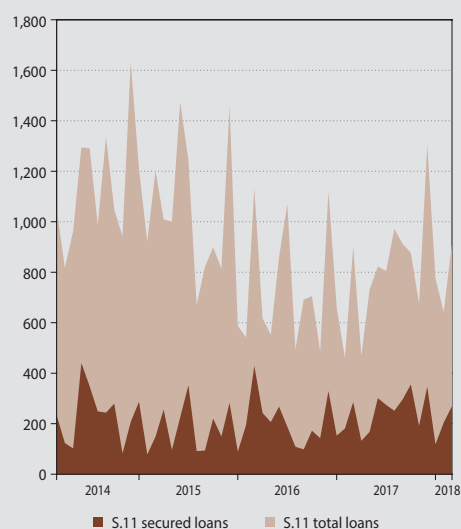
The share of new secured loans in the **total** volume of new loans provided to NFCs decreased, year on year, in the first quarter of 2018, from 30.6% to 25.4%. The average interest rate on

Chart 41 Secured and total new loans to NFCs – Interest rates and volumes



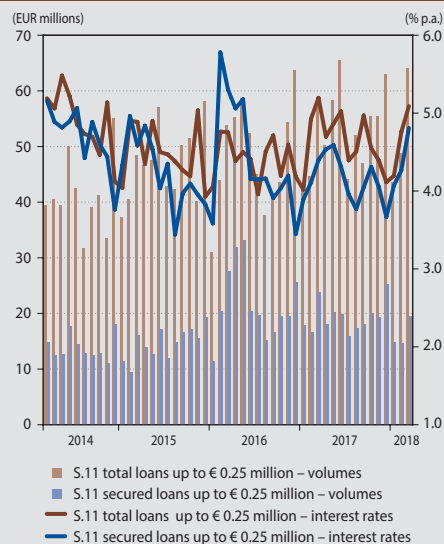
Source: NBS.

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



Source: NBS.

Chart 43 Secured and total new NFC loans up to € 0.25 million – interest rates and volumes

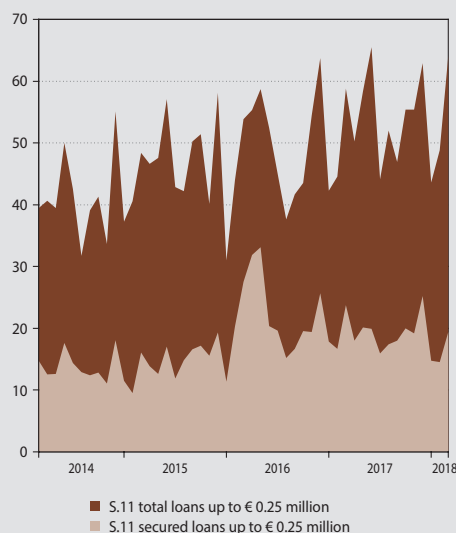


Source: NBS.

secured loans rose slightly, from 2.43% p.a. at 31 March 2017 to 2.46% p.a. at 31 March 2018. By contrast, the average interest rate on new loans provided to NFCs in total fell in the quarter under review, by 0.1 percentage point year on year, to 2.0% p.a.

In the category of **loans of up to €0.25 million**, the share of new secured loans in the total volume of new loans provided to NFCs decreased in the first quarter of 2018, by 8.8% year on year, to 31.1%. The average interest rate on secured loans of this category rose in the quarter under review by 0.3 percentage point year on year, to 4.4% p.a. The average interest rate on new NFC loans of up to €0.25 million fell slightly in that period, by 0.02 percentage point, to 4.7% p.a.

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

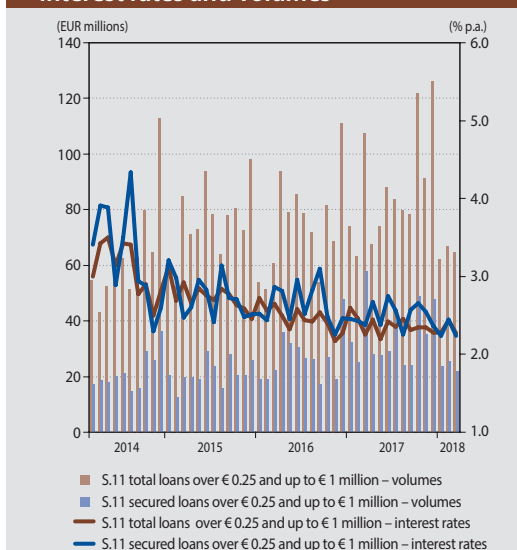


Source: NBS.

In the category of **loans of over €0.25 million and up to €1 million**, the share of new secured loans in the total volume of new loans provided

to NFCs decreased in the first quarter of 2018, by 10.4% year on year, to 36.7%. The average interest rate on secured loans of this category fell somewhat in the quarter under review, by 0.1 percentage point year on year, to 2.3% p.a. The average interest rate on new NFC loans also fell in that period, by 0.1 percentage point year on year, to 2.3% p.a.

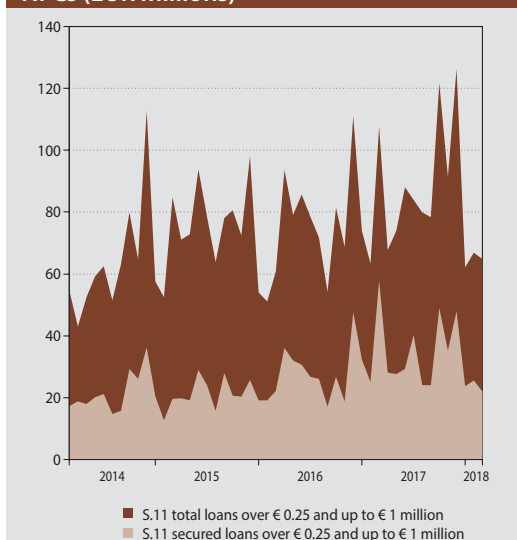
Chart 45 Secured and total new loans over € 0.25 million and up to € 1 million to NFCs – interest rates and volumes



Source: NBS.

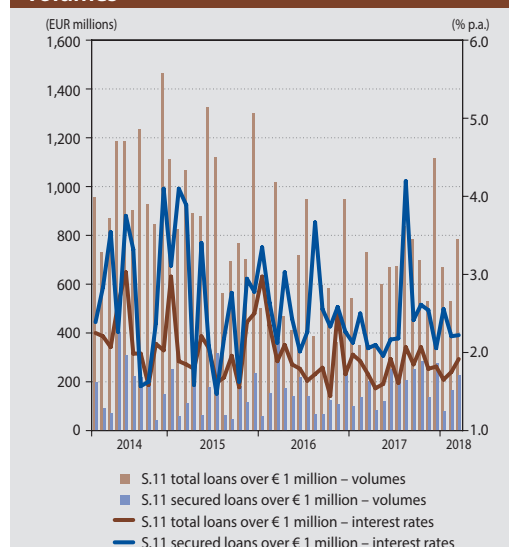
In the category of **loans of over €1 million**, the share of new secured loans in the total volume of new loans provided to NFCs decreased somewhat in the first quarter of 2018, by 3.5% year on year, to 23.8%. The average interest rate on secured loans of this category rose to 2.3% p.a. in the quarter under review, from 2.2% p.a. in the same period a year earlier. The average interest rate on new NFC loans fell in that period by 0.1 percentage point year on year, to 1.8% p.a.

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



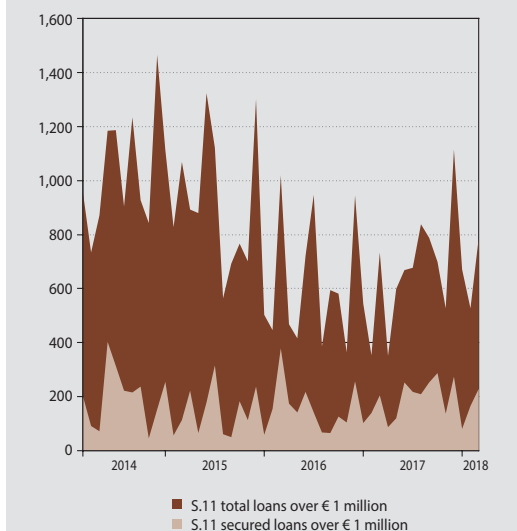
Source: NBS.

Chart 47 Secured and total new loans over € 1 million to NFCs – interest rates and volumes



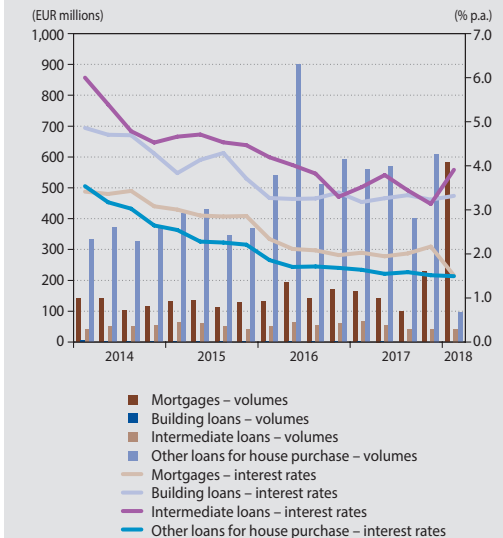
Source: NBS.

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



Source: NBS.

Chart 49 New loans for house purchase to households – interest rates and volumes



Source: NBS.

2.8.2 NEW LOANS TO HOUSEHOLDS – INTEREST RATES AND VOLUMES

2.8.2.1 Housing loans – interest rates and volumes

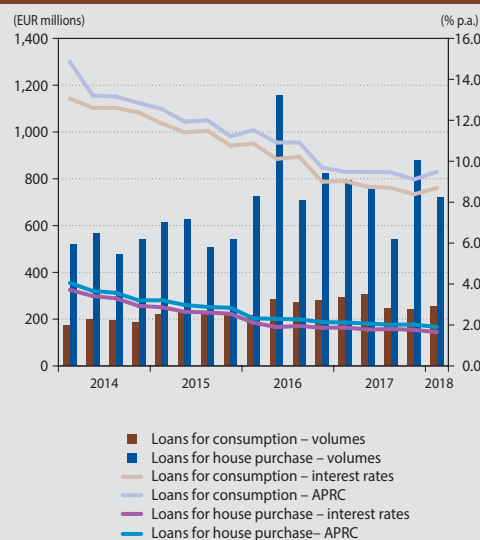
Households' demand for housing loans remained strong in the first quarter of 2018, stronger than their demand for any other type of loan. The average interest rate on housing loans fell in that period by 0.2 percentage point year on year, to 1.6% p.a. The annual rates of change in average interest rates on the individual types of housing loans were in the period under review as follows: the rate on **building loans** provided by home savings banks rose by 0.4 percentage point, to 3.6% p.a.; the rate on **intermediate loans**, which are also provided by home savings banks, rose by 0.1 percentage point, to 3.4% p.a.; the rate on **mortgage loans** dropped by 0.5 percentage

point, to 1.5% p.a.; and the rate on **other loans for house purchase** fell by 0.2 percentage point, to 1.5% p.a.

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

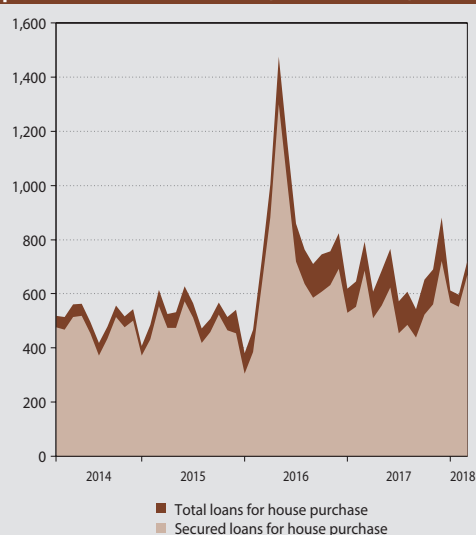
The **annual percentage rate of charge (APRC)** on loans provided to households usually exceeds the rate of interest charged on these loans. Like the average interest rate on housing loans, the APRC on these loans decreased in the first quarter of 2018, by 0.2 percentage point year on year, to 1.9% p.a. Consumer loans showed a similar trend in the period under review, with the average interest rate declining, year on year, by 0.5 percentage point, to 8.8% p.a., and the average APRC for consumer loans decreasing by 0.4 percentage point, to 9.5% p.a.

Chart 50 New loans for consumption and loans for house purchase – interest rates, APRC and volumes



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.

2.8.2.3 Secured housing loans – interest rates and volumes

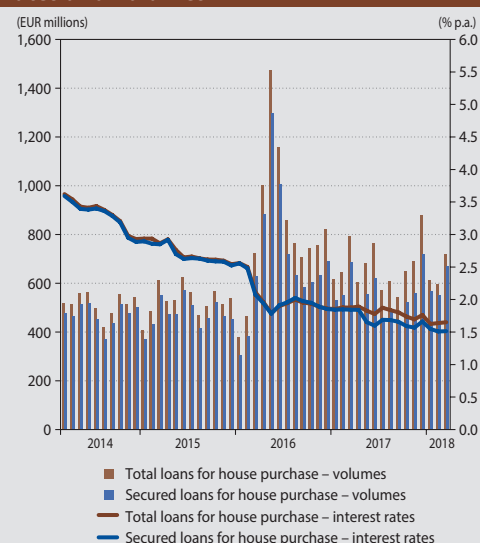
The share of **new secured housing loans** in the total volume of new housing loans provided to households increased, year on year, by 6.8% in the first quarter of 2018, to 92.8%. The average interest rate on these loans dropped in the pe-

riod under review by 0.3 percentage point, to 1.5% p.a.

2.8.2.4 Secured consumer loans – interest rates and volumes

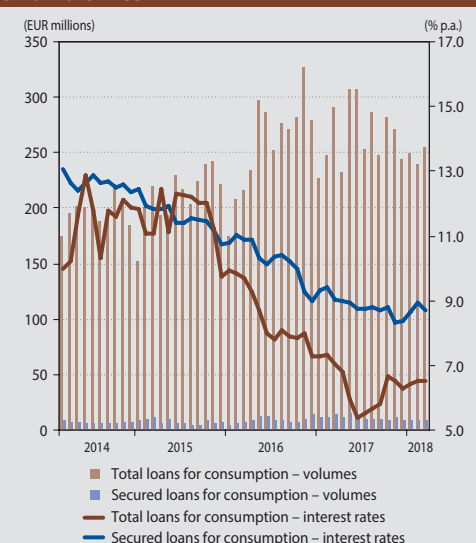
The share of **secured consumer loans** in the total volume of consumer loans was substantially

Chart 51 Secured and total new loans for house purchase to households – interest rates and volumes



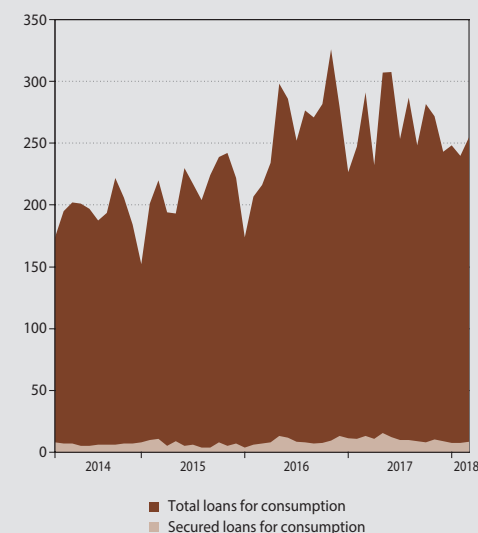
Source: NBS.

Chart 53 Secured and total new loans for consumption to households – interest rates and volumes



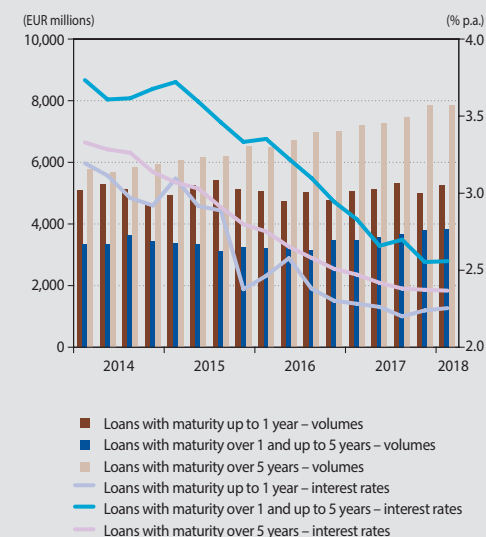
Source: NBS.

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



Source: NBS.

Chart 55 NFC loans by maturity – interest rates and volumes



Source: NBS.

lower than the share of secured housing loans in the total volume of housing loans. The share of these loans decreased in the first quarter of 2018, to 3.2%, from 4.6% in the same quarter a year earlier. The average interest rate on secured consumer loans fell in the period under review, by 0.7 percentage point year on year, to 6.5% p.a.

2.8.3 LOANS TO NFCs – INTEREST RATES AND VOLUMES (OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS)

Interest rates on loans provided to non-financial corporations (NFCs) with a maturity of over one year and up to five years have long been higher than the rates on loans with other maturities, but these loans account for the smallest share of the stock of NFC loans. Loans with a maturity of over five years accounted for the largest share of the stock of NFC loans in the first quarter of 2018, continuing a trend going back to the second half of 2009.

In year-on-year terms, average interest rates on **NFC loans** in the quarter under review were lower for all maturities, except for loans with a maturity of up to one year, as follows: for loans with a maturity of over one year and up to five years, by 0.3 percentage point, at 2.6% p.a.; and

for loans with a maturity of over five years, by 0.1 percentage point, at 2.4% p.a.

The average interest rate on loans with a maturity of up to one year rose slightly, by 0.1 percentage point, to 2.3% p.a.

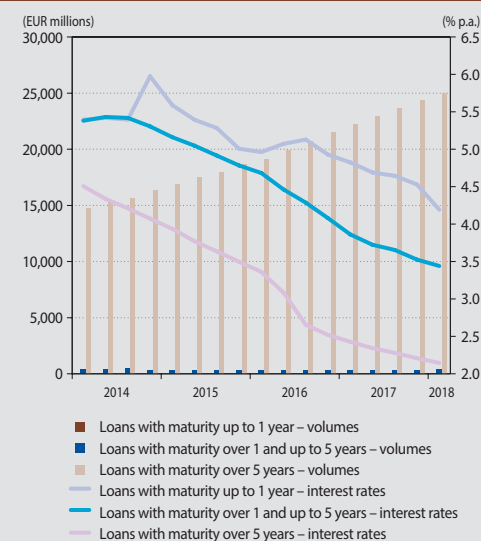
2.8.4 LOANS TO HOUSEHOLDS – INTEREST RATES AND VOLUMES (OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS)

2.8.4.1 Housing loans – interest rates and volumes

In terms of the stock of loans, a clear majority of loans provided to households (both housing loans and consumer loans) have a maturity of over five years.

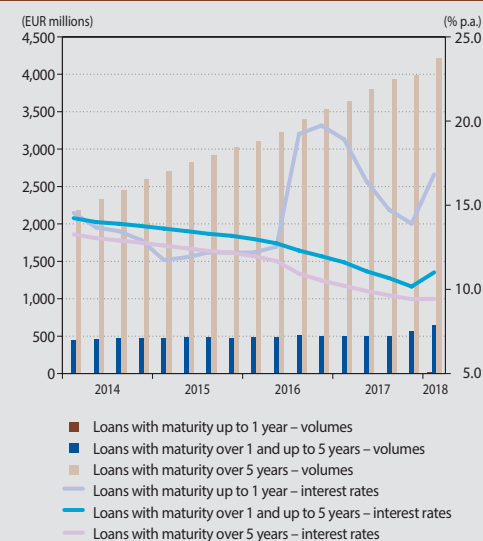
In year-on-year terms, average interest rates on **housing loans** in the quarter under review were lower for all maturities, as follows: for loans with a maturity of over five years, by 0.3 percentage point, at 2.2% p.a.; for loans with a maturity of over one year and up to five years, by 0.5 percentage point, at 3.5% p.a.; and for loans with a maturity of up to one year, by 0.6 percentage point, at 4.2% p.a.

Chart 56 Households loans for house purchase by maturity – interest rates and volumes



Source: NBS.

Chart 57 Households loans for consumption by maturity – interest rates and volumes



Source: NBS.

2.8.4.2 Consumer loans – interest rates and volumes

The stock of consumer loans with a maturity of up to one year remained negligible in the first quarter of 2018, resulting in marked volatility in the average interest rate on these loans. The stock of consumer loans with a maturity of over one year and up to five years increased somewhat in the period under review. Loans with a maturity of over five years accounted for the largest share of consumer loans.

Interest rates on **consumer loans** provided to households changed in the period under review as follows: the average rate on consumer loans with a maturity of over one year and up to five years fell, year on year, by 0.6 percentage point, to 11.1% p.a.; the average rate on consumer loans with a maturity of over five years fell by 0.8 percentage point, to 9.5% p.a., and the average rate on consumer loans with a maturity of up to one year dropped by 1.9 percentage points, to 17.4% p.a.

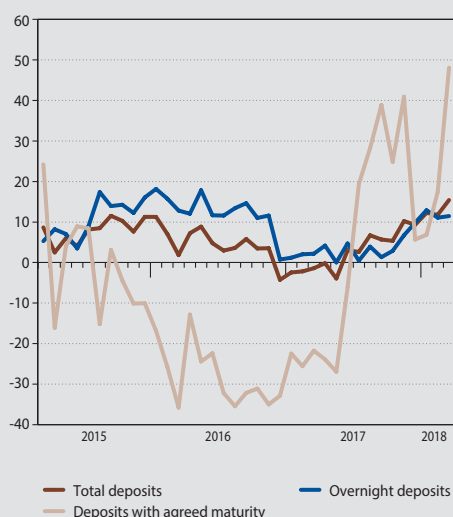
2.9 DEPOSITS RECEIVED FROM NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS AND HOUSEHOLDS

2.9.1 DEPOSITS RECEIVED FROM NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

The stock of deposits received from NFCs was 15.5% higher at the end of the first quarter of 2018 than a year earlier. This increase was accounted for largely by deposits with an agreed maturity, which grew by 48.0% year on year. Sight deposits grew in the quarter under review by 11.4% year on year. Other deposits recorded a year-on-year increase of 14.4% in March 2018, after falling in the same period a year earlier by 54.3%.

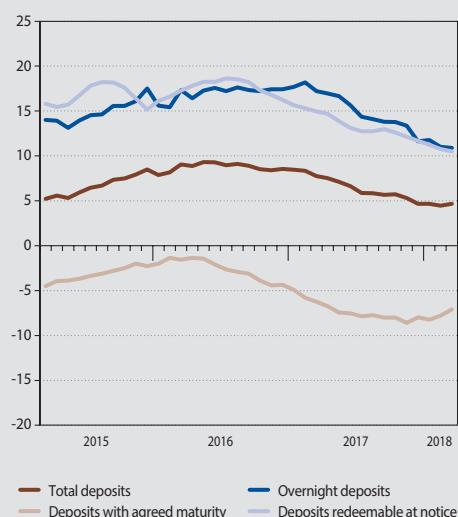


**Chart 58 NFC deposits by type
(year-on-year percentage changes)**



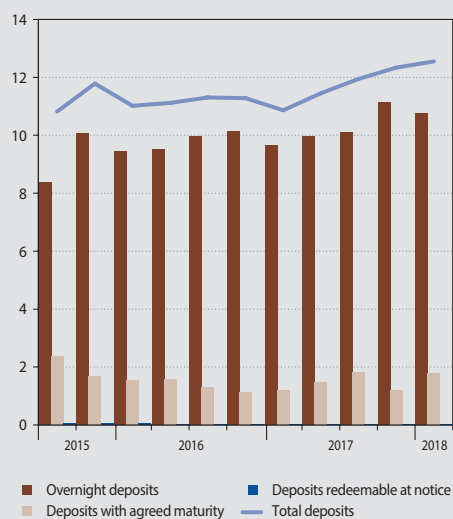
Source: NBS.

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



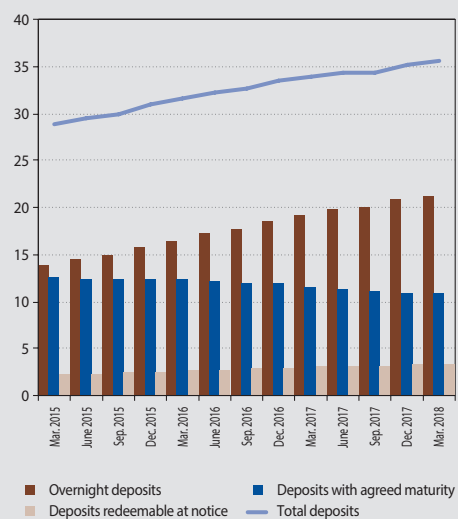
Source: NBS.

Chart 59 NFC deposits (EUR billions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 61 Households deposits (EUR billions)



Source: NBS.

2.9.2 DEPOSITS RECEIVED FROM HOUSEHOLDS

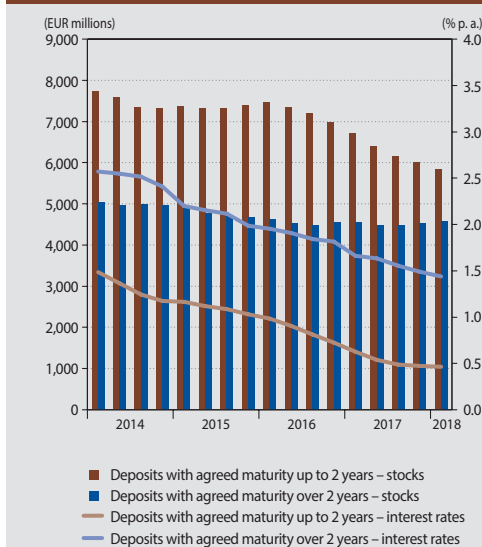
The stock of deposits received from households was 4.7% higher at the end of the first quarter of 2018 than a year earlier. Deposits with an agreed maturity declined, year on year, by 7.1%. The most significant increases were recorded in overnight deposits (10.9%) and deposits with an agreed maturity (10.5%).

2.10 DEPOSITS RECEIVED – INTEREST RATES, VOLUMES AND STOCKS

2.10.1 HOUSEHOLD DEPOSITS – INTEREST RATES AND STOCKS

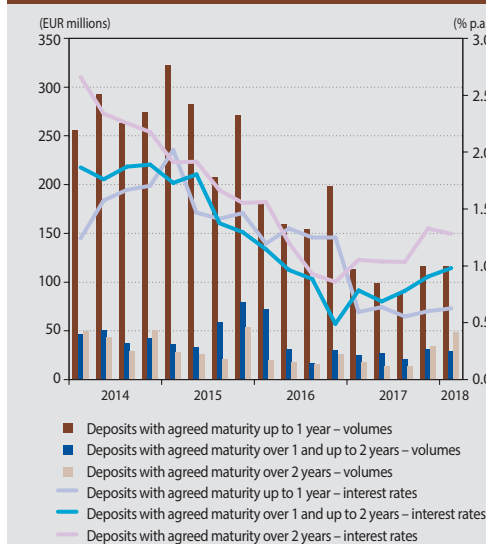
At the end of March 2018, household deposits **with an agreed maturity of up to two years** accounted for 56.3% of the total stock of house-

Chart 62 Household deposits with an agreed maturity – interest rates and stocks



Source: NBS.

Chart 63 New household deposits with an agreed maturity – interest rates and volumes



Source: NBS.

hold deposits with an agreed maturity, which in year-on-year terms represented a decrease of 3.7%. The average interest rate on these deposits was 0.2 percentage point lower in the quarter under review than in the same period a year earlier, at 0.5% p.a. The average rate on deposits **with an agreed maturity of over two years** was also lower in that period, by 0.2 percentage point year on year, at 1.5% p.a. The total stock of household deposits with an agreed maturity was lower in year-on-year terms, by 8.0%.

2.10.2 NEW HOUSEHOLD DEPOSITS – INTEREST RATES AND VOLUMES

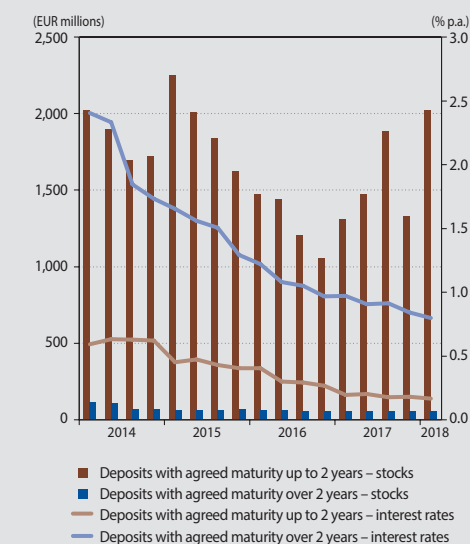
Interest rates on **new household deposits** with an agreed maturity changed in the period under review as described below. The average interest rate on new household deposits **with an agreed maturity of up to one year** remained unchanged, at 0.6% p.a., and the share of these deposits in the total volume of new household deposits with an agreed maturity decreased by 14.7%, to 59.2%. The average rate on new deposits **with an agreed maturity of over one year and up to two years** was 0.2 percentage point

higher, year on year, at 1.0% p.a., and the share of these deposits in the total volume of new household deposits with an agreed maturity was up by 1.9%, at 16.3%. The average rate on new deposits **with an agreed maturity of over two years** was 0.4 percentage point higher, year on year, at 1.4% p.a., and their share of the total was up by 12.8%, at 24.5%.

2.10.3 NFC DEPOSITS – INTEREST RATES AND STOCKS

Deposits **with an agreed maturity of over two years**, received from NFCs in the first quarter of 2018, accounted for 3.1% of the total stock of NFC deposits with an agreed maturity, which in year-on-year terms represented a decrease of 1.1%, while the average interest rate on these deposits fell by 0.2 percentage point, to 0.8% p.a. The average interest rate on NFC deposits **with an agreed maturity of up to two years** fell in the period under review by only 0.03 percentage point, to 0.18% p.a., while the share of these deposits increased by 1.1%, to 96.9% of the total stock of NFC deposits with an agreed maturity. The total stock of NFC deposits with an agreed maturity was higher, year on year, by 27.9%.

Chart 64 NFC deposits with an agreed maturity – interest rates and stocks



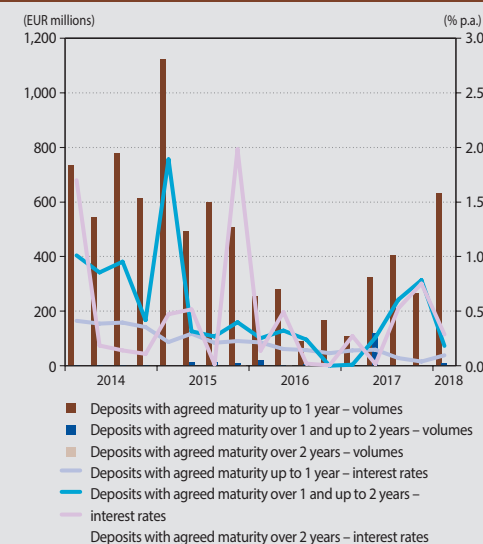
Source: NBS.

2.10.4 New NFC DEPOSITS – INTEREST RATES AND VOLUMES

Interest rates on **new deposits** with an agreed maturity, received from NFCs, changed in the first quarter of 2018, year on year, as described below. The average interest rate on new deposits **with a maturity of over two years** was 0.2 percentage point lower, year on year, at 0.2% p.a., while the share of these deposits in the total volume of NFC deposits with an agreed maturity

was insignificant (0.1%). The average rate on new NFC deposits **with an agreed maturity of over one year and up to two years** remained unchanged in year-on-year terms, at 0.2% p.a., and the share of these deposits in the total volume of NFC deposits with an agreed maturity decreased by 0.6%, to 1.0%. The average rate on new deposits **with an agreed maturity of up to one year** was slightly lower, year on year, specifically by 0.01 percentage point, at 0.14% p.a., but their share of the total was by far the largest (98.9%).

Chart 65 New NFC deposits with an agreed maturity – interest rates and volumes



Source: NBS.



NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA
EUROSYSTEM

CHAPTER 3

INVESTMENT FUNDS AND MONEY MARKET FUNDS

3 INVESTMENT FUNDS AND MONEY MARKET FUNDS

In Slovakia's financial market, the mutual fund market comprises five domestic asset management companies and one foreign asset management company, managing a total of 87 domestic open-end funds as at 31 March 2018.

Domestic asset management companies:

- Asset Management Slovenskej sporiteľne, správ. spol., a.s.
- IAD Investments, správ. spol., a.s.
- Prvá Penzijná správcovská spoločnosť Poštovej banky, správ. spol., a.s.
- Tatra Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s.
- VÚB Asset Management, správ. spol., a.s.

Foreign asset management company:

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

3.1 CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MARKET

For the purposes of monetary and financial statistics compiled by the European Central Bank, mutual funds are broken-down to investment funds (ESA 2010 sector S.124) and money market funds (sector S.123). The investment funds are further more divided according to their investment strategy into the following categories: bond funds, equity funds, mixed funds, real estate funds, hedge funds and other funds.

Money market funds' share in the total assets of investment funds continued to decrease in the period under review, to 0.43% at 31 March 2018.

Mixed funds accounted for the largest share, 44.38%, of the total assets of investment funds at 31 March 2018. They were followed by bond funds with a share of 27.00% (down by 0.68 percentage point quarter on quarter) and real estate funds with a share of 18.21% at 31 March 2018. The share of equity funds increased to 6.98% at end of March. As for other funds, including, for example, guaranteed funds, alternative investment funds, securities funds and professional investor funds, their share of total assets decreased to 3.01% at 31 March 2018.

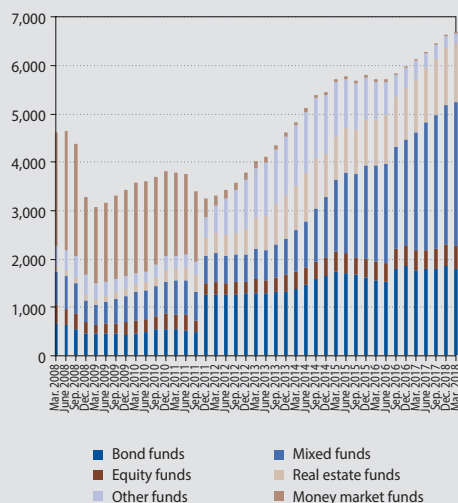
At the end of the first quarter, the total asset value of mixed funds was higher both year on year, by 21.55%, and quarter on quarter, by 3.68%, as was that of real estate funds, by 8.84% and 1.89% respectively. The total asset value of equity funds also increased in the first quarter of 2018, by 17.49% year on year and 1.50% quarter on quarter. Bond funds recorded a quarter-on-quarter fall of 2.27% in their asset value, which rose year on year by 1.70%. Other funds recorded a year-on-year drop of 44.70% at 31 March 2018. Investor interest in money market funds remained subdued in the period under review, and so their total asset value fell by 15.24% year on year.

Table 8 Total assets of mutual funds broken down by type of fund

Total assets	Year-on-year change in %								
	III. 2016	VI. 2016	IX. 2016	XII. 2016	III. 2017	VI. 2017	IX. 2017	XII. 2017	III. 2018
Bond funds	-10.14	-10.53	8.10	15.71	13.94	16.66	-1.38	-0.45	1.70
Equity funds	-10.24	-4.94	8.65	8.51	3.29	11.07	7.28	8.80	17.49
Mixed funds	34.54	22.01	21.56	13.07	22.96	36.12	32.27	30.50	21.55
Real estate funds	6.21	11.20	15.50	12.31	16.26	12.85	9.90	12.44	8.84
Other funds	-30.76	-31.18	-51.75	-50.78	-52.83	-58.98	-37.37	-41.62	-44.70
Money market funds	-26.57	-37.99	-36.27	-40.44	-38.06	-31.28	-17.95	-14.44	-15.24

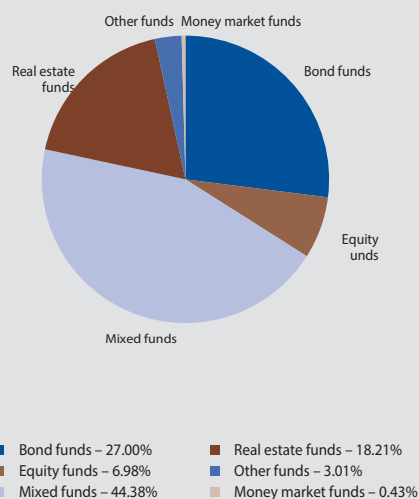
Source: NBS.

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



Source: NBS.

Chart 67 Total assets of domestic mutual funds as at 31 March 2018 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 government and bank debt securities and in bank time deposits.

In terms of asset type, bond funds' total assets at 31 March 2018 broke down as follows: 39.60% were debt securities (down from 40.32% at the end of the previous quarter); 37.84% were bank time deposits and current account holdings; 22.38% were investment fund shares/units (down by 0.53 percentage point quarter on quarter); and the remaining 0.18% were other assets (including financial derivatives).

In terms of issuer residency, bond funds' holdings of debt securities at 31 March 2018 broke down as follows: 56.37% were securities issued in the rest of the world (up by 5.15 percentage points); 28.51% were domestic securities (down by 5.69 percentage points); and 15.11% were securities issued in other euro area countries (up by 0.55 percentage point).

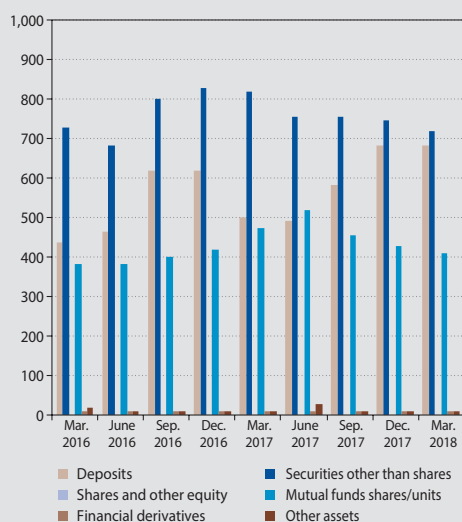
In terms of issuer sector, bond funds' holdings of debt securities at 31 March 2018 broke down as follows: 49.81% were government bonds; 27.56% were debt securities issued by banks; and the remaining 22.63% were debt securities issued by non-financial corporations and other financial institutions.



In terms of residual maturity, bond funds' holdings of debt securities at 31 March 2018 broke down as follows: 23.56% had a maturity of up to

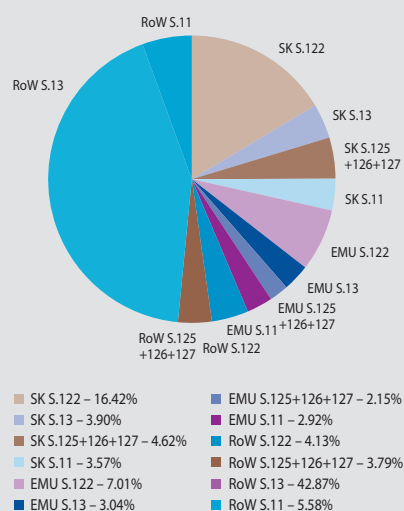
one year, 15.52% a maturity of over one year and up to two years, and 60.93% a maturity of over two years.

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



Source: NBS.

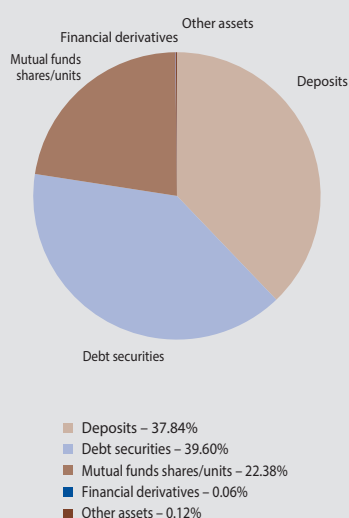
Chart 70 Geographical and sectoral breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of bond funds as at 31 March 2018



Source: NBS.

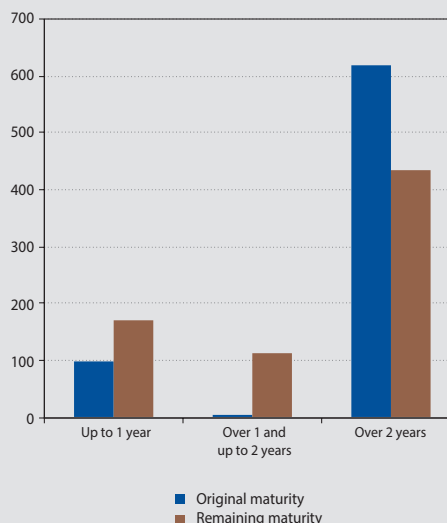
Note: SK = domestic issuers; EMU = issuers from other euro area member states; RoW = issuers from the rest of the world.

Chart 69 Bond funds: structure of assets as at 31 March 2018



Source: NBS.

Chart 71 Maturity breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of bond funds as at 31 March 2018 (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

3.2.2 EQUITY FUNDS

In terms of asset type, equity funds' total assets at 31 March 2018 broke down as follows: 51.21% were shares and other equity participations; 37.68% were investment fund shares/units (up by 0.26 percentage point); 9.44% were bank deposit account holdings (down by 0.94 percentage point); 0.87% were debt securities; and 0.80% were other assets (including financial derivatives).

In terms of issuer residency, equity funds' holdings of investment fund shares/units at 31 March 2018 broke down as follows: 15.13% were issued by funds resident in Slovakia; 75.90% were issued by funds resident in other euro area countries; and 8.97% were issued by funds resident in the rest of the world.

The share of money market fund shares/units and investment fund shares/units in equity funds' total holdings of mutual fund shares/units remained broadly unchanged in the quarter under review. The share of investment fund shares/units stood at 98.40% at 31 March 2018.

In terms of issuer residency and sector, equity funds' holdings of shares at 31 March 2018 broke down as follows: 61.41% were issued by NFCs resident in the rest of the world; 16.91% were issued by NFCs resident in euro area countries; 13.33% were issued by credit institutions resident in non-euro area EU countries; and less than 5% were issued by issuers from other sectors.

Chart 73 Equity funds: structure of assets as at 31 March 2018

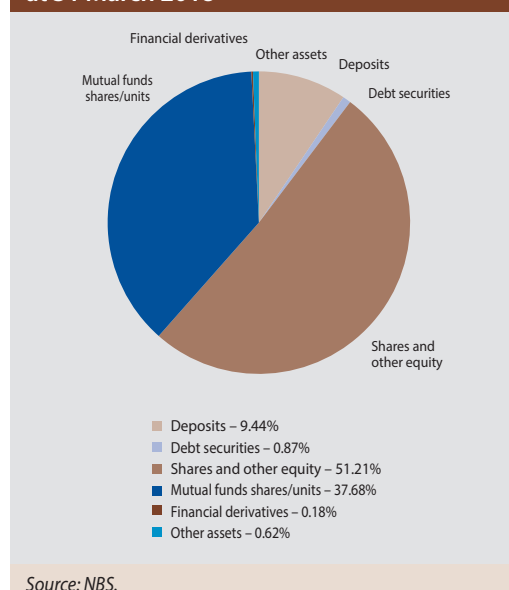


Chart 72 Equity funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)

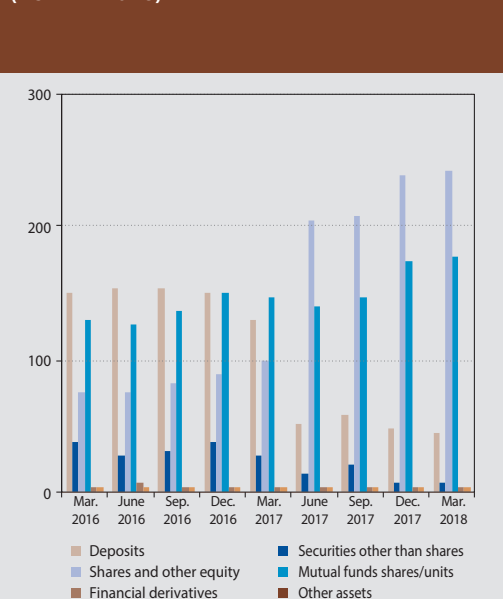


Chart 74 Geographical and sectoral breakdown of mutual funds shares/units in the portfolio of equity funds as at 31 March 2018

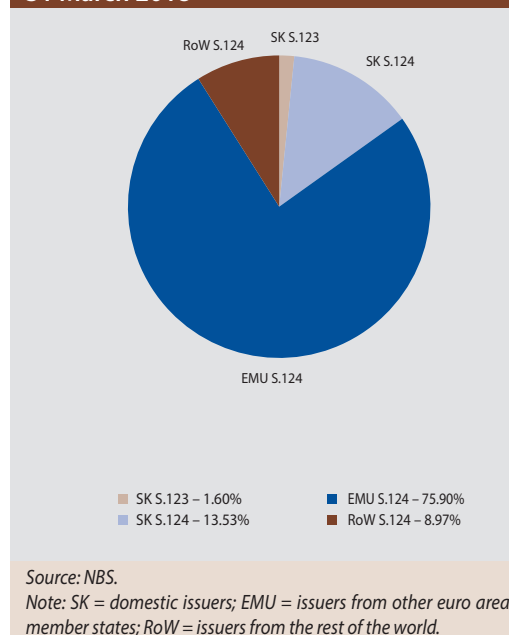
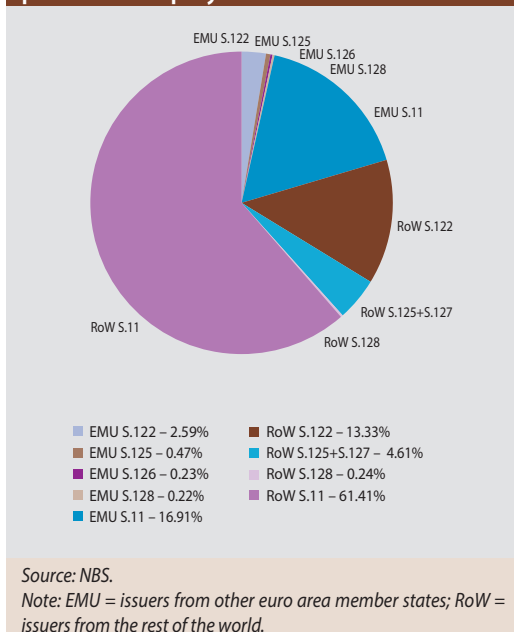


Chart 75 Geographical and sectoral breakdown of shares and other equity in the portfolio of equity funds as at 31 March 2018



In terms of issuer residency, mixed funds' holdings of securities at 31 March 2018 broke down as follows: 64.76% were bonds issued by domestic issuers, 20.33% were securities issued by issuers from other euro area countries, and 14.91% were securities issued by corporations from the rest of the world.

In terms of issuer sector, non-financial corporations (sector S.11) accounted for the largest share, 30.70%, of mixed funds' holdings of securities at 31 March 2018, followed by the general government sector (S.13) with a share of 21.92%.

In terms of residual maturity, mixed funds' holdings of securities at 31 March 2018 broke down as follows: 21.64% had a maturity of up to one year, 11.91% a maturity of over one year and up to two years, and 66.45% a maturity of over two years.

3.2.3 MIXED FUNDS

In terms of asset type, mixed funds' total assets at 31 March 2018 broke down as follows: 62.83% were investment fund shares/units (down by 1.26 percentage points from the end of the previous quarter, but still maintaining a long-term leading trend); 22.24% were bank deposit account holdings; 12.90% were debt securities; 1.33% were shares; and 0.69% were other assets (including financial derivatives).

In terms of issuer residency, mixed funds' holdings of investment fund shares/units remained broadly unchanged in the quarter under review and broke down as follows: 74.37% were issued by funds resident in euro area countries; 17.24% were issued by domestic funds; and 8.39% were issued by funds resident in the rest of the world.

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

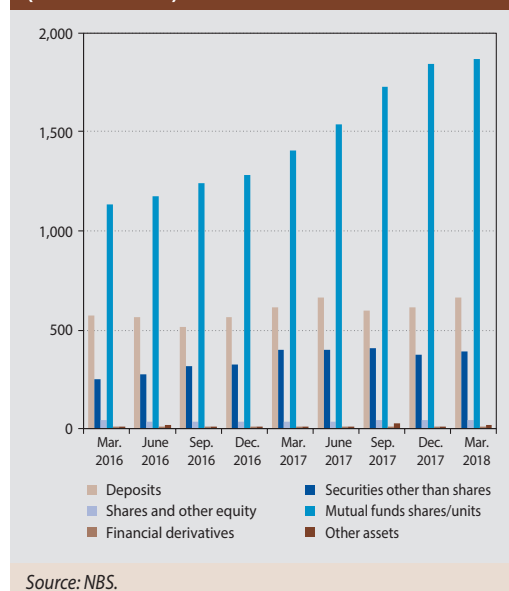
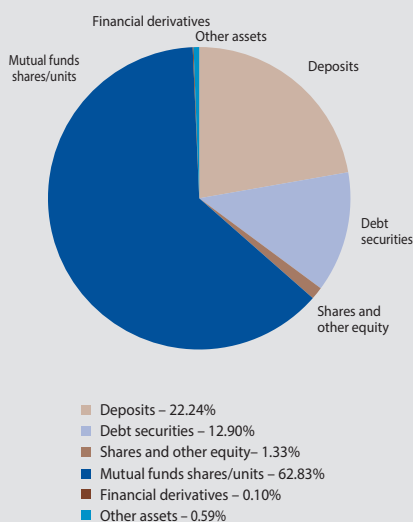


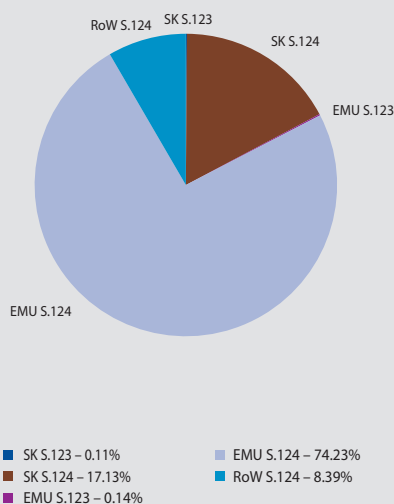


Chart 77 Mixed funds: structure of assets as at 31 March 2018



Source: NBS.

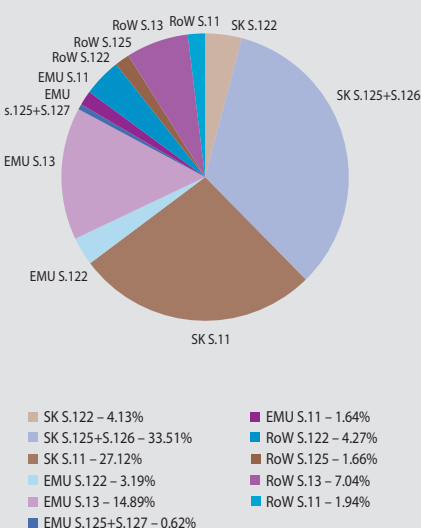
Chart 79 Geographical and sectoral breakdown of mutual funds shares/units in the portfolio of mixed funds as at 31 March 2018



Source: NBS.

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

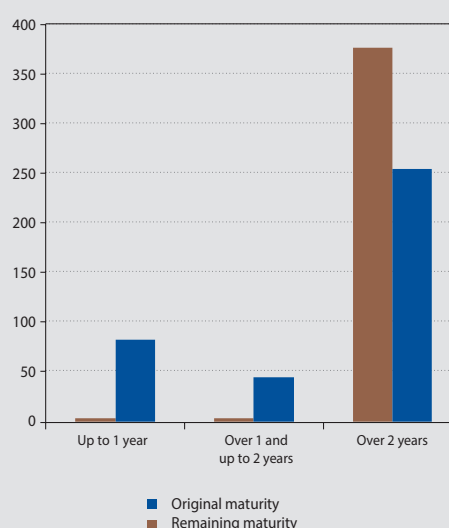
Chart 78 Geographical and sectoral breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of mixed funds as at 31 March 2018



Source: NBS.

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

Chart 80 Maturity breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of bond funds as at 31 March 2018 (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.



3.2.4 REAL ESTATE FUNDS

Real estate funds invest primarily in shares and equity participations in real estate companies, according to their investment strategy. They may use the funds obtained to provide loans to real estate companies in accordance with the applicable law.

In terms of asset type, real estate funds' total assets at 31 March 2018 broke down as follows: 35.89% were bank deposits and loans provided to real estate companies (down from their share at the end of 2017); 57.93% were shares and other equity participations (up by 0.16 percentage point, from 57.77% at 31 December 2017); 3.02% were debt securities; 1.50% were investment fund shares/units; and 1.67% were other assets.

In terms of residency and sector, the companies in which real estate funds held shares and other equity participations at 31 March 2018 broke down as follows: 86.50% were domestic NFCs (sector S.11); 5.31% were NFCs from other EU Member States (up by 0.13 percentage point from their share at the end of the

previous quarter); and 7.95% were NFCs from the rest of the world (down from 8.32% at the end of 2017).

Chart 82 Real estate funds: structure of assets as at 31 March 2018

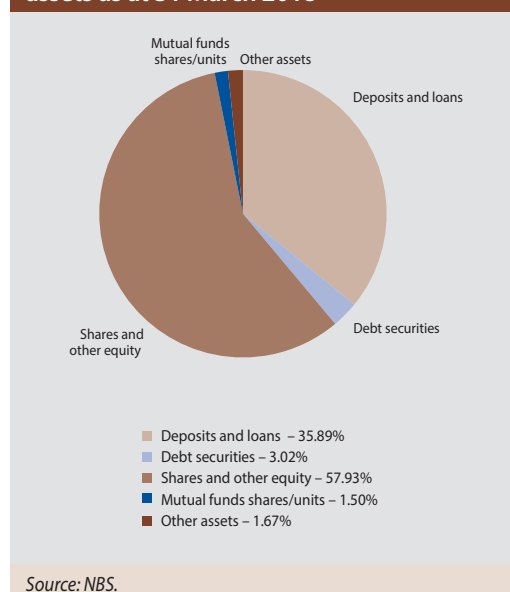


Chart 81 Real estate funds: evolution of assets (EUR millions)

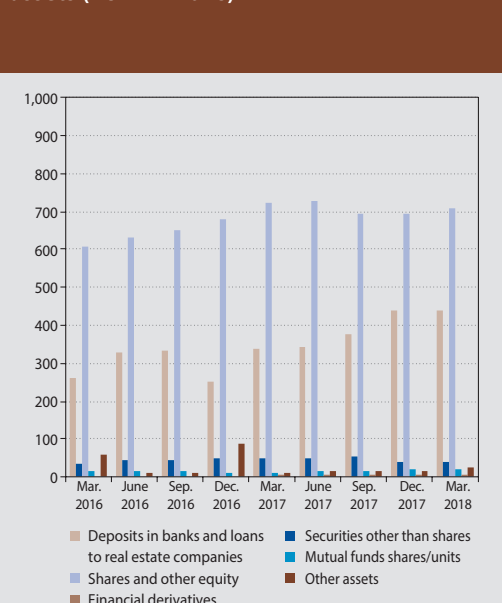
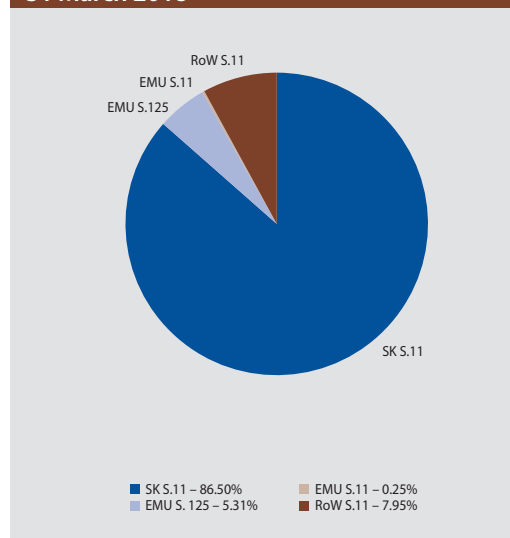


Chart 83 Geographical and sectoral breakdown of shares and other equity in the portfolio of real estate funds as at 31 March 2018



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

3.2.5 OTHER FUNDS

Other investment funds comprise investment funds whose investment strategy does not allow them to be clearly placed in any of the above-mentioned categories. They include guaranteed funds, alternative investment funds (e.g. commodity funds), securities funds, professional investor funds, and other specialised funds.

The assets of other funds managed by domestic asset management companies comprise mainly bank deposits, debt securities, and investment fund shares/units.

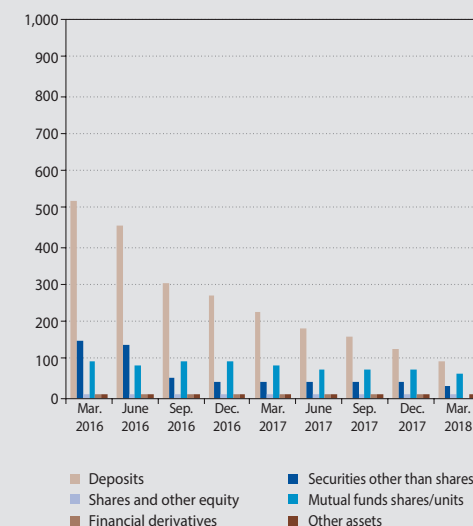
In terms of asset type, other funds' total assets at 31 March 2018 broke down as follows: 51.35% were bank deposit holdings; 15.67% were debt securities (down by 1.50 percentage points, from 17.17% at 31 December 2017); and 32.28% were investment fund shares/units (up by 2.94 percentage points, from 29.34% at 31 December 2017).

In terms of issuer residency, other funds' holdings of debt securities at 31 March 2018 remained broadly unchanged, quarter on quarter, as follows: 47.21% were securities issued in the rest of the world (up by 1.99 percentage points from the end of 2017); 28.03% were securities issued in other euro area countries (down by 0.17 percentage point quarter on quarter); and 24.76% were domestic securities (down by 1.82 percentage points quarter on quarter).

In terms of issuer sector, securities issued by banks (S.122) continued to account for the largest share of other funds' holdings of debt securities, 44.96%, followed by securities issued by NFCs (S.11) with a share of 42.45% at 31 March 2018.

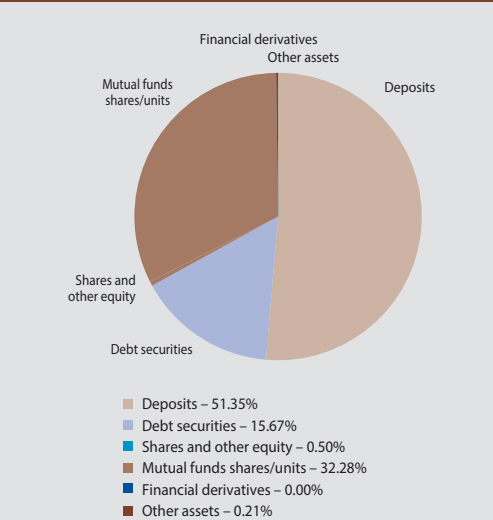
In terms of residual maturity, other funds' holdings of securities at 31 March 2018 broke down as follows: 21.47% had a maturity of up to one year, 5.68% a maturity of over one year and up to two years, and 72.85% a maturity of over two years.

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



Source: NBS.

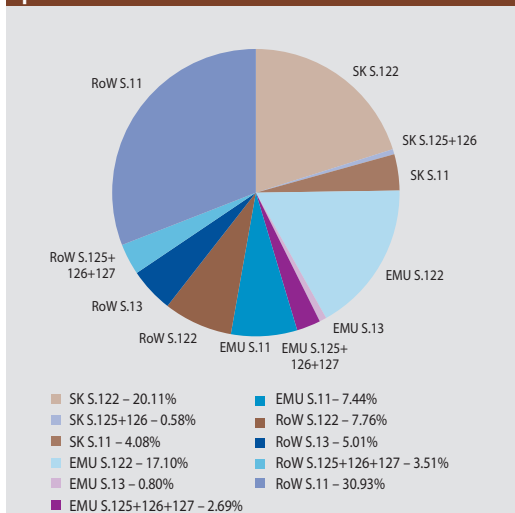
Chart 85 Other funds: structure of assets as at 31 March 2018



Source: NBS.



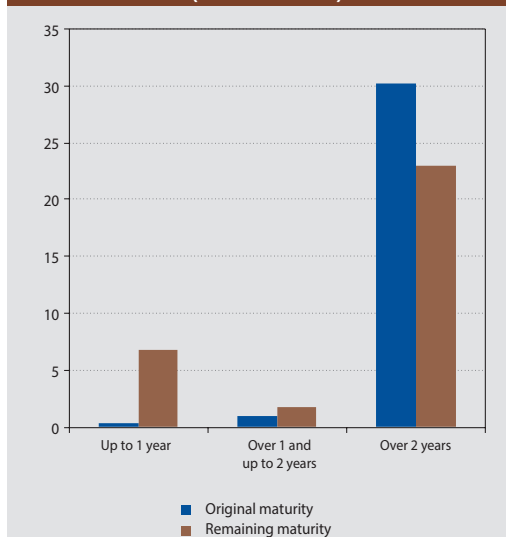
Chart 86 Geographical and sectoral breakdown of debt securities in the portfolio of other funds as at 31 March 2018



Source: NBS.

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

Chart 87 Maturity breakdown of debt securities in portfolio of other funds as at 31 March 2018 (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.



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CHAPTER 4

LEASING, FACTORING AND CONSUMER CREDIT COMPANIES

4 LEASING, FACTORING AND CONSUMER CREDIT COMPANIES

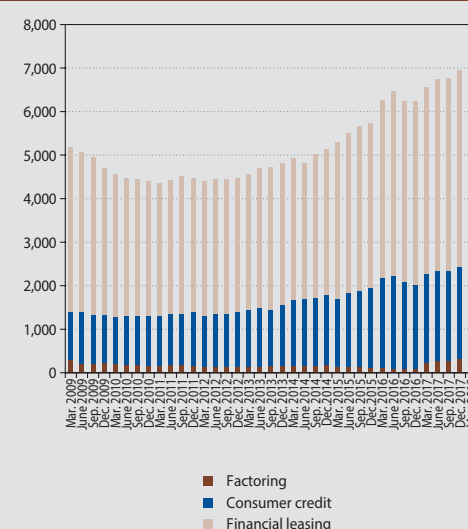
According to the sectoral classification of economic entities (ESA 2010), the companies under analysis are included in the S.125 sector – *other financial intermediaries*¹, as a subcategory referred to as *financial corporations engaged in lending*.

For the statistics on factoring, leasing and consumer credit, the sample of reporting agents to Národná banka Slovenska has been broadened in 2017. Five consumer credit companies and four factoring companies have been added to the sample. Hence, some of the figures related to it are significantly different from those for 2016. This is reflected mainly in the increased share of households in the portfolio of credits and loans provided to factoring companies to the detriment of non-financial corporations.

In terms of asset growth, the first quarter of 2018 was favourable for leasing companies only. Consumer credit companies and factoring companies suffered a decline, after some companies ended their operations at the end of 2017.

The total assets of leasing companies at 31 March 2018 were higher, year on year, by

Chart 88 Evolution of total assets by type of business (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

9.54%. As for consumer credit companies, their total assets were 19.47% lower at 31 March 2018 than a year earlier. The total assets of factoring companies were lower, both year on year, by 7.64%, and quarter on quarter, by 31.35 percentage points.

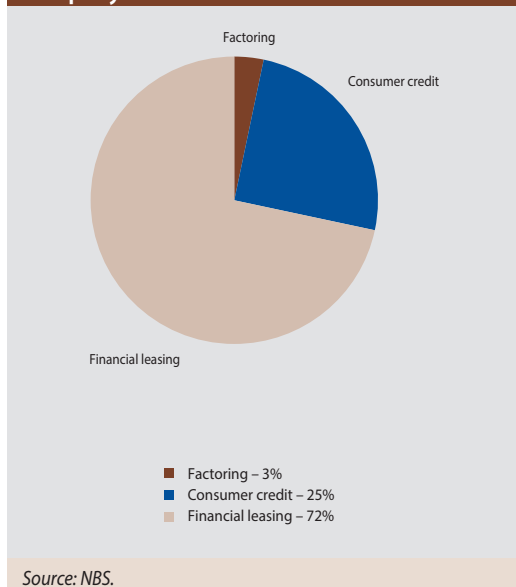
Table 9 Total assets of financial corporations engaged in lending

Total assets	Year-on-year change in %								
	III. 2016	VI. 2016	IX. 2016	XII. 2016	III. 2017	VI. 2017	IX. 2017	XII. 2017	III. 2018
Financial leasing	13.47	15.67	9.66	11.35	4.59	3.81	6.88	7.42	9.54
Factoring	-19.09	-32.66	-38.65	-25.40	106.58	172.65	225.71	251.11	-7.64
Consumer Credit	31.36	25.54	14.65	4.89	-1.01	-2.80	3.79	9.87	-19.47

Source: NBS.

¹ 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.

Chart 89 Total assets of financial corporations engaged in lending broken down by type of company as at 31 March 2018



Domestic customers constituted 29.41% of consumer credit companies' total customers at 31 March 2017, while customers from the rest of the world made up 65.42% and customers from other euro area countries 5.17%. Since the purchase of goods through instalment credit is traditionally an important form of household financing in Slovakia, the household sector (S.14) continued to account for the largest share of domestic customers, 81.08%, at 31 March 2018; it was followed by the non-financial corporate sector (S.11) with a share of 18.92%.

At the end of the quarter under review, domestic customers constituted 100% of factoring companies' total customers, of which households accounted for 75.66% and non-financial corporations for 24.34%.

Among companies engaged in non-bank lending, leasing companies have long held the leading market position. At the end of the quarter under review, leasing companies had a market share of 72%, consumer credit companies 25%, and factoring companies 3%.

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

In financial leasing, the share of domestic customers was 100%, of which NFCs accounted for 84.27%, households for 14.92%, and other sectors for 0.81%.

Chart 90 Geographical and sectoral breakdown of lending by financial leasing companies as at 31 March 2018

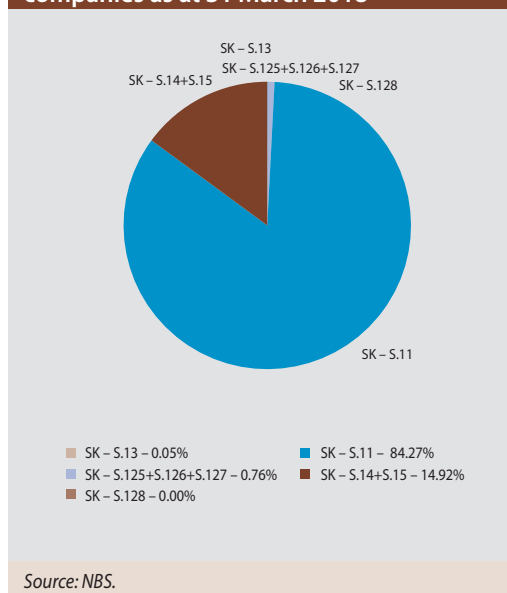
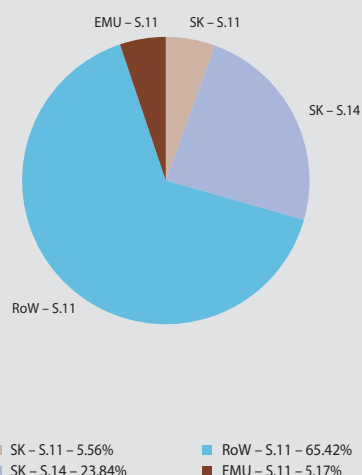


Chart 91 Geographical and sectoral breakdown of lending by consumer credit companies as at 31 March 2018



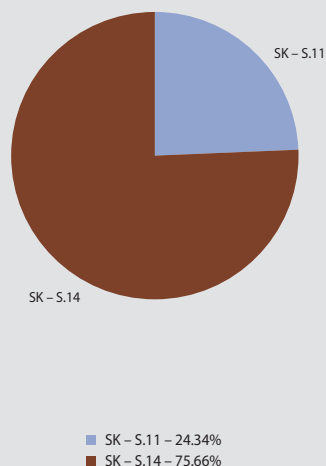
Source: NBS.

Regarding the flow of funds across the individual economic sectors, an interesting aspect is the allocation of financial resources to the types of companies under review, for the provision of credits and loans through non-bank lending channels.

The main source of financing was foreign (borrowed) capital representing 85.95% of the total financial resources. Foreign capital was obtained mostly in the form of bank loans, which accounted for 62.43% at 31 March 2018. The rest was obtained in the form of proceeds from issues of debt securities (22.44%) and credits or loans borrowed from companies belonging to the same group (15.12%).

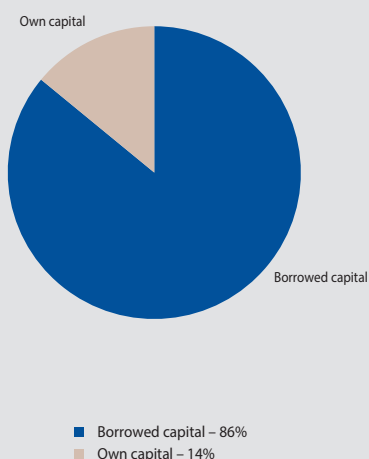
The main components of own funds were share capital, retained earnings from previous periods, shares and other equity participations.

Chart 92 Geographical and sectoral breakdown of lending by factoring companies as at 31 March 2018



Source: NBS.

Chart 93 Breakdown of source capital as at 31 March 2018



Source: NBS.



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CHAPTER 5

SECURITIES

5 SECURITIES

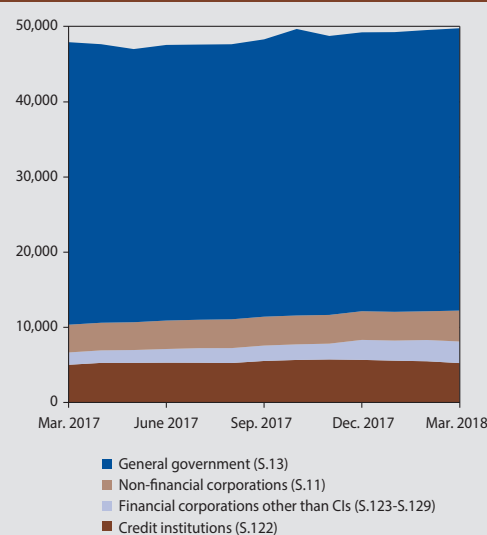
5.1 DEBT SECURITIES

In terms of issuer sector, the stock of debt securities issued in Slovakia broke down as follows at 31 March 2018: government bonds (€37,531.4 million); bonds issued by monetary financial institutions (€5,256.1 million); debt securities issued by non-financial corporations (€4,111.3 million); and issues of non-monetary financial institutions (€2,870.9 million).

The net issuance of debt securities increased in the first quarter of 2018, by €576.3 million quarter on quarter, i.e. the amount of newly issued securities was higher than the amount redeemed. The amount of debt securities issued in the general government sector increased in the quarter under review, by €491.3 million. Increases were also recorded in other sectors, except in the MFI sector. Debt securities issued by non-MFIs and NFCs increased, in net terms, by €215.6 million and €295.5 million respectively, while those issued by MFIs decreased by €426.1 million.

The outstanding amount of debt securities grew in the first quarter of 2018 by 1.1%, after increasing in the previous quarter by 1.93%.

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



Source: NBS.

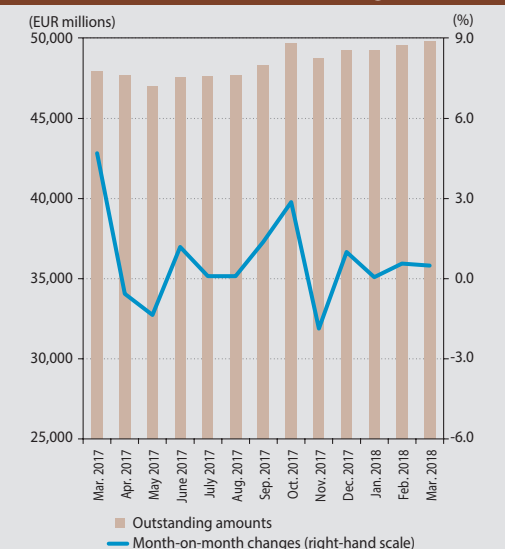
This growth was caused by month-on-month increases in the stock of securities in January (0.06%), February (0.57%) and March (0.48%).

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	Nonfinancial corporations	General government
2017 / 03	47,920,428	5,031,235	1,638,250	3,688,721	37,562,222	1,774,738	246,768	152,794	-14,867	1,390,043
2017 / 06	47,553,748	5,311,025	1,819,330	3,780,530	36,642,863	-241,456	281,907	179,619	89,320	-792,303
2017 / 09	48,295,069	5,539,230	2,047,836	3,837,623	36,870,381	825,507	229,441	227,238	57,929	310,900
2017 / 12	49,226,736	5,683,264	2,658,952	3,812,543	37,071,977	982,077	143,678	610,749	-28,904	256,554
2018 / 03	49,769,741	5,256,133	2,870,935	4,111,291	37,531,382	576,264	-426,118	215,567	295,546	491,269

Source: NBS.

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

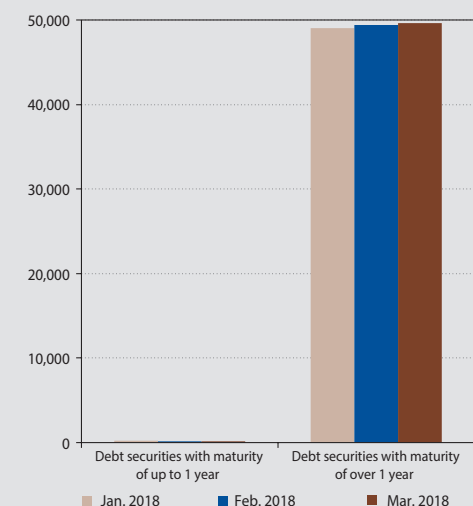


Source: NBS.

The net issuance of short-term debt securities declined by roughly €101.6 million in the first quarter of 2018, when approximately €80 million worth of bank bonds fell due.

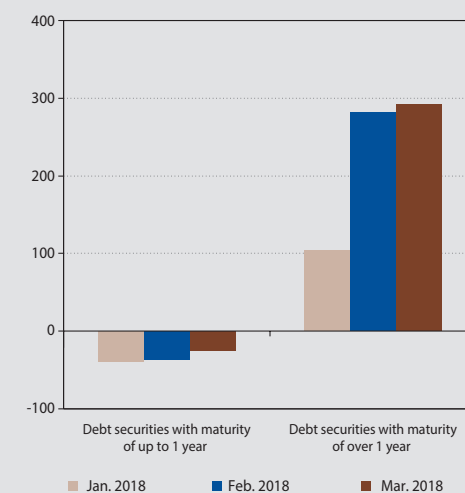
The net issuance of long-term debt securities increased in the period under review by roughly €678 million, with the largest increases recorded in government bonds (€491.3 million) and in debt securities issued by NFCs (€309.7 million). A marked increase was also recorded in the stock of long-term debt securities issued by captive financial institutions (€185.8 million). By contrast, the net issuance of long-term bank bonds declined by €346.7 million.

Chart 96 Debt securities (outstanding amounts, EUR millions, Q1 2018)



Source: NBS.

Chart 97 Debt securities (net issues, EUR millions, Q1 2018)



Source: NBS.

A total of 34 new issues were placed on the securities market in the first quarter of 2018, including fifteen issued by NFCs, six issued by banks, three issued by other financial intermediaries, eight issued by captive financial institutions, and two issued by financial auxiliaries.

The sectoral breakdown of the stock of domestic securities shows that, at 31 March 2018, the general government sector accounted for 75.4% of the total, while monetary financial institutions had a share of 10.6%, non-financial corporations a share of 8.3%, and non-monetary financial institutions a share of 5.8%. In terms of their coupon type, 92.3% of the securities were fixed-coupon

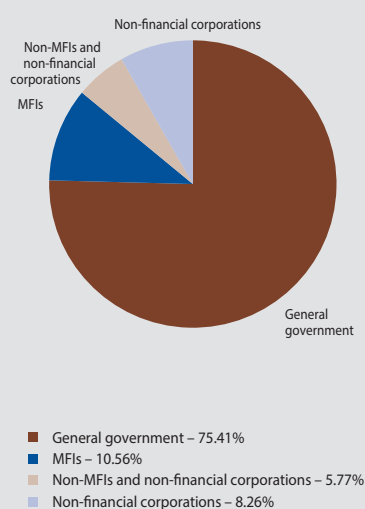


securities, 4% were zero-coupon securities, and 3.7% were variable-coupon securities. As much as 94.5% of the issues were denominated in euro, and the rest, 5.5%, in foreign currencies.

Only 0.26% of the stock of domestic securities had an original maturity of up to one year, while

around 11% had a residual maturity of up to one year.

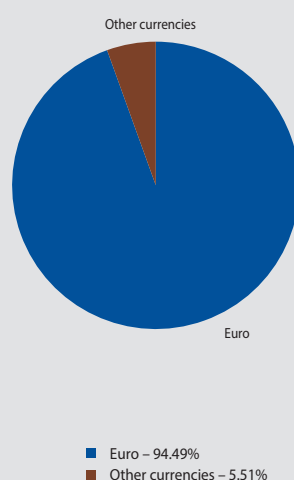
Chart 98 Debt securities by sector
(outstanding amounts as at 31 March 2018)



Source: NBS.

Note: The individual items are classified according to the outstanding amounts of issues as at 31 March 2018.

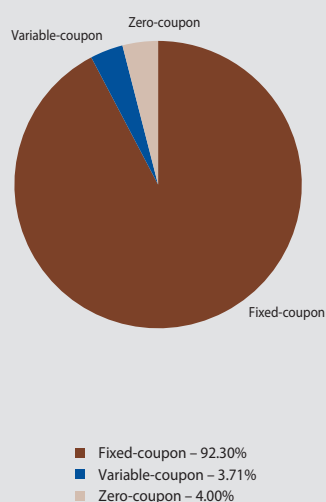
Chart 100 Debt securities by currency
(outstanding amounts as at 31 March 2018)



Source: NBS.

Note: The individual items are classified according to the outstanding amounts of issues as at 31 March 2018.

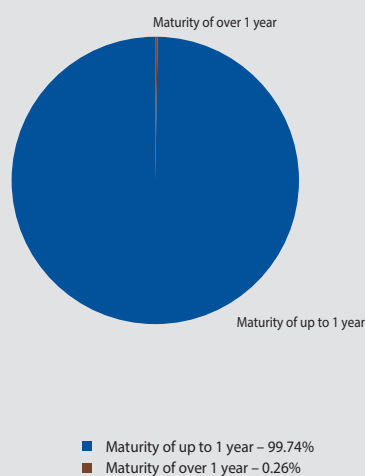
Chart 99 Debt securities by coupon type
(outstanding amounts as at 31 March 2018)



Source: NBS.

Note: The individual items are classified according to the outstanding amounts of issues as at 31 March 2018.

Chart 101 Debt securities by original maturity
(outstanding amounts as at 31 March 2018)



Source: NBS.

Note: The individual items are classified according to the outstanding amounts of issues as at 31 March 2018.



The following charts illustrate the outstanding amounts of issues in the three key sectors (the government sector, the banking sector, and the non-financial corporations sector) as a function of the issue amount and maturity.

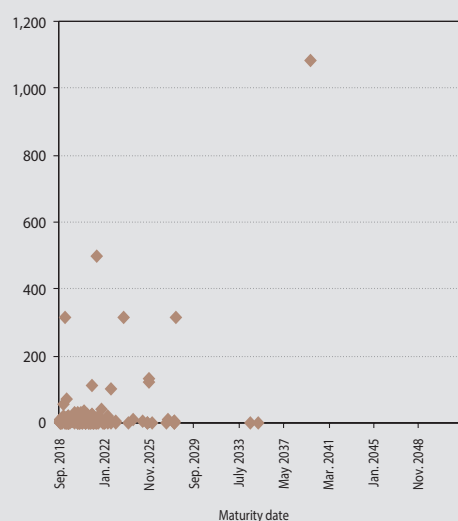
The most numerous debt securities placed on the domestic market by non-financial corporations are those with an outstanding amount of up to €10 million and maturity until 2022. The largest outstanding issue amount is more than €1.1 billion and the longest maturity period exceeds 22 years.

The largest concentration of outstanding amounts of debt securities issued by banks is up to €50 million and with maturity period until 2022. The largest outstanding amount fluctuates around €250 million and the longest maturity period is until 2050.

The number of debt securities issued in the government sector is lower than the number of securities issued in the aforementioned two sectors, but the outstanding amount is much higher in the former case. The issue with the highest outstanding amount is worth €3.0 billion. The most recent issue will mature in 2047.

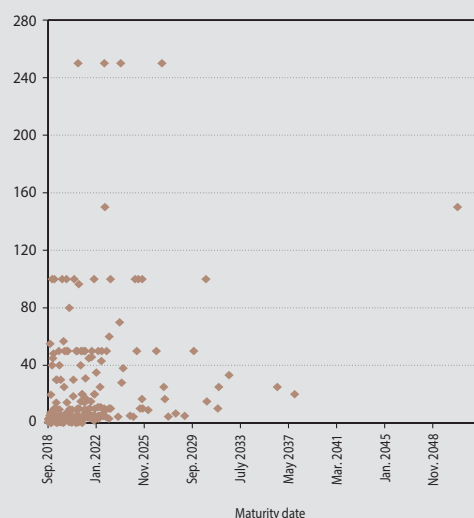
The maturity profile illustrates the course of government debt repayment based on the assumption that no new government bonds will be issued and all the existing issues will be repaid in due time.

Chart 102 Debt securities: outstanding amounts of domestic issues in S.11 sector (EUR millions)



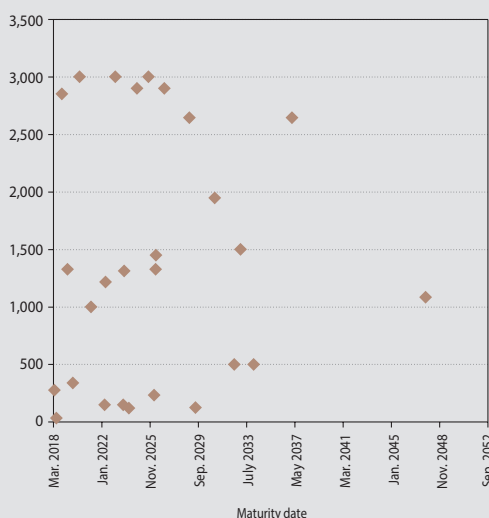
Source: NBS.

Chart 103 Debt securities: outstanding amounts of issues in S.122 Sector (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

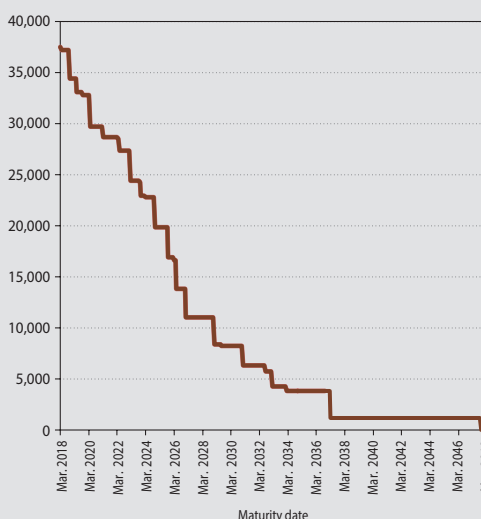
Chart 104 Debt securities: outstanding amounts of issues in S.13 Sector (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

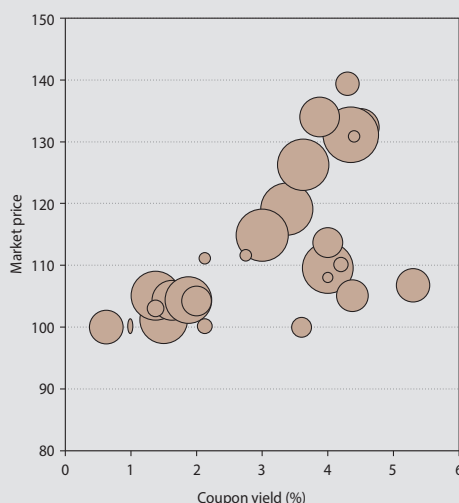


Chart 105 Government bonds: maturity profile (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 106 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).

The following chart illustrates the outstanding amounts of coupon-paying government bonds as a function of their market price and coupon yield as at the end of the first quarter of 2018. The average market price² of these government bonds stood at 114.6% and the coupon yield was 3.1% at that time.

5.2 LISTED SHARES

At the end of March 2018, the stock of listed shares issued in Slovakia was higher, quarter on quarter, by €47 million. This was caused by an increase in the issuance of such shares by credit institutions (€121.3 million). The amount issued by

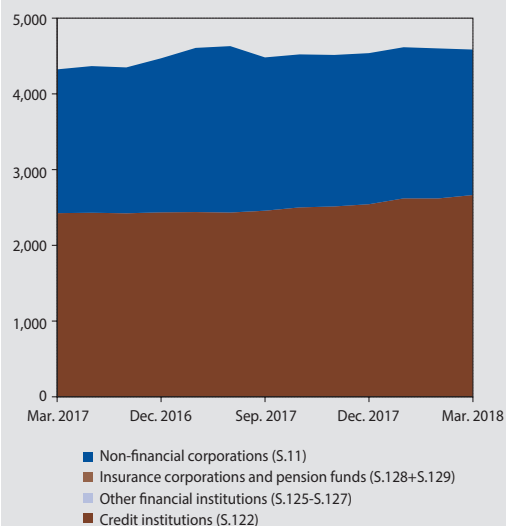
Table 11 Quoted shares (in thousands of EUR)

Outstanding amounts				
Month	Total	Credit institutions (S.122)	Insurance corporations (S.128)	Non-financial corporations (S.11)
2017 / 03	4,325,777	2,427,376	225	1,898,176
2017 / 06	4,472,354	2,437,954	225	2,034,174
2017 / 09	4,483,741	2,459,659	225	2,023,857
2017 / 12	4,540,452	2,545,112	225	1,995,115
2018 / 03	4,587,424	2,666,432	225	1,920,767

Source: NBS.

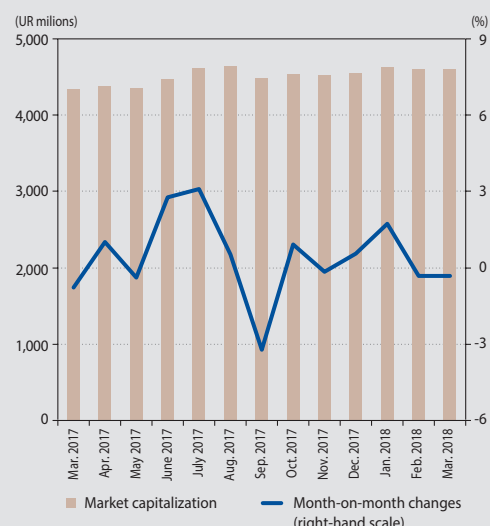
² Arithmetical average weighted by the outstanding amount of issues.

Chart 107 Quoted shares: market capitalization by sector (EUR millions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 108 Quoted shares (market capitalization, month-on-month changes)



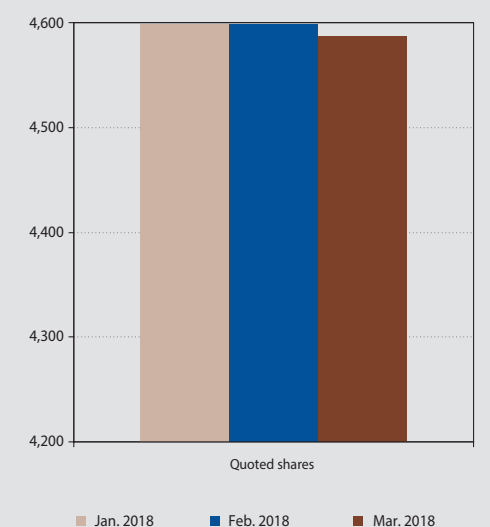
Source: NBS.

insurance undertakings remained unchanged quarter on quarter, while that issued by non-financial corporations fell by €74.3 million. Total market capitalisation amounted to €4,587.4 million at 31 March 2018.

The stock of listed shares increased by 1.03% quarter on quarter. The figure for credit institutions' shares was higher by 4.77%, while that for NFC shares was lower by 3.73%.

The first quarter of 2018 saw an increase in the stock of listed shares in January (1.7%), followed by a decrease in both February and March (0.3%).

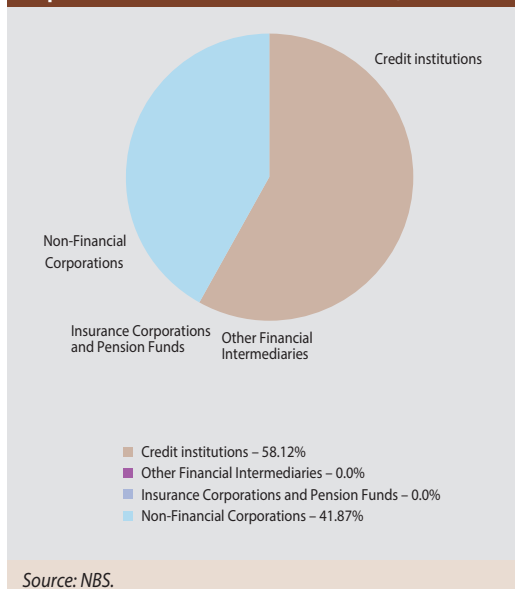
Chart 109 Quoted shares (market capitalization, EUR millions, 4Q 2017)



Source: NBS.



Chart 110 Quoted shares by sector (market capitalization as at 31 March 2018)



As regards the sectoral breakdown of market capitalisation at 31 March 2018, credit institutions accounted for 58.12% of the total amount and NFCs for 41.87%. The share of other sectors was negligible.



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CHAPTER 6

SELECTED MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS



6 SELECTED MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

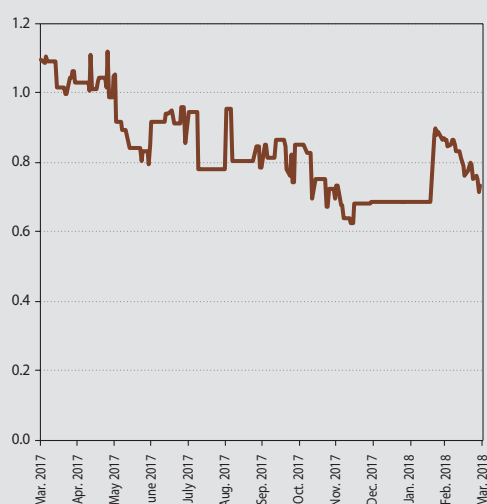
6.1 LONG-TERM INTEREST RATE

With effect from 1 July 2013, the approach based on a 'basket of bonds' has been replaced with a 'benchmark-oriented approach'³, using the government bond SK4120009044 as a benchmark. Since then the benchmark has been replaced by government bond SK4120008871 (with effect from 1 May 2014), by government bond SK4120007543 (with effect from 1 June 2015), and by government bond SK4120010430 (with effect from 1 June 2016). This approach was also applied during the third quarter of 2017. During that period, the interest rate fell by 0.04 percentage point, from 0.69% at 31 December 2017 to 0.73% at 31 March 2018.

6.2 KEY ECB INTEREST RATES

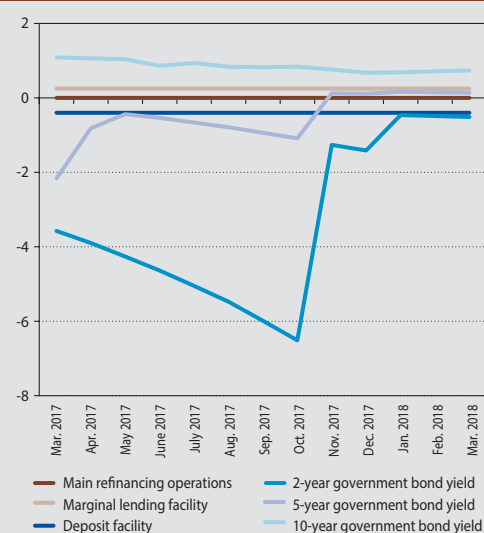
The European Central Bank's interest rate on main refinancing operations, and its interest rates on the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility, remained unchanged at 31 March 2018 from their levels at the end of the previous quarter, at 0.00%⁴, 0.25% and -0.40% respectively. The interest rate on two-year government bond has the value of -0.51% at the end of the first quarter 2018. The five-year government bond yield was 0.13% and the ten-year government bond yield increased from 0.69% to 0.73% as at the end of Q1 2018.

Chart 111 Benchmark – yield to maturity (p.a.)



Source: BCPB.

Chart 112 Interest rates (p.a.)



Source: ECB, BCPB.

³ See the Methodological Notes, section 7.6. Long-term interest rate.

⁴ The main refinancing rate has been at this level since 16 March 2016.



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EUROSYSTEM

CHAPTER 7

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES



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 eco-

nomic 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 report-



ing (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 Bank⁵.

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 re-

⁵ 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 (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/ecb/legal/pdf/en_02013r1073-20131127-en.pdf). 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 (<http://www.ecb.europa.eu/ecb/legal/pdf/02013r1071-20131127-en.pdf>). 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 (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/ecb/legal/pdf/oj_jol_2014_340_r_0001_en_txt.pdf).



demption date of less than or equal to two years, provided that the time remaining until the next interest rate reset date is less than or equal to 397 days, whereby floating rate securities should be reset to a money market rate or index;

- g) they limit investment in other collective investment undertakings to those complying with the definition of MMFs;
- h) they do not take direct or indirect exposure to equity or commodities, including via derivatives, and only use derivatives in line with the money market investment strategy of the fund. Derivatives which give exposure to foreign exchange may only be used for hedging purposes. Investment in non-base currency securities is allowed provided the currency exposure is fully hedged;
- i) they have either a constant or fluctuating net asset value.

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

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

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

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

Undertakings for collective investment: undertakings the sole object of which is the collec-

tive 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*⁶, 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.

⁶ 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.



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

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

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

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

The NBS Statistics Department has been monitoring these institutions since 2007, when their obligation to report data to NBS was imposed by an NBS decree⁷. The range of data reported complies in full with the current requirements⁸ of the European Central Bank regarding the statistics of other financial intermediaries.

In order to minimise the costs related to the reporting of data to NBS, the so-called stratified cut-off tail sampling technique is applied, with

data collected only from entities forming a representative sample within the given group, i.e. from entities representing at least 95% of the group's total assets. In 2017, quarterly balance-sheet data are collected from eighteen (out of 73) companies providing financial leasing services as the main or substantial part of their business activity, from 16 (out of 157) consumer credit companies, and from seven (out of 17) factoring companies. The missing data are supplemented with estimated figures, in order that the given types of entities are covered up to 100%.

7.5 SECURITIES STATISTICS

7.5.1 SECURITIES ISSUANCE STATISTICS

The compilation of securities issues statistics is governed by the relevant guideline of the European Central Bank⁹. These statistics provide information on all debt securities and quoted shares issued by domestic entities in any currency and in any country.

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

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

a) Gross issues

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

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

8 Guideline of the ECB of 4 April 2014 on monetary and financial statistics recast) (ECB/2014/15), OJ L 340, 26.11.2014, p. 1 (ANNEX III, PART 11) (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/ecb/legal/pdf/oj_jol_2014_340_r_0001_en_txt.pdf).

9 Guideline of the ECB of 4 April 2014 on monetary and financial statistics recast) (ECB/2014/15), OJ L 340, 26.11.2014, p. 1 (ANNEX III, PART 12) (http://www.ecb.europa.eu/ecb/legal/pdf/oj_jol_2014_340_r_0001_en_txt.pdf).

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;
- 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

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		



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
06/2016 – to date.



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GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS



ABBREVIATIONS

APRC	Annual percentage rate of charge
ECB	European Central Bank
ESA95	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.



GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

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>

Revision policy:

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

Structure of the financial market

List of monetary financial institutions:

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

List of investment funds:

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

List of other financial intermediaries:

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

Overview of developments in the monetary sector:

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

Statistics of credit institutions and monetary statistics

Statistics of monetary financial institutions:

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

Monetary aggregates in the euro area:

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

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

<http://www.ecb.int/stats/money/aggregates/bsheets/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>

Interest rates statistics for the euro area:

<http://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/money/interest/interest/html/index.en.html>



GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

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>



NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA
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