



National Bank of Serbia

# **REPORT ON DINARISATION OF THE SERBIAN FINANCIAL SYSTEM**

**Fourth Quarter 2025**

April 2026

## **Introductory note**

A more extensive use of the dinar in the Serbian financial system and better currency matching of income and expenses of the non-bank sector would improve the country's financial stability, lessen the risk of exchange rate volatility in the most vulnerable sectors of the economy, and further enhance the effectiveness of monetary policy. To support the process of dinarisation, in April 2012 the National Bank of Serbia (NBS) and the Government of the Republic of Serbia signed the Memorandum on the Strategy of Dinarisation of the Serbian Financial System. Bearing in mind that in the period after the conclusion of the Memorandum in 2012 macroeconomic stability had been ensured and financial stability strengthened further, in December 2018 the NBS and the Serbian Government signed the new Memorandum on the Strategy of Dinarisation, confirming their commitment to additionally support dinarisation and contribute to financial stability. In the new Memorandum on the Dinarisation Strategy these institutions reflected on the results of the measures and activities undertaken thus far and, based on them, defined additional measures and activities that will ensure further dinarisation and reduce FX risk in the system.

Pursuant to the Memorandum, the NBS and the Government have committed to monitoring and analysing the degree of dinarisation and to regularly informing the public about the measures and activities undertaken, as well as about the progress achieved in the process of dinarisation. For that purpose, the NBS prepares and publishes the quarterly Report on Dinarisation of the Serbian Financial System as one of its supporting communication tools. The Report provides information about developments in the dinar market and highlights measures and activities taken or planned by market players and regulatory authorities with a view to supporting the process of dinarisation. Making this information accessible to the public will help raise awareness of the need to hedge against the exchange rate risk, as well as understanding of the measures and activities to be taken by the NBS and the Government in order to further encourage the process of dinarisation of the Serbian financial system.

Reports on Dinarisation of the Serbian Financial System are available on the NBS website ([www.nbs.rs](http://www.nbs.rs))

## **Dinarisation strategy**

The dinarisation strategy rests on three inter-connected pillars.

**The first pillar** is the most general, but also the most important one. It envisages monetary and fiscal policy measures to maintain macroeconomic stability and ensure conditions for sustainable economic growth.

**The second pillar** consists of measures to promote further development of the dinar securities market and introduce new dinar products in the domestic financial market.

**The third pillar** aims to promote hedging against the risks associated with exchange rate exposure in the non-bank sector and to discourage further build-up of those risks. The NBS will lead the efforts in this field, working together with the banking sector on introducing and developing FX risk hedging instruments.

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

**bn** – billion  
**lhs** – left-hand scale  
**mn** – million  
**NPL** – non-performing loan  
**pp** – percentage point  
**q** – quarter  
**rhs** – right-hand scale  
**SDR** – special drawing rights  
**y** – year

Other generally accepted abbreviations are not cited.

## Contents

I. Overview.....	1
II. Dinarisation of the Serbian financial system .....	2
1. Dinarisation of receivables .....	2
Corporate and household receivables .....	2
New corporate and household loans .....	4
2. Deposit dinarisation.....	7
Corporate and household deposits.....	7
Dinar and FX savings .....	8
New corporate and household deposits.....	9
3. Dinarisation of public debt.....	12
Primary market of government securities .....	12
Secondary market of dinar government securities.....	13
III. FX hedging instruments .....	14
1. NBS FX swap auctions.....	14
2. FX hedging instruments .....	15
Table A Indicators of dinarisation of receivables, loans and deposits.....	16
Table B Currency structure of household savings and public debt .....	17
Table C Overview of measures and activities contributing to dinarisation increase (1/2).....	18
Table C Overview of measures and activities contributing to dinarisation increase (2/2).....	19
Index of charts and tables.....	21

## I. Overview

**In Q4, the dinarisation of total corporate and household receivables reached a record-high level in terms of outstanding business (39.3%), going up 0.7 pp q-o-q. In terms of new business, this indicator dropped in the same period (by 1.0 pp to 46.5%), though remaining relatively high.**

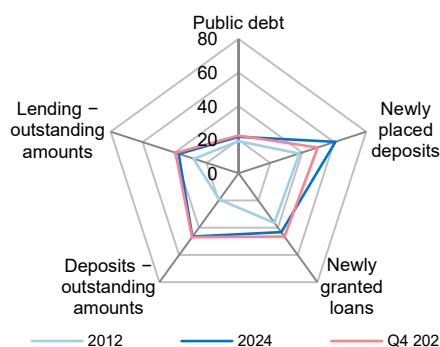
**The share of dinar in total corporate and household deposits increased in terms of outstanding business (by 0.6 pp to 46.9%), while going down for new business (by 5.9 pp to 49.6%) – in part due to seasonally higher (re)depositing of FX deposits typical for year end.**

**Both dinar and FX savings continued up, reaching new peaks in Q4 – dinar savings equalled RSD 206.2 bn and FX savings EUR 16.2 bn at end-2025. Savings interest rates went up for both currencies.**

**The degree of dinarisation of Serbia's public debt declined in Q4 2025 relative to the quarter before, by 0.2 pp to 22.5%. This decrease reflected a more substantial increase in the FX component of debt – primarily due to the growing government debt with foreign creditors, while the dinar portion of debt increased to a relatively smaller degree, mainly through borrowing from domestic banks.**

**As for FX hedging instruments, in Q4 2025 residents concluded forward FX purchases with banks worth EUR 52.1 mn (down by EUR 7.9 mn from Q3) and forward FX sales worth EUR 17.9 mn (EUR 2.4 mn more than in Q3).**

**Chart I.1 Dinarisation indicators\***  
(%)



\*Apart from public debt, all categories include the household and corporate sector component. Within each category - the share of dinar component in total of the category.

Sources: NBS, Ministry of Finance.

## II. Dinarisation of the Serbian financial system

### 1. Dinarisation of receivables

At end-Q4 2025, the degree of dinarisation of corporate and household receivables, in terms of outstanding business, reached the record-high 39.3%, edging up by 0.7 pp from the quarter before.

In terms of new business, this indicator dropped in Q4. Though decreasing for the third quarter in a row, it remained relatively high (46.5%) compared to the prior period.

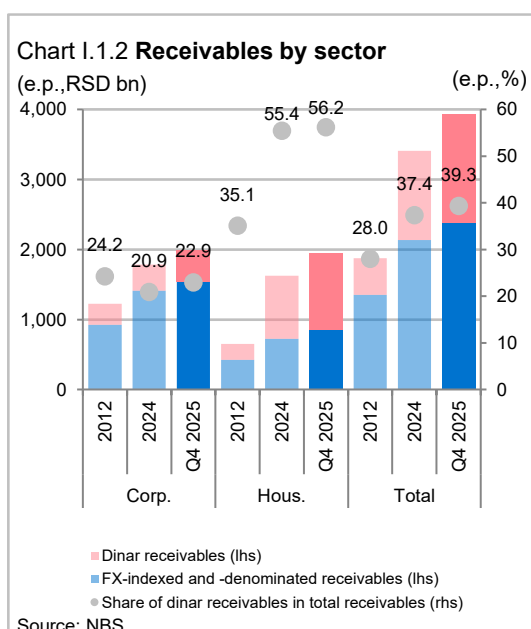
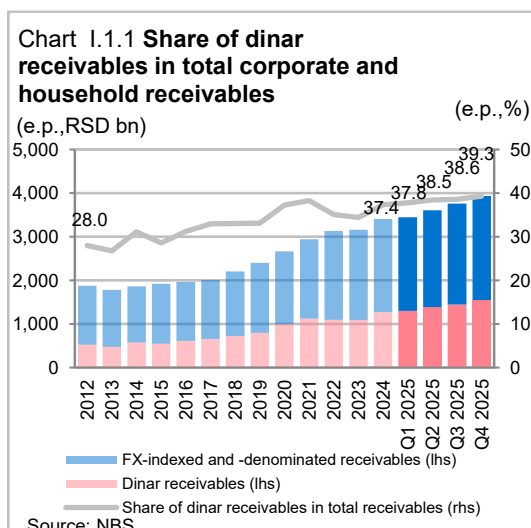
Interest rates on dinar loans declined relative to Q3 both in the household and corporate segment, while FX loans saw flatlining rates.

#### Corporate and household receivables

At end-Q4 2025, the share of dinar in total corporate and household receivables stood at 39.3%, which is the record high figure for this indicator. It recorded an increase in q-o-q terms (0.7 pp) and even more so y-o-y (1.9 pp).

Excluding the exchange rate effect, the dinarisation of receivables at end-Q4 stood at 39.4%, posting a somewhat stronger growth in quarterly and y-o-y terms (0.8 pp and 2.1 pp, respectively).<sup>1</sup>

Receivables dinarisation went up in Q4 amid the record growth in total corporate and household receivables,<sup>2</sup> mainly thanks to the vigorous growth in dinar lending in both sectors. **Lending increased on the back of favourable interest rates in the domestic and international financial markets, enabled by past monetary policy easing by the NBS and ECB, as well as the implementation of NBS and Serbian Government measures aimed at facilitating household lending. Apart from interest rate caps,<sup>3</sup> initially imposed by an NBS's decision for a definite period<sup>4</sup> and subsequently permanently regulated by the new Law on the Protection of Financial Service Consumers,<sup>5</sup> the NBS's supervisory expectations also played a role, encouraging the offer of cash, housing, consumer and refinancing loans for lower-income households at more favourable terms.<sup>6</sup> Housing lending was also additionally stimulated by the Serbian Government measures, i.e. the continued**



<sup>1</sup> FX and FX-indexed receivables were adjusted according to the exchange rate as at 30 September 2024.

<sup>2</sup> Since Q4 2008, when data monitoring began.

<sup>3</sup> For more details about interest rate caps see *Inflation Report* – May 2025, Text box 1.

<sup>4</sup> Decision on Temporary Interest Rate Cap on Loan Agreements Concluded with Natural Person Consumers (RS Official Gazette, No 102/2024). For more details about interest rate caps see *Inflation Report* – May 2025, Text box 1.

<sup>5</sup> RS Official Gazette, No 19/2025.

<sup>6</sup> For more details about measures for more favourable lending to lower-income households, see *Inflation Report* – November 2025, Text box 3.

implementation of the Youth Housing Loan programme.

Further growth in both dinar and FX loans in Q4 was also boosted by the **continued relaxation of bank credit standards**, associated with the shortening of underwriting procedures for longer term loans in the corporate sector and interbank competition in the household sector. **Loan demand also expanded.** In the corporate sector, it was driven by working capital and investment financing needs, while households sought loans to refinance outstanding debt and purchase real estate and durable consumer goods.

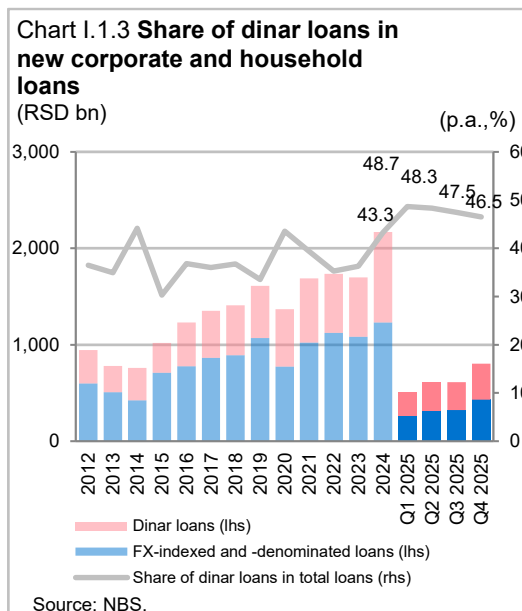
**Both the corporate and household sector saw a record rise in overall receivables. Households posted a somewhat more pronounced growth (by RSD 94.2 bn), driven by the robust increase in dinar receivables:**

- **Dinar household receivables posted record-high growth** (by RSD 55.9 bn).<sup>7</sup> As usual, the strongest boost came from cash loans, in the longest-maturity segment – over five years. Liquidity and working capital loans rose much less sharply, followed by investment loans approved to natural persons – entrepreneurs, and consumer loans, credit card debt and other non-categorised loans.
- **FX-indexed household loans rose more moderately, though still substantially** (by RSD 38.3 bn). As is usually the case, almost the entire increase related to housing loans. These loans have been on a constant rise, month after month, since December 2023; looking at quarterly figures, growth was the highest since Q3 2008, when the data monitoring began.

Swayed by these trends, **the degree of dinarisation of household receivables edged up by 0.2 pp in Q4, to 56.2% at quarter end.** In y-o-y terms, this increase was more pronounced – 0.8 pp.

**Total corporate receivables also posted an unprecedented quarterly growth (RSD 79.8 bn), with increases recorded for both currencies:**

- **Dinar corporate receivables went up** (by RSD 40.8 bn) largely owing to the rise in liquidity and working capital loans. These loans were approved mainly to small, medium-sized and micro enterprises in almost all sectors, while a substantial downsizing was seen only in the case of large transport enterprises. Apart from loan growth, the Q4 receivables increase is also in part associated with the considerable rise in receivables on account of extended dinar advance payments at end-2025, related to early pension payouts offered by some banks, in this case



<sup>7</sup> The strongest rise since Q3 2008, when data monitoring began.

December pension payout. This advance payment increase was offset already at the beginning of 2026 – through repayment, which neutralised its effect on dinar receivables and the degree of dinarisation.

- **FX and FX-indexed corporate receivables rose to a somewhat lesser degree** (by RSD 39.0 bn), the growth stemming from long-term investment loans approved to large enterprises in the energy sector and enterprises of all sizes in construction and real estate. On the other hand, a more substantial decrease was seen in short-term FX-indexed liquidity and working capital loans approved mainly to trade enterprises.

These trends reflected on the **increase in dinarisation of corporate receivables, by 1.2 pp in Q4 (2.0 pp y-o-y), to 22.9%**.

## New corporate and household loans

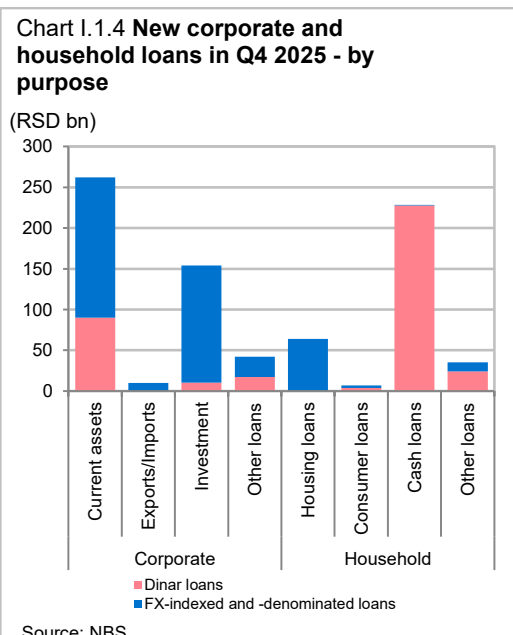
### Indicators of dinarisation of new loans

**The degree of dinarisation of total new<sup>8</sup> corporate and household loans in Q4 2025 decreased by 1.0 pp to 46.5%. Despite the decrease, the indicator remained relatively high.** This is also evidenced by the continued significant increase on a y-o-y basis (by 3.4 pp), which accelerated in Q4 compared to Q3 (when it amounted to 2.8 pp). Growth is also substantial when observed at the annual level (47.6% in 2025 compared to 43.3% in 2024).

**Observed by sector, the degree of dinarisation of newly approved corporate loans, after declining in the previous quarter, increased more notably in Q4 – by 3.6 pp to 25.1%. This was supported by:**

- **Increase in newly approved dinar loans** by around two-thirds, with growth observed across all loan categories. The increase was more pronounced in working capital loans, which represent the most prevalent category of dinar loans (over three quarters). These loans are also characterized by a higher degree of dinarisation compared to other loan categories (34.4%), which increased more notably in Q4 and moved at a relatively high level (the highest since Q2 2021).
- **The amount of newly approved FX loans also went up** (by 37%), for all loan purposes, most markedly for investment loans, which are generally (93%) approved in foreign currency.

**New household loans recorded record-high levels in Q4, both in dinars and in foreign currency.** Although growth of newly approved dinar loans was



<sup>8</sup> New loans (or deposits) include all new loan (deposit) agreements the terms of which were agreed for the first time during the reporting month, and all existing agreements for which new terms were renegotiated, with the active participation of the client.

nominally much more pronounced than that of FX-indexed loans (RSD 74.4 bn vs. RSD 22.7 bn), in percentage terms they recorded relatively slower growth (16% vs 20%), which led to a **decrease in the degree of dinarisation of these loans, by 0.6 pp to 76.5%**. Y-o-y, this indicator remained unchanged, while in annual terms it decreased from the year before (by 1.3 pp to 76.9%). **In the composition of new household loans:**

- **The rise in dinar loans was fuelled by a further expansion of cash loans.** This is the predominant loan category in household dinar loans (89%), almost fully approved in dinars (99.7%), with repayment terms of over five years (80%). Apart from cash, other categories of dinar household loans also went up, to a lesser degree, except for dinar housing loans that generally record modest volumes and which slightly contracted in Q4.
- **FX-indexed household loans also expanded, on the back of a rise in housing loans.** Conducive to this were the interest rate decrease following the ECB's monetary accommodation, the implementation of the Youth Housing Loan programme, and supervisory expectations on more favourable loan interest rates for lower-income households. As a rule, housing loans are approved with the currency clause, making up over four-fifths of FX-indexed new household loans.

### Interest rates on new loans

Influenced by the past monetary policy easing by the ECB and NBS, and measures and activities implemented by the NBS and Serbian Government in 2024 and 2025, the weighted average interest rate on bank loans continued down in Q4, by 0.4 pp to 6.1%. This decrease reflects lower interest rates on dinar loans, recorded for the seventh consecutive quarter. In Q4, they averaged 7.7%, going down by 0.9 pp q-o-q and falling even sharper y-o-y (by 1.5 pp).

Having declined for six quarters in a row, the average interest rates on total FX corporate and household loans remained broadly unchanged compared to the quarter before (4.7%) while still going down in y-o-y terms (by 1.2 pp).

These trends led to a **significant narrowing of interest rate differential between dinar and FX loans in Q4** (by 0.9 pp to 3.0 pp).

Sector-wise, average interest rates on household loans decreased in Q4 (by 0.7 pp to 7.4%), thanks to the continuing downward trend of dinar loan interest rates, for the tenth quarter in a row. Namely, interest rates on dinar loans on average declined by 0.9 pp in Q4, to 8.3%, hitting the

Chart I.1.5 Dinarisation of new corporate and household loans - by purpose

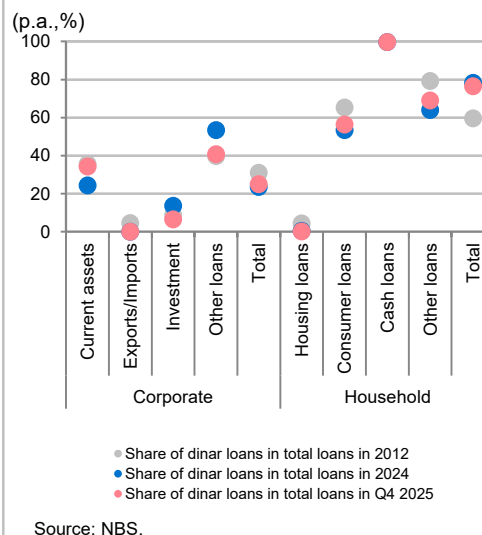
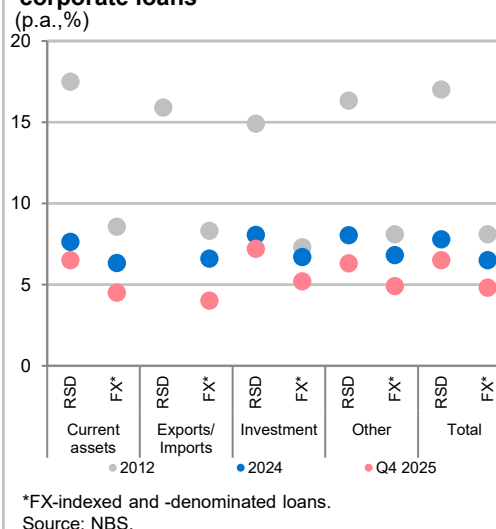


Chart I.1.6 Interest rates on new corporate loans



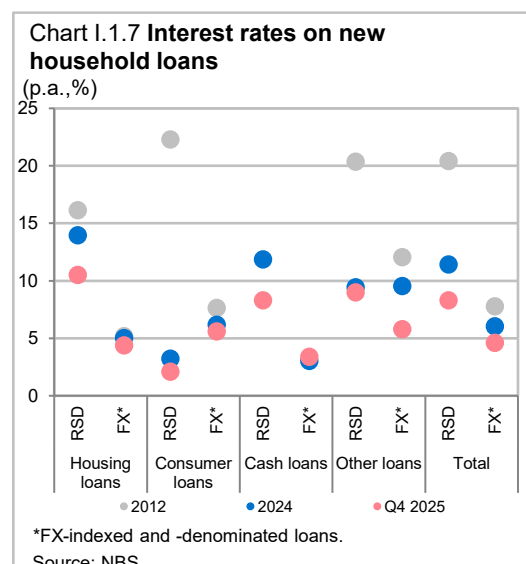
**lowest point since Q2 2020.** The interest rate drop was the sharpest for (the dominant) cash loans (by 0.9 pp to 8.3%) and other non-categorised loans (by 0.7 pp to 9.0%), while consumer loans recorded a more moderate decline (by 0.3 pp to 2.1%). A smaller rate rise was seen only in dinar housing loans (by 0.2 pp to 10.5%), which are generally approved in modest volumes.

Interest rates on **FX-indexed household loans** were, on average, unchanged in Q4 compared to the previous quarter (4.6%), following two years of uninterrupted quarterly decline. By loan purpose, interest rates on (the most prevalent) housing loans remained unchanged at 3.4%, as did the rates on cash loans at 3.4%, while a negligible increase was recorded for interest rates on consumer loans (by 0.1 pp, to 5.6%), and a decrease for other non-categorised loans (by 0.1 pp to 5.8%).

As for **corporate loans**, the weighted average interest rate increased slightly in Q4, by an average of 0.1 pp to 5.2%. This was the result of a slight increase in interest rates on FX loans, while interest rates on dinar loans decreased to a lesser extent:

- **Interest rates on FX-denominated corporate loans increased on average by 0.1 pp to 4.8%.** A somewhat more pronounced increase (by 0.2 pp) was recorded for import-export loans (to 4.0%) and other non-categorised loans (to 4.9%), while interest rates on working capital (4.5%) and investment loans (5.2%) remained unchanged.
- **Interest rates on dinar corporate loans decreased slightly (by 0.1 pp)** compared to the previous quarter and stood at 6.5%. This was the result of a decline in interest rates on other non-categorised loans (by 0.3 pp to 6.3%) and working capital loans (by 0.1 pp to 6.5%), while interest rates on investment loans increased slightly (by 0.1 pp to 7.2%).

The mentioned movements led to the narrowing of the interest rate differential between dinar and FX corporate loans (from 1.9 pp in Q3 to 1.7 pp in Q4). On a y-o-y basis, the interest rate differential increased (by 0.4 pp).



## 2. Deposit dinarisation

In Q4, the degree of dinarisation of corporate and household deposits increased by 0.6 pp to a record high 46.9% in terms of outstanding business. Concurrently, dinarisation of new deposits contracted significantly (by 5.9 pp to 49.6%), as seasonally usual for Q4.

Dinar and FX savings continued up in Q4, reaching record high levels at end-2025 (RSD 206.2 bn and EUR 16.2 bn, respectively), with interest rates on savings in both currencies also rising.

### Corporate and household deposits

The share of dinar in total corporate and household deposits in Q4 rose by 0.6 pp to 46.9%, thus coming close to its record level from July 2008, when the data were first tracked.<sup>9</sup> In y-o-y terms, this indicator rose by 0.4 pp.<sup>10</sup>

In Q4, growth in deposit dinarisation was driven by the indicator rising with corporate deposits, which is usual at the end of the year when higher government expenditures are realised and household spending is increased ahead of the holidays. **With households, this indicator recorded a slight decline**, due to stronger growth of FX deposits and more moderate growth of dinar deposits, amid perceptions of heightened uncertainty regarding geopolitical risks and their spillover onto the domestic economy, primarily in the area of the potential effects of sanctions on the Oil Industry of Serbia (NIS).

**Dinarisation of corporate deposits** equalled 63.9% at end-Q4, which is 1.3 pp higher than in Q3 (1.4 pp y-o-y).

**The increase in this indicator is a result of:**

- **Growth in dinar corporate deposits** (by RSD 81.9 bn) due to the above-mentioned seasonally common dinar inflows at the end of the year. Growth was also recorded with transaction deposits and savings and term deposits. It was the most pronounced with enterprises in the construction and real estate sectors.
- **Significantly more moderate growth in corporate FX deposits** (by RSD 9.2 bn, or EUR 74.6 mn), which was more pronounced with construction companies, and less with those in the industrial output sector. More sizeable reductions in FX deposits were recorded for enterprises in the transport and real estate sectors.

Chart I.2.1 Share of dinar deposits in total corporate and household deposits

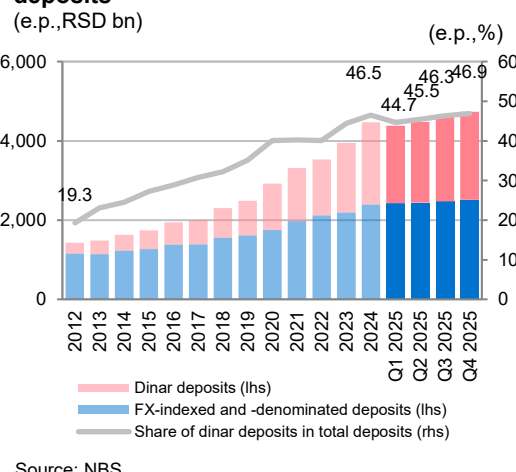
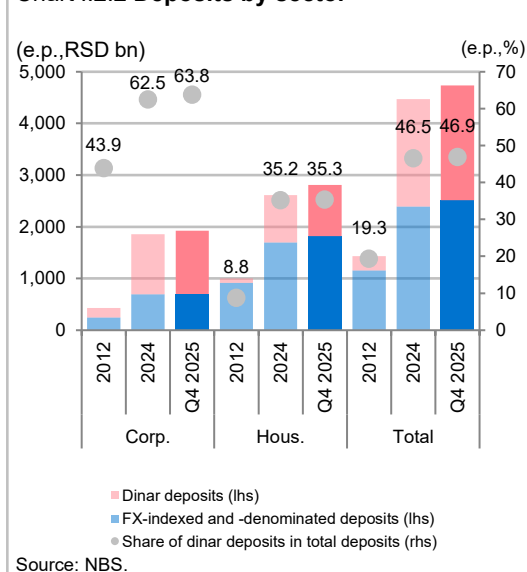


Chart I.2.2 Deposits by sector



<sup>9</sup> The same level and changes are recorded even when observed by excluding the exchange rate effect, i.e. at the exchange rate of the dinar against the euro, US dollar, Swiss franc, British pound, and Japanese yen as of 30 September 2024, taking into account the currency structure of deposits.

<sup>10</sup> Excluding the exchange rate effect, the y-o-y change is 0.3 pp.

In Q4, the degree of dinarisation of **household deposits** decreased by 0.2 pp, coming down from the record high level in Q3 (35.6%). Y-o-y, the indicator still posted growth (by 0.1 pp).

The fall in this indicator in Q4 is a result of:

- **Significant growth in FX household deposits** – in Q4, the stock of these deposits rose by EUR 272.4 mn, thanks to the increase in up-to-one-year deposits (by EUR 354.7 mn), while the stock of deposits with longer maturities contracted.
- **Moderate growth in household dinar deposits in Q4** (by RSD 8.4 bn), which in large part (by RSD 6.0 bn) pertains to transaction deposits, while savings and term deposits rose to a lesser degree.

### Dinar and FX savings

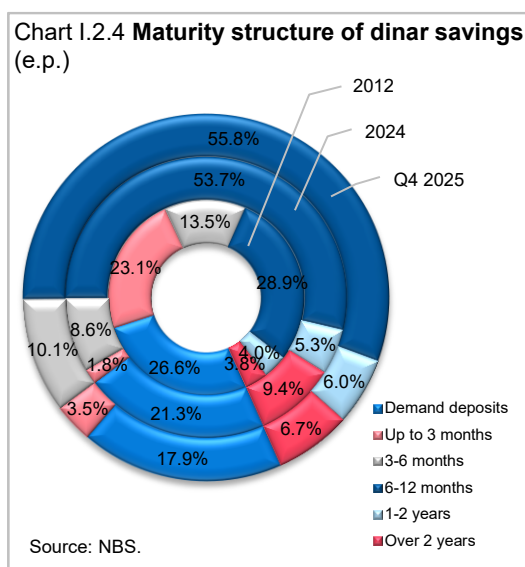
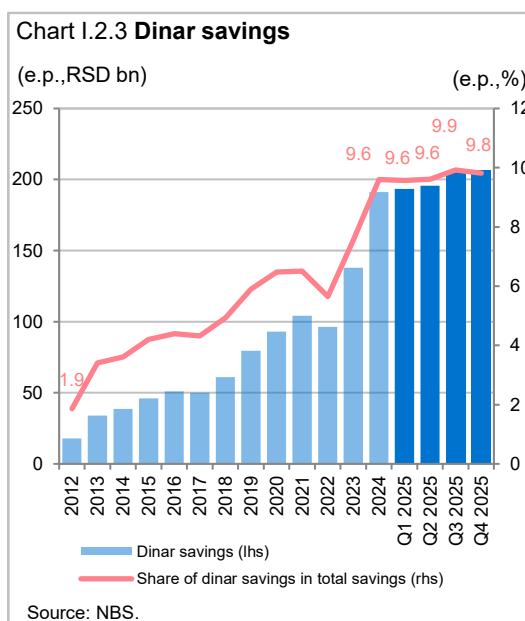
In Q4, both dinar and FX household savings with banks continued to rise, reaching new record levels.

At end-2025, **dinar savings**<sup>11</sup> amounted to RSD 206.2 bn, which is a record high level, and was RSD 1.1 bn (0.5%) higher than in Q3 (RSD 15.0 bn y-o-y, or 7.8%).

At the level of Q4, dinar savings rose much more slowly than in Q3, mostly due to elevated geopolitical risks and their spill-over onto the domestic economy, notably in terms of the perception of the effects of sanctions against NIS. The impact of these factors was particularly pronounced in December, when dinar savings contracted.

As for dinar savings, the sharpest rise was seen in six-to-twelve month savings (by RSD 7.3 bn), which accounts for more than a half of total dinar savings (55.8%). A substantial rise was also recorded for up-to-three-month savings as well as for one-to-two-year savings (each by RSD 4.6 bn). In contrast, demand savings contracted significantly (by RSD 11.2 bn), and to a lesser degree savings termed for three to six months and for longer than two years (each by slightly more than RSD 2 bn).

**FX savings posted significant growth in Q4 (EUR 280.4 mn) compared to dinar savings.** Observed by month, 86% of FX savings growth was recorded in December (the same month in which dinar savings contracted), therefore at end-2025 FX savings reached a record level of EUR 16,162.9 mn.

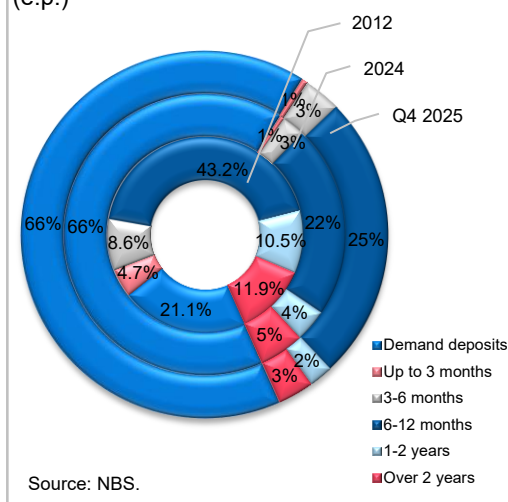


<sup>11</sup> Dinar and FX savings include both residents' and non-residents' savings. Currency-indexed deposits are included in dinar savings.

Growth in FX savings in Q4 reflected a higher amount of short-term savings (by EUR 367.8 mn) – especially in terms of six-to-twelve-month savings (by EUR 324.7 mn). Concurrently, long-term FX savings declined (by EUR 87.4 mn) amid lower savings termed for more than two years (by EUR 134.5 mn). These movements resulted in an increase in the share of short-term savings (by 3.6 pp), which accounts for the major share of 95% in total FX savings.

Comparing the growth pace, in Q4 dinar savings posted much more modest growth than FX savings, resulting in a contracted share of dinar in total savings – from a record level of 9.9% at end-Q3 to 9.8% at end-2025. Even so, this share is still higher than at end-2024 (when it stood at 9.6%).

Chart I.2.5 Maturity structure of FX savings (e.p.)



## New corporate and household deposits

### Indicators of dinarisation of new deposits

The degree of dinarisation of total new corporate and household deposits measured 49.6% in Q4, which is 5.9 pp lower than in the prior quarter.

Observed by sector, this indicator went down in the household segment in Q4 (by 4.0 pp compared to Q3) to 23.5%. The decrease in this indicator is primarily related to the sharp growth in FX deposits (by RSD 125.3 bn), which is usual for Q4.

Dinar deposits also recorded dynamic growth (by RSD 27.6 bn), having risen by a record high amount.<sup>12</sup>

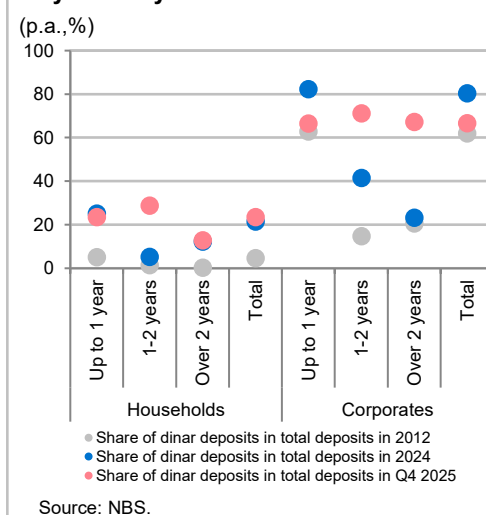
Dinarisation of new corporate deposits also decreased (by 0.7 pp), measuring 66.7%. This is attributed to a somewhat higher relative growth in FX deposits (by 15.2%) compared to dinar deposits (by 11.5%).

In y-o-y terms, the degree of dinarisation of total new corporate and household deposits dropped by 9.1 pp. The contraction was recorded in both corporate (by 5.6 pp) and household segments (by 2.1 pp).

### Interest rates on new deposits

The weighted average interest rate on total corporate and household term deposits measured 3.6% in Q4 2025, slightly more (by 0.1 pp) than in

Chart I.2.6 Dinarisation of new corporate and household deposits - by maturity



<sup>12</sup> In Q4 2025, FX time deposits amounted to RSD 278.8 bn, which is the highest level since Q4 2013. Dinar time deposits amounted to RSD 85.8 bn, which is the highest level since Q4 2010, when data began to be tracked.

**the quarter before.** Growth was driven by higher interest rates on FX deposits (by 0.4 pp on average, to 2.8%), while interest rates on dinar deposits remained unchanged (4.4%).

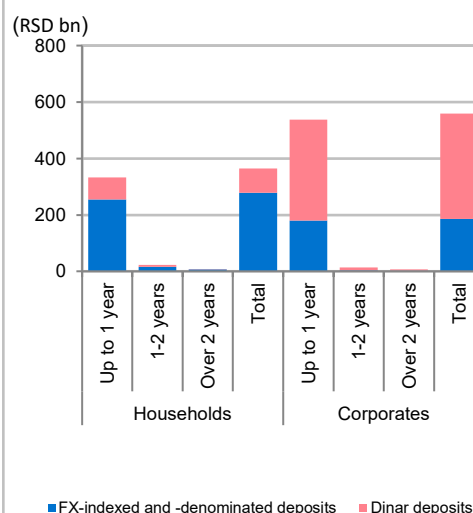
By sector, the most pronounced growth in average interest rates was recorded **with household deposits** (by 0.3 pp to 3.5%), for both currencies:

- Interest rates on FX deposits posted sharper growth (by 0.4 pp to 3.1%), with rates on deposits maturing in more than one year increasing more (by 0.8 pp to 3.1%) than those on deposits with shorter maturities (by 0.4 pp to 3.2%).
- Interest rates on dinar household deposits averaged 4.6% (growth of 0.2 pp), with short-term deposits posting slightly more pronounced growth in interest rates (by 0.2 pp to 4.6%) than long-term deposits (by 0.1 pp to 5.0%).

**Interest rates on total new corporate deposits averaged 3.7%, slightly higher (by 0.1 pp) than in Q3.** Therefore:

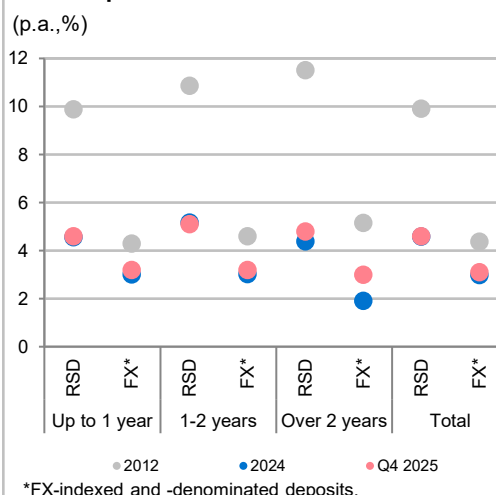
- **Interest rates on FX deposits rose 0.3 pp to 2.4%**, reflecting an increase in interest rates on both up-to-one-year deposits (by 0.3 pp to 2.4%) and on deposits with longer maturities (by 0.8 pp to 2.1%);
- **Only the interest rates on dinar corporate deposits dropped negligibly** (by 0.1 pp to 4.3%). An decrease of 0.1 pp was also recorded in rates for deposits maturing in up to one year (to 4.3%) and in more than one year (to 3.5%).

**Chart I.2.7 New corporate and household deposits in Q4 2025 - by maturity**



Source: NBS.

**Chart I.2.8 Interest rates on new term deposits of households**



\*FX-indexed and -denominated deposits.

Source: NBS.

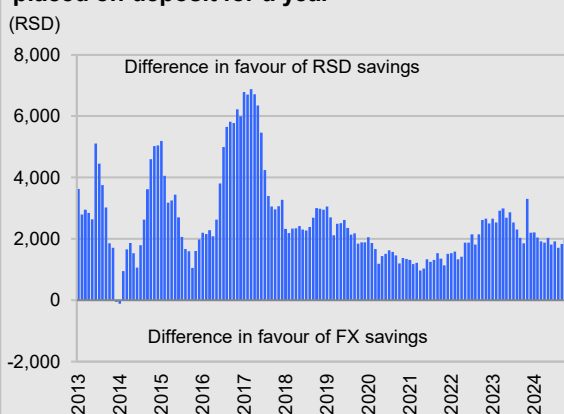
## Dinar savings are more profitable

Household savings continued to grow in Q4 2025 as well, despite ongoing global uncertainties, supported by the preserved and strengthened financial stability and the relative stability of the dinar-to-euro exchange rate.

In Q4 2025, dinar savings rose by RSD 1.1 bn or 0.5%, reaching a new record of RSD 206.2 bn at end-year. When it comes to the long-term period, over the past 13 years, savings in the domestic currency have increased 11.5 times. Likewise, savings in euros have also doubled – from EUR 8.3 bn to EUR 16.2 bn.

Analysis shows that in a longer period (from December 2012 until December 2025), it was more profitable to save in dinars, regardless of the length of maturity. Dinar savings termed for a year turned out more profitable than euro savings in almost all observed annual subperiods (Chart I.2.9). Dinar savings termed for three months were more lucrative than savings in euros in over 92% of the observed subperiods, and savings termed for two years – in all the observed subperiods. A person who deposited RSD 100,000 for one year, at the interest rate of 4.70%, would receive in December 2025 almost RSD 1,800 more than a depositor saving in euros the equivalent of RSD 100,000 in the same period, at the interest rate of 3.03% (Table I.2.1).

**Chart I.2.9. Profitability of savings placed on deposit for a year**



Source: NBS.

A person who deposited RSD 100,000 for one year (in December 2012) and rolled it over in the period of 13 years would earn at the end of maturity (December 2025) close to RSD 52.200 (over EUR 400) more than a depositor who saved in euros the equivalent of that amount over the same period (calculated according to the average dinar exchange rate against the euro in the month when the savings were deposited).

**Table I.2.1. Profitability of savings placed on deposit for a year**

Type of savings	Date of deposit placement	Initial deposit	EURRSD exchange rate*	Interest rate (% p.a.)**	Maturity date	EURRSD exchange rate	Amount of deposit at the end of term	
							in RSD	in EUR***
Savings in RSD	Dec 2024	100.000	116.9730	4.70	Dec 2025	117.3751	104.700	892
Savings in EUR	Dec 2024	855	116.9730	3.03	Dec 2025	117.3751	102.928	877
Difference in favour of savings in RSD - deposit placed for a year							1.772	15
Difference in favour of savings in RSD - deposit placed for a 3M period							308	3
Difference in favour of savings in RSD - deposit placed for a 2Y period							4.694	40
Difference in favour of savings in RSD - deposit placed for a 13Y period, annual rollover							52.165	444

\*monthly average exchange rate of the dinar against the euro.

\*\*weighted average interest rate on RSD and EUR savings placed on deposit for a year - new business.

\*\*\*for savings in euros, after tax on interest income.

The key factors behind greater profitability of savings in the domestic currency were higher interest rates on dinar compared to euro savings, more favourable tax treatment of interest income from dinar savings (nontaxation) compared to euro savings (subject to a 15% tax), and the preserved financial stability and relative RSD/EUR exchange rate stability.

The NBS will continue to support and incentivise saving in the local currency going forward, thus supporting the process of financial system dinarisation.

### 3. Dinarisation of public debt

The degree of public debt dinarisation in Q4 2025 edged down by 0.2 pp to 22.5% following a significant increase in the FX component of public debt (by RSD 121.7 bn, calculated in dinars), notably on account of government borrowing from foreign creditors. The amount of the dinar share of public debt rose modestly in the same period (by RSD 26.1 bn), primarily on account of government borrowing from domestic banks for the purpose of financing infrastructure projects.

#### Public debt and its composition

Public debt<sup>13</sup> increased in Q4 by RSD 147.8 bn, to RSD 4,614.5 bn at the end of the quarter (44.4% of estimated GDP).<sup>14</sup>

The rise in public debt primarily reflects the **increase in its FX component**, by RSD 121.7 bn to RSD 3,575.3 bn (EUR 30,484.6 mn), mostly on account of higher borrowing in euros from foreign banks and international financial institutions. Observed by currency:

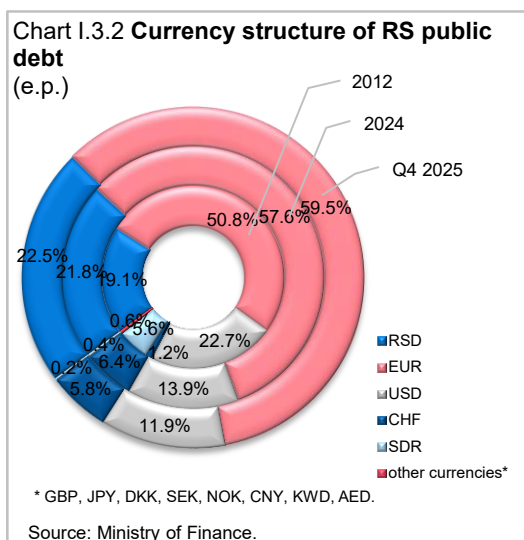
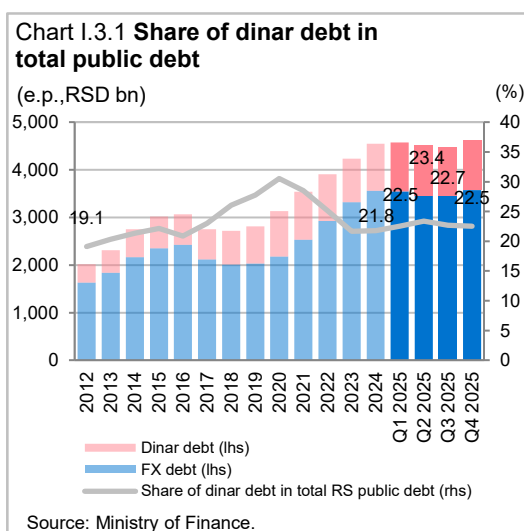
- **Euro** public debt increased significantly, by EUR 1,093.3 mn, i.e. by 5.0%, making up 59.5% of the FX public debt;
- **Dollar** public debt went down to a lesser extent (by USD 63.2 mn), mostly owing to the repayment of a portion of debt under bilateral arrangements with foreign countries. The dollar share of FX public debt contracted by 0.5 pp to 11.9%;
- The portion of the **SDR** debt edged down (by 0.2 pp) and accounts for 5.8% of the FX public debt.<sup>15</sup>

The **dinar share of public debt rose much less than the FX share** (by RSD 26.1 bn). The increase is attributed to government borrowing from domestic banks to finance infrastructure projects.

Due to the above trends, the share of the dinar portion in total public debt edged down by 0.2 pp in Q4, measuring 22.5%. Even so, this share still recorded an increase in y-o-y terms (by 0.7 pp).

#### Primary market of government securities

In the currency composition of the portfolio of government securities issued in the domestic financial market<sup>16</sup> dinar securities make up the dominant share (78.7%), which decreased from Q3 (by 1.7 pp)<sup>17</sup> due to:



<sup>13</sup> Central government public debt.

<sup>14</sup> Preliminary data of the Ministry of Finance – Public Debt Administration.

<sup>15</sup> International Development Association.

<sup>16</sup> Including savings bonds and restitution bonds.

<sup>17</sup> In y-o-y terms, this indicator increased by 1.1 pp.

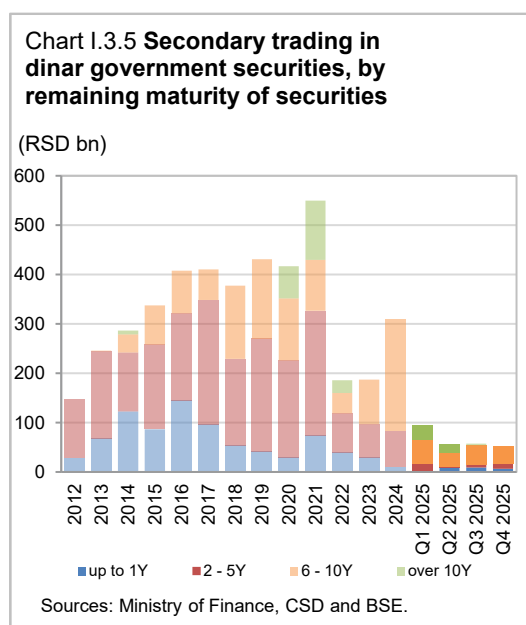
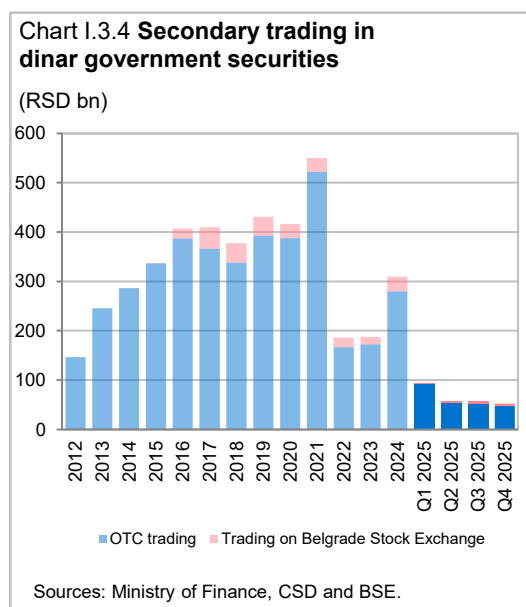
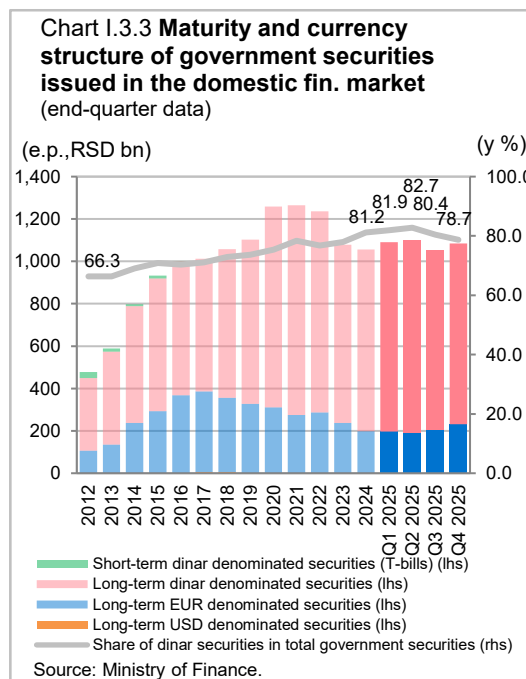
- **A significant increase in public debt based on euro-denominated securities issued on the domestic market** (by EUR 199.9 mn) – securities in euros with the initial 12Y maturity were sold (in the nominal amount of EUR 200.0 mn), while the stock of euro-denominated savings bonds with the initial 5Y and 10Y maturity declined (in modest amounts).
- **A more moderate increase in public debt on account of dinar government securities** (by RSD 6.0 bn nominally) – from the sale (reopening of the issue) of 10.5Y securities in the amount of RSD 6.0 bn.

**Secondary market of dinar government securities**

Trading in dinar government securities in the secondary market in Q4 equalled RSD 52.1 bn, the bulk of which pertain to securities with the initial maturity of 10 and 12 years, and securities with the longest remaining maturities (maturing in 2032, 2035 and 2031).

Compared to Q3, secondary trading in dinar securities edged down by RSD 5.2 bn (or 9.0%). The decrease in secondary trading was recorded for securities of all maturities (2032, 2031, 2026 and 2030), except those maturing in 2028, where trading tripled compared to Q3.

Secondary trading in dinar government securities in the BSE also declined in Q4 relative to Q3, reflecting the contraction in overall secondary trading. It amounted to RSD 4.5 bn, or 14% lower than in Q3. The trading share in this market segment edged down by 0.5 pp to 8.6%.



### III. FX hedging instruments

In Q4 2025, the NBS continued to conclude bilateral transactions of swap sale and purchase of foreign exchange with banks that proved to be an efficient tool for helping banks manage dinar and FX liquidity.

In Q4, residents concluded forward FX purchases with banks worth EUR 52.1 mn, which is EUR 7.9 mn less q-o-q, and forward FX sales worth EUR 17.9 mn, up by EUR 2.4 mn q-o-q.

#### 1. NBS FX swap auctions

In Q4 2025, the NBS continued to conclude bilateral FX swap purchase/sale transactions with banks which proved to be an efficient tool for helping banks manage dinar and FX liquidity, considering the flexibility regarding the moment of conclusion of transactions and their maturity.

In this period, the NBS swap bought and sold EUR 554 mn each, which is EUR 318 mn less than in the prior quarter.

Table II.1.1. **NBS swap transactions, quarterly data**  
(EUR mln)

Period	Swap FX sale	Swap FX purchase
2012	171.0	188.0
2013	124.0	124.0
2014	180.0	180.0
2015	550.5	550.5
2016	440.0	440.0
2017	546.5	546.5
2018	324.0	324.0
2019	513.5	513.5
2020	800.5	956.0
2021	353.0	518.0
2022	680.6	993.6
2023	563.0	563.0
2024	1,257.0	1,257.0
<b>2025</b>	<b>1,907.0</b>	<b>1,907.0</b>
Q1	210.0	210.0
Q2	271.0	271.0
Q3	872.0	872.0
Q4	554.0	554.0

Note: Until the end of 2021, the data refer to swap auctions, and from the beginning of 2022 the data refer to swap auctions and bilateral swap transactions. From 2023, the data refer only to bilateral swap transactions.

Source: NBS.

Table II.1.2. **NBS bilateral swap transactions in 2025, monthly data**  
(EUR mln)

Month	Swap FX sale	Swap FX purchase
January	85.0	85.0
February	70.0	70.0
March	55.0	55.0
<b>Q1 2025</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>210.0</b>
April	90.0	90.0
May	80.0	80.0
June	101.0	101.0
<b>Q2 2025</b>	<b>271.0</b>	<b>271.0</b>
July	366.0	366.0
August	285.0	285.0
September	221.0	221.0
<b>Q3</b>	<b>872.0</b>	<b>872.0</b>
October	184.0	184.0
November	165.0	165.0
December	205.0	205.0
<b>Q4</b>	<b>554.0</b>	<b>554.0</b>
<b>Total in 2025</b>	<b>1,907.0</b>	<b>1,907.0</b>

Source: NBS.

## 2. FX hedging instruments

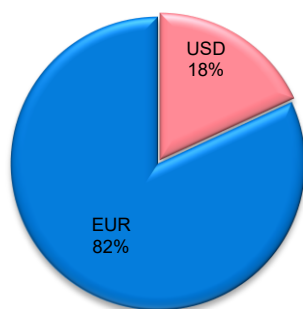
In Q4, the share of forward FX purchases in total FX purchases by residents from banks equalled 0.6% (0.8% in the quarter before) and was the highest in November – 0.8%. Ten domestic companies used the possibility of FX hedging by concluding this type of transactions with banks, totalling EUR 52.1 mn (EUR 60.0 mn in the quarter before). The weighted average maturity of forward FX purchases was 67 days, with the longest maturity of an individual forward FX transaction recorded in December – 203 days. The average value of forward FX purchase contracts of residents equalled EUR 0.3 mn.

Q4 saw forward FX sales by four residents in the total amount of EUR 17.9 mn (EUR 15.5 mn in the quarter before), and the weighted average maturity of transactions was 90 days. The longest maturity of an individual forward transaction was recorded in December – 182 days. The average value of forward FX sale contracts of residents equalled EUR 0.5 mn.

In terms of the currency structure of forward FX purchases by residents from banks, the euro accounted for 82%, and the US dollar for 18%.

As for the currency structure of forward FX sales by residents to banks, the euro accounted for 100%.

**Chart II.2.1. Currency structure of FX forward purchase of residents from banks in Q4 2025**



Source: NBS.

**Table II.2.1. FX forward transactions between residents and banks, quarterly data**

Period	Forward purchase by residents			Forward sale by residents		
	Amount in EUR mln	Weighted average maturity in days	% share in total purchase	Amount in EUR mln	Weighted average maturity in days	% share in total sale
2012	754.7	38	6.7	1.3	18	0.0
2013	533.8	24	5.0	1.4	39	0.0
2014	430.0	24	5.0	0.8	49	0.0
2015	531.0	16	4.8	1.5	77	0.0
2016	450.5	22	3.9	12.9	263	0.1
2017	388.8	37	3.0	17.1	349	0.2
2018	212.7	55	1.5	49.9	450	0.4
2019	108.9	72	0.7	63.4	349	0.4
2020	178.7	118	1.2	69.4	217	0.5
2021	146.8	116	0.8	40.6	246	0.2
2022	185.3	67	0.7	33.9	146	0.1
2023	285.7	51	1.2	42.2	98	0.2
2024	305.8	69	1.1	56.1	101	0.2
2025	278.5	76	0.9	67.0	85	0.2
Q1	60.2	91	0.8	18.9	79	0.3
Q2	106.3	70	1.4	14.8	76	0.2
Q3	60.0	78	0.8	15.5	94	0.2
Q4	52.1	67	0.6	17.9	90	0.2

Source: NBS.

**Table II.2.2. FX forward transactions between residents and banks in 2025, monthly data**

Month	Forward purchase by residents			Forward sale by residents		
	Amount in EUR mln	Weighted average maturity in days	% share in total purchase	Amount in EUR mln	Weighted average maturity in days	% share in total sale
January	6.5	82	0.3	4.8	86	0.2
February	39.0	106	1.5	4.0	106	0.2
March	14.7	55	0.6	10.1	65	0.4
<b>Total in Q1 2025</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0.3</b>
April	41.3	49	1.6	4.2	70	0.2
May	12.4	102	0.5	5.0	79	0.2
June	52.6	79	2.1	5.7	79	0.2
<b>Total in Q2 2025</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0.2</b>
July	18.7	86	0.7	4.2	99	0.2
August	7.5	73	0.3	6.6	94	0.3
September	33.8	74	1.3	4.7	91	0.2
<b>Total in Q3</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0.2</b>
October	7.7	87	0.3	4.8	94	0.2
November	20.0	50	0.8	8.5	84	0.4
December	24.4	75	0.7	4.6	97	0.1
<b>Total in Q4</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Total in 2025</b>	<b>278.5</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Source: NBS.

**Table A Indicators of dinarisation of receivables, loans and deposits**  
(%)

Period	Share of dinar in total receivables, outstanding amounts, e.p.			Share of dinar in total loans, new business, p.a.*			Share of dinar in total deposits, outstanding amounts, e.p.			Share of dinar in total deposits, new business, p.a.*		
	Corporates	Households	Total	Corporates	Households	Total	Corporates	Households	Total	Corporates	Households	Total
2008	33.8	22.2	29.2				50.3	12.5	27.6			
2009	26.2	22.1	24.7				52.5	10.9	25.6			
2010	32.2	27.6	30.5	41.8	51.1	43.5	45.0	8.5	19.8	51.4	2.7	25.0
2011	27.3	32.6	29.2	33.3	44.0	35.9	44.9	10.1	21.5	51.3	3.8	32.8
2012	24.2	35.1	28.0	31.0	59.6	36.5	43.9	8.8	19.3	62.0	4.6	38.1
2013	20.0	37.9	26.8	24.6	63.6	35.0	52.4	11.5	23.1	65.2	8.2	44.1
2014	25.0	41.0	31.2	33.2	71.7	44.2	53.6	12.3	24.5	67.6	12.3	46.5
2015	19.4	42.8	28.6	16.8	67.8	30.3	55.6	13.9	27.2	69.1	16.0	52.8
2016	19.4	47.0	31.2	21.5	74.1	36.8	54.0	15.8	28.8	69.3	20.1	56.6
2017	17.5	51.8	33.0	19.3	71.0	36.0	56.5	16.9	30.8	75.6	22.7	64.3
2018	15.4	53.6	33.0	18.3	73.1	36.8	53.1	19.2	32.2	81.1	20.3	66.7
2019	14.0	55.4	33.1	16.9	66.9	33.5	58.3	22.1	35.1	74.9	25.0	63.9
2020	21.0	55.9	37.3	31.5	69.8	43.6	61.3	26.8	40.1	81.3	26.6	70.1
2021	24.0	54.6	38.3	25.5	67.9	39.4	59.4	28.3	40.3	81.1	30.4	71.0
2022	19.4	53.1	35.1	20.3	68.2	35.3	58.3	27.6	40.1	80.3	21.4	68.6
2023	17.3	54.1	34.5	18.3	75.4	36.3	62.7	31.4	44.4	73.6	21.8	60.7
2024	20.9	55.4	37.4	23.6	78.2	43.3	62.5	35.2	46.5	72.4	25.7	60.7
Q1 2025	21.2	55.5	37.8	26.9	78.1	48.7	60.7	33.9	44.7	68.2	25.9	56.5
Q2 2025	22.0	55.8	38.5	26.3	76.2	48.3	61.8	34.6	45.5	68.8	23.8	56.7
Q3 2025	21.7	56.0	38.6	21.5	77.1	47.5	62.6	35.6	46.3	67.4	27.5	55.5
Q4 2025	22.9	56.2	39.3	25.1	76.5	46.5	63.8	35.3	46.9	66.7	23.5	49.6

\* Indicators are calculated based on data on the amount of new loans and deposits during the period.  
For the year 2010, indicators relate to the period September-December.

Source: NBS.

**Table B Currency structure of household savings and public debt**

Period*	Household savings				Public debt (central government)			
	Dinar savings (RSD mn)	FX savings (EUR mn)	Total savings (RSD mn)	Share of dinar savings in total savings (%)	Public debt in RSD (RSD bn)	Public debt in foreign currency (RSD bn)	Total public debt (RSD bn)	Share of RSD public debt in total public debt (%)
2008	10,575.0	4,679.1	425,145.0	2.5	19.9	758.1	778.0	2.6
2009	12,400.0	5,904.5	578,577.0	2.1	120.6	823.8	944.4	12.8
2010	13,848.7	7,105.8	763,495.8	1.8	187.1	1,095.4	1,282.5	14.6
2011	19,664.1	7,611.2	816,110.9	2.4	248.9	1,298.6	1,547.5	16.1
2012	17,882.9	8,272.3	958,597.0	1.9	385.4	1,629.3	2,014.8	19.1
2013	34,015.4	8,418.5	999,125.2	3.4	469.1	1,840.0	2,309.0	20.3
2014	38,615.1	8,524.6	1,069,732.9	3.6	588.6	2,164.6	2,753.2	21.4
2015	45,968.2	8,628.6	1,095,435.6	4.2	668.9	2,349.7	3,018.6	22.2
2016	51,063.9	8,987.3	1,160,744.3	4.4	639.8	2,424.8	3,064.6	20.9
2017	50,152.0	9,373.2	1,160,614.5	4.3	632.5	2,117.2	2,749.7	23.0
2018	61,079.9	9,955.1	1,237,720.8	4.9	708.4	2,011.8	2,720.2	26.0
2019	79,573.6	10,804.3	1,350,075.9	5.9	781.3	2,034.4	2,815.6	27.7
2020	93,057.4	11,435.8	1,437,685.6	6.5	958.0	2,177.8	3,135.8	30.5
2021	104,184.7	12,736.2	1,601,732.8	6.5	1,010.2	2,533.1	3,543.2	28.5
2022	96,287.5	13,715.0	1,705,363.3	5.6	983.5	2,926.4	3,909.9	25.2
2023	137,899.3	14,416.1	1,827,087.5	7.5	917.8	3,318.3	4,236.1	21.7
2024	191,160.7	15,390.4	1,992,072.1	9.6	991.6	3,557.3	4,548.9	21.8
Q1 2025	193,398.8	15,604.1	2,022,362.9	9.6	1,032.3	3,545.5	4,577.8	22.5
Q2 2025	195,713.6	15,703.5	2,035,752.1	9.6	1,057.2	3,460.5	4,517.7	23.4
Q3 2025	205,067.4	15,882.6	2,066,511.1	9.9	1,013.1	3,453.6	4,466.7	22.7
Q4 2025	206,156.9	16,162.9	2,101,778.6	9.8	1,039.2	3,575.3	4,614.5	22.5

\* Indicators show data at end-period.

Sources: NBS, Ministry of Finance.

**Table C Overview of measures and activities contributing to dinarisation increase (1/2)**

Period of adoption of measure/implementation of activity	Description of measure/activity	Expected effects
June 2005	RR differentiation rate on dinar and FX sources of bank financing.	Stimulating banks to use dinar sources of financing more
May 2011	LTV limit for FX-indexed mortgage loans of 80%, with no such limit prescribed for dinar loans (in the following period, this limit was set to 90% or 99% in specific cases). Prescribed minimum mandatory down payment/deposit for FX and FX-indexed loans to natural persons (except mortgage loans) of 30%.	Ensuring preferential treatment of dinar lending to households
Since May 2011	Limiting the ratio of net open FX position to capital at 20%, as of 2011 (increased from 10%, with a view to encouraging credit activity).	Ensuring preferential treatment of dinar lending to households
June 2011	First-degree liquid receivables include also 90% of fair value of dinar RS securities with minimum maturity of 3 months. This does not apply to FX securities.	Limiting the amount of FX and FX-indexed loans relative to FX sources of funding
December 2011	Prescribed requirement for banks to inform clients in writing, prior to signing an agreement, of the risks they assume if they opt for an FX-denominated or FX-indexed service. Also, the offered agreement must contain the information on the currency in which the service is provided. Prescribed requirement for advertising of credit and deposit services and leasing operations: when the advertising message contains numerical data, the currency in which the service is denominated must be stated in a representative example. Prescribed requirement for banks and lessors to offer financial services in dinars, unless the consumer requires otherwise.	Capital market development, incentivising banks to rely more on dinar sources of financing
April 2012	The NBS and the Republic of Serbia Government signed the Memorandum on the Strategy of Dinarisation of the Serbian Financial System.	Promoting hedging against FX risk for financial service consumers
May 2012	Societe Generale Banka Srbija a.d. Beograd issued the first dinar bond in the domestic market, without a currency clause, with three year maturity.	Defining objectives, measures and activities that the NBS and the Republic of Serbia will implement in order to strengthen confidence in the national currency and its use in the financial system
September 2012	By the adoption of the Law Amending the Law on Personal Income Tax, the tax on interest on FX savings was increased from 10% to 15%.	Capital market development
April 2013	The NBS included dinar securities without an FX-clause issued by IFOs with the top credit rating in the portfolio of securities used by the NBS in open market operations and on the list of eligible collateral in approval of NBS's daily liquidity facilities and short-term loans against the pledge of securities.	Given that interest income on dinar savings is exempted from the personal income tax, this measure is an incentive to households to give preference to saving in domestic currency over FX saving
November 2013	The NBS adopted the Decision on Terms and Conditions of Performing Foreign Credit Transactions in Dinars, which provides for more favourable conditions under which international financial institutions and development banks or financial institutions founded by a foreign state (IFO) may approve dinar loans to domestic banks, legal persons and entrepreneurs, as well as conditions and manner in which domestic banks may approve dinar loans to non-residents.	Capital market development, through incentive to banks to hold in their portfolios dinar securities issued by the IFOs for the purpose of loan financing
May 2014	The Republic of Serbia Government adopted the programme for subsidising dinar loans to corporates.	Increasing credit activity of domestic banks in dinars
October 2014	A first-time issue of a 10-year dinar bond by the government.	Increasing loan dinarisation - of a temporary nature
November 2015	Long-term government securities admitted to the prime listing of the Belgrade Stock Exchange.	Financial market development and building a yield curve for longer maturities – enabling banks to price long-term dinar loans
January 2016	RR rate on the portion of FX base comprised of dinar liabilities indexed to an FX-clause was increased to 100% from 50% which had been applied since June 2012.	Boosting liquidity and developing secondary market of government securities
February 2016	A first-time larger-size issue of benchmark dinar bond by the government, with a view to reopening the issue and selling the bond several times a year.	Disincentive for use of FX-indexed dinar deposits
October 2016	Domestic banks started to offer non-FX indexed housing loans in dinars, at relatively favourable terms (rates below 5%) and with a long repayment term (up to 30 years).	Boosting liquidity and developing secondary market of dinar government securities
December 2016	The domestic financial market saw the first issuance of a dinar bond by an international financial institution – EBRD. The nominal size of the issue was RSD 2.5 bn.	Rise in long-term household lending in dinars
		Financial market development

**Table C Overview of measures and activities contributing to dinarisation increase (2/2)**

Period of adoption of measure/implementation of activity	Description of measure/activity	Expected effects
June 2017	The first trading in EBRD-issued dinar bonds in the Belgrade Stock Exchange (in the amount of RSD 60 mn).	Secondary financial market development
	A part of EBRD proceeds from the issue of dinar bonds in the domestic market was onlent to corporates through domestic banks. The loans were mainly used for financing of agriculture and refinancing.	Increasing the dinarisation of corporate loans
	The NBS set the systemic risk buffer rate at 3% of total FX and FX-indexed receivables of a bank approved to corporates and households in the Republic of Serbia, for banks whose share of FX and FX-indexed in total corporate and household receivables exceeds 10%.	Limiting the risk of euroisation, one of the key structural non-cyclical systemic risks to the stability of the financial system of the Republic of Serbia.
December 2017	The Government issued a new type of bond in the domestic financial market – saving bond .	Development of the financial market by promoting alternative form of savings and facilitating access to the government securities market for the general public
Since April 2018 (the last change), as well as before	Differentiated RR remuneration rate: 1.25% on dinar RR, no remuneration on FX RR.	Stimulating banks to rely more on dinar sources of funding
June 2018	The Law on Financial Collateral was adopted.	Achievement and improvement of the legal certainty and efficiency relating to the performance of obligations in the financial market (regulating financial collateral arrangements as well as procedures for enforcement of the collateral), as preconditions for further development of the financial market.
December 2018	The NBS and the Republic of Serbia Government signed the new Memorandum on the Strategy of Dinarisation of the Serbian Financial System.	Reviewed the results of measures and activities taken so far and, starting from them, agreed on additional measures and activities aimed at further increase in dinarisation and curbing of the FX risk in the system
	Amendments to the Law on Public Debt introduced the institute of primary dealer and envisaged the possibility of using financial derivatives for the purposes of public debt management.	Increasing liquidity and developing the domestic financial market.
December 2019	Amendments to the Decision on Capital Adequacy of Banks envisage lower capital requirements for banks to cover risks arising from dinar receivables to micro enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises, entrepreneurs and farmers. Also, capital reduction is envisaged for banks whose share of new FX and FX-indexed loans approved to corporates, entrepreneurs and farmers for specific purposes has exceeded the defined level.	Incentivising banks to increase dinar lending.
	Amendments to the Law on Public Debt enable foreign legal persons (e.g. Euroclear) to clear and settle transactions related to the purchase and sale of government securities in the domestic capital market.	Facilitating foreign investor access to the domestic market of government securities, increasing efficiency and broadening the financial investor base on that market.
February 2020	Amendments to the Law on the Capital Market harmonise the provisions of that Law with the Law on Public Debt, in terms of the possibility for foreign legal persons (e.g. Euroclear) to clear and settle transactions related to the purchase and sale of financial instruments in the domestic capital market.	Facilitating foreign investor access to the domestic capital market, increasing efficiency of the domestic financial market and broadening the financial investor base.
	On 18 February 2020, Serbia issued its first 12Y government bond, at a coupon rate of 4.50%. Thus, the yield curve of longer maturities was extended, enabling banks to form the price of long-term dinar loans.	Development of the financial market.
May 2020	The NBS introduced bonds issued by the domestic companies with a certain credit rating (determined by the Business Registers Agency) in the portfolio of securities traded in the NBS open market, and in the list of acceptable collateral when approving NBS loans for daily liquidity and short-term loans based on the securities pledge.	Capital market development, through incentive to banks to hold in their portfolios dinar corporate bonds.
July 2020	Amendments to the decision on interest rates, which the NBS applies in its monetary policy conduct, envisage that banks which approve dinar loans to clients under the guarantee scheme at rates at least 50 bp lower than the maximum (one-month BELIBOR + 2.5 pp) are entitled to the remuneration rate for dinar reserve requirements from the NBS (which currently stands at 10 bp) increased by 50 bp, on the amount equal to the amount of those loans approved under more favourable terms, and which do not exceed the amount of calculated dinar reserve requirements.	Encouraging dinar lending.
June 2021	Dinar bonds of the Republic of Serbia are included in renowned indices of J.P. Morgan investment bank.	Boosting liquidity and development of the domestic capital market.
October 2021	Clearstream included Serbian capital market in its global network.	Direct settlement of securities issued in RSD is enabled for foreign investors, which should have a positive effect on the domestic capital market liquidity and development of this market in the coming period.

## Methodological notes

- Dinarisation indicators, for each category, represent the share of the dinar component in the total amount of that category.
- Receivables include dinar and FX loans (including FX-indexed ones), advances, securities, corporate shares and receivables from interest and fees. Dinar receivables are receivables extended in dinars without an FX-clause. An FX-clause is a currency clause as defined by the Law on Foreign Exchange Operations and any other clause stipulating hedge against the risk of dinar exchange rate volatility.
- The corporate sector (enterprises) comprises public enterprises and companies. Public enterprises are enterprises founded by the state, performing activities in the general (public) interest. Companies also include bank clients in the area of health and education not financed from the budget (private clinics, hospitals, schools and other institutions charging fees for their services based on production costs).
- The household sector comprises domestic natural persons, foreign natural persons – residents, private households with employed persons, registered farmers and entrepreneurs, and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).
- Receivables are expressed by the gross principle, i.e. not reduced by allowances for impairment. When excluding the exchange rate effects, the exchange rate of the dinar against the euro, the US dollar, Swiss franc, UK pound sterling and Japanese yen is taken into account.
- The new loans category does not include refinancing loans at interest rates significantly below the market rates, or revolving loans, current account overdrafts and credit card loans.
- The new deposits category includes term deposits and notice deposits while it does not include overnight deposits.
- Deposits include dinar and FX (including FX-indexed) deposits.
- Household savings include savings of residents and savings of non-residents.
- According to the interest rate statistics methodology, interest rates on revolving credit, current account overdrafts, and credit card debt are not included in the calculation of the average interest rate on loans to households.
- Public debt of the Republic of Serbia refers to the debt of the central level of government.
- Trading in the secondary market of dinar government securities is observed as at the date of settlement of the securities.

## Index of charts and tables

### Charts

I.1	Dinarisation indicators	1
I.1.1	Share of dinar lending in total corporate and household lending	2
I.1.2	Lending by sector	2
I.1.3	Share of dinar loans in new corporate and household loans	3
I.1.4	New corporate and household loans in Q4 2025, by purpose	4
I.1.5	Dinarisation of new corporate and household loans, by purpose	5
I.1.6	Interest rates on new corporate loans	5
I.1.7	Interest rates on new household loans	6
I.2.1	Share of dinar deposits in total corporate and household deposits	7
I.2.2	Deposits by sector	7
I.2.3	Dinar savings	8
I.2.4	Maturity structure of dinar savings	8
I.2.5	Maturity structure of FX savings	9
I.2.6	Dinarisation of new corporate and household deposits, by maturity	9
I.2.7	New corporate and household deposits in Q4 2025, by maturity	10
I.2.8	Interest rates on new term deposits of households	10
I.2.9	Profitability of savings termed for a year	11
I.3.1	Share of dinar debt in total public debt	12
I.3.2	Currency structure of RS public debt	12
I.3.3	Maturity and currency structure of government securities issued in the domestic financial market	13
I.3.4.	Secondary trading in dinar government securities	13
I.3.5	Secondary trading in dinar government securities, by remaining maturity	13
II.2.1	Currency structure of FX forward purchases by residents from banks in Q4 2025	15

### Tables

I.2.1	Profitability of savings termed for a year	11
II.1.1	NBS swap transactions, quarterly data	14
II.1.2	NBS bilateral swap transactions in 2025, monthly data	14
II.2.1	FX forward transactions between residents and banks, quarterly data	15
II.2.2	FX forward transactions between residents and banks in 2025, monthly data	15
Table A	Indicators of dinarisation of receivables, loans and deposits	16
Table B	Currency structure of household savings and public debt	17
Table C	Overview of measures and activities contributing to dinarisation increase	18