National Bank of Serbia

Economic Research and Statistics Department

TRENDS IN LENDING

First Quarter Report 2026

Belgrade, May 2026

Introductory note

Trends in Lending is an in-depth analysis of the latest trends in lending, which aims to ensure better understanding of the conditions prevailing in the domestic lending market. It looks into lending developments, cost of borrowing by households and corporates and lending market conditions, by examining factors behind loan supply and demand.

Credit aggregates, as a quantified expression of movements in the lending market, are calculated based on banking sector balance sheet statistics as a source of data on the balance of domestic banks' loan receivables. Given the relatively high share of foreign currency-indexed loans in loan portfolios, the increment and growth rates are calculated excluding the effect of changes in the dinar exchange rate against other currencies in the loan portfolio.

The report also draws on the results of the bank lending survey conducted by the National Bank of Serbia (NBS) since early 2014. Participation in the survey is voluntary. This survey has greatly improved the understanding of developments in the domestic lending market, allowing insight into bankers' perception of actual and expected changes with regard to loan supply and private sector loan demand.

The report also relies on the results of the survey developed by the European Investment Bank in the context of the Vienna Initiative 2 to monitor deleveraging by cross-border banking groups and the resultant constraints on lending activity. This survey, conducted since October 2012 on a semi-annual basis, monitors subsidiaries of international banking groups in Central and South-Eastern Europe, focusing on their strategies, market conditions and expectations. The purpose of the survey is to observe the effects of movement in supply and demand on lending activity, and to gauge the impact of domestic and international factors on supply and demand conditions. Assets of banks participating in the survey on average account for 50% of total bank assets in the region.

ABBREVIATIONS

GDP– gross domestic product
ECB– European Central Bank
y-o-y – year-on-year
mn– million
bn– billion
NPL – non-performing loan
pp – percentage point
Q – quarter

Other generally accepted abbreviations are not cited.

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Overview

Supported by favourable borrowing conditions and eased credit standards for households, **the y-o-y growth in lending to the non-monetary sector accelerated further** during Q1 2026, **reaching 16.9% in March**, excluding the effect of exchange rate changes. Growth was driven by both **household and corporate lending**, which picked up y-o-y to 20.9% and 12.0%, respectively.

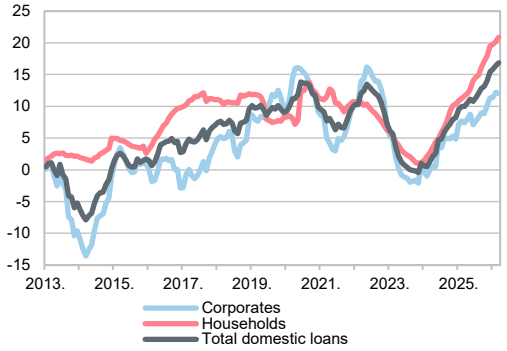
Banks' total domestic receivables from the non-monetary sector (which, in addition to loan receivables, also include receivables arising from investment in securities, interest and fees, as well as other receivables) accelerated their y-o-y growth at a similar pace as loans, reaching 17.5% in March.

To **finance lending activity**, as usual, banks relied primarily on deposits received, while a positive contribution to y-o-y loan growth also came from a reduction in net foreign receivables and an increase in capital. The deposit base generally grew faster than lending activity, which has kept the loan-to-deposit (LTD) ratio below 100% for years. The value of this ratio has been gradually increasing since 2025 due to more pronounced loan growth. In March 2026, it equalled around 82%.

Corporate loans, excluding the exchange rate effect, gained 1.4% or RSD 27.0 bn in Q1, mainly on the back of borrowing by companies, i.e. their disbursement of liquidity and working capital loans. By sector, companies operating in transport and construction borrowed the most, while a cutback in borrowing was recorded only for companies in manufacturing and agriculture. The share of loans approved to **micro, small and medium-sized enterprises** in total corporate loans was the same as at end-2025 (60.6%), while their y-o-y growth accelerated to 11.6%.

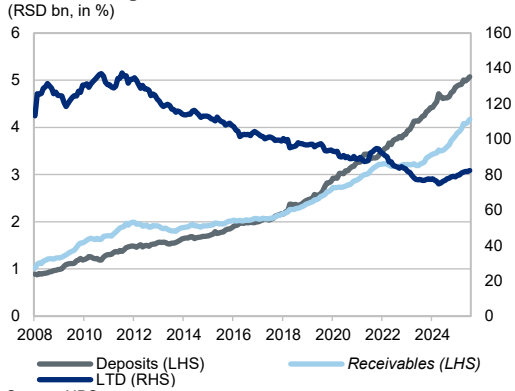
Household loans, excluding the exchange rate effect, increased by 3.7% or RSD 72.3 bn in Q1, driven by cash and housing loans. In addition to eased credit standards and relatively favourable interest rates, the high level of household lending has also been supported by the measures facilitating borrowing conditions for lower-income citizens, while the growth of housing loans has also been aided by the approval of loans under the youth housing programme.

Y-o-y growth in total domestic loans accelerated further in Q1
(y-o-y growth rates at the programme exchange rate, in %)



Source: NBS.

Deposits remained the main funding source for bank lending in Q1
(RSD bn, in %)



Source: NBS.

Thanks to past monetary policy easing by the NBS and ECB, **corporate and household borrowing conditions remained favourable during Q1**. Favourable interest rates on household loans were also supported by measures enabling certain categories of citizens to obtain loans at more favourable rates (those with lower incomes, as well as those purchasing their first residential property). As a result, during Q1, the average interest rate on dinar household loans (8.3%) stayed unchanged, while the average interest rate on euro loans (4.7%) increased marginally compared to the previous quarter. Interest rates on corporate loans increased slightly, with the average interest rate on dinar loans rising to 6.8% (from 6.5%) and the rate on euro loans to 4.9% (from 4.8%).

As dinar receivables grew at a stronger pace than those indexed to foreign currency, **the dinarisation of total receivables from corporates and households increased to 39.7% in March** (from 39.3% in December 2025), **marking its highest level to date**. At the same time, the degree of dinarisation of receivables from households increased to 56.5% (from 56.2%), while the degree of dinarisation of receivables from corporates inched down to 22.8% (from 22.9%).

As a result of lending growth and preserved quality of banks' assets, the **share of NPLs in total loans stayed close to its historical low and measured 2.09% in March.** This is yet another proof of the banking sector's financial soundness, resulting from the robust regulatory framework for banks and the adopted macroprudential policy measures synchronised with monetary policy measures. NPL coverage remained high – allowances for impairment of total loans measured 109.2% of gross NPLs in March, while allowances for impairment of NPLs stood at 60.3% of gross NPLs.

The **capital adequacy ratio** equalled 19.5% at end-Q1, indicating high capitalisation (regulatory minimum – 8.0%) and resilience of the banking sector to external and domestic risks.

I Corporate sector

1 Corporate loans

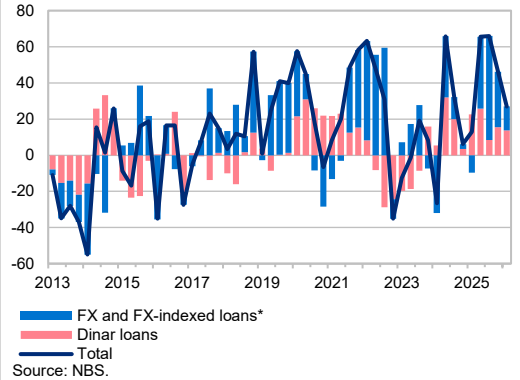
Excluding the exchange rate effect, **y-o-y growth in corporate loans accelerated further in Q1 2026**, **to 12.0% in March (from 11.3% in December 2025),** supported by favourable borrowing conditions. In nominal terms, the stock of corporate loans stood at RSD 1,910.2 bn in March, accounting for 47.4% of banks' total loan receivables from the non-monetary sector. Growth in corporate loans contributed to a slight increase in their share in GDP to 18.2% in March (from 18.1% at end-2025).

Corporate loans increased by RSD 27.0 bn in Q1, excluding the exchange rate effect, mostly thanks to higher borrowing by companies. Companies resorted most to liquidity and working capital loans, which gained RSD 24.6 bn, with liabilities under other non-categorised loans and borrowing under current accounts also going up. Conversely, liabilities under import, export and investment loans subsided. As a result, the share of liquidity and working capital loans in total corporate loans gained 0.6 pp in Q1 to 47.9% in March, with their y-o-y growth accelerating to 13.5%, while the share of investment loans dipped by 0.7 pp to 42.7% and their y-o-y growth slowed to 12.5%.

By sector, companies operating in transport, construction and trade borrowed the most in Q1, while a decline in borrowing was recorded only in the manufacturing and agricultural sectors. The share of long-term loans in total corporate loans (loans with over one-year original maturity) increased to 83.5% in March (from 83.3% in December 2025). **By enterprise size**, the share of loans approved to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in total corporate loans was the same in March (60.6%) as at end-2025, while their y-o-y growth accelerated to 11.6%

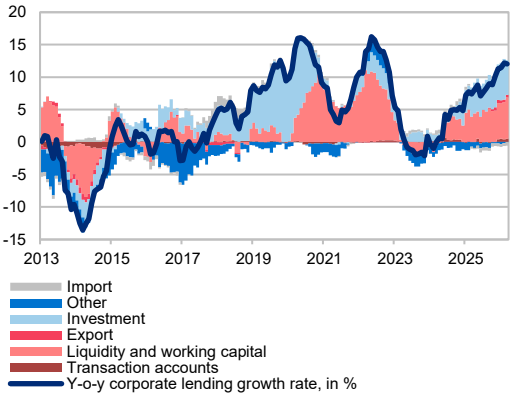
The volume of new corporate loans in Q1 amounted to RSD 289.1 bn, down by 1.1% compared to the same period of 2025. Liquidity and working capital loans remained dominant, making up two-thirds of new corporate loans. They were used almost equally by large enterprises and by the segment of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Investment loans accounted for 21% of new loans, and 74% of them were used by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

Dinar and FX-indexed corporate loans rose by an equal amount in Q1
(increment, in RSD bn)



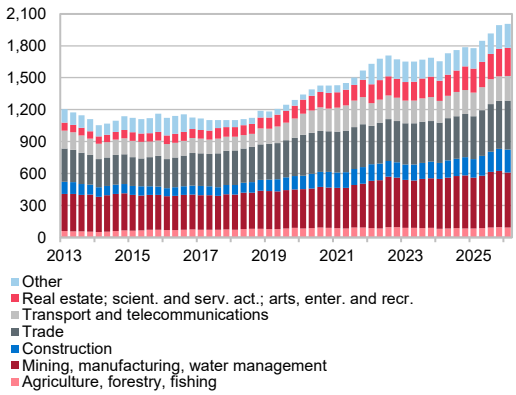
Source: NBS.
* Excluding the exchange rate effect.

Working capital loans and investment loans contributed the most to y-o-y growth in corporate loans in Q1 as well
(in pp, excluding the exchange rate effect)



Source: NBS.

Loans to manufacturing and trade made up the bulk of corporate receivables
(stock, in RSD bn)

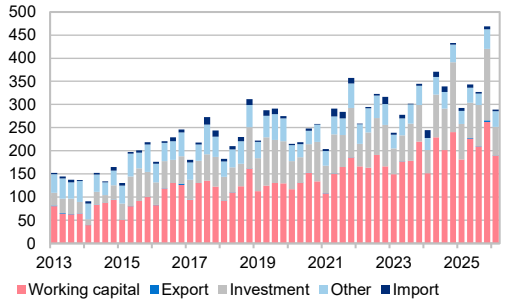


Source: NBS.

Dinar and FX-indexed corporate loans rose by an almost equal amount in Q1, but as other dinar receivables (mostly advance payments and factoring) declined, the degree **of dinarisation of corporate receivables** decreased by 0.1 pp from end-2025, to 22.8% in March. Within FX and FX-indexed loans, close to 81% were loans linked to EURIBOR, predominantly three-month EURIBOR. As regards dinar corporate loans, slightly less than 22% were linked to BELIBOR, mainly three- and one-month.

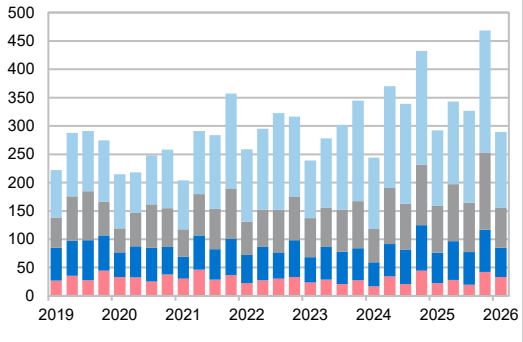
The share of NPLs in total corporate loans remained unchanged in March (1.4%) compared to December 2025. Looking at companies only, the share of NPLs in total loans also stayed the same as at end-2025, measuring 1.6% in March. In most sectors, this share fell to new all-time lows in Q1, ranging in March between 0.2% in the real estate sector and 2.8% in manufacturing. Such low NPL ratios indicate that economic support measures during and after the pandemic were adequate and timely, that banks' asset quality was preserved even after their expiry, and that the increase in the costs of repayment of outstanding corporate loans during the monetary policy tightening cycle did not result in a significant rise in NPLs. **Compared to July 2015**,[1] i.e. immediately before the start of implementation of the NPL Resolution Strategy, **the share of NPLs in total corporate loans declined by 23.5 pp.**

Working capital loans and investment loans remained dominant within new loans in Q1
(new loans, in RSD bn)



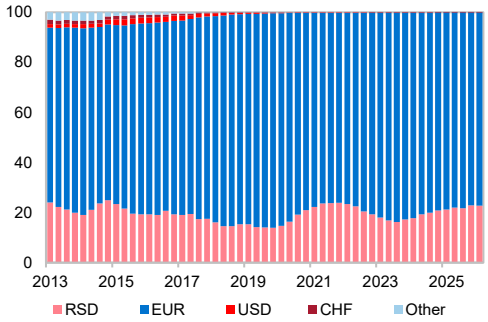
Source: NBS.

Loans to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises made up more than a half of new loans in Q1
(in RSD bn)



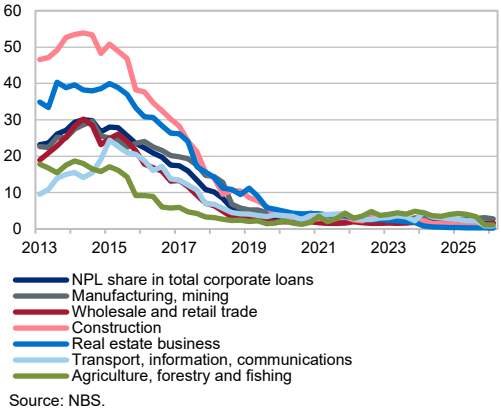
Source: NBS.

The degree of dinarisation of corporate receivables decreased marginally in Q1
(currency structure, in %)



Source: NBS.

The share of corporate NPLs moved around its minimum level in Q1
(gross principle, in %)



Source: NBS.

[1] Important factors contributing to the sharp fall in NPLs from 2016 onwards were the successful implementation of the NPL Resolution Strategy and implementation of the Decision on the Accounting Write -Off of Bank Balance Sheet Assets. In accordance with the Strategy, the NBS adopted the Action Plan (https://nbs.rs/en/scripts/showcontent/index.html?id=8678),aimedat trengthening banks' capacity for NPL resolution and contributing to the development of the NPL market. The activities envisaged by the Action Plan have been fully implemented, some even before the deadline.

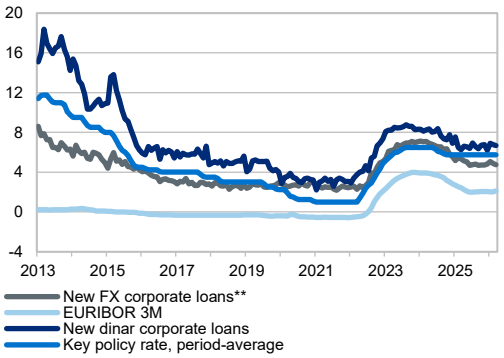
2 Cost of corporate borrowing

The cost of corporate borrowing remained favourable in Q1, supported by past monetary policy easing by the NBS and the ECB.

The weighted average interest rate on new dinar corporate loans rose by 0.3 pp in Q1 to 6.8%, propped up by the rise in interest rates on investment loans (to 8.5%). On the other hand, the rates on liquidity and working capital loans (6.5%) and other non-categorised loans (6.3%) stayed unchanged from Q4 2025. By enterprise size, the cost of borrowing by micro, small and large enterprises went up, while medium-sized enterprises borrowed at lower rates than in a quarter earlier. The average interest rate in Q1 moved from 6.4% for large enterprises, through 6.5% for medium and 6.7% for small-sized enterprises, to 8.5% for micro enterprises.

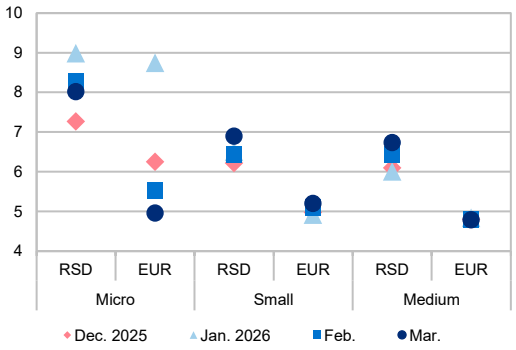
The weighted average interest rate on new euro and euro-indexed corporate loans rose by 0.1 pp in Q1 to 4.9%. Interest rates increased on liquidity and working capital loans (to 4.8%) and export loans (to 4.7%). Interest rates on investment loans (5.2%) stayed unchanged, while rates on import loans and other non-categorised loans dipped slightly (to 3.8% and 4.7%, respectively). By enterprise size, the cost of borrowing increased for enterprises of all sizes, ranging from 4.6% for large enterprises, through 4.8% for medium and 5.1% for small-sized enterprises, to 6.2% for micro enterprises.

Corporates continued to borrow at favourable rates in Q1*
(weighted average values, p.a., in %)



Source: NBS.

The cost of euro borrowing by micro enterprises decreased the most in Q1
(weighted average values, p.a., in %)



Source: NBS.

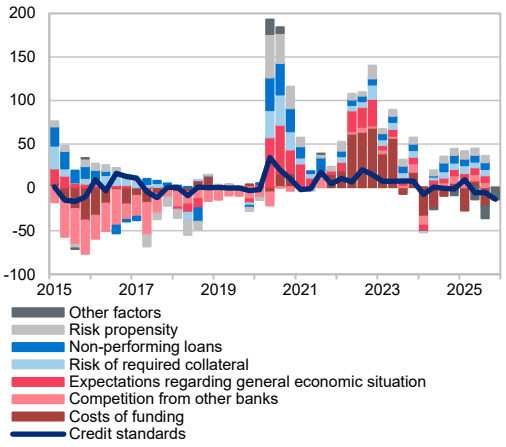
3 Assessment of loan supply and demand – based on the results of the bank lending survey

According to the April NBS bank lending survey, banks tightened their credit standards for long-term corporate loans in Q1, while standards for short-term loans remained unchanged. According to banks, standards were tightened due to higher costs of loan sources and a less favourable general economic outlook, while competition worked in the opposite direction.

Overall, in Q1 some banks eased their requirements regarding the maximum loan amount, but kept other loan terms unchanged. By enterprise size, banks slightly reduced interest rate margins for loans to large enterprises, and slightly raised them for the small and medium-sized enterprises segment.

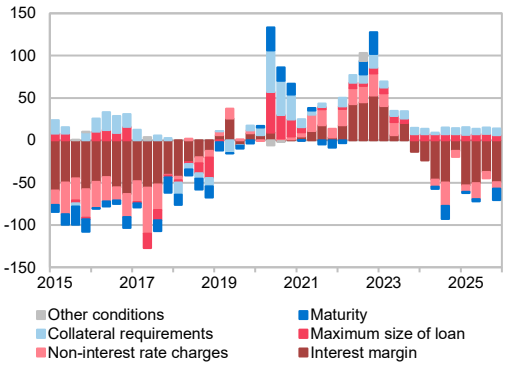
Banks assessed that **corporate demand for dinar loans and short-term FX-indexed loans declined in Q1, while demand for long-term FX-indexed loans went up.** Demand decreased due to reduced investment financing needs, which can be associated with heightened global uncertainty after the outbreak of the Middle East conflict. Working capital financing worked in the opposite direction.

The tightening of standards in Q1 was mostly due to higher costs of loan sources and a less favourable general economic outlook
(in net %)



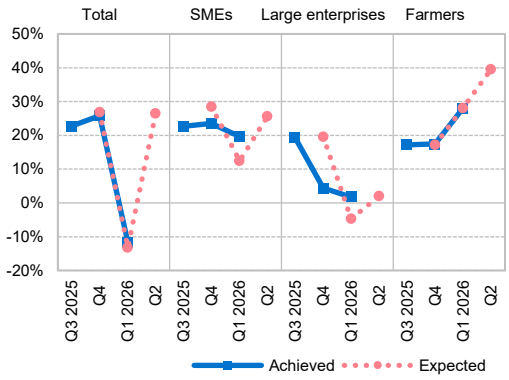
Source: NBS.
Note: Growth indicates the tightening and decline indicates the easing of credit standards.

Loan terms were mostly unchanged in Q1
(in net %)



Source: NBS.
Note: Growth indicates the tightening and decline indicates the easing of credit standards.

Corporate demand in Q1 was consistent with expectations stated in the previous survey
(in net %)



Source: NBS.
* Positive value indicates an increase in demand, and negative value indicates a decrease.

II Household sector

1 Household loans

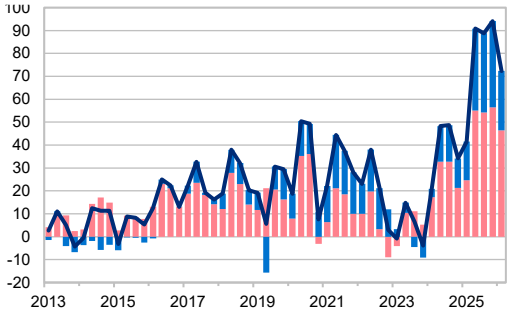
Y-o-y growth in household loans kept accelerating in Q1. **In March**, excluding the exchange rate effect, **it reached 20.9%** (vs. 19.5% in December 2025). Alongside the effects of past monetary policy and credit standards easing, this was also driven by measures aimed at creating more favourable conditions for the approval of loans for lower-income households and subsidised housing loans for young people. In nominal terms, the stock of household loans stood at RSD 2,006.9 bn in March, accounting for 49.8% of total banks' loan receivables from the non-monetary sector. The share of household loans in GDP went up in Q1, by 0.5 pp, to 19.1% in March.

Household loans increased in Q1 by RSD 72.3 bn, driven by the rise in cash (RSD 40.0 bn) and housing loans (RSD 25.9 bn). Household borrowing under current accounts and consumer loans went up, while only borrowing under credit cards subsided. In addition to eased credit standards and relatively favourable interest rates, strong household lending was underpinned by measures enabling more favourable terms of borrowing for lower-income households. The rise in housing loans was also aided by the approval of loans under the youth programme, which accounted for slightly less than half of the rise in housing loans in Q1. High disbursement of cash loans led to a 0.3 pp increase in their share in total household loans in Q1, to 47.7% in March, while the share of the next dominant loan category, housing loans, decreased by 0.1 pp, to 38.1%. At the same time, all loan categories stepped up y-o-y in Q1, with cash and housing loans reaching 24.0% and 20.2%, respectively, in March. The stock of liquidity and working capital loans granted to entrepreneurs rose (by RSD 2.3 bn), while investment loans stayed almost unchanged.

Household borrowing was aided by many **loan facilities**. With regard to **interest rate caps,** in 2026 the nominal interest rate on variable-rate housing loans may not exceed the weighted average rate applied to existing variable-rate housing loan agreements in the same currency (of indexation), increased by one fifth. In addition to these rates, the new Law on the Protection of Financial Service Consumers[2] also limits the interest rates on cash and

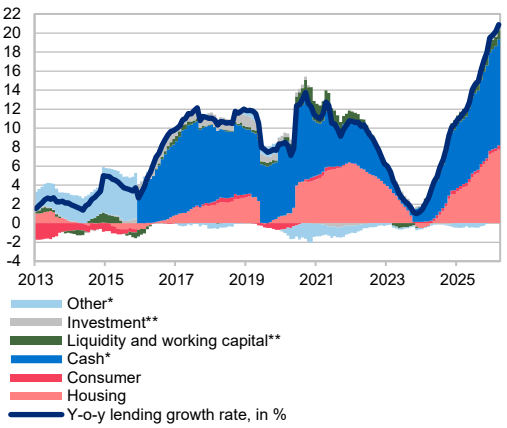
[2] RS Official Gazette, No 19/2025.

Dinar loans accounted for nearly two-thirds of the increase in household loans in Q1
(increment, in RSD bn)



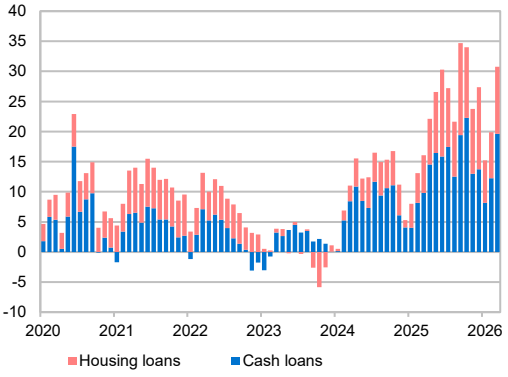
Source: NBS.
* Excluding the exchange rate effect.

Cash and housing loans contributed the most to y-o-y growth in household loans in Q1
(in pp, excluding the exchange rate effect)



Source: NBS.
* Includes contributions of receivables under transaction accounts, credit cards and other non-categorised loans. Until December 2015, it includes also contributions of cash loans.
** Loans extended to entrepreneurs.

Supported by NBS measures, housing and cash loans continued their robust growth in Q1
(in RSD bn, excluding the exchange rate effect)



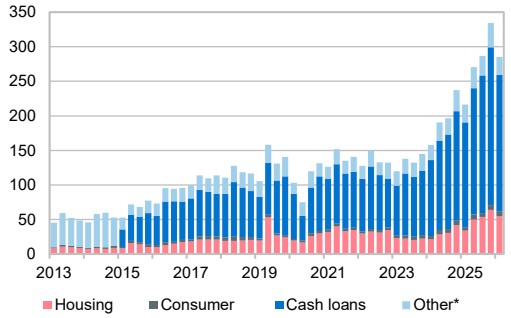
Source: NBS.

consumer loans, as well as on credit card debt and current account overdrafts.[3] Since 15 September 2025, banks have also offered **loans at lower interest rates for lower-income households** – housing loans for first-time home buyers at an interest rate lower by up to 0.5 pp and dinar cash, consumer and refinancing loans at an interest rate lower by up to 3 pp than the average interest rate offered by banks in July 2025 within their standard offers,[4] with the lower interest rate limit at up to 7.5% for employees with a RSD 100,000 income and up to 10.5% for pensioners. The **approval of housing loans** was supported by previous amendments to regulations as well. Since 2020, the approval of loans for first-time home buyers in the amount of up to 90% (instead of 80%) of the estimated value of the real estate bought with the loan has been permanently allowed. The implementation of the government youth programme has been enabled since December 2024. The downpayment for financing the purchase of a real estate can be 1%, with a lower risk weight (35%) on the entire exposure based on the housing loan. As for **loans for other purposes**, since December 2022, the rescheduling of cash, consumer and other non-purpose loans was enabled permanently without any repercussions for the banks' capital. Since 16 August 2025, consumer loans of low value (up to RSD 150,000) have been approved in dinars under a simplified procedure with up to three years maturity and the effective interest rate of 0% and low risk.

The volume of new household loans amounted to RSD 285.3 bn in Q1, up by 31.9% y-o-y, mostly owing to a higher amount of new cash and housing loans. Cash loans were dominant, accounting for 69% of new household loans, with a part of these loans relating to refinancing loans granted to lower-income households in line with the NBS supervisory expectations. This is followed by housing loans with a 19% share.

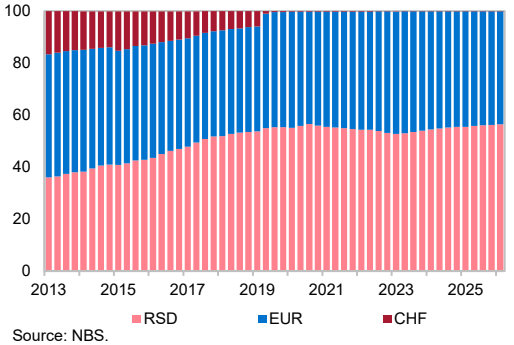
Dinar loans accounted for nearly two-thirds of the increase in household loans in Q1, boosting the **dinarisation of household receivables**[5] in Q1 by additional 0.3 pp, to 56.5% in March. At the same time, the share of euro receivables decreased to the same extent, to 43.5%. In the structure of FX and FX-indexed household loans, somewhat more than 51% of loans were linked to, mostly six-month, EURIBOR. Fixed-rate housing loans exhibited a growth tendency since interest rate caps were introduced (September 2023) – the share of fixed-rate loans increased from below 20% in September 2023, to 46% in March

Cash loans continued to make up the bulk of new loans in Q1
(new loans, in RSD bn)



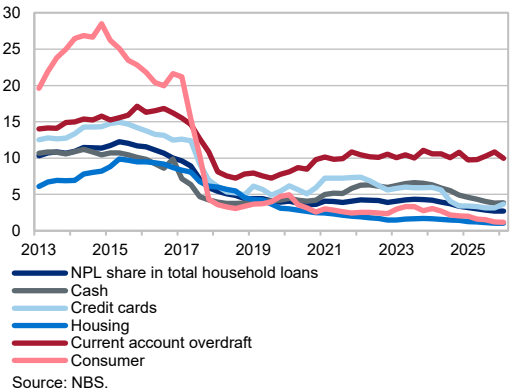
Source: NBS.
* Until December 2014, the 'other loans' category implied cash and other loans together.

Households mainly borrowed in dinars in Q1 as well, further boosting the dinarisation of household receivables
(currency structure, in %)



Source: NBS.

The share of NPLs in household loans stayed at its lowest end-2025 level
(gross principle, in %)



Source: NBS.

[3] For more details on interest rate caps, see *Inflation Report* – May 2025, Text box 1.

[4] For more details on measures for more favourable lending to lower-income households, see *Inflation Report* – November 2025, Text box 3.

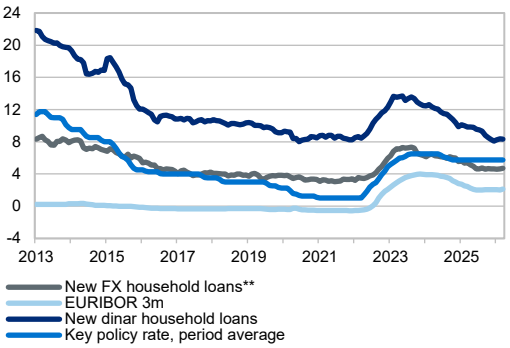
[5] Including non-profit institutions and entrepreneurs.

2026. In the structure of dinar household loans, around 95% of loans were granted at a fixed rate, while the most dominant loans among those approved at a variable rate were loans linked to three-month BELIBOR.

The share of NPLs in total household loans[6] stayed unchanged in March (2.7%) compared to the lowest level in December 2025. In Q1, this share went down for some loan categories, measuring only 1.0% in March for housing loans. NPL indicators posting their lowest values suggest that NBS and Government measures were timely and helped avoid a more serious adverse impact of multidimensional crises we have been facing in the past five years on citizens' creditworthiness. Compared to the period just before the adoption of the NPL Resolution Strategy, the NPL share in the household sector is lower by 9.4 pp.

Households continued to borrow at favourable terms in Q1*

(weighted average values, p.a., in %)



Sources: NBS and European Banking Federation.

* Excluding revolving loans, current account overdrafts and credit card debt.

** Euro and euro-indexed.

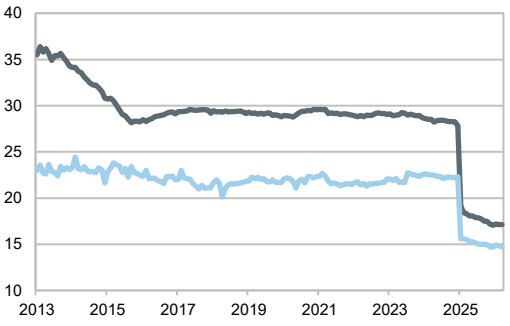
2 Cost of household borrowing

Continued favourable borrowing conditions in Q1 were aided by past NBS and ECB monetary policy easing, as well as by NBS measures which enabled more favourable loans to lower-income households.

Caps on interest rates on loans to natural persons were extended in line with the Law on the Protection of Financial Service Consumers,[7] which systemically regulates **maximum interest rates on loans to natural persons**. In addition, the Law prevents the charging of high interest rates to clients and ensures that, in situations that may lead to a sharp rise in main interest rates, such increase is not automatically reflected on household loan interest rates. Interest rate caps set by this Law led to a cheapening of the most expensive forms of borrowing – credit card debt and current account overdrafts – from 22.3% and 27.9% in December 2024 to 14.7% and 17.1% in March 2025, respectively.[8]

Interest rates on credit card debt and current account overdrafts declined owing to the Law on the Protection of Financial Service Consumers

(weighted average values, p.a., in %)

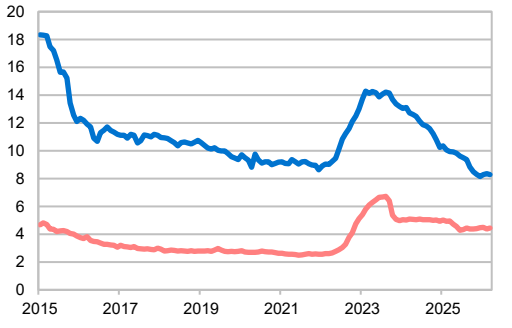


Source: NBS.

The weighted average rate on new dinar household loans stayed unchanged in Q1 (8.3%) relative to the previous quarter, as the interest rate on the most dominant[9] cash loans (8.3%) remained the same. At the same time, interest rates increased on other non-categorised loans (to 9.4%), consumer loans (to 2.9%) and housing loans[10] (to 11.6%).

NBS measures helped keep interest rates on cash loans favourable in Q1

(weighted average values, per annum, in %)



Source: NBS.

[6] Includes natural persons, entrepreneurs and private households.

[7] RS Official Gazette, No 19/2025.

[8] According to the interest rate statistics methodology, the interest rates on revolving loans, current account overdrafts and credit card debt are not included in the calculation of the average interest rate on new household loans.

[9] Dinar cash loans accounted for almost 90% of new dinar loans to housholds in Q1.

[10] Loans used for refurbishment of apartments and energy efficiency which are more expensive than loans used for the purchase of apartments.

The weighted average rate on new euro-indexed household loans edged up slightly in Q1 (4.7%) from Q4 2025. Interest rates on housing (4.4%) and cash loans (3.4%) stayed almost unchanged, while the rate on consumer loans declined (from 5.6% to 5.4%). On the other hand, interest rates on other non-categorised loans edged up mildly, to 6.0%.

3 Assessment of loan supply and demand– based on the results of bank lending surveys

According to the April NBS bank lending survey, in Q1 banks continued easing standards for household loans. Standards were further eased for all dinar cash and refinancing loans, primarily owing to the competition.

According to the survey, in Q1, banks reduced their interest margins for both dinar and FX-indexed loans. Other loan terms were not changed.

In Q1, household loan demand went up, dominantly for dinar cash and refinancing loans, as well as for consumer loans and FX-indexed housing loans. According to banks, the increase in demand was driven by the need for refinancing existing loans, purchase of real estate, purchase of durable consumer goods and higher wages.

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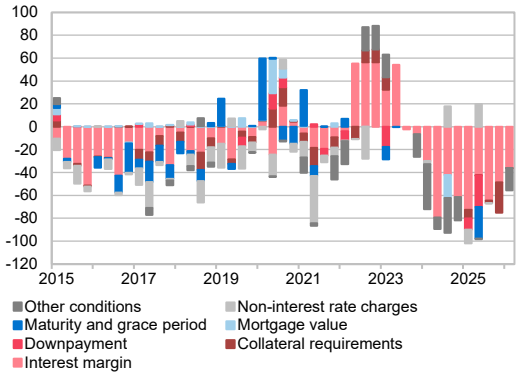
Banks reduced interest margins for households in Q1

(in net %)

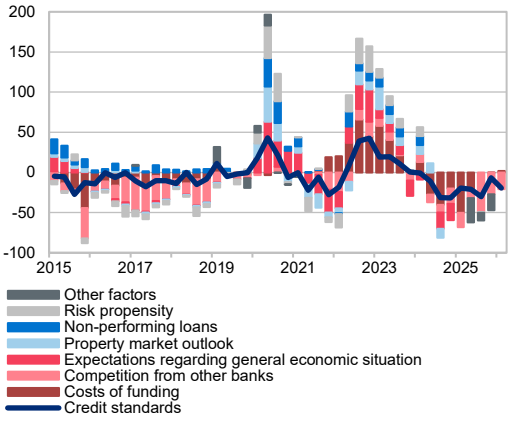


Source: NBS.

Note: Growth indicates the tightening and decline indicates the easing of credit standards.

Credit standards for households were eased in Q1 owing to the competition

(in net %)

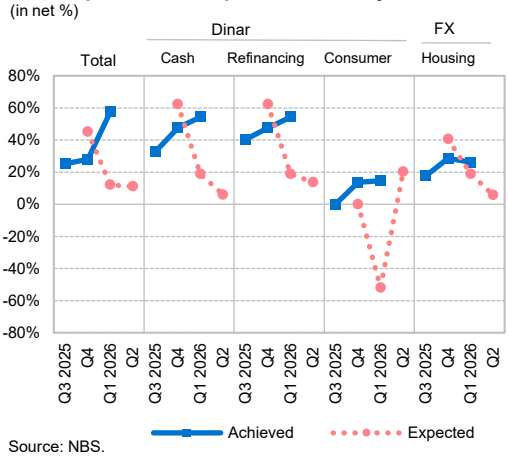


Source: NBS.

Note: Growth indicates the tightening and decline indicates the easing of credit standards.

Household loan demand went up in Q1 more than expected in the previous survey

(in net %)



Source: NBS.

* Positive value indicates an increase in demand, and negative value indicates a decrease.

Appendix: Interest rate caps

Nominal interest rate caps

Duration	Type of loan	Basis for calculation	Increase
2025 - onwards	Other variable-rate loan categories	weighted average interest rate on existing loans	+1/4
2025	Housing loans	5.00%	
2026 - 2027	Variable-rate housing loans	weighted average rate on existing variable-rate loans	+1/5
	Fixed-rate housing loans	weighted average rate on new fixed-rate loans	+1/5
2028 - onwards	Variable-rate housing loans	weighted average rate on existing variable-rate loans	+1/4
	Fixed-rate housing loans	weighted average rate on new fixed-rate loans	+1/4

Source: NBS.

Historical overview of caps on nominal interest rates on loans to natural persons in accordance with the Law on the Protection of Financial Service Consumers

Date of publication*	Period to which the interest rate cap refers		Variable-rate loans								Fixed-rate housing loans			
			Dinar housing loans		FX housing loans		Other dinar loans		Other FX loans		Dinar housing loans		FX housing loans	
	Starting date	Ending date	Weighted average NIR	NIR cap	Weighted average NIR	NIR cap	Weighted average NIR	NIR cap	Weighted average NIR	NIR cap	Weighted average NIR	NIR cap	Weighted average NIR	NIR cap
	15.03.2025.	31.05.2025.	4.99%	5.00%	4.93%	5.00%	11.26%	14.08%	5.58%	6.98%	4.99%	5.00%	4.93%	5.00%
	01.06.2025.	30.11.2025.	4.96%	5.00%	4.92%	5.00%	11.00%	13.75%	5.57%	6.96%	4.96%	5.00%	4.92%	5.00%
	01.12.2025.	31.12.2025.	4.97%	5.00%	4.82%	5.00%	10.15%	12.69%	5.51%	6.89%	4.97%	5.00%	4.82%	5.00%
	01.01.2026.	31.05.2026.	5,00%	6,00%	4,90%	5,88%	10,15%	12,69%	5,51%	6,89%	5,00%	6,00%	4,32%	5,18%

* In accordance with Article 12, paragraph 12 of the Law on the Protection of Financial Service Consumers, when concluding a credit agreement, the bank shall apply the caps within 15 days from the disclosure of weighted average rates.

Methodological notes

- Loans imply bank receivables under the loan principal.
- Receivables imply receivables under loans, interests and charges, paid deposits, securities and shares of companies.
- All types of receivables are expressed according to the gross principle, i.e. not reduced by allowances for impairment.
- Dinar receivables are receivables extended in dinars without an FX-clause. The FX clause implies a currency clause that defines hedging against changes in the dinar exchange rate.
- When excluding the exchange rate effect, the calculation is based on the original currency composition and the exchange rate of the dinar against the euro, the US dollar and the Swiss franc as at 30 September 2024.
- New business includes all financial arrangements (credits and deposits) the terms of which are agreed for the first time during the reporting month, as well as all existing contracts the terms of which were re-agreed (through annexes), with the active participation of the client.
- The sectoral classification of monetary statistics is used. The corporate sector includes public enterprises, companies and the non-financial sector in bankruptcy, while the household sector includes citizens, entrepreneurs, private households with employed persons and registered farmers. By way of exception:
  - with newly-approved loans, the household sector includes non-profit institutions serving households (in accordance with the ECB methodology);
  - with non-performing loans, the corporate sector includes public enterprises and companies.
- The term non-performing loans implies the stock of the total outstanding debt under individual loans (including the amount of arrears):
  - where the payment of principal or interest is past due (within the meaning of the decision on classification of balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items) over 90 days,
  - where 90 days (or more) of interest payments have been attributed to the loan balance, capitalized, refinanced or delayed,
  - where payments are less than 90 days overdue, but the bank assessed that the borrower’s repayment ability has deteriorated and doubts that the payments will be made in full.