

BANKA
SLOVENIJE

EVROSISTEM

**Monthly report on
bank
performance**

March 2023

Appendices

Commentary	3
1 Key trends in the banking sector	5
2 Main features of banks' performance and financial statements	7
3 Banks interest rates	9
4 Asset quality	10

Commentary

The banking sector has recently been rocked by developments in the banking systems of the US and Switzerland. The Slovenian banking system, like that of the euro area, is operating stably and with high liquidity, similarly to the beginning of the year, to which the statistics in this publication refer. Year-on-year growth in loans to the non-banking sector continued to slow in January of this year, similarly to the final months of last year. It nevertheless remains high compared with its long-term average, and compared with other euro area countries. Interest rates on new loans to the non-banking sector continued to rise, but interest rates on deposits remain low, despite a slight increase. Following the large inflows of deposits by non-financial corporations (NFCs) and households at the end of last year, NFCs reduced their holdings of savings at banks in January, and the inflow of household deposits was smaller than last year's monthly average. The NPE ratio remained at a record low, and the reclassification of exposures to Stage 2 (increased credit risk) came to an end after two months of increased activity. The banking system's net income in January was up sharply in year-on-year terms thanks to high net interest. Net impairments and provisions remained low. Pre-tax profit was well up on last year, although last January saw a relatively low level of profit.

After increasing in the second half of last year, year-on-year growth in the balance sheet total slowed to 4.3% in January. Deposits by the non-banking sector declined in January, after pronounced increases in the latter part of last year. Banks therefore directed funds from accounts at the central bank into their increased lending to NFCs and securities purchases, and also reduced their claims against other banks.

Year-on-year growth in loans to the non-banking sector slowed to 9.5% in January, thus continuing the trend of decline seen in the final quarter of last year. After a significant decline in December of last year, the stock of loans increased by EUR 199 million in January, close to the average monthly increase seen last year (EUR 208 million), which was relatively high compared with previous years. January's strong increase of EUR 227 million in loans to NFCs was significantly above the monthly average in 2022 (EUR 99 million). Lending was concentrated among a few large enterprises, similarly to last autumn. The year-on-year rate of growth slowed to 11.9% in January, but remained among the highest in the euro area. Household lending is slowing in the housing loans segment, but gained pace in the consumer loans segment. While the average monthly increase in housing loans stood at EUR 61 million in 2022, the stock declined by EUR 4 million in January amid weaker current lending, the first contraction since January 2016. This further slowed the year-on-year rate of growth to 9.2%, still high compared with the euro area average. The average monthly increase in consumer loans stood at EUR 2 million in 2022, while this January's increase of EUR 10 million was the largest since October 2019. This took the year-on-year growth rate to 1.6%, visibly closing the gap with the euro area average.

Interest rates on new loans to the non-banking sector rose further in January. Fixed interest rates on loans to NFCs rose significantly, and were up 4.6 percentage points in year-on-year terms in January, while variable rates were up 2.5 percentage points. Meanwhile, variable interest rates on household loans were higher than fixed rates. Variable rates were up 2.9 percentage points on last January on housing loans and 2.2 percentage points on consumer loans, while fixed rates were up 2.1 percentage points on housing loans and 0.8 percentage points on consumer loans.

The NPE ratio in January was unchanged from December, while the reclassification of exposures to Stage 2 came to an end after two months of increased activity. The NPE ratio stood at 1.1% in the total portfolio, less than the euro area average, and was also unchanged in the NFCs portfolio at 1.8%. The trend of increase seen in the NPE ratio in the arts, entertainment and recreation portfolio over the second half of last year continued, but it remained low in January at 2.0%. After increasing for half a year, the NPE ratio in the accommodation and food service

activities portfolio stalled at 14.9% in January. The share of Stage 2 exposures had increased over the final months of 2022, but declined again in January. The share of Stage 2 exposures declined by 0.1 percentage points to 5.0% in the total portfolio, and by 0.2 percentage points to 8.3% in the NFCs portfolio. The manufacturing portfolio, which is home to the most energy-dependent firms, saw the largest reclassifications at the end of last year, and the share of Stage 2 exposures remained high in January. After declining in the second half of last year, coverage of NPEs by impairments and provisions increased slightly in January to 56.4%, one of the highest coverage in the euro area. The two-year trend of gradual decline in the coverage of performing exposures by impairments continued, the rate reaching 0.44% in January. The trend of increase in the coverage of performing exposures continued in the consumer loans portfolio, while coverage stagnated or declined in other portfolio segments.

After pronounced increases, particularly in the second half of last year, deposits by the non-banking sector declined in January as NFCs made withdrawals. They declined by EUR 303 million, not an unusual amount given the similar outflows in the same period of previous years. After increasing consistently between June and November last year, year-on-year growth in deposits by NFCs is becoming more volatile again (it stood at 10.8% in January). The large inflows of household deposits seen towards the end of last year did not continue in January. The net inflow of EUR 67 million was less than half of last year's monthly average. Year-on-year growth in household deposits had been rising for several months, but slowed in January to 6.6%, although it remains above the euro area average. While interest rates on deposits remain low, and behind the euro area average, the share of sight deposits remained high: they account for 84% of total deposits by the non-banking sector, and 89% of total household deposits.

Gross income increased sharply in January as a result of an increase in net interest income. Growth in income was up in year-on-year terms and in monthly terms. The trend of rapid increase in net interest thus continued: towards the end of the year it was up a fifth on the previous year, and in January almost doubled in year-on-year terms. The net interest margin is rising rapidly: it stood at 1.71% in January measured over the preceding 12 months, up 0.3 percentage points in year-on-year terms. The further rise in interest rates means that price effects are increasingly driving the increase in net interest income. Operating costs increased in January, primarily as a result of a rise in costs for the resolution fund and the deposit guarantee scheme. Year-on-year growth in labour costs, which account for more than half of total operating costs, rose from 3.9% in December of last year to 10% in January.

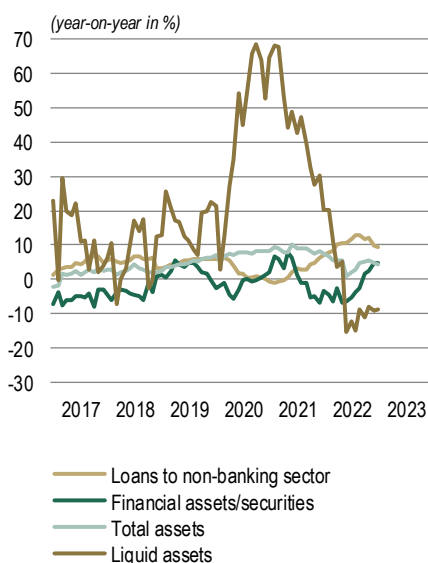
Pre-tax profit amounted to EUR 44 million in January. This was up 70% on last January, when profit was relatively low compared with most months of 2022. Net income more than doubled in year-on-year terms. Creation of net impairments and provisions was very low in January, at just over EUR 1 million, compared with the net release of EUR 5 million in January of last year. Pre-tax ROE stood at 10.4% in January, and remained comparable to the average over recent years.

The banking system's capital position remained sound, and liquidity remained good. The total capital ratio stood at 18.5% at the end of last year, up slightly on the beginning of the year. The CET1 ratio reached 15.9%, thus bringing an end to the trend of decline from previous quarters. The rise in risk-weighted assets driven by rising lending to the non-banking sector and the adverse impact of securities revaluations were outpaced by the positive effects achieved by the banks via issuance of capital instruments and retained earnings. The two ratios were higher than the respective euro area averages: the total capital ratio by 0.1 percentage points, and the CET1 ratio by 0.8 percentage points. The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) has been gradually rising since October and reached 296% in January. It thus remains down slightly in year-on-year terms, but still well above the regulatory requirement of 100%, which ranks Slovenia among the euro area countries with high capacity to cover net liquidity outflows over a short-term stress period.

Key trends in the banking sector

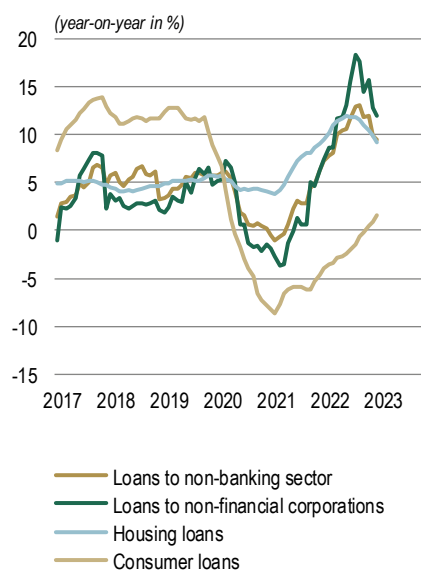
Figure 1: Bank investments and loans

Growth in bank investments



Note: The category 'Financial assets/securities' also includes debt securities from the category of loans and receivables.
 The category "Liquid assets" include cash, balances at CB and sight deposits at banks.
 Source: Bank of Slovenia.

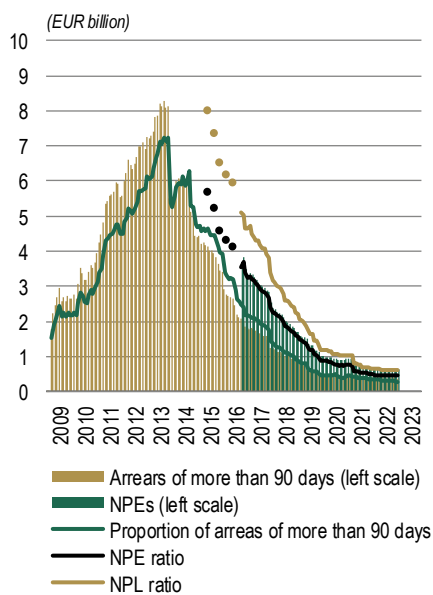
Loans by sector and loan type



Source: Bank of Slovenia.

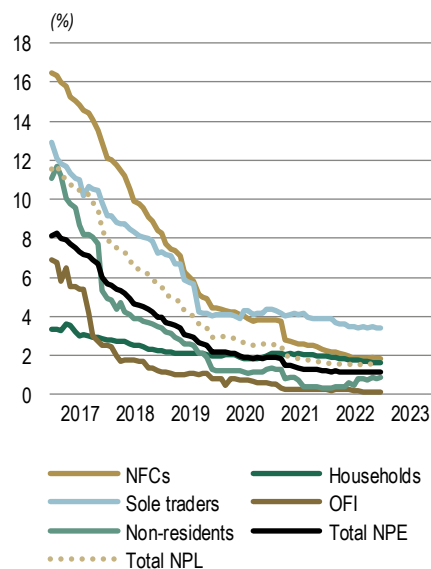
Figure 2: Non-performing exposure

NPEs, NPLs and claims more than 90 days in arrears, stocks and ratios



Source: Bank of Slovenia.

NPE ratio by client segment



Source: Bank of Slovenia.

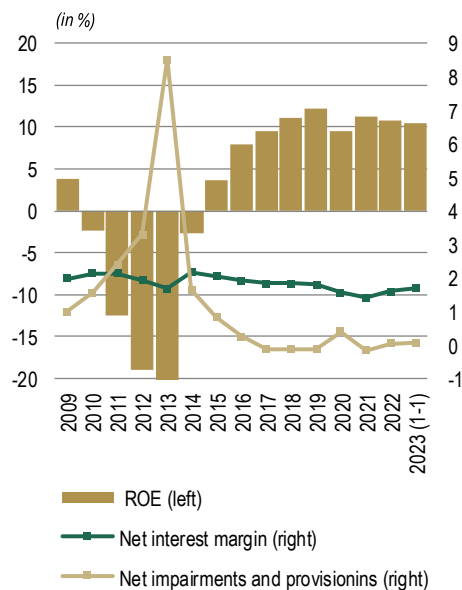
Figure 3: Deposits and selected banks' performance indicators

Deposits by sector



Source: Bank of Slovenia.

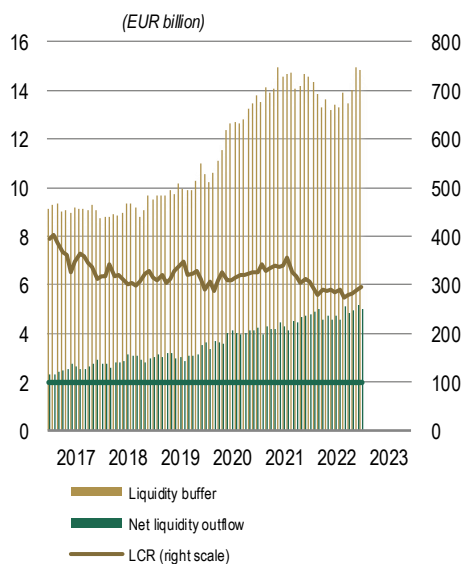
ROE, net interest margin, and ratio of impairment and provisioning costs to total assets



Note: The ratios of net interest margin to interest-bearing assets and net impairment and provisioning costs to total assets are always calculated for the preceding 12 months. Pre-tax ROE is calculated during the year on a cumulative basis up to the most recent data available.
Source: Bank of Slovenia.

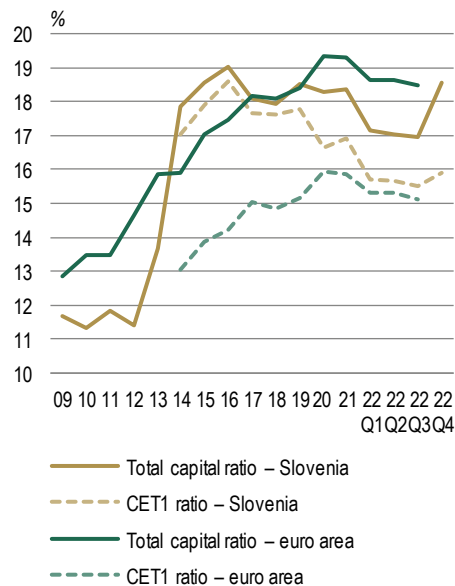
Figure 4: Indicators of liquidity and solvency

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)



Note: The horizontal line denotes the minimum requirement for the LCR (100%) in accordance with the CRR.
Source: Bank of Slovenia.

Capital ratios compared with the euro area, consolidated basis



Source: Bank of Slovenia, ECB (SDW).

Table 1: Banking system's assets and liabilities, as at 31 January 2023

EUR million unless stated, growth rates in %	Stock		Breakdown		Stock		Breakdown		Increase in mio EUR		Growth in %	
	dec.09	(%)	dec.22	(%)	jan.23	(%)	jan.23	in 2023	jan.23	year-on-year		
Assets	52,009	100.0	50,600	100.0	50,439	100.0	-160.3	-160.3	-0.3	4.3		
Cash in hand, balances at CB and sight deposits at banks	1,468	2.8	10,445	20.6	10,292	20.4	-153.0	-153.0	-1.5	-8.9		
Loans to banks at amortised cost (including central bank)	5,763	11.1	1,665	3.3	1,486	2.9	-179.7	-179.7	-10.8	3.0		
domestic banks	3,531	6.8	361	0.7	344	0.7	-17.3	-17.3	-4.8	-25.8		
foreign banks	2,232	4.3	1,304	2.6	1,142	2.3	-162.4	-162.4	-12.5	16.7		
short-term loans to banks	3,020	5.8	687	1.4	560	1.1	-127.6	-127.6	-18.6	76.6		
long-term loans to banks	2,743	5.3	978	1.9	926	1.8	-52.1	-52.1	-5.3	-17.7		
Loans to non-banking sector*	34,132	65.6	27,538	54.4	27,737	55.0	198.9	198.9	0.7	9.5		
of which non-financial corporations	20,201	38.8	10,487	20.7	10,714	21.2	227.3	227.3	2.2	11.9		
households	8,072	15.5	12,138	24.0	12,137	24.1	-0.9	-0.9	0.0	7.5		
of which residential			8,106	16.0	8,102	16.1	-3.6	-3.6	0.0	9.2		
consumer			2,494	4.9	2,503	5.0	9.8	9.8	0.4	1.6		
government	735	1.4	1,319	2.6	1,310	2.6	-9.5	-9.5	-0.7	-12.0		
other financial institutions	2,719	5.2	1,652	3.3	1,655	3.3	2.8	2.8	0.2	19.9		
non-residents	2,354	4.5	1,914	3.8	1,894	3.8	-19.7	-19.7	-1.0	20.1		
Other FA classed as loans and receivables (at amortised cost)	0	0.0	266	0.5	158	0.3	-107.5	-107.5	-40.5	-3.0		
Securities / financial assets (FA)**	8,907	17.1	8,759	17.3	8,884	17.6	124.6	124.6	1.4	4.8		
a) FA held for trading	890	1.7	129	0.3	128	0.3	-1.0	-1.0	-0.8	122.1		
of which debt securities held for trading	381	0.7	0	0.0	10	0.0	9.6	9.6	2461.5	-3.7		
... government debt securities held for trading	30	0.1	0	0.0	10	0.0	9.6	9.6	2461.5	-3.7		
b) FA measured at FV through P&L not held for trading	0	0.0	92	0.2	93	0.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	-2.2		
of which debt securities measured at FV through P&L not held for trading	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.1	-48.8		
c) FA designated for measurement at FV through P&L	270	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
of which debt securities designated for measurement at FV through P&L	264	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
... government debt securities designated for measurement at FV through	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
d) FA measured at FV through other comprehensive income	6,237	12.0	3,702	7.3	3,735	7.4	33.5	33.5	0.9	-24.0		
of which debt securities measured at FV through other comprehensive income	5,627	10.8	3,513	6.9	3,545	7.0	32.4	32.4	0.9	-24.8		
... government debt securities measured at FV through other comprehensive income	3,870	7.4	2,406	4.8	2,467	4.9	61.1	61.1	2.5	-22.0		
e) Debt securities at amortised cost	1,511	2.9	4,837	9.6	4,928	9.8	90.4	90.4	1.9	44.4		
of which government debt securities at amortised cost	1,231	2.4	3,487	6.9	3,551	7.0	64.5	64.5	1.9	52.2		
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	696	1.3	1,097	2.2	1,097	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1		
Other assets	1,042	2.0	830	1.6	786	1.6	-43.6	-43.6	-5.3	10.3		
Equity and liabilities	52,009	100.0	50,600	100.0	50,439	100.0	-160.3	-160.3	-0.3	4.3		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (deposits)***	46,927	90.2	45,026	89.0	44,836	88.9	-190.2	-190.2	-0.4	4.4		
a) Financial liabilities to central bank (Eurosystem)	2,121	4.1	758	1.5	760	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.2	-67.6		
b) Liabilities to banks	15,949	30.7	2,034	4.0	2,019	4.0	-15.0	-15.0	-0.7	22.6		
of which to domestic banks	2,920	5.6	600	1.2	560	1.1	-39.4	-39.4	-6.6	-13.9		
of which to foreign banks	13,024	25.0	1,434	2.8	1,459	2.9	24.5	24.5	1.7	46.5		
c) Liabilities to non-banking sector (deposits by NBS)	23,892	45.9	39,756	78.6	39,504	78.3	-252.1	-252.1	-0.6	6.8		
of which to non-financial corporations	3,850	7.4	9,710	19.2	9,407	18.7	-303.0	-303.0	-3.1	10.8		
households	14,049	27.0	25,784	51.0	25,851	51.3	66.7	66.7	0.3	6.6		
government	4,008	7.7	940	1.9	922	1.8	-18.0	-18.0	-1.9	-6.2		
other financial institutions	1,130	2.2	1,467	2.9	1,502	3.0	34.9	34.9	2.4	2.9		
non-residents	537	1.0	1,307	2.6	1,276	2.5	-31.2	-31.2	-2.4	-1.8		
d) Debt securities	3,442	6.6	2,066	4.1	2,068	4.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	33.5		
e) Other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost****	1,523	2.9	411	0.8	485	1.0	74.4	74.4	18.1	13.9		
Provisions	175	0.3	145	0.3	141	0.3	-3.4	-3.4	-2.4	-5.0		
Shareholder equity	4,310	8.3	5,151	10.2	5,212	10.3	61.3	61.3	1.2	2.9		
Other liabilities	597	1.1	278	0.5	250	0.5	-28.0	-28.0	-10.1	23.6		
Balance sheet total	52,009	100.0	50,600	100.0	50,439	100.0	-160.3	-160.3	-0.3	4.3		

Notes: * Loans to non-banking sector not held for trading based on "Methodology for compiling the recapitulation of the statement of financial position" comprise loans and other financial assets at amortised cost (from A.VI), at fair value (FV) through P&L (from A.III), and at FV through other comprehensive income (from A.IV).

** Financial assets / securities on the asset side comprise total financial assets from A.II, including loans held for trading, while equities and debt securities other than loans are captured from other categories of financial asset (A.III, A.IV and A.V).

*** Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in 2008 also include banks' liabilities to the central bank.

**** Includes subordinated debt until 31 December 2017. Under the IFRS 9 methodology, the item of "subordinated debt" is abolished, and these liabilities are included under liabilities to banks.

Source: Bank of Slovenia.

¹ The bank performance data in this publication is based on the banks' own book figures, which differ in methodological terms from the published statistics. The data on loans also differs because the data in this publication includes loans to non-residents, applies the net principle (amounts are minus value adjustments), and does not include non-marketable securities

Table 2: Income statement for 2009, 2021, 2022 and 2023

	2009 Breakdown		2021 Breakdown		2022 Breakdown		2022 Breakdown		2023 Breakdown		Annual growth, %
(EUR million unless stated)		(%)		(%)		(%)	jan.-jan.	(%)	jan.-jan.	(%)	jan.- jan. 23/ jan.- jan. 22
Interest income	2,114.7		737.2		884.3		63.9		123.9		93.7
Interest expenses	1,175.1		112.0		136.5		10.5		22.3		111.9
Net interest	939.6	65.2	625.2	51.9	747.8	56.9	53.4	57.3	101.5	72.0	90.2
Non-interest income	500.5	34.8	580.5	48.1	567.3	43.1	39.7	42.7	39.4	28.0	-0.7
of which net fees and commission	342.7	23.8	377.3	31.3	398.1	30.3	34.2	36.8	33.6	23.9	-1.7
of which net gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	41.5	2.9	17.7	1.5	31.3	2.4	2.7	2.8	0.5	0.4	-79.6
Gross income	1,440.2	100.0	1,205.6	100.0	1,315.1	100.0	93.1	100.0	140.9	100.0	51.4
Operating costs	-777.0	-54.0	-717.1	-59.5	-758.3	-57.7	-72.2	-77.6	-95.7	-67.9	32.5
Net income	663.2	46.0	488.5	40.5	556.9	42.3	20.9	22.4	45.2	32.1	116.8
Net impairments and provisions	-501.0	-34.8	73.7	6.1	-17.3	-1.3	5.0	5.3	-1.4	-1.0	-127.2
Pre-tax profit	162.1	11.3	562.2	46.6	539.5	41.0	25.8	27.7	43.9	31.1	69.9
Taxes	-39.1		-36.9		-40.8		-2.7		-5.4		103.1
Net profit	123.0		525.3		498.7		23.1		38.5		66.1

Source: Bank of Slovenia.

Table 3: Selected performance indicators

							2022	2023	jan.2022	jan.2023
in %	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	jan.-jan.	jan.-jan.	(last 12 mon.)	(last 12 mon.)
Profitability										
Financial intermediation margin*	2.88	3.01	3.13	3.16	2.58	2.68	2.29	3.33	2.58	2.77
ROA	1.19	1.39	1.48	1.10	1.20	1.10	0.63	1.03	1.21	1.13
ROE	9.58	11.07	12.16	9.57	11.33	10.74	6.18	10.44	11.37	11.07
Interest margin on interest-bearing assets	1.83	1.84	1.79	1.57	1.41	1.61	1.38	2.52	1.41	1.71
Net non-interest income / operating costs	62.67	71.93	80.84	100.35	80.95	74.82	54.99	41.20	81.42	72.53
Operating costs										
Labour costs / average assets	1.02	1.02	1.00	0.90	0.85	0.84	0.78	0.82	0.85	0.85
Other costs / average assets	0.78	0.73	0.77	0.77	0.69	0.71	0.97	1.39	0.69	0.74
Asset quality										
Impairments of financial assets	4.09	2.64	1.53	1.59	1.14	1.03	1.13	1.05	/	/

* Gross income / average assets

Gross income / average assets*

Source: Bank of Slovenia.

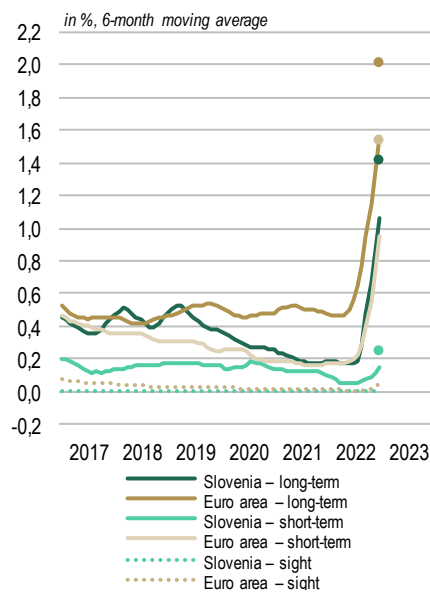
Table 4: Comparison of interest rates on new variable-rate loans in Slovenia with those across the euro area, in percentages

v %	Interest rate ECB	Loans								Household deposits			
		Households				Corporates				up to 1 year		over 1 year	
		Housing		Consumer		up to EUR 1m		over EUR 1m		EMU	SLO	EMU	SLO
dec.17	0.00	1.7	2.0	4.5	4.4	2.1	3.6	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5
dec.18	0.00	1.6	1.9	4.9	4.6	2.0	3.2	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6
dec.19	0.00	1.5	1.8	5.4	4.6	1.9	3.3	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3
dec.20	0.00	1.3	1.8	5.0	4.5	1.8	3.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3
dec.21	0.00	1.3	1.6	5.1	4.7	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2
dec.22	2.50	3.1	3.8	6.6	6.7	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.7	1.4	0.2	1.9	1.4
jan.23	2.50	3.5	4.4	7.4	6.8	4.0	4.4	3.5	4.2	1.5	0.2	2.0	1.4

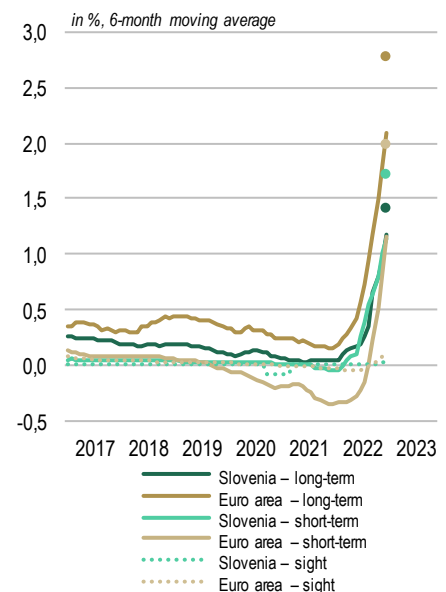
Note: Household deposits are broken down by maturity irrespective of the type of remuneration (fixed and variable interest rates are combined).
Source: Bank of Slovenia, ECB.

Figure 5: Average interest rates on new deposits

Average interest rates on new household deposits



Average interest rates on new NFCs deposits



Note: Dots represent the actual most recent data point.
Source: Bank of Slovenia, ECB SDW.

Table 5: Comparison of interest rates on new fixed-rate loans in Slovenia with those across the euro area, in percentages

v %	Loans							
	Households				Corporates			
	Housing		Consumer		up to EUR 1m		over EUR 1m	
dec.17	1.9	2.9	5.4	6.1	2.0	3.4	1.5	1.8
dec.18	1.9	2.9	5.5	6.2	2.0	3.3	1.6	1.5
dec.19	1.4	2.7	5.3	6.2	1.7	3.5	1.4	1.1
dec.20	1.3	2.2	5.1	6.0	1.7	3.3	1.3	1.7
dec.21	1.3	1.7	5.1	6.0	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.2
dec.22	2.8	3.6	6.4	6.7	3.8	4.7	3.3	3.5
jan.23	3.0	3.8	7.0	6.8	4.0	5.9	3.4	-

Source: Bank of Slovenia.

Table 6: Non-performing exposures by client segment

	Exposures				Non-performing exposures (NPEs)					
	EUR million		in %		EUR million				ratio, in %	
	Jan.23	Jan.23	Dec.21	Nov.22	Dec.22	Jan.23	Dec.21	Nov.22	Dec.22	Jan.23
NFCs	16,949	30.4	347	324	310	307	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8
large NFCs	8,371	15.0	71	51	47	46	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5
SME	8,233	14.8	276	274	264	262	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.2
OFIs	1,809	3.2	4	3	3	3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Households	13,618	24.4	261	238	236	238	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7
sole traders	744	1.3	27	26	25	25	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.4
individuals	12,875	23.1	233	212	211	212	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
consumer loans	2,578	4.6	94	89	90	90	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
housing loans	8,041	14.4	114	97	95	95	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
other	2,256	4.0	24	24	25	26	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Non-residents	9,682	17.4	30	82	79	87	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.9
Government	3,808	6.8	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Banks and savings banks	761	1.4	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Central bank	9,090	16.3	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	55,717	100.0	641	647	628	636	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1

Source: Bank of Slovenia.

Table 7: Non-performing exposures to non-financial corporations by sector

	Exposures		Non-performing exposures (NPEs)				NPE ratio			
	EUR million		EUR million				ratio, in %			
	Jan.23	Jan.23	Dec.21	Nov.22	Dec.22	Jan.23	Dec.21	Nov.22	Dec.22	Jan.23
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining	146	0.9	2	2	2	2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Manufacturing	4,717	27.8	61	57	55	54	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1
Electricity, gas, water, remediation	1,892	11.2	8	3	3	3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	1,735	10.2	41	36	34	34	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade	3,102	18.3	75	68	60	60	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.9
Transportation and storage	1,577	9.3	19	17	17	18	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1
Accommodation and food service	529	3.1	77	79	79	79	13.3	14.6	14.9	14.9
Information and communication	626	3.7	4	3	3	3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	266	1.6	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities	775	4.6	6	7	5	5	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical	1,353	8.0	43	47	46	45	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.4
Education, health, public admin.	139	0.8	4	3	2	2	2.8	1.9	1.2	1.3
Arts, recreation and entertainment	92	0.5	6	2	2	2	5.2	1.9	1.9	2.0
Total	16,949	100.0	347	324	310	307	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8

Source: Bank of Slovenia.

Table 8: Exposures by credit risk stages by client segment

	Share in %									Exposure to stage 2		
	S1			S2			S3			amount, EUR million		
	Dec 21	Dec 22	Jan 23	Dec 21	Dec 22	Jan 23	Dec 21	Dec 22	Jan 23	Dec 21	Dec 22	Jan 23
NFCs	87.5	89.7	90.0	10.2	8.5	8.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	1,549	1,449	1,398
large NFCs	91.9	94.2	94.4	7.2	5.2	5.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	527	427	406
SME	83.1	85.0	85.3	13.3	12.0	11.7	3.6	3.0	3.0	1,022	1,021	992
OFIs	99.5	98.1	98.2	0.2	1.8	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	3	32	29
Households	88.4	89.9	90.1	9.5	8.4	8.2	2.1	1.7	1.7	1,199	1,139	1,115
sole traders	82.3	82.8	82.5	13.8	13.9	14.1	3.9	3.3	3.4	98	105	105
individuals	88.8	90.3	90.5	9.3	8.1	7.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1,101	1,034	1,011
consumer loans	85.1	85.6	85.9	11.2	10.9	10.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	283	279	272
housing loans	89.5	91.7	91.7	8.9	7.1	7.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	644	571	573
other	90.5	90.5	91.5	8.3	8.3	7.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	174	184	166
Non-residents	96.8	97.4	97.1	2.9	1.8	2.1	0.3	0.8	0.9	251	169	199
Government	99.1	98.7	98.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	39	46	51
Total	93.0	93.8	93.8	5.8	5.1	5.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	3,060	2,847	2,805

Source: Bank of Slovenia.

Table 9: Exposures by credit risk stages by sector

	Share in %									Exposure to stage 2		
	S1			S2			S3			amount, EUR million		
	Dec.21	Dec.22	Jan.23	Dec.21	Dec.22	Jan.23	Dec.21	Dec.22	Jan.23	Dec.21	Dec.22	Jan.23
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining	91.6	91.2	91.1	6.9	7.4	7.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	9	11	11
Manufacturing	86.8	86.0	86.1	11.7	12.8	12.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	479	610	603
Electricity, gas, water, remediation	96.9	95.9	97.4	2.6	4.0	2.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	40	75	46
Construction	90.9	91.6	91.8	6.4	6.5	6.2	2.7	1.9	2.0	95	113	108
Wholesale and retail trade	89.2	92.3	92.5	8.0	5.8	5.5	2.8	2.0	1.9	212	178	172
Transportation and storage	92.2	94.7	94.7	6.5	4.2	4.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	100	68	66
Accommodation and food service	32.7	55.8	55.8	54.5	29.8	29.8	12.8	14.5	14.4	314	158	157
Information and communication	96.8	94.3	94.5	2.5	5.1	5.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	16	32	31
Financial and insurance activities	95.4	96.0	96.0	4.6	4.0	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6	11	11
Real estate activities	86.6	94.0	93.0	12.6	5.3	6.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	84	41	49
Professional, scientific and technical	88.5	88.2	88.4	8.5	8.4	8.2	3.0	3.4	3.4	121	114	111
Education, health, public admin.	88.6	85.6	88.8	8.6	13.1	10.0	2.8	1.2	1.3	13	19	14
Arts, recreation and entertainment	38.5	77.5	77.3	56.3	20.5	20.7	5.2	1.9	2.0	61	20	19
Total	87.5	89.7	90.0	10.2	8.5	8.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	1,549	1,449	1,398

Source: Bank of Slovenia.

Table 10: Coverage of NPEs and credit risk stages with impairments and provisions

	Credit risk stages									NPE		
	S1			S2			S3			Dec.21	Dec.22	Jan.23
	Dec.21	Dec.22	Jan.23	Dec.21	Dec.22	Jan.23	Dec.21	Dec.22	Jan.23			
NFCs	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.4	4.0	4.0	57.2	59.1	59.6	57.4	59.1	59.6
OFIs	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.6	92.8	87.6	87.7	92.8	87.6	87.7
Households	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.3	4.6	4.7	53.9	59.1	58.8	53.9	58.9	58.8
sole traders	0.9	0.7	0.7	5.1	4.9	5.1	52.6	56.0	54.9	52.8	54.5	54.8
individuals	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.2	4.5	4.7	54.0	59.5	59.3	54.0	59.4	59.3
consumer loans	0.4	0.5	0.5	6.0	6.6	6.7	64.3	67.4	67.2	64.3	67.4	67.2
housing loans	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	43.5	51.5	51.6	43.5	51.5	51.6
other	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.7	3.2	3.5	62.8	59.7	58.8	63.6	61.0	59.8
Non-residents	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.3	5.5	3.2	77.2	35.8	39.4	77.2	34.3	37.9
Government	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.8	1.1	0.9	92.8	54.3	49.2	92.8	10.7	9.4
Total	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	57.0	56.4	56.7	57.1	56.0	56.4

Source: Bank of Slovenia.