The Money Market - Loans

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Domestic banks' loans	Nominal amounts, SIT billion		Real loan growth, %		
	31 December	30 April	30 April 2004/	30 April 2004/	30 April 2004/
	2003	2004	31 March 2004	30 April 2003	31 Dec 2003
Total tolar loans	1,831.3	1,880.5	-0.1	7.2	1.1
Tolar loans to comp. and OFO*	1,063.1	1,078.7	0.2	5.8	-0.1
Short-term, overdrafts, advances	553.4	573.6	1.2	4.9	2.0
Long-term	509.7	505.2	-0.9	6.8	-2.5
Foreign currency loans to comp., OFO	621.3	720.1	2.4	44.4	14.7
Household tolar loans	637.6	666.5	1.0	9.7	2.9
Short-term, overdrafts, advances	127.7	127.3	-0.7	6.2	-1.9
Long-term	509.9	539.2	1.4	10.5	4.1
Government tolar loans	130.6	135.4	-7.3	6.3	2.0
Short-term, overdrafts, advances	23.2	21.0	-31.2	-24.3	-10.8
Long-term	107.4	114.3	-1.0	14.8	4.8

After rising for seven months in a row, the volume of domestic banks' tolar lending to enterprises and other financial organisations, households, and the government fell in real terms in April; the government repaid loans, while lending to enterprises and OFO, and households increased. Despite April's fall, the volume of tolar lending rose by 1.1% in real terms in the first four months, compared to the fall of 1.3% seen in the same period last year.

After recording a relatively strong fall in March, lending to **enterprises and OFO** edged up in real terms in April. Unlike in the preceding months, growth was mainly fuelled by short-term loans (representing about half of all tolar lending to enterprises and OFO), which climbed by 1.6% in real terms and added 0.8 of a percentage point to overall growth. As a result of March's fall, the real value of loans edged down by 0.1% in the first four months (down 1.9% in the same period last year). Net flows of tolar loans amounted to SIT 15.6 billion in the first four months, recording over two-fold increase from the same period last year in real terms. **Foreign currency loans**, which are cheaper than tolar loans and are the most important source of corporate financing, continued to rise strongly. They increased by 14.7% in real terms in the first four months and represented as much as 40% of all domestic banks' lending to enterprises and OFO. According to figures from the Bank of Slovenia, corporate borrowing **abroad** amounted to SIT 17.5 billion in the first quarter, a good one-third less than a year ago in real terms.

Growth in **household loans** was maintained in April mainly due to the rise in long-term loans, which represented over 80% of total tolar lending to households. In the first four months, long-term loans recorded the biggest growth after 1999, while net flows amounted to SIT 29.3 billion, 71.7% more than in the same period last year. Household indebtedness measured as the ratio of loans to deposits climbed to 0.31 in April.

April's fall in tolar lending to the **government** reduced monthly growth in domestic banks' tolar lending by 0.5 of a percentage point. This fall was chiefly due to the net repayment of short-term loans, which dropped by 34.1% in real terms.

In **May, short-term lending interest rates** fell by 0.1 of a percentage point to 8.9% on corporate loans and by 0.2 of a percentage point to 8.8% on household loans. **Long-term interest rates** fell by 0.2 of a percentage point to 8.8% on corporate loans and 7.5% on household loans as a result of the fall in both the tolar indexation clause (TOM), down by 0.1 of a percentage point to 3.6%, and interest rates on top of the TOM.

Graph: Net flows of tolar and foreign currency loans to enterprises and OFO & interest rates

