



INFORMATION RELEASE

Household lending activity of credit institutions: 2021 Q4

In 2021 Q4, the amount of loans granted to households exceeded repayments. As a result, outstanding debt of the household sector rose overall. The ratio of loans more than 90 days overdue to the total stock of lending to the household sector continued to fall.

Table 1 shows changes in the stocks of lending to households as shown in the balance sheets of banks, specialised credit institutions and branches.¹

Table 1: Development of the stock loans granted to households (gross value, in HUF millions)

	Outstanding amount at the beginning of the reporting quarter		Repayn	nent	•		Outstanding
Date		Disbursement in the reporting quarter	Capital redemption in the reporting quarter total	of which: early repayment	Capital receivables written off in the reporting quarter	Receivables sold in the reporting quarter	amount at the end of the reporting quarter
Q1 2016	5 538 812	229 783	288 445	66 205	9 517	32 626	5 449 543
Q2 2016	5 449 543	277 059	308 724	71 358	13 636	17 824	5 405 719
Q3 2016	5 405 719	333 025	299 695	66 366	11 569	32 486	5 408 183
Q4 2016	5 408 183	394 734	316 588	71 229	12 487	342 696	5 324 557
Q1 2017	5 324 557	326 849	313 183	79 484	8 439	75 963	5 311 870
Q2 2017	5 311 870	412 283	316 178	81 898	8 406	54 038	5 358 999
Q3 2017	5 358 999	407 751	320 501	82 692	9 474	17 125	5 433 733
Q4 2017	5 433 733	382 127	349 089	88 583	8 038	55 350	5 428 484
Q1 2018	5 428 484	366 460	325 439	89 391	3 046	69 356	5 403 841
Q2 2018	5 403 841	481 804	349 204	99 895	6 181	16 870	5 546 919
Q3 2018	5 546 919	504 326	358 400	104 847	4 247	13 913	5 691 267
Q4 2018	5 691 267	465 638	375 839	105 443	4 533	29 643	5 802 498
Q1 2019	5 802 498	443 275	364 058	108 349	3 162	11 925	5 872 663
Q2 2019	5 872 663	553 279	381 410	117 019	4 390	53 691	6 064 729
Q3 2019	6 064 729	886 921	403 837	137 910	4 011	37 315	6 516 896
Q4 2019	6 516 896	753 776	458 399	142 545	3 879	20 777	7 127 217
Q1 2020	7 127 217	687 937	448 322	145 162	2 219	10 082	7 364 521
Q2 2020	7 364 521	552 232	306 414	106 340	1 734	8 478	7 643 101
Q3 2020	7 643 101	642 325	354 958	113 913	2 037	5 550	7 980 422
Q4 2020	7 980 422	639 220	386 488	123 192	1 596	18 818	8 228 366
Q1 2021	8 228 366	600 121	396 565	137 162	1 431	2 654	8 465 237
Q2 2021	8 465 237	814 145	401 061	162 939	1 883	5 230	8 912 212
Q3 2021	8 912 212	820 331	427 460	170 733	1 826	14 842	9 311 061
Q4 2021	9 311 061	747 229	551 072	224 401	2 461	7 612	9 443 663

¹ The reporting population for compiling the statistics presented in this publication is comprised of banks, specialised credit institutions and Hungarian branches of foreign credit institutions.

The Methodological notes to the tables can be downloaded using the following link: Methodological notes.

In the Table, the columns showing the components of volume changes do not include the effects of other volume changes and exchange rate movements.

In 2021 Q4, the total amount of loans granted to households fell relative to the previous quarter, and the amount of repayments rose. However, the total amount of disbursements was significantly above that of repayments in the quarter which overall increased the stock of household loans. The stocks of housing loans (forint loans at market rates and other loans) and purchase loans and other consumer loans increased to the greatest extent. The latter was largely due to disbursements of loans linked to pre-natal funding to young married couples in line with Government Decree 44/2019 (III.12).

At the end of December 2021, the ratio of household loans more than 90 days overdue to the total stock of lending was 1.2%. This reflected a 0.1 percentage point decline relative to the previous quarter. Within forint lending, home equity loans and vehicle loans had the highest proportion of household loans more than 90 days overdue: 3.8% and 7.2%, respectively, of home equity loans and vehicle loans were more than 90 days overdue. This reflected a drop of 0.1 percentage points in respect of home equity loans and one of 0.3 percentage points in respect of vehicle loans relative to the previous quarter.

Within restructured loans², the stock of loans more than 90 days overdue fell by 0.2 percentage points to 3.0%.

The ratio of provisions to total household loans rose by 0.6 percentage points to 3.7% in 2021 Q4. Provisions for household loans more than 90 days overdue fell from 72.7% at the end of the previous quarter to 66.8%.

Delinquencies and loan-loss provisions for the stock overdue loans are set out in Table 2 below. (For a more detailed breakdown, see <u>Composition of loans extended to the household sector</u>, Table 5.15).

Table 2: Overdue payments and provisions of loans extended to households (HUF millions, %)

	Loans to households (gross value)			Provisions*			Provision coverage	
	HUF millions	HUF millions	percentage change	HUF millions	HUF millions	percentage change	9	%
	30.09.2021	31.12.2021	31.12.2021/ 30.09.2021	30.09.2021	31.12.2021	31.12.2021/ 30.09.2021	30.09.2021	31.12.2021
Total	9 310 797	9 443 390	1,4%	287 295	348 286	21,2%	3,1%	3,7%
of which: more than 90 days overdue	117 297	116 638	-0,6%	85 217	77 963	-8,5%	72,7%	66,8%
Restructured	1 294 168	1 440 666	11,3%	120 801	182 111	50,8%	9,3%	12,6%
of which: more than 90 days overdue	41 502	42 752	3,0%	25 926	25 557	-1,4%	62,5%	59,8%

^{*}including valuation difference

MAGYAR NEMZETI BANK

DIRECTORATE STATISTICS

Detailed tables: <u>Time series</u>

Notes: Methodological notes

Email: sajto@mnb.hu

² The composition of restructured loans in the statistics presented in this publication is different from that provided in Government Decree No 250/2000 (XII. 24.) up to the reference period of 2016 Q4. The reason for the difference is that, in contrast with the Government Decree, buffer account loans and foreign currency loans serving as a basis for buffer account loans are not in each case classified into restructured loans in the stability statistical data. For more information, see the Methodological notes. From 2017 the concept of restructured loans corresponds to that specified in MNB Decree No 39/2016 (X.11.).