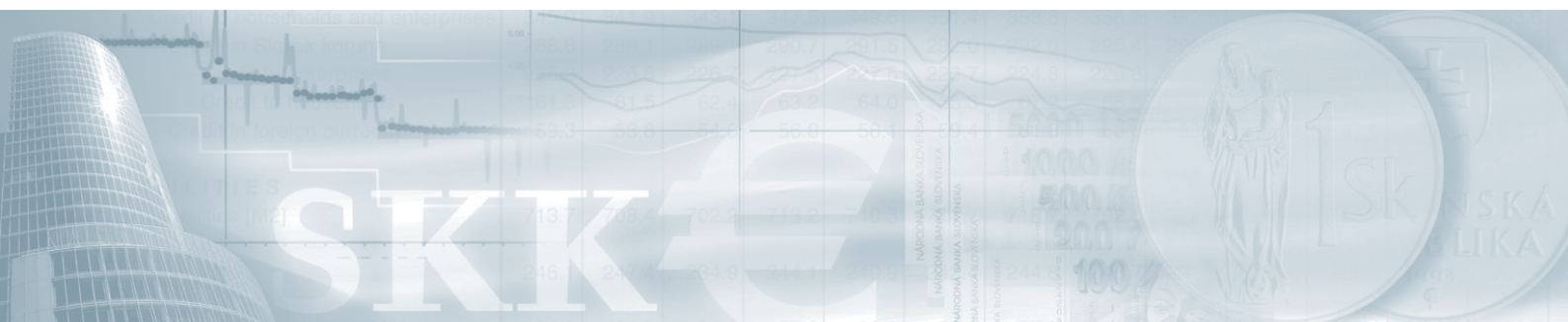




NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA



Monetary Survey

January 2005



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**Abbreviations**

ARDAL	Agentúra pre riadenie dlhu a likvidity – Agency for Debt and Liquidity Management
BCPB	Burza cenných papierov v Bratislave – Bratislava Stock Exchange
CDCP	Centrálny depozitár cenných papierov SR – Central Securities Depository of the Slovak Republic
ECB	European Central Bank
EMU	Economic and Monetary Union
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FNM	Fond národného majetku – National Property Fund
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NBS	Národná banka Slovenska – National Bank of Slovakia
BRIBOR	Bratislava Interbank Offered Rate
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EFSAL	Enterprise and Financial Sector Adjustment Loan
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FRA	Forward Rate Agreement
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HICP	Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
HZL	hypotekárne záložné listy – mortgage bonds
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
IRS	Interest Rate Swap
NEER	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate
NPF	National Property Fund
OIF	Open-end Investment Funds
p.a.	per annum
p.p.	percentage points
PPI	Producer Price Index
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
repo	repurchase operation
RMP	Revised Monetary Programme of the NBS
SAX	slovenský akciový index – Slovak Share Index
SDX	slovenský dlhopisový index – Slovak Bond Index
SDXG	SDXGroup
Sk, SKK	Slovak koruna
SR	Slovenská republika – Slovak Republic
SRT	Sterilisation Repo Tender
ULC	Unit Labour Costs
RULC	Real Unit Labour Costs
VAT	Value Added Tax

Prepared on the basis of the Situation Report on the Monetary Development in January 2005, approved by the NBS Bank Board on 28 January 2005

1. Introduction

The level of consumer prices rose by 1.7% in January 2005, while the prices of core inflation components increased month-on-month by 0.9%. The 12-month inflation rate reached 3.2%, with core inflation accounting for 1.4%. Data on HICP inflation will be published by the Statistical Office of the SR on 1 March 2005.

The M2 money supply (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) grew in December 2004 by Sk 21.5 billion, while increasing in comparison with the beginning of the year by 7.5%. Slovak-koruna deposits, as a component of the M2 monetary aggregate, grew month-on-month by Sk 27.3 billion and year-on-year by 7.6%. At current exchange rates, the money supply increased year-on-year by 6.3% in December.

The volume of loans to enterprises and households (at fixed exchange rates from 1 January 1993) fell in December by Sk 0.1 billion, representing a slowdown in year-on-year dynamics to 7.2%. At current exchange rates, loans to enterprises and households grew year-on-year by 6.1%.

The average interest rate on new loans (excluding current account overdrafts) dropped by 1.2 percentage points in December, to 4.8%. The average interest rate on deposits fell by 0.3 of a percentage point, to 2.0%.

On 31 January 2005, the State Budget of the SR recorded a surplus of Sk 4.3 billion.

The foreign exchange reserves of the NBS (at current exchange rates) fell by USD 101.9 million in January, to USD 14,811.2 million. At the end of the month, the volume of foreign exchange reserves was 5.4 times greater than the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia, during the twelve months of 2004.

During January, the National Bank of Slovakia purchased a total of EUR 290 million on the foreign exchange market.

According to preliminary data the balance of payments on current account from January to November 2004 recorded a deficit of Sk 36 billion. Over the same period the capital and financial account generated a surplus of Sk 54.8 billion. From January to December, the current account produced a deficit of Sk 45.2 billion, while trade resulted in a shortfall of Sk 45.5 billion.

In January, the overall sterilisation position of the NBS vis-à-vis the banking sector stood at Sk 298.6 billion, representing an increase of Sk 40.5 billion compared with the figure for December.



On 28 January 2005, the Bank Board of the National Bank of Slovakia (NBS) decided to leave the key interest rates of the NBS unchanged, i.e. 4.0% for two-week repo tenders, 2.5% for overnight sterilisation operations, and 5.5% for overnight refinancing transactions.

At its meeting on January 28, the Bank Board of the NBS decided to extend, with effect from 1 February 2005, the plan of meetings for 2005 to include regular meetings on Tuesdays. These meetings will mainly be devoted to the assessment of the current situation on the financial market and the approval of the results of regular sterilisation REPO tenders, and are to provide the Bank Board with additional room for flexible and ad-hoc decision-making in the area of monetary policy implementation.

2. Inflation

2.1. Consumer Price Index

In the Monetary Programme of the NBS for the Period Until 2008, the Bank Board decided to set the inflationary goals of the NBS for price developments expressed in terms of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP). This fact will also be taken into account in the situation reports. The



evaluation of price developments will be based on the HICP and thus the structure of the 'Inflation' chapter will change. This change will take place from the next month, since the deadline for the release of the January data on HICP inflation is 1 March 2005. The official schedule for the publication of Slovakia's HICP depends on the deadlines for data release by Eurostat. The reason behind the late deadline for the publication of HICP for January 2005 (the beginning of March) is the recalculation of the new weights, not only in Slovakia, but throughout Europe.

Marked slowdown in the 12-month inflation rate

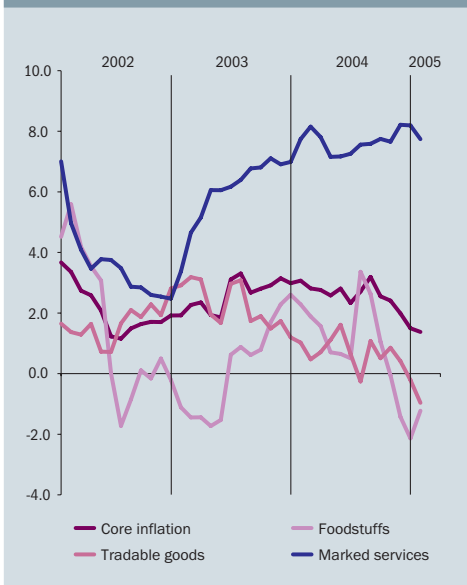
Consumer prices increased in January by 1.7%, with regulated prices rising by 4.5% and the prices of core inflation components by 0.9%. The 12-month rate of overall inflation reached 3.2% (in December 5.9%) and that of core inflation 1.4% (in December 1.5%). Consumer prices showed somewhat weaker dynamics in January than had been expected by the NBS.

Consumer price developments in January were affected first and foremost by increases in regulated prices (prices for electricity, gas, water, and sewage disposal) and prices for market services (mainly in the price of compulsory contractual vehicle insurance). The consumer price increase was also supported by a rise in food prices, owing to a seasonal increase in fruit and vegetable prices. On the other hand, the prices of tradable goods dropped as a result of a marked fall in fuel prices and stagnation in tradable goods prices, excluding fuels. The marked slowdown in the 12-month overall inflation rate against December can be explained by the smaller range of administrative adjustments.

Change in the methodology applied in calculating the Consumer Price Index

With effect from January 2005, a modified methodology is applied in calculating the Consumer Price Index. The Statistical Office of the SR began applying the method of so-called 'chaining' (in connection with the HICP), which means that the weights of individual components will be changed every year according to the statistics of family accounts. At the same time, several components have been excluded from the consumer basket (7 components, e.g. gas cooker, black coal, rent for a two-room flat, etc.) and some new ones have been added (12 components, mainly in the area of health care) so that the consumer basket should better express the consumer behaviour of households. The new consumer basket contains 712 components, whereas the old basket consisted of 707 items. The impact of these changes on the weight of consumer basket components according to the COICOP classification and on the basic structure of core inflation, is quantified in the table 1 and 2.

Chart 2 Core Inflation Structure (year-on-year change in %)



Source: NBS estimates based on data from the Statistical Office of the SR.

Table 1 Changes in COICOP Classification

No.	Branch	Weight as at December 2004		Number of components	
		New basket	Old basket	New basket	Old basket
1	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	185.03	206.9	138	138
2	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	51.42	74.7	11	11
3	Clothing and footwear	47.8	63.7	101	101
4	Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	281.51	262.5	45	47
5	Furnishings, household appliances, and routine maintenance of dwellings	48.82	39.5	91	92
6	Health services	16.43	15.7	38	30
7	Transport	98.08	87.9	75	76
8	Post and telecommunications	38.61	29.9	20	20
9	Recreation and culture	90.29	62.2	76	76
10	Education	9.33	8.0	6	6
11	Hotels, cafes, and restaurants	73.03	77.0	39	39
12	Miscellaneous goods and services	59.66	72.1	71	71
	Overall Consumer Price Index	1,000	1,000	712	707

Source: Statistical Office of the SR

Table 2 Changes in the Basic Structure of Inflation

	Weight as at December 2004	
	New basket	Old basket
TOTAL	100	100
Regulated prices	21.91	26.70
Core inflation	78.09	69.74
Foodstuffs	16.62	17.52
Processed food	9.64	10.84
Non-processed food	6.98	6.68
Tradable goods	34.72	32.68
Tradable goods, excluding fuels	31.11	29.58
Fuels	3.58	3.07
Lubricants	0.04	0.04
Market services	26.75	19.54
Net inflation (excluding changes in indirect taxes)	61.47	52.22
Net inflation, excluding fuel prices (excl. changes in indirect taxes)	57.86	49.12

Source: NBS estimates based on data from the Statistical Office of the SR.

Box 1 Chain Index

It often happens in practice that the weights of individual components must be changed or new components must be included in the index (and others excluded) so that the actual expenditures and spending habits of consumers are better expressed. This is ensured by a chain index whose important feature is that its formula makes it possible to update the weights, to add new components, and to remove the old ones. The principle of the chain index lies in the fact that the period in which new weights or new components are included in the index, is an initial period for the new index and a final period for the old index. This period (the linking period) is a point in which the two indices are linked, where the old and new indices form a chain index. The linking period may be a month or a year.

A chain index may have two or more links. Between the individual linking periods, the index may be calculated as an index with fixed weights. The disadvantage of the method of chaining is its non-additivity, i.e. when a new time series is linked to an old one, the indices of sub-indices cannot be calculated as a weighted arithmetic average of individual indices using the new or old weights.

Calculation of the Chain Index

Let us assume that the reference period for the time series of indices with fixed weights was period **O** and that, in period **k** (the linking period), a new set of weights was introduced and the consumer basket was updated. Then, the chain index is calculated as follows:

$$I^{0:t} = I^{0:k} \cdot \sum w_i^k \cdot I_i^{k:t} = I^{0:k} \cdot I^{k:t}$$

I – index

O – original reference period for the index and prices

k – linking period

t – current period

w – weight

The calculation of the chain index is illustrated in the following table. In the period from 1998 to December 2002, the index was calculated on the basis of 1998 as a reference period for weights and prices. In December 2002, a new set of weights was introduced. Since that period, the



reference period for the new index has been December 2002. If we link the new index with the old index through multiplication (the linking period is December 2002), we receive an overall chain index for the period from 1998 to March 2003 (e.g. the overall chain index for February 2003, 127.99, is calculated by multiplying the overall index for December 2002, 124.90, and the new index for February 2003, 102.47 ($124.90 \times (102.47/100) = 127.99$).

Table Calculation of the Chain Index

	Weights 1998	1998	Nov. 2002	Dec. 2002	Weights 2002	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2003	Feb. 2003	Mar. 2003
		1998 = 100				December 2002 = 100			
Indices of components									
A	0.20	100.00	120.00	121.00	0.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	102.00
B	0.25	100.00	115.00	117.00	0.20	100.00	102.00	103.00	104.00
C	0.15	100.00	132.00	133.00	0.10	100.00	98.00	98.00	97.00
D	0.10	100.00	142.00	143.00	0.18	100.00	101.00	104.00	104.00
E	0.30	100.00	110.00	124.00	0.27	100.00	103.00	105.00	106.00
Total	1.00	100.00	119.75	124.90	1.00	100.00	101.19	102.47	103.34
Indices of sub-groups									
G = A + B + C	0.60	100.00	120.92	122.33	0.55	100.00	100.36	100.73	101.82
H = D + E	0.40	100.00	118.00	128.75	0.45	100.00	102.20	104.60	105.20
Total	1.00	100.00	119.75	124.90	1.00	100.00	101.19	102.47	103.34
Chain index (1998 = 100)									
G = A + B + C	0.60	100.00	120.92	122.33	0.55	122.33	122.78	123.22	124.56
H = D + E	0.40	100.00	118.00	128.75	0.45	128.75	131.58	134.67	135.45
Total	1.00	100.00	119.75	124.90	1.00	124.90	126.39	127.99	129.07

Since there is no additivity in the case of a chain index, the overall chain index for March 2003 cannot be calculated as a weighted average of the chain indices of sub-groups G and H using weights from December 2002 or from 1998.

Chain Index in Slovakia

In contrast with the basic index used up to now, which was calculated with fixed weights for a certain period (until December 2004, the basic – initial period for the CPI index had been December 2000), the chain index is calculated with weights that are updated on a regular basis. As we have already mentioned, for old and new time series to be connected, the calculation of the chain index requires a linking period (k), in which the indices with old and new weights are to be linked. This period may be a month or a year. In transition to the system of chaining, the Statistical Office of the SR set last December as a linking period. Thus December 2004 represents a link between the old and new indices, and the two indices form a chain index.

Starting from January 2005, the Statistical Office of the SR applies a consumer price index calculated through chaining. The linking period for the year 2005 is December 2004, i.e. the last period when the index was calculated on the basis of the old consumer basket and system of weights, which is at the same time a basic period for the prices of the new consumer basket and the new system of weights. The basic period for the chain index is December 2000 (December 2000 = 100).

Conflicting trends in core inflation components January saw conflicting trends in the basic structure of core inflation: the prices of foodstuffs and market services increased, while tradable goods prices dropped.

Seasonal rise in food prices Food prices increased by 1.5% in January, mainly due to a seasonal rise in non-processed food prices, accompanied by an increase in processed food prices. The rise in processed food prices (0.3%) was caused primarily by increases in the prices of fats, milk, and dairy products. Non-processed food prices rose by 3.2%, as a result of a seasonal increase in fruit and vegetable prices. On a year-on-year basis, food prices fell by 1.2% (in December by 2.1%).



The prices of tradable goods fell by 0.3% in January, mainly as a result of a month-on-month drop in fuel prices (3.3%). The sharpest drops occurred in the prices of footwear, clothes, and non-alcoholic beverages. On the other hand, the price of alcoholic beverages recorded a steep increase. On a year-on-year basis, tradable goods prices dropped in January by 1.0% (in December by 0.2%).

Continued fall in fuel prices

Prices for market services rose month-on-month by 2.2%, due to increases in the prices of most services. The steepest increases took place in the prices of services related to housing, domestic recreation, and cable television charges. On a year-on-year basis, the dynamics of market services prices weakened to 7.7% (from 8.2% in December).

Slowdown in the year-on-year dynamics of market services prices

On a month-on-month basis, the prices of net inflation components (market services and tradable goods excluding fuel prices) increased by 1.0%. The 12-month net inflation rate (excluding fuel prices) slowed to 2.4%, from 2.7% in December.

The 12-month rate of net inflation, excluding fuel prices, continued to fall

Table 3 Consumer Prices in January 2005

Structure of the consumer basket	Weight as at January 2005 ²⁾	Comparative change ³⁾	
		December 2004	January 2004
Total in %	100.0	1.7	3.2
Regulated prices in %	22.5	4.5	8.8
- Share of total, in percentage points	-	0.98	-
Impact of changes in indirect taxes on non-regulated prices			
- Share of total, in percentage points	-	0.00	-
Core inflation in %	77.5	0.9	1.4
- Share of total, in percentage points	-	0.71	-
of which: food prices in %	16.6	1.5	-1.2
- Share of total, in percentage points	-	0.26	-
Tradable goods in % ¹⁾	34.0	-0.3	-1.0
- Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	-	-0.12	-
Market services in % ¹⁾	26.9	2.2	7.7
- Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	-	0.58	-
Net inflation (excluding the impact of changes in indirect taxes) in %	60.9	0.7	2.3
- Share of total, in percentage points	-	0.46	-
Net inflation, excluding fuel prices (excluding the impact of changes in indirect taxes) in %¹⁾	57.5	1.0	2.4
- Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	-	0.57	-
Core inflation in % - methodology of EUROSTAT¹⁾	67.0	0.9	2.0
- Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	-	0.60	-
Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices in %⁴⁾	-	.	.

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

Notes: Net inflation – comprises price increases in the sectors of tradable goods, excluding foodstuffs and market services. Net inflation, excluding fuel prices – net inflation adjusted for the effect of fuel prices. Core inflation – methodology of EUROSTAT – core inflation, excluding non-processed food prices and the prices of fuels and lubricants.

1) NBS estimates based on data from the Statistical Office of the SR.

2) The sum of weights does not equal 100, owing to the methodology of adjustment for changes in indirect taxes.

3) With effect from January 2005, a new methodology has been adopted for the calculation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). CPI is calculated as a chain index. For that reason, it is not possible to calculate the contributions to the overall inflation rate in the same period a year earlier.

4) It will be published on 1 March 2005.

Regulated prices increased by 4.5% in January, when prices rose substantially in the area of housing and education. Prices for health services and for meals and accommodation at university dormitories also increased. On a year-on-year basis, the level of regulated prices rose by 8.8% (in December by 15.1%).

The January increase in regulated prices

The expectations of consumers in respect of price inflation continued to show a tendency to decline. In answer to questions about the previous course of inflation, the respondents gave an average value of 12.21% (13.05% in the previous month). When asked about the expected rate of inflation, the respondents gave an average value of 12.29% (12.30% in the previous month).

Expectations of consumers in respect of inflation



Forecasts of the NBS for the next month

Price levels in February are expected to be affected by continuing increases in the area of housing and the seasonal rise in food prices (fruit and vegetable prices). However, consumer prices are expected to show weaker month-on-month dynamics than in January.

2.2. Consumer Prices in December 2004

Month-on-month drop in industrial producer prices for the domestic market ...

Industrial producer prices for the domestic market fell month-on-month by an average of 0.2% in December, due to a drop in the prices of industrial products (0.5%). The prices of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water increased by 0.5% and those of mineral raw materials by 0.7%.

	Compared with the previous month		Compared with the same period a year earlier			
	Nov. 2004	Dec. 2004	Nov. 2004	Dec. 2004	Jan. – Dec. 2004	Dec. 2003
	Industrial producer prices (for the domestic market)	0.2	-0.2	4.5	4.3	3.4
– Prices of industrial products	0.1	-0.5	5.7	4.9	3.4	2.7
– Prices of mineral raw materials	-1.2	0.7	0.5	1.3	5.9	7.4
– Prices of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water	0.3	0.5	3.1	3.6	3.2	18.5
Industrial producer prices (for export)	0.4	-1.1	8.2	7.6	1.8	-3.3
– Prices of industrial products	0.5	-1.1	8.3	7.7	1.8	-3.4
Construction prices	0.6	0.1	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.1
Building materials prices	0.4	0.1	8.3	7.5	5.6	4.4
Agricultural prices	-	-	4.2	9.8	2.1	-1.2
– Prices of plant products	-	-	13.3	31.1	6.8	4.8
– Prices of animal products	-	-	-1.6	-1.2	0.1	-4.3

– – Not monitored by the Statistical Office of the SR.
Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

The prices of industrial products fell in December, for the first time in 2004. The fall took place mostly in the prices of refined oil products (5.3%), paper goods (0.6%), and foodstuffs (0.4%). As for foodstuffs, lower prices were recorded in most products, mainly industrially prepared animal fodder, meat and meat products, and other foodstuffs.

... accompanied by a fall in year-on-year dynamics

The year-on-year rate of increase in industrial producer prices for the domestic market slowed, from 4.5% in November to 4.3% in December. This was primarily due to a slower increase in the prices of industrial products (4.9%, compared with 5.7% in November). The prices of mineral raw materials rose by 1.3% (in November by 0.5%) and those of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water increased by 3.6% (in November by 3.1%).

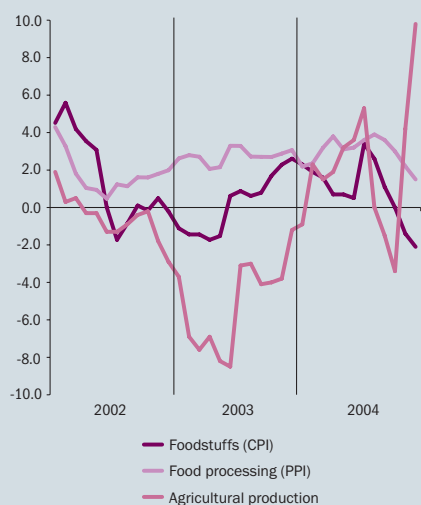
The marked slowdown in the rate of increase in industrial products prices was caused by the weaker dynamics of prices for refined oil products (by 6.5 percentage points) and foodstuffs (by 0.7 of a percentage point). On the other hand, the prices of metals and finished metal products showed stronger dynamics: they increased year-on-year by 14.5%.

Prices of industrial products for export

Compared with November, the prices of industrial products for export fell by an average of 1.1% in December, due to drops in the prices of refined oil products (6.5%) and transport vehicles (1.2%). Price levels also fell in the 'machines and equipment' category (by 0.7%) and in the 'foodstuffs' category (by 0.3%).



Chart 4 Developments in Food Prices in Primary Production, Processing, and Consumption
(year-on-year changes in %)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

On a year-on-year basis, the prices of industrial products for export rose by an average of 7.7%, when the rate of increase in the prices of refined oil products slowed (from 37.2% to 34.5%) and the deflationary trend increased in the prices of transport vehicles (from 4.2% to 5.2%) and machines and equipment (from 1.0% to 1.7%).

Compared with the same period a year earlier, price levels in agriculture rose by an average of 9.8% in December, with the prices of plant products increasing by 31.3% and animal products prices falling by 1.2%.

The rise in the prices of plant products was still affected by the marked increase in the price of sugar beets (74.1%). Most plant products recorded a fall in price, especially fruit and vegetables (14.3%) and cereals (12.8%). In animal production (prices for live animals), the sharpest declines were recorded in the prices of eggs and poultry.

From the point of view of external factors, industrial price developments are expected to be affected in the coming month by a rise in the world market price of oil (from USD 40.5 to USD 44 per barrel), which will partly be offset by the continuing depreciation of the US dollar against the Slovak koruna. The persistently strong demand for metal products on the world market is again

expected to have an upward effect on domestic producer prices.

Food prices will probably be affected by a seasonal increase, the rate of which is expected to be slower than a year earlier. On the basis of this, we may assume that the prices of industrial products will maintain their year-on-year dynamics at a level comparable with the figure from the end of 2004. However, price developments in industry are also expected to be affected by the slower increase in regulated prices for energy, which should contribute to a month-on-month increase in industrial producer prices, while weakening their dynamics on a year-on-year basis.

Agricultural prices are expected to increase year-on-year in the coming month, according to the situation in agricultural production (the rise in the price of sugar beets), while the prices of animal products will probably continue to fall.

3. Factors Affecting the Course of Inflation

3.1. Monetary Aggregates

As the NBS Monetary Programme for the Period Until 2008 stipulates, beginning next month, the National Bank of Slovakia will place greater emphasis on monitoring the M3 monetary aggregate and its counter components in the methodology of the European Central Bank, in accordance with the deepening process of harmonisation. Analogously with the ECB approach, the NBS will exclusively monitor the development of monetary aggregates at current rates.

Money Supply

The M2 money supply followed its standard seasonal course in December and recorded, as in previous years, a marked increase in volume in the last month of the year. Since net foreign assets declined and lending to enterprises and households stagnated, the main sources of money supply growth were domestic resources from the public sector.

In December, the M2 money supply (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) grew month-on-month by Sk 21.5 billion, to Sk 779.9 billion at the end of 2004. The year-on-year change in M2 compared with the beginning of the year reached 7.5%, representing an acceleration of 2.0 percentage points in comparison with November, since the increase in December 2004 was steeper than in December 2003 (Sk 10.8 billion). In total, the money supply grew in volume by Sk 54.4 billion compared with the beginning of the year, which was roughly a quarter more than the total increase in M2 in 2003 (Sk 43.6 billion).

At current exchange rates, the M2 money supply reached Sk 785.4 billion at the end of December, corresponding to a month-on-month increase of Sk 18.9 billion and an acceleration in year-on-year dynamics of 1.8 percentage points against November, to 6.3%.

Prices in agriculture

Increase in the year-end growth dynamics of M2



Development of the M3 aggregate The M3 monetary aggregate (according to the methodology of the ECB) increased in December by Sk 19.8 billion, to Sk 770.9 billion. The year-on-year rate of growth accelerated in comparison with November by 2.3 percentage points, to 15.0%.¹

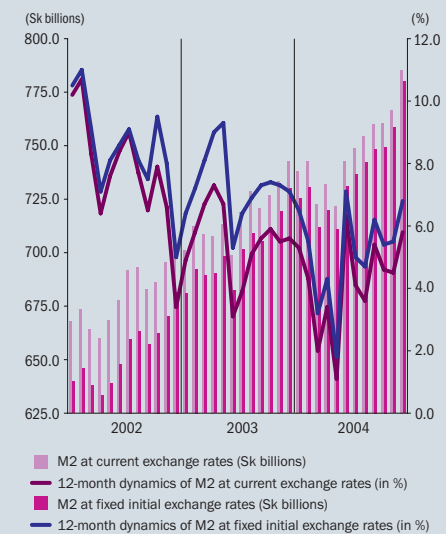
Structure of the M2 Money Supply

Year-on-year growth dynamics of M2 In December, the 12-month dynamics of the M2 money supply (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) accelerated in comparison with the previous month, due to a marked month-on-month increase in comparison with the figure for the same period a year earlier. In December 2004, the money supply recorded a growth of Sk 21.5 billion, compared with Sk 10.8 billion in December 2003. Among the components of M2, the sharpest acceleration took place in the year-on-year growth rate of time deposits in the corporate sector (including insurance companies), demand deposits in the household sector, and currency outside banks. On the other hand, deposits in foreign currency and demand deposits in the corporate sector (including insurance companies) recorded a slowdown in dynamics.

Over the course of 2004, the year-on-year growth rate of M2 showed a slowing tendency until May, when the pro-growth effect of demand deposits weakened in comparison with the previous period. From June, however, the dynamics of demand deposits again increased and thus contributed to the acceleration of the year-on-year growth in M2. Among the components of M2, a positive contribution to its growth was also made by time deposits, almost throughout the year. However, growth was only recorded in the time deposits of enterprises (including insurance companies), while the time deposits of households showed a tendency to decline throughout the year. The gradual acceleration in the growth rate of M2 since June 2004, in terms of individual components, corresponds to the rate of acceleration in economic activity (pro-growth effect of corporate deposits). The negative contribution of household deposits indicates an attempt to convert savings into other assets, but may also be connected with the growth in consumer demand.

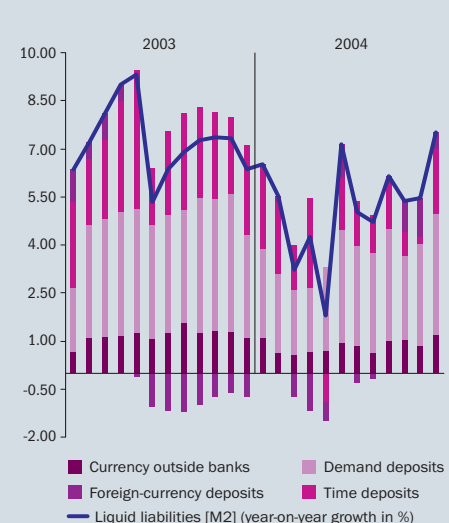
Net value of assets held by open-end investment funds The net value of Sk-denominated assets held by open-end investment funds (OIFs) reached Sk 81.31 billion at the end of January, i.e. the net sales of Sk-denominated OIF assets totalled Sk 5.17 million in January and the net sales in the SR of OIF assets denominated in foreign currency amounted to Sk 78.74 million.

Chart 5 Development of the M2 Money Supply



Source: NBS.

Chart 6 Contributions of Individual Components to the Month-on-Month Dynamics of M2 (percentage points)



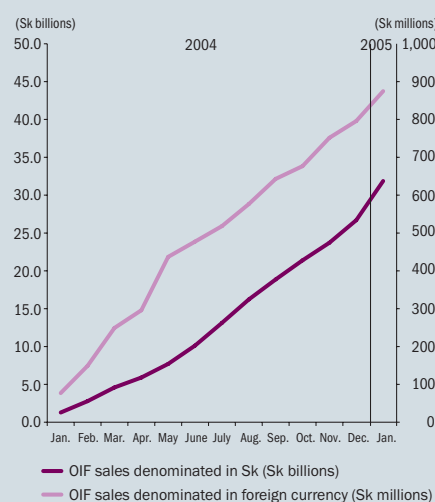
Source: NBS.

¹ The M3 monetary aggregate shows stronger dynamics than the M2 money supply according to the methodology of the NBS, since M3 includes the participation certificates of money market investment funds (with effect from 2004), which accelerate its growth rate with regard to the current trend in investment in such certificates. At the same time, the current trend in the use of collective forms of investment leads to a slowdown in the growth of M2 in the medium term.

Table 5 Net Sales of Open-End Investment Funds													(Sk billions)	
	2004												Cumulative	2005
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.
Net sales of OIF assets denominated in Slovak koruna	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.0	26.7	5.2
Net sales of OIF assets denominated in foreign currency	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.81	0.08

Source: SASS.

Chart 7 Cumulative Net Sales of OIFs in Slovakia



Source: SASS.

Loans to Enterprises and Households

The volume of loans to enterprises and households (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) remained stagnant in December, at the level of Sk 409.2 billion, which was only Sk 0.1 billion lower than in the previous month. The year-on-year change in loans compared with the beginning of the year reached 7.2%, representing a slowdown of 3.6 percentage points in dynamics against November, since loans to enterprises and households grew month-on-month in the last month of 2003 (by Sk 8.7 billion).

At current exchange rates, the volume of loans to enterprises and households totalled Sk 415.5 billion at the end of 2004, representing a month-on-month fall of Sk 1.6 billion and a year-on-year increase of 6.1% compared with the beginning of the year. The fall in the volume of loans to enterprises and households at current exchange rates was greater than at fixed exchange rates, owing to the lower koruna equivalent of loans in foreign currency as a result of an appreciation in the exchange rate of the Slovak koruna in December 2004.

Slowdown in the year-end growth dynamics of loans to enterprises and households

The December fall in loans to enterprises and households (at fixed 1993 fixed exchange rates) was caused by koruna loans to enterprises, which fell in volume by Sk 4.5 billion (after growing in the previous month), while koruna loans to households continued to grow (by Sk 3.7 billion). After falling in November, foreign-currency loans grew in volume by Sk 0.7 billion, to Sk 76.0 billion at the end of 2004, representing a total increase of Sk 17.4 billion since the beginning of the year (compared with Sk 16.0 billion in 2003).

Over the course of 2004, koruna loans to households grew in volume by a total of Sk 32.0 billion (37.5%), which was Sk 8.4 billion more than the figure for 2003 (Sk 23.6 billion, i.e. 38.4%). The December increase (which was larger than in the other months of the year, as in 2002 and 2003) took place predominantly in consumer loans and housing loans (excluding mortgage loans) with an increase of Sk 1.7 billion (Sk 9.9 billion since the beginning of the year, i.e. 18.8%), and in mortgage loans with a maturity of over 5 years, which increased month-on-month by Sk 1.3 billion (Sk 14.3 billion since the beginning of the year, i.e. 57.6%). The remaining part of the total month-on-month increase in loans to households took place in current account overdrafts and classified loans, with the same increase in volume (Sk 0.3 billion).



Table 6 Developments in the Main Categories of the Monetary Survey

	Month-on-month change (Sk billions)			Year-on-year change (%)	Change since the beginning of the year (%) (Sk billions)	
	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.		Dec.	Dec.
	2004	2004	2003			
At fixed 1993 exchange rates:						
Money Supply (M2)	9.1	21.5	10.8	5.5	7.5	54.4
Money (M1)	8.6	17.9	12.5	11.0	13.0	35.9
Currency outside banks (M0)	0.2	2.7	0.1	6.7	9.5	8.7
Demand deposits	8.4	15.2	12.4	13.3	14.8	27.2
– households	1.3	3.8	0.2	11.9	18.3	14.9
– enterprises (inc. insurance cos.)	7.1	11.4	12.2	14.5	12.0	12.3
Quasi-money (QM)	0.5	3.6	-1.7	2.2	4.1	18.5
Time deposits	-2.9	12.1	1.1	0.4	4.0	14.8
– households	-1.7	1.7	1.7	-7.4	-6.1	-14.6
– enterprises (inc. insurance cos.)	-1.2	10.4	-0.6	14.3	21.9	29.4
Foreign-currency deposits	3.4	-8.5	-2.8	10.4	4.7	3.7
– households	-0.2	-0.7	-0.9	-11.3	-10.0	-4.6
– enterprises (inc. insurance cos.)	3.6	-7.8	-1.9	40.5	25.5	8.3
Koruna deposits	5.5	27.3	13.5	4.5	7.6	42.0
– households	-0.4	5.5	1.9	-2.4	0.1	0.3
– enterprises (inc. insurance cos.)	5.9	21.8	11.6	14.4	17.6	41.7
At current exchange rates:						
Money Supply (M2)	6.3	18.9	9.1	4.5	6.3	46.8
Foreign-currency deposits	0.6	-11.1	-4.5	2.5	-4.2	-3.9
– households	-1.7	-1.7	-1.8	-17.7	-17.6	-9.5
– enterprises (inc. insurance cos.)	2.3	-9.4	-2.7	30.3	14.8	5.6
At fixed 1993 exchange rates:						
Net foreign assets	7.2	-4.0	-12.3	-7.2	-2.3	-7.3
Net domestic assets	1.9	25.5	23.1	9.2	9.2	61.7
Domestic credits	5.9	23.0	27.2	13.5	10.7	72.5
Net credit to general government	4.9	23.1	18.5	17.1	15.1	45.0
Loans to enterprises and households	1.0	-0.1	8.7	10.8	7.2	27.5
Loans in Slovak koruna	4.8	-0.8	7.0	7.1	3.1	10.1
– households	2.9	3.7	3.3	38.6	37.6	32.0
– enterprises (inc. insurance cos.)	1.9	-4.5	3.7	-4.1	-9.2	-21.9
Loans in foreign currency	-3.8	0.7	1.7	31.2	29.7	17.4
Money supply (M2)	9.1	21.5	10.8	5.5	7.5	54.4

Source: NBS.

Fiscal Developments, Net Credit to the Government

Net credit to the general government At the end of December, the volume of net credit to the general government (including the FNM) stood at Sk 342.3 billion (at fixed 1993 exchange rates), representing a month-on-month increase of Sk 23.2 billion. This development was slightly affected by a change in the creditor position of the National Property Fund (FNM) vis-à-vis the banking sector, which fell month-on-month by Sk 0.6 billion.

Net credit to the government (at fixed 1993 exchange rates, excluding the FNM) recorded a month-on-month increase of Sk 22.7 billion. The increase was mainly connected with the current budgetary performance of the central government, which resulted in a deficit of Sk 70.3 billion at the end of December (a month-on-month increase of Sk 36.2 billion, compared with Sk 13.2 billion in December 2003), with budget revenues totalling Sk 242.4 billion and expenditures Sk 312.7 billion. The relatively marked increase in expenditures in December 2004 was affected by increased spending that occurs every year and is characteristic of December. Another factor was non-standard spending, which occurs when a ministry is not able to use up all the budgetary funds by the end of 2004 for certain reasons, and is permitted to use these funds in 2005 (i.e. the funds were formally accounted for in 2004, but they remained in the accounts of the Treasury for use in 2005).



A marked pro-growth factor in the December development of net credit to the government was a month-on-month decrease in the deposits of non-budgetary funds of state authorities (Sk 13.7 billion). The growth in net credit to the government was moderated by an increase in the deposits of social security funds (Sk 7.1 billion).

Budgetary performance in 2005 will be governed by the State Budget Act No. 740 of 9 December 2004, in which total budget revenue for 2005 was budgeted at Sk 257.2 billion, total expenditure at Sk 318.7 billion, and the budget deficit at Sk 61.5 billion.

Current budgetary developments

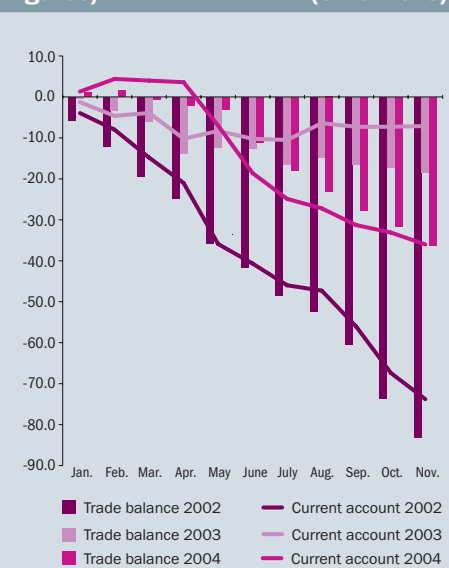
The State Budget for 2005 was drawn up on the basis of changes resulting from fiscal decentralisation. In connection with the approved project of fiscal decentralisation, the distribution of tax revenues among public sector entities will be changed in 2005, in comparison with 2004. With effect from 2005, income tax for natural persons (except withholding tax) is a proportional tax. Thus municipalities will receive 70.3%, higher territorial units 23.5%, and the State Budget will retain 6.2% of the total tax revenue. In this connection, the 'Overall Financial Relations' chapter in the State Budget, from which municipalities and higher territorial units were previously financed through subsidies, has been cancelled. Changes arising from fiscal decentralisation have a neutral impact on tax revenues in the public finance sector, for only the distribution of revenues between the central government and self-governments is subject to change.

On 31 January 2005, the State Budget of the SR recorded a surplus of Sk 4.3 billion. Budget revenues reached Sk 24.6 billion and expenditures Sk 20.3 billion.

No auction was held on the money market in January. The Agency for Debt and Liquidity Management (ARDAL) purchased government securities for its own portfolio in the amount of Sk 40.0 billion, and will gradually resell them.

Primary market for SR Treasury bills

Chart 8 Balance of Trade and Current Account Developments (cumulative figures) (Sk billions)



Source: NBS and Statistical Office of the SR.

3.2. Foreign Trade

Balance of Payments from January to November 2004

The deficit in the balance of payments on current account continued to grow on a year-on-year basis, mainly due to increases in the trade and income balance deficits, accompanied by a decrease in the surplus in current transfers. The only item to record an improvement in comparison with the same period of 2003 was the balance of services.

Current account

Before publishing the results of foreign trade for December 2004, the Statistical Office of the SR had repeatedly revised the export and import figures for the period from May to November. In this connection, exports were increased by Sk 2.4 billion and imports by Sk 4.0 billion, which caused the negative trade balance to increase by Sk 1.6 billion.

Balance of trade

According to the December results, the year-on-year growth in imports over the eleven months under review (14.7%; corresponding to 30.6% in USD and 18.6% in EUR) exceeded the growth in exports (12.9%; 28.4% in USD and 16.7% in EUR).

Table 7 Balance of Payments on Current Account (Sk billions)

	January – November 2004	January – November 2003
Balance of trade	-36.2	-19.7
Exports	826.7	732.5
Imports	862.9	752.2
Services balance	8.6	6.0
Income balance	-13.2	-3.0
of which: income from investment	-27.4	-17.5
Current transfers	4.8	8.4
Current account in total	-36.0	-8.3

Source: NBS and Statistical Office of the SR.



Exports In a breakdown by commodity, stronger growth than a year earlier was recorded in the exports of semi-finished goods (iron, copper, aluminium, plastic, and rubber products) and raw materials (crude oil and oil from bituminous minerals). The year-on-year growth in exports in the 'machines and equipment' sub-category took place mostly in machines (automatic data processing machines, machines for individual industries, large household appliances, television sets, electrical lighting equipment, etc.), while the exports of transport vehicles declined (mainly motor vehicle exports). The year-on-year growth in the exports of finished products slowed as a result of a decline in furniture exports (especially in the exports of seats).

Table 8 Exports from January to November, Year-on-year Changes

	Year-on-year change (Sk billions)		Proportion of the year-on-year change (p.p.)	
	January – November		January – November	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Raw materials	17.9	1.2	2.4	0.2
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	35.9	13.4	4.9	2.3
Machines and transport equipment	37.9	111.9	5.3	18.7
Finished products	2.3	7.4	0.3	1.2
Exports in total	94.0	133.9	12.9	22.4

Source: NBS estimates based on data from the Statistical Office of the SR.

Imports The results of foreign trade for the eleven months under review confirmed the persistent excess of import dynamics over export dynamics. Total year-on-year increases in imports took place in all the four basic categories. Among raw materials, marked increases were recorded in oil and iron ore imports. The year-on-year growth in the imports of chemical products and semi-finished goods was stimulated by economic growth and price and exchange rate developments. The year-on-year increase in finished products took place in foodstuffs (meat, milk, fruit, cooking oil) and industrial products (pharmaceuticals, shoes, automobiles).

Table 9 Imports from January to November, Year-on-year Changes

	Year-on-year change (Sk billions)		Proportion of the year-on-year change (p.p.)	
	January – November		January – November	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Raw materials	20.2	-0.1	2.7	0.0
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	29.5	17.3	3.9	2.5
Machines and transport equipment	35.1	42.9	4.7	6.3
Finished products	25.9	10.4	3.4	1.5
of which: Agricultural and industrial goods	17.3	2.8	2.4	0.4
Automobiles	4.3	0.6	0.5	0.1
Machines and electrical consumer goods	4.3	7.0	0.5	1.0
Imports in total	110.7	70.5	14.7	10.3

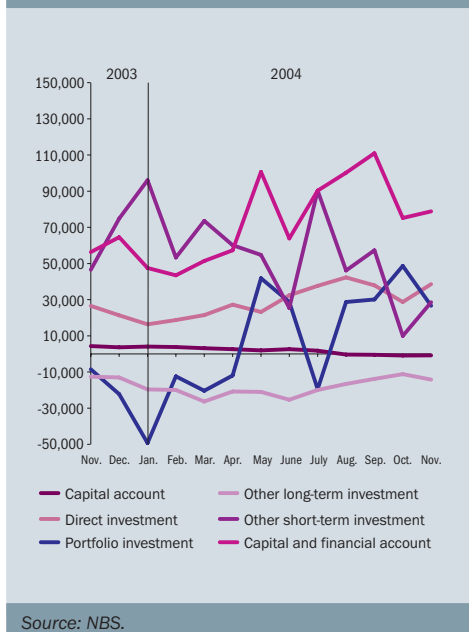
Source: NBS estimates based on data from the Statistical Office of the SR.

Balance of services A modest increase in the positive balance of services took place mostly in the 'other services in total' category. The deficit in these services diminished to Sk 10.2 billion (from Sk 18.4 billion last year) as a result of smaller shortfalls in financial, legal, accounting, consulting, and other services. Net income from foreign tourism reached Sk 3.4 billion during the eleven months under review. The decline in comparison with the same period a year earlier was mainly caused by a more than 60% fall in receipts from foreign tourists. The balance of transport recorded a surplus of Sk 15.5 billion and remained roughly at the level of the same period a year earlier.

Income and current transfers balances The most significant increase within the income balance took place in dividends paid to direct investors. Dividends to companies with foreign capital participation were paid in the amount of Sk 20.2 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of almost Sk 14.4 billion. The positive balance of current transfers recorded a year-on-year decline, mainly as a result of smaller income from transfers among legal entities and the excess of contributions paid to the EU budget over contributions received from EU funds.

Capital and financial account The inflow of funds in the capital and financial account was caused by income from direct and portfolio investments, while other investments recorded an outflow, in both long-term and short-term capital.

Chart 9 Development of the Capital and Financial Account and its Components (moving cumulative figures) (Sk millions)



The inflow of foreign capital into the SR totalled Sk 25.3 billion, which was 13.6% less than the figure for the same period a year earlier. The structure of capital inflow for privatisation and non-privatisation purposes differed. Whereas privatisation activity fell in comparison with the previous year, non-privatisation investment increased year-on-year by almost 14%. Foreign direct investment took place largely in the form of increases in the ownership interests of foreign investors in industrial production (the production of coke, refined oil products, motor vehicles, machines, rubber and plastic goods) and in trade and business services.

Foreign direct investment

The inflow of funds in the area of portfolio investment was stimulated by the activities of the government. Bond issues on foreign markets and purchases of Sk-denominated government bonds by non-residents generated a capital inflow of Sk 50.0 billion. On the assets side, the corporate sector invested more and more of its free funds in the purchase of foreign bonds.

Portfolio investment

The outflow of funds within the scope of other investments took place mostly in the long-term liabilities of the corporate sector (excess of repayments over drawings of financial credits). The increased outflow of long-term capital from the corporate sector was partly offset by an inflow of funds into the banking sector via the drawing of long-term loans.

Other investments

Table 10 Balance of Payments on Capital and Financial Account (Sk billions)

	Jan. - Nov. 2004	Jan. - Nov. 2003
Capital account	-1.7	2.9
Direct investment	35.1	17.8
of which: investment in the SR	25.3	29.3
of which: other than privatisation	22.4	19.7
Portfolio investment and financial derivatives	42.1	-28.7
SR abroad	-15.5	-20.4
In the SR	52.3	8.4
Other long-term investment	-9.6	-8.4
Assets	-3.3	9.2
Liabilities	-6.3	-17.6
Other short-term investment	-5.8	40.3
Assets	-16.8	-21.4
Liabilities	11.0	61.7
Capital and financial account	54.8	40.6

Source: NBS.

The outflow of short-term capital was caused by an increase in the volume of trade credits provided in connection with commodity exports. Short-term liabilities were affected by two conflicting trends. There was an increased inflow of funds into the banking sector, which took place mostly through non-resident deposits at Slovak banks (in both foreign and domestic currency), exceeding the outflow from the government sector, including the NBS (as a result of repo operations conducted within the scope of NBS foreign exchange reserve management).

The foreign exchange reserves of the NBS increased by Sk 31.1 billion, i.e. USD 0.9 billion (excluding exchange rate differentials), at the end of November 2004.

Foreign exchange reserves of the NBS

The decrease in the net foreign assets of the banking sector was mainly caused by the sale of foreign currency to the Central Bank.



Table 11 Balance of Payments Adjusted for the Activities of the Government and the NBS (Sk billions)

	January – November 2004	
	Actual ¹⁾	Adjusted ²⁾
Current account	-34.4	-29.4
Capital and financial account	54.8	29.5
of which: FDI in Slovakia - capital participation	25.3	22.4
Items not included elsewhere	10.7	10.7
Interventions by the NBS ³⁾	-	-45.3
Change in the net foreign assets of commercial banks (- increase)	-	34.5
Change in NBS reserves (- increase)	-31.1	-

1) Original balance of payments structure, i.e. effect of receipts and payments on NBS reserves.
2) Adjusted for the effects of activities of the Government and the NBS, which do not affect the positions of commercial banks vis-à-vis non-residents and do not qualify as a source of finance for the current account.
3) In the original structure of the balance of payments, interventions were included in the foreign exchange reserves of the NBS.

External Debt of Slovakia at 30 November 2004

Gross external debt At the end of November 2004, the total gross external debt of the SR stood at USD 21.8 billion (EUR 16.5 billion), representing an increase of USD 1,165 million (EUR 222.5 million) compared with the previous month. Total long-term and short-term foreign debt increased by USD 655.1 million and USD 509.6 million respectively. The month-on-month increase in Slovakia’s external debt (by USD 1,165 million) was substantially affected by the EUR/USD cross-rate.

Within the scope of long-term liabilities, the period under review saw an increase in the long-term liabilities of entrepreneurial entities (USD 447.1 million, mainly in the form of borrowings) and in the long-term liabilities of the Government and the NBS (USD 247.5 million).

In the commercial sector, the short-term foreign liabilities of commercial banks increased month-on-month by USD 276.0 million (an increase in cash holdings and deposits, accompanied by a decrease in other short-term liabilities and loans). The short-term liabilities of entrepreneurial entities increased by USD 258.9 million, mainly as a result of trade credits and loans received.

At the end of November, Slovakia’s per-capita gross foreign debt stood at USD 4,059. The share of short-term debt in the country’s total gross external debt increased slightly in comparison with the previous month, to 40.2%.

Net external debt The net external debt of Slovakia - expressed as the difference between gross foreign debt, i.e. USD 21.834 billion (liabilities of the Government, NBS, commercial banks, and the corporate sector – except for capital

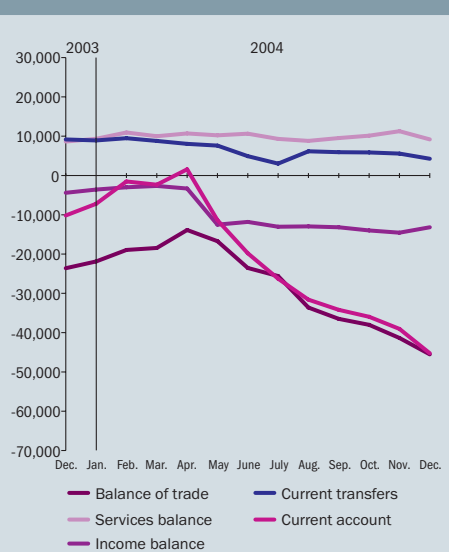
Table 12 External Debt of the SR

	In millions of USD			In millions of EUR		
	1.1.2004	31.10.2004	30.11.2004	1.1.2004	31.10.2004	30.11.2004
Total external debt of the SR	18,090.2	20,669.2	21,834.0	14,468.3	16,242.4	16,464.9
Long-term external debt	10,308.2	12,400.9	13,056.1	8,244.4	9,744.9	9,845.5
Government and the NBS ¹⁾	4,347.7	6,203.2	6,450.7	3,477.2	4,874.6	4,864.4
Commercial banks	323.1	516.8	477.4	258.4	406.1	360.0
Entrepreneurial entities	5,637.4	5,680.9	6,128.0	4,508.7	4,464.2	4,621.1
Short-term external debt	7,782.0	8,268.3	8,777.9	6,223.9	6,497.5	6,619.4
Government and the NBS	915.5	142.3	117.0	732.2	111.8	88.2
Commercial banks	2,738.6	3,700.0	3,976.0	2,190.3	2,907.6	2,998.3
Entrepreneurial entities	4,127.9	4,426.0	4,684.9	3,301.4	3,478.1	3,532.9
Foreign assets	18,907.5	21,445.7	22,473.0	15,122.0	16,852.6	16,946.8
Net external debt	-817.3	-776.5	-639.0	-653.7	-610.2	-481.9
SKK/USD and SKK/EUR rates:	32.920	31.386	29.627	41.161	39.940	39.288
USD/EUR cross exchange rate:	1.250	1.273	1.326	-	-	-

Source: NBS.
1) Including government agencies and municipalities.



Chart 10 Development of the Current Account and its Components (moving cumulative figures) (Sk millions)



Source: NBS and Statistical Office of the SR.

participation), and foreign assets, i.e. USD 22.473 billion (foreign exchange reserves of the NBS, foreign assets of commercial banks and the corporate sector – except for capital participation), reached USD 0.639 billion (creditor position) at the end of November 2004.

Current Developments

In December, Slovakia's foreign trade produced a deficit of Sk 9.3 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of Sk 4.6 billion. The December current account resulted in a deficit of Sk 9.3 billion, corresponding to an increase of Sk 6.5 billion on a year-on-year basis. In addition to the trade balance, the year-on-year increase in the deficit was caused by a deterioration in the services and current transfers balances, which was partly offset by a smaller deficit in the income balance.

In comparison with the same period a year earlier, exports grew over the eleven months under review by 11.4% (27.1% in USD and 15.5% in EUR) and imports by 13.7% (29.6% in USD and 17.8% in EUR).

In the first months of 2005, the trade balance is expected to deteriorate still further, on a year-on-year basis.

Balance of trade

Table 13 Balance of Payments on Current Account (Sk billions)

	January – December 2004	January – December 2003
Balance of trade	-45.5	-24.4
Exports	895.5	803.2
Imports	941.0	827.6
Services balance	9.2	8.7
Income balance	-13.2	-4.4
of which: income from investment	-29.5	-19.5
Current transfers	4.3	9.0
Current account in total	-45.2	-11.1

Source: NBS and Statistical Office of the SR.

Table 14 Monthly Data on the Current Account by Component in 2004 (Sk billions)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Máj	Jún	Júl	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Balance of trade	1.0	0.6	-2.3	-1.4	-0.9	-8.3	-6.6	-5.3	-4.5	-3.9	-4.6	-9.3
Services balance	0.1	0.8	1.2	1.7	-0.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.6
Income balance	-0.3	0.7	0.1	-1.1	-10.0	-2.1	-0.6	0.9	-1.4	0.3	0.2	0.0
Current transfers	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	-2.1	-0.3	3.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	-0.6
Current account	1.3	3.1	-0.3	-0.4	-10.7	-11.6	-7.4	-1.1	-4.3	-1.7	-2.8	-9.3

Source: NBS and Statistical Office of the SR.

With regard to the increased number of people on holiday, we assume that the January level of exports will only slightly exceed the figure for December. In imports, unlike in exports, we may expect a decline in comparison with the figures achieved at the end of the year. The main factor in the decline in imports will probably be a reduction in the imports of goods for final consumption and machines. The expected faster month-on-month growth in imports than in exports in the coming months, which may be intensified by the appreciation of the Slovak koruna, will lead to a further deterioration in the 12-month sliding cumulative balance of trade.

At the end of January, the total foreign exchange reserves of the NBS stood at USD 14,811.2 million, representing a month-on-month fall of USD 101.9 million. The fall in reserves in comparison with the level at the end of December 2004 was affected by a surplus in the balance of receipts and expenses

Total foreign exchange reserves of the NBS

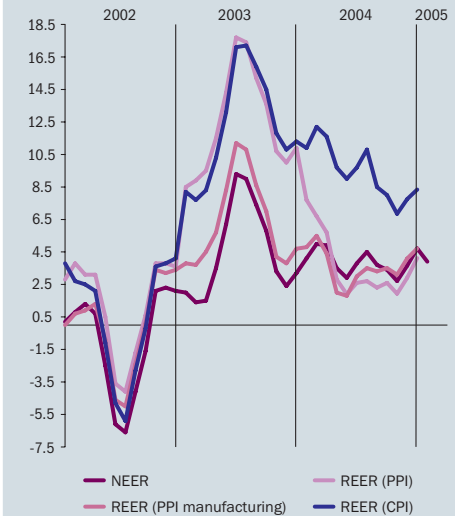


Chart 11 Changes in the Exchange Rates of the Slovak Koruna in 2005 (compared with 31/12/04) (%)



Source: NBS.
Note: - appreciation of the SKK, + depreciation of the SKK.

Chart 12 Year-on-year Dynamics of the NEER and REER Indices (based on CPI, PPI, and PPI manufacturing, for 9 trading partners) (%)



Source: NBS.

(USD 436.3 million), generated mostly by an inflow of funds from NBS interventions in the foreign exchange market and offset by negative exchange rate differences (USD-538.2 million), resulting from a change in the USD/EUR cross-rate in the period under review. At the end of the month, the volume of foreign exchange reserves was 5.4 times greater than the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia, during the twelve months of 2004.

Nominal effective exchange rate of the Slovak koruna (NEER)

The rate of appreciation in the exchange rate of the Slovak koruna against the reference currency (euro) slowed month-on-month in January. Compared with December, the average monthly exchange rate of the koruna appreciated in relation to the euro by 0.8%, while depreciating against the US dollar by 0.9%. The exchange rate of the Sk against the Czech koruna also weakened, by 0.5%.

In January, the SKK/EUR and SKK/USD rates showed a year-on-year appreciation of 5.2% and 9.1% respectively, while the SKK/CZK rate had depreciated over the past twelve months by 2.3%. The 12-month dynamics of the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER)² moderated to 3.9% in January, from 4.7% in December.

Real effective exchange rate of the Slovak koruna (REER)

The year-on-year dynamics of the real effective exchange rate (REER) increased in all variants of calculation under consideration and reached higher values in December than in the previous months of the year (REER based on the CPI - in the previous 3 months, REER based on the PPI and PPI manufacturing - in the previous 8 to 9 months). The 12-month rate of appreciation in the REER based on the CPI rose to

Table 15 Year-on-year Dynamics of the NEER and REER Indices (12-month change in %)

For 9 partners, based on the deflator:	NEER	REER CPI	REER PPI	REER PPI manuf.
2002	2.1	4.1	3.6	3.4
2003	3.2	11.3	10.8	4.7
2004	4.7	8.3	4.1	4.7

Source: NBS.

² The methodology applied for calculating the nominal and effective exchange rates of the Slovak koruna (NEER and REER) is the same one used by the IMF. The REER is calculated on the basis of the consumer price index (CPI), the industrial producer price index (PPI), and/or the industrial products price index, excluding the prices of mineral raw materials, electricity, gas, steam, and hot water (PPI manufacturing). The initial year for the calculation is 1999, and the weights selected correspond to the structure of foreign trade in 1999, for the nine most important trading partners of Slovakia, representing roughly 70% of the total turnover of foreign trade. These countries are Germany, the Czech Republic, Italy, Austria, France, the Netherlands, the USA, Great Britain, and Switzerland.

8.3% in December (from 7.8% in November), that based on the PPI to 4.1% (from 2.9%), and that based on PPI manufacturing to 4.7% (from 4.1%).

Chart 13 Development of Industrial and Manufacturing Production (3-month sliding averages) (index, same period a year earlier = 100)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.
Note: IIP - Index of Industrial Production

3.3. Real Economy

Current Developments

Production and Receipts

In December, the 12-month rate of growth in industrial production slowed in comparison with November, mainly as a result of a downturn in manufacturing production and continued decline in mineral raw materials extraction. At the same time, faster growth was recorded in electricity generation and distribution, and in gas and water supply.

Slowdown in industrial production

The slower growth in manufacturing production was primarily due to a continued decline in the production of transport vehicles and a markedly slower growth in the production of coke, refined oil products, nuclear fuels, machines and equipment, and in the manufacture of electrical and optical equipment. On the other hand, substantially faster growth than in November was recorded in the production of foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco products; wood processing and the manufacture of wooden products; and in the production of chemicals and chemical fibres.

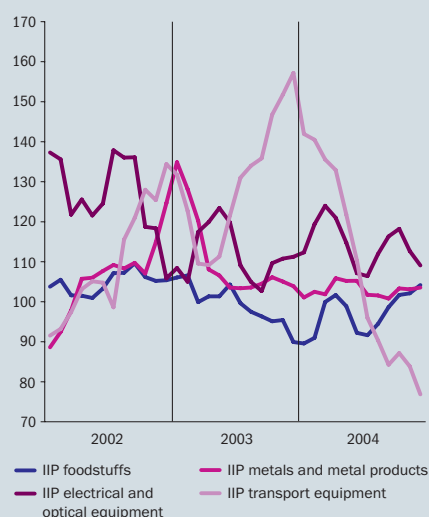
Production in construction showed dynamic growth in December, the strongest in 2004. This was mainly due to accelerated growth in new domestic construction, reconstruction, and modernisation projects.

Accelerated growth in construction

In December, receipts from own-output and goods increased in all branches of services under review. Compared with November, the growth in retail sales receipts slowed slightly, which was connected with the weaker dynamics of receipts in other specialised retail sectors, retail trade outside shops, and the persistent decline in receipts from retail trade in foodstuffs. Faster growth than in November was achieved in receipts from the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles and the retail sale of fuels.

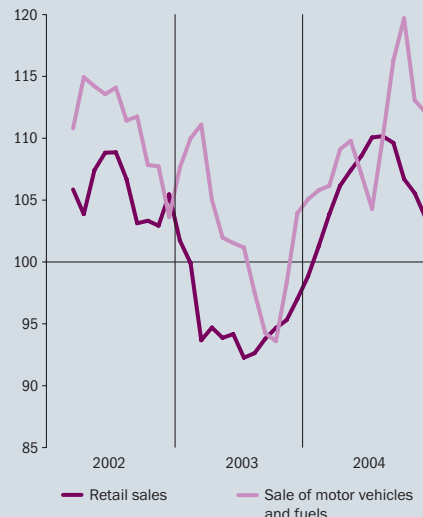
Receipts from selected services

Chart 14 Development of Industrial Production in Selected Sectors (3-month sliding averages) (index, same period a year earlier = 100)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

Chart 15 Receipts from Retail Sales and the Sale of Motor Vehicles and Fuels (3-month sliding averages) (index, same period a year earlier = 100)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.



After declining for eight months, the receipts of entities involved in real estate, leasing, and other business services again increased in December. This was connected with renewed growth in receipts from computer engineering and related services and the leasing of machines and equipment.

Table 16 Production and Receipts

	Sk millions, current prices		Index			
	Dec. 2004	cumulative since the beginning of the year	Nov. 2004	Dec. 2004	Dec. 2003	Jan. - Dec. 2004
			Nov. 2003	Dec. 2003	Dec. 2002	Jan. - Dec. 2003
Production:						
Index of industrial production ¹⁾	-	-	102.7	100.4	103.2	104.0
of which:						
Mineral raw materials extraction	-	-	88.1	85.3	86.9	89.4
Manufacturing	-	-	103.6	100.2	107.2	104.6
Electricity, gas, and water supply	-	-	100.9	103.6	90.1	103.7
Construction ²⁾	10,759	102,342	109.8	119.4	111.5	105.6
of which:						
Construction in Slovakia	10,372	97,798	109.9	118.9	112.0	106.0
Construction abroad	387	4,544	107.9	133.4	98.0	97.7
Receipts from own-output and goods:						
Industry in total ³⁾	123,031	1,460,512	100.6	98.5	112.8	106.6
Construction ²⁾	16,835	156,058	112.4	117.5	113.3	107.1
Retail trade ³⁾	37,941	355,797	104.7	103.0	99.3	106.2
Sale and maintenance of vehicles, retail sale of fuels ³⁾	15,234	155,841	106.7	118.4	109.6	110.3
Transport, storage ³⁾	8,347	100,931	102.6	102.7	106.8	107.6
Real estate, leasing, and business services ³⁾	19,283	178,647	96.3	101.1	98.3	98.4

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

1) Adjusted for the effect of the number of working days (the data in the time series are revised on a continuous basis).

2) Index, same period of the previous year = 100 (constant prices, average for 2000 = 100).

3) Index, same period of the previous year = 100 (constant prices, December 2000 = 100, transport and storage - current prices).

Consumer Confidence Indicator

Further improvement in consumer confidence

The value of the consumer confidence indicator again improved in January (by 2.6 points compared with the previous month), to -14.2 points. This is the highest value since April 1999, when the indicator was first measured. Compared with the previous month, improvement was recorded in all the four components (expected savings of households, their expected financial situation, expected economic development, and expected unemployment). Public optimism increased mostly in respect of the expected savings of households. Compared with the same period a year earlier, the consumer confidence indicator has improved by 18.3 points.

Wages and Unemployment

Nominal wages

In December, the year-on-year growth in nominal wages accelerated on a month-on-month basis in wholesale trade, transport and storage, construction, and in post and telecommunications. At the same time, slower wage growth was recorded in real estate, leasing, and other business services; industry; retail trade; and in the sale and maintenance of vehicles and fuels.

During the period from January to December, the average rate of growth in nominal wages in most sectors under review was faster than in the previous year. Slower wage growth was recorded only in real estate, leasing, and other business services. Wages grew most

Chart 16 Consumer Confidence Indicator



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.



dynamically in telecommunications (by 22.9%) and the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles and fuels (by 19.3%), while the slowest wage growth occurred in real estate, leasing, and other business services (7.5%) and in transport and storage (7.9%).

The average real monthly wage for January to December 2004 exceeded the level of the previous year in most sectors under review, except in real estate, leasing, business and other services, where it remained at the level of the previous year. The most dynamic real wage growth took place in telecommunications (14.3%).

Real wages

Growth in real wages was stimulated mainly by developments in nominal wages, and in part by the weakening year-on-year dynamics of average consumer prices, which slowed in 2004 by 1 percentage point in comparison with 2003, to 7.5%.

Table 17 Wage Developments by Sector (index, same period a year earlier = 100)

	Average monthly nominal wage				Average monthly real wage			
	December		Jan. – Dec.		December		Jan. – Dec.	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Industry	107.2	107.4	107.3	110.0	98.1	101.4	98.9	102.3
Construction	98.8	112.9	103.9	109.0	90.4	106.6	95.8	101.4
Retail trade	105.7	107.2	103.7	111.6	96.7	101.2	95.6	103.8
Wholesale trade	104.0	121.4	106.1	113.3	95.2	114.6	97.8	105.4
Real estate, leasing, and other business services	105.0	107.2	108.8	107.5	96.1	101.2	100.3	100.0
Transport	107.5	109.5	107.4	107.9	98.4	103.4	99.0	100.4
Post and telecommunications	109.2	114.4	107.7	116.8	99.9	108.0	99.3	108.7
Consumer prices	109.3	105.9	108.5	107.5	-	-	-	-

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.
Notes: The selected sectors under review accounted for 57.2% of total employment in 2003 (on average).
Real wage index = nominal wage index / consumer price index.

In 2004, the relationship between wages and labour productivity followed a different course of development in the individual sectors. In sectors, where labour productivity (based on receipts from own-output and goods) is monitored at current prices, productivity only grew at a faster rate than nominal wages in transport, while in wholesale trade, post and telecommunications, the growth in labour productivity lagged behind the dynamics of nominal wages. Among sectors, where productivity is monitored in real terms, the growth in labour productivity exceeded the rate of real wage growth in industry and construction. In retail trade, wages and labour productivity grew at virtually the same rate, while in real estate, leasing, and other business services, both wages and productivity fell, but the decline in productivity was greater in size.

Labour productivity and wages

Table 18 Wages, Labour Productivity, and Employment from January to December 2004 (index, same period a year earlier = 100)

	Industry	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Real estate and leasing	Transport	Post and a telecom.
Wages							
- nominal	110.0	109.0	113.3	111.6	107.5	107.9	116.8
- real	102.3	101.4	105.4	103.8	100.0	100.4	108.7
Labour productivity							
- nominal	-	-	105.7	-	-	111.6	115.3
- real	106.3	102.8	-	103.6	94.3	-	-
Productivity minus wages (percentage points)							
- nominal	-	-	-7.6	-	-	3.7	-1.5
- real	4.1	1.5	-	-0.1	-5.6	-	-
Number of employees	100.2	102.7	100.6	102.5	104.3	96.5	96.1

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.
Note: Labour productivity is based on receipts from own-output and goods (in the construction sector, on the volume of production).



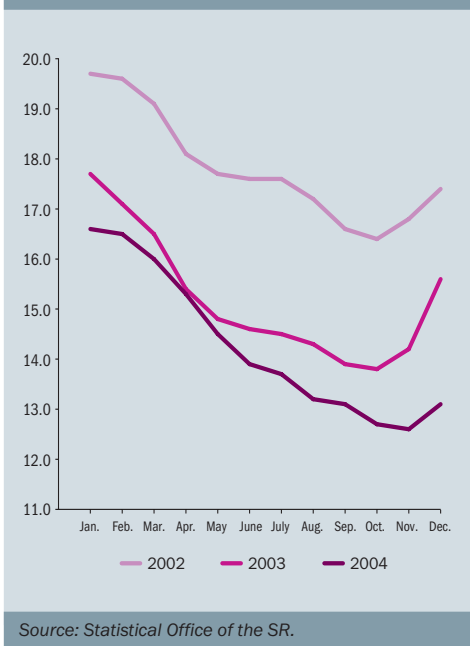
Employment The growing trend in employment in selected sectors continued in December (except transport, post and telecommunications). The fastest year-on-year growth in employment was recorded in real estate, leasing, and other business services, construction, and in industry.

Unemployment Unemployment in December was affected by a seasonal increase in the number of people out of work, when the total number of registered unemployed increased in comparison with November by 11,600, to 383,200. Of this figure, the number of disposable unemployed, who may start working immediately, accounted for 342,300, which was 13,000 more than in November. The rate of unemployment, based on the number of registered unemployed, rose by 0.5 of a percentage point during December, to 13.1%. This was 2.5 percentage points less than in December 2003.

In December, 33,500 new job applicants signed on at offices for labour, social, and family matters (2,200 more than in November). On the other hand, more than 21,000 persons were removed from the registers (in November over 30,000). Approximately 25% of these persons were removed from the registers for unwillingness to cooperate, and more than 46% of them found employment.

The average length of registration at labour offices increased month-on-month by 0.04 of a month in December, to 12.35 months. The long-term unemployed (out of work for more than 12 months) accounted for 50.1% of the total number of job seekers.

Chart 17 Rate of Registered Unemployment (%)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

4. Monetary Developments

4.1. Foreign Exchange Market

Operations on the foreign exchange market By the end of January, the exchange rate of the Slovak koruna against the euro had strengthened by 1.0% (from SKK 38.796/EUR to SKK 38.426/EUR), while the average rate had appreciated by 0.8%. In relation to the US dollar, the koruna weakened by 3.3% (from SKK 28.496/USD to SKK 29.447/USD), while depreciating in average terms by 0.9%.

Spot transactions between foreign and domestic banks resulted in a negative balance (USD-44.74 million), i.e. foreign banks sold mostly foreign currency and purchased Slovak koruna.

The National Bank of Slovakia conducted a direct foreign exchange intervention in January. The NBS purchased a total of EUR 290 million on the market.

Table 19 Changes in the SKK/EUR and SKK/USD Exchange Rates (%)

	Month-on-month change	$\bar{\varnothing}$ January 2005 $\bar{\varnothing}$ January 2004
SKK/EUR	-1.0	-5.2
SKK/USD	3.3	-9.1

Note: + Depreciation of the SKK, - Appreciation of the SKK, $\bar{\varnothing}$ Average.
Source: NBS.

Interbank foreign exchange market The total volume traded on the interbank foreign exchange market (including the NBS) reached USD 37,230.7 million, representing a fall of 24.5% compared with the figure for December (USD 49,311.5 million). Of the total volume of trading, 87.8% took place in swap transactions, which were conducted mostly in USD (93.0%). Spot transactions accounted for 10.6% of the total turnover (98.4% of the deals were in EUR). The average daily turnover on the spot market reached USD 194.79 million and the average volume per transaction amounted to USD 2.04 million.

Chart 18 Average Monthly Exchange Rates of the SKK


Source: NBS.

The volume of transactions between domestic commercial banks decreased, from USD 6,857.0 million in December to USD 5,885.5 million in January. Most trading took place in USD (61.2%, compared with 76.7% in December), followed by EUR (34.6%, compared with 22.7% in December) and other currencies (4.2% of the total turnover among domestic commercial banks).

Transactions between domestic banks accounted for 16.8% of the total volume traded on the interbank foreign exchange market (compared with 14.1% in the previous month). Of the total volume of transactions between domestic banks, swap operations accounted for 85.5% (88.6% in December) and spot transactions 13.9% (11.4% in December).

The volume of trading between domestic and foreign banks decreased by 25.6%, from USD 41,625.0 million to USD 30,963.2 million. Most trading was again conducted in USD (84.8%, compared with 87.0% in December), followed by EUR (13.7%, compared with 10.7% in December), and other currencies (1.5%). Trading between domestic and foreign banks still accounted for 83.2% of the country's foreign exchange market.

Trading between domestic and foreign banks also took place predominantly in the form of swap operations (88.2%, compared with 91.1% in December), while spot transactions accounted for 9.9% (8.9% in December). The share of forward dealings on the forex market was negligible. Option contracts accounted for 1.7% of the volume traded with foreign banks.

The koruna deposits of non-resident banks increased year-on-year by Sk 28.1 billion in December.

Purchases of Slovak koruna by foreign banks and investors on the domestic money market and purchases of government securities, especially government bonds, roughly doubled over the course of last year. In January, the volume of government securities held by non-residents (government bonds and Treasury bills in total) increased month-on-month by Sk 4.3 billion, due mainly to government bonds. The volume of government bonds in the holdings of non-residents fluctuated between Sk 61.3 and 66.3 billion, and accounted for 21.4% of the total volume of government bonds. The volume of Treasury bills held by non-residents remained virtually unchanged, at 16.3% of the total volume of Treasury bills.

Government securities held by non-residents
Table 20 Koruna Assets and Government securities in the Holdings of Non-Residents

(Sk billions)

	2003	2004								2005
	31.12.	31.1.	31.3.	30.6.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.	31.12.	31.1.
Total assets	28.9	38.5	24.1	26.3	25.3	26.4	23.1	29.6	25.6	.
Koruna liabilities	18.2	22.6	26.2	38.1	41.8	35.8	39.4	39.7	46.4	.
of which: banks	14.0	18.4	22.1	33.7	37.9	31.6	35.0	34.8	42.1	.
non-bank clients	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.3	.
Government securities	34.3	36.9	45.4	61.7	55.0	62.8	65.9	63.9	66.8	71.1
of which: Government bonds	33.8	36.4	41.9	58.1	51.3	58.9	61.5	60.4	60.9	65.2
SR Treasury bills	0.5	0.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.5	3.5	5.9	5.9
Total	52.5	59.5	71.5	99.8	96.8	98.6	105.3	103.6	113.2	.
Total liabilities	61.2	65.1	69.1	83.7	88.0	81.6	84.3	86.2	94.1	.

Source: NBS and CDPC SR.



4.2. Money Market and Monetary Policy Implementation

Average interbank rates

January saw a month-on-month increase in average interbank rates for one-day to one-month maturities and a fall in rates for two- to twelve-month maturities. The daily values of overnight rates were higher already at the beginning of the month, despite the sufficiency of daily liquidity on the interbank market. After a sharp fall in daily liquidity in the second third of the month (owing to the acceptance of increased bids at repo tenders), the price of overnight deposits exceeded the level of 4% and temporarily approached the two-week limit rate for refinancing repo tenders.

Interest rates for longer maturities were affected by the appreciation of the koruna at the beginning of the month and by the subsequent placement of funds on the interbank market. Their tendency to fall steadily was also supported by the publication of the annual inflation rate, which was lower than expected. The closing of positions on the part of foreign banks at the beginning of the second half of January and the subsequent purchases of deposits with a maturity of three to twelve months, caused an increase in their price. After the Slovak koruna strengthened further at the end of the month, the prices of deposits with two- to twelve-month maturities began to fall.



Source: NBS.

Transactions on the interbank market

The volume of trading on the interbank money market reached Sk 1,192 billion in January (compared with Sk 1,460 billion in December). Reference banks accounted for 79.7% of the total turnover (a decrease of 3.8 percentage points). Of the total volume of purchases and sales on the interbank market, non-resident and resident bank transactions accounted for 50.4% and 49.6% respectively. Within the structure of interbank transactions by type, domestic banks achieved the largest share in deposit transactions (63.5%), while foreign banks led the way in interest rate swaps (72.1%).

Table 21 Interbank Transactions						(Sk billions)
	Deposits	Repos	Swaps	FRAs	IRs	
December 2004	727	0	706	18	9	
January 2005	596	0	567	21	8	

Source: NBS.

Liquidity

The average sterilisation position of the NBS vis-à-vis the banking sector increased by Sk 40.5 billion, from Sk 258.1 billion in December to Sk 298.6 billion in January. The main sources of liquidity inflow into the banking sector in January were NBS interventions on the foreign exchange market (Sk 11.2 billion) and the transfer of funds from a time deposit of the Ministry of Finance at the NBS to the SR Treasury (Sk 15.1 billion).

The reserves of the banking sector were also increased to some extent by the transfer of funds from certain government sector accounts at the NBS to the SR Treasury (the remaining deposits of non-budgetary funds of state authorities, regional self-governments, and the balance of the State's summary memorandum account, in the total amount of Sk 5.5 billion). The relatively marked increase in the average sterilisation position of the NBS vis-à-vis the banking sector in January, was also connected with the foreign exchange interventions of the NBS, conducted at the end of December, whose pro-growth effect on the average sterilisation position of the NBS appeared fully in January.

Sterilisation position of the NBS vis-à-vis the banking sector

At the end of January, the sterilisation position of the NBS vis-à-vis the banking sector reached Sk 312.9 billion. The overall sterilisation position of the NBS (including the deposits of the Treasury and the FNM at the NBS) amounted to Sk 376.8 billion at the end of January.

Of the total volume of sterilisation, repo tenders accounted for 79.3% and NBS treasury bills 20.7%. Among overnight transactions, overnight deposits were exceeded by refinancing repo operations.

**Table 22 Average Daily Impact of NBS Transactions on the Level of Banking Sector Liquidity (Sk millions)**

	O/N repos	O/N deposits	NBS bills	Repo tenders
December 2004	0	-2,331	-60,000	-195,815
January 2005	1,177	-784	-61,774	-237,242

Note: + inflow of liquidity, - outflow of liquidity.

Source: NBS.

The NBS announced four repo tenders for January, and accepted in full the bank bids for each tender. The increase in demand at the first three tenders exceeded the due amount by almost Sk 30 billion. Owing to the persistent daily and cumulative shortage of liquidity, banks reduced their bids for the last tender by Sk 9 billion at the end of the month. The share of sterilisation repo tenders in the total volume of sterilisation increased by 3.6 percentage points in January.

Repo tenders**Table 23 Tenders in January 2005**

Date	Type of tender ¹⁾	Maturity (days)	Volume accepted (Sk millions)	Rates (%)		
				minimum	average	maximum
5.1.2005	SRT	14	100,029	3.98	4.00	4.00
12.1.2005	SRT	14	143,162	3.98	3.99	4.00
19.1.2005	SRT	14	107,188	3.98	3.99	4.00
26.1.2005	SRT	14	133,953	3.98	4.00	4.00

1) SRT - sterilisation repo tender.

Source: NBS.

The NBS floated one issue of NBS treasury bills in January, with a maturity of 84 days. Demand at the auction reached Sk 47.7 billion, of which the NBS accepted Sk 25 billion. The reason behind the acceptance of such a large amount (Sk 5.0 billion more than the normally accepted volume) was the effort to maintain the share of NBS bills at the level of around 25% of the total volume of sterilisation. The level of demand was Sk 1.0 billion higher than at the previous NBS-bill auction.

NBS bills

The increase in the volume accepted was reflected in the results of NBS-bill auctions as an increase in the difference between the minimum and maximum yields accepted, to 27 basis points (from 20 basis points at the preceding auction). In spite of this, the average yield accepted remained 1 basis point below the level of the three-month BRIBOR rate fixed on auction day. The share of NBS bills in the total volume of sterilisation decreased by 2.6 percentage points.

Chart 20 Fulfilment of Reserve Requirements by Banking Sector in January 2005 (Sk billions)

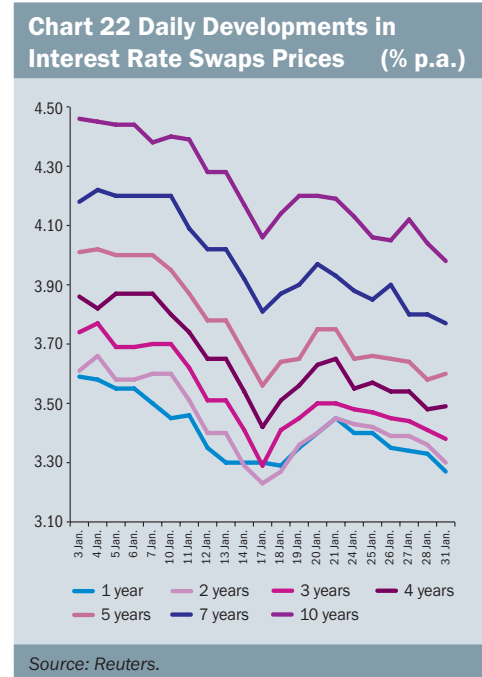
Source: NBS.

To alleviate the shortage of daily liquidity, caused mainly by a growth in interest in employing funds at tenders, banks had to replenish their resources by repeatedly conducting overnight refinancing repo operations with the NBS. The largest daily amount borrowed from the NBS reached Sk 10 billion and was recorded in the last week. On the other hand, the placement of overnight deposits was used by banks only on the last day of the period, when the end-of-period amounts of minimum reserves were already known. The volume of deposits reached Sk 6.8 billion. Thus, the daily balance of overnight transactions, which was on the refinancing side, was affected by the frequent use of refinancing transactions.

Overnight transactions

For January 2005, the amount of required minimum reserves in the banking sector was set at Sk 17.75 billion. By the end of the month, the reserve requirement had been fulfilled to 100.44%.

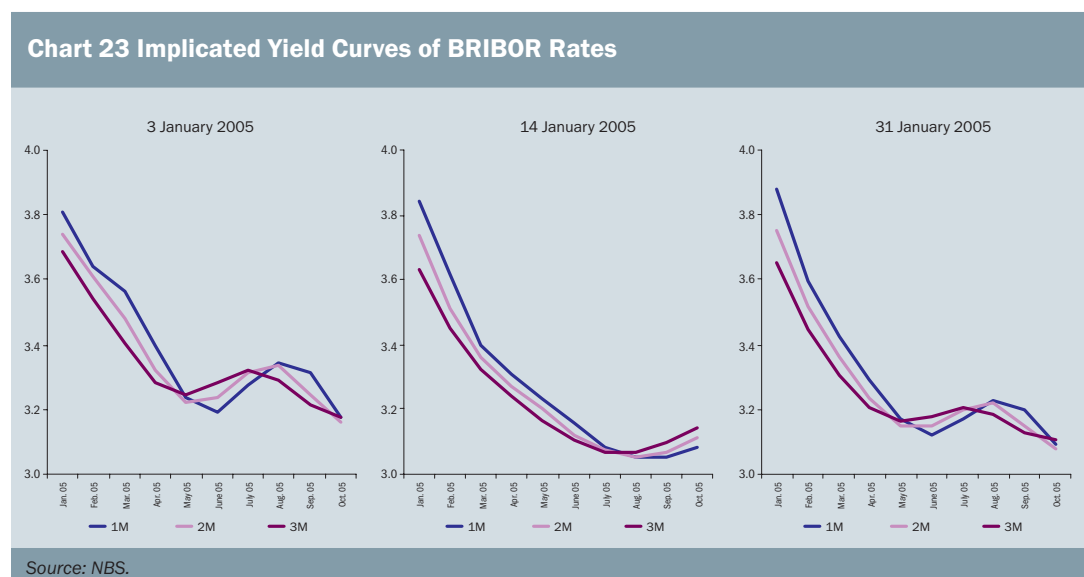
Reserve requirements



Developments in Money Market Interest Rate Derivatives

As a result of efforts for arbitrage and sale of forward rate agreements (FRAs) on the part of both domestic and foreign banks, conditions for a fall in FRA prices were created as early as the beginning of the month. The continuing appreciation of the Slovak koruna and the resulting changes in money market rates gave rise to another fall in FRA prices, which thus became a real basis for the sale of three-month contracts in particular. The publication of last year's inflation rate aroused increased expectations of a possible reduction in NBS rates, as a result of which foreign banks started selling FRAs maturing in six to twelve months, with a downward effect on their price. Three- to six-month FRAs reacted to the weakening of the koruna in the middle of January with an increase in price. The sale of FRA contracts at the end of the month, in a period of repeated appreciation in the value of the koruna, resulted in increased amounts traded by domestic and foreign banks in contracts maturing in one to three months, and a consequent fall in their price.

Although January saw no issue of government securities, the changes in quoted IRS prices affected the volume of concluded IRS contracts, which reacted to the falling tendency of prices on the money market. At the beginning of the month, mostly one-year IRSs were sold, later the sale was extended to include



four-year swaps as well. Trading was suspended in the middle of January, then continued in the second half of the month and resulted in the conclusion of IRSs with two- to five-year maturities.

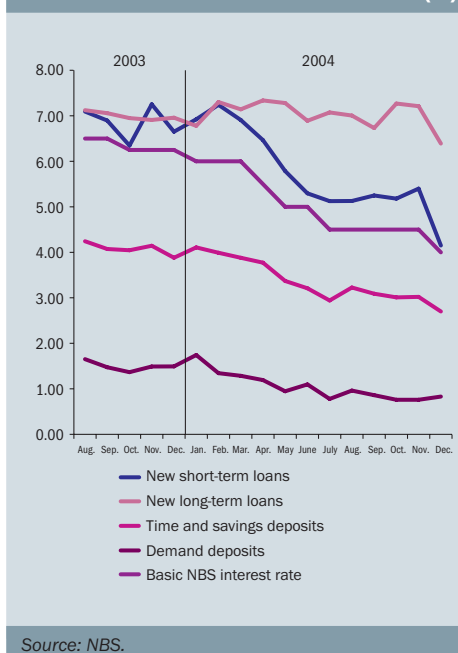
The weekly averages of FRA rates recorded the sharpest drops in contracts maturing in one month (9 to 24 basis points) in the third week in January and in contracts maturing in two to nine months (24 to 35 basis points) in the last week.

Smoother development was recorded in the weekly averages of IRS rates, which fell most significantly in the last week, by 28 to 45 basis points.

The changes in the shape of the yield curve with a fall at the long end of the curve were caused by changes in the implicated expectations of a reduction in the key NBS interest rates (by 50 basis points), from four months at the beginning of the month to three months in the middle and at the end of the month. For the next nine months, the maximum value of implicated expectations of an interest rate cut of more than 60 basis points at the beginning of the month increased to more than 70 basis points in the middle and at the end of January.

Implicated yield curves of BRIBOR rates

Chart 24 Interest Rate Developments (%)



Source: NBS.

4.3. Customer Interest Rates in December 2004

The reduction in key NBS rates from the end of November was reflected in customer interest rates in December, when interest rates fell on both loans and deposits. Interest levels dropped for both enterprises and households.

Customer interest rates

The average interest rate on new loans dropped significantly in December (by 1.16 percentage points), as a result of a fall in the prices of new short and long-term loans. The fall in short-term lending rates was, however, also affected by the provision of loans to the general government at low interest rates (a non-standard market factor). Interest rates on new loans to enterprises fell at a faster rate than the rate for loans to households, when the prices of medium- and long-term investment loans and other short- and medium-term loans to enterprises dropped. The average interest rate on new loans to households fell slightly (by 0.18 of a percentage point), due to a drop in the price of long-term housing loans (by 0.62 of a point), especially mortgage loans with a government bonus and construction loans

Average interest rates on new loans

On a year-on-year basis, the average interest rate on new loans dropped by 2 percentage points, due primarily to a fall in the rate for new loans to enterprises. The opposite

trend was recorded in interest rates for new loans to households (an increase of 0.85 of a percentage point).

Table 24 Average Interest Rates on New Loans (excluding current account overdrafts)

	Interest rate in %			Change in percentage points	
	Dec. 2003	Nov. 2004	Dec. 2004	year-on-year	month-on-month
New short-term loans	6.65	5.38	4.15	-2.49	-1.23
New medium-term loans	8.58	7.98	7.80	-0.78	-0.18
New long-term loans	6.96	7.21	6.39	-0.57	-0.82
Total	6.85	6.01	4.85	-2.00	-1.16

Source: NBS.

The comparison of year-on-year changes in the key NBS rates and average lending rates indicates that the banking sector only transferred the cut in key interest rates into lending rates for enterprises, while lending rates for households recorded a different trend in year-on-year dynamics.



Table 25 Average Interest Rates on New Loans to Enterprises and Households (excluding current account overdrafts)

	Interest rate in %			Change in percentage points	
	Dec. 2003	Nov. 2004	Dec. 2004	year-on-year	month-on-month
Enterprises					
New short-term loans	6.62	5.37	4.70	-1.92	-0.67
New medium-term loans	7.59	5.50	5.11	-2.48	-0.38
New long-term loans	7.49	6.13	5.08	-2.41	-1.05
Total	6.73	5.41	4.77	-1.96	-0.64
Households					
New short-term loans	10.51	9.02	8.75	-1.76	-0.27
New medium-term loans	11.77	12.10	12.20	0.43	0.10
New long-term loans	6.22	7.79	7.43	1.21	-0.36
of which: new mortgage loans with a government bonus (client)	5.23	6.15	6.03	0.80	-0.13
Total	8.61	9.64	9.46	0.85	-0.18

Source: NBS.

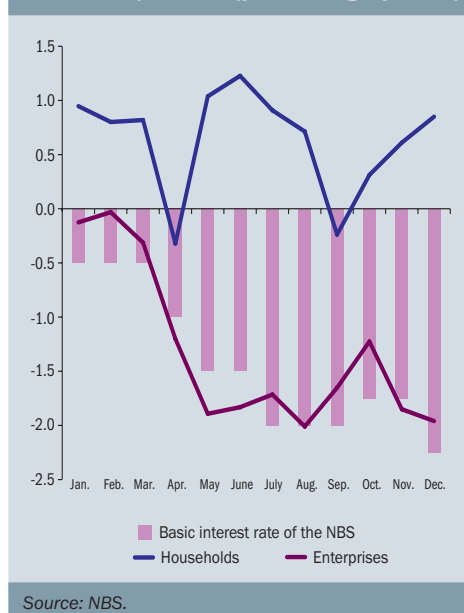
Average interest rates on deposits

The average interest rate on deposits dropped by 0.27 of a percentage point in December. The sharpest drop took place in interest rates on corporate deposits, while the rates for household deposits fell only slightly. Within the structure of deposits by type, the most significant drops occurred in interest rates on short-term time deposits with a maturity of up to 7 days and up to 1 month and on medium-term deposits with a maturity of up to 2 years.

On a year-on-year basis, interest rates dropped for all types of deposits, for both enterprises and households (deposit rates for enterprises fell to a somewhat greater extent). The most significant drops occurred in short-term deposit rates (mainly for enterprises) and medium-term deposit rates.

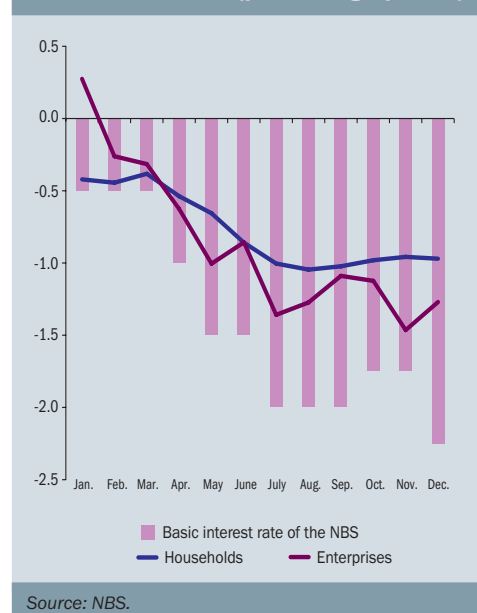
The year-on-year changes in the basic interest rate of the NBS and interest rates on corporate and household deposits followed the same downward course, so banks lowered their rates for corporate deposits in

Chart 25 Year-on-year Changes in the Basic Interest Rate of the NBS and Lending Rates for Enterprises and Households (Excluding Current Account Overdrafts) (percentage points)



Source: NBS.

Chart 26 Year-on-year Changes in the Basic Interest Rate of the NBS and Deposit Rates for Enterprises and Households (percentage points)



Source: NBS.

Table 26 Average Interest Rates on Deposits

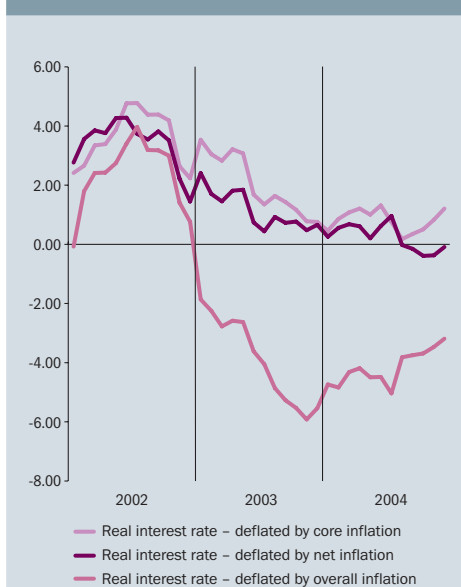
	Interest rate in %			Change in percentage points	
	Dec. 2003	Nov. 2004	Dec. 2004	year-on-year	month-on-month
Demand deposits	1.49	0.76	0.83	-0.66	0.07
Short-term deposits	4.06	3.03	2.65	-1.42	-0.39
Medium-term deposits	3.10	3.18	2.90	-0.20	-0.28
Long-term deposits	3.06	2.86	2.87	-0.19	0.01
Total	3.01	2.28	2.01	-1.00	-0.27

Source: NBS.

Table 27 Average Interest Rates on Corporate and Household Deposits

	Interest rate in %			Change in percentage points	
	Dec. 2003	Nov. 2004	Dec. 2004	year-on-year	month-on-month
Enterprises					
Demand deposits	1.33	0.71	0.64	-0.70	-0.08
Short-term deposits	5.10	3.64	3.28	-1.82	-0.36
Medium-term deposits	4.42	2.74	2.68	-1.74	-0.06
Long-term deposits	3.09	3.00	2.97	-0.12	-0.03
Total	3.46	2.45	2.18	-1.27	-0.26
Households					
Demand deposits	1.13	0.71	0.64	-0.49	-0.07
Short-term deposits	3.24	2.04	1.91	-1.33	-0.14
Medium-term deposits	2.95	2.27	2.05	-0.90	-0.22
Long-term deposits	3.06	2.85	2.86	-0.20	0.01
Total	2.65	1.76	1.68	-0.97	-0.08

Source: NBS.

Chart 27 Real Interest Rates on One-Year Deposits (%)


Source: NBS and Statistical Office of the SR.

roughly equal measure, in line with the reduction in key interest rates. The rates for household deposits, however, have not yet been affected by the November cut in key interest rates.

In December, the real interest rate on one-year deposits reached a negative figure (-3.19%), which had increased in comparison with the previous month by 0.28 of a percentage point. This was primarily due to a fall of 0.4 of a percentage point in the 12-month inflation rate.

If we compare the average interest rate on deposits with a maturity of up to one year in December 2003 (due in December 2004) with the 12-month inflation rate in December 2004, the real interest rate on one-year deposits becomes -2.14% (negative figure). Its level rose in comparison with the previous month by 0.28 of a percentage point as a result of a fall in inflation.

If the rate of interest for deposits with a maturity of up to one year is deflated by core and/or net inflation, the value of the real interest rate for December becomes positive (1.21%) and/or negative (-0.09%), representing a month-on-month increase of 0.38 and/or 0.28 of a percentage point respectively.

Real interest rates





ANNEXES

1. Capital Market

1.1. Primary Market

With effect from 1 January 2005, the organiser of the primary market for government securities is the Agency for Debt and Liquidity Management (ARDAL).

In the Issuing Schedule for 2005, no government-bond auction was planned for January. The first auction in government bonds is planned for 7 February 2005. At the planned auction, Issue No. 203 is to be re-opened for the sixth time, with a maturity of 5 years and a fixed coupon of 4.80% p.a.

Government bonds

In January, yields were paid in the total amount of Sk 4.5 billion. No issue fell due during the month. Foreign investors received Sk 1.0 billion in yields (22.48% of the total amount). This was 32% more than in the same period a year earlier (Sk 0.32 billion in January 2004). Domestic investors received Sk 3.5 billion (77.52% of the total amount), which was 19.17% less than in 2004 (Sk 4.33 billion in January 2004). Bonds creditors received 0.44% of the total amount of yields.

Yield payment and bond redemption

One issue of publicly negotiable non-government bonds was floated in January. It was the 10th issue of mortgage bonds by Tatra banka, a.s.

Non-government bonds

1.2. Secondary Market

The Bratislava Stock Exchange (BCPB) was open for only 16 days in January. During that period, Sk 39.3 billion was traded in 1,318 transactions. The volume of trading dropped by 0.7% compared with the previous month. The volume of price-setting transactions reached Sk 1 billion, i.e. 2.5% of the total volume. Non-resident investors accounted for 57.0% of the total volume traded in January, of which 62.5% were composed of purchases and 51.5% of sales.

There were 210 bond transactions totalling Sk 39.3 billion in January. Most investments were again made in risk-free government bonds, their financial volume reached Sk 39.1 billion (in 193 transactions), representing 99.6% of the total volume of bond transactions. The volume of trading increased by 0.2% compared with last December. In terms of volume, the market for quoted bonds was dominated by trading in government bonds, Issue No. 131 (Sk 9.8 billion in 6 transactions), Issue No. 132 (Sk 5.6 million in 4 transactions), and Issue No. 203 (Sk 3.8 billion in 37 transactions). In the non-government sector, the best performers were the newly quoted B.O.F. 06 issue (Sk 53.0 million, 2 transactions) and NAFTA bonds (Sk 5.5 million, 1 transaction). Most trading took place in government bonds, Issue No. 200 (39 transactions). The price of three-year bonds was quoted at 3.21% to 3.63%; five-year bonds at 3.40% to 3.92%; seven-year bonds at 3.76% to 4.16%; nine-year bonds at 3.93% to 4.30%; and twelve-year bonds at 4.14% to 4.35%.

Bonds

The market capitalisation of bonds amounted to Sk 365.5 billion (a month-on-month increase of 0.9%) on the last trading day of the month. The capitalisation of quoted bonds increased month-on-month by 1.0%, to Sk 343.5 billion.

The component of the SDX (Slovak Bond Index) for corporate and bank bonds closed the month at 261.079% of the nominal value (a monthly increase of 0.6%), with an average yield of 4.32% to maturity and a duration of 1.73 years. The component for government bonds rose by 2.0%, to 243.138% of the nominal value, corresponding to a yield of 3.55% and a duration of 4.06 years. It was decided during the regular revision of SDX indices that the current composition of SDX would also be applied in the next six months.

SDX index

SDXG for the private sector, represented by government bonds, closed the month at the level of 107.48 (price component) and 112.63 (development component), with a yield of 3.76% to maturity and a duration of 4.73 years. The value of the short-term SDXG(<=5) sub-index reached 105.61 (for price) and 109.90 (for development), with a yield of 3.24% to maturity and a duration of 2.51 years. The long-term SDXG(>5) sub-index closed the month at 109.19 (for price) and 115.16 (for development), with a yield of 3.94% to maturity and a duration of 6.74 years.

SDXGroup indices

SDXG for the private sector, represented by corporate and mortgage bonds, closed the month at the level of 102.94 (price component) and 110.02 (development component), with a yield of 3.95% to maturity and a duration of 3.27 years. The value of the short-term SDXG(<=5) sub-index reached 101.63



(for price) and 108.95 (for development) at the end of the month, with a yield of 3.93% to maturity and a duration of 2.25 years. The long-term SDXG(>5) sub-index closed the month at 108.20 (for price) and 112.66 (for development), with a yield of 3.98% to maturity and a duration of 6.70 years.

During the regular revision of the basic structure of the SDXG index (27/01/04), the composition of the index was modified. The commission decided to exclude the corporate issue of PALMA – TUMYS 3 (SK4120002817) from the base of the index and to include B.O.F. 06 (SK4120004334) in the SDXG base, with effect from the date of inclusion of the issue in the Market Maker System. A zero-coupon government-bond issue (No. 205) was also included in the base of the SDXG index, with effect from the beginning of trading on the main quoted market.

Shares In January, equity securities were traded in the amount of Sk 80.1 million. The volume traded within the scope of compulsory bids for acceptance accounted for 65.2%, which represented Sk 52.5 million in 549 transactions. On a month-on-month basis, the volume of transactions dropped by 67.1%.

By the last trading day of January, the market capitalisation of equity securities had fallen month-on-month by 1.9%, to Sk 137.6 billion. The actual amount of issues was Sk 123.4 billion (a month-on-month decline of 1.8%) and accounted for 89.7% of the total capitalisation of the share market. The market capitalisation of quoted shares decreased by 3.5%, to Sk 66.2 billion.

SAX index The steady increase in the Slovak Share Index (SAX) from the previous four months, came to a halt in January. The index opened the year 2005 at the level of 325.87 points, representing a depreciation of 0.23% against the figure for the end of last year. With effect from 1 February 2005, the index will have a new structure, excluding the issue of Novitech (SK1120006053), in line with the rules of the SAX index. The correction coefficients were changed to the same value (0.3418), with a maximum weight of 30% for the individual base components of the index. With effect from 1 February 2005, the base of the SAX index comprises 10 issues of 6 quoted companies.

2. Monetary Developments in the Euro Area

At its January meeting (13/01/05), the Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB) decided to leave its key interest rates unchanged. The rate for refinancing operations remained at 2.00%, the rate for one-day loans at 3.00%, and that for overnight deposits at 1.00%.

2.1. Exchange Rate Developments

At the beginning of January, the exchange rate of the single European currency against the US dollar hovered around the level of USD 1.35/EUR.

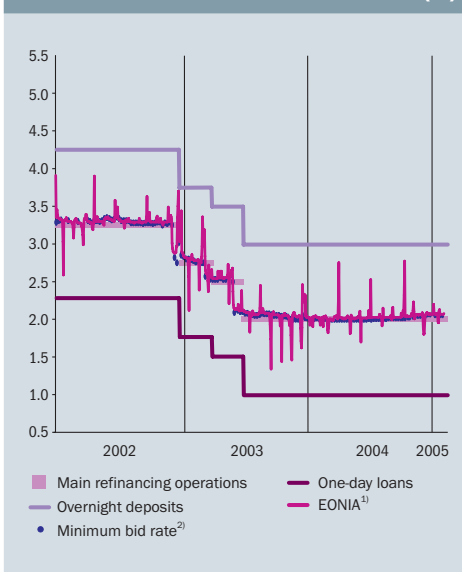
Since the beginning of January, the exchange rate of the dollar against the euro have shown a marked tendency to appreciate. This development was affected mostly by factors on the part of the US economy and its beginning was connected with the expectation of a certain deterioration in the area of inflation in the USA. During January, the exchange rate of the US dollar against the euro was supported by further positive news about the development of the US economy and the appreciation of the dollar was not even stopped by the publication of America's record trade deficit in November 2004. The concern about the financing of the trade deficit was moderated by the confirmation of official support for a strong dollar and the news about a marked inflow of portfolio capital into the USA in November 2004. At the end of the month, the exchange rate hovered around the level of USD 1.30/EUR.

During January, the euro appreciated in relation to the US dollar by 3.49% on a month-on-month basis.

2.2. Real Economy

According to a 'flash' Eurostat estimate, the euro area economy grew in the fourth quarter of 2004 by 0.2%

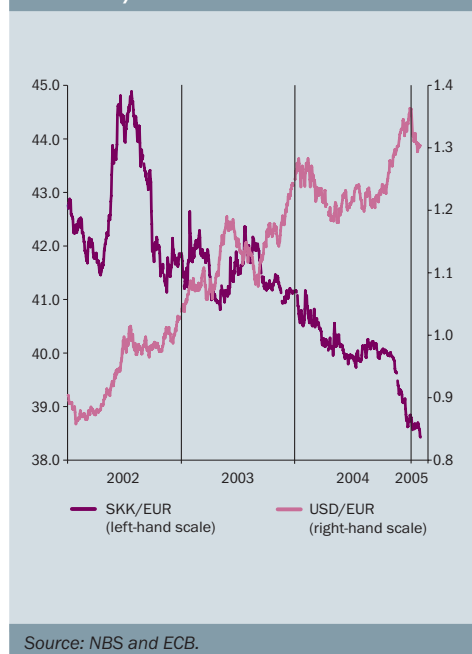
Chart 28 Key ECB Interest Rates and the EONIA (%)



Source: ECB.

1) Euro OverNight Index Average (EONIA) – overnight reference rate of commercial banks operating in the euro area.

2) Minimum bid rate – the lowest rate accepted at a variable rate tender (the average value of minimum bid rates during the reserve maintenance period is used as the rate of interest on reserves).

Chart 29 Exchange Rates: SKK/EUR and USD/EUR

compared with the previous quarter, while increasing in comparison with the same quarter of 2003 by 1.6%. In the third quarter of 2004, euro area GDP grew by 0.3%.

The 12-month rate of inflation in the euro area, expressed in terms of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), rose to 2.4% in December, from 2.2% in the previous month. The strongest year-on-year dynamics were recorded in consumer prices in Luxembourg (3.5%), Spain (3.3%), and Greece (3.1%). The slowest rate of increase in consumer prices was reported from Finland (0.1%). The steepest year-on-year increases took place in the prices of health services (8.5%), alcohol and tobacco (8.4%). Price levels fell in telecommunications (by 2.6%) and in recreation and cultural services (by 0.1%). In the same period a year earlier, consumer prices in the euro area rose by 2.0%. Eurostat foresees a year-on-year inflation rate of 2.1% in January.

In December, industrial producer prices rose on a year-on-year basis by 3.6%, while falling in comparison with the previous month by 0.2%.

Retail sales grew year-on-year by 0.5% and month-on-month by 0.2% during December.

The rate of unemployment (seasonally adjusted) increased during December to 8.9%, from 8.8% in the previous month. The lowest unemployment rates were achieved in Ireland (4.3%), Luxembourg (4.4%), and Austria (4.5%). The highest unemployment rates within the euro area were recorded in Greece (10.5% in June), Spain (10.4%), and Germany (10.0%). In relative terms, the most significant increases in the year-on-year unemployment rates have occurred in the Netherlands (from 4.1% to 4.7% in November) and Luxembourg (from 4.0% to 4.4%). In the same period a year earlier, the unemployment rate in the euro area stood at 8.9%.

According to the first Eurostat estimate, foreign trade in the euro area resulted in a surplus of EUR 2.9 billion in November 2004, compared with EUR 5.2 billion in the same period a year earlier. Compared with the previous month, euro area exports (seasonally adjusted) grew by 2.5% and imports by 3.4% in November.

3. Tables

Selected Indicators of Economic and Monetary Development in the SR

	Unit	2004												2005
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
REAL ECONOMY														
Gross domestic product ^{1) 2) (p)}	SKK billions	-	-	190.9	-	-	400.9	-	-	615.2	-	-	-	-
Year-on-year change in GDP ³⁾	%	-	-	5.4	-	-	5.5	-	-	5.4	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate ⁴⁾	%	16.6	16.5	16.0	15.3	14.5	13.9	13.7	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.6	13.1	-
Consumer prices ³⁾	%	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.5	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.3	5.9	3.2
BALANCE OF TRADE^{2) (p)}														
Exports (fob)	SKK millions	61,130	127,829	203,115	284,094	364,236	440,431	510,222	580,237	659,872	744,248	826,712	895,535	-
Imports (fob)	SKK millions	60,130	126,199	203,816	286,179	367,208	451,669	528,101	603,443	687,577	775,844	862,955	941,058	-
Balance	SKK millions	1,000	1,630	-701	-2,085	-2,972	-11,238	-17,879	-23,206	-27,705	-31,596	-36,243	-45,523	-
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS^{2) (p)}														
Current account	SKK millions	2,249.3	4,189.9	5,330.9	3,980.5	-7,034.7	-18,741.8	-25,053.7	-27,150.6	-31,731.7	-33,112.6	-36,010.6	-	-
Capital and financial account	SKK millions	-1,704.5	14,449.2	-1,030.9	86.6	54,604.9	28,293.2	60,391.2	57,763.6	55,078.2	58,176.1	54,848.7	-	-
Overall balance	SKK millions	3,370.5	22,742.0	8,501.6	7,682.1	50,445.4	13,358.1	44,184.7	39,298.8	32,987.4	33,599.4	31,116.7	-	-
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES⁴⁾														
Total foreign exchange reserves	USD millions	13,493.8	13,939.2	13,275.2	13,016.5	14,597.0	13,750.6	14,302.7	14,344.0	14,410.9	14,822.6	15,466.1	16,778.7	-
NBS foreign exchange reserves	USD millions	12,242.2	12,755.6	12,214.2	11,920.8	13,556.8	12,362.4	13,220.3	13,128.3	13,218.7	13,517.1	13,912.9	14,913.1	-
GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT⁴⁾														
Total gross external debt	USD billions	17.9	18.2	17.5	17.0	19.4	18.7	19.0	18.9	19.5	20.7	21.8	-	-
External debt per capita	USD	3,329	3,389	3,245	3,156	3,606	3,478	3,534	3,520	3,632	3,842	4,059	-	-
MONETARY INDICATORS														
Exchange rate ⁵⁾	SKK/USD	32.292	32.083	32.927	33.433	33.498	32.888	32.512	32.939	32.825	32.081	30.532	29.074	29.348
Money supply (M2) ^{4) 6)}	SKK billions	725.5	730.7	711.6	719.8	710.9	731.0	736.8	742.3	748.4	749.3	758.4	779.9	-
Year-on-year change in M2 ^{3) 6)}	%	6.5	5.5	3.2	4.3	1.8	7.1	5.0	4.7	6.2	5.4	5.5	7.5	-
Loans to enterprises and households ^{4) 6)}	SKK billions	374.9	378.8	384.2	383.9	388.2	394.5	391.2	395.4	402.1	408.3	409.3	409.2	-
STATE BUDGET^{2) 4)}														
Revenue	SKK billions	21.0	36.4	67.0	98.1	109.2	120.7	139.1	153.7	172.8	195.9	213.7	242.4	24.6
Expenditure	SKK billions	23.7	40.8	65.8	92.4	111.5	133.2	157.7	178.5	202.3	226.4	247.8	312.7	20.3
Balance	SKK billions	-2.7	-4.4	1.2	5.7	-2.3	-12.5	-18.6	-24.8	-29.4	-30.5	-34.1	-70.3	4.3
CONSUMER RATES														
Average interest rate on:														
one-year deposits	%	3.56	3.66	3.88	3.81	3.81	3.62	3.46	3.38	2.95	2.91	2.83	2.71	-
short-term loans ⁷⁾	%	7.82	7.72	7.57	7.49	7.31	7.08	6.51	6.49	6.47	6.57	6.46	5.87	-
new short-term loans	%	7.50	7.62	7.52	7.45	8.93	8.71	8.26	8.21	8.11	8.10	8.16	7.45	-
MONEY MARKET														
Interest rates set by the Bank Board of the NBS with effect to ⁸⁾														
Basic interest rate of the NBS (until 31 Dec. 2002: discount rate)	%	22.12.2003	22.12.2003	29.3.2004	29.4.2004	29.4.2004	29.4.2004	1.7.2004	1.7.2004	1.7.2004	1.7.2004	29.11.2004	29.11.2004	29.11.2004
Overnight transactions														
- for sterilisation	%	4.50	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50
- for refinancing	%	7.50	7.50	7.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
Limit rate of the NBS for 2-week repo tenders	%	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00
Bratislava Interbank Offered Rates (BRIBOR)														
overnight	%	5.66	5.93	5.67	4.95	4.22	3.98	3.92	4.06	3.98	3.94	4.35	3.22	4.25
1-week	%	5.98	6.02	5.82	5.31	4.82	4.29	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.33	4.44	3.78	4.03
2-week	%	5.96	6.01	5.86	5.36	4.89	4.36	4.26	4.25	4.33	4.38	4.42	3.85	3.98
1-month	%	5.92	5.96	5.85	5.37	4.94	4.37	4.15	4.14	4.25	4.37	4.36	3.82	3.87
2-month	%	5.86	5.87	5.78	5.36	4.93	4.35	4.05	4.05	4.19	4.34	4.31	3.81	3.75
3-month	%	5.78	5.79	5.71	5.35	4.91	4.33	3.96	3.96	4.16	4.26	4.22	3.74	3.66
6-month	%	5.61	5.58	5.53	5.29	4.85	4.27	3.85	3.86	4.05	4.12	4.07	3.66	3.46
9-month	%	5.48	5.43	5.39	5.17	4.79	4.22	3.77	3.79	3.95	4.05	4.00	3.64	3.38
12-month	%	5.44	5.34	5.31	5.13	4.73	4.18	3.71	3.75	3.93	4.03	3.97	3.62	3.34

- 1) Constant prices, average for 1995.
- 2) Cumulative since the beginning of the year.
- 3) Change compared with the same period of the previous year.
- 4) Figure for the end of the period.
- 5) Exchange rate (mid), average for the period.
- 6) At fixed exchange rates from 1 January 1993.
- 7) Excluding loans at zero interest rate.
- 8) Date from which the given interest rates are valid.

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, Ministry of Finance of the SR, NBS.



Monetary Survey

(At fixed exchange rates from 1 January 1993)

(SKK billions)

	2003		2004											
	31.12.	1.1.	31.1.	29.2.	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.	31.12. ¹⁾
Fixed SKK/USD exchange rate	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899
Fixed SKK/EUR exchange rate	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912
ASSETS														
Net foreign assets	151.2	155.0	154.4	164.3	164.5	174.3	161.1	161.0	164.0	169.3	150.9	144.5	151.7	147.8
Foreign assets	388.9	385.8	388.2	402.1	387.1	390.9	424.8	404.2	422.1	423.1	417.4	418.9	422.9	450.1
Foreign liabilities	237.7	230.8	233.8	237.8	222.6	216.6	263.7	243.2	258.1	253.8	266.5	274.4	271.2	302.3
Net domestic assets	578.8	570.5	570.8	566.4	547.1	545.5	549.8	570.0	572.8	573.0	597.5	604.8	606.7	632.1
Domestic credits	669.1	678.9	678.6	686.9	679.4	670.6	669.6	689.4	688.5	700.6	712.5	722.5	728.4	751.4
Net credit to general government	291.1	297.2	303.7	308.1	295.2	286.7	281.4	294.9	297.3	305.2	310.4	314.2	319.1	342.2
- Net credit to government (excluding NPF)	294.2	300.3	306.8	311.0	298.9	293.5	295.7	308.9	303.6	311.9	317.1	320.9	322.8	345.4
- Net credit to National Property Fund	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-2.9	-3.7	-6.8	-14.3	-14.0	-6.3	-6.7	-6.7	-6.7	-3.7	-3.2
Credits to enterprises and households	378.0	381.7	374.9	378.8	384.2	383.9	388.2	394.5	391.2	395.4	402.1	408.3	409.3	409.2
Credits in Slovak koruna	318.9	323.1	314.5	317.7	320.9	318.0	317.4	319.1	316.5	321.1	326.6	329.2	334.0	333.2
- Credits to enterprises	233.8	238.0	228.6	229.5	230.2	224.9	221.8	220.1	214.8	216.0	218.9	218.7	220.6	216.1
- Credits to households	85.1	85.1	85.9	88.2	90.7	93.1	95.6	99.0	101.7	105.1	107.7	110.5	113.4	117.1
Credits in foreign currency	59.1	58.6	60.4	61.1	63.3	65.9	70.8	75.4	74.7	74.3	75.5	79.1	75.3	76.0
LIABILITIES														
Money Supply (M2)	730.0	725.5	725.2	730.7	711.6	719.8	710.9	731.0	736.8	742.3	748.4	749.3	758.4	779.9
Money (M1)	276.9	275.4	261.2	265.5	258.9	260.8	268.0	279.2	279.7	282.8	288.7	284.8	293.4	311.3
Currency outside banks (M0)	91.8	91.8	91.7	91.7	90.8	90.9	91.9	93.2	93.8	95.4	96.3	97.6	97.8	100.5
Demand deposits	185.1	183.6	169.5	173.8	168.1	169.9	176.1	186.0	185.9	187.4	192.4	187.2	195.6	210.8
- Households	82.8	81.3	83.0	85.0	83.4	83.8	85.6	87.8	89.2	89.6	90.5	91.1	92.4	96.2
- Enterprises	98.9	98.9	82.7	85.3	81.1	84.0	89.0	96.3	94.2	95.7	99.6	94.3	100.7	113.2
- Insurance companies	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.4
Quasi-money (QM)	453.1	450.1	464.0	465.2	452.7	459.0	442.9	451.8	457.1	459.5	459.7	464.5	465.0	468.6
Time and savings deposits	373.6	371.4	380.9	383.7	377.9	385.6	368.7	368.8	379.5	381.1	378.3	377.0	374.1	386.2
- Households	240.4	237.4	236.0	237.5	236.5	234.9	232.9	230.3	228.1	225.2	224.0	222.8	221.1	222.8
- Enterprises	116.9	117.7	127.4	128.9	125.0	134.2	119.1	122.2	129.3	133.9	131.2	133.2	131.5	136.5
- Insurance companies	16.3	16.3	17.5	17.3	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.3	22.1	22.0	23.1	21.0	21.5	26.9
Foreign-currency deposits	79.5	78.7	83.1	81.5	74.8	73.4	74.2	83.0	77.6	78.4	81.4	87.5	90.9	82.4
- Households	46.8	46.2	45.8	45.7	44.7	43.6	43.5	43.3	42.8	42.2	42.4	42.5	42.3	41.6
- Enterprises	32.7	32.5	37.3	35.8	30.1	29.8	30.7	39.7	34.8	36.2	39.0	45.0	48.6	40.8
Other items net	90.3	108.4	107.8	120.5	132.3	125.1	119.8	119.4	115.7	127.6	115.0	117.7	121.7	119.3

Memorandum Items

Net foreign assets of banking sector (excluding foreign liabilities of government)	270.4	274.3	277.2	294.5	294.2	309.7	337.0	335.2	333.0	336.7	325.7	322.4	327.4	383.9
- of which: foreign assets	388.9	385.8	388.2	402.1	387.1	390.9	424.8	404.2	422.1	423.1	417.4	418.9	422.9	507.9
- of which: foreign liabilities	118.5	111.5	111.0	107.6	92.9	81.2	87.8	69.0	89.1	86.4	91.7	96.5	95.5	124.0
Net credit to central government	390.2	390.2	395.7	398.0	392.7	389.0	393.3	411.4	409.8	415.3	422.8	424.4	426.7	434.5
Net credit to general government (excluding foreign liabilities of government)	205.2	211.3	217.7	222.6	210.7	199.0	158.9	182.4	185.2	191.7	198.4	202.4	207.2	233.9
- of which: liabilities of government and NPF (gross)	399.1	405.2	422.2	423.1	420.9	416.1	418.5	417.8	417.0	395.4	409.0	409.4	422.0	460.0
- of which: claims of government and NPF (gross)	193.9	193.9	204.5	200.5	210.2	217.1	259.6	235.4	231.8	203.7	210.6	207.0	214.8	226.1
Foreign liabilities of government	85.9	85.9	86.0	85.5	84.5	87.7	122.5	112.5	112.1	113.5	112.0	111.8	111.9	108.3
Deposits of higher territorial units, deposits of government in foreign currency (EU funds) and non-budgetary deposits of government agencies in NBS	19.7	-	16.4	15.2	11.4	14.0	13.3	9.2	11.4	13.7	13.7	17.0	15.5	10.8
Money market funds' shares/units	-	-	12.9	14.2	15.7	17.0	18.3	20.2	22.3	24.7	26.7	28.4	30.7	32.7

1) Preliminary data, which will be replaced by definitive data from the annual financial statements of banks, by the end of the second quarter of 2005.



Monetary Survey

(At fixed exchange rates)

(SKK billions)

	2003			2004										
	31.12.	1.1.	31.1.	29.2.	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.	31.12. ¹⁾
Fixed SKK/USD exchange rate	40.036	32.920	32.920	32.920	32.920	32.920	32.920	32.920	32.920	32.920	32.920	32.920	32.920	32.920
Fixed SKK/EUR exchange rate	41.722	41.161	41.161	41.161	41.161	41.161	41.161	41.161	41.161	41.161	41.161	41.161	41.161	41.161
ASSETS														
Net foreign assets	216.3	194.1	193.8	204.7	205.6	215.2	202.0	200.9	209.2	214.9	196.1	189.7	196.7	196.2
Foreign assets	479.7	445.5	448.4	465.3	447.6	451.5	492.5	466.1	489.1	489.8	483.3	484.7	488.5	519.1
Foreign liabilities	263.4	251.4	254.6	260.6	242.0	236.3	290.5	265.2	279.9	274.9	287.2	295.0	291.8	322.9
Net domestic assets	534.4	544.5	545.2	539.4	518.4	516.7	521.2	543.8	540.5	540.4	565.8	574.0	576.6	597.3
Domestic credits	701.9	704.3	704.3	712.6	705.3	697.5	700.2	722.4	721.3	733.7	745.5	756.1	761.4	784.5
Net credit to general government	309.1	312.6	319.1	323.4	310.3	302.4	299.9	315.1	317.4	325.6	330.5	334.3	339.2	362.3
- Net credit to government (excluding NPF)	312.2	315.7	322.2	326.3	314.0	309.2	314.2	329.1	323.7	332.3	337.2	341.0	342.9	365.5
- Net credit to National Property Fund	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-2.9	-3.7	-6.8	-14.3	-14.0	-6.3	-6.7	-6.7	-6.7	-3.7	-3.2
Credits to enterprises and households	392.8	391.7	385.2	389.2	395.0	395.1	400.3	407.3	403.9	408.1	415.0	421.8	422.2	422.2
Credits in Slovak koruna	318.9	323.1	314.5	317.7	320.9	318.0	317.4	319.1	316.5	321.1	326.6	329.2	334.0	333.2
- Credits to enterprises	233.8	238.0	228.6	229.5	230.2	224.9	221.8	220.1	214.8	216.0	218.9	218.7	220.6	216.1
- Credits to households	85.1	85.1	85.9	88.2	90.7	93.1	95.6	99.0	101.7	105.1	107.7	110.5	113.4	117.1
Credits in foreign currency	73.9	68.6	70.7	71.5	74.1	77.1	82.9	88.2	87.4	87.0	88.4	92.6	88.2	89.0
LIABILITIES														
Money Supply (M2)	750.7	738.6	739.0	744.1	724.0	731.9	723.2	744.7	749.7	755.3	761.9	763.7	773.3	793.5
Money (M1)	276.9	275.4	261.2	265.5	258.9	260.8	268.0	279.2	279.7	282.8	288.7	284.8	293.4	311.3
Currency outside banks (M0)	91.8	91.8	91.7	91.7	90.8	90.9	91.9	93.2	93.8	95.4	96.3	97.6	97.8	100.5
Demand deposits	185.1	183.6	169.5	173.8	168.1	169.9	176.1	186.0	185.9	187.4	192.4	187.2	195.6	210.8
- Households	82.8	81.3	83.0	85.0	83.4	83.8	85.6	87.8	89.2	89.6	90.5	91.1	92.4	96.2
- Enterprises	98.9	98.9	82.7	85.3	81.1	84.0	89.0	96.3	94.2	95.7	99.6	94.3	100.7	113.2
- Insurance companies	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.4
Quasi-money (QM)	473.8	463.2	477.8	478.6	465.1	471.1	455.2	465.5	470.0	472.5	473.2	478.9	479.9	482.2
Time and savings deposits	373.6	371.4	380.9	383.7	377.9	385.6	368.7	368.8	379.5	381.1	378.3	377.0	374.1	386.2
- Households	240.4	237.4	236.0	237.5	236.5	234.9	232.9	230.3	228.1	225.2	224.0	222.8	221.1	222.8
- Enterprises	116.9	117.7	127.4	128.9	125.0	134.2	119.1	122.2	129.3	133.9	131.2	133.2	131.5	136.5
- Insurance companies	16.3	16.3	17.5	17.3	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.3	22.1	22.0	23.1	21.0	21.5	26.9
Foreign-currency deposits	100.2	91.8	96.9	94.9	87.2	85.5	86.5	96.7	90.5	91.4	94.9	101.9	105.8	96.0
- Households	58.9	53.9	53.4	53.2	52.1	50.8	50.7	50.4	49.9	49.2	49.4	49.5	49.2	48.5
- Enterprises	41.3	37.9	43.5	41.7	35.1	34.7	35.8	46.3	40.6	42.2	45.5	52.4	56.6	47.5
Other items net	167.5	159.8	159.1	173.2	186.9	180.8	179.0	178.6	180.8	193.3	179.7	182.1	184.8	187.2

Memorandum Items

Net foreign assets of banking sector (excluding foreign liabilities of government)	353.6	328.7	332.0	350.2	350.3	366.4	399.9	395.2	398.2	402.7	391.1	387.6	392.5	394.6
- of which: foreign assets	479.7	445.5	448.4	465.3	447.6	451.5	492.5	466.1	489.1	489.8	483.3	484.7	488.5	519.1
- of which: foreign liabilities	126.1	116.8	116.4	115.1	97.3	85.1	92.6	70.9	90.9	87.1	92.2	97.1	96.0	124.5
Net credit to central government	408.2	405.5	411.0	413.3	407.8	404.7	411.8	431.5	429.9	435.6	442.9	444.5	446.8	454.5
Net credit to general government (excluding foreign liabilities of government)	205.2	211.3	217.7	222.6	210.7	199.0	155.5	182.4	185.2	191.7	198.4	202.4	207.2	233.9
- of which: liabilities of government and NPF (gross)	399.1	405.2	422.2	423.1	420.9	416.1	418.5	417.8	417.0	395.4	409.0	409.4	422.0	460.0
- of which: claims of government and NPF (gross)	193.9	193.9	204.5	200.5	210.2	217.1	263.0	235.4	231.8	203.7	210.6	207.0	214.8	226.1
Foreign liabilities of government	103.9	101.3	101.4	100.8	99.6	103.4	144.4	132.7	132.2	133.9	132.1	131.9	132.0	128.4
Deposits of higher territorial units, deposits of government in foreign currency (EU funds) and non-budgetary deposits of government agencies in NBS	20.1	-	16.8	15.6	11.7	14.5	13.7	9.6	12.1	14.8	14.8	18.6	17.0	12.1
Money market funds' shares/units	-	-	12.9	14.2	15.7	17.0	18.3	20.2	22.3	24.7	26.7	28.4	30.7	32.7

1) Preliminary data, which will be replaced by definitive data from the annual financial statements of banks, by the end of the second quarter of 2005.



Monetary Survey

(At current exchange rates)

(SKK billions)

	2003	2004												
	31.12.	1.1.	31.1.	29.2.	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.	31.12. ¹⁾
Current SKK/USD exchange rate	32.920	32.920	32.637	32.621	32.982	34.126	32.695	32.844	33.370	33.408	32.492	31.386	29.627	28.496
Current SKK/EUR exchange rate	41.161	41.161	40.822	40.528	40.207	40.359	40.069	39.946	40.138	40.218	40.048	39.940	39.288	38.796
ASSETS														
Net foreign assets	189.5	194.1	190.9	200.2	202.1	215.1	196.1	195.2	205.0	211.8	189.4	179.2	177.9	169.5
Foreign assets	447.9	445.5	444.4	458.6	441.9	450.2	482.2	456.6	481.9	483.8	473.0	470.0	463.1	484.0
Foreign liabilities	258.4	251.4	253.5	258.4	239.8	235.1	286.1	261.4	276.9	272.0	283.6	290.8	285.2	314.5
Net domestic assets	553.1	544.5	547.2	542.6	520.6	516.6	525.4	547.5	543.6	542.6	570.4	581.0	588.6	615.9
Domestic credits	694.0	704.3	702.9	710.0	701.8	695.1	695.1	716.5	716.7	729.3	739.7	749.0	750.1	769.9
Net credit to general government	306.5	312.6	318.3	321.8	308.2	300.7	296.7	311.3	314.2	322.6	326.9	330.3	333.0	354.4
- Net credit to government (excluding NPF)	309.6	315.7	321.4	324.7	311.9	307.5	311.0	325.3	320.5	329.3	333.6	337.0	336.7	357.6
- Net credit to National Property Fund	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	-2.9	-3.7	-6.8	-14.3	-14.0	-6.3	-6.7	-6.7	-6.7	-3.7	-3.2
Credits to enterprises and households	387.5	391.7	384.6	388.2	393.6	394.4	398.4	405.2	402.5	406.7	412.8	418.7	417.1	415.5
Credits in Slovak koruna	318.9	323.1	314.5	317.7	320.9	318.0	317.4	319.1	316.5	321.1	326.6	329.2	334.0	333.2
- Credits to enterprises	233.8	238.0	228.6	229.5	230.2	224.9	221.8	220.1	214.8	216.0	218.9	218.7	220.6	216.1
- Credits to households	85.1	85.1	85.9	88.2	90.7	93.1	95.6	99.0	101.7	105.1	107.7	110.5	113.4	117.1
Credits in foreign currency	68.6	68.6	70.1	70.5	72.7	76.4	81.0	86.1	86.0	85.6	86.2	89.5	83.1	82.3
LIABILITIES														
Money Supply (M2)	742.6	738.6	738.1	742.8	722.7	731.7	721.5	742.7	748.6	754.4	759.8	760.2	766.5	785.4
Money (M1)	276.9	275.4	261.2	265.5	258.9	260.8	268.0	279.2	279.7	282.8	288.7	284.8	293.4	311.3
Currency outside banks (M0)	91.8	91.8	91.7	91.7	90.8	90.9	91.9	93.2	93.8	95.4	96.3	97.6	97.8	100.5
Demand deposits	185.1	183.6	169.5	173.8	168.1	169.9	176.1	186.0	185.9	187.4	192.4	187.2	195.6	210.8
- Households	82.8	81.3	83.0	85.0	83.4	83.8	85.6	87.8	89.2	89.6	90.5	91.1	92.4	96.2
- Enterprises	98.9	98.9	82.7	85.3	81.1	84.0	89.0	96.3	94.2	95.7	99.6	94.3	100.7	113.2
- Insurance companies	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.4
Quasi-money (QM)	465.7	463.2	476.9	477.3	463.8	470.9	453.5	463.5	468.9	471.6	471.1	475.4	473.1	474.1
Time and savings deposits	373.6	371.4	380.9	383.7	377.9	385.6	368.7	368.8	379.5	381.1	378.3	377.0	374.1	386.2
- Households	240.4	237.4	236.0	237.5	236.5	234.9	232.9	230.3	228.1	225.2	224.0	222.8	221.1	222.8
- Enterprises	116.9	117.7	127.4	128.9	125.0	134.2	119.1	122.2	129.3	133.9	131.2	133.2	131.5	136.5
- Insurance companies	16.3	16.3	17.5	17.3	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.3	22.1	22.0	23.1	21.0	21.5	26.9
Foreign-currency deposits	92.1	91.8	96.0	93.6	85.9	85.3	84.8	94.7	89.4	90.5	92.8	98.4	99.0	87.9
- Households	54.2	53.9	52.9	52.5	51.3	50.7	49.7	49.4	49.3	48.7	48.3	47.8	46.1	44.4
- Enterprises	37.9	37.9	43.1	41.1	34.6	34.6	35.1	45.3	40.1	41.8	44.5	50.6	52.9	43.5
Other items net	140.9	159.8	155.7	167.4	181.2	178.5	169.7	169.0	173.1	186.7	169.3	168.0	161.5	154.0

Memorandum Items

Net foreign assets of banking sector (excluding foreign liabilities of government)	324.2	328.7	328.3	344.3	344.7	364.5	390.2	385.8	390.9	396.6	380.8	373.1	367.5	360.0
- of which: foreign assets	447.9	445.5	444.4	458.6	441.9	450.2	482.2	456.6	481.9	483.8	473.0	470.0	463.1	484.0
- of which: foreign liabilities	123.7	116.8	116.1	114.3	97.2	85.7	92.0	70.8	91.0	87.2	92.2	96.9	95.6	124.0
Net credit to central government	405.5	405.5	410.2	411.7	405.7	403.0	408.7	427.8	426.8	432.7	439.3	440.5	440.6	446.7
Net credit to general government (excluding foreign liabilities of government)	205.2	211.3	217.7	222.6	210.7	199.0	156.1	182.4	185.2	191.7	198.4	202.4	207.2	233.9
- of which: liabilities of government and NPF (gross)	399.1	405.2	422.2	423.1	420.9	416.1	418.5	417.8	417.0	395.4	409.0	409.4	422.0	460.0
- of which: claims of government and NPF (gross)	193.9	193.9	204.5	200.5	210.2	217.1	262.4	235.4	231.8	203.7	210.6	207.0	214.8	226.1
Foreign liabilities of government	101.3	101.3	100.6	99.2	97.5	101.7	140.6	128.9	129.0	130.9	128.5	127.9	125.8	120.5
Deposits of higher territorial units, deposits of government in foreign currency (EU funds) and non-budgetary deposits of government agencies in NBS	20.1	-	16.8	15.5	11.7	14.4	13.6	9.5	12.0	14.6	14.6	18.3	16.6	11.6
Money market funds' shares/units	-	-	12.9	14.2	15.7	17.0	18.3	20.2	22.3	24.7	26.7	28.4	30.7	32.7

1) Preliminary data, which will be replaced by definitive data from the annual financial statements of banks, by the end of the second quarter of 2005.



Money Supply M2

(At fixed exchange rates from 1 January 1993)

(SKK billions)

	1.1.2004	30.11.2004	31.12.2004	Month-on-month change	Month-on-month change (in %)	Change since beginning of year	Change since beginning of year (in %)
Money supply (M2)	725.5	758.4	779.9	21.5	2.8	54.4	7.5
Money (M1)	275.4	293.4	311.3	17.9	6.1	35.9	13.0
Currency outside banks (M0)	91.8	97.8	100.5	2.7	2.8	8.7	9.5
Demand deposits	183.6	195.6	210.8	15.2	7.8	27.2	14.8
Quasi-money (QM)	450.1	465.0	468.6	3.6	0.8	18.5	4.1
Time and savings deposits	371.4	374.1	386.2	12.1	3.2	14.8	4.0
Foreign-currency deposits	78.7	90.9	82.4	-8.5	-9.4	3.7	4.7
Slovak-koruna deposits	555.0	569.7	597.0	27.3	4.8	42.0	7.6
- Households	318.7	313.5	319.0	5.5	1.8	0.3	0.1
- Enterprises (incl. insurance cos.)	236.3	256.2	278.0	21.8	8.5	41.7	17.6

**Developments in Credit**

(SKK billions)

	30. 11. 2004	31. 12. 2004 ⁽¹⁾	Change
Credits in total (in SKK and foreign currency)	440.4	449.1	8.7
Credits in Slovak koruna	344.1	348.6	4.5
of which			
- Enterprises	203.3	199.3	-4.0
- General government	25.0	30.3	5.3
- Households	113.4	117.1	3.6
- Other ¹⁾	2.4	1.9	-0.5
Credits in foreign currency²⁾	96.3	100.5	4.2

1) Non-profit organisations and entities not included in sectors.

2) In convertible currencies (residents and non-residents).

Developments in Deposit

(SKK billions)

	30. 11. 2004	31. 12. 2004 ⁽¹⁾	Change
Deposits in total (in SKK and foreign currency)	850.8	844.6	-6.1
Deposits in Slovak koruna	746.8	748.9	2.0
of which			
- Enterprises	239.2	263.2	24.1
- General government	175.2	149.2	-25.9
- Households	313.5	318.9	5.4
- Other ¹⁾	19.0	17.5	-1.6
Deposits in foreign currency²⁾	103.9	95.8	-8.2

1) Non-profit organisations and entities not included in sectors.

2) In convertible currencies (residents and non-residents).



Balance of Payments of the SR for January to November 2004

	Receipts / Credit (+)		Payments / Debit (-)		Balance	
	SKK millions	USD millions	SKK millions	USD millions	SKK millions	USD millions
Goods	826,712.0	25,390.4	862,956.0	26,503.6	-36,244.0	-1,113.1
Services	107,719.1	3,308.3	99,132.8	3,044.6	8,586.3	263.7
Transport	43,871.3	1,347.4	28,488.8	875.0	15,382.5	472.4
Tourism	25,159.2	772.7	21,804.5	669.7	3,354.7	103.0
Other services	38,688.6	1,188.2	48,839.5	1,500.0	-10,150.9	-311.8
Income	26,485.0	813.4	39,659.5	1,218.0	-13,174.5	-404.6
Compensation of employees	14,892.9	457.4	617.8	19.0	14,275.1	438.4
Investment income	11,592.1	356.0	39,041.7	1,199.1	-27,449.6	-843.0
Current transfers	24,724.5	759.4	19,902.9	611.3	4,821.6	148.1
CURRENT ACCOUNT	985,640.6	30,271.5	1,021,651.2	31,377.5	-36,010.6	-1,106.0
Capital account	2,786.4	85.6	4,454.7	136.8	-1,668.3	-51.2
Financial account	2,865,866.6	87,977.2	-2,809,349.6	-86,250.0	56,517.0	1,727.2
Direct investment	550,775.6	16,915.7	-515,687.1	-15,838.1	35,088.5	1,077.7
<i>Abroad (direct investor = resident)</i>	29,007.6	890.9	-24,031.1	-738.1	4,976.5	152.8
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	895.6	27.5	-2,259.1	-69.4	-1,363.5	-41.9
Other capital	28,112.0	863.4	-21,772.0	-668.7	6,340.0	194.7
<i>In the SR (recipient of dir. investment = resident)</i>	521,768.0	16,024.8	-491,656.0	-15,100.0	30,112.0	924.8
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	30,447.0	935.1	-5,145.0	-158.0	25,302.0	777.1
Other capital	491,321.0	15,089.7	-486,511.0	-14,942.0	4,810.0	147.7
Portfolio investment	351,997.2	10,778.5	-314,922.7	-9,663.2	37,074.5	1,115.4
Assets	60,576.7	1,860.5	-72,869.6	-2,238.0	-12,292.9	-377.5
Liabilities	291,420.5	8,918.1	-242,053.1	-7,425.2	49,367.4	1,492.9
Financial derivatives	685,620.7	21,057.1	-685,830.7	-21,063.6	-210.0	-6.4
Assets	273,959.9	8,414.0	-277,132.9	-8,511.5	-3,173.0	-97.5
Liabilities	411,660.8	12,643.1	-408,697.8	-12,552.1	2,963.0	91.0
Other investment	1,277,473.1	39,225.8	-1,292,909.1	-39,685.2	-15,436.0	-459.4
<i>Long-term</i>	125,194.3	3,838.9	-134,756.9	-4,136.3	-9,562.6	-297.4
Assets	24,451.1	751.0	-27,716.8	-851.3	-3,265.7	-100.3
Liabilities	100,743.2	3,088.0	-107,040.1	-3,285.0	-6,296.9	-197.1
<i>Short-term</i>	1,152,278.8	35,386.9	-1,158,152.2	-35,548.9	-5,873.4	-162.0
Assets	413,052.3	12,685.9	-429,893.8	-13,203.1	-16,841.5	-517.2
Liabilities	739,226.5	22,701.0	-728,258.4	-22,345.8	10,968.1	355.2
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	2,868,653.0	88,062.7	-2,813,804.3	-86,386.8	54,848.7	1,675.9
ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-	-	-	-	12,278.6	344.2
TOTAL BALANCE	-8,699.6	-287.7	39,816.3	1,201.9	31,116.7	914.2
Monetary gold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special drawing rights	0.0	0.0	-1.1	0.0	-1.1	0.0
Foreign exchange	8,699.6	287.7	-39,815.2	-1,201.9	-31,115.6	-914.2
<i>Currency and deposits</i>	8,699.6	287.7	0.0	0.0	8,699.6	287.7
<i>Securities</i>	0.0	0.0	-39,815.2	-1,201.9	-39,815.2	-1,201.9
Bonds and notes	0.0	0.0	-25,922.6	-784.4	-25,922.6	-784.4
Money market instruments and financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	-13,892.6	-417.5	-13,892.6	-417.5
RESERVE ASSETS	8,699.6	287.7	-39,816.3	-1,201.9	-31,116.7	-914.2

Note: Preliminary data.

Applied rate of exchange: USD 1 = SKK 32.560

**Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment ⁴⁾ into the SR in 1998 – 2004**

(Flows and stocks)

Corporate sector

	SKK millions				USD millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December
1998	46,499	17,248	1,890	65,637	1,336.87	489.42	-48.13	1,778.16
1999	65,637	16,729	695	83,061	1,778.16	403.92	-216.87	1,965.21
2000	83,061	97,454	-18,527	161,988	1,965.21	2,109.39	-656.33	3,418.27
2001	161,988	24,353	-4,190	182,151	3,418.27	503.71	-163.73	3,758.25
2002	182,151	174,180	-100,897	255,434	3,758.25	3,842.06	-1,220.20	6,380.11
2003	255,434	35,753	-8,303	282,884	6,380.11	972.26	1,240.70	8,593.07
2004 ³⁾	295,961	18,343	-8,362	305,942 ⁴⁾	8,990.31	558.78	-133.17	9,415.92 ⁴⁾

Banking sector

	SKK millions				USD millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December
1998	11,608	1,334	-11	12,931	333.74	37.85	-21.28	350.31
1999	12,931	-40	86	12,977	350.31	-0.97	-42.31	307.03
2000	12,977	2,107	69	15,153	307.03	45.61	-32.88	319.76
2001	15,153	37,095	-3	52,245	319.76	767.27	-9.07	1,077.96
2002	52,245	11,414	-3,930	59,729	1,077.96	251.77	162.16	1,491.89
2003 ²⁾	59,980	1,813	3,629	65,422	1,498.15	49.30	439.85	1,987.30
2004	65,422	5,033	-3,893	66,562 ⁴⁾	1,987.30	153.32	-92.06	2,048.56 ⁴⁾

Total

	SKK millions				USD millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December
1998	58,107	18,582	1,879	78,568	1,670.61	527.27	-69.41	2,128.47
1999	78,568	16,689	781	96,038	2,128.47	402.95	-259.18	2,272.24
2000	96,038	99,561	-18,458	177,141	2,272.24	2,155.00	-689.21	3,738.03
2001	177,141	61,448	-4,193	234,396	3,738.03	1,270.98	-172.80	4,836.21
2002	234,396	185,594	-104,827	315,163	4,836.21	4,093.83	-1,058.04	7,872.00
2003 ²⁾	315,414	37,566	-4,674	348,306	7,878.26	1,021.56	1,680.55	10,580.37
2004 ³⁾	361,383	23,376	-12,255	372,504 ⁴⁾	10,977.61	712.10	-225.23	11,464.48 ⁴⁾

Note: The data for 2002 – 2004 are preliminary.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

2) Change in methodology – new accounting standards for banks.

3) Other capital funds included in the equity capital.

4) Data at 30 September.

Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment ¹⁾ During January to September 2004

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 32.827									
Inflow of FDI (equity capital + reinvested earnings) in total	18,343	558.8	100.0	5,033	153.3	100.0	23,376	712.1	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
Hungary	6,151	187.4	33.5	-35	-1.1	-0.7	6,116	186.3	26.2
Austria	370	11.3	2.0	4,616	140.6	91.7	4,986	151.9	21.3
USA	1,689	51.5	9.2	1,653	50.4	32.8	3,342	101.8	14.3
France	3,122	95.1	17.0	-36	-1.1	-0.7	3,086	94.0	13.2
United Kingdom	4,304	131.1	23.5	-1,396	-42.5	-27.7	2,908	88.6	12.4
Luxemburg	2,097	63.9	11.4	0	0.0	0.0	2,097	63.9	9.0
Italy	321	9.8	1.7	-13	-0.4	-0.3	308	9.4	1.3
Switzerland	242	7.4	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	242	7.4	1.0
Czech Republic	177	5.4	1.0	-2	-0.1	0.0	175	5.3	0.7
Cyprus	144	4.4	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	144	4.4	0.6
Other countries	-274	-8.3	-1.5	246	7.5	4.9	-28	-0.9	-0.1
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	-10	-0.3	-0.1	0	0.0	0.0	-10	-0.3	0.0
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	12,637	385.0	68.9	0	0.0	0.0	12,637	385.0	54.1
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Construction	147	4.5	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	147	4.5	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	4,634	141.2	25.3	0	0.0	0.0	4,634	141.2	19.8
Hotels and restaurants	-55	-1.7	-0.3	0	0.0	0.0	-55	-1.7	-0.2
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	463	14.1	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	463	14.1	2.0
Financial intermediation	571	17.4	3.1	5,033	153.3	100.0	5,604	170.7	24.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	-63	-1.9	-0.3	0	0.0	0.0	-63	-1.9	-0.3
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	10	0.3	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	10	0.3	0.0
Other community, social, and personal services	8	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.2	0.0
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by region									
Bratislava region	14,366	437.6	78.3	5,033	153.3	100.0	19,399	590.9	83.0
Tmava region	3,488	106.3	19.0	0	0.0	0.0	3,488	106.3	14.9
Trenčín region	230	7.0	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	230	7.0	1.0
Nitra region	-5	-0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-5	-0.2	0.0
Žilina region	101	3.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	101	3.1	0.4
Banská Bystrica region	243	7.4	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	243	7.4	1.0
Prešov region	382	11.6	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	382	11.6	1.6
Košice region	-462	-14.1	-2.5	0	0.0	0.0	-462	-14.1	-2.0

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.



Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment ¹⁾ During January to December 2003

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 36.773									
Inflow of FDI (equity capital + reinvested earnings) in total	35,753	972.3	100.0	1,813	49.3	100.0	37,566	1,021.6	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
Germany	10,965	298.2	30.7	21	0.6	1.2	10,986	298.8	29.2
Hungary	7,369	200.4	20.6	984	26.8	54.3	8,353	227.2	22.2
Czech Republic	5,540	150.7	15.5	-7	-0.2	-0.4	5,533	150.5	14.7
United Kingdom	2,722	74.0	7.6	104	2.8	5.7	2,826	76.8	7.5
The Netherlands	2,146	58.4	6.0	7	0.2	0.4	2,153	58.5	5.7
Austria	1,055	28.7	3.0	603	16.4	33.3	1,658	45.1	4.4
USA	1,429	38.9	4.0	-27	-0.7	-1.5	1,402	38.1	3.7
Denmark	1,108	30.1	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,108	30.1	2.9
Switzerland	997	27.1	2.8	0	0.0	0.0	997	27.1	2.7
Italy	510	13.9	1.4	142	3.9	7.8	652	17.7	1.7
Other countries	1,912	52.0	5.3	-14	-0.4	-0.8	1,898	51.6	5.1
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	293	8.0	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	293	8.0	0.8
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	77	2.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	77	2.1	0.2
Manufacturing	17,404	473.3	48.7	0	0.0	0.0	17,404	473.3	46.3
Electricity, gas, and water supply	-557	-15.1	-1.6	0	0.0	0.0	-557	-15.1	-1.5
Construction	845	23.0	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	845	23.0	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	5,091	138.4	14.2	0	0.0	0.0	5,091	138.4	13.6
Hotels and restaurants	63	1.7	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	63	1.7	0.2
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	333	9.1	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	333	9.1	0.9
Financial intermediation	900	24.5	2.5	1,813	49.3	100.0	2,713	73.8	7.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	848	23.1	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	848	23.1	2.3
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	10,463	284.5	29.3	0	0.0	0.0	10,463	284.5	27.9
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	9	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.2	0.0
Other community, social, and personal services	-17	-0.5	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-17	-0.5	0.0
Activities of private households	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	29,744	808.9	83.2	1,813	49.3	100.0	31,557	858.2	84.0
Trnava region	1,301	35.4	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,301	35.4	3.5
Trenčín region	1,977	53.8	5.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,977	53.8	5.3
Nitra region	1,299	35.3	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,299	35.3	3.5
Žilina region	690	18.8	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	690	18.8	1.8
Banská Bystrica region	128	3.5	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	128	3.5	0.3
Prešov region	23	0.6	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	23	0.6	0.1
Košice region	591	16.1	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	591	16.1	1.6

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment ¹⁾ During January to December 2002

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 45.335									
Inflow of FDI (equity capital + reinvested earnings) in total	174,180	3,842.1	100.0	11,414	251.8	100.0	185,594	4,093.8	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
Germany	79,206	1,747.1	45.5	-36	-0.8	-0.3	79,170	1,746.3	42.7
France	66,664	1,470.5	38.3	33	0.7	0.3	66,697	1,471.2	35.9
United Kingdom	12,210	269.3	7.0	-236	-5.2	-2.1	11,974	264.1	6.5
Austria	59	1.3	0.0	7,265	160.3	63.6	7,324	161.6	3.9
Italy	342	7.5	0.2	5,332	117.6	46.7	5,674	125.2	3.1
Cyprus	5,574	123.0	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	5,574	123.0	3.0
Czech Republic	4,765	105.1	2.7	21	0.5	0.2	4,786	105.6	2.6
The Netherlands	6,350	140.1	3.6	-1,947	-42.9	-17.1	4,403	97.1	2.4
Panama	926	20.4	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	926	20.4	0.5
Luxemburg	716	15.8	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	716	15.8	0.4
Other countries	-2,632	-58.1	-1.5	982	21.7	8.6	-1,650	-36.4	-0.9
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	9	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.2	0.0
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	182	4.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	182	4.0	0.1
Manufacturing	12,642	278.9	7.3	0	0.0	0.0	12,642	278.9	6.8
Electricity, gas, and water supply	138,671	3,058.8	79.6	0	0.0	0.0	138,671	3,058.8	74.7
Construction	116	2.6	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	116	2.6	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	9,315	205.5	5.3	0	0.0	0.0	9,315	205.5	5.0
Hotels and restaurants	3	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.1	0.0
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	-1,029	-22.7	-0.6	0	0.0	0.0	-1,029	-22.7	-0.6
Financial intermediation	8,779	193.6	5.0	11,414	251.8	100.0	20,193	445.4	10.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	2,389	52.7	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	2,389	52.7	1.3
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	2,628	58.0	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	2,628	58.0	1.4
Other community, social, and personal services	273	6.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	273	6.0	0.1
Activities of private households	178	3.9	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	178	3.9	0.1
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	24	0.5	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	24	0.5	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	159,324	3,514.4	91.5	11,414	251.8	100.0	170,738	3,766.1	92.0
Trnava region	3,497	77.1	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	3,497	77.1	1.9
Trenčín region	2,185	48.2	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	2,185	48.2	1.2
Nitra region	1,148	25.3	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,148	25.3	0.6
Žilina region	6,468	142.7	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	6,468	142.7	3.5
Banská Bystrica region	407	9.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	407	9.0	0.2
Prešov region	189	4.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	189	4.2	0.1
Košice region	962	21.2	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	962	21.2	0.5

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.



Volume of Foreign Direct Investment ¹⁾ as at 30 September 2004

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 32.492									
Total volume of FDI (equity capital + reinvested earnings)	305,942	9,415.9	100.0	66,562	2,048.6	100.0	372,504	11,464.5	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
Germany	83,460	2,568.6	27.3	1,103	33.9	1.7	84,563	2,602.6	22.7
The Netherlands	60,750	1,869.7	19.9	595	18.3	0.9	61,345	1,888.0	16.5
Austria	20,483	630.4	6.7	32,766	1,008.4	49.2	53,249	1,638.8	14.3
Italy	5,052	155.5	1.7	24,143	743.0	36.3	29,195	898.5	7.8
France	26,497	815.5	8.7	515	15.9	0.8	27,012	831.3	7.3
United Kingdom	25,188	775.2	8.2	349	10.7	0.5	25,537	785.9	6.9
Hungary	22,624	696.3	7.4	1,946	59.9	2.9	24,570	756.2	6.6
Czech Republic	16,701	514.0	5.5	3,495	107.6	5.3	20,196	621.6	5.4
USA	15,001	461.7	4.9	1,650	50.8	2.5	16,651	512.5	4.5
Switzerland	4,379	134.8	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	4,379	134.8	1.2
Other countries	25,807	794.3	8.4	0	0.0	0.0	25,807	794.3	6.9
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	1,200	36.9	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,200	36.9	0.3
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	2,635	81.1	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	2,635	81.1	0.7
Manufacturing	142,200	4,376.5	46.5	0	0.0	0.0	142,200	4,376.5	38.2
Electricity, gas, and water supply	41,015	1,262.3	13.4	0	0.0	0.0	41,015	1,262.3	11.0
Construction	2,395	73.7	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	2,395	73.7	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	43,522	1,339.5	14.2	0	0.0	0.0	43,522	1,339.5	11.7
Hotels and restaurants	1,662	51.2	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,662	51.2	0.4
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	37,611	1,157.5	12.3	0	0.0	0.0	37,611	1,157.5	10.1
Financial intermediation	17,851	549.4	5.8	66,562	2,048.6	100.0	84,413	2,598.0	22.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	12,423	382.3	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	12,423	382.3	3.3
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	1,437	44.2	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,437	44.2	0.4
Other community, social, and personal services	1,991	61.3	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,991	61.3	0.5
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	193,363	5,951.1	63.2	66,562	2,048.6	100.0	259,925	7,999.7	69.8
Trnava region	21,850	672.5	7.1	0	0.0	0.0	21,850	672.5	5.9
Trenčín region	12,999	400.1	4.2	0	0.0	0.0	12,999	400.1	3.5
Nitra region	11,413	351.3	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	11,413	351.3	3.1
Žilina region	16,458	506.5	5.4	0	0.0	0.0	16,458	506.5	4.4
Banská Bystrica region	9,051	278.6	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	9,051	278.6	2.4
Prešov region	6,385	196.5	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	6,385	196.5	1.7
Košice region	34,423	1,059.4	11.3	0	0.0	0.0	34,423	1,059.4	9.2

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

Volume of Foreign Direct Investment ¹⁾ as at 31 December 2003

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 32.920									
Total volume of FDI (equity capital + reinvested earnings)	282,884	8,593.1	100.0	65,422	1,987.3	100.0	348,306	10,580.4	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
Germany	80,254	2,437.8	28.4	852	25.9	1.3	81,106	2,463.7	23.3
The Netherlands	58,018	1,762.4	20.5	595	18.1	0.9	58,613	1,780.5	16.8
Austria	18,764	570.0	6.6	30,383	922.9	46.4	49,147	1,492.9	14.1
Italy	4,250	129.1	1.5	24,143	733.4	36.9	28,393	862.5	8.2
United Kingdom	23,799	722.9	8.4	1,749	53.1	2.7	25,548	776.1	7.3
France	23,678	719.3	8.4	550	16.7	0.8	24,228	736.0	7.0
Czech Republic	17,149	520.9	6.1	3,495	106.2	5.3	20,644	627.1	5.9
Hungary	15,748	478.4	5.6	2,005	60.9	3.1	17,753	539.3	5.1
USA	11,854	360.1	4.2	1,650	50.1	2.5	13,504	410.2	3.9
Cyprus	8,139	247.2	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	8,139	247.2	2.3
Other countries	21,231	644.9	7.5	0	0.0	0.0	21,231	644.9	6.1
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	1,185	36.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,185	36.0	0.3
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	2,709	82.3	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	2,709	82.3	0.8
Manufacturing	130,199	3,955.0	46.0	0	0.0	0.0	130,199	3,955.0	37.4
Electricity, gas, and water supply	40,378	1,226.5	14.3	0	0.0	0.0	40,378	1,226.5	11.6
Construction	2,607	79.2	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	2,607	79.2	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	39,027	1,185.5	13.8	0	0.0	0.0	39,027	1,185.5	11.2
Hotels and restaurants	1,676	50.9	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,676	50.9	0.5
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	35,739	1,085.6	12.6	0	0.0	0.0	35,739	1,085.6	10.3
Financial intermediation	15,902	483.0	5.6	65,422	1,987.3	100.0	81,324	2,470.4	23.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	10,892	330.9	3.9	0	0.0	0.0	10,892	330.9	3.1
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	1,426	43.3	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,426	43.3	0.4
Other community, social, and personal services	1,144	34.8	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,144	34.8	0.3
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	179,618	5,456.2	63.5	65,422	1,987.3	100.0	245,040	7,443.5	70.4
Trnava region	17,564	533.5	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	17,564	533.5	5.0
Trenčín region	11,943	362.8	4.2	0	0.0	0.0	11,943	362.8	3.4
Nitra region	10,652	323.6	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	10,652	323.6	3.1
Žilina region	14,106	428.5	5.0	0	0.0	0.0	14,106	428.5	4.0
Banská Bystrica region	8,892	270.1	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	8,892	270.1	2.6
Prešov region	6,003	182.4	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	6,003	182.4	1.7
Košice region	34,106	1,036.0	12.1	0	0.0	0.0	34,106	1,036.0	9.8

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.



Volume of Foreign Direct Investment ¹⁾ as at 31 December 2002

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 40.036									
Total volume of FDI (equity capital + reinvested earnings)	255,434	6,380.1	100.0	59,729	1,491.9	100.0	315,163	7,872.0	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
Germany	77,625	1,938.9	30.4	827	20.7	1.4	78,452	1,959.5	24.9
The Netherlands	50,548	1,262.6	19.8	587	14.7	1.0	51,135	1,277.2	16.2
Austria	19,147	478.2	7.5	26,487	661.6	44.3	45,634	1,139.8	14.5
Italy	3,720	92.9	1.5	23,541	588.0	39.4	27,261	680.9	8.6
France	22,338	557.9	8.7	550	13.7	0.9	22,888	571.7	7.3
United Kingdom	19,774	493.9	7.7	1,598	39.9	2.7	21,372	533.8	6.8
Czech Republic	13,596	339.6	5.3	3,485	87.0	5.8	17,081	426.6	5.4
USA	10,544	263.4	4.1	1,650	41.2	2.8	12,194	304.6	3.9
Hungary	8,294	207.2	3.2	1,000	25.0	1.7	9,294	232.1	2.9
Cyprus	7,869	196.5	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	7,869	196.5	2.5
Other countries	21,979	549.0	8.6	4	0.1	0.0	21,983	549.1	7.0
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	757	18.9	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	757	18.9	0.2
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	2,804	70.0	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	2,804	70.0	0.9
Manufacturing	114,688	2,864.6	44.9	0	0.0	0.0	114,688	2,864.6	36.4
Electricity, gas, and water supply	38,847	970.3	15.2	0	0.0	0.0	38,847	970.3	12.3
Construction	2,058	51.4	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	2,058	51.4	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	33,406	834.4	13.1	0	0.0	0.0	33,406	834.4	10.6
Hotels and restaurants	1,613	40.3	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,613	40.3	0.5
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	34,862	870.8	13.6	0	0.0	0.0	34,862	870.8	11.1
Financial intermediation	13,155	328.6	5.2	59,729	1,491.9	100.0	72,884	1,820.5	23.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	10,393	259.6	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	10,393	259.6	3.3
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	1,418	35.4	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,418	35.4	0.4
Other community, social, and personal services	1,433	35.8	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,433	35.8	0.5
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	164,934	4,119.6	64.6	59,729	1,491.9	100.0	224,663	5,611.5	71.3
Trnava region	13,512	337.5	5.3	0	0.0	0.0	13,512	337.5	4.3
Trenčín region	9,137	228.2	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	9,137	228.2	2.9
Nitra region	8,606	215.0	3.4	0	0.0	0.0	8,606	215.0	2.7
Žilina region	12,241	305.7	4.8	0	0.0	0.0	12,241	305.7	3.9
Banská Bystrica region	8,337	208.2	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	8,337	208.2	2.6
Prešov region	5,874	146.7	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	5,874	146.7	1.9
Košice region	32,793	819.1	12.8	0	0.0	0.0	32,793	819.1	10.4

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment ¹⁾ from Slovakia in 1998 – 2004

(Flows and stocks)

Corporate sector

	SKK millions				USD millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December
1998	6,169	4,883	1,345	12,397	177.36	138.56	19.93	335.85
1999	12,397	739	-404	12,732	335.85	17.84	-52.45	301.24
2000	12,732	975	1,515	15,222	301.24	21.10	-1.13	321.21
2001	15,222	3,441	2,740	21,403	321.21	71.17	49.21	441.59
2002	21,403	364	-2,646	19,121	441.59	8.03	27.97	477.59
2003	19,121	670	-1,504	18,287	477.59	18.22	59.68	555.49
2004	18,287	1,317	98	19,702 ³⁾	555.49	40.12	10.75	606.36 ³⁾

Banking sector

	SKK millions				USD millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December
1998	1,300	-7	299	1,592	37.38	-0.20	5.95	43.13
1999	1,592	-17,110	15,587	69	43.13	-413.12	371.62	1.63
2000	69	99	21	189	1.63	2.14	0.21	3.98
2001	189	8	1	198	3.98	0.17	-0.07	4.08
2002	198	0	-34	164	4.08	0.00	0.01	4.09
2003 ²⁾	162	43	-9	196	4.05	1.17	0.74	5.96
2004	196	-14	345	527 ³⁾	5.96	-0.43	10.69	16.22 ³⁾

Total

	SKK millions				USD millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December
1998	7,469	4,876	1,644	13,989	214.74	138.36	25.88	378.98
1999	13,989	-16,371	15,183	12,801	378.98	-395.28	319.17	302.87
2000	12,801	1,074	1,536	15,411	302.87	23.24	-0.92	325.19
2001	15,411	3,449	2,741	21,601	325.19	71.34	49.14	445.67
2002	21,601	364	-2,680	19,285	445.67	8.03	27.98	481.68
2003 ²⁾	19,283	713	-1,513	18,483	481.64	19.39	60.42	561.45
2004	18,483	1,303	443	20,229 ³⁾	561.45	39.69	21.44	622.58 ³⁾

Note: The data for 2002 – 2004 are preliminary.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

2) Change in methodology – new accounting standards for banks.

3) Data at 30 September.



Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment ¹⁾ During January to September 2004

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 32.827									
Outflow of FDI (equity capital + reinvested earnings) in total	1,317	40.1	100.0	-14	-0.4	100.0	1,303	39.7	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Ethiopia	729	22.2	55.4	0	0.0	0.0	729	22.2	55.9
Czech Republic	651	19.8	49.4	-15	-0.5	107.1	636	19.4	48.8
Cyprus	148	4.5	11.2	0	0.0	0.0	148	4.5	11.4
The Netherlands	73	2.2	5.5	0	0.0	0.0	73	2.2	5.6
Ukraine	71	2.2	5.4	0	0.0	0.0	71	2.2	5.4
Brazil	26	0.8	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	26	0.8	2.0
Romania	4	0.1	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.1	0.3
Hungary	4	0.1	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.1	0.3
Switzerland	3	0.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.1	0.2
Belorussia	3	0.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.1	0.2
Other countries	-395	-12.0	-30.0	1	0.0	-7.1	-394	-12.0	-30.2
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	-3	-0.1	-0.2	0	0.0	0.0	-3	-0.1	-0.2
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1,559	47.5	118.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,559	47.5	119.6
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1
Construction	-87	-2.7	-6.6	0	0.0	0.0	-87	-2.7	-6.7
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	107	3.3	8.1	0	0.0	0.0	107	3.3	8.2
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Financial intermediation	-280	-8.5	-21.3	-14	-0.4	100.0	-294	-9.0	-22.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	36	1.1	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	36	1.1	2.8
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Other community, social, and personal services	-16	-0.5	-1.2	0	0.0	0.0	-16	-0.5	-1.2
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	829	25.3	62.9	-14	-0.4	100.0	815	24.8	62.5
Trnava region	-84	-2.6	-6.4	0	0.0	0.0	-84	-2.6	-6.4
Trenčín region	882	26.9	67.0	0	0.0	0.0	882	26.9	67.7
Nitra region	-2	-0.1	-0.2	0	0.0	0.0	-2	-0.1	-0.2
Žilina region	-101	-3.1	-7.7	0	0.0	0.0	-101	-3.1	-7.8
Banská Bystrica region	7	0.2	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.2	0.5
Prešov region	16	0.5	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	16	0.5	1.2
Košice region	-230	-7.0	-17.5	0	0.0	0.0	-230	-7.0	-17.7

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment ¹⁾ During January to December 2003

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 36.773									
Outflow of FDI (equity capital + reinvested earnings) in total	670	18.2	100.0	43	1.2	100.0	713	19.4	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Czech Republic	799	21.7	119.3	30	0.8	69.8	829	22.5	116.3
Austria	296	8.0	44.2	0	0.0	0.0	296	8.0	41.5
United Kingdom	82	2.2	12.2	0	0.0	0.0	82	2.2	11.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	78	2.1	11.6	0	0.0	0.0	78	2.1	10.9
USA	39	1.1	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	39	1.1	5.5
Germany	24	0.7	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	24	0.7	3.4
The Netherlands	21	0.6	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	21	0.6	2.9
Croatia	3	0.1	0.4	13	0.4	30.2	16	0.4	2.2
Poland	7	0.2	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.2	1.0
Switzerland	6	0.2	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.2	0.8
Other countries	-685	-18.6	-102.2	0	0.0	0.0	-685	-18.6	-96.1
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	-230	-6.3	-34.3	0	0.0	0.0	-230	-6.3	-32.3
Manufacturing	1,178	32.0	175.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,178	32.0	165.2
Electricity, gas, and water supply	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Construction	-13	-0.4	-1.9	0	0.0	0.0	-13	-0.4	-1.8
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	7	0.2	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.2	1.0
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	-111	-3.0	-16.6	0	0.0	0.0	-111	-3.0	-15.6
Financial intermediation	-14	-0.4	-2.1	43	1.2	100.0	29	0.8	4.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	-187	-5.1	-27.9	0	0.0	0.0	-187	-5.1	-26.2
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-1	0.0	-0.1	0	0.0	0.0	-1	0.0	-0.1
Education	41	1.1	6.1	0	0.0	0.0	41	1.1	5.8
Health and social work	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Other community, social, and personal services	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	780	21.2	116.4	43	1.2	100.0	823	22.4	115.4
Tmava region	51	1.4	7.6	0	0.0	0.0	51	1.4	7.2
Trenčín region	-23	-0.6	-3.4	0	0.0	0.0	-23	-0.6	-3.2
Nitra region	6	0.2	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.2	0.8
Žilina region	171	4.7	25.5	0	0.0	0.0	171	4.7	24.0
Banská Bystrica region	-343	-9.3	-51.2	0	0.0	0.0	-343	-9.3	-48.1
Prešov region	111	3.0	16.6	0	0.0	0.0	111	3.0	15.6
Košice region	-83	-2.3	-12.4	0	0.0	0.0	-83	-2.3	-11.6

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.



Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment ¹⁾ During January to December 2002

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 45.335									
Outflow of FDI (equity capital + reinvested earnings) in total	364	8.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	364	8.0	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Poland	549	12.1	150.8	0	0.0	0.0	549	12.1	150.9
Austria	302	6.7	83.0	0	0.0	0.0	302	6.7	83.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	286	6.3	78.6	0	0.0	0.0	286	6.3	78.6
Yugoslavia	53	1.2	14.6	0	0.0	0.0	53	1.2	14.6
France	12	0.3	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	12	0.3	3.3
Sweden	12	0.3	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	12	0.3	3.3
Croatia	0	0.0	0.0	10	0.2	0.0	10	0.2	2.6
Hungary	9	0.2	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.2	2.5
Germany	6	0.1	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.1	1.6
Ireland	5	0.1	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.1	1.4
Other countries	-870	-19.2	-239.0	-10	-0.2	0.0	-880	-19.4	-241.7
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	1	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.3
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	67	1.5	18.4	0	0.0	0.0	67	1.5	18.4
Manufacturing	828	18.3	227.5	0	0.0	0.0	828	18.3	227.5
Electricity, gas, and water supply	-404	-8.9	-111.0	0	0.0	0.0	-404	-8.9	-111.0
Construction	21	0.5	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	21	0.5	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	-51	-1.1	-14.0	0	0.0	0.0	-51	-1.1	-14.0
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	1	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.3
Financial intermediation	-303	-6.7	-83.2	0	0.0	0.0	-303	-6.7	-83.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	295	6.5	81.0	0	0.0	0.0	295	6.5	81.1
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Other community, social, and personal services	-91	-2.0	-25.0	0	0.0	0.0	-91	-2.0	-25.0
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	-273	-6.0	-75.0	0	0.0	0.0	-273	-6.0	-75.0
Trnava region	48	1.1	13.2	0	0.0	0.0	48	1.1	13.2
Trenčín region	88	1.9	24.2	0	0.0	0.0	88	1.9	24.2
Nitra region	-35	-0.8	-9.6	0	0.0	0.0	-35	-0.8	-9.6
Žilina region	285	6.3	78.3	0	0.0	0.0	285	6.3	78.3
Banská Bystrica region	336	7.4	92.3	0	0.0	0.0	336	7.4	92.3
Prešov region	-6	-0.1	-1.6	0	0.0	0.0	-6	-0.1	-1.6
Košice region	-79	-1.7	-21.7	0	0.0	0.0	-79	-1.7	-21.7

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

Volume of Foreign Direct Investment ¹⁾ Outward as at 30 September 2004

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 32.492									
Total volume of FDI outward (equity capital + reinvested earnings)	19,702	606.4	100.0	527	16.2	100.0	20,229	622.6	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Czech Republic	8,413	258.9	42.7	481	14.8	91.3	8,894	273.7	44.0
United Kingdom	2,283	70.3	11.6	0	0.0	0.0	2,283	70.3	11.3
Ukraine	1,363	41.9	6.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,363	41.9	6.7
Ireland	1,220	37.5	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,220	37.5	6.0
Hungary	1,165	35.9	5.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,165	35.9	5.8
Luxemburg	1,111	34.2	5.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,111	34.2	5.5
Austria	948	29.2	4.8	0	0.0	0.0	948	29.2	4.7
Poland	821	25.3	4.2	0	0.0	0.0	821	25.3	4.1
Russia	403	12.4	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	403	12.4	2.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	384	11.8	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	384	11.8	1.9
Other countries	1,591	49.0	8.1	46	1.4	8.7	1,637	50.4	8.1
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	21	0.6	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	21	0.6	0.1
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mining and quarrying	1,879	57.8	9.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,879	57.8	9.3
Manufacturing	9,450	290.8	48.0	0	0.0	0.0	9,450	290.8	46.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,229	37.8	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,229	37.8	6.1
Construction	407	12.5	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	407	12.5	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	742	22.8	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	742	22.8	3.7
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage and communication	48	1.5	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	48	1.5	0.2
Financial intermediation	3,124	96.1	15.9	527	16.2	100.0	3,651	112.4	18.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	2,784	85.7	14.1	0	0.0	0.0	2,784	85.7	13.8
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Other community, social and personal service activities	18	0.6	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.6	0.1
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra – territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	12,169	374.5	61.8	527	16.2	100.0	12,696	390.7	62.8
Trnava region	1,858	57.2	9.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,858	57.2	9.2
Trenčín region	1,618	49.8	8.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,618	49.8	8.0
Nitra region	46	1.4	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	46	1.4	0.2
Žilina region	590	18.2	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	590	18.2	2.9
Banská Bystrica region	1,653	50.9	8.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,653	50.9	8.2
Prešov region	576	17.7	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	576	17.7	2.8
Košice region	1,192	36.7	6.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,192	36.7	5.9

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.



Volume of Foreign Direct Investment ¹⁾ Outward as at 31 December 2003

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 32.920									
Total volume of FDI outward (equity capital + reinvested earnings)	18,287	555.5	100.0	196	6.0	100.0	18,483	561.5	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Czech Republic	7,311	222.1	40.0	151	4.6	77.0	7,462	226.7	40.4
United Kingdom	2,293	69.7	12.5	0	0.0	0.0	2,293	69.7	12.4
Ukraine	1,368	41.6	7.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,368	41.6	7.4
Ireland	1,212	36.8	6.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,212	36.8	6.6
Hungary	1,131	34.4	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,131	34.4	6.1
Luxemburg	1,111	33.7	6.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,111	33.7	6.0
Austria	968	29.4	5.3	0	0.0	0.0	968	29.4	5.2
Poland	798	24.2	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	798	24.2	4.3
Russia	403	12.2	2.2	0	0.0	0.0	403	12.2	2.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	383	11.6	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	383	11.6	2.1
Other countries	1,309	39.8	7.2	45	1.4	23.0	1,354	41.1	7.3
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	23	0.7	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	23	0.7	0.1
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	1,879	57.1	10.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,879	57.1	10.2
Manufacturing	8,564	260.1	46.8	0	0.0	0.0	8,564	260.1	46.3
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,224	37.2	6.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,224	37.2	6.6
Construction	389	11.8	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	389	11.8	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	767	23.3	4.2	0	0.0	0.0	767	23.3	4.1
Hotels and restaurants	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	35	1.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	35	1.1	0.2
Financial intermediation	3,054	92.8	16.7	196	6.0	100.0	3,250	98.7	17.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	2,014	61.2	11.0	0	0.0	0.0	2,014	61.2	10.9
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	23	0.7	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	23	0.7	0.1
Other community, social, and personal services	314	9.5	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	314	9.5	1.7
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	11,225	341.0	61.4	196	6.0	100.0	11,421	346.9	61.8
Trnava region	1,936	58.8	10.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,936	58.8	10.5
Trenčín region	750	22.8	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	750	22.8	4.1
Nitra region	50	1.5	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	50	1.5	0.3
Žilina region	692	21.0	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	692	21.0	3.7
Banská Bystrica region	1,647	50.0	9.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,647	50.0	8.9
Prešov region	566	17.2	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	566	17.2	3.1
Košice region	1,421	43.2	7.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,421	43.2	7.7

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

Volume of Foreign Direct Investment ¹⁾ Outward as at 31 December 2002

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 40.036									
Total volume of FDI outward (equity capital + reinvested earnings)	19,121	477.6	100.0	164	4.1	100.0	19,285	481.7	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Czech Republic	6,952	173.6	36.4	131	3.3	79.9	7,083	176.9	36.7
United Kingdom	2,642	66.0	13.8	0	0.0	0.0	2,642	66.0	13.7
Ukraine	1,703	42.5	8.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,703	42.5	8.8
Hungary	1,402	35.0	7.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,402	35.0	7.3
Ireland	1,331	33.2	7.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,331	33.2	6.9
Luxemburg	1,182	29.5	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,182	29.5	6.1
Poland	932	23.3	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	932	23.3	4.8
Austria	692	17.3	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	692	17.3	3.6
Russia	493	12.3	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	493	12.3	2.6
Croatia	324	8.1	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	324	8.1	1.7
Other countries	1,468	36.7	7.7	33	0.8	20.1	1,501	37.5	7.8
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	59	1.5	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	59	1.5	0.3
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	2,393	59.8	12.5	0	0.0	0.0	2,393	59.8	12.4
Manufacturing	7,835	195.7	41.0	0	0.0	0.0	7,835	195.7	40.6
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,288	32.2	6.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,288	32.2	6.7
Construction	465	11.6	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	465	11.6	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	1,005	25.1	5.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,005	25.1	5.2
Hotels and restaurants	299	7.5	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	299	7.5	1.6
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	164	4.1	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	164	4.1	0.9
Financial intermediation	3,243	81.0	17.0	164	4.1	100.0	3,407	85.1	17.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,939	48.4	10.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,939	48.4	10.1
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	25	0.6	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	25	0.6	0.1
Other community, social, and personal services	406	10.1	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	406	10.1	2.1
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	12,976	324.1	67.9	164	4.1	100.0	13,140	328.2	68.1
Trnava region	2,056	51.4	10.8	0	0.0	0.0	2,056	51.4	10.7
Trenčín region	909	22.7	4.8	0	0.0	0.0	909	22.7	4.7
Nitra region	51	1.3	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	51	1.3	0.3
Žilina region	959	24.0	5.0	0	0.0	0.0	959	24.0	5.0
Banská Bystrica region	574	14.3	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	574	14.3	3.0
Prešov region	507	12.7	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	507	12.7	2.6
Košice region	1,089	27.2	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,089	27.2	5.6

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.



Average Lending Rates of Commercial Banks

(%)

Interest rates on:	2003	2004											
	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VOLUME OF LOANS IN TOTAL ¹⁾	7.68	7.65	7.60	7.57	7.48	7.35	7.18	6.81	6.81	6.74	6.73	6.69	6.44
Loans by sector													
of which:													
Enterprises	7.69	7.75	7.65	7.49	7.31	7.10	6.87	6.30	6.16	6.12	6.06	5.99	5.76
– Public sector	7.68	7.91	7.92	7.90	7.53	7.23	7.04	5.96	5.69	5.66	5.73	5.67	5.26
– Private sector (incl. cooperatives)	7.92	7.89	7.83	7.64	7.49	7.34	7.08	6.66	6.47	6.43	6.36	6.31	6.11
– Under foreign control	6.95	7.10	6.69	6.48	6.41	6.13	6.05	5.51	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60
Households	7.50	7.39	7.44	7.73	7.80	7.85	7.88	7.79	8.05	7.95	8.00	7.99	7.98
Loans by term													
of which:													
– Short-term	7.76	7.82	7.72	7.57	7.49	7.31	7.08	6.51	6.49	6.47	6.57	6.46	5.87
– Medium-term	8.78	8.74	8.68	8.63	8.54	8.41	8.33	8.10	8.02	7.94	7.91	7.94	7.94
– Long-term	6.84	6.72	6.75	6.85	6.74	6.66	6.47	6.17	6.25	6.18	6.10	6.06	5.95
NEW LOANS IN TOTAL ¹⁾	7.25	7.53	7.61	7.55	7.51	8.77	8.54	8.15	8.08	7.92	8.05	8.11	7.41
Loans by sector													
of which:													
Enterprises	7.02	7.36	7.37	7.24	7.07	8.51	8.21	7.81	7.66	7.59	7.59	7.72	7.55
– Public sector	7.68	7.20	7.50	7.47	7.21	8.44	10.24	7.89	7.47	8.36	8.71	8.36	7.75
– Private sector (incl. cooperatives)	7.87	7.83	7.46	7.81	7.78	10.12	9.80	8.91	8.99	8.73	8.72	8.94	9.07
– Under foreign control	6.41	7.02	7.30	6.81	6.31	6.64	6.42	6.39	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15
Households	9.63	10.20	9.68	10.45	10.73	11.75	11.36	10.45	11.00	11.04	11.30	11.42	11.53
Loans by term													
of which:													
– Short-term	7.15	7.50	7.62	7.52	7.45	8.93	8.72	8.26	8.21	8.12	8.10	8.20	7.46
– Medium-term	8.58	8.08	7.65	8.06	8.25	8.17	8.18	7.86	7.58	7.18	8.11	7.98	7.80
– Long-term	6.96	6.78	7.30	7.14	7.34	7.28	6.89	7.07	7.01	6.73	7.27	7.21	6.39

1) Excluding loans at zero interest rate.



Volumes of New Loans and Average Lending Rates of Commercial Banks

		2003	2004											
		12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Loans in total ¹⁾	a	100.68	89.49	92.17	101.80	94.69	93.50	103.07	91.11	98.22	99.55	100.50	105.84	141.04
	b	7.24	7.49	7.60	7.55	7.51	8.77	8.53	8.15	8.08	7.91	8.05	8.08	7.40
of which:														
Overdrafts on current accounts	a	17.83	25.08	20.44	33.44	39.18	40.51	40.13	38.38	39.29	40.66	43.67	42.95	53.09
	b	9.10	8.73	8.66	8.48	8.52	11.96	12.68	11.47	11.70	11.05	10.99	11.14	11.65
Investment loans	a	4.18	5.15	4.48	5.19	4.02	3.93	5.97	4.42	5.21	6.44	4.10	4.78	7.25
	b	7.70	7.25	6.71	6.82	6.91	6.52	6.07	5.85	5.56	5.46	5.73	5.65	5.02
Consumer credit for goods and services	a	-	0.85	0.77	1.06	1.35	2.36	2.30	2.20	2.14	2.16	2.69	3.44	4.15
	b	-	14.32	14.44	14.71	13.27	13.88	13.97	13.39	12.90	12.52	12.24	12.71	12.48
Housing loans	a	-	2.07	4.08	3.39	3.39	4.09	4.37	4.65	4.69	4.89	5.05	4.88	5.07
	b	-	6.24	7.25	7.17	7.17	7.37	7.16	7.30	7.54	7.59	7.52	7.46	6.93
of which: mortgage loans without state bonus	a	0.57	0.21	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.36	0.53	0.56	0.70	0.76	0.84
	b	7.68	8.03	8.38	8.13	7.86	7.96	7.54	7.82	7.63	7.52	6.95	6.85	6.88
mortgage loans with state bonus – client	a	1.49	1.01	1.46	1.60	1.58	1.64	1.77	1.82	1.54	1.46	1.45	1.41	1.39
	b	5.23	5.28	5.31	5.84	5.70	5.80	6.03	5.98	6.22	6.27	6.21	6.15	6.03
mortgage loans with state bonus – bank	a	-	1.01	1.46	1.60	1.58	1.64	1.77	1.82	1.54	1.46	1.45	1.41	1.39
	b	-	7.29	7.24	7.33	7.24	7.25	7.06	6.93	6.99	6.93	6.90	6.79	6.77
home loans	a	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.21	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.10
	b	5.10	5.10	5.15	6.61	4.94	5.17	5.06	5.25	5.33	5.31	5.39	5.32	5.24
intermediary loans	a	1.07	0.75	0.71	0.69	0.81	1.00	1.14	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.03	0.96	0.99
	b	7.25	7.27	7.46	7.13	7.39	7.44	7.41	7.41	7.48	7.35	7.39	7.32	7.33
Other loans	a	-	53.65	60.22	54.03	38.30	37.37	45.50	35.92	41.88	39.23	39.98	44.13	64.86
	b	-	6.88	7.21	6.81	6.03	5.67	5.25	4.91	4.99	5.06	4.94	5.17	3.91
Short-term loans	a	86.78	78.48	75.91	86.37	81.99	79.48	86.62	77.63	83.82	82.16	86.86	88.54	120.67
	b	7.15	7.46	7.62	7.52	7.45	8.93	8.71	8.26	8.21	8.11	8.10	8.16	7.45
– with a maturity of up to 7 days	a	52.23	46.91	45.87	50.06	47.17	50.68	56.54	30.29	38.68	33.85	36.71	40.16	52.36
	b	6.70	7.38	7.70	7.52	7.32	9.32	9.21	6.58	6.87	6.16	6.04	5.84	5.69
– up to 1 month	a	8.13	9.71	7.91	7.18	6.21	5.05	7.34	6.19	6.19	8.27	5.09	6.52	17.97
	b	7.12	6.73	6.84	6.74	6.51	7.07	5.57	5.37	5.31	5.86	5.52	5.69	3.77
– up to 3 months	a	6.57	3.29	4.22	5.13	2.63	3.54	2.85	5.93	4.19	3.05	5.90	3.14	5.24
	b	7.26	7.46	6.89	6.69	6.36	6.30	6.09	5.37	5.41	6.26	5.49	5.53	5.36
– up to 6 months	a	1.15	1.33	1.99	1.16	1.10	0.53	0.96	0.61	1.54	0.82	0.99	0.66	1.38
	b	7.73	6.78	6.53	7.00	6.61	6.67	6.45	5.27	4.54	5.30	5.32	5.70	5.04
– up to 12 months	a	18.70	17.24	15.92	22.84	24.87	19.67	18.93	34.60	33.22	36.17	38.17	38.05	43.73
	b	8.33	8.14	8.11	7.94	8.07	8.92	8.96	10.79	10.83	10.67	10.90	11.30	11.38
Long-term loans with a maturity of 1 to 5 years	a	7.49	7.90	11.15	10.39	7.95	9.09	8.69	8.12	8.56	9.67	7.40	9.92	10.64
	b	8.58	8.07	7.65	8.06	8.25	8.17	8.18	7.86	7.58	7.17	8.11	7.98	7.80
Long-term loans with a maturity of over 5 years	a	6.41	3.12	5.10	5.04	4.75	4.93	7.77	5.36	5.84	7.72	6.23	7.38	9.72
	b	6.96	6.78	7.30	7.13	7.34	7.28	6.89	7.07	7.01	6.73	7.27	7.21	6.39

a - Volume (SKK billions).

b - Average interest rate (%).

1) Including loans at zero interest rate.



Koruna Deposits and Average Deposit Rates

		2003	2004											
		12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Deposits in total	a	599.38	601.61	606.77	601.39	632.70	625.53	625.03	637.29	666.03	663.68	656.28	662.96	669.70
	b	3.01	3.36	3.15	3.06	2.98	2.60	2.49	2.24	2.51	2.37	2.30	2.28	2.01
of which:														
Demand deposits	a	219.24	189.82	191.73	190.49	193.26	199.02	213.25	206.66	209.81	214.26	207.98	216.82	247.20
	b	1.49	1.74	1.34	1.28	1.19	0.95	1.10	0.78	0.96	0.86	0.76	0.76	0.83
Time deposits	a	275.46	311.30	315.08	312.85	343.00	331.33	317.69	337.71	364.97	359.66	359.65	358.21	331.22
	b	4.31	4.53	4.37	4.22	4.11	3.62	3.55	3.21	3.53	3.37	3.27	3.27	2.88
- short-term	a	264.93	290.39	294.06	291.85	323.17	310.95	296.96	316.90	344.44	338.94	339.18	337.59	311.01
	b	4.27	4.43	4.26	4.11	4.00	3.48	3.46	3.10	3.47	3.29	3.18	3.19	2.78
- one-day deposits	a	4.52	8.52	13.15	17.23	20.89	35.06	30.83	17.59	19.24	21.78	20.77	27.20	12.09
	b	4.08	6.32	4.20	3.40	4.09	2.42	4.92	2.56	4.90	3.62	2.76	2.54	2.44
- up to 7 days	a	27.16	36.02	31.62	19.96	43.88	28.17	20.96	37.91	35.36	32.98	33.68	27.47	53.16
	b	4.22	5.61	4.24	3.83	4.19	3.51	3.27	2.75	4.24	3.55	3.00	3.24	2.79
- up to 1 month	a	143.75	153.58	159.76	151.13	163.93	146.79	143.92	159.15	180.56	186.29	186.73	193.42	156.29
	b	4.61	4.50	4.63	4.46	4.24	3.78	3.37	3.33	3.50	3.53	3.54	3.57	3.01
- up to 3 months	a	55.12	56.94	53.95	63.65	55.65	62.52	60.91	62.39	70.76	63.25	63.48	55.24	55.33
	b	3.75	3.69	3.57	3.70	3.28	3.27	2.99	2.80	2.83	2.67	2.66	2.51	2.37
- up to 6 months	a	18.77	20.01	20.61	21.45	20.03	18.99	20.01	20.30	19.59	18.77	18.52	18.41	18.29
	b	3.76	3.69	3.77	3.85	3.67	3.40	3.26	3.06	2.75	2.42	2.40	2.33	2.34
- up to 12 months	a	15.60	15.32	14.97	18.42	18.78	19.41	20.33	19.55	18.94	15.86	15.99	15.86	15.85
	b	3.76	3.56	3.66	3.88	3.81	3.81	3.62	3.46	3.38	2.95	2.91	2.83	2.71
- medium-term	a	9.40	19.74	19.82	19.81	18.99	19.24	19.45	19.57	19.70	19.98	19.73	19.87	19.46
	b	4.97	5.74	5.69	5.67	5.89	5.72	4.72	4.67	4.65	4.64	4.65	4.58	4.33
- up to 2 years	a	2.48	13.15	13.30	13.15	12.78	13.41	13.58	13.66	13.52	13.65	13.29	13.38	12.99
	b	4.15	6.09	6.03	6.03	6.12	5.98	4.64	4.60	4.56	4.51	4.54	4.50	4.15
- up to 5 years	a	6.92	6.58	6.53	6.66	6.20	5.83	5.87	5.91	6.18	6.33	6.43	6.48	6.47
	b	5.26	5.05	5.01	4.96	5.42	5.14	4.91	4.83	4.85	4.93	4.88	4.75	4.70
- long-term over 5 years	a	1.14	1.17	1.19	1.20	0.84	1.14	1.27	1.24	0.82	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.76
	b	8.81	8.61	8.32	8.16	8.95	7.29	7.99	8.11	5.06	5.03	5.06	5.10	5.11
Savings deposits	a	104.68	100.50	99.97	98.05	96.44	95.18	94.09	92.92	91.25	89.76	88.64	87.93	91.27
	b	2.75	2.81	2.78	2.79	2.57	2.50	2.04	1.95	1.98	2.00	2.01	2.03	2.06
- short-term	a	45.15	42.85	42.18	41.41	40.61	39.90	39.21	38.23	37.03	36.16	35.44	34.79	34.59
	b	2.88	2.99	2.96	2.95	2.59	2.42	1.72	1.46	1.48	1.50	1.52	1.54	1.46
- medium-term	a	18.13	16.30	15.68	15.10	14.72	14.45	14.18	13.76	13.40	13.14	12.95	12.77	12.64
	b	2.13	2.29	2.30	2.31	1.85	1.83	0.79	0.78	0.89	0.89	1.01	1.01	0.69
- long-term	a	41.40	41.34	42.10	41.54	41.11	40.83	40.69	40.93	40.82	40.46	40.25	40.37	44.04
	b	2.90	2.84	2.79	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.81	2.81	2.82	2.82	2.83
Time and savings deposits	a	380.14	411.79	415.05	410.90	439.44	426.51	411.78	430.63	456.22	449.42	448.30	446.14	422.50
	b	3.88	4.11	3.99	3.88	3.77	3.37	3.21	2.94	3.22	3.09	3.01	3.02	2.70
- short-term	a	310.08	333.24	336.25	333.26	363.78	350.85	336.18	355.13	381.47	375.09	374.62	372.38	345.60
	b	4.06	4.24	4.10	3.96	3.84	3.36	3.25	2.93	3.27	3.11	3.02	3.03	2.65
- medium-term	a	27.53	36.03	35.50	34.91	33.70	33.69	33.63	33.33	33.10	33.12	32.68	32.64	32.10
	b	3.10	4.19	4.20	4.21	4.12	4.05	3.06	3.06	3.13	3.15	3.20	3.18	2.90
- long-term	a	42.53	42.52	43.30	42.73	41.95	41.97	41.97	42.17	41.65	41.21	41.00	41.13	44.79
	b	3.06	3.00	2.94	2.95	2.92	2.92	2.96	2.96	2.85	2.85	2.86	2.86	2.87

a - Volume (SKK billions).
b - Average interest rate (%).

Basic Characteristics of Interest Rates on Loans and Deposits

(% , percentage points)

	Line	2003	2004											
		12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Average interest rate on total credit ¹⁾	1	7.68	7.65	7.60	7.57	7.48	7.35	7.18	6.81	6.81	6.74	6.73	6.69	6.44
Average interest rate on deposits	2	3.01	3.36	3.15	3.06	2.98	2.60	2.49	2.24	2.51	2.37	2.30	2.28	2.01
Average interest rate on new loans ¹⁾	3	7.25	7.58	7.61	7.55	7.51	8.77	8.53	8.15	8.08	7.92	8.05	8.10	7.41
Average interbank money market rate (1D to 12M – mid rates)	4	5.70	5.60	5.62	5.51	5.11	4.64	4.10	3.80	3.86	3.98	4.06	4.10	3.54
Average interest rate on new short-term loans ¹⁾	5	7.15	7.50	7.62	7.52	7.45	8.93	8.72	8.26	8.21	8.12	8.10	8.18	7.46
Average interest rate on short-term deposits	6	4.06	4.24	4.10	3.96	3.84	3.36	3.25	2.93	3.27	3.11	3.02	3.03	2.65
Difference between the average interest rates on new short-term loans and short-term deposits (line 5 – line 6)	7	3.09	3.26	3.52	3.55	3.61	5.57	5.46	5.33	4.94	5.01	5.08	5.15	4.81
Basic interest rate of the NBS (until 31 Dec. 2002 discount rate)	8	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00
12-month rate of inflation	9	9.30	8.30	8.50	8.20	8.00	8.30	8.10	8.50	7.20	6.70	6.60	6.30	5.90
Year-on-year increase in industrial producer prices	10	8.70	4.40	2.30	2.10	2.20	3.00	3.10	3.00	3.70	4.00	4.70	4.50	4.30
Real interest rate on new short-term loans (line 5 – line 10)	11	-1.55	3.10	5.32	5.42	5.25	5.93	5.62	5.26	4.51	4.12	3.40	3.68	3.16
Difference between the average interest rate on new short-term loans and the rate of inflation (line 5 – line 9)	12	-2.15	-0.80	-0.88	-0.68	-0.55	0.63	0.62	-0.24	1.01	1.42	1.50	1.88	1.56
Average interest rate on one-year deposits	13	3.76	3.56	3.66	3.88	3.81	3.81	3.62	3.46	3.38	2.95	2.91	2.83	2.71
Real interest rate on one-year deposits (line 13 – line 9)	14	-5.54	-4.74	-4.84	-4.32	-4.19	-4.49	-4.48	-5.04	-3.82	-3.75	-3.69	-3.47	-3.19
Nominal interest margin (line 1 – line 2)	15	4.67	4.28	4.44	4.52	4.49	4.75	4.69	4.57	4.30	4.37	4.43	4.41	4.43
Difference between the average interest rates on new loans and total deposits (line 3 – line 2)	16	4.24	4.22	4.45	4.50	4.53	6.17	6.05	5.91	5.57	5.55	5.75	5.82	5.40
Difference between the average interest rate on new short-term loans and the average interbank money market rate (line 5 – line 4)	17	1.45	1.90	2.00	2.01	2.34	4.29	4.62	4.46	4.35	4.14	4.04	4.08	3.92
Difference between the average interest rate on new loans and the average interbank money market rate (line 3 – line 4)	18	1.55	1.98	1.99	2.04	2.40	4.13	4.44	4.35	4.22	3.94	3.99	4.00	3.87
Average interest rate on loans ²⁾	19	7.30	7.33	7.31	7.30	7.20	7.07	6.91	6.55	6.56	6.51	6.51	6.47	6.24
Nominal interest margin (line 19 – line 2)	20	4.29	3.97	4.16	4.24	4.22	4.47	4.43	4.31	4.05	4.14	4.21	4.19	4.23

1) Excluding loans at zero interest rate.

2) Including loans at zero interest rate.



Monetary Policy Instruments

	As at 1 January 2003	Change over the year 2003	As at 1 January 2004	Change over the year 2004
1. Interest rates set by the Bank Board of the NBS:				
Basic interest rate of the NBS ¹⁾	6.50%	26 Sep. 6.25% 22 Dec. 6.00%	6.00%	29 Mar. 5.50% 29 Apr. 5.00% 1 July 4.50% 29 Nov. 4.00%
Interest rate for overnight transactions				
for sterilisation purpose	5.00%	26 Sep. 4.75% 22 Dec. 4.50%	4.50%	29 Mar. 4.00% 29 Apr. 3.50% 1 July 3.00% 29 Nov. 2.50%
for refinancing purpose	8.00%	26 Sep. 7.75% 22 Dec. 7.50%	7.50%	29 Mar. 7.00% 29 Apr. 6.50% 1 July 6.00% 29 Nov. 5.50%
Limit rate of the NBS for 2-week repo tenders	6.50%	26 Sep. 6.25% 22 Dec. 6.00%	6.00%	29 Mar. 5.50% 29 Apr. 5.00% 1 July 4.50% 29 Nov. 4.00%
2. Reserve requirement	3%		2%	
3. Exchange rate regime	Floating rate Reference currency: EUR		Floating rate Reference currency: EUR	

1) Until 31 December 2002, the discount rate had been applied.

Basic Characteristics of Slovakia's Foreign Exchange Market in January 2005

	USD			EUR			Other currencies			Total	
	Volume		Number of transactions	Volume		Number of transactions	Volume		Number of transactions	Volume	Number of transactions
	USD millions	%		USD millions	%		USD millions	%			
NBS	-	-	-	382.0	-	67	-	-	-	382.0	67
Transactions between domestic banks without foreign participation	3,837.0	65.2	200	1,783.5	30.3	560	265.0	4.5	45	5,885.5	805
Interbank forex market: NBS + transactions between domestic banks	3,837.0	61.2	200	2,165.5	34.6	627	265.0	4.2	45	6,267.5	872
Transactions between domestic and foreign banks	26,250.9	84.8	1,605	4,241.5	13.7	1,653	470.7	1.5	58	30,963.2	3,316
Foreign exchange market in the SR – total	30,087.9	80.8	1,805	6,407.0	17.2	2,280	735.8	2.0	103	37,230.7	4,188

	SPOT			FORWARD			SWAP			OPTIONS			Total	
	Volume		No. of transactions	Volume		No. of transactions	Volume		No. of transactions	Volume		No. of transactions	Volume	No. of transactions
	USD millions	%		USD millions	%		USD millions	%		USD millions	%			
Transactions between domestic banks without foreign participation	817.6	13.9	538	5.1	0.1	6	5,028.9	85.5	234	28.0	0.5	27	5,879.6	805
Transactions between domestic and foreign banks	3,078.1	9.9	1,375	61.8	0.2	32	27,279.9	88.2	1,667	518.2	1.7	242	30,937.9	3,316
Foreign exchange market in the SR - excl. the NBS	3,895.7	10.6	1,913	66.9	0.2	38	32,308.8	87.8	1,901	546.1	1.5	269	36,817.5	4,121



Average Monthly Exchange Rates of the SKK

Midpoint rate	2004												2005
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
1 AUD	24.869	24.936	24.676	24.919	23.642	22.861	23.265	23.394	23.020	23.448	23.472	22.322	22.483
1 CYP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.426
1 CZK	1.245	1.233	1.226	1.234	1.255	1.263	1.265	1.268	1.267	1.270	1.264	1.268	1.274
1 DKK	5.471	5.446	5.426	5.392	5.404	5.371	5.366	5.395	5.386	5.378	5.326	5.237	5.190
1 EUR	40.747	40.577	40.421	40.139	40.209	39.931	39.901	40.115	40.056	40.004	39.578	38.925	38.614
1 EEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.468
100 JPY	30.341	30.158	30.271	31.163	29.904	30.041	29.761	29.809	29.813	29.385	29.093	28.006	28.421
1 CAD	24.944	24.166	24.727	25.006	24.299	24.176	24.561	25.066	25.420	25.622	25.487	23.926	24.033
1 LTL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.183
1 LVL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.447
100 HUF	15.402	15.407	15.931	16.038	15.902	15.779	15.956	16.111	16.172	16.211	16.130	15.828	15.665
1 MTL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.297
1 NOK	4.749	4.625	4.724	4.830	4.898	4.822	4.712	4.813	4.790	4.852	4.860	4.740	4.700
1 PLN	8.647	8.368	8.468	8.437	8.497	8.687	8.922	9.057	9.151	9.256	9.282	9.387	9.466
100 SIT	17.172	17.090	16.978	16.837	16.846	16.686	16.631	16.715	16.692	16.673	16.505	16.233	16.105
1 CHF	26.022	25.804	25.781	25.808	26.087	26.283	26.135	26.079	25.963	25.913	25.994	25.374	24.974
1 SEK	4.462	4.422	4.379	4.375	4.403	4.368	4.341	4.363	4.406	4.416	4.394	4.338	4.267
1 USD	32.292	32.083	32.927	33.433	33.498	32.888	32.512	32.939	32.825	32.081	30.532	29.074	29.348
1 GBP	58.765	59.845	60.196	60.380	59.809	60.145	59.895	59.981	58.856	57.882	56.675	56.066	55.217
1 XDR	48.145	48.020	48.498	48.875	48.622	48.214	47.901	48.257	48.056	47.419	46.163	44.756	44.785

Average Quarterly Exchange Rates of the SKK

Midpoint rate	2003					2004				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year
1 AUD	23.099	23.205	24.420	24.779	23.881	24.820	23.774	23.232	23.062	23.722
1 CZK	1.322	1.309	1.299	1.284	1.304	1.235	1.251	1.267	1.268	1.255
1 DKK	5.625	5.551	5.618	5.539	5.584	5.446	5.389	5.382	5.312	5.382
1 EUR	41.799	41.221	41.747	41.190	41.491	40.574	40.089	40.025	39.492	40.045
100 JPY	32.769	30.639	31.535	31.860	31.704	30.257	30.352	29.794	28.811	29.804
1 CAD	25.786	25.943	26.869	26.333	26.237	24.618	24.480	25.010	24.987	24.774
100 HUF	17.165	16.452	16.053	15.870	16.383	15.597	15.902	16.079	16.051	15.907
1 NOK	5.528	5.184	5.057	5.014	5.195	4.700	4.850	4.772	4.815	4.784
1 PLN	9.994	9.463	9.439	8.915	9.453	8.493	8.545	9.042	9.310	8.847
100 SIT	18.075	17.690	17.776	17.445	17.747	17.075	16.787	16.680	16.466	16.752
1 CHF	28.516	27.184	27.015	26.519	27.308	25.865	26.067	26.061	25.750	25.936
1 SEK	4.552	4.509	4.554	4.575	4.548	4.419	4.382	4.369	4.382	4.388
1 USD	38.956	36.307	37.093	34.723	36.773	32.457	33.264	32.761	30.539	32.255
1 GBP	62.470	58.757	59.750	59.055	60.012	59.630	60.107	59.595	56.865	59.049



Monetary Base of the NBS

(SKK billions)

	10. 1. 2005 ^(p)	20. 1. 2005 ^(p)	31. 1. 2005 ^(p)
SOURCES OF THE MONETARY BASE	129.77	131.67	128.54
Autonomous factors	414.09	442.02	441.44
Net foreign assets	421.92	434.88	432.58
Reserves	425.43	438.43	436.12
Foreign liabilities	3.52	3.56	3.55
Net credit to government ¹⁾	-80.36	-63.73	-63.91
Other assets net	72.53	70.87	72.77
Monetary policy factors ²⁾	-284.32	-310.35	-312.90
Holdings of securities	0.00	0.00	0.00
SR treasury bills	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other government securities	0.00	0.00	0.00
NBS treasury bills	360.00	360.00	365.00
of which: in NBS portfolio	75.68	49.65	58.86
Overnight deposits of banks with NBS	0.00	0.00	6.76
USE OF THE MONETARY BASE³⁾	129.77	131.67	128.54
Currency in circulation	110.57	112.82	110.48
Reserves of commercial banks	19.20	18.84	18.06
Required reserves	17.75	17.75	17.75
Excess reserves	1.45	1.10	0.31

1) Including deposits of the State Treasury in the NBS.

2) Including NBS treasury bills in the portfolios of commercial banks and one-day deposits by commercial banks with the NBS.

3) Use of the monetary base = Reserve money = Currency in circulation + Reserves of commercial banks.



Shortened Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks as at 31 December 2004

(Banks and branches of foreign banks operating in the SR in total)

(SKK thousands)

ASSETS	Accumulated depreciation and provisions	Slovak koruna		Foreign currency		Total
		Residents	Non-residents	Residents	Non-residents	
Total assets	62,965,332	1,032,838,722	25,647,440	108,114,397	59,026,751	1,162,661,978
Cash items	0	9,801,855	0	1,145	4,266,542	14,069,542
Cash in hand	0	9,442,612	0	0	4,262,079	13,704,691
Gold	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other cash items	0	359,243	0	1,145	4,463	364,851
Deposits with and credits to NBS, foreign issuing banks, and post office banks	0	228,961,905	0	0	2,407	228,964,312
Money reserve accounts with the NBS	0	10,926,934	0	0	0	10,926,934
Deposits, credits, and other receivables	104,929	39,779,642	8,743,529	5,509,870	13,355,948	67,284,060
Current accounts with banks	0	595,081	1,345	83,717	4,412,087	5,092,230
Credits provided	0	1,540,445	377,319	0	1,876,610	3,794,374
Time deposits with banks	0	37,160,830	3,969,469	5,421,852	6,814,902	53,367,053
Current accounts of other banks	0	0	2,775,360	96	177,239	2,952,695
Other receivables	0	352,851	1,620,036	4,205	75,070	2,052,162
Standard credits, qualified deposits, classified credits, deposits, and other receivables	104,929	130,435	0	0	40	25,546
of which: Short-term receivables	40	0	0	0	40	0
Interest on non-performing credits	1,537	1,948	0	0	0	411
Standard credits to customers	0	229,133,109	405,228	56,181,375	9,975,563	295,695,275
Short-term credits	0	44,890,655	72,903	14,192,399	4,783,694	63,939,651
Long-term credits	0	184,242,454	332,325	41,988,976	5,191,869	231,755,624
of which: Credits repayable in 1 to and including 5 years	0	71,550,780	133,680	18,246,990	2,074,971	92,006,421
Other receivables from customers	1,227	1,791,492	4,913	1,179,952	261,484	3,236,614
of which: Credits for commercial claims	0	1,223,611	2,874	1,098,362	223,633	2,548,480
Current accounts of customers - debit balances, overdrafts	0	31,310,756	18,216	8,161,147	373,320	39,863,439
Standard receivables with conditions, classified credits, and other receivables from customers	24,850,406	47,812,851	794,609	16,877,440	1,424,758	42,059,252
of which: Interest due, but unpaid	2,740,717	2,725,289	29,082	36,913	1,264	51,831
Standard credits with conditions	2,969,785	22,926,192	167,339	12,208,406	1,050,443	33,382,595
Sub-standard receivables	1,837,151	5,179,708	609,152	1,893,119	352,858	6,197,686
Doubtful and controversial claims	2,153,979	3,270,453	140	788,413	18,817	1,923,844
Loss-making receivables	17,889,491	16,436,498	17,978	1,987,502	2,640	555,127
Other specific receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accounts of state authorities, local governments, and funds	84,988	30,332,590	0	6,197,325	0	36,444,927
Standard credits with conditions, classified loans, and other receivables	84,988	158,668	0	289,932	0	363,612
Credits to state authorities	0	23,557,817	0	678,997	0	24,236,814
Credits to social security funds	0	195,122	0	0	0	195,122
Credits to local governments	0	6,138,381	0	5,228,396	0	11,366,777
Credits to funds	0	282,602	0	0	0	282,602
Fixed forward transactions	0	4,514,469	3,994,713	433,558	1,996,620	10,939,360
Claims in respect of money collection	0	201,094	2,958	821,096	69,636	1,094,784
Branches and representative offices	0	0	254,389	0	368,751	623,140
Receivables and other suspense accounts	766,914	3,798,682	19,545	166,592	13,081	3,230,986
Securities for sale and other shareholdings	204,389	28,634,698	3,574,378	1,603,046	6,175,060	39,782,793
Receivables from trade in securities and from securities issued by the accounting unit	0	9,273	55	5,663	9	15,000
Securities intended for trading	0	77,612,883	458,930	3,396,046	14,659,052	96,126,911
Options - purchase	0	414,692	756,183	85,363	24,632	1,280,870
Financial investment	2,063,255	224,387,090	6,619,794	7,494,491	5,543,825	241,981,945
Long-term funds provided to branches abroad	0	0	0	0	516,063	516,063
Tangible assets	26,333,802	50,002,292	0	0	0	23,668,490
Acquisition of tangible and intangible assets	47,454	2,034,807	0	288	0	1,987,641
Subordinated financial assets	0	60,338	0	0	0	60,338
Intangible assets	8,507,968	11,196,577	0	0	0	2,688,609
Inventories	0	120,693	0	0	0	120,693
Adjustments and accumulated depreciation	62,965,332	58,301,100	93,674	4,024,201	546,357	0

Shortened Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks as at 31 December 2004

(Banks and branches of foreign banks operating in the SR in total)

(SKK thousands)

LIABILITIES	Slovak koruna		Foreign currency		Total
	Residents	Non-residents	Residents	Non-residents	
Total liabilities	843,485,379	94,148,977	104,510,907	120,516,715	1,162,661,978
Deposits with and credits to NBS and foreign issuing banks, and postal checking accounts	5,079,856	0	105,732	0	5,185,588
Current accounts with NBS and foreign issuing banks	466,598	0	0	0	466,598
Time deposits of NBS and and foreign issuing banks	0	0	0	0	0
Credits received from NBS and foreign issuing banks	4,613,258	0	105,732	0	4,718,990
of which: Redistribution credit	3,912,689	0	0	0	3,912,689
Refinancing repo credit	0	0	0	0	0
Deposits, credits, and other liabilities	39,681,880	42,092,011	5,542,750	90,518,041	177,834,682
Current accounts with banks	0	0	1,178	1,125,526	1,126,704
Current accounts of other banks	596,587	5,468,453	86,646	282,460	6,434,146
Other payables	50,913	25	33,076	178,451	262,465
Credits received	1,619,268	6,509,356	0	17,686,634	25,815,258
Time deposits of other banks	37,415,112	30,114,177	5,421,850	71,244,970	144,196,109
Payables in respect of other items	0	0	0	0	0
Payables in respect of securities	291,932	0	0	0	291,932
Deposits of customers	586,730,844	4,278,425	87,899,527	3,811,307	682,720,103
Current accounts of customers	208,071,548	2,364,159	46,644,724	2,840,660	259,921,091
Time deposits of customers	286,349,164	1,813,816	39,164,726	944,879	328,272,585
Savings deposits of customers	91,192,104	99,740	2,090,077	25,768	93,407,689
Certificates of deposit	1,118,028	710	0	0	1,118,738
Other liabilities to customers	8,862,606	9,449	2,821,512	772,093	12,465,660
Credits received from customers	7,241,610	0	0	0	7,241,610
Short-term securities issued by the accounting unit	8,434,505	28,068	1,456,352	2,789	9,921,714
Earmarked deposits	21,402	0	299	0	21,701
Other specific payables	21,190	0	391	0	21,581
Accounts of state authorities, local governments, and funds	75,012,389	0	4,045,142	0	79,057,531
Non-budgetary money deposits of state authorities	37,507,683	0	720,774	0	38,228,457
Deposits of social security funds	23,982,985	0	0	0	23,982,985
Deposits of local governments	10,184,408	0	3,264,436	0	13,448,844
Deposits of funds	3,337,313	0	59,932	0	3,397,245
Fixed forward transactions	6,434,747	4,891,883	1,328,786	2,011,785	14,667,201
Payables in respect of money collection	228,917	31	827,113	38,702	1,094,763
Branches and representative offices	147,702	1,884,451	0	23,051,117	25,083,270
Various payables, adjustment and other suspense accounts	7,035,862	34,156	294,069	128,616	7,492,703
Liabilities from trading in securities and securities issued by the accounting unit	345,928	808	13,765	18	360,519
Options – sale	903,501	328,188	30,276	82,180	1,344,145
Subsidies and similar funds	3,349,197	0	0	0	3,349,197
Long-term securities issued by the accounting unit	29,946,237	0	2,221	0	29,948,458
Subordinated financial liabilities	0	515,098	0	0	515,098
Reserves	6,899,293	0	142,216	99,940	7,141,449
Reserve funds and other funds allocated from profits	11,625,501	146,500	0	0	11,772,001
Registered capital	4,605,876	36,827,599	0	0	41,433,475
Long-term funds provided to branches of foreign banks	0	2,844,579	0	0	2,844,579
Share premium	1,836,136	250,000	0	0	2,086,136
Own shares	-5,126	0	0	0	-5,126
Capital of mutual funds (unit trusts)	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital funds	205,409	5,490	0	0	210,899
Gains or losses from revaluation of net investments connected with shares and deposits	6	0	0	127	133
Gains or losses from revaluation of security derivatives	-26,216	12,241	756	0	-13,219
Gains or losses from revaluation of assets and liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
Retained earnings from previous years +/-	26,343,189	0	0	0	26,343,189
Accumulated losses from previous years -/-	-701,227	0	0	0	-701,227
Profit and loss account +/, -/	12,932,233	0	0	0	12,932,233
Profit or loss in process of approval +/, -/	0	0	0	0	0



Monthly Profit and Loss Account of Commercial Banks

(Banks and branches of foreign banks operating in the SR in total)

(SKK millions)

	2003	2004											
	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EXPENSES													
Expenses on financial operations:	225,688	28,513	49,577	71,903	94,242	119,559	134,320	149,803	164,229	177,710	192,022	210,392	236,320
Other interest	26,293	2,143	4,210	6,786	8,979	11,067	12,993	14,788	16,664	18,661	20,544	22,497	24,203
Fees and commissions	1,664	94	201	341	462	588	733	870	1,004	1,139	1,281	1,470	1,586
Renting expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operations in securities	4,977	281	486	726	939	1,144	1,315	1,450	1,677	1,873	2,068	2,202	2,750
Interest on securities	2,656	170	322	499	678	852	1,033	1,284	1,484	1,687	1,903	2,119	2,380
Foreign exchange operations	92,488	11,491	20,899	30,386	39,748	51,416	57,605	64,710	71,850	77,730	83,985	92,354	106,068
Operations in derivatives	96,381	14,277	23,312	32,919	43,109	54,062	60,071	66,052	70,844	75,822	81,342	88,762	98,184
Other operations	1,229	58	147	245	328	430	569	649	706	797	899	987	1,150
General operating expenses	25,550	1,928	3,958	6,182	8,383	10,700	13,014	15,112	17,300	19,499	21,722	24,068	26,320
Additions to reserves and provisions	29,917	1,159	2,486	5,806	7,293	8,625	12,831	14,740	16,521	19,932	21,645	23,817	30,302
Other operating expenses	13,261	3,761	4,299	5,136	5,712	6,341	7,111	7,928	8,399	9,934	10,992	11,699	13,587
Extraordinary expenses	19	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	200
Income tax	37	41	115	368	422	551	611	749	857	857	1,019	1,048	1,607
Current period profit	11,548	1,273	2,513	3,015	4,490	5,511	6,942	8,262	9,518	10,167	11,061	12,347	12,939
TOTAL EXPENSES, PLUS PROFIT	306,020	36,679	62,951	92,415	120,547	151,292	174,833	196,595	216,825	238,099	258,461	283,371	321,276
INCOME													
Income from financial operations:	265,226	32,234	57,005	83,139	109,324	138,363	157,307	176,806	195,014	212,238	230,318	252,735	283,031
Income from other interest	36,972	3,161	6,128	9,423	12,511	15,894	18,982	22,085	25,179	28,342	31,409	34,570	37,642
Income from fees and provisions	9,270	709	1,464	2,359	3,277	4,144	5,121	6,037	6,928	7,874	8,807	9,743	10,964
Income from shares and stakes	799	12	22	24	46	84	89	140	224	248	275	276	282
Income from renting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Income from operations in securities	4,033	519	1,031	1,445	1,719	1,914	2,512	2,796	3,067	3,276	3,577	4,130	5,624
Income from interest on securities	21,518	1,822	3,625	5,484	7,252	8,976	10,554	12,111	13,645	15,205	16,777	18,366	20,368
Income from foreign exchange operations	96,716	11,788	21,668	31,282	41,919	53,477	59,826	67,543	74,996	81,292	87,911	96,709	110,784
Income from operations in derivatives	95,196	14,165	22,947	32,948	42,374	53,587	59,864	65,670	70,480	75,425	80,919	88,217	96,545
Income from other operations	721	57	120	172	226	285	358	424	495	575	643	723	822
Use of reserves and provisions	34,868	3,831	5,214	8,385	10,160	11,715	16,098	18,163	20,051	23,801	25,795	28,068	35,146
Other operating income	5,678	613	731	888	1,062	1,212	1,428	1,625	1,758	2,058	2,344	2,566	3,093
Extraordinary income	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current period loss	232	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	3	7
TOTAL INCOME, PLUS LOSS	306,020	36,679	62,951	92,415	120,547	151,292	174,833	196,595	216,825	238,099	258,461	283,371	321,276

Overview of Issues of NBS Bills

Registration number	Date of			DTM	Value in Sk millions		Type of auction	Yield in % p.a.		
	auction	issue	maturity		demand	issued		min.	average	max.
940804001	15.1.2004	16.1.2004	8.4.2004	83	35,502	20,202	american	5.79	5.91	5.95
941405003	19.2.2004	20.2.2004	14.5.2004	84	37,360	20,000	american	5.80	5.88	5.90
940406004	11.3.2004	12.3.2004	4.6.2004	84	46,245	30,000	american	5.69	5.80	5.85
940207006	7.4.2004	8.4.2004	2.7.2004	85	31,698	20,000	american	5.29	5.34	5.42
940608007	13.5.2004	14.5.2004	6.8.2004	84	37,762	20,000	american	4.74	4.84	4.88
942708008	3.6.2004	4.6.2004	27.8.2004	84	49,193	0	american	-	-	-
942409011	1.7.2004	2.7.2004	24.9.2004	84	43,410	20,000	american	3.79	4.13	4.27
942910012	5.8.2004	6.8.2004	29.10.2004	84	50,529	20,000	american	3.74	4.07	4.10
941911014	26.8.2004	27.8.2004	19.11.2004	84	26,011	20,000	american	4.16	4.30	4.47
941712015	23.9.2004	24.9.2004	17.12.2004	84	31,115	20,000	american	3.97	4.31	4.39
942101017	28.10.2004	29.10.2004	21.1.2005	84	37,730	20,000	american	4.28	4.32	4.34
942101018	18.11.2004	19.11.2004	11.2.2005	84	41,001	20,000	american	4.05	4.14	4.18
941103019	16.12.2004	17.12.2004	11.3.2005	84	46,747	20,000	american	3.40	3.54	3.60
951504001	20.1.2005	21.1.2005	15.4.2005	84	47,662	25,000	american	3.41	3.59	3.68

Symbols used in the tables

- . - Data are not yet available.
- - Data do not exist / data are not applicable.
- (p) - Preliminary data