



NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA



Monetary Survey

October 2007

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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
BRIBOR	Bratislava Interbank Offered Rate
CDCP SR	Centrálny depozitár cenných papierov SR – Central Securities Depository of the Slovak Republic
CPI	Consumer Price Index
ECB	European Central Bank
EMU	Economic and Monetary Union
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
Fed	Federal Reserve System
FNM	Fond národného majetku – National Property Fund
FRA	Forward Rate Agreement
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNDI	Gross National Disposable Income
GNI	Gross National Income
HICP	Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
HZL	hypotekárne záložné listy – mortgage bonds
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPI	Industrial Production Index
IRF	Initial Rate Fixation
IRS	Interest Rate Swap
MFI	Monetary Financial Institutions
MMIF	Money Market Investment Funds
NARKS	National Association of Slovak Real Estate Agencies
NBS	Národná banka Slovenska – National Bank of Slovakia
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
RULC	Real Unit Labour Costs
SASS	Slovenská asociácia správcovských spoločností – Slovak Association of Asset Management Companies
SAX	slovenský akciový index – Slovak Share Index
SDX	slovenský dlhopisový index – Slovak Bond Index
SDXG	SDXGroup
Sk, SKK	Slovak Koruna
SKONIA	Slovak OverNight Index Average
SO SR	Statistical Office of the SR
SR	Slovenská republika – Slovak Republic
SRT	Sterilisation Repo Tender
ULC	Unit Labour Costs
VAT	Value Added Tax

Symbols used in the tables

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



1 Summary

Consumer prices, expressed in terms of the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), increased by 0.7% in October in comparison with the previous month. The year-on-year rate of headline inflation reached 2.4%. Core inflation (excluding energy and unprocessed food prices) recorded a year-on-year growth rate of 2.2%.

Measured in terms of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), consumer prices increased by 0.6% in October, compared with the previous month. The 12-month headline and core inflation rates reached 3.3% and 3.6%, respectively.

The M3 monetary aggregate (according to ECB methodology) increased month-on-month by SKK 10.1 billion in September and its year-on-year growth rate increased to 16.2%, compared with August.

The total volume of MFI receivables from residents (including securities issued by clients and held by MFIs, according to ECB methodology) increased month-on-month by SKK 15.4 billion in September, and the year-on-year growth rate accelerated by 0.9 of a percentage point to 16.3%.

The average interest rate on new loans to non-financial corporations increased in September by 0.14 of a percentage point to 5.88%, while that on new loans to households decreased by 0.17 of a percentage point to 12.21%. Over the same period, the average interest rate on new deposits from non-financial corporations decreased by 0.02 of a percentage point to 2.28%, and that on new household deposits also went down by 0.01 of a percentage point, to 1.00%.

At the end of October, the State Budget of the Slovak Republic resulted in a surplus of SKK 6.9 billion.

The foreign reserves of NBS (at current exchange rates) stood at USD 18.8 billion in October. At the end of the month, the volume of reserves was 3.7 times greater than the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia during the first nine months of 2007. At the end of September, the coverage of average monthly imports (payments for imports of goods and services according to data from banking statistics) by the official foreign reserves corresponded to 4.8 times the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia over the first nine months of 2007.

Národná banka Slovenska conducted no foreign exchange intervention in September.

According to preliminary data, the balance of payments on current account for January till August 2007 resulted in a deficit of SKK 56.0 billion. Over the same period, the capital and financial account generated a surplus of SKK 146.6 billion. From January to September, the b.o.p. current account produced a deficit of SKK 51.3 billion, while trade resulted in a shortfall of SKK 2.7 billion.

The average daily sterilisation position of NBS decreased in comparison with September by SKK 3.4 billion to SKK 376.1 billion in October.



2 The External Economic Environment¹

Euro-area countries

Inflation The 12-month inflation rate in the euro area, as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), accelerated its rate of growth to 2.6% in October, from 2.1% in the previous month. The highest year-on-year growth in consumer prices was reported by Slovenia (5.1%), Luxembourg (3.6%) and Spain (3.6%). The steepest year-on-year increases were recorded in prices for education (9.5%), transportation (4.1%) and food (3.8%). Price levels in telecommunications dropped by 2.1%. In the same period a year earlier, consumer prices in the euro area increased by 1.6%.

EUR/USD exchange rate At the end of September, the exchange rate of the single European currency hovered around the level of 1.42 USD/EUR. The appreciation trend of the euro against the dollar from previous months continued also in October. Fears that the crisis in the US real property market could have a larger impact on the whole economy remained the main cause of this development, despite the reduction of the federal funds rate by 0.5 of a percentage point in September. These fears were confirmed with the further reduction of federal funds rate by 0.25% to 4.50% on 31 October 2007. At the end of October, the exchange rate of the euro against the dollar reached 1.44 USD/EUR, representing an appreciation of 1.9% compared with the last day of September. Compared with the first trading day of 2007, the euro appreciated vis-à-vis the dollar by almost 8.9%.

Chart 1 Exchange Rates: SKK/EUR and USD/EUR



Source: ECB, NBS.

Key ECB interest rates In its meeting on 8 November 2007, the Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB) decided to leave its key interest rates unchanged. The rates for main refinancing operations, overnight refinancing operations and overnight sterilisation operations thus remained at 4.00%, 5.00% and 3.00%, respectively.

Visegrad Countries (V4)

Inflation The 12-month inflation rate accelerated its growth in all three neighbouring economies in October, compared with the previous month. This was influenced particularly by the price development of food and energy. As a result, the rate of inflation in Hungary increased by 0.5 of a percentage point to 6.9%. Inflation in Poland went up from 2.7% in September to 3.1%. Price development in the Czech Republic accelerated by 1.2 of a percentage point to 4%.

Exchange rates of V4 currencies The exchange rates of the neighbouring countries were influenced by the enduring mistrust towards the US currency and mostly positive sentiments for Central Europe. Currencies of neighbouring countries also benefited from renewed trust to the Polish zloty, after the results of the Parliamentary elections had been published. The Czech koruna, supported by improved rating by S&P, reached a new historical high against the euro. Compared with the last trading day of the previous month, it appreciated by approximately 2.0% against the euro; the Polish zloty appreciated by almost 3.6%. Unlike the other currencies in the region, the Hungarian forint depreciated moderately against the euro, by 0.3%.

Chart 2 Exchange Rate Indices of V4 Currencies against the Euro (29.12.2006 = 100)



Source: Eurostat, NBS calculations.

Note: A fall in value denotes an appreciation.

¹ The chapter on international economic developments has been supplemented by a tabular and graphical overview, which is provided in the annex.



None of the central banks in the neighbouring countries changed its key interest rates in October. The rates thus remained at their previous levels in October (ČNB: 3.25%, NBP: 4.75% and MNB 7.5%).

**Key interest rates
in V4 countries**



3 Inflation

3.1 Consumer Price Index

HICP Inflation

Harmonized index of consumer prices

Consumer prices, as measured by HICP, increased month-on-month by 0.7% in October, with the prices of goods and services growing by 0.9% and 0.3%, respectively. On a year-on-year basis, consumer prices rose 2.4% (in September by 1.7%). Overall rate of inflation, excluding energy and unprocessed food prices (core inflation) reached 2.2% year-on-year (1.8% in September). The average inflation rate since the beginning of the year was 1.8%. The average 12-month inflation rate from November 2006 till October 2007 stood at 2.1%. October's inflation measured by harmonised consumer price index was higher than expected by NBS, mainly due to a steeper growth in food prices.

Table 1 Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices		(year-on-year changes in %)					
		2007					
		May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Total		1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.4
Goods		1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.9
	Industrial goods	-0.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1	0.2
	Non-energy industrial goods	-1.2	-1.1	-1.6	-1.7	-1.4	-1.4
	Energy	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.8	2.1
	Foodstuffs	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	5.4
	Processed food (including alcohol and tobacco)	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.1	3.8	5.6
	Unprocessed food	2.0	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	1.3	4.8
Services		2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.4
Total, excluding unprocessed food and energy (core inflation)		1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.2
Total, excluding energy		1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.5

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

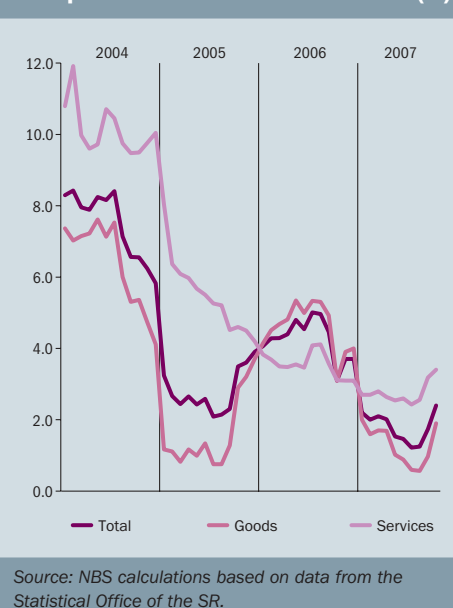
Faster year-on-year growth rate of prices of goods and services

Looking at the basic structure of inflation, the prices of goods and services were growing at a higher pace year-on-year (as was the case in the previous month).

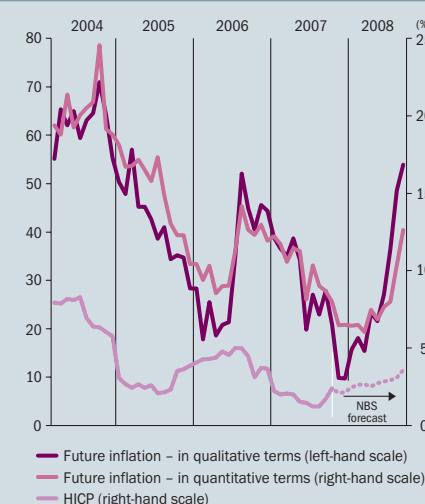
Turning to goods, industrial goods prices were growing at a faster pace, accompanied by even a higher year-on-year rate of growth in food prices. Development of industrial goods prices was influenced by the faster growth in energy prices, when the prices of fuels recorded the first year-on-year increase after thirteen months, in which lower year-on-year figures were reported. The year-on-year rate of decline in industrial goods prices (excluding energy) stagnated. The increased pace of year-on-year growth of food prices is attributable to the price development of both processed and unprocessed foods. This was the result of the materialised risk coming from a significant price growth in agricultural products. The prices of processed foods were affected by faster growth in the prices of bread, flour and flour products, milk and dairy products and butter. Unprocessed food prices were influenced by the development of fruit and vegetable prices.

The year-on-year rate of increase in services prices accelerated moderately, with accommodation services (university-student accommodation) and financial services (charges for maintaining accounts and for cash withdrawals from cash dispenser) recording a higher year-on-year growth, compared to the previous month. Influenced by the growth in food prices, the prices of restaurant services increased as well (secondary effect).

Chart 3 HICP Inflation and its Main Components (%)



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

Chart 4 HICP Compared with the Views of Respondents on Future Inflation


Source: Statistical Office of the SR, Consumer Barometer.
 Note: The qualitative assessment of the future course of inflation is based on answers to the query whether consumer prices in the next 12 months will increase at a faster, slower, or unchanged rate, or will remain at the current level. Quantitative assessment means that those who say that consumer prices will increase in the next 12 months at a faster, unchanged, or slower rate than today, are asked in the next part of the question to specify the rate of acceleration or slowdown.

The year-on-year growth rate of headline inflation should go down in November, compared to October 2007, mainly as a result of expected slowdown in the year-on-year growth in regulated energy prices (base effect of the increase of heat and gas prices in the same period last year). The prices of food and fuels are expected to grow at a notably higher pace.

Expectations for the next month

Consumers estimated the current level of inflation at the level of 10.17% (9.04% in the previous month). In their answers to the question about expected inflation in the coming 12 months, the respondents stated higher values, with the average of 12.62% (10.36% in the previous month).

Expectations of consumers in the field of inflation
CPI Inflation

In October 2007, consumer prices rose month-on-month 0.6%, which was notably faster than expected by NBS (surpassing the expectations by 0.4 of a percentage point). This is attributable particularly to the dynamic growth in good prices. The growth in regulated prices was slightly slower than expected by NBS. As to regulated prices, price growth was recorded in health care (medicinal drugs with the trade names 'paralen' and 'ibalgin') and university-student accommodation and student catering. Looking at the basic structure of inflation, core inflation was, compared with the previous month, growing at a pace, which was significantly higher than the expected moderate rise. This increase was

Consumer Price Index
Table 2 Consumer Price Developments in October 2007

	Change versus		HICP in the structure of CPI	
	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2006	Sep. 2007	Oct. 2006
Total in %	0.6	3.3	0.7	2.4
Regulated prices in %	0.3	2.0	0.3	2.2
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.07	-	0.08	-
Impact of changes in indirect taxes on non-regulated prices – Share of total, in percentage points¹⁾	0.00	-	0.00	-
Core inflation in %	0.7	3.6	0.9	2.4
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.54	-	0.62	-
of which: Food prices in %	2.8	6.8	3.2	6.6
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.40	-	0.48	-
Tradable goods in % ¹⁾	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.07	-	0.08	-
Tradable goods excluding fuels, in % ¹⁾	0.1	-0.2	0.2	0.2
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.03	-	0.05	-
Fuels in % ¹⁾	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.5
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.04	-	0.03	-
TMarket services in % ¹⁾	0.3	6.4	0.3	2.8
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.08	-	0.06	-
Net inflation (excluding the impact of changes in indirect taxes) in %	0.2	2.9	0.3	1.3
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.14	-	0.14	-
Net inflation, excluding fuel prices (excluding the impact of changes in indirect taxes) in %¹⁾	0.2	3.0	0.2	1.3
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.11	-	0.11	-

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

Notes: Net inflation – includes prices increases in the categories 'tradable goods excluding food' and 'market services'.

The rounding of the values of year-on-year and month-on-month price dynamics to one decimal place and the values of their contributions to the overall inflation rate to two decimal places may lead to a situation where, in the event of price stagnation, the contributions of prices are not equal to zero. In reality, the prices do change, but the changes are so small that they cannot be noticed if the figures are rounded to one decimal place; if, however, the price contributions are rounded to two decimal places, even a small change is apparent.

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



mainly driven by the growth in processed and unprocessed food prices (prices of bread and bakery products, milk and dairy products, fats and oils and fruits and vegetables growing most notably). The prices of tradable goods and market services grew slightly faster than expected by previous predictions. The prices of tradable goods (excluding fuels) grew moderately, following the predictions, while the price growth in fuels was higher than expected. The prices of market services recorded an increase, supported by the price growth in hotels, cafes and restaurants as the secondary effect of increased food prices, and by the increase in fees charged by banks. Consumer prices increased by 3.3% year-on-year (2.8% in September) and core inflation went up to 3.6% (3.0% in the previous month). The average year-on-year inflation from November 2006 till October 2007 stood at 2.9%. The year-on-year inflation rate for the period since the beginning of the year reached an average of 2.7%.

3.2 Producer Prices in September 2007

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

Industrial producer prices for the domestic market increased month-on-month by an average of 0.5% in September, as a result of price growth in all its three components.

	Month-on-month change		Year-on-year change			
	Aug. 2007	Sep. 2007	Sep. 2006	Aug. 2007	Sep. 2007	Average since the beginning of 2007
	Industrial producer prices (for the domestic market)	-0.2	0.5	7.6	0.5	1.6
- Prices of manufacturing products	-0.2	0.6	1.2	-1.4	-0.1	0.0
- Prices of mining and quarrying products	-1.6	1.1	49.0	-6.2	-4.3	-3.0
- Prices of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water	-0.1	0.2	13.3	3.2	4.1	5.0
Industrial producer prices (for export)	-0.3	0.5	2.3	-7.5	-5.5	-4.9
- Prices of manufacturing products	-0.2	0.7	2.3	-6.8	-4.8	-4.2
Construction prices	0.1	0.4	4.0	3.5	3.6	4.0
Building materials prices	0.1	1.2	4.1	6.1	7.2	5.8
Agricultural prices	-	-	2.0	11.6	11.0	3.4
- Prices of plant products	-	-	5.9	29.4	30.6	22.8
- Prices of animal products	-	-	-1.0	-0.8	-1.2	-2.8

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

... accompanied by faster year-on-year growth

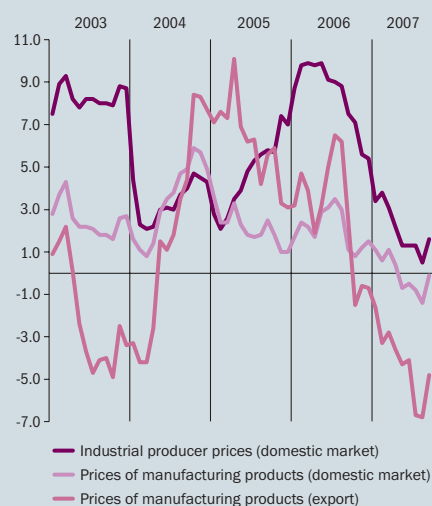
The year-on-year rate of growth in industrial producer prices for the domestic market reached 1.6% in September, which was by 0.9 of a percentage point more than in August. This was the result of a faster growth in energy prices (4.1%) and slower decline in industrial products (-0.1%) and mineral raw materials (-4.3%).

Faster year-on-year growth in energy prices in September was the result of higher growth in the prices of electricity generation and distribution (9.9%, higher by 0.9 of a percentage point) and steam and hot water supply (6.9%, increase by 0.1 of a percentage point). The decline in the prices of gas production and transport of gaseous fuels via pipelines slowed (by 1.9 percentage points to 5.7%); the prices for the treatment and distribution of water were declining at a faster pace (rate of decline 1.4%, which was faster by 0.2 of a percentage point).

Faster year-on-year growth in industrial producer prices in September was driven mostly by the growing prices of food (3.0%), other non-metal mineral products (6.8%), base metals and finished metal products (1.8%) and wood products (5.5%). The prices of refined oil products (-7.8%), transport equipment (-4.0%) and other industrial products (-7.7%), on the other hand, dampened price growth. The prices of paper products (-1.1%) and electrical optical devices (-0.5%) also went down.

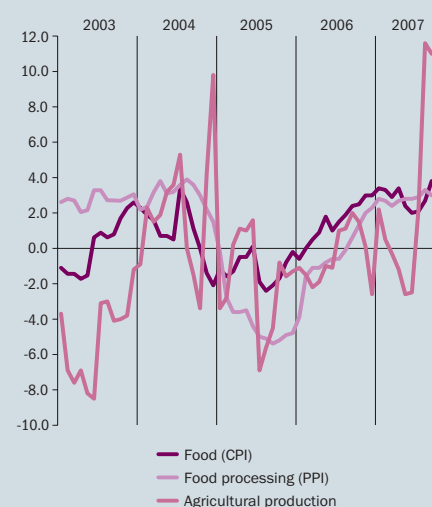
Among food products, the largest increase was reported in the prices of industrial fodder (8.9%), accompanied with faster growth in the prices of flour products (6.1%) and dairy products (5.4%). The growth in the prices of beverages (3.1%) and animal and plant fats and oils (2.1%) slowed slightly.

Chart 5 Developments in Industrial Producer Prices and Manufacturing Products Prices
(year-on-year changes in %)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

Chart 6 Developments in Food Prices in Primary Production, Processing, and Consumption
(year-on-year changes in %)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

The export prices of manufacturing products, which determine mostly industrial producer prices for export, rose month-on-month 0.7% in September and thus diminished the price drop on a year-on-year basis by 2 percentage points to 4.8%, compared with the previous month.

Industrial producer prices for export

The year-on-year fall in industrial producer prices for export in September was mainly caused by drops in the export prices of refined oil products (-10.1%), transport equipment (-8.8%), electrical and optical devices (-1.6%), base metals and finished metal products (-1.8%), chemical products (-7.2%) and plant and machinery (-2.5%). Price growth on a year-on-year basis was driven by export prices for paper products (3.0%), food products (2.9%) and rubber and plastic products (0.8%).

The prices of agricultural products increased by a total of 11.0% in September, driven by plant products prices, which rose 30.6%. The prices of animal products went down by 1.2%.

Agricultural prices

The steep growth in plant product prices was mostly driven by higher prices of cereals by 46.0% (wheat by as much as 49.7%). The prices of potatoes increased by 15.3%, oil seeds by 14.1% and vegetables by 5.8%. The prices of fruits and tobacco went down by 3.2% and 1.9%, respectively.

The decrease in the prices of animal products can be attributed to lower prices of pigs by 12.6% and cattle (including calves) by 2.3%. The prices of poultry went up by 7.6% (chicken by 11.6%), fish by 6.3%, eggs by 7.1% and raw cows' milk by 1.0%.

In October 2007, industrial producer prices should be influenced by growing prices of crude oil in the world markets (year-on-year increase by more than 40%) and by the base effect of the drop in crude oil prices in the world markets in October 2006. The year-on-year appreciation of the Slovak koruna still has a dampening effect on industrial producer prices. Owing to these cost factors, the rate of year-on-year growth in industrial producer prices is expected to accelerate moderately in October, compared to September.

According to latest agrarian market news, the growing demand for wheat emptied the European intervention silos and, according to surveys, the price of wheat for food production may rise to as much as SKK 8 thousand

per ton (one year ago, the price was about SKK 4 thousand per ton). The prices of oil seeds are also growing at a faster pace (particularly sunflower). According to OECD, the prices of rice, powdered milk and butter may increase by one half, that of cereals and cheese by one third, the price of oils by one fifth and that of beef or poultry by about ten percent. As to animal products, additional volumes of pigs came to the Slovak market. As a result, pork prices are expected to fall even steeper, accompanied by a continuing moderate decrease in the prices of cattle. Purchasing prices of cows' milk continue to grow and, in September, reached a historical high of SKK 9.77 per kilogram. Overall, the prices of agricultural products are expected to grow significantly in October.



4 Factors Influencing Development of Inflation

4.1 Monetary Aggregates

The volume of M3 monetary aggregate increased month-on-month in September. Its rate of year-on-year growth reached almost the average level of the last 12 months. Broken down by M3 main components, money market mutual funds and deposits and received loans with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years grew at a significantly higher pace. As to M3 counterparts, the high annual growth rate of receivables of monetary financial institutions (MFI) from the resident private sector still prevails. Development of the structure of receivables is influenced mainly by the accelerating growth in the volume of loans to non-financial corporations, offset by the moderately slower growth in the volume of loans to households.

M3 Monetary Aggregate

Accelerated growth rate in M3

The M3 monetary aggregate (according to ECB methodology) rose to SKK 1039.4 billion in September, which was by SKK 10.1 billion more than in the previous month. The year-on-year rate of M3 growth² increased by 0.9 of a percentage point to 16.2% and almost reached the average level for the last 12 months (16.4%).

From among the main M3 components, the highest month-on-month increase in September was recorded in deposits and received loans with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years (increase of SKK 5.5 billion). Currency in circulation, deposits and received loans repayable on demands and money market mutual funds also recorded positive, yet lower values (increase of SKK 5.1 billion in total). Repo operations, issued debt securities with a maturity of up to 2 years and deposits redeemable at a period of notice of up to 3 months, on the other hand, recorded a moderate decrease.

Table 4 Year-on-year M3 Growth Dynamics (ECB methodology)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Year 2004	6.4	9.9	6.9	11.1	8.6	14.0	5.8	11.9	13.3	13.6	12.7	15.0
Year 2005	10.0	9.6	11.4	11.9	12.5	9.6	8.9	8.0	7.3	7.6	6.3	7.8
Year 2006	8.6	9.1	10.3	9.4	10.5	11.2	11.8	13.6	12.9	13.9	16.1 ¹⁾	15.3
Year 2007	16.5	16.8	16.7	16.4	18.6 ¹⁾	19.2	15.7	15.3	16.2	.	.	.

Source: NBS data and NBS calculations based on data from the Slovak Association of Asset Management Companies (SASS).

¹⁾ Revised data.

Table 5 Comparison of Month-on-month Developments in Monetary Aggregates (ECB methodology)

	Volume (in billions of SKK) ¹⁾			Year-on-year change (in %)	
	Sep. 2006	Aug. 2007	Sep. 2007	Aug. 2007	Sep. 2007
Currency in circulation	126.4	135.6	137.7	7.8	8.9
Deposits and received loans repayable on demand	386.5	433.0	435.0	11.9	12.6
M1	513.0	568.6	572.7	10.9	11.6
Deposits and loans received with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years	325.2	391.0	396.5	20.9	22.0
Deposits redeemable at a period of notice of up to 3 months	12.5	9.9	9.8	-22.4	-21.2
M2	850.6	969.5	979.1	14.2	15.1
Money market fund shares/units	38.9	52.6	53.6	36.1	37.8
Repo operations	0.0	0.4	0.0	-	-
Debt securities issued with a maturity of up to 2 years	4.8	6.8	6.8	41.4	41.9
M3	894.3	1 029.3	1 039.4	15.3	16.2

Source: NBS.

Note: Differences in the sums are due to rounding. The missing figures have been excluded because of the high values of year-on-year changes, resulting from the relatively small volumes of the given indicators.

¹⁾ Volume as at the last day of the given month.

²⁾ The year-on-year growth rate of monetary aggregates and their counterparts are calculated from end-of-month data, including non-transaction operations, which comprise all movements in the balance-sheet items, resulting from changes in the valuation of tradable instruments, the depreciation/write-off of loans, exchange rate differentials, reclassification, and other changes.



Of the M3 counterparts, MFI receivables from residents, the general government and the private sector (including securities) grew most notably in September, by a total of SKK 15.4 billion month-on-month.

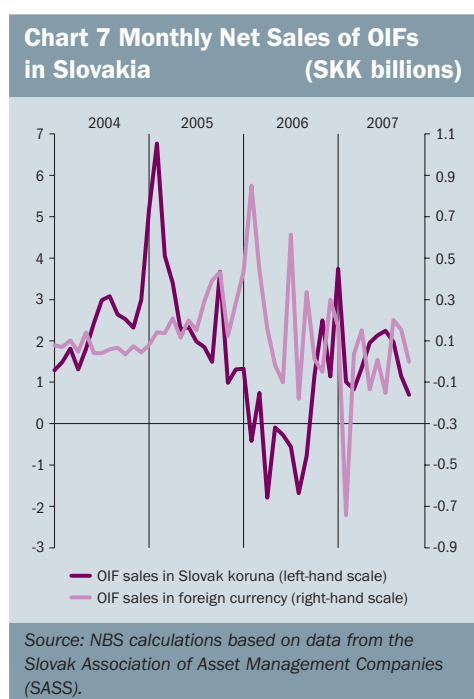
Main M3 Components

Current developments in September (as in the previous month) indicate a possible reversal of the longer lasting downward trend in the year-on-year rate of growth of M1 monetary aggregate. Both M1 components developed in the same way month-on-month: currency in circulation rose SKK 2.1 billion and deposits and received loans repayable on demand SKK 2.0 billion. The rate of growth in currency in circulation and sight deposits also increased.

Continuing growth in deposits and received loans with agreed maturity of up to 2 years

In other short-term deposits, deposits and loans received with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years increased again in September (by SKK 5.5 billion). Deposits redeemable at a period of notice of up to 3 months continued to decline moderately, though their rate of decline weakened somewhat. This development was reflected in the higher rate of growth in M2 monetary aggregate (by 0.9 of a percentage point).

From the marketable instruments, money market fund shares/units were the only ones to rise (by SKK 1.0 billion). Repo operations, on the other hand, went down by SKK 0.4 billion, accompanied with a moderate decline in debt securities issued with a maturity of up to 2 years.



Investment through Open-End Investment Funds

The inflow of funds into open-end investment funds (OIF) weakened in October to this year's low, as a response to the volatile development of world stock markets. With the exception of relatively safe money market funds, Slovak investors did not trust other types of funds. The net value of OIF assets denominated in SKK decreased for the first time in this year, to SKK 132.1 billion, with monthly net sales of OIFs at the level of SKK 0.7 billion. The net sales of OIFs denominated in foreign currency were also slightly negative.

Lower inflow of funds into open-end investment funds

The highest monthly net sales were traditionally reported by money market funds (SKK 1.1 billion). Funds of funds, special real estate funds and other / secured funds also reported slightly positive net sales (SKK 0.1 billion in total). Negative net sales were reported by bond funds and equity and mixed funds (SKK -0.5 billion in total). The net sales of OIFs of all types in the Slovak Republic, denominated in SKK and foreign currencies totalled SKK 0.7 billion.

Table 6 Net Sales of Open-end Investment Funds (month-on-month changes in SKK billions)

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Cumulative
OIF sales in Slovak koruna	2004	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
	2005	5.2	6.8	4.1	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.5	3.7	1.0	1.3	35.3
	2006	1.3	-0.4	0.7	-1.8	-0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-1.7	-0.8	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.3
	2007	3.7	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.7	.	.	17.1
OIF sales in foreign currency	2004	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8
	2005	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	2.6
	2006	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.6	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.8
	2007	0.2	-0.7	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	.	.	-0.3

Source: NBS calculations based on data from the Slovak Association of Asset Management Companies (SASS).

**Main M3 Counterparts****Accelerated growth in MFI receivables from residents (including securities)**

September's growth in M3 aggregate was particularly influenced by the development of MFI receivables from residents (including securities issued by clients and held by MFIs), which increased by SKK 15.4 billion month on month. The rate of their year-on-year growth increased to 16.3%, which was by 0.9 of a percentage point more than in August. While the rate of growth in receivables from the private sector increased to 22.7% year-on-year (SKK 17.1 billion month-on-month), the rate of growth in receivables from the general government increased year-on-year to 0.9% (a month-on-month decrease of SKK 1.7 billion).

Deposits and loans received from the central government (including deposits held at the SR Treasury) decreased by SKK 3.5 billion in September, with a lower year-on-year rate of decline.

Long-term financial liabilities (excluding capital, reserves and provisions) went up by SKK 2.0 billion in September, increasing their year-on-year growth rate to 17.0%. Looking at long-term financial liabilities, an increase was recorded particularly in debt securities issued with a maturity of over 2 years (by SKK 1.7 billion). While deposits and loans received with an agreed maturity of over 2 years increased moderately, deposits redeemable at a period of notice of over 3 months recorded a moderate decline.

Table 7 Main M3 Counterparts (ECB methodology)

	Volume (in billions of SKK) ¹⁾			Year-on-year changes (in %)	
	Sep. 2006	Aug. 2007	Sep. 2007	Aug. 2007	Sep. 2007
Net foreign assets	296.4	283.1	284.4	-8.8	-4.0
Foreign assets	512.9	554.9	551.4	4.7	7.5
Foreign liabilities	216.5	271.8	267.0	23.8	23.3
MFI receivables from residents (including securities)	850.3	973.2	988.6	15.4	16.3
Receivables from general government	250.8	254.8	253.1	0.5	0.9
Receivables from the private sector	599.5	718.4	735.5	21.8	22.7
Deposits and loans received from central government	84.8	79.7	74.8	-16.5	-11.8
Long-term financial liabilities (excluding capital and reserves)	113.3	130.6	132.5	15.7	17.0
Deposits and loans taken with an agreed maturity of over 2 years	62.4	69.9	70.2	12.5	12.5
Deposits redeemable at notice of over 3 months	25.0	23.4	23.4	-7.6	-6.6
Debt securities issued with a maturity of over 2 years	25.9	37.3	39.0	46.5	50.5
Other items net	54.3	16.7	26.2	-68.5	-51.7
Capital, reserves, and provisions	77.0	33.9	36.6	-56.7	-52.4
Other liabilities	52.8	68.2	77.4	31.2	46.5
Surplus of liabilities among MFIs	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	41.0	-27.9
Fixed assets	32.7	32.2	32.1	-2.2	-2.0
Other assets	42.7	53.1	55.7	19.9	30.3
M3	894.3	1 029.3	1 039.4	15.3	16.2

Source: NBS.

Note: Differences in the sums are due to rounding. The missing figures have been excluded because of the high values of year-on-year changes resulting from the relatively small volumes of the given indicators.

¹⁾ Volume as at the last day of the given month.

Growth rate of MFI receivables from the private sector increasing

In September, the year-on-year growth in MFI receivables from the private sector (including securities) accelerated by 0.9 of a percentage point and reached 22.7%. The reason for that was the faster growth in loans to the private sector, excluding securities (particularly loans to non-financial corporations). The decline in securities issued by the private sector continued to slow.

Structure of MFI Receivables from the Private Sector**Continuing moderation in the growth rate of loans to households. Accelerated growth in loans to non-financial corporations**

The growth in MFI receivables from the private sector accelerated in September, due to the faster growth in loans to non-financial and financial institutions. The year-on-year growth in loans to households slowed again, as in the previous month.

MFI receivables from non-financial corporations developed differently in September, compared with the previous month. Their volume increased by SKK 10.3 billion (decline of SKK 0.2 billion in August



Table 8 MFI Receivables from the Resident Private Sector

	Volume (in billions of SKK) ¹⁾			Year-on-year change (in %)	
	Sep.	Aug.	Sep.	Aug.	Sep.
	2006	2007	2007	2007	2007
MFI receivables from the private sector (incl. securities)	599.5	718.4	735.5	21.8	22.7
- of which: securities issued by the private sector ²⁾	14.4	14.1	14.3	-3.9	-0.5
MFI receivables (excluding securities)	585.1	704.2	721.2	22.5	23.3
Non-financial corporations	300.9	364.2	374.5	23.2	24.5
- up to 1 year	130.2	153.5	160.8	20.9	23.6
- 1 to 5 years	56.0	72.7	72.4	29.4	29.2
- over 5 years	114.7	138.0	141.3	22.7	23.2
Financial corporations	60.5	61.6	62.6	1.4	3.4
Insurance corporations and pension funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Households and non-profit institutions serving households	223.6	278.4	284.1	27.4	27.0
- consumer loans	34.3	39.3	39.9	17.3	16.2
- housing loans	145.9	185.9	189.8	30.1	30.1
- other loans	43.4	53.3	54.4	26.2	25.4

Source: NBS.

Note: Differences in the sums are due to rounding.

¹⁾ Figure for the last day of the period under review.

²⁾ Securities issued by the private sector, including NBS receivables.

Table 9 MFI Receivables from the Resident Private Sector (excluding securities)

	Volume (SKK billions)	Year-on-year change (in %)					Cumulative change since beginning of year (SKK billions)	
		Sep. 2007	2006 Q3	2006 Q4	2007 Q1	2007 Q2	Sep. 2007	Sep. 2007
MFI receivables (excluding securities)	721.2	23.3	23.6	21.6	20.5	23.3	77.6	93.9
Non-financial corporations	374.5	15.4	20.3	18.2	19.4	24.5	29.4	48.0
- loans in Slovak koruna	244.6	21.2	26.6	18.7	19.9	20.9	30.9	27.6
- loans in foreign currency	129.9	5.1	9.4	17.3	18.6	31.7	-1.4	20.5
Financial corporations (other financial intermediaries and auxiliary financial institutions)	62.6	26.0	14.5	9.4	-0.2	3.4	5.5	-0.4
- loans in Slovak koruna	47.7	22.1	18.3	12.6	2.8	0.3	4.6	-3.1
- loans in foreign currency	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	2.8
Insurance companies and pension funds	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
- loans in Slovak koruna	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
- loans in foreign currency	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households and non-profit institutions serving households	284.1	34.8	31.4	30.2	28.0	27.0	42.6	46.2
- loans in Slovak koruna	275.8	34.4	30.7	29.0	26.2	25.1	41.5	41.9
- loans in foreign currency	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	4.3
z toho: consumer loans	39.9	38.3	44.4	21.3	17.2	16.2	9.5	4.1
- loans in Slovak koruna	39.9	38.5	44.6	21.3	17.5	16.5	9.5	4.1
- loans in foreign currency	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-0.1
house purchase loans	189.8	33.3	31.9	31.3	30.7	30.1	27.0	33.0
- loans in Slovak koruna	183.6	32.6	30.7	29.5	28.2	27.4	26.2	29.4
- loans in foreign currency	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	3.6
other loans	54.4	37.7	21.2	34.1	27.5	25.4	6.1	9.2
- loans in Slovak koruna	52.3	37.3	20.9	34.1	26.6	24.2	5.8	8.3
- loans in foreign currency	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.8

Source: NBS.

Note: The missing figures have been excluded because of the high values of year-on-year changes, resulting from the relatively small volumes of the given indicators.

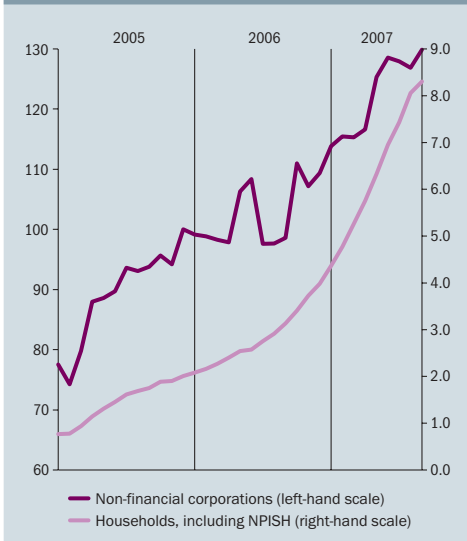


2007). This increase led to a faster year-on-year growth. Broken down by term, the volume of short-term loans with a maturity of less than 1 year and long-term loans with a maturity of over 5 years increased month-on-month. A moderate decrease was recorded in long-term loans with a maturity from 1 to 5 years.

The rate of growth in household loans continued to slow in September and reached 27.0%. Their volume increased by the same amount as in the previous month (SKK 5.7 billion). The increases in individual types of loans remained almost unchanged, compared with August. The volume of house purchase loans increased by SKK 4.0 billion and that of consumer and other loans by SKK 1.7 billion.

Foreign currency loans went up by SKK 4.2 billion in September month-on month. This was due to the growth of MFI receivables from non-financial corporations in EUR (increase of SKK 3.5 billion). This increase was partly offset by a decrease of the value of receivables in other foreign currencies. Household loans in foreign currencies increased by SKK 0.2 billion, compared with August. Their impact on the development of total household loans remains negligible (representing 2.9%).

Chart 8 Lending in Foreign Currency (SKK billions)



Source: NBS.

Note: NPISH – non-profit institutions serving households.

Euro-denominated receivables still constitute the largest part of MFI receivables in foreign currencies in all sectors (about 93%).

Current Budgetary Developments

As at 31 October 2007, the state budget recorded a surplus of SKK 6.9 billion, which represented an improvement in budgetary performance of SKK 7.5 billion, compared with September. Total revenues amounted to SKK 263.1 billion; total expenditures stood at SKK 256.2 billion.

4.2 The External Sector

Payment Balance for August 2007

Current account In August 2007, the balance of payments' current account reached a deficit of SKK 11.4 billion. The month-on-month improvement by SKK 5.9 billion is particularly attributable to lower dividend payments to foreign investors (which resulted into a lower deficit of the balance of income) and partly also to the increasing surplus on the services balance. The growing deficit of the trade balance, and the change from a modest surplus to a deficit on the balance of current transfers, on the other hand, mitigated the month-on-month improvement of the current account balance. Compared with the same period last year, the deficit of the balance of payments' current account increased by SKK 8.0 billion, particularly due to a worse development of the balance of income and current transfers.

Table 10 Balance of Payments Current Account (SKK billions)

	August		January – August	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Balance of trade	-5.1	-3.7	-7.4	-42.9
Exports	108.0	105.5	906.8	772.2
Imports	113.1	109.2	914.2	815.1
Balance of services	3.1	1.3	11.6	11.2
Balance of income	-5.4	0.3	-49.2	-45.7
of which: income from investment	-8.3	-2.1	-72.1	-65.5
of which: reinvested earnings	-2.4	-0.9	-16.2	-18.2
Current transfers	-4.0	-1.3	-11.0	1.6
Current account in total	-11.4	-3.4	-56.0	-75.8

Source: NBS and the Statistical Office of the SR.



Table 11 Exports in January to August, Year-on-Year Changes

	Year-on-year change in SKK billions		Contribution to the year-on-year change in % points	
	January – August		January – August	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Raw materials	-8.9	16.5	-1.2	2.7
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	15.9	37.7	2.1	6.1
Machinery and transport equipment	124.8	95.0	16.2	15.4
Finished products	2.9	4.5	0.4	0.7
EXPORTS in total	134.7	153.8	17.4	24.9

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

Table 12 Imports in January to August, Year-on-Year Changes

	Year-on-year change in SKK billions		Contribution to the year-on-year change in % points	
	January – August		January – August	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Raw materials	-26.8	37.6	-3.3	5.8
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	32.1	29.8	3.9	4.6
Machinery and transport equipment	74.4	74.0	9.1	11.3
Finished products	19.4	20.0	2.4	3.1
of which: – agricultural and industrial goods	13.0	9.5	1.6	1.5
– passenger cars	4.9	3.4	0.6	0.5
– machines and electrical consumer goods	1.5	7.0	0.2	1.1
IMPORTS in total	99.2	161.4	12.2	24.7

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

Foreign trade balance deficit in August (after revision by the Statistical Office) stood at SKK 5.1 billion (the originally published deficit was SKK 7.6 billion). Exports went down month-on-month in August and

Table 13 Balance of Payments Capital and Financial Account (SKK billions)

	August		January – August	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Capital account	0.2	0.0	6.5	-0.2
Direct investment	6.5	-1.9	48.7	84.2
SR abroad	-1.9	-3.9	-2.5	-10.4
of which: equity capital abroad	-0.6	-3.1	-1.5	-8.7
reinvested earnings	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8
In the SR	8.4	2.0	51.2	94.6
of which: equity capital in the SR	1.5	2.6	13.6	43.8
of which: other than privatisation	1.5	2.6	13.6	12.8
reinvested earnings	2.5	1.0	17.0	19.0
Portfolio investment and financial derivatives	0.3	15.2	4.2	47.6
SR abroad	0.8	-3.4	-6.5	-8.7
In the SR	-0.5	18.6	10.7	56.3
Other long-term investments	0.5	2.3	6.3	18.7
Assets	-0.6	-0.4	-6.8	5.2
Liabilities	1.1	2.7	13.1	13.5
Other short-term investments	-0.2	-2.6	80.9	-167.2
Assets	-9.5	-9.6	1.0	-73.8
Liabilities	9.3	7.0	79.9	-93.4
Capital and financial account	7.3	13.0	146.6	-16.9

Source: NBS.



so did the rate of their growth, which stood at 2.4%. The decrease in exports, compared with the previous month, was mainly caused by lower exports of machinery and transport equipment (passenger cars), mainly as a result of the holiday season. Exports of other categories of goods, on the other hand, were similar to that last month. As a result, the levels of exports of the individual categories of goods remained virtually unchanged. Similarly to exports, imports of goods also went down month-on-month in August and so did their year-on-year growth rate, which stood at 3.7%. Imports fell most notably in semi-finished products (iron and steel, plastics etc.) and machinery and transport equipment (parts, components and accessories for motor vehicles) and, to a lesser extent, in final products (pharmaceutical products and furniture). On the other hand, the overall drop in imports was mitigated by an increase in imports of raw materials (particularly crude oil), which was, to a large extent, driven by the soaring prices of crude oil.

Capital and financial account The balance of payments' capital and financial account recorded an inflow of SKK 7.3 billion in August, supported particularly by the development of foreign direct investments. As to FDI, inflow of funds was recorded particularly on the liabilities side (other capital). This was the result of a decrease in export receivables and an increase in import payables, supported by inflow of funds in the form of reinvested profits and, to a smaller extent, in the form of equity participation. In the balance of other investments, the most important transactions took place on the assets side (increase of deposits of Slovak banks on accounts opened with foreign banks), offset on the liabilities side by an increase in deposits of non-residents on accounts opened with Slovak banks.

Foreign reserves of NBS On a month-on-month basis, the total foreign reserves of NBS decreased by SKK 0.1 billion (USD 4.2 million), excluding forex differences.

External Debt of the Slovak Republic as at 31 August 2007

Gross external debt The total gross external debt reached USD 38.3 billion (EUR 28.1 billion) at the end of August, with almost no change compared with the previous month. Total long-term foreign debt went down slightly in August, accompanied with a slight increase in total short-term foreign debt.

Looking at the short-term foreign debt, foreign liabilities of commercial banks increased by USD 0.3 billion (of which the increase of USD 0.2 billion was attributable to items cash and deposits) in August. Short-term foreign liabilities of the business sector went down by USD 0.2 billion, mainly as a result of a decrease in commercial loans.

As to the long-term foreign debt, the foreign liabilities of the government and NBS decreased by USD 0.1 billion. The commercial sector, on the other hand, reported an increase in long-term foreign liabilities of businesses and an increase in the liabilities of commercial banks of USD 0.1 billion in total.

Slovakia's per capita gross external debt reached USD 7,111 at the end of August. The share of short-term foreign debt in Slovakia's total gross foreign debt rose 0.1 of a percentage point month-on-month and reached 50.2% at the end of August.

Table 14 External Debt of the SR

	In millions of USD			In millions of EUR		
	31.12.2006	31.7.2007	31.8.2007	31.12.2006	31.7.2007	31.8.2007
Total external debt of the SR	32,205.9	38,240.5	38,252.7	24,448.9	27,981.6	28,089.6
Long-term external debt	16,649.7	19,065.2	19,036.0	12,639.5	13,950.5	13,978.5
Government and NBS ¹⁾	7,702.1	9,204.3	9,107.7	5,847.0	6,735.0	6,687.9
Commercial banks	1,559.2	1,943.8	1,971.4	1,183.6	1,422.3	1,447.7
Entrepreneurial entities	7,388.4	7,917.1	7,956.9	5,608.9	5,793.2	5,842.9
Short-term external debt	15,556.2	19,175.3	19,216.7	11,809.4	14,031.1	14,111.1
Government and NBS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial banks	6,148.8	9,310.0	9,593.3	4,667.8	6,812.4	7,044.5
Entrepreneurial entities	9,407.4	9,865.3	9,623.4	7,141.6	7,218.7	7,066.6
Foreign assets	26,718.4	33,416.2	33,033.2	20,283.2	24,451.7	24,256.8
Net external debt	5,487.5	4,824.3	5,219.5	4,165.7	3,529.9	3,832.8
<i>SKK/USD and SKK/EUR rates</i>	26.246	24.543	24.778	34.573	33.541	33.743
<i>EUR/USD cross exchange rate</i>	-	-	-	1.317	1.367	1.362

Source: NBS.

¹⁾ Including government agencies and municipalities.



The net external debt, expressed as the difference between gross foreign debt in the amount of USD 38.3 billion (liabilities of the Government, NBS, commercial banks and the corporate sector – excluding equity participation) and foreign assets in the amount of USD 33.0 billion (foreign reserves of NBS, foreign assets of commercial banks and the corporate sector – excluding equity participation), reached USD 5.2 billion (debtor position) at the end of August 2007.

Net external debt**Current Developments**

The most significant improvement was recorded in the trade balance in September - the last month's deficit of SKK 5.2 billion turned into a surplus. Lower deficits were also recorded on the balance of income and balance of current transfers. The surplus of the services balance, on the other hand, went down, compared with the previous month. The improved development of the trade balance was the main factor driving the month-on-month improvement of the current account balance by SKK 16.1 billion.

September saw the increased pace of the year-on-year growth of exports (7.8%). Imports, on the other hand, went down by 3.6% year-on-year.

Table 15 Balance of Payments Current Account			(SKK billions)	
	September		January – September	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Balance of trade	4.7	-8.0	-2.7	-50.9
Exports	122.9	114.5	1 029.7	886.7
Imports	118.2	122.5	1 032.4	937.6
Balance of services	1.0	4.3	12.6	15.5
Balance of income	-0.3	-7.9	-49.5	-53.6
of which: income from investments	-3.3	-10.5	-75.4	-76.0
of which: reinvested earnings	-2.4	-1.9	-18.6	-20.1
Current transfers	-0.7	-2.1	-11.7	-0.5
Current account in total	4.7	-13.7	-51.3	-89.5

Source: NBS and the Statistical Office of the SR.

The September's result of the trade balance was much better than expected by NBS, mainly due to the significantly lower (than expected) volume of imports. Downward corrections in imports had also been made in the previous months of 2007.

Exports are expected to grow month-on-month in October. The rate of their growth, however, could go down slightly, as a result of last year's development. Similarly to exports, imports are also expected to grow on a month-on-month basis; this growth should be supported mainly by higher imports of semi-finished products and of products for the final consumption.

Exports are expected to reach approximately the October's level in November, as both months are traditionally the months of the year with the highest levels of exports, due to seasonal factors. In December, exports should go down sharply, due to holidays at the end of year. Similarly to exports, imports are expected to reach last month's level in November and then plunge in December, due to lower imports of semi-finished products, products for final consumption and machines.

Overall, the year-on-year rates of growth in both exports and imports are expected to be lower than in the previous months and the trade balance should improve year-on-year significantly.

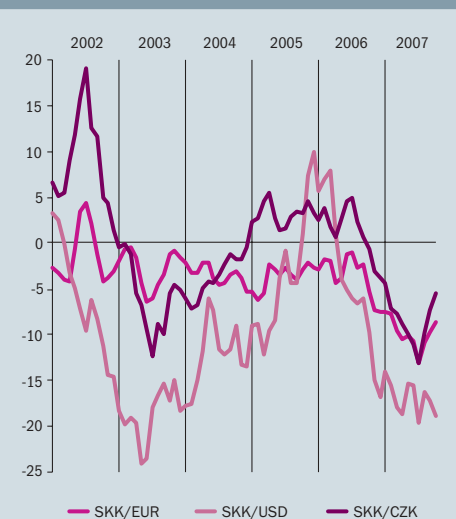
At the end of October, the total foreign reserves of NBS stood at USD 18,824.8 million, representing a month-on-month increase of USD 317.7 million. The growth in foreign reserves compared to the end of September is the result of a surplus on the balance of income and expenses of USD 30.3 million, accompanied by positive foreign exchange differences (USD 287.4 million) due to a change in the cross exchange rate between USD and EUR during the period under review. At the end of October, the volume of foreign reserves was 3.7 times greater than the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia over the first nine months of 2007.

Total foreign reserves of NBS

The ratio of foreign reserves to the amount of payments for goods and services recorded in banking statistics, reached 4.8 times the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to the SR over the first nine months of 2007.

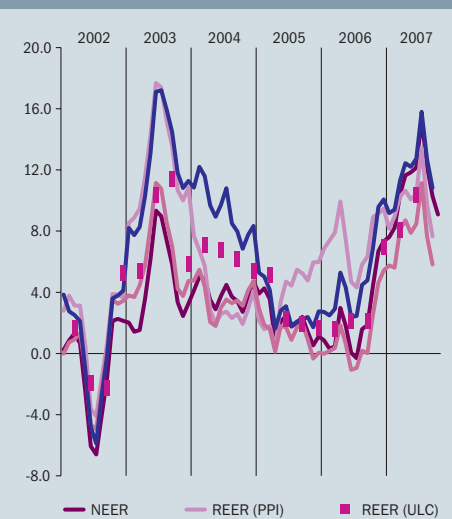


Chart 9 Average Monthly Exchange Rates of the Slovak Koruna (year-on-year changes in %)



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

Chart 10 Developments in the NEER and REER Indices (9 trading partners) (year-on-year changes in %)



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

Nominal effective exchange rate of the Slovak koruna (NEER)

After two months of depreciation, October saw an appreciation of the nominal effective exchange rate³ of the Slovak koruna by 0.5%. Appreciation of the NEER was caused mainly by the appreciation of the domestic currency against the euro by 0.4 of a percentage point.

On a year-on-year basis, the strengthening trend of the nominal effective exchange rate slowed from 10.3% in September to 9.1%. The main contributor strengthening the NEER was the appreciation of the koruna against the euro by 6.4 percentage points.

Real effective exchange rate of the Slovak koruna (REER)

The slowdown in the year-on-year appreciation of the Slovak koruna in September had a decisive impact on the lower appreciation of the real effective exchange rate, with the faster growth of individual price indices used for calculating the REER, caused mainly by global factors, affected both the national economy and some relevant trading partners. The REER based on the consumer price index (CPI) appreciated by 10.8%, that based on the industrial producer price index (PPI) by 7.6%, and the rate based on the manufacturing products price index (PPI manuf.) by 5.8%.

Table 16 Developments in the NEER and REER Indices (year-on-year changes in %)

For 9 partners, based on the deflator:	NEER	REER (CPI)	REER (PPI)	REER (PPI manuf.)	REER (ULC) ²⁾
December 2002	2.1	4.1	3.6	3.4	5.3
December 2003	3.2	11.3	10.8	4.7	5.9
December 2004	4.7	8.3	4.1	4.7	5.5
December 2005	1.1	2.7	6.0	0.0	1.9
December 2006	7.4	10.1	9.5	5.4	7.0
June 2007 ¹⁾	12.2 / 3.7	12.7 / 3.9	10.4 / 3.8	8.5 / 1.6	10.4 ^(a)
September 2007 ¹⁾	10.3 / 3.5	10.8 / 3.0	7.6 / 2.4	5.8 / 0.7	-
October 2007 ¹⁾	9.1 / 4.0	.	.	.	-

Source: NBS.
¹⁾ Year-on-year change / cumulative change since the beginning of the year.
²⁾ Year-on-year change based on quarterly data.

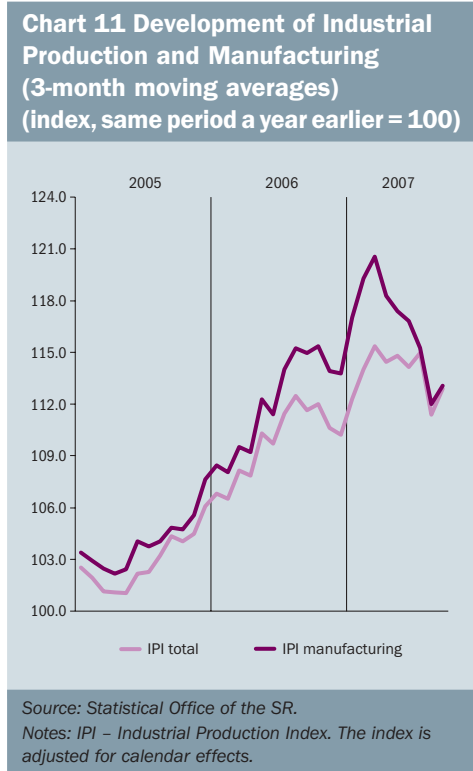
³⁾ For calculating the nominal and effective exchange rates of the Slovak koruna (NEER and REER), IMF methodology is applied. The REER is calculated on the basis of the consumer price index (CPI), the industrial producer price index (PPI), and/or the manufacturing products price index, excluding the prices of mineral raw materials, electricity, gas, steam, and hot water (PPI manufacturing), and the index of unit labour costs (ULC). 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 United States, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland.

4.3 Real Economy

Current Developments

Production and Sales

The year-on-year rate of growth in industrial production accelerated significantly in September, in comparison with August 2007, particularly due to the much faster year-on-year growth in manufacturing production. Industrial production grew at a rate of 17.5% (8.1% in the previous month). The rate of year-on-year growth increased particularly in the production of transport vehicles and electrical and optical devices. The decline in the generation of electricity, production of gas and water slowed notably.



The year-on-year decline reported by the construction industry in August changed to a positive figure in September. This was the result of year-on-year growth in domestic production (particularly new development, repairs, rebuilding and modernisation projects).

The slower growth in retail sales (1.9% in September, compared to 5.1% in August) was mainly the result of much slower growth in receipts from other retail trade in specialised shops, despite the accelerated year-on-year growth in retail sales of food, beverages, and tobacco in specialised and non-specialised shops.

The year-on-year growth in receipts of entities specialising in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles and the retail sale of fuels slowed in September, compared with August 2007, due to a slower year-on-year growth in retail sales of motor vehicles and moderately slower growth in retail sales of fuels.

The faster year-on-year growth in receipts from services related to real estate, renting and business activities in



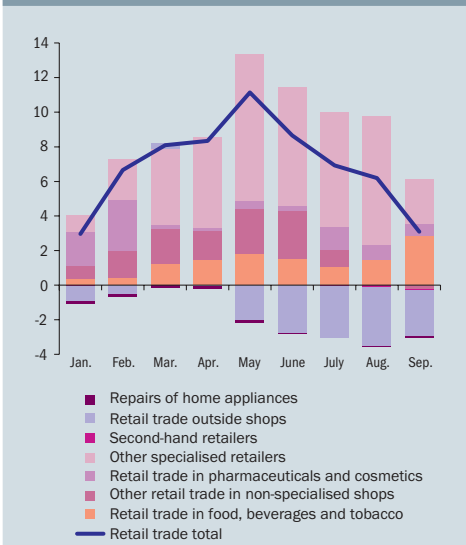


**Chart 14 Retail Sales (3-month moving averages)
(index, same period a year earlier = 100)**



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.
Note: The indices are at constant December 2000 prices.

**Chart 15 Contribution to the Year-on-year Growth in Retail Sales
(current prices)**



Sources: Statistical Office of the SR and NBS calculations.

Table 17 Production and Sales

	SKK millions, at c. p.		Indices			
	Sep. 2007	Cum. since the begin. of the year	Sep. 2006	Jan.-Dec. 2006	Aug. 2007	Sep. 2007
Produkcia						
Industrial production index ¹⁾	-	-	109.9	110.0	105.8	115.4
of which:						
Mining and quarrying	-	-	92.9	90.4	104.5	102.5
Manufacturing	-	-	112.7	112.5	108.1	117.5
Electricity, gas, and water supply	-	-	91.3	97.6	87.8	97.6
Construction ²⁾	15,593	115,251	111.4	114.9	98.3	105.3
of which:						
Construction in Slovakia	14,993	111,333	111.9	116.1	97.4	104.1
Construction abroad	600	3,918	94.2	87.9	130.0	149.5
Receipts from own-output and goods						
Industry in total ³⁾	181,399	1 495,922	116.8	114.5	104.5	110.4
Construction ²⁾	23,914	178,065	112.4	113.3	101.3	102.9
Retail trade ³⁾	37,603	325,581	110.6	108.8	105.1	101.9
Sale and maintenance of vehicles, retail sale of fuels ³⁾	18,405	160,475	116.5	113.6	125.0	116.2
Transport, storage ³⁾	14,176	124,773	108.2	111.6	109.2	100.8
Real estate, renting, and business activities ³⁾	16,869	140,658	108.1	110.9	104.0	112.0

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

¹⁾ Adjusted for calendar effects (the data in the time series are continuously revised with retrospective effect).

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).

September 2007 (compared with August) is attributable mainly to a faster year-on-year growth in receipts from IT services and related activities.

**Wages, Employment and Unemployment**

The year-on-year growth rate of nominal wages slowed in most sectors under review in September, compared with August 2007. Faster growth was reported by post and telecommunications, hotels and restaurants, real estate and renting and wholesale trade.

Development of nominal wages

In the first nine months of 2007, the average rate of nominal wage growth (in comparison with the same period a year earlier) accelerated most significantly in post and telecommunications. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants, retail trade and wholesale trade reported a significant slowdown in wage growth.

The year-on-year growth in real wages was faster in September 2007 than in the previous month in post and telecommunications, hotels and restaurants, real estates and renting business.

Development of real wages

In the first nine months of 2007, the average rate of real wage growth (in comparison with the same period a year earlier) was higher in most sectors under review. The accelerated year-on-year rate of real wage growth was largely the result of lower year-on-year inflation in comparison with the same period a year earlier. The year-on-year rate of wage growth moderated in hotels and restaurants, and in wholesale and retail trade.

Table 18 Wage Developments in Selected Sectors (index. same period a year earlier = 100)

	Average monthly nominal wage			Average monthly real wage		
	Year 2006	January - September 2006	September 2007	Year 2006	January - September 2006	September 2007
Industry	106.8	106.1	106.5	102.2	101.4	103.8
of which: manufacturing	106.9	106.0	106.8	102.3	101.4	104.1
Construction	105.0	105.6	106.7	100.5	101.0	104.0
Retail trade	110.7	109.6	106.7	105.9	104.8	104.0
Wholesale trade	107.4	107.3	104.5	102.8	102.5	101.9
Sale and maintenance of vehicles	109.9	109.0	107.3	105.2	104.2	104.6
Real estate and renting activities	109.5	108.8	109.8	104.8	104.0	107.0
Transport	107.1	107.0	107.9	102.5	102.3	105.2
Post and telecommunication	106.1	105.6	115.2	101.5	101.0	112.3
Consumer prices	104.5	104.6	102.6	-	-	-

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.
Notes: The selected sectors accounted for 67.8% of total employment in the second quarter of 2007.
Real wage index = nominal wage index / consumer price index.

In September 2007, the year-on-year growth in employment slowed in comparison with August 2007 in most sectors under review. Faster growth of employment was reported by hotels and restaurants, post and telecommunications, transport and storage and wholesale trade.

Employment**Table 19 Employment in Selected Sectors (index. same period a year earlier = 100)**

	Employment		
	Year 2006	January - September 2006	September 2007
Industry	98.7	98.5	103.5
of which: manufacturing	98.9	98.7	104.0
Construction	109.3	109.9	106.1
Retail trade	107.4	107.8	107.1
Wholesale trade	109.2	108.6	101.4
Sale and maintenance of vehicles	108.4	119.9	120.3
Real estate and renting activities	104.1	104.7	105.1
Transport	99.8	99.4	103.9
Post and telecommunications	98.8	99.3	97.1

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.



In the first nine months of 2007, the average rate of employment growth (in comparison with the same period a year earlier) accelerated in sales and maintenance of vehicles, industry, transport and storage and real estate and renting.

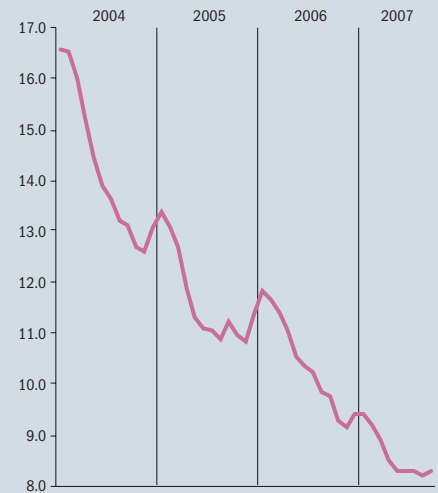
Unemployment According to data from the Centre for Labour, Social Affairs and Family, the total number of unemployed increased month-on-month by 3.3 thousand to 245.3 thousand in September 2007. The number of disposable unemployed, who may start working immediately, was 216.0 thousand, which was by 3.1 thousand more than in August. The rate of registered unemployment stood at 8.3% in September, representing a month-on-month increase by 0.1 of a percentage point. Compared with the same period last year, it went down by 1.5 percentage points.

The average length of registration was 10.7 months. The share of long-term unemployed (out of work for more than 12 months) was 51.7% in September, which was by 1.1% less than in August.

Consumer Confidence Indicator

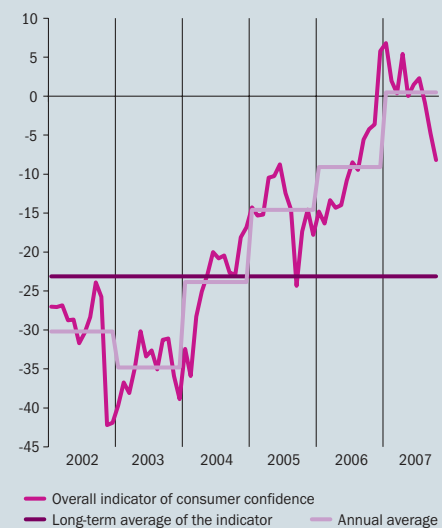
Decline in the consumer confidence indicator Consumer Confidence Indicator continued to fall in October month-on-month, reaching -8.2 points (by 3.4 points less than in September). Compared with September, all components of the indicator (expected financial situation of households, expected economic development of Slovakia, expected household savings and expected development of unemployment) deteriorated. In year-to-year comparison, the consumer confidence indicator went down by 3.9 points.

Chart 16 Registered Unemployment Rate (%)



Source: Centre for Labour, Social, and Family Matters.

Chart 17 Consumer Confidence Indicator



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



5 Monetary Developments

5.1 Foreign Exchange Market

The exchange rate of the Slovak koruna strengthened by 1.5% (from SKK/EUR 33.873 to SKK/EUR 33.358); the average exchange rate appreciated by 0.5%. The Slovak koruna deviated from its central rate (SKK/EUR 35.4424) most significantly on 26 October 2007, when its exchange rate was fixed at SKK/EUR 33.257, representing an appreciation of 6.2% from the central parity. In relation to the US dollar, the koruna strengthened by 3.1% (from SKK/USD 23.879 to SKK/USD 23.150). The average exchange rate appreciated by 2.9%.

Operations in the foreign exchange market

Spot transactions between foreign and domestic banks resulted in a positive balance of USD 112.96 million, i.e. foreign banks tended to sell Slovak korunas and buy foreign currencies.

Národná banka Slovenska conducted no foreign exchange intervention in September.

	Month-on-month change	Ø Oct. 2007 Ø Oct. 2006	Ø Jan.-Oct. 2007 Ø Jan.-Oct. 2006
SKK/EUR	-1.5	-8.7	-9.9
SKK/USD	-3.1	-19.0	-16.9

Source: NBS.
Notes: - appreciation of the SKK, + depreciation of the SKK, Ø means average.

The Slovak koruna reached its low in October at the level of SKK/EUR 34.300 at the beginning of the month, influenced by regional sentiments and the expected revision of the public finance deficit by Eurostat. The local currency relatively quickly recovered its losses from the beginning of the month and appreciated throughout the rest of the month, thanks to lower fears from the expected revision and improved investor sentiments towards emerging markets. The figures published by Eurostat eventually had no significant influence on the Slovak koruna, and it reached the highest levels since August this year (SKK/EUR 33.200). As a result of the depreciation of the US dollar, the koruna recorded its new high in relation to this currency and was trading at the rate of SKK/USD 23.025 at the end of the month.

The total volume traded in the interbank foreign exchange market reached USD 76,006.7 million in October, representing an increase of 21.2% on September (USD 62,455.2 million). Of the total trading volume, swap transactions accounted for 85.6%. These were made mostly in USD (94.0%). Spot transactions accounted for 13.7% of the total turnover (96.0% of the deals were in EUR). The average daily turnover in the spot market reached USD 452 million and the average volume per transaction amounted to USD 2.4 million.

Interbank foreign exchange market

The total volume of transactions between domestic commercial banks increased, from USD 6,149.2 million in August to USD 7,864.9 million in October. Most trading took place in USD (62.3%, compared with 64.1% in September), followed by EUR (36.3%, compared with 34.7% in September). Deals in other currencies accounted for 1.4% of the total turnover between domestic commercial banks only.

Transactions between domestic banks accounted for 11.5% of the total volume traded in the interbank foreign exchange market (compared with 9.9% in the previous month). Of the total volume of transactions between domestic banks, swap operations accounted for 77.1% (79.3% in September) and spot transactions (excluding interventions) for 22.7% (17.9% in September).

The total volume of transactions with foreign banks increased by 21.0%, from USD 56,306.8 million in September to USD 68,141.8 million in October. USD deals again accounted for the largest volume of transactions (82.6%, compared with 83.2% in September), followed by EUR deals with a share of 17.0% (16.5% in September). Trading in other currencies accounted for 0.4%. Trading between domestic and foreign banks still dominated the country's foreign exchange market with a share of 89.6%.

As was the case with deals between domestic banks, trading between domestic and foreign banks took place predominantly in the form of swap operations (86.6%, compared with 88.2% in September). Spot transactions accounted for 12.7% (9.4% in September). The share of forward dealings in the foreign exchange market was negligible. Option contracts accounted for 0.7% of the volume traded with foreign banks.



Slovak-koruna deposits of non-resident banks increased to SKK 48.4 billion in September, representing an increase of SKK 1.9 billion, compared with the previous month, and a decrease of SKK 27.3 billion compared with the same period a year earlier.

The volume of government securities held by non-residents at the end of October was by SKK 5.7 billion smaller than a month earlier. Due to the favourable development of the state budget, the Ministry of Finance did not accept any bid from the banks in government bond auctions in October. The total demand by the banks was SKK 6.2 billion (of which SKK 0.25 billion was the demand by non-residents). During the month, ownership to 11 issues of government bonds changed among non-residents, with the largest decrease of SKK 2.4 billion reported by 5-year government bonds No. 203, maturing in April 2009, followed by 15-year government bonds No. 204, maturing in May 2019 (decrease of SKK 1.1 billion).

The share of non-residents in the total amount of issued government bonds decreased gradually from 21.7% to 20.2% in October. In 2007, the Agency for Debt and Liquidity Management (ARDAL) held no Treasury bill auctions and thus no Treasury bills were acquired by non-residents.

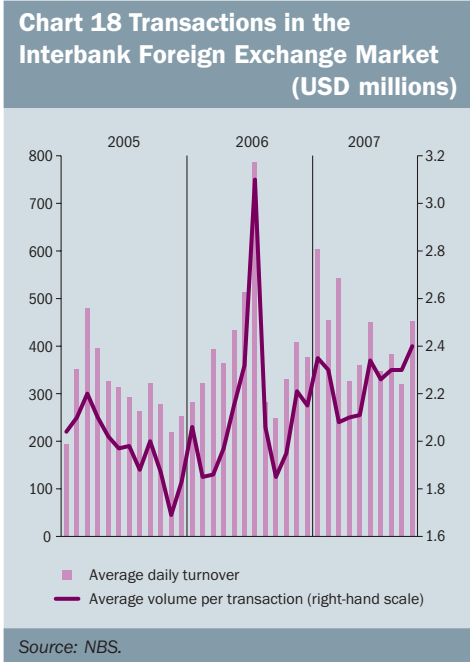


Table 21 Koruna Assets / Liabilities and Government Securities Held by Non-Residents (SKK billions)

	2006	2007							
	30.9.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10. ^(p)	8.11. ^(p)
Koruna assets, banks	12.7	18.0	14.6	15.7	12.3	18.6	19.6	17.0	17.7
Koruna liabilities	84.1	68.7	51.1	55.0	47.2	56.7	58.4	.	.
of which: banks	75.7	59.0	40.6	44.4	36.6	46.4	48.4	55.0	53.5
non-bank clients	8.5	9.7	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.3	10.0	.	.
Government securities	91.0	82.8	81.9	82.2	81.4	80.3	80.0	74.3	.
of which: government bonds	91.0	82.8	81.9	82.2	81.4	80.3	80.0	74.3	.
SR Treasury bills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.
Total	175.1	151.5	133.0	137.2	128.6	137.1	138.4	.	.

Source: NBS and the Central Securities Depository of the SR.
 (p) Preliminary data from Dev (NBS) 20-98 "Daily Statement of Foreign Exchange Positions".

5.2 Money Market and Monetary Policy Implementation

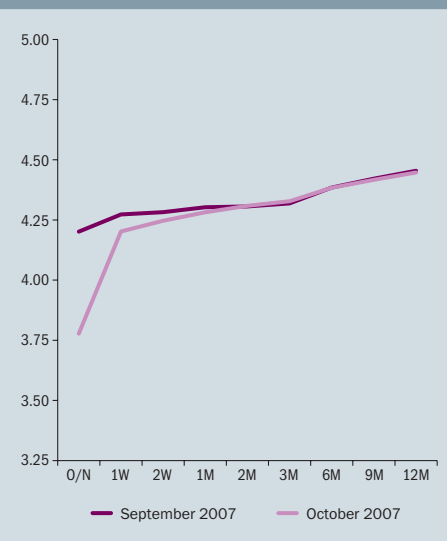
In its 39th meeting held on 30 October 2007, the Bank Board of NBS decided to leave its key interest rates unchanged, at 2.25% for overnight sterilisation operations, 5.75% for overnight refinancing operations, and 4.25% for two-week repo tenders with commercial banks.

Interest rates Average monthly interest rates at the long end of the interbank money market yield curve remained virtually unchanged in October, compared with the previous month. Short-term interest rates decreased somewhat due to a surplus of liquidity prevailing in the sector throughout the month. The O/N rate decreased most, by almost 0.5 of a percentage point on average. The average value of 1W and 2W rate went up by 0.05 of a percentage point.

The decision of NBS Bank Board from October to leave the key interest rates at an unchanged level was expected by the banking sector and the interest rates of the money market thus remained without any change.

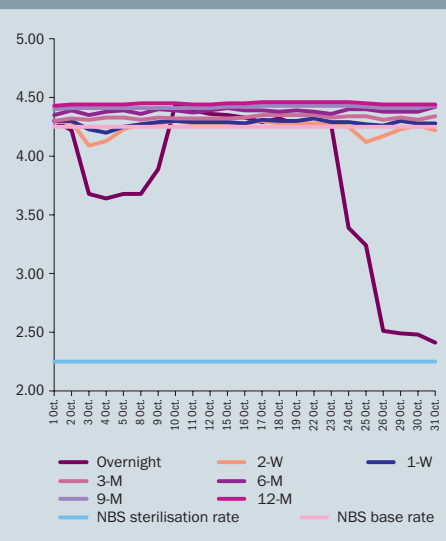
Interest rates on long-term maturities recorded a moderately volatile development in October. However, no deals were made during the month again. Movements of these rates were mainly influenced by the prices of financial derivatives, partly by developments on the foreign exchange market and, to a small

Chart 19 Average Monthly Interbank Market Rates (BRIBOR) (% p. a.)



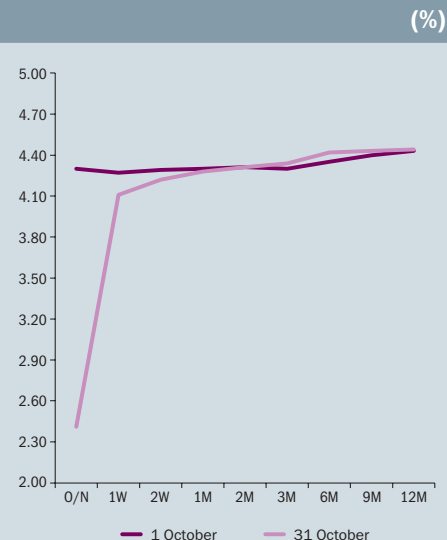
Source: NBS.

Chart 20 Developments in Interbank Market Rates (BRIBOR) (% p. a.)



Source: NBS.

Chart 21 BRIBOR Yield Curves in October (%)



Source: NBS.

extent, by expectations concerning the development of NBS key interest rates. Eurostat's report revising and increasing the public finance deficit for 2006, however, had no impact on these rates. The long end of the money market yield curve is still typical of low liquidity. Compared with the previous month, the spreads between the Slovak and European interest rates on long maturities decreased. While the average spread was 0.3 of a percentage point in September, it went down to 0.2 of a percentage point in October, due to a decrease in long-term interest rates in the European money market.

NBS continued conducting its monetary policy operations in a standard manner throughout October and accepted all bids received in five sterilisation repo tenders. The minimum, average and maximum interest yields were at the level of 2W reference rate (4.25%). In October, one auction of Treasury Bills was held by NBS and NBS accepted almost all bids received. The minimum, average and maximum interest yields were at the level of 4.25%.

The comparison of yield curves from the beginning and the end of the month shows that the interest rates changed to a minimum extent only (except for O/N rate).

In the first half of October, the banking sector had a high cumulative surplus of liquidity. It responded by increased demand in the first two repo tenders in October. Despite the continued high surplus in the second half of the month, banks showed lower demand in the following two tenders (compared with the maturing volume), which led to a partial increase in their liquidity on a daily basis. In the last week of October, the banks reduced their high surplus of liquidity through O/N sterilisation transactions with NBS.

Development of liquidity

Compared with the previous month, the structure of liquidity changed to a minimum extent only. The share of sterilisation tenders in the total sterilisation went down by 0.6 of a percentage point. These funds were moved to O/N deposits, whose share increased to 0.9% (from 0.4% last month), due to a high surplus of liquidity at the end of the month. The share of sterilisation through NBS treasury bills also increased moderately to 16.7%. This figure, however, does not include the lower demand by the banks in the last auction of NBS treasury bills. Compared with the previous month, the share of O/N repo transactions went down from 0.1% last month to zero in the month under review. The average daily sterilisation position of NBS decreased in comparison with September by SKK 3.4 billion to SKK 376.1 billion in October.



Table 22 Average Daily Impact of NBS Operations on the Level of Banking Sector Liquidity

	Repo tenders		O/N repos		O/N deposits		NBS bills		Total
	Volume SKK mil.	Share in %	Volume SKK mil.	Share in %	Volume SKK mil.	Share in %	Volume SKK mil.	Share in %	
September 2007	-315,180	83.06	415	0.11	-1,641	0.43	-63,067	16.62	-379,473
October 2007	-310,010	82.43	0	0.00	-3,362	0.89	-62,735	16.68	-376,107

Source: NBS.

Interbank transactions

The volume of trading in the interbank market reached SKK 1,698.0 billion in October (compared with SKK 1,287.0 billion in September). Of the total volume of purchases and sales in the interbank market, the share of resident bank transactions increased to 30.6% and that of transactions with non-resident banks decreased to 69.4%. Broken down by the type of interbank transactions, domestic banks achieved the largest share in deposits (67.0%). Transactions with non-resident banks were dominated by swaps (59.5%). Compared with September, the volumes of FRA and IRS contracts decreased, while those of deposits and swaps increased.

Table 23 Interbank Transactions (SKK millions)

	Deposits	Repos	Swaps	FRAs	IRs
September 2007	548,036	0	708,380	17,300	13,305
October 2007	811,313	0	861,514	13,000	12,165

Source: NBS.

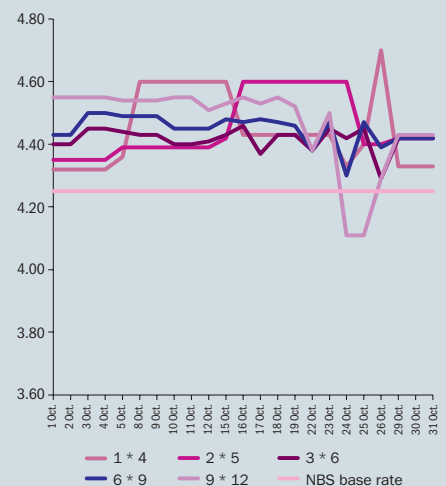
For October 2007, the amount of minimum required reserves in the banking sector was set at SKK 25.76 billion. During the month, the reserve requirement was actually fulfilled to 100.07%.

Development of Money Market Interest Rate Derivatives

Trading in FRA contracts was marked with lower activity in October, compared with the previous month. Deals were made with three-month maturity and settlement in 1, 3 and 6 months; these deals accounted for 100% of all the deals. The share of deals between domestic banks was 61.5%, that of deals with non-residents 38.5%.

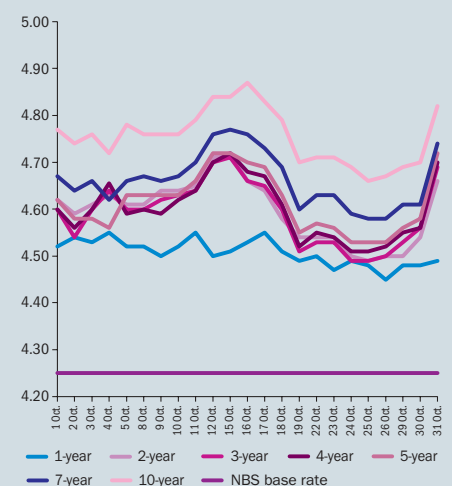
Trading in interest rate swaps (IRS) also recorded a decrease in volume, compared with the previous month. Almost 77.8% of the contracts were made with foreign banks. The remaining 22.2% of the

Chart 22 Daily Developments in FRAs (% p. a.)



Source: Reuters.

Chart 23 Daily Developments in IRs (% p. a.)



Source: Reuters.

Chart 24 Implied Expectations Derived from BRIBOR Rates

(% p. a.)



Source: NBS.

deals involved domestic entities. Swap transactions were concluded with one- to ten-year maturities. They were dominated by contracts with one year maturity, representing 39.5% of the total volume traded. They were followed by transactions with two- to five-year maturities, which accounted for 37.5%.

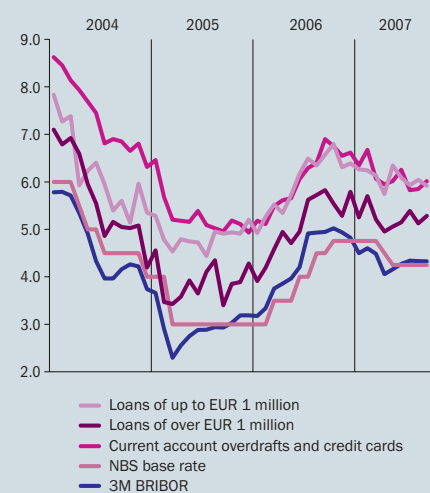
The values of implied FRA rates for the beginning, middle and end of the month indicated unchanged expectations among market participants, according to which the rates for 1-, 2- and 3-month maturities should fall to approximately 4.10% by December this year and then, at the beginning of the next year, rise to the level of the current reference rate (4.25%).

5.3 Customer Interest Rates in September 2007

Interest rates on new loans to non-financial corporations increased slightly in September, while interest rates on new loans to households went down slightly. Average interest rates on new deposits from non-financial corporations continued to stagnate.

Customer interest rates

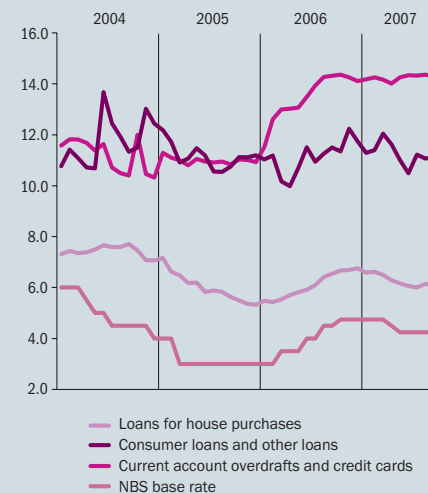
The average interest rates on new loans to non-financial corporations increased slightly in September, particularly due to higher interest charges on current account overdrafts. The decrease in interest rates on current account overdrafts continuing for several months stopped and the interest rates increased

Average interest rates on new loans
Chart 25 Interest Rates on Loans to Non-Financial Corporations, 3-M BRIBOR, and the NBS Base Rate (%)


Source: NBS.

Chart 26 Interest Rates on Loans to Households by Type (%)

(%)



Source: NBS.



slightly. Interest rates on loans of up to EUR 1 million and on those over EUR 1 million developed differently. Interest rates decreased moderately on loans of up to EUR 1 million; interest rates on loans of over EUR 1 million, on the other hand, were higher. In the past, interest rates on loans to small and medium-sized but also large enterprises have been relatively stable for the last five months. Interest rates on loans to non-financial corporations relatively quickly respond to the development of key interest rates of NBS and market rates in the interbank market. Concerning loans of up to EUR 1 million, interest rates went down equally on loans with a floating rate and short period of fixation (up to 1 year) and on loans with long fixation period. As to loans of over EUR 1 million, higher increase in interest rates was recorded in loans with long periods of fixation. Regarding the structure of loans by purpose, lending rates slightly increased for all types of loans, except for investment loans.

Average interest rates on loans to households decreased slightly in September. The continuing downward trend in interest rates on house purchase loans, which responded to the development of key interest rates in the first half of 2007, has changed to stagnation in recent months. Concerning the individual types of house purchase loans, the interest rates went down slightly on other house purchase loans. Interest rates on mortgage loans, interim loans and construction loans did not change in September. Interest rates on current account overdrafts stagnated. Looking at consumer loans, the interest rates on non-special-purpose loans increased and those on any-purpose loans stagnated. Looking at the breakdown of loans by initial rate fixation (IRF), the interest rates on loans with IRF from 1 to 5 years increased moderately (due to higher interest on consumer loans), while the interest rates on loans with a floating rate and IRF of up to one year or with long fixation period (over 5 years) went down slightly. When the NBS key rates and interbank market rates are stable, these interest rates do not tend to change as well.

Average interest rates on new deposits

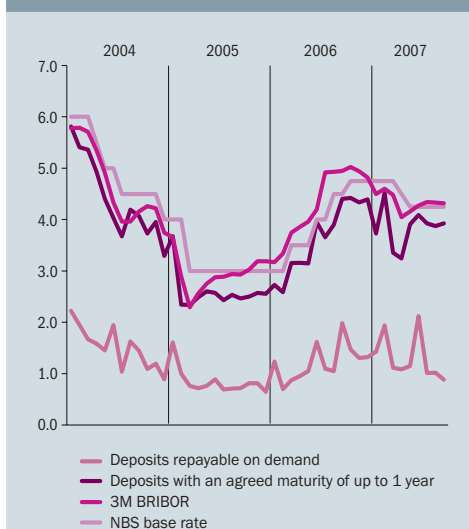
Average interest rates on deposits from non-financial corporations continued to stagnate in September. Concerning very short deposits, a slight decrease in interest rates on deposits repayable on demand was registered. The rate of interest on deposits with 3- to 6-month maturity or maturity up to 1 year, on

Table 24 Average Interest Rates on New Loans

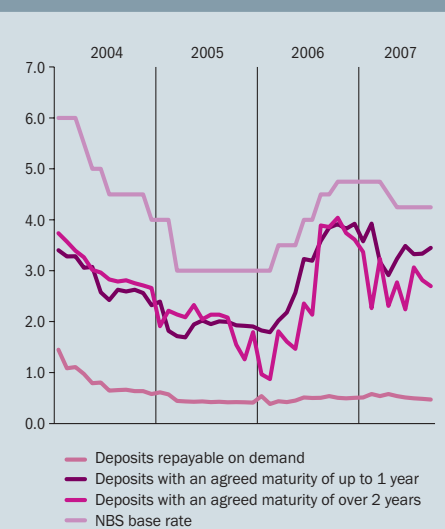
	Interest rate in %						Change in Sept., in p.p.	
	Q3 2006	Q4 2006	Q1 2007	Q2 2007	Aug. 2007	Sep. 2007	against Q3 2006	month- on-month
Loans granted to non-financial corporations								
Current account overdrafts and credit cards	6.90	6.62	6.06	6.26	5.85	6.01	-0.89	0.16
Loans of up to EUR 1 million	6.57	6.39	6.13	6.09	6.05	5.92	-0.65	-0.13
– with a floating rate								
and an IRF of up to 1 year	6.49	6.33	6.08	6.06	6.00	5.90	-0.59	-0.10
– with an IRF of over 5 years	6.49	6.52	6.05	6.12	6.16	6.06	-0.43	-0.10
Loans of over EUR 1 million	5.83	5.79	5.21	5.15	5.13	5.28	-0.54	0.15
– with a floating rate								
and an IRF of up to 1 year	5.71	5.60	5.04	5.05	5.07	5.15	-0.56	0.08
– with an IRF of over 5 years	7.03	5.73	5.82	5.69	5.80	5.99	-1.04	0.19
Total	6.76	6.37	5.93	6.05	5.74	5.88	-0.88	0.14
Total, excluding current account overdrafts and credit cards	6.04	5.89	5.47	5.37	5.34	5.42	-0.62	0.08
Loans granted to households								
Current account overdrafts and credit cards	14.32	14.10	14.16	14.34	14.36	14.30	0.20	-0.06
Consumer loans	13.23	13.67	14.11	12.44	13.46	13.59	-0.08	0.13
House purchase loans	6.54	6.76	6.50	6.06	6.14	6.10	-0.66	-0.04
of which: mortgage loans	6.16	6.45	6.29	5.79	5.81	5.78	-0.66	-0.03
Other loans	7.34	7.46	7.19	6.75	7.00	6.97	-0.49	-0.03
Total	12.56	12.54	12.56	12.16	12.38	12.21	-0.33	-0.17
Total, excluding current account overdrafts and credit cards	8.45	8.36	8.66	7.65	7.71	7.58	-0.78	-0.13
Basic NBS rate	4.50	4.75	4.75	4.25	4.25	4.25	-0.25	0.00
3M BRIBOR	4.95	4.82	4.48	4.27	4.33	4.32	-0.63	-0.01

Source: NBS.

Note: Quarterly data refer to the last month of the given quarter.

Chart 27 Interest Rates on Deposits from Non-Financial Corporations (%)


Source: NBS.

Chart 28 Interest Rates on Household Deposits (%)


Source: NBS.

the other hand, increased slightly. Interest rates on deposits with the agreed maturity from 1 to 2 years decreased most notably. Considering the negligible volume of such deposits, this development has no information value.

Interest rates on household deposits did not change in September and continued in their stagnation. Concerning deposits with an agreed maturity, interest rates on short-term deposits (up to one year) went up (driven by the increase in interest rate on deposits with shortest maturities of up to 7 days), offset by a decrease in the rate of interest on long-term deposits (of more than 2 years).

Table 25 Average Interest Rates on New Deposits

	Interest rate in %		Change in Sept., in p.p.					
	Q3 2006	Q4 2006	Q1 2007	Q2 2007	Aug. 2007	Sep. 2007	against Q3 2006	month-on-month
New deposits from non-financial corporations								
Deposits repayable on demand	1.98	1.32	1.11	2.12	1.01	0.88	-1.10	-0.13
Deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 1 year	4.41	4.39	3.36	4.09	3.87	3.93	-0.48	0.04
Deposits with an agreed maturity of over 1 and up to 2 years	2.56	3.28	2.66	0.00	3.87	3.50	0.93	-0.37
Deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years	8.40	2.62	1.50	1.91	2.81	2.77	-5.64	-0.04
Total	3.00	2.70	2.17	3.09	2.30	2.28	-0.72	-0.02
New deposits from households								
Deposits repayable on demand	0.54	0.50	0.54	0.51	0.48	0.47	-0.07	-0.01
Deposits with an agreed maturity								
– up to 1 year	3.85	3.92	3.17	3.49	3.34	3.45	-0.40	0.11
– over 1 and up to 2 years	3.94	3.98	2.47	3.34	3.51	3.50	-0.45	-0.01
– over 2 years	3.86	3.61	3.24	2.24	2.81	2.70	-1.16	-0.11
Deposits redeemable at notice								
– up to 3 months	1.46	1.54	1.46	1.23	1.24	1.33	-0.13	0.09
– over 3 months	1.89	1.97	1.98	1.90	1.93	1.96	0.07	0.03
Total	1.16	1.18	1.07	1.00	1.01	1.00	-0.17	-0.01
Basic NBS rate	4.50	4.75	4.75	4.25	4.25	4.25	-0.25	0.00
3M BRIBOR	4.95	4.82	4.48	4.27	4.33	4.32	-0.63	-0.01

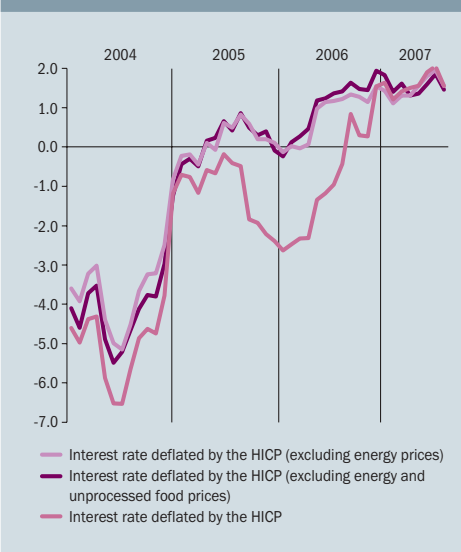
Source: NBS.

Note: Quarterly data refer to the last month of the given quarter.



Real interest rates The real interest rate on household deposits, calculated by deflating the rate of interest on new one-year household deposits by HICP inflation, stood at 1.55% in September, which represented a decrease of 0.5 of a percentage point, compared with the previous month. After a longer period of growth, the real interest rate went down moderately, mainly as a result of growing inflation and stagnating rates of interest on household deposits.

Chart 29 Real Interest Rates on Household Deposits (%)



Source: NBS and the Statistical Office of the SR.

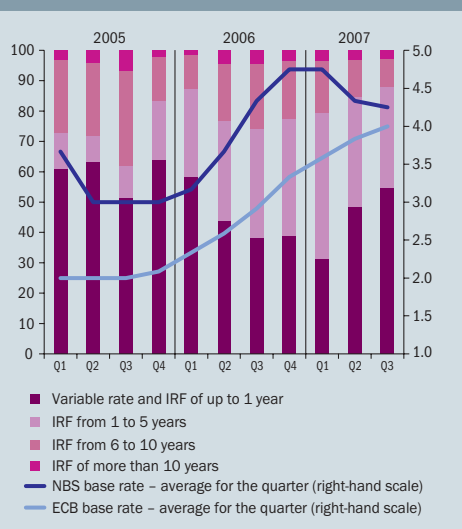
Box

House purchase loans provided to households and their interest rates

In the third quarter of 2007, the banking sector provided house purchase loans to households in a total volume of SKK 19.2 billion, which was by SKK 5.8 billion more than in the same period of the previous year. The share of house purchase loans in the total volume of loans granted (leaving account overdrafts and credit cards out of account) stood at 66% and increased, compared to the third quarter of 2006, by 5 percentage points. This means, households increasingly use loans to buy or rebuild residential property.

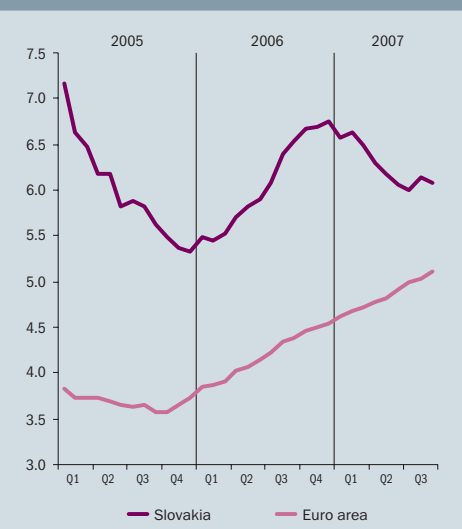
In the last two quarters, the share of loans with variable rate and IRF of up to 1 year increased significantly. Looking at the development of house purchase loans according to period of fixation, it is obvious that households select the most appropriate type of interest rate more on the basis

Chart A House Purchase Loans by the Period of Fixation, and the NBS and ECB Base Rates (%)



Source: NBS.

Chart B Interest Rates on House Purchase Loans in Slovakia and in the Euro Area (%)



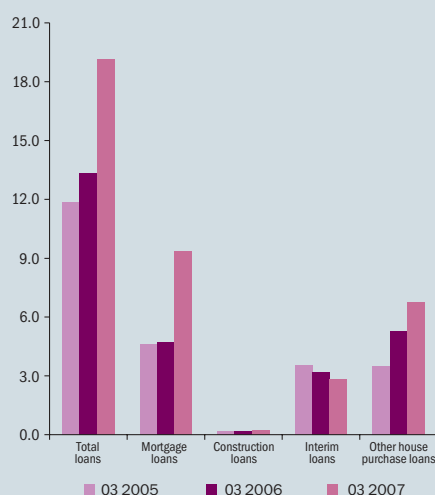
Source: NBS.

of previous development, ignoring the expectations. The other explanation for such development is that banks offer inconvenient terms to their customers. In an environment of low interest rates (with outlook of increases in the future), it is expected that households will require fixation of the rate to obtain low rates for a longer period of time. On the contrary, if the interest rates are high and it is expected that they will go down in the future, it is advisable to ask for a variable rate, which can go down over time.

Interest rates on house purchase loans in Slovakia and in euro area countries are converging. The banks, however, are not expected to reduce their risk margin immediately after the adoption of euro, even though the key interest rate will be the same.

Broken down by type of house purchase loans, mortgage loans with a share of almost 49% (increase of 13 percentage points, compared with the same period last year) dominated, followed by other house purchase loans with a share of about 35% (by 4 percentage points less, compared with the third quarter of 2006). The rest were loans provided by building associations (16%). In the last two quarters, the volume of mortgage loans increased significantly. Other house purchase loans recorded a slight decline, and the volume of loans provided by housing associations continued to fall. This is most likely caused by lower flexibility of this product, compared with the loans provided by commercial banks, and also by the relatively lower amounts provided by building associations.

Chart C House Purchase Loans by Type (Outstanding Amounts)
(SKK billion)



Source: NBS.

Chart D SKK Loans for House Purchases by Type
(SKK billion)



Source: NBS.

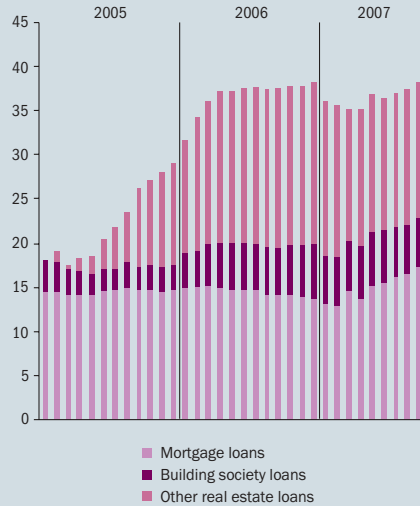
The growing volume of house purchase loans provided to households led to an increase in the outstanding amount of these loans. At the end of September 2007, the volume of household loans increased by SKK 38.3 billion, compared with September 2006 (in September 2006, a year-on-year increase of SKK 37.7 billion was recorded). From April 2006, the year-on-year increase in house purchase loans (in absolute terms) has been relatively stable, which resulted in a decline in loan growth. In September, the growth rate in the volume of loans reached 27% (until the middle of 2006, the rate of growth was approximately 40%). In the year-on-year comparison, the volume of mortgage loans increased by SKK 17.4 billion, other house purchase loans rose SKK 15.5 billion and loans provided by housing associations SKK 5.4 billion. The largest contributors to the growth in house purchase loans (27%) were mortgage loans (12.3 percentage points) and other house purchase loans (11 percentage points).

In September 2007, the amount of failed¹ house purchase loans stood at SKK 4.2 billion, which was by SKK 1.1 billion more than in the same period last year. The moderate growth of failed loans, lasting till the middle of 2007, stopped in the last three months. The highest share in

¹ Failed loans are defined by NBS Decree No. 7/2005 on the classification of assets and liabilities of banks and branch offices of foreign banks as claims, where a more than 50% drop in value is identified by the bank or where repayment by the debtor is more than 90 days overdue.



Chart E Year-on-year Changes in Outstanding Loans to Households (SKK billion)



Zdroj: NBS.

Chart F Failed House Purchase Loans to Households (SKK billion)

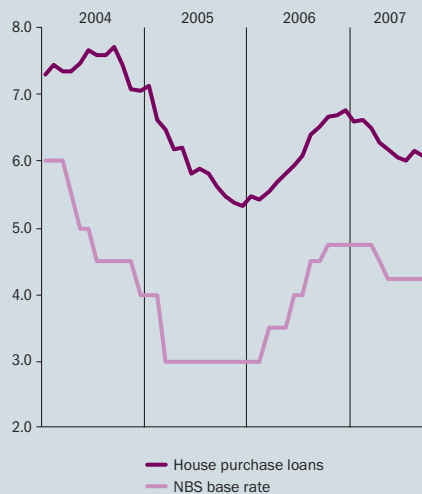


Zdroj: NBS.

failed loans had interim loans (37.3%) followed by other house purchase loans (30%) and mortgage loans (26.5%). The share of failed loans was approximately 2.3% of the total volume of house purchase loans at the end of September, representing an increase of 0.2 of a percentage point year-on-year. The moderate growth in the share of failed loan from the beginning of the year had stopped and has been stagnating in the last four months.

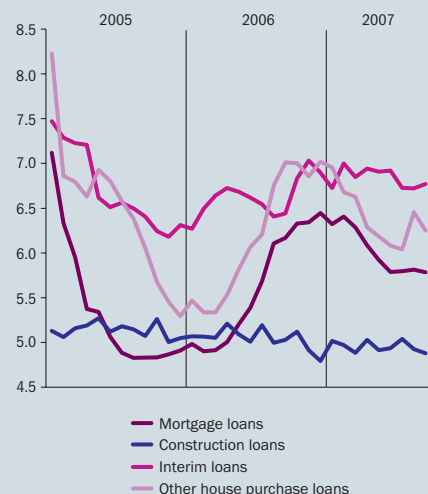
The high volume of house purchase loans mirrored higher prices of real property and the relatively favourable development of interest rates during 2007. The trend of moderate decline in interest rates on house purchase loans, which started at the beginning of 2007, stopped in the third quarter, and the rates stagnated. However, the rate of interest on house purchase loans is by 0.7 to 0.8 of a percentage point higher than the lowest interest rates from the end of 2005 and beginning of 2006. In September 2007, the interest rate on house purchase loans was about

Chart G Interest Rates on House Purchase Loans and the NBS Base Rate (%)



Zdroj: NBS.

Chart H Interest Rates on Loans for House Purchases by Type (%)



Zdroj: NBS.



6.1% and, compared with January 2007, went down by 0.5 of a percentage point, following the decrease in NBS base rate.

Concerning the individual types of house purchase loans, the interest rates applicable to all types of loans stagnated in the third quarter, except for other house purchase loans. The stagnation was the result of the development of key interest rates of NBS and the relatively stable development of interest rates on the interbank market. More volatile development of interest rates on other house purchase loans was caused by a significant increase in interest charges on such loans by one bank.



Annexes

1 International Economy: Tables and Graphs

Table 26 Euro Area		(year-on-year changes in %, unless otherwise specified)						
	HICP	Prices HICP ¹⁾ (core inflation)	PPI	GDP ^{2),4),5)}	Real economy Industrial production ^{2),3)}	Retail trade (sales) ^{2),3)}	Unemployment (% of the labour force) ⁶⁾	Financial market 10-years bonds (yield to maturity in %)
2004	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.6	8.9	4.14
2005	2.2	1.5	4.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	8.9	3.44
2006	2.2	1.5	5.1	2.8	4.0	2.1	8.3	3.86
2006 Q3	2.1	1.5	5.4	2.9	4.1	2.4	8.2	3.97
2006 Q4	1.8	1.6	4.1	3.3	4.0	2.3	8.0	3.86
2007 Q1	1.9	1.9	2.9	3.2	3.9	1.6	7.7	4.08
2007 Q2	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.7	0.9	7.5	4.42
2007 Q3	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.6	4.0	1.3	7.5	4.48
VII.07	1.8	1.9	1.8	-	4.0	1.4	7.4	4.63
VIII.07	1.7	2.0	1.8	-	4.5	0.8	7.4	4.43
IX.07	2.1	2.0	2.7	-	3.5	1.6	7.3	4.37
X.07	2.6	2.1	.	-	.	.	.	4.40

Source: Eurostat, ECB, NBS calculations.
¹⁾ Overall inflation, excluding energy and unprocessed food prices.
²⁾ Constant prices.
³⁾ Adjusted for calendar effects.
⁴⁾ Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects.
⁵⁾ Annual data are not adjusted for calendar effects.
⁶⁾ Harmonised data, ILO definition, seasonally adjusted.

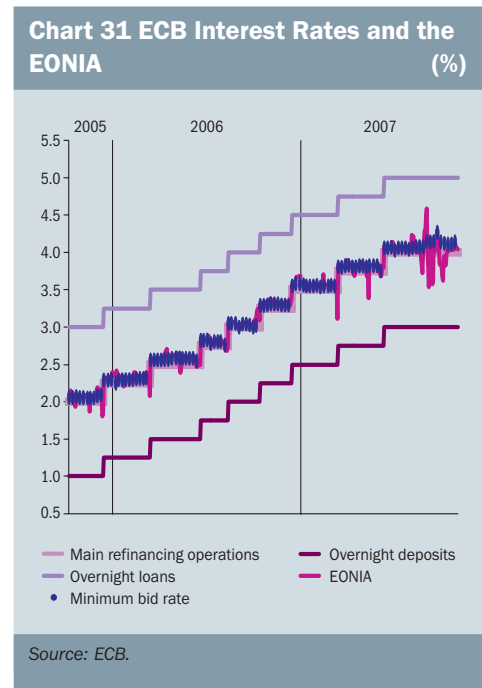




Table 27 Czech Republic (year-on-year changes in %, unless otherwise specified)

	Prices			Real economy			Unemployment (% of the labour force) ⁶⁾	Financial market 10-years bonds (yield to maturity in %) ⁷⁾
	HICP	HICP ¹⁾ (core inflation)	PPI	GDP ^{2),4),5)}	Industrial production ^{2),3)}	Retail trade (sales) ^{2),3)}		
2004	2.6	2.5	5.7	4.2	9.2	2.8	8.3	4.75
2005	1.6	0.9	3.0	6.1	6.7	3.9	7.9	3.51
2006	2.1	0.9	1.6	6.1	11.4	6.9	7.1	3.78
2006 Q3	2.4	1.0	2.5	6.4	10.2	6.0	7.0	3.93
2006 Q4	1.1	1.0	2.2	6.1	10.2	7.2	6.5	3.78
2007 Q1	1.7	1.9	3.1	6.2	12.3	8.3	5.9	3.79
2007 Q2	2.6	2.8	4.1	6.0	9.0	7.8	5.6	4.23
2007 Q3	2.7	3.1	3.9	.	5.8	.	5.3	4.54
VII.07	2.5	2.9	4.1	-	8.9	7.3	5.4	4.59
VIII.07	2.6	3.1	3.7	-	5.6	6.9	5.3	4.48
IX.07	2.8	3.3	4.0	-	3.1	.	5.2	4.54
X.07	4.0	3.8	.	-	.	.	5.1	4.50

Source: Eurostat, ECB, NBS calculations.

¹⁾ Overall inflation, excluding energy and unprocessed food prices.

²⁾ Constant prices.

³⁾ Adjusted for calendar effects.

⁴⁾ Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects.

⁵⁾ Annual data are not adjusted for calendar effects.

⁶⁾ Harmonised data, ILO definition, seasonally adjusted.

⁷⁾ Long-term interest rates according to the Maastricht criteria.

Table 28 Hungary (year-on-year changes in %, unless otherwise specified)

	Prices			Real economy			Unemployment (% of the labour force) ⁶⁾	Financial market 10-years bonds (yield to maturity in %) ⁷⁾
	HICP	HICP ¹⁾ (core inflation)	PPI	GDP ^{2),4),5)}	Industrial production ^{2),3)}	Retail trade (sales) ^{2),3)}		
2004	6.8	6.4	8.4	4.8	6.7	5.4	6.1	8.19
2005	3.5	2.7	8.3	4.1	7.2	5.7	7.2	6.60
2006	4.0	2.5	8.4	3.9	10.8	4.3	7.5	7.12
2006 Q3	4.6	2.8	10.4	3.9	10.9	4.6	7.5	7.54
2006 Q4	6.4	4.6	9.7	3.1	11.6	2.6	7.5	7.10
2007 Q1	8.8	6.7	8.7	2.6	10.1	0.3	7.4	6.90
2007 Q2	8.5	7.2	7.7	1.8	7.6	-3.0	7.3	6.63
2007 Q3	7.3	6.7	4.2	.	.	.	7.3	6.68
VII.07	8.3	7.2	6.2	-	9.4	-4.1	7.3	6.58
VIII.07	7.1	7.0	3.5	-	12.1	-3.6	7.3	6.80
IX.07	6.4	5.8	3.1	-	.	.	7.3	6.67
X.07	6.9	6.0	.	-	.	.	.	6.61

Source: Eurostat, ECB, NBS calculations.

¹⁾ Overall inflation, excluding energy and unprocessed food prices.

²⁾ Constant prices.

³⁾ Adjusted for calendar effects.

⁴⁾ Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects.

⁵⁾ Annual data are not adjusted for calendar effects.

⁶⁾ Harmonised data, ILO definition, seasonally adjusted.

⁷⁾ Long-term interest rates according to the Maastricht criteria.



Table 29 Poland (year-on-year changes in %, unless otherwise specified)

	Prices			GDP ^{2),4),5)}	Real economy			Financial market 10-years bonds (yield to maturity in %) ⁷⁾
	HICP	HICP ¹⁾ (core inflation)	PPI		Industrial production ^{2),3)}	Retail trade (sales) ^{2),3)}	Unemployment (% of the labour force) ⁶⁾	
2004	3.6	2.8	7.6	5.3	12.2	4.8	19.0	6.90
2005	2.2	1.2	2.1	3.6	4.6	1.3	17.7	5.22
2006	1.3	0.6	2.5	6.1	12.2	9.6	13.8	5.23
2006 Q3	1.5	0.7	3.8	6.2	13.6	8.7	13.3	5.55
2006 Q4	1.3	1.0	3.1	6.9	10.9	10.6	12.3	5.25
2007 Q1	2.0	1.2	3.9	6.8	14.0	16.3	11.0	5.18
2007 Q2	2.3	1.8	3.2	6.9	8.7	13.9	10.1	5.36
2007 Q3	2.4	2.3	3.2	.	8.2	13.3	.	5.66
VII.07	2.5	2.1	2.9	-	8.2	12.5	9.4	5.60
VIII.07	2.1	2.2	2.9	-	9.0	14.1	9.1	5.68
IX.07	2.7	2.5	3.7	-	7.4	13.3	.	5.69
X.07	3.1	2.7	.	-	.	.	.	5.64

Source: Eurostat, ECB, NBS calculations.

¹⁾ Overall inflation, excluding energy and unprocessed food prices.

²⁾ Constant prices.

³⁾ Adjusted for calendar effects.

⁴⁾ Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects.

⁵⁾ Annual data are not adjusted for calendar effects.

⁶⁾ Harmonised data, ILO definition, seasonally adjusted.

⁷⁾ Long-term interest rates according to the Maastricht criteria.

Chart 32 Exchange Rate Indices of V4 Currencies against the Euro (31. 12. 2004 = 100)



Source: Eurostat, NBS calculations.

Note: A fall in value denotes an appreciation.

Chart 33 Exchange Rates of V4 Currencies against the Euro (year-on-year changes in %)



Source: Eurostat, NBS calculations.

Note: Negative values denotes appreciation.

Table 30 United States (year-on-year changes in %, unless otherwise specified)

	Prices			GDP ³⁾	Real economy		Unemployment	Financial market 10-years bonds (yield to maturity in %)
	CPI	CPI ¹⁾ (core inflation)	PPI ²⁾		Industrial production ⁴⁾	Retail trade ⁵⁾		
2004	2.7	1.8	3.6	3.6	2.5	6.1	5.5	4.27
2005	3.4	2.2	4.9	3.1	3.2	6.6	5.1	4.29
2006	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.9	4.0	6.1	4.6	4.80
2006 Q3	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.4	5.1	5.4	4.7	4.90
2006 Q4	1.9	2.6	0.3	2.6	3.5	5.0	4.5	4.63
2007 Q1	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.5	2.4	3.4	4.5	4.68
2007 Q2	2.7	2.3	3.4	1.9	1.6	4.0	4.5	4.85
2007 Q3	2.4	2.2	3.5	2.6	1.7	4.2	4.6	4.74
VII.07	2.4	2.2	3.9	-	1.7	3.7	4.6	5.00
VIII.07	2.0	2.1	2.1	-	1.7	3.8	4.6	4.68
IX.07	2.8	2.1	4.4	-	1.9	5.0	4.7	4.52
X.07	.	.	.	-	.	.	4.7	4.53

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labour Statistics, Federal Reserve System, U.S. Department of Commerce.

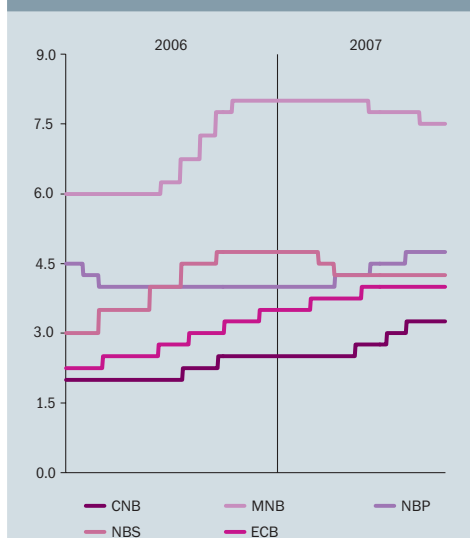
¹⁾ Core CPI – inflation excluding food and energy.

²⁾ PPI finished products.

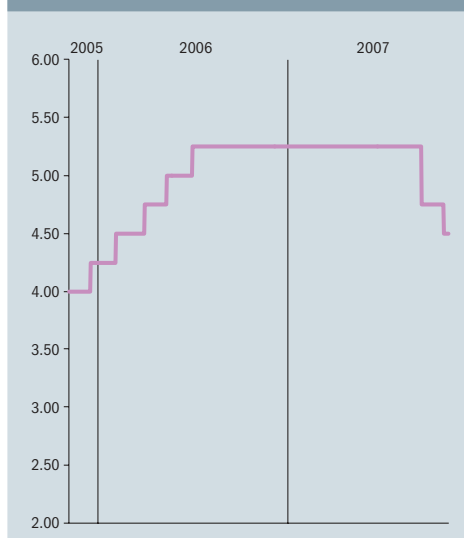
³⁾ Seasonally adjusted.

⁴⁾ Industrial production in total (seasonally adjusted.)

⁵⁾ Retail trade and restaurant services.

Chart 34 Key Interest Rates of the NCBs of V4 Countries (%)


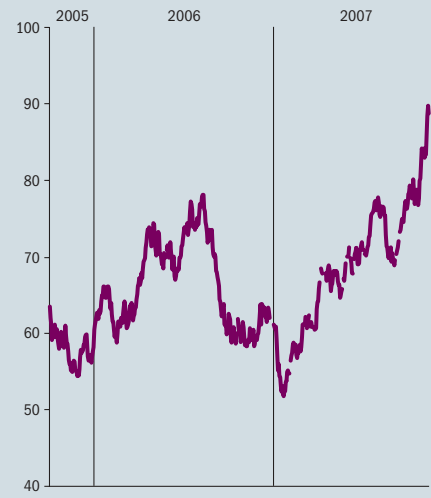
Source: ECB, national central banks.

Chart 35 United States: Federal Funds Rate (%)


Source: Federal Reserve System.



Chart 36 Oil Prices: USD/Barrel



Source: Reuters.

2 Capital Market

2.1 Primary Market

In October, the Agency for Debt and Liquidity Management (ARDAL) held three auctions in government bonds (with a residual maturity of 6, 5 and 12 years), at which, however, no bids were accepted, due to low demand (SKK 6.2 billion) and high yields requested by investors (4.72% on average) on the one hand, and satisfactory national debt financing on the other.

On the primary market for non-government bonds, 4 bond issues were floated in September, in the total amount of SKK 4.0 billion, of which 3 were issues of mortgage bonds amounting to SKK 2.0 billion.

2.2 Secondary Market

The total volume traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange (BCPB) reached SKK 20.1 billion in October (in 693 transactions), representing a month-on-month increase of 254.61%. Price-setting transactions accounted for SKK 165.1 million and direct transactions for SKK 19.94 billion.

Non-resident investors accounted for 83.84% of the total volume traded in October, of which 74.73% were purchases and 92.95% sales.

Benchmark government bond yields went down slightly, compared with the previous month (by 0.01 of a percentage point). Yields on bonds with three and four years maturity changed most notably, by 0.04 of a percentage point. Bonds with ten years maturity rose by 0.04 of a percentage point. Bond yields were influenced, in addition to the development of exchange rates, mostly by movements in yields in euro area countries.

Bonds

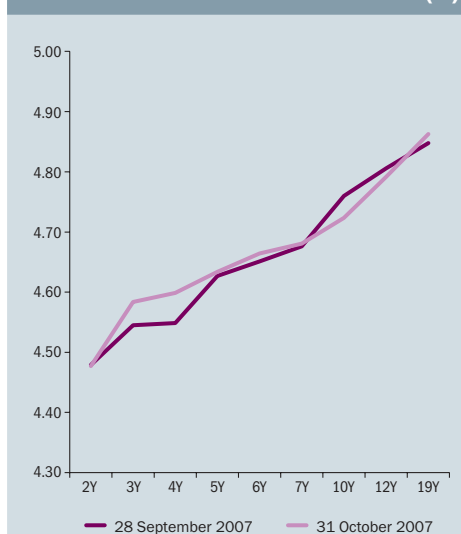
The BCPB recorded 324 bond transactions totalling SKK 20.05 billion during the month (i.e. 99.7% of the total volume traded on the BCPB floor in October).

The BCPB recorded 117 bond transactions totalling SKK 6.9 billion during the month (i.e. 99.5% of the total volume traded on the BCPB floor in June).

The market capitalisation of bonds as at the last trading day of October reached SKK 447.1 billion, representing a month-on-month increase of 0.87%. Market capitalisation of listed bonds increased since the end of October by 0.98%, to SKK 428.3 billion.

Calculation of the short-term private sub-index SDXG (<=5) was cancelled, as the last base title was removed from the basket, because its residual maturity fell below 1 year.

Chart 37 Benchmark Government Bond Yield Curves (%)



Source: Reuters, NBS.

Chart 38 Bond Transactions in the BCPB (SKK billions)



Source: Bratislava Stock Exchange (BCPB).



SDXGroup indices

Table 31 The Values of SDXGroup Indices at the End of October 2007

Sector	SDXGroup indices		Yield to maturity (%)	Duration (in years)
	Price	Performance		
Public	102.2	120.7	4.580	4.860
SDXG sub-index (<=5)	101.1	118.5	4.449	2.726
SDXG sub-index (>5)	103.5	123.6	4.630	6.971
Private (corporate + mortgage bonds)	98.9	122.3	4.695	4.761
SDXG sub-index (>5)	103.1	122.4	4.695	4.761

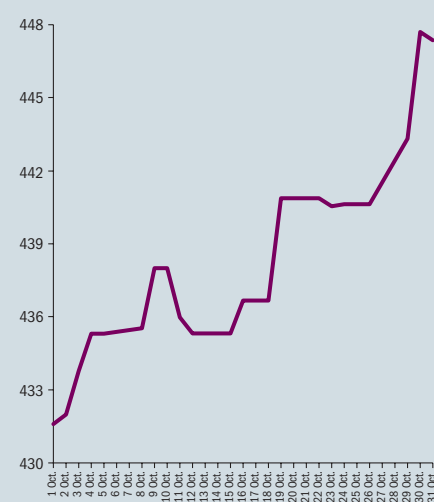
Source: BCPB.

Shares During the month under review, 23,388 equity securities worth SKK 60.3 million were traded in 369 transactions. Price-setting transactions (involving shares) accounted for SKK 14.1 million and direct transactions for SKK 46.2 million.

By the last trading day of October 2007, the market capitalisation of equity securities had increased by 0.76% month-on-month to SKK 157.1 billion. The actual amount of issues that had a market price at least once in the past, except for investment fund shares and participation certificates, was SKK 150.7 billion (a month-on-month increase of 0.8%) and accounted for 95.9% of the total equity market capitalisation. Market capitalisation of listed issues increased since the end of September by 0.84%, to SKK 89.8 billion.

In October, the BCPB accepted no new share issues for trading on the quoted market, nor on the regulated open market. In the same period, no issue of equity securities was excluded from trading on BCPB markets. In October, the quoted parallel market of BCPB received five new issues of mortgage bonds with total value of SKK 3.0 billion and one bond issue with total nominal value of SKK 1.0 billion. No bond issue has expired.

Chart 39 Developments in the SAX Index in October 2007 (points)



Source: BCPB.

SAX index The SAX index closed the month at 447.36 points, representing an increase of 3.85% month-on-month and 10.09% year-on-year. The index reached a monthly maximum on 30 October (447.69 points) and a monthly minimum on 1 October (431.59 points).

Table 32 Weights of Basic SAX Index Components at the Month-ends

Company	Weights in % 2007						Monthly change
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	
Biotika, a. s.	4.65	4.70	4.24	4.48	4.71	5.10	0.39
OTP Banka Slovensko, a. s.	23.01	23.33	24.08	22.92	21.87	22.00	0.13
SES Tlmače, a. s.	11.02	11.83	12.48	14.09	14.80	15.33	0.53
Slovnaft, a. s.	30.86	30.40	30.13	30.58	30.49	29.96	-0.53
Všeobecná úverová banka, a. s.	30.46	29.74	29.07	27.92	28.14	27.61	-0.53

Source: BCPB.



3 Methodological Notes to Selected Indicators

3.1 Monetary Statistics

3.1.1 Statistics of Monetary Aggregates (ECB Methodology)

The methodology of the ECB is implemented on the basis of data from harmonised statements of monetary and banking statistics, which were introduced by the NBS in 2003. According to ECB methodology, monetary aggregates were calculated in 2003 and 2004 on the basis of a harmonised balance from the 'M (NBS) 1-12 - Statistical Balance' monthly statement, from which the NBS compiles aggregated and consolidated balances for the 'monetary financial institutions' (MFI) sector. In 2003, as in the national methodology, the MFI sector was composed of the National Bank of Slovakia, commercial banks with a registered office in the SR, home savings banks, and the local branches of foreign banks. With effect from January 2004, in accordance with the ECB methodology, the MFI sector was extended to include money market investment funds, which are now required to report to the NBS on a monthly basis (the list of all MFIs monitored by the NBS is regularly updated on the website of National Bank of Slovakia)⁴.

From the monthly statistical balances of resident MFIs, an aggregated balance sheet is compiled, as a summary of statistical balances of MFIs for assets and liabilities in all currencies. Then, a consolidated balance sheet is compiled from the aggregated balance sheet of MFIs, through the compensation (netting) of positions between the MFIs, as a basis for the calculation of monetary aggregates and the main counterparts of the M3 aggregate. During consolidation, the mutual relations of MFIs are excluded from the aggregated balance sheet as follows:

- liabilities arising from issued debt securities are reduced by debt securities issued by MFIs in the holdings of MFIs;
- deposits and loans received from MFIs are reduced by receivables from MFIs;
- liabilities arising from issued equity securities are reduced by MFI shares and other equities held by MFIs.

Table 33 Calculation of Monetary Aggregates

Methodology of the NBS	Methodology of the ECB
	<i>(the items are included in the individual sub-aggregates in both Slovak koruna and foreign currency)</i>
CURRENCY OUTSIDE BANKS [M0]	currency in circulation [M0]
+	+
DEMAND DEPOSITS (in SKK)	overnight deposits and received loans
= Money (M1 - 'narrow money')	= M1 ('narrow money')
TIME DEPOSITS (all maturities, in SKK)	+ deposits and received loans with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years
+	+ deposits and received loans redeemable at a period of notice of up to 3 months
FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS	= M2 ('intermediate money')
= QUASI-MONEY [QM - 'quasi money']	+ repurchase operations
	+ money market fund shares/units
	+ debt securities with a maturity of up to 2 years, and other money market products
= Money supply M2 (=M1+QM)	M3 MONETARY AGGREGATE ('broad money')

The main differences between the individual methodologies are as follows:

- **in the definition of monetary financial institutions:**
 - the ECB methodology uses an extended file of monetary financial institutions (MFIs), which includes NBS, commercial banks, and money market funds - the deposits of money market

⁴ The actual list of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) and detailed methodological information on harmonised monetary and banking statistics are available on the website of the National Bank of Slovakia (<http://www.nbs.sk>), in the 'Harmonised Monetary and Banking Statistics' section, within the 'Banking Sector in the SR' menu.



- funds (MMFs) in commercial banks are treated in this sense as interbank operations and are not directly included in the monetary aggregates;
- the NBS methodology includes only NBS and commercial bank liabilities in the monetary aggregates - hence the deposits of money market funds (MMFs) in commercial banks appear in the balance sheets of commercial banks as customer deposits of financial institutions and are directly included in the M2 money supply;
- **in the nature and liquidity of the resources:**
 - the ECB methodology monitors liquidity through the broader M3 aggregate, which also includes repo operations, the unit certificates of open-end money market investment funds, and debt securities, which represent, in terms of liquidity and profitability, a substitute for bank deposits (with regard to maturity, ECB liabilities with a maturity of over 2 years are not included in the monetary aggregates);
 - the NBS methodology monitors the money supply measured in terms of the M2 aggregate, which is composed of currency in circulation and bank deposits irrespective of the time of maturity;
 - **in the definitions of deposits and loans:**
 - the ECB methodology extends the definition of deposits to include also subordinated debt in the form of deposits, liabilities arising from repo operations, and non-negotiable securities issued by banks and held by clients (in the case of loans, they also include non-marketable securities issued by clients and held by banks, subordinated debt in the form of loans, receivables in respect of repo operations, and tradable loans);
 - the NBS methodology uses a so-called 'narrow definition' for both loans and deposits, i.e. they only correspond to the amount of funds recorded by MFIs as loans (including classified loans) and deposits;
 - **in the structure of monetary aggregates by sector:**
 - the ECB methodology (with the deposits of MMFs being deducted from customer deposits) covers the above sectors, as well as the deposits of local government (S.1313) and social insurance funds (S.1314)⁵;
 - the NBS methodology includes deposits in the M2 money supply from the following economic sectors:
 - *non-financial corporations (S.11);*
 - *financial corporations (S.123 and S.124) – including MMF deposits;*
 - *insurance companies and pension funds (S.125);*
 - *non-profit institutions mainly serving households (S.15);*
 - *households (S.14 – sole traders);*
 - *households (S.14 – accounts of citizens).*
 - **in respect of the residence of economic entities:**
 - the ECB methodology exclusively takes into account the funds of residents (in Slovak koruna as well as foreign currency);
 - the NBS methodology also monitors the koruna deposits of non-residents as part of the monetary aggregates;
 - **in respect of accrued assets and liabilities:**
 - in the ECB methodology, accrued assets and liabilities are excluded from the monetary aggregates;
 - in the NBS methodology, accrued assets and liabilities are included in the deposit and loan accounts of clients;
 - **in respect of the seasonal adjustment of time series:**
 - unlike the ECB methodology, the NBS methodology uses seasonally unadjusted data⁶.

3.1.2 Statistics of Monetary Aggregates (NBS methodology – Monetary Survey)

In 2005, National Bank of Slovakia completed the harmonisation process in developing a methodology for monitoring and recording monetary aggregates according to the methodology of the European Central Bank (ECB). Over a temporary period in 2005, NBS used both the national methodology

⁵ In the methodology of NBS, the M2 money supply excludes public sector deposits, which are monitored separately as part of net credit to the general government.

⁶ In the conditions of NBS, the recording of seasonally adjusted data according to ECB methodology is currently in the stage of preparation.



and that of the ECB in evaluating the development of monetary aggregates, while placing greater emphasis on ECB methodology in relation to the M3 aggregate and its counterparts.

As from February, i.e. the expiration of the one-year temporary period, the NBS publishes reports on monetary aggregates exclusively according to the ECB methodology.

3.1.3 Statistics of Customer Interest Rates on New Contracts (ECB Methodology)

As of the beginning of 2005, customer interest rates are evaluated according to ECB methodology, where interest rates are monitored on loans granted⁷ and deposits received (new contracts). According to this methodology, the subjects of monitoring are interest rates on new business volumes. New loans and new deposits are understood to be contracts signed for the first time, fixing the rate of interest agreed between the bank and the customer, and new contracts negotiated with the active participation of the customer.

In a breakdown by sector, lending and deposit rates for households and non-financial corporations are assessed in the way these sectors are defined in Directive No. 63/2002⁸ of the European Central Bank, concerning interest rate statistics.

The monitoring of interest rates on loans to and deposits from households and non-financial corporations is expected to provide more detailed information on the functioning of the transmission mechanism, since interest rates are analysed irrespective of the sectors that have a special position vis-à-vis the banking sector, i.e. insurance companies, pension funds, and the general government sector.

The methodology of the ECB makes it possible to monitor interest rates according to the period of initial rate fixation (IRF) and, in the case of non-financial corporations, according to the volume of loans as well. The initial rate fixation is the period for which an agreed interest rate is fixed. According to IRF, loans are divided into loans with a floating rate and an IRF of up to 1 year (inclusive), loans with an IRF of over 1 and up to 5 years (inclusive), loans with an IRF of over 5 and up to 10 years (inclusive), and loans with an IRF of more than 10 years. According to volume, loans to non-financial corporations are divided into loans amounting to up to EUR 1 million and loans amounting to over EUR 1 million.

Loans to households are classified by purpose as follows:

- current account overdrafts
- operation loans (for sole traders only)
- investment loans
- consumer loans
- real estate loans
 - mortgage loans
 - building loans
 - intermediate loans
 - other real estate loans
- other loans.

Loans to non-financial corporations are classified by purpose as follows:

- current account overdrafts
- investment loans
- operating loans
- loans for house purchase
 - mortgage loans
 - building loans
 - intermediate loans
 - other loans for house purchase
- other loans.

⁷ The term 'granted loans' is an equivalent of the term 'new loan'.

⁸ According to Article 1 paragraph 2 of Decree No. 63/2002 of the European Central Bank of 20 December 2001, concerning the statistics of interest rates of monetary financial institutions on loans to and deposits from households and non-financial corporations, the term 'households' as defined in Annex A to Directive No. 2223/96 of the European Communities of 25 June 1996 on the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA95) means the household sector S.14 (i.e. households and sole traders) and non-profit institutions serving households S.15, and the term 'non-financial corporations' means sector S.11.



Classification of deposits (for both households and non-financial corporations):

- deposits repayable on demand
 - demand deposits
 - overnight deposits
- deposits with agreed maturity
 - up to 1 year
 - up to 7 days
 - up to 1 month
 - up to 3 months
 - up to 6 months
 - up to 1 year
 - more than 1 year
 - up to 2 years
 - over 2 years
- deposits
 - redeemable at a period of notice of up to 3 months
 - redeemable at a period of notice of over 3 months.

Interest rates on loans and deposits are calculated as a weighted arithmetical average of all interest rates on loans/deposits for each category separately. The weight of new loans represents the total amount laid down in contracts, regardless of whether the given amount is drawn within the month under review or not.

Subsidies granted to clients by third parties are not taken into account in determining the level of interest rates, because banks neither pay nor receive subsidies. For example, interest rates on mortgage loans with government bonuses are recorded without the state subsidies.

3.1.4 Classification of Loans According to Quality

Year 2005⁹

For statistical purposes, loans were classified into the following categories:

- a) standard loans;
- b) standard loans with qualification;
- c) non-standard loans;
- d) doubtful loans;
- e) loss-making loans;
- f) unclassified loans
 1. up to 30 days overdue,
 2. 31 to 90 days overdue,
 3. 91 to 180 days overdue,
 4. 181 to 360 days overdue,
 5. more than 360 days overdue.

According to NBS Decree No. 13/2004 of 26 November 2004 on the classification of assets and liabilities of banks and branches of foreign banks, adjustment of their valuation, formation and dissolution of reserves, and related reporting (hereinafter referred to as 'NBS Decree'), claims were classified as follows:

Standard claims – defined as claims where:

- repayment is up to 30 days overdue, the debtor meets his other commitments pursuant to the contract, and an analysis of the debtor's economic situation indicates that the claim will be repaid in full and on time;

Standard claims with qualification – defined as claims where:

- repayment is more than 30, but not more than 90 days overdue;
- the debtor fails to meet another commitment arising from the contract, for example he fails to provide information as required under the contract, or based on an analysis of the debtor's economic situation a loss is expected for the bank as a result of overdue repayment;
- provisions are created in the amount of at least 1%, but less than 20%, of the unsecured value of a standard claim with qualification.

⁹ Until 2004, claims had been classified as standard loans, standard loans with qualification, non-standard loans, doubtful loans, and loss-making loans.



Non-standard claims – defined as claims where:

- repayment is more than 90, but not more than 180 days overdue;
- the debtor is in liquidation;
- the claim arises from the realisation of a guarantee provided for the debtor, or based on an analysis of the debtor's economic situation it is assumed that the claim will in large part be repaid;
- provisions are created in the amount of at least 20%, but less than 50%, of the unsecured value of the non-standard claim concerned.

Doubtful claims – defined as claims where:

- repayment is more than 180, but not more than 360 days overdue;
- the debtor is undergoing composition proceedings;
- a bankruptcy petition is filed and a temporary conservator is appointed for the debtor's property, or based on an analysis of the debtor's economic situation it is assumed that only a smaller part of the claim will be repaid;
- provisions are created in the amount of at least 50%, but less than 95%, of the unsecured value of the doubtful claim.

Loss-making claims – defined as claims where:

- repayment is more than 360 days overdue;
- a bankruptcy petition for the debtor's property is rejected for lack of assets;
- bankruptcy is declared for the debtor's property;
- bankruptcy proceedings for the debtor's property are terminated, since there are not enough assets to cover the costs of bankruptcy proceedings;
- this is a claim against a person with a special relationship to the bank, or a person having control over the bank, and repayment of the claim is more than 90 days overdue, or an analysis of the debtor's economic situation indicates that the claim will not be repaid, even in part;
- provisions are created for 100% of the unsecured value of the loss-making claim concerned.

Unclassified loans were defined as loans in the portfolio of claims created according to Article 8 of the NBS Decree.

Year 2006

With effect from January 2006, a new NBS decree is in force: Decree No. 7/2005 of 6 December 2005, amending NBS Decree No. 13/2004 on the classification of assets and liabilities of banks and branches of foreign banks, adjustment of their valuation, formation and dissolution of reserves, and related reporting. The new decree has substantially modified the classification of loans according to quality.

On the basis of changes in accounting practices for banks according to international accounting standards, the method of valuation of financial assets has been modified, while the amendment to NBS Decree No. 13/2004 has changed the regulation function to verification function (for the valuation of selected types of assets) with effect from 1 January 2006.

Selected financial assets are classified for the purposes of banking supervision as follows:

Claims valued **on an individual basis** vis-à-vis corporate entities:

- claims with no identifiable depreciation;
- claims with reduced value:
 - depreciated by not more than 20%;
 - depreciated by more than 20%, but no more than 50%;
 - depreciated by more than 50%, but no more than 95%;
 - depreciated by more than 95%;
- failed claims.

Claims valued **on a portfolio basis** vis-à-vis corporate entities:

- significant and
- insignificant.

For statistical purposes, the individual claims are categorised as follows:

- Category I covers property valued *on an individual basis with no identifiable depreciation*.



- Category II covers property valued on a portfolio basis (with no identifiable depreciation on an individual basis).
- Category III covers property valued on an individual basis with identifiable depreciation.

Failed claims are defined as assets where a more than 50% drop in value is identified by the bank or where repayment by the debtor is more than 90 days overdue.

For interest rate statistics according to the harmonised methodology, loans are reported to the ECB without the 'failed claims' category, where the so-called 'bad loans' are included.

3.1.5 Balance of Payments

In 2006, a methodological change was introduced in respect of the reporting of funds received from the EU budget. Originally, all receipts were recorded within the balance of current transfers. The new categorisation reflects the character of the individual funds through which money is drawn from the EU, i.e. distinguishes between funds used for common and/or investment purposes. This led to the shift of part of these funds from the balance of current transfers to the balance of capital transfers with a subsequent negative impact on the current account balance. The methodological change has no effect on the external equilibrium, since the lower receipts in the current account are fully offset by increased inflows in the capital and financial account.

3.2 Basic Macroeconomic Indicators

3.2.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross production (gross output) – expresses the value of the goods and services resulting from the production activity of resident producer units in the territory of the Slovak Republic during an accounting period. According to the methodology of the European System of Accounts (ESA 95), production can be divided into market production, production for own final consumption, and other non-market production.

Intermediate consumption – consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs or transformed by a production process during a given accounting period.

Value added – is the value of gross production, less the value of intermediate consumption. The sum of value added in the individual economic sectors (produced by a market activity, an activity for own consumption, a non-market activity) and indirect taxes, less subsidies on products, represents **gross domestic product**.

Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices – is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units in the period under review. In geographical terms, GDP data cover the entire territory of the Slovak Republic. Statistical methods used for GDP calculation are in principle based on the respondent's accounting records, from the period in which the activity took place (accrual principle). The hidden (illegal) economy is assessed on the basis of estimates. Gross domestic product at market prices can be defined in three ways – on the basis of production (output), consumption (expenditure), and income.

Production (output) approach – Output-based GDP (referred to as produced GDP) is the sum of value added produced in agriculture, industry, construction, services, and taxes (excised duties, VAT, net taxes on imports), less subsidies on products.

Consumption (expenditure) approach – Expenditure-based GDP (referred to as used GDP) is the sum of the final consumption of households, final consumption of non-profit institutions serving households, final consumption of general government, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, and the balance of exports and imports of goods and services. The differences arising during the calculation of GDP according to the output- and expenditure-based methods, are recorded under the item 'statistical discrepancy'.

Income approach – an experimental method used by the Statistical Office of the SR for the calculation of GDP according to the income-based method, which takes into account the flows of individual incomes in the economy, i.e. the compensation of employees, gross operating surplus, mixed income, net taxes on production and imports. On the basis of this method, GDP is calculated only once a year, at current prices.



Final consumption of households – consists of expenditure incurred by households on food, beverages, tobacco, clothing, footwear, services related to housing, furnishings, household equipment, maintenance of dwellings, health services, transport, post and telecommunications, recreation, education, hotels and restaurants, and other goods. Household final consumption also includes housing services for the owners of dwellings, including lost profits (imputed rent), long-term consumables which are not classified as gross fixed capital formation, and agricultural production for own final consumption, and income in kind.

Final consumption of non-profit institutions – includes the value of goods and services produced by non-profit institutions and the expenditure of non-profit institutions for purchases of goods and services from market producers, which are supplied directly to households for consumption as social transfers in kind.

Final consumption of general government – includes the value of goods and services produced by general government (except for own-account capital formation) and purchases by general government of goods and services produced by market producers, which are consumed by households (social transfers in kind).

Gross fixed capital formation – consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during a given period. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly, or continuously, in processes of production for more than a year, and whose acquisition value was Sk 30,000.- or more for long-term tangible assets and Sk 50,000.- or more for intangible assets. Additions to the value of certain non-produced assets (e.g. land reclamation), and expenses incurred in connection with the transfer of property, are also taken into account.

Changes in inventories – are measured by the value of the entries into inventories, less the value of withdrawals and the value of any recurrent losses of goods held in inventories. Inventories include the stocks of materials, work-in-progress, finished products, and stocks of articles of commerce.

Exports of goods and services – include all transactions in goods and services (sale, barter, trade gifts, or grants) directed to non-residents. **Imports of goods and services** – include transactions in goods and services (purchase, barter, trade, gifts, and grants) directed from non-residents.

Flash estimate of GDP and employment – the Statistical Office of the SR publishes a flash (first) estimate of selected economic indicators within 45 days of the end of a given quarter. The publication contains the estimated rate of economic growth and the estimated level of overall employment according to the ESA 95 methodology. The released estimate represents a compromise between the economic projections of the Statistical Office of the SR (based on preliminary, partial information from statistical reports and own estimates) and the macroeconomic forecasts of other participating institutions, including the NBS.

3.2.2 Wage Statistics

Average nominal wage – gross wage, not reduced by any wage deductions prescribed by law or agreed with the employer, including an estimate for the employees of sole traders (without entrepreneurial incomes). Dividends from profits and remuneration for stand-by duty are not taken into account.

Average real wage index – the ratio of the nominal wage index to the consumer price index.

Compensation of employees (remuneration) – is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period, including social contributions payable by employers. The compensation of employees is composed of wages and salaries, and employers' social contributions.

Unit labour costs (according to ECB methodology) – ULC indicator: is a composite expression of the cost pressures in a given economy stemming from the labour force and is regarded as one of the main indicators of economic competitiveness. This indicator provides information about the amount of 'obligatory' expenses on an employee per unit of output. It shows the relationship between the amount of funds spent on an employee and the output of his work.

In nominal terms – the ratio of total expenditure on an employee in nominal terms to real labour productivity (this method of ULC calculation is used by most foreign institutions – ECB, EC, OECD). Unit labour costs calculated according to this methodology demonstrate price developments in the



area of wages. Since nominal labour costs are compared with real GDP, it is possible in the long term to compare the developments in current labour costs in the individual years in relation to the unit of real output.

In real terms – the ratio of total expenditure on an employee in real terms to real labour productivity. Real ULC indicate whether price pressures has a tendency to strengthen or weaken. Growth in real ULC, with employee compensation growing more rapidly than labour productivity, may be an indication of rising inflation as a result of demand pressures.

ULC expressed according to NBS methodology – the ratio of the average nominal wage to labour productivity, calculated from employment according to statistical reports.

3.2.3 Employment and Unemployment Statistics

Employment

– **according to statistical reports, i.e. statements submitted by employers** (monthly, quarterly) – containing the average number of registered employees, both permanent and temporary employees, who have an employment, service, or membership relationship with the organisation, regardless of whether they are or not present at work (e.g. due to illness, annual leave, military exercise, etc.), as well as not working employees (e.g. due to strike, exclusion, protest). Persons working part-time are also included in this statement. Persons on maternity leave, persons doing military or community service, apprentices, and students in vocational practice are not included.

– **according to a labour force survey (LFS), i.e. an inquiry directed to a sample of households (quarterly) according to the methodology of the International Labour Office (ILO)** – a statement of the number of workers, including all persons doing at least one hour of any paid work or work aimed at making a profit in the week under review. The workers include employees, entrepreneurs (with and without employees), unpaid family workers helping in family enterprises, as well as persons absent from work in the week under review due to illness, leave, maternity leave, military service, strike, exclusion, bad weather conditions, etc. The ‘entrepreneurs’ category includes, according to the LFS methodology, the owners of enterprises, sole traders, independent farmers, and persons in freelance professions (as main employment).

– **according to the ESA 95 methodology** – employment is expressed in terms of the number of persons (employed and self-employed) engaged in a production activity defined as production under the national system of accounts. In compiling the indicators of labour accounts, the method of balancing is applied, i.e. the supply of labour is balanced against demand. The harmonised data obtained from corporate sources are compared with data obtained from a labour force survey of households, according to the definitions laid down by the ILO and ESNA 95.

Employment rate – persons in employment as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.

Rate of economic activity – the economically active population (working and unemployed persons) as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.

Unemployment

Unemployed persons -- **according to a labour force survey (LFS)** – all persons who are without employment in the reference week, who have actively sought employment over the previous four weeks, and who are available for work within two weeks. Such persons may be, but are not necessarily, registered with an office for work, social matters, and the family. With effect from 2002, the duration of unemployment is defined by Eurostat as the duration of search for a job, or the length of the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of search for a job).

Unemployment rate according to a labour force survey (LFS) – the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population.

Registered unemployment rate -- in agreement with the International Labour Organisation, registered unemployment rate is calculated from the number of disposable job applicants who can start working immediately after receiving an adequate job offer and from the number of economically active persons in the previous year according to a labour force survey.



3.2.4 Household Income and Expenditure Statistics

Current household income

Compensation of employees – gross wages and salaries, plus employers' compulsory social contributions.

Gross mixed income – profit and income from business activity, supply of agricultural products from own production, and imputed rent.

Property income – interest, dividends, income from land lease, and other.

Social benefits – retirement benefits, sickness benefits, state social benefits, unemployment benefits (to the registered unemployed)

Other current transfers – insurance payments from various types of insurance, private transfers from abroad, lottery winnings, court and out-of-court rehabilitation, scholarships, and contributions to school meals.

Current household expenditure

Property income – interest paid on loans provided and other payments of this type. Current tax on income, property, etc.

Social contributions – direct taxes and fees paid to the state budget and the budgets of municipalities; social contributions paid to health insurance companies, social insurance schemes, and to the employment fund; private transfers abroad; various contributions to non-profit organisations; lotteries, penalties, and charges.

Other current transfers – payments for non-life, life, and health insurance outside the social protection systems, contributions to funds, etc.

Gross disposable household income – difference between the current income and current expenditure of households.

Adjustment for changes in the net assets of households in the reserves of pension funds – changes in the net assets of households in pension funds (differences between increases and decreases in pension funds).

Gross household savings (difference between the gross disposable income and final consumption of households) – include the koruna deposits of citizens and small entrepreneurs, and their activities related to the purchase of tangible and intangible investments.

Ratio of gross household savings – expresses the ratio of gross household savings to the gross disposable income of households.

3.2.5 Financial Statistics

Corporation – a uniform term covering the various organisational forms of financial and non-financial entities (joint stock companies, limited liability companies, cooperatives, state enterprises, natural persons, etc.).

Non-financial corporations – entrepreneurial entities registered in the commercial register and engaged in activities aimed at earning a profit in any branch of activity, except banking and insurance. The category also includes subsidised organisations, which finance more than 50% of their expenses from receipts. Households, sole traders, freelance professionals, and farmers are not included.

Financial corporations – entities principally engaged in financial intermediation or in auxiliary financial activities. The financial corporations sector includes the National Bank of Slovakia, commercial banks, entities engaged in financial leasing, exchange offices, asset management companies, commercial insurance companies, and investment funds.

Národná banka Slovenska (National Bank of Slovakia) – in accordance with the 'Statistical Classification of Economic Activities', NBS is included in sector 65 'Financial Intermediation, Except Insurance and Pension Funding'.

4 Tables

Selected Indicators of Economic and Monetary Development in the SR

	Unit	2006			2007									
		10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
REAL ECONOMY														
Gross domestic product ¹⁾²⁾	SKK billions	-	-	1,275.3 ^(p)	-	-	314.7 ^(p)	-	-	661.2 ^(p)	-	-	-	-
Year-on-year change in GDP ³⁾	%	-	-	8.3 ^(p)	-	-	9.0 ^(p)	-	-	9.2 ^(p)	-	-	-	-
Unemployment rate ⁴⁾⁹⁾	%	9.3	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	-
Consumer prices (HICP) ³⁾⁸⁾	%	3.1	3.7	3.7	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.4
Consumer prices (CPI) ³⁾	%	3.7	4.3	4.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.3
BALANCE OF TRADE^{7) (p)}														
Exports (fob)	SKK millions	1,019,193	1,140,390	1,239,359	109,494	216,264	336,168	446,567	567,859	685,141	798,820	906,810	1,029,676	-
Imports (fob)	SKK millions	1,088,580	1,219,711	1,330,986	102,613	210,009	330,472	440,493	564,776	686,090	801,105	914,252	1,032,377	-
Balance	SKK millions	-69,387	-79,320	-91,627	6,882	6,255	5,697	6,074	3,083	-949	-2,285	-7,442	-2,701	-
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS														
Current account ⁷⁾	SKK millions	-113,868.7	-122,166.6	-135,597.0	8,452.7	6,356.6	-3,587.3	-3,741.0	-17,088.9	-40,420.4	-51,259.1	-55,975.6	-	-
Capital and financial account	SKK millions	-1,263.2	7,660.7	32,400.7	3,114.1	-8,469.4	56,425.6	85,406.7	94,550.7	106,368.5	139,344.7	146,578.3	-	-
Overall balance	SKK millions	-81,998.3	-80,591.6	-78,095.9	20,494.8	16,710.9	76,763.8	99,653.0	98,721.4	98,478.0	98,601.6	98,507.1	-	-
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES⁴⁾														
Total foreign exchange reserves	USD millions	15,567.4	15,479.5	15,512.9	15,851.6	15,982.6	18,365.4	19,730.8	19,393.2	19,600.5	19,717.1	19,807.3	20,668.3	21,371.7
NBS foreign exchange reserves	USD millions	13,145.5	13,371.1	13,363.8	14,004.6	14,080.5	16,605.2	17,823.1	17,571.2	17,597.5	17,879.1	17,815.1	18,507.1	18,824.8
GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT⁴⁾														
Total gross external debt	USD billions	30.5	31.5	32.2	31.3	32.2	35.2	37.0	35.4	36.7	38.2	38.3	-	-
External debt per capita	USD	5,662	5,860	5,987	5,815	5,981	6,549	6,883	6,571	6,814	7,109	7,111	-	-
MONETARY INDICATORS														
Exchange rate ⁵⁾	SKK/USD	29.225	27.915	26.504	26.694	26.434	25.583	24.788	24.954	25.355	24.311	24.647	24.378	23.669
M3 monetary aggregate ⁴⁾⁸⁾	SKK billions	911.7	926.7	958.5	961.1	974.0	980.8	989.6	1,009.3	1,026.6	1,008.5	1,029.3	1,039.4	-
Year-on-year change in M3 ³⁾	%	13.9	16.1	15.3	16.5	16.8	16.7	16.4	18.6	19.2	15.7	15.3	16.2	-
Claims of monetary financial institutions ⁸⁾	SKK billions	878.9	885.6	895.7	887.5	889.9	900.2	910.8	936.7	954.5	967.5	973.2	988.6	-
STATE BUDGET²⁾⁴⁾														
Revenue	SKK billions	240.6	262.1	291.9	27.1	46.0	70.2	107.4	121.5	145.8	185.4	206.3	228.5	263.1
Expenditure	SKK billions	241.7	269.1	323.6	24.2	54.5	82.1	108.9	134.5	156.8	181.5	205.9	229.1	256.2
Balance	SKK billions	-1.1	-7.0	-31.7	2.9	-8.5	-11.9	-1.5	-13.0	-11.0	9.3	0.4	-0.6	6.9
MONEY MARKET														
Interest rates set by the NBS Bank Board														
Date of validity ⁶⁾														
Overnight operations		27.9.2006	27.9.2006	27.9.2006	27.9.2006	27.9.2006	28.3.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007
– sterilisation	%	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
– refinancing	%	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.00	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Limit rate for 2-week repo tenders	%	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Basic interest rate of the NBS (until 31/12/02: discount rate)	%	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Average interbank deposit rate (BRIBOR)														
overnight	%	4.59	4.02	5.03	3.63	5.61	3.80	2.99	3.61	4.68	3.73	3.52	4.10	3.78
7-day	%	4.79	4.67	4.82	4.11	4.93	4.11	3.47	4.11	4.34	4.19	4.08	4.24	4.20
14-day	%	4.84	4.77	4.81	4.24	4.82	4.25	3.64	4.18	4.30	4.25	4.20	4.25	4.25
1-month	%	4.93	4.86	4.83	4.44	4.75	4.40	3.88	4.20	4.27	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28
2-month	%	4.99	4.92	4.84	4.50	4.67	4.52	3.98	4.17	4.26	4.32	4.30	4.31	4.31
3-month	%	5.02	4.94	4.82	4.50	4.60	4.48	4.05	4.16	4.27	4.34	4.33	4.32	4.33
6-month	%	5.06	4.96	4.80	4.47	4.49	4.44	4.10	4.16	4.27	4.37	4.40	4.38	4.38
9-month	%	5.09	4.96	4.78	4.42	4.40	4.41	4.13	4.18	4.28	4.40	4.44	4.41	4.42
12-month	%	5.11	4.94	4.76	4.41	4.36	4.39	4.16	4.20	4.30	4.42	4.47	4.44	4.45

(p) Preliminary data.

¹⁾ Constant 2000 prices.²⁾ Cumulative since the beginning of the year.³⁾ Change compared with the same period a year earlier.⁴⁾ End-of-period figures.⁵⁾ Exchange rate (mid), average for the period.⁶⁾ The date from which the given interest rate is effective pursuant to the Bank Board's decision.⁷⁾ As from May 2004, foreign trade and current account figures are revised on a monthly basis.⁸⁾ According to the methodology of the ECB.⁹⁾ Registered unemployment.

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



Summary of Assets and Liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet of MFIs

	Share of the total (in %) ¹⁾	Volume (SKK billions)												
		2006				2007								
		9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Claims of MFIs on residents	45.6	602.6	631.1	636.7	646.4	653.5	658.1	667.7	674.6	690.3	706.9	720.8	725.9	742.8
General government	1.3	17.2	17.8	17.7	18.8	18.6	21.4	23.4	24.3	23.0	21.1	21.0	21.4	21.4
Private sector	44.3	585.3	613.3	618.9	627.6	635.0	636.7	644.3	650.3	667.4	685.8	699.8	704.5	721.5
Non-financial corporations	23.0	300.9	323.5	324.0	326.5	331.1	331.6	333.2	337.6	346.7	357.5	364.4	364.2	374.5
- up to 1 year	9.9	130.2	137.1	136.3	135.0	136.2	140.3	144.3	142.3	146.3	158.4	156.9	153.5	160.8
- 1 to 5 years	4.4	56.0	64.0	65.0	64.0	65.0	65.7	64.2	68.5	69.2	67.5	72.4	72.7	72.4
- over 5 years	8.7	114.7	122.5	122.7	127.4	129.9	125.6	124.7	126.8	131.3	131.6	135.1	138.0	141.3
Financial corporations	3.8	60.5	60.6	61.4	63.0	62.9	60.8	61.6	59.6	60.4	61.2	62.4	61.6	62.6
Insurance corporations and pension funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Households and non-profit institutions serving households	17.5	223.6	228.8	233.3	237.9	240.7	243.9	249.2	252.8	260.0	266.9	272.7	278.4	284.1
- consumer loans	2.5	34.3	35.1	35.7	36.0	36.3	36.7	37.5	36.7	37.4	38.2	39.0	39.3	39.9
- housing loans	11.7	145.9	149.2	152.2	156.7	159.6	161.7	164.8	168.4	173.4	177.9	181.7	185.9	189.8
- other loans	3.3	43.4	44.5	45.4	45.2	44.8	45.5	46.9	47.7	49.2	50.8	52.0	53.3	54.4
Securities other than shares and participation certificates issued by residents	14.7	242.1	242.3	243.3	243.8	228.1	225.6	226.3	230.0	239.4	240.6	239.7	240.2	238.7
General government	14.2	233.6	233.8	234.9	236.0	220.7	218.2	218.9	222.7	232.5	233.9	232.9	233.4	231.7
Private sector	0.4	8.5	8.4	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0
Shares and other equities issued by private sector	0.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1
Foreign assets	33.9	512.9	492.4	460.4	452.4	478.4	468.2	508.8	542.3	544.6	545.9	537.9	554.9	551.4
Fixed assets	2.0	32.7	32.7	32.6	34.2	33.3	33.0	33.1	32.8	32.6	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.1
Other assets	3.4	42.7	48.7	55.7	57.2	50.5	51.1	53.6	54.5	55.4	54.4	53.7	53.1	55.7
Deposits and loans received from the central government	4.6	84.8	88.8	83.7	45.0	20.8	15.5	17.6	43.6	64.0	68.8	85.4	79.7	74.8
Long-term financial liabilities	10.4	190.3	182.3	172.5	169.6	174.2	167.4	156.3	157.7	161.5	165.3	157.6	164.5	169.2
Deposits and loans received with an agreed maturity of over 2 years	4.3	62.4	62.6	62.9	66.7	67.4	69.1	68.7	68.1	68.5	69.2	69.1	69.9	70.2
Deposits redeemable at a period of notice of over 3 months	1.4	25.0	24.7	24.4	24.3	24.0	23.8	23.6	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.6	23.4	23.4
Debt securities issued with a maturity of over 2 years	2.4	25.9	27.6	28.8	31.6	31.7	30.9	32.0	33.8	34.5	37.5	37.0	37.3	39.0
Capital, reserves, and provisions	2.3	77.0	67.3	56.3	47.0	51.1	43.7	32.1	32.2	34.9	35.0	28.0	33.9	36.6
Foreign liabilities	16.4	216.5	208.3	182.0	196.3	225.5	208.4	258.1	270.4	256.8	254.4	264.9	271.8	267.0
Other liabilities	4.8	52.8	64.7	69.5	71.8	68.3	77.2	83.5	80.8	78.5	76.4	75.0	68.2	77.4
Surplus of liabilities among MFIs	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-2.0	-0.9	-4.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
M3	63.9	894.3	911.7	926.7	958.5	961.1	974.0	980.8	989.6	1,009.3	1,026.6	1,008.5	1,029.3	1,039.4
Total	100.0	1,438.6	1,452.7	1,434.2	1,439.6	1,449.7	1,442.3	1,495.7	1,540.2	1,569.3	1,587.2	1,591.4	1,613.4	1,627.7

¹⁾ In the current month.



Average Interest Rates on New Loans

(ECB methodology)

(%)

	2006				2007								
	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Loans in total¹⁾	8.22	8.16	7.85	7.73	7.94	7.92	7.50	7.64	7.66	7.76	7.44	7.30	7.45
Current account overdrafts	8.35	8.25	8.08	8.22	7.99	8.24	7.73	7.66	7.94	8.00	7.61	7.68	7.71
Operation loans	5.53	5.66	5.15	5.32	5.32	5.72	4.92	4.43	4.97	4.97	4.85	4.57	4.82
Investment loans	6.69	6.41	6.44	6.17	6.10	6.06	5.93	5.41	5.72	5.46	5.48	5.71	5.67
Consumer loans	13.23	12.77	13.94	13.67	12.76	13.01	14.11	13.79	12.86	12.44	13.41	13.46	13.55
Real estate loans	6.53	6.62	6.58	6.52	6.49	6.11	6.13	6.21	6.06	5.96	5.98	6.11	6.10
of which:													
Mortgage loans	6.17	6.33	6.35	6.46	6.36	6.40	6.30	6.09	5.93	5.79	5.80	5.81	5.78
Construction loans	5.03	5.12	4.91	4.79	5.02	4.97	4.88	5.03	4.91	4.94	5.04	4.92	4.88
Intermediate loans	6.41	6.78	6.90	6.87	6.64	7.00	6.84	6.92	6.88	6.87	6.72	6.68	6.74
Other real estate loans	6.97	6.86	6.61	6.49	6.55	5.90	5.95	6.11	5.97	5.89	5.97	6.25	6.22
Other loans	6.92	6.26	7.08	6.63	6.13	6.33	6.29	6.18	6.80	6.41	6.51	6.09	6.17
Floating rate + IRF for up to 1 year incl.	8.25	8.21	7.84	7.80	7.95	7.95	7.53	7.64	7.70	7.78	7.46	7.31	7.47
IRF for over 1 year and up to 5 years incl.	7.95	7.56	8.34	7.05	7.61	7.13	7.82	7.42	6.77	7.15	6.77	6.84	7.02
IRF for over 5 years and up to 10 years incl.	7.71	7.70	7.65	8.06	7.99	8.03	6.40	8.25	8.45	8.87	7.80	8.05	7.72
IRF for over 10 years	6.94	6.99	6.94	6.02	6.77	7.12	6.52	7.40	6.56	6.26	6.67	6.75	7.04
Households													
Loans in total	12.56	12.57	12.82	12.54	12.85	12.80	12.56	12.29	12.22	12.16	12.25	12.38	12.21
Current account overdrafts	13.57	13.65	13.54	13.44	13.54	13.64	13.56	13.41	13.78	13.84	13.85	13.90	13.84
Operation loans	6.09	6.78	6.98	6.83	6.65	6.72	6.45	6.99	6.98	7.11	6.76	6.84	7.44
Investment loans	7.25	7.51	7.13	7.02	7.02	7.27	6.66	6.59	6.51	6.62	6.78	6.60	6.44
Consumer loans	13.23	12.77	13.95	13.67	12.76	13.03	14.11	13.79	12.89	12.44	13.41	13.46	13.59
Real estate loans	6.54	6.67	6.69	6.76	6.59	6.62	6.50	6.29	6.17	6.06	6.00	6.14	6.10
of which:													
Mortgage loans	6.16	6.33	6.34	6.45	6.32	6.41	6.29	6.08	5.92	5.79	5.79	5.81	5.78
Construction loans	5.03	5.12	4.91	4.79	5.02	4.97	4.88	5.03	4.91	4.94	5.04	4.92	4.88
Intermediate loans	6.44	6.84	7.03	6.90	6.73	7.00	6.85	6.95	6.91	6.92	6.73	6.72	6.77
Other real estate loans	7.01	7.00	6.86	7.02	6.96	6.68	6.63	6.29	6.18	6.08	6.04	6.46	6.25
Other loans	7.34	7.84	7.38	7.46	7.41	7.22	7.19	7.11	7.34	6.75	6.96	7.00	6.97
Credit cards	18.17	18.03	17.80	17.27	17.28	17.29	17.05	16.99	16.82	16.94	16.74	16.64	16.61
Floating rate + IRF for up to 1 year incl.	13.35	13.33	13.47	13.18	13.48	13.51	13.37	12.96	12.90	12.86	12.93	12.95	12.83
IRF for over 1 year and up to 5 years incl.	8.65	8.83	9.38	8.86	8.27	8.39	8.22	7.90	7.73	7.58	7.27	7.57	8.45
IRF for over 5 years and up to 10 years incl.	7.96	8.20	8.56	8.49	8.66	8.59	8.68	9.49	9.74	9.59	9.56	9.59	9.11
IRF for over 10 years	6.95	7.18	6.90	7.02	7.15	7.19	7.07	7.89	8.07	7.51	8.00	7.99	7.23
Non-financial corporations													
Loans in total	6.76	6.62	6.26	6.37	6.21	6.49	5.93	5.82	5.93	6.05	5.76	5.74	5.88
Current account overdrafts	6.89	6.73	6.53	6.60	6.33	6.66	6.05	5.93	6.00	6.24	5.81	5.83	6.00
Operation loans	5.66	5.71	5.08	5.32	5.40	5.72	4.96	4.66	4.94	4.97	5.03	4.89	4.96
Investment loans	6.70	6.64	6.71	6.31	5.79	6.01	5.92	5.39	5.92	5.39	5.48	5.73	5.67
Real estate loans	6.07	6.80	6.12	6.29	6.17	6.88	5.83	5.93	5.78	5.79	5.92	6.06	6.36
Other loans	6.59	5.98	6.75	6.49	5.74	5.80	5.55	5.89	6.54	6.06	6.50	5.51	6.17
Credit cards	16.49	17.47	16.68	17.27	17.22	17.29	17.08	17.12	16.37	17.58	17.95	17.72	17.49
Loans up 1 million EUR	7.45	6.80	6.31	6.39	6.26	6.24	6.13	5.75	6.34	6.09	5.93	6.05	5.92
Loans over 1 million EUR	5.36	5.54	5.29	5.79	5.25	5.70	5.21	4.95	5.06	5.15	5.39	5.13	5.28
Floating rate + IRF for up to 1 year incl.	6.77	6.63	6.25	6.37	6.21	6.49	5.93	5.81	5.93	6.05	5.75	5.74	5.89
IRF for over 1 year and up to 5 years incl.	6.74	6.57	6.73	6.46	6.24	6.55	6.53	6.34	5.74	6.24	6.03	5.62	5.74
IRF for over 5 years and up to 10 years incl.	6.74	6.52	6.51	6.50	6.48	6.41	5.82	5.61	5.48	6.22	5.96	5.98	6.01
IRF for over 10 years	6.81	6.64	7.94	5.83	6.24	7.04	5.97	6.23	5.83	5.64	5.89	5.96	6.26

¹⁾ Interest rates on total loans include insurance companies, pension funds, and the general government.

Note: IRF – Initial Rate Fixation.



Average Interest Rates on New Deposits

(ECB methodology)

(%)

	2006				2007								
	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deposits in total ¹⁾	2.37	2.46	2.35	2.32	2.12	2.40	1.81	1.85	2.12	2.43	2.15	2.11	2.05
Deposits payable on demand	1.27	1.02	0.95	1.02	1.02	1.31	0.86	0.77	0.88	1.28	0.78	0.78	0.71
of which: demand deposits	0.92	0.82	0.76	0.79	0.83	0.95	0.71	0.68	0.78	0.93	0.64	0.67	0.62
overnight deposits	5.53	3.92	3.17	3.65	3.12	4.26	2.19	2.12	2.02	4.61	2.09	2.10	1.98
Deposits with agreed maturity ²⁾	4.29	4.43	4.36	4.40	3.74	4.44	3.36	3.33	3.89	4.06	3.99	3.90	3.95
- up to 1 year in total	4.29	4.43	4.36	4.40	3.74	4.45	3.36	3.33	3.89	4.06	3.99	3.91	3.95
- up to 7 days	4.57	3.98	3.68	4.00	3.47	4.61	2.72	2.34	3.33	4.10	3.36	2.92	3.44
- up to 1 month	4.27	4.57	4.52	4.55	3.83	4.50	3.65	3.57	4.02	4.09	4.10	4.06	4.09
- up to 3 months	3.58	3.88	3.98	3.92	3.78	3.75	3.63	2.87	3.22	3.28	3.37	3.31	3.29
- up to 6 months	3.81	3.98	3.66	3.87	3.90	3.77	3.66	3.43	2.97	2.95	3.70	3.24	3.40
- up to 1 year	3.73	3.90	3.64	3.90	3.65	3.56	3.21	3.29	3.48	3.41	3.28	3.19	2.95
- over 1 year in total	3.84	3.86	3.94	3.72	3.39	2.29	2.35	2.02	2.77	2.33	3.25	3.02	2.97
- up to 2 years	3.75	3.93	4.06	4.07	3.62	3.03	2.24	3.07	2.78	2.92	3.52	3.50	3.17
- over 2 years	4.04	3.99	3.99	4.00	3.41	2.28	3.80	1.94	2.86	2.29	3.45	2.85	2.76
Deposits redeemable at notice	1.75	1.79	1.81	1.83	1.79	1.82	1.82	1.78	1.84	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.78
- up to 3 months	1.47	1.54	1.55	1.55	1.48	1.49	1.48	1.39	1.50	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.35
- over 3 months	1.89	1.91	1.93	1.97	1.93	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.99	1.90	1.91	1.93	1.96
Households													
Deposits in total	1.16	1.21	1.13	1.18	1.16	1.18	1.07	0.98	1.02	1.00	0.99	1.01	1.00
Deposits payable on demand	0.54	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.58	0.54	0.51	0.54	0.51	0.50	0.48	0.47
of which: demand deposits	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.52	0.50	0.53	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.46
overnight deposits	5.02	3.73	3.09	3.11	2.86	4.00	2.08	1.75	1.75	4.31	2.27	1.95	1.80
Deposits with agreed maturity	3.85	3.92	3.83	3.91	3.57	3.86	3.17	2.86	3.22	3.47	3.33	3.32	3.44
- up to 1 year in total	3.85	3.92	3.83	3.92	3.58	3.93	3.17	2.86	3.23	3.49	3.33	3.34	3.45
- up to 7 days	4.29	3.69	3.34	3.83	3.62	4.38	2.85	2.48	3.20	3.76	3.12	2.93	3.33
- up to 1 month	3.65	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.39	3.89	3.16	2.86	3.29	3.49	3.38	3.39	3.52
- up to 3 months	3.33	3.65	3.58	3.66	3.73	3.47	3.30	2.65	2.90	3.03	3.13	3.15	3.08
- up to 6 months	3.70	3.59	3.52	3.54	3.14	3.21	3.19	2.69	2.75	2.91	3.00	3.00	3.15
- up to 1 year	4.05	3.97	4.01	3.98	3.77	3.66	3.33	3.44	3.03	3.08	3.12	3.28	3.28
- long-term over 1 year	3.90	3.86	3.90	3.67	3.39	2.29	2.61	2.43	2.77	2.36	3.25	3.02	3.11
- up to 2 years	3.95	3.93	3.99	3.95	3.65	3.09	2.28	3.07	2.79	3.31	3.51	3.50	3.50
- over 2 years	3.86	4.04	3.74	3.61	3.37	2.27	3.24	2.31	2.77	2.24	3.06	2.81	2.70
Deposits redeemable at notice	1.75	1.78	1.81	1.83	1.79	1.82	1.82	1.78	1.83	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.78
- up to 3 months	1.46	1.52	1.54	1.54	1.46	1.47	1.46	1.36	1.47	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.33
- over 3 months	1.89	1.91	1.93	1.97	1.93	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.99	1.90	1.91	1.93	1.96
Non-financial corporations													
Deposits in total	3.00	2.87	2.69	2.70	2.58	3.09	2.17	2.12	2.47	3.09	2.31	2.30	2.28
Deposits payable on demand	1.98	1.47	1.30	1.32	1.42	1.94	1.11	0.99	1.15	2.12	1.01	1.01	0.88
of which: demand deposits	1.35	1.12	0.98	1.02	1.10	1.41	0.89	0.84	0.97	1.52	0.74	0.82	0.70
overnight deposits	5.58	3.98	3.14	3.70	3.18	4.52	2.14	2.11	2.11	4.60	2.28	2.06	1.96
Deposits with agreed maturity	4.41	4.42	4.34	4.39	3.73	4.52	3.36	3.23	3.91	4.09	3.93	3.87	3.92
- up to 1 year in total	4.41	4.42	4.34	4.39	3.73	4.52	3.36	3.23	3.91	4.09	3.93	3.87	3.93
- up to 7 days	4.58	4.00	3.68	3.99	3.44	4.64	2.73	2.32	3.38	4.10	3.43	3.07	3.19
- up to 1 month	4.34	4.59	4.54	4.58	3.82	4.52	3.64	3.49	4.06	4.09	4.05	4.03	4.09
- up to 3 months	4.11	4.26	4.43	4.37	3.89	4.06	4.04	3.16	3.51	3.65	3.71	3.63	3.68
- up to 6 months	4.20	4.72	4.19	4.39	4.02	4.05	4.03	3.97	3.66	3.35	3.86	3.37	3.78
- up to 1 year	3.87	4.51	4.21	4.05	3.55	3.70	3.06	3.20	3.68	3.71	3.67	3.22	3.42
- long-term over 1 year	5.29	2.02	4.25	3.19	2.80	2.55	2.54	3.00	2.55	1.91	3.70	2.96	3.16
- up to 2 years	2.56	2.39	4.38	3.28	3.23	2.84	2.66	-	2.00	-	3.79	3.87	3.50
- over 2 years	8.40	1.98	2.42	2.62	1.98	1.32	1.50	3.00	2.66	1.91	2.21	2.81	2.77
Deposits redeemable at notice	1.91	2.13	2.27	2.08	2.30	2.33	2.40	2.86	2.98	1.83	1.92	2.25	2.19
- up to 3 months	1.96	2.19	2.23	2.14	2.38	2.42	2.48	2.96	3.11	1.94	1.97	2.32	2.36
- over 3 months	1.21	1.20	2.83	1.20	1.19	1.19	1.21	1.36	1.65	0.68	1.09	1.06	0.76

¹⁾ Interest rates on deposits in total include also sectors of insurance corporations, pension funds and general government.

²⁾ Interest rates on deposits with agreed maturity include other non-negotiable securities (according to the ECB methodology).

Note: Deposits in total include also repo operations and other non-negotiable securities.

Average Interest Rates on Outstanding Loans

(%)

	2006				2007								
	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Loans in total¹⁾	6.87	6.90	6.90	6.91	6.83	6.90	6.83	6.74	6.86	6.86	6.78	6.83	6.82
Current account overdrafts	8.34	8.28	8.07	8.22	8.02	8.24	7.73	7.54	7.94	8.03	7.63	7.70	7.73
Consumer loans	12.86	12.85	12.89	12.94	12.96	12.99	13.12	13.37	13.38	13.37	13.28	13.55	13.54
Operation loans	5.30	5.38	5.35	5.29	5.10	5.23	4.95	4.74	4.80	4.79	4.74	4.78	4.83
Investment loans	5.83	5.92	5.94	5.86	5.70	5.68	5.55	5.52	5.48	5.46	5.48	5.51	5.47
Real estate purchase loans	6.28	6.35	6.39	6.42	6.44	6.46	6.56	6.55	6.59	6.59	6.57	6.57	6.55
Other loans	6.08	6.06	6.20	6.27	6.15	6.22	6.25	5.88	5.99	5.95	5.98	6.02	6.08
Credit cards	18.13	18.07	17.82	17.30	17.31	17.34	17.08	17.01	16.81	16.95	16.73	16.65	16.63
Short-term loans	7.13	7.17	7.01	7.01	6.87	7.04	6.69	6.52	6.90	6.91	6.68	6.74	6.78
Long-term loans over 1 year and up to 5 years	7.99	7.99	7.97	7.99	7.87	7.86	7.91	7.95	8.01	8.06	7.99	8.07	8.05
Long-term loans over 5 years	6.27	6.32	6.40	6.42	6.41	6.44	6.50	6.41	6.43	6.42	6.41	6.45	6.43
Households													
Loans in total	8.05	8.09	8.11	8.12	8.13	8.17	8.29	8.28	8.34	8.32	8.28	8.31	8.26
Current account overdrafts	13.45	13.64	13.43	13.44	13.54	13.65	13.56	13.39	13.78	13.95	13.95	13.99	13.95
Consumer loans	12.86	12.85	12.89	12.95	12.96	12.99	13.12	13.38	13.40	13.38	13.29	13.56	13.55
Real estate purchase loans	6.31	6.34	6.39	6.42	6.44	6.49	6.65	6.66	6.69	6.67	6.65	6.66	6.62
Other loans	7.08	7.21	7.24	7.28	7.29	7.31	7.21	7.20	7.20	7.17	7.13	7.17	7.14
Credit cards	18.17	18.08	17.85	17.30	17.32	17.35	17.09	17.01	16.83	16.94	16.70	16.63	16.61
Short-term loans	13.57	13.72	13.53	13.57	13.63	13.76	13.61	13.53	13.80	13.93	13.89	13.89	13.86
Long-term loans over 1 year and up to 5 years	11.13	11.11	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.12	11.26	11.23	11.22	11.20	11.16	11.32	11.31
Long-term loans over 5 years	6.53	6.59	6.65	6.69	6.72	6.78	6.92	6.94	6.98	6.97	6.94	6.98	6.95
Non-financial institutions													
Loans in total	6.14	6.16	6.13	6.11	5.95	6.05	5.80	5.58	5.71	5.75	5.65	5.68	5.72
Current account overdrafts	6.91	6.78	6.56	6.60	6.38	6.66	6.05	5.78	6.00	6.24	5.81	5.83	6.00
Operation loans	5.45	5.52	5.47	5.37	5.11	5.25	4.94	4.63	4.72	4.79	4.72	4.79	4.82
Investment loans	5.97	6.07	6.09	6.00	5.84	5.83	5.69	5.58	5.53	5.50	5.52	5.55	5.51
Real estate purchase loans	5.83	6.53	6.53	6.49	6.42	6.35	6.20	6.05	6.09	6.17	6.18	6.18	6.21
Other loans	6.06	5.89	6.13	6.15	5.97	6.09	6.19	5.75	6.09	5.87	5.95	5.97	6.01
Credit cards	16.49	17.47	16.68	17.27	17.23	17.30	17.08	17.12	16.34	17.37	17.76	17.56	17.62
Short-term loans	6.26	6.24	6.10	6.08	5.88	6.07	5.66	5.42	5.68	5.79	5.55	5.57	5.67
Long-term loans over 1 year and up to 5 years	6.31	6.41	6.35	6.38	6.19	6.24	6.13	5.88	5.94	5.99	5.98	6.02	6.07
Long-term loans over 5 years	5.88	5.94	6.04	6.02	5.92	5.91	5.79	5.62	5.60	5.57	5.59	5.62	5.58

¹⁾ Interest rates on loans include all sectors (i. e. non-financial institutions, households, insurance corporations, pension funds and general government).

Note: Data in this table include only performing loans according to Decree of the NBS No. 7/2005 on the classification of assets and liabilities of banks and branches of foreign banks.



Average Interest Rates on Outstanding Deposits

(%)

	2006				2007								
	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deposits in total ¹⁾	2.39	2.38	2.32	2.34	2.18	2.45	1.97	2.03	2.23	2.46	2.20	2.20	2.18
Deposits payable on demand	1.26	1.01	0.95	1.02	1.01	1.28	0.86	0.77	0.88	1.29	0.79	0.78	0.70
of which: demand deposits	0.90	0.81	0.75	0.79	0.82	0.94	0.71	0.68	0.78	0.93	0.64	0.67	0.62
overnight deposits	5.54	3.93	3.17	3.65	3.11	4.02	2.19	2.13	1.95	4.76	2.14	2.14	1.86
Deposits with agreed maturity ²⁾	3.36	3.46	3.45	3.54	3.22	3.52	2.96	3.01	3.28	3.38	3.32	3.28	3.30
- up to 1 year in total	3.51	3.62	3.61	3.74	3.36	3.73	3.04	3.09	3.41	3.52	3.45	3.41	3.43
- up to 7 days	4.82	3.88	3.52	3.55	3.22	3.99	2.38	2.38	3.12	4.05	2.96	2.51	3.09
- up to 1 month	3.83	4.09	4.07	4.05	3.43	3.99	3.07	3.21	3.65	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70
- up to 3 months	2.78	2.85	2.92	2.93	3.03	3.05	2.99	2.60	2.48	2.39	2.41	2.38	2.34
- up to 6 months	2.94	3.07	3.19	3.28	3.41	3.39	3.36	3.26	2.93	2.88	2.97	2.96	2.96
- up to 1 year	1.90	2.08	2.20	3.35	3.42	3.43	3.49	3.53	3.58	3.57	3.56	3.49	3.52
- over 1 year in total	2.55	2.56	2.57	2.57	2.55	2.57	2.58	2.59	2.57	2.56	2.56	2.54	2.57
- up to 2 years	2.83	3.07	3.26	3.28	3.32	3.27	3.10	3.19	3.17	3.18	3.21	3.30	3.32
- over 2 years	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.53	2.54	2.56	2.58	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.51	2.54
Deposits redeemable at notice	1.75	1.79	1.81	1.83	1.78	1.82	1.82	1.78	1.81	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.78
- up to 3 months	1.47	1.54	1.55	1.55	1.46	1.49	1.48	1.39	1.50	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.35
- over 3 months	1.89	1.91	1.93	1.97	1.93	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.94	1.90	1.91	1.93	1.96
Households													
Deposits in total	1.74	1.79	1.81	1.87	1.84	1.91	1.82	1.74	1.76	1.74	1.71	1.71	1.72
Deposits payable on demand	0.54	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.57	0.54	0.51	0.54	0.51	0.49	0.48	0.47
of which: demand deposits	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.52	0.50	0.53	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46
overnight deposits	5.02	3.73	3.09	3.11	2.86	3.94	2.08	1.75	1.80	4.40	2.23	2.02	1.81
Deposits with agreed maturity	2.74	2.83	2.87	2.92	2.87	2.94	2.81	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.71	2.69	2.73
- up to 1 year in total	2.83	2.94	3.00	3.07	3.01	3.11	2.91	2.74	2.77	2.79	2.76	2.75	2.78
- up to 7 days	3.62	3.01	2.54	2.84	2.58	3.48	1.90	1.68	2.73	3.30	2.54	2.38	2.87
- up to 1 month	2.56	2.71	2.72	2.76	2.58	2.73	2.46	2.17	2.28	2.36	2.40	2.43	2.45
- up to 3 months	2.59	2.69	2.72	2.75	2.85	2.85	2.79	2.48	2.31	2.21	2.21	2.23	2.22
- up to 6 months	2.76	2.90	3.03	3.10	3.12	3.10	3.03	2.95	2.85	2.79	2.75	2.71	2.69
- up to 1 year	3.26	3.40	3.53	3.62	3.69	3.71	3.75	3.76	3.75	3.75	3.71	3.62	3.66
- long-term over 1 year	2.55	2.56	2.57	2.57	2.55	2.57	2.58	2.60	2.57	2.56	2.57	2.54	2.58
- up to 2 years	2.92	3.17	3.38	3.44	3.49	3.44	3.47	3.38	3.29	3.30	3.33	3.36	3.41
- over 2 years	2.54	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.52	2.54	2.56	2.59	2.56	2.55	2.55	2.52	2.55
Deposits redeemable at notice	1.75	1.78	1.81	1.83	1.78	1.82	1.82	1.77	1.80	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.78
- up to 3 months	1.46	1.52	1.54	1.54	1.45	1.47	1.46	1.36	1.47	1.24	1.23	1.24	1.33
- over 3 months	1.89	1.91	1.93	1.97	1.93	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.94	1.90	1.91	1.93	1.96
Non-financial corporations													
Deposits in total	3.03	2.80	2.60	2.56	2.48	3.03	2.08	2.14	2.42	3.02	2.26	2.26	2.23
Deposits payable on demand	1.98	1.47	1.30	1.32	1.41	1.89	1.11	0.99	1.13	2.15	1.03	1.03	0.87
of which: demand deposits	1.35	1.12	0.98	1.02	1.09	1.40	0.89	0.84	0.96	1.52	0.74	0.83	0.70
overnight deposits	5.58	3.98	3.15	3.70	3.18	4.26	2.14	2.11	2.04	4.76	2.38	2.15	1.85
Deposits with agreed maturity	4.35	4.34	4.28	4.24	3.72	4.36	3.20	3.28	3.81	3.97	3.82	3.73	3.75
- up to 1 year in total	4.36	4.35	4.29	4.25	3.73	4.37	3.20	3.28	3.81	3.98	3.83	3.74	3.76
- up to 7 days	5.13	4.07	3.68	3.58	3.33	4.15	2.42	2.55	3.23	4.10	3.13	2.62	2.76
- up to 1 month	4.20	4.45	4.40	4.45	3.76	4.49	3.31	3.43	3.97	3.98	3.94	3.92	3.96
- up to 3 months	3.90	3.97	4.16	4.12	3.83	4.00	3.86	3.28	3.27	3.35	3.46	3.35	3.31
- up to 6 months	3.91	4.11	4.24	4.41	3.98	3.99	4.03	3.98	3.70	3.62	3.69	3.71	3.76
- up to 1 year	3.34	3.66	3.65	3.85	3.63	3.72	3.69	3.71	3.69	3.71	3.69	3.67	3.66
- long-term over 1 year	2.82	2.85	3.01	2.93	2.83	2.67	2.50	2.45	2.39	2.34	2.36	2.34	2.32
- up to 2 years	2.69	2.74	3.39	3.18	3.16	3.07	2.94	2.86	3.23	3.18	3.21	3.13	3.24
- over 2 years	2.85	2.87	2.86	2.85	2.71	2.51	2.32	2.30	2.28	2.24	2.23	2.22	2.17
Deposits redeemable at notice	1.91	2.13	2.27	2.08	1.96	2.33	2.40	2.86	2.98	1.83	1.92	2.25	2.19
- up to 3 months	1.96	2.19	2.23	2.14	2.01	2.42	2.48	2.96	3.11	1.94	1.97	2.32	2.36
- over 3 months	1.21	1.20	2.83	1.20	1.19	1.19	1.21	1.36	1.65	0.68	1.09	1.06	0.76

¹⁾ Interest rates on deposits in total include also sectors of insurance corporations, pension funds and general government.

²⁾ Interest rates on deposits with agreed maturity include other non-negotiable securities (according to the ECB methodology).

Note: Deposits in total include also repo operations and other non-negotiable securities.



Shortened Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks as at 30 September 2007

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

(SKK thousands)

ASSETS	Depreciation and provisions	Slovak koruna		Foreign currency		Total
		Residents	Non-residents	Residents	Non-residents	
Total assets	56,835,240	1,343,180,294	47,779,709	185,092,789	66,442,103	1,585,659,655
Cash items	0	12,452,378	0	38,100	3,730,973	16,221,451
Cash in hand	0	11,215,826	0	0	3,476,303	14,692,129
of which: EUR	0	0	0	0	1,762,157	1,762,157
Gold	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amounts in transit	0	1,236,552	0	38,100	254,670	1,529,322
Loans and other receivables	19,474,962	887,062,964	20,235,913	162,945,857	43,334,308	1,094,104,080
Deposits and loans to NBS, foreign central banks and post office banks	1,685	281,747,612	0	0	129,163	281,875,090
of which: Valued on an individual basis						
with no identifiable depreciation (category I)	1,685	221,858,022	0	0	129,163	221,985,500
Valued on a portfolio basis (category II)	0	59,889,590	0	0	0	59,889,590
Valued on an individual basis						
with identifiable depreciation (category III)	0	0	0	0	0	0
of which: Failed	0	0	0	0	0	0
of which: Current accounts	0	1,069,153	0	0	128,496	1,197,649
Time deposits	0	13,261,470	0	0	0	13,261,470
Loans provided	1,685	238,820,018	0	0	0	238,818,333
Money reserve accounts	0	28,596,971	0	0	0	28,596,971
of which: Minimum reserve requirements	0	28,439,027	0	0	0	28,439,027
Postal cheque accounts	0	0	0	0	667	667
Deposits and loans to banks	79,692	17,364,283	13,048,082	2,472,966	19,875,149	52,680,788
of which: Valued on an individual basis						
with no identifiable depreciation (category I)	3,381	16,172,536	11,968,181	2,458,016	16,374,336	46,969,688
Valued on a portfolio basis (category II)	8,188	1,038,460	1,079,901	14,950	2,867,598	4,992,721
Valued on an individual basis						
with identifiable depreciation (category III)	68,123	153,287	0	0	633,215	718,379
of which: Failed	41,167	41,510	0	0	0	343
of which: Deposits with and loans to own financial group	327	794,885	6,558,604	0	7,303,088	14,656,250
of which: Current accounts in banks	0	455,980	24,080	57,853	3,469,261	4,007,174
Current accounts of other banks	74	4,508	4,279,799	5	2,049,331	6,333,569
Time deposits	1,899	12,884,439	8,724,639	2,284,840	10,176,911	34,068,930
Loans provided	77,719	2,815,204	0	0	3,944,463	6,681,948
Other receivables from banks	0	1,204,152	19,564	130,268	235,183	1,589,167
Receivables from customers	19,383,777	573,180,750	7,187,787	154,071,969	22,741,791	737,798,520
of which: Valued on an individual basis						
with no identifiable depreciation (category I)	219,911	112,837,161	5,416,930	56,150,665	11,722,382	185,907,227
Valued on a portfolio basis (category II)	10,612,610	439,911,485	1,523,228	92,684,866	10,189,816	533,696,785
Valued on an individual basis						
with identifiable depreciation (category III)	8,551,256	20,432,104	247,629	5,236,438	829,593	18,194,508
of which: Failed	12,798,475	17,999,606	256,583	1,326,953	513,897	7,298,564
of which: MMIF loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans to general government and international organizations (S.13)	9,808	14,770,319	44	6,400,922	172,406	21,333,883
of which: Valued on an individual basis						
with no identifiable depreciation (category I)	6,663	9,319,700	44	5,934,581	0	15,247,662
Valued on a portfolio basis (category II)	3,145	5,417,150	0	466,341	172,406	6,052,752
Valued on an individual basis						
with identifiable depreciation (category III)	0	33,469	0	0	0	33,469
of which: Failed	3	1,073	0	1	0	1,071
of which: Deposits to central government (S.1311)	0	400,100	0	0	0	400,100
Loans to central government (S.1311)	0	4,017,306	44	34,745	172,406	4,224,501
of which: SR Treasury	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other funds	0	15,850	0	0	0	15,850
Loans to local governments (S.1313)	9,808	10,287,094	0	6,366,177	0	16,643,463
Loans to social security funds (S.1314)	0	65,819	0	0	0	65,819
of which: Health insurance companies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Insurance Corporation	0	65,819	0	0	0	65,819
Debt securities	0	0	0	0	415,799	415,799
Financial instruments available for sale	335,366	37,534,187	4,382,362	4,171,576	7,097,635	52,850,394
Financial instruments at fair value through profit/loss: held for trading (excluding derivatives)	0	120,278,815	1,600,103	2,581,125	1,205,121	125,665,164
Financial instruments at fair value towards profit/loss: others (from the point of settlement)	0	9,654,495	1,677,987	5,720,174	5,152,513	22,205,169
Positive fair value of derivative transactions for trading	0	6,908,231	13,368,821	-	-	20,277,052
Financial instruments held to maturity	31,103	196,428,797	5,333,106	3,415,507	5,245,105	210,391,412
Positive fair value of derivative hedge transactions	0	86,112	249,764	-	-	335,876
Change in fair value of hedged items in the portfolio of interest rate risk hedges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidiary and affiliated companies, joint ventures	705,235	5,471,180	882,465	0	0	5,648,410
Funds to branches abroad	0	0	0	0	498,604	498,604
Tangible assets	23,622,072	44,618,440	0	5,979	68,857	21,071,204
Intangible assets	10,986,026	16,053,512	0	0	0	5,067,486
Other assets	854,994	3,698,038	49,188	6,214,471	108,987	9,215,690
Tax receivables	0	1,220,883	0	0	0	1,220,883
Depreciation	35,105,331	35,105,331	0	0	0	0
Non-current assets held for sale (IFRS 5)	825,482	1,712,262	0	0	0	886,780



Shortened Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks as at 30 September 2007

(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	Residents
Total liabilities	1,089,920,106	124,532,405	152,796,199	218,410,945	1,585,659,655
PAYABLES	1,022,419,651	75,694,414	152,673,235	218,105,145	1,468,892,445
Deposits and loans from NBS and foreign central banks	2,714,881	0	12,774	0	2,727,655
of which: Current accounts	122	0	0	0	122
Time deposits	0	0	0	0	0
Loans received	2,714,759	0	12,774	0	2,727,533
Postal cheque accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities valued at amortized costs	986,517,665	59,820,002	140,283,496	159,480,271	1,346,101,434
Deposits, loans and other liabilities received from banks	17,474,299	46,074,691	2,360,912	134,922,507	200,832,409
of which: Deposits and loans received from own financial group	216,972	26,577,717	16	103,028,986	129,823,691
of which: Current accounts in banks	4,504	26,543	4	9,911,848	9,942,899
Current accounts of other banks	455,987	13,784,489	58,045	247,210	14,545,731
Time deposits	12,761,428	29,918,429	2,188,630	109,257,342	154,125,829
Subordinate debts	213,237	1,708,959	0	7,214,960	9,137,156
Loans received	2,587,621	601,123	0	7,702,369	10,891,113
Other liabilities received from banks	1,451,522	35,148	114,233	588,778	2,189,681
Deposits and loans received from customers	785,991,592	9,973,490	113,360,031	12,454,258	921,779,371
of which: MMF deposits	23,131,315	0	338	0	23,131,653
of which: Current accounts and other financial undated liabilities	313,348,588	5,990,435	54,001,388	5,516,595	378,857,006
Time deposits	424,601,270	3,891,936	53,575,497	2,212,317	484,281,020
Deposits redeemable at notice	32,423,259	54,231	946,042	7,285	33,430,817
Certificates of deposit	117,607	21	0	0	117,628
Loans received and financial leasing	6,059,089	0	0	2,052,948	8,112,037
Other liabilities received from customers	9,441,779	36,867	4,837,104	2,665,113	16,980,863
Deposits of general government and international organizations	96,032,804	15,974	22,932,325	293,671	119,274,774
of which: Deposits of central government (S.1311)	70,796,191	15,973	22,907,977	293,641	94,013,782
of which: Treasury	7,044,993	0	8,399,002	0	15,443,995
Other funds	8,802,685	0	5,589	0	8,808,274
of which: National Property Fund	8,793,983	0	0	0	8,793,983
Deposits of local governments (S.1313)	25,235,569	1	24,348	30	25,259,948
Deposits of social security funds (S.1314)	1,044	0	0	0	1,044
of which: Health insurance companies	1,044	0	0	0	1,044
Social Insurance Corporation	0	0	0	0	0
Securities issued by the accounting unit	87,018,970	3,755,847	1,630,228	11,809,835	104,214,880
Financial liabilities held for trading (excluding derivatives)	0	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities in fair value through profit/loss (IAS 39)	5,439,836	2,291,821	5,070,896	58,450,032	71,252,585
of which: Current accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Time deposits	5,439,836	2,291,821	5,070,896	58,450,032	71,252,585
Deposits redeemable at notice	0	0	0	0	0
Debt securities issued	0	0	0	0	0
Loans received	0	0	0	0	0
Subordinated liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
of which: Loans	0	0	0	0	0
Debt securities issued	0	0	0	0	0
Other liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
Negative fair value of derivative transactions for trading	10,072,938	13,470,786	-	-	23,543,724
Negative fair value of derivate hedge transactions	7,679	84,760	-	-	92,439
Change in fair value of hedged items in the portfolio of interest rate risk hedges	0	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidies and similar funds	80,000	0	0	0	80,000
Reserves	4,437,351	0	73,602	0	4,510,953
Other liabilities	11,468,831	27,045	7,232,467	174,842	18,903,185
Tax liabilities	1,680,470	0	0	0	1,680,470
EQUITY	67,500,455	48,837,991	122,964	305,800	116,767,210
Share capital	3,701,774	40,296,832	0	0	43,998,606
of which: Subscribed share capital	3,710,541	40,296,832	0	0	44,007,373
Receivables from shareholders	0	0	0	0	0
Own shares	-8,767	0	0	0	-8,767
Funds to branches of foreign banks	32,000	7,975,372	0	329,343	8,336,715
Share premium	2,462,553	475,000	0	0	2,937,553
Reserve funds and other funds created from profits	15,550,685	119,500	0	0	15,670,185
Other funds	193,216	5,490	0	2,475	201,181
Valuation changes	230,073	-34,203	122,964	-26,018	292,816
Profit/loss from previous years	31,591,915	0	0	0	31,591,915
of which: Retained earnings	32,357,233	0	0	0	32,357,233
Accumulated loss	-765,318	0	0	0	-765,318
Profit and loss account	13,753,132	0	0	0	13,753,132
Profit/loss in process of approval	-14,893	0	0	0	-14,893



Monthly Profit and Loss Account of Commercial Banks

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

(SKK millions)

	2006				2007								
	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NET INTEREST INCOME	24,727	27,855	30,980	34,596	3,298	6,056	9,317	12,243	15,557	18,800	22,070	25,418	28,759
Interest income on securities	9,298	10,406	11,492	12,637	1,202	2,344	3,472	4,538	5,715	7,013	8,418	9,809	11,135
Other interest income	39,421	44,561	49,834	55,421	5,479	9,999	15,579	20,236	25,840	31,504	36,999	42,471	48,151
Interest expenses on securities	2,234	2,535	2,857	3,186	316	659	1,014	1,303	1,640	1,987	2,337	2,691	3,058
Other interest expenses	21,758	24,577	27,489	30,276	3,067	5,629	8,720	11,227	14,358	17,729	21,011	24,171	27,470
NET NON-INTEREST INCOME	14,706	16,314	17,786	19,036	1,719	3,292	5,225	6,603	8,221	10,207	11,816	13,276	14,636
Fee and commission income	10,454	11,626	12,844	14,299	1,206	2,399	3,794	4,930	6,166	7,496	8,843	10,135	11,374
Fees and commission expenses	2,197	2,439	2,720	3,104	225	458	693	925	1,219	1,509	1,794	2,071	2,360
Dividends received	399	440	443	456	5	5	9	27	116	228	222	222	243
Income from transactions in securities	2,442	2,622	2,869	3,124	274	445	878	903	1,065	1,150	1,257	1,401	1,511
Expenses related to transactions in securities	2,517	2,614	2,649	3,025	226	299	425	541	896	1,169	1,314	1,585	1,879
Profit/loss on foreign exchange transactions	5,012	6,880	8,703	10,026	-1,978	-288	3,716	2,537	3,384	2,519	4,533	3,769	5,752
Profit/loss on fixed forward transactions and options	1,142	-160	-1,674	-2,659	2,691	1,523	-2,022	-244	-288	1,594	181	1,540	33
Income from other transactions	286	317	422	455	4	26	69	50	88	135	140	156	187
Expenses related to other transactions	315	358	452	536	34	62	100	134	195	237	252	291	224
NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS	-1,636	-1,594	-1,433	1,449	-90	-852	-868	-910	-1,138	-1,308	-1,473	-1,561	-1,748
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES	21,682	24,188	26,840	30,046	2,555	5,039	7,843	10,446	13,474	16,090	18,829	21,552	24,282
NET CREATION OF RESERVES AND PROVISIONS	-1,806	-2,301	-2,513	-2,637	-375	287	109	-458	-438	-649	-883	-1,060	-1,180
INCOME TAX	2,337	2,682	2,992	4,625	347	520	919	1,014	1,256	1,662	1,851	2,091	2,432
CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS	11,972	13,403	14,989	17,773	1,650	3,224	5,021	6,018	7,472	9,300	10,850	12,431	13,753



Balance of Payments of the SR for January – August 2007

	Collection / Credit (+)		Payments / Debit (-)		Balance	
	SKK millions	USD millions	SKK millions	USD millions	SKK millions	USD millions
Goods	906,810.0	35,770.2	914,252.0	36,063.7	-7,442.0	-293.6
Services	114,041.8	4,498.5	102,441.6	4,040.9	11,600.2	457.6
Transport	35,416.2	1,397.0	28,904.0	1,140.2	6,512.2	256.9
Tourism	32,803.8	1,294.0	25,496.5	1,005.7	7,307.3	288.2
Other services	45,821.8	1,807.5	48,041.1	1,895.0	-2,219.3	-87.5
Income	37,078.5	1,462.6	86,258.0	3,402.5	-49,179.5	-1,939.9
Compensation of employees	24,000.0	946.7	1,036.2	40.9	22,963.8	905.8
Investment income	13,078.5	515.9	85,221.8	3,361.7	-72,143.3	-2,845.8
Current transfers	25,833.4	1,019.0	36,787.7	1,451.1	-10,954.3	-432.1
CURRENT ACCOUNT	1,083,763.7	42,750.3	1,139,739.3	44,958.4	-55,975.6	-2,208.0
Capital account	7,703.9	303.9	1,203.3	47.5	6,500.6	256.4
Financial account	4,648,555.7	183,400.7	-4,508,478.1	-177,839.8	140,077.6	5,560.9
Direct investment	815,145.3	32,154.4	-766,472.6	-30,234.4	48,672.7	1,920.0
<i>Abroad (direct investor = resident)</i>	24,272.0	957.4	-26,800.0	-1,057.2	-2,528.0	-99.7
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	431.0	17.0	-2,689.0	-106.1	-2,258.0	-89.1
Other capital	23,841.0	940.4	-24,111.0	-951.1	-270.0	-10.7
<i>In the SR (recipient of dir. investment = resident)</i>	790,873.3	31,196.9	-739,672.6	-29,177.3	51,200.7	2,019.7
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	35,904.3	1,416.3	-5,329.6	-210.2	30,574.7	1,206.1
Other capital	754,969.0	29,780.6	-734,343.0	-28,967.0	20,626.0	813.6
Portfolio investment	246,609.6	9,763.1	-244,010.3	-9,625.3	2,599.3	137.8
Assets	41,949.4	1,654.7	-54,645.1	-2,155.5	-12,695.7	-500.8
Liabilities	204,660.1	8,108.4	-189,365.1	-7,469.7	15,295.0	638.6
Financial derivatives	1,801,337.2	71,055.9	-1,799,699.5	-70,991.3	1,637.6	64.6
Assets	896,424.2	35,360.5	-890,196.0	-35,114.8	6,228.2	245.7
Liabilities	904,912.9	35,695.4	-909,503.5	-35,876.4	-4,590.6	-181.1
Other investment	1,785,463.7	70,427.4	-1,698,295.7	-66,988.8	87,168.0	3,438.5
<i>Long-term</i>	253,944.1	10,017.7	-247,628.3	-9,766.9	6,315.8	250.8
Assets	11,950.2	471.4	-18,768.1	-740.3	-6,817.8	-268.9
Liabilities	241,993.9	9,546.3	-228,860.3	-9,026.6	13,133.6	519.7
<i>Short-term</i>	1,531,519.6	60,409.7	-1,450,667.4	-57,221.9	80,852.2	3,187.8
Assets	857,538.4	33,826.6	-856,548.8	-33,787.6	989.6	39.0
Liabilities	673,981.2	26,583.1	-594,118.6	-23,434.3	79,862.6	3,148.7
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	4,656,259.7	183,704.6	-4,509,681.4	-177,887.3	146,578.3	5,817.4
ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-	-	-	-	7,904.5	271.9
TOTAL BALANCE	0.0	0.0	98,507.1	3,881.2	98,507.1	3,881.2
Monetary gold	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Special drawing rights	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign exchange assets	0.0	0.0	-98,506.8	-3,881.2	-98,506.8	-3,881.2
Deposits	0.0	0.0	-22,503.1	-884.0	-22,503.1	-884.0
Securities	0.0	0.0	-76,003.7	-2,997.2	-76,003.7	-2,997.2
Bonds and notes	0.0	0.0	-14,268.6	-568.9	-14,268.6	-568.9
Money market instruments and financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	-61,735.1	-2,428.3	-61,735.1	-2,428.3
RESERVE ASSETS	0.0	0.0	-98,507.1	-3,881.2	-98,507.1	-3,881.2

Note: Preliminary data.

Applied rate of exchange: USD 1 = SKK 25.351.



Overview of Issues of NBS Bills

Registration number	Date of			Maturity	Volume in SKK millions		Type of auction	Interest rate in % p.a.		
	auction	issue	maturity		demand	accept.		min.	average	max.
960704001	12.1.2006	13.1.2006	7.4.2006	84	28,575	5,553	American	3.00	3.00	3.00
960505003	9.2.2006	10.2.2006	5.5.2006	84	13,000	0	American	-	-	-
960906004	16.3.2006	17.3.2006	9.6.2006	84	6,310	210	American	3.50	3.50	3.50
963006005	6.4.2006	7.4.2006	30.6.2006	84	9,053	300	American	3.50	3.50	3.50
962807007	4.5.2006	5.5.2006	28.7.2006	84	1,515	0	American	-	-	-
963108008	8.6.2006	9.6.2006	31.8.2006	83	23,445	22,691	American	3.98	4.00	4.00
962209010	29.6.2006	30.6.2006	22.9.2006	84	400	0	American	-	-	-
962010011	27.7.2006	28.7.2006	20.10.2006	84	1,364	222	American	4.50	4.50	4.50
962411013	30.8.2006	31.8.2006	24.11.2006	85	2,883	1,550	American	4.50	4.50	4.50
961512014	21.9.2006	22.9.2006	15.12.2006	84	9,550	0	American	-	-	-
961201015	19.10.2006	20.10.2006	12.1.2007	84	7,100	500	American	4.75	4.75	4.75
961602017	23.11.2006	24.11.2006	16.2.2007	84	1,950	1,150	American	4.75	4.75	4.75
960903018	14.12.2006	15.12.2006	9.3.2007	84	36,613	36,113	American	4.74	4.75	4.75
971105002	15.2.2007	16.2.2007	11.5.2007	84	60,980	0	American	-	-	-
970106003	8.3.2007	9.3.2007	1.6.2007	84	63,740	0	American	-	-	-
970308005	10.05.2007	11.05.2007	3.08.2007	84	73,661	20,000	American	4.05	4.15	4.18
972408007	31.5.2007	1.6.2007	24.8.2007	84	50,400	30,000	American	4.15	4.23	4.25
972109008	28.6.2007	29.6.2007	21.9.2007	84	23,900	17,000	American	4.24	4.27	4.40
972610009	2.8.2007	3.8.2007	26.10.2007	84	22,490	22,290	American	4.24	4.25	4.25
971611011	23.8.2007	24.8.2007	16.11.2007	84	29,110	23,110	American	4.24	4.25	4.25
971412012	20.9.2007	21.9.2007	14.12.2007	84	20,500	19,000	American	4.25	4.25	4.25
971801014	25.10.2007	26.10.2007	18.1.2008	84	14,690	13,690	American	4.25	4.25	4.25



Basic Characteristics of Slovakia's Foreign Exchange Market in October 2007

	USD			EUR			Other currencies			Total	
	Volume		Number of transactions	Volume		Number of transactions	Volume		Number of transactions	Volume USD millions	Number of transactions
	USD millions	%		USD millions	%		USD millions	%			
NBS	-	-	0	0.0	-	0	,	,	,	0.0	0
Transactions between domestic banks without foreign participation	4,902.6	62.3	166	2,851.9	36.3	816	110.4	1.4	85	7,864.9	1,067
Interbank forex market: NBS + transactions between domestic banks	4,902.6	62.3	166	2,851.9	36.3	816	110.4	1.4	85	7,864.9	1,067
Transactions between domestic and foreign banks	56,315.5	82.6	1,895	11,579.3	17.0	3,891	247.0	0.4	163	68,141.8	5,949
Foreign exchange market in the SR – total	61,218.1	80.5	2,061	14,431.1	19.0	4,707	357.4	0.5	248	76,006.7	7,016

	SPOT			FORWARD			SWAP			OPTION			Total	
	Volume		No. of transactions	Volume		No. of transactions	Volume		No. of transactions	Volume		No. of transactions	USD millions	No. of transactions
	USD millions	%		USD millions	%		USD millions	%		USD millions	%			
Transactions between domestic banks without foreign participation	1,785.3	22.7	865	17.0	0.2	6	6,054.7	77.1	196	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transactions between domestic and foreign banks	8614.1	12.7	3,470	62.7	0.1	62	58,793.0	86.6	1,953	447.7	0.7	464.0	447.7	0.7
Foreign exchange market in the SR - excl. the NBS	10,399.4	13.7	4,335	79.7	0.1	68	64,847.7	85.6	2,149	447.7	0.6	464.0	447.7	0.6

Average Monthly Exchange Rates of the SKK against Selected Currencies

Midpoint rate	2006			2007									
	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AUD	21.992	21.537	20.828	20.921	20.664	20.257	20.478	20.584	21.329	21.089	20.486	20.526	21.224
1 BGN	-	-	-	17.754	17.656	17.316	17.108	17.247	17.392	17.040	17.167	17.289	17.205
1 CYP	63.909	62.197	60.595	60.044	59.625	58.415	57.566	57.864	58.299	57.061	57.468	57.881	57.599
1 CZK	1.302	1.281	1.260	1.249	1.223	1.206	1.195	1.195	1.192	1.174	1.204	1.226	1.230
1 DKK	4.942	4.818	4.698	4.658	4.632	4.546	4.490	4.527	4.568	4.479	4.512	4.539	4.515
1 EUR	36.852	35.914	35.025	34.721	34.524	33.863	33.468	33.726	34.017	33.330	33.577	33.821	33.645
1 EEK	2.355	2.296	2.239	2.219	2.207	2.164	2.139	2.156	2.174	2.130	2.146	2.161	2.151
100 JPY	24.624	23.790	22.654	22.183	21.903	21.822	20.861	20.666	20.691	19.973	21.078	21.187	20.420
1 CAD	25.902	24.599	23.043	22.723	22.561	21.885	21.807	22.758	23.786	23.139	23.274	23.666	24.197
1 LTL	10.671	10.403	10.143	10.055	9.999	9.807	9.689	9.769	9.851	9.652	9.724	9.794	9.746
1 LVL	52.937	51.550	50.207	49.779	49.345	47.792	47.521	48.426	48.859	47.820	48.126	48.192	47.867
100 HUF	13.769	13.866	13.779	13.690	13.624	13.536	13.598	13.579	13.581	13.509	13.169	13.341	13.410
1 MTL	85.836	83.694	81.595	80.887	80.445	78.930	77.973	78.575	79.242	77.671	78.245	78.767	78.395
1 NOK	4.392	4.355	4.296	4.193	4.269	4.164	4.121	4.144	4.217	4.198	4.210	4.312	4.374
1 PLN	9.434	9.386	9.189	8.961	8.865	8.710	8.763	8.921	8.928	8.846	8.813	8.919	9.065
1 RON	-	-	-	10.239	10.207	10.044	10.030	10.265	10.526	10.636	10.435	10.112	10.036
100 SIT	15.377	14.990	14.615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 CHF	23.177	22.567	21.945	21.503	21.293	21.009	20.446	20.435	20.566	20.113	20.488	20.537	20.151
1 SEK	3.981	3.945	3.875	3.825	3.763	3.643	3.618	3.666	3.646	3.627	3.606	3.639	3.668
1 USD	29.225	27.915	26.504	26.694	26.434	25.583	24.788	24.954	25.355	24.311	24.647	24.378	23.669
1 GBP	54.751	53.320	52.044	52.321	51.737	49.810	49.266	49.496	50.324	49.422	49.556	49.156	48.338
1 XDR	43.051	41.567	39.980	39.916	39.569	38.568	37.667	37.875	38.321	37.167	37.696	37.606	36.880

Note: With affect from 1 January 2007, the Slovenian tolar (SIT) has been excluded and the Bulgarian lev (BGN) and the Romanian leu (RON) included in the exchange rate table of the NBS. On 1 January 2007, Slovenia introduced the euro and Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU.

Average Quarterly Exchange Rates of the SKK against Selected Currencies

Midpoint rate	2006					2007		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 - Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
1 AUD	23.040	22.379	22.499	21.480	22.358	20.612	20.808	20.700
1 BGN	-	-	-	-	-	17.573	17.254	17.164
1 CYP	65.222	65.502	65.778	62.316	64.711	59.353	57.921	57.463
1 CZK	1.310	1.328	1.336	1.282	1.314	1.226	1.194	1.201
1 DKK	5.020	5.053	5.075	4.825	4.994	4.612	4.529	4.509
1 EUR	37.457	37.687	37.861	35.975	37.248	34.364	33.746	33.572
1 EEK	2.394	2.408	2.420	2.299	2.381	2.197	2.157	2.146
100 JPY	26.668	26.208	25.592	23.737	25.565	21.971	20.735	20.744
1 CAD	26.979	26.714	26.497	24.584	26.203	22.384	22.816	23.353
1 LTL	10.848	10.914	10.965	10.419	10.787	9.952	9.772	9.722
1 LVL	53.813	54.143	54.402	51.632	53.501	48.960	48.293	48.045
100 HUF	14.728	14.137	13.744	13.804	14.111	13.616	13.586	13.337
1 MTL	87.250	87.807	88.208	83.813	86.775	80.076	78.617	78.220
1 NOK	4.668	4.811	4.704	4.350	4.634	4.207	4.162	4.238
1 PLN	9.772	9.546	9.577	9.342	9.562	8.845	8.874	8.858
1 RON	-	-	-	-	-	10.162	10.282	10.400
100 SIT	15.639	15.726	15.802	15.013	15.546	-	-	-
1 CHF	24.028	24.105	24.023	22.593	23.692	21.268	20.484	20.379
1 SEK	4.005	4.052	4.103	3.936	4.024	3.743	3.644	3.624
1 USD	31.169	29.991	29.715	27.948	29.724	26.231	25.040	24.450
1 GBP	54.597	54.787	55.676	53.438	54.624	51.275	49.710	49.384
1 XDR	44.893	44.173	44.042	41.608	43.694	39.344	37.964	37.491

Note: With affect from 1 January 2007, the Slovenian tolar (SIT) has been excluded and the Bulgarian lev (BGN) and the Romanian leu (RON) included in the exchange rate table of the NBS. On 1 January 2007, Slovenia introduced the euro and Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU.

**Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ into Slovakia in 1999 – 2006**

(Flows and stocks)

Corporate sector

	SKK millions		USD millions	
	Inflows from January to December	Volume as at 31 December	Inflows from January to December	Volume as at 31 December
1999	16,729	83,061	403.92	1,965.20
2000	97,454	161,988	2,109.39	3,418.26
2001	24,353	182,151	503.71	3,758.25
2002	174,180	259,517	3,842.06	6,482.09
2003	37,157	283,078	1,010.44	8,598.97
2004 ³⁾	29,008	329,948	899.33	11,578.75
2005 ⁴⁾	22,147	353,770	713.91	11,073.31
2006	61,608	417,385	2,072.67	15,902.80

Banking sector

	SKK millions		USD millions	
	Inflows from January to December	Volume as at 31 December	Inflows from January to December	Volume as at 31 December
1999	-40	12,977	-0.97	307.03
2000	2,107	15,153	45.61	319.76
2001	37,095	52,245	767.27	1,077.95
2002	11,414	59,729	251.77	1,491.88
2003 ²⁾	1,813	65,422	49.30	1,987.30
2004	5,115	66,644	158.58	2,338.71
2005	-2	66,641	-0.06	2,085.92
2006	-456	66,182	-15.34	2,521.60

Total

	SKK millions		USD millions	
	Inflows from January to December	Volume as at 31 December	Inflows from January to December	Volume as at 31 December
1999	16,689	96,038	402.95	2,272.23
2000	99,561	177,141	2,155.00	3,738.02
2001	61,448	234,396	1,270.98	4,836.20
2002	185,594	319,246	4,093.83	7,973.97
2003 ²⁾	38,970	348,500	1,059.74	10,586.27
2004 ³⁾	34,123	396,592	1,057.91	13,917.46
2005 ⁴⁾	22,145	420,411	713.85	13,159.23
2006	61,152	483,567	2,057.33	18,424.41

Note: Preliminary data for 2005–2006.

1) Equity capital.

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

3) Other capital funds included in the equity capital.

4) Change in methodology (higher limit for foreign exchange reporting obligation).

Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ during January to December 2006

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 29.724									
Inflow of FDI in total	61,608	2,072.7	100.0	-456	-15.3	100.0	61,152	2,057.3	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
Italy	31,682	1,065.9	51.4	45	1.5	-9.9	31,727	1,067.4	51.9
Austria	8,748	294.3	14.2	196	6.6	-43.0	8,944	300.9	14.6
Korea	7,886	265.3	12.8	0	0.0	0.0	7,886	265.3	12.9
Germany	4,878	164.1	7.9	0	0.0	0.0	4,878	164.1	8.0
Cyprus	3,787	127.4	6.1	0	0.0	0.0	3,787	127.4	6.2
USA	1,379	46.4	2.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,379	46.4	2.3
Czech Republic	1,210	40.7	2.0	1	0.0	-0.2	1,211	40.7	2.0
Sweden	483	16.2	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	483	16.2	0.8
Switzerland	481	16.2	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	481	16.2	0.8
Hungary	439	14.8	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	439	14.8	0.7
Other countries	635	21.4	1.0	-698	-23.5	153.1	-63	-2.1	-0.1
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	18	0.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.6	0.0
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	266	8.9	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	266	8.9	0.4
Manufacturing	14,985	504.1	24.3	0	0.0	0.0	14,985	504.1	24.5
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Construction	173	5.8	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	173	5.8	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	4,153	139.7	6.7	0	0.0	0.0	4,153	139.7	6.8
Hotels and restaurants	62	2.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	62	2.1	0.1
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	1,758	59.1	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,758	59.1	2.9
Financial intermediation	5,103	171.7	8.3	-456	-15.3	100.0	4,647	156.3	7.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,504	117.9	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	3,504	117.9	5.7
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	31,505	1,059.9	51.1	0	0.0	0.0	31,505	1,059.9	51.5
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	80	2.7	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	80	2.7	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 region									
Bratislava region	45,393	1,527.1	73.7	-456	-15.3	100.0	44,937	1,511.8	73.5
Trnava region	1,759	59.2	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,759	59.2	2.9
Trenčín region	2,580	86.8	4.2	0	0.0	0.0	2,580	86.8	4.2
Nitra region	1,084	36.5	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,084	36.5	1.8
Žilina region	8,308	279.5	13.5	0	0.0	0.0	8,308	279.5	13.6
Banská Bystrica region	932	31.4	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	932	31.4	1.5
Prešov region	439	14.8	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	439	14.8	0.7
Košice region	1,113	37.4	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,113	37.4	1.8

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital.



Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ During January to December 2005

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 31.022									
Inflow of FDI in total	22,147	713.9	100.0	-2	-0.1	100.0	22,145	713.8	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
Korea	6,603	212.8	29.8	0	0.0	0.0	6,603	212.8	29.8
Germany	6,431	207.3	29.0	-250	-8.1	12,500.0	6,181	199.2	27.9
Austria	3,112	100.3	14.1	-45	-1.5	2,250.0	3,067	98.9	13.8
Holand	1,401	45.2	6.3	3	0.1	-150.0	1,404	45.3	6.3
Switzerland	1,191	38.4	5.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,191	38.4	5.4
USA	1,045	33.7	4.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,045	33.7	4.7
Spain	784	25.3	3.5	0	0.0	0.0	784	25.3	3.5
United Kingdom	506	16.3	2.3	125	4.0	-6,250.0	631	20.3	2.8
Litva	417	13.4	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	417	13.4	1.9
Cyprus	323	10.4	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	323	10.4	1.5
Other countries	334	10.8	1.5	165	5.3	-8,250.0	499	16.1	2.3
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	-31	-1.0	-0.1	0	0.0	0.0	-31	-1.0	-0.1
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	10	0.3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	10	0.3	0.0
Manufacturing	10,846	349.6	49.0	0	0.0	0.0	10,846	349.6	49.0
Electricity, gas, and water supply	322	10.4	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	322	10.4	1.5
Construction	190	6.1	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	190	6.1	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	3,216	103.7	14.5	0	0.0	0.0	3,216	103.7	14.5
Hotels and restaurants	29	0.9	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	29	0.9	0.1
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	1,280	41.3	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,280	41.3	5.8
Financial intermediation	4,263	137.4	19.2	-2	-0.1	100.0	4,261	137.4	19.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,900	61.2	8.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,900	61.2	8.6
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	53	1.7	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	53	1.7	0.2
Other community, social, and personal services	69	2.2	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	69	2.2	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	7,345	236.8	33.2	-2	-0.1	100.0	7,343	236.7	33.2
Trnava region	682	22.0	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	682	22.0	3.1
Trenčín region	3,346	107.9	15.1	0	0.0	0.0	3,346	107.9	15.1
Nitra region	642	20.7	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	642	20.7	2.9
Žilina region	7,123	229.6	32.2	0	0.0	0.0	7,123	229.6	32.2
Banská Bystrica region	1,166	37.6	5.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,166	37.6	5.3
Prešov region	163	5.3	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	163	5.3	0.7
Košice region	1,680	54.2	7.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,680	54.2	7.6

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital.

Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ During January to December 2004

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 32.255									
Inflow of FDI in total	29,008	899.3	100.0	5,115	158.6	100.0	34,123	1,057.9	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
Austria	2,974	92.2	10.3	4,776	148.1	93.4	7,750	240.3	22.7
Hungary	6,863	212.8	23.7	-30	-0.9	-0.6	6,833	211.8	20.0
United Kingdom	6,050	187.6	20.9	-1,396	-43.3	-27.3	4,654	144.3	13.6
Czech Republic	4,605	142.8	15.9	-11	-0.3	-0.2	4,594	142.4	13.5
France	3,749	116.2	12.9	-136	-4.2	-2.7	3,613	112.0	10.6
Germany	3,340	103.5	11.5	253	7.8	4.9	3,593	111.4	10.5
Luxembourg	3,185	98.7	11.0	0	0.0	0.0	3,185	98.7	9.3
Korea	2,208	68.5	7.6	0	0.0	0.0	2,208	68.5	6.5
Switzerland	950	29.5	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	950	29.5	2.8
Italy	734	22.8	2.5	-13	-0.4	-0.3	721	22.4	2.1
Other countries	-5,650	-175.2	-19.5	1,672	51.8	32.7	-3,978	-123.3	-11.7
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	348	10.8	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	348	10.8	1.0
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	-8	-0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-8	-0.2	0.0
Manufacturing	25,670	795.8	88.5	0	0.0	0.0	25,670	795.8	75.2
Electricity, gas, and water supply	-253	-7.8	-0.9	0	0.0	0.0	-253	-7.8	-0.7
Construction	487	15.1	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	487	15.1	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	8,673	268.9	29.9	0	0.0	0.0	8,673	268.9	25.4
Hotels and restaurants	-17	-0.5	-0.1	0	0.0	0.0	-17	-0.5	0.0
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	-8,436	-261.5	-29.1	0	0.0	0.0	-8,436	-261.5	-24.7
Financial intermediation	1,155	35.8	4.0	5,115	158.6	100.0	6,270	194.4	18.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,239	38.4	4.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,239	38.4	3.6
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	18	0.6	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.6	0.1
Other community, social, and personal services	132	4.1	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	132	4.1	0.4
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	17,205	533.4	59.3	5,004	155.1	97.8	22,209	688.5	65.1
Trnava region	4,124	127.9	14.2	0	0.0	0.0	4,124	127.9	12.1
Trenčín region	2,292	71.1	7.9	0	0.0	0.0	2,292	71.1	6.7
Nitra region	120	3.7	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	120	3.7	0.4
Žilina region	2,315	71.8	8.0	73	2.3	1.4	2,388	74.0	7.0
Banská Bystrica region	850	26.4	2.9	38	1.2	0.7	888	27.5	2.6
Prešov region	1,081	33.5	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,081	33.5	3.2
Košice region	1,021	31.7	3.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,021	31.7	3.0

1) Equity capital.



Volume of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ as at 31 December 2006

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 26.246									
Total volume of FDI	417,385	15,902.8	100.0	66,182	2,521.6	100.0	483,567	18,424.4	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
The Netherlands	91,744	3,495.5	22.0	612	23.3	0.9	92,356	3,518.9	19.1
Germany	85,569	3,260.3	20.5	861	32.8	1.3	86,430	3,293.1	17.9
Austria	38,545	1,468.6	9.2	33,067	1,259.9	50.0	71,612	2,728.5	14.8
Italy	35,103	1,337.5	8.4	24,185	921.5	36.5	59,288	2,258.9	12.3
Hungary	27,195	1,036.2	6.5	2,007	76.5	3.0	29,202	1,112.6	6.0
United Kingdom	25,358	966.2	6.1	0	0.0	0.0	25,358	966.2	5.2
Czech Republic	19,392	738.9	4.6	3,486	132.8	5.3	22,878	871.7	4.7
Korea	17,125	652.5	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	17,125	652.5	3.5
USA	14,978	570.7	3.6	1,650	62.9	2.5	16,628	633.5	3.4
Cyprus	13,799	525.8	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	13,799	525.8	2.9
Other countries	48,577	1,850.8	11.6	314	12.0	0.5	48,891	1,862.8	10.1
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	2,090	79.6	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	2,090	79.6	0.4
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	2,695	102.7	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	2,695	102.7	0.6
Manufacturing	189,114	7,205.4	45.3	0	0.0	0.0	189,114	7,205.4	39.1
Electricity, gas, and water supply	67,527	2,572.8	16.2	0	0.0	0.0	67,527	2,572.8	14.0
Construction	3,345	127.4	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	3,345	127.4	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	55,452	2,112.8	13.3	0	0.0	0.0	55,452	2,112.8	11.5
Hotels and restaurants	2,412	91.9	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	2,412	91.9	0.5
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	40,270	1,534.3	9.6	0	0.0	0.0	40,270	1,534.3	8.3
Financial intermediation	26,623	1,014.4	6.4	66,182	2,521.6	100.0	92,805	3,536.0	19.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	24,500	933.5	5.9	0	0.0	0.0	24,500	933.5	5.1
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	150	5.7	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	150	5.7	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	1,623	61.8	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,623	61.8	0.3
Other community, social, and personal services	1,584	60.4	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,584	60.4	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	257,810	9,822.8	61.8	65,232	2,485.4	98.6	323,042	12,308.2	66.8
Trnava region	25,752	981.2	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	25,752	981.2	5.3
Trenčín region	23,250	885.8	5.6	0	0.0	0.0	23,250	885.8	4.8
Nitra region	17,891	681.7	4.3	0	0.0	0.0	17,891	681.7	3.7
Žilina region	34,647	1,320.1	8.3	950	36.2	1.4	35,597	1,356.3	7.4
Banská Bystrica region	12,492	476.0	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	12,492	476.0	2.6
Prešov region	7,769	296.0	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	7,769	296.0	1.6
Košice region	37,774	1,439.2	9.1	0	0.0	0.0	37,774	1,439.2	7.8

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital.

Volume of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ as at 31 December 2005

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 31.948									
Total volume of FDI	353,770	11,073.3	100.0	66,641	2,085.9	100.0	420,411	13,159.2	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
The Netherlands	88,907	2,782.9	25.1	616	19.3	0.9	89,523	2,802.1	21.3
Germany	82,097	2,569.7	23.2	860	26.9	1.3	82,957	2,596.6	19.7
Austria	31,592	988.9	8.9	32,868	1,028.8	49.3	64,460	2,017.7	15.3
Italy	5,340	167.1	1.5	24,144	755.7	36.2	29,484	922.9	7.0
Hungary	27,323	855.2	7.7	2,007	62.8	3.0	29,330	918.1	7.0
United Kingdom	27,263	853.4	7.7	473	14.8	0.7	27,736	868.2	6.6
Czech Republic	15,655	490.0	4.4	3,485	109.1	5.2	19,140	599.1	4.6
USA	13,959	436.9	3.9	1,650	51.6	2.5	15,609	488.6	3.7
France	10,883	340.6	3.1	500	15.7	0.8	11,383	356.3	2.7
Cyprus	9,340	292.4	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	9,340	292.4	2.2
Other countries	41,411	1,296.2	11.7	38	1.2	0.1	41,449	1,297.4	9.9
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	1,797	56.2	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,797	56.2	0.4
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	2,642	82.7	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	2,642	82.7	0.6
Manufacturing	170,453	5,335.3	48.2	0	0.0	0.0	170,453	5,335.3	40.5
Electricity, gas, and water supply	38,271	1,197.9	10.8	0	0.0	0.0	38,271	1,197.9	9.1
Construction	3,159	98.9	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	3,159	98.9	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	51,454	1,610.6	14.5	0	0.0	0.0	51,454	1,610.6	12.2
Hotels and restaurants	2,360	73.9	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	2,360	73.9	0.6
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	38,185	1,195.2	10.8	0	0.0	0.0	38,185	1,195.2	9.1
Financial intermediation	24,956	781.1	7.1	66,641	2,085.9	100.0	91,597	2,867.1	21.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	17,386	544.2	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	17,386	544.2	4.1
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	1,622	50.8	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,622	50.8	0.4
Other community, social, and personal services	1,485	46.5	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,485	46.5	0.4
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	213,750	6,690.6	60.4	65,691	2,056.2	98.6	279,441	8,746.7	66.5
Trnava region	24,806	776.4	7.0	0	0.0	0.0	24,806	776.4	5.9
Trenčín region	21,213	664.0	6.0	0	0.0	0.0	21,213	664.0	5.0
Nitra region	13,790	431.6	3.9	0	0.0	0.0	13,790	431.6	3.3
Žilina region	25,272	791.0	7.1	950	29.7	1.4	26,222	820.8	6.2
Banská Bystrica region	11,454	358.5	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	11,454	358.5	2.7
Prešov region	7,398	231.6	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	7,398	231.6	1.8
Košice region	36,087	1,129.6	10.2	0	0.0	0.0	36,087	1,129.6	8.6

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital.



Volume of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ as at 31 December 2004

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 28.496									
Total volume of FDI	329,948	11,578.7	100.0	66,644	2,338.7	100.0	396,592	13,917.5	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
The Netherlands	90,510	3,176.2	27.4	613	21.5	0.9	91,123	3,197.7	23.0
Germany	75,333	2,643.6	22.8	1,110	39.0	1.7	76,443	2,682.6	19.3
Austria	23,895	838.5	7.2	32,926	1,155.5	49.4	56,821	1,994.0	14.3
Hungary	27,353	959.9	8.3	1,952	68.5	2.9	29,305	1,028.4	7.4
Italy	5,023	176.3	1.5	24,143	847.2	36.2	29,166	1,023.5	7.4
United Kingdom	26,980	946.8	8.2	349	12.2	0.5	27,329	959.0	6.9
Czech Republic	17,033	597.7	5.2	3,486	122.3	5.2	20,519	720.1	5.2
USA	12,374	434.2	3.8	1,650	57.9	2.5	14,024	492.1	3.5
France	11,888	417.2	3.6	415	14.6	0.6	12,303	431.7	3.1
Cyprus	9,128	320.3	2.8	0	0.0	0.0	9,128	320.3	2.3
Other countries	30,431	1,067.9	9.2	0	0.0	0.0	30,431	1,067.9	7.7
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	1,718	60.3	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,718	60.3	0.4
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	2,556	89.7	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	2,556	89.7	0.6
Manufacturing	160,407	5,629.1	48.6	0	0.0	0.0	160,407	5,629.1	40.4
Electricity, gas, and water supply	38,056	1,335.5	11.5	0	0.0	0.0	38,056	1,335.5	9.6
Construction	2,876	100.9	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	2,876	100.9	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	51,159	1,795.3	15.5	0	0.0	0.0	51,159	1,795.3	12.9
Hotels and restaurants	2,058	72.2	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	2,058	72.2	0.5
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	36,322	1,274.6	11.0	0	0.0	0.0	36,322	1,274.6	9.2
Financial intermediation	17,158	602.1	5.2	66,644	2,338.7	100.0	83,802	2,940.8	21.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	14,546	510.5	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	14,546	510.5	3.7
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	1,570	55.1	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,570	55.1	0.4
Other community, social, and personal services	1,522	53.4	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,522	53.4	0.4
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	204,560	7,178.6	62.0	65,202	2,288.1	97.8	269,762	9,466.7	68.0
Trnava region	23,939	840.1	7.3	0	0.0	0.0	23,939	840.1	6.0
Trenčín region	17,533	615.3	5.3	0	0.0	0.0	17,533	615.3	4.4
Nitra region	12,999	456.2	3.9	0	0.0	0.0	12,999	456.2	3.3
Žilina region	19,184	673.2	5.8	950	33.3	1.4	20,134	706.6	5.1
Banská Bystrica region	10,185	357.4	3.1	492	17.3	0.7	10,677	374.7	2.7
Prešov region	7,114	249.6	2.2	0	0.0	0.0	7,114	249.6	1.8
Košice region	34,434	1,208.4	10.4	0	0.0	0.0	34,434	1,208.4	8.7

1) Equity capital.

Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ from Slovakia in 1999 – 2006

(Flows and stocks)

Corporate sector

	SKK millions		USD millions	
	Net change	Volume as at 31 December	Net change	Volume as at 31 December
1999	739	12,732	17.84	301.24
2000	975	15,222	21.10	321.21
2001	3,441	21,403	71.17	441.60
2002	364	19,121	8.03	477.60
2003	664	17,950	18.06	545.26
2004 ³⁾	2,536	20,321	78.62	713.12
2005 ⁴⁾	3,129	23,721	100.86	742.49
2006	9,558	32,005	321.56	1,219.42

Banking sector

	SKK millions		USD millions	
	Net change	Volume as at 31 December	Net change	Volume as at 31 December
1999	-17,110	69	-413.12	1.63
2000	99	189	2.14	3.99
2001	8	198	0.17	4.09
2002	0	164	0.00	4.10
2003 ²⁾	43	196	1.17	5.95
2004	-29	527	-0.90	18.49
2005	302	839	9.74	26.26
2006	58	861	1.95	32.80

Total

	SKK millions		USD millions	
	Net change	Volume as at 31 December	Net change	Volume as at 31 December
1999	-16,371	12,801	-395.27	302.87
2000	1,074	15,411	23.25	325.20
2001	3,449	21,601	71.34	445.68
2002	364	19,285	8.03	481.69
2003 ²⁾	707	18,146	19.23	551.22
2004 ³⁾	2,507	20,848	77.72	731.61
2005 ⁴⁾	3,431	24,560	110.60	768.75
2006	9,616	32,866	323.51	1,252.23

Note: The data for 2004 – 2006 are preliminary.

1) Equity capital.

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

3) Change in methodology – other capital funds included.

4) Change in methodology (higher limit for foreign exchange reporting obligation).



Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ During January to December 2006

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 29.724									
Outflow of FDI in total	9,558	321.6	100.0	58	2.0	100.0	9,616	323.5	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Luxembourg	7,139	240.2	74.7	0	0.0	0.0	7,139	240.2	74.2
Czech Republic	971	32.7	10.2	10	0.3	17.2	981	33.0	10.2
Russia	546	18.4	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	546	18.4	5.7
Cyprus	422	14.2	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	422	14.2	4.4
Ukraine	309	10.4	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	309	10.4	3.2
United Kingdom	299	10.1	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	299	10.1	3.1
Hungary	196	6.6	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	196	6.6	2.0
Poland	193	6.5	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	193	6.5	2.0
Austria	140	4.7	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	140	4.7	1.5
Croatia	40	1.3	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	40	1.3	0.4
Other countries	-697	-23.4	-7.3	48	1.6	82.8	-649	-21.8	-6.7
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	-1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-1	0.0	0.0
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	424	14.3	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	424	14.3	4.4
Manufacturing	-1,458	-49.1	-15.3	0	0.0	0.0	-1,458	-49.1	-15.2
Electricity, gas, and water supply	13	0.4	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	13	0.4	0.1
Construction	201	6.8	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	201	6.8	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	658	22.1	6.9	0	0.0	0.0	658	22.1	6.8
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	263	8.8	2.8	0	0.0	0.0	263	8.8	2.7
Financial intermediation	4,562	153.5	47.7	58	2.0	100.0	4,620	155.4	48.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	4,922	165.6	51.5	0	0.0	0.0	4,922	165.6	51.2
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	-26	-0.9	-0.3	0	0.0	0.0	-26	-0.9	-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	7,783	261.8	81.4	58	2.0	100.0	7,841	263.8	81.5
Trnava region	577	19.4	6.0	0	0.0	0.0	577	19.4	6.0
Trenčín region	468	15.7	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	468	15.7	4.9
Nitra region	132	4.4	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	132	4.4	1.4
Žilina region	41	1.4	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	41	1.4	0.4
Banská Bystrica region	504	17.0	5.3	0	0.0	0.0	504	17.0	5.2
Prešov region	36	1.2	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	36	1.2	0.4
Košice region	17	0.6	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	17	0.6	0.2

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital.

Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ During January to December 2005

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 31.022									
Outflow of FDI in total	3,129	100.9	100.0	302	9.7	100.0	3,431	110.6	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Czech Republic	2,125	68.5	67.9	8	0.3	2.6	2,133	68.8	62.2
Switzerland	661	21.3	21.1	0	0.0	0.0	661	21.3	19.3
The Netherlands	0	0.0	0.0	291	9.4	96.4	291	9.4	8.5
Cyprus	266	8.6	8.5	0	0.0	0.0	266	8.6	7.8
Russia	106	3.4	3.4	3	0.1	1.0	109	3.5	3.2
Croatia	97	3.1	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	97	3.1	2.8
Poland	48	1.5	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	48	1.5	1.4
Ethiopia	29	0.9	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	29	0.9	0.8
Bosna and Hercegovina	29	0.9	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	29	0.9	0.8
Serbia and Montenegro	8	0.3	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.3	0.2
Other countries	-240	-7.7	-7.7	0	0.0	0.0	-240	-7.7	-7.0
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	58	1.9	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	58	1.9	1.7
Manufacturing	466	15.0	14.9	0	0.0	0.0	466	15.0	13.6
Electricity, gas, and water supply	40	1.3	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	40	1.3	1.2
Construction	-349	-11.3	-11.2	0	0.0	0.0	-349	-11.3	-10.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	242	7.8	7.7	0	0.0	0.0	242	7.8	7.1
Hotels and restaurants	94	3.0	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	94	3.0	2.7
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Financial intermediation	1,909	61.5	61.0	302	9.7	100.0	2,211	71.3	64.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	666	21.5	21.3	0	0.0	0.0	666	21.5	19.4
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	3	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.1	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	2,915	94.0	93.2	302	9.7	100.0	3,217	103.7	93.8
Trnava region	111	3.6	3.5	0	0.0	0.0	111	3.6	3.2
Trenčín region	-14	-0.5	-0.4	0	0.0	0.0	-14	-0.5	-0.4
Nitra region	26	0.8	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	26	0.8	0.8
Žilina region	-2	-0.1	-0.1	0	0.0	0.0	-2	-0.1	-0.1
Banská Bystrica region	100	3.2	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	100	3.2	2.9
Prešov region	-22	-0.7	-0.7	0	0.0	0.0	-22	-0.7	-0.6
Košice region	15	0.5	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	15	0.5	0.4

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital.



Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ During January to December 2004

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 32.255									
Outflow of FDI in total	2,536	78.6	100.0	-29	-0.9	100.0	2,507	77.7	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Czech Republic	1,620	50.2	63.9	-29	-0.9	100.0	1,591	49.3	63.5
Slovenia	468	14.5	18.5	0	0.0	0.0	468	14.5	18.7
Ethiopia	229	7.1	9.0	0	0.0	0.0	229	7.1	9.1
The Netherlands	196	6.1	7.7	0	0.0	0.0	196	6.1	7.8
Russia	112	3.5	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	112	3.5	4.5
India	58	1.8	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	58	1.8	2.3
Cyprus	49	1.5	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	49	1.5	2.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28	0.9	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	28	0.9	1.1
Brazil	26	0.8	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	26	0.8	1.0
Poland	22	0.7	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	22	0.7	0.9
Other countries	-272	-8.4	-10.7	0	0.0	0.0	-272	-8.4	-10.8
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	7	0.2	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.2	0.3
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	993	30.8	39.2	0	0.0	0.0	993	30.8	39.6
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Construction	-86	-2.7	-3.4	0	0.0	0.0	-86	-2.7	-3.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	1,596	49.5	62.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,596	49.5	63.7
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	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Financial intermediation	-240	-7.4	-9.5	-29	-0.9	100.0	-269	-8.3	-10.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	269	8.3	10.6	0	0.0	0.0	269	8.3	10.7
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	-5	-0.2	-0.2	0	0.0	0.0	-5	-0.2	-0.2
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	1,921	59.6	75.7	-29	-0.9	100.0	1,892	58.7	75.5
Trnava region	-46	-1.4	-1.8	0	0.0	0.0	-46	-1.4	-1.8
Trenčín region	893	27.7	35.2	0	0.0	0.0	893	27.7	35.6
Nitra region	-2	-0.1	-0.1	0	0.0	0.0	-2	-0.1	-0.1
Žilina region	-66	-2.0	-2.6	0	0.0	0.0	-66	-2.0	-2.6
Banská Bystrica region	12	0.4	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	12	0.4	0.5
Prešov region	96	3.0	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	96	3.0	3.8
Košice region	-272	-8.4	-10.7	0	0.0	0.0	-272	-8.4	-10.8

1) Equity capital.

Volume of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ Outward as at 31 December 2006

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 26.246									
Total volume of FDI outward	32,005	1,219.4	100.0	861	32.8	100.0	32,866	1,252.2	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Czech Republic	12,835	489.0	40.1	546	20.8	63.4	13,381	509.8	40.7
Luxembourg	7,889	300.6	24.6	0	0.0	0.0	7,889	300.6	24.0
United Kingdom	2,569	97.9	8.0	0	0.0	0.0	2,569	97.9	7.8
Ukraine	1,794	68.4	5.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,794	68.4	5.5
Poland	1,303	49.6	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,303	49.6	4.0
Ireland	1,069	40.7	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,069	40.7	3.3
Russia	1,017	38.7	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,017	38.7	3.1
Cyprus	957	36.5	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	957	36.5	2.9
Slovenia	468	17.8	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	468	17.8	1.4
Austria	428	16.3	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	428	16.3	1.3
Other countries	1,676	63.9	5.2	315	12.0	36.6	1,991	75.9	6.1
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	17	0.6	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	17	0.6	0.1
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mining and quarrying	1,435	54.7	4.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,435	54.7	4.4
Manufacturing	6,155	234.5	19.2	0	0.0	0.0	6,155	234.5	18.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,454	55.4	4.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,454	55.4	4.4
Construction	249	9.5	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	249	9.5	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	3,134	119.4	9.8	0	0.0	0.0	3,134	119.4	9.5
Hotels and restaurants	83	3.2	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	83	3.2	0.3
Transport, storage and communication	164	6.2	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	164	6.2	0.5
Financial intermediation	9,365	356.8	29.3	861	32.8	100.0	10,226	389.6	31.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	8,483	323.2	26.5	0	0.0	0.0	8,483	323.2	25.8
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	1,466	55.9	4.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,466	55.9	4.5
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	23,033	877.6	72.0	861	32.8	100.0	23,894	910.4	72.7
Trnava region	2,403	91.6	7.5	0	0.0	0.0	2,403	91.6	7.3
Trenčín region	1,745	66.5	5.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,745	66.5	5.3
Nitra region	202	7.7	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	202	7.7	0.6
Žilina region	134	5.1	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	134	5.1	0.4
Banská Bystrica region	2,050	78.1	6.4	0	0.0	0.0	2,050	78.1	6.2
Prešov region	591	22.5	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	591	22.5	1.8
Košice region	1,847	70.4	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,847	70.4	5.6

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital.



Volume of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ Outward as at 31 December 2005

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 31.948									
Total volume of FDI outward	23,721	742.5	100.0	839	26.3	100.0	24,560	768.7	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Czech Republic	12,215	382.3	51.5	499	15.6	59.5	12,714	398.0	51.8
United Kingdom	2,283	71.5	9.6	0	0.0	0.0	2,283	71.5	9.3
Ukraine	1,812	56.7	7.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,812	56.7	7.4
Ireland	1,140	35.7	4.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,140	35.7	4.6
Poland	1,043	32.6	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,043	32.6	4.2
Switzerland	854	26.7	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	854	26.7	3.5
Luxembourg	808	25.3	3.4	0	0.0	0.0	808	25.3	3.3
Russia	623	19.5	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	623	19.5	2.5
Cyprus	512	16.0	2.2	0	0.0	0.0	512	16.0	2.1
Slovenia	469	14.7	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	469	14.7	1.9
Other countries	1,962	61.4	8.3	340	10.6	40.5	2,302	72.1	9.4
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	20	0.6	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	20	0.6	0.1
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	1,149	36.0	4.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,149	36.0	4.7
Manufacturing	5,151	161.2	21.7	0	0.0	0.0	5,151	161.2	21.0
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,495	46.8	6.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,495	46.8	6.1
Construction	53	1.7	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	53	1.7	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	5,731	179.4	24.2	0	0.0	0.0	5,731	179.4	23.3
Hotels and restaurants	91	2.8	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	91	2.8	0.4
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	43	1.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	43	1.3	0.2
Financial intermediation	4,943	154.7	20.8	839	26.3	100.0	5,782	181.0	23.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,485	109.1	14.7	0	0.0	0.0	3,485	109.1	14.2
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	1,560	48.8	6.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,560	48.8	6.4
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	15,451	483.6	65.1	839	26.3	100.0	16,290	509.9	66.3
Trnava region	1,935	60.6	8.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,935	60.6	7.9
Trenčín region	1,513	47.4	6.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,513	47.4	6.2
Nitra region	65	2.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	65	2.0	0.3
Žilina region	544	17.0	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	544	17.0	2.2
Banská Bystrica region	1,617	50.6	6.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,617	50.6	6.6
Prešov region	744	23.3	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	744	23.3	3.0
Košice region	1,852	58.0	7.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,852	58.0	7.5

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital.

Volume of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ Outward as at 31 December 2004

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 28.496									
Total volume of FDI outward	20,321	713.1	100.0	527	18.5	100.0	20,848	731.6	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Czech Republic	9,123	320.2	44.9	481	16.9	91.3	9,604	337.0	46.1
United Kingdom	2,282	80.1	11.2	0	0.0	0.0	2,282	80.1	10.9
Ukraine	1,238	43.4	6.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,238	43.4	5.9
Ireland	1,136	39.9	5.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,136	39.9	5.4
Hungary	1,130	39.7	5.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,130	39.7	5.4
Luxembourg	1,111	39.0	5.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,111	39.0	5.3
Poland	867	30.4	4.3	0	0.0	0.0	867	30.4	4.2
Austria	646	22.7	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	646	22.7	3.1
Russia	474	16.6	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	474	16.6	2.3
Slovenia	468	16.4	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	468	16.4	2.2
Other countries	1,846	64.8	9.1	46	1.6	8.7	1,892	66.4	9.1
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	30	1.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	30	1.1	0.1
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	521	18.3	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	521	18.3	2.5
Manufacturing	4,680	164.2	23.0	0	0.0	0.0	4,680	164.2	22.4
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,414	49.6	7.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,414	49.6	6.8
Construction	413	14.5	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	413	14.5	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	5,808	203.8	28.6	0	0.0	0.0	5,808	203.8	27.9
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	42	1.5	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	42	1.5	0.2
Financial intermediation	3,079	108.1	15.2	527	18.5	100.0	3,606	126.5	17.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	2,836	99.5	14.0	0	0.0	0.0	2,836	99.5	13.6
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	1,498	52.6	7.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,498	52.6	7.2
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	13,061	458.3	64.3	527	18.5	100.0	13,588	476.8	65.2
Trnava region	1,779	62.4	8.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,779	62.4	8.5
Trenčín region	1,460	51.2	7.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,460	51.2	7.0
Nitra region	39	1.4	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	39	1.4	0.2
Žilina region	564	19.8	2.8	0	0.0	0.0	564	19.8	2.7
Banská Bystrica region	1,654	58.0	8.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,654	58.0	7.9
Prešov region	619	21.7	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	619	21.7	3.0
Košice region	1,145	40.2	5.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,145	40.2	5.5

1) Equity capital.