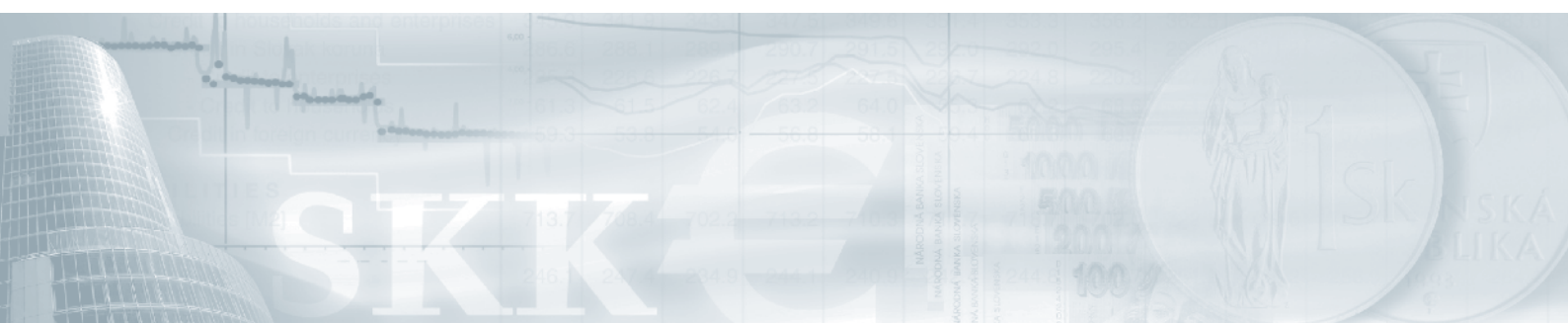




NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA



Monetary Survey

March 2008

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**CONTENTS**

1	Summary	5
2	The External Economic Environment.....	6
3	Inflation.....	8
3.1	Consumer Price Index.....	8
3.2	Producer Prices in February 2008.....	10
4	Factors Influencing Development of Inflation.....	12
4.1	Monetary Aggregates.....	12
4.2	The External Sector.....	16
4.3	Real Economy.....	21
5	Monetary Developments	25
5.1	Foreign Exchange Market.....	25
5.2	Money Market and Monetary Policy Implementation.....	26
5.3	Customer Interest Rates in February 2008	29
	Annexes	33
1	International Economy: Tables and Graphs	33
2	Capital Market.....	38
2.1	Primary Market	38
2.2	Secondary Market.....	38
3	Methodological Notes to Selected Indicators	40
3.1	Monetary Statistics.....	40
3.2	Basic Macroeconomic Indicators.....	46
4	Tables.....	50
	Selected Indicators of Economic and Monetary Development in the SR	50
	Summary of Assets and Liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet of MFIs.....	51
	Average Interest Rates on New Loans.....	52
	Average Interest Rates on New Deposits	53
	Average Interest Rates on Outstanding Loans	54
	Average Interest Rates on Outstanding Deposits.....	55
	Shortened Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks as at 29 February 2008	56
	Monthly Profit and Loss Account of Commercial Banks	58
	Balance of Payments of the SR for January 2008	59
	Overview of Issues of NBS Bills 2007-2008.....	60
	Basic Characteristics of Slovakia's Foreign Exchange Market in March 2008.....	61
	Average Monthly Exchange Rates of the SKK against Selected Currencies	62
	Average Quarterly Exchange Rates of the SKK against Selected Currencies	62
	Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment into Slovakia in 1999 - 2006	63
	Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment during January to December 2006.....	64
	Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment during January to December 2005.....	65
	Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment during January to December 2004.....	66
	Volume of Foreign Direct Investment as at 31 December 2006.....	67
	Volume of Foreign Direct Investment as at 31 December 2005.....	68
	Volume of Foreign Direct Investment as at 31 December 2004.....	69
	Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment from Slovakia in 1999 - 2006	70
	Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment ¹⁾ During January to December 2006	71
	Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment During January to December 2005.....	72
	Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment During January to December 2004.....	73
	Volume of Foreign Direct Investment Outward as at 31 December 2006.....	74
	Volume of Foreign Direct Investment Outward as at 31 December 2005.....	75
	Volume of Foreign Direct Investment Outward as at 31 December 2004.....	76

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1	Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices	8
Table 2	Consumer Prices in March 2008	9
Table 3	Comparison of Expected and Actual Month-on-month Development of Inflation Components..	9
Table 4	Producer Price Developments in February 2008	10
Table 5	Comparison of Month-on-month Developments in Monetary Aggregates (ECB methodology)	12
Table 6	Main M3 Counterparts (ECB methodology)	13
Table 7	MFI Receivables from the Resident Private Sector	14
Table 8	MFI Receivables from the Resident Private Sector (excluding securities and receivables from NBS)	14
Table 9	Net Sales of Open-end Investment Funds in the SR	15
Table 10	Balance of Payments Current Account	16
Table 11	Exports in January, year-on-year changes	16
Table 12	Imports in January, year-on-year changes	17
Table 13	Balance of Payments Capital and Financial Account	17
Table 14	External Debt of the SR	18
Table 15	Balance of Payments Current Account	19
Table 16	Developments in the NEER and REER Indices	20
Table 17	Production and Sales	22
Table 18	Wage Developments in Selected Sectors	23
Table 19	Employment in Selected Sectors.....	24
Table 20	Changes in the SKK/EUR and SKK/USD Exchange Rates.....	25
Table 21	Koruna Assets/Liabilities and Government Securities Held by Non-Residents.....	26
Table 22	Average Daily Impact of NBS Operations on the Level of Banking Sector Liquidity	28
Table 23	Interbank Transactions.....	28
Table 24	Average Interest Rates on New Loans	30
Table 25	Average Interest Rates on New Deposits	31
Table 26	Euro Area	33
Table 27	Czech Republic	34
Table 28	Hungary	34
Table 29	Poland.....	35
Table 30	United States	36
Table 31	The Values of SDXGroup Indices at the End of March 2008	39
Table 32	Weights of Basic SAX Index Components at the Month-ends in 2007 and 2008	39
Table 33	Calculation of Monetary Aggregates	41

**LIST OF CHARTS**

Chart 1	Exchange Rates: SKK/EUR and USD/EUR	6
Chart 2	Exchange Rate Indices of V4 Currencies against the Euro	6
Chart 3	HICP Inflation and Its Main Components	8
Chart 4	Developments in Industrial Producer Prices and Manufacturing Products Prices	11
Chart 5	Developments in Food Prices in Primary Production, Processing, and Consumption.....	11
Chart 6	Largest Contributions of M3 Components to Year-on-year Dynamics of M3	12
Chart 7	Lending in Foreign Currency	15
Chart 8	Monthly Net Sales of OIFs in Slovakia	15
Chart 9	Average Monthly Exchange Rates of the Slovak Koruna	20
Chart 10	Developments in the NEER and REER Indices (9 trading partners).....	20
Chart 11	Development of Industrial Production and Construction Production (3-month moving averages)	21
Chart 12	Year-on-year Dynamics of Sales in Selected Branches (at current prices; 3-month moving averages)	21
Chart 13	Retail Sales at Current Prices (3-month moving averages)	22
Chart 14	Contributions to Year-on-year Growth in Retail Sales	22
Chart 15	Comparison of Average Monthly Wages Based on Monthly and Quarterly Data	23
Chart 16	Comparison of Employment Rates Based on Monthly and Quarterly Data	23
Chart 17	Registered Unemployment Rate.....	24
Chart 18	Consumer Confidence Indicator.....	24
Chart 19	Transactions in the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market	25
Chart 20	Average Monthly Interbank Market Rates (BRIBOR).....	27
Chart 21	Developments in Interbank Market Rates (BRIBOR).....	27
Chart 22	Yield curve in March.....	27
Chart 23	Daily Developments in FRAs.....	28
Chart 24	Daily Developments in IRSS.....	28
Chart 25	Implied Expectations Derived from BRIBOR Rates	29
Chart 26	Interest Rates on Loans to Non-Financial Corporations, 3-M BRIBOR, and the NBS Base Rate.....	30
Chart 27	Interest Rates on Loans to Households by Type	30
Chart 28	Interest Rates on Deposits from Non-Financial Corporations	31
Chart 29	Interest Rates on Household Deposits	31
Chart 30	Real Interest Rates on Household Deposits.....	32
Chart 31	USD/EUR: Year-on-year Changes.....	33
Chart 32	ECB Interest Rates and the EONIA	33
Chart 33	Exchange Rate Indices of V4 Currencies against the Euro	35
	(31 December 2004 = 100)	35
Chart 34	Exchange Rates of V4 Currencies against the Euro.....	35
	(year-on-year changes in %)	35
Chart 35	Key Interest Rates of the NCBs of V4 Countries	36
Chart 36	United States: Federal Funds Rate.....	36
Chart 37	Oil Prices in USD/Barrel.....	37
Chart 38	Benchmark Government Bond Yield Curves	38
Chart 39	Bond Transactions in the BCPB.....	38
Chart 40	Developments in the SAX Index in March 2008	39

**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 0.3% in March in comparison with the previous month. The year-on-year rate of headline inflation reached 3.6%. Core inflation (excluding energy and unprocessed food prices) recorded a year-on-year growth rate of 3.7%.

Measured in terms of CPI, consumer prices increased by 0.3% in March, compared with the previous month. The 12-month headline and core inflation rates reached 4.2% and 4.5%, respectively.

The M3 monetary aggregate (according to ECB methodology) increased month-on-month by SKK 10.8 billion in February and its year-on-year growth rate decreased to 12.2%, compared with January.

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 8.7 billion in February and the year-on-year growth rate accelerated by 0.7 of a percentage point to 18.8%.

The average interest rate on new loans to non-financial corporations decreased in February by 0.09 of a percentage point to 5.79%, and the rate on new loans to households decreased by 0.12 of a percentage point to 12.50%. Over the same period, the average interest rate on new deposits from non-financial corporations decreased by 0.26 of a percentage point to 2.12%, and that on new household deposits also went down by 0.04 of a percentage point, to 1.06%.

At the end of March, the State Budget of the Slovak Republic resulted in a surplus of SKK 3.4 billion.

The foreign reserves of NBS (at current exchange rates) stood at USD 20.0 billion in March. At the end of the month, the volume of reserves was 3.3 times greater than the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia during the first two months of 2008. At the end of February, the coverage of average monthly imports (imports of goods and services according to data from banking statistics) by the official foreign reserves corresponded to 4.3 times the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia for the first two months of 2008.

Národná banka Slovenska conducted no foreign exchange intervention in March.

According to preliminary data, the balance of payments on current account for January 2008 resulted in a deficit of SKK 1.1 billion. Over the same period, the capital and financial account generated a deficit of SKK 4.2 billion. From January to February, the b.o.p. current account produced a deficit of SKK 7.7 billion, while the trade balance resulted into a surplus of SKK 15.5 billion.

The average daily sterilisation position of NBS decreased in comparison with February by SKK 66 million to SKK 371.17 billion in March.



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 to 3.6% in March from 3.3% in the previous month. The highest year-on-year growth in consumer prices was reported by Slovenia (6.6%), Spain (4.6%), Luxemburg, Belgium, Greece and Cyprus (all of them 4.4%). The steepest year-on-year increase was recorded in the prices for education (9.6%), food (6.2%) and transportation (5.6%). Price levels in telecommunications dropped by 1.5%. In the same period a year earlier, consumer prices in the euro area increased by 1.9%

EUR/USD exchange rate In March, the development of the exchange rate of the euro to the dollar was influenced by the continuing turmoil in the US real estate market, decreasing consumer confidence and deteriorated conditions in the US labour market after the New Year, combined with weaker performance of the industry sector or the unexpected drop in retail sales. Negative signals of the increasing likelihood of recession in the US economy weakened the US dollar against the euro to a level exceeding 1.58 USD/EUR at the end of March. The strengthening of the dollar at the end of the second ten-day period of March lasted limited time only. It was caused by Fed's report saying the Fed would extend extraordinary measures to stabilise the financial market and reduce interest rates. The first reduction of the discount rate by 25 basis points was announced unexpectedly by Fed during the weekend (16 March 2008). In its ordinary meeting two days later (18 March 2008), it again reduced the discount rate and the federal funds rate by 75 basis points (to 2.5% and 2.25%, respectively). Compared with the last trading day of February (1.5167 USD/EUR), the single European currency appreciated slightly at the end of March by 4.25%. Compared with the beginning of the year, it appreciated by 7.65% (compared with the same month of 2007, the euro appreciated by 18.73% against the dollar).

At its April meeting (10/04/2008), the ECB Governing Council decided to leave its key interest rates unchanged. The rates for main refinancing operations, overnight refinancing operations and sterilisation operations thus remained at 4.00%, 5.00% and 3.00%, respectively.

Visegrad Countries (V4)

Inflation The annual HICP inflation in the Czech Republic and Poland decreased in March, compared with the previous month. The rate of inflation growth in the Czech Republic and Poland decreased by 0.5 of

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



Chart 2 Exchange Rate Indices of V4 Currencies against the Euro (29 December 2006=100)



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



a percentage point to 7.1% and by 0.2 of a percentage point to 4.4%, respectively. In Hungary, the rate of price growth remained unchanged at 6.7%.

The strong appreciation of the Czech koruna came to a halt in March. After the exchange rate stabilised in the first half of the month, it weakened in the second half of March. The reason for the decrease could have been the announcement of measures aimed at mitigating the fast appreciation of the exchange rate (suspension of the conversion of privatisation proceeds to foreign currencies, conversion of EU funds through the foreign reserves of the CNB and hedging of Eurobonds against the exchange rate risk so that they have no impact on exchange rate developments). The weakening tendency of the Hungarian forint from the previous periods also came to an end. The Polish zloty appreciated slightly. Appreciation of the forint and zloty was supported mainly by expectations of interest rate increases in Hungary and Poland and increased demand for risky assets in the region. Compared with the last trading day of the previous month, the Czech koruna depreciated by 0.42%; the Hungarian forint and the Polish zloty, on the other hand, appreciated by 1.79% and 0.24%, respectively.

Exchange rates of V4 currencies

Two central banks of the region changed their rates of interest in March. With effect from the 27 March, NBP increased its reference rate by a quarter of percentage point to 5.75%. This was already the third increase of interest rates in 2008 (of 0.75 percentage point in total). With effect from 1 April, the Magyar Nemzeti Bank increased its base rate of interest by 0.5 of a percentage point to 8%, with the aim of reducing the inflation and reaching the three percent inflation target in 2009. Česká národní banka left its two-week REPO rate unchanged, at 3.75%.

Key interest rates in V4 countries



3 Inflation

3.1 Consumer Price Index

HICP Inflation

Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices

Consumer prices, as measured by HICP, increased month-on-month by 0.3% in March, with the prices of goods and services growing by 0.3% and 0.4%, respectively. On a year-on-year basis, consumer prices rose by 3.6% (in February by 3.4%). Overall inflation, excluding energy and unprocessed food prices (core inflation) reached 3.7% year-on-year (3.5% in January). The average 12-month inflation rate from April 2007 till March 2008 stood at 2.2%. The average inflation rate since the beginning of the year reached 3.4%. The development of HICP inflation in March was almost in line with the expectations of NBS, with the prices of dentist services continuing to grow.

Table 1 Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (year-on-year changes in %)

	2007			2008		
	Okt.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
TOTAL	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.6
Goods	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.9	3.0	3.3
Industrial goods	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	1.2	1.3	1.6
Industrial goods (excl. energies)	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-0.5	-0.3	0.2
Energies	2.1	0.8	1.2	3.6	3.7	3.8
Food	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5
Processed food (including alcohol and tobacco)	5.6	6.5	7.4	8.3	8.6	8.6
Unprocessed food	4.8	3.3	2.6	1.7	1.6	2.5
Services	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2
Total, excluding unprocessed food and energies (core inflation)	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.7
Total, excluding energies	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.6

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

Faster year-on-year growth in goods and services prices

Looking at the basic structure of inflation, the prices of goods and services were growing at a moderately higher pace year-on-year.

In goods, faster annual growth was observed in the prices of industrial goods and food. Development of industrial goods prices was influenced by the annual growth in the prices of industrial goods excluding energy (for the first time in 14 months) and faster annual growth in energy prices. As to energy prices, the prices of heat increased in March, while the annual rate of growth in fuel prices slowed down. The annual growth in food prices accelerated, driven by higher annual growth in unprocessed food prices and stagnating annual growth in processed food prices. The increased pace of year-on-year growth in unprocessed food prices was caused by a slowdown in the decrease of vegetable prices, high growth in fruits prices and growing prices of meat.

The prices of services increased moderately on a year-on-year basis. Compared with the previous month, the rate of growth accelerated particularly in the prices of housing related services, medical services, dentist services and social services.

Expectations for the coming month

The year-on-year rate of headline inflation is expected to slow down in April 2008, compared with March 2008, mainly as a result of slower growth in fuel prices and food prices (helped by the base effect of fast month-on-month growth in food prices in the same period last year). On the other hand, regulated prices could grow at a higher annual rate (school-canteen prices).

Chart 3 HICP Inflation and Its Main Components (%)



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



CPI Inflation

In March 2008, consumer prices rose month-on-month by 0.3%, which was moderately faster than expected by NBS (impact of house maintenance prices; the so-called “repair fund”). The month-on-month increase in administered prices reached 0.3% (due to an increase in the prices of dentist services), while NBS had expected them to grow at a slower pace. Looking at the basic structure of inflation, core inflation increased slightly more than forecasted in the previous Monetary Survey issue. Core inflation was driven mainly by the growth in food prices (growing prices of fruits and vegetables). The prices of market services were growing at a moderately faster pace than expected. The month-on-month price growth in market services was caused mainly by increasing house maintenance prices (“repair fund”), which offset the decline in the prices of transportation (prices of flight tickets). The prices of tradable goods (excluding fuels) increased moderately. The annual growth in consumer prices accelerated to 4.2% (4.0% in February). Core inflation reached 4.5% (4.3% one month ago). The average year-on-year inflation from April 2007 till March 2008 stood at 3.1%.

Consumer Price Index

Table 2 Consumer Prices in March 2008

	CPI inflation		HICP inflation by CPI component	
	Change versus			
	Feb. 2008	Mar. 2007	Feb. 2008	Mar. 2007
Total in %	0.3	4.2	0.3	3.6
Regulated prices in %	0.3	3.4	0.5	3.6
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.08	-	0.13	-
Impact of changes in indirect taxes on non-regulated prices – Share of total, in percentage points¹⁾	0.00	-	0.00	-
Core inflation in %	0.2	4.5	0.2	3.7
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.18	-	0.17	-
of which: Food prices in %	0.3	9.0	0.3	8.0
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.04	-	0.05	-
Tradable goods in % ¹⁾	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.8
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.05	-	0.05	-
Tradable goods excluding fuels, in % ¹⁾	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.0
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.02	-	0.02	-
Fuels in % ¹⁾	0.8	10.9	0.8	10.9
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.03	-	0.02	-
Market services in % ¹⁾	0.3	6.0	0.3	3.6
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.09	-	0.07	-
Net inflation (excluding the impact of changes in indirect taxes) in %	0.2	3.5	0.2	2.6
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.14	-	0.12	-
Net inflation, excluding fuel prices (excluding the impact of changes in indirect taxes) in %¹⁾	0.2	3.1	0.2	2.1
Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.11	-	0.09	-

Sources: Statistical Office of the SR and NBS.

Note: Net inflation – includes prices increases in the categories ‘tradable goods excluding food’ and ‘market services’.

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

Table 3 Comparison of Expected and Actual Month-on-month Development of Inflation Components (%)

	Expectations for March 2008	Actual development
Food	-0.2	0.3
Marketable goods	0.0	0.1
Fuels	0.7	0.8
Marketable goods excl. fuels	-0.1	0.1
Market services	0.2	0.3
Regulated prices	0.2	0.3
CPI in total	0.1	0.3
Net inflation	0.1	0.2
Net inflation excl. fuels	0.1	0.2
Core inflation	0.0	0.2

Source: Statistical Office of the SR and NBS calculations.

**3.2 Producer Prices in February 2008****Month-on-month increase in industrial producer prices for the domestic market...**

Industrial producer prices for the domestic market increased on a month on month basis in February, as a result of price growth in all its three components.

Table 4 Producer Price Developments in February 2008

(%)

	Month-on-month changes		Year-on-year changes			
	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2007	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008	Average since the beginning of 2008
Industrial producer prices (for the domestic market)	1.0	2.4	3.8	4.4	5.1	4.7
– Prices of manufacturing products	0.5	0.2	0.6	3.0	3.3	3.1
– Prices of mining and quarrying products	3.0	4.2	0.5	3.8	7.2	3.8
– Energy prices	1.8	5.4	8.1	6.3	7.4	6.8
Industrial producer prices (for export)	0.4	0.2	-3.8	1.8	2.7	2.2
– Prices of manufacturing products	1.0	0.1	-3.3	1.6	1.8	1.7
Construction prices	0.4	0.5	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.3
Building materials prices	0.0	0.0	4.9	4.6	4.0	4.3
Agricultural prices	-	-	0.5	9.9	14.5	12.1
– Prices of plant products	-	-	24.3	42.5	41.9	42.2
– Prices of animal products	-	-	-3.7	3.3	8.3	5.6

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

... accompanied by faster growth

The year-on-year rate of growth in industrial producer prices for the domestic market accelerated by 0.7 percentage point compared with January to reach 5.1% in February. This is attributable to the faster growth in energy prices (7.4%, increase of 1.1 percentage point), industrial production prices (3.3%, increase of 0.3 percentage point) and raw materials (7.2%, increase of 3.4 percentage points).

The faster annual growth in energy prices in February was the result of faster growth in the prices of electricity generation and distribution (9.8%, by 1.1% faster) and the prices of gas production and transport of gaseous fuels via pipelines (5.3%, by 0.9 percentage points faster). The annual rate of growth in the prices of water treatment and distribution remained at the same level as in January (3.0%). The growth in the prices of steam and hot water supply slowed down (by 0.1 percentage point; growth rate 1.1%).

Faster year-on-year growth in industrial producer prices in February was driven mostly by growing prices of refined oil products (increase of 15.4 percentage points to 43.3%). Food prices were also growing at a faster pace (by 1.1 percentage point faster, increase of 7.6%). Price growth was also supported by the prices for other non-metal mineral products (5.8%) and chemical products (2.5%), despite their slower annual growth. The dampening effect of the prices of transport equipment even increased (by 2.1 percentage points to 4.3%) with base metals and finished metal products (-1.8%) and other industrial products (-2.2%) also dampening the price growth.

Among food products, the largest increase (larger than in January) was observed in the prices of industrial fodder (24.3%), animal and plant fats and oils (10.8%), flour products (20.0%) and dairy products (12.6%). The prices of other food products (increase of 5.6%) and beverages (4.1%) grew at a moderate pace, however faster than in January. The prices of meat and meat products (-0.1%) and processed and canned fruits and vegetables (-4.7%) continued the downward trend.

Industrial producer prices for export

The export prices of manufacturing products, as the main factor influencing the development of industrial producer prices for export, increased month-on-month by 0.1% in February. As a result, the annual rate of their increase reached 1.8%.

The annual growth in industrial producer prices for export in February was driven mostly by quickly growing export prices of refined oil products (increase of 35.8%, by 2.5 percentage points less than in January). Price growth on a year-on-year basis was also supported by export prices for food products (12.0%), electrical and optical devices (1.6%), paper products (2.9%), chemical products (0.6%) and other non-metal mineral products (0.7%). Decreasing prices of transport equipment (-4.2%), base metals and finished metal products (-3.4%) and textile products (-3.3%) dampened the price growth.



The prices of agricultural products rose by a total of 14.5% in February, driven by a sharp increase in plant product prices (41.9%). The prices of animal products went up by 8.3%.

Agricultural prices

The growth in plant product prices was driven mostly by higher prices of cereals, which increased by 47.5% (corn by 59.3%, rye by 50.4%, wheat by 41.6%, barley by 39.4% and oat by 37.3%) and oil seeds, which increased by 41.8% (sunflower by as much as 81.3%). The prices of vegetables and fruits increased by 11.7% (fruits by 22.5% and vegetables by 7.1%); the prices of pulses rose by 7.9%. The prices of potatoes and tobacco went down by 13.6% and 8.7%, respectively.

The increase in animal product prices is attributable to higher prices in all product categories. The prices of fish went up by 14.7%, raw cows' milk by 13.7% and poultry and eggs equally by 13.0%. The annual decrease in the prices of pigs (decrease of 3.5%) and cattle including calves (decrease of 0.3%) moderated.

It is expected that industrial producer prices will be influenced in March 2008 by significantly higher prices of crude oil in the world markets than one year ago, which puts an upward pressure on energy prices. Price growth should further be supported by the prices of food. The growth in industrial producer prices is expected to be dampened by the base effect of a relatively sharp month-on-month increase in refined oil prices in March 2007. The year-on-year appreciation of the Slovak koruna still has a dampening effect on industrial producer prices. Owing to these cost factors, a moderate rate of year-on-year growth in industrial producer prices is expected, compared with February.



4 Factors Influencing Development of Inflation

4.1 Monetary Aggregates

Further slowdown in M3 growth

The M3 monetary aggregate increased by SKK 10.7 billion in February, compared to January (in the same period last year, it increased by SKK 12.9 billion) to reach SKK 1,093.1 billion. The year-on-year rate of M3² growth decreased again to its lowest level since July 2006 (12.2%; 0.4 percentage points month-on-month).

The structure of deposits is influenced particularly by short-term deposits and particularly by the increase in deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years. Their rate of growth went down in the second half of 2007, influenced by interest rate cuts by NBS; this was reflected in their decreasing contribution to the overall growth of M3 monetary aggregate, with relatively stable contribution of deposits repayable on demand and the other M3 key components.

Main M3 Components

Increase in deposits and received loans repayable on demand and in deposits and received loans with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years

The key components of M1 monetary aggregate developed in the opposite directions in February. Currency in circulation decreased by SKK 1.9 billion, while deposits and received loans repayable on demand went up by SKK 7.0 billion. The annual rates of growth, however, went down, and this resulted into a decrease of the annual rate of M1 growth to 8.6% (decrease of 1.1 percentage point, compared with January).

In other deposits, an increase was recorded in deposits and loans received with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years (increase of SKK 3.7 billion). Deposits with a notice period of up to 3 months, on the other

Chart 6 Largest Contributions of M3 Components to Year-on-year Dynamics of M3 (p.p.)



Source: NBS.

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

	Outstanding amounts (in billions of SKK) ¹⁾			Year-on-year changes (in %) ²⁾	
	Feb. 2007	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008
Currency in circulation	129.4	140.3	138.3	8.4	6.9
Deposits and received loans repayable on demand	417.6	449.5	456.4	10.2	9.1
M1	547.0	589.8	594.8	9.7	8.6
Deposits and loans received with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years	362.3	411.8	415.5	14.1	14.7
Deposits redeemable at a period of notice of up to 3 months	11.0	9.7	9.5	-14.3	-13.8
M2	920.3	1,011.3	1,019.8	11.2	10.7
Money market fund shares/units	46.6	61.1	63.3	34.1	35.8
Repo operations	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Debt securities issued with a maturity of up to 2 years	7.1	10.0	10.0	54.4	41.7
M3	974.0	1,082.3	1,093.1	12.6	12.2

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) Year-on-changes are calculated on the basis of chain indices; index reference period is January 2005.

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.



hand, decreased moderately. Despite the increase in the pace of growth in deposits and received loans with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years to 14.7% (by 0.6 percentage point more than in January), the rate of M2 growth decreased to 10.7% (by 0.4 percentage point).

From the marketable instruments, money market fund shares/units continued to grow (by SKK 2.2 billion), accompanied with a moderate increase in debt securities issued with a maturity of up to 2 years, while repo operations remained unchanged.

Main M3 Counterparts

Looking at the main M3 counterparts, MFI receivables from residents (including securities issued by clients and held by MFIs) increased by SKK 8.7 billion over the previous month in February, attributable mainly to the growth in receivables from the general government (SKK 1.3 billion) and receivables from the private sector (SKK 7.4 billion). The annual rate of growth in receivables from residents increased to 18.8% (increase of 0.6 percentage point) – the rate of growth in receivables from the general government increased to 0.3% and the rate of growth in receivables from the private sector increased to 25.6%.

Continuing moderate growth in MFI receivables from residents (including securities)

The decrease in net foreign assets of SKK 21.8 billion, caused by a decrease in foreign assets of SKK 18.1 billion (of which decrease in foreign assets of commercial banks was SKK 6.0 billion) surpassed the increase in MFI receivables from residents in February.

Table 6 Main M3 Counterparts (ECB methodology)

	Outstanding amounts (in billions of SKK) ¹⁾			Year-on-year changes (in %) ²⁾	
	Feb. 2007	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008
	MFI receivables from residents (including securities)	889.9	1,041.1	1,049.8	18.1	18.8
Receivables from general government	239.7	238.9	240.2	0.0	0.3
Receivables from the private sector	650.3	802.2	809.6	24.9	25.6
Net foreign assets	259.8	284.9	263.1	7.8	-4.0
Foreign assets	468.2	565.0	546.9	15.6	13.8
Foreign liabilities	208.4	280.1	283.8	24.2	36.2
Long-term financial liabilities (excluding capital and reserves)	123.7	141.0	142.6	14.7	15.3
Other items net ³⁾	-52.0	-102.6	-77.2	79.0	37.6
M3	974.0	1,082.3	1,093.1	12.6	12.2

Source: NBS.

Note: Differences in the sums are due to rounding.

1) As at the last day of the given period.

2) Year-on-changes are calculated on the basis of chain indices; index reference period is January 2005.

3) Other items net include capital, reserves and provisions, as well as deposits and loans received from the central government.

Long-term financial liabilities (excluding capital, reserves and provisions) went up by SKK 1.6 billion in February, compared with the previous month. The rate of their annual growth accelerated to 15.3%. This increase was influenced mainly by debt securities issued with a maturity of over 2 years (increase of SKK 1.5 billion), while deposits and loans received with an agreed maturity of over 2 years recorded only moderate growth, and deposits repayable at a period of notice of over 3 months slightly decreased.

The increase in other net counterparts of SKK 25.4 billion was influenced particularly by the decrease in deposits and loans received from the central government (excluding deposits held at the State Treasury) of SKK 12.1 billion, and in capital, reserves and provisions of SKK 9.0 billion.

Structure of MFI Receivables from the Private Sector (excluding securities and NBS receivables)

The growth in MFI receivables from the private sector accelerated compared with February 2008, particularly due to the faster growth in loans to non-financial institutions. Loans to households and financial corporations continued to grow.

Faster growth in loans to non-financial corporations and households

The pace of growth in MFI receivables from non-financial corporations accelerated by 0.5 percentage point, despite the low month-on-month increase (of SKK 2.8 billion). The reason for accelerated growth was low growth in the same period last year, when loans increased by SKK 0.5 billion. Broken down by term, the volume of all types of loans increased; the highest growth was recorded in long-term loans with maturities of more than 5 years (increase of SKK 1.2 billion).



Table 7 MFI Receivables from the Resident Private Sector

	Outstanding amounts (SKK billions) ¹⁾			Year-on-year changes (%) ³⁾	
	Feb. 2007	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008
MFI receivables from the private sector (including securities)	650.3	802.2	809.6	24.9	25.6
– of which: securities issued by the private sector ²⁾	13.9	17.5	17.6	28.6	26.5
MFI receivables (excluding securities)	636.4	784.7	792.0	24.8	25.6
Non-financial corporations	331.6	410.5	413.2	25.6	26.2
– up to 1 year	140.3	174.7	175.7	31.9	28.7
– 1 to 5 years	65.7	86.1	86.7	33.2	32.2
– over 5 years	125.6	149.6	150.8	15.3	20.1
Financial corporations	60.8	66.1	65.9	5.4	8.7
Insurance corporations and pension funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Households and non-profit institutions serving Households	243.9	308.1	312.8	28.7	28.9
– consumer loans	36.7	41.7	42.3	16.9	17.0
– construction loans	161.7	207.2	210.6	30.0	30.5
– other loans	45.5	59.1	60.0	33.5	33.2

Source: NBS.

Note: Differences in the sums are due to rounding. The missing data were omitted due to a high year-on-year dynamics, resulting from relatively low levels of given measures.

1) Figures refer to the last day of the given period.

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

3) Year-on-changes are calculated on the basis of chain indices; index reference period is January 2005.

Table 8 MFI Receivables from the Resident Private Sector (excluding securities and receivables from NBS)

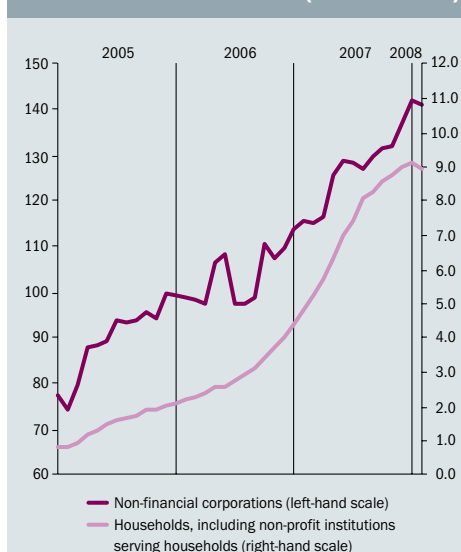
	Outstanding amounts (SKK billions) ¹⁾	Year-on-year changes (in %) ²⁾					Cumulative changes since beginning of year (SKK billions)	
		Feb. 2008	2007 Q1	2007 Q2	2007 Q3	2007 Q4	Feb. 2008	Feb. 2008
MFI receivables (excluding securities)	792.0	22.6	21.4	24.8	23.6	25.6	9.1	23.9
Non-financial corporations	413.2	19.5	20.6	26.9	23.4	26.2	5.2	15.7
– loans in Slovak koruna	271.9	20.4	21.5	24.4	22.4	28.2	-0.9	11.4
– loans in foreign currency	141.3	17.7	19.0	32.1	25.4	22.4	6.1	4.2
Financial corporations (other financial intermediaries and auxiliary financial institutions)	65.9	9.4	-0.2	3.4	5.7	8.7	-2.1	-0.4
– loans in Slovak koruna	49.3	12.6	2.8	0.3	-2.9	1.8	-2.3	0.1
– loans in foreign currency	16.6	-1.1	-9.6	14.5	42.1	36.1	0.2	-0.5
Insurance companies and pension funds	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Households and non-profit institutions serving households	312.8	31.2	28.8	27.8	28.6	28.9	6.0	8.7
– loans in Slovak koruna	303.9	30.0	27.1	25.9	26.9	27.8	5.3	8.7
– loans in foreign currency	8.9	132.5	170.5	165.5	126.5	88.3	0.8	0.0
of which: consumer loans	42.3	24.7	20.0	18.8	17.9	17.0	0.8	0.7
house purchase loans	210.6	31.5	30.9	30.3	30.3	30.5	4.9	6.7
other loans	60.0	35.9	28.8	26.7	31.2	33.2	0.3	1.2

Source: NBS.

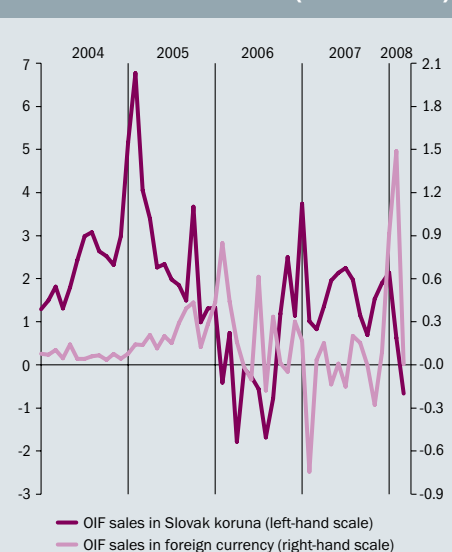
Note: Figures may not add due to rounding. The missing figures have been excluded because of the high values of year-on-year changes, resulting from the relatively small volumes of the given indicators.

1) As at the last day of the given period.

2) Year-on-changes are calculated on the basis of chain indices; index reference period is January 2005.

Chart 7 Lending in Foreign Currency (SKK billions)


Source: NBS.

Chart 8 Monthly Net Sales of OIFs in Slovakia (SKK billions)


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

The rate of growth in household loans continued to accelerate moderately (by 0.2 percentage point in February). The highest increase over the previous month was reported in house purchase loans (of SKK 3.4 billion). The volume of consumer and other loans increased by SKK 1.3 billion, compared with January.

Foreign currency MFI receivables from the private sector decreased by SKK 1.0 billion in February. The reason was a decrease in all sectors. The most notable decrease was recorded in euro loans to non-financial corporations (of SKK 0.5 billion). Loans denominated in other foreign currencies decreased by SKK 0.1 billion. The volume of MFI receivables from households denominated in foreign currencies decreased for the first time in the last four years (by SKK 0.2 billion). The share of euro-denominated loans in foreign currency loans remained virtually unchanged in all sectors (about 93%).

The inflow of capital into open-end investment fund did not continue in March, as their attractiveness for Slovak investors decreased. A possible explanation can be the outflow of funds into bank deposits, which offer relatively safe and high returns. The net value of OIF assets denominated in SKK decreased to SKK 145.2 billion (by SKK 1.1 billion, compared with February), with monthly net sales of OIFs reporting a negative value of SKK 0.7 billion. The net sales of OIFs denominated in foreign currencies equalled almost zero.

Outflow of funds into open-end investment funds
Table 9 Net Sales of Open-end Investment Funds in the SR (in SKK billions)

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Cum.
OIF sales in total,	2006	1.8	0.4	1.2	-1.6	-0.1	-0.4	0.1	-1.9	-0.4	1.2	2.4	1.4	4.1
in Slovak koruna	2007	3.9	0.3	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.3	0.7	1.3	2.0	20.0
and foreign currency	2008	3.1	2.1	-0.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.5

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

The highest monthly net sales were traditionally reported by money market funds (SKK 1.0 billion). Equity funds and special real estate funds also reported slightly positive net sales (SKK 0.04 billion in total). Negative net sales were reported in bond funds and funds of funds (both categories decreasing by SKK 0.7 billion), mixed funds and other funds (decrease of SKK 0.3 billion in total). The net sales of OIFs of all types in the Slovak Republic, denominated in SKK and foreign currencies, were negative and totalled SKK 0.7 billion.

Current Budgetary Developments

On 31 March 2008, the state budget recorded a surplus of SKK 3.4 billion. Total revenues amounted to SKK 81.0 billion; total expenditures stood at SKK 77.6 billion.



4.2 The External Sector

Payment Balance for January 2008

Current account In January 2008, the balance of payments' current account produced a deficit of SKK 1.1 billion. Compared with the previous month, the current account balance improved by SKK 9.6 billion. The most significant change was observed in the trade balance, where the December's deficit changed to a surplus. The decrease of the current account deficit, on the other hand, was mitigated by worse current transfers balance, with higher payments to EU funds being the main factor behind the month-on-month increase of the deficit. To a smaller extent, the services balance and the balance of income also deteriorated month-on-month. Compared with the same period last year, the balance of payments' current account deteriorated significantly (by SKK 7.4 billion). The main factors behind the change from a surplus to a deficit were weaker current transfers balance and balance of income.

Table 10 Balance of Payments Current Account		(SKK billions)	
	January 2008	January 2007	
Balance of trade	7.2	6.7	
Exports	125.6	109.1	
Imports	118.4	102.4	
Balance of services	-0.9	-0.1	
Balance of income	-1.4	1.4	
of which: income from investment	-3.7	-1.5	
of which: reinvested earnings	-1.4	-1.9	
Current transfers	-6.0	-1.7	
Current account in total	-1.1	6.3	

Source: NBS and the Statistical Office of the SR.

Foreign trade balance surplus (after revision by the Statistical Office) stood at SKK 7.2 billion in January (the originally published surplus was SKK 6.6 billion). Exports increased in January month-on-month, significantly increasing also its annual growth rate (to 15.2%). The increase in exports, compared with the previous month, was caused mainly by higher exports of machinery and transport equipment (motor vehicles and parts and TV sets) and semi-finished products (iron and steel, paper, glass, wood, aluminium, rubber and products made of them) and, to a lesser extent, of final products. The exports of raw materials remained virtually unchanged compared with the previous month. Unlike exports, imports of goods decreased month-on-month in January in absolute terms. Their annual rate of growth, however, increased to 15.6%. The decrease in imports was supported by lower imports of machinery and transport equipment (electrical equipment, automated data processing machines, shaping machines, rubber and plastics processing machines and other) and, to some extent, by lower imports of raw materials and final products (fruits). This decrease was partly offset by increasing imports of semi-finished products (iron and steel and iron and steel products, plastics, rubber, paper and other).

Table 11 Exports in January, year-on-year changes				
	Year-on-year changes in SKK billions		Contribution to the year-on-year changes in p.p.	
	January		January	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Raw materials	1.3	-0.4	1.2	-0.5
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	3.3	4.4	3.0	5.5
Machinery and transport equipment	9.8	23.8	8.9	29.5
Finished products	2.2	0.5	2.0	0.6
EXPORTS in total	16.5	28.3	15.2	35.0

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



Table 12 Imports in January, year-on-year changes

	Year-on-year changes in SKK billions		Contribution to the year-on-year changes in p.p.	
	January		January	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Raw materials	4.0	-4.0	3.9	-4.5
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	2.3	6.5	2.3	7.4
Machinery and transport equipment	6.1	10.1	6.0	11.4
Finished products	3.6	1.6	3.5	1.8
of which: – agricultural and industrial goods	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7
– passenger cars	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
– machines and electrical consumer goods	0.6	-1.1	0.6	-1.2
IMPORTS in total	16.0	14.2	15.6	16.1

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

In January, the balance of payments on combined capital and financial account resulted in a deficit of SKK 4.2 billion.

Combined capital and financial account

The outflow of funds in January was caused particularly by the development of other investments and, to a lesser extent, of foreign direct investments. The outflow of funds in the category of other investments was the result of diverging developments in short-term capital, with a decrease of deposits by non-residents on accounts opened with Slovak banks surpassing the decrease in deposits of Slovak banks on accounts opened with foreign banks. The main factor behind the outflow of capital in the FDI category was the development of other capital (decrease in receivables from foreign direct investors accompanied by a decrease in liabilities). The inflow of funds in the category of portfolio investments was attributable to higher holdings of long-term government debt securities by non-residents.

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

	January 2008	January 2007
Capital account	1.9	3.8
Direct investment	-4.8	1.2
SR abroad	0.3	-0.5
of which: equity capital abroad	0.1	0.0
reinvested earnings	-0.1	-0.1
In the SR	-5.1	1.7
of which: equity capital in the SR	-1.1	1.7
of which: other than privatisation	-1.1	1.7
reinvested earnings	1.5	2.0
Portfolio investment and financial derivatives	13.9	-23.0
SR abroad	1.3	0.8
In the SR	12.6	-23.8
Other long-term investments	3.1	-2.3
Assets	0.4	-1.3
Liabilities	2.7	-1.0
Other short-term investments	-18.3	27.4
Assets	11.6	4.0
Liabilities	-29.9	23.4
Capital and financial account	-4.2	7.1

Source: NBS.

The total foreign reserves of NBS decreased by SKK 0.2 billion (USD 12.6 million, excluding foreign exchange differences) month-on-month.

Foreign reserves of NBS

**External Debt of the Slovak Republic as at 31 January 2008**

Gross external debt The total gross external debt reached USD 43.7 billion (EUR 29.5 billion) at the end of January 2008. The total long-term external debt increased by USD 0.8 billion in January, accompanied by a decrease in total short-term external debt by USD 1.4 billion.

Looking at the short-term foreign debt, foreign liabilities of commercial banks decreased by USD 1.3 billion month-on-month (cash and deposits) in January. Short-term foreign liabilities of businesses went down by USD 0.1 billion.

Looking at the long-term foreign debt, the foreign liabilities of the government and NBS increased by USD 0.6 billion during the period under review, particularly due to increased purchases of Slovak koruna government bonds. Long-term foreign liabilities of the corporate sector and commercial banks increased by USD 0.2 billion in total.

Slovakia's per capita gross external debt reached USD 8,117 at the end of January. The share of short-term foreign debt in Slovakia's total gross foreign debt decreased by 5.5 percentage points month-on-month and reached 50.8% at the end of January.

Table 14 External Debt of the SR

	In millions of USD			In millions of EUR		
	31.12.2007	1.1.2008	31.1.2008	31.12.2007	1.1.2008	31.1.2008
Total external debt of the SR	44,308.7	44,308.7	43,663.3	30,156.2	30,156.2	29,480.0
Long-term external debt	20,709.7	20,709.7	21,480.0	14,094.9	14,094.9	14,502.9
Government and NBS ¹⁾	9,502.4	9,502.4	10,130.9	6,467.3	6,467.3	6,840.2
Commercial banks	2,150.8	2,150.8	2,262.8	1,463.8	1,463.8	1,527.8
Entrepreneurial entities	9,056.5	9,056.5	9,086.3	6,163.8	6,163.8	6,134.9
Short-term external debt	23,599.0	23,599.0	22,182.3	16,061.3	16,061.3	14,977.1
Government and NBS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Commercial banks	12,095.6	12,095.6	10,803.0	8,232.2	8,232.2	7,294.0
Entrepreneurial entities	11,503.4	11,503.4	11,379.3	7,829.1	7,829.1	7,683.1
Foreign assets	37,017.4	37,017.4	37,275.0	25,193.8	25,193.8	25,167.4
Net external debt	7,291.3	7,291.3	6,387.3	4,962.4	4,962.4	4,312.6
SKK/USD and SKK/EUR rates:	22.870	22.870	22.730	33.603	33.603	33.665
EUR/USD cross exchange rate:	-	-	-	1.469	1.469	1.481

Source: NBS.

1) Including government agencies and municipalities.

Net external debt The net external debt, expressed as the difference between gross foreign debt, i.e. USD 43.7 billion (liabilities of the Government and NBS, liabilities of commercial banks and liabilities of the corporate sector – excluding equity participation) and foreign assets, i.e. USD 37.3 billion (foreign reserves of NBS, foreign assets of commercial banks and the corporate sector – excluding equity participation), reached USD 6.4 billion (debtor position) at the end of January 2008.

Current Developments

The foreign trade balance moderately improved in February, compared with the previous month, showing a surplus of SKK 8.3 billion. A significant improvement over the previous month was recorded in the current transfers balance. The month-on-month change was attributable to the fact that the current transfers balance was influenced by income from EU funds in February, which contrasted with payments by the Slovak Republic to the EU budget in January. The balance of income also improved, compared with January. The services balance, on the other hand, developed worse than in the previous month. Improved current transfers balance and, to a lesser extent, better developing balance of income and trade balance were the main factors behind the month-on-month improvement of the current account balance by SKK 9.9 billion. In the first two months of 2008, the balance of payment current account reported a surplus of SKK 7.7 billion (improvement by SKK 1.1 billion year-on-year).

The annual growth in exports and imports accelerated in February, with exports growing at a pace of 24.6%, imports at a pace of 16.3%.



	February		January – February	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Balance of trade	8.3	-0.5	15.5	6.2
Exports	132.8	106.6	258.4	215.7
Imports	124.5	107.1	242.9	209.5
Balance of services	-1.7	0.3	-2.6	0.2
Balance of income	2.2	0.7	0.8	2.1
of which: income from investments	-1.1	-2.2	-4.8	-3.7
of which: reinvested earnings	-1.4	-1.9	-2.8	-3.8
Current transfers	0.0	-0.2	-6.0	-1.9
Current account in total	8.8	0.3	7.7	6.6

Source: NBS and the Statistical Office of the SR.

The trade balance surplus reported in February exceeded the expectations by NBS, influenced mainly by the fast growth in exports.

Exports are expected to grow month-on-month in March. In light of the lower levels of exports from the beginning of the year, attributable to seasonal factors, the increase in exports in March should be significant, with exports expected to return to standard levels. The month-on-month increase in exports in March, however, should be lower than in the past, as the growth figures reported in January and particularly in February were rather high. Similarly to exports, imports are also expected to grow month-on-month. This growth should be supported by higher imports of semi-finished products, machinery and products for the final consumption.

Exports could decrease month-on-month in April (due to seasonal factors), but are expected to return on the growth curve in May to levels close to those reported in March. In the coming months, the influence of automotive and electrical industry on exports is expected to increase. As a result, high growth rates are expected (the growth rate of exports could reach about 20%). Imports are expected to reach similar values as exports in April and May. In addition to the high imports of semi-finished products (attributable to the high growth in exports), products for the final consumption are also expected to grow in May.

Overall, exports and imports are expected to grow gradually, with trade balance expected to improve in the course of 2008.

At the end of March, the total foreign reserves of NBS stood at USD 20,041.4 million, representing a month-on-month increase by USD 482.1 million. The increase in foreign reserves compared to the end of February is the result of the deficit on the balance of income and expenses of USD 159.0 million (mainly due to repayments of government debt amounting to USD 107.0 million, and payments to NBS clients within the international payments system), offset by positive foreign exchange differences (USD 641.1 million) due to a change in the cross exchange rate between USD and the euro during the period under review. At the end of the month, the volume of foreign reserves was 3.3 times greater than the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia for the first two months of 2008.

Foreign reserves of NBS

The ratio of foreign reserves to the amount of payments for goods and services recorded in banking statistics, reached 4.3 times the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to the SR for the first two months of 2008.

The month-on-month appreciation of the nominal effective exchange rate³ of the Slovak koruna accelerated in March and reached 1.9%, compared to 0.5% in the previous month. Appreciation of

Nominal effective exchange rate of the Slovak koruna (NEER)

³ For calculating the nominal and real 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.



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

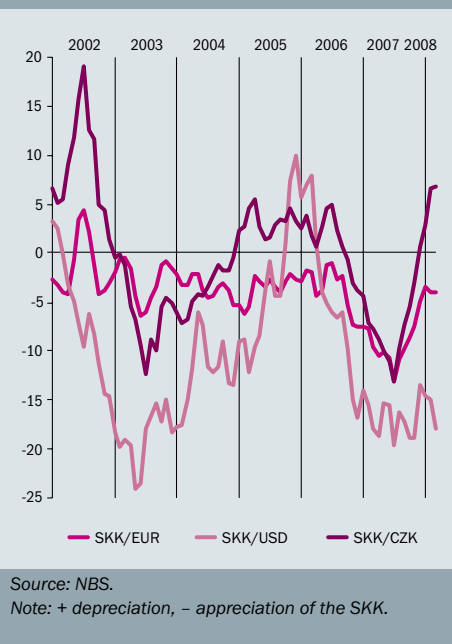
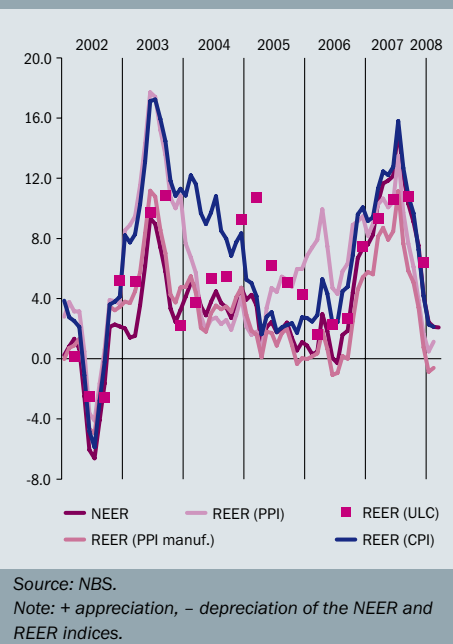


Chart 10 Developments in the NEER and REER Indices (9 trading partners) (year-on-year changes in %)



the nominal effective exchange rate was caused mainly by the appreciation of the domestic currency against the euro by 1.3 percentage point.

On a year-on-year basis, the appreciation of the nominal effective exchange rate reached 2.1% (equal to February). The strengthening of the nominal effective exchange rate index was caused primarily by the appreciation of the koruna against the euro by 2.7 percentage points. The appreciation of the domestic currency was dampened by its depreciation against the Czech koruna with a negative contribution of 1.6 percentage point.

Real effective exchange rate of the Slovak koruna (REER)

Slower annual nominal appreciation of the Slovak koruna led to a slower appreciation of the real effective exchange rate, defined on the basis of the consumer price index (CPI), which appreciated by 2.1% in February. Appreciation of the REER based on producer price index (PPI) accelerated to 1.1%, due to the faster growth of the index, compared to foreign countries. A similar cause was behind the slower depreciation of the REER based on the manufacturing products price index (PPI manuf.), which weakened by 0.6%.

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	2.2
December 2004	4.7	8.3	4.1	4.7	9.3
December 2005	1.1	2.7	6.0	0.0	4.3
December 2006	7.4	10.1	9.5	5.4	7.4
December 2007	4.2	4.2	1.7	0.8	6.4 ^(p)
January 2008 ¹⁾	2.4/-0.8	2.3/-0.4	0.5/0.3	-0.9/-2.0	-
February 2008 ¹⁾	2.1/-0.3	2.1/0.6	1.1/3.0	-0.6/-1.6	-
March 2008 ¹⁾	2.1/1.6	.	.	.	.

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

4.3 Real Economy

Current Developments

The year-on-year rate of growth in industrial production accelerated in February, in comparison with January 2008, particularly due to faster year-on-year growth in manufacturing production. The annual rate of growth in industrial production stood at 11.5% (8.5% one month ago). The rate of year-on-year growth increased particularly in the production of metals and metal products and plant and machinery. Production of electrical and optical devices reported an annual increase of 2.0% (as opposed by the annual decrease of 4.0% in January 2008). Production of transport equipment reported slower annual growth in production. Nevertheless, the rate of growth stood at almost 30%.

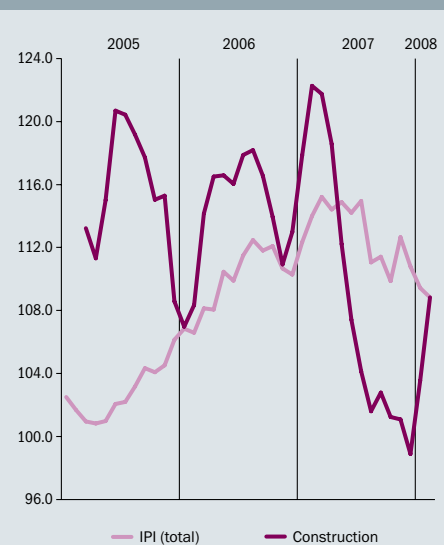
Construction output reported a high annual increase in the second consecutive month (13.5% in February and 14.1% in January), due to faster annual growth in domestic construction (increase of 11.5% in February 2008) and foreign construction (increase of 84.2%).

The annual growth in receipts in industry (at current prices) accelerated from 18.0% in January to 21.0% in February 2008, due to higher annual growth in receipts of the key industrial sectors of Slovakia (production of transport equipment, production of metals and metal products, production of plant and machinery and manufacturing of electrical and optical devices).

Receipts in retail trade grew annually by 20.3% at current prices in February (19.1% in January). Other specialised retail trade, retail trade with food and retail trade outside of shops contributed most to their growth. The year-on-year growth in the receipts of entities specialising in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles and retail sale of fuels accelerated in February 2008, compared with January, due to higher prices of fuels. The rate of growth in receipts from wholesale trade accelerated in February, due to the fast growth of wholesale sales of food, beverages and tobacco, combined with accelerated growth in wholesale sales of non-agricultural interim products.

As far as the structure of retail trade is concerned, the annual growth in other specialised retail trade accelerated, compared with the previous month; growth in retail sales of food in specialised and non-specialised shops, on the other hand, slowed down. Overall growth in receipts was supported by retail trade outside of shops; retail trade with pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, on the other hand, slowed down again and so did the growth in receipts from other retail trade in non-specialised shops.

Chart 11 Development of Industrial Production and Construction Production (3-month moving averages) (index; same period a year earlier = 100)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.
Note: The Industrial production index is adjusted for calendar effects.

Chart 12 Year-on-year Dynamics of Sales in Selected Branches (at current prices; 3-month moving averages) (%)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR, NBS calculations.



Chart 13 Retail Sales at Current Prices (3-month moving averages) (index, same period a year earlier = 100)

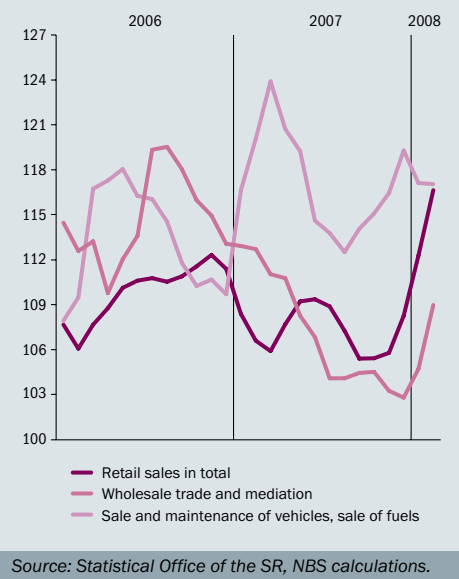
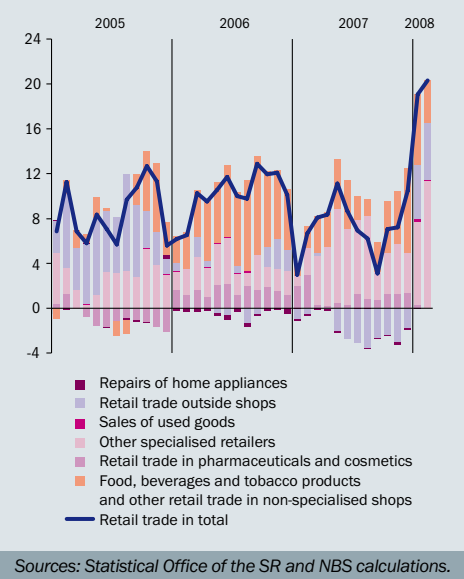


Chart 14 Contributions to Year-on-year Growth in Retail Sales (current prices)



The annual growth in receipts from services related to real estates, renting and trade activities and other services slowed down somewhat compared with the previous month.

Table 17 Production and Sales

	SKK millions, current prices	Indices		
		February 2008	February 2007	January 2008	February 2008
Industrial production index ¹⁾	-	115.3	108.5	111.5
Construction production ²⁾	11,397	125.2	114.1	113.5
Industry in total ³⁾	195,959	119.6 ⁴⁾	118.0	121.0
Construction ³⁾	18,591	131.4	108.7	118.7
Wholesale trade ³⁾	68,127	113.2	110.7	114.5
Retail trade	38,119	106.7	119.1	120.3
Sale and maintenance of vehicles, retail sales of fuels ³⁾	18,397	123.1	113.6	118.7
Hotels and restaurants ³⁾	3,774	103.5	115.0	99.9
Transport, storage ³⁾	15,210	141.8 ⁴⁾	114.5	116.7
Real estate, renting, business activities ³⁾	21,089	111.7	112.5	111.2
Posts and telecommunications ³⁾	6,538	109.6	109.5	110.4
Receipts from own output and sales (total for the selected branches) ³⁾	368,902	119.8	109.5	115.7

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, NBS calculations.

1) Adjusted for calendar effects (revised time series).

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)

4) The index was influenced by a methodological change (gas transport was removed from industry, and placed to transportation).

Wages, Employment and Unemployment

Development of nominal wage

In February 2008, the annual nominal wage growth weakened in sales and maintenance of vehicles, hotels and restaurants and retail trade, compared with January 2008. In the other sectors, nominal wages grew faster than or at the same pace as in the previous month. The average monthly nominal wage in February 2008 for all sectors indicates an increase in the annual growth rate, compared with the previous month. The fastest growth in nominal wage was recorded in the industry. Such growth was observed also in the recent past; the average monthly wage in this sector, however, is usually subject to significant revisions after the quarterly indicator is published.

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

	Average monthly wage – nominal		Average monthly wage – real	
	Január 2008	Február 2008	Január 2008	Február 2008
Industry	108.1	109.8	104.1	105.6
of which: Manufacturing	108.2	110.0	104.2	105.8
Construction	107.2	108.8	103.3	104.6
Retail trade	105.8	105.1	101.9	101.1
Wholesale trade	104.9	104.9	101.1	100.9
Sale and maintenance of vehicles	108.0	104.8	104.0	100.8
Real estate and renting activities	112.8	114.2	108.7	109.8
Transport	108.3	110.0	104.3	105.8
Post and telecom.	110.9	111.5	106.8	107.2
Average for the selected sectors	107.9	109.1	104.0	104.9
Economy in total in Q4 2007	108.0	-	104.5	-
Consumer prices	103.8	104.0	-	-

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

Notes: The selected sector accounted for 73% of total employment in the fourth quarter of 2007.

Real wage index = nominal wage index / consumer price index.

In February 2008, the year-on-year growth in employment accelerated in the real estate and rental business sector only, compared with January 2008. The average employment figure for February 2008 for all sectors indicates a slowdown of annual employment growth, compared with the previous month.

Employment

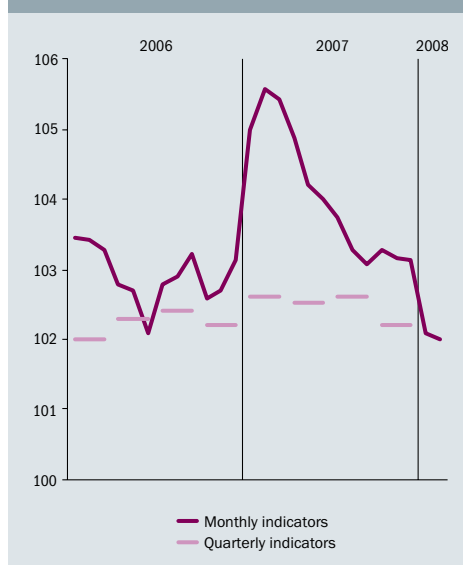
Comparison of quarterly and monthly employment indicators indicates that the annual growth of employment in the 1st quarter of 2008 (average growth of employment in January and February 2008) should be moderately lower than the figure reported in the 4th quarter of 2007.

Chart 15 Comparison of Average Monthly Wages Based on Monthly and Quarterly Data (%)



Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Chart 16 Comparison of Employment Rates Based on Monthly and Quarterly Data (%)



Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

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

	Employment	
	January 2008	February 2008
Industry	102.5	102.1
of which: manufacturing	103.0	102.7
Construction	107.4	107.2
Retail trade	101.4	101.4
Wholesale trade	94.1	94.3
Sale and maintenance of vehicles	105.7	103.1
Real estate and renting activities	101.2	103.8
Transport	106.4	105.7
Post and telecommunications	100.8	100.5
Average for the selected sectors	102.1	102.0
Economy in total in Q4 2007	102.2	-

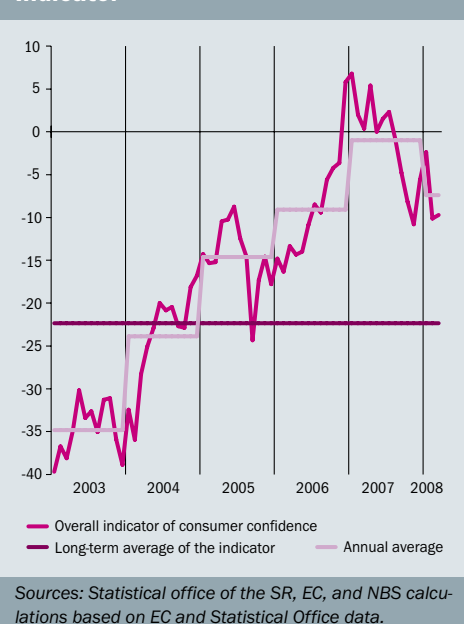
Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

Unemployment According to data from the Centre for Labour, Social Affairs and Family, the total number of unemployed dropped month-on-month by 5.4 thousand to 237 thousand in February 2008. The number of disposable unemployed, who may start working immediately, was 204.6 thousand, which was by 5.7 thousand less than in January. The rate of registered unemployment stood at 7.8% in February, representing a month-on-month decrease of 0.2 of a percentage point. Compared with the same period last year, it went down by 1.4 percentage point.

The average length of registration was 10.4 months. Compared with January 2008, the share of long-term unemployed (out of work for more than 12 months) increased by 0.3 of a percentage point and stood at 50.3% in February 2008.

Consumer Confidence Indicator

Increase of the consumer confidence indicator Consumer confidence improved in March, with the Consumer Confidence Indicator increasing to -9.7 points (by 0.4 point more than in February). Compared with February, consumers were less confident with regard to future financial situation of households, expected unemployment and expected household savings. Assessment of the expected economic development of Slovakia, on the other hand, was more positive. In year-to-year comparison, the consumer confidence indicator went down by 10 points.

Chart 17 Registered Unemployment Rate (%)**Chart 18 Consumer Confidence Indicator**



5 Monetary Developments

5.1 Foreign Exchange Market

The exchange rate of the Slovak koruna strengthened by 0.6% in March (from SKK/EUR 32.802 to SKK/EUR 32.611); the average exchange rate appreciated by 1.9%. The Slovak koruna deviated from its central rate (SKK/EUR 35.4424) most significantly on 17 March 2008, when its exchange rate was fixed at SKK/EUR 32.307, representing an appreciation of 8.8% from the central parity. In relation to the US dollar, the koruna strengthened by 4.8% (from SKK/USD 21.696 to SKK/USD 20.645). The average exchange rate appreciated by 6.7%.

Operations in the foreign exchange market

Spot transactions between foreign and domestic banks resulted in a positive balance of USD 1,026.3 million; i.e. foreign banks tended to sell the Slovak koruna and buy foreign currencies.

Národná banka Slovenska conducted no foreign exchange intervention in March.

	Month-on-month change	Average Mar. 2008	Average Jan.-Mar. 2008
		Average Mar. 2007	Average Jan.-Mar. 2007
SKK/EUR	-0.6	-4.0	-3.7
SKK/USD	-4.8	-18.0	-15.6

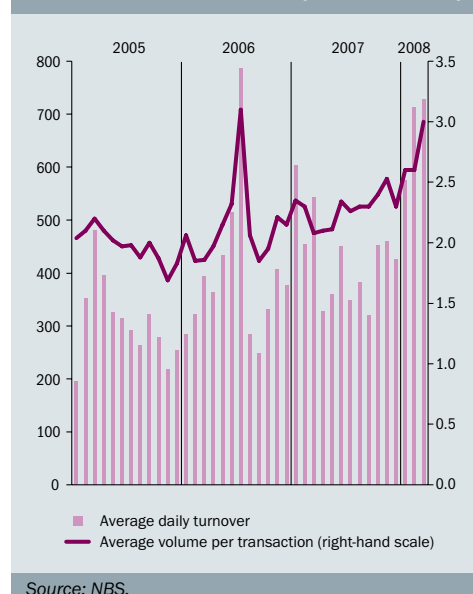
Source: NBS.
Notes: - appreciation of the SKK, + depreciation of the SKK

The Slovak koruna opened trading at the beginning of the month at SKK/EUR 32.400 after S&P had reviewed the outlook for Slovakia from „stable“ to „positive“, responding to the expected entry of Slovakia to the euro area in 2009. In the coming days, the koruna weakened due to negative sentiments in the region leading to a global depreciation of the currencies of emerging countries. After this short period of depreciation, the koruna started to strengthen again and, on Friday, 14 March, it reached its new historical high of SKK/EUR 32.250. Later on, as a result of dividend payments abroad and deteriorating investors' confidence in emerging economies, the koruna started to weaken and reached its monthly low of SKK/EUR 32.760. For the rest of the month, the koruna hovered around the level of SKK/EUR 32.500.

The total volume traded in the interbank foreign exchange market reached USD 123,216.1 million in March, representing an increase of 6.1% compared with the figure for February (USD 116,100.3 million). Of the total trading volume, swap transactions accounted for 87.1%. These were made mostly in USD (92.4%). Spot transactions accounted for 11.2% of the total turnover (87.6% of the deals were in EUR). The average daily turnover in the spot market reached USD 728.5 million and the average volume per transaction amounted to USD 3.0 million.

Interbank foreign exchange market

Chart 19 Transactions in the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (USD millions)



The total volume of transactions between domestic commercial banks decreased from USD 10,841.3 million in February to USD 7,891.5 million in March. Most trading took place in USD (57.8%, compared with 68.6% in February), followed by EUR (40.2%, compared with 30.0% in February). Deals in other currencies accounted for 2.0% of the total turnover between domestic commercial banks only.

Transactions between domestic banks accounted for 6.4% of the total volume traded in the interbank foreign exchange market (compared with 9.3% in the previous month). Of the total volume of transactions between domestic banks, swap operations accounted for 75.3% (78.2% in February) and spot transactions (excluding interventions) for 22.7% (22.7% in February).

The total volume of transactions with foreign banks increased by 9.6%, from USD 105,259.0 million in February to USD 115,324.6 million in March. USD deals



again accounted for the largest volume of transactions (82.6%, compared with 84.0% in February), followed by EUR deals with a share of 16.0% (15.2% in February). Trading in other currencies accounted for 1.4%. Trading between domestic and foreign banks still dominated the country's foreign exchange market with a share of 93.6%.

As was the case with deals between domestic banks, trading between domestic and foreign banks took place predominantly in the form of swap operations (87.9%, compared with 85.8% in February). Spot transactions accounted for 10.3% (12.9% in February). The share of forward dealings in the foreign exchange market was negligible. Option contracts accounted for 1.3% of the volume traded with foreign banks.

Slovak-koruna deposits of non-resident banks stood at SKK 57.2 billion in February, representing an increase of SKK 5.4 billion over the last month and an increase of SKK 23.8 billion over the same period a year earlier.

The volume of government securities held by non-residents decreased by SKK 3.5 billion in March, compared with February. Of this amount, SKK 2.4 billion were related to the repayment of government bond issue No. 151 for the restructuring of selected banks and SKK 0.9 billion were related to 3 year government bond issue No 207. The volume of Treasury Bills owned by non-residents was equal to zero, as the Agency for Debt and Liquidity Management (ARDAL) did not issue any Treasury Bills in this year.

The long-term trend of decreasing volume of government bonds held by non-residents continued in March, with the volume decreasing to SKK 70.1 billion. The share of non-residents in the total volume of government bond issued hovered around the level of 21.0%.

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

	2007					2008			
	28.2.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.	31.12.	31.1.	29.2.	31.3. ^(p)	10.4. ^(p)
Koruna assets, banks	16.1	13.0	15.5	15.2	22.0	20.6	15.4	12.0	14.9
Koruna liabilities	41.0	58.4	68.0	58.8	73.1	62.8	67.8	.	.
of which: banks	33.4	48.4	57.7	48.9	61.4	51.8	57.2	61.9	61.9
non-bank clients	7.6	10.0	10.4	10.0	11.7	11.0	10.6	.	.
Government securities	63.1	80.0	74.3	66.5	61.8	74.5	73.6	70.1	.
of which: government bonds	63.1	80.0	74.3	66.5	61.8	74.5	73.6	70.1	.
SR Treasury bills	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.
Total	104.0	138.4	142.3	125.4	135.0	137.2	141.4	.	.

Source: NBS and the Central Securities Depository of the SR, a.s.

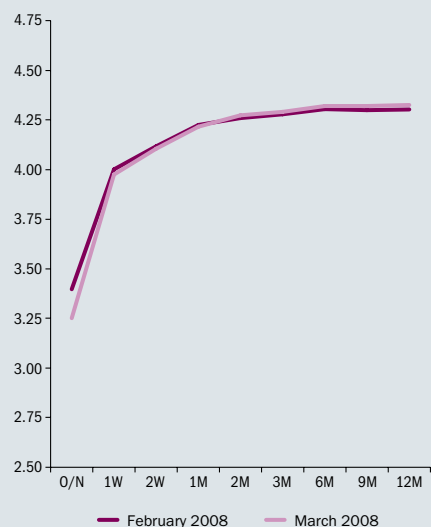
(p) Preliminary data from Dev (NBS) 20-98 "Daily Statement of Foreign Exchange Positions".

5.2 Money Market and Monetary Policy Implementation

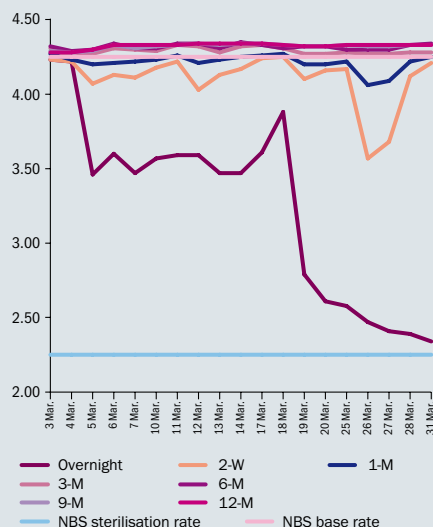
At its 12th meeting on 25 March 2008, the Bank Board of NBS decided to leave its key interest rates unchanged, at 2.25% for overnight sterilisation operations, 5.75% for overnight refinancing transactions, and 4.25% for two-week repo tenders with commercial banks.

Interest rates Average monthly interest rates of the interbank money market yield curve changed in March to a minimum extent only, compared with the previous month. The rates on short-term maturities decreased on average, unlike the rates on long maturities, which increased. As usual, the short end of the yield curve showed the highest change, responding to changes in sector's short-term liquidity. The interest rate on overnight deposits decreased by an average of 0.14 percentage point and the one-week rate decreased by 0.3 percentage point. The prices of deposits at the long end of the yield curve moved upwards (by 0.02 of a percentage point on average).

The decision of the NBS Bank Board from March 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 virtually unchanged.

**Chart 20 Average Monthly Interbank Market Rates (BRIBOR) (% p.a.)**

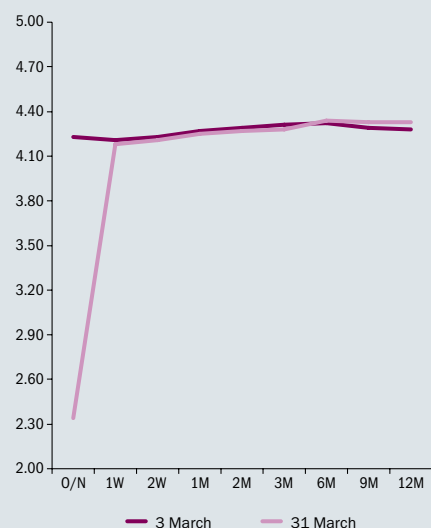
Source: NBS.

Chart 21 Developments in Interbank Market Rates (BRIBOR) (% p.a.)

Source: NBS.

Continuing tensions in the euro area money market did not influence the Slovak money market to a sizeable extent. This was reflected also in the development of interest rates on long maturities in March: the prices of deposits recorded only slight changes, and, in average, remained stable. The long end of the European yield curve, however, showed higher volatility and the rates on these maturities increased by more than 0.3 percentage point. These movements, however, were not related to expectations but rather to the unwillingness of the banks to lend longer-term funds to each other. The interest rates in Slovakia did not respond to these developments and diverged from the European rates despite the anticipated convergence of market rates to the European level.

NBS continued conducting its monetary policy operations in a standard manner throughout March and accepted all bids received in four sterilisation repo tenders. The minimum, average and maximum interest yields were at the level of 2W reference rate (4.25%). In March, one auction in Treasury Bills was held by NBS and NBS accepted a standard volume of treasury bills. The minimum interest yield equalled to 4.24% and the average and maximum interest yields were at the level of the key rate applicable to 2W repo tenders.

Chart 22 Yield curve in March (%)

Source: NBS.

The comparison of yield curves from the beginning and from the end of the month shows that it was the O/N rate that changed most significantly. The interest rates along the whole yield curve were, at the end of the month, at about the same level as at the beginning of the month.

The banking sector opened the month with undersupply of liquidity on a daily basis. In the first repo tender in March, the demand by the sector was lower than the maturing volume, with the sector expecting the auction in NBS treasury bills. In the auction, the bids accepted almost equalled to the maturing volume and, as a result, the volume of liquidity or the ratio between sterilisation facilities of NBS did not change. In the first week, the sector got to a cumulative surplus of liquidity and, in the next repo tender, banks submitted bids exceeding the maturing volume. The demand by the banks went down again in the third repo tender of March. The demand in the last repo tender exceeded the maturing volume and thus reduced the oversupply of liquidity. This combined with the broader recourse to overnight deposits with NBS led to a decrease of the cumulative position. The banking sector met the minimum reserve requirement to 100.29%.

Liquidity



In March, the preference given by banks to longer-term forms of sterilisation over two-week repo tenders was again confirmed. The share of sterilisation repo tenders decreased from 74.6% in February to 73.9% in March. These funds were rerouted to treasury bills of NBS, whose share increased to 24.3%. Sterilisation structure, however, had historically been dominated by repo tenders. The share of overnight deposits with the NBS also increased and stood at 1.8%. The average daily sterilisation position of NBS decreased in comparison with February by SKK 66 million to SKK 371.17 billion in March.

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 in SKK mil.	Share in % p.a.	Volume in SKK mil.	Share in % p.a.	Volume in SKK mil.	Share in % p.a.	Volume in SKK mil.	Share in % p.a.	Volume in SKK mil.
February 2008	-276,962	74.60	295	0.08	-5,527	1.49	-89,049	23.99	-371,243
March 2008	-274,313	73.90	0	0.00	-6,735	1.81	-90,129	24.28	-371,177

Source: NBS.

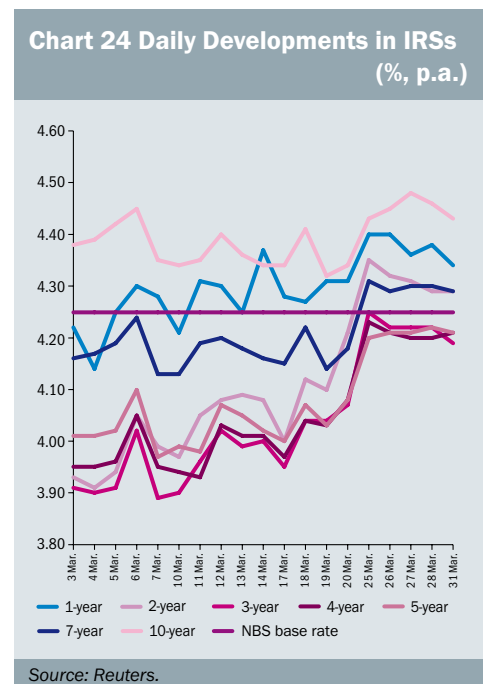
Interbank transactions Slightly lower trading activity in March led to a decrease in the volume of trading in the interbank market to SKK 1,979.2 billion (compared with SKK 1,997.8 billion in February). Of the total volume of purchases and sales in the interbank market, the share of resident bank transactions decreased, compared to February, to 20.3%, and that of transactions with non-resident banks increased to 79.7%. Broken down by type of interbank transactions, domestic banks achieved the largest share in deposits (70.9%). Transactions with non-resident banks were dominated by swaps (67.1%). Compared with February, the volumes of deposits, swaps and FRA contracts decreased, while the volume of IRS deals increased.

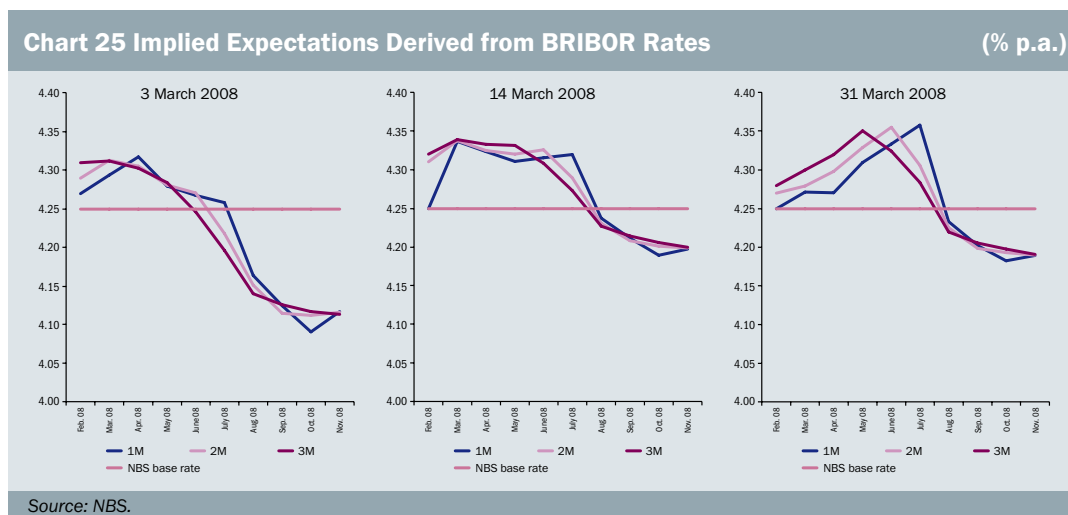
Table 23 Interbank Transactions (SKK millions)

	Deposits	Repos	Swaps	FRAs	IRSS
February 2008	804,275	0	1,175,368	13,000	5,155
March 2008	791,404	0	1,171,603	9,500	6,715

Source: NBS.

Minimum required reserves For March 2008, the minimum reserve requirement of the banking sector was set at SKK 26.32 billion. This reserve requirement had actually been met to 100.29% during the month.





Development of Money Market Interest Rate Derivatives

Trading in FRA contracts was marked with lower activity in March, compared with the previous month. Deals were made with three months maturity and settlement in 3, 6, 9 and 10 months; these deals accounted for 100% of all the deals. The share of FRA deals involving foreign entities accounted for 79.0%. Other deals were made between domestic banks.

Trading in interest rate swaps (IRS) recorded an increase in volume compared with the previous month. Almost 83.9% of the contracts were made with foreign banks. The remaining 16.1% of the deals involved domestic entities only. Swap transactions were concluded with one- to ten-year maturities. They were dominated by contracts with a maturity from two to five years, representing 57.1% of the total volume traded. They were followed by transactions with up to two years maturity, which accounted for 34%.

Implied FRA rates computed from BRIBOR at the beginning of March indicated a decrease in 3-month rates till November 2008, to a level of about 4.1%. In the middle of the month, they indicated a lower decrease in November this year to a level of 4.2%. At the end of the month, market expectations calculated from implied FRA rates remained unchanged, indicating a moderate decrease of the rates in November 2008 to 4.2%.

5.3 Customer Interest Rates in February 2008

The average interest rates recorded a moderate decrease in February. A decrease was observed in non-financial corporations and households and both on the side of loans and deposits.

Customer interest rates

Average interest rates on new loans to non-financial corporations decreased slightly in February. This was attributable to the decrease in the interest rates on current account overdrafts, reflecting in particular lower average O/N rates in the interbank market compared with the previous month. Broken down by loan volume, lending rates on loans to large enterprises (over EUR 1 million) increased moderately, while the rates on loans to small and medium-sized enterprises (loans up to EUR 1 million) went down. Concerning loans of over EUR 1 million, interest rates increased particularly on loans with a period of fixation of up to 1 year; no loans with a period of fixation of over 5 years were provided. With loans of up to EUR 1 million, interest rates went down particularly on loans with IRF of over 5 years. The volume of loans with a long period of fixation, however, is small, which results into relatively volatile development of their interest rates. The development of interest rates on loans to non-financial corporations had been relatively stable since the beginning of the last year. Regarding the structure of loans by purpose, lending rates decreased for operating, investment and other loans. Rates on house purchase loans developed in the opposite direction.

Average interest rates on new loans

Average interest rates on loans to households decreased slightly in February. This was mainly the result of lower interest rates on other loans (with interest rates decreasing on home equity loans in this category). Another factor influencing the development of interest rates on household loans was the decrease in the shortest rates of interest in the interbank market, which influenced mainly the rates charged on current account overdrafts. A moderate decrease in interest rates was also recorded in consumer loans, with rates decreasing on specific loans. The rates of interest on all types of house purchase loans remained virtually unchanged at a level of about 6.1%.



Chart 26 Interest Rates on Loans to Non-Financial Corporations, 3-M BRIBOR, and the NBS Base Rate (%)

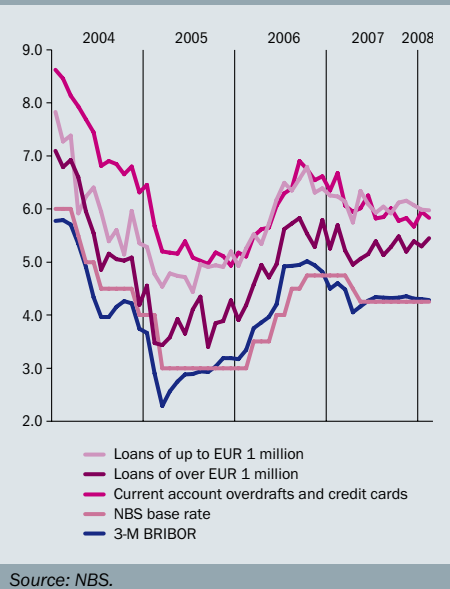


Chart 27 Interest Rates on Loans to Households by Type (%)

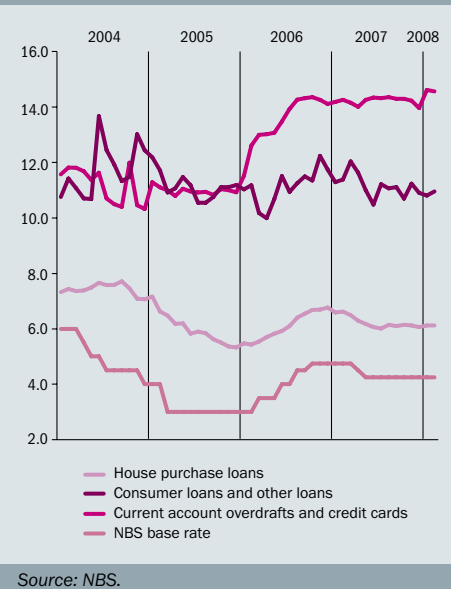


Table 24 Average Interest Rates on New Loans

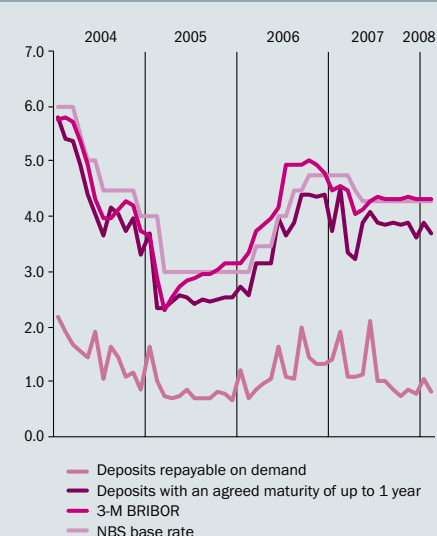
	Interest rate in %						January change (in p.p.)	
	Q1 2007	Q2 2007	Q3 2007	Q4 2007	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008	against Q1 2007	month-on- month
Loans to non-financial corporations								
Current account overdrafts and credit cards	6.06	6.26	6.01	5.67	5.95	5.83	-0.23	-0.12
Loans of up to EUR 1 million	6.13	6.09	5.92	6.07	5.99	5.98	-0.16	-0.01
– with a floating rate and an IRF of up to 1 year	6.08	6.06	5.90	6.07	5.97	5.96	-0.12	-0.01
– with an IRF of up to 5 years	6.05	6.12	6.06	6.44	7.19	5.82	-0.22	-1.37
Loans of over EUR 1 million	5.21	5.15	5.28	5.39	5.30	5.45	0.24	0.15
– with a floating rate and an IRF of up to 1 year	5.04	5.05	5.15	5.36	5.24	5.45	0.41	0.21
– with an IRF of up to 5 years	5.82	5.69	5.99	6.25	-	-	-	-
Total	5.93	6.05	5.88	5.62	5.88	5.79	-0.14	-0.09
Total, excluding current account overdrafts and credit cards	5.47	5.37	5.42	5.52	5.52	5.58	0.11	0.06
Loans to households								
Current account overdrafts and credit cards	14.16	14.34	14.30	13.96	14.62	14.56	0.41	-0.06
Consumer loans	14.11	12.44	13.59	13.23	12.92	12.85	-1.26	-0.07
House purchase loans	6.50	6.06	6.10	6.06	6.12	6.12	-0.38	0.00
of which: mortgage loans	6.29	5.79	5.78	5.72	5.81	5.80	-0.49	-0.01
Other loans	7.19	6.75	6.97	7.00	7.27	7.02	-0.17	-0.25
Total	12.56	12.16	12.21	12.12	12.62	12.50	-0.05	-0.12
Total, excluding current account overdrafts and credit cards	8.66	7.65	7.58	7.52	7.47	7.68	-0.99	0.21
NBS base rate	4.75	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	-0.50	0.00
3M BRIBOR	4.48	4.27	4.32	4.31	4.30	4.28	-0.20	-0.02

Source: NBS.

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

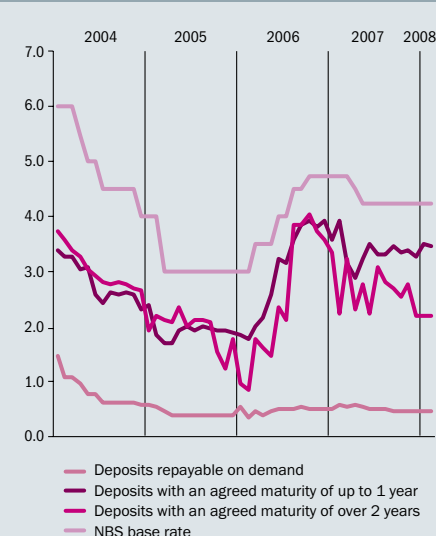


Chart 28 Interest Rates on Deposits from Non-Financial Corporations (%)



Source: NBS.

Chart 29 Interest Rates on Household Deposits (%)



Source: NBS.

Table 25 Average Interest Rates on New Deposits

	Interest rate in %						Changes in p.p.	
	Q1 2007	Q2 2007	Q3 2007	Q4 2007	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008	against Q1 2007	Month- on-month changes
New deposits from non-financial corporations								
Deposits repayable on demand	1.11	2.12	0.88	0.78	1.07	0.84	-0.27	-0.23
Deposits with an agreed maturity of								
– up to 1 year	3.36	4.09	3.93	3.60	3.93	3.69	0.33	-0.24
– over 1 and up to 2 years	2.66	0.00	3.50	3.79	3.60	3.00	0.34	-0.60
– over 2 years	1.50	1.91	2.77	2.30	2.00	1.78	0.29	-0.22
Total	2.17	3.09	2.28	1.83	2.38	2.12	-0.05	-0.26
New deposits from households								
Deposits repayable on demand	0.54	0.51	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.46	-0.08	0.00
Deposits with an agreed maturity of								
– up to 1 year	3.17	3.49	3.45	3.28	3.48	3.44	0.27	-0.04
– over 1 and up to 2 years	2.47	3.34	3.50	3.58	3.89	3.58	1.11	-0.31
– over 2 years	3.24	2.24	2.70	2.20	2.22	2.23	-1.01	0.01
Deposits redeemable at notice								
– up to 3 months	1.46	1.23	1.33	1.42	1.44	1.44	-0.02	0.00
– over 3 months	1.98	1.90	1.96	2.05	2.11	2.12	0.14	0.01
Total	1.07	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.10	1.06	-0.01	-0.04
Basic NBS rate	4.75	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	-0.50	0.00
3M BRIBOR	4.48	4.27	4.32	4.31	4.32	4.32	-0.16	0.00

Source: NBS.

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

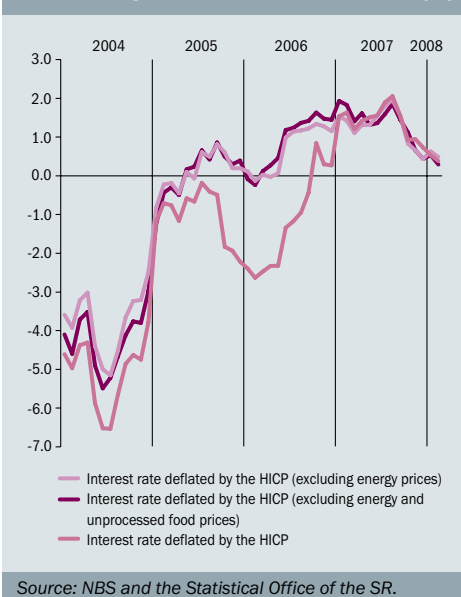
**Average interest rates on new deposits**

Interest rates on deposits from non-financial corporations decreased moderately in February. This was the result of lower rates on short-term deposits. In this category, the rates of interest decreased most notably on deposits repayable on demand (equally for overnight deposits and current accounts) and deposits with shortest maturities (particularly of up to 7 days). To a lesser extent, deposits with longer maturities also decreased (deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 6 months, up to 1 year, up to 2 years and over 2 years). This development was caused by a decrease in the shortest market rates to a level from two months ago, with customer rates responding.

Interest rates on household deposits decreased negligibly in February. Most interest rates on deposits remained stable; only the rates on deposits with maturities from 1 to 2 years decreased moderately. Similarly to deposits from non-financial corporations, a decrease in interest rates was observed in shortest deposits from households (overnight deposits and deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 7 days). In light of the relatively low volume of these deposits relative to other types of deposits, this decrease did not affect the overall rate of interest or the interest rates applicable to individual categories of deposits.

Real interest rate

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 0.39% in February, which represented a decrease of 0.15 of a percentage point compared with the previous month. The decreasing trend of real interest rate prevailing since August 2007 is attributable particularly to the increasing rate of inflation.

Chart 30 Real Interest Rates on Household Deposits (%)

Annexes

1 International Economy: Tables and Graphs

Table 26 Euro Area (year-on-year changes in %, unless otherwise specified)

	Prices			Real economy				Financial market
	HICP	HICP ¹⁾ (core inflation)	PPI	GDP ^{2),4),5)}	Industrial production ^{2),3)}	Retail trade (sales) ^{2),3)}	Unemployment (% of the labour force) ⁶⁾	10-years bonds (yield to maturity in %)
2005	2.2	1.5	4.1	1.6	1.3	1.3	8.8	3.44
2006	2.2	1.5	5.1	2.8	4.0	1.5	8.2	3.86
2007	2.1	2.0	2.9	2.6	3.4	0.8	7.4	4.33
2006 Q4	1.8	1.6	4.1	3.2	4.0	1.8	7.9	3.86
2007 Q1	1.9	1.9	3.0	3.2	3.9	1.8	7.6	4.08
2007 Q2	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.8	0.9	7.5	4.42
2007 Q3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.7	3.9	1.3	7.4	4.48
2007 Q4	2.9	2.3	4.0	2.2	3.1	-0.5	7.2	4.34
XII.07	3.1	2.3	4.4	-	1.7	-1.5	7.2	4.38
I.08	3.2	2.3	5.1	-	3.3	0.4	7.1	4.23
II.08	3.3	2.4	5.4	-	.	-0.5	7.1	4.14
III.08	3.6	2.7	.	-	.	.	.	4.07

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.

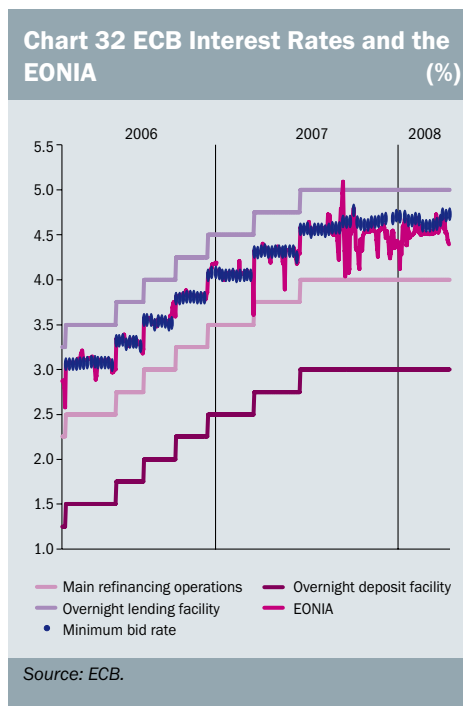
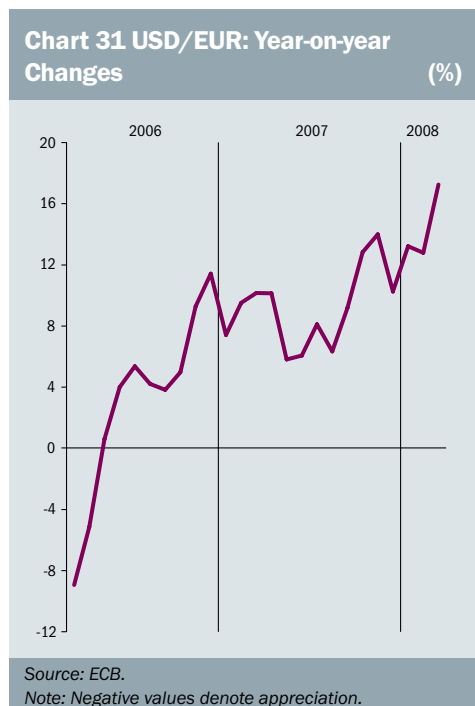




Table 27 Czech Republic (year-on-year changes in %, unless otherwise specified)

	Prices			Real economy				Financial market
	HICP	HICP ¹⁾ (core inflation)	PPI	GDP ^{2),4),5)}	Industrial production ^{2),3)}	Retail trade (sales) ^{2),3)}	Unemployment (% of the labour force) ⁶⁾	10-years bonds (yield to maturity in %) ⁷⁾
2005	1.6	0.9	3.0	6.4	6.7	3.9	7.9	3.51
2006	2.1	0.9	1.6	6.4	11.4	6.9	7.1	3.78
2007	3.0	3.1	4.0	6.5	8.1	6.8	5.3	4.28
2006 Q4	1.1	1.0	2.2	6.1	10.2	7.0	6.5	3.78
2007 Q1	1.7	1.9	3.1	6.4	12.0	8.3	5.8	3.79
2007 Q2	2.6	2.8	4.1	6.4	9.0	7.8	5.5	4.23
2007 Q3	2.7	3.1	3.9	6.4	6.3	7.2	5.1	4.54
2007 Q4	4.9	4.5	5.0	6.6	5.5	4.5	4.9	4.56
XII.07	5.5	5.1	5.2	-	4.9	4.2	4.7	4.65
I.08	7.9	7.2	5.9	-	9.3	3.8	4.7	4.54
II.08	7.6	7.0	5.7	-	.	.	4.6	4.48
III.08	7.1	6.6	.	-	.	.	.	4.68

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				Financial market
	HICP	HICP ¹⁾ (core inflation)	PPI	GDP ^{2),4),5)}	Industrial production ^{2),3)}	Retail trade (sales) ^{2),3)}	Unemployment (% of the labour force) ⁶⁾	10-years bonds (yield to maturity in %) ⁷⁾
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	10.6	4.3	7.5	7.12
2007	7.9	6.7	6.4	1.3	8.3	-3.0	7.4	6.74
2006 Q4	6.4	4.6	9.7	3.3	11.6	2.6	7.5	7.10
2007 Q1	8.8	6.7	8.7	2.5	10.2	0.2	7.2	6.90
2007 Q2	8.5	7.2	7.7	1.5	7.8	-3.2	7.1	6.63
2007 Q3	7.3	6.7	4.2	0.9	10.1	-4.1	7.3	6.68
2007 Q4	7.1	6.2	5.2	0.4	5.7	-4.1	7.8	6.76
XII.07	7.4	6.3	6.1	-	5.4	-4.0	7.9	6.93
I.08	7.4	6.3	10.8	-	6.2	-2.9	7.6	7.11
II.08	6.7	5.8	10.6	-	.	.	7.6	7.58
III.08	6.7	5.6	.	-	.	.	.	8.41

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			Real economy				Financial market
	HICP	HICP ¹⁾ (core inflation)	PPI	GDP ^{2),4),5)}	Industrial production ^{2),3)}	Retail trade (sales) ^{2),3)}	Unemployment (% of the labour force) ⁶⁾	10-years bonds (yield to maturity in %) ⁷⁾
2005	2.2	1.2	2.1	3.6	4.5	1.3	17.7	5.22
2006	1.3	0.6	2.5	6.2	12.2	9.6	13.8	5.23
2007	2.6	2.0	3.6	6.5	9.5	13.5	9.6	5.48
2006 Q4	1.3	1.0	3.1	6.9	10.9	10.7	12.3	5.25
2007 Q1	2.0	1.2	3.9	6.7	14.5	16.4	10.8	5.18
2007 Q2	2.3	1.8	3.2	6.7	8.1	14.0	9.9	5.36
2007 Q3	2.4	2.3	3.2	6.0	8.1	12.8	9.3	5.66
2007 Q4	3.7	3.0	4.4	6.7	7.9	11.4	8.6	5.73
XII.07	4.2	3.3	4.4	-	6.3	7.7	8.2	5.86
I.08	4.4	3.6	5.1	-	10.7	8.3	8.3	5.81
II.08	4.6	3.8	5.6	-	12.3	5.9	8.0	5.82
III.08	4.4	3.9	.	-	.	.	.	5.99

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 33 Exchange Rate Indices of V4 Currencies against the Euro
(31 December 2004 = 100)


Source: Eurostat, NBS calculations.

Note: A fall in value denotes an appreciation.

Chart 34 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			Real economy				Financial market
	CPI	CPI ¹⁾ (core inflation)	PPI ²⁾	GDP ³⁾	Industrial production ⁴⁾	Retail trade ⁵⁾	Unemployment	10-years bonds (yield to maturity in %)
2005	3.4	2.2	4.9	3.1	3.3	6.6	5.1	4.29
2006	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.2	6.2	4.6	4.80
2007	2.9	2.3	3.9	2.2	2.3	4.1	4.7	4.64
2006 Q4	1.9	2.6	0.3	2.6	1.7	5.2	4.5	4.63
2007 Q1	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	3.5	4.5	4.68
2007 Q2	2.7	2.3	3.4	1.9	1.4	4.0	4.5	4.85
2007 Q3	2.4	2.2	3.6	2.8	1.2	4.1	4.6	4.74
2007 Q4	4.0	2.3	6.8	2.5	1.8	4.7	4.9	4.27
XII.07	4.1	2.4	6.5	-	2.0	3.4	5.0	4.10
I.08	4.3	2.5	7.7	-	2.5	3.7	4.9	3.74
II.08	4.0	2.3	6.8	-	1.3	3.0	4.8	3.74
III.08	.	.	.	-	.	.	5.1	3.51

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.

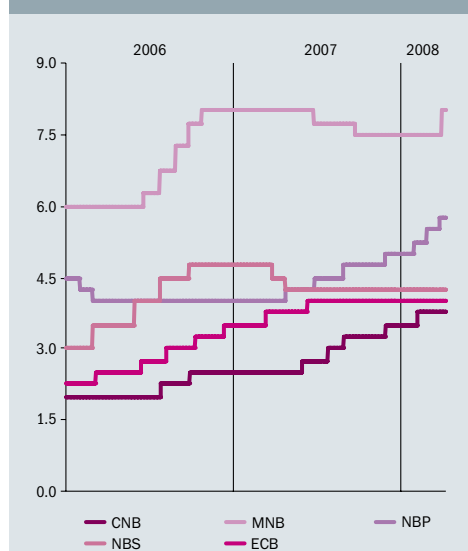
2) PPI finished products.

3) Seasonally adjusted.

4) Industrial production in total (seasonally adjusted.)

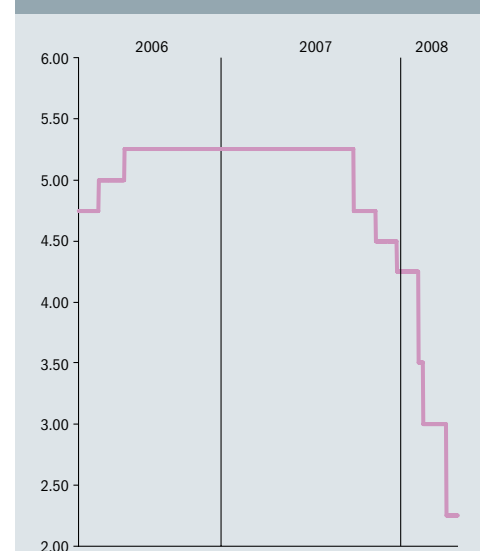
5) Retail trade and restaurant services.

Chart 35 Key Interest Rates of the NCBs of V4 Countries (%)



Source: ECB, national central banks.

Chart 36 United States: Federal Funds Rate (%)



Source: Federal Reserve System.

Chart 37 Oil Prices in USD/Barrel



Source: Reuters.



2 Capital Market

2.1 Primary Market

In March, ARDAL held two auctions in government bonds (with a residual maturity of 1.9 and 3 years). In the first auction, it did not accept any volume from all bids received (of SKK 3.7 billion). The yields required were 4.197% on average. The reason for rejecting all bids was the fact, that the agency considered the yields required by investors in this auction to be too high. The second newly introduced auction in 3 year bonds announced on the last day of March was held in April. In this auction, ARDA accepted only SKK 1.9 billion of all bids received (of SKK 7.0 billion in total). The average required yield was 4.241%, which was more than in the previous auction. In the meantime, however, market bond yields also increased.

On the primary market for non-government bonds, 6 bond issues were floated in March in the total amount of SKK 3.1 billion, of which 5 issues were denominated in SKK and one issue in CZK (the value of the latter equalling to SKK 0.5 billion). Three of the issues were mortgage bonds denominated in SKK with a value of SKK 2.7 billion.

2.2 Secondary Market

The total volume traded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange (BCPB) reached SKK 9.0 billion in March (in 362 transactions), representing a month-on-month decrease of 27.1%. Price-setting transactions accounted for SKK 36.2 million and direct transactions for SKK 8.9 billion.

Non-resident investors accounted for 81.1% of the total volume traded in March, of which 75.60% were purchases and 86.6% sales.

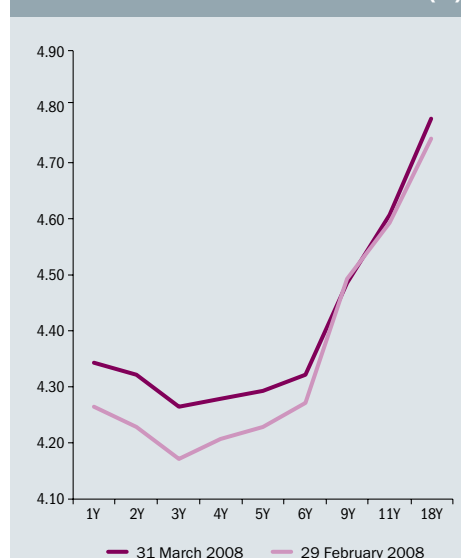
Bonds

Benchmark government bond yields increased month-to-month by 0.05 of a percentage point on average. Yields on bonds with two- and three-year maturity changed most notably, increasing by 0.09 of a percentage point on average. The yields on bonds were influenced by movements in yields in the euro area, which increased by a higher margin compared with Slovak ones. This narrowed the spreads between the Slovak and the European benchmark.

The BCPB recorded 113 bond transactions totaling SKK 8.9 billion during the month (i.e. 99.2% of the total volume traded on the BCPB floor in March).

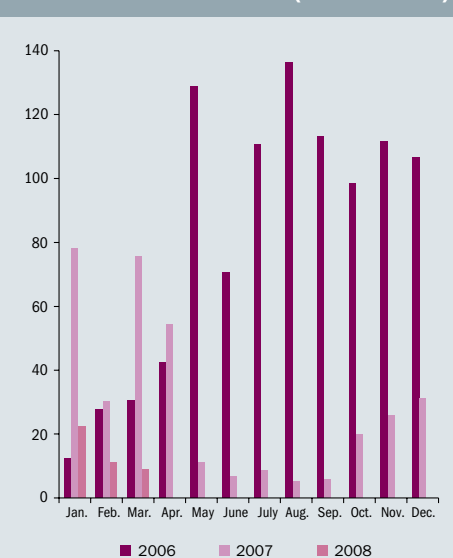
The market capitalisation of bonds as at the last trading day of March reached SKK 419.2 billion, representing a month-on-month decrease of 1.50%. Market capitalisation of listed bonds decreased since the end of February by 1.6%, to SKK 400.7 billion.

Chart 38 Benchmark Government Bond Yield Curves (%)



Source: Reuters, NBS.

Chart 39 Bond Transactions in the BCPB (SKK billions)

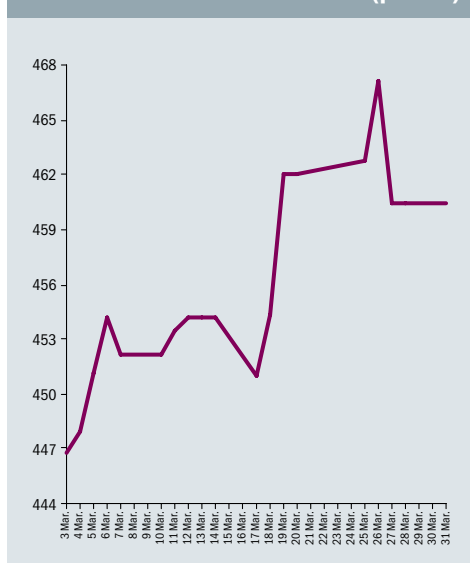


Source: Bratislava Stock Exchange (BCPB).

Table 31 The Values of SDXGroup Indices at the End of March 2008
SDXGroup indices

Sector	SDXGroup indices		Yield to maturity (%)	Duration (in years)
	Price	Performance		
Public	103.3	124.1	4.354	4.581
SDXG sub-index (<=5)	102.1	121.5	4.155	2.649
SDXG sub-index (>5)	104.8	127.6	4.450	7.087
Private (corporate + mortgage bonds)	100.8	127.1	4.263	4.575
SDXG sub-index (>5)	105.1	127.1	4.263	4.575

Source: BCPB.

Chart 40 Developments in the SAX Index in March 2008 (points)


Source: BCPB.

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.

During the month under review, 23,615 shares securities worth SKK 73.4 million were traded in 249 transactions. Price-setting transactions in shares accounted for SKK 18.5 million and direct transactions for SKK 45.9 million.

By the last trading day of March 2008, the market capitalisation of equity securities decreased by 0.6% month-on-month to SKK 155.0 billion. The actual amount of issues that had a market price at least once in the past, except for participation certificates, was SKK 148.5 billion (a month-on-month decrease of 0.7%) and accounted for 95.8% of the total equity market capitalisation. Market capitalisation of listed issues increased since the end of February by 4.6%, to SKK 92.9 billion.

In March, the BCPB accepted no new share issues for trading on the quoted market or on the regulated open market. At the same time, it stopped the trading on the regulated open market with one share issue in a total volume of SKK 2.2 billion, at the request of the issuing

Shares

company. No shares of debt securities were accepted for trading on BCPB markets during the month under review. The trading of one issue of government bonds and two issues of mortgage bonds in a total volume of SKK 6.1 billion was stopped on the stock exchange, as the issues reached their maturity.

The SAX index closed the month at 460.5 points, representing an increase of 3.1% month-on-month and 10.11% year-on-year. The index reached a monthly maximum on 26 March (467.08 points) and a monthly minimum on 3 March (446.77 points).

SAX Index
Table 32 Weights of Basic SAX Index Components at the Month-ends in 2007 and 2008

Company	Weights in %						Monthly change in p.p.
	Oct. 2007	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2007	Jan. 2008	Feb. 2008	Mar. 2008	
Biotika, a. s.	5.10	4.58	4.04	4.02	4.03	4.62	0.59
OTP Banka Slovensko, a. s.	22.00	21.59	21.46	21.35	22.09	21.68	-0.41
SES Tlmače, a. s.	15.33	16.38	16.66	17.28	16.62	16.68	0.06
Slovnaft, a. s.	29.96	29.65	29.55	29.93	29.40	29.98	0.58
Všeobecná úverová banka, a. s.	27.61	27.81	28.30	27.43	27.86	27.03	-0.83

Source: BCPB.



3 Methodological Notes to Selected Indicators

3.1 Monetary Statistics

3.1.1 Statistics of Monetary Aggregates (ECB methodology)

In implementing ECB methodology, data from harmonized statements of monetary and banking statistics were applied. These statistics were introduced by Národná banka Slovenska in 2003.

In 2003, similarly as in national methodology, the MFI sector was composed of Národná banka Slovenska, commercial banks headquartered in the SR, home savings banks, and the local branches of foreign banks. With effect from January 2004, in accordance with ECB methodology, the MFI sector was extended to include money market investment funds, which are now required to report data to NBS on a monthly basis (the list of MFIs monitored by NBS is regularly updated and published on the website of Národná banka Slovenska)⁴.

The aggregated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions (excluding the NBS) is the sum of statistical balance sheets of MFIs (except of the NBS balance sheet). The structure and content of the items of the statistical balance sheet was defined to allow compilation of a “consolidated balance sheet of MFIs”.

The consolidated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions is obtained by netting out inter-MFI positions on the aggregated balance sheet of monetary financial institutions, which also includes the assets and liabilities of NBS. The consolidated balance sheet of MFIs serves for the calculation of monetary aggregates and their counterparts. In netting out, 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.

Monetary aggregates according to ECB methodology are calculated from monthly statistical balance sheet of banks, on the basis of which NBS compiles the aggregated and consolidated balance sheets for the MFI sector. The monetary aggregates consist of highly liquid liabilities of MFIs and central government to residents in the money-holding sector. The rest of the consolidated balance sheet, after deduction of the M3 monetary aggregate, is constituted by its counterparts.

The calculation of the annual growth rate of the monetary aggregates and their counterparts requires a calculation of transactions. Annual growth rates are calculated using a chain index fixed to a basis period (January 2005, January 2005 = 100).

The formula for the calculation of the index is as follows:

$$I_t = I_{t-1} \times \left(1 + \frac{T_t}{S_{t-1}} \right)$$

I_t – index at period t

T_t – transactions in period t

S_{t-1} – outstanding amount in period t-1

Transactions are business-to-business transactions that are based on mutual agreement, which involves the simultaneous creation or end of an asset and related liability or change in the ownership of the asset or the entering into a liability. The transactions are calculated indirectly using data on non-transactions, which express changes in stocks resulting from:

1. reclassifications and other changes,
2. exchange rate variations,
3. changes in the valuation of tradable instruments + write-downs of loans

⁴ The actual list of MFIs and detailed methodological information on harmonised monetary and banking statistics are available on the website of Národná banka Slovenska (<http://www.nbs.sk>), in the ‘Monetary and Banking Statistics / Monetary Statistics of the MFIs’, under ‘Banking sector of the SR’ menu.

Transaction = differences in end-of-the-month stocks minus non-transactions

$$F_t = (S_t - S_{t-1}) - C_t - V_t - E_t$$

- F_t – transactions
- S_t – stocks at the end of the current period
- S_{t-1} – stocks at the end of the previous period
- C_t – adjustment related to reclassification
- V_t – adjustment related to revaluation
- E_t – exchange rate adjustment (has not been calculated as yet)

Indices calculated in this way are used for the calculation of the annual growth rate for period t (a_t):

$$a_t = \left(\frac{I_t}{I_{t-12}} - 1 \right) \times 100$$

3.1.2 Statistics on monetary aggregates (NBS methodology – Monetary Survey)

In 2005, Národná banka Slovenska completed the harmonization process in methodology implementation for reporting and monitoring monetary aggregates in line with that of the European Central Bank (ECB). From February 2006, when a 1-year transition period ended, NBS has published monetary aggregates and evaluated their development using ECB methodology only.

In a transition period, the NBS used both national methodology and that of the ECB in evaluating the development of monetary aggregates, nevertheless, greater emphasis was placed on ECB methodology in relation to the M3 aggregate and its counterparts.

Table 33 Calculation of Monetary Aggregates

Methodology of the NBS	Methodology of the ECB
CURRENCY OUTSIDE BANKS [M0]	(the items are included in the individual sub-aggregates in both Slovak koruna and foreign currency)
+	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 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.

3.1.3 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.

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.

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



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.

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.

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.



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.

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.

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



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	2007										2008		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
REAL ECONOMY														
Gross domestic product ¹⁾²⁾	SKKbillions	325.9*	-	-	683.7*	-	-	1,052.2*	-	-	1,429.5*	-	-	-
Year-on-year change in GDP ³⁾	%	8.3*	-	-	8.8*	-	-	9.0*	-	-	10.4*	-	-	-
Unemployment rate ⁴⁾⁹⁾	%	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.1	7.8	-
Consumer prices (HICP) ³⁾⁸⁾	%	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.6
Consumer prices (CPI) ³⁾	%	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.2
BALANCE OF TRADE ^{7) (p)}														
Exports (fob)	SKKmillions	334,970	445,504	567,001	684,372	798,733	906,896	1,030,426	1,173,213	1,312,257	1,420,738	125,627	258,416	-
Imports (fob)	SKKmillions	330,160	439,958	564,665	686,582	802,506	916,474	1,036,352	1,178,389	1,322,055	1,442,123	118,406	242,908	-
Balance	SKKmillions	4,810	5,545	2,337	-2,211	-3,773	-9,578	-5,926	-5,176	-9,798	-21,385	7,221	15,508	-
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS														
Current account ⁷⁾	SKKmillions	-3,587.3	-3,741.0	-17,088.9	-40,420.4	-51,259.1	-55,975.6	-59,641.8	-74,414.5	-88,466.2	-98,746.3	-1,097.5	-	-
Capital and financial account	SKKmillions	56,425.6	85,406.7	94,550.7	106,368.5	139,344.7	146,578.3	146,474.3	156,371.3	170,341.9	183,903.6	-4,180.7	-	-
Overall balance	SKKmillions	76,763.8	99,653.0	98,721.4	98,478.0	98,601.6	98,507.1	99,074.9	100,046.2	95,796.3	95,971.0	-218.3	-	-
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES ⁴⁾														
Total foreign exchange reserves	USDmillions	18,365.4	19,730.8	19,393.2	19,600.5	19,717.1	19,807.3	20,668.3	21,371.7	21,868.6	21,598.6	21,928.5	22,232.2	22,850.2
NBS foreign exchange reserves	USDmillions	16,605.2	17,823.1	17,571.2	17,597.5	17,879.1	17,815.1	18,507.1	18,798.3	19,110.9	18,581.6	19,257.0	19,554.5	20,041.4
GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT ⁴⁾														
Total gross external debt	USDbillions	35.2	37.0	35.4	36.7	38.2	38.3	39.8	42.2	43.1	44.3	43.7	-	-
External debt per capita	USD	6,549	6,883	6,571	6,814	7,109	7,111	7,398	7,848	8,014	8,237	8,117	-	-
MONETARY INDICATORS														
Exchange rate ⁵⁾	SKK/USD	25.583	24.788	24.954	25.355	24.311	24.647	24.378	23.669	22.637	22.882	22.797	22.495	20.977
M3 monetary aggregate ⁴⁾⁸⁾	SKKbillions	980.8	989.6	1,009.3	1,026.6	1,008.5	1,029.3	1,039.4	1,039.6	1,041.0	1,082.4	1,082.3	1,093.1	-
Year-on-year change in M3 ³⁾	%	16.7	16.3	18.5	19.2	15.6	15.3	16.2	14.4	12.3	13.0	12.6	12.2	-
Claims of monetary financial institutions ⁸⁾	SKKbillions	900.2	910.8	936.7	954.5	967.5	973.2	988.6	1012.8	1029.4	1,044.7	1,041.1	1,049.80	-
STATE BUDGET ²⁾⁴⁾														
Revenue	SKKbillions	70.2	107.4	121.5	145.8	185.4	206.3	228.5	263.1	290.3	322.2	35.0	51.5	81.0
Expenditure	SKKbillions	82.1	108.9	134.5	156.8	181.5	205.9	229.1	256.2	284.9	345.7	22.0	50.0	77.6
Balance	SKKbillions	-11.9	-1.5	-13.0	-11.0	9.3	0.4	-0.6	6.9	5.4	-23.5	13.0	1.5	3.4
MONEY MARKET														
Interest rates set by the NBS Bank Board														
Date of validity ⁶⁾														
Overnight operations		28.3.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007	25.4.2007
- sterilisation	%	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
- refinancing	%	6.00	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Limit rate for 2-week repo tenders	%	4.50	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	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)	%	4.50	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Average interbank deposit rate (BRIBOR)														
overnight	%	3.80	2.99	3.61	4.68	3.73	3.52	4.10	3.78	3.82	2.75	4.01	3.39	3.25
7-day	%	4.11	3.47	4.11	4.34	4.19	4.08	4.24	4.20	4.19	3.93	4.22	4.00	3.98
14-day	%	4.25	3.64	4.18	4.30	4.25	4.20	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.12	4.24	4.12	4.10
1-month	%	4.40	3.88	4.20	4.27	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.25	4.28	4.23	4.21
2-month	%	4.52	3.98	4.17	4.26	4.32	4.30	4.31	4.31	4.32	4.28	4.30	4.26	4.27
3-month	%	4.48	4.05	4.16	4.27	4.34	4.33	4.32	4.33	4.35	4.31	4.32	4.28	4.29
6-month	%	4.44	4.10	4.16	4.27	4.37	4.40	4.38	4.38	4.40	4.36	4.35	4.30	4.32
9-month	%	4.41	4.13	4.18	4.28	4.40	4.44	4.41	4.42	4.43	4.41	4.38	4.30	4.32
12-month	%	4.39	4.16	4.20	4.30	4.42	4.47	4.44	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.41	4.30	4.32

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

¹⁾ Preliminary data.

²⁾ In constant prices, calculated by chaining values; the reference period is the year 2000.

³⁾ Cumulative since the beginning of the year.

⁴⁾ Change compared with the same period a year earlier.

⁵⁾ End-of-period figures.

⁶⁾ Exchange rate (mid), average for the period.

⁷⁾ The date from which the given interest rate is effective pursuant to the Bank Board's decision.

⁸⁾ As from May 2004, foreign trade and current account figures are revised on a monthly basis.

⁹⁾ According to the methodology of the ECB.

¹⁰⁾ Registered unemployment.

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

	Share of the total (in %) ¹⁾	Volume (SKK billions)												
		2007											2008	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
Claims of MFIs on residents	48.4	658.1	667.7	674.6	690.3	706.9	720.8	725.9	742.8	762.3	776.4	791.5	808.0	815.1
General government	1.3	21.4	23.4	24.3	23.0	21.1	21.0	21.4	21.4	21.0	22.4	23.0	23.0	22.7
Private sector	47.1	636.7	644.3	650.3	667.4	685.8	699.8	704.5	721.5	741.2	754.0	768.4	785.0	792.4
Non-financial corporations	24.6	331.6	333.2	337.6	346.7	357.5	364.4	364.2	374.5	385.1	389.3	397.5	410.5	413.2
– up to 1 year	10.4	140.3	144.3	142.3	146.3	158.4	156.9	153.5	160.8	165.2	169.3	168.5	174.7	175.7
– 1 to 5 years	5.2	65.7	64.2	68.5	69.2	67.5	72.4	72.7	72.4	74.8	76.9	82.3	86.1	86.7
– over 5 years	9.0	125.6	124.7	126.8	131.3	131.6	135.1	138.0	141.3	145.1	143.1	146.7	149.6	150.8
Financial corporations	3.9	60.8	61.6	59.6	60.4	61.2	62.4	61.6	62.6	64.5	66.2	66.4	66.1	65.9
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	18.6	244.1	249.4	253.1	260.2	267.1	273.0	278.7	284.4	291.5	298.5	304.5	308.4	313.2
– consumer loans	2.5	36.7	37.5	36.8	37.5	38.2	39.0	39.4	40.0	40.5	41.1	41.6	41.8	42.3
– housing loans	12.5	161.9	165.0	168.6	173.6	178.1	181.9	186.1	190.0	194.9	199.6	204.1	207.4	210.9
– other loans	3.6	45.5	46.9	47.8	49.2	50.8	52.0	53.3	54.4	56.1	57.7	58.8	59.1	60.0
Securities other than shares and participation certificates issued by residents	13.3	225.6	226.3	230.0	239.4	240.6	239.7	240.2	238.7	243.5	245.0	245.3	222.2	223.9
General government	12.9	218.2	218.9	222.7	232.5	233.9	232.9	233.4	231.7	236.6	238.2	238.6	215.9	217.5
Private sector	0.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.4
Shares and other equities issued by private sector	0.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	8.0	8.0	10.8	10.9
Foreign assets	32.5	468.2	508.8	542.3	544.6	545.9	537.9	554.9	551.4	554.8	544.4	569.9	565.0	546.9
Fixed assets	2.0	33.0	33.1	32.8	32.6	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.1	32.0	32.2	33.2	33.1	33.0
Other assets	3.2	51.1	53.6	54.5	55.4	54.4	53.7	53.1	55.7	59.9	60.0	59.6	50.0	53.2
Deposits and loans received from the central government	2.5	15.5	17.6	43.6	64.0	68.8	85.4	79.7	74.8	82.4	90.6	61.0	54.3	42.2
Long-term financial liabilities	11.2	167.4	156.3	157.7	161.5	165.3	157.6	164.5	169.2	168.6	170.9	180.5	196.5	189.1
Deposits and loans received with an agreed maturity of over 2 years	4.4	69.1	68.7	68.1	68.5	69.2	69.1	69.9	70.2	70.2	71.1	73.7	73.9	74.2
Deposits redeemable at a period of notice of over 3 months	1.4	23.8	23.6	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.6	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.6	23.4
Debt securities issued with a maturity of over 2 years	2.7	30.9	32.0	33.8	34.5	37.5	37.0	37.3	39.0	41.5	43.0	44.6	43.5	45.1
Capital, reserves, and provisions	2.8	43.7	32.1	32.2	34.9	35.0	28.0	33.9	36.6	33.7	33.6	38.7	55.5	46.5
Foreign liabilities	16.9	208.4	258.1	270.4	256.8	254.4	264.9	271.8	267.0	284.1	279.2	307.1	280.1	283.8
Other liabilities	4.4	77.2	83.5	80.8	78.5	76.4	75.0	68.2	77.4	84.9	84.3	76.5	76.0	74.6
Surplus of liabilities among MFIs	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-2.0	-0.9	-4.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.1
M3	64.9	974.0	981.0	989.6	1,009.3	1,026.6	1,008.5	1,029.3	1,039.4	1,039.6	1,041.0	1,082.4	1,082.3	1,093.1
Total	100.0	1,442.3	1,495.7	1,540.2	1,569.3	1,587.2	1,591.4	1,613.4	1,627.7	1,659.6	1,665.9	1,707.4	1,689.2	1,682.9

¹⁾ In the current month.



Average Interest Rates on New Loans

(ECB methodology)

(%)

	2007											2008	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
Loans in total¹⁾	7.92	7.50	7.64	7.66	7.76	7.44	7.30	7.45	7.22	7.36	7.04	7.43	7.47
Current account overdrafts	8.24	7.73	7.66	7.94	8.00	7.61	7.68	7.71	7.47	7.52	7.39	7.61	7.41
Operation loans	5.72	4.92	4.43	4.97	4.97	4.85	4.57	4.82	4.76	4.91	5.09	4.74	4.91
Investment loans	6.06	5.93	5.41	5.72	5.46	5.48	5.71	5.67	5.65	5.52	5.48	5.61	5.54
Consumer loans	13.01	14.11	13.79	12.86	12.44	13.41	13.46	13.55	13.66	13.30	13.12	12.92	12.85
Real estate loans	6.11	6.13	6.21	6.06	5.96	5.98	6.11	6.10	6.09	6.07	6.07	6.09	6.15
of which:													
Mortgage loans	6.40	6.30	6.09	5.93	5.79	5.80	5.81	5.78	5.75	5.76	5.73	5.81	5.80
Construction loans	4.97	4.88	5.03	4.91	4.94	5.04	4.92	4.88	5.03	4.88	4.91	4.88	4.83
Intermediate loans	7.00	6.84	6.92	6.88	6.87	6.72	6.68	6.74	6.76	6.73	6.70	6.68	6.74
Other real estate loans	5.90	5.95	6.11	5.97	5.89	5.97	6.25	6.22	6.11	6.15	6.24	6.22	6.29
Other loans	6.33	6.29	6.18	6.80	6.41	6.51	6.09	6.17	6.36	6.43	5.74	6.57	6.03
Floating rate + IRF for up to 1 year incl.	7.95	7.53	7.64	7.70	7.78	7.46	7.31	7.47	7.20	7.32	7.00	7.40	7.44
IRF for over 1 year and up to 5 years incl.	7.13	7.82	7.42	6.77	7.15	6.77	6.84	7.02	7.35	7.61	7.65	7.80	7.64
IRF for over 5 years and up to 10 years incl.	8.03	6.40	8.25	8.45	8.87	7.80	8.05	7.72	8.26	8.90	8.47	12.22	12.28
IRF for over 10 years	7.12	6.52	7.40	6.56	6.26	6.67	6.75	7.04	6.18	6.43	6.97	8.29	8.42
Households													
Loans in total	12.80	12.56	12.29	12.22	12.16	12.25	12.38	12.21	12.04	12.15	12.12	12.62	12.50
Current account overdrafts	13.64	13.56	13.41	13.78	13.84	13.85	13.90	13.84	13.87	13.80	13.54	13.85	13.76
Operation loans	6.72	6.45	6.99	6.98	7.11	6.76	6.84	7.44	7.33	6.20	6.11	6.05	6.10
Investment loans	7.27	6.66	6.59	6.51	6.62	6.78	6.60	6.44	6.36	6.57	6.27	6.12	7.00
Consumer loans	13.03	14.11	13.79	12.89	12.44	13.41	13.46	13.59	13.66	13.30	13.23	12.92	12.85
Real estate loans	6.62	6.50	6.29	6.17	6.06	6.00	6.14	6.10	6.14	6.12	6.06	6.12	6.12
of which:													
Mortgage loans	6.41	6.29	6.08	5.92	5.79	5.79	5.81	5.78	5.74	5.76	5.72	5.81	5.80
Construction loans	4.97	4.88	5.03	4.91	4.94	5.04	4.92	4.88	5.04	4.88	4.91	4.88	4.83
Intermediate loans	7.00	6.85	6.95	6.91	6.92	6.73	6.72	6.77	6.78	6.75	6.72	6.73	6.80
Other real estate loans	6.68	6.63	6.29	6.18	6.08	6.04	6.46	6.25	6.30	6.37	6.38	6.34	6.37
Other loans	7.22	7.19	7.11	7.34	6.75	6.96	7.00	6.97	6.67	7.18	7.00	7.27	7.02
Credit cards	17.29	17.05	16.99	16.82	16.94	16.74	16.64	16.61	16.39	16.07	15.73	17.87	17.94
Floating rate + IRF for up to 1 year incl.	13.51	13.37	12.96	12.90	12.86	12.93	12.95	12.83	12.62	12.61	12.46	12.98	12.84
IRF for over 1 year and up to 5 years incl.	8.39	8.22	7.90	7.73	7.58	7.27	7.57	8.45	8.70	8.93	8.81	8.25	8.46
IRF for over 5 years and up to 10 years incl.	8.59	8.68	9.49	9.74	9.59	9.56	9.59	9.11	8.75	9.83	10.50	12.32	12.73
IRF for over 10 years	7.19	7.07	7.89	8.07	7.51	8.00	7.99	7.23	7.16	7.34	7.34	8.81	8.90
Non-financial corporations													
Loans in total	6.49	5.93	5.82	5.93	6.05	5.76	5.74	5.88	5.74	5.71	5.62	5.88	5.79
Current account overdrafts	6.66	6.05	5.93	6.00	6.24	5.81	5.83	6.00	5.76	5.81	5.65	5.94	5.82
Operation loans	5.72	4.96	4.66	4.94	4.97	5.03	4.89	4.96	5.41	4.90	5.31	5.23	5.12
Investment loans	6.01	5.92	5.39	5.92	5.39	5.48	5.73	5.67	5.61	5.70	5.65	5.60	5.53
Real estate loans	6.88	5.83	5.93	5.78	5.79	5.92	6.06	6.36	6.16	5.94	6.13	5.90	6.23
Other loans	5.80	5.55	5.89	6.54	6.06	6.50	5.51	6.17	6.32	6.42	5.51	6.16	5.84
Credit cards	17.29	17.08	17.12	16.37	17.58	17.95	17.72	17.49	16.62	17.25	17.85	16.77	17.96
Loans up 1 million EUR	6.24	6.13	5.75	6.34	6.09	5.93	6.05	5.92	6.12	6.16	6.07	5.99	5.98
Loans over 1 million EUR	5.70	5.21	4.95	5.06	5.15	5.39	5.13	5.28	5.48	5.20	5.39	5.30	5.45
Floating rate + IRF for up to 1 year incl.	6.49	5.93	5.81	5.93	6.05	5.75	5.74	5.89	5.75	5.71	5.61	5.88	5.79
IRF for over 1 year and up to 5 years incl.	6.55	6.53	6.34	5.74	6.24	6.03	5.62	5.74	5.45	5.66	6.39	6.61	5.82
IRF for over 5 years and up to 10 years incl.	6.41	5.82	5.61	5.48	6.22	5.96	5.98	6.01	6.31	6.28	6.28	8.40	5.82
IRF for over 10 years	7.04	5.97	6.23	5.83	5.64	5.89	5.96	6.26	5.65	5.94	6.10	6.65	6.37

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)

(%)

	2007											2008	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
Deposits in total¹⁾	2.40	1.81	1.85	2.12	2.43	2.15	2.11	2.05	2.09	2.01	1.77	2.04	1.86
Deposits payable on demand	1.31	0.86	0.77	0.88	1.28	0.78	0.78	0.71	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.79	0.69
of which: demand deposits	0.95	0.71	0.68	0.78	0.93	0.64	0.67	0.62	0.60	0.58	0.61	0.65	0.59
overnight deposits	4.26	2.19	2.12	2.02	4.61	2.09	2.10	1.98	1.92	1.93	1.89	2.48	2.01
Deposits with agreed maturity ²⁾	4.44	3.36	3.33	3.89	4.06	3.99	3.90	3.95	3.91	3.93	3.74	3.92	3.76
– up to 1 year in total	4.45	3.36	3.33	3.89	4.06	3.99	3.91	3.95	3.91	3.94	3.74	3.92	3.76
– up to 7 days	4.61	2.72	2.34	3.33	4.10	3.36	2.92	3.44	2.95	3.07	2.27	3.55	3.09
– up to 1 month	4.50	3.65	3.57	4.02	4.09	4.10	4.06	4.09	4.07	4.07	3.97	4.05	3.99
– up to 3 months	3.75	3.63	2.87	3.22	3.28	3.37	3.31	3.29	3.44	3.30	3.38	3.51	3.31
– up to 6 months	3.77	3.66	3.43	2.97	2.95	3.70	3.24	3.40	3.37	3.23	3.31	3.56	3.04
– up to 1 year	3.56	3.21	3.29	3.48	3.41	3.28	3.19	2.95	3.35	2.93	3.64	3.63	3.78
– over 1 year in total	2.29	2.35	2.02	2.77	2.33	3.25	3.02	2.97	3.25	2.87	2.95	3.58	3.08
– up to 2 years	3.03	2.24	3.07	2.78	2.92	3.52	3.50	3.17	3.55	3.65	3.57	3.88	3.68
– over 2 years	2.28	3.80	1.94	2.86	2.29	3.45	2.85	2.76	3.20	2.58	2.50	2.62	0.46
Deposits redeemable at notice	1.82	1.82	1.78	1.84	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.78	1.79	1.83	1.87	1.92	1.93
– up to 3 months	1.49	1.48	1.39	1.50	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.35	1.36	1.44	1.44	1.47	1.44
– over 3 months	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.99	1.90	1.91	1.93	1.96	1.97	2.00	2.05	2.11	2.12
Households													
Deposits in total	1.18	1.07	0.98	1.02	1.00	0.99	1.01	1.00	1.03	1.01	0.99	1.10	1.06
Deposits payable on demand	0.58	0.54	0.51	0.54	0.51	0.50	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.44	0.47	0.46	0.46
of which: demand deposits	0.48	0.52	0.50	0.53	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.43	0.46	0.44	0.44
overnight deposits	4.00	2.08	1.75	1.75	4.31	2.27	1.95	1.80	1.72	1.76	1.76	2.34	1.77
Deposits with agreed maturity	3.86	3.17	2.86	3.22	3.47	3.33	3.32	3.44	3.36	3.38	3.26	3.49	3.43
– up to 1 year in total	3.93	3.17	2.86	3.23	3.49	3.33	3.34	3.45	3.36	3.39	3.28	3.48	3.44
– up to 7 days	4.38	2.85	2.48	3.20	3.76	3.12	2.93	3.33	2.97	3.12	2.32	3.30	2.80
– up to 1 month	3.89	3.16	2.86	3.29	3.49	3.38	3.39	3.52	3.45	3.43	3.33	3.48	3.44
– up to 3 months	3.47	3.30	2.65	2.90	3.03	3.13	3.15	3.08	3.17	3.11	3.11	3.16	3.14
– up to 6 months	3.21	3.19	2.69	2.75	2.91	3.00	3.00	3.15	3.03	3.10	3.13	3.16	3.12
– up to 1 year	3.66	3.33	3.44	3.03	3.08	3.12	3.28	3.28	3.35	3.27	3.25	3.75	3.80
– long-term over 1 year	2.29	2.61	2.43	2.77	2.36	3.25	3.02	3.11	3.25	2.90	2.93	3.57	2.95
– up to 2 years	3.09	2.28	3.07	2.79	3.31	3.51	3.50	3.50	3.55	3.65	3.57	3.89	3.56
– over 2 years	2.27	3.24	2.31	2.77	2.24	3.06	2.81	2.70	2.52	2.75	2.20	2.22	2.23
Deposits redeemable at notice	1.82	1.82	1.78	1.83	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.78	1.79	1.83	1.87	1.92	1.93
– up to 3 months	1.47	1.46	1.36	1.47	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.33	1.33	1.42	1.42	1.44	1.44
– over 3 months	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.99	1.90	1.91	1.93	1.96	1.97	2.00	2.05	2.11	2.12
Non-financial corporations													
Deposits in total	3.09	2.17	2.12	2.47	3.09	2.31	2.30	2.28	2.36	2.19	1.83	2.38	2.12
Deposits payable on demand	1.94	1.11	0.99	1.15	2.12	1.01	1.01	0.88	0.76	0.89	0.78	1.07	0.84
of which: demand deposits	1.41	0.89	0.84	0.97	1.52	0.74	0.82	0.70	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.81	0.65
overnight deposits	4.52	2.14	2.11	2.11	4.60	2.28	2.06	1.96	1.88	1.93	1.91	2.58	2.00
Deposits with agreed maturity	4.52	3.36	3.23	3.91	4.09	3.93	3.87	3.92	3.87	3.92	3.60	3.93	3.69
– up to 1 year in total	4.52	3.36	3.23	3.91	4.09	3.93	3.87	3.93	3.87	3.91	3.60	3.93	3.69
– up to 7 days	4.64	2.73	2.32	3.38	4.10	3.43	3.07	3.19	2.89	3.03	2.26	3.58	2.63
– up to 1 month	4.52	3.64	3.49	4.06	4.09	4.05	4.03	4.09	4.07	4.06	3.88	4.06	3.99
– up to 3 months	4.06	4.04	3.16	3.51	3.65	3.71	3.63	3.68	3.73	3.67	3.67	3.82	3.66
– up to 6 months	4.05	4.03	3.97	3.66	3.35	3.86	3.37	3.78	3.44	3.74	3.85	3.90	3.55
– up to 1 year	3.70	3.06	3.20	3.68	3.71	3.67	3.22	3.42	3.63	3.38	4.34	3.82	3.58
– long-term over 1 year	2.55	2.54	3.00	2.55	1.91	3.70	2.96	3.16	3.10	2.79	3.14	2.76	1.93
– up to 2 years	2.84	2.66	-	2.00	-	3.79	3.87	3.50	3.60	3.09	3.79	3.60	3.00
– over 2 years	1.32	1.50	3.00	2.66	1.91	2.21	2.81	2.77	2.00	4.57	2.30	2.00	1.78
Deposits redeemable at notice	2.33	2.40	2.86	2.98	1.83	1.92	2.25	2.19	2.02	2.22	2.29	2.46	1.28
– up to 3 months	2.42	2.48	2.96	3.11	1.94	1.97	2.32	2.36	2.49	2.33	2.41	2.56	1.31
– over 3 months	1.19	1.21	1.36	1.65	0.68	1.09	1.06	0.76	0.30	1.29	1.29	1.10	1.10

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

(%)

	2007											2008	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
Loans in total¹⁾	6.90	6.83	6.74	6.86	6.86	6.78	6.83	6.82	6.77	6.76	6.71	6.75	6.71
Current account overdrafts	8.24	7.73	7.54	7.94	8.03	7.63	7.70	7.73	7.49	7.56	7.41	7.61	7.39
Consumer loans	12.99	13.12	13.37	13.38	13.37	13.28	13.55	13.54	13.51	13.44	13.44	13.35	13.31
Operation loans	5.23	4.95	4.74	4.80	4.79	4.74	4.78	4.83	4.88	4.87	4.89	4.99	4.96
Investment loans	5.68	5.55	5.52	5.48	5.46	5.48	5.51	5.47	5.49	5.49	5.51	5.54	5.52
Real estate purchase loans	6.46	6.56	6.55	6.59	6.59	6.57	6.57	6.55	6.51	6.48	6.44	6.42	6.39
Other loans	6.22	6.25	5.88	5.99	5.95	5.98	6.02	6.08	6.08	6.06	6.02	6.02	6.03
Credit cards	17.34	17.08	17.01	16.81	16.95	16.73	16.65	16.63	16.39	16.09	15.41	17.85	17.92
Short-term loans	7.04	6.69	6.52	6.90	6.91	6.68	6.74	6.78	6.69	6.69	6.56	6.77	6.70
Long-term loans over 1 year and up to 5 years	7.86	7.91	7.95	8.01	8.06	7.99	8.07	8.05	7.97	7.93	7.90	7.81	7.80
Long-term loans over 5 years	6.44	6.50	6.41	6.43	6.42	6.41	6.45	6.43	6.40	6.40	6.39	6.39	6.37
Households													
Loans in total	8.17	8.29	8.28	8.34	8.32	8.28	8.31	8.26	8.20	8.16	8.08	8.08	8.04
Current account overdrafts	13.65	13.56	13.39	13.78	13.95	13.95	13.99	13.95	13.97	13.94	13.63	13.85	13.76
Consumer loans	12.99	13.12	13.38	13.40	13.38	13.29	13.56	13.55	13.52	13.46	13.45	13.36	13.32
Real estate purchase loans	6.49	6.65	6.66	6.69	6.67	6.65	6.66	6.62	6.58	6.54	6.51	6.48	6.45
Other loans	7.31	7.21	7.20	7.20	7.17	7.13	7.17	7.14	7.08	7.06	7.04	7.04	7.05
Credit cards	17.35	17.09	17.01	16.83	16.94	16.70	16.63	16.61	16.38	16.06	15.37	17.86	17.92
Short-term loans	13.76	13.61	13.53	13.80	13.93	13.89	13.89	13.86	13.73	13.66	13.36	13.92	13.96
Long-term loans over 1 year and up to 5 years	11.12	11.26	11.23	11.22	11.20	11.16	11.32	11.31	11.29	11.23	11.25	11.14	11.10
Long-term loans over 5 years	6.78	6.92	6.94	6.98	6.97	6.94	6.98	6.95	6.91	6.89	6.86	6.85	6.83
Non-financial institutions													
Loans in total	6.05	5.80	5.58	5.71	5.75	5.65	5.68	5.72	5.69	5.68	5.64	5.74	5.70
Current account overdrafts	6.66	6.05	5.78	6.00	6.24	5.81	5.83	6.00	5.76	5.82	5.65	5.93	5.79
Operation loans	5.25	4.94	4.63	4.72	4.79	4.72	4.79	4.82	4.89	4.89	4.91	5.04	5.02
Investment loans	5.83	5.69	5.58	5.53	5.50	5.52	5.55	5.51	5.54	5.53	5.56	5.60	5.58
Real estate purchase loans	6.35	6.20	6.05	6.09	6.17	6.18	6.18	6.21	6.20	6.17	6.14	6.17	6.14
Other loans	6.09	6.19	5.75	6.09	5.87	5.95	5.97	6.01	6.07	6.04	5.95	5.91	5.92
Credit cards	17.30	17.08	17.12	16.34	17.37	17.76	17.56	17.62	16.66	17.47	17.43	17.83	18.10
Short-term loans	6.07	5.66	5.42	5.68	5.79	5.55	5.57	5.67	5.59	5.59	5.48	5.68	5.60
Long-term loans over 1 year and up to 5 years	6.24	6.13	5.88	5.94	5.99	5.98	6.02	6.07	6.03	6.02	5.99	6.00	6.00
Long-term loans over 5 years	5.91	5.79	5.62	5.60	5.57	5.59	5.62	5.58	5.61	5.61	5.65	5.67	5.65

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

(%)

	2007											2008	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
Deposits in total¹⁾	2.45	1.97	2.03	2.23	2.46	2.20	2.20	2.18	2.21	2.14	1.99	2.15	2.08
Deposits payable on demand	1.28	0.86	0.77	0.88	1.29	0.79	0.78	0.70	0.66	0.71	0.70	0.78	0.69
of which: demand deposits	0.94	0.71	0.68	0.78	0.93	0.64	0.67	0.62	0.60	0.58	0.61	0.65	0.59
overnight deposits	4.02	2.19	2.13	1.95	4.76	2.14	2.14	1.86	1.88	1.90	1.83	2.37	2.01
Deposits with agreed maturity ²⁾	3.52	2.96	3.01	3.28	3.38	3.32	3.28	3.30	3.31	3.27	3.15	3.27	3.22
– up to 1 year in total	3.73	3.04	3.09	3.41	3.52	3.45	3.41	3.43	3.43	3.39	3.27	3.41	3.35
– up to 7 days	3.99	2.38	2.38	3.12	4.05	2.96	2.51	3.09	2.61	2.63	2.17	3.34	3.16
– up to 1 month	3.99	3.07	3.21	3.65	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.73	3.70	3.59	3.66	3.59
– up to 3 months	3.05	2.99	2.60	2.48	2.39	2.41	2.38	2.34	2.41	2.39	2.45	2.51	2.45
– up to 6 months	3.39	3.36	3.26	2.93	2.88	2.97	2.96	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.88	2.92	2.91
– up to 1 year	3.43	3.49	3.53	3.58	3.57	3.56	3.49	3.52	3.38	3.33	3.31	3.30	3.39
– over 1 year in total	2.57	2.58	2.59	2.57	2.56	2.56	2.54	2.57	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.60	2.59
– up to 2 years	3.27	3.10	3.19	3.17	3.18	3.21	3.30	3.32	3.35	3.44	3.42	3.49	3.49
– over 2 years	2.54	2.56	2.58	2.55	2.54	2.54	2.51	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.53	2.54	2.52
Deposits redeemable at notice	1.82	1.82	1.78	1.81	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.78	1.79	1.83	1.87	1.92	1.93
– up to 3 months	1.49	1.48	1.39	1.50	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.35	1.36	1.44	1.44	1.47	1.44
– over 3 months	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.94	1.90	1.91	1.93	1.96	1.97	2.00	2.05	2.11	2.12
Households													
Deposits in total	1.91	1.82	1.74	1.76	1.74	1.71	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.71	1.75	1.76
Deposits payable on demand	0.57	0.54	0.51	0.54	0.51	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.44	0.47	0.46	0.46
of which: demand deposits	0.48	0.52	0.50	0.53	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.43	0.46	0.44	0.44
overnight deposits	3.94	2.08	1.75	1.80	4.40	2.23	2.02	1.81	1.78	1.78	1.74	2.37	1.77
Deposits with agreed maturity	2.94	2.81	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.71	2.69	2.73	2.71	2.71	2.69	2.74	2.76
– up to 1 year in total	3.11	2.91	2.74	2.77	2.79	2.76	2.75	2.78	2.75	2.76	2.73	2.79	2.82
– up to 7 days	3.48	1.90	1.68	2.73	3.30	2.54	2.38	2.87	2.57	2.73	2.23	2.91	2.57
– up to 1 month	2.73	2.46	2.17	2.28	2.36	2.40	2.43	2.45	2.49	2.50	2.51	2.54	2.56
– up to 3 months	2.85	2.79	2.48	2.31	2.21	2.21	2.23	2.22	2.24	2.24	2.26	2.27	2.29
– up to 6 months	3.10	3.03	2.95	2.85	2.79	2.75	2.71	2.69	2.68	2.70	2.71	2.73	2.75
– up to 1 year	3.71	3.75	3.76	3.75	3.75	3.71	3.62	3.66	3.49	3.43	3.37	3.35	3.44
– long-term over 1 year	2.57	2.58	2.60	2.57	2.56	2.57	2.54	2.58	2.59	2.58	2.58	2.60	2.58
– up to 2 years	3.44	3.47	3.38	3.29	3.30	3.33	3.36	3.41	3.43	3.48	3.50	3.56	3.57
– over 2 years	2.54	2.56	2.59	2.56	2.55	2.55	2.52	2.55	2.55	2.54	2.53	2.54	2.51
Deposits redeemable at notice	1.82	1.82	1.77	1.80	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.78	1.79	1.83	1.87	1.92	1.93
– up to 3 months	1.47	1.46	1.36	1.47	1.24	1.23	1.24	1.33	1.33	1.42	1.42	1.44	1.44
– over 3 months	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.94	1.90	1.91	1.93	1.96	1.97	2.00	2.05	2.11	2.12
Non-financial corporations													
Deposits in total	3.03	2.08	2.14	2.42	3.02	2.26	2.26	2.23	2.28	2.11	1.86	2.30	2.15
Deposits payable on demand	1.89	1.11	0.99	1.13	2.15	1.03	1.03	0.87	0.76	0.88	0.78	1.05	0.84
of which: demand deposits	1.40	0.89	0.84	0.96	1.52	0.74	0.83	0.70	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.81	0.65
overnight deposits	4.26	2.14	2.11	2.04	4.76	2.38	2.15	1.85	1.88	1.91	1.85	2.43	2.00
Deposits with agreed maturity	4.36	3.20	3.28	3.81	3.97	3.82	3.73	3.75	3.71	3.70	3.54	3.89	3.75
– up to 1 year in total	4.37	3.20	3.28	3.81	3.98	3.83	3.74	3.76	3.72	3.71	3.54	3.89	3.75
– up to 7 days	4.15	2.42	2.55	3.23	4.10	3.13	2.62	2.76	2.59	2.61	2.17	3.57	2.51
– up to 1 month	4.49	3.31	3.43	3.97	3.98	3.94	3.92	3.96	3.93	3.90	3.79	3.94	3.90
– up to 3 months	4.00	3.86	3.28	3.27	3.35	3.46	3.35	3.31	3.42	3.36	3.40	3.65	3.42
– up to 6 months	3.99	4.03	3.98	3.70	3.62	3.69	3.71	3.76	3.73	3.79	3.07	3.84	3.84
– up to 1 year	3.72	3.69	3.71	3.69	3.71	3.69	3.67	3.66	3.66	3.65	4.03	4.04	4.03
– long-term over 1 year	2.67	2.50	2.45	2.39	2.34	2.36	2.34	2.32	2.31	2.33	2.38	2.30	2.27
– up to 2 years	3.07	2.94	2.86	3.23	3.18	3.21	3.13	3.24	3.17	3.15	3.10	3.11	3.11
– over 2 years	2.51	2.32	2.30	2.28	2.24	2.23	2.22	2.17	2.15	3.12	3.10	3.04	2.98
Deposits redeemable at notice	2.33	2.40	2.86	2.98	1.83	1.92	2.25	2.19	2.02	2.22	2.29	2.46	1.28
– up to 3 months	2.42	2.48	2.96	3.11	1.94	1.97	2.32	2.36	2.49	2.33	2.41	2.56	1.31
– over 3 months	1.19	1.21	1.36	1.65	0.68	1.09	1.06	0.76	0.30	1.29	1.29	1.10	1.10

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 29 February 2008

(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	60,807,718	1,387,321,319	53,288,278	196,258,506	73,771,893	1,649,832,278
Cash items	0	13,526,755	0	152,079	3,370,062	17,048,896
Cash in hand	0	12,391,112	0	0	3,142,744	15,533,856
of which: EUR	0	0	0	0	1,633,321	1,633,321
Gold	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amounts in transit	0	1,135,643	0	152,079	227,318	1,515,040
Loans and other receivables	22,003,149	929,057,925	23,899,677	181,080,927	50,236,157	1,162,271,537
Deposits and loans to NBS, foreign central banks and post office banks	1,445	266,135,282	0	0	4,802	266,138,639
of which: Valued on an individual basis with no identifiable depreciation (category I)	1,445	197,737,762	0	0	4,802	197,741,119
Valued on a portfolio basis (category II)	0	68,397,520	0	0	0	68,397,520
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	1,254,581	0	0	4,296	1,258,877
Time deposits	0	4,895,307	0	0	0	4,895,307
Loans provided	1,445	240,447,390	0	0	0	240,445,945
Money reserve accounts	0	19,538,004	0	0	0	19,538,004
of which: Minimum reserve requirements	0	19,388,521	0	0	0	19,388,521
Postal cheque accounts	0	0	0	0	506	506
Deposits and loans to banks	121,211	18,078,182	15,416,257	5,480,595	23,848,872	62,702,695
of which: Valued on an individual basis with no identifiable depreciation (category I)	2,660	13,047,526	12,273,269	5,471,115	19,395,386	50,184,636
Valued on a portfolio basis (category II)	56,176	4,980,856	3,142,988	9,480	3,793,041	11,870,189
Valued on an individual basis with identifiable depreciation (category III)	62,375	49,800	0	0	660,445	647,870
of which: Failed	40,545	40,816	0	0	0	271
of which: Deposits with and loans to own financial group	250	1,238,631	9,226,082	0	10,985,746	21,450,209
of which: Current accounts in banks	121	492,315	45,497	42,407	3,705,976	4,286,074
Current accounts of other banks	6	21,744	1,590,022	2	2,199,638	3,811,400
Time deposits	1,582	14,719,000	12,565,966	5,407,703	14,162,807	46,853,894
Loans provided	119,502	2,714,644	0	0	3,754,781	6,349,923
Other receivables from banks	0	130,479	1,214,772	30,483	25,670	1,401,404
Receivables from customers	21,866,469	629,679,049	8,483,401	168,121,004	25,566,109	809,983,094
of which: Valued on an individual basis with no identifiable depreciation (category I)	227,343	111,891,354	6,026,138	57,723,333	9,348,201	184,761,683
Valued on a portfolio basis (category II)	13,405,267	501,365,627	2,207,635	107,476,500	15,644,124	613,288,619
Valued on an individual basis with identifiable depreciation (category III)	8,233,859	16,422,068	249,628	2,921,171	573,784	11,932,792
of which: Failed	15,622,873	20,943,056	162,475	1,335,183	311,097	7,128,938
of which: MMIF loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans to general government and international organizations (S.13)	14,024	15,165,412	19	7,479,328	166,434	22,797,169
of which: Valued on an individual basis with no identifiable depreciation (category I)	8,240	9,872,918	19	7,048,094	1	16,912,792
Valued on a portfolio basis (category II)	5,338	5,292,048	0	431,234	166,433	5,884,377
Valued on an individual basis with identifiable depreciation (category III)	446	446	0	0	0	0
of which: Failed	450	456	0	1	0	7
of which: Deposits to central government (S.1311)	0	1	0	0	0	1
Loans to central government (S.1311)	0	3,728,937	19	0	166,434	3,895,390
of which: SR Treasury	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans to local governments (S.1313)	14,024	11,436,474	0	7,479,328	0	18,901,778
Loans to social security funds (S.1314)	0	0	0	0	0	0
of which: Health insurance companies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Insurance Corporation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debt securities	0	0	0	0	649,940	649,940
Financial instruments available for sale	339,100	39,870,412	4,546,579	4,191,130	8,340,350	56,609,371
Financial instruments at fair value through profit/loss: held for trading (excluding derivatives)	0	136,736,855	1,005,688	1,443,822	1,746,192	140,932,557
Financial instruments at fair value towards profit/loss: others (from the point of settlement)	0	9,597,232	1,761,065	5,741,589	4,340,486	21,440,372
Positive fair value of derivative transactions for trading	0	8,823,758	15,936,022	0	0	24,759,780
Financial instruments held to maturity	25,154	171,556,616	5,038,686	3,296,909	5,094,542	184,961,599
Positive fair value of derivate hedge transactions	0	33,062	137,906	0	0	170,968
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	970,550	9,994,837	887,122	0	0	9,911,409
Funds to branches abroad	0	0	0	0	529,868	529,868
Tangible assets	24,480,548	45,766,867	0	0	0	21,286,319
Intangible assets	12,065,173	17,494,161	0	0	0	5,428,988
Other assets	753,520	4,004,522	75,533	352,050	114,236	3,792,821
Tax receivables	0	431,538	0	0	0	431,538
Depreciation	36,061,951	36,061,951	0	0	0	0
Non-current assets held for sale (IFRS 5)	170,524	426,779	0	0	0	256,255



Shortened Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks as at 29 February 2008

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

(SKK thousands)

LIABILITIES	Slovak koruna		Foreign currency		Total
	Residents	Non-residents	Residents	Non-residents	
Total liabilities	1,111,425,612	154,650,553	155,758,238	227,997,875	1,649,832,278
PAYABLES	1,042,024,391	89,853,964	155,783,689	227,801,092	1,515,463,136
Deposits and loans from NBS and foreign central banks	2,501,413	0	12,649	0	2,514,062
of which: Current accounts	20,494	0	0	0	20,494
Time deposits	0	0	0	0	0
Loans received	2,480,919	0	12,649	0	2,493,568
Postal cheque accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities valued at amortized costs	1,003,283,246	64,885,588	151,452,573	176,315,383	1,395,936,790
Deposits, loans and other liabilities received from banks	17,852,389	48,923,324	4,865,312	148,212,942	219,853,967
of which: Deposits and loans received from own financial group	4,101	38,474,028	16	128,148,576	166,626,721
of which: Current accounts in banks	21,735	0	0	2,319,132	2,340,867
Current accounts of other banks	492,346	5,311,748	42,468	356,105	6,202,667
Time deposits	14,534,645	40,852,273	4,800,763	129,738,370	189,926,051
Subordinate debts	212,423	1,320,087	0	7,035,355	8,567,865
Loans received	2,486,915	1,204,387	0	8,187,861	11,879,163
Other liabilities received from banks	104,325	234,829	22,081	576,119	937,354
Deposits and loans received from customers	826,256,011	10,574,211	113,203,685	12,037,824	962,071,731
of which: MMIF deposits	29,536,932	374	157,472	0	29,694,778
of which: Current accounts and other financial undated liabilities	332,802,218	6,088,925	60,703,170	5,332,155	404,926,468
Time deposits	446,503,967	4,388,831	48,095,274	2,407,875	501,395,947
Deposits redeemable at notice	32,194,040	57,196	809,462	6,988	33,067,686
Certificates of deposit	81,259	0	0	0	81,259
Loans received and financial leasing	5,712,500	0	0	1,942,528	7,655,028
Subordinated liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
Other liabilities received from customers	8,962,027	39,259	3,595,779	2,348,278	14,945,343
Deposits of general government and international organizations	61,265,021	16,058	30,778,136	329,479	92,388,694
of which: Deposits of central government (S.1311)	36,595,591	16,057	30,744,748	329,386	67,685,782
of which: Treasury	2,977,834	0	14,746,373	0	17,724,207
Deposits of local governments (S.1313)	24,668,695	1	33,388	93	24,702,177
Deposits of social security funds (S.1314)	735	0	0	0	735
Securities issued by the accounting unit	97,909,825	5,371,995	2,605,440	15,735,138	121,622,398
Financial liabilities held for trading (excluding derivatives)	0	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities in fair value through profit/loss (IAS 39)	4,761,060	8,299,745	2,725,961	51,343,792	67,130,558
of which: Current accounts	0	0	0	0	0
Time deposits	4,761,060	8,299,745	2,725,961	51,343,792	67,130,558
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	12,132,215	15,903,423	0	0	28,035,638
Negative fair value of derivative hedge transactions	36,383	333,610	0	0	369,993
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	180,000	0	0	0	180,000
Reserves	4,680,319	0	18,313	0	4,698,632
Other liabilities	11,727,506	431,598	1,574,193	141,917	13,875,214
Tax liabilities	2,722,249	0	0	0	2,722,249
EQUITY	69,401,221	64,796,589	-25,451	196,783	134,369,142
Share capital	4,635,606	45,833,230	0	0	50,468,836
of which: Subscribed share capital	4,640,831	45,833,230	0	0	50,474,061
Receivables from shareholders	0	0	0	0	0
Own shares	-5,225	0	0	0	-5,225
Funds to branches of foreign banks	32,000	4,155,537	0	214,079	4,401,616
Share premium	3,324,437	15,093,454	0	0	18,417,891
Reserve funds and other funds created from profits	16,043,254	119,500	0	0	16,162,754
Other funds	193,216	-391,286	0	2,249	-195,821
Valuation changes	-6,184,228	-13,846	-25,451	-19,545	-6,243,070
Profit/loss from previous years	31,653,746	0	0	0	31,653,746
of which: Retained earnings	32,398,100	0	0	0	32,398,100
Accumulated loss	-744,354	0	0	0	-744,354
Profit and loss account	3,411,711	0	0	0	3,411,711
Profit/loss in process of approval	16,291,479	0	0	0	16,291,479



Monthly Profit and Loss Account of Commercial Banks

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

(SKK millions)

	2007												2008	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	
NET INTEREST INCOME	6,056	9,391	12,243	15,557	18,800	22,070	25,418	28,759	32,218	35,787	39,933	3,707	7,256	
Interest income on securities	2,344	3,576	4,538	5,715	7,013	8,418	9,809	11,135	12,508	13,811	15,183	1,401	2,619	
Other interest income	9,999	15,550	20,236	25,840	31,504	36,999	42,471	48,151	53,986	59,782	66,162	6,000	11,774	
Interest expenses on securities	659	1,027	1,303	1,640	1,987	2,337	2,691	3,058	3,442	3,793	4,258	420	846	
Other interest expenses	5,629	8,708	11,227	14,358	17,729	21,011	24,171	27,470	30,835	34,013	37,153	3,274	6,291	
NET NON-INTEREST INCOME	3,292	5,156	6,603	8,221	10,207	11,816	13,276	14,636	16,568	17,996	19,724	1,594	3,433	
Fee and commission income	2,399	3,795	4,930	6,166	7,496	8,843	10,135	11,374	12,440	13,758	15,289	1,327	2,709	
Fees and commission expenses	458	695	925	1,219	1,509	1,794	2,071	2,360	2,331	2,612	2,995	255	511	
Dividends received	5	9	27	116	228	222	222	243	243	243	264	0	0	
Income from transactions in securities	445	833	903	1,065	1,150	1,257	1,401	1,511	1,747	1,909	2,118	444	834	
Expenses related to transactions in securities	299	425	541	896	1,169	1,314	1,585	1,879	1,915	2,162	2,551	414	812	
Profit/loss on foreign exchange transactions	-288	3,703	2,537	3,384	2,519	4,533	3,769	5,752	7,669	8,979	8,845	329	3,036	
Profit/loss on fixed forward transactions and options	1,523	-2,046	-244	-288	1,594	181	1,540	33	-1,229	-2,054	-1,146	130	-1,877	
Income from other transactions	26	83	50	88	135	140	156	187	195	218	247	22	57	
Expenses related to other transactions	62	100	134	195	237	252	291	224	251	282	347	-11	4	
NET OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS	-852	-868	-910	-1,138	-1,308	-1,473	-1,561	-1,748	-1,999	-2,218	-2,979	-150	-223	
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES	5,039	7,913	10,446	13,474	16,090	18,829	21,552	24,282	27,057	30,010	33,538	2,712	5,832	
NET CREATION OF RESERVES AND PROVISIONS	287	-144	-458	-438	-649	-883	-1,060	-1,180	-1,316	-1,432	-2,379	-198	-427	
INCOME TAX	520	896	1,014	1,256	1,662	1,851	2,091	2,432	2,781	3,052	3,588	389	796	
CURRENT PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS	3,224	4,726	6,018	7,472	9,300	10,850	12,431	13,753	15,632	17,072	17,173	1,851	3,412	



Balance of Payments of the SR for January 2008

	Collection / Credit (+)		Payments / Debit (-)		Balance	
	SKK millions	USD millions	SKK millions	USD millions	SKK millions	USD millions
Goods	125,627.0	5,510.7	118,406.0	5,193.9	7,221.0	316.8
Services	14,243.3	624.8	15,109.4	662.8	-866.1	-38.0
Transport	5,560.6	243.9	4,410.8	193.5	1,149.8	50.4
Tourism	3,988.1	174.9	2,881.1	126.4	1107.0	48.6
Other services	4,694.6	205.9	7,817.5	342.9	-3,122.9	-137.0
Income	5,828.6	255.7	7,275.0	319.1	-1,446.4	-63.4
Compensation of employees	3,500.0	153.5	1,268.9	55.7	2,231.1	97.9
Investment income	2,328.6	102.1	6,006.1	263.5	-3,677.5	-161.3
Current transfers	3,291.0	144.4	9,297.0	407.8	-6,006.0	-263.5
CURRENT ACCOUNT	148,989.9	6,535.5	150,087.4	6,583.6	-1,097.5	-48.1
Capital account	2,245.2	98.5	366.0	16.1	1,879.2	82.4
Financial account	595,266.7	26,111.7	-601,326.6	-26,377.4	-6,059.9	-265.8
Direct investment	157,241.4	6,897.5	-162,048.7	-7108.3	-4,807.3	-210.9
<i>Abroad (direct investor = resident)</i>	2,990.0	131.2	-2,690.0	-118.0	300.0	13.2
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	67.0	2.9	-103.0	-4.5	-36.0	-1.6
Other capital	2,923.0	128.2	-2,587.0	-113.5	336.0	14.7
<i>In the SR (recipient of dir. investment = resident)</i>	154,251.4	6,766.3	-159,358.7	-6,990.3	-5,107.3	-224.0
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	1,813.4	79.5	-1,382.7	-60.7	430.7	18.9
Other capital	152,438.0	6,686.8	-157,976.0	-6,929.7	-5,538.0	-242.9
Portfolio investment	31,330.8	1,374.3	-17,653.5	-774.4	13,677.3	600.0
Assets	9,860.6	432.5	-8,890.2	-390.0	970.4	42.6
Liabilities	21,470.1	941.8	-8,763.2	-384.4	12,706.9	557.4
Financial derivatives	169,722.4	7,444.9	-169,414.1	-7,431.4	308.3	13.5
Assets	70,962.3	3,112.8	-70,594.4	-3,096.7	367.9	16.1
Liabilities	98,760.1	4,332.2	-98,819.7	-4,334.8	-59.6	-2.6
Other investment	236,972.2	10,394.9	-252,210.4	-11,063.3	-15,238.2	-668.4
<i>Long-term</i>	19,714.3	864.8	-16,600.3	-728.2	3,114.0	136.6
Assets	2,421.2	106.2	-2,020.4	-88.6	400.8	17.6
Liabilities	17,293.1	758.6	-14,579.9	-639.6	2,713.2	119.1
<i>Short-term</i>	217,257.9	9,530.1	-235,610.1	-10,335.1	-18,352.2	-805.0
Assets	138,766.2	6,087.0	-127,214.2	-5,580.3	11,552.0	506.7
Liabilities	78,491.7	3,443.1	-108,395.9	-4,754.8	-29,904.2	-1,311.8
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	597,511.9	26,210.1	-601,692.6	-26,393.5	-4,180.7	-183.4
ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-	-	-	-	5,059.9	244.1
TOTAL BALANCE	-97,039.2	-4,247.8	96,820.9	4,260.4	-218.3	12.6
Monetary gold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special drawing rights	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign exchange assets	97,039.2	4,247.8	-96,820.9	-4,260.4	218.3	-12.6
<i>Deposits</i>	19,213.0	841.5	0.0	0.0	19,213.0	841.5
<i>Securities</i>	77,826.2	3,406.3	-96,820.9	-4,260.4	-18,994.7	-854.1
Bonds and notes	0.0	0.0	-96,820.9	-4,260.4	-96,820.9	-4,260.4
Money market instruments and financial derivatives	77,826.2	3,406.3	0.0	0.0	77,826.2	3,406.3
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RESERVE ASSETS	97,039.2	4,247.8	-96,820.9	-4,260.4	218.3	-12.6

Note: Preliminary data.

Applied rate of exchange: USD 1 = SKK 22.797.



Overview of Issues of NBS Bills 2007-2008

Registration number	Date of			Maturity (in days)	Volume in SKK millions		Type of auction	Interest rate in % p.a.		
	auction	issue	maturity		demand	accept.		min.	average	max.
971105002	15.2.2007	16.2.2007	11.5.2007	84	60,980	0	americká	-	-	-
970106003	8.3.2007	9.3.2007	1.6.2007	84	63,740	0	americká	-	-	-
970308005	10.5.2007	11.5.2007	3.8.2007	84	73,661	20,000	americká	4.05	4.15	4.18
972408007	31.5.2007	1.6.2007	24.8.2007	84	50,400	30,000	americká	4.15	4.23	4.25
972109008	28.6.2007	29.6.2007	21.9.2007	84	23,900	17,000	americká	4.24	4.27	4.40
972610009	2.8.2007	3.8.2007	26.10.2007	84	22,490	22,290	americká	4.24	4.25	4.25
971611011	23.8.2007	24.8.2007	16.11.2007	84	29,110	23,110	americká	4.24	4.25	4.25
971412012	20.9.2007	21.9.2007	14.12.2007	84	20,500	19,000	americká	4.25	4.25	4.25
971801014	25.10.2007	26.10.2007	18.1.2008	84	14,690	13,690	americká	4.25	4.25	4.25
971801015	15.11.2007	16.11.2007	8.2.2008	84	28,500	23,500	americká	4.25	4.25	4.25
970703016	13.12.2007	14.12.2007	7.3.2008	84	30,900	30,900	americká	4.25	4.25	4.25
981104001	17.1.2008	18.1.2008	11.4.2008	84	28,975	28,975	americká	4.24	4.25	4.25
980205002	7.2.2008	8.2.2008	2.5.2008	84	33,980	30,980	americká	4.24	4.25	4.25
983005004	6.3.2008	7.3.2008	30.5.2008	84	43,250	30,000	americká	4.24	4.25	4.25



Basic Characteristics of Slovakia's Foreign Exchange Market in March 2008

	USD			EUR			Other currencies			Total	
	Volume		Number of transactions	Objem		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	4,561.1	57.8	155	3,176.0	40.2	664	154.4	2.0	92	7,891.5	911
Interbank forex market: NBS + transactions between domestic banks	4,561.1	57.8	155	3,176.0	40.2	664	154.4	2.0	92	7,891.5	911
Transactions between domestic and foreign banks	95,300.4	82.6	2,012	18,441.6	16.0	4,914	1,582.6	1.4	1,445	115,324.6	8,371
Foreign exchange market in the SR - total	99,861.5	81.0	2,167	21,617.7	17.5	5,578	1,737.0	1.4	1,537	123,216.1	9,282

	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	%		USD millions	%		USD millions	%		USD millions	%			
Transactions between domestic banks without foreign participation	1,927.6	24.3	707	12.0	0.2	4	5,961.8	75.3	193	20.7	0.3	7	7,922.1	911
Transactions between domestic and foreign banks	11,914.8	10.3	3,979	608.7	0.5	1,671	101,608.2	87.9	2024	1,449.9	1.3	697	115,581.6	8,371
Foreign exchange market in the SR - excl. the NBS	13,842.3	11.2	4,686	620.8	0.5	1,675	107,570.1	87.1	2217	1,470.6	1.2	704	123,503.7	9,282



Average Monthly Exchange Rates of the SKK against Selected Currencies

Midpoint rate	2007												2008		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3		
1 AUD	20.257	20.478	20.584	21.329	21.089	20.486	20.526	21.224	20.324	19.972	20.088	20.488	19.456		
1 BGN	17.316	17.108	17.247	17.392	17.040	17.167	17.289	17.205	16.996	17.060	17.148	16.947	16.610		
1 CYP	58.415	57.566	57.864	58.299	57.061	57.468	57.881	57.599	56.897	57.045	-	-	-		
1 CZK	1.206	1.195	1.195	1.192	1.174	1.204	1.226	1.230	1.243	1.269	1.286	1.304	1.289		
1 DKK	4.546	4.490	4.527	4.568	4.479	4.512	4.539	4.515	4.459	4.473	4.502	4.446	4.357		
1 EUR	33.863	33.468	33.726	34.017	33.330	33.577	33.821	33.645	33.236	33.365	33.538	33.141	32.497		
1 EEK	2.164	2.139	2.156	2.174	2.130	2.146	2.161	2.151	2.125	2.133	2.144	2.118	2.076		
100 JPY	21.822	20.861	20.666	20.691	19.973	21.078	21.187	20.420	20.414	20.413	21.102	20.987	20.740		
1 CAD	21.885	21.807	22.758	23.786	23.139	23.274	23.666	24.197	23.523	22.767	22.595	22.490	21.039		
1 LTL	9.807	9.689	9.769	9.851	9.652	9.724	9.794	9.746	9.627	9.663	9.712	9.599	9.409		
1 LVL	47.792	47.521	48.426	48.859	47.820	48.126	48.192	47.867	47.455	47.822	48.045	47.576	46.608		
100 HUF	13.536	13.598	13.579	13.581	13.509	13.169	13.341	13.410	13.058	13.183	13.114	12.658	12.487		
1 MTL	78.930	77.973	78.575	79.242	77.671	78.245	78.767	78.395	77.438	77.727	-	-	-		
1 NOK	4.164	4.121	4.144	4.217	4.198	4.210	4.312	4.374	4.187	4.159	4.218	4.166	4.080		
1 PLN	8.710	8.763	8.921	8.928	8.846	8.813	8.919	9.065	9.084	9.262	9.297	9.255	9.186		
1 RON	10.044	10.030	10.265	10.526	10.636	10.435	10.112	10.036	9.573	9.450	9.093	9.068	8.733		
1 CHF	21.009	20.446	20.435	20.566	20.113	20.488	20.537	20.151	20.168	20.113	20.672	20.604	20.656		
1 SEK	3.643	3.618	3.666	3.646	3.627	3.606	3.639	3.668	3.580	3.540	3.557	3.538	3.455		
1 USD	25.583	24.788	24.954	25.355	24.311	24.647	24.378	23.669	22.637	22.882	22.797	22.495	20.977		
1 GBP	49.810	49.266	49.496	50.324	49.422	49.556	49.156	48.338	46.897	46.387	44.924	44.188	42.016		
1 XDR	38.568	37.667	37.875	38.321	37.167	37.696	37.606	36.880	35.928	36.087	36.100	35.659	34.185		

Note: With effect from 1 January 2008, Cyprus and Malta introduced the euro. Therefore, the Cyprian pound and Maltese lira were excluded from the exchange rate table of NBS.

Average Quarterly Exchange Rates of the SKK against Selected Currencies

Midpoint rate	2007					2008
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	Q1
1 AUD	20.612	20.808	20.700	20.555	20.668	20.030
1 BGN	17.573	17.254	17.164	17.092	17.273	16.915
1 CYP	59.353	57.921	57.463	57.200	57.994	-
1 CZK	1.226	1.194	1.201	1.246	1.217	1.293
1 DKK	4.612	4.529	4.509	4.484	4.534	4.439
1 EUR	34.364	33.746	33.572	33.425	33.781	33.085
1 EEK	2.197	2.157	2.146	2.137	2.159	2.114
100 JPY	21.971	20.735	20.744	20.416	20.975	20.952
1 CAD	22.384	22.816	23.353	23.553	23.024	22.082
1 LTL	9.952	9.772	9.722	9.682	9.783	9.581
1 LVL	48.960	48.293	48.045	47.715	48.258	47.446
100 HUF	13.616	13.586	13.337	13.225	13.441	12.768
1 MTL	80.076	78.617	78.220	77.877	78.707	-
1 NOK	4.207	4.162	4.238	4.248	4.214	4.158
1 PLN	8.845	8.874	8.858	9.128	8.926	9.249
1 RON	10.162	10.282	10.400	9.709	10.139	8.974
1 CHF	21.268	20.484	20.379	20.146	20.574	20.644
1 SEK	3.743	3.644	3.624	3.601	3.654	3.519
1 USD	26.231	25.040	24.450	23.091	24.713	22.137
1 GBP	51.275	49.710	49.384	47.284	49.427	43.784
1 XDR	39.344	37.964	37.491	36.327	37.792	35.364

Note: With effect from 1 January 2008, Cyprus and Malta introduced the euro. Therefore, the Cyprian pound and Maltese lira were excluded from the exchange rate table of NBS.

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	61,994	418,071	2,085.65	15,928.94

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	61,538	484,253	2,070.31	18,450.54

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	61,994	2,085.7	100.0	-456	-15.3	100.0	61,538	2,070.3	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
Italy	31,682	1,065.9	51.1	45	1.5	-9.9	31,727	1,067.4	51.6
Austria	8,781	295.4	14.2	196	6.6	-43.0	8,977	302.0	14.6
Korea	7,886	265.3	12.7	0	0.0	0.0	7,886	265.3	12.8
Germany	4,878	164.1	7.9	0	0.0	0.0	4,878	164.1	7.9
Cyprus	3,788	127.4	6.1	0	0.0	0.0	3,788	127.4	6.2
USA	1,403	47.2	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,403	47.2	2.3
Czech Republic	1,354	45.6	2.2	1	0.0	-0.2	1,355	45.6	2.2
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	819	27.6	1.3	-698	-23.5	153.1	121	4.1	0.2
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
Mining and quarrying	266	8.9	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	266	8.9	0.4
Manufacturing	15,327	515.6	24.7	0	0.0	0.0	15,327	515.6	24.9
Electricity, gas, and water supply	-354	-11.9	-0.6	0	0.0	0.0	-354	-11.9	-0.6
Construction	173	5.8	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	173	5.8	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	4,154	139.8	6.7	0	0.0	0.0	4,154	139.8	6.8
Hotels and restaurants	62	2.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	62	2.1	0.1
Transport, storage and communication	1,758	59.1	2.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,758	59.1	2.9
Financial intermediation	5,104	171.7	8.2	-456	-15.3	100.0	4,648	156.4	7.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,868	130.1	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	3,868	130.1	6.3
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	31,505	1,059.9	50.8	0	0.0	0.0	31,505	1,059.9	51.2
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	113	3.8	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	113	3.8	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 region									
Bratislava region	45,636	1,535.3	73.6	-456	-15.3	100.0	45,180	1,520.0	73.4
Trnava region	1,902	64.0	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,902	64.0	3.1
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	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,084	36.5	1.8
Žilina region	8,308	279.5	13.4	0	0.0	0.0	8,308	279.5	13.5
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
Mining and quarrying	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 and communication	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 and reinvested profits.



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 (equity capital + reinvested earnings) 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
Louxeembourg	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
Mining and quarrying	-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 and communication	-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 and reinvested profits.

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	418,071	15,928.9	100.0	66,182	2,521.6	100.0	484,253	18,450.5	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
Netherlands	97,182	3,702.7	23.2	612	23.3	0.9	97,794	3,726.1	20.2
Germany	81,150	3,091.9	19.4	861	32.8	1.3	82,011	3,124.7	16.9
Austria	38,578	1,469.9	9.2	33,067	1,259.9	50.0	71,645	2,729.7	14.8
Italy	35,105	1,337.5	8.4	24,185	921.5	36.5	59,290	2,259.0	12.2
Hungary	27,195	1,036.2	6.5	2,007	76.5	3.0	29,202	1,112.6	6.0
United Kingdom	25,284	963.3	6.0	0	0.0	0.0	25,284	963.3	5.2
Czech Republic	19,536	744.3	4.7	3,486	132.8	5.3	23,022	877.2	4.8
Korea	17,125	652.5	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	17,125	652.5	3.5
USA	14,466	551.2	3.5	1,650	62.9	2.5	16,116	614.0	3.3
Cyprus	13,800	525.8	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	13,800	525.8	2.8
Other countries	48,650	1,853.6	11.6	314	12.0	0.5	48,964	1,865.6	10.1
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	1,218	46.4	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,218	46.4	0.3
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mining and quarrying	2,695	102.7	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	2,695	102.7	0.6
Manufacturing	191,067	7,279.9	45.7	0	0.0	0.0	191,067	7,279.9	39.5
Electricity, gas, and water supply	67,843	2,584.9	16.2	0	0.0	0.0	67,843	2,584.9	14.0
Construction	3,346	127.5	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	3,346	127.5	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	55,455	2,112.9	13.3	0	0.0	0.0	55,455	2,112.9	11.5
Hotels and restaurants	2,412	91.9	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	2,412	91.9	0.5
Transport, storage and communication	40,270	1,534.3	9.6	0	0.0	0.0	40,270	1,534.3	8.3
Financial intermediation	27,172	1,035.3	6.5	66,182	2,521.6	100.0	93,354	3,556.9	19.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	23,163	882.5	5.5	0	0.0	0.0	23,163	882.5	4.8
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	1,657	63.1	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,657	63.1	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	258,143	9,835.5	61.7	65,232	2,485.4	98.6	323,375	12,320.9	66.8
Trnava region	26,114	995.0	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	26,114	995.0	5.4
Trenčín region	23,251	885.9	5.6	0	0.0	0.0	23,251	885.9	4.8
Nitra region	17,892	681.7	4.3	0	0.0	0.0	17,892	681.7	3.7
Žilina region	34,638	1,319.7	8.3	950	36.2	1.4	35,588	1,355.9	7.3
Banská Bystrica region	12,489	475.8	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	12,489	475.8	2.6
Prešov region	7,770	296.0	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	7,770	296.0	1.6
Košice region	37,774	1,439.2	9.0	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									
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
Mining and quarrying	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 and communication	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 and reinvested profits.

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 (equity capital + reinvested earnings)	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									
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
Mining and quarrying	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 and communication	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 and reinvested profits.

**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	9,427	30,790	317.15	1,173.13

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	9,485	31,651	319.10	1,205.94

Note: The data for 2005 – 2006 are preliminary.

¹⁾ Equity capital and reinvested profits.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	9,427	317.2	100.0	58	2.0	100.0	9,485	319.1	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Luxembourg	7,139	240.2	75.7	0	0.0	0.0	7,139	240.2	75.3
Czech Republic	827	27.8	8.8	10	0.3	17.2	837	28.2	8.8
Russia	546	18.4	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	546	18.4	5.8
Cyprus	444	14.9	4.7	0	0.0	0.0	444	14.9	4.7
Ukraine	309	10.4	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	309	10.4	3.3
United Kingdom	299	10.1	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	299	10.1	3.2
Hungary	196	6.6	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	196	6.6	2.1
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	30	1.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	30	1.0	0.3
Other countries	-696	-23.4	-7.4	48	1.6	82.8	-648	-21.8	-6.8
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
Mining and quarrying	424	14.3	4.5	0	0.0	0.0	424	14.3	4.5
Manufacturing	-1,455	-49.0	-15.4	0	0.0	0.0	-1,455	-49.0	-15.3
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	514	17.3	5.5	0	0.0	0.0	514	17.3	5.4
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage and communication	263	8.8	2.8	0	0.0	0.0	263	8.8	2.8
Financial intermediation	4,562	153.5	48.4	58	2.0	100.0	4,620	155.4	48.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	4,932	165.9	52.3	0	0.0	0.0	4,932	165.9	52.0
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	7,771	261.4	82.4	58	2.0	100.0	7,829	263.4	82.5
Trnava region	434	14.6	4.6	0	0.0	0.0	434	14.6	4.6
Trenčín region	468	15.7	5.0	0	0.0	0.0	468	15.7	4.9
Nitra region	131	4.4	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	131	4.4	1.4
Žilina region	43	1.4	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	43	1.4	0.5
Banská Bystrica region	526	17.7	5.6	0	0.0	0.0	526	17.7	5.5
Prešov region	36	1.2	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	36	1.2	0.4
Košice region	18	0.6	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	18	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
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
Mining and quarrying	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 and communication	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 and reinvested profits.



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 (equity capital + reinvested earnings) 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
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
Mining and quarrying	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 and communication	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 and reinvested profits.



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	30,790	1,173.1	100.0	861	32.8	100.0	31,651	1,205.9	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Czech Republic	12,691	483.5	41.2	546	20.8	63.4	13,237	504.3	41.8
Luxembourg	7,889	300.6	25.6	0	0.0	0.0	7,889	300.6	24.9
United Kingdom	2,569	97.9	8.3	0	0.0	0.0	2,569	97.9	8.1
Ukraine	1,793	68.3	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,793	68.3	5.7
Poland	1,303	49.6	4.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,303	49.6	4.1
Ireland	1,017	38.7	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,017	38.7	3.2
Russia	957	36.5	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	957	36.5	3.0
Cyprus	468	17.8	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	468	17.8	1.5
Slovenia	426	16.2	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	426	16.2	1.3
Austria	402	15.3	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	402	15.3	1.3
Other countries	1,275	48.6	4.1	315	12.0	36.6	1,590	60.6	5.0
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	1,460	55.6	4.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,460	55.6	4.6
Manufacturing	6,154	234.5	20.0	0	0.0	0.0	6,154	234.5	19.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,454	55.4	4.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,454	55.4	4.6
Construction	249	9.5	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	249	9.5	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	2,990	113.9	9.7	0	0.0	0.0	2,990	113.9	9.4
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	9,390	357.8	30.5	861	32.8	100.0	10,251	390.6	32.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	8,456	322.2	27.5	0	0.0	0.0	8,456	322.2	26.7
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 service activities	373	14.2	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	373	14.2	1.2
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra – territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	23,032	877.5	74.8	861	32.8	100.0	23,893	910.3	75.5
Trnava region	1,191	45.4	3.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,191	45.4	3.8
Trenčín region	1,743	66.4	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,743	66.4	5.5
Nitra region	202	7.7	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	202	7.7	0.6
Žilina region	135	5.1	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	135	5.1	0.4
Banská Bystrica region	2,049	78.1	6.7	0	0.0	0.0	2,049	78.1	6.5
Prešov region	592	22.6	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	592	22.6	1.9
Košice region	1,846	70.3	6.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,846	70.3	5.8

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
Mining and quarrying	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 and communication	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 and reinvested profits.



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 (equity capital + reinvested earnings)	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
Mining and quarrying	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 and communication	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 and reinvested profits.