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ABBREVIATIONS

CPI	Consumer Price Index
EA	euro area
ECB	European Central Bank
EMU	Economic and Monetary Union
EONIA	Euro OverNight Index Average
ESA 95	European System of National Accounts 1995
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
Fed	Federal Reserve System
EMU	Economic and Monetary Union
EURIBOR	Euro Interbank Offered Rate
FNM	Fond národného majetku – National Property Fund
FOMC	Federal Open Market Committee
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNDI	Gross National Disposable Income
GNI	Gross National Income
HICP	Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPP	Industrial Production Index
IRF	Initial Rate Fixation
MB	mortgage bonds
MFI	monetary financial institutions
MF SR	Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic
NARKS	National Association of Real Estate Agencies of Slovakia
NBS	Národná banka Slovenska
NEER	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate
NPISH	Non-profit Institutions Serving Households
OIF	Open-end Investment Funds
p.a.	per annum
p.p.	percentage points
q-q	quarter-on-quarter
PPI	Producer Price Index
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
RULC	Real Unit Labour Costs
SASS	Slovenská asociácia správcovských spoločností – Slovak Association of Asset Management Companies
SO of the SR	Statistical Office of the SR
SR	Slovenská republika – Slovak Republic
ULC	Unit Labour Costs
VAT	Value Added Tax
Y-Y	year-on-year

Symbols used in the tables

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



1 SUMMARY

The euro-area economy continued to recover in the last quarter of 2009, albeit at a slower pace. Economic growth slowed to 0.1% in the fourth quarter, from 0.4% in the third quarter of 2009. The year-on-year decline in gross domestic product moderated in the fourth quarter to 1.6%, from 3.6% in the third quarter. The year-on-year rate of euro-area inflation, as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, stood at 0.9% in February (compared with 1.0% in January 2010). The exchange rate of the euro against the US dollar continued to depreciate in February. At its meeting in March 2010, the Governing Council decided to leave the key ECB interest rates unchanged. The rate for the main refinancing operations remained at 1.00%, and those for the marginal lending and deposit facilities at 1.75% and 0.25% respectively.

In the fourth quarter of 2009, as in the previous quarters, economic developments in the Central European region were deeply affected by the global economic crisis. The only country to achieve positive economic growth in year-on-year terms was Poland, whose economy expanded by 2.8% in the fourth quarter. In the Czech Republic, gross domestic product showed negative year-on-year dynamics (3.1%), while the decline in the Hungarian economy moderated to 5.3%. In February 2010, annual HICP inflation in Poland and Hungary slowed to 3.4% and 5.6% respectively, while that in the Czech Republic remained at 0.4%. The exchange rates of the Czech koruna, the Polish zloty and the Hungarian forint appreciated against the euro in February, compared with the previous month. Key interest rate modification was only reported from Hungary, where Magyar Nemzeti Bank continued to ease its monetary policy stance and lowered its base rate by 0.25 of a percentage point in February.

The Slovak economy continued to grow in the last quarter of 2009, when the seasonally adjusted GDP volume expanded on a quarter-on-quarter basis by 2% at constant prices (compared with 1.6% in the third quarter). This development caused a slowdown in the year-on-year pace of decline. According to revised

data from the Statistical Office of the SR, gross domestic product contracted in year-on-year terms by 2.6% at constant prices in the fourth quarter, following a 4.9% decline in the third quarter of 2009. The continuing economic growth is an indication of gradual recovery in economic activity. Overall, the Slovak economy contracted on a year-on-year basis by 4.7% in 2009.

In terms of production, GDP development in the fourth quarter was influenced by a fall in value added creation, mainly in agriculture, construction and commercial services, while value added creation in industry remained unchanged. In terms of GDP utilisation, the year-on-year downturn in economic activity was caused by the weakening domestic and foreign demand. Within the structure of domestic demand, decreases were recorded in all components, except in general government final consumption, while the sharp decline in investment from the beginning of the year moderated. Net exports contributed positively to GDP growth, owing to slower decline in exports combined with low imports. The renewed economic growth in the last quarter of 2009 was accompanied by an increase in labour productivity. The relation between real labour productivity growth and real wage growth also improved in that period: labour productivity exceeded wages for the first time in 2009.

Unit labour costs increased somewhat on a year-on-year basis, but their dynamics weakened as a result of growing labour productivity and moderating growth in compensation per employee in comparison with the third quarter. Despite the revival of economic activity, employment fell in the fourth quarter and unemployment continued to rise, while the positive economic results of non-financial corporations decreased year-on-year at the end of the last quarter of 2009.

Compared with the previous month, Slovakia's annual HICP inflation rate remained unchanged in February, in negative territory (-0.2%). The weakening year-on-year dynamics of energy



prices, influenced by a diesel fuel excise tax reduction, were partly offset by the strengthening year-on-year dynamics of food prices and non-energy industrial goods prices.

The latest data on balance-of-payments developments have confirmed that the negative current account balance moderated in January, compared with the previous month. The improvement in the current account deficit at the beginning of year was mainly connected with an improvement in the trade balance, which recorded a modest surplus in January, compared with a deficit in December.

The gradual revival of export activity was also connected with a year-on-year increase in the industrial production index. Industrial production experienced strong growth in January (the strongest since April 2008), mainly as a result of an increase in the dynamics of manufacturing production. At the same time, construction recorded unfavourable developments, but its

year-on-year decline moderated in comparison with the previous month. Revenues in the sectors under review showed positive year-on-year dynamics (after a year-on-year decrease in December), mainly as a result of a positive trend in industrial revenues. The overall economic sentiment indicator continued to rise in February, compared with the previous month. The indicator was positively influenced in particular by an increase in consumer confidence and confidence in construction, retail trade and services. Confidence in industry weakened as a result of an increase in the stocks of finished industrial products.

Average nominal and real wages showed slightly increased year-on-year dynamics in January, compared with the previous month. The negative year-on-year dynamics of employment in the selected sectors moderated in January. The rate of registered unemployment reached 12.9% in January, representing a slight rise in comparison with the previous month.

2 THE EXTERNAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT¹

2.1 THE EURO AREA

The year-on-year rate of euro-area inflation, as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), reached 0.9% in February, compared with 1.0% in January. Year-on-year price falls were recorded in Ireland (2.4%) and Slovakia (0.2%). Rapid price increases took place in Greece (2.9%), Cyprus (2.8%) and Luxembourg (2.3%). The year-on-year rise in euro-area prices was caused by increases in the prices of alcohol and tobacco (4.3%), transport (4.3%), and miscellaneous goods and services (1.8%). On the other hand, year-on-year price falls in the euro area occurred in the following categories: food (-1.1%), post and telecommunications (-0.6%), and recreation and culture (-0.3%). In the same period a year earlier, euro-area consumer prices rose by 1.2% on a year-on-year basis.

The exchange rate of the euro against the US dollar continued to weaken in February 2010. This trend was caused in particular by uncertainty surrounding fiscal consolidation in certain euro-area countries. As a result of announcements made in support of these countries, the euro

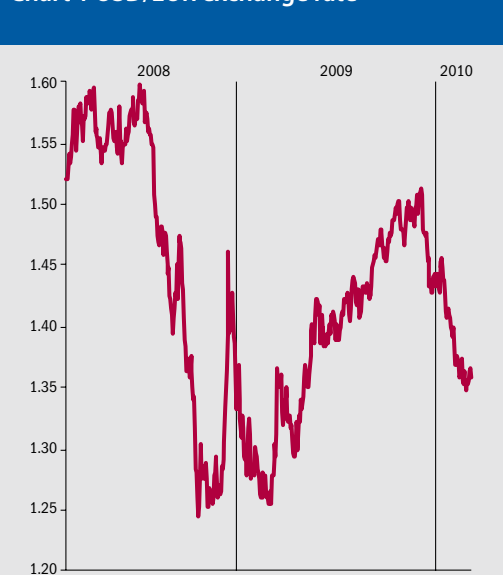
strengthened somewhat vis-à-vis the dollar, but this was only a temporary phenomenon. On a month-on-month basis, the euro depreciated against the dollar by 2.8%. Compared with the beginning of the year, the single European currency weakened against the dollar by 5.7% (compared with the same period a year earlier, it depreciated by 7.3%).

At its first meeting in March (4 March 2010), the Governing Council decided to leave the key ECB interest rates unchanged. The rate for the main refinancing operations remained at 1.00%, and those for the marginal lending and deposit facilities at 1.75% and 0.25% respectively. In connection with the gradual phasing-out of its non-standard operational measures, the ECB's Governing Council decided to continue conducting refinancing operations until 12 October 2010².

2.2 DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC, HUNGARY AND POLAND

Annual inflation, as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, fell in both Poland and

Chart 1 USD/EUR exchange rate



Sources: ECB, NBS.

Chart 2 Exchange rate indices of V4 currencies against the euro (30 June 2008=100)



Sources: Eurostat, NBS calculations.
Note: A fall in value denotes appreciation.

¹ The chapter on international economic developments includes a tabular / graphical overview, which is available in the Statistics annex/External environment.
² More detailed information is available at <http://www.ecb.int>.



Hungary. The price increase in Poland slowed by 0.5 of a percentage point (to 3.4%) and in Hungary by 0.6 of a percentage point (to 5.6%). In the Czech Republic, price levels continued to rise as in January (by 0.4%).

In the first week of February, the exchange rates of Central European currencies mirrored the effects of increased uncertainty arising from the situation in certain heavily indebted euro-area countries. The currencies of the neighbouring countries depreciated vis-à-vis the euro in that period. The following period saw a gradual revival of confidence in the financial markets. As a result, the exchange rates of the Polish zloty, Czech koruna and

Hungarian forint more or less strengthened. Compared with the last trading day of the previous month, the Polish zloty appreciated by 1.9%, the Czech koruna by almost 1%, and the Hungarian forint by 0.5%.

In February, the Hungarian central bank continued to ease its monetary policy and reduced its base rate by 0.25 of a percentage point, to 5.75%. Thus, the base rate reached a new historical low in Hungary. At its monetary policy meeting, Magyar Nemzeti Bank announced the launch of a new programme in support of the domestic mortgage market. In the Czech Republic and Poland, the key refinancing rates remained unchanged, at 1% and 3.5% respectively.

Box 1

QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY – MARCH 2010³

The global economy continued to grow in the last quarter of 2009, mainly as a result of the monetary and fiscal stimuli adopted in the previous quarters. The renewed economic growth in the third and fourth quarters of 2009 indicates that global economic activity is on a path of recovery. Economic growth also accelerated in the United States. The fourth quarter saw the strongest growth in the last six years. The euro-area economy also continued to grow, albeit at a slower pace than in the third quarter. This, together with other developments from the beginning of 2010, indicates that the economic recovery is still fragile. The economic revival also continued in Poland and the Czech Republic. Poland recorded accelerated growth on a quarter-on-quarter basis. The decline in the Hungarian economy slowed down.

The base effect related to commodity prices, in particular to fuel prices, waned gradually and energy prices again caused a rise in inflation in the fourth quarter. At the end of the third quarter, inflation was in negative territory in most OECD countries, the United States and the euro area. By the end of 2009, inflation had moved back into positive territory. Energy prices also generated accelerated price increases in the Czech Republic and Hungary.

They also had an inflationary effect in Poland, where, however, this effect was offset by a slower increase in food prices.

In the fourth quarter, neither the Fed nor the ECB decided to change their key interest rates. In February, however, the Fed raised its discount rate by 0.25 of a percentage point, to 0.75%. Thus, the spread between the discount rate and the federal funds target rate increased. The ECB had kept its key interest rates unchanged until March, but continued to phase out its non-standard operational measures gradually in line with its announcements about the details of refinancing operations for the period until 7 April 2010 and the details of refinancing operations for the period until 12 October 2010. In January, the ECB ceased to conduct liquidity-providing operations in USD and CHF. Magyar Nemzeti Bank continued to lower its base rate, by 0.5 of a percentage point in October and November, and by 0.25 of a percentage point in December, January and February. Thus, the base rate was reduced over the last quarter of 2009 and the first few months of 2010 by a total of 1.75 percentage points, to 5.75%. Česká národní banka lowered its two-week repo rate by 0.25 of a percentage point to 1% (a historical minimum) in December. Narodowy Bank Polski left its key interest rates unchanged.

³ More detailed information is available in Annex 1.



3 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN SLOVAKIA

3.1 PRICE DEVELOPMENTS

3.1.1 CONSUMER PRICES

Consumer prices, as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, were stagnant on a month-on-month basis in February, with goods prices falling by 0.1% and services prices rising by 0.3%. The HICP inflation rate was lower than expected by NBS, mainly as a result of a month-on-month drop in non-energy industrial goods prices (a rise had been expected), combined with a slower than expected rise in services prices. On the other hand, food and energy prices showed stronger dynamics, compared with the expectations of NBS.

The year-on-year inflation rate remained unchanged in comparison with the previous month, at -0.2%. This was the result of conflicting developments in food prices and non-energy industrial goods prices, which showed accelerated year-on-year dynamics; energy prices, which showed decelerated year-on-year dynamics as a result a diesel fuel excise tax reduction; and services prices, which showed stagnating dynamics on a year-on-year basis. In non-energy industrial goods prices, the year-on-year decline in the prices of durable goods (automobiles, white and black technology) and

semi-durable goods (footwear) continued to slow. In food prices, the year-on-year increase in processed and unprocessed food prices continued to accelerate. In processed food prices, the year-on-year decline in the prices of bread, sugar, milk and dairy products began to slow. Unprocessed food prices showed stronger year-on-year dynamics, as a result of faster year-on-year rise in vegetable prices and slower year-on-year decline in meat prices. Prices for services, which stagnated on a year-on-year basis, were influenced on the one hand by an acceleration in prices for home maintenance services, transport services and health care services, and on the other hand by a slowdown in prices for holidays, recreation and telecommunications services.

From March 2009 to February 2010, the average 12-month inflation rate reached 0.5%, representing a fall of 0.2 of a percentage point compared with the previous month.

In the coming month, the HICP is expected show positive year-on-year dynamics as a result of accelerated year-on-year increases in the prices of services, food (as a result of an excise tax increase for alcohol) and non-energy industrial goods.

Table 1 Producer price developments in January 2010 (%)

	Month-on-month changes		Year-on-year changes			
	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Average since begin. of 2010
Industrial producer prices (for the domestic market)	0.1	-1.7	3.7	-4.9	-5.4	-5.4
– Prices of manufacturing products	-0.3	0.2	-3.7	-4.2	-2.9	-2.9
– Prices of mining /quarrying products	1.7	0.2	22.4	-15.9	-13.0	-13.0
– Prices of energy	0.3	-4.0	13.6	-5.6	-8.3	-8.3
– Prices for water supply and sewerage	0.2	0.1	6.5	5.2	3.9	3.9
Industrial producer prices (for export)	-0.5	-0.6	-10.7	-2.5	-0.8	-0.8
– Prices of manufacturing products	-0.3	-0.6	-10.6	-1.9	-0.5	-0.5
Construction prices	0.0	0.1	5.0	1.7	1.3	1.3
Building materials prices	-0.5	0.1	0.7	-8.6	-8.9	-8.9
Agricultural prices	-	-	-12.4	-6.5	-12.4	-12.4
– Prices of vegetable products	-	-	-25.8	-1.0	-12.4	-12.4
– Prices of animal products	-	-	-3.0	-15.0	-12.5	-12.5

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

In February 2010, CPI inflation rose on a year-on-year basis by 0.4% (as in January 2010) and core inflation by 0.4% (compared with 0.2% in January). On a month-on-month basis, price levels were at a standstill, as a result of stagnation in regulated prices and a rise core inflation (by 0.2%). The impact of indirect tax changes (diesel fuel excise tax reduction) reached -0.11 of a percentage point in February.

3.1.2 PRODUCER PRICES

In January 2010, industrial producer prices for the domestic market dropped by 1.7% compared with the previous month, owing to a marked month-on-month fall in energy prices. At the same time, the year-on-year decline in industrial producer prices deepened in comparison with the previous month.

The accelerating year-on-year decline in energy prices in January (compared with December 2009) was mainly the result of a year-on-year fall in electricity prices (by 1.7%, following a 5.4% rise in December), which had not fallen since January 2005. The base effect stemming from the steep rise in electricity prices at the beginning of 2009 and their current fall is likely to affect price developments even in February 2010. In January 2010, the year-

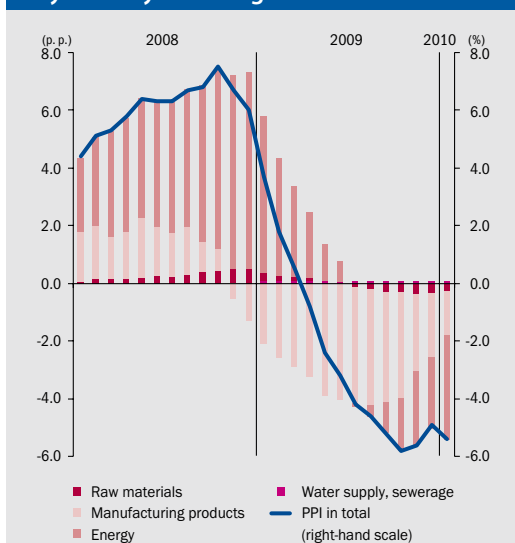
on-year decline in prices for steam and air-conditioning supply deepened somewhat in comparison with the previous month (by 0.5 of a percentage point, to -1.9%), while the year-on-year decline in prices for the production and transport of gaseous fuels via pipelines moderated (by 2.9 percentage points, to -24.5%).

The slower year-on-year decline in the domestic prices of manufacturing products in January (compared with December) was mainly the result of a marked increase in refined oil products prices (by 15.6 percentage points, to 24.7%). The year-on-year rise in the export prices of refined oil products caused a further slowdown in the pace of decline in industrial producer prices for export. Staring from January 2010, the base effect will be weakening in connection with the year-on-year changes in the domestic and export prices of refined oil products with regard to the growing base a year earlier, because the world-market price of oil began to rise in January 2009, after falling for five months. In January 2010, the slowdown in the year-on-year decline in manufacturing products prices for the domestic market was also supported by a steeper rise in the prices of transport vehicles (by 1.3 percentage point, to 1.7%). Food prices were falling at a slower pace than a month earlier (by 0.2 of a percentage point, to -5.3%), as well as the prices of metals and metal structures (by 1.9 percentage points, to -4.1%).

After a significant slowdown in December (by 12.8 percentage points, to -6.5%), the year-on-year decline in agricultural products prices deepened further in January (by 5.9 percentage points, to -12.4%). This was mainly caused by a sharp fall in cereal prices (by 2.4 percentage point, to -15.2%) and by a change from a rise to a fall in potato prices (by 6.8 percentage points, to -3.5%) and fruit and vegetable prices (by 2.7 percentage points, to -0.3%).

The moderating fall in food prices, much higher global oil prices than a year earlier, weakening base effect owing to the discontinued price reduction in January 2009, and the stronger base effect caused by the rising electricity prices in February 2009 create conditions for stagnation

Chart 3 Contributions of main components to year-on-year changes in PPI



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

**Table 2 Balance of payments current account (EUR millions)**

	December	January	
	2009	2010	2009
Balance of trade	-126.4	31.3	-251.3
Exports	3,252.3	3,139.4	2,733.2
Imports	3,378.7	3,108.1	2,984.5
Balance of services	-158.1	-60.2	-85.1
Balance of income	-176.1	-173.3	20.0
of which: income from investment	-270.7	-260.4	-65.8
of which: reinvested earnings ¹⁾	-83.0	-202.1	-104.3
Current transfers	-118.9	-20.8	-68.3
Current account in total	-579.5	-223.0	-384.7

Sources: NBS and the Statistical Office of the SR.

in the year-on-year decline in industrial producer prices in February 2010, compared with the previous month.

According to the latest agrarian market news, the average purchase prices of cereals will continue falling on a year-on-year basis in February 2010 and the year-on-year decline in the price of oilseed rape will deepen. Among animal products, pork prices are expected to stabilise and beef prices to rise somewhat on a year-on-year basis (for live animals). The purchase price of unpasteurised milk is gradually approaching the level recorded a year earlier. Overall, the year-on-year decline in agricultural products prices is expected to moderate in February 2010.

3.2 THE REAL ECONOMY AND THE LABOUR MARKET

3.2.1 TRADE BALANCE

The current account balance achieved in January was more favourable than the balance for the previous month. The month-on-month decrease in the current account deficit was mainly caused by a change in the trade balance from a deficit in

December to a surplus in January. The positive effect of this change in the trade balance on the current account deficit was also supported by decreases in the negative balances of services and current transfers.

The positive trend in export and import dynamics from the second half of 2009 continued in January, with both exports and imports showing positive dynamics (15.8% and 3.8% respectively). On a year-on-year basis, export dynamics accelerated by 4.5 percentage points and import dynamics strengthened by 2.9 percentage points. Thus, the excess of export dynamics over import dynamics persisting since February 2009 (in year-on-year terms) continued to deepen in 2010. The strengthening export dynamics can be ascribed to the recovery of foreign demand, but the January acceleration was due to a base effect stemming from a marked month-on-month decrease in export dynamics in January 2009.

The trade balance achieved in January was in line with the expectations of NBS, while both exports and imports were somewhat lower in terms of volume.

Box 2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FOR JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2009⁴

The balance of payments on current account for January to December 2009 resulted in a deficit of €2,023.4 million, representing a year-on-year improvement of €2,409.0 million. The year-on-year decrease in the deficit was caused by improvements in the trade and income balances and, to a lesser extent, in the balance of current transfers. On the other hand, the overall improvement in the negative current account balance was moderated by an increased deficit in the balance of services. The financial and economic crisis affected the current account in 2009 through reductions in the volumes of exports and imports of goods and services, accompanied by a year-on-year improvement in the income balance (lower dividends and reinvested earnings as a result of lower corporate profits). The negative impact of the crisis on exports was reduced on the imports side by the existing import intensity, combined with a fall in raw materials prices, a decrease in the volume of inventories in the economy and a reduction in imported investments. These factors created conditions for the achievement of a trade balance surplus. Despite the steep initial currency depreciation in the neighbouring countries, the nominal effective exchange rate appreciated only slightly (owing to the structure of Slovak exports, a large part of which goes to euro-area countries), while the real effective exchange rates based on manufacturing products prices (PPI manuf.) and industrial producer prices (PPI) depreciated (as a result of a steep fall in inflation, compared with the neighbouring countries). Thus, exchange rate developments in the neighbouring countries had no serious downward effect upon the competitiveness of the Slovak economy. The main factor in the downturn in export trade was foreign demand, which had a similar effect on the neighbouring economies so their export performance also weakened.

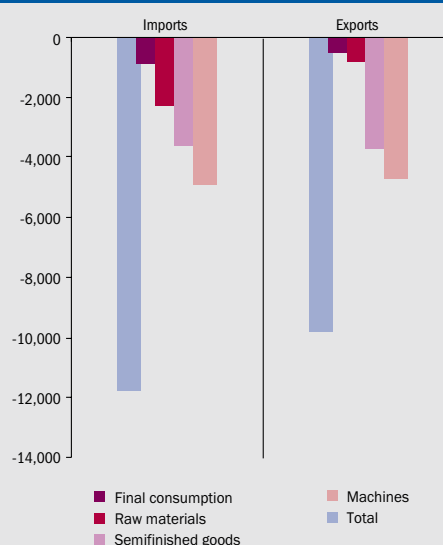
Compared with 2008, both exports and imports declined in 2009, by 19.8% and 23.4% respectively.

In 2009, compared with 2008, the most significant decrease occurred in the exports of machinery and transport equipment; it accounted for almost a half of the overall decline in exports. The year-on-year decline in exports in this category was mainly caused by a year-on-year decrease in the 'transport equipment' subcategory (decline in car exports). In the 'machinery' subcategory, year-on-year decreases were recorded in the exports of automated data processing machines, shafts, pumps and bearings.

Besides machinery and transport equipment, chemical products and semi-finished goods also recorded much lower export volumes. The lower exports were caused by year-on-year declines in semi-finished goods exports and, to a lesser extent, by chemical products exports, in connection with the falling prices of refined oil products. Year-on-year decreases in exports were also recorded in the 'finished products' category and, as a result of price developments, in the 'mining and quarrying products' category.

The largest year-on-year decrease in imports was recorded, as in exports, in the 'machinery

Chart A Year-on-year changes in volumes (EUR millions)



Source: NBS and the Statistical Office of the SR.

⁴ More detailed information is available in Annex 2.



and transport equipment' category. The lower imports were connected with the sharp decline in exports, which was reflected in the falling imports of components for the automotive industry in the 'transport equipment' subcategory. In the 'machinery' subcategory, the most significant fall took place in the imports of components for the electrical industry (partly as a result of a fall in import intensity) and automated data processing machines. A marked year-on-year decrease in imports was also recorded in the 'chemical products and semi-finished goods' category, which significantly contributed to the year-on-year decline in total imports. The decrease in raw material imports was, as in the case of exports, markedly affected by the world-market price of oil, which led to decline in crude oil imports. The smallest year-on-year decrease in imports was recorded in the 'finished products' category, mainly in car imports.

The year-on-year increase in the negative balance of services was mainly due to smaller receipts in all three main subcategories. The year-on-year improvement in the income

balance was caused by a decrease in the negative balance of income from investment (mainly as a result lower dividend payments to companies with foreign stakes), which exceeded the decrease in the employee compensation surplus. The year-on-year decrease in the current transfers deficit was mainly caused by positive developments in the balance of private transfers, resulting from a marked decrease in payments.

In 2009, the balance of payments on capital and financial account generated a surplus of €3,422.3 million (compared with a surplus of €5,945.0 million in 2008). The lower inflow can be attributed to the fact that the year-on-year change from an inflow (last year) to an outflow in the balance of direct and portfolio investments, caused by an outflow of other capital in direct investment and growth in demand among residents for foreign debt securities, exceeded the increased inflow in other investment.

Inflows in other investment resulted in a year-on-year increase in gross external debt (by €7.9 billion), which reached €45.3 billion at end-December 2009.

3.2.2 PRODUCTION AND REVENUES

The upward trend in the industrial production index (IPI) continued in January and the index rose on a year-on-year basis by 19.3% (in December by 12%), mainly as a result of a modest increase in foreign demand stimulated by various measures. Without the effect of increased energy supply coupled with a base effect, the index would rise by about 16%. The improvement in the situation is also apparent on a month-on-month basis, because the IPI increased in comparison with December 2009 by 4.4%. Compared with the maximum values from the pre-crisis period (the first half of 2008), however, the index is approximately 13% lower.

The improvement in the year-on-year IPI dynamics was also helped by accelerated growth in metal production (44.5% in January; 9.5% in December) and rubber and plastic products (7.6%; -15%), as well as in other sectors. A strong negative contribution came from transport

vehicle production as a result of slower growth (40.6%; 71.7%), which, however, was mainly due to a base effect. The February business tendency survey in industry⁵ again pointed to a modest increase in demand and to expectations of growing production in the next three months. Production in the automotive and electronic industries is also planned to be expanded in the near future. This will gradually increase the output of industrial production in Slovakia. However, production growth may be slowed down by the termination of car-scrapping schemes in certain EU countries at the end of 2009 and by the possible instability of the global economic recovery. As a result of a base effect stemming from production growth from February 2009, the year-on-year dynamics may weaken in February by approximately 5 percentage points, even if production again increases somewhat.

In construction, the negative year-on-year dynamics of production moderated to -8%

⁵ Source: Statistical Office of the SR, Business Tendency Surveys.

Chart 4 Industrial production index and construction production index (3-month moving averages; index, same period a year earlier =100)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR and NBS calculations.
Note: The industrial production index is adjusted for calendar effects.

in January, from -18.2% in December. This is, however, caused by a marked base effect from January 2009, when production recorded a sharp fall on a temporary basis. Hence, its dynamics will deepen further in February. Construction still shows a falling tendency⁶, mainly as a result of decline in the construction of buildings, which recorded a year-on-year fall of 11.9% in January. On the other hand, production in civil engineering construction does not follow this trend (it grew year-on-year by 16.9% in January). On the basis of the February business tendency survey¹, the construction sector is expected to stabilise in the near future, but at a lower level of production.

In January 2010, total revenue in the sectors under review recorded a modest year-on-year increase, following a year-on-year decrease in December 2009. The year-on-year increase in revenues was mainly caused by a strong base effect stemming from a marked revenue fall in industry in particular, in the first two months of 2009. Industry recorded an acceleration in the year-on-year growth in revenues in January, compared with December 2009 (this positive development was mainly caused by a year-on-

year increase in revenues from the production of metals and metal structure, machinery and equipment, following a year-on-year fall in December 2009, and an acceleration in the year-on-year growth in revenues from the production of rubber and plastic products and other non-metal and mineral products).

Owing to a base effect stemming from low revenues at the beginning of 2009, all sectors recorded positive developments in their year-on-year dynamics. Much slower year-on-year decreases in revenues were recorded in wholesale and retail trade, and in the sale and maintenance of vehicles. In the coming month, industrial revenues are expected to grow year-on-year at a somewhat faster pace, while retail and wholesale revenues are expected to decline at a slower pace, as a result of gradual recovery in economic activity.

In January, retail sales revenues at current prices recorded a significant slowdown in their year-on-year decline (compared with December), as a result of a slowdown in the year-on-year decline in revenues from retail trade in other household goods, retail trade outside shops, stands and markets, and retail trade in other goods in specialised shops. Retail sales receipts in non-specialised shops recorded a slight acceleration in the year-on-year rate of growth

Revenues from the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles recorded a slowdown in their year-on-year decline in several steps in January, compared with December. The year-on-year dynamics of revenues are likely to be affected by a base effect caused by car-scrapping schemes from the beginning of 2009, the relatively saturated market and the low vehicle prices. As a result, the year-on-year decline in revenues in March to June 2010 should accelerate to some extent.

3.2.3 WAGES, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

In January 2010, the year-on-year dynamics of nominal wages in the sectors under review strengthened in comparison with December 2009. Accelerated wage growth was recorded in virtually all sectors, except in industry where wages showed slightly weaker dynamics than in the previous month. In some of the sectors,

⁶ Production in construction fell month-on-month by 3.3% in January. Source: Statistical Office of the SR, Production in Construction, October 2009, seasonally adjusted data.

**Table 3 Production and revenues**

Statistical classification of economic activities (SK NACE Rev. 2)	EUR millions, current prices	Indices			
	January 2010	January 2009	Jan.-Dec. 2009	Dec. 2009	January 2010
Industrial production index ^{1), 2)}	-	71.8	85.5	112.0	119.3
Production in construction ²⁾	257.5	74.4	88.7	81.8	91.9
Revenues ³⁾					
Manufacturing in total	4,802.4	72.0	78.9	101.7	107.9
Construction	366.2	80.7	88.3	83.5	87.7
Wholesale trade, excluding motor vehicles	1,684.6	76.6	73.2	79.3	96.9
Retail trade, excluding motor vehicles	1,253.0	94.2	88.1	89.4	96.4
Sale and maintenance of vehicles	226.7	62.9	76.9	83.2	95.1
Accommodation and food services	86.5	76.3	77.2	82.9	90.1
Transportation and storage	417.7	83.7	86.4	95.0	102.6
Selected market services	610.7	101.7	96.7	99.6	104.0
Information and communication	353.5	107.7	103.3	88.8	98.3
Revenues from own output and sales for the selected sectors	9,801.3	78.3	81.4	92.2	102.2

Source: Statistical Office of the SR and NBS calculations.

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

2) Index, same period a year earlier = 100 (constant prices).

3) Index, same period a year earlier = 100 (current prices).

Table 4 Wage developments in selected sectors (index, same period a year earlier = 100)

	Average monthly nominal wage		Average monthly real wage ¹⁾	
	December 2009	January 2010	December 2009	January 2010
Industry	106.5	105.6	106.0	105.2
of which: manufacturing	105.2	105.6	104.7	105.2
Construction	97.3	99.4	96.8	99.0
Sale and maintenance of vehicles	98.3	102.6	97.8	102.2
Wholesale trade	97.6	101.2	97.1	100.8
Retail trade	101.1	101.5	100.6	101.1
Accommodation	101.7	103.5	101.2	103.1
Restaurant services	101.5	105.1	101.0	104.7
Transport and storage	95.5	98.7	95.0	98.3
Information and communications	97.9	106.1	97.4	105.7
Selected market services	94.5	104.9	94.0	104.5
Average for the selected sectors	101.0	102.7	100.5	102.3
Consumer prices	100.5	100.4	-	-

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, NBS calculations.

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

nominal wages recorded year-on-year increases in January 2010, after falling for several months in 2009. Wage statistics from the selected sectors for January indicate that average nominal wage growth in the economy as a whole accelerated

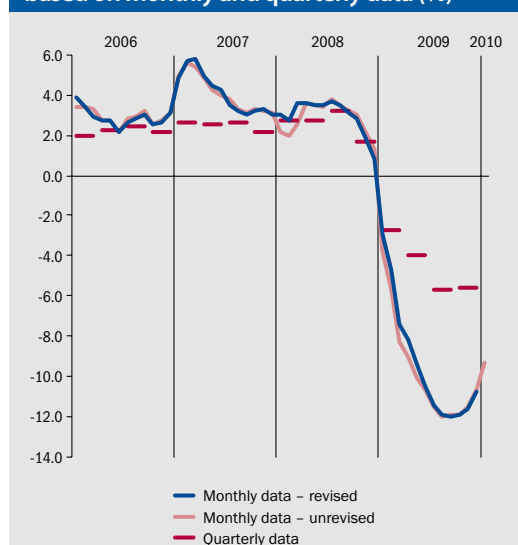
somewhat in the first quarter of 2010, to 2.7% (from 2.1% in the last quarter of 2009).

In January 2010, employment continued to decline on a year-on-year basis, though the pace

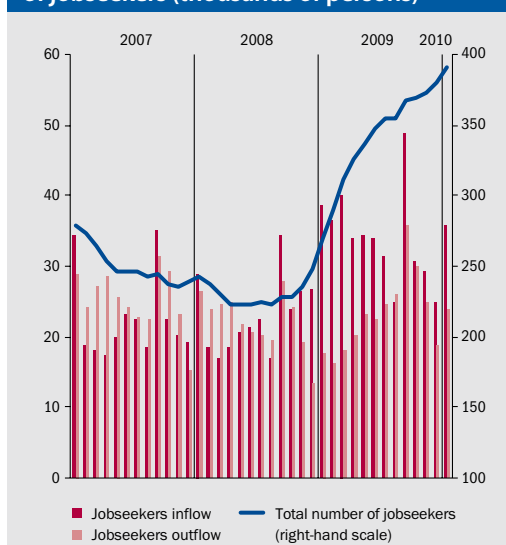
**Table 5 Employment in selected sectors (index, same period a year earlier = 100)**

	Employment	
	December 2009	January 2010
Industry	84.3	85.3
of which: manufacturing	83.2	84.3
Construction	96.7	98.2
Sale and maintenance of vehicles	90.1	88.8
Wholesale trade	72.7	80.4
Retail trade	97.3	98.0
Accommodation	93.5	92.0
Restaurant services	78.8	87.9
Transport and storage	99.7	97.9
Information and communication	101.5	88.3
Selected market services	97.1	99.0
Average for the selected sectors	89.2	90.7

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, NBS calculations.

Chart 5 Comparison of employment rates based on monthly and quarterly data (%)

Source: Statistical Office of the SR and NBS calculations.

Chart 6 Inflow, outflow and the total number of jobseekers (thousands of persons)

Source: Centre for Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

of decline moderated in the sectors under review, to 9.3%. In year-on-year terms, employment showed the weakest dynamics in wholesale trade, industry, restaurant and food service activities, but their decrease moderated slightly in comparison with the previous period. Average monthly data from the selected sectors for January indicate that the employment situation in the first quarter of 2010 slightly improved in comparison with the previous quarter.

According to data from the Centre for Labour, Social Affairs and Family, the total number of unemployed increased month-on-month by 11,900, to 391,500 in January 2010. The rate of registered unemployed reached 12.9% in January, and was 0.2 of a percentage point higher than in the previous month. The number of newly registered job applicants increased in comparison with the previous periods, probably as a result of a shortage of seasonal jobs.



Box 3

DEVELOPMENT OF THE REAL ECONOMY IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 2009⁷

Gross domestic product (GDP), based on revised data from the Statistical Office of the SR, contracted on a year-on-year basis by 2.6% at constant prices in the fourth quarter of 2009, following a decline of 4.9% in the previous quarter. According to seasonally adjusted data, GDP expanded on a quarter-on-quarter basis by 2.0% in the last quarter of 2009. Thus, the economy continued to grow in quarter-on-quarter terms.

In terms of GDP utilisation, the economic decline was caused by a fall in domestic demand (-6.2% at constant prices). The fall took place in all components of domestic demand, except in final consumption expenditure in the general government sector. However, the sharp decline in investment (starting at the beginning of the year) moderated in the fourth quarter. Net exports contributed positively to GDP growth as a result of moderating decline in exports, combined with low imports.

In terms of production, GDP development was influenced by a slowdown in value added fall in commercial services and a smaller decrease in net taxes. In agriculture and construction,

value added decreased in the fourth quarter (after growing in the previous quarter). Value added in industry was stagnant in that period.

The average monthly nominal wage of an employee in the Slovak economy increased year-on-year by 2.1% in the last quarter of 2009 (to €813.22). This represented a slowdown of 0.4 of a percentage point compared with the previous quarter. The growth rate of real wages accelerated by 1.6% in the fourth quarter. Nominal compensation per employee⁸ (ESA 95) grew year-on-year by 2.1%, but the rate of growth slowed by 2.7 percentage points compared with the previous quarter.

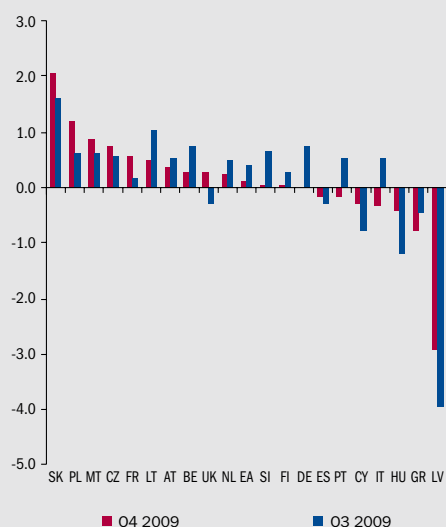
The economic downturn was accompanied by steady decline in employment. Employment as defined in the methodology of national accounts (ESA 95) fell by 4.0% in the fourth quarter of 2009, and its dynamics weakened by 0.3 of a percentage point compared with the third quarter. In terms of structure, overall employment was influenced by a decrease in the number of employees, accompanied by a year-on-year increase in the number of entrepreneurs. According to seasonally adjusted quarter-on-quarter data, employment fell by 0.6% in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Employment expressed in terms of the number of hours worked fell year-on-year by 3.0% in the fourth quarter of 2009. On a year-on-year basis, however, the number of hours worked markedly increased in the fourth quarter. This was probably connected with the growing economic activity in industry and trade.

Labour productivity fell in nominal terms by 1.0% and in real terms by 1.4% in the fourth quarter of 2009, owing to the sharp fall in employment.

Unit labour costs increased year-on-year by 0.7% in the fourth quarter (according to ECB

Chart A Quarter-on-quarter GDP growth in selected EU countries (%)



Source: Eurostat.

⁷ More detailed information is available in Annex 3.

⁸ Compensation per employee as defined by the Statistical Office of the SR is the total remuneration that is payable by employers to employees.



methodology), but their dynamics slowed by 5.4 percentage points compared with the third quarter of 2009. The slowdown in the growth of unit labour costs was the result of real labour productivity growth, combined with slower growth in compensation per employee.

According to a labour force sample survey, the number of unemployed increased year-on-year by 59.8% in the fourth quarter of 2009. This increase was also reflected in the rate of unemployment, which reached 13.9% in the fourth quarter. This was 1.4 percentage points more than in the third quarter of 2009.

The economic decline in the fourth quarter, in year-on-year terms, was in line with the expectations of NBS. In the following quarters, economic activity is expected to strengthen gradually. This trend is connected with the expected recovery of the global economy, driven by growth in foreign demand. Nominal compensation per employee

is expected to slow gradually in the following period. This will be accompanied by moderating decline in employment.

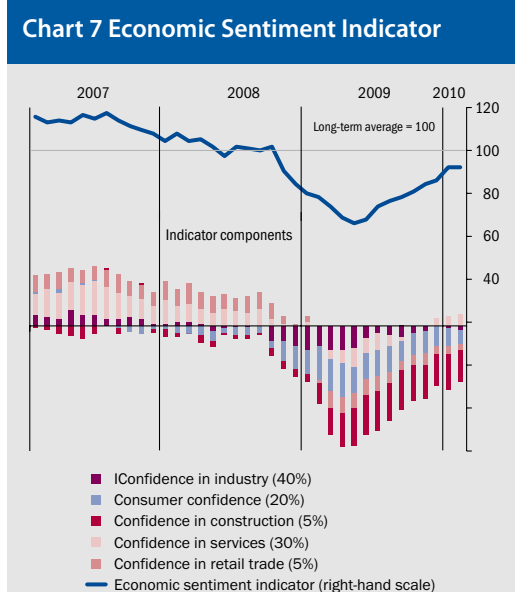
In 2009, GDP contracted on a year-on-year basis by 4.7% at constant prices. This was caused by a fall in domestic demand, coupled with a downturn in investment and a decrease in inventories. In consumption, the only item to grow was the general government's final consumption expenditure, while household final consumption fell somewhat in 2009. Net exports contributed positively to GDP, when the export decline was accompanied by a sharp fall in imports (as a result of subdued domestic demand, reduced import intensity and decreasing inventories).

In 2009, nominal compensation per employee increased on a year-on-year basis by 4.7%, while employment dropped by 2.4%. This was in line with the expectations of NBS.

3.2.4 THE ECONOMIC SENTIMENT INDICATOR

In February, the economic sentiment indicator rose by 0.9 of a percentage point in comparison with January (to 93.3 points), and was 19

percentage points higher than in the same period a year earlier. The indicator was positively influenced by an increase in consumer confidence and confidence in construction, retail trade and services. Confidence in industry recorded a fall.



Source: European Commission.

Note: The percentages given in the legend represent the weights of individual components in the economic sentiment indicator.

Optimism in construction increased as a result of an expected slowdown in the pace of decline in employment in the next three months. Confidence in retail trade strengthened as a result of optimistic views of the current business situation. The favourable trend in confidence in services was caused by positive views of the current level of demand. Confidence in industry weakened as a result of an increase in the stocks of finished industrial products.

Compared with the previous month, consumer confidence increased in all four components, i.e. the expected financial situation of households, the economic situation in Slovakia, household savings, and the expected unemployment situation. Compared with the previous month, the consumer confidence indicator rose by 6.6 percentage points, while increasing on a year-on-year basis by 26.3 percentage points.



3.3 MONETARY AGGREGATES AND INTEREST RATES

In January, the M3 monetary aggregate⁹ for analytical purposes decreased month-on-month by €353.2 million (a year-on-year increase of €408.2 million), and its negative year-on-year dynamics weakened in comparison with the previous month by 1.7 percentage points, to -1.1%.

After growing dynamically for two months, the contribution of domestic monetary financial institutions (MFIs) to euro-area M3 growth decreased month-on-month by €642 million in January. The year-on-year rate of M3 growth slowed by 10.4 percentage points and became negative (-5.0%). This can be attributed to the waning effect of the ECB's approach to the definition of this monetary aggregate, under which 'currency' was defined as the volume of currency allocated to NBS by the Eurosystem according to the banknote allocation key, rather than the actual volume of currency. Thus, the growth dynamics of this aggregate were overestimated in the previous year and a separate aggregate started to be published for analytical purposes.

In January, the M3 monetary aggregate was mainly influenced by a decrease in its most liquid component (M1). After two months, a decrease was recorded in the shortest-term deposits. A marked month-on-month decrease was mainly recorded in deposits redeemable on demand as a result of a decrease in the deposits of non-financial corporations, which was moderated by an increase in short-term household deposits. The decrease in less liquid deposits (M2-M1), ongoing for four months, came to a halt in January, when deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years increased on a month-on-month basis. In this category, however, different trends were recorded in the household sector and in other sectors. While household deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years continued to decrease, deposits in other sectors increased. Among marketable instruments, increases were recorded in money market mutual fund shares and debt securities issued with a maturity of up to 2 years. Among deposits, short-term deposits continued to be shifted into long-term deposits outside M3.

Among the M3 counterparts, private sector receivables (loans and securities) remained unchanged in January, compared with the previous month. The modest increase in the growth dynamics of loans was fully offset by a decrease (redemption) of securities on the part of the private sector. A slight increase was recorded in long-term financial liabilities, while receivables from the general government increased to a relatively significant extent. The opposite trend was recorded in central government deposits. Net foreign assets continued to decrease significantly, for the fourth consecutive month.

Loans to the private sector slightly increased on a month-on-month basis. This was mainly caused by lending to non-financial corporations, which showed a positive tendency. The volume of loans increased month-on-month by €162 million. This was caused by an increase in short-term loans, mainly in current account overdrafts. Thus, the declining trend in these loans came to a halt. A small increase was also recorded in long-term loans (over 5 years). The positive trend was to some extent reflected in the year-on-year dynamics of loans, the value of which, however, is still negative (-3%, compared with -3.3% in December).

Lending to other financial intermediaries fell considerably in January, in line with the declining trend that started at the beginning of 2008. The volume of loans recorded a decrease of €84 million, the largest since January 2008. The year-on-year pace of decline in loans moderated somewhat, to -27.6%. However, it should be noted that the value (volume) loans provided to other financial intermediaries is extremely low – the lowest since data on monetary aggregates are reported according to the ECB's methodology (2006).

Loans to households increased in January, but to a much lesser extent than in December. This phenomenon can be observed every year. House purchases loans increased slightly, but the increase was smaller than in the other months. This was the result of stagnation in the real estate market. The opposite trend was recorded in other types of loans, the volume of which fell slightly on a month-on-month basis. The lower interest rates on consumer loans, compared with the previous month, led to slower growth in these loans. Despite

⁹ As a result of a change in the methodology used for recording monetary aggregates (2009), the time series of individual monetary aggregates, as well as their year-on-year dynamics, have become inconsistent with their time series and dynamics from the previous years. The contribution of Slovakia's M3 monetary aggregate to that of the euro area (influenced by a change in methodology) decreased year-on-year by €2,087 million to €38,256 million in January, and its dynamics reached -5.0% (5.4% in December). The year-on-year growth rates of monetary aggregates and their counterparts are calculated from end-of-month data, including non-transaction operations, which comprise all movements in the outstanding amounts of balance-sheet items, resulting from changes in the valuation of marketable instruments, the depreciation/write-off of loans, exchange rate differentials, reclassification, and other changes.

**Table 6 Monthly net sales of open-end investment funds¹⁾ in the SR (EUR millions)**

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Cumulative
2007	129.9	8.9	28.7	50.0	60.4	71.2	69.6	72.1	43.2	23.0	41.6	65.8	664.4
2008	101.3	70.3	-22.1	19.4	24.3	29.6	-32.5	-52.0	-157.2	-648.0	-179.9	-96.3	-938.4
2009	-75.9	-108.5	-45.6	13.2	46.1	-12.3	8.8	46.7	64.1	24.5	48.1	101.5	110.9
2010	42.2	79.5 ²⁾	121.7

Source: NBS calculations based on data from the Slovak Association of Asset Management Companies (SASS) for 2007-2009 and/or SASS data from the Monthly Survey of Net Sales and Assets Managed by Asset Management Companies in Slovakia.

1) Denominated in domestic currency (euro, before 2009 in Slovak koruna) or foreign currency.

2) Calculated by NBS on the basis of SASS data (Weekly Data on Open-End Funds).

the smaller increases, the year-on-year dynamics of loans accelerated somewhat in January, to 11.5% (from 11% in December). Thus, the weakening trend in year-on-year dynamics, continuing since the second half of 2008, came to a halt.

Open-end funds (OEFs) of all categories operating in Slovakia (euro and foreign-currency funds) recorded net sales in the total amount of €79.5 million¹⁰ in February. The inflow of funds into OEFs almost doubled in comparison with January and reached €12.0 to 30.6 million in

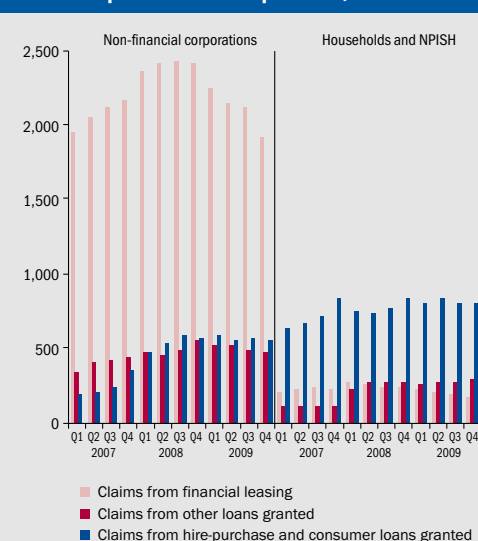
the individual weeks, which represented record weekly net sales this year. Investors continued to focus on money market funds.

Hence, the largest positive net sales were again reported by money market funds (€54.5 million). Positive net sales were also reported by bond funds (€11.1 million), mixed funds (€8.4 million), equity funds (€7.1 million), other/secured funds (€0.3 million), and the funds of funds (€0.03 million). Negative monthly net sales were only recorded by special real estate funds (€-1.9 million).

Box 4**RECEIVABLES OF FACTORING, LEASING AND HIRE PURCHASE COMPANIES**

The receivables of factoring, leasing and hire purchase companies from the private sector amounted to €4,203.9 million at the end of the fourth quarter of 2009. Their negative year-on-year dynamics deepened by 6.7 percentage points, to -14.2%. This represented a decrease of €241.6 million compared with the previous quarter. The most significant contribution to the decrease in total receivables came from finance lease receivables, which accounted for approximately 50% of the total and the amount of which decreased by €203.7 million compared with the previous quarter. Within the scope of credit and loan receivables, hire purchase and consumer credit receivables decreased by €27.8 million, while other receivables dropped by €10.0 million compared with the previous quarter.

The amount of receivables from non-financial corporations decreased by €233.4 million (by the end of Q4/2009), while their negative year-

Chart A Receivables of factoring, leasing and hire purchase companies (EUR millions)

Source: NBS.

Note: NPISH – Non-profit institutions serving households.

¹⁰ The different amounts of monthly and cumulative net sales can be explained by the fact that the data of SASS obtained from regular weekly statistical reports and the data of individual OEF administrators (www.openiazoch.sk) sometimes refer to different periods (SASS makes data releases on Fridays, but some of its members issue data on Thursdays) and the number of mutual funds is recorded differently. The merger of mutual funds and their conversion into euro funds at the end of 2008 caused a significant fall in the number of mutual funds (from ca. 550 to 460), as well as a marked decrease in the number of foreign-currency funds and an increase in the number of euro funds. In May 2009, BNP Paribas Asset Management (PARVEST funds) became an associate member of SASS. In June, the SASS database was extended to include the funds of ING (L) Invest SICAV. Thus, the total number of open-end funds increased to 570. However, the number of funds remained highly volatile. In August, the majority of PARVEST funds were excluded from the database. They were followed by several Pioneer Investments Austria GmbH funds in September. As a result, the number of funds dropped below 500.



on-year dynamics deepened by 7.6 percentage points, to -16.8%. The decrease in receivables from corporations was mainly caused, as in the previous quarter, by finance lease receivables (a decrease of €191.8 million compared with the third quarter).

The household sector saw an acceleration in the year-on-year rate of decrease (-6.9%,

compared with -2.5% in the third quarter), when the amount of receivables decreased by €7.5 million. This was mainly caused by a decrease in finance lease receivables (a decrease of €11.2 million compared with the third quarter), which was partly offset by an increase in the amount of other receivables in the 'receivables from credit and loans provided' category.

At its January meeting, the Governing Council again decided to leave the key ECB interest rates unchanged. Market rates represented by 3-M EURIBOR and EONIA were approximately at the same level as in the previous month. Customer interest rates on deposits and loans showed different tendencies. Lending rates for households and non-financial corporations continued to show a gradually falling tendency. On the other hand, deposit rates were more or less stagnant for both sectors. A slight rise was only recorded in rates for long-term deposits.

After being more or less stable in the past few months, customer interest rates on loans to non-financial corporations fell considerably in January. This was accompanied by increased demand for the credit products of banks. After a longer period, the volume of short-term loans provided to non-financial corporations (mainly current account overdrafts) increased. Lending rates fell for loans with a floating rate and an initial rate fixation of up to 1 year. Regarding the length of fixation, the most significant fall took place in interest rates on loans with an initial rate fixation of over 1 and up to 5 years. Loan arrangement expenses for large corporations

were reduced more significantly than for small and medium-sized enterprises. This was most apparent in the case of investment loans and, to a lesser extent, in the case of operating loans.

Interest rates on loans to households continued to fall in January. Despite the interest rate reduction, the volume of loans provided was much smaller than in the previous months. This is, however, a seasonal phenomenon. The prices of house purchase loans continued to fall, as well as that of building loans and other loans for house purchases. The most significant drop was recorded in interest rates on consumer loans. Banks also reduced the prices of loans (operating and investment loans) for sole traders.

Deposit rates for non-financial corporations and households were at a standstill in January. Interest rates on long-term deposits received from non-financial corporations rose slightly. However, the volume of these deposits was negligible. A similar trend in the case of households was accompanied by an increase in such deposits, which led to growth in the volume of such deposits within M3. Interest rates on other deposit products remained unchanged in January.



QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY – MARCH 2010

THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

The global economy continued to grow in the fourth quarter of 2009, mainly as a result of the monetary and fiscal stimuli adopted in the previous quarters. The renewed economic growth in the third and fourth quarters of 2009 indicates that global economic activity is on a path of recovery. Signs of recovery were reported from numerous advanced economies, as well as from emerging economies. Confidence in global recovery is also signalled by a rise in the OECD's composite leading indicator of economic sentiment, which is gradually returning to its pre-crisis level (recorded in the summer of 2007). Despite this development, there are still concerns about the course and speed of the global economic recovery.

In the OECD countries, GDP expanded on a quarter-on-quarter basis by 0.8% in the last quarter of 2009, compared with 0.6% in the previous quarter. On a year-on-year basis, the global economy contracted by 0.7%, compared with 3.4% in the third quarter of 2009.

Consumer prices rose in the fourth quarter of 2009, mainly as a result of a steadily weakening base effect related to commodity prices, which had significantly affected the level of consumer prices in the previous quarters. The 12-month inflation rate reached 1.9% in December, following a fall of 1.3% in the general price level in September 2009. Energy prices rose on a year-on-year basis by 8.5%, compared with a year-on-year fall of 13.9% in September. Food prices continued to fall in December, by 1.0% year-on-year (compared with 0.4% in September). Core inflation rose slightly in December, to 1.6% (from 1.5% in September). As a result of a further increase in energy prices, inflation in the OECD countries continued to rise in January, to 2.1%. Core inflation remained unchanged.

The risks involved in global economic development are still high, but balanced. The stabilisation

of the global economy was achieved through the implementation of anti-crisis measures in numerous countries. Their effects were more favourable than what had been expected. Clear signs of improvement are also shown by the indicators of economic sentiment and confidence in economic recovery and renewed trade growth. Global economic activity may be still adversely affected by the persistent investor distrust of the financial markets, renewed commodity price increases, the intensification of protectionist measures and the possibility of a disorderly correction of global imbalances.

COMMODITY MARKETS

Oil prices again increased somewhat in the last quarter of 2009, though they recorded a slight fall at the end of December. The average price of oil stood at USD 75/barrel in the fourth quarter, compared with USD 68/barrel in the previous quarter. At the end of December, the price of oil reached USD 77.91/barrel, representing a rise of 81% since the beginning of 2009. During January and February 2010, oil prices fluctuated within the range of USD 70-80/barrel.

In the fourth quarter, oil prices followed a similar trend as in the previous quarter, when they stabilised and market volatility decreased. Over the fourth quarter, the price of oil fluctuated between USD 65 and 78/barrel. Owing to the improved outlook for the global economy, demand for oil is also expected to increase.

The world-market prices of other commodities showed a gradually rising tendency in the fourth quarter, as in the previous quarter. Prices increases were recorded in particular in October and November. Agricultural commodity prices rose for corn, sugar and maize. Steeper increases were recorded in metal commodity prices, mainly in the price of copper (as a result of an increase in supplies).



UNITED STATES

In the United States, economic growth continued to accelerate in the fourth quarter. Compared with 2.2% in the third quarter, GDP recorded a 5.9% increase in annualised terms in the fourth quarter, the largest in the last six years. On a year-on-year basis, GDP expanded by 0.1%, after contracting in the third quarter by 2.6%.

In the fourth quarter, GDP continued to be positively influenced by the fiscal measures taken in support of the economy in the previous quarters. The biggest positive contribution to GDP growth came from an increase in inventories. Economic growth was also stimulated by private consumption and residential construction, though their growth dynamics weakened in comparison with the previous quarter. Non-residential investments also increased, for the first time after five quarters. As a result of an improvement in global trade, export growth accelerated, mainly in trade in goods. On the other hand, import growth slowed and thus net exports contributed positively to GDP growth. Federal government spending recorded a significant slowdown. The state governments also reduced their expenditures to a significant extent. The overall expenditure reduction contributed negatively to GDP growth.

Over the fourth quarter of 2009, the consumer price increase accelerated on a year-on-year basis, to 2.7% in December, following a fall of 1.3% in September. This was caused by a rise in food prices, core inflation and a positive base effect related to commodity prices. Core inflation rose in the fourth quarter to 1.7% in December, from 1.5% in September. In January, inflation slowed to 2.6%, mainly as a result of a fall in core inflation (to 1.8%).

At its two meetings held in the fourth quarter, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) decided to keep its target range for the federal funds rate unchanged, at a level close to 0%. The FOMC confirmed its intention to maintain the federal funds rate at exceptionally low levels for an extended period of time. At a meeting in January 2010, the FOMC again decided to leave its target rate unchanged. In February 2010, the FOMC raised its discount rate by 25 basis points, to 0.75%. Thus the spread between the discount rate and the federal funds rate target increased.

THE EURO AREA

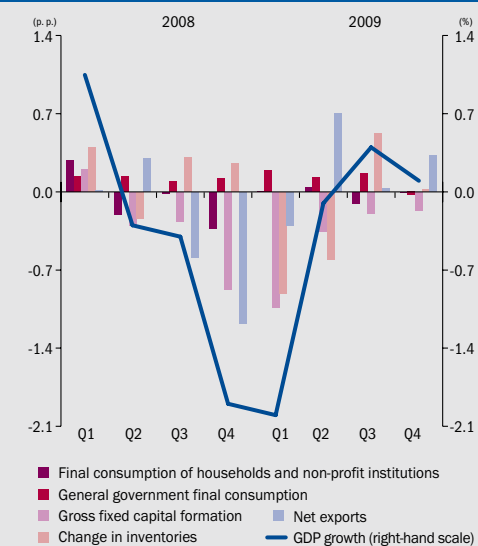
The euro-area economy continued to recover in the fourth quarter of 2009, albeit at a slower pace. GDP expanded by only 0.1% in that period, following a 0.4% growth in the third quarter. These data indicate that the economy has bottomed out, but the renewed growth is relatively fragile. The year-on-year decline in domestic product moderated from 3.6% in the third quarter to 1.6% in the fourth quarter of 2009.

The continuing economic recovery was driven predominantly by net exports. Exports continued to grow, but at a more moderate pace. The imports of goods and services, however, recorded a marked slowdown. Inventory growth, which used to be the main driving force behind economic recovery in the third quarter, contributed only slightly to the strengthening of economic activity in the fourth quarter. The other domestic demand components had a dampening effect on GDP growth. The steepest decline was again recorded in gross fixed capital formation. The revival of investment demand is still limited by the low utilisation of production capacities (72% – an estimate for the first quarter of 2010). Although the utilisation of production capacities has increased somewhat according to the last two surveys, its level is still well below the long-term average (more than 81%).

Chart 8 Euro area: economic growth
(constant 2000 prices; in %)

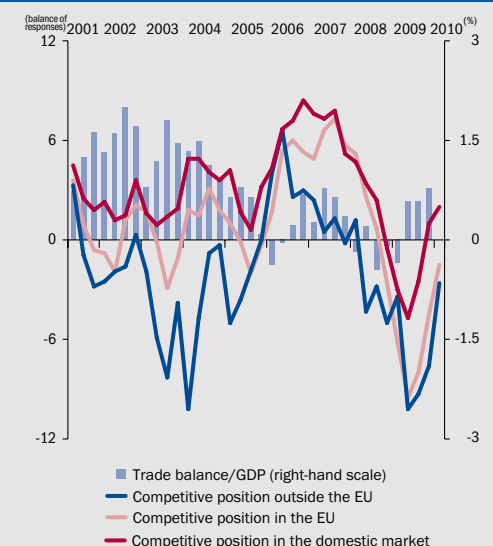


Chart 9 Euro area: contributions to quarterly GDP growth by component



Source: Eurostat.

Chart 10 Euro area: valuation of competitiveness in industry



Source: Eurostat, European Commission, NBS calculations.

For the first time since the second quarter of 1992, general government spending decreased somewhat; in the previous period, it had a dampening effect on the economic downturn. The decelerating wage growth, rising unemployment and the waning effects of fiscal policy stimuli led to stagnation in consumer demand.

In terms of export performance, a favourable development is the gradually improving views of

the competitive position of euro-area industry in the domestic market, as well as in EU and non-EU markets. The improving competitiveness of euro-area industry is also indicated by developments in the trade balance, in particular by its growing surplus.

Regarding the prospects for euro-area exports, the weakening exchange rate of the euro, in particular against the US dollar, is also expected

Chart 11 Euro area: export expectations for the next 12 months (balance of responses)



Source: European Commission.

Chart 12 Euro area: valuation of export orders (balance of responses)



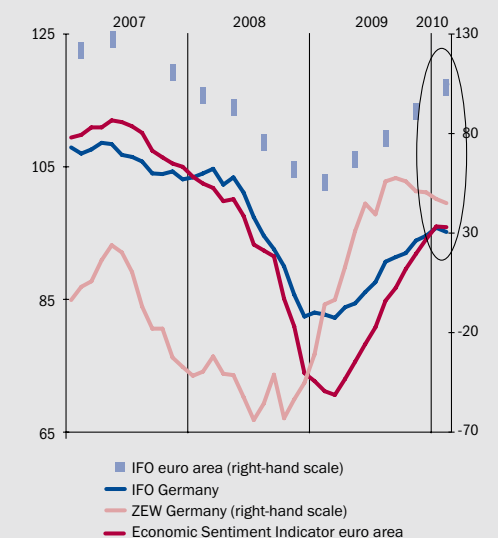
Source: European Commission.

Chart 13 Euro area: confidence indicators (balance of responses)



Source: European Commission.

Chart 14 IFO index for the euro area and Germany, ZEW index for Germany



Source: IFO Institute for Economic Research, ZEW Centre for European Economic Research, European Commission.

to act as a pro-export factor in the first quarter of 2010. The more optimistic prospects for exports are also confirmed by the improving export expectations and the valuation of export orders in industry.

The subdued consumer demand is accompanied by bleak prospects for recovery in the first quarter of 2010, for retail trade fell in volume by 0.3% in January. According to the February EC surveys, consumer confidence fell after a long period of growth. Confidence also weakened in retail trade. Retail trade was the only sector to record lower price expectations according to the February surveys.

The sectoral breakdown of the economy indicates that value added creation grew most significantly in agriculture (the weight of which, however, is less than 2%). More moderate increases were recorded in general government and industry. Compared with the previous quarter, value added growth in industry slowed from 2.3% to 0.3% in the fourth quarter. Value added added creation continued to decline in construction. This was, to some extent, the result of the unfavourable weather conditions.

In recent months, the individual indicators of economic activity have given ambiguous signals

in respect of economic activity. The economic sentiment indicator was at a standstill in February, after rising for ten months. Although confidence in industry and services continued to improve, consumer confidence and confidence in retail trade and construction remained unchanged. On the other hand, the IFO economic climate index for the euro area signalled further improvements in the valuation of the current economic situation and in expectations for the next six months. Uncertainty about the pace of economic recovery, mainly in the area of consumer demand, is also signalled by some of the German indicators. The February values of the IFO and ZEW indices point to the fragile nature of economic recovery. After ten months, the IFO index ceased to rise in February (it fell slightly), mainly as a result of the worsening situation in retail and wholesale trade. The unfavourable situation in the area of retail trade, consumer goods and the automotive industry is also reflected in the falling ZEW index.

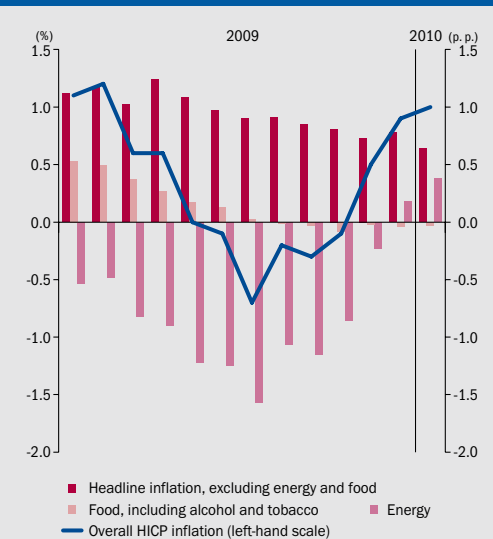
Labour market developments in the last quarter of 2009 resulted in a slight increase in unemployment. Compared with September, the unemployment rate rose by 0.1 of a percentage point, to 9.9%. In January, unemployment remained at the level of December. The falling consumer expectations regarding the

Chart 15 Unemployment rate and consumer expectations for the next 12 months



Source: Eurostat, European Commission.

Chart 16 Euro area: annual headline HICP inflation and its components



Source: Eurostat, NBS calculations.

unemployment situation have slowed in the last few months. A slowdown can also be observed in the growing consumer optimism about the future course of economic development. February 2010 even saw a slight deterioration in these expectations.

Over the fourth quarter of 2009, the dampening effect of energy prices waned gradually and inflation moved back into positive territory. At the end of the year, prices recorded a year-on-year rise of 0.9%, compared with a year-on-year fall of 0.3% at the end of the third quarter (in September). Price developments continued to be dampened slightly by food prices. The influence of market components weakened somewhat during the fourth quarter. In January, the price increase continued to accelerate and inflation rose to 1.0%. This was primarily the result of accelerated rise in energy prices, while the rise in market components slowed down. According to a flash Eurostat estimate, inflation slowed somewhat in February, to 0.9%.

Core inflation fell slightly over the fourth quarter (by 0.1 of a percentage point, to 1.0%), owing to a slowdown in the year-on-year increase in industrial goods prices, excluding energy and services prices. A further slowdown (to 0.9%) was recorded in January.

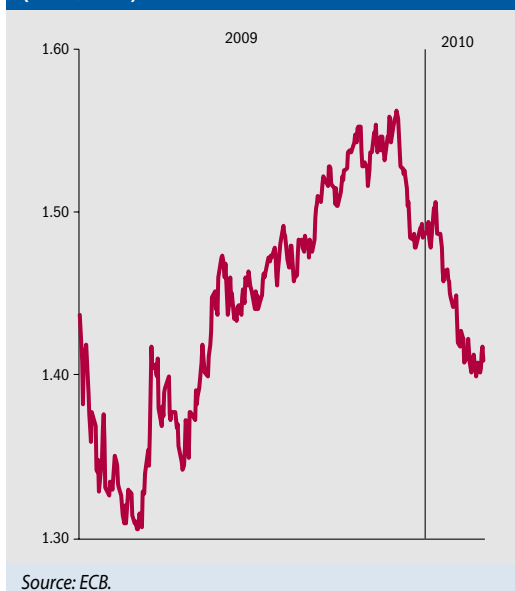
In the market components of inflation, the price increase continued to slow in the last quarter of 2009, as well as January 2010. In December, the rise in non-energy industrial goods prices slowed in comparison with September by 0.1 of a percentage point, to 0.4%. A more significant slowdown took place in October and November. After a temporary acceleration in December, the

Chart 17 Euro area: prices of goods and services (year-on-year changes in %)



Source: Eurostat.

**Chart 18 Exchange rate developments
(USD/EUR)**



price rise again slowed in January 2010 (to 0.1%). Slower rise was mainly recorded in the prices of durable and semi-durable goods. The slowdown in services prices (from 1.8% in September to 1.6% in December and 1.4% in January 2010) was mainly influenced by a further fall in inflation in the area of catering services and package tours.

In the first two months of the fourth quarter, the euro appreciated vis-à-vis the US dollar, following a trend from the previous months. This was probably the result of expectations of persistently low interest rates in the United States and the use of the dollar in 'carry trade' transactions. During October and November, the euro strengthened by 2.6% compared with the end of September. In December, however, the euro began to weaken. The appreciating trend was reversed mainly by concerns about fiscal developments in certain EU countries, particularly in Greece. Thus, the euro depreciated by almost 5% during December. From end-September to end-December 2009, the euro weakened in relation to the dollar by 2.1%. The euro depreciation in connection with the situation in Greece continued in the first few months of 2010. By the end of February, the single currency had weakened by another more than 5% compared with the end of December and by almost 10% compared with the end of November 2009. When Greece adopted a package of fiscal measures in addition to the

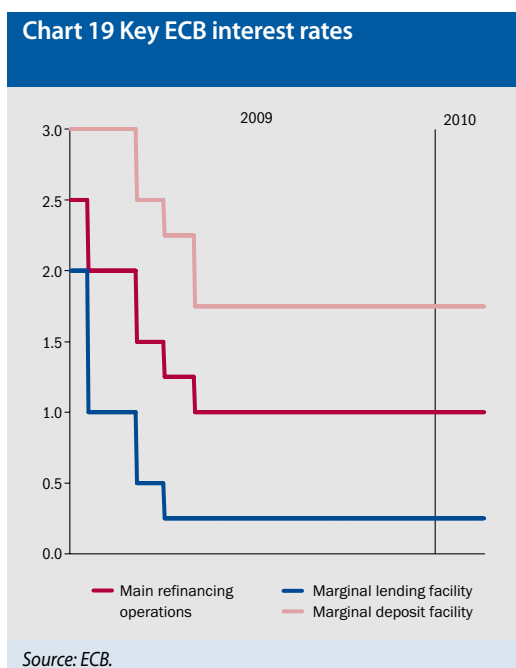
Stability Programme at the beginning of March, the euro exchange rate began to stabilise.

The Governing Council of the ECB approved no interest rate changes in the last quarter of 2009, nor in the following months until March 2010. Thus, the key ECB interest rates remained unchanged: at 1.0% for the main refinancing operations, 1.75% for the marginal lending facility, and 0.25% for the deposit facility. Since October 2008, the rate for the main refinancing operations had been cut by a total of 325 basis points. In the fourth quarter, the ECB still used non-standard monetary-policy measures (long-term refinancing operations, the covered bond purchase programme) to provide liquidity support to the interbank market. At its last meeting in 2009 (3 December), the ECB's Governing Council approved the details of refinancing operations with settlement up to 7 April 2010.¹¹ In connection with this decision, another meeting was held on 4 March 2010, where the Governing Council announced the details of refinancing operations with settlement up to 12 October 2010. At this meeting, the Governing Council confirmed its decision to continue the gradual phasing-out of its non-standard operational measures. In this connection, the Governing Council decided to continue conducting its main refinancing operations (MROs) as fixed-rate tender procedures with full allotment at least until the end of this year's ninth maintenance period. This tender procedure will also remain in use for the Governing Council's special-term refinancing operations with a maturity of one maintenance period, which will also be conducted at least until the ninth maintenance period of 2010. The Governing Council also decided to return to variable-rate tender procedures in the regular 3-month longer-term refinancing operations (LTROs), starting with the operation to be allotted on 28 April 2010. In order to smooth out the liquidity effect of the 12-month LTRO maturing on 1 July 2010, the Governing Council decided to carry out an additional six-day fine-tuning operation. Furthermore, the Governing Council decided to fix the rate in the six-month LTRO to be allotted on 31 March 2010 at the average minimum bid rate of the MROs over the life of this operation.¹²

The gradual phasing-out of the use of non-standard monetary-policy operations is indicated

¹¹ This decision was described in more detail in the Monthly Bulletin for November 2009.

¹² More detailed information about monetary-policy decisions, non-standard monetary-policy measures, and the conduct of refinancing operations until 7 April 2010 and 12 October 2010 are available at www.ecb.int.



by the cancellation of liquidity-providing operations (in USD and CHF) in January.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC, HUNGARY AND POLAND

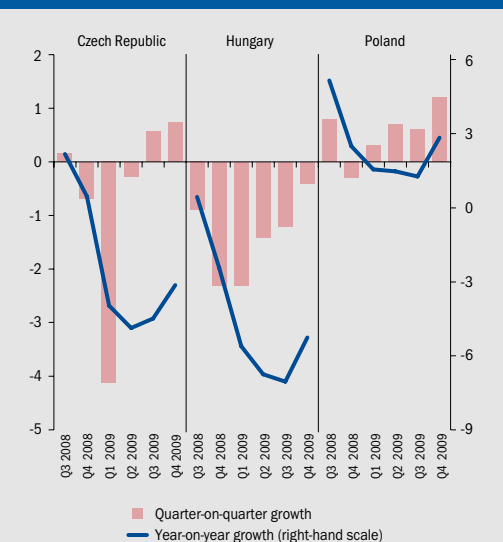
In the fourth quarter of 2009, as in the previous quarters, economic developments in the Central European region were deeply affected by the global economic crisis. The only exception was Poland, which managed to achieve positive economic growth on a year-on-year basis. In the final quarter of 2009, Poland's GDP expanded by 2.8%, representing an acceleration of 1.5 percentage points compared with the third quarter. The acceleration was caused mainly by a smaller decrease in inventories. Inventory creation continued to contribute negatively to GDP growth, but to a much lesser extent. The export performance of the Polish economy also improved, for exports recorded a modest positive increase, in contrast to the previous quarter. At the same time, however, imports decreased to a much lesser extent and the contribution of net exports to economic growth was smaller than in the previous quarter. Consumption growth in the household and general government sectors continued to slow on a year-on-year basis. At the same time, the negative contribution of fixed investments to GDP growth deepened.

In Hungary, the pace of economic decline moderated in the fourth quarter by 1.8 percentage points, to 5.3%. The only factor acting against the economic downturn was net exports. The negative contribution of inventories decreased significantly, as well as the year-on-year decline in household consumption. Government spending was stagnant in the fourth quarter, in year-on-year terms. In the Czech Republic, the decline in gross domestic product moderated by 1.4 percentage points (to 3.1%), mainly as a result of strong growth in exports. At the same time, the year-on-year decline in fixed capital formation and household consumption moderated. Changes in inventories had a dampening effect on the economy in the last quarter of 2009, when their negative contribution to overall growth increased. The general government's final consumption expenditure fell somewhat.

On a quarter-on-quarter basis, Poland's GDP growth accelerated from 0.6% to 1.2%, mainly as a result of inventory creation and net exports. Compared with the previous quarter, government spending also grew at a somewhat faster pace. In Hungary, the quarter-on-quarter pace of economic decline slowed by 0.8 of a percentage point, to 0.4%. Contribution to GDP growth came only from inventories. The overall contribution of investment growth, household consumption and government spending remained negative. As a result of import growth, economic activity was also dampened by net exports, for the second successive quarter. Their dampening effect, however, weakened considerably in comparison with the previous quarter. The quarter-on-quarter growth in the Czech economy accelerated slightly (by 0.1 of a percentage point), to 0.7%. This was mainly due to net exports, resulting from a steeper decline in imports than in exports. At the same time, gross fixed capital formation returned to growth, after four quarters of decline. Changes in inventories and general government spending also had a pro-growth effect, albeit smaller than in the previous quarter.

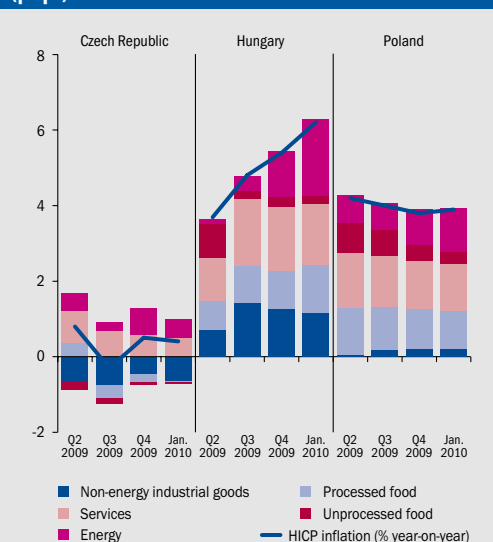
Towards the end of the last quarter of 2009, price inflation in the Czech Republic and Hungary accelerated in comparison with September. Poland's inflation rate slowed somewhat. Price developments in the region were mainly influenced by the renewed oil price increase in

Chart 20 GDP growth (%)



Source: Eurostat.

Chart 21 Contributions to HICP inflation (p. p.)



Source: Eurostat, NBS calculations.

the global market, and its pass-through to fuel prices. The weak domestic demand continued to have a dampening effect on the price increase. In the Czech Republic, inflation accelerated by 0.8 of a percentage point. Thus, the moderate price fall at the end of the third quarter changed into a 0.5% rise in December. Faster rise than at the end of the previous quarter was recorded only in energy prices. Food prices (processed and unprocessed), as well as non-energy industrial goods prices, continued to fall on a year-on-year basis, though at a slower pace. In January, however, inflation slowed by 0.1 of a percentage point, to 0.4%. The increases in indirect taxes and regulated prices with effect from January 2010 are not yet reflected in the general price level. In Hungary, the price increase accelerated from 4.8% to 5.4%. The prices of goods and services were affected by the excise tax increase from the middle of 2009, but only to a limited extent (owing to the weak domestic demand). The steepest increase took place in energy prices, as in the Czech Republic. Processed and unprocessed food prices also increased slightly. On the hand hand, industrial goods prices, excluding energy and services prices, recorded smaller increases. In January, inflation rose further, by 0.8 of a percentage point (to 6.2%), with the steepest increases recorded in energy prices and processed food prices. Poland's inflation rate, as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer

Prices, fell by 0.2 of a percentage point compared with the end of the third quarter, to 3.8% in December, as a result a marked slowdown in unprocessed food prices. Processed food and services prices also increased at slower pace. Year-on-year acceleration was observed in industrial goods prices and, as in the rest of the region, in energy prices. In January, inflation accelerated in comparison with December by 0.1 of a percentage point, to 3.9%.

After strengthening in the second and third quarters, the Czech koruna and the Hungarian forint weakened in relation to the euro in the fourth quarter of 2009. At the same time, the Polish zloty continued to appreciate, but the rate of appreciation was slower than in the previous two quarters. At the end of 2009 and the beginning of 2010, the exchange rates of these currencies were influenced mostly by external factors, such as the preferences of short-term foreign investors and their risk appetite. In October, the Czech koruna weakened somewhat as a result of announcements by top CNB officials about a too strong exchange rate. The Czech koruna had shown a depreciating tendency until the beginning of November, when it strengthened somewhat as a result of improved sentiment towards the Central European region. In the following period, however, the Czech koruna again weakened until the end

of 2009, except in the first half of December when a marked correction was recorded. The strengthening depreciating pressures were caused by increased risk aversion arising from a credit rating reduction for Greece in December and by concerns about excessive fiscal deficits in certain European countries.

After reaching an annual maximum vis-à-vis the euro in October, the Hungarian forint followed a similar course as the Czech koruna. Its depreciation was mainly caused by external factors, supported by monetary-policy rate reductions by the central bank and certain indicators pointing to the profound impact of the global financial crisis on the domestic economy. At the end of the year, however, the Hungarian forint strengthened, in contrast to the Czech koruna, and thus modified its previous course to some extent. The Polish zloty followed a partially different course. It appreciated slightly (vis-à-vis the euro) in comparison with the third quarter, mainly at the beginning of November and December. In November, the zloty was positively influenced by the growing confidence of short-term foreign investors in the region. The further course of the zloty was influenced by good news about the domestic economy, which, unlike the other Central European countries, shows no signs of recession. The growing uncertainty towards the end of 2009 caused by the situation

in Greece and other euro-area countries had a marginal effect on the Polish currency. Compared with the third quarter, the Czech koruna and the Hungarian forint had weakened by 5.2% and 0.3% respectively, while the Polish zloty had strengthened by almost 3% by the end of 2009. From the beginning of 2010 to the end of February, the currencies of the neighbouring currencies more or less appreciated, mainly as a result of growing distrust in the euro. The increased uncertainty was only partially reflected in the European markets.

In the third quarter of 2009, only the Czech and Hungarian central banks modified their key interest rates. Thus, the series of interest rate reductions, which started in the second half of 2008 (when the financial crisis spread to this regions), continued. In the fourth quarter and the period until end-February 2010, Česká národní banka (ČNB) changed its key rates on only one occasion. With effect from 17 December 2009, ČNB cut its two-week repo rate by 25 basis points to 1% (a historical minimum). This step was necessitated by the weak performance of the Czech economy and the low level of inflation, which is anticipated to rise, but only as a result of administrative measures. At the same time, ČNB left its discount rate unchanged for technical reasons (at 0.25%), with regard to the fact that numerous penalties are defined in the legal regulations as multiples of the discount rate. For that reason, ČNB considered it necessary to leave the discount rate above zero. Thus, the spread between the discount and repo rates was reduced to 0.75 of a percentage point. In Hungary, Magyar Nemzeti Bank (MNB) changed its key interest rates in five steps in that period. In October and November, the base rate was lowered by 0.5 of a percentage point, and in December, January and February by 0.25 of a percentage point (to 5.75%). The base rate was reduced in support of the domestic economy. The continued monetary policy easing created conditions for a favourable inflation outlook, an increase in confidence in the Hungarian economy and a more stable exchange rate. With effect from 24 November, MNB decided to extend the corridor formed by overnight refinancing and sterilisation rates around the base interest rate, from $\pm 0.5\%$ to the usual $\pm 1\%$. By narrowing the corridor at the end of 2008, the central bank

Chart 22 Indices of the V4 exchange rates vis-à-vis the euro (30 June 2008 = 100)

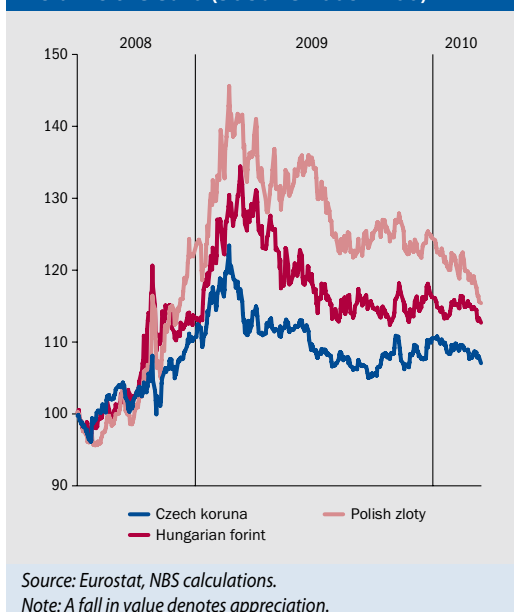
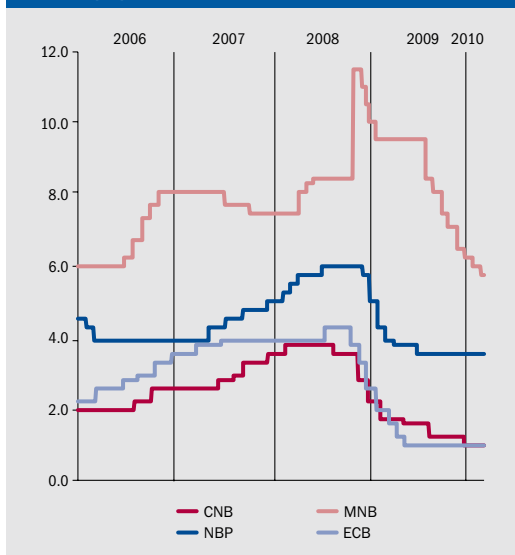




Chart 23 Key interest rates of the V4 central banks (%)



Source: National central banks, ECB.

dampened the impacts of the financial crisis on the Hungarian economy. The gradual financial market stabilisation and improved conditions for commercial bank financing provided a basis for the extension of the corridor to its original size. In February, MNB also introduced a programme for the support of the domestic mortgage market. Its objective was to remove the barriers from the mortgage market with a view to restoring financial stability and improving the monetary transmission mechanism. MNB plans to purchase forint-denominated mortgage bonds, to take the initiative in the area of their regulation in support of the domestic mortgage market. In Poland, the base rate of the central bank remained unchanged throughout the period under review, at 3.5%. This was enabled by the fact that inflation fluctuated at higher levels and because Poland was the only country in the region to maintain a positive rate of economic growth.



QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FOR JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2009

The balance of payments on current account for January to December 2009 resulted in a deficit of €2,023.4 million, representing a year-on-year improvement of €2,409.0 million. The year-on-year decrease in the deficit was supported by improvements in the trade and income balances and, to a lesser extent, in the balance of current transfers. On the other hand, the overall decrease in the current account deficit was moderated by an increased shortfall in the services balance. The financial and economic crisis affected the current account in 2009 through reductions in the volumes of exports and imports of goods and services, accompanied by a year-on-year improvement in the income balance (lower dividends and reinvested earnings as a result of lower corporate profits). The negative impact of the crisis on exports was reduced on the imports side by the existing import intensity, combined with a fall in raw materials prices, a decrease in the volume of inventories in the economy and a reduction in imported investments. These

factors created conditions for the achievement of a trade balance surplus. Despite the steep initial currency depreciation in the neighbouring countries, the nominal effective exchange rate appreciated only slightly (owing to the structure of Slovak exports, a large part of which goes to euro-area countries), while the real effective exchange rates based on manufacturing products prices (PPI manuf.) and industrial producer prices (PPI) depreciated (as a result of a steep fall in inflation compared with other countries). Thus, exchange rate developments in the neighbouring countries had no serious downward effect upon the competitiveness of the Slovak economy. The main factor in the downturn in export trade was foreign demand, which had a similar effect on the neighbouring economies so their export performance also weakened.

Compared with 2008, both exports and imports declined in 2009, by 19.8% and 23.4% respectively. The gradual increase in export and import dynamics markedly accelerated in the fourth quarter, so they reached positive values

Table 7 Balance of payments current account (EUR millions)

	January-December		
	2009	2008	2009-2008
Balance of trade	1,186.9	-757.8	1,944.7
Exports	39,715.6	49,522.3	-9,806.7
Imports	38,528.7	50,280.1	-11,751.4
Balance of services	-1,246.2	-488.0	-758.2
Balance of income	-1,287.9	-2,293.7	1,005.8
of which: income from investment	-2,387.6	-3,584.9	1,197.3
of which: reinvested profit ¹⁾	-498.8	-557.7	58.9
Current transfers	-676.2	-892.9	216.7
Current account in total	-2,023.4	-4,432.4	2,409.0
Trade balance as a share of GDP in %	,1.9	-1.1	3.0
Current account balance as a share of GDP in %	-3.2	-6.6	3.4

Source: NBS and the Statistical Office of the SR.

1) The methodology for reporting data on dividends and reinvested earnings was modified in 2009. In the past, the profits of companies with foreign stakes were expressed in terms of the estimated amount of reinvested earnings and data on dividends. As from 2009, the profit is estimated and reinvested earnings are calculated with regard to the amount of dividends. Thus, in months when the amount of dividends is lower than the total profit, there is an outflow of funds in the form of reinvested earnings, and in months when the amount of dividends is higher than the total profit, an inflow of reinvested earnings is recorded.

Chart 24 Year-on-year growth in imports and exports (%)

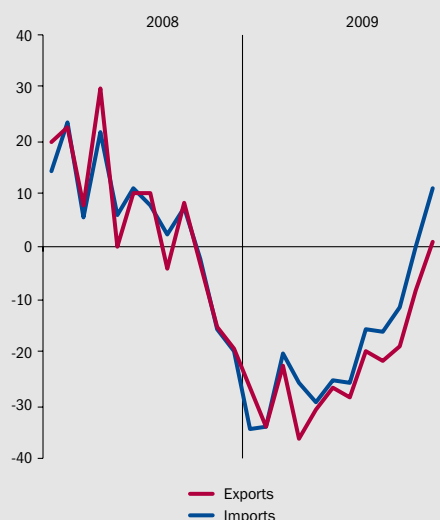


Chart 25 Year-on-year growth in imports from EU-27 and Slovak exports (%)

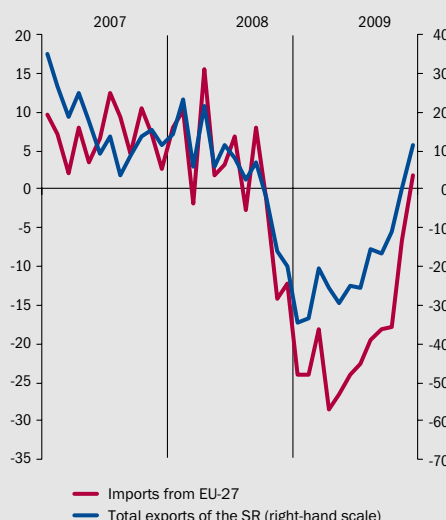


Chart 26 Balance of trade and current account, cumulative volume (EUR billions)

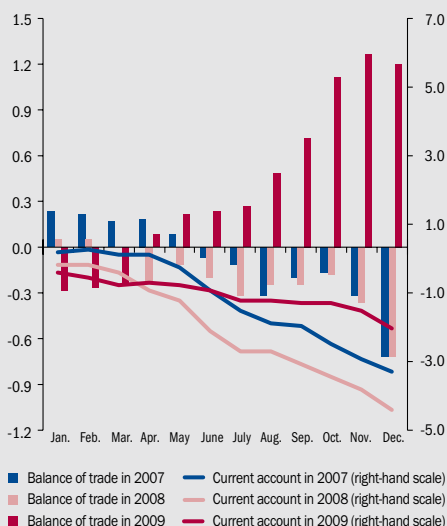
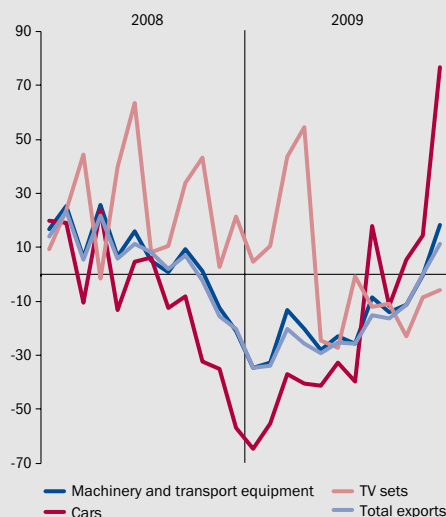


Chart 27 Year-on-year growth in exports (%)



in December (export dynamics was positive already in November). Compared with the first three quarters, the year-on-year decreases in export and import dynamics moderated by 5.5 and 4.2 percentage points respectively. The moderating decrease in export dynamics was mainly influenced by a slowdown in the year-on-year decline in passenger car exports. In the case of imports, the slowdown in dynamics

was moderated by an improvement in exports, in the form of slower decline in semi-finished goods imports (mainly for the automotive industry).

Exports were favourably influenced by an improvement in foreign demand, which brought about a gradual improvement in exports in the second half of the year.



In 2009, compared with 2008, the most significant decrease occurred in the exports of machinery and transport equipment; it accounted for almost a half of the overall decline in exports. The year-on-year decline in exports in this category was mainly caused by a year-on-year decrease in the 'transport equipment' subcategory (decline in passenger car exports). The lower exports of transport equipment were the result of subdued demand for passenger cars. The lower exports in this subcategory accounted for almost 63% of the total decline in the exports of machinery and transport equipment. The gradual decrease in the contribution of transport equipment to the year-on-year decline in the 'machinery and transport equipment' category was mainly caused by a year-on-year increase in exports in the 'transport equipment' subcategory (passenger cars) in the fourth quarter, owing to an increase in foreign demand. In the 'machinery' subcategory, year-on-year decreases were recorded in the exports of automated data processing machines, shafts, pumps and bearings. At the beginning of 2009, the fall in exports in the 'machinery' subcategory was moderated to some extent by a year-on-year increase in television exports. The positive effect of growth in exports in this subcategory was mainly the consequence of developments in the first four months of the year, for the remaining eight months saw a year-on-year decline in television exports (by 3.4%).

Apart from machinery and transport equipment, chemical products and semi-finished goods also recorded markedly lower export volumes. The fall in exports was caused by year-on-year decreases in the exports of semi-finished goods (iron and steel, iron and steel products, and, to a lesser extent, copper and aluminium, including

copper and aluminium products) and chemical products. The exports of chemical products were probably affected by the falling prices of oil products (mainly plastics, rubber, and plastic/rubber products). In the fourth quarter, the year-on-year decline in exports moderated in comparison with the previous months in both subcategories of chemical products and semi-finished goods (exports in this category fell in that period by only 4.3% year-on-year, compared with more than 33.6% in the previous months). This was – as in the case of machinery and transport equipment – connected with the gradual improvement in foreign demand. A year-on-year decrease in exports was also recorded in the 'finished products' category, mainly in footwear exports. As in the case of the previous two categories, the exports of finished products decreased on a year-on-year basis, mainly as a result of developments in the first six months. The fourth quarter already saw a slight increase in the exports of finished products. The lower raw material exports were connected with the lower exports of refined oil products, which were influenced by price developments in particular.

The sharpest year-on-year fall in imports was recorded, as in exports, in the 'machinery and transport equipment' category. The fall in imports in this category accounted for nearly 42% of the total decline in imports. The lower imports were connected with the decline in exports, which was mainly reflected in the imports of components for the automotive industry (which, however, increased year-on-year in the fourth quarter as a result of growth in car exports) and in the imports of transport vehicles. In the 'machinery' subcategory, the most significant fall took place in the imports of components

Table 8 Exports in January to December, year-on-year changes

	Year-on-year changes in EUR millions		Contribution to year-on-year changes in p.p.	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Raw materials	-839.2	374.0	-1.7	0.8
Chemicals and chemical products	-3,733.6	50.3	-7.5	0.1
Machinery and transport equipment	-4,716.7	1,546.4	-9.5	3.3
Finished products	-517.2	200.5	-1.0	0.4
TOTAL EXPORTS	-9,806.7	2,171.3	-19.8	4.6

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

Table 9 Imports in January to December, year-on-year changes

	Year-on-year changes in EUR millions		Contribution to year-on-year changes in p.p.	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Raw materials	-2,298.3	1,391.2	-4.6	2.9
Chemicals and chemical products	-3,607.5	260.0	-7.2	0.5
Machinery and transport equipment	-4,927.0	-352.4	-9.8	-0.7
Finished products	-918.6	905.3	-1.8	1.9
Of which: agricultural and industrial products	-171.3	213.4	-0.3	0.4
passenger cars	-659.4	454.4	-1.3	0.9
mechanical and electrical consumer goods	-87.9	237.5	-0.2	0.5
TOTAL IMPORTS	-11,751.3	2,204.1	-23.4	4.6

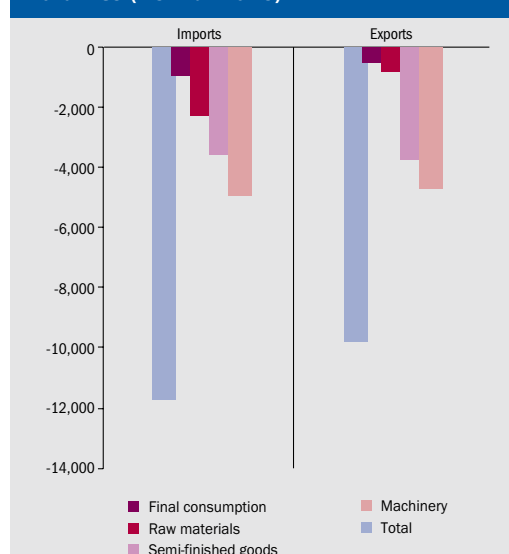
Source: NBS calculations based on data from the Statistical Office of the SR.

for the electrical industry and automated data processing machines. The year-on-year fall in the imports of components for electrical industry was partly the consequence of a reduction in the electrical industry's import intensity, achieved through an increase in the production of screens in Slovakia.

A marked year-on-year decrease in imports was also recorded in the 'chemical products and semi-finished goods' category, which significantly contributed to the year-on-year fall in total imports. The lower imports of semi-finished goods were concentrated in iron and steel, and iron and steel products. In the 'chemical products' subcategory, the decrease in imports took place mostly in plastics and rubber. Compared with the first nine months, the year-on-year decline in semi-finished goods imports moderated in the fourth quarter as a result of a slower decrease in exports (a consequence of the existing import intensity). The decrease in raw material imports was, as in the case of exports, markedly affected by the world-market price of oil, which led to decline in crude oil imports. Decreases were also recorded in the imports of refined oil products and natural gas. The smallest year-on-year decrease in imports was recorded in the 'finished products' category, mainly in passenger car imports. In contrast with the other goods categories, the year-on-year decline in imports in the 'finished products' category deepened in the second half of the year. This was mainly caused by a gradual fall

in car imports after the termination of the car-scrapping scheme.

The balance of services for 2009 resulted in a deficit of €1,246.2 million, representing a deterioration of €758.2 million compared with 2008. The year-on-year increase in the deficit was mainly caused by smaller revenues in the three main subcategories of services. The increased deficit in the balance of 'other services in total' was caused by a fall in revenues from mediating and technical services, and a fall in revenues

Chart 28 Year-on-year changes in trade volumes (EUR billions)


Source: NBS and the Statistical Office of the SR.



accompanied by a marked increase in payments for communications services. The year-on-year deterioration in the balance of tourism services was mainly the result of the poor winter tourist season, causing a marked decrease in revenues from tourism services in the first and fourth quarters. Transport services generated a smaller surplus than a year earlier, mainly as a result of lower revenues from the transit of gas and oil (by €192.6 million) and lower revenues from road haulage and air transport services, which were probably affected by the financial and economic crisis. Developments in transport services improved in the fourth quarter owing to increased revenues from air transport services, while the year-on-year decline in tourism services deepened as a result of lower revenues.

The year-on-year improvement in the income balance for January to December 2009 (by €1,005.8 million) was caused by a decrease in the negative balance of income from investment, which exceeded the decrease in the employee

compensation surplus. The decrease in the employee compensation surplus was connected with the economic crisis, which adversely affected the employment of Slovak citizens abroad. The smaller deficit in income from investment was mainly the result of limited dividend payments by companies with foreign stakes, which was probably connected with the expectations of lower profits this year, owing to the financial and economic crisis. The year-on-year improvement in the balance of income from investment was also supported by lower interest payments on portfolio investments and other short-term investments as a result of the falling interest rates. The increase in the income balance deficit in the second half of the year, compared with the first six months, was connected with the growing profits of companies with foreign stakes owing to the gradual economic recovery.

The year-on-year decrease in the current transfers deficit (by €216.7 million) was caused by positive developments in the balance of private

Table 10 Balance of payments capital and financial account (EUR millions)

	January-December	
	2009	2008
Capital account	463.9	806.6
Direct investments	-346.7	2,237.3
of the SR abroad	-310.9	-182.6
of which: equity participation abroad	-312.7	-156.0
reinvested earnings	29.2	-39.8
in the SR	-35.8	2,419.8
of which: equity participation in the SR	839.0	952.7
of which: non-privatised equity	839.0	952.7
reinvested earnings	469.7	597.5
Portfolio investment and financial derivatives	-662.1	1,550.2
of the SR abroad	-1,494.6	136.1
In the SR	832.5	1,414.1
Other long-term investments	-846.6	132.8
Assets	-865.1	-454.8
Liabilities	18.5	587.5
Other short-term investments	4,813.8	1,218.2
Assets	-2,189.7	-86.3
Liabilities	7,003.5	1,304.5
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	3,422.3	5,945.0

Source: NBS.



transfers, resulting from a marked decrease in payments (unilateral transfers of legal entities, non-investment subsidies). On the other hand, the balance of government transfers contained increased drawings from EU funds, which were exceeded by payments.

In 2009, the balance of payments on capital and financial account generated a surplus of €3,422.3 million (compared with a surplus of €5,945.0 million in 2008). The lower inflow can be attributed to the fact that the year-on-year change from an inflow (last year) to an outflow in the balance of direct and portfolio investments, caused by an outflow of other capital in direct investment and growth in demand among residents for foreign debt securities, exceeded the increased inflow in other investment.

From January to December 2009, foreign direct investment (FDI) recorded an outflow of €346.7 million, representing a year-on-year decrease of €2,584.0 million in the net inflow of funds compared with 2008. The year-on-year change in the balance of direct investments was mainly influenced by developments on the liability side, when, despite an increase in capital participation by foreign investors, an outflow of funds was recorded, owing to developments in other capital (an increase in receivables and a decrease in liabilities vis-à-vis parent companies). The overall outflow of funds was supported on the asset side by increased demand among residents for investment abroad in the form of FDI.

Portfolio investment resulted in a net outflow of €662.1 million, compared with a net inflow of €1,550.2 million in the same period a year earlier. The year-on-year change from an inflow to an outflow resulted from an increase in demand among residents for foreign debt securities, which, however, fell considerably in the second

half of the year. On the liability side, the lower net inflow from the beginning of the year, caused by lower demand among non-residents for government securities, was partly offset by an issue of eurobonds in May. In the second half of the year, demand among non-residents for government securities increased slightly.

In other investments, an inflow of €3,967.2 million was recorded in the period from January to September 2009, compared with €1,351.0 million recorded in the same period a year earlier. The year-on-year increase (€2,616.2 million) resulted from developments in the government sector (including NBS), which recorded an inflow of funds exceeding the outflow from the banking sector. The inflows of funds in the government sector resulted from the central bank's policy pursued after the entry into the euro area (to meet its liabilities vis-à-vis the banking sector, the central bank borrowed funds from the Eurosystem through Target 2, instead of using its foreign reserves). In the banking sector, outflows resulted from a year-on-year decrease in short-term non-resident deposits held at Slovak banks, which was connected with the euro adoption ('euro accounts' lost their significance) and partially with the financial crisis.

The foreign reserves of NBS (excluding exchange rate differences) fell by €566.6 million during 2009.

EXTERNAL DEBT OF SLOVAKIA AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009

At the end of December 2009, Slovakia's total gross external debt stood at USD 65.3 billion (€45.3 billion), representing a year-on-year increase of USD 12.5 billion (€7.9 billion). Total long-term foreign debt grew year-on-year by USD 2.5 billion, and total short-term foreign

Table 11 Capital inflows in other investment in a sectoral breakdown (EUR millions)

	January-December 2009	January-December 2008	Year-on-year changes
Banks	-10,045.2	1,797.2	-11,842.4
Entrepreneurs	-56.5	-491.2	434.7
Government and NBS	14,068.9	45.0	14,023.9
Total	3,967.2	1,351.0	2,616.2

Source: NBS.



debt increased by USD 10.0 billion. The increase in Slovakia's external debt during 2009 was significantly influenced by the EUR/USD cross rate.

Within the scope of long-term external debt, the foreign liabilities of the Government and NBS increased by USD 1.1 billion, partly as a result of foreign bonds issued by the Ministry of Finance in an amount of €2 billion, accompanied by a fall in demand for government bonds. The commercial sector's long-term foreign debt increased USD 1.4 billion, while the foreign liabilities of commercial banks grew by USD 0.6 billion, mainly as a result of lending. The foreign liabilities of entrepreneurial entities increased by USD 0.8 billion, of which loans accounted for USD 0.6 billion.

In connection with the entry of Slovakia into the euro area as from 2009, the structure of short-term external debt changed when NBS started borrowing funds from the Eurosystem to repay its liabilities to domestic commercial banks, instead of using its foreign reserves. As a result, the short-term foreign debt of NBS increased in year-on-year terms by USD 21.2 billion. At the same time, the short-term foreign liabilities of commercial banks decreased by a total of

USD 11.5 billion. The 'cash and deposits' item decreased by USD 9.6 billion as a result of transfers of funds by non-residents (mainly parent banks) from accounts held at Slovak commercial banks to foreign accounts. The 'loans' item recorded a year-on-year decrease of USD 1.9 billion. The foreign liabilities of entrepreneurial entities increased slightly, by USD 0.3 billion year-on-year.

At the end of December 2009, Slovakia's total per-capita gross foreign debt stood at USD 12,141, compared with USD 9,764 at the end of December 2008. The share of short-term foreign debt in the country's total gross external debt increased year-on-year by 5.7 percentage points, from 51.6% at end-December 2008 to 57.3% at end-December 2009.

The net external debt of Slovakia, expressed as the difference between gross foreign debt, i.e. USD 65.3 billion (liabilities of the Government and NBS, commercial banks and the corporate sector – except for equity participations), and foreign assets, i.e. USD 46.3 billion (foreign reserves of NBS, foreign assets of commercial banks and the corporate sector – except for equity participations), reached USD 19.0 billion (debtor position) at the end of December 2009,

Table 12 External debt of the Slovak Republic

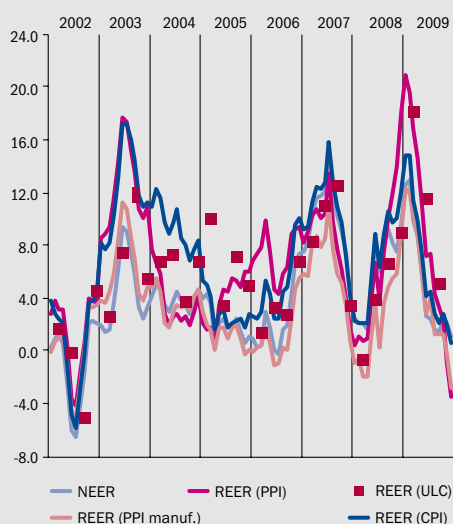
	USD millions		EUR millions	
	1 January 2009	31 December 2009	1 January 2009	31 December 2009
Total external debt of the SR	52,815.6	65,314.2	37,491.2	45,338.2
Long-term external debt	25,388.5	27,917.9	18,022.0	19,379.3
Government and NBS ¹⁾	10,287.1	11,406.9	7,302.3	7,918.1
Commercial banks	3,334.6	3,983.7	2,367.0	2,765.3
Businesses	11,766.8	12,527.3	8,352.7	8,695.9
Short-term external debt	27,427.1	37,396.3	19,469.2	25,958.8
Government and NBS	315.3	21,507.0	223.8	14,929.2
Commercial banks	15,321.6	3,781.7	10,876.1	2,625.1
Businesses	11,790.2	12,107.5	8,369.3	8,404.5
Foreign assets	40,007.8	46,330.0	28,399.6	32,160.2
Net external indebtedness	12,807.8	18,984.1	9,091.6	13,177.9
EUR/USD cross rate	-	1.4406	-	-

Zdroj: NBS.

1) Including government agencies and municipalities.



Chart 29 Developments in the NEER and REER indices (9 trading partners; year-on-year changes in %)



Zdroj: NBS.

Poznámka: + zhodnotenie, - znehodnotenie indexov.

NOMINAL AND REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATES

The year-on-year appreciation of the nominal effective exchange rate¹³ (NEER) slowed to 1.1% in December 2009, from 9.5% in December 2008. The strengthening of the NEER index was mainly supported by an appreciation in relation to the euro (by 0.8 of a percentage point).

The slower appreciation of the NEER led to a slowdown in the year-on-year appreciation of the real effective exchange rate (REER) defined on the basis of the consumer price index (CPI), from 12.2% to 0.5%. The REER based on the industrial producer price index (PPI) weakened by 3.5% (compared with an appreciation of 18.0% last December) and the index based on the manufacturing products price index (PPI manuf.) by 2.8% (it appreciated by 8.9% last December). A depreciating effect on the REER index was also exerted by the shrinking inflation differential in relation to Slovakia's main foreign trading partners. In most economies, inflation as measured by the relevant price indices was falling during 2009 at a slower pace than in Slovakia, which led to a marked slowdown in the appreciation of the REER compared with the NEER.

At the end of the year, the NEER appreciated only slightly because the marked appreciation at the

representing a year-on-year increase of USD 6.2 billion.

According to preliminary data, Slovakia's total gross external debt as a share of GDP at current prices reached 71.6% at 31 December 2009, representing an increase of 16.2 percentage points compared with 2008 (55.4%).

Table 13 Developments in the NEER and REER indices (year-on-year changes in %)

For 9 trading 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	4.7
December 2003	3.2	11.3	10.8	4.7	5.5
December 2004	4.7	8.3	4.1	4.7	6.8
December 2005	1.1	2.7	6.0	0.0	5.0
December 2006	7.4	10.1	9.5	5.4	6.8
December 2007	4.2	4.2	1.7	0.8	3.4
December 2008	9.5	12.2	18.0	8.9	9.1
September 2009 ¹⁾	1.4 / 0.4	2.1 / -0.5	3.3 / -3.0	1.3 / -2.5	5.1 ^(p)
October 2009 ¹⁾	2.4 / 1.0	2.8 / 0.2	2.3 / -3.8	1.3 / -1.7	-
November 2009 ¹⁾	2.1 / 0.9	1.9 / 0.3	-1.0 / -4.2	-0.4 / -2.9	-
December 2009	1.1	0.5	-3.5	-2.8	-

Source: NBS.

1) Year-on-year change/cumulative change since the beginning of the year.

2) Year-on-year changes based on quarterly data.

¹³ The IMF methodology is used for calculating the nominal and real effective exchange rates (NEER and REER). 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 mining/quarrying products, 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.



turn of 2008/2009 (in relation to non-euro area currencies) affected its course to a lesser extent, owing to the smaller weights of these currencies (dominant positions in Slovakia's trade relations are held by its euro-area trading partners). The initial appreciation was partially eliminated during the year through depreciation vis-à-vis the currencies of non-euro area trading partners, except for the United States. The relatively small final appreciation of the NEER index at the end

of the year, combined with a decrease in the inflation differential, led to depreciation in the REER based on the PPI and PPI manufacturing indices. This indicates that exchange rate developments in these trading partner countries had no profound effect on the competitiveness of Slovakia. The decline in exports was caused by the sharp fall in foreign demand resulting from the financial crisis and its pass-through to the real economy.



QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE REAL ECONOMY¹⁴

DEVELOPMENT OF THE REAL ECONOMY IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 2009

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Gross domestic product (GDP), based on revised data from the Statistical Office of the SR, contracted at constant prices by 2.6% year-on-year in the fourth quarter of 2009, following a decline of 4.9% in the previous quarter.

Thus, GDP declined in year-on-year terms by 4.7% in 2009 (at constant prices), which was in line with the NBS forecast. This decline was caused by a fall in domestic demand, coupled with a downturn in investment and a decrease in inventories. In consumption, the only item to grow was the general government's final consumption expenditure, while household final consumption fell somewhat in 2009. Net exports made a positive contribution to GDP, when the export decline was accompanied by a sharp fall in imports (as a result of subdued domestic demand, reduced import intensity and decreasing inventories).

In terms of production, the GDP decline in the fourth quarter was connected with a fall in

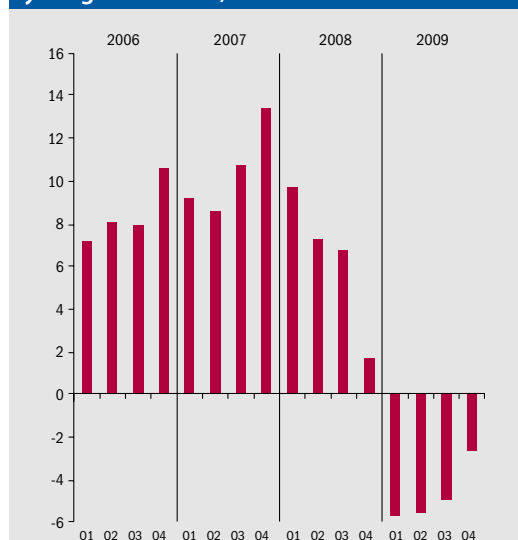
value added, mainly in agriculture, construction and commercial services, while value added in industry remained unchanged. The nominal volume of GDP generated in the fourth quarter of 2009 amounted to €16.5 billion, which was 2.9% less than a year earlier.

DEMAND

In terms of utilisation, the structure of economic growth in the fourth quarter of 2009 was mainly influenced by a fall in domestic demand¹⁵ (-6.2% at constant prices), accompanied by a slower decline in foreign demand (-5.2%). Within the scope of consumer demand, household final consumption continued to fall, while general government spending increased slightly. Gross fixed capital formation continued to decline (as in the previous quarter), albeit at a somewhat slower pace.

Gross capital formation contributed most significantly to the fall in overall domestic demand. This fall, however, moderated in comparison with the previous period (to 7.3%). Broken down by category, production followed the trend from the previous quarters. Investment continued to decline, especially investment in buildings and

Chart 30 Real GDP by quarter (year-on-year growth in %)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

Chart 31 Domestic and foreign demand (index, same period a year earlier = 100)



Source: Statistical office of the SR, NBS calculations.

¹⁴The following analysis significantly differs from the previous quarterly analyses in terms of data from the previous quarters, because the national accounts released in December 2009 have been revised.

¹⁵The sum of final consumption by households, final consumption by general government, final consumption by non-profit institutions serving households, and gross capital formation.



Table 14 GDP development by consumption (index, same period a year earlier = 100, constant prices)

	2008		2009				
	Q4	Q1–Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1–Q4
Gross domestic product	101.6	106.2	94.3	94.5	95.1	97.4	95.3
Domestic demand	101.1	106.0	96.1	93.3	93.8	93.4	94.1
Final consumption	104.3	105.8	99.6	101.9	99.7	99.4	100.1
Final consumption by households	104.5	106.1	99.1	100.5	99.7	98.1	99.3
Final consumption by general government	104.0	105.3	101.3	106.9	99.8	102.9	102.8
Non-profit institutions serving households	102.5	101.6	98.3	98.1	98.5	98.4	98.3
Gross fixed capital formation	92.8	101.8	96.1	82.3	88.6	92.7	89.5
Exports of goods and services	92.4	103.2	74.8	79.7	85.0	94.8	83.5
Imports of goods and services	92.2	103.1	77.7	77.8	84.4	89.7	82.4

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

Table 15 Structure of gross fixed capital formation in the fourth quarter of 2009 (current prices)

	Gross fixed capital formation (EUR millions)	Proportion (%)	Index	
			Q3 09 Q3 08	Q4 09 Q4 08
Total SR economy	3,952.8	100.0	88.3	91.9
of which, by sector:				
Non-financial corporations	2,556.2	64.7	86.6	90.9
Financial corporations	42.8	1.1	61.1	47.6
General government	439.0	11.1	98.4	91.3
Households	903.6	22.9	93.3	100.2
Non-profit institutions	11.2	0.3	66.3	68.2
of which by branches:				
Machinery	1,900.0	48.1	122.0	122.7
of which: other machines and equipment	1,489.3	37.7	129.3	128.8
transport equipment	410.7	10.4	102.2	104.7
Construction	1,729.8	43.8	69.2	72.5
of which: residential buildings	373.6	9.5	89.2	97.8
other buildings	1,356.2	34.3	64.9	67.7

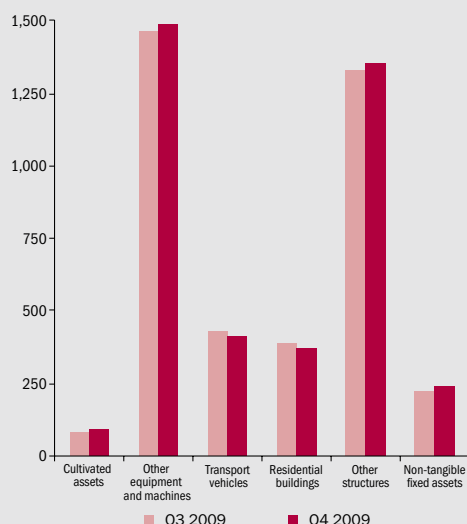
Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

other structures. Investment in machinery and transport equipment grew on a year-on-year basis. Decline in investment activity was recorded in virtually all sectors, except in the household sector, where investment slightly increased in year-on-year terms. In other sectors, the decline in investment moderated, except in the financial

corporations sector, where it deepened further in the fourth quarter.

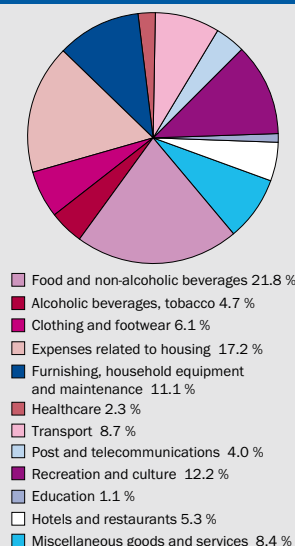
Final consumption in the household sector dropped year-on-year by 1.9%, following a fall of 0.3% in the previous quarter. The deepening decline in private consumption was connected

Chart 32 Breakdown of gross fixed capital formation by production (EUR millions)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

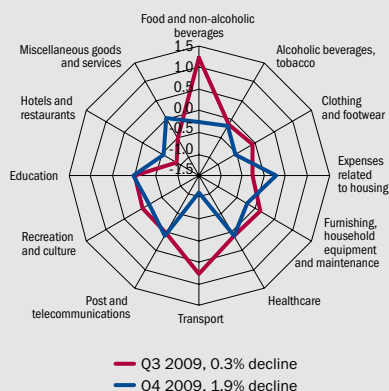
Chart 33 Structure of final household consumption in the fourth quarter of 2009 (shares in %)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

Note: Individual items of final consumption do not add up.

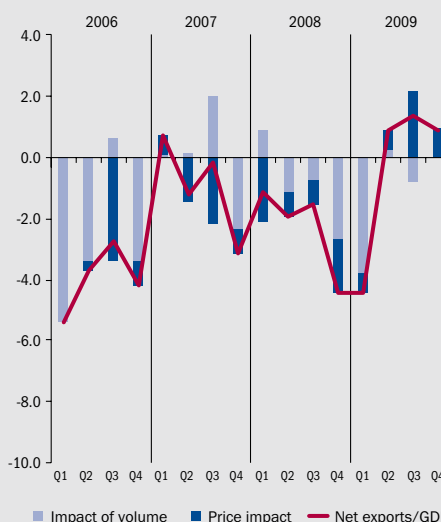
Chart 34 Contributions of consumer expenditure groups to growth in household final consumption (p.p.)



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

Note: Individual items of final consumption do not add up.

Chart 35 Contributions of net exports to GDP (current prices; %)



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

with the labour market situation, the continuing rise in unemployment and the virtually stagnating wage growth. Owing to the falling private consumption and continuing growth in lending to households, the total receivables of monetary financial institutions from households

as a share of their final consumption continued to increase, by 0.7 of a percentage point compared with the previous quarter (to 36.5%).

The breakdown of consumer spending at constant prices shows that the main factors in



Table 16 Impact of price and volume on exports and imports (p.p.)

	Q4 08 Q4 07	2008 2007	Q1 09 Q1 08	Q2 09 Q2 08	Q3 09 Q3 08	Q4 09 Q4 08	2009 2008
Exports of goods and services (year-on-year growth in %, current prices)	-9.8	4.6	-29.2	-26.3	-19.1	-5.8	-20.4
Impact of volume	-7.6	3.2	-25.2	-20.3	-15.0	-5.2	-16.5
Impact of price	-2.2	1.4	-3.9	-6.0	-4.2	-0.6	-3.9
Imports of goods and services (year-on-year growth in %, current prices)	-8.0	6.1	-25.5	-28.8	-22.2	-11.9	-22.3
Impact of volume	-7.8	3.1	-22.3	-22.2	-15.6	-10.3	-17.6
Impact of price	-0.2	3.1	-3.3	-6.5	-6.6	-1.7	-4.7
Net exports as a share of GDP (share in %, current prices)	-4.4	-2.3	-4.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	-0.2
Impact of volume	-2.7	-0.9	-3.8	0.2	-0.8	0.0	-1.0
Impact of price	-1.7	-1.3	-0.7	0.7	2.2	0.9	0.8
Terms of trade (index)	97.8	98.4	98.9	101.0	103.2	101.3	101.1

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

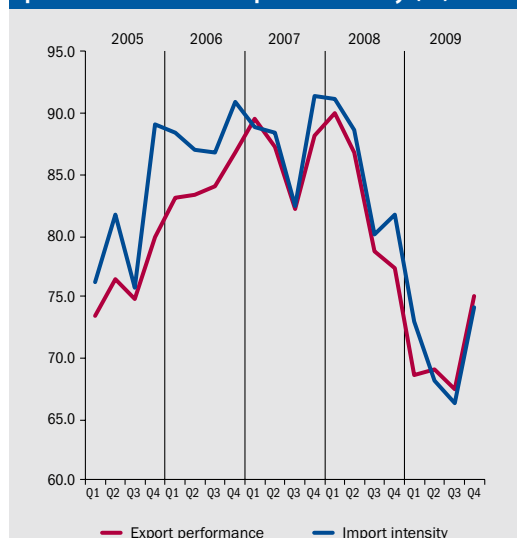
Notes: Calculated from GDP figures in millions of EUR; the contribution of imports of goods and services reduces the values of net exports and GDP; figures may not add up due to rounding. Terms of trade calculations are based on year-on-year changes in the export and import deflators of goods and services.

the decline in overall consumption were the falling expenditures on transport, food and non-alcoholic beverages, clothing and footwear, hotels and restaurants. Despite the falling trend, spending on food still represents the largest

household expenditure item, together with expenditure on utilities.

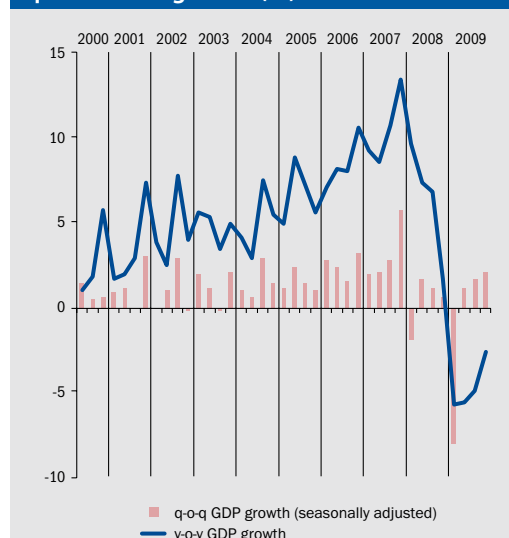
The third quarter of 2009 saw moderating decline in the exports of goods and services in

Chart 36 Developments in export performance and import intensity (%)



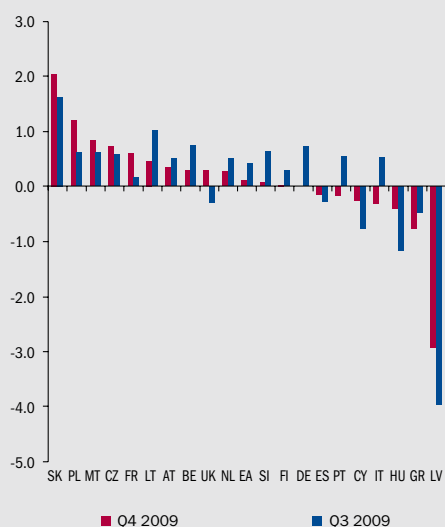
Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

Chart 37 Year-on-year and quarter-on-quarter GDP growth (%)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

Chart 38 Quarter-on-quarter GDP growth in selected EU countries (%)



Source: Eurostat.

nominal terms (-5.8%, compared with -19.1% in the third quarter), as a result of a revival in foreign demand and a base effect stemming from the fall recorded at end-2008. However, imports were still lagging behind exports (-11.9%, compared with -22.2% in the previous quarter), and thus contributed to the positive balance of net exports (€151 million) and moderated the economic decline.

Net exports at constant prices, with price developments in foreign markets taken into account, generated a surplus of €577 million (compared with €584 million in the previous quarter).

Price developments in foreign trade, expressed by the deflators of goods and services exports/imports, were closely connected with the prices of energy-producing raw materials and with the price decline resulting from the falling demand in other countries in connection with the economic crisis. In the quarter under review, the decline moderated in both import and export prices (by -1.9% and -0.6% respectively). Owing to the price developments, the improvement in foreign trade relations slowed down.

The export performance of the Slovak economy increased by 7.6 percentage points in the fourth quarter of 2009, when the exports of goods and services as a share of GDP reached 75.1% at current prices. At the same time, import intensity continued to rise, by 8.0 percentage points (to 74.2%). The openness of the Slovak economy, expressed in terms of the ratio of exports/imports of goods and services to nominal GDP, increased by 15.5 percentage points compared with the previous quarter, to 149.3%.

GDP calculated from seasonally adjusted data expanded by 2.0% in the fourth quarter of 2009, compared with the previous quarter. Thus, the gradual revival of economic activity continued.

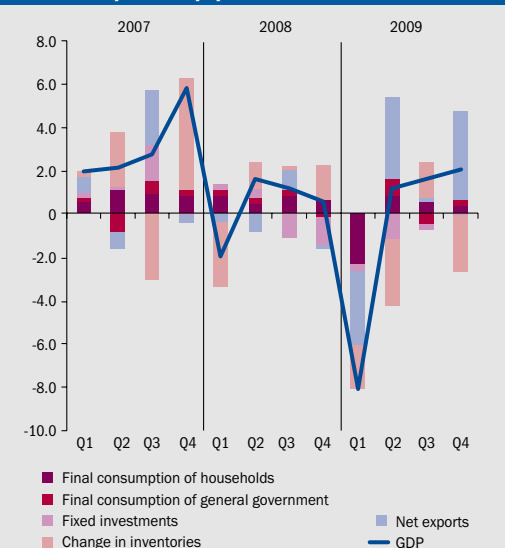
The quarter-on-quarter GDP growth was mainly driven by net exports, as a result of accelerated export growth compared with the previous quarter. The imports of goods and services showed slower growth dynamics in the quarter under review. Within the structure of domestic demand, household final consumption continued to grow, but at a more moderate

Table 17 GDP by consumption (seasonally adjusted quarterly changes in %; constant prices)

	2008		2009				
	Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year
Gross domestic product	0.6	6.2	-8.1	1.2	1.6	2.0	-4.7
Final consumption	1.3	5.8	-1.1	0.9	-0.6	-0.1	0.1
By households and NPISH	-0.6	6.0	-4.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	-0.7
By general government	-5.1	5.3	-0.2	4.0	-2.6	1.8	2.8
Gross fixed capital formation	-4.1	1.8	-1.4	-4.6	-1.1	-0.3	-10.5
Exports of goods and services	-4.0	3.2	-17.5	3.7	3.1	6.9	-16.5
Imports of goods and services	-3.9	3.1	-14.2	-1.0	3.0	2.2	-17.6

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

Chart 39 Contributions to seasonally adjusted quarterly growth of GDP at constant prices (p.p.)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

pace than in the previous quarter. The general government's final consumption expenditure increased slightly on a quarter-on-quarter basis. Investment continued to decline, albeit at a slower pace than in the previous quarters. In the next period, economic activity is expected to follow a moderately growing trend in connection with the gradual recovery in foreign demand.

SUPPLY

GDP growth in the fourth quarter of 2009 was influenced by a moderating decline in value added creation, at a rate of -2.2% at constant prices (compared with -4.2% in the previous quarter). The fall in gross output (by 6.1%) was partly offset by a marked decrease in intermediate consumption (8.5%), caused, as in the previous quarter, by effective cost cutting in the corporate sector. Net taxes on products also recorded a fall (6.1%), which, however, was smaller than in the third quarter of 2009.

Table 18 GDP creation by component (index, same period a year earlier = 100, constant prices)

	2008		2009				
	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4
Gross output	102.0	106.7	85.9	86.8	89.9	93.9	89.2
Intermediate consumption	101.6	106.6	81.8	81.6	85.5	91.5	85.2
Value added	102.6	106.9	93.0	94.9	95.8	97.8	95.4
Net taxes on products ¹⁾	93.8	99.5	108.8	90.1	88.0	93.9	94.4

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

1) Value added tax, excise tax, import tax, minus subsidies.

Table 19 GDP development by sector (index, same period a year earlier = 100, constant prices)

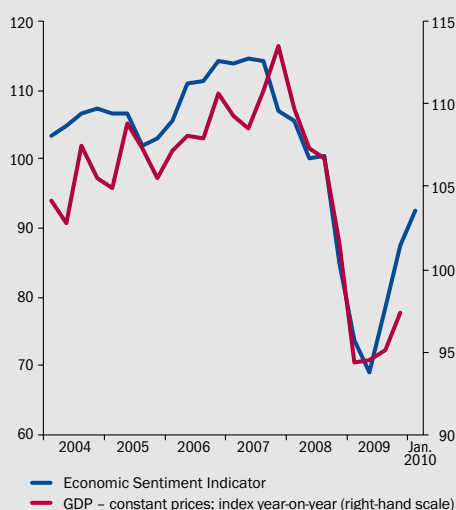
Economic sector	Q4 08 Q4 07	2008 2007	Q1 09 Q1 08	Q2 09 Q2 08	Q3 09 Q3 08	Q4 09 Q4 08	2009 2008
Gross domestic product	101.6	106.2	94.3	94.5	95.1	97.4	95.3
of which:							
Agriculture	104.3	97.4	114.5	110.5	127.3	87.6	110.2
Industry	90.9	107.0	81.4	86.9	100.0	100.1	91.7
Construction	120.6	105.6	87.9	108.1	105.0	92.4	98.2
Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport	115.3	113.2	84.8	92.7	84.5	85.6	86.9
Financial intermediation, real estate	112.0	111.1	115.7	108.5	91.2	103.0	103.8
Public administration, education, health care, and other community, social, and personal services	88.7	95.2	106.8	92.7	100.5	111.7	102.9
Net taxes on products ¹⁾	93.8	99.5	108.8	90.1	88.0	93.9	94.4

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

1) Value added tax, excise tax, import tax, minus subsidies.



Chart 40 Economic Sentiment Indicator and GDP



Source: Statistical Office of the SR, European Commission.

Broken down by sector, the value added decline took place in trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, agriculture and construction. Value added in industry was stagnant on a year-on-year basis. The value added fall in commercial services was partly offset by increases in financial and public services.

The fourth quarter of 2009 saw a slowdown in the pace of GDP decline, which pointed to a gradual increase in confidence in the economy (a rise in the economic sentiment indicator).

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME

According to revised data from the Statistical Office of the SR, gross national income¹⁶ (GNI) recorded only a slight year-on-year fall (0.2% at current prices) in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Table 20 Comparison of GDP, GNP, and GNDI (EUR billions, current prices)

	2008		2009				
	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4
Gross domestic product (GDP)	17,015	67,221	14,656	15,587	16,568	16,522	63,332
Gross national product (GNP)	16,229	65,411	14,690	15,190	16,495	16,201	62,575
Gross national disposable income (GNDI)	15,946	64,205	14,542	14,940	16,289	15,714	61,485
GDP – growth index	102.8	109.2	92.9	92.5	94.2	97.1	94.2
GND – growth index	101.0	109.2	93.1	94.0	95.7	99.8	95.7
GNDI – growth index	100.6	108.7	94.0	94.2	96.2	98.5	95.8
GND to GDP ratio in %	95.4	97.3	100.2	97.5	99.6	98.1	98.8
GNDI to GDP ratio in %	93.7	95.5	99.2	95.8	98.3	95.1	97.1

Source: Statistical Office of the SR and NBS calculations.

Table 21 Average monthly wages and labour productivity in the Slovak economy (index, same period a year earlier = 100)

	2008		2009				
	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4
Nominal wage	104.6	108.1	104.7	102.8	102.5	102.1	103.0
Real wage	99.8	103.3	101.6	100.5	101.3	101.6	101.4
Labour productivity, curr. prices	102.9	106.5	95.6	96.4	100.0	102.9	98.7
Labour productivity, const. prices	99.9	103.5	96.9	98.4	100.9	103.2	99.8
Real labour productivity – real wage (percentage points)	0.1	0.2	-4.7	-2.1	-0.4	1.6	-1.6
CPI (average for the period)	104.8	104.6	103.0	101.9	101.2	100.5	101.7

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, NBS calculations.

Note: Labour productivity is calculated on the basis of GDP and employment data obtained from quarterly statistical records.

¹⁶ Gross national income (GNI) is one of the macroeconomic indicators used for measuring the output of the economy according to the national concept, while GDP is based on the domestic concept, which expresses the final result achieved by resident units in the period under review. GNI is calculated as follows: GDP at market prices minus primary income paid by residents to non-residents, plus primary income received by residents from non-residents. Gross national disposable income (GNDI) is a balance-sheet item in the non-financial national accounts, and is calculated from GNI reduced by current transfers paid to non-resident units and increased by current transfers received from non-resident units.



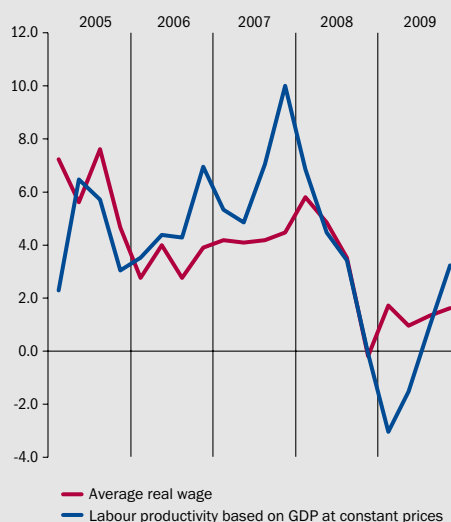
Compared with the previous period, the pace of decline slowed by 4.2 percentage points. Gross national disposable income (GNDI) decreased in year-on-year terms by 1.5% at current prices.

The smaller volume of GNI compared with GDP indicates that, in the fourth quarter of 2009, the inflow of incomes earned by persons working abroad (employee compensation) into the domestic economy was smaller than the outflow of incomes from economic activity in the territory of the domestic economy to foreign countries (property income, reinvested earnings, interest income).

WAGES AND LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

The average monthly nominal wage of an employee in the Slovak economy increased year-

Chart 41 Development of real wages and real labour productivity (%)



Sources: NBS calculations, Statistical Office of the SR.

Table 22 Average compensation per employee and labour productivity in the Slovak economy (ESA 95 methodology; index, same period a year earlier = 100)

	2008		2009				
	Q4	Q1–Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1–Q4
Compensation per employee, nominal	105.4	108.1	106.5	106.4	104.8	102.1	104.7
Compensation per employee, real	101.5	103.5	103.0	104.9	104.9	102.0	103.5
Labour productivity, current prices	100.7	106.3	93.3	93.7	97.9	101.0	96.5
Labour productivity, const. prices	99.5	103.3	94.6	95.7	98.8	101.4	97.7
Real labour productivity – real compensation per employee (in percentage points)	-2.0	-0.2	-8.4	-9.2	-6.0	-0.6	-5.8
ULC nominal	105.8	102.5	112.6	111.1	106.0	100.6	107.6
Deflator of household final consumption	103.8	104.5	103.4	101.5	99.9	100.1	101.2

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, NBS calculations.

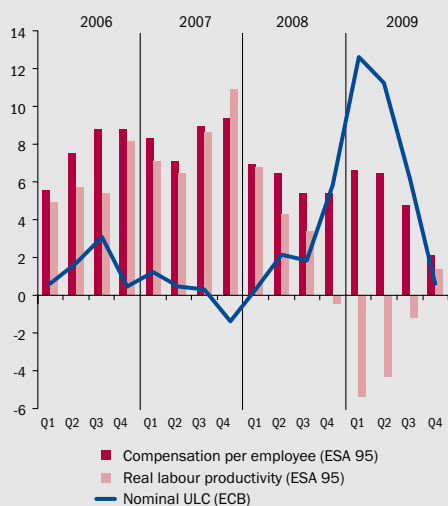
Note: Labour productivity is calculated from GDP figures and employment based on ESA 95.

Table 23 Real labour productivity and compensation per employee in the fourth quarter of 2009 (index, same period a year earlier = 100)

	Real labour productivity	Real compensation per employee
Economy in total:	101.4	102.0
Agriculture and fishing	107.5	93.2
Industry	117.4	96.0
Construction	92.2	96.0
Trade, hotels and restaurants, transport	85.9	99.6
Financial intermediation, real estate business	101.3	109.5
Public administration, education, health care, and other community, social, and personal services	110.0	107.9

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, NBS calculations.

Chart 42 Unit labour costs by component in ECB methodology (%)



Sources: Statistical Office of the SR and NBS calculations.

growth rate of real wages accelerated by 1.6% in the fourth quarter.

The strongest nominal wage growth in this period took place in administrative services (10.3%); education (7.3%); health care and social work (4.8%); industry (4.7%); and information and communications (4.3%). On the other hand, average nominal wages remained below the level of last year in accommodation and food services; trade; professional, scientific and technical activities; transport and storage; and construction.

The relation between real labour productivity growth and real wage growth improved in the fourth quarter of 2009: labour productivity exceeded wages for the first time in 2009 (by 1.6%).

In the fourth quarter of 2009, nominal compensation¹⁷ per employee (ESA 95) grew year-on-year by 2.1%, but the rate of growth slowed by 2.7 percentage points compared with the previous quarter.

on-year by 2.1% in the fourth quarter of 2009, to €813.22. This represented an acceleration of 0.4% compared with the previous quarter. The

Labour productivity, calculated according to ESA 95, increased in nominal terms by 1.0%

Table 24 Generation and use of income in the household sector (current prices)

	EUR billions		Same period a year earlier = 100		Share in %	
	Q4 2008	Q4 2009	$\frac{Q4\ 08}{Q4\ 07}$	$\frac{Q4\ 09}{Q4\ 08}$	Q4 2008	Q4 2009
Employee compensation (all sectors)	7.5	7.2	5.8	-3.8	48.0	47.0
of which: gross wages & salaries	5.8	5.6	4.2	-3.9	37.2	36.4
Gross mixed income	4.9	4.6	20.6	-5.1	31.3	30.3
Property income – received	0.6	0.6	28.6	4.5	3.6	3.8
Social benefits	2.1	2.3	8.3	10.0	13.6	15.2
Other current transfers – received	0.5	0.6	20.8	4.9	3.5	3.7
Current income in total	15.6	15.3	11.6	-1.8	100.0	100.0
Property income – paid	0.2	0.2	12.5	1.2	5.1	5.2
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	0.8	0.7	9.0	-7.4	16.9	15.9
Social contributions	2.9	2.9	9.6	-1.5	65.3	65.2
Other current transfers – paid	0.6	0.6	36.6	5.9	12.7	13.7
Current expenditure in total	4.5	4.4	12.5	-1.4	100.0	100.0
Gross disposable income	11.1	10.9	11.3	-1.9	-	-
Adjustment for changes in net household assets in the reserves of pension funds	0.3	0.2	5.0	-19.9	-	-
Household final consumption	9.7	9.6	8.5	-1.8	-	-
Gross household savings	1.6	1.5	30.5	-5.2	-	-

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

¹⁷ Compensation per employee as defined by the Statistical Office of the SR is the total remuneration that is payable by employers to employees.

Table 25 Gross disposable income (index, same period a year earlier = 100, current prices)

	2008		2009				
	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4
Gross disposable income	111.3	110.0	102.9	102.1	100.6	98.1	100.8
Household final consumption	108.5	110.9	102.3	101.3	99.7	98.2	100.3
Gross household savings	130.5	97.8	114.0	116.0	113.1	94.8	103.8
Gross savings as a share of gross disposable income (%)	14.5	7.4	3.8	7.6	4.4	14.0	7.7

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, NBS calculations.

and in real terms by 1.4% on a year-on-year basis. Broken down by sector, real labour productivity (calculated from ESA 95 data) grew in all sectors in the fourth quarter, except in trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and construction.

Unit labour costs according to the ECB's methodology (ULC_{ECB}), defined as the ratio of growth in nominal compensation per employee to growth in real labour productivity (GDP per total employment) based on ESA 95 data, increased year-on-year by 0.7% in the fourth quarter, but their dynamics weakened by 5.4 percentage points compared with the third quarter of 2009. The slowdown in the growth of unit labour costs was the result of real labour productivity growth, combined with slower

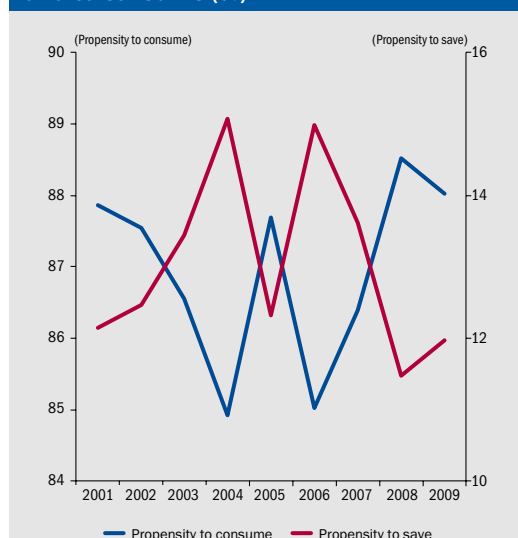
growth in compensation per employee in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Owing to the economic crisis, the number of hours worked in the last quarter of 2009 decreased on a year-on-year basis by 3.0%. Nominal compensation per hour worked increased in year-on-year terms by 1.0%, while real labour productivity grew by 0.4%. Compared with the third quarter of 2009, the growth rate of compensation slowed by 5.3 percentage points and that of labour productivity by 3.9 percentage points.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

According to data from the Statistical Office of the SR, the current income of households reached €15.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 2009, corresponding to a year-on-year fall of 1.8% in nominal terms. Compared with the third quarter of 2009, the rate of growth slowed by 2.5 percentage points. Within the structure of current income, the most dynamic growth took place in social benefits (10.0%) and other current transfers (4.9%). On the other hand, employee compensation and gross mixed income remained below the level of last year.

The current expenditure of households (expenses paid to other sectors and not used for direct consumption) decreased on a year-on-year basis by 1.4%, to €4.4 billion. Their dynamics weakened by 2.3 percentage points compared with the previous quarter. The year-on-year decline in current expenditure was connected with the decreases in social security contributions and current taxes on income. On the other hand,

Chart 43 Propensity of households to save and to consume (%)


Source: Statistical Office of the SR, NBS calculations.



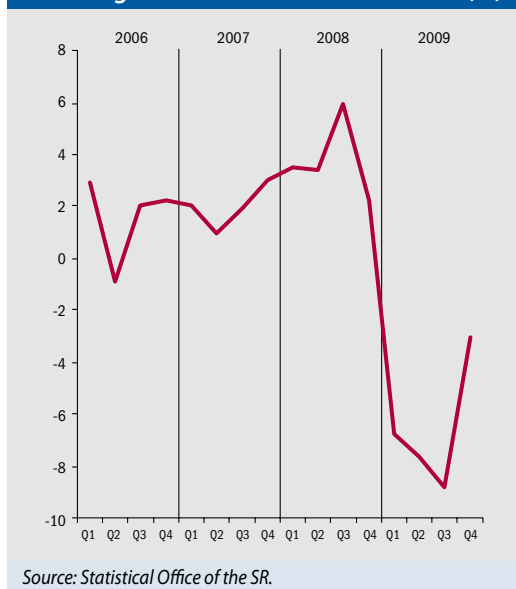
Table 26 Employment and unemployment (average for the period)

	2008		2009				
	4Q	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4
Employment according to statistical records thousands of persons	2,290.6	2,280.0	2,198.9	2,182.9	2,163.5	2,161.3	2,176.6
index, same period a year earlier =100	101.7	102.6	97.3	96.0	94.3	94.4	95.5
Employment according to a labour force sample survey thousands of persons	2,466.0	2,433.8	2,388.2	2,378.5	2,366.9	2,329.6	2,365.8
index, same period a year earlier =100	102.8	103.2	99.9	98.9	95.7	94.5	97.2
Employment according to ESA 95 thousands of persons	2,251.0	2,237.1	2,199.9	2,197.9	2,178.3	2,161.7	2,184.4
index, same period a year earlier =100	102.1	102.8	99.6	98.7	96.3	96.0	97.6
Unemployment according to a labour force sample survey thousands of persons	234.4	257.5	281.0	302.1	339.0	374.6	324.2
index, same period a year earlier =100	85.1	88.2	100.2	111.6	138.9	159.8	125.9
Unemployment rate according to a labour force sample survey in %	8.7	9.6	10.5	11.3	12.5	13.9	12.1
Rate of registered unemployment in % ¹⁾	7.9	7.7	9.7	11.4	12.2	12.5	11.4

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

1) NBS calculations based on monthly data from the Centre for Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Chart 44 Development in employment according to the number of hours worked (%)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

representing a year-on-year fall of 1.9%. Of the disposable income, 88.1% was used for final consumption, the remainder went to gross savings, which decreased year-on-year by 5.2%.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment levels fell in the fourth quarter of 2009 according to all three methodologies. According to statistical reports, employment dropped by 5.6%, according to the methodology of national accounts (ESA 95) by 4.0%, and according to a labour force sample survey (LFSS) by 5.5%. In terms of structure, overall employment (LFSS) was influenced in the fourth quarter by a decrease in the number of employees (7.3%), accompanied by a year-on-year increase in the number of entrepreneurs (5.7%). Employment expressed in terms of the number of hours worked fell year-on-year by 3.0% in the fourth quarter of 2009, representing an improvement of 5.8 percentage points in dynamics compared with the previous quarter. The seasonally adjusted number of hours worked increased by 4.2% quarter-on-quarter, which is probably an indication of growing economic activity in industry and trade (despite

other current transfers and income from property grew on a year-on-year basis.

With current expenditure deducted from current income, the gross disposable income of households amounted to €10.9 billion,

**Table 27 Developments in employment by sector (ESA 95; index, same period a year earlier = 100)**

	2008		2009				
	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4
Economy in total	102.1	102.8	99.6	98.7	96.3	96.0	97.6
Agriculture, hunting	99.9	100.8	85.1	91.5	86.9	81.5	86.3
Industry	98.8	101.6	92.0	87.7	86.0	85.3	87.7
Mining and quarrying	94.2	97.8	89.5	90.6	86.7	89.1	89.0
Manufacturing	99.2	102.2	91.8	87.2	85.3	84.7	87.3
Electricity, gas, and water supply	93.7	93.5	95.6	94.8	97.0	93.0	95.1
Construction	109.6	107.8	107.6	108.7	101.3	100.2	104.3
Trade	103.2	104.4	102.9	99.7	99.5	99.2	100.3
Hotels and restaurants	105.0	106.8	97.8	102.7	101.2	102.3	101.0
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	106.2	106.4	103.8	101.2	100.8	99.9	101.4
Financial intermediation	104.3	104.0	102.3	97.3	94.7	92.7	96.7
Real estate, renting, and business activities	104.9	104.9	105.8	109.5	101.8	103.4	105.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social insurance	101.8	100.7	101.4	101.4	100.5	101.0	101.1
Education	99.7	99.0	101.8	101.9	102.2	102.8	102.1
Health and social care	99.6	98.1	102.7	105.9	101.2	100.0	102.4
Other community services	98.1	97.4	101.9	105.9	100.1	102.5	102.6

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

Table 28 Financial results of corporations (EUR millions, current prices)

	Q4 2008	Q4 2009	Index Q4 2009 Q4 2008
Financial results (before taxes)			
Non-financial and financial corporations in total	324.3	1,405.3	333.3
of which:			
Non-financial corporations	1,615.3	1,430.2	-11.5
Financial corporations	-1,291.0	-24.9	-98.1
of which:			
NBS ¹⁾	-1,124.4	-62.2	-94.5
Financial corporations, excl. NBS	-172.8	37.3	-

Source: Statistical Office of the SR and NBS.

1) Unaudited financial results.

a quarter-on-quarter decrease in the number of employees).

Broken down by sector, the sharpest fall in employment (as defined in ESA 95) in the final quarter of 2009 took place in industry. Employment also dropped below the level of last year in agriculture, financial intermediation,

trade, transport and storage. On the other hand, employment markedly increased in year-on-year terms in real estate and leasing activities, education, other community services, hotels and restaurants.

According to a labour force sample survey, the number of unemployed increased year-on-



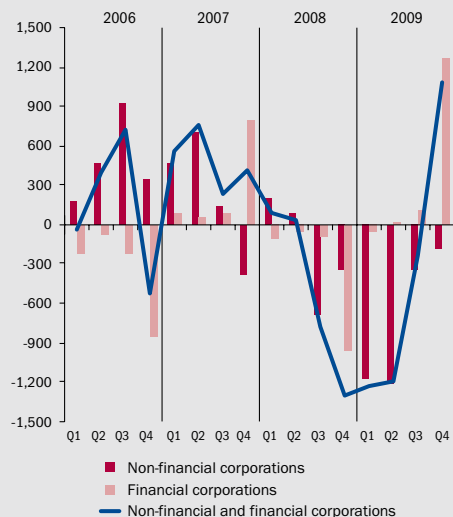
Table 29 Financial results of non-financial corporations

Financial results before taxes	4th quarter of 2009 ¹⁾	
	Volume	Year-on-year change in absolute terms
Non-financial corporations in total	1,430.2	-185.1
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, fisheries	49.4	-71.2
Industry in total	467.5	72.5
<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	25.3	-2.5
<i>Manufacturing</i>	133.0	-42.0
Manufacture of foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	34.3	15.0
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	6.5	7.0
Manufacture of leather and leather products	1.5	5.4
Manufacture of wood and wood products	0.7	-5.6
Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and reproduction	22.3	5.6
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	-32.2	-7.9
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products, and pharmaceutical products	-40.0	-12.2
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	14.2	32.8
Manufacture of other non-metal mineral products	-22.5	-79.9
Manufacture of basic metals and metal products, except for machinery and equipment	-30.6	-34.6
Manufacture of computers, electronic, optical and electrical equipment	120.2	81.5
Manufacture and machinery and equipment n.e.c.	21.3	-5.5
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and other transport equipment	-7.5	-26.2
Manufacture of furniture, other goods, repair and installation of machines and instruments	44.8	-17.4
<i>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</i>	304.2	112.5
<i>Water supply, sewerage and sewage treatment, waste management</i>	5.0	4.5
Construction	116.5	-93.8
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	521.8	-78.8
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	-35.3	137.2
Accommodation and food service activities	-16.0	-20.2
Information and communication	130.0	-244.8
Real estate; professional, scientific and technical activities; administration and support services	274.7	140.6
Education	-17.0	-15.9
Health and social care	-31.4	-22.9
Arts, entertainment, recreation and other services	-26.0	16.0

Source: Statistical Office of the SR (data from 2009Q4 are based on cumulative data from 2009 and 2008).

1) Based on published cumulative data for 2009 and 2008.

Chart 45 Financial results of non-financial and financial corporations (year-on-year absolute changes in EUR millions)



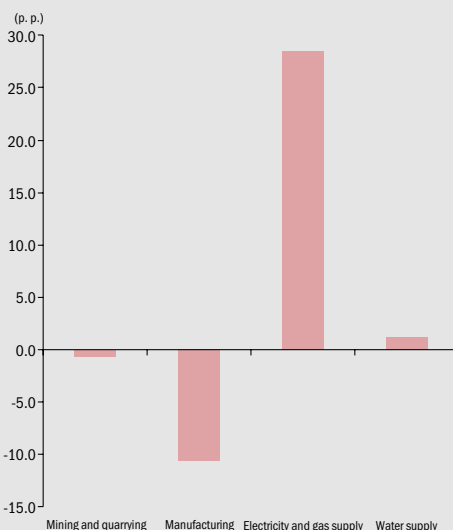
Source: Statistical Office of the SR, NBS calculations.

Chart 46 Contributions of individual branches to year-on-year growth in profits of non-financial corporations in Q4 2009



Source: Statistical Office of the SR, NBS calculations.

Chart 47 Contributions of individual industry branches to year-on-year growth in profits in Q4 2009



Source: Statistical Office of the SR, NBS calculations.

and Family, the average unemployment rate in the fourth quarter of 2009 stood at 12.5%, which was 0.3 of a percentage point more than in the previous quarter.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF CORPORATIONS

According to preliminary data from the Statistical Office of the SR, financial and non-financial corporations generated a total profit of €1,405.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2009. This profit was 333.3% higher than the figure for the same period of 2008 (the profit for the third quarter of 2009 was 11.8% lower), mainly as a result of marked reductions in the negative financial results of financial corporations. The overall positive result of non-financial corporations decreased by 11.5% (compared with 17.8% in the third quarter).

The improved financial results of financial corporations can be ascribed to their improved financial performance, in particular to a marked year-on-year reduction in the losses of monetary financial institutions. Among monetary and financial institutions, a significant loss reduction was achieved by Národná banka Slovenska. The rest of the banking sector generated a modest profit (compared with a loss in the same

year by 59.8% in the fourth quarter of 2009. This increase was also reflected in the rate of unemployment, which reached 13.9% in the fourth quarter. This was 1.4 percentage points more than in the third quarter of 2009. According to the registers of Offices for Labour, Social Affairs



period a year earlier). Insurance corporations and pension funds recorded profits in the final quarter of 2009, compared with losses in the same period a year earlier.

The positive financial results of non-financial corporations at the end of the fourth quarter dropped to €1,430.2 million (a fall of 11.5% compared with the same period a year earlier). Positive contributions to the overall profit earned by non-financial institutions came from the real estate sector (8.7 percentage points) as a result of a marked year-on-year increase in profits (104.9%); transport and storage (8.5 percentage points) as a result of a year-on-year decrease in losses (79.5%); industry (4.5 percentage points); and arts (1.0 percentage point). The largest negative contribution (15.2 percentage points) among non-financial institutions was reported from the information and communication sector (a year-on-year profit decline of 65.3%).

Other sectors (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, construction, trade, etc.) made negative contributions to the overall financial result of non-financial corporations.

A certain revival in economic activity in the last quarter of 2009 was also signalled by an increase in profits in industry as a whole (a year-on-year increase of 18.4%). The positive result of this sector was mainly produced in electricity and gas supply, which thus offset the negative contribution of manufacturing production.

The year-on-year fall in profits in manufacturing production in the quarter under review (24%) took place mostly in the manufacture of non-metal products. Positive developments in manufacturing were mainly recorded in the manufacture of computers, optical and electronic equipment.



NOTES TO THE QUARTERLY FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 2009

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS (TRANSACTIONS) FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 2009

LINKAGE BETWEEN QUARTERLY NON-FINANCIAL (GDP) AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS

Financial accounts are linked to non-financial accounts through the 'net lending/borrowing' balancing item. This item provides information about a country's overall debtor or creditor position vis-à-vis the rest of the world. In the long term, Slovakia is in a debtor position (mainly as

a result of inflows in foreign direct investment). Any decrease/increase in the Slovak economy's indebtedness is reflected in the amount of net lending/borrowing.

Net lending/borrowing by the domestic economy vis-à-vis the rest of the world is calculated from the amount of gross disposable national income, reduced by final consumption expenditure in the general government and household sectors (including NISH). The result is total savings in the national economy. If savings in the given quarter (adjusted for net capital transfers) are higher (lower) than gross capital formation, this means

Table 30 Institutional sectors and sub-sectors according to the ESA 95 System

Non-financial corporations	S.11
Financial corporations	S.12
Central bank	S.121
Other monetary financial institutions	S.122 (commercial banks and money market mutual funds)
Other financial intermediaries	S.123 (other mutual funds, leasing, factoring, and hire purchase)
Financial auxiliaries	S.124 (PMC, SPC, SD, SE, CD, MFMC) ¹⁾
Insurance corporations and pension funds	S.125
General government	S.13
Central government	S.1311
Regional government	S.1312
Local government	S.1313
Social security funds	S.1314
Households	S.14
Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)	S.15
Foreign countries (non-residents)	S.2
European Union (EU)	S.21
EU Member States	S.211
European Monetary Union (EMU) Member States and EU institutions	S.212
Rest of the world and international organizations	S.22

Source: NBS.

1) DSS – pension fund management companies, DDS – supplementary pension insurance companies, SD – securities dealers, SE – stock exchange, CD – central depository, MFMC – mutual fund management companies.

**Table 31 Financial instruments according to the ESA 95 System**

Monetary gold and special drawing rights	F.1 ¹⁾
Monetary gold	F.11
Special drawing rights (SDRs)	F.12
Currency and deposits	F.2
Currency	F.21
Transferable deposits	F.22
Other deposits	F.29
Securities other than shares	F.3
Securities, excluding shares and financial derivatives	F.33
Short-term	F.331
Long-term	F.332
Financial derivatives	F.34
Loans	F.4
Short-term	F.41
Long-term	F.42
Shares and other equity	F.5
Shares and other equity, excluding mutual funds shares	F.51
Quoted shares	F.511
Unquoted shares	F.512
Other equity	F.513
Mutual funds shares	F.52
Insurance technical reserves	F.6
Net equity of households in life insurance and pension funds reserves	F.61
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves	F.611
Net equity of households in pension funds reserves	F.612
Prepayments of insurance premiums and reserves for outstanding claims	F.62
Other accounts receivable/payable	F.7
Trade credits and advances	F.71
Other	F.79

Source: NBS.

1) F is the code for transactions.

that the economy has lent (borrowed) funds to/ from non-residents and thus reduced (increased) its overall debtor position vis-à-vis the rest of the world. The amount of net lending/borrowing is then entered into the quarterly financial accounts. Its utilisation within the domestic economy is analysed below.

OVERALL DEVELOPMENT

In the fourth quarter of 2009, the net debtor position of the domestic economy increased, as well as the net creditor position of the 'rest of the

world' sector¹⁸. This resulted in net borrowing¹⁹ totalling €-0.7 billion. This negative trend took place by financial assets, which recorded a sharper fall than financial liabilities. Among the institutional sectors²⁰, this most significant contribution to this trend came from financial transactions in the central government (S.1311) and central bank (S.121) sectors, with the difference between asset-side and liability-side transactions reaching €-1.6 billion and €-0.7 billion respectively. On the other hand, the best result in the fourth quarter of 2009 was achieved by other financial institutions (S.122), the creditor position of which increased by €1.6 billion.

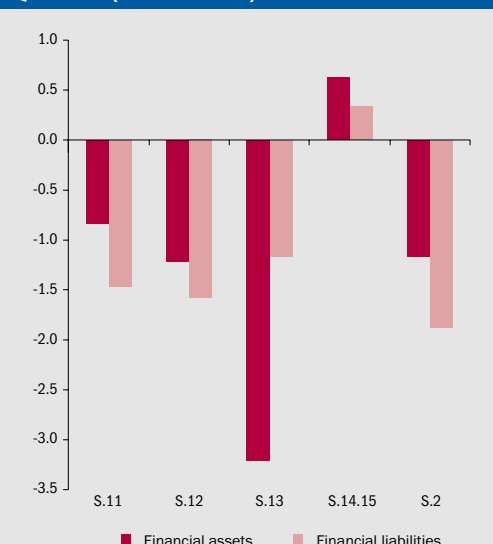
¹⁸ The sum of financial assets and liabilities in the domestic economy (S.1) and rest of the world (S.2) sectors must equal 0. This means that, if the domestic economy's indebtedness decreases (or its creditor position increases), the rest of the world's creditor position vis-à-vis the domestic economy will automatically decrease (or its indebtedness will increase). Whether a change occurs in a debtor or creditor position depends on the total volume of net assets, i.e. the stocks of receivables and liabilities.

¹⁹ Net borrowing represents a negative difference between financial assets and financial liabilities. A positive difference is an indication of net lending.

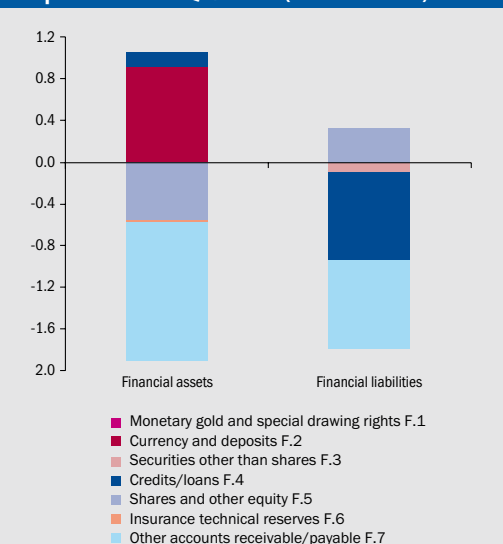
²⁰ The detailed classification of institutional sectors with codes assigned in accordance with the ESA 95 national accounts classification is shown on page 55.

**Chart 48 Net lending (+)/ borrowing (-) by sector in Q4/2009 (EUR billions)**

Source: NBS.

Chart 49 Financial transactions by sector in Q4/2009 (EUR billions)

Source: NBS.

Chart 50 Structure of financial assets and liabilities (transactions) in non-financial corporations in Q4/2009 (EUR billions)

Source: NBS.

reduced their liabilities by repaying part of their short- and long-term loans or by meeting other liabilities. The somewhat smaller decrease in financial assets was the result of reductions in trade loans, other receivables and holdings of equity securities.

Broken down by sector, corporations repaid their short-term loans to domestic banks (S.122) and long-term loans to foreign financial institutions (S.2). Significant roles on both sides of the balance sheet were again played by financial transactions between corporations, when the volume of trade credits decreased considerably. On the asset side, corporations reduced their other receivables from banks and the central government (S.1311), as well as their holdings of equity securities issued by non-residents.

S.12 FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

As non-financial corporations, the S.12 sector (financial corporations) recorded net lending in the fourth quarter of 2009. This development was mainly attributable to the growing net creditor position of the S.122 sub-sector (other monetary financial institutions), coupled with a modest increase in net receivables in the S.124 sub-sector (financial auxiliaries). On the other hand, negative financial transactions were recorded in the S.121 (central bank), S.123 (other financial

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS BROKEN DOWN BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

S.11 NON-FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

Non-financial corporations recorded a positive trend in the form of falling indebtedness, resulting from a larger decrease in financial liabilities than in financial assets. Corporations



Chart 51 Financial assets (transactions) of non-financial corporations by sector in Q4/2009

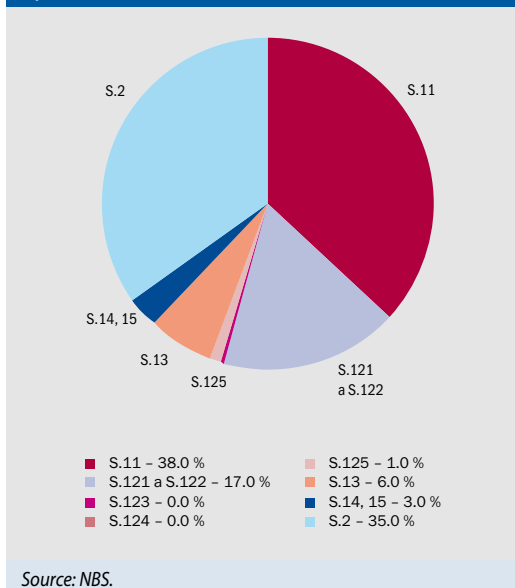


Chart 52 Financial liabilities (transactions) of non-financial corporations by sector in Q4/2009

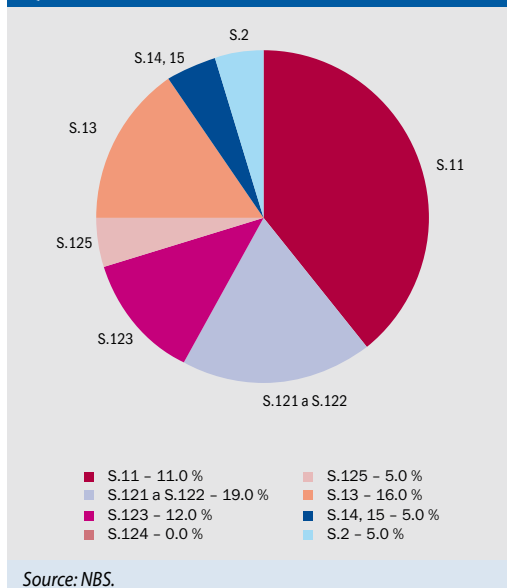


Chart 53 Net lending (+)/borrowing by financial corporations in Q4/2009 (EUR billions)

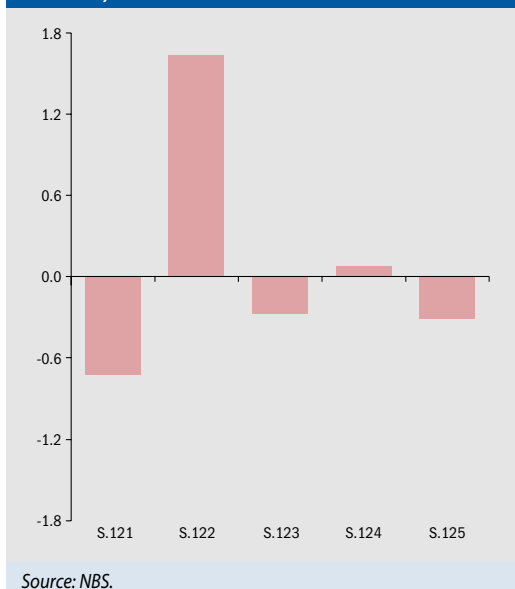
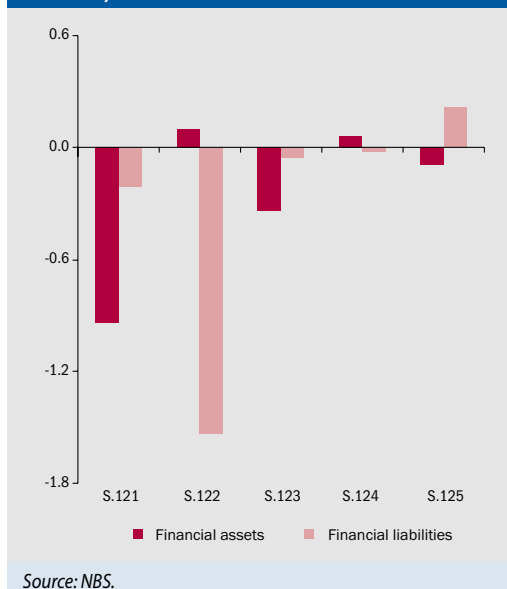


Chart 54 Financial transactions of financial corporations by sub-sector in Q3/2009 (EUR billions)



intermediaries) and S.125 (insurance companies and pension funds) sub-sectors.

The positive transactions of commercial banks in net terms were mainly the result of a large decrease in liabilities and a relatively small increase in assets. The decrease in liabilities was

due to withdrawals of long-term deposits by non-financial corporations, public sector entities and households. In addition, banks repaid part of their borrowings to the central bank and reduced the volume of equity securities issued for foreign entities. On the asset side, banks deposited their free funds with the central bank, increased their



holdings of government bonds and provided new long-term loans to households.

A negative balance-sheet development was recorded by the central bank (S.121), when assets decreased more significantly than liabilities. The lower assets were attributable to the sale of foreign debt securities and the repayment of loans by commercial banks. A fall was also recorded in other liabilities to foreign entities.

Negative financial transactions in the fourth quarter were also recorded by other financial intermediaries (S.123) and by insurance corporations and pension funds. In the case of other financial intermediaries, like in the central bank, assets decreased more significantly than liabilities, when non-financial corporations repaid part of their loans and withdrew part of their deposits from domestic banks. The balance sheets of insurance corporations and pension funds deteriorated, as a result of an increase in liabilities, mainly in the net assets of households in the reserves of pension and supplementary pension funds.

S.13 GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Liability-side financial transactions in the S.13 sector (general government) significantly contributed to the rise in the domestic economy's

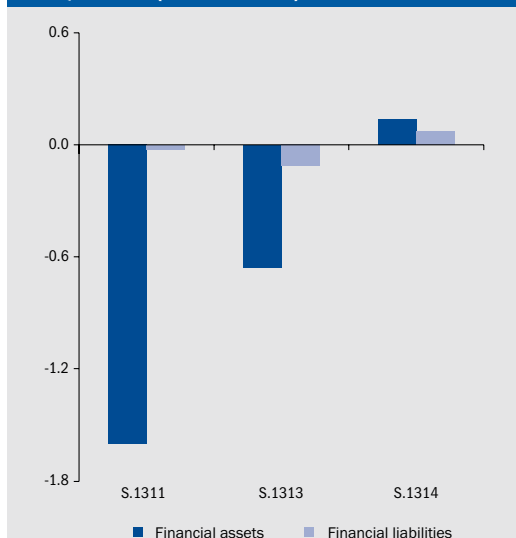
overall indebtedness. In the individual sub-sectors, the most significant contribution to this trend came from a debt increase in the S.1311 (central government) sub-sector. A similar negative trend, resulting in a weaker creditor position, was recorded in the S.1313 sub-sector (regional government). On the other hand, social security funds (S.1314) improved their creditor position.

Negative transactions in the 'central government' sub-sector (S.1311) resulted in particular from a sharp fall in asset-side operations. This was mainly caused by increased withdrawals of deposits from domestic banks and decreases in other receivables (delayed payments of taxes and contributions; this is probably ascribable to improved payment discipline) from non-financial corporations. The balance sheets of entities in the S.1313 sub-sector deteriorated as a result of a larger decrease in assets than in liabilities; they withdrew their savings from banks and reduced their capital stakes in non-financial corporations as well as their other receivables from households.

S.14,15 HOUSEHOLDS AND NPISH

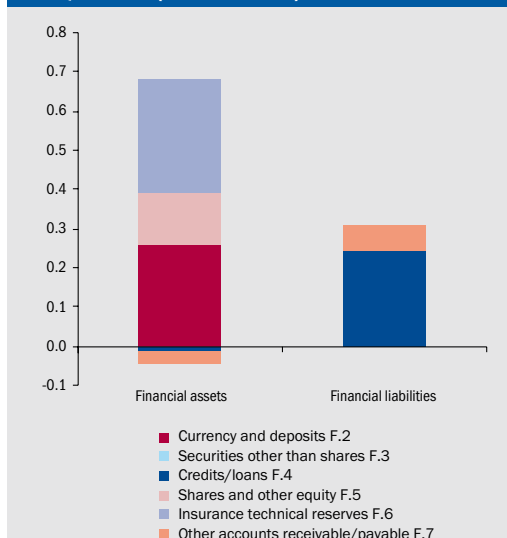
In the fourth quarter of 2009, the household and NPISH sector increased its overall creditor position. This was due to rapid growth in

Chart 55 Financial transactions in the general government sector by sub-sector in Q4/2009 (EUR billions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 56 Financial assets and liabilities (transactions) of households and NPISH in Q4/2009 (EUR billions)



Source: NBS.



Chart 57 Financial assets (transactions) of households and NPISH by sector in Q4/2009

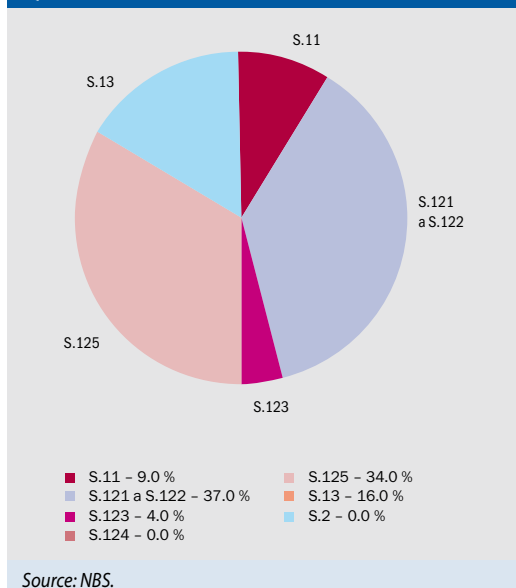
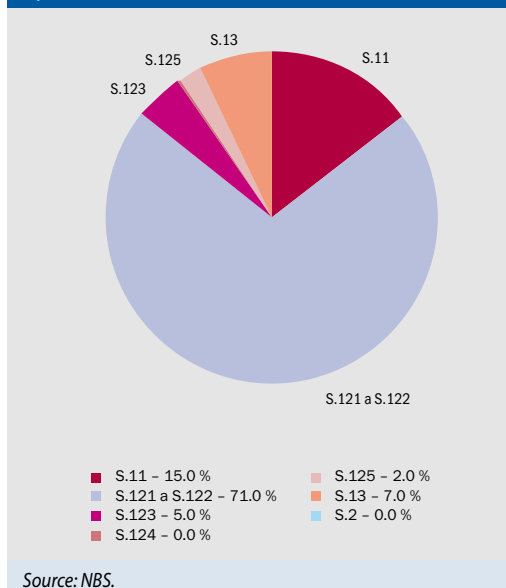


Chart 58 Financial liabilities (transactions) of households and NPISH by sector in Q4/2009



financial assets, exceeding the growth in financial liabilities. On the asset side, increases were mainly recorded in bank deposits and pension savings, while the liability side saw increases in long-term loans and other liabilities.

The structure of assets by sector was dominated by transactions with insurance corporations, pension/supplementary pension funds and banks, owing to increases in the volumes of pension savings and savings on bank accounts. On the liability side, negative developments were mainly caused by transactions with monetary financial institutions and non-financial corporations.

S.2 REST OF THE WORLD

The overall creditor position of the 'rest of the world' sector in relation to domestic sectors increased, as a result of a more rapid decrease in liabilities than in assets. Liability-side operations took place primarily in non-resident liabilities arising from long-term debt securities held by the central bank (S.121) and unquoted shares held by non-financial corporations (S.11). On the asset side, decreases were mainly recorded in receivables from the central bank within the TARGET2 payment system and in loans from other financial intermediaries (S.123) and non-financial corporations (S.11).



NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA
EUROSYSTEM

STATISTICS

**1 OVERVIEW OF MAIN MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR THE SR****TABLE 1 Selected economic and monetary indicators for the SR***(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)*

	Gross domestic product	HICP	Industrial producer prices	Employment ESA 95	Unemployment rate (%)	Industrial production index	Total receipts of sectors	Economic sentiment indicator (long-term average =100)	M3 for analytical purposes ¹⁾	Loans to non-financial corporations	Loans to households	State budget balance (EUR mil.)	General government balance as % of GDP	Debt ratio (general government gross debt as % of GDP)	Current account (% GDP)	Balance of trade (% GDP)	USD/EUR exchange rate
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2005	6.7	2.8	3.8	1.4	16.2	-1.2	-	104.5	7.8	-	-	-1,125.3	-2.81	34.16	-8.49	-4.98	1.2441
2006	8.5	4.3	6.4	2.3	13.3	15.2	-	110.6	15.3	-	-	-1,052.2	-3.45	30.44	-7.72	-4.54	1.2556
2007	10.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	11.0	16.9	-	112.5	12.9	25.6	28.6	-780.1	-1.86	29.35	-5.32	-1.15	1.3705
2008	6.2	3.9	6.1	2.8	9.6	2.5	-	97.7	4.9	15.5	25.3	-703.8	-2.19	27.64	-6.60	-1.13	1.4708
2009	-4.7	0.9	-2.5	-2.4	12.1	-14.5	-18.8	77.2	-2.8	-3.3	11.0	-2,791.3	.	.	-3.06	1.98	1.3948
2009 Q1	-5.7	2.3	2.0	-0.4	10.5	-22.5	-20.8	73.7	0.0	9.6	21.9	-204.6	-	-	-5.09	-1.48	1.3029
2009 Q2	-5.5	1.1	-2.2	-1.3	11.3	-21.6	-22.5	69.1	-1.1	3.1	17.2	-1,108.4	-	-	-0.82	3.13	1.3632
2009 Q3	-4.9	0.4	-4.6	-3.7	12.5	-13.6	-19.1	78.5	-4.1	-0.5	13.5	-1,360.2	-	-	-2.46	2.99	1.4303
2009 Q4	-2.6	0.0	-5.4	-4.0	13.9	1.2	-12.1	87.3	-2.8	-3.3	11.0	-2,791.3	-	-	-3.98	2.97	1.4779
2009 Jan.	-	2.7	3.7	-	9.0	-28.2	-21.7	78.2	2.6	11.6	23.4	100.3	-	-	-	-	1.3239
2009 Feb.	-	2.4	1.8	-	9.7	-24.6	-23.9	74.3	-0.3	10.9	22.7	-185.1	-	-	-	-	1.2785
2009 Mar.	-	1.8	0.5	-	10.3	-14.9	-17.0	68.6	0.0	9.6	21.9	-204.6	-	-	-	-	1.3050
2009 Apr.	-	1.4	-0.8	-	10.9	-20.6	-23.6	66.1	0.2	7.3	20.1	-347.4	-	-	-	-	1.3190
2009 May	-	1.1	-2.4	-	11.4	-24.7	-23.3	67.5	-0.2	6.4	18.6	-831.6	-	-	-	-	1.3650
2009 June	-	0.7	-3.2	-	11.8	-19.6	-20.7	73.7	-1.1	3.1	17.2	-1,108.4	-	-	-	-	1.4016
2009 July	-	0.6	-4.2	-	12.1	-23.3	-21.4	76.4	-3.1	0.1	15.7	-914.4	-	-	-	-	1.4088
2009 Aug.	-	0.5	-4.6	-	12.1	-9.1	-17.3	77.9	-3.0	-0.1	14.6	-1,206.3	-	-	-	-	1.4268
2009 Sep.	-	0.0	-5.2	-	12.5	-8.2	-18.4	81.2	-4.1	-0.5	13.5	-1,360.2	-	-	-	-	1.4562
2009 Oct.	-	-0.1	-5.8	-	12.4	-6.3	-17.4	83.9	-3.4	-1.5	12.1	-1,537.2	-	-	-	-	1.4816
2009 Nov.	-	0.0	-5.6	-	12.4	1.1	-10.4	85.8	-3.7	-2.0	11.4	-1576.2	-	-	-	-	1.1419
2009 Dec.	-	0.0	-4.9	-	12.7	12.0	-7.8	92.2	-2.8	-3.3	11.0	-2,791.3	-	-	-	-	1.4614
2010 Jan.	-	-0.2	-5.4	-	12.9	19.3	2.2	92.4	-1.1	-3.0	11.5	22.8	-	-	-	-	1.4272
2010 Feb.	-	-0.2	.	-	13.0	.	.	93.3	.	.	.	-780.3	-	-	-	-	1.3686

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, MF of the SR, NBS, the European Commission.

1) Currency in circulation in M3 aggregate refers to the currency held by households (according to methodology applied up to end-2008).



2 MONETARY AND BANKING STATISTICS

TABLE 2 Key ECB interest rates

(levels in percentages per annum, unless otherwise indicated)

	Deposit facility	Change (p.p.)	Main refinancing operations				Marginal lending facility	Change (p.p.)
			Fixed rate tenders		Variable rate tenders			
			Fixed rate	Change (p.p.)	Minimum bid rate	Change (p.p.)		
With effect from	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.1.1999	2.00	-	3.00	-	-	-	4.50	-
4.1.1999 ¹⁾	2.75	0.75	3.00	0.00	-	-	3.25	-1.25
22.1.1999	2.00	-0.75	3.00	0.00	-	-	4.50	1.25
9.4.1999	1.50	-0.50	2.50	-0.50	-	-	3.50	-1.00
5.11.1999	2.00	0.50	3.00	0.50	-	-	4.00	0.50
4.2.2000	2.25	0.25	3.25	0.25	-	-	4.25	0.25
17.3.2000	2.50	0.25	3.50	0.25	-	-	4.50	0.25
28.4.2000	2.75	0.25	3.75	0.25	-	-	4.75	0.25
9.6.2000	3.25	0.50	4.25	0.50	-	-	5.25	0.50
28.6.2000 ²⁾	3.25	0.00	-	-	4.25	0.00	5.25	0.00
1.9.2000	3.50	0.25	-	-	4.50	0.25	5.50	0.25
6.10.2000	3.75	0.25	-	-	4.75	0.25	5.75	0.25
11.5.2001	3.50	-0.25	-	-	4.50	-0.25	5.50	-0.25
31.8.2001	3.25	-0.25	-	-	4.25	-0.25	5.25	-0.25
18.9.2001 ³⁾	2.75	-0.50	-	-	3.75	-0.50	4.75	-0.50
9.11.2001	2.25	-0.50	-	-	3.25	-0.50	4.25	-0.50
6.12.2002	1.75	-0.50	-	-	2.75	-0.50	3.75	-0.50
7.3.2003	1.50	-0.25	-	-	2.50	-0.25	3.50	-0.25
6.6.2003	1.00	-0.50	-	-	2.00	-0.50	3.00	-0.50
6.12.2005	1.25	0.25	-	-	2.25	0.25	3.25	0.25
8.3.2006	1.50	0.25	-	-	2.50	0.25	3.50	0.25
15.6.2006	1.75	0.25	-	-	2.75	0.25	3.75	0.25
9.8.2006	2.00	0.25	-	-	3.00	0.25	4.00	0.25
11.10.2006	2.25	0.25	-	-	3.25	0.25	4.25	0.25
13.12.2006	2.50	0.25	-	-	3.50	0.25	4.50	0.25
14.3.2007	2.75	0.25	-	-	3.75	0.25	4.75	0.25
13.6.2007	3.00	0.25	-	-	4.00	0.25	5.00	0.25
9.7.2008	3.25	0.25	-	-	4.25	0.25	5.25	0.25
8.10.2008	2.75	-0.50	-	-	-	-	4.75	-0.50
9.10.2008 ⁴⁾	3.25	0.50	-	-	-	-	4.25	-0.50
15.10.2008 ⁵⁾	3.25	0.00	3.75	-0.50	-	-	4.25	0.00
12.11.2008	2.75	-0.50	3.25	-0.50	-	-	3.75	-0.50
10.12.2008	2.00	-0.75	2.50	-0.75	-	-	3.00	-0.75
21.1.2009	1.00	-1.00	2.00	-0.50	-	-	3.00	0.00
11.3.2009	0.50	-0.50	1.50	-0.50	-	-	2.50	-0.50
8.4.2009	0.25	-0.25	1.25	-0.25	-	-	2.25	-0.25
13.5.2009	0.25	0.00	1.00	-0.25	-	-	1.75	-0.50

Source: ECB.

1) On 22 December 1998 the ECB announced that, as an exceptional measure between 4 and 21 January 1999, a narrow corridor of 50 basis points would be applied between the interest rates for the marginal lending facility and the deposit facility, aimed at facilitating the transition to the new regime by market participants.

2) On 8 June 2000 the ECB announced that, starting from the operation to be settled on 28 June 2000, the main refinancing operations of the Eurosystem would be conducted as variable rate tenders. The minimum bid rate refers to the minimum interest rate at which counterparties may place their bids.

3) The change of 18 September 2001 was effective for the main refinancing operation on that same day.

4) As of 9 October 2008 the ECB reduced the standing facilities corridor from 200 basis points to 100 basis points around the interest rate on the main refinancing operations.

5) On 8 October 2008 the ECB announced that, starting from the operation to be settled on 15 October, the weekly main refinancing operations would be carried out through a fixed-rate tender procedure with full allotment at the interest rate on the main refinancing operations. This change overrode the previous decision (made on the same day) to cut by 50 basis points the minimum bid rate on the main refinancing operations conducted as variable rate tenders.



TABLE 3 Interest rates on loans and deposits (new business)

Interest rates on deposits (new business)
(percentages per annum)

	Deposits by households						Deposits by non-financial corporations				Repos
	Overnight	Agreed maturity			Redeemable at notice		Overnight	Agreed maturity			
		up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months		up to 1 year	over 1 year and up to 2 years	over 2 years	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2005 Dec.	0.41	1.90	-	1.79	0.96	1.10	0.64	2.55	-	0.66	-
2006 Dec.	0.50	3.92	3.98	3.61	1.54	1.97	1.32	4.39	3.28	2.62	-
2007 Dec.	0.47	3.28	3.58	2.20	1.44	2.05	0.78	3.60	3.79	2.30	-
2008 Dec.	0.58	3.12	4.37	2.49	1.70	2.63	0.47	2.14	4.04	2.04	-
2009 Feb.	0.49	1.89	3.57	3.52	1.50	2.10	0.41	1.28	1.46	1.98	-
2009 Mar.	0.44	1.52	2.93	3.22	1.30	1.77	0.38	1.06	2.48	2.64	-
2009 Apr.	0.37	1.29	2.72	2.50	1.05	1.57	0.18	0.80	1.57	1.08	-
2009 May	0.35	1.24	2.57	2.99	1.05	1.57	0.28	0.80	1.77	2.71	-
2009 June	0.34	1.27	2.55	2.66	0.98	1.57	0.15	0.71	2.35	2.59	-
2009 July	0.34	1.14	2.43	2.30	0.81	1.56	0.13	0.54	1.06	2.56	-
2009 Aug.	0.33	1.24	2.49	2.55	0.67	1.56	0.14	0.48	1.07	2.32	-
2009 Sept.	0.31	1.36	2.74	2.93	0.62	1.54	0.13	0.53	1.08	3.01	-
2009 Oct.	0.31	1.30	2.60	3.11	0.59	1.54	0.12	0.41	1.69	3.06	-
2009 Nov.	0.32	1.64	2.59	2.88	0.63	1.55	0.12	0.46	1.68	2.80	-
2009 Dec.	0.34	1.88	2.47	3.11	0.71	1.55	0.12	0.48	1.75	2.96	-
2010 Jan.	0.38	1.97	2.54	3.03	0.71	1.54	0.12	0.44	2.03	2.88	-

Interest rates on loans to households (new business)
(percentages per annum)

	Total ²⁾	Current account overdrafts and credit cards	Consumer loans				Loans for house purchase					Other loans		
			Floating rate and IRF ¹⁾ of up to 1 year	IRF ¹⁾ of over 1 year and up to 5 years	IRF ¹⁾ of over 5 years	Annual percentage rate of charge	Floating rate and IRF ¹⁾ of up to 1 year	IRF ¹⁾ of over 1 year and up to 5 years	IRF ¹⁾ of over 5 years and up to 10 years	IRF ¹⁾ of over 10 years	Annual percentage rate of charge	Floating rate and IRF ¹⁾ of up to 1 year	IRF ¹⁾ of over 1 year and up to 5 years	IRF ¹⁾ of over 5 years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2005 Dec.	7.38	10.93	10.68	15.76	11.46	13.73	4.92	5.77	6.46	7.99	5.47	8.49	9.75	7.40
2006 Dec.	8.36	14.10	12.04	15.68	15.29	15.19	6.81	6.36	7.43	7.45	7.24	7.26	7.26	6.39
2007 Dec.	7.52	14.34	10.08	16.20	14.14	14.91	5.80	6.16	7.34	7.41	6.40	6.65	6.93	6.77
2008 Dec.	7.92	14.36	7.70	15.49	15.20	15.37	6.31	6.45	7.11	7.92	6.75	6.11	7.01	6.72
2009 Feb.	7.69	14.17	8.43	14.57	13.56	15.52	5.85	6.15	6.94	7.96	6.39	5.88	7.01	6.81
2009 Mar.	7.75	14.28	8.59	13.91	13.46	15.34	5.77	6.13	6.96	7.94	6.19	6.02	6.96	5.71
2009 Apr.	8.23	14.20	9.05	14.31	13.36	15.02	5.71	6.21	8.30	8.10	6.32	6.19	7.07	6.74
2009 May	7.74	14.34	8.31	14.54	13.27	14.80	5.70	6.17	8.97	8.63	6.33	5.08	6.85	6.00
2009 June	7.46	14.43	8.19	14.51	13.58	14.91	5.48	5.96	8.23	8.51	6.04	5.95	6.68	5.92
2009 July	7.40	14.17	7.89	14.84	14.15	15.37	5.52	5.96	8.04	8.31	6.08	5.32	6.80	6.08
2009 Aug.	7.50	13.74	7.80	15.35	14.66	15.80	5.46	5.95	8.25	8.41	6.02	5.85	6.76	5.87
2009 Sept.	7.59	13.83	8.19	15.00	14.06	16.30	5.37	5.89	8.28	8.60	6.04	6.18	7.39	5.58
2009 Oct.	7.81	14.31	7.95	14.92	15.09	15.96	5.37	5.78	8.36	8.83	6.04	6.26	6.43	6.17
2009 Nov.	7.81	14.34	7.84	15.42	15.11	16.01	5.36	5.61	7.41	8.81	5.81	5.23	6.67	6.52
2009 Dec.	7.41	14.35	7.11	15.47	15.18	15.71	5.26	5.57	8.26	10.33	5.79	5.46	6.46	4.46
2010 Jan.	7.15	14.62	7.10	14.53	14.04	14.73	5.09	5.58	7.85	7.65	5.86	6.27	6.40	6.51

Source: NBS.

1) Initial rate fixation.

2) Excluding overdrafts and credit cards.



TABLE 3 Interest rates on loans and deposits (new business)

Interest rates on loans to non-financial corporations (new business)
(percentages per annum)

	Total ²⁾	Current account overdrafts and credit cards	Loans of up to 1 mil. EUR			Loans of over 1 mil. EUR		
			Floating rate and IRF ¹⁾ of up to 1 year	IRF ¹⁾ of over 1 year and up to 5 years	IRF ¹⁾ of over 5 years	Floating rate and IRF ¹⁾ of up to 1 year	IRF ¹⁾ of over 1 year and up to 5 years	IRF ¹⁾ of over 5 years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2005 Dec.	4.53	4.93	5.05	5.92	6.20	4.05	3.81	5.34
2006 Dec.	5.89	6.62	6.33	7.18	6.52	5.60	6.43	5.73
2007 Dec.	5.52	5.67	6.07	5.87	6.44	5.39	5.86	4.54
2008 Dec.	4.56	4.83	4.93	8.11	6.50	4.07	6.53	7.58
2009 Feb.	3.25	3.93	4.86	6.65	6.04	2.71	5.44	4.80
2009 Mar.	3.40	3.51	3.52	6.33	5.48	3.04	5.61	4.25
2009 Apr.	3.05	3.35	4.36	5.29	5.61	2.54	7.27	3.71
2009 May	3.78	3.44	4.98	5.78	5.39	3.17	6.67	-
2009 June	3.45	3.44	5.16	6.37	4.80	2.51	7.58	5.04
2009 July	2.94	3.37	4.61	5.70	5.71	2.23	8.00	3.99
2009 Aug.	3.80	3.32	5.23	5.88	5.73	2.76	6.30	6.09
2009 Sept.	3.05	3.33	3.71	5.70	5.34	2.37	10.76	6.91
2009 Oct.	3.18	3.31	3.65	5.98	5.98	2.70	10.00	2.44
2009 Nov.	3.14	3.33	3.85	5.70	5.18	2.80	5.96	4.78
2009 Dec.	3.02	3.31	3.70	4.08	4.72	2.57	7.39	-
2010 Jan.	2.87	3.32	3.60	5.25	7.01	2.43	8.46	-

Source: NBS.

1) Initial rate fixation.

2) Excluding overdrafts and credit cards.

**TABLE 4 Monetary aggregates and counterparts of M3¹⁾**

(EUR mil.; outstanding amounts at end-of-period;)

						M3	Longer-term financial liabilities	Credit to general government	Credit to other euro area residents		Net external assets
	Currency	M1	M2-M1	M2	M3-M2					Loans	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Outstanding amounts									
2005	3,977.8	16,126.5	9,929.4	26,055.9	1,541.5	27,597.4	6,339.4	9,077.2	17,318.6	16,845.2	8,677.8
2006	4,354.1	18,280.6	11,864.8	30,145.4	1,666.1	31,811.5	5,575.6	8,457.3	21,275.6	20,830.6	8,496.1
2007	4,704.0	20,666.5	13,025.8	33,692.4	2,247.5	35,939.8	6,061.9	8,685.6	26,066.5	25,569.2	8,703.5
2008 Q1	4,541.9	19,602.3	13,901.7	33,504.0	2,612.4	36,116.5	5,908.1	7,465.7	27,222.6	26,646.5	8,041.3
2008 Q2	4,385.6	19,767.4	13,870.1	33,637.4	2,816.6	36,454.1	4,812.1	7,536.9	28,397.3	27,776.3	6,223.2
2008 Q3	4,074.0	19,149.5	14,998.5	34,148.0	2,727.8	36,875.8	5,657.3	7,865.2	29,551.3	28,917.2	6,523.2
2008 Q4	1,600.6	19,115.9	16,435.6	35,551.5	2,122.3	37,673.8	6,611.2	9,037.1	30,076.8	29,470.7	5,845.7
2008	1,600.6	19,115.9	16,435.6	35,551.5	2,122.3	37,673.8	6,611.2	9,037.1	30,076.8	29,470.7	5,845.7

Monetary aggregates and counterparts of M3 – contribution of domestic MFI to monetary aggregates and counterparts of the euro area²⁾

(EUR mil.; outstanding amounts at end-of-period;)

						M3	Longer-term financial liabilities	Credit to general government	Credit to other euro area residents		Net external assets
	Currency	M1	M2-M1	M2	M3-M2					Loans	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Outstanding amounts									
2006	4,278	18,305	11,896	30,200	1,212	31,412	2,789	12,180	21,736	20,902	4,028
2007	4,620	20,791	13,191	33,982	1,509	35,491	2,488	14,726	26,781	25,793	4,390
2008 Q1	4,482	19,659	14,035	33,694	1,823	35,517	731	12,345	28,137	27,201	2,411
2008 Q2	4,325	19,836	13,973	33,809	1,769	35,577	998	12,741	29,230	28,285	2,564
2008 Q3	3,999	19,233	15,281	34,514	1,665	36,179	1,536	11,845	30,527	29,534	3,732
2008 Q4	1,427	19,096	16,914	36,010	902	36,912	2,379	15,083	30,866	29,996	977
2008	1,427	19,096	16,914	36,010	902	36,912	2,379	15,083	30,866	29,996	977
2009 Q1	6,485	22,677	15,907	38,584	937	39,522	1,657	13,642	31,477	30,197	3,749
2009 Apr.	6,586	22,617	16,082	38,699	640	39,338	1,516	13,376	31,414	30,130	3,528
2009 May	6,635	23,304	15,716	39,020	611	39,631	1,256	14,067	31,670	30,144	4,265
2009 June	6,645	23,495	14,772	38,267	401	38,668	1,386	14,586	31,888	30,197	4,231
2009 Q2	6,645	23,495	14,772	38,267	401	38,668	1,386	14,586	31,888	30,197	4,231
2009 July	6,724	23,326	14,709	38,035	260	38,295	1,116	14,339	32,128	30,215	4,905
2009 Aug.	6,690	22,926	15,014	37,940	306	38,245	1,368	14,228	32,438	30,440	5,327
2009 Sep.	6,665	23,121	14,450	37,571	224	37,795	1,652	14,490	32,336	30,482	5,848
2009 Q3	6,665	23,121	14,450	37,571	224	37,795	1,652	14,490	32,336	30,482	5,848
2009 Oct.	6,697	22,883	14,413	37,296	262	37,558	1,551	13,622	32,592	30,515	5,731
2009 Nov.	6,770	23,570	13,631	37,201	670	37,871	1,337	13,507	32,662	30,625	5,595
2009 Dec.	6,984	24,478	13,344	37,821	1,050	38,872	2,097	13,793	32,341	30,259	5,302
2009 Q4	6,984	24,478	13,344	37,821	1,050	38,872	2,097	13,793	32,341	30,259	5,302
2009	6,984	24,478	13,344	37,821	1,050	38,872	2,097	13,793	32,341	30,259	5,302
2010 Jan.	6,798	23,500	13,455	36,955	1,302	38,256	2,107	14,412	32,364	30,374	5,013

Source: NBS.

Notes:

1) Data before 2009 (before Slovakia's entry into the euro area) refer to statistical records of Slovak monetary aggregates converted from the Slovak koruna to the euro (1 EUR = 30.1260 SKK).
 2) Data from January 2009 onwards (after Slovakia's entry into the euro area as at 1 January 2009) refer to Slovakia's contributions to EMU monetary aggregates. The volume of currency, based on the set ECB key corresponds to the volume of banknotes based on the NBS share in the total issue of banknotes in the euro area.



TABLE 5 Deposits

(EUR mil.; annual growth rates; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end-of-period; transactions during period)

	Non-financial corporations						Households					
	Total	Overnight	With agreed maturity		Redeemable at notice		Total	Overnight	With agreed maturity		Redeemable at notice	
			up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months			up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Outstanding amounts												
2006	9,932.8	6,056.7	3,850.2	19.6	5.9	0.4	15,565.7	6,210.6	5,982.4	2,187.0	378.2	807.5
2007	11,021.7	7,041.2	3,951.0	23.3	5.5	0.7	17,608.8	7,215.7	6,893.7	2,405.5	315.3	778.7
2008 Q1	10,119.0	6,210.3	3,882.1	23.2	2.9	0.5	18,123.7	7,327.3	7,324.4	2,396.2	305.9	770.0
2008 Q2	9,718.3	6,058.6	3,626.2	29.7	3.2	0.5	18,717.4	7,757.7	7,573.6	2,329.9	292.7	763.4
2008 Q3	10,011.9	5,955.7	4,026.5	26.6	2.6	0.4	19,416.0	7,734.1	8,189.8	2,454.6	287.7	749.8
2008 Q4	10,770.7	7,060.1	3,683.8	24.2	2.3	0.4	22,905.3	8,533.2	10,767.6	2,529.7	298.3	776.5
2008	10,770.7	7,060.1	3,683.8	24.2	2.3	0.4	22,905.3	8,533.2	10,767.6	2,529.7	298.3	776.5
2009 Q1	8,654.6	5,694.9	2,925.2	30.9	3.2	0.4	22,925.9	8,596.8	10,648.4	2,607.9	288.8	784.0
2009 Apr.	8,510.0	5,436.2	3,040.8	30.2	2.4	0.4	22,908.3	8,793.5	10,472.3	2,571.3	286.1	785.1
2009 May	8,844.4	5,813.0	2,997.7	30.8	2.5	0.5	22,782.0	8,870.9	10,228.3	2,591.0	307.8	784.1
2009 June	8,363.9	5,920.4	2,403.5	37.4	2.2	0.5	22,715.6	8,810.7	10,137.3	2,601.4	384.5	781.8
2009 Q2	8,363.9	5,920.4	2,403.5	37.4	2.2	0.5	22,715.6	8,810.7	10,137.3	2,601.4	384.5	781.8
2009 July	8,319.4	5,808.0	2,471.7	37.0	2.2	0.5	22,632.1	8,799.5	9,981.7	2,631.8	439.2	779.9
2009 Aug.	8,611.3	5,618.3	2,951.9	38.2	2.5	0.5	22,497.1	8,789.3	9,754.9	2,712.7	463.8	776.4
2009 Sep.	8,575.8	5,744.6	2,787.0	40.3	3.4	0.5	22,318.5	8,740.0	9,463.1	2,863.5	477.5	774.3
2009 Q3	8,575.8	5,744.6	2,787.0	40.3	3.4	0.5	22,318.5	8,740.0	9,463.1	2,863.5	477.5	774.3
2009 Oct.	8,466.1	5,649.5	2,778.9	32.3	5.0	0.5	22,246.6	8,783.4	9,168.3	3,031.0	489.8	774.1
2009 Nov.	8,573.1	5,918.6	2,614.4	29.9	9.7	0.5	22,159.1	8,899.9	8,662.5	3,319.1	498.6	779.0
2009 Dec.	9,164.7	6,655.4	2,458.1	40.1	10.6	0.5	22,446.1	9,113.7	8,160.7	3,732.5	656.6	782.6
2009 Q4	9,164.7	6,655.4	2,458.1	40.1	10.6	0.5	22,446.1	9,113.7	8,160.7	3,732.5	656.6	782.6
2009	9,164.7	6,655.4	2,458.1	40.1	10.6	0.5	22,446.1	9,113.7	8,160.7	3,732.5	656.6	782.6
2010 Jan.	8,523.2	5,964.0	2,502.1	42.9	13.7	0.6	22,561.1	9,260.6	8,048.7	3,900.3	568.9	782.6
Transactions												
2006	1,134.3	683.0	439.1	10.8	1.3	0.1	2,061.4	487.8	1,473.1	322.3	-107.0	-114.8
2007	1,088.8	984.5	100.7	3.7	-0.4	0.3	2,043.1	1,005.1	911.3	218.4	-62.9	-28.8
2008 Q1	-902.7	-830.8	-68.8	-0.2	-2.6	-0.2	514.9	111.6	430.7	-9.2	-9.4	-8.7
2008 Q2	-400.7	-151.7	-255.9	6.6	0.3	0.0	593.6	430.4	249.2	-66.4	-13.2	-6.5
2008 Q3	293.6	-102.9	400.3	-3.1	-0.6	-0.1	698.7	-23.7	616.2	124.7	-5.0	-13.6
2008 Q4	758.8	1,104.3	-342.8	-2.4	-0.3	0.0	3,489.3	799.2	2,577.8	75.1	10.6	26.7
2008	-251.0	18.9	-267.2	0.8	-3.2	-0.3	5,296.5	1,317.5	3,873.9	124.2	-17.0	-2.1
2009 Q1	-2,116.1	-1,365.2	-758.6	6.7	0.9	0.1	20.6	63.6	-119.2	78.2	-9.5	7.5
2009 Apr.	-144.6	-258.7	115.6	-0.7	-0.8	0.0	-17.7	196.7	-176.1	-36.5	-2.8	1.0
2009 May	334.4	376.8	-43.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	-126.2	77.4	-244.0	19.7	21.7	-1.0
2009 June	-480.5	107.4	-594.2	6.6	-0.3	0.0	-66.4	-60.2	-91.0	10.4	76.7	-2.3
2009 Q2	-290.7	225.5	-521.7	6.5	-1.0	0.0	-210.3	213.9	-511.2	-6.5	95.7	-2.2
2009 July	-44.5	-112.3	68.2	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-83.6	-11.2	-155.6	30.4	54.7	-1.9
2009 Aug.	291.9	-189.7	480.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	-135.0	-10.2	-226.7	80.9	24.6	-3.5
2009 Sep.	-35.5	126.3	-164.8	2.1	0.9	0.0	-178.6	-49.3	-291.8	150.9	13.7	-2.1
2009 Q3	211.9	-175.8	383.5	2.9	1.2	0.0	-397.2	-70.7	-674.1	262.2	93.0	-7.5
2009 Oct.	-109.7	-95.1	-8.1	-8.1	1.6	0.0	-71.8	43.4	-294.8	167.5	12.3	-0.2
2009 Nov.	107.0	269.1	-164.5	-2.3	4.7	0.0	-87.6	116.5	-505.9	288.1	8.9	4.8
2009 Dec.	591.6	736.8	-156.3	10.2	0.9	0.0	287.1	213.8	-501.7	413.4	158.0	3.7
2009 Q4	588.8	910.8	-328.9	-0.2	7.2	0.0	127.7	373.7	-1,302.4	868.9	179.1	8.4
2009	-1,606.0	-404.6	-1,225.7	15.9	8.3	0.1	-459.2	580.5	-2,606.9	1,202.8	358.3	6.1
2010 Jan.	-641.4	-691.4	44.0	2.8	3.1	0.1	114.9	146.8	-112.0	167.8	-87.7	0.0

Source: NBS.

Note: Data are calculated according to new methodology (are based on a sum of residents of Slovakia and other member states of the euro area).



TABLE 5 Deposits

(EUR mil.; annual growth rates; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end-of-period; transactions during period)

	Non-financial corporations						Households					
	Total	Overnight	With agreed maturity		Redeemable at notice		Total	Overnight	With agreed maturity		Redeemable at notice	
			up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months			up to 2 years	over 2 years	up to 3 months	over 3 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Growth rates											
2007	11.0	16.3	2.6	18.9	-7.1	69.9	13.1	16.2	15.2	10.0	-16.6	-3.6
2008 Q1	0.6	6.0	-7.1	39.2	-51.3	10.8	13.5	13.9	18.9	6.5	-12.7	-1.5
2008 Q2	-6.3	1.4	-17.2	144.0	-43.6	-17.2	13.6	15.7	18.1	3.6	-10.5	-2.7
2008 Q3	-3.1	1.4	-9.3	106.6	-54.0	-38.3	14.5	10.9	24.0	7.6	-9.5	-3.2
2008 Q4	-2.3	0.3	-6.8	3.6	-58.5	-44.3	30.1	18.3	56.2	5.2	-5.4	-0.3
2008	-2.3	0.3	-6.8	3.6	-58.5	-44.3	30.1	18.3	56.2	5.2	-5.4	-0.3
2009 Q1	-14.5	-8.3	-24.6	33.3	10.5	-3.3	26.5	17.3	45.4	8.8	-5.6	1.8
2009 Apr.	-15.0	-2.1	-31.4	34.5	-15.8	2.5	24.3	17.4	39.5	8.2	-4.6	2.7
2009 May	-15.2	-5.2	-29.9	41.1	-17.1	2.0	23.1	16.3	37.5	8.8	4.3	2.9
2009 June	-13.9	-2.3	-33.7	25.8	-33.2	-2.6	21.4	13.6	33.8	11.7	31.4	2.4
2009 Q2	-13.9	-2.3	-33.7	25.8	-33.2	-2.6	21.4	13.6	33.8	11.7	31.4	2.4
2009 July	-15.6	0.3	-38.7	22.9	-35.6	8.0	19.2	12.6	27.9	13.5	49.3	2.7
2009 Aug.	-14.1	2.3	-34.4	64.6	-9.6	15.5	17.1	12.8	21.0	17.0	59.2	2.8
2009 Sep.	-14.3	-3.5	-30.8	51.6	29.7	16.2	14.9	13.0	15.5	16.7	66.0	3.3
2009 Q3	-14.3	-3.5	-30.8	51.6	29.7	16.2	14.9	13.0	15.5	16.7	66.0	3.3
2009 Oct.	-9.9	-2.1	-22.7	40.8	125.4	19.0	11.0	12.4	5.1	22.7	71.1	3.7
2009 Nov.	-11.2	-4.0	-24.4	28.1	343.7	17.5	7.1	14.7	-8.2	34.4	75.2	5.3
2009 Dec.	-14.9	-5.7	-33.3	65.8	364.7	27.6	-2.0	6.8	-24.2	47.5	120.1	0.8
2009 Q4	-14.9	-5.7	-33.3	65.8	364.7	27.6	-2.0	6.8	-24.2	47.5	120.1	0.8
2009	-14.9	-5.7	-33.3	65.8	364.7	27.6	-2.0	6.8	-24.2	47.5	120.1	0.8
2010 Jan.	-5.3	-3.0	-11.2	29.3	527.0	34.4	-1.8	9.5	-26.2	54.0	92.2	0.5

Source: NBS.

Note: Data are calculated according to new methodology (are based on a sum of residents of Slovakia and other member states of the euro area).



TABLE 6 Loans

(EUR mil.; annual growth rates; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end-of-period; transactions during period)

	Non-financial corporations				Households			
	Total	Up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Consumer loans	Loans for house purchase	Other loans
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Outstanding amounts								
2006	10,900.0	4,501.0	2,136.0	4,264.0	7,901.0	1,191.0	5,209.0	1,501.0
2007	13,470.0	5,805.0	2,746.0	4,919.0	10,101.0	1,379.0	6,773.0	1,949.0
2008 Q1	14,319.0	6,291.0	2,922.0	5,107.0	10,594.0	1,429.0	7,124.0	2,040.0
2008 Q2	14,881.0	6,542.0	3,003.0	5,336.0	11,372.0	1,537.0	7,647.0	2,188.0
2008 Q3	15,467.0	6,603.0	3,341.0	5,522.0	12,081.0	1,648.0	8,128.0	2,304.0
2008 Q4	15,478.0	6,257.0	3,483.0	5,737.0	12,613.0	1,694.0	8,536.0	2,382.0
2008	15,478.0	6,257.0	3,483.0	5,737.0	12,613.0	1,694.0	8,536.0	2,382.0
2009 Q1	15,647.0	6,255.0	3,612.0	5,780.0	12,881.0	1,728.0	8,710.0	2,443.0
2009 Apr.	15,547.0	6,087.0	3,665.0	5,795.0	12,998.0	1,767.0	8,786.0	2,445.0
2009 May	15,424.0	5,904.0	3,752.0	5,768.0	13,135.0	1,793.0	8,872.0	2,470.0
2009 June	15,314.0	5,794.0	3,819.0	5,701.0	13,296.0	1,822.0	8,985.0	2,489.0
2009 Q2	15,314.0	5,794.0	3,819.0	5,701.0	13,296.0	1,822.0	8,985.0	2,489.0
2009 July	15,244.0	5,660.0	3,865.0	5,718.0	13,440.0	1,847.0	9,086.0	2,507.0
2009 Aug.	15,381.0	5,656.0	3,986.0	5,739.0	13,558.0	1,864.0	9,171.0	2,523.0
2009 Sep.	15,340.0	5,592.0	4,028.0	5,720.0	13,676.0	1,885.0	9,225.0	2,566.0
2009 Q3	15,340.0	5,592.0	4,028.0	5,720.0	13,676.0	1,885.0	9,225.0	2,566.0
2009 Oct.	15,332.0	5,599.0	4,007.0	5,726.0	13,773.0	1,899.0	9,299.0	2,576.0
2009 Nov.	15,385.0	5,507.0	4,169.0	5,710.0	13,862.0	1,913.0	9,364.0	2,585.0
2009 Dec.	14,942.0	5,130.0	4,153.0	5,659.0	13,948.0	1,910.0	9,469.0	2,570.0
2009 Q4	14,942.0	5,130.0	4,153.0	5,659.0	13,948.0	1,910.0	9,469.0	2,570.0
2009	14,942.0	5,130.0	4,153.0	5,659.0	13,948.0	1,910.0	9,469.0	2,570.0
2010 Jan.	15,110.0	5,308.0	4,129.0	5,673.0	13,979.0	1,913.0	9,507.0	2,559.0
Transactions								
2006	1,824.0	576.0	413.0	836.0	1,857.0	238.0	1,226.0	391.0
2007	2,764.0	1,466.0	629.0	669.0	2,251.0	210.0	1,575.0	464.0
2008 Q1	875.0	776.0	569.0	677.0	935.0	617.0	814.0	651.0
2008 Q2	596.0	268.0	86.0	243.0	784.0	111.0	523.0	150.0
2008 Q3	564.0	52.0	336.0	177.0	713.0	115.0	482.0	116.0
2008 Q4	45.0	-325.0	143.0	227.0	556.0	63.0	411.0	82.0
2008	2,080.0	771.0	1,134.0	1,324.0	2,988.0	906.0	2,230.0	999.0
2009 Q1	162.0	-5.0	128.0	39.0	270.0	34.0	174.0	62.0
2009 Apr.	-95.0	-170.0	54.0	21.0	118.0	39.0	77.0	2.0
2009 May	-110.0	-179.0	91.0	-22.0	138.0	26.0	86.0	26.0
2009 June	-108.0	-109.0	67.0	-66.0	165.0	33.0	113.0	20.0
2009 Q2	-313.0	-458.0	212.0	-67.0	421.0	98.0	276.0	48.0
2009 July	-70.0	-134.0	46.0	18.0	145.0	26.0	101.0	18.0
2009 Aug.	140.0	-3.0	121.0	22.0	119.0	17.0	86.0	16.0
2009 Sep.	-32.0	-60.0	43.0	-15.0	120.0	22.0	54.0	44.0
2009 Q3	38.0	-197.0	210.0	25.0	384.0	65.0	241.0	78.0
2009 Oct.	-7.0	8.0	-21.0	6.0	106.0	22.0	74.0	11.0
2009 Nov.	57.0	-91.0	162.0	-15.0	103.0	28.0	66.0	9.0
2009 Dec.	-448.0	-381.0	-14.0	-54.0	103.0	7.0	105.0	-9.0
2009 Q4	-398.0	-464.0	127.0	-63.0	312.0	57.0	245.0	11.0
2009	-511.0	-1,124.0	677.0	-66.0	1,387.0	254.0	936.0	199.0
2010 Jan.	162.0	176.0	-25.0	11.0	39.0	11.0	38.0	-10.0

Source: NBS.

Note: Data are calculated according to new methodology (are based on a sum of residents of Slovakia and other member states of the euro area).



TABLE 6 Loans

(EUR mil.; annual growth rates; outstanding amounts and growth rates at end-of-period; transactions during period)

	Non-financial corporations				Households			
	Total	Up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Consumer loans	Loans for house purchase	Other loans
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Growth rates								
2007	25.6	33.0	29.6	15.7	28.6	17.8	30.3	31.1
2008 Q1	30.4	34.5	36.8	22.6	28.6	16.4	30.3	32.3
2008 Q2	25.9	26.2	33.9	21.6	28.8	22.8	29.5	30.9
2008 Q3	22.6	22.3	38.7	15.0	28.5	25.8	29.0	28.6
2008 Q4	15.5	8.4	27.1	17.3	25.3	24.8	26.1	22.9
2008	15.5	8.4	27.1	17.3	25.3	24.8	26.1	22.9
2009 Q1	9.6	-0.2	23.7	13.5	21.9	22.7	22.3	20.1
2009 Apr.	7.3	-3.8	24.2	11.1	20.1	21.9	20.4	17.8
2009 May	6.4	-6.9	27.9	10.5	18.6	20.8	18.9	16.2
2009 June	3.1	-11.3	27.3	7.1	17.2	20.3	17.5	14.0
2009 Q2	3.1	-11.3	27.3	7.1	17.2	20.3	17.5	14.0
2009 July	0.1	-14.8	21.3	5.8	15.7	18.1	16.1	12.7
2009 Aug.	-0.1	-15.1	21.4	5.5	14.6	16.9	15.0	11.7
2009 Sep.	-0.5	-15.0	20.8	4.1	13.5	15.9	13.5	11.7
2009 Q3	-0.5	-15.0	20.8	4.1	13.5	15.9	13.5	11.7
2009 Oct.	-1.5	-14.0	18.4	1.1	12.1	14.8	12.1	10.2
2009 Nov.	-2.0	-16.2	21.2	0.4	11.4	15.1	11.4	8.9
2009 Dec.	-3.3	-18.0	19.5	-1.2	11.0	15.0	10.9	8.4
2009 Q4	-3.3	-18.0	19.5	-1.2	11.0	15.0	10.9	8.4
2009	-3.3	-18.0	19.5	-1.2	11.0	15.0	10.9	8.4
2010 Jan.	-3.0	-14.7	16.6	-2.4	11.5	16.5	11.4	8.1

Source: NBS.

Note: Data are calculated according to new methodology (are based on a sum of residents of Slovakia and other member states of the euro area).



3 PRICES AND COSTS OF LABOUR

TABLE 7 Harmonised index of consumer prices

(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)

	Total					Total (percentage change on previous period)						Administered prices ¹⁾	
	Index 2005=100	Total (annual percentage change)	Total excl. unprocessed food and energy (core inflation)	Goods	Services	Total	Processed food	Unprocessed food	Non-energy industrial goods	Energy	Services	Total HICP excluding administered prices	Administered prices
weights in % ²⁾	100.0	100.0	76.5	68.5	31.5	100.0	15.3	7.9	29.7	15.7	31.5	76.4	23.6
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2006	104.3	4.3	2.1	4.6	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	12.6
2007	106.2	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	2.0
2008	110.4	3.9	3.9	3.5	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	5.4
2009	111.4	0.9	1.6	-0.8	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.4	5.1
2008 Q3	110.7	4.5	4.2	4.2	5.0	0.4	0.1	-3.4	0.0	1.3	1.4	4.2	5.4
2008 Q4	111.5	3.9	3.9	3.0	5.7	0.6	1.7	-3.1	0.0	0.5	1.6	2.6	7.9
2009 Q1	111.7	2.3	2.9	0.8	5.5	0.2	0.7	1.3	-0.5	-2.0	1.5	1.0	6.4
2009 Q2	111.4	1.1	1.8	-0.9	5.0	-0.3	-2.1	0.3	-0.7	0.6	0.4	-0.5	5.8
2009 Q3	111.2	0.4	1.2	-1.0	4.2	-0.2	-0.6	-5.0	-0.5	0.9	0.7	-1.2	5.4
2009 Q4	111.4	0.0	0.6	-1.5	3.1	0.2	1.5	-2.1	-0.1	0.3	0.4	-1.0	2.9
2009 Sep.	111.1	0.0	0.8	-1.6	3.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-1.4	4.2
2009 Oct.	111.2	-0.1	0.7	-1.8	3.4	0.2	0.7	-1.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	-1.4	3.7
2009 Nov.	111.6	0.0	0.6	-1.4	3.0	0.3	1.4	0.5	-0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.9	2.8
2009 Dec.	111.5	0.0	0.4	-1.3	2.8	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.8	2.6
2010 Jan.	111.6	-0.2	0.2	-1.2	2.0	0.1	1.2	3.9	0.0	-2.9	0.3	-0.4	0.2
2010 Feb.	111.6	-0.2	0.3	-1.2	2.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	-0.3	-0.8	0.3	-0.3	0.2

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic and NBS calculations.

1) According to ECB methodology.

2) Weights apply to the period of 2009.



TABLE 7 Harmonised index of consumer prices (continuation)

(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)

	Goods						Services					
	Food (incl. alcoholic beverages and tobacco)			Industrial goods			Housing		Transport	Communication	Recreation and personal	Miscellaneous
	Total	Processed food	Unprocessed food	Total	Non-energy industrial goods	Energy		Rents				
weights in % ²⁾	23.7	16.2	7.5	44.0	27.7	16.3	5.8	0.9	4.5	3.8	13.4	4.8
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2006	2.3	1.4	4.1	6.0	0.6	13.1	5.8	2.4	2.4	-1.1	3.5	6.3
2007	4.1	4.7	3.0	-0.1	-1.1	1.3	2.4	4.0	3.8	-0.3	3.3	4.2
2008	6.4	8.0	3.0	2.0	0.4	4.5	4.7	2.6	4.6	-0.8	5.6	7.2
2009	-0.9	0.8	-4.6	-0.7	-1.3	0.3	4.4	5.3	4.5	0.2	4.6	7.2
2008 Q2	7.3	9.0	4.1	1.9	0.5	4.1	4.6	2.3	4.2	-0.8	5.1	7.1
2008 Q3	7.6	8.5	5.6	2.5	0.8	5.1	4.9	2.4	4.1	-0.9	6.0	7.7
2008 Q4	4.3	6.2	0.4	2.2	0.4	5.1	5.1	3.0	6.2	-0.9	6.8	8.0
2009 Q1	2.1	3.6	-1.2	0.1	-0.5	0.9	4.8	5.4	6.3	-0.8	6.2	8.3
2009 Q2	-1.3	0.4	-5.0	-0.6	-1.2	0.4	4.4	5.7	5.7	-0.7	5.8	7.7
2009 Q3	-2.3	-0.4	-6.5	-1.0	-1.6	0.1	3.9	5.1	4.6	1.1	4.2	7.1
2009 Q4	-2.1	-0.5	-5.5	-1.2	-1.7	-0.2	4.4	2.1	1.7	1.2	2.5	5.7
2009 Sep.	-2.0	-0.5	-5.3	-1.4	-1.7	-0.8	3.8	4.7	3.8	1.1	3.1	6.5
2009 Oct.	-2.4	-0.6	-6.2	-1.5	-1.6	-1.1	4.5	5.2	3.1	1.2	2.7	5.8
2009 Nov.	-1.8	-0.2	-5.2	-1.2	-1.7	-0.2	4.3	5.0	1.3	1.2	2.5	5.8
2009 Dec.	-2.2	-0.8	-5.2	-0.8	-1.8	0.9	4.2	5.0	0.8	1.2	2.4	5.6
2010 Jan.	-1.0	-0.3	-2.8	-1.3	-1.7	-1.0	2.9	2.6	-0.6	1.3	1.9	4.4
2010 Feb.	-0.3	0.3	-2.0	-1.4	-1.6	-1.8	3.2	2.1	-0.4	1.2	1.5	4.7

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic and NBS calculations.

1) According to ECB methodology.

2) Weights apply to the period of 2009.



TABLE 8 CPI

(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)

	Total					Total (percentage changes from previous period)						Net inflation excluding fuels	Net inflation
	Index 2005=100	Total	Core inflation	Regulated prices	Contribution of changes in indirect taxes	Total	Food	Tradable goods without fuels	Fuels	Market services	Regulated prices		
weights in %	100	100	79.9	20.1	-	100	16.9	30.7	2.5	29.8	20.1	60.5	63.0
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2006	104.5	4.5	2.5	10.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	2.8
2007	107.4	2.8	2.9	1.7	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	2.6
2008	112.3	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	3.8
2009	114.1	1.6	0.5	4.2	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1.4
2008 Q2	111.8	4.5	4.7	3.9	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.1	3.4	0.9	0.6	3.0	3.5
2008 Q3	112.7	5.1	5.3	4.5	-0.1	0.8	-1.2	0.2	2.1	2.6	0.8	3.9	4.3
2008 Q4	113.8	4.8	4.1	6.4	0.1	1.0	-1.1	-0.2	-13.7	3.2	2.5	4.8	4.2
2009 Q1	114.1	3.0	1.9	5.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.6	-13.8	1.5	1.1	3.6	2.2
2009 Q2	113.9	1.9	0.7	4.7	0.3	-0.1	-1.8	-0.8	4.6	0.6	0.3	3.0	1.7
2009 Q3	114.1	1.2	-0.1	4.5	0.3	0.1	-3.5	-0.5	5.9	1.6	0.6	2.3	1.1
2009 Q4	114.3	0.5	-0.5	2.5	0.2	0.2	-1.1	-0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7
2009 Feb.	114.2	3.0	2.0	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.4	0.1	3.6	2.2
2009 Mar.	113.9	2.5	1.4	4.8	0.3	-0.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	0.2	3.1	1.7
2009 Apr.	113.8	2.1	0.9	4.9	0.3	-0.1	-1.2	-0.1	1.8	0.0	0.2	3.0	1.7
2009 May	113.9	1.9	0.6	4.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	-0.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	2.9	1.6
2009 June	114.2	1.8	0.5	4.6	0.3	0.2	-0.8	-0.2	4.8	0.9	0.0	3.1	1.8
2009 July	114.2	1.7	0.2	5.1	0.3	0.0	-2.0	-0.2	2.1	0.6	0.4	2.9	1.6
2009 Aug.	114.0	1.3	-0.2	5.0	0.3	-0.1	-1.5	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.3	1.2
2009 Sep.	114.0	0.6	-0.6	3.5	0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.5
2009 Oct.	114.2	0.4	-0.8	3.2	0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.4
2009 Nov.	114.5	0.4	-0.5	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.7
2009 Dec.	114.4	0.5	-0.2	2.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0
2010 Jan.	114.7	0.4	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.2	2.6	0.2	-0.5	0.3	-1.7	0.6	1.1
2010 Feb.	114.7	0.4	0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	-0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.1

Source: Statistical Office of the SR and NBS calculations.



TABLE 8 CPI

(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)

	Core inflation										Regulated prices		
	Food	Tradable goods without fuels					Market services	Housing	Hotels, cafés and restaurants	Miscellaneous services	Electricity	Gas	Heat
		Tradable goods excluding fuels	Recreation and culture	Furnishings, household equipment	Transport	Fuels							
weights in %	16.9	30.7	5.8	6.5	4.4	2.5	29.8	10.0	5.8	7.1	3.6	2.9	4.0
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
2006	1.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-0.2	6.0	6.5	10.6	1.1	3.8	.	.	.
2007	4.0	-0.2	-0.9	-0.1	-5.5	-4.8	6.8	12.7	2.5	2.2	-0.2	1.7	4.7
2008	8.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.9	6.8	7.3	14.8	5.1	1.6	2.6	-0.2	8.2
2009	-3.6	-1.6	-2.2	-2.6	-13.0	-15.8	6.9	14.1	5.0	0.8	6.7	0.9	1.5
2008 Q2	10.2	0.5	-0.4	-0.2	3.3	10.6	6.0	11.3	3.9	1.9	2.6	-0.2	4.5
2008 Q3	9.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	3.3	11.3	7.6	14.9	5.4	2.2	2.6	-0.2	7.9
2008 Q4	3.7	0.5	0.0	-0.3	-6.7	-6.6	10.0	22.1	7.1	0.3	2.6	-0.2	17.5
2009 Q1	0.7	-0.6	-1.8	-0.8	-15.7	-21.6	8.4	17.7	6.2	0.5	6.7	0.9	6.3
2009 Q2	-3.5	-1.5	-1.8	-2.0	-16.0	-20.6	8.1	16.3	6.3	0.8	6.7	0.9	4.5
2009 Q3	-5.8	-2.2	-2.9	-3.6	-14.4	-17.6	7.0	14.4	4.8	0.8	6.7	0.9	1.5
2009 Q4	-5.8	-2.2	-2.2	-4.0	-6.1	-3.8	4.2	7.7	2.6	1.2	6.7	0.9	-6.2
2009 May	-3.3	-1.4	-1.9	-1.9	-16.4	-21.4	7.9	15.9	6.4	0.9	6.7	0.9	4.2
2009 June	-4.8	-1.7	-1.7	-2.7	-15.3	-19.5	8.4	17.5	6.2	0.8	6.7	0.9	4.0
2009 July	-5.6	-2.1	-3.1	-3.2	-15.3	-19.2	8.4	17.7	5.9	0.9	6.7	0.9	3.8
2009 Aug.	-6.2	-2.2	-3.0	-3.7	-14.4	-17.8	7.2	14.6	5.6	0.8	6.7	0.9	2.9
2009 Sep.	-5.7	-2.3	-2.7	-3.8	-13.4	-15.9	5.4	11.1	2.8	0.8	6.7	0.9	-2.3
2009 Oct.	-6.4	-2.2	-2.7	-3.9	-11.2	-13.4	4.7	9.4	2.7	0.7	6.7	0.9	-4.6
2009 Nov.	-5.6	-2.2	-2.0	-3.9	-5.9	-3.0	4.0	6.9	2.6	1.5	6.7	0.9	-6.7
2009 Dec.	-5.5	-2.3	-1.7	-4.3	-1.0	6.8	3.8	6.8	2.6	1.5	6.7	0.9	-7.4
2010 Jan.	-3.9	-2.1	-0.9	-4.4	1.1	11.6	3.3	5.9	2.1	1.4	-3.3	-4.8	-2.2
2010 Feb.	-3.2	-1.8	-0.2	-4.8	2.2	12.5	3.1	5.5	1.8	1.3	-2.7	-3.8	-2.2

Source: Statistical Office of the SR and NBS calculations.



TABLE 9 Producer prices and residential property prices

(annual percentage changes)

	Industrial producer price indices according to CPA						Water supply and sewerage ¹⁾	Agricultural products			Construction work prices	Construction material prices	Residential property prices
	Industry total	Industry export	Industry domestic	Mining/quarrying products	Manufactured products	Energy		Agricultural and fishing products	Crop product	Animal products			
weights in %	-	-	100.0	0.2	63.2	37.2	0.1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2005	5.3	6.1	3.8	4.7	1.3	7.4	14.4	-2.4	-10.8	1.4	4.3	4.4	-10.3
2006	5.7	2.7	6.4	23.2	1.5	13.9	11.4	-0.2	1.1	-0.7	3.9	2.9	16.8
2007	-1.2	-4.1	1.8	-2.2	0.2	4.2	-0.1	5.4	24.0	-2.0	4.0	5.6	23.9
2008	2.8	0.3	6.1	16.8	2.0	11.6	5.9	4.1	1.6	5.3	5.6	3.3	22.1
2009	-6.6	-9.7	-2.5	-2.6	-5.9	1.6	4.5	-24.6	-29.5	-20.0	2.7	-5.7	-11.1
2008 Q4	0.2	-4.8	6.7	28.4	-0.6	16.4	7.3	-12.4	-26.1	-0.9	5.7	1.3	6.4
2009 Q1	-5.1	-10.5	2.0	15.7	-4.5	10.3	4.9	-22.9	-40.2	-13.3	4.3	0.4	-4.3
2009 Q2	-7.5	-11.5	-2.2	3.4	-6.7	3.5	4.0	-27.7	-41.6	-22.8	2.8	-5.8	-13.4
2009 Q3	-7.9	-10.6	-4.6	-10.3	-7.2	-1.3	4.3	-31.7	-35.7	-25.2	2.0	-8.5	-14.3
2009 Q4	-5.8	-6.0	-5.4	-16.0	-5.4	-5.3	5.0	-16.1	-14.8	-18.3	1.8	-9.0	-12.3
2009 Aug.	-7.9	-10.5	-4.6	-9.8	-7.3	-1.0	4.2	-32.8	-35.5	-27.0	1.9	-8.7	-
2009 Sep.	-7.7	-9.8	-5.2	-14.5	-7.0	-2.5	4.8	-27.7	-30.5	-23.4	1.5	-9.1	-
2009 Oct.	-8.2	-10.0	-5.8	-14.8	-6.8	-4.3	5.0	-22.4	-22.8	-21.9	1.6	-10.0	-
2009 Nov.	-5.3	-5.0	-5.6	-17.2	-5.0	-5.9	4.8	-19.3	-20.5	-18.1	2.1	-8.5	-
2009 Dec.	-3.6	-2.5	-4.9	-15.9	-4.2	-5.6	5.2	-6.5	-1.0	-15.0	1.7	-8.6	-
2010 Jan.	-2.9	-0.8	-5.4	-13.0	-2.9	-8.3	3.9	-12.4	-12.4	-12.5	1.3	-8.9	-

	Industrial producers by Main Industrial Grouping (MIG)							
	Industry total	Industry export	Industry domestic	Energy related activities	Intermediate goods (excl. energy)	Capital goods industry	Durable consumer goods	Non-durable consumer goods
weights in %	-	-	100.0	42.4	23.9	17.2	0.8	15.2
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2005	5.3	6.1	3.8	9.7	2.5	2.0	-4.7	-2.5
2006	5.7	2.7	6.4	15.9	2.0	1.1	-2.7	0.0
2007	-1.2	-4.1	1.8	3.1	2.5	-0.6	-6.0	2.2
2008	2.8	0.3	6.1	12.2	2.5	-2.7	-4.1	3.4
2009	-6.6	-9.7	-2.5	-1.1	-8.0	-0.2	-2.5	-1.7
2008 Q4	0.2	-4.8	6.7	14.8	1.6	-3.2	-5.1	1.6
2009 Q1	-5.1	-10.5	2.0	6.8	-3.6	-1.4	-0.2	-0.2
2009 Q2	-7.5	-11.5	-2.2	0.1	-8.1	-0.4	-1.1	-1.8
2009 Q3	-7.9	-10.6	-4.6	-4.3	-10.2	0.7	-4.0	-2.5
2009 Q4	-5.8	-6.0	-5.4	-6.1	-9.8	0.6	-5.0	-2.4
2009 Aug.	-7.9	-10.5	-4.6	-4.1	-10.5	1.1	-4.2	-2.5
2009 Sep.	-7.7	-9.8	-5.2	-5.2	-10.5	1.1	-4.6	-2.5
2009 Oct.	-8.2	-10.0	-5.8	-6.4	-10.6	0.7	-5.1	-2.5
2009 Nov.	-5.3	-5.0	-5.6	-6.6	-9.5	1.0	-5.0	-2.5
2009 Dec.	-3.6	-2.5	-4.9	-5.3	-9.2	0.0	-4.9	-2.1
2010 Jan.	-2.9	-0.8	-5.4	-7.1	-8.0	0.3	-7.4	-2.1

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, NBS.

1) According to NACE Rev. 2 as of 1 January 2009.



TABLE 10 Wages and productivity

(annual percentage changes)

	Total	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing	Industry	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	General government, education, healthcare and other services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Unit labour costs (ULC)							
2005	4.3	7.0	-1.7	-10.5	8.4	17.9	7.2
2006	1.5	-9.9	-4.0	-2.4	6.8	-5.5	6.9
2007	0.1	-0.9	0.1	4.1	0.4	4.8	-5.0
2008	2.5	17.4	6.0	3.9	-7.4	0.5	11.4
2009	7.2	-22.5	-4.4	9.8	18.3	11.8	8.8
2008 Q2	2.1	45.7	-0.6	10.8	-3.2	1.0	5.6
2008 Q3	1.9	11.7	12.2	7.5	-9.3	-4.9	5.7
2008 Q4	5.8	7.7	18.3	-7.6	-10.6	1.5	20.2
2009 Q1	12.6	-23.8	17.5	36.5	25.7	1.2	3.5
2009 Q2	11.1	-11.4	3.3	9.0	11.5	15.4	20.4
2009 Q3	6.0	-34.8	-15.3	-2.2	22.0	22.7	15.7
2009 Q4	0.6	-13.2	-18.1	4.3	16.1	8.3	-1.9
Compensation per employee (current prices)							
2005	9.7	12.7	7.4	5.5	10.1	7.6	12.5
2006	7.6	8.4	11.1	11.8	1.4	5.4	9.2
2007	8.3	12.0	10.9	4.8	13.2	2.4	3.6
2008	6.0	10.9	9.6	-0.3	-3.2	17.2	8.0
2009	4.7	-1.1	0.0	3.4	1.9	12.0	9.5
2008 Q2	6.4	13.3	11.2	0.8	-2.7	16.3	7.5
2008 Q3	5.3	12.4	8.8	-1.8	-2.2	15.6	5.7
2008 Q4	5.4	13.2	7.1	1.8	-3.8	18.6	7.7
2009 Q1	6.5	2.5	4.1	11.5	3.9	11.2	8.5
2009 Q2	6.4	7.2	2.4	8.4	3.0	16.4	8.1
2009 Q3	4.8	-4.6	-1.4	1.4	1.9	11.2	13.8
2009 Q4	2.1	-6.7	-3.9	-3.9	-0.3	9.6	8.1
Labour productivity (constant prices)							
2005	5.2	-1.3	7.2	7.0	3.5	-5.4	9.0
2006	6.0	20.8	15.9	14.2	-3.5	10.0	2.6
2007	8.2	13.5	11.0	0.7	13.2	-2.0	9.2
2008	3.5	-4.1	4.4	-3.5	4.6	16.7	-2.8
2009	-2.4	27.7	4.5	-5.8	-13.9	0.1	0.7
2008 Q2	4.3	-22.2	11.9	-9.1	0.5	15.2	1.8
2008 Q3	3.4	0.6	-3.0	-8.6	7.8	21.5	0.0
2008 Q4	-0.5	5.1	-9.4	10.1	7.6	16.7	-10.4
2009 Q1	-5.4	34.6	-11.4	-18.3	-17.4	9.9	4.8
2009 Q2	-4.3	20.9	-0.8	-0.5	-7.6	0.9	-10.2
2009 Q3	-1.2	46.4	16.3	3.6	-16.5	-9.4	-1.7
2009 Q4	1.4	7.5	17.4	-7.8	-14.1	1.2	10.1

Source: Statistical Office of the SR and NBS calculations.



4 REAL ECONOMY (GDP, LABOUR MARKET, ECONOMIC INDICATORS)

TABLE 11 Industrial and construction production indices

(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)

	Industrial production by economic activity					Industrial production by MIG ²⁾				Construction production ³⁾
	Industry in total (index, 2005=100)	Industry in total	Manufacturing	Mining and quarrying	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Intermediate goods	Capital goods	Consumer goods		
								Durables	Non-durables	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2005	100.0	-1.2	-1.5	-14.4	2.3	-3.1	-2.6	19.4	-0.9	14.6
2006	115.2	15.2	20.4	-3.2	-2.9	6.6	32.5	94.8	20.1	14.9
2007	134.6	16.9	20.5	15.4	-0.4	4.2	47.6	46.2	-2.6	5.8
2008	137.9	2.5	2.8	-10.8	2.6	-4.3	9.8	4.7	1.0	12.0
2009	117.9	-14.5	-16.1	1.6	-7.7	-14.9	-25.9	0.7	-7.9	-11.3
2009 Q1	110.1	-22.5	-25.2	-2.2	-9.8	-27.8	-36.9	9.4	-17.4	-13.6
2009 Q2	112.9	-21.6	-25.0	-3.4	-1.0	-23.6	-39.0	3.4	-8.5	-5.9
2009 Q3	117.9	-13.6	-14.0	5.2	-14.2	-8.9	-25.8	-0.3	-5.2	-7.9
2009 Q4	130.6	1.2	2.1	6.7	-4.9	5.2	5.4	-6.5	-0.2	-18.0
2009 Aug.	113.9	-9.1	-8.5	0.9	-14.2	-6.8	-16.0	5.8	-8.2	0.1
2009 Sep.	132.3	-8.2	-7.6	9.5	-14.8	1.0	-18.0	-4.1	2.6	-16.9
2009 Oct.	139.4	-6.3	-7.1	6.2	-3.2	3.1	-11.4	-16.7	-4.1	-21.9
2009 Nov.	137.0	1.1	2.2	6.8	-5.7	2.7	5.8	-3.7	1.0	-13.3
2009 Dec.	115.5	12.0	16.5	7.3	-5.6	11.2	35.4	11.5	3.0	-18.2
2010 Jan.	121.6	19.3	23.7	7.1	3.2	41.1	28.8	7.1	13.2	-8.1
	month-on-month percentage changes ¹⁾									
2009 Aug.	121.4	5.4	7.1	-2.5	-4.2	6.4	11.4	8.5	0.3	2.2
2009 Sep.	125.8	3.6	4.7	3.3	-2.1	3.8	8.0	1.0	6.1	-8.1
2009 Oct.	126.7	0.7	0.4	-2.1	3.7	-0.9	3.2	-2.6	-4.9	-6.4
2009 Nov.	125.1	-1.3	1.3	-3.6	-2.2	-5.9	-3.8	10.2	1.8	6.1
2009 Dec.	121.0	-3.3	-2.3	0.2	-3.1	0.1	5.6	4.3	1.7	-7.2
2010 Jan.	126.3	4.4	2.5	-0.5	7.0	4.9	0.9	2.5	5.1	-3.3

Source: Statistical Office of the SR, NBS calculations; adjusted for calendar effects, not seasonally adjusted (unless otherwise indicated).

1) Seasonally adjusted (except for construction production, not adjusted for calendar effects).

2) Structure according to Main Industrial Groupings.

3) Not adjusted for calendar effects.



TABLE 12 Receipts

(annual percentage changes)

Receipts by branch

	Industrial orders (manufacturing; constant prices)		Total receipts of sectors													Registration of new passenger cars and light trucks	
	(index 2005 = 100)	current prices ²⁾	current prices ²⁾	Receipts from own output and sales		Construction		Sale and mainte- nance of vehicles	Whole- sale	Retail sale	Hotels and restaurants		Real estates, renting, business activi- ties	Post and telecom- munications	Trans- port and storage	Total in thosands of units	Annual percent- age changes
				constant prices ¹⁾	current prices ²⁾	constant prices ¹⁾	current prices ²⁾	constant prices ¹⁾	constant prices ¹⁾	constant prices ¹⁾	Accom- modation	Restau- rants	constant prices ¹⁾	current prices ²⁾	current prices ²⁾	current prices ²⁾	current prices ²⁾
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2006	129.6	29.6	.	.	15.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78.6	10.2
2007	157.8	21.8	.	.	12.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83.3	6.0
2008	160.2	1.5	.	3.6	5.9	16.4	.	7.0	13.7	9.1	-2.9	2.4	.	.	.	96.9	16.4
2009	124.4	-22.3	-18.8	-18.0	-21.1	-13.9	-11.7	-17.9	-26.8	-10.3	-23.6	-27.7	-6.0	3.3	-13.6	90.4	-6.7
2008 Q3	157.5	1.1	.	4.5	6.7	17.2	.	5.7	15.4	9.8	-3.0	-1.0	.	.	.	23.4	19.5
2008 Q4	135.6	-20.2	.	-12.3	-9.6	16.1	.	-4.8	7.3	5.6	-7.2	-3.2	.	.	.	25.3	5.4
2009 Q1	112.6	-35.2	-20.8	-25.2	-25.6	-20.8	-17.3	-25.0	-25.1	-10.9	-27.3	-27.4	-1.4	9.4	-14.5	16.2	-25.6
2009 Q2	116.1	-33.1	-22.5	-25.8	-29.0	-8.8	-6.1	-12.3	-29.5	-10.5	-27.9	-30.9	-5.8	9.9	-17.5	32.0	20.9
2009 Q3	130.9	-16.9	-19.1	-16.4	-21.1	-9.0	-7.6	-16.5	-28.7	-9.7	-24.3	-29.1	-9.9	-1.1	-11.9	24.6	5.0
2009 Q4	138.0	1.8	-12.1	-1.6	-7.6	-18.2	-16.9	-18.7	-23.7	-9.8	-13.7	-23.1	-6.5	-3.0	-10.4	17.6	-30.2
2009 Apr.	114.1	-38.4	-23.6	-29.3	-31.1	-11.9	-9.3	-15.3	-28.9	-8.9	-25.9	-29.2	-5.6	10.8	-17.3	10.9	17.1
2009 May	112.5	-33.4	-23.3	-26.6	-30.2	-6.2	-3.6	-15.5	-30.2	-12.0	-30.0	-30.8	-5.0	10.4	-18.5	9.6	17.4
2009 June	121.7	-27.0	-20.7	-21.4	-25.6	-8.2	-5.5	-6.2	-29.5	-10.7	-27.7	-32.8	-6.7	8.5	-16.7	11.5	28.1
2009 July	116.5	-28.2	-21.4	-22.5	-26.3	-6.5	-4.1	-12.5	-30.4	-10.2	-24.7	-31.4	-8.1	-0.4	-10.8	11.2	20.1
2009 Aug.	126.5	-6.3	-17.3	-11.6	-17.3	-5.9	-4.5	-17.8	-29.5	-9.6	-25.3	-30.5	-11.0	-0.2	-10.9	7.4	5.4
2009 Sep.	149.6	-14.6	-18.4	-15.1	-19.6	-14.7	-13.4	-19.2	-26.3	-9.2	-22.9	-25.3	-10.5	-2.5	-13.9	6.0	-15.1
2009 Oct.	147.5	-8.7	-17.4	-11.1	-15.9	-21.1	-19.9	-25.4	-27.8	-10.3	-16.7	-25.4	-3.2	1.1	-16.4	6.0	-36.5
2009 Nov.	145.1	1.9	-10.4	-1.1	-5.8	-15.6	-14.1	-19.1	-22.3	-9.8	-13.0	-22.7	0.0	4.3	-8.6	5.2	-22.3
2009 Dec.	121.6	18.2	-7.8	7.3	1.7	-17.9	-16.5	-11.5	-20.7	-9.2	-11.4	-21.3	-1.7	-11.2	-5.0	6.5	-29.5
2010 Jan.	.	.	2.2	14.2	7.9	-13.4	-12.3	-2.8	-3.1	-2.9	-9.9	-12.1	2.5	-1.7	2.6	3.9	-1.9

Sources: Statistical Office of the SR, Eurostat, Automotive Industry Association of the SR and NBS calculations.

1) At constant prices of December 2005. Quarterly data refer to a simple average of indices (the same period of the previous year = 100) at constant prices for corresponding three months.

2) At current prices.

3) At constant prices of December 2000.



TABLE 12 Receipts

(annual percentage changes)

Receipts (Main Industrial Groupings)

	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing			Energy		Intermediate goods and capital goods			Consumer goods				Revenues and Industry ²⁾	
		Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing		Energy excluding supply of electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning and water		Intermediate goods	Capital goods		Durable consumer goods	Non/durable consumer goods	Consumer goods excluding food, beverages and tobacco		
	current prices ¹⁾	current prices ¹⁾	current prices ¹⁾	current prices ¹⁾	current prices ¹⁾	current prices ¹⁾	current prices ¹⁾	current prices ¹⁾	current prices ¹⁾	current prices ¹⁾	current prices ¹⁾	current prices ¹⁾	current prices ¹⁾	EUR mil. ¹⁾
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2006	16.5	14.0	16.5	15.6	25.9	14.7	9.5	22.5	19.3	22.5	44.7	27.3	16.5	51,622.4
2007	13.9	-7.6	14.1	1.3	-6.9	17.2	8.4	28.8	10.1	28.8	24.6	15.1	13.9	58,801.7
2008	3.1	17.1	3.0	19.4	9.6	2.3	0.3	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.1	60,639.6
2009	-24.4	-9.6	-24.6	-10.8	-29.8	-27.1	-26.5	-27.7	-14.1	-27.7	-9.9	-13.3	-24.4	45,832.2
2008 Q3	4.8	22.1	4.6	22.4	26.8	4.4	3.0	6.0	-0.6	6.0	-5.6	-3.2	4.8	15,269.0
2008 Q4	-13.9	8.0	-14.1	3.7	-26.4	-17.9	-16.5	-19.3	1.7	-19.3	5.4	2.4	-13.9	13,776.1
2009 Q1	-31.7	5.1	-32.0	-7.3	-44.6	-36.0	-33.4	-38.7	-12.8	-38.7	-8.3	-11.4	-31.7	10,498.7
2009 Q2	-32.3	-11.6	-32.5	-15.2	-31.8	-36.2	-33.9	-38.7	-17.1	-38.7	-8.9	-15.7	-32.3	10,983.7
2009 Q3	-24.0	-10.3	-24.1	-15.1	-37.3	-26.1	-26.1	-26.1	-11.5	-26.1	-1.9	-9.3	-24.0	11,610.3
2009 Q4	-7.5	-18.2	-7.4	-6.6	3.4	-5.4	-9.5	-0.9	-15.0	-0.9	-17.1	-16.1	-7.5	12,739.5
2009 Apr.	-35.0	-26.2	-35.1	-11.4	-26.6	-42.4	-36.2	-48.5	-8.4	9.4	-24.5	-3.7	-35.0	3,615.6
2009 May	-33.2	0.8	-33.6	-17.6	-33.1	-36.6	-34.2	-39.1	-20.6	-15.7	-24.6	-19.9	-33.2	3,530.7
2009 June	-28.4	-5.6	-28.6	-16.6	-34.8	-29.3	-31.2	-27.4	-22.5	-21.9	-23.1	-24.3	-28.4	3,837.4
2009 July	-30.4	-9.9	-30.6	-15.4	-44.2	-33.2	-29.2	-37.4	-12.4	-0.1	-19.8	-10.6	-30.4	3,597.9
2009 Aug.	-19.9	-13.7	-19.9	-13.0	-33.7	-21.4	-26.6	-14.4	-9.6	1.8	-19.3	-6.2	-19.9	3,719.1
2009 Sep.	-21.4	-7.3	-21.5	-16.9	-33.5	-23.1	-22.6	-23.6	-12.4	-5.5	-20.2	-10.7	-21.4	4,293.3
2009 Oct.	-17.7	-24.9	-17.6	-11.7	-22.9	-15.5	-17.2	-13.6	-21.8	-26.1	-14.5	-23.6	-17.7	4,546.9
2009 Nov.	-4.1	-15.1	-4.0	-10.1	11.4	-3.1	-6.5	0.4	-9.5	-8.9	-10.4	-9.7	-4.1	4,546.2
2009 Dec.	3.8	-12.0	4.0	1.7	47.4	7.0	-1.8	17.3	-11.5	-12.0	-11.1	-11.7	3.8	3,646.3
2010 Jan.	13.8	-18.3	14.3	-1.1	51.3	18.8	16.9	21.0	-5.5	-6.8	-4.1	-5.9	13.8	3,666.6

Sources: Statistical Office of the SR, Eurostat and NBS calculations.

1) At current prices.

2) Intermediate goods receipts + Capital goods + Consumer goods – Energy excluding supply of electricity, gas, heat, cold air, water = Receipts for industry – (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply + Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities)



TABLE 13 Nominal average wages

(annual percentage changes)

	Wages ¹⁾													
	Total		Agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing	Industry	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate, renting and business activities	Public administration and defence; social security	Education	Health and social work activities	Other social services
	EUR	year-on-year % changes												
2005	573.4	9.2	7.8	7.2	6.0	8.3	7.6	8.5	5.7	9.4	9.4	10.3	8.4	8.4
2006	622.8	8.0	8.6	6.8	5.0	7.4	6.7	6.5	9.6	10.3	10.3	8.5	8.5	6.2
2007	668.7	7.2	10.3	6.4	6.9	6.4	6.2	8.9	6.7	5.7	6.8	7.7	15.6	9.0
2008	723.0	8.1	8.9	6.9	7.7	9.8	2.9	5.4	3.6	9.2	8.8	8.5	11.9	9.5
2008 Q2	712.3	9.5	11.8	8.7	7.3	10.6	2.5	3.9	0.7	13.2	9.9	10.8	14.1	10.6
2008 Q3	704.6	8.8	11.2	7.8	8.6	10.9	2.6	6.8	5.2	7.4	12.0	6.0	9.5	9.2
2008 Q4	796.4	4.6	3.9	3.5	7.2	9.0	2.6	2.6	1.5	3.6	2.5	6.1	7.7	8.6

	EUR	year-on-year % changes	Agri-culture, forestry and fishing	Industry	Con-struction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Trans-posing and storage	Accom-modation and food service activities	Informa-tion and commu-nication	Financial and in-surance activities	Real estate activities	Profes-sional, scientific and technical activities	Admin-istrative and support service activities	Public admin-istration and defence; social security	Education	Human health and so-cial work activities	Arts, entertain-ment and recrea-tion	Other activities
2009 Q1 ²⁾	710.5	4.7	-1.1	3.0	2.7	1.2	3.7	-8.5	3.9	-2.3	-6.0	9.1	7.9	11.0	7.8	6.7	8.0	7.4
2009 Q2	732.5	2.8	4.9	1.5	2.2	4.4	1.1	-6.7	3.5	3.8	-1.9	4.6	7.1	4.2	7.5	4.9	5.1	6.7
2009 Q3	722.5	2.5	-0.3	1.6	0.5	-3.0	-1.4	-4.3	0.4	-0.1	-6.1	3.7	10.6	4.1	6.8	5.6	9.0	6.2
2009 Q4	813.2	2.1	1.3	4.7	-2.1	-7.0	-2.5	-8.7	4.3	-1.5	2.0	-3.8	10.3	1.9	7.3	4.8	3.5	2.1
2009	744.5	3.0	1.2	2.6	0.6	-1.1	0.2	-7.3	3.0	0.0	-3.0	3.4	9.0	5.0	7.3	5.4	6.4	5.6

	EUR	Industry	Construction	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	Wholesale	Retail trade	Accommodation	Restaurants and catering	Transporting and storage	Information and communication	Selected market services
2009 Apr. ²⁾	682.4	2.5	5.1	1.9	1.7	4.2	8.9	6.5	3.6	3.2	6.5
2009 May	684.3	-0.7	0.2	-0.6	1.9	3.6	6.6	0.8	-0.1	5.7	5.8
2009 June	709.3	2.9	1.2	0.8	1.1	3.3	2.1	2.6	1.4	-0.9	6.3
2009 July	701.0	0.9	3.5	-3.4	0.0	2.9	-0.2	1.7	1.1	1.4	15.3
2009 Aug.	676.8	2.2	0.0	-2.4	0.9	3.9	0.1	2.4	-0.4	1.3	3.0
2009 Sep.	689.7	1.8	-2.7	-3.1	2.6	5.6	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.5	3.7
2009 Oct.	690.4	2.4	-4.5	-2.2	-7.0	0.7	-0.5	1.6	-2.9	-2.9	6.0
2009 Nov.	763.5	5.0	-0.4	-7.0	-5.5	1.5	-2.7	0.1	-2.9	-1.5	-3.7
2009 Dec.	766.1	6.5	-2.7	-1.7	-2.4	1.1	1.7	1.5	-4.5	-2.1	-5.5
2010 Jan.	692.0	5.6	-0.6	2.6	1.2	1.5	3.5	5.1	-1.3	6.1	4.9

Source: Statistical office of the SR and NBS calculations.

1) Statistical reports.

2) The Statistical office of the SR has applied new classification of economic activities SK NACE since 2009.



TABLE 14 Business and consumer surveys

(percentage balances¹⁾, unless otherwise indicated; seasonally adjusted)

	Economic sentiment indicator ²⁾ (long-term av- erage = 100)	Manufacturing industry					Consumer confidence indicator				
		Industrial confidence indicator				Capacity utilisation ³⁾ (percentages)					
		Total ⁴⁾	Order books	Stocks of finished products	Production expectations		Total ⁴⁾	Financial situation of households over next 12 months	Economic situation over next 12 months	Unemploy- ment situation over next 12 months	Savings over next 12 months
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2005	104.5	5.5	-6.2	2.2	24.8	78.3	-13.7	-10.9	-8.9	-0.2	-35.4
2006	110.6	9.0	-1.8	0.9	29.6	75.4	-9.6	-6.1	-6.1	-4.4	-30.5
2007	112.5	14.2	4.7	-4.1	33.8	73.6	-0.3	1.1	6.8	-12.4	-21.7
2008	97.7	-4.2	-11.7	3.6	2.8	72.0	-13.1	-13.6	-12.4	1.2	-25.0
2009	77.2	-17.9	-45.2	10.4	1.9	53.7	-35.4	-18.3	-40.2	53.0	-30.1
2008 Q3	100.6	0.0	-6.5	4.0	10.4	71.5	-10.3	-15.3	-8.7	-8.4	-25.4
2008 Q4	84.8	-20.8	-32.9	10.3	-19.3	68.9	-23.7	-14.6	-20.6	33.5	-26.2
2009 Q1	73.7	-30.1	-45.1	17.6	-27.8	53.3	-40.9	-21.5	-43.7	68.8	-29.5
2009 Q2	69.1	-25.8	-52.5	15.1	-9.8	50.9	-39.0	-21.0	-48.0	56.1	-30.9
2009 Q3	78.5	-11.5	-46.2	6.4	17.9	51.9	-31.7	-16.2	-38.5	43.4	-29.0
2009 Q4	87.3	-4.0	-37.2	2.3	27.4	58.8	-30.0	-14.6	-30.8	43.6	-31.1
2009 June	73.7	-16.5	-54.7	18.8	23.9	-	-36.0	-17.5	-45.8	50.7	-30.1
2009 July	76.4	-9.9	-46.9	7.2	24.2	51.9	-34.7	-18.5	-45.2	46.4	-28.9
2009 Aug.	77.9	-11.4	-47.2	6.1	19.0	-	-34.3	-18.2	-42.1	47.7	-29.2
2009 Sep.	81.2	-13.3	-44.5	5.9	10.5	-	-26.2	-11.8	-28.3	36.1	-28.8
2009 Oct.	83.9	-8.7	-37.5	4.7	16.2	58.8	-30.9	-14.0	-32.5	46.9	-29.9
2009 Nov.	85.8	-5.6	-37.4	3.0	23.4	-	-31.5	-16.2	-32.4	47.2	-30.1
2009 Dec.	92.2	2.3	-36.7	-0.9	42.7	-	-27.7	-13.7	-27.4	36.6	-33.2
2010 Jan.	92.4	-2.3	-31.9	-6.4	18.7	58.1	-25.3	-12.3	-26.7	31.2	-30.9
2010 Feb.	93.3	-4.6	-30.7	-1.1	15.7	-	-18.7	-7.7	-13.6	26.8	-26.7

Source: European Commission.

1) Difference between the percentages of respondents giving positive and negative replies.

2) The economic sentiment indicator is composed of the industrial, services, consumer, construction, and retail trade confidence indicators; the industrial confidence indicator has a weight of 40%, the services confidence indicator a weight of 30%, the consumer confidence indicator a weight of 20%, and construction and retail trade indicators a weight of 5% each. Values of the economic sentiment indicator above (below) 100 indicate above – average (below – average) economic sentiment, calculated for the period 1993 to 2009.

3) Data are collected in January, April, July and October each year. The quarterly figures shown are averages of two successive surveys. Annual data are derived from quarterly averages.

4) The confidence indicators are calculated as simple averages of the components shown; the assessments of stocks (columns 4 and 17) and unemployment (column 10) are used with inverted signs for the calculation of confidence indicators.



TABLE 14 Business and consumer surveys (continuation)

(percentage balances¹⁾, unless otherwise indicated; seasonally adjusted)

	Construction confidence indicator			Retail trade indicator				Services confidence indicator			
	Total ⁴⁾	Order books	Employment expectations	Total ⁴⁾	Present business situation	Volume of stocks	Expected business situation	Total ⁴⁾	Business climate	Demand in recent months	Demand in the months ahead
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
2005	-10.1	-24.6	4.5	14.6	14.8	5.1	34.2	33.6	24.6	33.7	42.5
2006	-1.6	-15.8	12.6	22.5	30.5	-2.7	34.2	43.5	40.1	43.9	46.7
2007	-4.8	-20.5	10.8	20.5	33.4	5.9	34.2	34.9	29.2	32.2	43.1
2008	-6.6	-23.8	10.6	20.0	32.7	7.2	34.5	19.0	10.6	20.1	26.2
2009	-43.3	-55.7	-30.9	-14.5	-18.4	15.4	-9.6	-8.7	-13.9	-7.4	-4.7
2008 Q3	-4.5	-21.5	12.5	21.3	32.2	7.3	38.9	21.6	10.0	22.3	32.4
2008 Q4	-10.1	-29.5	9.3	10.8	18.1	11.8	26.2	5.3	0.6	8.6	6.7
2009 Q1	-25.4	-32.9	-17.9	-6.9	3.6	19.0	-5.4	-2.2	-2.7	2.5	-6.5
2009 Q2	-50.4	-57.9	-43.0	-21.3	-22.8	18.4	-22.7	-21.1	-27.9	-22.6	-12.8
2009 Q3	-52.1	-66.1	-38.1	-17.4	-27.8	13.1	-11.2	-15.0	-23.2	-13.4	-8.4
2009 Q4	-45.3	-66.0	-24.5	-12.2	-26.4	11.2	0.9	3.6	-1.8	3.8	8.9
2009 June	-52.9	-61.6	-44.2	-20.9	-26.3	16.8	-19.8	-19.6	-26.8	-16.1	-16.0
2009 July	-52.8	-63.7	-41.9	-22.7	-32.4	12.5	-23.0	-21.9	-27.8	-27.1	-10.8
2009 Aug.	-51.3	-66.7	-35.9	-14.8	-27.3	11.8	-5.3	-16.3	-24.3	-11.0	-13.6
2009 Sep.	-52.2	-67.8	-36.6	-14.7	-23.7	15.0	-5.3	-6.8	-17.4	-2.1	-0.8
2009 Oct.	-47.7	-65.2	-30.1	-11.8	-19.5	15.0	-0.9	-1.1	-9.5	1.8	4.3
2009 Nov.	-45.0	-64.9	-25.0	-15.0	-31.7	11.5	-1.8	1.8	-5.8	6.1	5.2
2009 Dec.	-43.2	-68.0	-18.5	-9.9	-28.1	7.1	5.5	10.2	9.8	3.5	17.3
2010 Jan.	-47.7	-64.2	-31.2	-10.0	-30.7	3.2	3.8	15.1	12.0	10.7	22.5
2010 Feb.	-42.1	-58.1	-26.0	-9.5	-27.3	1.3	0.2	15.4	11.0	15.1	20.1

Source: European Commission.

1) Difference between the percentages of respondents giving positive and negative replies.

2) The economic sentiment indicator is composed of the industrial, services, consumer, construction, and retail trade confidence indicators; the industrial confidence indicator has a weight of 40%, the services confidence indicator a weight of 30%, the consumer confidence indicator a weight of 20%, and construction and retail trade indicators a weight of 5% each. Values of the economic sentiment indicator above (below) 100 indicate above – average (below – average) economic sentiment, calculated for the period 1993 to 2009.

3) Data are collected in January, April, July and October each year. The quarterly figures shown are averages of two successive surveys. Annual data are derived from quarterly averages.

4) The confidence indicators are calculated as simple averages of the components shown; the assessments of stocks (columns 4 and 17) and unemployment (column 10) are used with inverted signs for the calculation of confidence indicators.



TABLE 15 Employment and unemployment

(annual percentage changes)

	Employment ¹⁾										Unemployment rate in %
	Total		Number of employees	Self-employed	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing	Industry	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	General government, education, healthcare and other services	
	Thousands of persons	year-on-year % changes									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2005	2 084,0	1,4	0,6	7,0	-1,9	-1,1	2,6	3,6	8,8	-0,8	16,2
2006	2 131,8	2,3	2,3	2,1	-7,2	1,2	4,9	5,3	4,2	0,4	13,3
2007	2 177,0	2,1	1,9	3,8	-6,5	2,4	7,1	5,1	-1,5	-0,2	11,0
2008	2 237,1	2,8	2,0	7,6	0,8	1,6	7,8	5,1	4,8	-1,0	9,6
2009	2 184,4	-2,4	-4,2	9,1	-13,7	-12,3	4,3	0,6	3,7	2,0	12,1
2008 Q2	2 226,9	2,9	2,2	7,4	1,4	2,6	6,4	6,3	2,9	-1,9	10,1
2008 Q3	2 262,6	3,2	2,4	8,7	1,0	1,7	9,1	4,4	8,2	-0,2	9,0
2008 Q4	2 251,0	2,1	1,4	6,8	-0,1	-1,2	9,6	4,1	4,8	0,0	8,7
2009 Q1	2 199,9	-0,4	-1,9	9,7	-14,9	-8,0	7,6	2,6	5,3	1,9	10,5
2009 Q2	2 197,9	-1,3	-3,5	13,0	-8,5	-12,3	8,7	0,3	7,5	3,3	11,3
2009 Q3	2 178,3	-3,7	-5,7	8,2	-13,1	-14,0	1,3	0,0	0,6	1,1	12,5
2009 Q4	2 161,7	-4	-5,5	5,7	-18,5	-14,7	0,2	-0,3	1,7	1,5	13,9
2009 Apr. ²⁾	1 302,6	-	-	-	-	-14,3	4,0	-5,8	-	-	10,9
2009 May	1 284,9	-	-	-	-	-16,0	3,2	-7,1	-	-	11,4
2009 June	1 274,6	-	-	-	-	-17,2	2,5	-7,9	-	-	11,8
2009 July	1 261,2	-	-	-	-	-17,6	1,8	-9,6	-	-	12,1
2009 Aug.	1 257,5	-	-	-	-	-17,9	1,2	-10,2	-	-	12,1
2009 Sep.	1 249,0	-	-	-	-	-18,1	-0,2	-10,1	-	-	12,5
2009 Oct.	1 246,4	-	-	-	-	-17,8	-0,8	-10,1	-	-	12,4
2009 Nov.	1 243,9	-	-	-	-	-16,8	-2,0	-9,7	-	-	12,4
2009 Dec.	1 235,8	-	-	-	-	-15,7	-3,3	-8,6	-	-	12,7
2010 Jan.	1 234,5	-	-	-	-	-14,7	-1,8	-6,8	-	-	12,9
2010 Feb.											13,0

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

1) ESA 95.

2) The Statistical Office of the SR has applied new classification of economic activities SK NACE since 2009; figures referring to previous periods are based on OKEČ classification.



TABLE 16 GDP – expenditure side

	Total	Domestic demand						External balance			
		Total	Final consumption of households	Final consumption of NPISHs	Final consumption of General government	Gross fixed capital formation	Changes in inventories	Balance	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Statistical discrepancy
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Current prices (EUR bln.)											
2006	55.05	57.22	30.82	0.59	10.41	14.59	0.82	-2.18	46.47	48.65	0.00
2007	61.55	62.19	33.86	0.60	10.64	16.10	1.00	-0.64	53.37	54.02	0.00
2008	67.22	68.73	37.55	0.63	11.69	16.72	2.14	-1.51	55.81	57.33	0.00
2009	63.33	63.77	37.67	0.64	12.41	14.94	-1.90	-0.14	44.43	44.56	-0.30
2008 Q1	15.77	15.95	9.04	0.15	2.41	3.54	0.81	-0.18	14.18	14.36	0.00
2008 Q2	16.85	17.17	9.18	0.16	2.77	4.45	0.61	-0.32	14.62	14.95	0.00
2008 Q3	17.59	17.85	9.60	0.16	2.80	4.42	0.87	-0.26	13.84	14.10	0.00
2008 Q4	17.02	17.76	9.74	0.16	3.71	4.30	-0.15	-0.75	13.17	13.92	0.00
2009 Q1	14.66	15.22	9.25	0.16	2.54	3.40	-0.13	-0.65	10.05	10.69	0.08
2009 Q2	15.59	15.63	9.30	0.16	3.06	3.68	-0.56	0.14	10.78	10.64	-0.18
2009 Q3	16.57	16.33	9.56	0.16	2.88	3.91	-0.19	0.22	11.19	10.97	0.02
2009 Q4	16.52	16.59	9.56	0.16	3.93	3.95	-1.01	0.15	12.41	12.26	-0.22
Percentage of GDP											
2009	100.0	100.7	59.5	1.0	19.6	23.6	-3.0	-0.2	70.1	70.4	-0.5
Chain-linked volumes											
Annual percentage changes											
2005	6.7	8.6	6.5	3.4	3.9	17.5	-	-	10.0	12.4	-
2006	8.5	6.6	5.9	9.1	9.7	9.3	-	-	21.0	17.8	-
2007	10.6	6.4	7.1	-1.3	0.1	9.1	-	-	14.3	9.2	-
2008	6.2	6.0	6.1	1.6	5.3	1.8	-	-	3.2	3.1	-
2009	-4.7	-5.8	-0.7	-1.7	2.8	-10.5	-	-	-16.5	-17.6	-
2008 Q1	9.7	9.5	7.6	2.3	1.0	6.5	-	-	10.8	10.6	-
2008 Q2	7.3	7.2	6.4	0.5	10.3	9.5	-	-	8.2	8.0	-
2008 Q3	6.8	7.3	6.1	0.9	6.1	0.6	-	-	2.9	3.6	-
2008 Q4	1.6	1.1	4.5	2.5	4.0	-7.2	-	-	-7.6	-7.8	-
2009 Q1	-5.7	-3.9	-0.9	-1.7	1.3	-3.9	-	-	-25.2	-22.3	-
2009 Q2	-5.5	-6.7	0.5	-1.9	6.9	-17.7	-	-	-20.3	-22.2	-
2009 Q3	-4.9	-6.2	-0.3	-1.5	-0.2	-11.4	-	-	-15.0	-15.6	-
2009 Q4	-2.6	-6.2	-1.9	-1.6	2.9	-7.3	-	-	-5.2	-10.3	-
Quarter-on-quarter percentage changes (seasonally adjusted)											
2008 Q1	-2.0	0.7	1.7	0.2	1.9	1.0	-	-	2.1	2.6	-
2008 Q2	1.6	1.0	0.8	-1.6	1.4	1.6	-	-	-4.8	-4.2	-
2008 Q3	1.2	0.3	1.6	0.6	1.8	-3.9	-	-	-1.2	-2.3	-
2008 Q4	0.6	-1.6	1.3	3.0	-0.6	-5.1	-	-	-4.0	-3.9	-
2009 Q1	-8.1	-2.9	-4.3	-4.8	-0.2	-1.4	-	-	-17.5	-14.2	-
2009 Q2	1.2	-2.7	1.6	0.5	4.0	-4.6	-	-	3.7	-1.0	-
2009 Q3	1.6	-0.4	0.9	0.3	-2.6	-1.1	-	-	3.1	3.0	-
2009 Q4	2.0	-1.3	0.6	2.6	1.8	-0.3	-	-	6.9	2.2	-

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.



TABLE 17 GDP – supply side

	Gross value added							Net taxes on products
	Total	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing	Industry	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Financial, real estate, renting and business activities	General government, education, healthcare and other services	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Current prices (EUR bln.)								
2006	49.7	1.8	15.6	3.8	11.9	8.7	7.9	5.4
2007	55.5	2.0	17.2	4.3	13.8	9.5	8.8	6.1
2008	61.0	1.9	18.2	5.0	15.8	11.3	8.9	6.2
2009	57.5	1.5	14.7	5.1	14.0	12.6	9.7	5.8
2008 Q1	14.42	0.44	4.91	1.00	3.55	2.59	1.93	1.34
2008 Q2	15.34	0.32	4.87	1.09	4.14	2.57	2.34	1.51
2008 Q3	15.90	0.69	4.41	1.29	4.30	3.11	2.10	1.69
2008 Q4	15.36	0.44	3.95	1.66	3.82	3.00	2.49	1.66
2009 Q1	13.28	0.34	3.58	0.90	3.12	3.20	2.14	1.38
2009 Q2	14.26	0.29	3.67	1.19	3.80	3.10	2.22	1.32
2009 Q3	15.14	0.51	3.87	1.41	3.75	3.14	2.46	1.43
2009 Q4	14.87	0.36	3.58	1.58	3.30	3.17	2.89	1.65
Contribution to GDP (%)								
2009	90.9	2.4	23.2	8.0	22.1	19.9	15.3	9.1
Chain-linked volumes								
Annual percentage changes								
2006	10.1	12.3	17.3	20.2	0.6	14.4	2.9	-4.4
2007	10.7	7.4	12.1	7.0	14.7	6.4	9.4	9.2
2008	6.9	-2.6	7.0	5.6	13.2	11.1	-4.8	-0.5
2009	-4.6	10.2	-8.3	-1.8	-13.1	3.8	2.9	-5.6
2008 Q1	10.7	0.8	23.7	-0.2	11.6	6.0	-5.0	0.0
2008 Q2	7.9	-21.5	16.5	-2.5	10.1	7.2	-0.9	1.7
2008 Q3	7.1	1.1	0.0	0.7	15.9	18.4	-1.0	3.9
2008 Q4	2.6	4.3	-9.1	20.6	15.3	12.0	-11.3	-6.2
2009 Q1	-7.0	14.5	-18.6	-12.1	-15.2	15.7	6.8	8.8
2009 Q2	-5.1	10.5	-13.1	8.1	-7.3	8.5	-7.3	-9.9
2009 Q3	-4.2	27.3	0.0	5.0	-15.5	-8.8	0.5	-12.0
2009 Q4	-2.2	-12.4	0.1	-7.6	-14.4	3.0	11.7	-6.1

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.



5 PUBLIC FINANCES

TABLE 18 Central government budget

(cumulative volumes; in millions of EUR unless otherwise indicated)

	Budget balance														
		Total revenues											Total expenditures		
		Tax revenues							Non-tax revenues	Grants and transfers	Foreign transfers		Current	Capital	
			Individual income tax	Corporate tax	Withhold- ing taxes	Value added tax	Excise taxes	Other taxes							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
2005	-1,124.8	8,587.1	7,388.8	92.7	1,396.4	128.0	4,063.8	1,659.3	48.6	700.8	497.5	460.4	9,711.9	8,667.3	1,044.6
2006	-1,051.5	9,691.9	7,842.8	85.8	1,568.7	161.3	4,264.1	1,730.9	32.0	647.0	1,202.0	677.8	10,743.4	9,388.9	1,354.5
2007	-781.0	10,695.7	8,572.0	109.8	1,739.9	189.0	4,513.6	1,981.4	38.3	781.6	1,342.1	847.4	11,476.7	9,857.1	1,621.0
2008	-703.8	11,352.3	9,022.1	119.5	2,121.1	206.0	4,633.9	1,905.3	36.3	873.9	1,455.6	837.3	12,056.1	10,449.4	1,606.7
2009	-2,791.3	10,540.8	8,024.9	28.6	2,129.6	155.8	3,846.4	1,835.4	29.1	828.2	1,687.7	1,080.9	13,332.1	11,173.4	2,158.7
2009 Jan.	100.3	706.7	662.2	-60.0	66.1	33.6	365.9	253.8	2.8	44.1	0.3	0.0	606.4	602.9	3.5
2009 Feb.	-185.1	1,411.0	1,167.4	-69.7	198.7	43.9	399.0	589.5	6.0	83.8	159.8	158.6	1,596.1	1,565.8	30.3
2009 Mar.	-204.6	2,410.7	1,979.3	-4.4	663.2	55.2	574.8	682.3	8.2	118.9	312.5	310.1	2,615.3	2,496.2	129.1
2009 Apr.	-347.4	3,326.4	2,629.6	-129.2	855.0	70.5	1,037.1	785.4	10.8	316.6	380.2	373.3	3,673.8	3,436.5	237.3
2009 May	-831.6	3,945.5	3,112.6	-133.4	943.0	80.9	1,315.9	893.1	13.1	367.3	465.6	454.8	4,777.1	4,426.8	350.3
2009 June	-1,108.4	4,605.0	3,700.3	-81.6	1,165.3	91.1	1,508.8	1,001.3	15.4	419.9	484.8	469.7	5,713.4	5,261.7	451.7
2009 July	-914.4	5,799.5	4,499.9	-61.5	1,368.4	101.6	1,956.2	1,117.9	17.3	483.3	816.3	493.8	6,713.9	6,043.4	670.5
2009 Aug.	-1,206.3	6,441.1	5,049.7	-71.8	1,488.8	109.8	2,250.2	1,253.2	19.5	542.7	848.7	537.7	7,647.4	6,793.0	854.4
2009 Sep.	-1,360.2	7,247.9	5,717.3	-57.1	1,627.7	119.3	2,621.8	1,383.9	21.7	591.8	938.8	604.9	8,608.1	7,572.7	1,035.4
2009 Oct.	-1,537.2	8,210.3	6,512.2	-46.2	1,770.4	129.7	3,116.1	1,518.2	24.0	648.0	1,050.1	700.3	9,747.5	8,435.5	1,312.0
2009 Nov.	-1,576.2	9,260.8	7,215.7	-45.7	1,919.5	143.5	3,489.4	1,682.3	26.7	696.0	1,349.1	760.0	10,837.0	9,308.3	1,528.7
2009 Dec.	-2,791.3	10,540.8	8,024.9	28.6	2,129.6	155.8	3,846.4	1,835.4	29.1	828.2	1,687.7	1,080.9	13,332.1	11,173.4	2,158.7
2010 Jan.	22.8	800.3	760.8	-25.6	59.7	32.9	509.7	181.9	2.2	38.6	0.9	0.1	777.5	774.8	2.7
2010 Feb.	-780.3	1,461.4	1,131.6	-49.2	187.1	41.5	634.7	312.7	4.8	89.6	240.2	237.5	2,241.7	2,111.0	130.7

Source: Ministry of Finance of the SR and NBS calculations.



TABLE 18 Central government budget

(cumulative volumes; in millions of EUR unless otherwise indicated)

(annual percentage changes)

	Budget balance														
		Total revenues											Total expenditures		
		Tax revenues							Non-tax revenues	Grants and transfers	Foreign transfers		Current	Capital	
			Individual income tax	Corporate tax	Withhold- ing taxes	Value added tax	Excise taxes	Other taxes							
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2006	-6.5	12.9	6.1	-7.4	12.3	26.0	4.9	4.3	-34.2	-7.7	141.6	47.2	10.6	8.3	29.7
2007	-25.7	10.4	9.3	28.0	10.9	17.2	5.9	14.5	19.7	20.8	11.7	25.0	6.8	5.0	19.7
2008	-9.9	6.1	5.3	8.8	21.9	9.0	2.7	-3.8	-5.2	11.8	8.5	-1.2	5.0	6.0	-0.9
2009	296.6	-7.1	-11.1	-76.1	0.4	-24.4	-17.0	-3.7	-19.8	-5.2	15.9	29.1	10.6	6.9	34.4
2009 Jan.	-76.8	-39.2	-39.8	190.9	-35.5	13.5	-42.6	-27.2	-17.6	-26.5	-72.7	-100.0	-16.8	-16.7	-12.5
2009 Feb.	-458.7	-17.5	-18.9	32.3	0.5	-2.4	-49.1	28.4	-11.8	-30.7	6.3	6.6	-3.8	-1.9	-52.4
2009 Mar.	-279.9	-10.3	-10.4	300.0	2.7	-5.3	-38.2	20.4	-17.2	-27.5	-0.5	0.0	1.6	2.4	-5.4
2009 Apr.	-234.9	-11.7	-15.9	142.9	-0.5	-10.6	-33.0	15.6	-18.8	30.4	-4.1	-4.5	4.7	4.5	8.7
2009 May	708.9	-10.8	-13.8	46.0	0.2	-12.9	-28.5	10.0	-20.1	17.3	-6.8	-7.1	5.5	5.7	3.2
2009 June	712.0	-11.2	-13.3	211.5	4.0	-13.5	-28.1	5.2	-21.0	14.6	-11.7	-12.7	7.4	7.6	4.7
2009 July	4,404.4	-6.4	0.2	485.7	12.7	-17.6	-9.9	15.4	-22.4	4.0	39.7	-13.7	7.9	6.6	21.5
2009 Aug.	-812.5	-10.5	-11.7	412.9	3.3	-20.1	-21.8	0.4	-21.7	2.2	-10.3	-14.5	8.9	6.4	34.1
2009 Sep.	-1,053.2	-9.7	-11.6	-1,830.3	-1.1	-22.5	-19.1	-1.0	-14.2	1.7	-4.1	-8.2	9.1	-1.8	33.3
2009 Oct.	-686.0	-10.0	-12.3	-378.3	-2.0	-23.3	-18.5	-3.7	-20.3	-4.3	4.5	4.4	10.0	6.2	42.7
2009 Nov.	-594.6	-9.2	-10.9	-329.6	0.7	-24.5	-17.2	-3.1	-24.6	-8.0	0.8	2.7	9.7	5.8	42.2
2009 Dec.	296.6	-7.1	-11.1	-76.1	0.4	-24.4	-17.0	-3.7	-19.8	-5.2	15.9	29.1	10.6	6.9	34.4
2010 Jan.	-77.3	13.2	14.9	-57.3	-9.7	-2.1	39.3	-28.3	-21.4	-12.5	200.0	0.0	28.2	28.5	-22.9
2010 Feb.	321.6	3.6	-3.1	-29.4	-5.8	-5.5	59.1	-47.0	-20.0	6.9	50.3	49.7	40.4	34.8	331.4

Source: Ministry of Finance of the SR and NBS calculations.



6 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

TABLE 19 Balance of payments

(EUR mil. unless otherwise indicated)

	Goods			Services			Income	Current transfers	Current account	Capital account	Direct investment	Portfolio investment	Other investment	Financial account
	Export	Import	Balance	Export	Import	Balance								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2005	32,864	35,320	-2,456	4,538	4,208	330	-2,075	16	-4,186	-19	2,347	-1,038	4,916	6,224
2006	40,924	43,422	-2,498	5,332	4,587	745	-2,446	-54	-4,252	-40	4,122	1,441	-4,073	1,490
2007	47,160	47,870	-710	5,755	5,320	435	-2,634	-368	-3,277	377	2,363	-536	3,961	5,788
2008	49,522	50,280	-758	6,001	6,488	-487	-2,295	-893	-4,433	806	2,113	1,579	1,371	5,063
2009	39,683	38,426	1,257	4,522	5,765	-1,244	-1,280	-671	-1,938	461	-280	-869	3,392	2,243
2007 Q4	12,956	13,469	-513	1,518	1,457	60	-879	21	-1,311	188	864	-745	996	1,115
2008 Q1	12,728	12,726	2	1,389	1,482	-93	-117	-214	-422	139	-195	656	74	535
2008 Q2	13,097	13,296	-199	1,489	1,595	-106	-1,210	-216	-1,731	402	562	425	663	1,650
2008 Q3	12,244	12,302	-57	1,543	1,666	-123	-572	-196	-948	82	663	504	88	1,255
2008 Q4	11,452	11,956	-504	1,580	1,746	-166	-395	-267	-1,332	183	1,083	-6	547	1,624
2009 Q1	8,975	9,192	-217	1,026	1,423	-396	-79	-55	-746	253	176	-756	1,041	461
2009 Q2	9,624	9,137	487	1,176	1,427	-250	-203	-161	-127	147	-880	26	1,276	421
2009 Q3	9,899	9,404	495	1,151	1,434	-283	-505	-114	-407	2	39	-635	1,428	831
2009 Q4	11,185	10,694	491	1,168	1,482	-314	-493	-341	-657	.	.	.	.	.
2008 Nov.	3,890	4,094	-203	475	514	-40	-6	-115	-365	14	338	261	132	730
2008 Dec.	2,908	3,275	-367	559	634	-75	-138	-48	-628	116	691	-490	159	360
2009 Jan.	2,711	2,994	-283	358	444	-85	20	-68	-417	-11	15	951	-1,532	-565
2009 Feb.	2,904	2,884	20	324	484	-159	-25	27	-138	273	276	-425	1,349	1,199
2009 Mar.	3,343	3,320	23	344	495	-152	-74	-13	-215	-9	-115	-1,282	1,225	-172
2009 Apr.	3,324	3,003	321	347	495	-148	-49	-41	84	133	-132	-466	1,071	473
2009 May	3,015	2,878	137	354	452	-98	-112	-24	-98	7	-362	1,452	-744	346
2009 June	3,253	3,245	8	475	480	-5	-42	-96	-134	7	-386	-961	949	-398
2009 July	3,060	3,031	29	412	545	-133	-178	-45	-327	-1	-332	-872	1,170	-34
2009 Aug.	3,131	2,914	217	412	422	-10	-129	-62	16	5	446	477	-525	398
2009 Sep.	3,713	3,472	241	327	467	-139	-198	-7	-104	-1	-76	-240	783	468
2009 Oct.	4,133	3,737	396	389	471	-82	-156	-146	11	47	175	159	202	536
2009 Nov.	3,891	3,746	145	339	415	-76	-168	-81	-181	13	210	338	-555	-7
2009 Dec.	3,238	3,305	-67	440	598	-158	-176	-119	-520	3	-66	207	575	715
2010 Jan.	3,139	3,108	31	379	439	-60	-173	-21	-223	.	.	.	.	.

Source: NBS and Statistical Office of the SR.



TABLE 19 Balance of payments

(EUR mil. unless otherwise indicated)

(annual percentage growth)

	Goods		Services	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	15	16	17	18
2005	11,1	13,1	13,8	13,7
2006	24,5	22,9	17,5	9,0
2007	15,2	10,2	7,9	16,0
2008	5,0	5,0	4,3	22,0
2009	-19,9	-23,6	-24,7	-11,1
2008 Q4	-11,6	-11,2	4,1	19,8
2009 Q1	-29,5	-27,8	-26,1	-4,0
2009 Q2	-26,5	-31,3	-21,0	-10,5
2009 Q3	-19,2	-23,6	-25,4	-13,9
2009 Q4	-2,3	-10,6	-26,1	-15,1
2008 Nov.	-15,7	-14,2	-4,3	15,5
2008 Dec.	-19,2	-17,8	0,7	28,7
2009 Jan.	-34,7	-26,9	-24,2	-11,6
2009 Feb.	-33,7	-33,8	-29,0	-6,4
2009 Mar.	-20,4	-22,3	-25,3	6,9
2009 Apr.	-25,8	-36,4	-29,1	-7,3
2009 May	-29,3	-30,7	-27,1	-13,9
2009 June	-25,2	-26,7	-7,5	-10,4
2009 July	-25,6	-28,5	-32,7	-10,1
2009 Aug.	-15,3	-19,7	-24,9	-13,5
2009 Sep.	-16,3	-21,7	-14,5	-18,4
2009 Oct.	-11,2	-18,5	-28,9	-21,1
2009 Nov.	0,0	-8,5	-28,6	-19,3
2009 Dec.	11,3	0,9	-21,3	-5,7
2010 Jan.	15,8	3,8	5,8	-1,0

Source: NBS and Statistical Office of the SR.



7 EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

Table 20 Euro area

(year-on-year changes in %, unless otherwise indicated)

	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-year bonds (yield to maturity in %)
2007	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.8	3.7	1.6	7.5	4.33
2008	3.3	2.4	6.1	0.6	-1.7	-0.7	7.6	4.36
2009	0.3	1.3	-5.1	-4.1	-14.9	-2.2	9.4	4.03
2008 Q4	2.3	2.2	3.4	-1.8	-9.0	-1.7	8.0	4.17
2009 Q1	1.0	1.6	-2.0	-5.1	-18.5	-3.3	8.8	4.15
2009 Q2	0.2	1.5	-5.7	-4.9	-18.7	-2.5	9.3	4.19
2009 Q3	-0.4	1.2	-7.8	-4.1	-14.5	-2.1	9.6	3.95
2009 Q4	0.4	1.0	-4.6	-2.1	-7.5	-1.2	9.9	3.84
2009 Nov.	0.5	1.0	-4.4	-	-6.9	-2.1	9.9	3.83
2009 Dec.	0.9	1.0	-2.9	-	-4.0	-0.5	9.9	3.88
2010 Jan.	1.0	0.9	-1.1	-	1.4	-1.3	9.9	4.10
2010 Feb.	0.9	0.8	.	-	.	.	.	4.11

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.

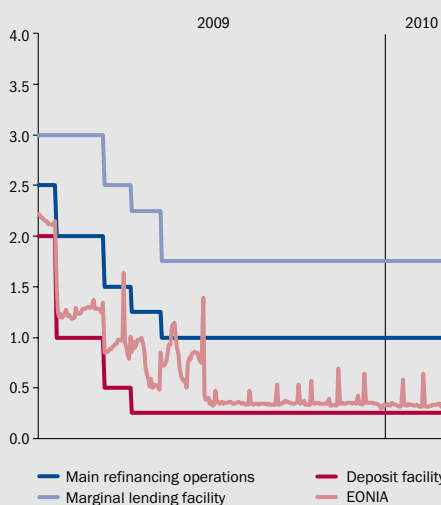
Chart 1 USD/EUR: year-on-year changes (%)



Source: ECB.

Note: Negative values denote appreciation.

Chart 2 ECB interest rates and the EONIA (%)



Source: ECB.



Table 21 Czech Republic

(year-on-year changes in %, unless otherwise indicated)

	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-year bonds (yield to maturity in %) ⁷⁾
2007	3.0	3.1	4.1	6.1	10.6	7.8	5.3	4.30
2008	6.3	5.8	4.5	2.5	-2.4	2.4	4.4	4.63
2009	0.6	0.5	-3.1	4.2	-12.9	-1.1	6.8	4.84
2008 Q4	4.4	4.3	1.7	0.5	-11.6	-1.0	4.5	4.45
2009 Q1	1.5	1.3	-1.2	-4.0	-19.1	0.3	5.6	4.70
2009 Q2	1.0	0.9	-3.6	-4.9	-17.4	-2.2	6.4	5.25
2009 Q3	-0.1	0.0	-5.2	-4.5	-11.2	-0.8	7.3	5.17
2009 Q4	0.0	-0.2	-2.6	-3.1	-3.0	-1.6	7.8	4.22
2009 Nov.	0.2	-0.1	-2.4	-	-2.6	-3.6	7.8	4.19
2009 Dec.	0.5	-0.1	-0.8	-	-0.7	0.0	8.0	3.98
2010 Jan.	0.4	-0.2	-1.5	-	8.0	.	8.2	4.28
2010 Feb.	0.4	0.0	.	-	.	.	.	4.33

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 22 Hungary

(year-on-year changes in %, unless otherwise indicated)

	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-year bonds (yield to maturity in %) ⁷⁾
2007	7.9	6.7	6.5	1.0	8.1	-2.0	7.4	6.74
2008	6.0	5.1	11.6	0.6	-0.9	-1.8	7.8	8.24
2009	4.0	4.1	1.2	-6.3	-17.4	-5.3	10.1	9.12
2008 Q4	4.2	3.8	10.8	-2.4	-12.1	-2.4	8.1	9.10
2009 Q1	2.7	2.9	4.9	-5.6	-21.8	-3.0	9.2	10.35
2009 Q2	3.6	3.3	2.1	-6.8	-22.0	-3.2	9.7	10.26
2009 Q3	4.9	5.3	-0.8	-7.1	-17.8	-7.0	10.5	8.37
2009 Q4	4.9	5.1	-1.0	-5.3	-7.5	-7.5	10.8	7.50
2009 Nov.	5.2	5.1	-1.0	-	-8.9	-7.8	10.8	7.37
2009 Dec.	5.4	5.0	0.7	-	-1.3	-7.4	10.8	7.69
2010 Jan.	6.2	5.2	1.5	-	.	.	11.1	7.62
2010 Feb.	5.6	5.1	.	-	.	.	.	7.69

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 23 Poland

(year-on-year changes in %, unless otherwise indicated)

	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 la-bour force) ⁶⁾	10-year bonds (yield to maturity in %) ⁷⁾
2007	2.6	2.0	4.0	6.8	9.5	10.9	9.6	5.48
2008	4.2	3.6	5.4	5.0	2.1	5.1	7.2	6.07
2009	4.0	3.3	2.4	1.7	-3.7	2.9	8.2	6.12
2008 Q4	3.6	3.1	4.0	2.5	-6.5	0.8	6.9	6.09
2009 Q1	3.6	2.9	4.3	1.5	-10.3	5.7	7.7	5.88
2009 Q2	4.3	3.5	2.4	1.5	-6.2	3.6	8.0	6.28
2009 Q3	4.3	3.6	0.7	1.3	-2.5	2.1	8.4	6.15
2009 Q4	3.8	3.4	2.1	2.8	4.7	0.4	8.7	6.17
2009 Nov.	3.8	3.4	1.8	-	10.0	1.0	8.7	6.14
2009 Dec.	3.8	3.3	2.8	-	4.9	0.6	8.7	6.22
2010 Jan.	3.9	3.3	1.3	-	11.0	-3.5	8.9	6.13
2010 Feb.	3.4	3.0	.	-	.	.	.	6.09

Source: Eurostat, ECB, NBS calculations.

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

2) Constant prices.

3) Adjusted for calendar effects.

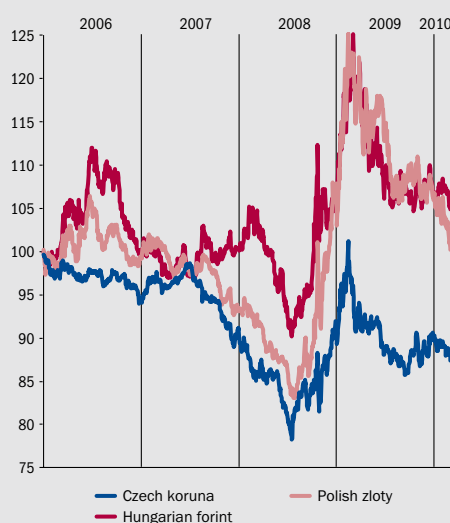
4) Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects.

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.

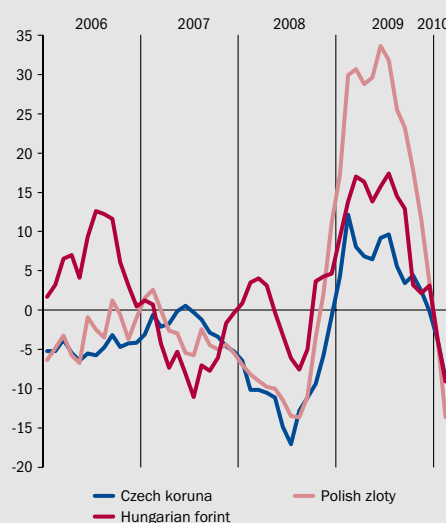
Chart 3 Exchange rate indices of V4 currencies against the euro (30 December 2005 = 100)



Source: Eurostat, NBS calculations.

Note: A fall in value denotes an appreciation.

Chart 4 Exchange rates of V4 currencies against the euro (year-on-year changes in %)

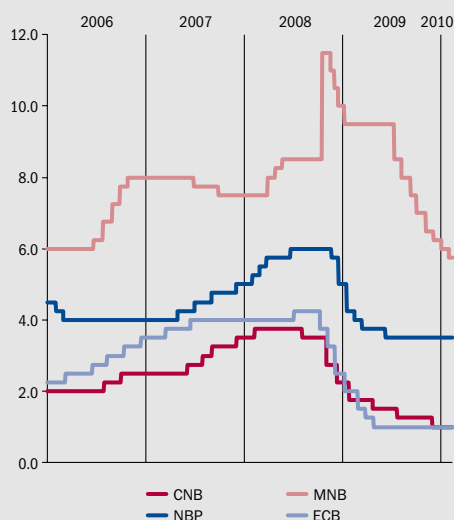


Sources: Eurostat, NBS calculations.

Note: Negative values denote an appreciation.



Chart 5 Key interest rates of the NCBs of V4 countries (%)



Sources: ECB, national central banks.

Table 24 United States

(year-on-year changes in %, unless otherwise indicated)

	Prices			Real economy				Financial market
	HICP	HICP ¹⁾ (core inflation)	PPI ²⁾	GDP ³⁾	Industrial production ⁴⁾	Retail trade ⁵⁾	Unemployment	10-year bonds (yield to maturity in %)
2007	2.9	2.3	3.9	2.1	1.7	3.3	4.6	4.64
2008	3.8	2.3	6.3	0.4	-1.7	-0.8	5.8	3.66
2009	-0.4	1.7	-2.4	-2.4	-10.2	-6.0	9.3	3.26
2008 Q4	1.6	2.0	1.3	-1.9	-6.0	-2.0	6.8	3.23
2009 Q1	0.0	1.7	-2.2	-3.3	-11.8	-9.1	8.1	3.67
2009 Q2	-1.2	1.8	-3.9	-3.8	-13.4	-9.5	9.3	3.32
2009 Q3	-1.6	1.5	-5.3	-2.6	-10.0	-6.7	9.6	3.52
2009 Q4	1.4	1.7	1.5	0.1	-5.7	-4.6	10.1	3.46
2009 Nov.	1.8	1.7	2.1	-	-5.9	2.7	10.0	3.40
2009 Dec.	2.7	1.8	4.5	-	-3.4	5.5	10.0	3.59
2010 Jan.	2.6	1.6	5.0	-	0.9	4.7	9.7	3.73
2010 Feb.	.	.	.	-	1.7	3.5	9.7	3.69

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.

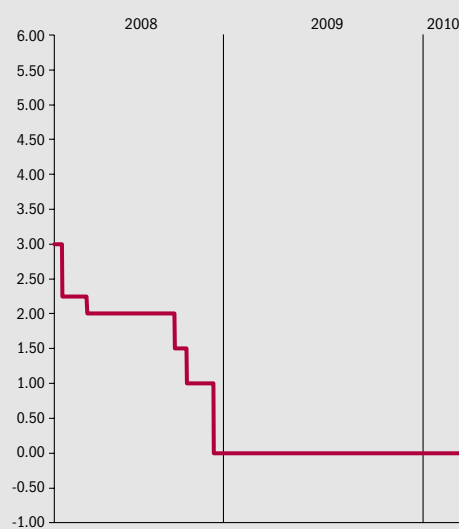
3) Seasonally adjusted.

4) Industrial production in total (seasonally adjusted.)

5) Retail and food services sales.

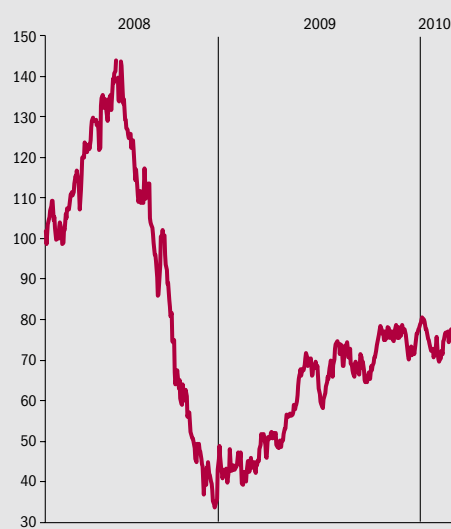


Chart 6 United States (federal funds rate in %)



Source: Federal Reserve System.

Chart 7 Oil prices (USD/barrel)



Source: Reuters.

