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ABBREVIATIONS

CPI	Consumer Price Index
EA	euro area
ECB	European Central Bank
EC	European Commission
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
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
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
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 annual rate of inflation in the euro area, as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, remained at 2.5 % in August. According to Eurostat data, the euro area's gross domestic product for the second quarter of 2011 grew by 1.6% in year-on-year terms and by 0.2% when measured against the previous quarter (by comparison, GDP for the first quarter rose by 2.4% on a year-on-year basis and by 0.8% quarter-on-quarter). The exchange rate of the euro against the US dollar appreciated during August in comparison with the previous month. At its September meeting, the ECB's Governing Council decided to leave the key ECB interest rates unchanged, with the main refinancing rate standing at 1.50%, the marginal lending rate at 2.25% and the deposit rate at 0.75%.

All countries of the central European region reported a higher annual rate of HICP inflation in August than in July; in the Czech Republic it stood at 2.1%, in Poland 4.0%, and in Hungary 3.5%. In the Czech Republic, GDP for the second quarter grew by 2.2 % year-on-year (compared with a rise of 2.8% in the first quarter), according to Eurostat. In Hungary, second-quarter GDP rose by 1.2% year-on-year (down from 1.7% in the first quarter), and in Poland it rose by 4.5% (up from 4.4%). The exchange rates of the Polish zloty and Hungarian forint depreciated against the euro over the course of August, while the Czech koruna appreciated. Key interest rates in Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary were left unchanged in August, with Narodowy Bank Polski keeping the base rate at 4.50%, Česká národní banka at 0.75%, and the Magyar Nemzeti Bank at 6.00%.

Slovakia's seasonally unadjusted GDP for the second quarter of 2011, measured at constant prices, grew by 3.3% year-on-year, according to SO SR data (after a rise of 3.5% in the first quarter). The quarter-on-quarter growth in seasonally adjusted GDP was 0.9%, the same as in the first quarter. As for overall employment, its annual rate of change in the second quarter declined slightly, to 2.1%, from 2.2% in the first quarter. In quarter-on-quarter terms, employment growth slowed to 0.3%. The GDP growth and labour

market recovery recorded in the second quarter of 2011 surpassed NBS expectations.

In terms of annual output performance, second-quarter GDP was positively affected by value added, which increased in industry by more than it fell in the construction and agriculture sectors. On the expenditure side, economic growth continued to be driven mainly by rising external demand. Declining domestic demand was affected by negative developments in general government consumption and stagnation in private consumption. The drop in consumption demand was to some extent offset by the continuing rise in gross fixed capital formation, with investment growing more sharply than in the previous quarter. Net exports continued to make the largest positive contribution to GDP growth. The economic upturn was reflected in the labour market, as employment maintained annual growth in the second quarter. Economic growth had a positive effect on labour productivity and it remained positive, accelerating moderately on the previous month due to slower growth in employment. Unit labour costs climbed in the second quarter, since the annual rate of growth in compensation per employee was sharper than that in labour productivity. Amid the continued upturn in economic activity, the unemployment rate declined in comparison with the same period of the previous year. The positive economic situation continued to be reflected in the financial situation of firms, as corporate profits again recorded a year-on-year increase in the second quarter. The most substantial annual rise in profits was observed in the financial sector, while profit growth of non-financial corporations slowed. The real estate and business services sector made the largest contribution to the profits of non-financial corporations, while the industry sector reported the largest slowdown in annual profit growth.

In Slovakia, the annual rate of HICP inflation in August rose month-on-month, to 4.1%. HICP inflation was pushed up by energy prices and prices of non-energy industrial goods, which recorded a higher annual increase in August than in the previous month. On the other hand,



the annual rate of change in food prices and services prices declined. As regards industrial producer prices (IPP), their annual rate of growth slowed again in July, mainly due to the increasing year-on-year decline in energy prices, which reflected lower prices for the manufacture of gas and distribution of gaseous fuels through mains. Prices of construction work and building materials recorded a sharper annual rise, as did prices of agricultural products.

The current account deficit in July was higher than in the previous month, largely owing to a lower trade surplus. The current account balance was also negatively affected by mounting deficits in the current transfers balance and services balance.

As for the industrial production index, its annual rate of growth remained unchanged in July, from the previous month. Although there were lower year-on-year rises in production in the manufacturing sector and mining and quarrying sector, these were offset by a higher increase in the electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply sector. The slower annual rate of growth in manufacturing production was related to the substantially lower year-on-year rise in production in the manufacture of transport equipment sector. In the construction sector, the annual rate of decline in production increased in July. Turning to aggregate sales for selected sectors, their annual rate of growth was more moderate in July. Sales growth in industry slumped year-on-year, owing mainly to lower sales in the manufacture of transport equipment sector. The overall economic sentiment indicator rose in August in comparison with the previous month. The indicator was boosted by rising confidence in industry. The indicators of confidence in construction, retail trade and services, and the consumer confidence indicator, all deteriorated from the previous month.

Nominal wages and real wages recorded a higher year-on-year increase in July than in June. The annual growth in nominal wages was driven mainly by wages in the information and communication sector and in the industry sector. Annual employment growth in July was slower than in June, with most of the sectors under review recording lower year-on-year employment growth. The rate of registered unemployment rose in July in comparison with the previous month, to stand at 13.2%.

The level of private sector deposits in July reflected a sharp fall in deposits of non-financial corporations and an increase in household deposits. As regards deposits of non-financial corporations, their slump was caused mainly by seasonal factors, in particular a decrease in the most liquid deposits owing to the payment of dividends. It was to some extent offset by a rise in term deposits. By contrast, the increase in household deposits consisted mainly of a rise in deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years. The deposits of both sectors maintained an annual rate of growth in July. Although the credit expansion slowed in July, lending to both sectors continued to rise. In the case of loans to non-financial corporations, the increase in loans with a maturity of more than five years was offset by the decline in loans with a maturity of between 1 and 5 years. Lending growth to households consisted mainly of an increase in housing loans. In both sectors, the annual rate of change in lending was positive and largely unchanged in comparison with the previous month. The cost of borrowing for non-financial corporations maintained its upward trend in July with a moderate increase, mostly in short-term lending rates. Lending rates for households also rose. Deposit rates for both non-financial corporations and households declined slightly in July, with the most pronounced drop recorded by deposits with the shortest maturity.



2 THE EXTERNAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT¹

2.1 THE EURO AREA

The annual rate of euro area inflation, as measured by the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), was 2.5% in August 2011, unchanged from July. Inflation in food prices rose moderately (by 0.1 percentage point), while services prices rose more slowly (by 0.1 percentage point). The annual rate of change in prices of non-energy industrial goods remained the same. The lowest inflation rates were recorded by Ireland (1.0%), Slovenia (1.2%) and Greece (1.4%). The highest rates occurred in Estonia (5.6 %), Slovakia (4.1%) and Austria (3.7%). The euro area's annual HICP inflation rate for same period of the previous year was 1.6%.

The exchange rate of the euro against the US dollar in August did not show a clear trend; it was affected mainly by the reaction of financial markets to the United States losing its top-tier credit rating, which caused a slight appreciation of the euro early in the second half of the month. Overall in August, the euro gained 1.3% against the US dollar, and compared with the beginning of 2011, it

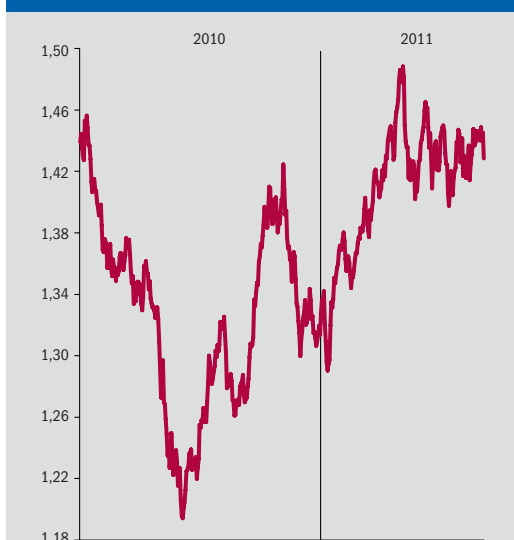
appreciated by 8.3% (compared with the same period of 2010, the euro appreciated by 14.0% against the dollar).

The ECB's Governing Council decided at its meeting on 8 September 2011 to leave the key ECB interest rates unchanged. Thus, the main refinancing rate remained at 1.5%, the marginal lending rate at 2.25% and the deposit rate at 0.75%.

2.2 DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND, THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND HUNGARY

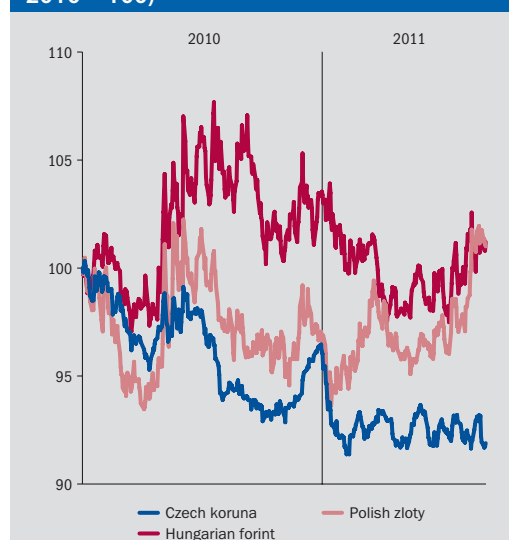
The annual rate of HICP inflation in all three of the countries under review was higher in August than in July. In the Czech Republic it rose by 0.2 percentage point, to 2.1%; in Hungary by 0.4 percentage point, to 3.5%, and in Poland by 0.4 percentage point, to 4.0%. In all three countries, inflation was driven up mainly by energy prices. In the Czech Republic, the acceleration of inflation was caused also by processed food prices; in Hungary, by unprocessed food prices, and in Poland, by services prices.

Chart 1 USD/EUR exchange rate



Source: ECB.

Chart 2 Exchange rate indices of the V4 currencies vis-à-vis the euro (4 January 2010 = 100)



Source: 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, the External environment.



Looking at their exchange rates against the euro during August, the currencies of these central European countries were affected mainly by investor risk aversion that stemmed from a deterioration in economic sentiment as well as from uncertainty surrounding how to tackle the problems in US public finances and in European economies. At the end of August, only the Czech koruna was stronger against the euro (by 0.32%) than at the end of July, although its exchange

rate also recorded the highest volatility over the month. Both the Polish zloty and Hungarian forint depreciated against the single currency, by 3.48% and 0.75%, respectively.

The central banks of Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary left their key interest rates unchanged in August. Narodowy Bank Polski kept the base rate at 4.50%, Česká národní banka at 0.75%, and the Magyar Nemzeti Bank at 6.00%.

Box 1

QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

The slowdown in global economic growth persisted in the second quarter of 2011 and advanced economies continued to experience subdued growth, while emerging economies were faced with overheating. Although US growth accelerated slightly on a quarter-on-quarter basis, the first-quarter growth was revised down substantially. The revised data were highly disappointing for the markets. Euro area growth slowed in the second quarter, partly reflecting a one-off factor in the construction sector, but also a drop in consumer demand. In central Europe, the Czech Republic's economic growth decelerated from the first quarter, and Hungary's economy even stagnated. In Poland, by contrast, the first-quarter pace of growth was maintained in the second quarter.

Oil prices started climbing again at the beginning of the second quarter, but then returned to a downward course, mainly due to mounting fears about the future economic situation. Oil prices were highly volatile throughout the period, and their average level was relatively high. Prices of non-energy commodities, including agricultural commodities, declined, but they, too, were highly volatile. In the second quarter, commodity price developments

again contributed to the acceleration of global inflation. In the United States, price inflation rose in the second quarter, while in the euro area and Czech Republic it remained unchanged, although inflation in unprocessed food prices and energy prices did slow down. Price growth in both Hungary and Poland decelerated, mainly due to the decline in unprocessed food prices.

In the United States, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) left the federal funds rate unchanged. As for the ECB Governing Council, it decided in April and again in July to increase each of the key ECB rates by 0.25 percentage point. The change in the monetary-policy settings was necessitated by the mounting risk of inflationary pressures, related mostly to the sharp rise in commodity prices, but also to increasing domestic price pressures brought on by the recovery in economic activity. In Poland, too, monetary policy settings were tightened, with Narodowy Bank Polski raising the reference rate in April, May and June – by a total of 0.75 percentage point – in response to rising inflation and wage pressures as well as to high inflation expectations. Meanwhile, the Czech and Hungarian central banks left their monetary-policy rates unchanged.



3 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN SLOVAKIA

3.1 PRICE DEVELOPMENTS

3.1.1 CONSUMER PRICES

Annual inflation in August reached 4.1%, which was 0.3 percentage point higher than in the previous month. This rise was largely caused by a higher annual increase in prices of energy and of non-energy industrial goods. The annual rate of growth in services prices and food prices declined.

Consumer prices in August, as measured by the HICP, recorded a month-on-month increase of 0.1%, with goods prices rising by 0.2 % and services prices increasing by 0.1%. The monthly rate of change in the HICP was lower than NBS had expected, with the slowdown largely attributable to prices of energy (heat prices not rising by as much as projected) and prices of food and services.

In month-on-month terms, August's consumer prices were affected by increases in energy prices (in prices of gas and, to a lesser extent, heat). Services prices also rose moderately. Prices of non-energy industrial goods stagnated in comparison with the previous month, while food prices fell. The monthly rate of change in food prices included a decline in unprocessed food prices and a rise in processed food prices. The increase in processed food price rises was driven mainly by prices in the bread and cereals category (especially rice and biscuit prices) and prices of non-alcoholic drinks (coffee). Prices of oil and fats, sugar-based products, beer and wine also rose slightly. Unprocessed food prices included a sharp seasonal drop in fruit and vegetable prices (prices of cabbages fell by 30.1%, celery by 23.6%, carrots by 19.9%, tomatoes by 17.3%, grapes by 39.5%, and melons by 16.4%) and an increase in meat prices. As for services prices, the highest inflation was in transport prices, as fares for passenger bus transport and public transport went up. Prices of recreational, sporting, cultural, restaurant, health, and social services also increased. On the other hand, prices of holidays and telephone services fell. In the category of non-energy

industrial goods, prices of pharmaceutical products and home-maintenance goods (e.g. paints) increased, while prices of footwear, appliances and electronics, and paper-industry goods declined.

The average annual inflation rate for the 12 months from August 2010 to July 2011 stood at 2.9%, which was 0.2 percentage point higher than in the previous month.

In the coming month, the annual HICP inflation rate is expected to be affected by an increase in regulated energy prices (heat) and, to a lesser extent, by higher inflation in other core HICP components.

In August 2011, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 0.1% in month-on-month terms, with regulated prices rising by 1.2% and core inflation declining by 0.2%. The annual rate of CPI inflation rate reached 4.0% (compared with 3.7% in July).

3.1.2 PRODUCER PRICES

In July 2011, industrial producer prices for the domestic market increased in comparison with the previous month, but their annual rate of change declined by 0.4 percentage point, to 2.1%. The slower annual rate of change in industrial producer price inflation was caused by a sharper annual drop in prices of energy production and supply, which to some extent reflected the base effect of a relatively substantial rise in prices for the manufacture of gas and distribution of gaseous fuels through mains in July 2010.

Annual inflation in energy prices for producers fell more sharply in July 2011 than in the previous month, owing to the annual rates of change in prices for the manufacture of gas and distribution of gaseous fuels through mains (which declined to -2.6%, from -0.7% in July) and in electricity production prices (which fell to -1.1% from -0.4%). Annual inflation in prices of steam and air-conditioning supply was the same in July as in the previous month, at 3.0%.

Table 1 Producer price developments in July 2011 (%)

	Month-on-month changes		Year-on-year changes			
	June 2011	July 2011	July 2010	June 2011	July 2011	Average since beginning of 2011
Industrial producer prices (for the domestic market)	0.0	0.1	-0.7	2.5	2.1	2.7
– prices of manufacturing products	-0.4	0.2	1.0	4.3	4.4	4.4
– prices of mining/quarrying products	-0.3	0.6	7.8	3.0	2.8	4.2
– energy prices	0.6	-0.1	-3.6	-0.1	-1.0	0.4
– water and sewerage charges	0.0	0.4	7.3	4.4	4.8	5.7
Industrial producer prices (for export)	-0.4	-0.8	4.4	6.2	4.3	6.7
– prices of manufacturing products	-0.3	-0.8	4.4	6.2	4.4	6.8
Construction work prices	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.7	1.8	1.4
Building material prices	-0.2	0.2	-2.2	1.8	2.3	1.7
Agricultural product prices	-	-	12.8	21.9	35.0	27.3
– prices of vegetable products	-	-	20.3	60.5	50.6	65.0
– prices of animal products	-	-	4.7	12.5	14.5	10.3

Source: SO SR.

Chart 3 Annual rate of change in the PPI by contribution of main components



Source: SO SR.

As for manufacturing producer prices, their annual rate of change increased only slightly in July 2011 in comparison with the previous month. This reflected mainly the stagnation of price growth in the PPI food component (at 7.3%) and metal and metal products component (3.8%) and the marginal inflation in the rubber and plastic products component (up by 0.6 percentage point, to 1.2%). In the

component of transport equipment, the annual decline in prices slowed by 0.6 percentage point, to -1.6%. On the other hand, the manufacturing PPI did come under some downward pressure from the annual rate of change in prices of refined oil products, which declined by 2.9 percentage points, to 25.2%.

The annual rate of growth in prices of agricultural products increased in July 2011 by 35%, with plant product prices soaring by 50.6% and animal product prices increasing by 14.5%. That overall annual inflation in agricultural producer prices in July was relatively high in comparison with the previous month was due also to the monthly changes in the structure of the weights of plant products and animal products in the basket. The annual inflation in plant products was driven up by a sharp rise in prices of oleaginous fruits and seeds (oilseed rape prices rose by almost 50%), while animal product prices continued to reflect the rising trend in prices of raw cows' milk.

The annual rate of overall producer price inflation in August 2011 is expected to remain unchanged from the previous month, owing to relatively stable world oil prices, relative stagnation in energy prices for producers, and the projected slower rise in food commodity purchase prices.



According to the latest agrarian market news, farmers in Slovakia and across the rest of Europe are expecting annual growth in cereal production of between 8% and 10%. Owing to a disproportionate prolongation of the harvest, however, the quality of products is deteriorating, particularly in the case of bread-making wheat and malting barley. Surplus quantities of feed cereals are putting downward pressure on feed-cereal purchase prices. Although, overall, cereal prices are falling moderately, their level is substantially higher now than it was last year. Food cereal purchase prices are assumed to fall moderately over the near term. A rising price trend is projected for malting barley and, in particular, for oilseed rape, owing to the low supply of this commodity in the domestic market. Early potato prices are trending downwards and are now 20% lower than they were at the same time last year. Potato prices are expected to continue falling in subsequent months, amid rising supply from both domestic and foreign producers. As for animal products, it is expected that prices of slaughter cattle will remain stable in the near term and that prices of slaughter pigs will have a moderately rising tendency. The average purchase price of raw cows' milk is relatively stable, although it is around one-fifth higher than a year earlier. Annual inflation in the purchase price of raw cow's milk is assumed to fall due to the base effect of price rising in the previous year. Looking at agricultural prices overall, it may be expected that their annual rate

of increase in August 2011 was slower than in the previous month.

3.2 THE REAL ECONOMY AND THE LABOUR MARKET

3.2.1 TRADE BALANCE

The current account balance for July deteriorated in comparison with the previous month. The year-on-year increase in the current account deficit was largely attributable to a lower trade surplus and an increase in the current transfers deficit (after June's higher revenue from grants, disbursements and deposits of legal entities). The services balance also recorded a slightly higher deficit, which further contributed to the month-on-month impairment in the current account balance.

After slowing substantially in June, the annual rate of export growth in July was only 0.6 percentage point lower than in the previous month, at 12.5%. The value of exports was lower in July than in June, owing to the major seasonal effect that holiday shutdown periods among firms had on production. As for imports, their annual rate of change declined to 6.0%, a substantial 6.2 percentage points lower than in the previous month. With export growth again exceeding import growth, the trade balance was in surplus (whereas it was in deficit in the same period of 2010).

Table 2 Balance of payments current account (EUR millions)

	June	July	
	2011	2011	2010
Trade balance	193.5	117.5	-122.9
Exports	4 747.2	4 326.4	3 846.7
Imports	4 553.7	4 208.9	3 969.5
Services balance	-28.6	-47.8	-102.7
Income balance	-151.4	-149.3	-32.3
of which: income from investment	-252.3	-250.6	-129.4
of which: reinvested earnings	567.2	-64.8	-196.1
Current transfers balance	-29.0	-75.1	-105.5
Current account in total	-15.5	-154.6	-363.3

Source: NBS and the SO SR.



Box 2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FOR JANUARY TO JUNE 2011

The current account deficit on the balance of payments for January to June 2011 stood at €171.6 million, representing an improvement of €449.8 million in comparison with the previous year. This year-on-year improvement reflected better developments in all items apart from the income balance, where a slight rise in the deficit resulted from the higher estimated profitability of firms with foreign participating interests and its upward effect on estimated earnings reinvested by foreign investors. By contrast, growth in external demand translated into rising exports and subsequently also into a higher surpluses in the trade balance and the services balance. The increase in revenues (especially from the EU budget) had a positive effect on the current transfers balance, which contributed significantly to the year-on-year improvement in the current account. The ratio of the current account to GDP (at current prices) for the period under review stood at 0.5%, which represented a year-on-year increase of 1.5 percentage point. The trade balance to GDP ratio followed a similar pattern, with the trade surplus rising by 0.4 percentage point year-on-year, to 2.5% of GDP.

For the first six months of 2011, exports grew by 20.8% and imports by 20.7% in comparison with the first half of 2010.

The category of exports that recorded the largest annual growth in the first six months of 2011 was machinery and transport equipment. The increase in this category included growth in exports of both transport equipment (especially passenger cars) and machinery. Another category of exports that saw substantial growth in the first half of 2011 was chemical products and semi-finished goods. Export growth in the category of raw materials was largely attributable to higher exports of processed mineral oils and natural gas, which was related mainly to price developments. The lowest annual growth was in exports of finished products; the largest growth in this category was recorded by exports of footwear and clothing.

As for imports, the largest annual rate of growth was also in the category of machinery and

transport equipment. The growth in imports was related to the rise in exports, which was reflected mainly in higher imports of components for the automotive industry, i.e. in the sub-category of transport equipment as well as in the sub-category of machinery. Like the rise in raw material exports, the growth in imports of raw materials in the first half-year was driven mainly by burgeoning oil prices on world markets, and it was most apparent in imports of oil (crude and refined) and gas. Another category of imports that recorded substantial annual growth was chemical products and semi-finished goods. The import category that recorded the lowest annual growth was finished products.

The balance of services deficit contracted year-on-year, mainly due to the improvement in the sub-category *other services in total* and, to a lesser extent, because of the increase in revenue from transportation services and tourism services. The moderate year-on-year deterioration in the income balance was caused by a rise in the investment income deficit; this was largely the result of the higher estimated profitability of firms with foreign participating interests and its upward effect on estimated earnings reinvested by foreign investors. The year-on-year reduction in the current transfers deficit was largely due to an improvement in the *general government transfers* balance, which stemmed from a rise in revenue from EU funds in the form of current transfers.

The capital and financial account of the balance of payments recorded a surplus of €2,029.1 million for the first six months of 2011 (compared to a deficit of €572.8 million for the same period of 2010). This shift from a deficit to a surplus reflected mainly developments in the *portfolio investment* balance (a rise in demand among non-residents for resident securities and a fall in demand among banks for non-resident securities). The net inflow of funds in the capital and financial account was also boosted by the *other investment* balance, in particular the decline in deposits of non-financial corporations held abroad and an increase in financial loan taken.



3.2.2 PRODUCTION AND SALES

The industrial production index (IPI) recorded the same annual rate of change in July – 5% – as in June. In month-on-month terms, however, the seasonally adjusted IPI fell for a second consecutive month (by 3.4% in July and 2.2% in June). This sharp drop may be partly explained by the fact that the holiday shutdown period at a major car manufacturer was scheduled earlier in 2011 than in previous years. Negative contributions to the IPI came from both the manufacturing component and the mining and quarrying component. On the other hand, electricity and gas production returned to higher levels due to specific factors (Box 3). One of the main causes of slower growth, however, continues to be the uncertainty surrounding how to tackle the debt problems of various countries and the subdued demand associated with it.

The IPI's annual rate of growth was pushed up by electricity and gas supply, which increased by 3.6% in July after falling by 14.3% in June,

and by the manufacture of metals, which climbed by 20.4 in July after rising by 5% in June (this reflected not only a rising trend, but also a base effect from July 2010). Downward pressure on the IPI growth rate came in part from holidays, the ceasing of production of one car model, as well as the stabilisation of demand and a base effect. Despite numerous signs of a global slowdown, the business survey for August² showed that confidence in industry was undergoing a partial recovery. That firms are again looking more optimistically to the future may also reflect plans to ramp up production in certain key industries. Nevertheless, current production levels continue to stagnate, according to the surveyed opinions. Surveys conducted in Slovakia's main trading partners indicate a slowdown in production growth and a deterioration in current demand. Unless recent investments bring about a considerable expansion in production within the near future, the likelihood is that the IPI's annual rate of change will continue to decline.

Box 3

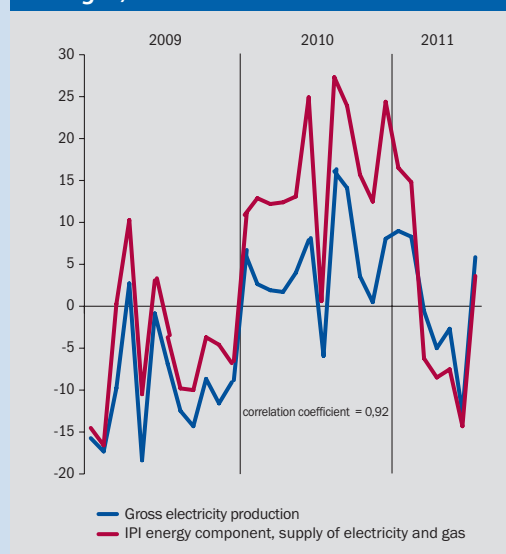
THE EFFECT OF THE ELECTRICITY AND GAS PRODUCTION SECTOR ON THE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX

From March to June 2011, growth in manufacturing production was 3 to 4 percentage points higher than that of the overall IPI, which in historical terms represented a relatively substantial difference. The deviation was caused by developments, described below, in the electricity and gas supply sector (hereinafter "the energy sector").

The disparity in the rates of change appeared in March 2011, when production in the energy sector declined sharply both month-on-month (by 15.1%, seasonally adjusted) and year-on-year. The production level did not rise again until July (by 7.8% month-on-month), and therefore remained lower than it had been during the same period of the previous year.

According to Eurostat data³ on electricity and gas production in Slovakia, figures for the energy sector as a whole are more or less mirroring those for electricity production,

Chart A Electricity production and the IPI energy component (annual percentage changes)



Source: Eurostat, SOSR.

² Source: Business and Consumer Surveys, European Commission, August 2011. The assessment of expected construction production is published online only at www.statistics.sk in the section Business Surveys.

³ Eurostat – Main indicators – Energy Statistics – Supply of electricity/ natural gas – monthly data.

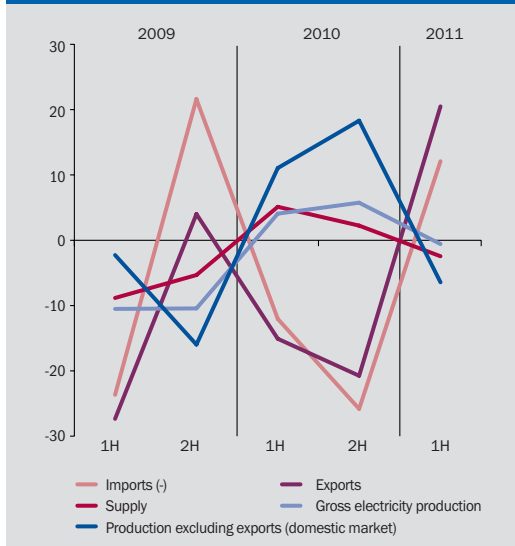
whose weight in the energy component of the IPI index is probably decisive. The calculation of the energy component of the IPI index covers the production, transmission and supply of electricity to customers, but only the transmission and supply in the case of gas.

There are several reasons for the lower electricity production. A rise in electricity prices at the beginning of the year, like the increase in other costs, forced consumers to make savings. Thus the supply of electricity to customers in the first half of 2011 was 2.5% lower compared with the same period of 2010. In addition, the annual rate of growth in electricity imports rose sharply during the period March-June 2011. The substitution of production with imports was probably necessary, given the temporary shutdowns of electricity power stations at Mochovce (in April-May 2011) and Nováky (March 2011), as well as the production drop at hydroelectric plants during the March-June period, caused by a shortage of precipitation. In July, however, production in

the energy sector picked up on both a year-on-year and month-on-month basis, probably due to higher production at hydroelectric plants following an increase in precipitation.⁴ Another factor in the annual increase was the base effect of a fluctuation in production in July 2011. The rise in domestic production was also reflected in the annual rate of change of electricity imports, which plummeted from 68.9% in June to 1.1% in July.

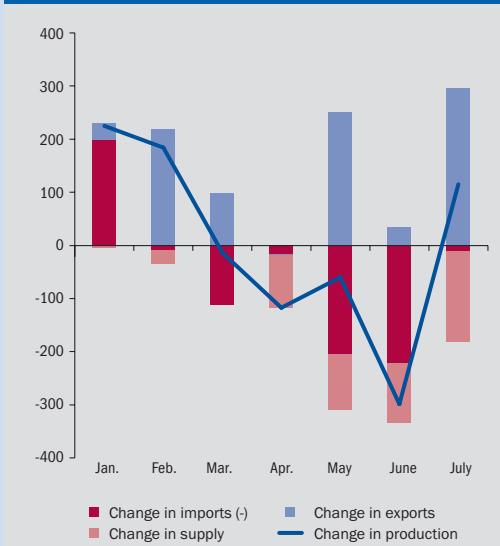
It should also be noted that from March, the IPI energy component diverged sharply from sales measured at constant prices, which continued to rise substantially year-on-year. This may stem from developments in the production and supply of heat, which is included in the sales figures but does not feature in the industrial production index. However, more detailed data on the heat production and supply are not currently available. Another possible cause of the divergence is the difference in methodologies used for the IPI and for sales data.

Chart B Electricity production and supply in Slovakia (half-yearly data; annual percentage changes)



Source: Eurostat.

Chart C Annual rate of change in electricity production by component contribution in 2011 (annual percentage changes; GWh)



Source: Eurostat.

Note: The Chart shows imports with a negative sign.

In construction production, the annual decline in July increased to -3.9%, from -1.2% in June, mainly owing to a base effect from the previous year. In month-on-month terms, construction production recorded a seasonally adjusted drop

of 0.3% and remains low. According to August's business tendency survey, construction firms report a continuing decline in production over recent months and are relatively pessimistic about the future. The year-on-year decline in domestic

⁴ Slovenské elektrárne (a journal of the Slovak energy sector).

Chart 4 Indices of industrial production and construction production (3-month moving averages; index: same period a year earlier = 100)



Source: SO SR and NBS calculations.

Note: The industrial production index is adjusted for calendar effects.

-13.9% in July) and building construction slid back into negative territory (from 0.8% in June to -2.5% in July). While apartment construction remained exceptionally subdued, non-residential production continued to make a distinct recovery. As for construction production abroad, its annual growth soared by 92.8% (after rising by 32.5% in June), which mitigated the effect of the decline in domestic production.

Annual sales growth across the selected sectors continued to decline in July 2011. It was the rate of sales growth in the industry sector, and to a marginal extent also in the retail trade sector, that caused the total sales growth to be lower than in June. In industry, the slowdown in sales growth was largely attributable to lower annual sales growth in the manufacture of transport equipment sector; there were also minor negative contributions from the manufacture of food products sector and the manufacture of chemical products sector. Some moderate upward pressure on industry sales growth came from the energy supply sector.

production increased to -6.1% in July (from -2% in June), as the slump in civil engineering construction deepened (from -7.9% in June to

Retail trade sales in July 2011, measured at current prices, declined slightly year-on-year; their growth

Table 3 Production and sales

Statistical classification of economic activities (SK NACE Rev. 2)	EUR millions, current prices	Indices			
	July 2011	July 2010	Jan.-Dec. 2010	June 2011	July 2011
Industrial production index ^{1), 2)}	-	116.5	118.9	105.0	105.0
Production in construction ²⁾	514.3	96.7	95.4	98.8	96.1
Sales ³⁾					
Industry in total	5,591.8	118.4	117.5	113.2	106.9
Construction	841.9	93.2	94.8	104.1	105.6
Wholesale trade, excluding motor vehicles	1,872.1	99.2	102.6	98.9	99.8
Retail trade, excluding motor vehicles	1,484.5	100.4	99.2	100.5	99.6
Sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	313.2	86.3	95.6	98.7	98.7
Accommodation	26.7	101.0	96.0	100.4	100.0
Restaurant and pub trade	68.5	95.0	92.1	101.1	100.7
Transport and storage	517.3	103.2	107.1	107.2	103.4
Selected market services	816.0	109.7	107.5	115.9	115.5
Information and communication	380.3	91.0	91.3	105.5	106.7
Total sales from own output and merchandise in selected sectors	11,912.3	106.9	107.9	107.8	104.8

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

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

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

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



in the previous month (at close to zero) had been entirely attributable to the annual increase in the price level. As for retail trade sales at constant prices, their annual growth accelerated slightly, but any significant pickup in real consumer spending remains unlikely. Looking at the structure of retail trade, sales at current prices were affected almost solely by slower growth in the component *retail trade in non-specialised shops*. In other components, the annual sales growth was around the same as in June.

In the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles sector, the annual decline in sales growth in July

2011 was unchanged from the previous month. Measured at constant prices, sales in the sector recorded slightly lower year-on-year growth. This implies that although the number of car sales is rising year-on-year, the total amount of money spent on such sales is around the same.

3.2.3 WAGES, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The average nominal wage for the selected sectors recorded a moderately higher annual increase in July 2011 than in the previous month, boosted mainly by wages in the information and communication sector and the industry sector. The sectors in which the average nominal

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

	Average monthly nominal wage		Average monthly real wage ¹⁾	
	June 2011	July 2011	June 2011	July 2011
Industry	102.8	103.7	98.9	100.0
of which: manufacturing	102.7	103.4	98.8	99.7
Construction	105.4	101.2	101.4	97.6
Sale and maintenance of vehicles	100.7	99.9	96.9	96.3
Wholesale trade	99.7	99.6	96.0	96.0
Retail trade	100.2	100.4	96.4	96.8
Accommodation	100.5	100.0	96.7	96.4
Food service activities	100.3	100.3	96.5	96.7
Transport and storage	99.5	101.7	95.8	98.1
Information and communication	109.1	121.4	105.0	117.2
Selected market services	106.4	101.7	102.4	98.1
Average for the selected sectors	103.8	104.0	99.9	100.3
Consumer prices	103.9	103.7	-	-

Source: SO SR and NBS calculations.

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

Table 5 Wage developments in selected sectors (index: same period a year earlier = 100)

	Employment	
	June 2011	July 2011
Industry	104.5	104.1
of which: manufacturing	105.1	104.7
Construction	96.2	96.4
Sale and maintenance of vehicles	99.8	100.0
Wholesale trade	99.9	100.0
Retail trade	101.9	101.5
Accommodation	99.6	99.6
Food service activities	100.6	100.2
Transport and storage	103.5	102.2
Information and communication	113.5	112.4
Selected market services	107.4	105.9
Average for the selected sectors	102.8	102.4

Source: SO SR and NBS calculations.

Chart 5 Employment – comparison of monthly and quarterly indicators (%)

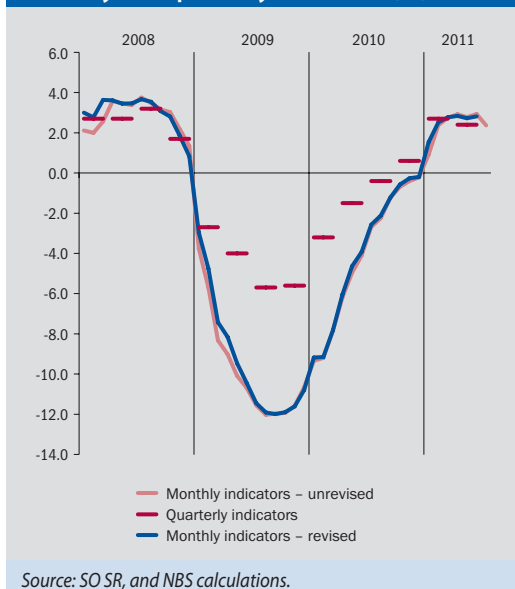
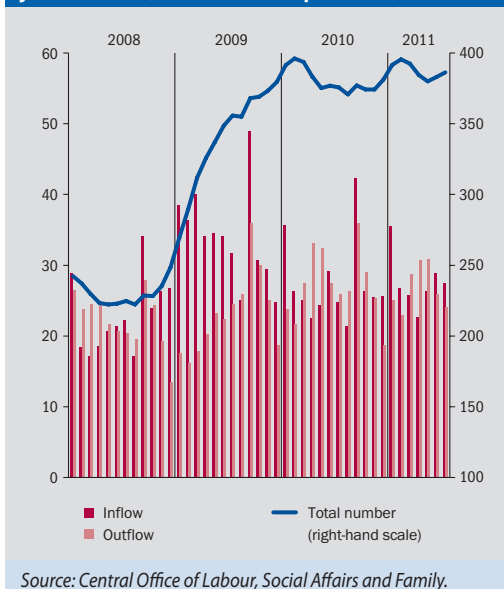


Chart 6 Inflow, outflow and total number of jobseekers (thousands of persons)



wage declined were sale and maintenance of motor vehicles and, for the second consecutive month, wholesale trade. The July figures indicate that the average nominal wage growth in the selected sectors for the third quarter of 2011 will be similar to the rate in the previous quarter.

Average annual employment across the selected sectors was 0.4 percentage point lower in July than in June, at 2.4%. Almost all the sectors under review recorded slower employment growth. Average

data for July 2011 from the selected sectors indicate that employment growth in the third quarter will be lower than in the previous quarter.

According to data from the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, the total number of unemployed in June 2011 increased by 3,300 month-on-month, to stand at 386,000. The average rate of registered unemployment rose to 13.2% in July, 0.2 percentage point higher than in the previous month.

Box 4

THE REAL ECONOMY IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2011⁵

According to data from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, annual GDP growth for the second quarter of 2011 was 3.3% (at constant prices), slightly lower than GDP growth for the first quarter. In quarter-on-quarter terms, seasonally adjusted GDP grew by 0.9% in the second quarter, the same as in the first quarter.

Measured by output performance, annual GDP growth was driven mainly by the rise in value added in industry. Meanwhile, the agriculture and construction sectors continued to record annual declines in value added in comparison

with the previous quarter. Nominal GDP for the second quarter increased by 5.3% year-on-year, to stand at €17.1 billion.

In expenditure terms, GDP growth in the second quarter of 2010 was influenced mainly by rising external demand (exports of products and services climbed by 12.4%). Domestic demand⁶ fell again (by 0.8%), as general government consumption declined and private consumption continued to stagnate. The drop in consumer demand was to some extent offset by further growth in gross fixed capital formation.

⁵ For more detailed information, see Annex 4.

⁶ The sum of final consumption by households, final consumption by general government, final consumption by non-profit institutions serving households, and gross capital formation.

The average monthly nominal wage of an employee in the Slovak economy increased in the second quarter by 3.0% year-on-year, to €781. In seasonally adjusted terms, annual growth in the average nominal wage increased by 0.7 percentage point from the previous quarter. Nominal compensation per employee (ESA 95) maintained its year-on-year growth in the second quarter; it rose by 3.4%, which was 0.6 percentage point higher than in the previous quarter. The sharper rise in consumer prices was reflected in real wages, which declined on a year-on-year basis for the second consecutive quarter.

The labour market is stabilising gradually and employment, as defined in the methodology of national accounts, increased in the second quarter by 2.1% year-on-year. In quarter-on-quarter terms, however, employment growth slowed by 0.6 percentage point, to 0.3%.

Measured by the number of hours worked, the annual growth in employment was 1 percentage point lower in the second quarter than in the first quarter, at 2.2%. According to seasonally adjusted quarter-on-quarter data, the number of hours worked increased by

1.0%, and therefore the average working week rose from 36.6 hours to 36.8 hours.

The annual rate of change in unit labour costs increased by 0.7% from the first quarter, to 2.2%, with compensation per employee recording a sharper annual rise and labour productivity remaining virtually unchanged.

According to a labour force sample survey, the number of unemployed in the second quarter of 2011 fell by 8.2% year-on-year. This drop was reflected in the rate of unemployment, which at 13.1% for the second quarter was 1.3% lower year-on-year. At the same time, however, the number of long-term unemployed was more than 4,000 higher than for the same period of the previous year, and as a share of the total number of unemployed it increased to 65%.

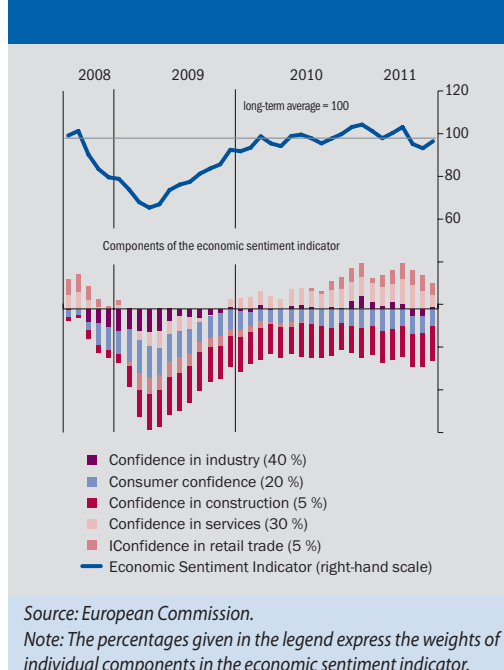
The economy's annual growth in the second quarter of 2011 was slightly higher than expected owing to improvements in external trade. Net exports made the largest contribution to growth, while domestic demand declined. Economic growth is expected to be more moderate in the quarters ahead, with domestic demand remaining low. The recovery in the labour market is also assumed to slow down.

3.2.4 ECONOMIC SENTIMENT INDICATOR

The economic sentiment indicator in August increased by 3.3 percentage points from its level in July, to 96.5, while in year-on-year terms it fell by 1.3 percentage points. The indicator was boosted by rising confidence in industry. The indicators of confidence in construction, retail trade and services, and the consumer confidence indicator, all deteriorated from the previous month.

The improvement in the industry confidence indicator stemmed mainly from expectations of an increase in industrial output. In the construction sector, the confidence indicator declined largely on expectations of a fall in employment, while in the retail trade sector it mainly reflected pessimistic assessments of the expected business situation. In the services sector, a less favourable assessment of the level of demand contributed to the drop in confidence.

Chart 7 Economic Sentiment Indicator





As for the consumer confidence indicator, the component of expected developments in unemployment deteriorated in comparison with the previous month. The consumer confidence indicator did, however, improve in other components: the expected financial situation of households, the expected economic development of Slovakia, and the situation in household savings. The consumer confidence indicator declined by 0.2 percentage point in month-on-month terms and fell by 2.2 percentage points year-on-year.

3.3 MONETARY AGGREGATES AND INTEREST RATES

The contribution of domestic monetary financial institutions (MFIs) to the euro area's M3 monetary aggregate fell by €196 million in July. This passed through to the annual rate of M3 growth, which declined by 0.4 percentage point year-on-year, to 3.7%.

Although the monetary aggregate fell marginally, this was a seasonal development related to the payout of dividends, which was reflected in a relatively sharp decline in the most liquid (M1) deposits. Almost all outflows were from current accounts of non-financial corporations. By contrast, the stock of less liquid (M2-M1) deposits increased moderately – boosted by relatively high interest income – and households were switching their money from almost all types of investment funds to these deposit products. This activity was also reflected in the least liquid (M3-M2) deposits, including investments in money market funds (which continued their long-running downward trend). At the sectoral level, overall deposits of households (including deposits outside M3) recorded slightly higher year-on-year growth in July than in the previous month, largely due to the rise in M3 deposits. As for deposits of non-financial corporations, their annual rate of growth slowed moderately.

Turning to M3 counterparts, MFI claims on the private sector increased by €193 million in July, with the outstanding amount of loans rising by €183 and the stock of securities increasing by €10 million.

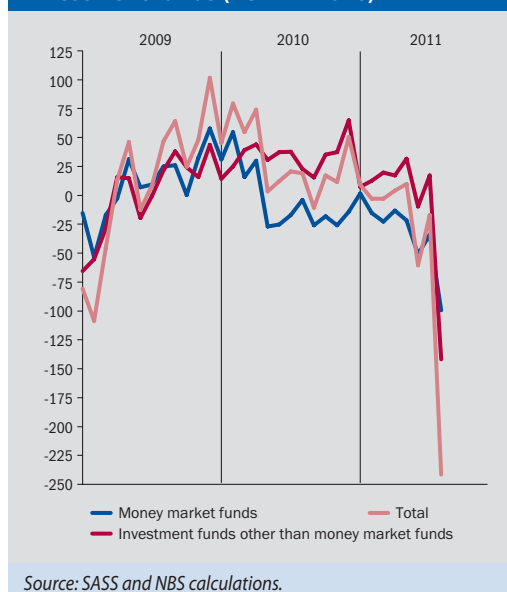
The annual rate of change in MFI claims on the private sector increased again in July, to 9.7%

(from 9.3% in June). Lending growth slowed by a modest 0.3 percentage point, to 10.2%.

The credit expansion in both the household sector and non-financial corporations sector eased slightly in July in comparison with the previous month. In the case of households, the slowdown followed a seasonal pattern, as the holiday period dampened the housing market and subsequently also the credit market. The stock of loans to households grew by €125 million month-on-month, which was almost €100 million less than in the previous month. Almost all (97%) of this lending growth was accounted for by an increase in housing loans, while consumption loans remained practically unchanged. The annual rate of lending growth to households slowed moderately in July, to 12.8%. As for loans to non-financial corporations, their stock grew by a modest €70 million, lower than their growth in the previous month. Long-term loans with a maturity of more than five years recorded the largest growth, which may indicate that investment activity continued to rise in the second quarter. In year-on-year terms, lending growth to non-financial corporations remained unchanged at 8.6%.

As regards open-end investment funds (OIFs) in Slovakia, their net sales across all categories (both in euros and foreign currencies) slumped

Chart 8 Monthly net sales of open-end investment funds (EUR millions)



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

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Cumulative
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	45.4	79.5	54.8	74.1	3.5	12.1	20.8	18.8	-10.7	17.2	11.4	50.4	377.3
2011	9.0	-2.9	-2.8	4.0	9.9	-60.7	-17.0	-241.3 ²⁾	-301.9

Source: SASS and NBS calculations.

1) Total denominated in domestic currency (the euro) and foreign currency.

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

in August. Negative net sales were reported in each of the five weeks (ranging from -€3.8 million to -€159.7 million), and their cumulative total stood at -€241.3 million.⁷ This represented around one-third of the amount of negative net sales recorded in October 2008, following the bankruptcy of the investment bank Lehman Brothers in the previous month.

As a consequence of the turbulences and mounting negative sentiment in world financial markets, outflows from investment funds increased in August. The negative net sales of funds other than money market funds (-€142.0 million) surpassed those of money market funds (-€99.4 million). The highest outflows among the non-money market funds were recorded by funds of funds (-€54.8 million) and mixed funds (-€41.0 million). Negative net sales were also recorded by bond funds (-€31.1 million), equity funds (-€28.8 million), and other funds (-€10.0 million).

The only category of funds that reported positive net sales in August was special real estate funds (€23.8 million).

The ECB left its key interest rates unchanged in July. Amid expectations that these rates would not be raised within the short-term horizon, the rising trend in markets rates, as measured by the EURIBOR, came to a halt. Retail lending rates increased slightly, while changes in deposit rates varied depending on deposit maturities.

Retail lending rates for non-financial corporations increased moderately in July, to maintain a rising trend that goes back to the beginning of the year. Over that period, the average lending rate to this sector rose by 0.6 percentage point, reflecting the gradual rise in market rates. The upward tendency in lending rates is most pronounced in rates on short-term loans (especially operating loans and other loans). On the other hand, the cost of loans for investment activities (investment loans and real estate loans) fell slightly, which resulted in rise in demand for these products. Lending rates for large corporations (loans of more than €1 million) maintained a rising tendency in July, while small and medium-sized enterprises saw a stabilisation of their borrowing costs.

Average lending rates for households increased moderately in July, particularly rates on loans for self-employed persons (operating and investment loans). A slight upward tendency was also seen in interest rates on consumer loans as well as on housing loans (in the categories of mortgage loans and other housing loans).

Deposits rates fell moderately, for both households and non-financial corporations, in the case of the shortest-term deposits (demand deposits and short-term fixed deposits). By contrast, rates on long-term deposits increased quite sharply, with banks offering relatively high returns on these products in an effort to acquire long-term funds.

⁷ The different amounts of monthly and cumulative net sales can be explained by the fact that the data of the SASS obtained from regular weekly statistical reports and the data of individual OIF 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 investment funds is recorded differently. The merger of investment funds and their conversion into euro funds at the end of 2008 caused a significant decrease in the number of investment funds (from around 550 to 460) and an increase in the number of funds denominated in the domestic currency (euro). In 2009, the number of funds recorded in the SASS database fell towards the year-end from more than 570 to less than 500, and in 2010 it remained relatively stable, ranging from 494 to 511 (and ending the year at 498). In 2011, the number of funds has fluctuated between 496 and 505.



QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

Global economic growth slowed again in the second quarter of 2011. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, gross domestic product in the OECD area grew by 0.2%, compared with 0.3% in the previous quarter. Annual GDP growth in the OECD area fell substantially in the second quarter, to 1.6%, from 2.5% in the first quarter. The slowdown in economic growth was mainly due to supply-chain disruptions following the Great East Japan Earthquake, as well as to high commodity prices, which acted as a brake on private consumption growth. The pace of economic activity continues to vary from region to region. While advanced economies are experiencing relatively sluggish growth, several emerging economies are showing signs of overheating.

The OECD composite leading indicator (CLI) decreased slightly in the second quarter of 2011, in comparison with the first quarter, but it remains above the level that is taken to indicate economic recovery. Although economic sentiment indicators continue to indicate the sustainability of economic growth, they suggest that future growth will be restrained and uncertain.

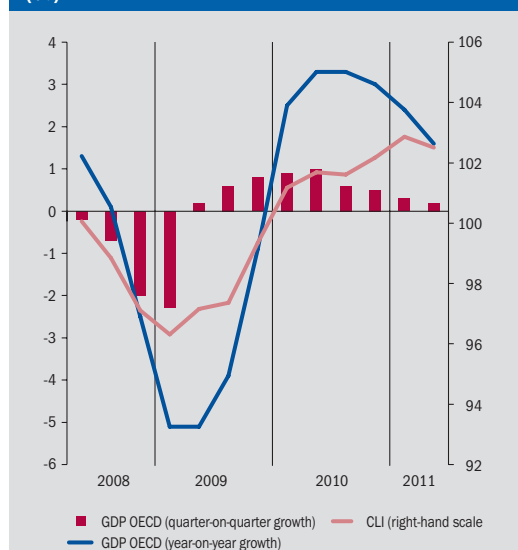
Consumer price inflation accelerated slightly again in the second quarter of 2011, due to developments in energy prices and also food prices. The 12-month inflation rate in the OECD area reached 3.0% in June 2011, compared with 2.6% in March 2011. Energy price inflation rose from 12.3% in March to 13.5% in June. Food price inflation in the second quarter recorded an increase (from 3.2% in March 2010, to 4.0% in June). Core inflation rose in the second quarter and stood at 1.7% in June, compared with 1.4% in March. In July, OECD area inflation accelerated moderately again, to 3.1%, on the basis of a higher food and energy prices, while core inflation remained unchanged.

The risks to the global economic outlook remain high, but balanced. Although temporary factors caused a slowdown in economic recovery in the second quarter, the recovery trend should be maintained. Economic activity continues to face structural headwinds, which in advanced economies include mainly the need for repair of household and public balance sheets, and in emerging countries, the effects of high commodity prices (which have a large weight in their consumer baskets). Global economic activity may also be held back by a persisting lack of investor confidence in financial markets, geopolitical tensions in certain regions of the world, an intensification of protectionist measures, and a disorderly correction of global imbalances.

COMMODITY MARKETS

The average oil price rose further in the second quarter of 2011, to stand at USD 117 per barrel (compared with USD 105 per barrel in the previous quarter). Oil prices were highly volatile in the second quarter, rising at the beginning, and then falling sharply amid fears about the future of the economic recovery. They rallied again in June and ended the quarter at USD 111 per barrel, representing a rise of 16% since the beginning of 2011. By the end of August, the oil price stood at around USD 113–117 per barrel.

Chart 9 Quarterly GDP growth and the CLI (%)



Source: OECD.

Note: CLI – Composite leading indicator.



World market prices of other commodities were also volatile in the second quarter. The sharply rising trend seen in commodity prices during the first quarter continued at the beginning of the second quarter, when they reached their highest level of the year. This, however, was followed by a downward trend. Prices of non-ferrous commodities declined gradually amid fears about the economic recovery, and agricultural commodity prices went down, too, as a result of agricultural production surpassing projections.

UNITED STATES

In the United States, economic growth accelerated in the second quarter of 2011; annualised GDP⁸ grew by 1.0% after rising by 0.4% in the previous quarter. On a year-on-year basis, GDP growth slowed to 1.5%, from 2.2% in the first quarter. The regular revision of GDP data included a substantial adjustment of annualised data for the first quarter of 2011, with growth revised down from 1.8% to only 0.4%. The revised GDP data were rather disappointing and were much lower than expected estimates.

Private investment growth, which was the same as in the previous quarter, made the largest contribution to GDP growth. Non-resident investment recorded the highest growth in this category, while private consumption of households slowed significantly, mainly due to a decline in demand for durable goods. Although export growth eased, too, net exports made a moderately positive contribution to GDP growth, mostly owing to slower growth in imports. Negative contributions to GDP growth came from changes in inventories and from government spending, with a substantial drop in state and local government spending. Federal spending increased in comparison with the previous quarter.

The annual rate of inflation accelerated sharply again in the second quarter of 2011, driven up mainly by higher prices of energy and food. Inflation reached 3.6% at the end of June, compared with 2.7% in March 2011. Growth in prices accelerated and the inflation rate reached 3.8% in August. The annual core inflation rate

rose to 1.6% in June from 1.3% in March. In August, core inflation climbed to 1.9%.

The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) decided at its two meetings in the second quarter of 2011 to leave the federal funds rate unchanged, at a level close to 0%. The FOMC also confirmed its intention to maintain the federal funds rate at exceptionally low levels for an extended period of time. In June, the FOMC announced the completion of its programme to purchase USD 600 billion of longer-term Treasury securities in order to stimulate the economic recovery. At its meeting in August, the FOMC decided to leave the federal funds rate unchanged.

At the beginning of August, political discussions about the future fiscal deficit and the downgrading of the country's credit rating had major repercussions in the markets. An eleventh-hour agreement was reached on increasing the debt ceiling to over USD 2.4 billion, as well as on cutting government spending and on establishing a Congressional Joint Select Committee to propose additional fiscal consolidation measures. As a result of the discussions, but mainly the debt ceiling increase, the country's credit rating was downgraded to AA+ with a negative outlook. Despite this downgrading, the market response was more moderate than had been expected and the yield

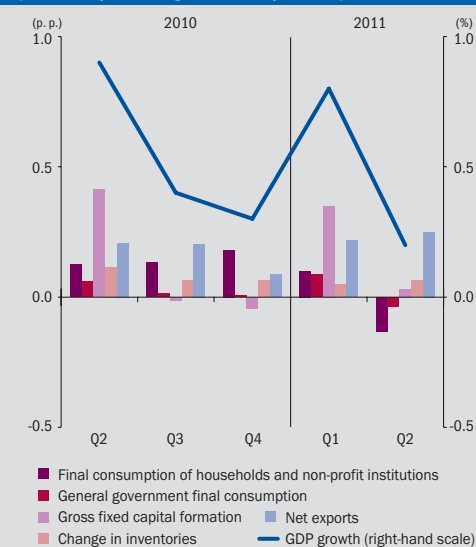
Chart 10 Euro area: economic growth
(constant prices of 2000; %)



Source: Eurostat.

⁸ Annualised GDP growth is a quarter-to-quarter growth converted into a rate on an annual basis.

Chart 11 Euro area: contributions to quarterly GDP growth by component



Source: Eurostat.

the same time, its year-on-year growth eased from 2.4% to 1.6%.

The slowdown in economic growth was influenced by a substantial decrease in investment demand. This was to a large extent caused by the one-off effect of increased activity in the construction sector in the first quarter of 2011, which was making up ground lost due to bad weather in the fourth quarter of 2010. This situation did not, however, continue in the second quarter. Another factor behind the lower growth was the decrease in consumer demand, which recorded its first quarter-on-quarter drop since the second quarter of 2009. Although data on wages and unemployment do not indicate a substantial worsening of the situation for consumers, some surveys, mainly in industry, show that expectations for employment were already deteriorating in the second quarter. The fall in overall consumption thus might to some extent be related to the effects of lower confidence and the subsequent postponing of consumption. Net exports continued to have a positive effect on GDP growth. Although export growth decreased, import growth fell by a greater margin.

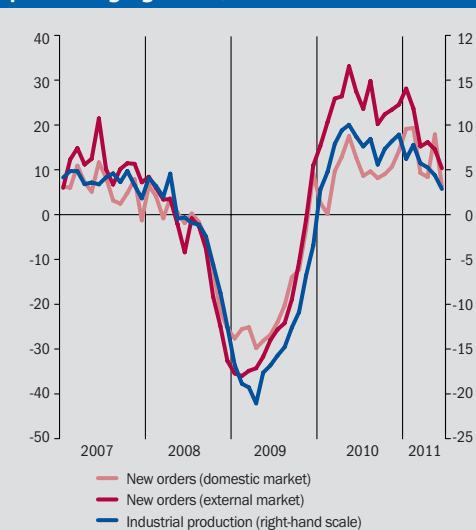
curve of 10-year US government bonds fell by around 40 basis points.

THE EURO AREA

After recording relatively strongly growth in the first quarter (0.8%), the euro area economy slowed sharply in the second quarter, 0.2%. At

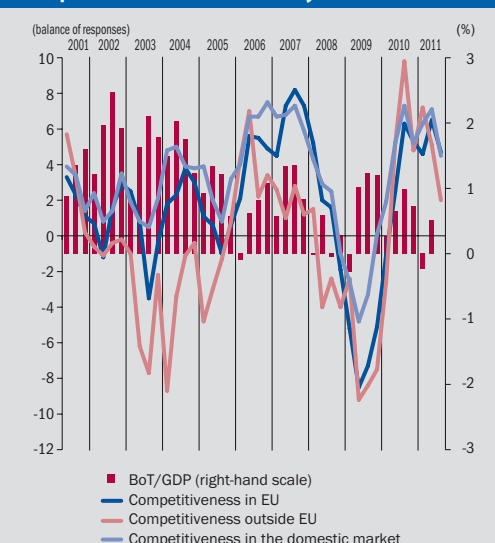
On the supply side of the economy, the slowest growth in value added was recorded in the construction sector, owing to the one-off effect mentioned above. Another sector in which value

Chart 12 Industrial new orders (annual percentage growth)



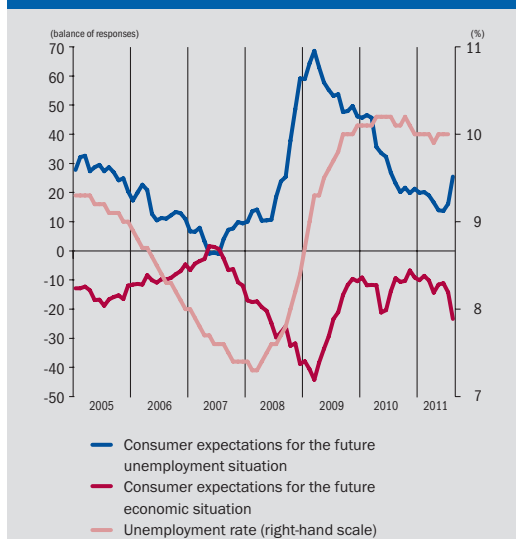
Source: Eurostat.

Chart 13 Euro area: assessment of competitiveness in industry



Source: Eurostat, European Commission.

Chart 14 Unemployment rate and consumer expectations for the next 12 months



Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

Chart 15 Euro area – consumer confidence index and annual growth in household final consumption



Source: Eurostat, European Commission.

added growth eased was manufacturing – an important export-oriented sector that has so far played a key role in the recovery process. Growth in new industrial orders decelerated in the second quarter in both domestic and foreign markets. The most recent surveys of competitiveness in industry indicate that the positions of euro area industrial enterprises are deteriorating, especially in markets outside the euro area.

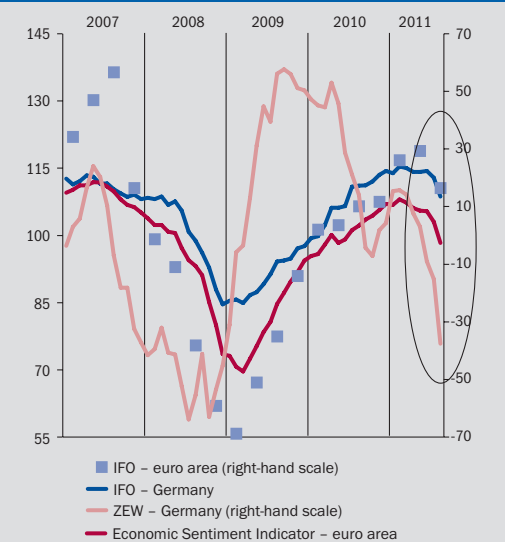
The situation in the labour market indicates that the relatively favourable tendencies observed up to now may be disrupted. The unemployment rate remained more or less unchanged in the second quarter, at around 10%, and maintained this level also in July. Expectations for the employment situation began gradually to worsen, and in August they fell quite sharply. The same period also saw a substantial decline in consumer expectations for future unemployment.

Overall, in August, perceptions of the economic situation deteriorated considerably, as did expectations for future developments. This was probably related to the escalation of tensions surrounding the debt crisis, with investor fears increasingly being directed towards Spain and Italy. Economic activity may have been adversely affected by the decline in confidence and worsening of expectations for the future

situation in the labour market. Especially in the case of consumers, the confidence downturn and related postponement of consumer consumption may have dampened consumer demand.

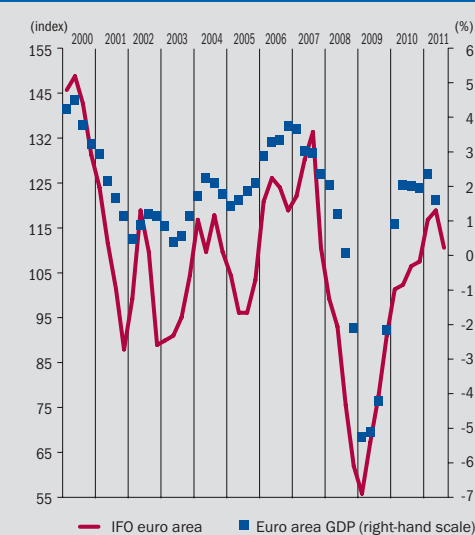
During the second quarter, short-term indicators pointed to continued, albeit slow, economic growth. As mentioned above, due to increased tensions in connection with the debt crisis, economic sentiment significantly deteriorated in July and especially in August, as evidenced by several indicators. The economic sentiment indicator fell by 4.7 percentage points in August alone, to 98.3 (by 7.1 percentage points from the end of the second quarter). The Ifo index of the economic climate in the euro area and Germany also fell quite substantially. For both regions, the Ifo index indicates worsening future outlooks for the economy as well as less favourable assessments of the current economic situation; the long-running positive trend of this indicator has thus been disrupted. The ZEW indicator for Germany recorded a quite significant decline amid increased fears about future economic growth. The bleaker outlooks stem from the heightening of macroeconomic instability, fears about recession in the United States, and the downgrading of the US government debt rating. In general, most indicators suggest that growth will continue, but at low levels.

Chart 16 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.

Chart 17 Ifo economic climate index and euro area GDP growth



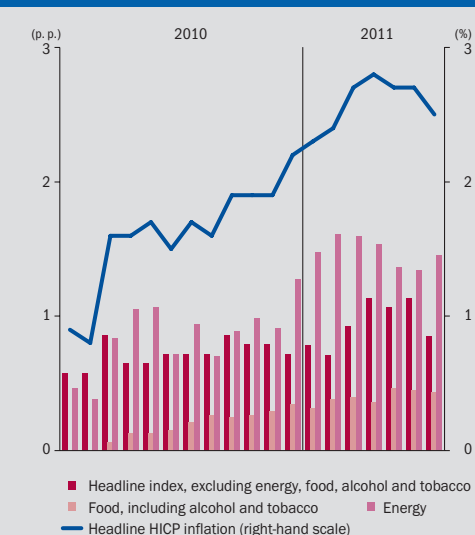
Source: Ifo Institute for Economic Research, Eurostat.

At the beginning of the second quarter, price inflation trends from the previous period continued to accelerate, but in the following months inflation eased. In June, the year-on-year rate of inflation was 2.7%, unchanged from the end of the first quarter. The price growth was largely affected by energy prices, which recorded a gradually declining rate of growth over the course of the quarter. On the other hand, prices of services and food began to rise more sharply. In July, price inflation continued to decelerate (to 2.5%), owing to a significant decline in prices of non-energy industrial goods. At this time, however, energy prices accelerated slightly. According to Eurostat's flash estimate, the rate of inflation remained the same in August as in July.

Core inflation (i.e. the headline index excluding prices of energy and unprocessed foods) increased during the second quarter by 0.3 percentage point to 1.8%, and then fell slightly in July, to 1.5%.

Price trends in services increased moderately in the second quarter, possibly reflecting to some extent the effects of higher costs, stemming mainly from energy input prices. A more significant acceleration was observed in prices of air transport and water transport, as well as prices of holidays. Prices of hotel and restaurant services also began to rise

Chart 18 Euro area: annual HICP inflation rate and the contributions of selected components



Source: Eurostat, NBS calculations.

moderately. The increase in prices of non-energy industrial goods remained almost unchanged in the second quarter, at around 1%, following a more pronounced fall in July (to 0%) that resulted mainly from changes in methodology and in the treatment of seasonal products in the HICP.⁹ This effect was most apparent in the quite

⁹ Prices of non-energy industrial goods were affected by the introduction of the new Commission Regulation (EC) No 330/2009 of 22 April 2009 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 2494/95 as regards minimum standards for the treatment of seasonal products in the Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICP).

Chart 19 Euro area: prices of goods and services (annual percentage changes)

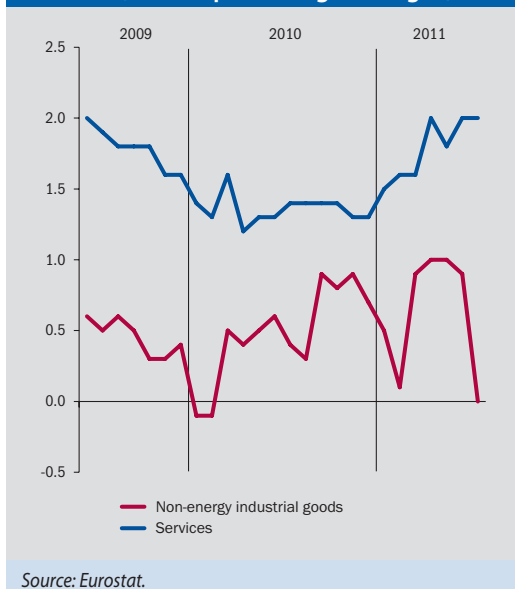
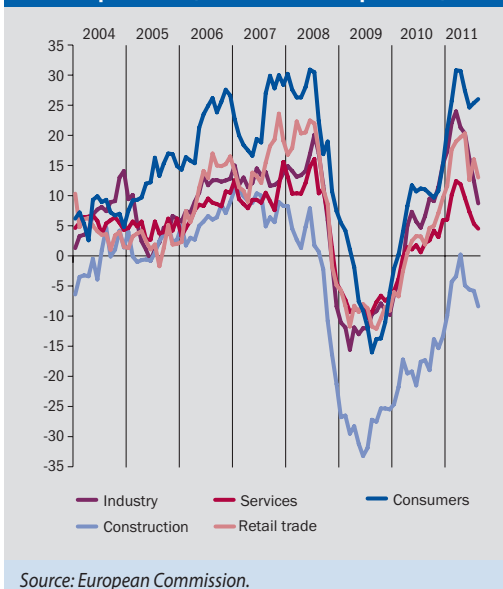


Chart 20 Expectations for future price developments (balance of responses)



substantially slower rise in prices of clothing and footwear (from 1.0% to 2.9%).

Price expectations in the euro area had a more or less downward tendency in all sectors, probably due in large part to decreasing pressures from prices of energy inputs and raw materials. The decline in price expectations may also have been influenced by macroeconomic uncertainty and fears about the further development of demand. There are not as yet signs of any drop in consumers' price expectations.

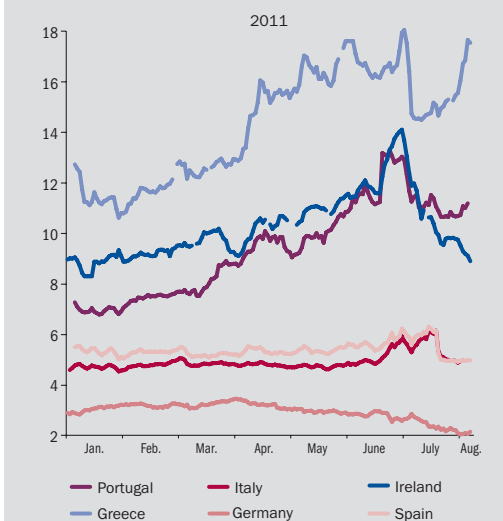
The exchange rate of the euro against the US dollar appreciated until the beginning of May, and then depreciated quite swiftly amid mounting tensions over the debt crisis in certain euro area countries. It corrected to a certain extent at the beginning of June, after the Greek Parliament passed a recovery package. Overall, the euro appreciated against the US dollar in the second quarter of 2011, by approximately 1.7%. From end-June to end-August, the exchange rate remained strongly volatile, with the US raising its debt ceiling and seeing its credit rating downgraded and also due to the further escalation of debt crisis tensions (as investor fears spilled over to Spain and Italy). The exchange rate was also influenced by worsening expectations for economic developments in both the United States and the euro area.

The mounting tensions over the debt crisis were reflected in bond yields. The upward trend of yields to maturity in certain economies facing a debt crisis was broken in the second half of July, when a special meeting of the European Council agreed upon a further loan for Greece and thus succeeded in reducing investor risk aversion. The boost proved temporary, however, as investor confidence in the ability of Greece to repair its public balance sheets ebbed again and Greek debt financing costs increased further. During the course of July, investor fears were gradually reflected in the yields to maturity of Italian and Spanish bonds. But with the ECB implementing its Securities Markets Programme and with the countries concerned taking measures to stabilise their public finances, the situation did stabilise to some extent. The declining tendency in the yields to maturity of Irish bonds can be attributed to strict implementation of planned consolidation measures as well as to the relatively positive, export-driven economic recovery.

In the second quarter of 2011, at its April meeting, the ECB Governing Council decided to increase the key ECB interest rates by 25 basis points, so that the rate for the main refinancing operations stood at 1.25%, the marginal lending rate at 2.00%, and the deposit rate at 0.50%. The change in the monetary-policy

Chart 21 EUR/USD exchange rate


Source: ECB.

Chart 22 Yields to maturity of government bonds (defined according to convergence criteria; %)


Source: Eurostat.

settings was necessitated by the mounting risk of inflationary pressures, related mostly to the sharp rise in commodity prices, but also to increasing domestic price pressures brought on by the economic recovery. At its July meeting, the Governing Council again decided to raise the key rates by a further 25 basis points in response to persisting inflationary risks. Thus, the main refinancing rate was set at 1.50%, the marginal lending rate at 2.25%, and the marginal deposit rate at 0.75%. At the same time, the Governing Council decided to suspend the application of the minimum credit rating threshold in the collateral eligibility requirements for the purpose of Eurosystem credit operations in the case of marketable debt instruments guaranteed by the Portuguese government. Over the subsequent period until the beginning of September, the Governing Council left the key ECB interest rates unchanged.

At its June and August regular meetings, the Governing Council decided on details of the implementation of liquidity-providing operations for the period ahead (maturing from 13 July 2011 to 11 October 2011 and from 12 October 2011 to 17 January 2012). At both meetings, it extended the conduct of main refinancing operations and special term

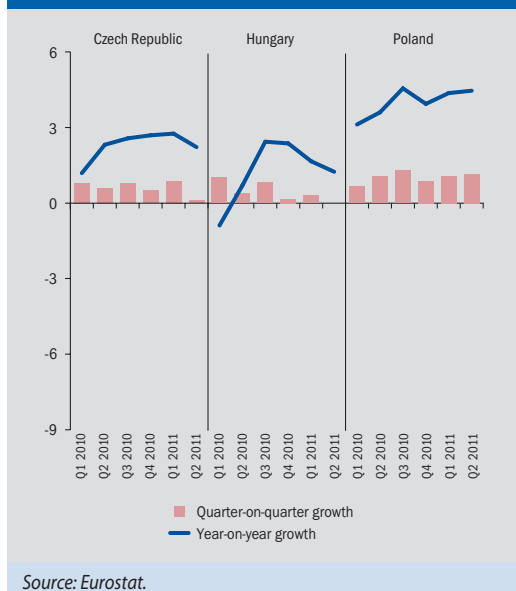
refinancing operations as fixed rate tender procedures with full allotment. At the same time, it decided to adopt a fixed rate tender procedure with full allotment in the regular three-month longer-term refinancing operations (to be allotted in July, August and September, and in October, November and December).

At its August regular meeting, the Governing Council also decided to conduct a liquidity-providing supplementary longer-term refinancing operation (LTRO) with a maturity of approximately six months, the operation to be conducted as a fixed rate tender procedure with full allotment. This operation was realised in the first half of August and the amounts will be payable on 1 March 2012.¹⁰

On 7 August 2011, the Governing Council held a special meeting to address the situation surrounding the euro area debt crisis and its potential spread. Following the meeting, the Governing Council announced that the ECB will actively implement its Securities Markets Programme, which is designed to help maintain a better transmission of monetary policy decision – taking account of dysfunctional market segments – and therefore to ensure price stability in the euro area.

¹⁰ Further details can be found at www.ecb.int

Chart 23 GDP growth (%)



Source: Eurostat.

DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND, THE CZECH REPUBLIC AND HUNGARY

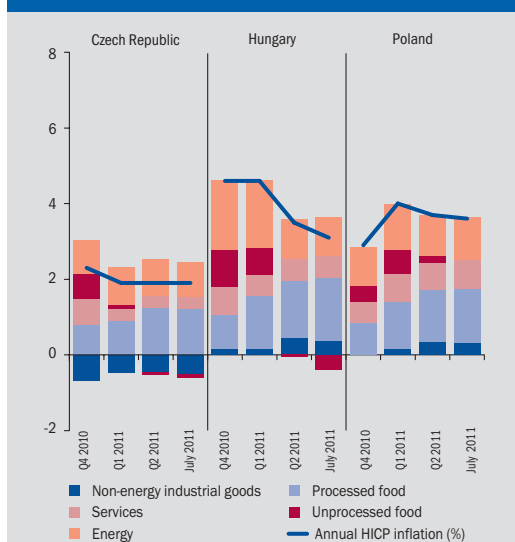
In the second quarter of 2011, the year-on-year growth recorded in previous quarters gradually contracted first in the Hungarian economy and then also in the Czech Republic. Only the Polish economy maintained roughly the same growth as in the previous quarter. In the Czech Republic, economic growth slowed in the second quarter of 2011 compared with the previous quarter by 0.6 percentage point to 2.2%. This was mainly caused by a lower contribution of net exports, though this sector still had the largest contribution to overall GDP growth. As in the previous quarter, investment also made a positive contribution to GDP growth, while private consumption and general government consumption had a dampening effect. In Poland, economic growth increased by 0.1 percentage point year-on-year, to 4.5%, and as in the previous quarter there were positive contributions from all components except for net exports. Private consumption continued to account for the largest share of growth, and significant contributions came also from investment demand and changes in inventories. Hungarian GDP growth for the second quarter fell by 0.5 percentage point year-on-year, to 1.2%, slowing for the second consecutive quarter. Data on the GDP structure

in Hungary were not available when this report was compiled.

In both the Czech Republic and Hungary, economic growth in the second quarter of 2011 was lower in quarter-on-quarter terms, while in Poland it remained at the same level. The Czech Republic recorded a deceleration of 0.8 percentage point, to 0.1%, due mainly to the negative contribution of changes in inventories. Investment demand had a positive effect on growth (compared to a negative effect in the previous quarter), as did net exports, with export growth falling more slowly than import growth. As in the previous quarter, private consumption and general government consumption had a dampening effect. Polish GDP grew by 1.1% in the second quarter, thus matching its first-quarter growth. All GDP components, but especially household final consumption and investment demand, made a positive contribution to Polish growth. The contribution of general government consumption was a turnaround from its negative effect on growth in the previous quarter. The Hungarian economy stagnated in the second quarter of 2011. Data on the GDP structure in Hungary were not available when this report was compiled.

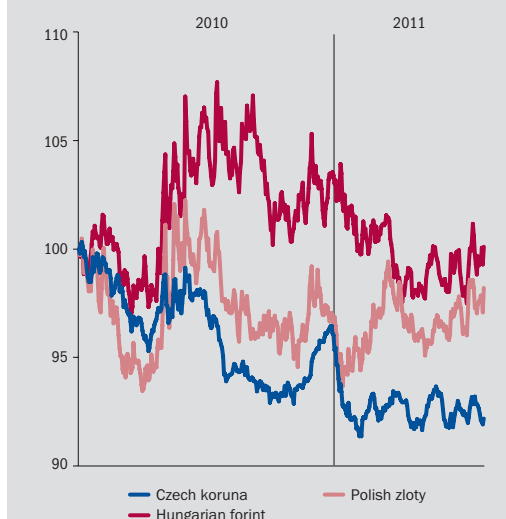
Comparing average annual consumer price inflation for the second quarter with its level for the first quarter, it remained unchanged in the Czech Republic and declined in Hungary and Poland. In the Czech Republic, the headline rate of inflation remained at 1.9%. Prices of non-energy industrial goods increased by 1.9% in each quarter; energy price inflation edged down by 0.1 percentage point in the second quarter, to 6.9%, and services prices also dipped by 0.1 percentage point, to 0.9%. Although inflation in processed food prices accelerated by 1.9 percentage point, to 6.5%, it was offset by a substantial decline in unprocessed food prices, whose annual rate of change fell by 2.2 percentage points, to -0.7%. In July, the annual inflation rate in the Czech Republic remained at 1.9%. In Hungary, the annual inflation rate for the second quarter of 2011 slowed by 1.1 percentage point from the first quarter, to 3.5%. This reflected mainly the annual rate of change in unprocessed food prices, which slowed significantly by 9.9 percentage points, to -0.7%. Energy price growth decreased by 5.1 percentage points,

Chart 24 Contributions to HICP inflation (p.p.)



Source: Eurostat, NBS calculations.

Chart 25 Exchange rate indices of the V4 currencies vis-à-vis the euro (4 January 2010 = 100)



Source: Eurostat, NBS calculations.

Note: A fall in value denotes appreciation.

to 6.7%, while inflation in prices of non-energy industrial goods accelerated by 0.7 percentage point, to 7.0%. The rate of change in services prices remained unchanged at 1.9%. In July, the headline inflation in Hungary fell by a further 0.4 percentage point, to 3.1%. Similar inflation developments were observed in Poland, where the annual inflation rate for the second quarter slowed by 0.3 percentage point from the first quarter, to 3.7%. As in Hungary, the headline inflation rate came under downward pressure from non-processed food prices (their annual rate of change fell by 4.6 percentage points, to 1.9%, but unlike in the Czech Republic and Hungary, it did not enter negative territory) and energy prices (their rate of change declining by 0.9 percentage point, to 7.8%). By contrast, price of non-energy industrial goods drove up inflation (their annual rate of change increasing by 0.7 percentage point, to 6.8%). The annual growth rate in services prices was the same as in the first quarter, falling by 0.1 percentage point, to 2.5%. In July, the headline inflation rate in Poland decreased by a negligible 0.1 percentage point, to 2.5%.

At the beginning of the second quarter of 2011, the exchange rates were mainly affected by the decline in risk aversion among investors

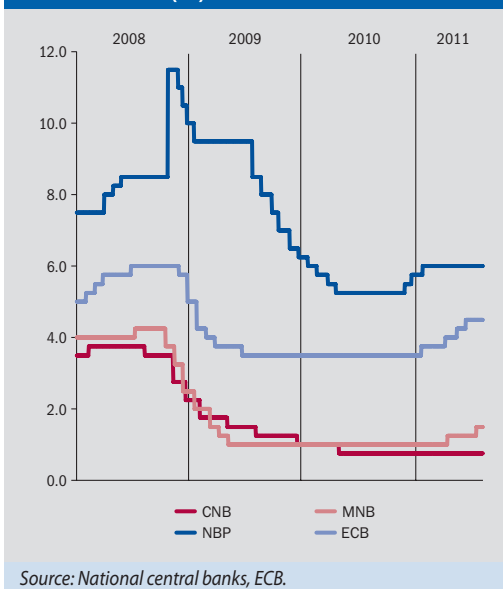
in foreign exchange markets. This was most apparent in the case of the Czech koruna and the Polish zloty, while the Hungarian forint's exchange rate was influenced more by economic factors (the rate of inflation, as well as inflationary expectations, exceeding the inflation target due to cost shocks).

Over the quarter, and especially in May, the currencies of the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary tended to depreciate against the euro, largely due to growing tensions surrounding the debt crisis. At the beginning of June, the currencies began to appreciate but this trend came to a halt later in the month as the sentiment of foreign exchange investors turned negative amid speculation about the conditions of financial assistance for Greece and about the overall solution of Greek debt crisis, as well as due to expectations of the debt crisis spilling over to other euro area economies. In the second half of July, investor risk aversion abated – mainly in response to a special meeting of the European Council at which a further loan for Greece was approved – and, as a result, the three currencies strengthened against the euro. In August, all three exchange rates were adversely affected by, inter alia, the progressively worsening situation in the US and European economies.



As for monetary-policy settings in the countries under review, the only change in the second quarter of 2011 occurred in Poland, when Narodowy Bank Polski, after two months without any change, hiked its reference rate in April, May and June by 25 basis points in each case, thus raising the rate from 3.75% to its current level of 4.50% (with effect from 9 June 2011). Narodowy Bank Polski explained the decision as mainly a response to the mounting risk of inflation and wage pressures resulting from the continuing revival of Polish economy and improving conditions in the labour market. The Polish central bank identified another risk in high inflationary expectations overshooting its medium-term inflation target. Neither the Czech nor Hungarian central banks altered their base rates during the second quarter of 2011. Česká národní banka kept its base rate at 0.75%, mainly on the grounds that demand-side inflation pressures were not present in the domestic economy (the export-driven economic growth did not represent an inflationary risk owing to the appreciation of the Czech koruna). Inflationary expectations were also stable and anchored close to the inflation target. The Magyar Nemzeti Bank left its interest rates unchanged, noting that weak borrowing demand was not causing inflationary pressures and that the unemployment rate was high. This year, the inflation rate is expected to exceed the central bank's target, while in 2012, it should

Chart 26 Key interest rates of the V4 national central banks (%)



return to the target level without the need for any tightening of monetary policy. Risks persist in the area of commodity and food prices. Debt problems of euro area countries may adversely affect the risks related to forint assets and may encourage a possible tightening of monetary policy. There was no change in the monetary policy settings in any of the countries under review in July and August.



QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

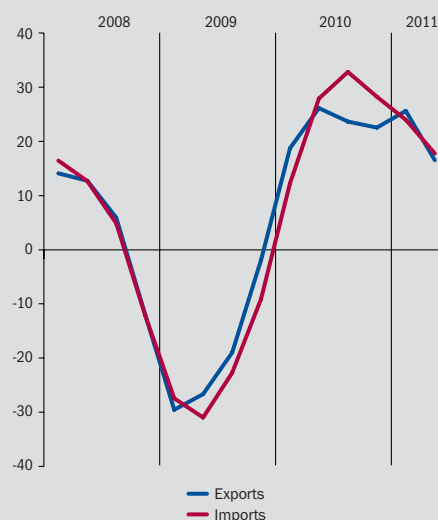
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FOR JANUARY TO JUNE 2011

The current account deficit on the balance of payments for January to June 2011 stood at €171.6 million, representing an improvement of €449.8 million in comparison with the previous year. This year-on-year improvement reflected better developments in all items excluding the income balance, where a slight rise in deficit resulted from the higher estimated profitability of firms with foreign participating interests and its upward effect on estimated earnings reinvested by foreign investors. The growth in external demand translated into rising exports and subsequently also into a higher trade surplus and lower deficit in the services balance. The increase in revenues (especially from the EU budget) had a positive effect on the current transfers balance, which contributed significantly to the year-on-year improvement in the current account. The ratio of the current account deficit to GDP (at current prices) reached 0.5%, which represented a year-on-year improvement of 1.5 percentage point. The trade balance to GDP ratio followed a similar pattern, with a surplus of 2.5% of GDP and a year-on-year improvement of 0.4 percentage point. When compared with the first three months of 2011, the current account balance worsened in the second quarter, which was largely attributable

to the lower utilisation of EU funds and a decline in the external trade surplus.

For the first six months of 2011, exports grew by 20.8% and imports by 20.7% in comparison with the first half of 2010. Annual growth in both exports and imports declined in the second quarter. During that quarter, the rate of growth

Chart 27 Exports and imports – annual percentage changes



Source: NBS and SO SR.

Table 7 Balance of payments current account (EUR millions)

	January – June		
	2011	2010	2011 - 2010
Trade balance	822.3	662.0	160.2
Exports	27,494.2	22,766.4	4,727.7
Imports	26,671.9	22,104.4	4,567.5
Services balance	-279.7	-488.2	208.5
Income balance	-809.4	-716.1	-93.2
of which: income from investments	-1,409.4	-1,281.7	-127.7
of which: reinvested earnings	-552.5	-84.2	-468.3
Current transfers	95.2	-79.0	174.3
Current account in total	-171.6	-621.4	449.8
Trade balance as a share of GDP in %	,25	,21	0.4
Current account balance as a share of GDP in %	-0.5	-2.0	1.5

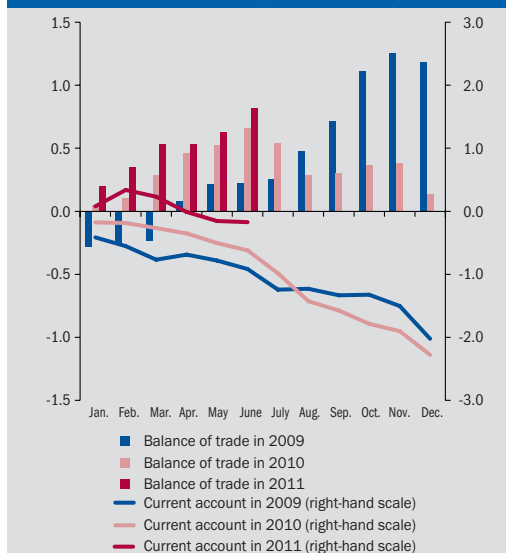
Source: NBS and the SO SR.

Chart 28 Imports from the EU-27 and exports – annual percentage changes (%)



Source: NBS, SO SR, and Eurostat.

Chart 29 Trade balance and current account – cumulative volume (EUR billions)



Source: NBS and SO SR.

in exports slowed against the import growth, meaning that export growth decelerated quarter-on-quarter by 9.1 percentage points while that of imports only by 6.2 percentage points. This was connected with the decline in exports in June (mainly electrotechnical products) and a consequent reduction in imported components. The deterioration in the growth of exports and imports in the second quarter 2011 also resulted from developments in the previous year, when the growth rates, by contrast, gradually accelerated in the second quarter.

A lower annual rate of growth in both exports and imports in the second quarter of 2011 (16.5% and 17.8%, respectively) resulted largely from a more moderate year-on-year export growth in June. Despite some deceleration in their growth rates, they were above 20% over the first six months of 2011.

Export growth in the first two quarters of 2011 exceeded that of the first half of 2010, while the larger increase was reported in all categories of goods except for chemical products and semi-finished goods. When compared with the first quarter, however, the rate of growth in exports moderated in the second quarter of 2011, as a result of the lower rate of growth in chemical products and semi-finished goods and to a lesser extent in machinery and transport equipment.

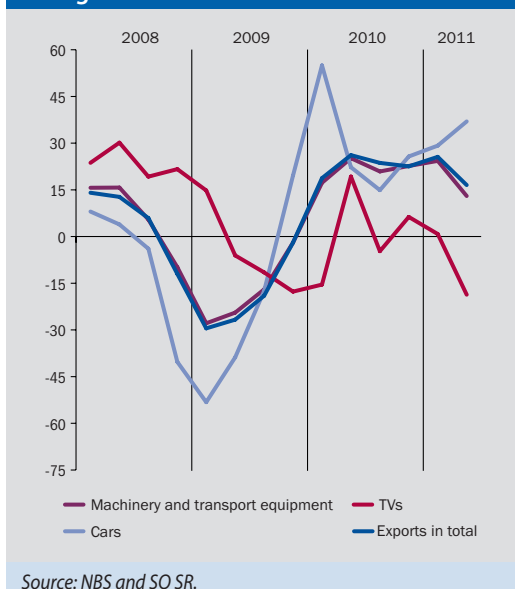
Nevertheless, the category of exports that recorded the largest annual increase in the first six months of 2011 was machinery and transport equipment. This category of exports represented almost 50% (more than 52% in the first quarter) of the total export growth, reflecting the increased external demand. The annual increase in this category included growth in exports of both transport equipment (due to rising exports of

Chart 30 Exports of TV-sets (EUR billions)



Source: NBS and SO SR.

Chart 31 Exports – annual percentage changes



passenger cars) and machinery (shafts, automated data processing machines and bearings). While the transport equipment export growth in the second quarter remained unchanged against its figure at the beginning of the year, the growth rate of machinery exports slightly fell in the second quarter of 2011. The moderation in the year-on-year growth partially related to a high rate of electrotechnical products exports in the last year, which was supported by stronger demand for TV sets before the football world championship.

Similar to machinery and transport equipment, a substantial rise in exports in the first two quarters of 2011 was recorded in the category of chemical products and semi-finished goods. Upward pressure on exports came both from a year-on-

year increase in exports of semi-finished goods (iron and steel, aluminium, and products made of them) and from higher exports of chemical products, which were probably affected by the rising prices of oil products (mainly plastics, rubber, and plastic/rubber products). Export growth in the category of raw materials was largely attributable to higher exports of processed mineral oils and gas, which was related mainly to price developments. The lowest annual growth was recorded in exports of finished products, where especially exports of footwear and clothing rose. When compared with the first quarter, the export growth of chemical products and semi-finished goods slightly decelerated in the second quarter, while raw materials exports went up moderately.

As for imports, the largest annual rate of growth was, similar to exports, in the category of machinery and transport equipment. The rise in imports in this category accounted for more than 32% of total import growth. The growth in imports was related to the rise in exports, which was reflected mainly in higher imports of components for the automotive industry, i.e. in the sub-category of transport equipment as well as in the sub-category of machinery.

The growth in imports of raw materials in the first half-year, like the rise in raw material exports, was driven mainly by burgeoning oil prices on world markets, and it was most apparent in the imports of oil (crude and refined) and gas. In the second quarter, however, the quarterly increase in raw materials imports was affected by larger volumes of imported oil and gas. A marked year-on-year increase in imports was also recorded in the category of chemical products and semi-finished goods, although the rate of growth in

Table 8 Exports for January to June (year-on-year changes)

	Year-on-year changes EUR millions		Contributions to year-on-year changes in p.p.	
	January – June		January – June	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Raw materials	929	193	4.1	1.0
Chemicals and chemical products	985	1,414	4.3	7.6
Machinery and transport equipment	2,344	2,261	10.3	12.2
Finished products	470	325	2.1	1.7
TOTAL EXPORTS	4,728	4,192	20.8	22.6

Source: NBS calculations based on data from the SO SR.



Table 9 Imports for January to June (year-on-year changes)				
	Year-on-year changes in EUR millions		Contribution to year-on-year changes in p.p.	
	January – June		January – June	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Raw materials	1,304	679	5.9	3.7
Chemicals and chemical products	1,126	1,203	5.1	6.5
Machinery and transport equipment	1,474	1,456	6.7	7.9
Finished products	663	356	3.0	1.9
Of which: agricultural and industrial products	607	177	2.7	1.0
passenger cars	-115	-17	-0.5	-0.1
mechanical and electrical consumer goods	171	196	0.8	1.1
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,568	3,695	20.7	20.1

Source: NBS calculations based on data from the SO SR.

this category declined in the second quarter. The growth in imports of semi-finished goods in the first two quarters was concentrated in imports of iron and steel, copper, aluminium, and products made of these metals. In the chemical products category, the increase in imports was driven mainly by imports of plastics and rubber. The import category that recorded the lowest growth was finished products. A slight decrease in domestic demand for these products led in the second quarter to a lower rate of their annual growth. This translated into their smaller share in the total growth of imports (14.5%, compared with 17.2% in the first quarter). The sharpest rises in imports in this category were recorded by agricultural and industrial products (pharmaceutical products, clothing, footwear, and cereals). A decline in passenger car imports had a negative effect on total import growth in finished goods.

The balance of services for January to June 2011 recorded a deficit of €279.7 million, representing an improvement of €208.5 million compared with 2010. The balance of services deficit contracted in comparison with the previous year, mainly due to the improvement in the sub-category "other services in total" and, to a lesser extent, because of the increase in revenues from transportation services and tourism services. Looking at the balance of other services in total, its lower deficit was largely due to higher revenues from computer services as well as lower expenditure

on these services. In addition, the deficit was also reduced through higher revenues from provided legal, accounting and advisory services, as well as from lower expenditure on financial services and technical services. The annual improvement in the travel services balance mirrored rising revenues from travel services alongside a more moderate increase in expenditure on these services. As for the transportation services balance, its year-on-year improvement was due to the growth in revenues from the transmission of gas and oil (of €47.0 million) being higher than expenditure on rail transport. When compared with the first quarter, the balance of travel services slightly deteriorated in the second quarter, as a result of a larger increase in expenditure than in revenue.

In the first six months of 2011, the income balance moderately deteriorated by €93.2 million in year-on-year terms owing to a rise in investment income deficit. The larger deficit in income from investment was largely the result of the higher estimated profitability of firms with foreign participating interests and its upward effect on estimated earnings reinvested by foreign investors. The amount of dividends paid in the second quarter increased substantially in quarter-on-quarter terms, which related to a seasonal character of this item.

The current transfers deficit declined by €174.3 million year-on-year, owing mainly to an improvement in the general government

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

	January – June	
	2011	2010
Capital account	432.2	394.4
Direct investments	-31.9	369.2
of the SR abroad	-305.4	78.6
of which: equity participation abroad	-1.2	-12.6
reinvested earnings	252.0	49.7
in the SR	273.5	290.7
of which: equity participation in the SR	300.9	89.2
of which: non-privatised equity	300.9	89.2
reinvested earnings	300.5	34.5
Portfolio investment and financial derivatives	-340.4	-2,515.7
of the SR abroad	-1,336.0	-2,254.2
In the SR	995.7	-261.5
Other long-term investments	543.3	-29.7
Assets	306.1	0.2
Liabilities	237.2	-29.9
Other short-term investments	1,425.7	1,209.0
Assets	62.6	-67.7
Liabilities	1,363.1	1,276.6
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	2,029.1	-572.8

Source: NBS.

transfers balance, stemming from a rise in revenue from EU funds in the form of current transfers. The private transfers balance recorded an upturn in comparison with the same period of the previous year (mainly due to higher revenue from grants, deposits, disbursements and other unilateral transfers of legal entities). More marked quarterly deterioration in the current transfers balance over the second quarter was attributable to the lower utilisation of EU funds.

The capital and financial account of the balance of payments recorded a surplus of €2,029.1 million for the first six months of 2011 (compared to a deficit of €572.8 million for the same period of 2010). The year-on-year change from the outflow towards the inflow of funds reflected mainly developments in the portfolio investment balance (a rise in demand among non-residents for resident securities and a fall in demand among banks for non-resident securities), outflow of which was substantially lower compared with 2010. The higher net inflow was also supported by the balance of other investment, where corporate bank deposits held abroad were reduced and borrowings increased. Compared with the first quarter, the inflow of funds into the capital and financial account was higher

by €381.0 million in the second quarter, mainly due to improved utilisation of EU funds in the form of capital transfers and other investment balance (an increase in liabilities to trading partners). In the foreign direct investment balance, by contrast, a change from the inflow into the outflow in the second quarter was attributable to declined liabilities to, and rising claims on, trading partners.

In the first six months of 2011, foreign direct investment (FDI) recorded an outflow of €31.9 million, compared with the inflow of €369.2 million for the same period a year earlier. The annual change in the direct investment balance resulted from the fact that the inflow of funds in the form of participating interests and the higher estimate of earnings reinvested by foreign investors were offset by the outflow of funds in the form of other capital (an increase in claims on, and decrease in liabilities to, direct investment undertakings and direct investors).

Portfolio investment recorded a net outflow of €340.4 million, compared with a net outflow of €2,515.7 million for the first six months of the previous year. The substantially lower annual outflow reflected the fact that rising non-

**Table 11 Capital inflows in the balance of other investment broken down by sector (EUR millions)**

	January – June 2011	January – June 2010	Year-on-year change
Banks	400.8	1,179.0	-778.2
Entrepreneurs	1,043.6	-366.8	1,410.4
Government + NBS	524.6	367.1	157.5
Total	1,969.0	1,179.3	789.7

Source: NBS.

resident demand for government securities was supported on the asset side by the inflow resulting from lower demand (especially among banks) for non-resident debt securities.

In the item of other investment, an inflow of €1,969.0 million was recorded for the period from January to June 2011, compared with an inflow of €1,179.3 million for the same period of the previous year. The year-on-year increase of €789.7 million was largely attributable to the last-year change from the outflow to the inflow in the corporate sector, related mostly to a reduction in bank deposits held abroad, which was supported by higher borrowings on the liability side. The inflow, albeit to a lesser extent, was also reported in the Government and NBS sector (higher borrowing by the Government). In the banking sector, by contrast, there was a year-on-year drop in the net inflow, which stemmed mainly from a rise in bank deposits held abroad and a decline in deposits held with Slovak banks.

EXTERNAL DEBT OF SLOVAKIA AS AT 30 JUNE 2011

At the end of June 2011, Slovakia's total gross external debt stood at €52.7 billion (USD 76.1 billion). It rose by €3.4 billion (USD10.3 billion) when compared with the beginning of 2011. Total long-term external debt was €2.4 billion higher at the end of June 2011 than at the start of the year, while the total short-term external debt increased by €1.0 billion. The rise in the long-term external liabilities over the period under review related mainly to an increased demand for government bonds and to €350 million borrowing from the EIB. As to the item of bonds and notes, liabilities jumped up to €1.6 billion as early as first quarter of 2011. In the second quarter, the growth pace of commercial sector's liabilities slowed and short-term foreign debt of enterprises declined against its previous quarter figure.

Table 12 External debt of the Slovak Republic

	USD millions		EUR millions	
	31.12.2010	30.6.2011	31.12.2010	30.6.2011
Total external debt of the SR	65,823.8	76,125.3	49,261.9	52,670.8
Long-term external debt	29,554.5	35,388.0	22,118.3	24,484.7
Government and NBS ¹⁾	13,296.2	17,797.2	9,950.7	12,313.7
Commercial banks	3,893.8	3,808.4	2,914.1	2,635.0
Businesses	12,364.5	13,782.4	9,253.5	9,536.0
Short-term external debt	36,269.3	40,737.3	27,143.6	28,186.1
Government and NBS	19,661.4	21,525.1	14,714.4	14,893.2
Commercial banks	4,466.6	6,085.9	3,342.8	4,210.8
Businesses	12,141.3	13,126.3	9,086.4	9,082.1
Foreign assets	48,274.2	55,761.1	36,128.0	38,581.0
Net external debt	17,549.6	20,364.2	13,133.9	14,089.8
EUR/USD cross rate	1.3362	1.4453	-	-

Source: NBS.

¹⁾ Including government agencies and municipalities.

Within long-term external debt, external liabilities of the Slovak Government and NBS increased by €2.4 billion since the beginning of the year, of which €2.1 billion was accounted for by bonds and notes. The commercial sector's long-term external debt remained largely unchanged over the period under review.

As to the short-term foreign debt, commercial sector's short-term liabilities grew by €1.0 billion; commercial banks accounted for €0.9 billion, in particular in the item of borrowings (€0.6 billion). Compared with the start of 2011, liabilities of enterprises remained largely unchanged. The short term external liabilities of the Government and NBS sector went up by €0.1 billion, with opposing developments in deposits and loans.

The gross external debt per capita of Slovakia amounted to €9,752 as at the end of June, which was €631 higher than the figure as at the end of 2010 (€9,121). The ratio of total short-term external debt to total gross external debt of Slovakia as at the end of June 2011 declined by 1.6 percentage points to 53.5% (compared with 55.1% reported as at 31 December 2010).

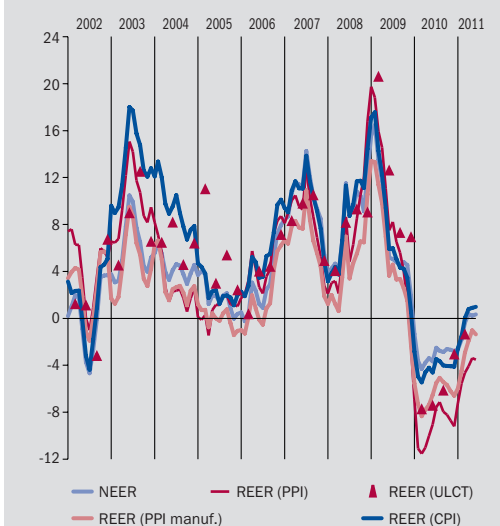
The net external debt of Slovakia, expressed as the difference between gross foreign debt of €52.7 billion (liabilities of the Government and NBS, commercial banks and the corporate sector – except for equity participations) and foreign assets of €38.6 billion (foreign reserves of NBS, foreign assets of commercial banks and the corporate sector – except for equity participations) reached €14.1 billion (debtor position) at the end of June 2011, representing an increase of €1.0 billion against the figure as at the beginning of 2010.

The preliminary ratio of Slovakia's total gross external debt to GDP (at current prices) reached 78.1% at the end of June 2011, which meant a rise of 3.4 percentage points compared with the 2010 figure (74.7%).

NOMINAL AND REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATES

The nominal effective exchange rate¹¹ in June 2011 was 0.3% stronger than a year earlier, in contrast to its depreciation of 2.8% in December

Chart 32 NEER and REER indices (15 trading partners; annual percentage changes)



Source: NBS.

Note: + represents appreciation of the indices and – represents depreciation.

2010. The strengthening of the NEER index was mainly supported by an appreciation in relation to the Chinese yuan (by 0.7 of a percentage point), while in March 2011 this index had still depreciated year-on-year by 0.4%.

The NEER's strengthening, together with the positive inflation differential, caused the real effective exchange rate (REER) based on the consumer price index (CPI) to appreciate by 1.0% year-on-year, in contrast to its depreciation of 4.1% in December 2010. The REER based on the industrial producer price index (PPI) and the REER based on the manufacturing products price index (PPI manufacturing) each recorded a slower rate of depreciation year-on-year. The PPI-based REER depreciated from 9.2% to 3.5%, while the PPI manufacturing-based REER depreciated from 6.6% to 1.4%. The weakening of both the PPI-based REER and PPI manufacturing-based REER was stronger than a change in the NEER index, which suggests that the negative inflation differential vis-à-vis relevant foreign trading partners of Slovakia was further narrowing. Compared with March, the appreciation of the CPI-based REER was 1.0 percentage point higher in June, while the depreciation of the PPI-based REER and PPI manufacturing-based REER was lower by 1.1 percentage points and 1.6 percentage points, respectively.

¹¹ The methodology of the effective exchange rate calculation is published on the NBS website at: http://www.nbs.sk/_img/Documents/_Statistika/VybrMakroUkaz/EER/NEER_REER_Metodika.pdf



QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE REAL ECONOMY

THE REAL ECONOMY IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2011

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Slovakia's annual GDP growth for the second quarter of 2011 was 3.3% (at constant prices), slightly lower than for the first quarter, according to data from the Statistical Office of the Slovak

Republic. In quarter-on-quarter terms, seasonally adjusted GDP grew by 0.9% in the second quarter of the year.

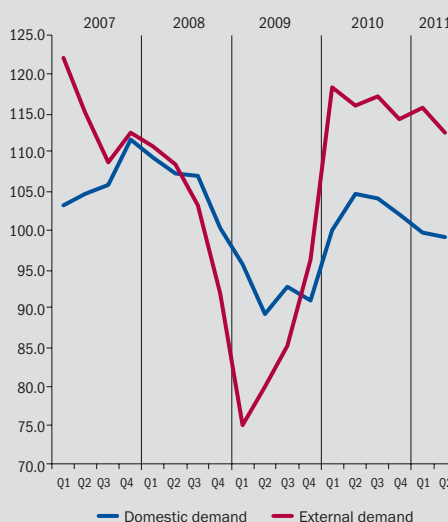
Measured by output performance, annual GDP growth in the second quarter of 2011 was driven mainly by the rise in value added in industry. Meanwhile, value added in the agriculture and construction sectors declined again in

Chart 33 Quarterly real GDP (annual percentage changes)



Source: SO SR.

Chart 34 Developments in domestic and external demand (index: same period a year earlier = 100)



Source: SO SR and NBS calculations.

Table 13 GDP by expenditure (index: same period a year earlier = 100, constant prices)

	2010					2011	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2
Gross domestic product	104.7	104.2	103.8	103.5	104.0	103.5	103.3
Domestic demand	100.2	104.8	104.1	102.2	102.8	99.8	99.2
Final Consumption	101.2	98.7	100.0	99.5	99.8	99.4	99.0
Final consumption of households	99.9	98.6	99.7	100.5	99.7	99.9	100.0
Final consumption of general government	105.9	98.9	100.9	96.7	100.1	97.5	95.7
Non-profit institutions serving households	103.1	102.2	102.1	101.7	102.3	102.0	101.6
Gross fixed capital formation	96.6	101.8	104.8	110.6	103.6	101.2	106.2
Exports of goods and services	118.3	116.1	114.8	114.3	116.4	115.8	112.4
Imports of goods and services	110.9	116.0	116.6	113.5	114.9	111.3	109.0

Source: SO SR.



Table 14 Structure of gross fixed capital formation in the second quarter of 2011 (current prices)

	Gross fixed capital formation (EUR millions)	Proportion (%)	Index	
			Q1 2011 Q1 2010	Q2 2011 Q2 2010
Slovak economy in total	3,349.3	100.0	102.1	105.8
of which, by sector:				
Non-financial corporations	2,070.8	61.8	102.4	107.6
Financial corporations	57.8	1.7	114.7	167.1
General government	393.0	11.7	101.3	98.4
Households	817.3	24.4	101.1	102.5
Non-profit institutions	10.3	0.3	100.4	101.0
of which, by segment of production:				
Machinery	1,370.9	40.9	108.4	110.6
of which: Other machines and equipment	1,082.8	32.3	108.9	110.5
Transport equipment	288.0	8.6	106.6	110.9
Buildings	1,783.5	53.2	97.7	103.0
of which: Residential buildings	489.0	14.6	97.5	102.5
Other buildings	1,294.5	38.7	97.8	103.2

Source: SO SR.

comparison with the previous quarter. Nominal GDP for the second quarter increased by 5.3% year-on-year, to stand at €15.8 billion.

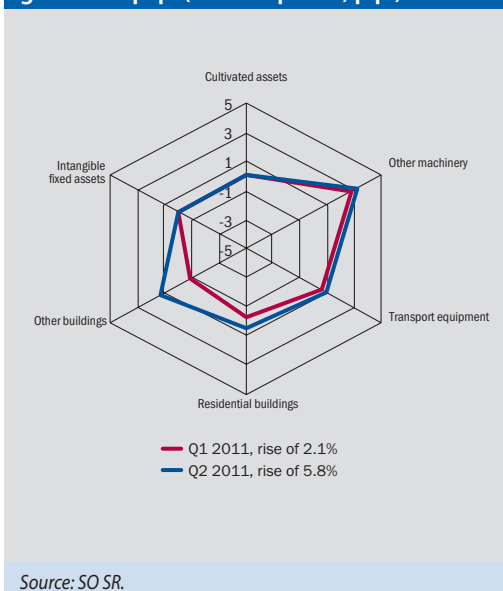
DEMAND

In expenditure terms, GDP growth in the second quarter of 2011 was influenced mainly by rising external demand (exports of products and services climbed by 12.4%). Domestic demand¹² fell again (by 0.8%), mainly owing to a decrease in general government consumption and continuing stagnation in private consumption. The drop in consumer demand was to some extent offset by further growth in gross fixed capital formation.

Annual growth in gross fixed capital formation was higher in the second quarter than in the first quarter. The largest contribution to its growth again came from investment in buildings, mainly in the category *other buildings*, which may have been partly due to an increased utilisation of EU funds. Investment in machinery and equipment also recorded moderately higher growth.

Growth in investment activity could be observed in almost all sectors, especially in the sectors of non-financial corporations and financial

Chart 35 Contributions to fixed investment growth in p. p. (current prices; p.p.)



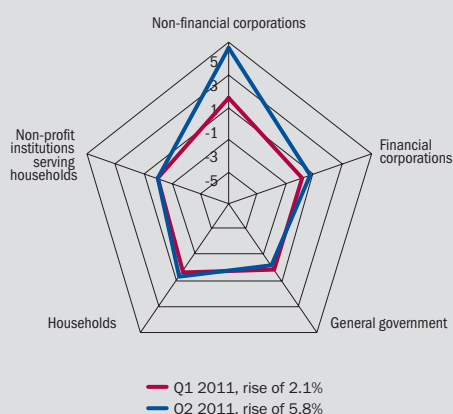
Source: SO SR.

corporations. There was, however, a slight drop in public investment.

Household final consumption continued to stagnate in the second quarter (after declining by

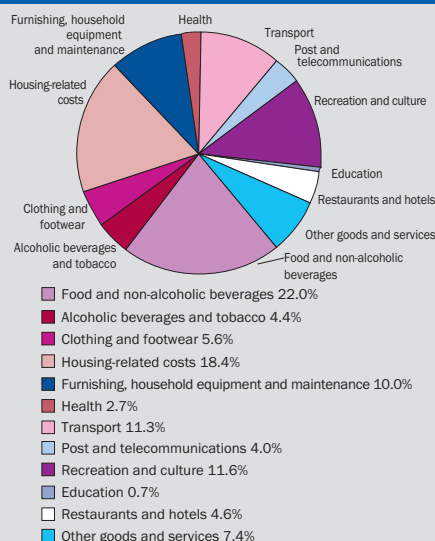
¹² The sum of final consumption by households, final consumption by general government, final consumption by non-profit institutions serving households, and gross capital formation.

Chart 36 Contributions to fixed investment growth in p. p. (current prices; p.p.)



Source: SO SR.

Chart 37 Structure of household final consumption in the second quarter of 2011 (shares in %)



Source: SO SR.

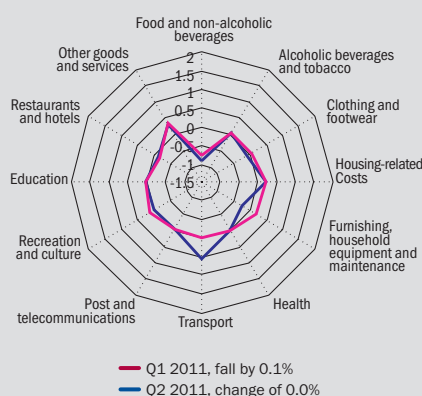
Note: The individual items of final consumption do not add up to 100%.

0.1% in the first quarter), despite a more favourable situation in the labour market. Rising employment and household incomes were reflected not in higher consumer spending, but in a further increase in the household saving ratio. The low household final consumption probably reflects fears about the future economic situation, as does the still-deteriorating indicator of consumer confidence. Owing to the stagnation in household final consumption and trend growth in lending, the total claims of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) on households, as a share of household final consumption, increased by 1.2 percentage points from the previous quarter, to 41.9%.

Looking at the breakdown of consumer spending (at constant prices), the main factors in low household consumption were the continuing decline in expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages and slower growth in expenditure on transport. Despite these developments, expenditures on food and on housing-related costs continued to account for the largest proportion of overall household consumption expenditure.

Growth in nominal exports of goods and services declined to 16.8% in the second quarter of 2011

Chart 38 Household final consumption growth broken down by component (p.p.)



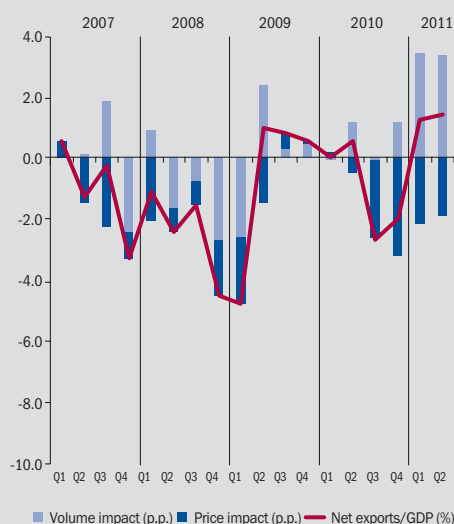
Source: NBS calculations based on SO SR data.

Note: The individual items of final consumption do not add up to 100%.

amid decelerating economic growth in Slovakia's main trading partners; nevertheless, it still remained in double digits. In this situation, and with the domestic part of the economy declining, growth in imports (at 15.8%) was marginally



Chart 39 Contribution of net exports to GDP at current prices (% p.p.)



Source: NBS calculations based on SO SR data.

Chart 40 Export performance and import intensity (%)



Source: NBS.

lower than growth in exports and, as a result, the trade surplus increased to €255.1 million. Net exports therefore continued to make the largest contribution to GDP growth.

The net export surplus, adjusted for price developments in external markets, reached

€1,557.3 million (at constant prices), compared to €1,438.0 million in the first quarter.

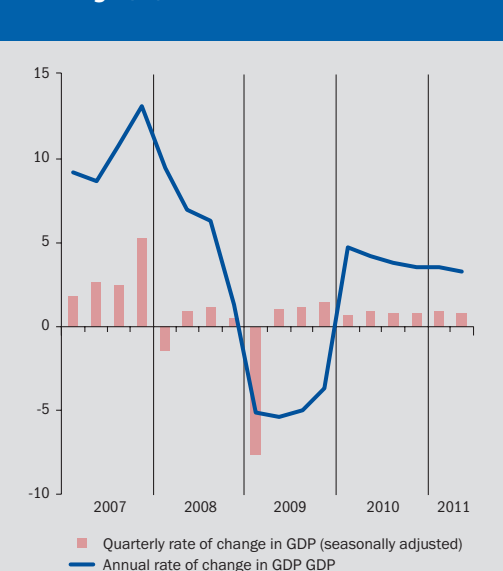
Price developments in external trade were affected mainly by decelerated growth in oil prices and in prices of other non-energy commodities. This drop was reflected mainly

Table 15 Export growth and import growth by contribution of price and volume changes (p.p.)

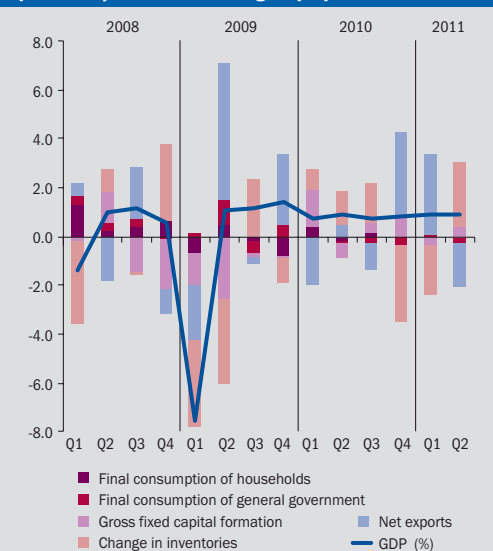
	2010					2011	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2
Exports of goods and services (year-on-year growth in %, current prices)	16.8	21.2	21.8	19.0	19.7	22.2	16.8
Impact of volume	18.3	16.1	17.3	14.3	16.4	15.8	12.4
Impact of price	-1.5	5.1	4.5	4.7	3.3	6.4	4.4
Imports of goods and services (year-on-year growth in %, current prices)	9.2	22.0	27.7	22.6	20.5	20.4	15.8
Impact of volume	10.9	16.0	19.2	13.5	14.9	11.3	9.0
Impact of price	-1.7	6.0	8.5	9.1	5.6	9.2	6.8
Net exports as a share of GDP (share in %, current prices)	0.1	0.7	-2.6	-1.9	-1.0	1.4	1.5
Impact of volume	-0.1	1.2	-0.1	1.2	0.5	3.5	3.4
Impact of price	0.2	-0.5	-2.5	-3.2	-1.6	-2.1	-1.9
Terms of trade (index)	100.2	99.3	96.9	96.4	98.1	97.5	97.8

Source: NBS calculations based on SO SR data.

Note: Calculated from GDP figures in EUR millions. 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.

Chart 41 GDP – annual and quarterly rates of change (%)


Source: SO SR.

Chart 42 Seasonally adjusted GDP at constant prices by contributions to its quarterly rate of change (p. p.)


Source: SO SR.

in the import deflator, which fell to 6.2%. The export deflator increased by 3.9% amid the rise in industrial producer prices. With import prices increasing more sharply than export prices, the deterioration in the terms of trade continued.

The export performance of the Slovak economy weakened slightly in the second quarter of 2011 (by 1.0%) and the contribution of net exports of goods and services to GDP (at current prices) stood at 89.5%. Import intensity also decreased, by 1.2 percentage points to 88.1%. The openness of the Slovak economy, expressed in terms of the ratio of exports and imports of goods and

services to nominal GDP, fell by 2.2 percentage points from the previous quarter, to 177.6%.

According to seasonally adjusted data, GDP for the second quarter of 2011 was 0.9% higher than GDP for the first quarter.

Looking at GDP growth in quarter-on-quarter terms, the only component of domestic demand that made a positive contribution was fixed capital formation. Investment activity, which declined at the beginning of the year, began to pick up again. In the consumption breakdown, household consumption expenditure continued to decline and general government consumption

Table 16 Seasonally adjusted GDP by expenditure (quarterly percentage changes, constant prices)

	2010					2011	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2
Gross domestic product	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	4.0	0.9	0.9
Final Consumption	0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
Households and NPISH	0.8	-0.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
General government	-0.2	-0.7	-1.2	-1.6	0.1	0.6	-1.1
Gross fixed capital formation	7.3	-2.7	2.0	3.8	3.6	-1.4	2.0
Exports of goods and services	1.6	2.3	5.7	3.0	16.4	5.2	-1.8
Imports of goods and services	4.2	1.9	7.5	-0.6	14.9	2.1	0.0

Source: SO SR.



Table 17 GDP and its components (index: same period a year earlier = 100, constant prices)

	2010					2011	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2
Gross production	106.6	108.2	108.5	105.7	107.2	107.1	107.8
Intermediate consumption	107.5	111.3	112.1	106.1	109.1	110.0	111.2
Value added	105.2	104.0	103.9	104.9	104.5	102.6	102.8
Net taxes on products ¹⁾	99.5	106.2	102.9	89.4	99.3	112.9	108.7

Source: SO SR.

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

Table 18 GDP development by sector (index: same period a year earlier = 100, constant prices)

	2010					2011	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2
Gross domestic product	104.7	104.2	103.8	103.5	104.0	103.5	103.3
of which:							
Agriculture	91.4	107.8	75.0	72.5	84.0	65.4	83.5
Industry	102.0	90.2	104.9	111.2	102.0	121.7	123.0
Construction	87.3	95.0	103.2	106.0	99.4	99.6	94.1
Trade, repair of motor vehicles, transportation and storage, accommodation and food services	118.7	106.9	99.2	99.9	105.6	95.0	90.7
Information and communication	102.8	103.3	123.2	102.2	107.8	105.9	107.3
Financial and insurance activities	96.1	97.9	89.2	90.2	93.3	94.0	100.9
Real estate activities	113.9	119.9	110.8	107.8	112.9	94.3	102.3
Professional, scientific, technical and administration activities	115.5	125.9	109.5	112.0	115.7	99.1	96.8
Public administration, education, health, and other services	102.8	103.3	123.2	102.2	107.8	105.9	107.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation; other activities	96.1	97.9	89.2	90.2	93.3	94.0	90.1
Net taxes on products ¹⁾	99.5	106.2	102.9	89.4	99.3	112.9	108.7

Source: SO SR.

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

fell, too, in contrast to the previous quarter. A combination of surprisingly high exports in the first quarter of 2011 and slower growth in Slovakia's trading partners resulted in exports decreasing in the second quarter. With imports of goods and services stagnating, net exports made a negative contribution to GDP growth in the second quarter.

SUPPLY

GDP growth in the second quarter of 2011 was driven by annual growth in value added, which increased slightly to 2.8% (from 2.6% in the previous quarter). This modest acceleration was related to sharper increases in gross

output growth (up by 7.8%) and intermediate consumption (by 11.2%). Net taxes on products went up by 8.7%.

The sectors¹³ that made the largest contribution to value added growth were industry, information and communication, and public administration. As in the previous quarter, value added in the agriculture and construction sectors declined on a year-on-year basis.

Confidence in the economy, as measured by the economic sentiment indicator, deteriorated slightly in the second quarter of 2011; this was also reflected in slowdown of economic growth.

¹³ Data on value added for individual sectors have been reported in accordance with the NACE Rev.2 methodology since the first quarter 2011.

**Chart 43 Economic sentiment indicator and GDP**

Source: SO SR, European Commission.

The confidence trend in the economy in the following period indicates that economic growth is expected to ease still further.

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME

Gross national income (GNI)¹⁴ in the second quarter of 2011 recorded a year-on-year increase of 5.5% at current prices, according to data from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. Compared with the previous quarter, annual GNI growth accelerated by 1.2 percentage points. Gross national disposable income (GNDI), measured at current prices, increased by 5.5% year-on-year.

The smaller volume of GNI compared with GDP indicates that in the second quarter of 2011, as in the previous quarter, remittances from residents working abroad (employee compensation) continued to be lower than the outflow of income from economic activity in the domestic economy to foreign countries (property income, reinvested earnings, interest income). The acceleration in GNI growth was related to a higher rise in remittances from residents working abroad and to a slightly lower increase in the outflow of income from the domestic economy.

WAGES AND LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

The average monthly nominal wage of an employee in the Slovak economy increased in the second quarter of 2011 by 3.0 % year-on-year, to €781. The seasonally adjusted nominal wage growth was 0.7 percentage point higher than in the previous quarter. The average real wage in the second quarter decreased in year-on-year terms by 0.9 %.

The strongest nominal wage growth in this period was observed in the sectors of financial and insurance activities (11.6%), information and communication (8.3%), real estate activities (6.9%), agriculture (6.6%), and arts, entertainment and recreation (5.9%). In the sector of public administration and defence, however, the average nominal wage remained below the level of the previous year.

As employment growth eased, the annual rate of growth in labour productivity increased marginally in the second quarter in comparison

Table 19 Comparison of GDP, GNI and GNDI (EUR millions, current prices)

	2010					2011	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2
Gross domestic product (GDP)	15,149	16,267	17,470	17,020	65,906	15,833	17,130
Gross national income (GNI)	14,945	16,009	17,407	16,779	65,141	15,582	16,888
Gross national disposable income (GNDI)	14,892	15,901	17,186	16,675	64,654	15,626	16,776
GDP – growth index	103.0	104.6	105.9	104.5	104.5	104.5	105.3
GNI – growth index	101.6	105.6	106.1	106.4	105.0	104.3	105.5
GNDI – growth index	102.1	106.6	106.0	106.8	105.4	105.0	105.5
GNI/GDP ratio in %	98.7	98.4	99.6	98.6	98.8	98.4	98.6
GNDI/GDP ratio in %	98.3	97.8	98.4	98.0	98.1	98.7	97.9

Source: SO SR and own calculations.

¹⁴ Gross national income (GNI) is one of the macroeconomic indicators used for measuring the output of the economy according to the national concept; GDP, by contrast, 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; it is calculated as GNI less current transfers paid to non-resident units, plus current transfers received from non-resident units.

Table 20 Average monthly wages and labour productivity in the Slovak economy (index: same period a year earlier = 100)

	2010					2011	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2
Compensation per employee, nominal	102.1	103.6	103.7	103.8	103.2	102.9	103.0
Compensation per employee, real	101.6	102.4	102.6	102.7	102.2	99.6	99.1
Labour productivity, current prices	106.4	106.2	106.3	103.8	105.7	101.8	102.8
Labour productivity, constant prices	108.1	105.8	104.3	102.9	105.2	100.8	100.9
Real labour productivity – real wage (p.p.)	6.3	4.2	1.6	0.2	3.0	1.2	1.8
CPI (average for the period)	100.5	101.2	101.1	101.1	101.0	103.3	103.9

Source: SO SR, NBS calculations.

Note: Labour productivity is calculated on the basis of GDP and employment data according to quarterly statistical reporting.

Chart 44 Real wages and real labour productivity (%)



Source: SO SR; NBS calculations.

with the previous quarter. Labour productivity growth was 1.8 percentage points higher than the annual rate of change in real wages, which was negative for a second consecutive month owing to a higher rise in consumer prices.

The annual rate of change in nominal compensation per employee¹⁵ (ESA 95) increased to 3.4% in the second quarter, 0.6 percentage point higher than in the previous quarter. Real compensation per employee fell by 0.5% year-on-year amid higher rises in prices. The strongest growth in nominal compensation per employee was reported in the sectors of construction and industry.

Labour productivity, calculated according to ESA 95, increased year-on-year by 3.1% in nominal terms and by 1.2% in real terms. The largest contributions to real labour productivity growth came from the industry sector and the public

Table 21 Average compensation per employee and labour productivity in the Slovak economy (ESA 95 methodology; index: same period a year earlier = 100)

	2010					2011
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1
Nominal compensation per employee	103.0	103.3	101.5	102.5	102.7	102.8
Real compensation per employee	104.2	103.0	99.9	100.3	101.8	99.1
Labour productivity, current prices	106.2	107.0	106.6	104.0	106.0	102.3
Labour productivity, constant prices	107.9	106.6	104.5	103.0	105.5	101.3
Real labour productivity – real compensation per employee (p.p.)	3.7	3.6	4.6	2.7	3.7	2.2
ULC nominal	95.4	96.9	97.1	99.6	97.3	101.5
Deflator of household final consumption	98.9	100.8	101.6	102.2	100.9	103.7

Source: SO SR, NBS calculations.

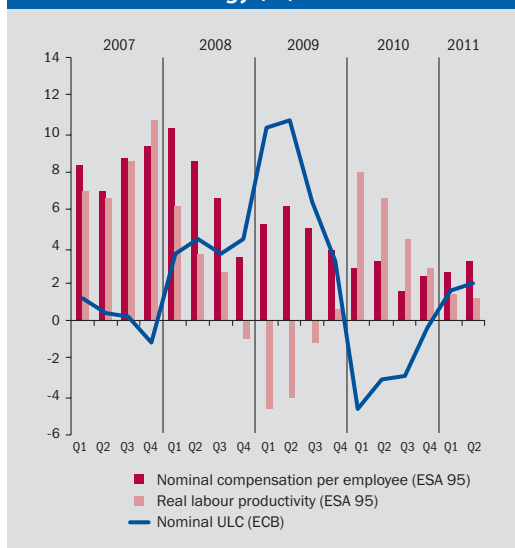
Note: Labour productivity is calculated from GDP figures and employment based on ESA 95.

¹⁵ As defined by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, compensation means remuneration payable to employees.

**Table 22 Real labour productivity and compensation per employee in the second quarter of 2011 (index: same period a year earlier =100)**

	Real labour productivity	Real compensation per employee
Economy in total	101.2	99.5
Agriculture and fishing	76.1	98.4
Industry	117.7	102.5
Construction	98.1	103.1
Wholesale trade, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food services	89.0	98.9
Information and communication	101.6	100.1
Financial and insurance activities	102.2	98.0
Real estate activities	97.2	99.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities and administrative services	89.4	99.5
Public administration and defence, education and health	108.6	96.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	91.8	95.9

Source: SO SR, NBS calculations.

Chart 45 Unit labour costs by component in ECB methodology (%)

Source: SO SR, NBS calculations.

compensation per employee to growth in real labour productivity (GDP per total employment) based on ESA 95 data. The rise in unit labour cost growth was a consequence of compensation per employee rising more sharply while labour productivity remained almost unchanged.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

The current income of households in the second quarter of 2011 reached €13.8 billion, representing a year-on-year rise of 5.9% in nominal terms, according to data from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. After falling in 2010, current income of households has risen for two consecutive quarters, with its growth in the second quarter being 1.5 percentage points higher than in the first quarter, mainly due to rises in employee compensation and social benefits.

administration and defence sector. Most of the other sectors under review reported a drop in productivity in the second quarter of 2011.

The annual growth in unit labour costs in the second quarter increased to 2.2%, from 1.5% in the first quarter. These costs are calculated according to the ECB's methodology (ULC_{ECB}), defined as the ratio of growth in nominal

Current household expenditure (expenses paid to other sectors and not used for direct consumption) increased on a year-on-year basis by 3.5%, to €3.5 billion. Its growth was largely attributable to a rise in current taxes on income and property, which, as in the previous quarter, may have been related to the expiry of the higher tax allowance introduced in response to the economic crisis.



Table 23 Generation and use of income in the household sector (at current prices)

	EUR billions		Same period a year earlier = 100		Share in %	
	Q2 2010	Q2 2011	Q2 2010	Q2 2011	Q2 2010	2.Q2 2011
Employee compensation (all sectors)	6.4	6.7	1.4	4.7	49.1	48.5
of which: Gross wages and salaries	5.1	5.3	2.4	5.1	38.9	38.6
Gross mixed income	3.9	4.0	-0.1	4.1	29.8	29.3
Property income – received	0.3	0.3	-21.0	13.4	2.3	2.5
Social benefits	1.9	2.2	-10.0	13.0	14.9	15.9
Other current transfers – received	0.5	0.5	4.6	1.4	3.9	3.7
Current income in total	13.0	13.8	-1.4	5.9	100.0	100.0
Property income – paid	0.1	0.1	-33.3	17.4	3.1	3.5
Current taxes on income, assets, etc.	0.4	0.5	-4.6	10.2	12.7	13.6
Social contributions	2.3	2.4	-3.2	1.5	68.2	66.9
Other current transfers – paid	0.5	0.6	2.4	3.9	16.0	16.1
Current expenditure in total	3.4	3.5	-3.9	3.5	100.0	100.0
Gross disposable income	9.6	10.2	-0.5	6.7	-	-
Adjustment results from changes in net equity of households in pension funds reserves.	0.2	0.2	-10.1	3.2	-	-
Final consumption of households	9.3	9.7	-0.6	3.9	-	-
Gross household savings	0.5	0.8	-2.7	57.2	-	-

Source: SO SR.

Table 24 Gross disposable income (index: same period a year earlier = 100, constant prices)

	2010					2011	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2
Gross disposable income	98.4	99.5	100.4	99.3	99.4	105.0	106.7
Final consumption of households	98.8	99.4	101.3	102.8	100.6	103.6	103.9
Gross household savings	89.9	97.3	88.7	85.9	88.3	147.5	157.2
Gross savings as a share of gross disposable income (%)	2.8	5.3	5.1	17.2	8.0	3.9	7.8

Source: SO SR and NBS calculations.

The gross disposable income of households (current income less current expenditure) amounted to €10.2 billion, which represented a year-on-year rise of 6.7%. Of that income, households spent 94.4% on final consumption, which was 4.3 percentage points less compared with the previous quarter.

This second-quarter decrease in household consumption expenditure was reflected in household gross savings for the period, which increased by 57.2% year-on-year, as well as in

the savings ratio (gross savings as a share of gross disposable income), which climbed by 3.9 percentage point to 7.8%.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The situation in the labour market has been gradually stabilising, and employment in the second quarter of 2011 recorded year-on-year growth under each of the three measurement methodologies: statistical reports (2.4%),

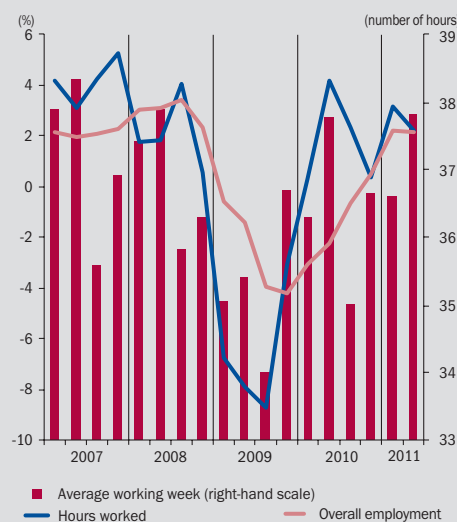
ESA 95 national accounts (2.1%), and a labour force sample survey/LFSS (1.9%). In quarter-on-quarter terms, however, employment growth slowed by 0.6 percentage point, to 0.3%.

Measured by the number of hours worked, the annual growth in employment was 1 percentage point lower in the second quarter than in the first quarter, at 2.2%. According to seasonally adjusted quarter-on-quarter data, the number of hours worked increased by 1.0%, and therefore the average working week rose from 36.6 hours in the first quarter to 36.8 hours in the second quarter.

In terms of structure, overall employment (LFSS) in the second quarter was influenced mainly by an increase in the number of employees (2.2%), and to a much lesser extent by a rise in the number of business people (0.3%).

At the sectoral level, growth in employment (ESA 95) in the second quarter of 2011 was driven mainly by rising employment in the industry sector, the professional, scientific and administrative services sector, and the information and communication sector. After declining for two years, employment in the sector of services, trade, transport and storage, and

Chart 46 Number of employed people and of hours worked



Source: SO SR.

accommodation services increased in the second quarter of 2011. Thus the construction sector and financial and insurance activities sector were the only sectors that are lagging in their emergence from recession, with employment declining further. Seasonally adjusted employment grew

Table 25 Employment and unemployment (average for the period)

	2010					2011	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2
Employment according to statistical records thousands of persons	2,128.2	2,150.0	2,154.6	2,175	2,151.9	2,185.6	2,200.6
index, same period a year earlier = 100	96.8	98.5	99.6	100.6	98.9	102.7	102.4
Employment according to a labour force sample survey thousands of persons	2,283.1	2,312.5	2,335.0	2,339.4	2,317.5	2,332.0	2,355.6
index, same period a year earlier = 100	95.6	97.2	98.7	100.4	98.0	102.1	101.9
Employment according to ESA 95 thousands of persons	2,133.1	2,148.3	2,164.1	2,172.0	2,154.4	2,180.9	2,193.3
index, same period a year earlier = 100	97.0	97.7	99.3	100.5	98.6	102.2	102.1
Unemployment according a labour force sample survey thousands of persons	407.1	388.3	383.3	377.3	389.0	375.6	356.5
index, same period a year earlier = 100	144.9	128.5	113.1	100.7	120.0	92.3	91.8
Unemployment rate according to a labour force sample survey in %	15.1	14.4	14.1	13.9	14.4	13.9	13.1
Rate of registered unemployment in % ¹⁾	12.9	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.5	13.1	12.9

Source: SO SR.

1) NBS calculations based on monthly data from the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

**Table 26 Developments in employment by sector (ESA 95 methodology; SK NACE Rev. 2)
(index: same period a year earlier = 100)**

	2010					2011	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1-Q4	Q1	Q2
Economy in total	97.0	97.7	99.3	100.5	98.6	102.2	102.1
Agriculture and fishing	99.4	87.6	86.5	97.7	92.4	110.1	109.7
Industry	89.8	95.4	99.1	102.0	96.5	105.5	104.5
Construction	96.9	95.6	97.0	98.8	97.0	96.4	95.9
Wholesale trade, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food services	99.2	97.8	99.7	98.7	98.8	99.7	101.9
Information and communication	95.3	97.9	99.2	100.9	98.3	112.7	105.6
Financial and insurance activities	96.0	95.0	97.2	98.2	96.6	98.7	98.7
Real estate activities	104.9	109.0	109.1	110.3	108.3	103.3	105.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities and administrative services	101.7	103.8	103.7	106.0	103.8	108.9	108.3
General government and defence, education and health	100.3	100.6	100.0	99.7	100.2	100.5	99.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	98.5	95.8	101.7	102.3	99.5	97.9	98.1

Source: SO SR.

by 0.3% in quarter-on-quarter terms, mostly due to developments in the industry sector, where the number of employed people increased by 12,000 in comparison with the first quarter.

According to a labour force sample survey, the number of unemployed in the second quarter of 2011 decreased by 8.2% year-on-year, to 356,500. This decline was reflected in the average unemployment rate, which at 13.1% for the second quarter was 1.3 percentage points lower than for the same period in 2010. At the same time, however, the number of long-term unemployed was more than 4,000 higher as in the

previous year, and as a share of the total number of unemployed it increased to 65%. According to the registers of Offices for Labour, Social Affairs and Family, the average unemployment rate in the second quarter of 2011 stood at 12.9%.

FINANCIAL RESULTS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2011

Financial and non-financial corporations reported total profits of €3,195.4 million in the second quarter of 2011, according to preliminary data from the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. The

Table 27 Financial results (EUR millions; current prices)

Profit/loss (before taxes)	Q2 2010	Q2 2011	$\frac{Q2\ 2011}{Q2\ 2010}$
	EUR million	EUR million	year-on-year growth in %
Non-financial and financial corporations in total	2,784.5	3,195.4	14.8
of which:			
Non-financial corporations	2,620.3	2,683.8	2.4
Financial corporations	164.2	511.6	211.6
of which:			
NBS ¹⁾	11.3	76.0	574.0
Financial corporations, excl. NBS	152.9	435.6	184.8

Source: SO SR and NBS.

1) Unaudited financial results.



Chart 47 Financial results of financial and non-financial corporations (year-on-year absolute changes in EUR millions)



Source: SO SR and NBS.

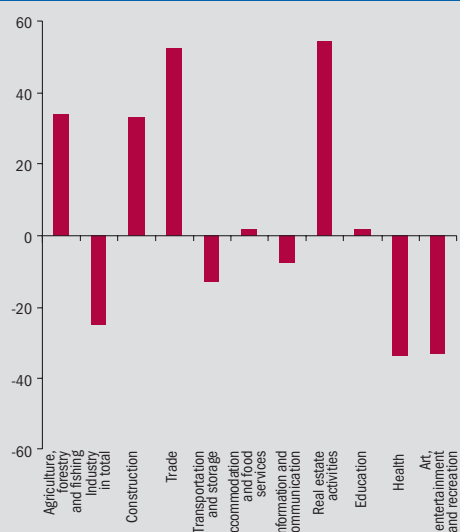
annual rate of growth in their total profits edged down to 14.8%, from 15.2% in the first quarter. The profit growth was particularly pronounced in the financial corporations sector, where total profits for the second quarter soared by 211.6% year-on-year, to €511.6 million (compared to a rise of 14.8% in the first quarter). The total profits of

financial corporations excluding Národná banka slovenska climbed year-on-year by 184.8% in the second quarter (17% in the first quarter). As for non-financial corporations, their total profits amounted to €2,683.8 million, with the annual rate of growth declining to 2.4%, from 15.3% in the first quarter.

The total profits of financial and non-financial corporations in the second quarter increased by €410.9 million year-on-year, after rising by €352 million in the first quarter. Contributing to this improvement were financial corporations, the profits of which increased by €347.4 million year-on-year (€58 million in the first quarter), as financial corporations excluding NBS recorded an increase in profits of €282.7 million and NBS of €64.8 million, while the profits of non-financial corporations grew by €63.5 million.

The growth in total profits of non-financial corporations eased in the second quarter. The main contributions to this growth came from the sectors of real estate activities (€54.3 million), trade, construction, and (as a result of a lower total loss) agriculture. The industry sector made the largest negative contribution to the slowdown of total profits, with a year-on-year decline of €24.8 million. Profits also fell in the health sector and in the arts, entertainment and recreation sector.

Chart 48 Year-on-year changes in non-financial corporation profits for Q2 2011 by sector of economy (EUR millions)



Source: SO SR and NBS.

Chart 49 Year-on-year change in industry sector profits for Q2 2011 by branch of industry (EUR millions)



Source: SO SR and NBS.



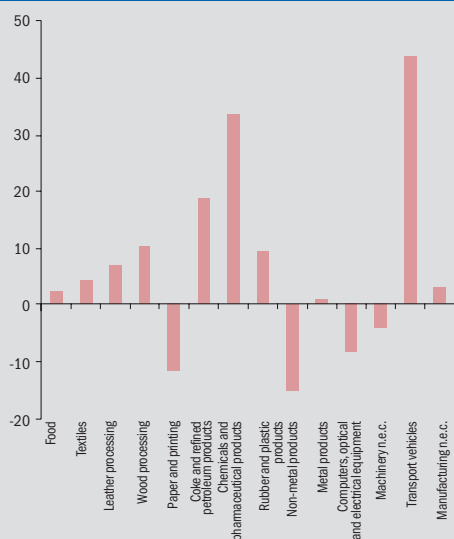
Table 28 Financial results (EUR billions; constant prices)

Financial results before tax	Q2 2011	
	Volume	Year-on-year changes in absolute terms
Non-financial corporations in total	2,683.8	63.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-45.7	34.1
Industry in total	1,355.0	-24.8
<i>Mining and quarrying</i>	52.1	7.0
<i>Manufacturing</i>	774.7	95.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	42.9	2.5
Manufacture of textiles and textile products	7.1	4.5
Manufacture of leather and leather products	10.0	7.0
Manufacture of wood and wood products	5.2	10.2
Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and reproduction of recorded media	29.8	-11.7
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	16.6	18.8
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products, and pharmaceutical products	61.7	33.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	54.7	9.6
Manufacture of other non-metal mineral products	51.3	-15.0
Manufacture of basic metals and metal products, except for machinery and equipment	118.3	1.0
Manufacture of computers, electronic, optical and electrical equipment	136.2	-8.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	48.3	-4.1
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and other transport equipment	158.3	43.8
Manufacture of furniture, other goods, repair and installation of machines and instruments	34.3	3.3
<i>Electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning supply</i>	512.0	-113.8
<i>Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation</i>	16.3	-13.3
Construction	268.1	33.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor-cycles	464.6	52.3
Transportation and storage; post and telecommunications	113.3	-13.0
Accommodation and food service activities	1.1	1.5
Information and communication	188.5	-8.0
Real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	319.6	54.3
Education	5.2	1.6
Human health and social work activities	2.1	-33.9
Arts, entertainment, recreation; other activities	12.3	-33.4

Source: SO SR.



Chart 50 Year-on-year changes in manufacturing profits for Q2 2011 by branch of manufacturing (EUR millions)



Source: SO SR and NBS.

Looking at the financial result for industry in the second quarter, the largest negative contribution came from the electricity and gas supply sector (8.3 percentage points), where total profits fell by 18.2% year-on-year (compared to a rise of 36.8% in the first quarter). The contribution from the manufacturing sector was again positive, at 6.9 percentage points (9.7 percentage points in the first quarter).

In manufacturing, the profit growth in the second quarter was driven mainly by profits in the following branches: manufacture of transport equipment, manufacture of chemicals and pharmaceutical products, and manufacture of coke and refined oil products. The branches whose annual drop in profits made the largest negative contribution to industry profits in total were: manufacture of non-metal products, manufacture of paper, and manufacture of computers, electronic and optical equipment.



COMMENTS ON THE QUARTERLY FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS FOR Q2 2011

THE LINK BETWEEN QUARTERLY NON-FINANCIAL (GDP) ACCOUNTS 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. Slovakia has a long-term debtor position (mainly as a result of inflows of 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, less final consumption expenditure in the sectors of *households (including NPISH)* and *general government*. The result represents the total savings in the national economy. If savings in a given quarter (adjusted for net capital transfers) are higher (lower) than gross capital formation, it means 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

Table 29 The ESA 95 system – institutional sectors and sub-sectors

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 companies)
Financial auxiliaries	S.124 (PFMC, SPMC, IF, 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
Rest of the world (non-residents)	S.2
The European Union (EU)	S.21
The member countries of the EU	S.211
The EMU Member States and EU Institutions	S.212
Third countries and international organisations	S.22

Source: NBS.

1) PFMC – pension fund management companies, SPMC – supplementary pension fund asset management companies, IF – investment firms, SE – stock exchange, CD – central depository, MFMC – mutual fund management companies.

**Table 30 The ESA 95 system – financial instruments**

Monetary gold and special drawing rights	(A)F0.1 ¹⁾
Monetary gold	(A)F0.11
Special drawing rights (SDRs)	(A)F0.12
Currency and deposits	(A)F0.2
Currency	(A)F0.21
Transferable deposits	(A)F0.22
Other deposits	(A)F0.29
Securities other than shares	(A)F0.3
Securities other than shares, excluding financial derivatives	(A)F0.33
Short-term	(A)F0.331
Long-term	(A)F0.332
Financial derivatives	(A)F0.34
Loans	(A)F0.4
Short-term	(A)F0.41
Long-term	(A)F0.42
Shares and other equity	(A)F0.5
Shares and other equity, excluding mutual funds shares	(A)F0.51
Quoted shares	(A)F0.511
Unquoted shares	(A)F0.512
Other equity	(A)F0.513
Mutual funds shares	(A)F0.52
Insurance technical reserves	(A)F0.6
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves and in pension funds reserves	(A)F0.61
Net equity of households in life insurance reserves	(A)F0.611
Net equity of households in pension funds reserves	(A)F0.612
Prepayments of insurance payments and reserves for outstanding claims	(A)F0.62
Other accounts receivable/payable	(A)F0.7
Trade credits and advances	(A)F0.71
Other	(A)F0.79

Source: NBS.

1) Transactions have the F code.

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

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

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

financial accounts. Its utilisation within the domestic economy is analysed below.

OVERALL DEVELOPMENT

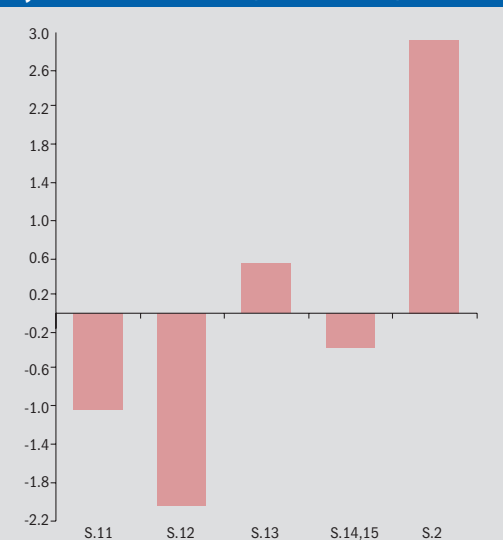
In the second quarter of 2011, the net debtor position of the Slovak economy increased and therefore so did the net creditor position of the *rest of the world* sector¹⁶. The result was that net borrowing¹⁷ reached €2.9 billion. This negative result was caused by a higher increase in financial liabilities than in financial assets. Among institutional sectors¹⁸, the most

significant contribution to this result came from financial transactions in the sector of *financial corporations* (S.12), where transactions on the liability side exceeded those on the asset side by €2.0 billion. The best result in the second quarter of 2011 was reported by the sector of *general government* (S.13), where the debtor position declined by €0.5 billion.

Net financial assets of the national economy at the end of the second quarter of 2011 amounted to -€2.9 billion, meaning that the financial position of the economy as a percentage of GDP for the respective quarter deteriorated by 17%.

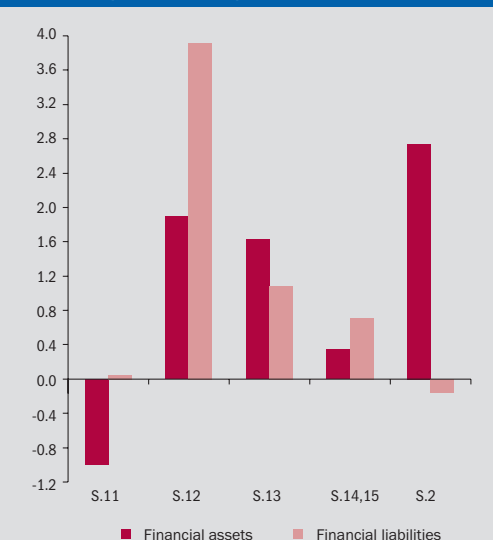


Chart 51 Net lending (+)/net borrowing (-) by sector in Q2 2011 (EUR billions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 52 Financial transactions by sector in Q2 2011 (EUR billion)



Source: NBS.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS BROKEN DOWN BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS

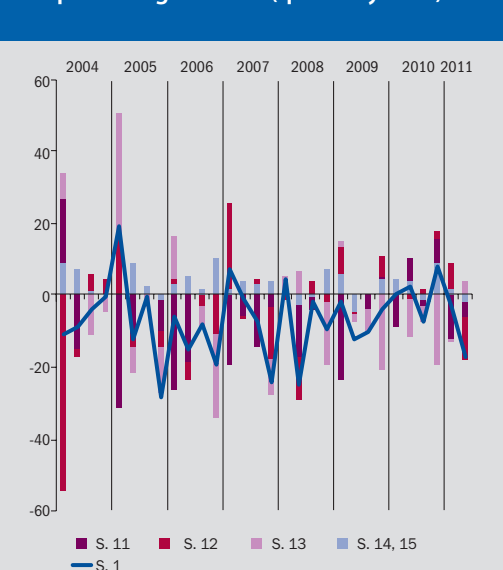
S.11 Non-financial corporations

The indebtedness of non-financial corporations increased as a result of a rise in financial liabilities and a decrease in financial assets.

As for the corporate assets, a slump was recorded in trade credits and advances (–€1.3 billion) and other deposits held abroad (–€0.4 billion). The largest rise was recorded by government long-term debt securities (€0.5 billion).

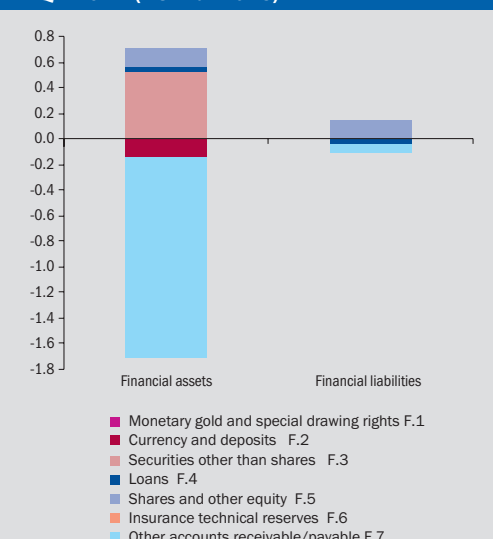
On the liability side of the balance sheet of non-financial corporations, the amount of long-term

Chart 53 Net financial assets (transactions) as a percentage of GDP (quarterly data)



Source: NBS.

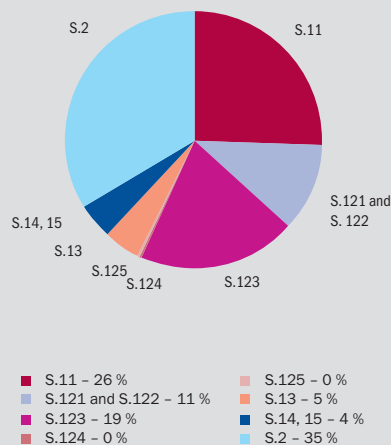
Chart 54 Financial assets and liabilities (transactions) of non-financial corporations in Q2 2011 (EUR billions)



Source: NBS.

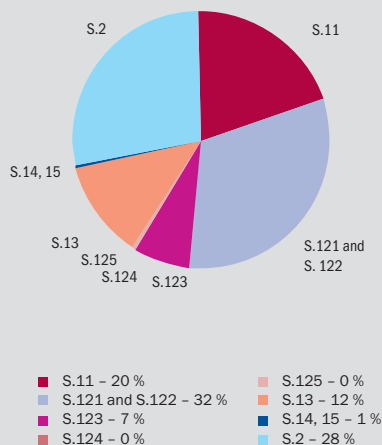


Chart 55 Liabilities (transactions) of non-financial corporations in Q2 2011 broken down by sector



Source: NBS.

Chart 56 Assets (transactions) of non-financial corporations in Q21 2011 broken down by sector



Source: NBS.

financial loans received from other financial intermediaries rose by €0.2 billion. The amount of issued unquoted shares held by residents also went up, by €0.2 billion.

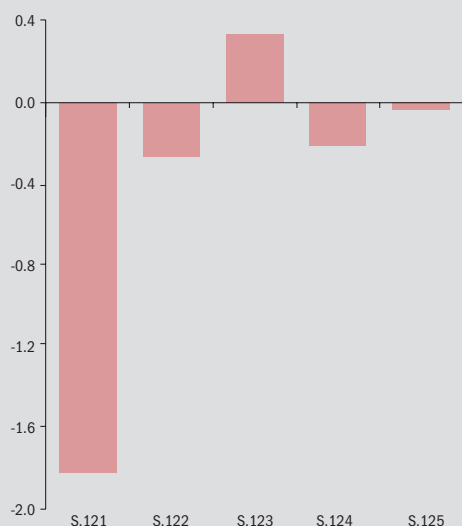
S.12 FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS

The *financial corporations* sector (S.12) recorded net borrowing in the second quarter of 2011,

mostly consisting of borrowing from the central bank.

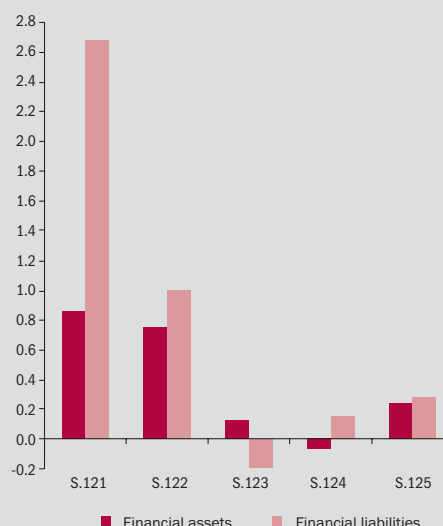
Overall transactions of the *central bank* sub-sector (S.121) were negative in net terms, since the increase in liabilities was larger than in assets. The main factor in the central bank's negative results was the rise in liabilities related

Chart 57 Net lending (+)/borrowing (-) of financial corporations in Q2 2011 (EUR billions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 58 Financial transactions of financial corporations in Q2 2011 broken down by sub-sector (EUR billions)



Source: NBS.

to settlements in TARGET2, which went up by €2.4 billion. The largest increase on the asset side was in long-term debt securities issued abroad (€0.8 billion).

In the sub-sector of *other monetary financial institutions* (S.122), net borrowing reached -€0.3 billion, as the increase in liabilities was greater than in assets. The rise in liabilities was mostly attributable to other deposits from non-residents (€0.4 billion) and long-term loans from non-residents (€0.3 billion).

The largest increases on the asset side were recorded by long-term loans to households (€0.6 billion) and to the central government (€0.3 billion).

In the sub-sector of *other financial intermediaries* (S.123), assets increased and liabilities declined. The rise in assets was accounted for mostly by long-term loans to non-financial corporations (€0.2 billion) and other bank deposits (€0.1 billion). Regarding the liability side of the sub-sector of other financial intermediaries, the stock of other liabilities fell by €0.3 billion.

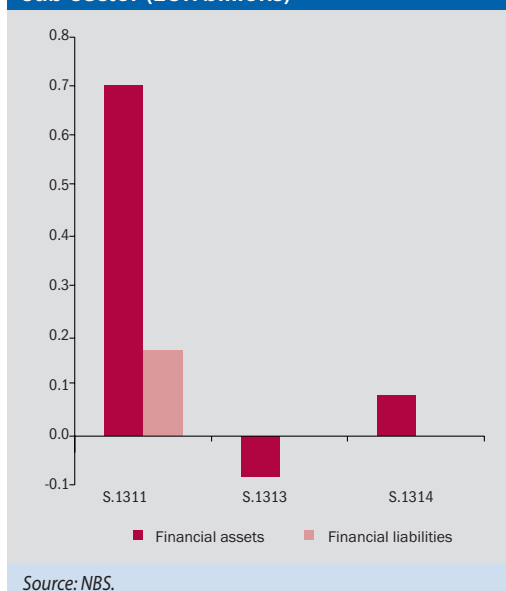
Transactions of *financial auxiliaries* (S.124) ended with a negative result, as assets fell and liabilities rose. The main factor in the S.124 results was the rise in long-term loans from banks, which went up by €0.1 billion.

Another contributor to the worsening balance of financial corporations was the sub-sector of *insurance corporations and pension funds* (S.125), which recorded the increase in liabilities greater than in assets. Funds obtained from households in the form of pension savings (€0.2 billion) and life insurance were invested predominantly in foreign long-term debt securities (€0.2 billion) and other bank deposits (€0.2 billion). On the asset side, holdings of short-term debt securities fell sharply (by €0.2 billion).

S.13 GENERAL GOVERNMENT

The *general government* sector decreased its debtor position by €0.5 billion during the second quarter of 2011. The sub-sector of *central government* (S.1311) accounted for the largest part of that decline (€0.5 billion), while the sub-sector of *social security funds* (S.1314) made a modest contribution (€0.1 billion). The *local*

Chart 59 Financial transactions of general government in Q2 2011 broken down by sub-sector (EUR billions)



government sub-sector (S.1313) reported net borrowing of €0.1 billion.

The overall result of the *central government* sub-sector was determined mainly by an increase in assets (€0.5 billion) and a decline in liabilities (€0.8 billion) stemming mainly from financial transactions under other claims and liabilities. These transactions were the result of methodological modifications. A traditionally important item on the liability side is issued bonds, which increased by €0.5 billion. Loans, mainly long-term borrowings, increased to a greater extent (€0.3 billion) during the period under review.

The decline in assets in the *local government* sector was largely concentrated in deposits, unquoted shares and in other claims. On the liability side, other liabilities fell and long-term loans from banks rose.

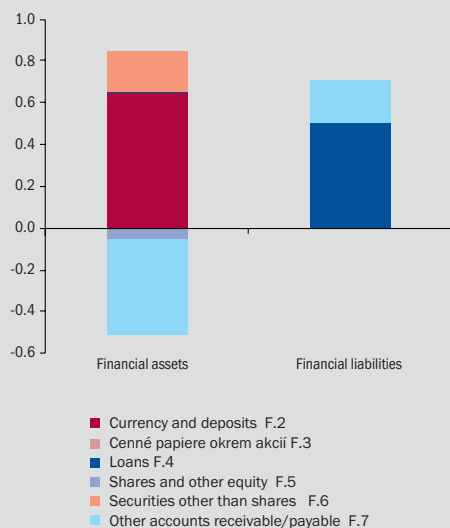
The sub-sector of *social security funds* ended the period with a marginally positive result, arising mainly from a rise in the central government sub-sector's deposits.

S.14,15 HOUSEHOLDS (INCLUDING NPISH)

The sector of *households (including non-profit institutions serving households)* decreased its



Chart 60 Financial assets and liabilities (transactions) of households and NPISH in Q2 2011 (EUR billions)



Source: NBS.

overall creditor position in the second quarter of 2011, owing to a higher rise in financial liabilities than in financial assets.

Households took on more debt in the form of long-term loans from banks (€0.6 billion), which largely contributed to the rise in liabilities. The rises on the asset side were household deposits with banks (€0.4 billion), household cash holdings (€0.2 billion), and pension fund savings (€0.2 billion).

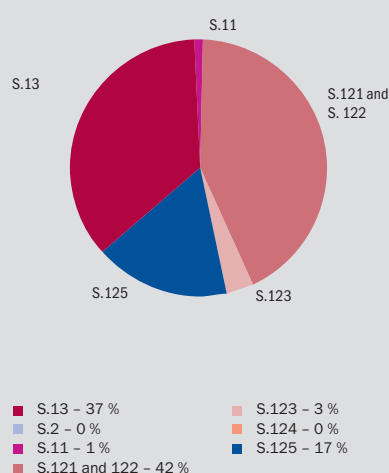
S.2 REST OF THE WORLD

The overall creditor position of the *rest of the world* sector in relation to the national sectors increased as a result of a high rise in assets and a slight decline in liabilities.

The main factor in the *rest of the world* sector was the rise in transferable deposits with the central bank (€2.4 billion), as claims related to settlements in TARGET2 went up. Other deposits in banks increased by €0.5 billion.

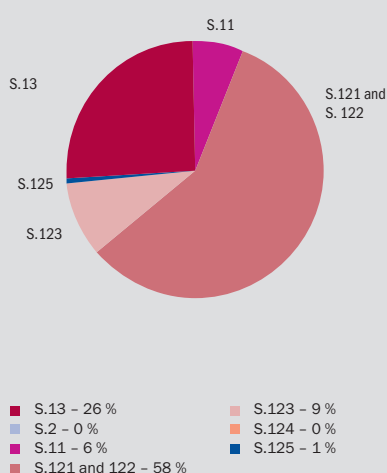
In the *rest of the world* liabilities, the largest decline (€0.7 billion in total) was reported in other deposits from financial and non-financial corporations. By contrast, the *rest of the world* debt to national sectors rose in the form of long-term debt securities (€0.9 billion) and short-term borrowing (€0.5 billion).

Chart 61 Financial assets (transactions) of households and NPISH in Q2 2011 broken down by sector



Source: NBS.

Chart 62 Financial liabilities (transactions) of households and NPISH in Q2 2011 broken down by sector



Source: NBS.



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
2007	10.5	1.9	1.8	2.1	11.0	16.9	-	112.7	12.9	25.6	28.6	-781.0	-1.81	29.56	-5.35	-1.18	1.3705
2008	5.8	3.9	6.1	2.9	9.6	3.2	-	97.4	4.9	15.5	25.3	-703.8	-2.09	27.79	-6.62	-1.13	1.4708
2009	-4.8	0.9	-2.5	-2.5	12.1	-13.8	-18.6	76.9	-2.8	-3.3	11.0	-2,791.3	-7.96	35.42	-3.59	1.50	1.3948
2010	4.0	0.7	-2.8	-1.4	14.4	18.9	7.9	97.2	7.8	1.7	12.4	-4,436.1	-7.90	40.96	-3.46	0.21	1.3257
2010 Q3	3.8	1.0	-0.7	-0.7	14.1	15.3	7.7	97.6	7.2	-1.7	11.1	-3,110.4	-	-	-5.47	-2.04	1.2910
2010 Q4	3.5	1.1	-0.9	0.5	13.9	16.7	9.5	100.2	7.8	1.6	12.5	-4,436.1	-	-	-4.12	-0.99	1.3583
2011 Q1	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.1	13.9	11.9	12.2	101.1	5.8	4.3	12.7	-655.2	-	-	-0.78	3.35	1.3680
2011 Q2	3.3	4.1	3.0	2.1	13.1	7.9	9.5	99.5	6.7	8.7	13.0	-1,577.6	-	-	-2.47	1.70	1.4391
2010 July	-	1.0	-0.7	-	12.3	16.5	6.9	99.6	5.5	-2.1	10.7	-2,407.9	-	-	-	-	1.2770
2010 Aug.	-	1.1	-0.4	-	12.2	16.4	8.3	97.8	6.9	-2.1	10.9	-2,822.5	-	-	-	-	1.2894
2010 Sep.	-	1.1	-0.7	-	12.4	13.2	7.9	95.4	7.2	-1.7	11.1	-3,110.4	-	-	-	-	1.3067
2010 Oct.	-	1.0	-1.0	-	12.3	13.2	7.5	97.7	7.9	0.1	11.4	-3,373.4	-	-	-	-	1.3898
2010 Nov.	-	1.0	-1.0	-	12.2	17.5	10.2	99.9	7.9	1.8	11.8	-3,511.0	-	-	-	-	1.3661
2010 Dec.	-	1.3	-0.7	-	12.5	19.8	10.7	103.1	7.8	1.6	12.5	-4,436.1	-	-	-	-	1.3220
2011 Jan.	-	3.2	1.8	-	13.0	19.1	13.6	104.2	9.5	3.1	12.6	-17.7	-	-	-	-	1.3360
2011 Feb.	-	3.5	3.4	-	13.2	10.9	11.6	101.2	7.2	3.7	12.7	-344.1	-	-	-	-	1.3649
2011 Mar.	-	3.8	3.3	-	13.1	6.8	11.4	97.9	5.8	4.3	12.7	-655.2	-	-	-	-	1.3999
2011 Apr.	-	3.9	3.1	-	12.9	7.8	8.7	100.3	4.4	7.0	12.8	-1,018.5	-	-	-	-	1.4442
2011 May	-	4.2	3.1	-	12.8	10.7	12.1	103.1	4.0	7.0	12.9	-1,567.5	-	-	-	-	1.4349
2011 June	-	4.1	2.5	-	13.0	5.0	7.8	95.2	6.7	8.7	13.0	-1,577.6	-	-	-	-	1.4388
2011 July	-	3.8	2.1	-	13.2	5.0	4.8	93.2	6.6	8.6	12.8	-1,675.0	-	-	-	-	1.4264
2011 Aug.	-	4.1	.	-	.	.	.	96.5	.	.	.	-2,022.2	-	-	-	-	1.4343

Sources: 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) Flash estimate of Statistical Office of the SR.



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
13.4.2011	0.50	0.25	1.25	0.25	-	-	2.00	0.25
13.7.2011	0.75	0.25	1.50	0.25	-	-	2.25	0.25

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
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 Dec.	0.34	1.88	2.47	3.11	0.71	1.55	0.12	0.48	1.77	2.96	-
2010 Aug.	0.33	1.87	2.14	2.33	0.75	1.54	0.11	0.60	2.62	3.15	-
2010 Sep.	0.30	1.85	2.30	2.08	0.75	1.53	0.15	0.62	2.62	3.32	-
2010 Oct.	0.34	2.01	2.38	2.20	0.75	1.53	0.16	0.77	1.69	2.82	-
2010 Nov.	0.35	2.21	2.39	2.48	0.76	1.54	0.14	0.78	3.13	5.84	-
2010 Dec.	0.37	1.97	2.52	2.82	0.71	1.52	0.15	0.76	2.74	3.05	-
2011 Jan.	0.38	2.25	2.72	2.67	0.73	1.52	0.29	0.89	2.27	1.13	-
2011 Feb.	0.38	2.33	2.80	2.86	0.77	1.55	0.17	0.95	3.05	3.14	-
2011 Mar.	0.40	1.83	2.76	2.92	0.84	1.55	0.20	0.95	1.73	3.08	-
2011 Apr.	0.40	1.96	2.81	3.17	0.92	1.57	0.34	1.23	2.56	3.08	-
2011 May	0.40	2.13	2.81	2.83	0.95	1.58	0.24	1.30	2.81	2.71	-
2011 June	0.40	2.02	3.08	2.87	1.00	1.59	0.43	1.29	3.04	2.38	-
2011 July	0.39	1.96	3.11	3.34	1.05	1.63	0.24	1.29	3.06	4.05	-

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
2007 Dec.	7.52	14.34	10.08	16.20	14.12	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 Dec.	7.42	14.35	7.11	15.47	15.18	15.71	5.26	5.57	8.19	10.29	5.79	5.46	6.46	4.46
2010 Aug.	7.04	14.52	9.16	14.91	14.15	15.88	4.80	5.37	6.93	8.75	5.81	6.12	5.88	6.11
2010 Sep.	7.07	14.49	6.93	15.47	14.64	15.72	4.73	5.38	7.47	7.17	5.74	5.93	5.47	6.14
2010 Oct.	6.60	14.45	7.96	15.27	14.07	15.80	4.78	4.93	6.37	7.86	5.48	5.97	4.86	5.36
2010 Nov.	6.67	14.43	7.97	14.64	13.25	15.29	4.68	4.64	5.82	7.49	5.16	6.04	4.73	4.88
2010 Dec.	6.74	14.37	7.56	15.13	13.60	15.35	4.74	4.68	6.01	7.70	5.07	4.95	5.16	5.42
2011 Jan.	6.50	14.48	12.80	15.07	13.51	16.37	4.74	4.55	5.88	5.66	4.88	5.55	5.46	7.76
2011 Feb.	7.09	14.31	13.40	14.71	13.46	16.09	4.62	4.89	6.03	5.79	5.17	5.88	5.43	12.26
2011 Mar.	6.87	14.14	13.28	15.41	14.22	16.80	4.57	4.88	5.85	4.93	5.13	5.97	5.18	5.86
2011 Apr.	6.76	14.04	13.46	15.15	13.97	16.58	4.64	4.84	5.69	5.97	5.19	5.96	5.26	5.46
2011 May	6.61	13.97	13.61	15.04	14.11	16.55	4.79	4.78	5.03	4.62	5.19	5.68	5.39	5.10
2011 June	6.42	13.78	12.63	14.85	13.52	16.11	4.61	4.62	5.11	5.26	5.15	5.33	5.28	5.26
2011 July	6.79	13.95	13.10	15.17	13.58	16.33	4.81	4.71	5.27	5.12	5.33	5.51	6.69	5.24

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 EUR 1 million			Loans of over EUR 1 million		
			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
2007 Dec.	5.52	5.67	6.07	5.87	6.28	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 Dec.	3.02	3.31	3.70	4.08	4.72	2.57	7.39	-
2010 Aug.	3.58	3.35	4.17	4.98	5.73	3.43	3.30	-
2010 Sep.	3.20	3.38	4.03	4.68	4.72	2.97	3.43	7.06
2010 Oct.	3.10	3.47	4.10	5.23	5.46	2.90	6.77	3.02
2010 Nov.	3.41	3.48	4.03	5.88	5.20	3.84	2.55	4.30
2010 Dec.	3.15	3.56	4.02	5.01	4.60	3.30	2.95	5.43
2011 Jan.	3.01	3.63	3.90	5.94	5.50	2.85	5.64	5.26
2011 Feb.	2.92	3.59	4.16	5.09	3.94	2.76	4.24	5.20
2011 Mar.	3.11	3.66	4.22	5.55	4.70	2.92	2.46	2.85
2011 Apr.	3.23	3.90	4.25	6.02	4.98	3.10	-	5.62
2011 May	3.31	3.91	4.65	5.39	5.08	3.08	3.70	-
2011 June	3.45	3.90	4.50	5.23	5.27	3.24	3.31	-
2011 July	3.62	3.92	4.62	4.92	5.12	3.60	2.21	-

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									
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	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 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

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	Loans	Net external assets
	Currency	M1	M2-M1	M2	M3-M2						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Outstanding amounts									
2007	4,620	20,791	13,191	33,982	1,509	35,491	2,488	14,726	26,781	25,793	4,390
2008	1,427	19,096	16,914	36,010	1,067	37,078	2,212	15,083	30,866	29,996	976
2009	6,984	24,478	13,344	37,821	1,050	38,872	1,999	13,794	32,341	30,259	5,302
2010 Q3	7,113	24,904	12,372	37,276	1,855	39,131	2,362	16,562	33,046	31,201	5,259
2010 Q4	7,324	26,443	12,325	38,768	1,809	40,578	2,708	16,122	33,623	31,730	5,758
2011 Q1	7,186	25,334	13,082	38,416	1,714	40,131	3,094	15,557	34,220	32,307	5,178
2011 Q2	7,420	25,888	13,355	39,244	1,627	40,871	2,961	15,361	35,390	33,549	6,447
2010 Aug.	7,117	24,937	12,656	37,593	1,866	39,459	2,319	16,501	32,895	31,030	5,130
2010 Sep.	7,113	24,904	12,372	37,276	1,855	39,131	2,362	16,562	33,046	31,201	5,259
2010 Oct.	7,130	24,599	12,732	37,331	1,829	39,160	2,806	16,521	33,512	31,593	5,246
2010 Nov.	7,142	25,401	12,354	37,755	1,816	39,572	2,375	16,472	33,997	32,103	5,622
2010 Dec.	7,324	26,443	12,325	38,768	1,809	40,578	2,778	16,122	33,574	31,704	5,815
2011 Jan.	7,160	25,967	12,800	38,767	1,806	40,573	2,945	15,574	33,972	32,117	5,286
2011 Feb.	7,149	25,959	12,704	38,663	1,734	40,397	3,063	16,232	34,070	32,210	4,487
2011 Mar.	7,186	25,334	13,082	38,416	1,714	40,131	3,094	15,557	34,220	32,307	5,178
2011 Apr.	7,265	25,448	13,295	38,743	1,697	40,441	2,940	15,006	34,627	32,712	5,752
2011 May	7,320	25,582	13,434	39,016	1,655	40,672	3,140	15,168	34,958	33,011	5,381
2011 June	7,420	25,888	13,355	39,244	1,627	40,871	2,961	15,361	35,390	33,549	6,447
2011 July	7,500	25,367	13,730	39,097	1,590	40,687	3,344	15,196	35,579	33,728	4,693

Source: NBS.

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												
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	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	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	10,045.6	6,954.5	2,975.9	101.8	13.1	0.3	23,648.8	10,462.7	7,042.6	4,763.4	557.2	823.0
2010 Q3	8,838.6	6,220.2	2,534.6	64.9	18.6	0.4	23,072.1	10,088.1	7,206.7	4,419.7	549.1	808.5
2010 Q4	10,045.6	6,954.5	2,975.9	101.8	13.1	0.3	23,648.8	10,462.7	7,042.6	4,763.4	557.2	823.0
2011 Q1	9,397.8	6,218.4	3,047.5	108.7	22.9	0.4	23,923.7	10,330.5	7,301.3	4,930.3	548.7	813.0
2011 Q2	9,486.1	6,462.7	2,876.9	112.4	33.7	0.4	24,340.4	10,451.7	7,420.5	5,113.1	570.6	784.5
2010 Aug.	9,017.6	6,301.2	2,632.6	64.7	18.5	0.6	23,101.9	10,057.7	7,332.5	4,354.3	550.1	807.4
2010 Sep.	8,838.6	6,220.2	2,534.6	64.9	18.6	0.4	23,072.1	10,088.1	7,206.7	4,419.7	549.1	808.5
2010 Oct.	8,944.0	6,044.3	2,815.8	65.8	17.8	0.3	23,114.8	10,096.5	7,175.2	4,481.3	549.9	811.9
2010 Nov.	9,328.1	6,524.3	2,687.4	97.3	18.9	0.4	23,177.8	10,136.3	7,125.8	4,549.1	551.2	815.3
2010 Dec.	10,045.6	6,954.5	2,975.9	101.8	13.1	0.3	23,648.8	10,462.7	7,042.6	4,763.4	557.2	823.0
2011 Jan.	9,814.6	6,655.0	3,041.7	100.4	17.0	0.5	23,841.0	10,519.1	7,151.7	4,824.3	529.1	816.9
2011 Feb.	9,651.8	6,585.3	2,940.3	104.8	21.1	0.3	24,068.4	10,514.3	7,130.0	5,073.3	535.7	815.2
2011 Mar.	9,397.8	6,218.4	3,047.5	108.7	22.9	0.4	23,923.7	10,330.5	7,301.3	4,930.3	548.7	813.0
2011 Apr.	9,413.7	6,169.4	3,112.3	111.3	20.3	0.4	24,093.9	10,454.7	7,301.7	4,959.3	567.3	810.9
2011 May	9,479.6	6,299.6	3,036.4	112.2	31.0	0.4	24,184.4	10,448.0	7,304.7	5,059.6	569.0	803.1
2011 June	9,486.1	6,462.7	2,876.9	112.4	33.7	0.4	24,340.4	10,451.7	7,420.5	5,113.1	570.6	784.5
2011 July	9,084.4	5,995.2	2,935.1	117.6	36.1	0.4	24,466.2	10,428.2	7,558.3	5,131.2	567.6	780.9
Transactions												
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	-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	-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	880.9	299.1	517.8	61.7	2.6	-0.2	1,202.7	1,349.0	-1,118.2	1,030.9	-99.4	40.3
2010 Q3	130.0	18.9	109.7	2.9	-1.3	-0.2	22.6	115.8	-256.0	154.0	3.7	5.1
2010 Q4	1,207.0	734.3	441.3	36.9	-5.5	-0.1	576.7	374.6	-164.1	343.7	8.1	14.5
2011 Q1	-647.8	-736.1	71.5	6.9	9.8	0.1	274.9	-132.3	258.8	166.9	-8.5	-10.0
2011 Q2	88.2	244.3	-170.6	3.7	10.7	0.0	416.7	121.2	119.2	182.8	22.0	-28.5
2010 Aug.	397.7	223.4	171.3	2.3	0.7	0.1	23.6	46.5	-70.0	46.4	-1.9	2.6
2010 Sep.	-179.0	-81.0	-98.1	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-29.9	30.5	-125.8	65.4	-1.1	1.2
2010 Oct.	105.4	-175.9	281.2	0.9	-0.8	0.0	42.7	8.3	-31.5	61.6	0.8	3.4
2010 Nov.	384.1	480.0	-128.4	31.5	1.1	0.0	63.0	39.8	-49.4	67.9	1.4	3.3
2010 Dec.	717.5	430.3	288.5	4.5	-5.7	-0.1	471.1	326.4	-83.3	214.3	5.9	7.7
2011 Jan.	-231.0	-299.5	65.8	-1.4	3.9	0.2	192.2	56.3	109.1	61.0	-28.1	-6.1
2011 Feb.	-162.8	-69.6	-101.4	4.4	4.1	-0.2	227.4	-4.8	-21.7	248.9	6.7	-1.7
2011 Mar.	-254.0	-366.9	107.2	3.9	1.8	0.0	-144.7	-183.8	171.3	-143.0	12.9	-2.2
2011 Apr.	15.8	-49.0	64.9	2.7	-2.6	0.0	170.1	124.2	0.4	29.0	18.6	-2.1
2011 May	65.9	130.2	-76.0	0.9	10.7	0.0	90.5	-6.7	3.0	100.3	1.7	-7.8
2011 June	6.5	163.1	-159.5	0.2	2.6	0.0	156.0	3.7	115.8	53.5	1.6	-18.6
2011 July	-401.7	-467.5	58.2	5.2	2.4	0.0	125.8	-23.5	137.9	18.0	-3.0	-3.6

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	-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	-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	9.6	4.5	21.1	153.8	24.2	-39.4	5.4	14.8	-13.7	27.6	-15.1	5.2
2010 Q3	3.1	8.3	-9.1	60.9	446.4	-19.6	3.4	15.4	-23.8	54.3	15.0	4.4
2010 Q4	9.6	4.5	21.1	153.8	24.2	-39.4	5.4	14.8	-13.7	27.6	-15.1	5.2
2011 Q1	8.5	0.6	26.0	129.9	59.9	-38.0	5.7	9.4	-6.2	21.3	-1.2	3.1
2011 Q2	8.9	4.2	18.6	81.3	69.6	-36.7	5.6	4.8	-0.6	19.9	4.6	-2.4
2010 Aug.	4.7	12.2	-10.8	69.2	651.9	27.6	2.7	14.4	-24.8	60.5	18.6	4.0
2010 Sep.	3.1	8.3	-9.1	60.9	446.4	-19.6	3.4	15.4	-23.8	54.3	15.0	4.4
2010 Oct.	5.6	7.0	1.3	103.9	258.0	-28.9	3.9	14.9	-21.7	47.8	12.3	4.9
2010 Nov.	8.8	10.2	2.8	225.0	94.6	-24.9	4.6	13.9	-17.7	37.1	10.6	4.7
2010 Dec.	9.6	4.5	21.1	153.8	24.2	-39.4	5.4	14.8	-13.7	27.6	-15.1	5.2
2011 Jan.	15.2	11.6	21.6	133.9	24.5	-9.0	5.7	13.6	-11.1	23.7	-7.0	4.4
2011 Feb.	12.6	11.2	13.6	131.1	56.3	-44.1	6.0	11.8	-9.6	25.0	-4.8	3.8
2011 Mar.	8.5	0.6	26.0	129.9	59.9	-38.0	5.7	9.4	-6.2	21.3	-1.2	3.1
2011 Apr.	5.6	3.4	8.0	131.0	17.2	-38.1	6.0	9.0	-4.1	18.7	3.5	2.0
2011 May	2.5	-1.2	8.5	129.0	66.9	-37.6	5.7	6.7	-2.8	19.5	4.8	0.3
2011 June	8.9	4.2	18.6	81.3	69.6	-36.7	5.6	4.8	-0.6	19.9	4.6	-2.4
2011 July	5.4	-1.4	19.2	88.6	102.4	-26.7	6.0	4.2	2.1	19.1	2.8	-3.0

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
Outstanding amounts								
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	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	14,941.0	5,130.0	4,152.0	5,659.0	13,948.0	1,910.0	9,469.0	2,570.0
2010	15,124.0	5,272.0	3,867.0	5,984.0	15,588.0	3,120.0	10,849.0	1,620.0
2010 Q3	15,062.0	5,323.0	3,968.0	5,770.0	15,118.0	2,029.0	10,436.0	2,654.0
2010 Q4	15,124.0	5,272.0	3,867.0	5,984.0	15,588.0	3,120.0	10,849.0	1,620.0
2011 Q1	15,517.0	5,406.0	3,873.0	6,237.0	15,863.0	2,983.0	11,217.0	1,664.0
2011 Q2	16,044.0	5,823.0	3,848.0	6,373.0	16,422.0	3,085.0	11,656.0	1,681.0
2010 Aug.	15,053.0	5,353.0	3,898.0	5,803.0	14,956.0	3,056.0	10,308.0	1,592.0
2010 Sep.	15,062.0	5,323.0	3,968.0	5,770.0	15,118.0	3,083.0	10,436.0	1,599.0
2010 Oct.	15,324.0	5,539.0	3,940.0	5,845.0	15,255.0	3,092.0	10,555.0	1,608.0
2010 Nov.	15,655.0	5,800.0	3,925.0	5,930.0	15,416.0	3,125.0	10,670.0	1,621.0
2010 Dec.	15,124.0	5,272.0	3,867.0	5,984.0	15,588.0	3,120.0	10,849.0	1,620.0
2011 Jan.	15,502.0	5,522.0	3,883.0	6,098.0	15,621.0	2,921.0	11,041.0	1,659.0
2011 Feb.	15,569.0	5,499.0	3,868.0	6,201.0	15,702.0	2,940.0	11,103.0	1,658.0
2011 Mar.	15,517.0	5,406.0	3,873.0	6,237.0	15,863.0	2,983.0	11,217.0	1,664.0
2011 Apr.	15,781.0	5,560.0	3,904.0	6,317.0	16,011.0	3,024.0	11,316.0	1,671.0
2011 May	15,861.0	5,588.0	3,916.0	6,357.0	16,215.0	3,056.0	11,487.0	1,672.0
2011 June	16,044.0	5,823.0	3,848.0	6,373.0	16,422.0	3,085.0	11,656.0	1,681.0
2011 July	16,116.0	5,833.0	3,813.0	6,470.0	16,541.0	3,093.0	11,777.0	1,670.0
Transactions								
2007	2,765.0	1,468.0	629.0	669.0	2,251.0	210.0	1,575.0	464.0
2008	2,079.0	487.0	744.0	849.0	2,550.0	340.0	1,764.0	446.0
2009	-510.0	-1,121.0	674.0	-66.0	1,386.0	253.0	936.0	198.0
2010	258.0	183.0	-275.0	349.0	1,723.0	197.0	1,398.0	129.0
2010 Q3	237.0	43.0	135.0	59.0	456.0	62.0	367.0	26.0
2010 Q4	111.0	-17.0	-100.0	227.0	542.0	55.0	423.0	65.0
2011 Q1	409.0	142.0	8.0	257.0	308.0	-107.0	369.0	46.0
2011 Q2	536.0	420.0	-21.0	137.0	590.0	125.0	446.0	18.0
2010 Aug.	125.0	89.0	-39.0	75.0	153.0	21.0	125.0	6.0
2010 Sep.	32.0	-20.0	71.0	-20.0	164.0	29.0	127.0	8.0
2010 Oct.	270.0	218.0	-28.0	80.0	154.0	21.0	123.0	10.0
2010 Nov.	324.0	258.0	-15.0	80.0	169.0	35.0	121.0	13.0
2010 Dec.	-483.0	-493.0	-57.0	67.0	219.0	-1.0	179.0	42.0
2011 Jan.	384.0	252.0	16.0	115.0	43.0	-189.0	193.0	39.0
2011 Feb.	70.0	-20.0	-14.0	104.0	84.0	22.0	62.0	0.0
2011 Mar.	-45.0	-90.0	6.0	38.0	181.0	60.0	114.0	7.0
2011 Apr.	273.0	156.0	34.0	83.0	158.0	44.0	106.0	7.0
2011 May	77.0	27.0	11.0	38.0	209.0	36.0	171.0	2.0
2011 June	187.0	237.0	-66.0	16.0	223.0	45.0	169.0	9.0
2011 July	70.0	9.0	-36.0	96.0	125.0	12.0	121.0	-9.0

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	15.5	8.4	27.1	17.3	25.3	24.8	26.1	22.9
2009	-3.3	-17.9	19.4	-1.2	11.0	15.0	10.9	8.4
2010	1.7	3.6	-6.6	6.2	12.4	8.2	14.8	6.9
2010 Q3	-1.7	-4.7	-1.4	1.0	11.1	9.5	13.2	4.4
2010 Q4	1.6	3.5	-6.8	6.1	12.5	8.2	14.8	8.2
2011 Q1	4.3	3.2	-3.1	10.4	12.7	1.4	16.4	10.6
2011 Q2	8.7	11.2	0.6	11.9	13.0	4.5	15.9	10.1
2010 Aug.	-2.1	-5.4	-2.1	1.1	10.9	9.8	12.5	5.7
2010 Sep.	-1.7	-4.7	-1.4	1.0	11.1	9.5	13.2	4.4
2010 Oct.	0.1	-1.0	-1.6	2.3	11.4	9.0	13.7	4.6
2010 Nov.	1.8	5.4	-5.7	3.9	11.8	8.6	14.1	5.1
2010 Dec.	1.6	3.5	-6.8	6.1	12.5	8.2	14.8	8.2
2011 Jan.	3.1	4.8	-5.9	7.9	12.6	1.4	16.3	11.3
2011 Feb.	3.7	4.0	-5.0	9.6	12.7	1.2	16.4	11.5
2011 Mar.	4.3	3.2	-3.1	10.4	12.7	1.4	16.4	10.6
2011 Apr.	7.0	9.0	-1.9	11.5	12.8	1.3	16.6	10.8
2011 May	7.0	5.9	0.8	12.3	12.9	4.5	15.9	10.3
2011 June	8.7	11.2	0.6	11.9	13.0	4.5	15.9	10.1
2011 July	8.6	11.9	-3.0	13.5	12.8	4.5	15.8	8.7

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	76.3	69.2	30.8	100.0	15.6	8.3	29.9	15.4	30.8	75.5	24.5
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2007	106.2	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	2.1
2008	110.4	3.9	3.9	3.5	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	5.3
2009	111.4	0.9	1.6	-0.8	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.5	5.1
2010	112.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-0.2
2010 Q3	112.3	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.9	0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	0.5	1.4	-0.3
2010 Q4	112.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.3	1.0	-0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.6	-0.6
2011 Q1	115.6	3.5	1.7	4.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	6.3	-0.2	8.8	2.2	2.8	5.8
2011 Q2	116.8	4.1	2.6	4.4	3.2	1.0	2.1	2.5	0.4	0.9	0.8	3.5	5.8
2010 Sep.	112.3	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	1.5	-0.2
2010 Oct.	112.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.4	-1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.4	-0.6
2010 Nov.	112.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.5	-0.7
2010 Dec.	112.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.8	0.2	-0.2	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.8	-0.6
2011 Jan.	115.2	3.2	1.5	3.4	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.6	0.2	7.3	1.2	2.4	5.8
2011 Feb.	115.6	3.5	1.6	3.8	2.8	0.3	0.2	2.3	-0.3	0.2	0.4	2.7	5.8
2011 Mar.	116.0	3.8	2.0	4.1	3.0	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.3	3.1	5.8
2011 Apr.	116.6	3.9	2.3	4.2	3.2	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.3	5.8
2011 May	117.0	4.2	2.7	4.6	3.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.6	5.9
2011 June	116.9	4.1	2.8	4.5	3.2	-0.1	0.5	-2.0	0.1	-0.2	0.2	3.6	5.8
2011 July	116.7	3.8	3.0	4.0	3.4	-0.2	0.4	-3.6	0.0	-0.1	0.3	3.1	6.1
2011 Aug.	116.8	4.1	3.0	4.4	3.2	0.1	0.3	-2.4	0.0	1.7	0.1	3.1	7.0

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

1) According to ECB methodology.

2) Weights apply to the period of 2011.



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⁾	23.9	15.6	8.3	45.3	29.9	15.4	5.3	1.1	4.1	4.2	12.1	5.2
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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	4.3	5.4	4.6	0.2	4.6	7.2
2010	2.9	2.3	3.6	-1.3	-1.4	-1.3	2.9	1.7	0.3	0.8	1.4	4.7
2010 Q3	4.6	3.4	6.7	-1.4	-1.3	-1.7	3.2	1.5	0.8	0.2	1.2	4.8
2010 Q4	4.6	2.8	8.1	-1.3	-1.1	-1.6	2.1	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.3	4.7
2011 Q1	5.6	3.9	8.9	2.8	-0.7	9.9	3.3	1.0	3.8	0.6	2.2	5.4
2011 Q2	6.4	5.8	7.5	3.4	0.3	9.6	3.8	0.8	4.5	0.4	2.7	5.4
2010 Sep.	4.8	3.6	7.0	-1.4	-1.2	-1.8	3.1	1.5	1.5	0.2	1.2	4.7
2010 Oct.	4.5	3.2	6.9	-1.4	-1.3	-1.7	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.2	1.2	4.9
2010 Nov.	4.4	2.6	7.7	-1.3	-1.1	-1.8	2.1	0.7	1.2	-0.2	1.3	4.7
2010 Dec.	5.1	2.6	9.8	-1.1	-1.0	-1.2	2.2	0.7	1.3	-0.1	1.4	4.6
2011 Jan.	5.2	3.5	8.4	2.5	-0.9	9.2	2.8	0.7	3.7	0.5	2.1	5.7
2011 Feb.	5.6	3.4	9.6	2.9	-0.8	10.3	3.1	1.2	3.6	0.8	2.2	5.3
2011 Mar.	6.1	4.7	8.8	3.1	-0.5	10.1	4.0	1.2	4.0	0.3	2.4	5.2
2011 Apr.	6.0	5.0	7.9	3.3	-0.1	9.8	3.9	1.2	4.1	0.3	2.6	5.5
2011 May	6.7	5.8	8.3	3.5	0.4	9.5	3.8	0.6	4.7	0.4	2.8	5.3
2011 June	6.5	6.6	6.2	3.5	0.4	9.5	3.6	0.6	4.8	0.4	2.8	5.2
2011 July	5.1	6.9	1.7	3.4	0.5	9.2	3.6	0.6	5.6	0.3	2.9	5.1
2011 Aug.	5.0	7.1	1.1	4.1	0.6	11.1	3.4	0.6	4.9	0.2	2.9	5.0

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

1) According to ECB methodology.

2) Weights apply to the period of 2011.



TABLE 8 CPI

(annual percentage changes, unless otherwise indicated)

	Total					Total (percentage changes from previous period)						Net inflation	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	excluding fuels	
weights in %	100	100	79.1	20.9	-	100	16.0	31.1	2.6	29.4	20.9	60.5	63.1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
2010	115.2	1.0	1.2	-0.5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.9
2010 Q3	115.3	1.0	1.2	-0.7	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6
2010 Q4	115.6	1.1	1.6	-0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5
2011 Q1	118.5	3.3	1.9	5.9	0.6	2.5	4.0	-0.7	9.7	0.8	4.9	0.1	0.8
2011 Q2	119.7	3.9	2.5	6.0	0.6	1.0	2.3	0.6	4.6	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.4
2010 Sep.	115.3	1.1	1.3	-0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5
2010 Oct.	115.3	1.0	1.4	-0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
2010 Nov.	115.6	1.0	1.5	-0.8	-0.1	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.7	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
2010 Dec.	115.9	1.3	1.9	-0.7	-0.1	0.3	1.0	-0.2	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6
2011 Jan.	118.1	3.0	1.6	5.8	0.5	1.9	1.7	-0.5	6.2	0.3	4.8	-0.2	0.5
2011 Feb.	118.5	3.3	1.8	6.0	0.6	0.3	1.2	-0.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.7
2011 Mar.	118.9	3.6	2.2	5.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.1
2011 Apr.	119.5	3.7	2.3	5.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.3
2011 May	119.9	4.0	2.6	6.0	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.4
2011 June	119.8	3.9	2.6	6.0	0.6	0.0	-0.6	0.1	-0.9	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.6
2011 July	119.7	3.7	2.2	6.3	0.6	-0.1	-1.5	0.1	-1.0	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.6
2011 Aug.	119.8	4.0	2.3	7.3	0.6	0.1	-0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.7

Sources: 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 %	16.0	31.1	6.2	6.0	4.5	2.6	29.4	11.3	5.3	5.8	3.7	3.0	4.2
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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
2010	1.8	-1.4	0.5	-4.0	1.8	11.6	2.3	3.2	1.3	1.8	-3.3	-4.8	-2.6
2010 Q3	3.9	-1.2	0.8	-3.8	0.3	8.6	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.9	-3.3	-4.8	-2.6
2010 Q4	5.7	-1.0	1.4	-3.1	0.6	9.0	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.7	-3.3	-4.8	-3.1
2011 Q1	6.2	-1.4	0.1	-3.2	5.9	17.4	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.9	9.2	5.5	7.6
2011 Q2	6.7	-0.4	-0.2	-2.7	6.2	15.8	2.1	1.9	1.2	2.3	9.2	5.5	7.9
2010 Sep.	4.4	-1.1	1.0	-3.5	-0.5	7.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.9	-3.3	-4.8	-2.7
2010 Oct.	4.8	-1.2	1.4	-3.4	-0.1	8.8	1.4	0.8	1.1	2.3	-3.3	-4.8	-2.8
2010 Nov.	5.6	-1.0	1.3	-3.1	0.1	7.6	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.4	-3.3	-4.8	-3.1
2010 Dec.	6.7	-0.9	1.4	-2.8	1.8	10.4	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	-3.3	-4.8	-3.3
2011 Jan.	5.8	-1.6	0.3	-3.5	5.6	17.9	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.6	9.2	5.5	7.3
2011 Feb.	6.2	-1.6	0.0	-3.3	5.7	18.3	1.6	1.2	0.8	2.0	9.2	5.5	7.7
2011 Mar.	6.6	-0.9	0.1	-2.8	6.5	16.1	1.9	1.9	0.8	2.0	9.2	5.5	7.6
2011 Apr.	6.2	-0.7	-0.1	-3.0	6.5	16.4	2.1	1.9	1.1	2.3	9.2	5.5	7.8
2011 May	7.2	-0.4	-0.1	-2.7	6.2	15.4	2.2	2.0	1.2	2.3	9.2	5.5	7.9
2011 June	6.6	-0.2	-0.3	-2.3	6.1	15.5	2.2	2.0	1.2	2.3	9.2	5.5	7.9
2011 July	4.6	-0.1	-0.8	-2.2	5.5	13.6	2.3	2.4	1.0	2.3	9.2	5.5	8.0
2011 Aug.	4.7	-0.1	-1.0	-1.8	6.2	14.9	2.4	2.5	1.0	2.2	9.2	12.8	8.3

Sources: 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
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
2010	0.2	2.7	-2.8	1.1	0.0	-6.7	6.2	14.2	29.9	1.1	1.0	-3.3	-3.9
2010 Q3	1.9	4.2	-0.7	10.6	1.3	-3.8	6.9	19.8	29.3	5.8	0.9	-1.4	-1.4
2010 Q4	1.9	4.3	-0.9	7.9	1.5	-4.6	6.3	30.0	47.4	5.5	0.9	0.3	-2.1
2011 Q1	5.3	7.4	2.8	6.8	3.9	1.1	6.8	26.5	75.9	7.5	1.3	1.6	-2.5
2011 Q2	5.1	7.0	3.0	2.3	4.9	0.3	5.0	23.8	72.4	11.5	1.4	1.5	-2.9
2010 Aug.	2.0	4.0	-0.4	12.8	1.4	-3.4	6.8	20.2	27.0	7.5	1.0	-1.3	-
2010 Sep.	1.9	4.2	-0.7	11.4	1.6	-4.4	6.6	25.1	39.5	5.5	1.0	-0.5	-
2010 Oct.	2.1	4.8	-1.0	8.8	1.4	-4.7	6.4	38.0	61.0	6.1	1.0	0.5	-
2010 Nov.	1.5	3.6	-1.0	8.6	1.1	-4.6	6.4	37.5	68.3	5.3	0.8	0.0	-
2010 Dec.	2.0	4.3	-0.7	6.3	1.8	-4.4	6.1	18.3	25.6	4.8	0.9	0.4	-
2011 Jan.	4.5	6.7	1.8	8.3	2.7	0.2	7.3	22.8	63.1	7.4	1.2	1.5	-
2011 Feb.	5.7	7.5	3.4	7.2	4.2	2.0	7.7	27.1	78.9	6.2	1.4	1.9	-
2011 Mar.	5.9	7.9	3.3	5.0	4.8	1.0	5.6	29.2	84.2	8.3	1.3	1.5	-
2011 Apr.	5.8	7.8	3.1	0.3	4.9	0.6	5.4	26.6	78.5	10.4	1.1	0.7	-
2011 May	5.1	6.7	3.1	3.5	5.2	0.4	5.1	22.7	78.0	11.8	1.4	1.9	-
2011 June	4.6	6.2	2.5	3.0	4.3	-0.1	4.4	21.9	60.5	12.5	1.7	1.8	-
2011 July	3.3	4.3	2.1	2.8	4.4	-1.0	4.8	35.0	50.6	14.5	1.8	2.3	-

Sources: Statistical Office of the SR, NBS.

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



TABLE 9 Producer prices and residential property prices

(annual percentage changes)

	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
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
2010	0.2	2.7	-2.8	-4.5	-0.7	-1.7	-5.7	-1.2
2010 Q3	1.9	4.2	-0.7	-1.6	2.3	-1.7	-4.4	-0.9
2010 Q4	1.9	4.3	-0.9	-2.4	3.2	-2.8	-4.1	-0.4
2011 Q1	5.3	7.4	2.8	3.7	5.3	-1.7	1.3	1.4
2011 Q2	5.1	7.0	3.0	2.5	5.3	-0.2	2.5	3.7
2010 Aug.	2.0	4.0	-0.4	-1.1	2.4	-1.9	-4.1	-0.7
2010 Sep.	1.9	4.2	-0.7	-2.2	3.3	-2.3	-4.1	-0.5
2010 Oct.	2.1	4.8	-1.0	-2.6	3.1	-2.9	-4.1	-0.7
2010 Nov.	1.5	3.6	-1.0	-2.5	3.0	-3.2	-4.1	-0.3
2010 Dec.	2.0	4.3	-0.7	-2.2	3.4	-2.1	-4.2	-0.2
2011 Jan.	4.5	6.7	1.8	2.8	4.3	-2.8	-0.5	-0.1
2011 Feb.	5.7	7.5	3.4	4.6	5.8	-1.8	2.1	1.8
2011 Mar.	5.9	7.9	3.3	3.7	5.7	-0.4	2.3	2.3
2011 Apr.	5.8	7.8	3.1	2.7	5.8	0.1	2.4	3.2
2011 May	5.1	6.7	3.1	2.9	5.6	0.0	2.4	3.7
2011 June	4.6	6.2	2.5	2.0	4.4	-0.8	2.7	4.1
2011 July	3.3	4.3	2.1	1.0	4.3	-0.1	3.4	4.3

Sources: Statistical Office of the SR, NBS.



TABLE 10 Wages and productivity

(annual percentage changes)

	Total	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industry	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Unit labour costs (ULC)											
2007	0.2	-14.4	0.1	1.2	5.3	-3.7	24.7	-10.1	-1.0	-1.1	-25.7
2008	4.1	0.0	6.6	-7.3	-6.7	10.6	11.1	19.4	11.1	12.2	30.4
2009	7.7	2.7	14.1	15.7	8.0	13.9	-12.6	9.0	5.3	2.6	-11.1
2010	-2.7	-1.0	-3.0	-8.4	-6.2	3.3	17.7	2.0	-4.5	-2.2	-5.5
2010 Q3	-2.9	5.8	-2.7	-11.8	-0.6	-8.7	19.9	8.5	4.0	-13.8	-9.4
2010 Q4	-0.4	24.0	-4.3	-5.5	-1.7	11.6	22.6	7.9	-0.3	-8.4	9.8
2011 Q1	1.5	68.8	-6.4	-9.3	-2.3	9.0	14.3	22.1	10.2	5.7	2.7
2011 Q2	2.2	34.3	-9.5	9.2	15.4	2.3	-0.4	5.9	15.6	-7.7	8.5
Compensation per employee (current prices)											
2007	8.4	10.6	8.6	7.7	15.8	-0.7	14.1	-11.7	4.0	3.9	3.3
2008	7.2	14.5	9.3	1.1	0.2	2.5	-4.1	42.9	13.4	13.1	-1.4
2009	5.1	17.3	2.1	4.2	0.5	10.2	3.3	16.3	16.1	7.5	12.5
2010	2.7	-10.7	2.0	-7.7	0.3	12.7	13.7	6.3	6.1	4.4	5.4
2010 Q3	1.5	-8.3	3.0	-6.1	-1.1	13.4	10.0	10.3	9.8	-0.7	-0.4
2010 Q4	2.5	-8.1	4.3	1.4	-0.6	13.0	12.7	5.4	5.3	0.2	6.9
2011 Q1	2.8	0.2	7.9	-6.2	-6.9	2.4	8.8	11.6	0.3	7.0	2.2
2011 Q2	3.4	2.3	6.5	7.1	2.8	4.0	1.8	2.8	3.4	0.3	-0.4
Labour productivity (constant prices)											
2007	8.2	29.5	8.6	6.5	10.4	3.7	-7.7	-1.0	5.2	5.3	40.8
2008	3.0	15.4	3.5	9.6	7.4	-6.9	-11.8	19.7	2.4	1.0	-23.9
2009	-2.3	17.3	-9.0	-9.1	-6.7	-2.0	19.7	7.3	11.2	5.6	28.3
2010	5.5	-6.1	5.7	0.8	7.4	9.7	-3.3	4.5	11.5	7.4	12.5
2010 Q3	4.5	-13.3	5.9	6.4	-0.5	24.2	-8.3	1.6	5.5	15.1	10.0
2010 Q4	3.0	-25.9	9.1	7.3	1.2	1.3	-8.1	-2.2	5.7	9.4	-2.6
2011 Q1	1.3	-40.6	15.3	3.3	-4.7	-6.0	-4.8	-8.6	-9.0	1.2	-0.5
2011 Q2	1.2	-23.9	17.7	-1.9	-11.0	1.6	2.2	-2.9	-10.6	8.6	-8.2

Sources: 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	
2007	135.2	16.9	21.1	15.4	-3.7	5.6	47.8	46.9	-2.3	5.8
2008	139.6	3.2	2.6	-10.7	9.9	-4.2	9.7	3.9	0.6	12.0
2009	120.3	-13.8	-15.5	1.7	-5.8	-13.2	-25.9	0.4	-7.7	-11.3
2010	143.1	18.9	20.1	0.4	15.6	14.0	35.5	22.4	3.9	-4.6
2010 Q3	138.2	15.3	15.7	-4.7	16.3	6.4	33.5	16.4	-0.8	-3.6
2010 Q4	155.4	16.7	17.0	-2.6	17.7	8.8	27.9	28.1	1.3	1.7
2011 Q1	149.1	11.9	13.3	-10.8	7.4	5.9	25.0	3.9	1.7	0.5
2011 Q2	157.0	7.9	11.3	7.7	-10.2	0.1	25.1	-5.9	10.3	-4.1
2010 Aug.	134.5	16.4	14.9	-0.4	27.3	7.8	28.9	16.5	5.2	-1.1
2010 Sep.	150.9	13.2	12.2	-6.4	23.9	6.3	29.0	-2.5	-7.7	-6.5
2010 Oct.	158.6	13.2	13.2	-3.4	15.7	4.2	24.6	27.4	-2.4	4.1
2010 Nov.	168.0	17.5	18.7	0.2	12.5	10.6	27.8	28.3	7.4	0.8
2010 Dec.	139.8	19.8	19.6	-4.9	24.4	12.7	32.1	28.9	-1.7	0.0
2011 Jan.	145.7	19.1	20.0	2.5	16.5	11.7	40.2	1.2	5.6	-0.8
2011 Feb.	142.2	10.9	10.8	-14.6	14.8	5.7	19.1	2.0	-2.1	-7.9
2011 Mar.	159.4	6.8	10.0	-17.8	-6.2	1.4	19.1	8.3	1.7	0.5
2011 Apr.	151.9	7.8	11.3	0.6	-8.5	-3.4	20.5	28.6	13.4	-7.1
2011 May	163.6	10.7	13.9	11.2	-7.5	-0.6	32.6	-8.7	7.1	-4.0
2011 June	155.5	5.0	8.7	11.2	-14.3	4.6	22.2	-31.0	11.0	-1.2
2011 July	135.7	5.0	5.4	2.8	3.6	8.1	11.5	-39.1	9.6	-3.9
	Month-on-month percentage changes ¹⁾									
2010 Aug.	144.3	2.4	2.9	3.7	10.2	6.7	-0.4	-25.8	2.6	1.4
2010 Sep.	145.9	1.1	2.7	-2.5	-2.7	2.4	5.6	-6.1	-4.2	-3.5
2010 Oct.	146.7	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.4	-1.8	-0.1	15.1	0.4	2.3
2010 Nov.	152.1	3.7	4.5	0.0	-1.8	0.7	3.0	6.8	7.7	-0.8
2010 Dec.	150.2	-1.2	-1.0	-4.6	5.8	1.0	5.9	4.1	-2.3	-2.4
2011 Jan.	153.7	2.3	1.6	5.1	-2.5	2.0	5.0	-7.8	1.1	-2.6
2011 Feb.	149.8	-2.5	-3.6	-8.1	1.1	-2.1	-6.4	4.3	-2.3	-3.5
2011 Mar.	151.2	0.9	2.8	0.3	-15.1	2.2	2.4	4.7	4.9	5.8
2011 Apr.	153.0	1.2	0.7	12.8	3.7	-4.3	1.7	11.8	2.1	-0.2
2011 May	157.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.1	5.1	-9.2	0.0	-1.1
2011 June	153.7	-2.2	-2.9	-0.5	-0.7	2.6	-4.4	-27.3	-0.3	2.0
2011 July	148.4	-3.4	-5.5	-5.7	7.8	-2.2	-5.3	-5.6	-1.1	-0.3

Sources: 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 activities	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⁾				Accom- modation	Restau- rants					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
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	-18.6	-18.0	-21.1	-13.9	-11.7	-17.9	-26.8	-10.3	-23.6	-27.7	-4.7	3.3	-13.6	90.4	-6.7
2010	155.9	25.3	7.9	19.2	17.5	-6.1	-5.2	-1.5	2.6	-2.2	-4.8	-9.1	5.7	-8.7	7.1	71.0	-21.5
2010 Q3	152.5	16.5	7.7	16.4	17.2	-7.0	-6.2	4.2	1.7	-1.7	0.5	-5.9	8.9	-7.4	3.1	17.2	-30.1
2010 Q4	172.0	24.6	9.5	18.1	17.8	1.0	1.8	19.7	2.1	-3.1	-2.3	-4.2	9.1	-12.4	11.2	22.0	24.9
2011 Q1	172.5	20.4	12.2	16.7	20.5	4.4	5.9	18.6	-1.8	-1.2	-3.0	-0.3	13.7	4.3	12.4	17.4	21.3
2011 Q2	175.7	12.7	9.5	12.3	16.3	-0.8	0.9	11.0	-0.9	-2.7	0.7	0.7	13.8	4.4	10.8	20.0	15.1
2010 Aug.	144.8	14.5	8.3	13.6	15.2	-1.5	-0.5	11.5	6.9	-1.8	1.0	-6.4	9.8	-7.9	-0.4	5.6	-23.8
2010 Sep.	169.2	13.1	7.9	17.1	17.8	-12.2	-11.3	11.5	-0.8	-1.8	-0.7	-5.0	9.1	-5.3	6.3	5.6	-6.6
2010 Oct.	178.3	20.8	7.5	14.6	14.6	-1.2	-0.2	19.8	-0.3	-3.7	-3.5	-2.7	8.2	-13.7	12.0	6.6	11.0
2010 Nov.	175.2	21.0	10.2	17.5	17.0	0.1	0.9	25.8	7.5	-3.1	-2.7	-1.9	10.2	-13.6	7.3	7.0	36.2
2010 Dec.	162.4	33.2	10.7	22.3	22.2	4.1	4.9	13.4	-0.8	-2.4	-0.7	-8.0	9.0	-10.2	14.6	8.3	28.7
2011 Jan.	161.1	28.5	13.6	19.1	22.7	8.8	10.0	27.5	-1.4	-0.1	-2.8	0.3	13.9	7.1	7.4	4.8	21.8
2011 Feb.	173.0	22.9	11.6	16.4	20.2	-5.2	-3.8	15.4	-1.9	0.0	-2.4	-0.1	13.8	0.8	12.5	5.2	21.6
2011 Mar.	183.3	12.0	11.4	14.5	18.9	9.5	10.9	12.8	-2.0	-3.4	-3.8	-1.1	13.5	4.9	16.5	7.3	20.7
2011 Apr.	170.7	11.6	8.7	11.6	15.5	-7.8	-6.8	11.4	-1.8	-0.3	0.3	0.8	14.4	-0.7	11.2	6.1	16.6
2011 May	179.8	14.4	12.1	16.0	20.4	3.1	4.5	11.8	0.2	-3.5	4.2	2.2	14.0	8.5	14.1	7.0	30.2
2011 June	167.8	6.5	7.8	9.4	13.2	2.4	4.1	9.8	-1.1	-4.2	-2.4	-1.0	13.0	5.5	7.2	6.9	1.7
2011 July	.	.	4.8	2.6	6.9	3.8	5.6	9.3	-0.2	-4.3	-2.7	-1.1	12.8	6.7	3.4	5.6	-6.4

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				Receipts 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⁾	current prices ¹⁾	EUR mil. ¹⁾
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
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	
2010	20.5	-3.3	20.8	8.8	24.3	24.9	21.8	28.3	7.2	28.3	7.4	8.6	20.5	55,228.1	
2010 Q3	19.2	-1.8	19.5	11.4	24.2	24.9	21.6	28.6	1.4	28.6	-5.0	0.9	19.2	13,842.3	
2010 Q4	19.6	9.6	19.7	13.2	23.3	23.7	20.3	27.1	7.1	27.1	6.5	7.5	19.6	15,232.3	
2011 Q1	22.6	11.3	22.7	18.0	41.1	28.2	22.4	34.4	0.0	34.4	-9.9	-4.3	22.6	15,041.1	
2011 Q2	17.2	15.3	17.2	21.8	53.8	21.1	15.7	26.9	-4.0	26.9	-19.7	-12.2	17.2	16,272.7	
2010 Aug.	17.2	-0.4	17.4	10.2	22.6	21.8	24.2	19.0	2.7	-3.6	9.5	2.3	17.2	4,358.0	
2010 Sep.	19.1	-2.6	19.3	15.9	27.3	27.7	21.5	34.4	-6.6	-17.4	8.2	-9.5	19.1	5,112.4	
2010 Oct.	15.8	13.7	15.8	11.6	18.5	20.6	15.9	25.5	2.4	1.6	3.6	2.5	15.8	5,263.4	
2010 Nov.	18.6	14.6	18.7	12.4	21.0	21.7	21.0	22.4	9.7	7.4	13.2	9.8	18.6	5,393.7	
2010 Dec.	25.5	-0.6	25.7	15.3	30.9	30.0	25.1	34.9	10.1	13.7	7.0	11.8	25.5	4,575.1	
2011 Jan.	27.0	15.7	27.1	11.9	24.6	33.8	24.6	44.5	6.3	-4.5	17.9	1.8	27.0	4,634.5	
2011 Feb.	22.7	10.4	22.9	20.3	68.7	27.2	22.5	32.0	-2.3	-9.8	5.4	-4.5	22.7	4,876.4	
2011 Mar.	19.0	8.6	19.1	22.4	35.7	24.7	20.4	29.1	-2.9	-14.1	9.2	-9.0	19.0	5,530.1	
2011 Apr.	16.7	8.2	16.7	14.5	27.5	17.6	11.8	24.0	10.1	2.2	20.0	5.6	16.7	5,260.2	
2011 May	22.4	21.3	22.4	26.7	93.7	27.1	21.6	33.0	-5.0	-22.6	19.3	-14.5	22.4	5,544.7	
2011 June	12.9	16.7	12.8	25.2	54.1	18.8	13.9	23.9	-15.3	-36.1	10.3	-25.5	12.9	5,467.8	
2011 July	5.2	4.4	5.2	23.7	39.0	7.6	9.1	6.1	-14.6	-37.9	4.2	-23.7	5.2	4,597.3	

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																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
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				
	EUR	year-on-year % changes	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industry	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transporting and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other activities
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
2010	769,0	3,2	1,2	5,4	3,6	2,9	2,1	4,7	2,6	2,1	6,0	2,1	-0,7	1,9	2,5	4,0	0,5	-3,0
2009 Q1	710.5	4.7	-1.2	3.0	2.7	1.2	3.8	-10.8	3.9	-2.3	-6.0	9.1	7.9	11.1	7.7	6.6	7.1	0.3
2009 Q2	732.5	2.8	4.9	1.5	2.2	4.4	1.1	-6.7	3.5	4.6	-1.9	4.6	7.1	4.2	7.0	4.9	5.1	6.7
2009 Q3	722.5	2.5	-0.3	1.6	0.5	-3.0	-1.4	-5.3	0.4	-0.1	-6.1	3.7	10.6	4.2	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
2010 Q1	725.0	2.1	2.9	5.8	-0.3	1.2	0.9	4.2	0.6	-0.2	3.9	0.5	-1.1	1.5	3.2	2.2	-0.2	-1.9
2010 Q2	758.0	3.6	-2.5	6.2	4.1	2.0	1.0	6.5	2.0	-1.8	2.4	1.6	-1.4	4.3	2.7	4.0	0.5	-0.5
2010 Q3	750.0	3.7	4.3	4.9	3.7	4.2	1.5	3.7	5.6	3.9	10.8	4.0	1.4	1.5	2.6	6.0	0.8	-0.6
2010 Q4	844.0	3.8	0.8	3.9	6.1	5.3	4.9	6.3	2.2	6.7	5.7	4.5	-2.3	0.3	1.7	4.1	2.5	-0.6
2011 Q1	746.0	2.9	4.1	2.9	6.1	2.7	1.5	0.2	3.2	6.4	2.9	-1.9	4.7	-0.1	1.2	5.1	2.9	2.7
2011 Q2	781.0	3.0	6.6	4.8	3.3	1.5	5.1	0.6	8.3	11.6	6.9	0.5	1.3	-3.4	1.1	3.2	5.9	1.2
	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		
2010 Aug.	709.3		4.8	6.1	1.6	4.8	5.0	7.3	5.0		5.0	0.0		8.3		7.6		
2010 Sep.	718.5		5.2	3.1	1.7	3.1	3.8	3.8	5.9		5.9	0.9		2.4		7.5		
2010 Oct.	713.9		1.7	4.9	0.8	4.3	4.0	5.2	5.0		5.0	1.3		3.0		2.3		
2010 Nov.	822.4		5.9	8.0	5.4	5.0	4.0	6.5	5.9		5.9	4.9		6.8		18.2		
2010 Dec.	796.5		3.5	5.1	0.8	2.8	1.4	1.8	2.3		2.3	6.3		-4.9		8.4		
2011 Jan.	710.1		2.8	4.9	4.3	3.1	2.7	1.6	0.6		0.6	-0.1		-3.3		4.6		
2011 Feb.	705.3		1.9	6.8	3.5	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.0		0.0	1.4		6.4		5.9		
2011 Mar.	742.6		3.9	6.3	1.5	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.0		0.0	-0.8		7.1		5.5		
2011 Apr.	739.4		3.5	1.5	0.6	-0.3	0.7	0.2	-0.3		-0.3	0.4		10.4		4.0		
2011 May	750.3		8.2	3.2	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.6		0.6	1.4		5.7		7.8		
2011 June	771.6		2.8	5.4	0.7	-0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3		0.3	-0.5		9.1		6.4		
2011 July	756.6		3.7	1.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3		0.3	1.7		12.4		1.7		

Sources: Statistical office of the SR and NBS calculations.

1) Statistical reports.

Note: According to NACE Rev. 2 as of 1 January 2009.



TABLE 14 Business and consumer surveys

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

	Economic sentiment indicator ²⁾ (long-term average = 100)	Manufacturing industry					Consumer confidence indicator				
		Industrial confidence indicator				Capacity utilisation ³⁾ (percentages)					Savings over next 12 months
		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	Unemployment situation over next 12 months	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2007	112.7	14.4	5.1	-4.1	34.0	73.6	-0.3	1.1	6.8	-12.4	-21.7
2008	97.4	-4.6	-11.7	3.8	1.8	72.0	-13.1	-13.6	-12.4	1.2	-25.0
2009	76.9	-17.7	-44.9	10.3	2.0	53.7	-35.4	-18.3	-40.2	53.0	-30.1
2010	97.2	1.9	-21.9	-2.7	25.0	57.5	-20.4	-11.6	-21.9	22.3	-25.8
2010 Q3	97.6	2.7	-23.6	-3.0	28.7	59.7	-20.8	-13.7	-23.0	19.3	-27.3
2010 Q4	100.2	5.1	-15.0	-4.6	25.6	56.7	-22.8	-16.3	-27.9	23.1	-24.0
2011 Q1	101.1	10.9	-3.7	-4.7	31.7	68.1	-27.0	-20.4	-31.4	26.3	-29.7
2011 Q2	99.5	2.4	-11.2	0.8	19.1	55.4	-25.7	-19.8	-31.3	25.4	-26.6
2010 Sep.	95.4	-0.7	-20.8	-0.2	18.4	-	-22.6	-15.8	-28.9	17.6	-28.3
2010 Oct.	97.7	2.8	-19.0	-2.9	24.5	56.7	-26.8	-19.7	-34.4	29.1	-24.1
2010 Nov.	99.9	1.3	-19.3	1.5	24.8	-	-18.6	-10.7	-19.7	21.6	-22.4
2010 Dec.	103.1	11.1	-6.7	-12.5	27.5	-	-23.0	-18.4	-29.7	18.5	-25.4
2011 Jan.	104.2	17.6	-0.6	-7.1	46.3	68.1	-27.5	-21.7	-32.3	23.5	-32.5
2011 Feb.	101.2	10.7	-2.8	-5.5	29.5	-	-23.5	-17.4	-25.8	23.7	-27.1
2011 Mar.	97.9	4.4	-7.8	-1.6	19.4	-	-29.9	-22.2	-36.2	31.7	-29.6
2011 Apr.	100.3	9.4	-5.3	-3.0	30.5	55.4	-28.4	-22.0	-34.2	29.2	-28.4
2011 May	103.1	7.2	-8.1	4.5	34.3	-	-23.1	-17.0	-27.4	23.7	-24.4
2011 June	95.2	-9.5	-20.1	0.8	-7.5	-	-25.7	-20.4	-32.2	23.4	-26.9
2011 July	93.2	-9.8	-25.5	7.9	4.1	60.6	-23.3	-20.3	-31.9	15.5	-25.6
2011 Aug.	96.5	3.6	-29.7	-7.7	32.7	-	-23.5	-15.6	-30.3	22.9	-25.3

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 2010.

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.

Note: As of May 2010, data from sentiment surveys (except for the consumer confidence indicator) are classified according to economic activities (SK NACE Rev. 2). Up to May 2010, data are classified according to NACE Rev. 1.



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
2007	-5.1	-20.8	10.5	20.5	33.7	5.9	33.7	34.6	28.9	32.0	43.0
2008	-6.8	-24.0	10.3	20.4	32.6	7.3	35.8	18.7	10.2	19.9	26.0
2009	-43.3	-55.7	-31.0	-14.8	-18.6	15.7	-10.0	-8.6	-13.9	-7.2	-4.7
2010	-41.6	-55.8	-27.5	0.6	-6.3	2.3	10.3	20.4	17.2	20.0	24.1
2010 Q3	-44.6	-54.0	-35.2	1.9	1.9	2.4	6.2	22.2	19.5	23.9	23.2
2010 Q4	-37.3	-52.4	-22.3	15.1	12.3	-0.2	32.7	25.7	21.6	20.8	34.9
2011 Q1	-41.1	-50.6	-31.8	13.7	21.3	3.6	23.4	26.0	25.1	22.7	30.3
2011 Q2	-42.5	-53.8	-31.2	20.0	22.2	4.4	42.1	31.5	30.9	29.7	33.8
2010 Sep.	-43.3	-54.8	-31.8	3.8	5.5	4.7	10.8	21.3	17.3	23.2	23.2
2010 Oct.	-38.3	-49.4	-27.3	12.1	12.2	0.7	24.7	24.1	24.1	18.8	29.4
2010 Nov.	-37.0	-54.0	-20.0	15.1	4.8	-0.5	39.9	26.5	21.3	20.5	37.6
2010 Dec.	-36.6	-53.8	-19.5	18.1	19.9	-0.9	33.5	26.6	19.3	23.0	37.6
2011 Jan.	-39.8	-54.7	-24.9	18.9	31.3	-3.3	22.1	26.7	23.5	22.1	34.5
2011 Feb.	-39.9	-48.6	-31.3	6.4	7.9	12.4	23.7	25.0	23.8	22.6	28.6
2011 Mar.	-43.7	-48.4	-39.1	15.8	24.8	1.7	24.5	26.3	28.0	23.3	27.7
2011 Apr.	-41.7	-52.4	-31.1	18.1	20.8	3.4	36.9	25.8	25.1	29.0	23.4
2011 May	-41.6	-50.8	-32.3	21.1	26.9	5.6	41.9	35.2	33.3	31.0	41.1
2011 June	-44.2	-58.2	-30.2	20.7	19.0	4.3	47.5	33.4	34.4	29.0	36.9
2011 July	-45.7	-61.0	-30.4	21.8	15.9	2.6	52.1	25.0	26.9	19.7	28.3
2011 Aug.	-47.1	-60.0	-34.3	15.2	13.0	9.4	42.0	16.7	19.0	7.3	23.9

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 2010.

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.

Note: As of May 2010, data from sentiment surveys (except for the consumer confidence indicator) are classified according to economic activities (SK NACE Rev. 2). Up to May 2010, data are classified according to NACE Rev. 1.



TABLE 15 Employment and unemployment

(annual percentage changes)

	Total		Number of employees	Self-employed	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industry	Construction	Employment ¹⁾							Unemployment rate in %
	Thousand of person	year-on-year % changes						Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2007	2,177.0	2.1	1.8	3.8	-4.6	1.2	5.4	2.9	3.7	0.0	13.5	9.0	0.7	-8.8	11.0
2008	2,241.1	2.9	2.2	7.6	-2.1	2.6	7.2	3.4	5.0	7.4	-10.5	4.3	1.0	7.9	9.6
2009	2,184.4	-2.5	-4.4	9.2	-14.6	-9.2	4.0	0.3	5.8	-2.7	-3.2	-3.1	0.9	-1.7	12.1
2010	2,154.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.1	-7.6	-3.5	-3.0	-1.2	-1.7	-3.4	8.3	3.8	0.2	-0.5	14.4
2010 Q3	2,164.1	-0.7	0.1	-4.6	-13.5	-0.9	-3.0	-0.3	-0.8	-2.8	9.1	3.7	0.0	1.7	14.1
2010 Q4	2,172.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	-2.3	2.0	-1.2	-1.3	0.9	-1.8	10.3	6.0	-0.3	2.3	13.9
2011 Q1	2,180.9	2.2	2.5	0.9	10.1	5.5	-3.6	-0.3	12.7	-1.3	3.3	8.9	0.5	-2.1	13.9
2011 Q2	2,193.3	2.1	1.9	3.3	9.7	4.5	-4.1	1.9	5.6	-1.3	5.3	8.3	-0.8	-1.9	13.1
2010 Aug.	1,230.8	-	-	-	-	-0.5	-2.8	-2.7	-10.9	-	-	-	-	-	12.2
2010 Sep.	1,233.8	-	-	-	-	0.6	-2.6	-1.8	-9.4	-	-	-	-	-	12.4
2010 Oct.	1,239.2	-	-	-	-	1.7	-2.7	-1.1	-10.7	-	-	-	-	-	12.3
2010 Nov.	1,240.7	-	-	-	-	2.3	-2.1	-1.3	-9.6	-	-	-	-	-	12.2
2010 Dec.	1,233.4	-	-	-	-	2.8	-1.9	-1.6	-9.6	-	-	-	-	-	12.5
2011 Jan.	1,255.7	-	-	-	-	5.3	-2.1	-1.3	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	13.0
2011 Feb.	1,253.4	-	-	-	-	5.6	-3.3	1.0	13.6	-	-	-	-	-	13.2
2011 Mar.	1,252.5	-	-	-	-	5.1	-4.0	2.2	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	13.1
2011 Apr.	1,258.6	-	-	-	-	5.2	-4.2	2.3	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	12.9
2011 May	1,258.7	-	-	-	-	4.8	-3.7	2.3	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	12.8
2011 June	1,258.9	-	-	-	-	4.5	-3.8	2.9	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	13.0
2011 July	1,257.8	-	-	-	-	4.1	-3.6	2.2	12.4	-	-	-	-	-	13.2

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

1) ESA 95. According to SK NACE Rev. 2 (published as of 2011).



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.)										
2007	61.56	62.23	33.90	0.60	10.64	16.10	1.00	-0.68	53.37	54.05	0.00
2008	67.01	68.60	37.60	0.69	11.80	16.58	1.93	-1.59	55.79	57.39	0.00
2009	63.05	63.33	37.71	0.69	12.60	12.99	-0.67	-0.28	44.51	44.78	0.00
2010	65.91	66.05	37.93	0.71	12.69	13.39	1.34	-0.67	53.29	53.96	0.52
2009 Q1	14.71	15.40	9.32	0.17	2.59	3.23	0.09	-0.69	10.05	10.74	0.00
2009 Q2	15.56	15.40	9.35	0.17	3.10	3.10	-0.33	0.16	10.84	10.67	0.00
2009 Q3	16.50	16.35	9.64	0.17	2.93	3.22	0.38	0.15	11.12	10.97	0.00
2009 Q4	16.29	16.19	9.41	0.18	3.98	3.44	-0.82	0.10	12.50	12.40	0.00
2010 Q1	15.15	15.14	9.20	0.17	2.73	3.05	-0.02	0.01	11.74	11.73	0.00
2010 Q2	16.27	16.16	9.29	0.18	3.09	3.17	0.44	0.11	13.13	13.03	0.00
2010 Q3	17.47	17.66	9.76	0.18	2.98	3.37	1.38	-0.46	13.26	13.71	0.27
2010 Q4	17.02	17.10	9.67	0.18	3.89	3.80	-0.45	-0.33	14.87	15.20	0.25
2011 Q1	15.83	15.60	9.53	0.18	2.71	3.12	0.06	0.22	14.34	14.12	0.02
2011 Q2	17.13	16.65	9.65	0.18	3.01	3.35	0.46	0.26	15.34	15.08	0.23
	Percentage of GDP										
2010	101.0	100.2	57.5	1.1	19.3	20.3	2.0	-1.0	80.9	81.9	0.8
	Chain-linked volumes										
	Annual percentage changes										
2007	10.5	6.3	6.9	-1.3	0.1	9.1	-	-	14.3	9.2	-
2008	5.8	5.8	6.1	10.5	6.1	1.0	-	-	3.1	3.1	-
2009	-4.8	-7.3	0.2	0.7	5.6	-19.9	-	-	-15.9	-18.6	-
2010	4.0	2.4	-0.3	2.3	0.1	3.6	-	-	16.4	14.9	-
2009 Q1	-5.1	-3.7	0.6	0.7	3.8	-6.4	-	-	-24.8	-23.0	-
2009 Q2	-5.4	-9.8	1.8	0.5	9.5	-28.7	-	-	-20.0	-24.7	-
2009 Q3	-5.0	-6.8	1.3	0.8	2.5	-24.7	-	-	-14.9	-17.0	-
2009 Q4	-3.6	-8.4	-2.6	0.8	6.4	-16.9	-	-	-3.7	-9.6	-
2010 Q1	4.7	0.7	-0.1	3.1	5.9	-3.4	-	-	18.3	10.9	-
2010 Q2	4.2	-0.4	-1.4	2.2	-1.1	1.8	-	-	16.1	16.0	-
2010 Q3	3.8	0.6	-0.3	2.1	0.9	4.8	-	-	14.8	16.6	-
2010 Q4	3.5	2.5	0.5	1.7	-3.3	10.6	-	-	14.3	13.5	-
2011 Q1	3.5	-0.4	-0.1	2.0	-2.5	1.2	-	-	15.8	11.3	-
2011 Q2	3.3	0.6	0.0	1.6	-4.3	6.2	-	-	12.4	9.0	-
	Quarterly percentage changes										
2009 Q1	-7.6	-5.0	-0.9	-3.5	1.1	-5.5	-	-	-16.8	-14.7	-
2009 Q2	1.1	-7.1	0.4	0.7	5.8	-10.5	-	-	4.1	-2.8	-
2009 Q3	1.2	3.3	-0.3	0.8	-2.9	-0.7	-	-	4.3	5.1	-
2009 Q4	1.4	-0.4	-0.9	3.0	2.6	-0.2	-	-	7.3	4.2	-
2010 Q1	0.7	3.5	0.5	-1.2	-0.2	7.3	-	-	1.6	4.2	-
2010 Q2	0.9	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2	-0.7	-2.7	-	-	2.3	1.9	-
2010 Q3	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.7	-1.2	2.0	-	-	5.7	7.5	-
2010 Q4	0.8	-1.5	0.1	2.6	-1.6	3.8	-	-	3.0	-0.6	-
2011 Q1	0.9	0.6	-0.1	-1.0	0.6	-1.4	-	-	5.2	2.1	-
2011 Q2	0.9	-1.0	0.0	-0.6	-1.1	2.0	-	-	-1.8	0.0	-

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.



TABLE 17 GDP – supply side

	Gross value added											Taxes on products
	Total	Agriculture, hunting and forestry; fishing	Industry	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation, repair of household goods and other services	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Current prices (mld. EUR)												
2007	55.5	2.2	16.6	4.7	12.2	2.3	2.0	3.2	3.8	7.0	1.5	6.1
2008	60.8	2.5	17.4	6.1	13.6	2.4	2.0	3.6	4.3	7.5	1.3	6.2
2009	57.3	2.2	14.6	5.6	12.7	2.4	2.3	3.6	4.2	8.0	1.7	5.7
2010	60.2	2.3	15.4	5.6	13.3	2.6	2.3	3.8	4.6	8.5	1.9	5.7
2009 Q1	13.29	0.57	3.53	1.00	2.80	0.59	0.59	0.90	1.08	1.86	0.37	1.42
2009 Q2	14.20	0.44	3.67	1.31	3.37	0.64	0.56	0.86	1.08	1.88	0.39	1.36
2009 Q3	15.05	0.71	3.88	1.55	3.40	0.65	0.58	0.88	1.09	1.87	0.45	1.45
2009 Q4	14.80	0.52	3.51	1.74	3.12	0.56	0.61	0.96	0.99	2.35	0.46	1.49
2010 Q1	13.77	0.53	3.89	0.86	3.08	0.59	0.60	0.92	1.08	1.78	0.44	1.38
2010 Q2	14.82	0.51	3.80	1.20	3.53	0.65	0.59	0.90	1.15	2.02	0.48	1.45
2010 Q3	15.95	0.74	3.99	1.63	3.46	0.75	0.52	0.98	1.20	2.15	0.51	1.52
2010 Q4	15.68	0.51	3.74	1.86	3.19	0.59	0.55	1.04	1.14	2.59	0.46	1.34
2011 Q1	14.25	0.50	4.22	0.86	3.13	0.64	0.59	0.93	1.10	1.83	0.45	1.58
2011 Q2	15.53	0.56	4.20	1.16	3.43	0.72	0.61	0.95	1.19	2.27	0.44	1.60
Contribution to GDP (%)												
2010	91.4	3.5	23.4	8.4	20.1	3.9	3.4	5.8	6.9	13.0	2.9	8.6
Chain-linked volumes, reference year 2000												
Medziročné zmeny (%)												
2007	10.7	23.6	10.0	12.0	12.9	6.8	-8.1	12.0	14.7	5.3	27.5	9.2
2008	6.5	13.1	5.4	18.4	11.1	-2.2	-5.5	7.3	7.1	1.8	-18.2	-0.4
2009	-4.6	0.2	-18.0	-5.5	-6.3	2.4	14.5	3.5	6.7	5.9	25.3	-6.9
2010	4.5	-16.0	2.0	-0.6	5.6	7.8	-6.7	12.9	15.7	7.7	11.3	-0.7
2009 Q1	-6.6	12.6	-28.5	-13.0	-12.0	17.4	25.2	13.0	20.3	19.7	16.2	11.5
2009 Q2	-5.2	-7.3	-21.5	1.2	-4.1	14.3	35.5	3.0	9.9	-0.5	15.4	-7.7
2009 Q3	-4.4	17.2	-8.7	-0.9	-6.5	-16.2	10.2	-9.0	-9.7	-1.9	23.4	-10.6
2009 Q4	-2.3	-22.3	-11.6	-9.3	-3.1	0.1	-4.2	9.0	11.3	8.5	48.1	-15.5
2010 Q1	5.2	-8.7	2.0	-12.7	18.7	2.8	-3.9	13.9	15.5	-3.0	15.4	-0.5
2010 Q2	4.0	7.9	-9.8	-5.0	6.9	3.3	-2.1	19.9	25.9	9.2	20.3	6.2
2010 Q3	3.9	-25.0	4.9	3.2	-0.8	23.2	-10.8	10.8	9.5	15.2	11.9	2.9
2010 Q4	4.9	-27.5	11.2	6.0	-0.1	2.2	-9.8	7.8	12.0	9.1	-0.4	-10.6
2011 Q1	2.6	-34.6	21.7	-0.4	-5.0	5.9	-6.0	-5.7	-0.9	1.7	-2.6	12.9
2011 Q2	2.8	-16.5	23.0	-5.9	-9.3	7.3	0.9	2.3	-3.2	7.7	-9.9	8.7

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
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
2010	-4,436.1	10,900.9	7,962.4	139.0	1,257.5	152.3	4,431.5	1,945.0	37.1	681.3	2,257.2	1,427.0	15,337.0	12,969.1	2,367.9
2010 Sep.	-3,110.4	7,540.3	5,730.0	49.3	876.4	122.8	3,206.1	1,450.4	25.0	530.1	1,280.2	938.6	10,650.7	9,251.7	1,399.0
2010 Oct.	-3,373.4	8,474.5	6,472.2	62.2	960.4	130.8	3,676.7	1,613.5	28.6	595.9	1,406.4	1,015.3	11,847.9	10,279.0	1,568.9
2010 Nov.	-3,511.0	9,526.9	7,190.8	68.1	1,092.8	139.9	4,077.7	1,779.3	33.0	642.9	1,693.2	1,125.9	13,037.9	11,218.7	1,819.2
2010 Dec.	-4,436.1	10,900.9	7,962.4	139.0	1,257.5	152.3	4,431.5	1,945.0	37.1	681.3	2,257.2	1,427.0	15,337.0	12,969.1	2,367.9
2011 Jan.	-17.7	830.4	744.3	-15.1	81.8	27.5	477.6	168.9	3.6	46.3	39.8	38.4	848.1	830.7	17.4
2011 Feb.	-344.1	1,758.1	1,242.1	-41.3	192.8	36.2	707.8	339.0	7.6	79.9	436.1	433.8	2,102.2	1,985.8	116.4
2011 Mar.	-655.2	2,751.9	1,993.2	3.8	527.2	46.3	962.7	442.3	10.9	118.5	640.3	636.3	3,407.1	3,022.5	384.6
2011 Apr.	-1,018.5	3,635.6	2,668.3	-93.4	578.1	56.8	1,496.7	616.3	13.8	208.1	759.2	751.6	4,654.1	4,127.5	526.6
2011 May	-1,567.5	4,396.2	3,187.3	-99.6	610.7	67.5	1,812.4	778.6	17.7	275.3	933.6	923.5	5,963.7	5,295.5	668.2
2011 June	-1,577.6	5,483.0	4,112.6	-3.1	827.3	79.0	2,222.5	950.5	36.4	341.3	1,029.1	1,017.3	7,060.6	6,261.7	798.9
2011 July	-1,675.0	6,569.4	4,921.3	10.9	968.7	90.4	2,682.5	1,125.5	43.3	459.4	1,188.7	1,171.4	8,244.4	7,255.6	988.8
2011 Aug.	-2,022.2	7,343.2	5,526.2	13.1	1,125.7	99.7	2,942.2	1,298.7	46.8	528.9	1,288.1	1,269.3	9,365.4	8,187.0	1,178.4

Sources: 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
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
2010	58.9	3.4	-0.8	386.0	-41.0	-2.2	15.2	6.0	27.5	-17.7	33.7	32.0	15.0	16.1	9.7
2010 Sep.	128.7	4.0	0.2	-186.3	-46.2	2.9	22.3	4.8	15.2	-10.4	36.4	55.2	23.7	22.2	35.1
2010 Oct.	119.5	3.2	-0.6	-234.6	-45.8	0.8	18.0	6.3	19.2	-8.0	33.9	45.0	21.5	21.9	19.6
2010 Nov.	122.8	2.9	-0.3	-249.0	-43.1	-2.5	16.9	5.8	23.6	-7.6	25.5	48.1	20.3	20.5	19.0
2010 Dec.	58.9	3.4	-0.8	386.0	-41.0	-2.2	15.2	6.0	27.5	-17.7	33.7	32.0	15.0	16.1	9.7
2011 Jan.	-177.6	3.8	-2.2	-41.0	37.0	-16.4	-6.3	-7.1	63.6	19.9	4,322.2	38,300.0	9.1	7.2	544.4
2011 Feb.	-55.9	20.3	9.8	-16.1	3.0	-12.8	11.5	8.4	58.3	-10.8	81.6	82.7	-6.2	-5.9	-10.9
2011 Mar.	-33.4	9.6	-0.5	-91.1	7.3	-5.5	5.1	-11.3	60.3	-7.2	68.6	76.7	-2.5	-5.0	22.5
2011 Apr.	-31.2	12.8	8.3	49.0	53.1	-6.9	4.9	-5.5	51.6	7.4	34.0	39.6	-1.1	-2.8	15.1
2011 May	-24.6	11.1	7.6	16.9	60.6	-0.9	1.1	-2.0	42.7	-6.0	32.7	38.0	-1.2	-2.1	6.7
2011 June	-35.3	12.4	11.6	-115.3	57.9	-0.4	5.7	0.7	139.5	-3.5	22.7	28.4	-3.5	-2.0	-13.8
2011 July	-30.4	8.9	8.9	-74.2	52.3	-13.3	2.7	1.9	136.6	9.6	8.3	41.3	-2.4	-1.3	-9.7
2011 Aug.	-28.4	8.5	8.4	-67.3	48.0	-10.7	1.9	1.7	118.7	9.2	8.5	46.8	-2.4	-1.8	-6.3

Sources: 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
2007	47,351	48,076	-725	5,755	5,320	435	-2,634	-368	-3,292	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	39,721	38,775	946	4,522	5,768	-1,246	-1,288	-676	-2,264	464	-347	-662	3,967	2,958
2010	48,791	48,653	138	4,397	5,141	-744	-1,249	-422	-2,278	1,018	21	-1,294	793	-480
2010 Q3	12,263	12,619	-356	1,135	1,294	-159	-211	-229	-955	308	-404	245	708	549
2010 Q4	13,762	13,930	-169	1,216	1,312	-96	-322	-114	-701	316	56	977	-1,095	-62
2011 Q1	13,381	12,850	531	1,066	1,194	-128	-128	-400	-124	4	615	-660	1,495	1,450
2011 Q2	14,113	13,822	291	1,167	1,319	-152	-152	-410	-422	.	.	.	.	.
2010 Aug.	3,858	4,110	-252	407	421	-14	-78	-98	-443	74	108	30	225	363
2010 Sep.	4,558	4,539	19	355	398	-43	-101	-26	-150	33	-301	-4	486	181
2010 Oct.	4,838	4,778	60	378	445	-68	-104	-98	-211	6	-161	1,123	-782	180
2010 Nov.	4,883	4,870	13	359	399	-40	-103	16	-114	34	-278	-297	554	-21
2010 Dec.	4,040	4,282	-242	479	467	12	-114	-31	-375	276	495	151	-867	-221
2011 Jan.	4,042	3,841	202	355	370	-14	-14	-138	35	-19	168	-213	288	242
2011 Feb.	4,339	4,189	149	344	404	-60	-60	-119	-91	-19	124	-210	544	458
2011 Mar.	5,000	4,819	180	367	420	-53	-53	-142	-68	42	324	-237	663	750
2011 Apr.	4,477	4,473	4	370	422	-52	-52	-120	-220	192	145	-285	1,290	1,149
2011 May	4,889	4,795	94	405	476	-71	-71	-138	-187	344	-79	-408	1,167	680
2011 June	4,747	4,554	193	393	421	-29	-29	-151	-15	88	47	68	802	917
2011 July	4,326	4,209	118	405	452	-48	-48	-149	-127	.	.	.	.	.

Sources: 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
2007	15.8	10.6	7.9	16.0
2008	4.6	4.6	4.3	22.0
2009	-19.8	-22.9	-24.7	-11.1
2010	22.8	25.5	-2.8	-10.9
2010 Q2	26.1	27.9	-9.7	-10.6
2010 Q3	23.7	32.8	-1.4	-9.7
2010 Q4	22.5	28.2	4.1	-11.6
2011 Q1	25.6	24.0	8.4	-5.2
2010 Aug.	22.6	39.2	-1.3	-0.2
2010 Sep.	22.8	29.4	8.7	-14.7
2010 Oct.	19.5	27.8	-2.9	-5.4
2010 Nov.	24.9	28.5	6.0	-3.8
2010 Dec.	23.4	28.4	8.9	-22.0
2011 Jan.	31.3	26.9	8.6	-1.4
2011 Feb.	25.7	23.3	13.2	-6.6
2011 Mar.	21.3	22.2	4.1	-7.0
2011 Apr.	14.8	20.0	4.8	-4.2
2011 May	21.8	21.4	17.9	16.4
2011 June	13.1	12.2	7.3	-1.1
2011 July	12.5	6.0	8.7	-4.8

Sources: 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 %)
2008	3.3	2.4	6.1	0.4	-1.6	-0.7	7.7	4.36
2009	0.3	1.3	-5.1	-4.1	-14.8	-2.5	9.6	4.03
2010	1.6	1.0	2.9	1.8	7.5	0.8	10.1	3.79
2010 Q2	1.6	0.9	3.0	2.0	9.4	0.7	10.2	3.85
2010 Q3	1.7	1.0	4.0	2.0	7.1	1.4	10.1	3.52
2010 Q4	2.0	1.1	4.8	2.0	8.1	0.6	10.1	3.72
2011 Q1	2.5	1.3	6.5	2.4	6.5	0.1	10.0	4.30
2011 Q2	2.8	1.8	6.3	1.6	4.0	-0.6	10.0	4.46
2011 May	2.7	1.7	6.2	-	4.3	-2.0	10.0	4.37
2011 June	2.7	1.8	5.9	-	2.6	-0.7	10.0	4.37
2011 July	2.5	1.5	6.1	-	4.2	-0.2	10.0	4.59
2011 Aug.	2.5	1.5	.	-	.	.	.	4.21

Sources: 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.

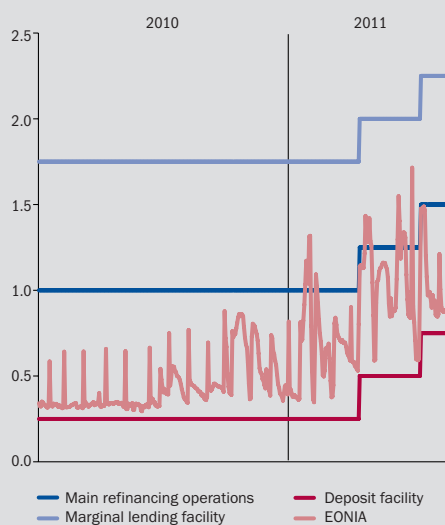
Chart 1 USD/EUR: year-on-year changes (%)



Source: ECB.

Note: Negative values denote depreciation of the euro.

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⁾
2008	6.3	5.8	4.5	2.5	-2.2	3.9	4.4	4.63
2009	0.6	0.5	-3.1	-4.1	-12.9	-1.5	6.7	4.84
2010	1.2	0.5	1.2	2.3	9.9	-1.1	7.3	3.88
2010 Q2	0.9	0.3	1.3	2.3	9.8	-1.5	7.3	4.07
2010 Q3	1.6	0.8	2.2	2.6	11.5	0.0	7.1	3.62
2010 Q4	2.0	0.9	3.0	2.7	11.1	-1.5	7.1	3.64
2011 Q1	1.9	0.8	5.4	2.8	11.4	1.4	6.9	4.03
2011 Q2	1.8	1.2	5.9	2.2	9.2	1.0	6.5	4.05
2011 May	2.0	1.3	6.1	-	12.0	0.5	6.5	3.89
2011 June	1.9	1.3	5.4	-	7.9	-0.8	6.5	3.77
2011 July	1.9	1.4	5.3	-	6.8	-1.9	6.4	3.79
2011 Aug.	2.1	1.4	.	-	.	.	.	3.40

Sources: 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⁾
2008	6.0	5.1	11.6	0.8	-0.9	-1.8	7.8	8.24
2009	4.0	4.1	1.2	-6.7	-17.5	-5.3	10.0	9.12
2010	4.7	3.3	7.3	1.2	10.3	-2.2	11.2	7.28
2010 Q2	5.2	4.2	7.8	0.7	12.6	-4.9	11.3	7.08
2010 Q3	3.6	1.8	10.0	2.4	12.9	1.2	11.1	7.17
2010 Q4	4.3	2.2	10.5	2.4	9.8	-0.9	11.0	7.39
2011 Q1	4.3	2.3	9.1	1.7	11.6	0.0	11.0	7.46
2011 Q2	3.9	3.1	3.7	1.2	4.1	-0.4	10.1	7.13
2011 May	3.9	3.1	3.2	-	2.3	0.7	10.0	7.11
2011 June	3.5	3.3	1.5	-	1.0	-0.5	9.9	7.22
2011 July	3.1	3.3	3.4	-	2.8	.	9.7	7.35
2011 Aug.	3.5	3.2	.	-	.	.	.	7.49

Sources: 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⁾	Unemploy-ment (% of the la-bour force) ⁶⁾	10-year bonds (yield to maturity in %) ⁷⁾
2008	4,2	3,6	5,4	5,1	2,5	4,7	7,2	6,07
2009	4,0	3,3	2,4	1,7	-3,8	3,3	8,2	6,12
2010	2,7	2,0	3,7	3,8	10,8	6,5	9,6	5,78
2010 Q2	2,5	1,9	2,7	3,6	10,9	2,4	9,6	5,72
2010 Q3	2,1	1,4	5,1	4,6	12,4	9,9	9,5	5,65
2010 Q4	2,7	1,7	6,4	3,9	9,0	12,5	9,6	5,78
2011 Q1	3,6	2,4	8,4	4,4	7,4	1,5	9,4	6,26
2011 Q2	4,0	3,1	8,0	4,5	7,2	1,4	9,5	6,03
2011 May	4,3	3,2	7,8	-	9,4	0,6	9,5	6,06
2011 June	3,7	3,2	6,9	-	3,6	-2,0	9,5	5,88
2011 July	3,6	3,2	7,0	-	3,8	-1,4	9,4	5,81
2011 Aug.	4,0	3,5	.	-	.	.	.	5,70

Sources: Eurostat, ECB, NBS calculations.

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

2) Constant prices.

3) Adjusted for calendar effects.

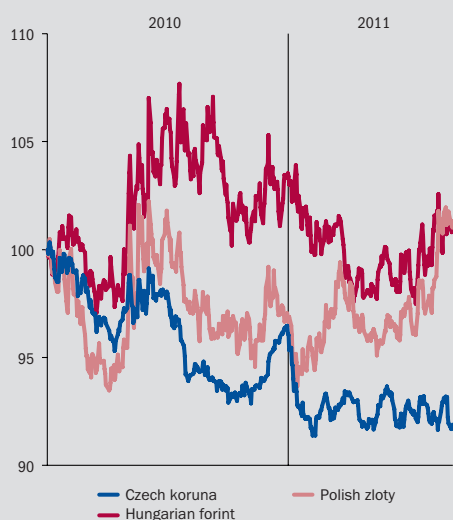
4) Adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects.

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.

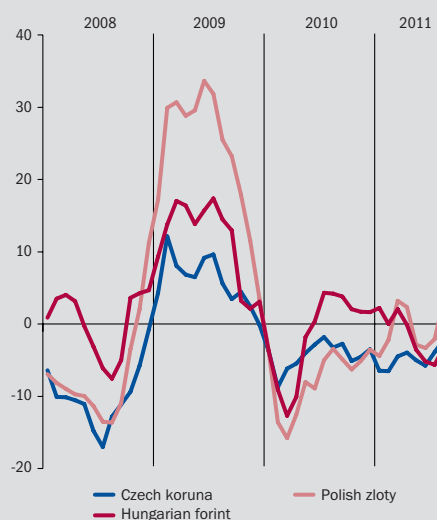
Chart 3 Exchange rate indices of V4 currencies against the euro (04.01.2010 = 100)



Sources: 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 %)

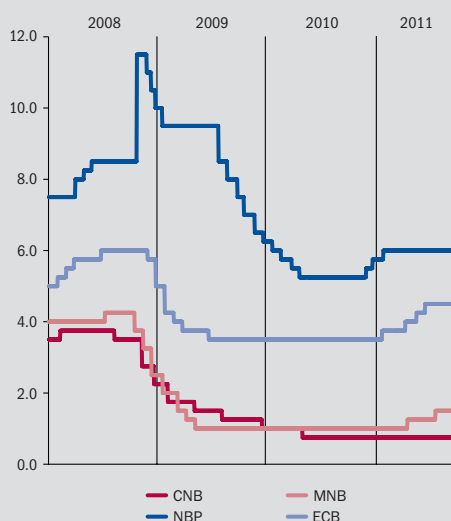


Sources: Eurostat, NBS calculations.

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

(annual percentage changes, 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 %)
2008	3.8	2.3	6.3	0.0	-3.7	-1.0	5.8	3.66
2009	-0.4	1.7	-2.4	-2.6	-11.2	-6.4	9.3	3.26
2010	1.6	1.0	4.2	2.9	5.3	6.5	9.6	3.22
2010 Q2	1.8	0.9	4.3	3.3	6.5	6.9	9.7	3.32
2010 Q3	1.2	0.9	3.7	3.5	6.9	5.8	9.6	2.78
2010 Q4	1.3	0.7	3.8	3.1	6.4	7.7	9.6	2.88
2011 Q1	2.1	1.1	4.8	2.2	5.4	7.1	8.9	3.46
2011 Q2	3.4	1.5	6.9	1.5	3.8	6.7	9.1	3.20
2011 May	3.6	1.5	7.0	-	3.3	7.0	9.1	3.17
2011 June	3.6	1.6	7.1	-	3.4	7.6	9.2	3.00
2011 July	3.6	1.8	7.2	-	3.7	7.6	9.1	3.00
2011 Aug.	.	.	.	-	.	.	9.1	2.30

Sources: 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 (commodity data – finished goods).

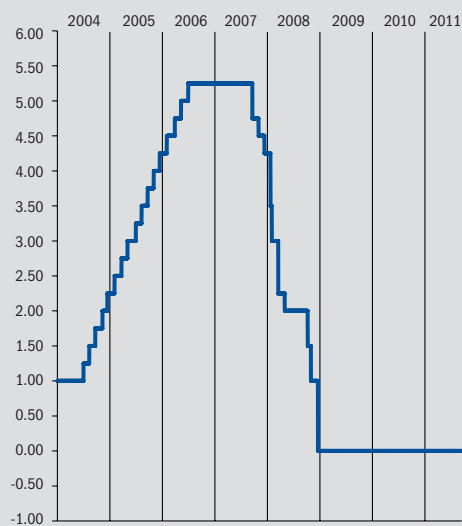
3) Seasonally adjusted.

4) Industrial production in total (seasonally adjusted.)

5) Retail and food services sales.

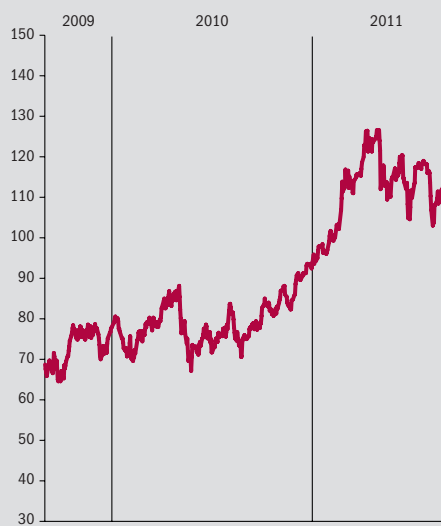


Chart 6 United States (federal funds rate in %)



Source: Federal Reserve System.

Chart 7 Oil prices (USD/barrel)



Source: Reuters.

