



NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA



Monetary Survey

April 2005



NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA

Monetary Survey

April 2005

© NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA

Imricha Karvaša 1
813 25 Bratislava
Slovakia

Contact:
Public Relations Department
Phone No.: +421 2 5787 2141, 5787 2149
Fax No.: +421 2 5787 1128

<http://www.nbs.sk>

Register No. MK SR: 3162/2004

ISSN 1336-6459 (online)

The advance release calendars and the prescribed components of IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standards for the following data categories, are published exclusively on the Internet and are available on the home page of the National Bank of Slovakia: Analytical accounts of the banking sector, analytical accounts of the central bank (advance release calendar only), Balance of payments, International reserves (advance release calendar only), International investment position, exchange rates, interest rates. Data categories are also published in other media, but appear for the first time on Internet, the NBS web site.

**CONTENTS**

1. Introduction	3
2. Inflation	4
2.1. Consumer Price Index	4
2.2. Producer Prices in March 2005	5
3. Factors Affecting the Course of Inflation	8
3.1. Monetary Aggregates	8
3.2. Foreign Trade	12
3.3. Real Economy	18
4. Monetary Developments	22
4.1. Foreign Exchange Market	22
4.2. Money Market and Monetary Policy Implementation	23
4.3. Customer Interest Rates in March 2005	26
Annexes	30
1. Capital Market	30
1.1. Primary Market	30
1.2. Secondary Market	31
2. Monetary Developments in the Euro Area	32
2.1. Exchange Rate Developments	32
2.2. Real Economy	32
3. Methodological Notes to Selected Indicators	34
3.1. Monetary Statistics	34
3.2. Balance of Payments	37
4. Tables	39
Selected Indicators of Economic and Monetary Development in the SR	39
Summary of Assets and Liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet of MFIs	40
Monetary Survey	41
Average Interest Rates on New Loans	42
Average Interest Rates on New Deposits	43
Volumes of New Loans and Average Lending Rates of Commercial Banks	44
Koruna Deposits and Average Deposit Rates	45
Basic Characteristics of Interest Rates on Loans and Deposits	46
Shortened Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks as at 31 March 2005	47
Monthly Profit and Loss Account of Commercial Banks	49
Balance of Payments of the SR for January – February 2005	50
Overview of Issues of NBS Bills	51
Monetary Base of the NBS	52
Basic Characteristics of Slovakia's Foreign Exchange Market in April 2005	53
Average Exchange Rates of the SKK	54
Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment	55
Volume of Foreign Direct Investment	59
Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment	62
Volume of Foreign Direct Investment Outward	66

**Abbreviations**

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

Prepared on the basis of the Situation Report on the Monetary Development in April 2005, approved by the NBS Bank Board on 24 May 2005.



1. Introduction

The level of consumer prices, expressed in terms of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), rose month-on-month by 0.2% in April. The 12-month overall and core inflation rates reached 2.5% and 1.8% (excluding energy and non-processed food prices) respectively.

Consumer prices, expressed in terms of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), rose by 0.2% in April. The prices of core inflation components also increased by 0.2%. The 12-month overall and core inflation rates reached 2.7% and 1.2% respectively.

The M3 monetary aggregate (according to ECB methodology) recorded a month-on-month decrease of Sk 0.5 billion in March, while the year-on-year growth rate accelerated in comparison with February, to 12.3%. At current exchange rates, the M2 money supply (according to NBS methodology) dropped in March by Sk 4.8 billion, while its year-on-year dynamics increased to 7.0%.

The total receivables of monetary financial institutions including securities issued (according to ECB methodology) increased month-on-month by Sk 10.8 billion in March, while their year-on-year dynamics strengthened to 5.1%. At current exchange rates, the volume of loans to enterprises and households (according to NBS methodology) grew month-on-month by Sk 12.8 billion, representing an acceleration in year-on-year dynamics to 11.4%.

The average interest rate on new loans to non-financial corporations fell in March by 0.30 of a percentage point, to 4.83%, and that on new loans to households by 0.34 of a percentage point, to 9.99%. Over the same period, the average interest rate on new deposits from non-financial corporations dropped by 0.06 of a percentage point, to 1.37%, and that on new household deposits by 0.13 of a percentage point, to 0.68%.

On 30 April 2005, the State Budget of the SR recorded a surplus of Sk 6.4 billion.

The foreign exchange reserves of the NBS (at current exchange rates) fell by USD 0.8 million in April, to USD 18,061.3 million. At the end of the month, the volume of foreign exchange reserves was 6.3 times greater than the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia, over the first three months of 2005.

During April, the National Bank of Slovakia sold a total of EUR 315 million in direct foreign exchange interventions.

According to preliminary data, the balance of payments on current account for January to February 2005 resulted in a deficit of Sk 3.3 billion. Over the same period, the capital and financial account generated a surplus of Sk 69.7 billion. From January to March, the current account produced a deficit of Sk 5.3 billion, while trade resulted in a shortfall of Sk 9.0 billion.

In April, the overall sterilisation position of the NBS vis-à-vis the banking sector stood at Sk 442.1 billion, representing an increase of Sk 22.9 billion compared with the figure for March.

On 29 April 2005, the Bank Board of the NBS decided by 7 votes to 0 to leave the key interest rates of the National Bank of Slovakia unchanged, i.e. 3.0% for two-week repo tenders, 2.0% for overnight sterilisation operations, and 4.0% for overnight refinancing transactions.



2. Inflation

2.1. Consumer Price Index

HICP Inflation in April 2005

Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices

Consumer prices, expressed in terms of the HICP, increased by 0.2% in April, with the prices of goods and services also rising by 0.2%. The 12-month rate of overall inflation reached 2.5% (in March 2.3%) and that of core inflation 1.8% (in March 1.8%). The average 12-month inflation rate for the first four months of the year was 2.6%. The average 12-month inflation rate for the period from May 2004 to April 2005 was 5.5%.

Table 1 Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices

	(year-on-year changes in %)					
	2004		2005			
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Total	6.0	5.8	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.5
Goods	4.5	3.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.0
Industrial goods	6.0	5.4	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.7
Industrial goods (excluding energy)	0.5	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-1.1	-1.4
Energy	14.0	13.0	4.9	5.2	5.0	6.0
Foodstuffs	2.2	1.8	-0.4	-0.9	-0.9	-0.3
Processed food (including alcohol and tobacco)	3.4	2.7	-0.1	-1.3	-1.6	-1.1
Non-processed food	-1.0	-0.7	-1.8	-0.5	0.4	1.2
Services	9.8	10.0	8.0	6.4	6.1	6.0
Core inflation (excl. energy and unprocessed food prices)	4.9	4.8	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.8
Total, excluding energy	4.7	4.3	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.7

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

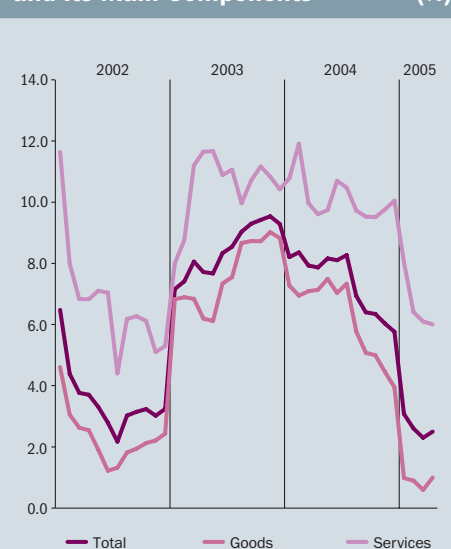
The disinflation trend came to a halt, due to an increase in the dynamics of commodity prices

The disinflation trend that began in August 2004 came to a halt, mainly as a result of an accelerated increase in commodity prices, which took place mostly in the prices of industrial products, and a slower decline in food prices. Industrial goods prices showed conflicting tendencies in the prices of the main components, when energy prices increased more dynamically than in the previous month (especially fuel prices), while the prices of industrial goods excluding energy recorded a sharper fall (the deflation trend deepened in the prices of industrial durable goods). The slowdown in the rate of decline in food prices took place in the prices of both processed and non-processed foodstuffs.

Disinflation in services prices continued

Unlike commodity prices, services prices followed the trend of disinflation. The 12-month rate of increase in prices for services slowed, primarily as a result of price developments in housing-related services (a slower increase in rent) and other recreation and personal services (a slower increase in prices for canteen meals). The opposite trend, i.e. an acceleration in the rate of increase, was recorded in the prices of transport services (bus transport).

Chart 1 HICP Inflation and Its Main Components (%)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.



Chart 2 HICP Compared with the Views of Respondents on Price Developments in the Past 12 Months (%)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

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

The expectations of consumers in respect of price inflation increased somewhat in comparison with March. In answer to questions about the previous course of inflation, the respondents gave an average value of 11.74% (11.32% in the previous month). When asked about the expected rate of inflation in the next 12 months, the respondents gave an average value of 10.31% (9.40% in the previous month).

Expectations of consumers in respect of inflation

CPI Inflation in April 2005

Consumer prices rose by 0.2% in April, with regulated prices increasing by 0.3% and the prices of core inflation components by 0.2%. The 12-month rate of overall inflation reached 2.7% (in March 2.5%) and that of core inflation 1.2% (in March 0.9%). The average 12-month inflation rate for the first four months of the year was 2.8%.

Consumer Price Index

2.2. Producer Prices in March 2005

Industrial producer prices for the domestic market increased month-on-month by an average of 0.6% in March, due to a rise in the prices of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water (1.2%) and manufacturing products (0.3%). The prices of mineral raw materials dropped by 1.3%.

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

The month-on-month increases in electricity, gas, steam, and hot water prices were mainly caused by a rise of 1.9% in prices for water treatment and supply.

The March increase in manufacturing products prices was connected first and foremost with a rise in the pri-

Table 2 Consumer Prices in March 2005

	Comparative change	
	March 2005	April 2004
Total in %	0.2	2.7
Regulated prices in %	0.3	7.5
- Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.06	1.70
Impact of changes in indirect taxes on non-regulated prices		
- Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.00	0.08
Core inflation in %	0.2	1.2
- Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.18	0.96
of which: Food prices in %	-0.1	-0.5
- Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	-0.02	-0.10
Tradable goods in % ¹⁾	0.4	-1.5
- Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.13	-0.50
Market services in % ¹⁾	0.2	6.8
- Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.06	1.55
Net inflation		
(excluding the impact of changes in indirect taxes) in %	0.3	1.8
- Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	0.20	0.93
Net inflation, excluding fuel prices		
(excl. the impact of changes in indirect taxes) in %	0.0	1.6
- Share of total, in percentage points ¹⁾	-0.01	0.79

Source: Statistical Office of the SR and NBS.

Note: Net inflation – comprises price increases in the sectors of tradable goods, excluding foodstuffs and market services.

Net inflation excluding fuel prices – net inflation adjusted for price effect of fuel prices.

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



Table 3 Producer Price Developments

(change in %)

	Previous period = 100		Same period a year earlier = 100			
	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Average since the beginning of 2005	Mar. 2004
Industrial producer prices (for the domestic market)	0.3	0.6	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.1
– Prices of manufacturing products	-0.3	0.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	0.8
– Prices of mineral raw materials	0.8	-1.3	-0.7	-3.2	-0.6	7.7
– Prices of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water	1.0	1.2	1.9	3.4	2.5	3.3
Industrial producer prices (for export)	0.2	0.1	7.6	7.3	7.3	-4.2
Construction prices	0.6	0.4	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5
Building materials prices	1.0	0.4	7.6	8.1	7.7	2.8
Agricultural prices	-	-	-2.8	0.2	-1.9	1.5
– Prices of plant products	-	-	-15.2	-18.1	-15.1	17.5
– Prices of animal products	-	-	0.2	4.1	1.0	-1.3

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

ce of refined oil products (4.8%), since the prices of other products rose only slightly and the prices of base metals and finished metal products were at a standstill. Among manufacturing products, the prices of chemical products dropped by 0.8% and those of rubber and plastic goods by 0.9%. The prices of food products, beverages, and tobacco continued to fall (by 0.4%), mainly as a result of drops in the prices of meat and meat products, industrially prepared animal fodder, and beverages. Among food products, only dairy products recorded a month-on-month increase in price (0.2%).

....accompanied by an increase in year-on-year dynamics

The year-on-year dynamics of industrial producer prices for the domestic market increased (from 2.1% in February to 2.6% in March), due to increases in the prices of manufacturing products (2.4%) and electricity, gas, steam, and hot water (3.4%). At the same time, mineral raw materials prices recorded a sharper fall (3.2%, compared with 0.7% in February).

The year-on-year developments in manufacturing products prices were affected in March by increases in the prices of base metals and finished metal products (14.7%), refined oil products (13.1%), and chemical products (5.5%). The most significant year-on-year fall occurred in the prices of food products, beverages, and tobacco (3.6%).

Prices of manufacturing products for export

Compared with February, the prices of manufacturing products for export rose by an average of 0.1% in March, due to an increase of 5.8% in the prices of refined oil products (as in the case of prices for the domestic market). The prices of other export products were lower than in February, except for the price of electrical and optical equipment. The sharpest drops were recorded in the prices of chemicals, chemical products, including fibres.

On a year-on-year basis, manufacturing products prices for export rose by 7.3%, with the steepest increases being recorded in the prices of base metals and finished metal products (27.6%), refined oil products (24.2%), chemicals, chemical products including fibres (10.6%), and electrical and optical equipment (5%). These developments were also affected to some extent by the base effects of year-on-year decreases in the prices of these commodities from the previous year.

Prices in agriculture

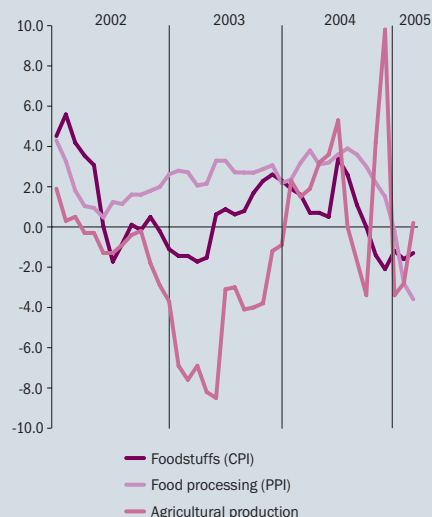
After falling for two months, agricultural products prices recorded an increase in March. Compared with the same period of 2004, agricultural prices rose by an average of 0.2%, with the prices of animal products increasing by 4.1% and those of plant products falling by 18.1%.

Chart 3 Developments in Industrial Producer Prices and Manufacturing Products Prices
(year-on-year change in %)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

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



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

The increase in animal products prices was mainly due to a year-on-year increase (16.9%) in the price of pork (live animals). The price of beef and veal (live animals) increased by 6.5% and that of cow milk by 3.5%. Year-on-year drops were recorded in the prices of eggs (21.2%) and poultry (3.9%).

The prices of plant products fell month-on-month in all categories under review. Drops were recorded in the prices of cereals (19.2%), potatoes and legumes (14.8%), vegetables and fruit (7.6%), non-processed tobacco (5.9%), and oil-seed (4.6%).

Since the beginning of the year, the prices of agricultural products have dropped by 1.9%, with the prices of plant products falling by 15.1% and those of animal products rising by 1%.

The rising price of oil on the world market and the moderate appreciation of the US dollar against the Slovak koruna are expected to exert a certain pressure in April for a price increase in industry. As for domestic determinants, developments on the market will be determined by the stagnation or decline in food prices (on the basis of information from the agricultural market) and by the rising prices of base metals and finished metal products. On the basis of this, we may expect that

industrial producer prices will increase slightly in comparison with March, owing to the combined effect of external and internal cost factors, which will mean an acceleration in their year-on-year dynamics.

The prices of agricultural products will probably rise somewhat on a year-on-year basis. The increase in the price of animal products is expected to be dampened by the persistent fall in cereal prices in particular (owing to the base effect of the high purchase price of wheat in the first half of 2004 and its lower actual purchase price resulting from a surplus from last year's crop).



3. Factors Affecting the Course of Inflation

Developments in monetary aggregates followed a standard seasonal course in March, when the M3 aggregate decreased (as in last March) in connection with the payment of personal and corporate income tax for the previous calendar year. However, the decrease in the M3 aggregate, mainly in its more liquid M2 component, was not as significant as in 2004, due to intense growth in the claims of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) vis-à-vis the private sector.

3.1. Monetary Aggregates

M3 Monetary Aggregate

Increase in the 12-month growth dynamics of M3, caused by a base effect

The M3 monetary aggregate (according to ECB methodology) decreased slightly in March, by Sk 0.5 billion, to Sk 767.9 billion at the end of the month. The year-on-year growth rate¹ of M3 accelerated in comparison with the previous month by 2.1 percentage points, to 12.3%, since the same period a year earlier saw a sharper decline in the M3 aggregate (Sk 13.6 billion).

Table 4 12-month growth dynamics of monetary aggregates

(%)

	2004											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ¹⁾
M3 monetary aggregate (ECB methodology)	6.4	9.9	6.9	11.1	8.6	14.0	5.8	11.9	13.3	13.6	12.7	15.0
- excluding the effect of repo operations ²⁾	10.5	10.0	9.1	11.3	8.7	14.1	12.4	11.7	14.1	13.2	12.4	14.6
M3 monetary aggregate, including the estimates of money market funds from 2003 ³⁾	6.2	9.6	6.5	10.5	7.8	13.0	4.8	10.5	11.9	12.0	11.0	13.0
- excluding the effect of repo operations ²⁾	10.4	9.7	8.6	10.7	7.8	13.1	11.2	10.4	12.6	11.6	10.7	12.6
2005												
M3 monetary aggregate (ECB methodology)	10.4	10.2	12.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Source: NBS and NBS estimates based on data from the Slovak Association of Administrator Companies (SASS).

1) Preliminary data. Definitive data from annual financial statements will be available after the completion of audits at commercial banks, by the end of the 2nd quarter of 2005.

2) The level of the M3 monetary aggregate in 2003 was affected by the active conduct of repo operations by commercial banks in connection with the payment of coupons on government bonds (mainly in January 2003: in the amount of Sk 24.2 billion; in March 2003: in the amount of Sk 12.9 billion; and in July 2003: in the amount of Sk 40.2 billion), as a result of which the base of the overall aggregate became volatile (since banks conducted no repo operations from October 2003 to the end of the month). For that reason, the 12-month growth rate of M3 was also monitored for analytical purposes in 2004, without the volume of repo operations being taken into account.

3) Since data on unit certificates issued by money market investment funds (MMIF) were not available in the reports of monetary and financial statistics for 2003, their volume was estimated on the basis of data provided by the Slovak Association of Administrator Companies (SASS).

Main Components of M3

Change in the structure of M2; transfer of the most liquid financial resources to deposits with agreed maturity

After growing in the previous month, the most liquid monetary aggregate (M1) fell month-on-month by Sk 20.9 billion in March, close to the January level. This decrease in M1 was determined by a decline in deposits and received loans payable on demand (by Sk 22.3 billion), while the volume of currency in circulation increased (by Sk 1.3 billion). As in February, financial resources were reallocated within the structure of the M2 monetary aggregate, with part of the deposits and received loans payable on demand being transferred to deposits and received loans with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years, which increased month-on-month by Sk 19.1 billion. A decisive influence on the volatility of the most liquid monetary aggregate (M1) and the subsequent changes in the structure of M2 is mainly exerted by short-term koruna deposits made by non-financial corporations and other financial intermediaries in the form of overnight deposits, which are classified according to ECB methodology as deposits payable on demand.

¹ The year-on-year growth dynamics of monetary aggregates and their counterparts are calculated from end-of-month figures, including non-transactions, which comprise all movements in the balance-sheet items, resulting from changes in the valuation of tradable instruments, the depreciation/write-off of loans, exchange rate differentials, reclassifications, and other changes.


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

	Volume in billions of Sk ¹⁾			Year-on-year change in %	
	Mar. 2004	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005
Currency	90.8	101.5	102.8	10.7	13.3
Deposits and loans received, payable on demand	252.5	330.2	307.9	31.7	22.0
M1	343.3	431.7	410.8	26.0	19.7
Deposits and loans received, with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years	306.3	275.4	294.5	-14.6	-3.9
Deposits redeemable at a period of notice of up to 3 months	15.6	16.8	16.6	8.5	6.4
M2	665.3	723.9	721.9	6.4	8.5
Unit certificates of money market funds	15.7	39.7	42.4	-	-
Repo operations	0.0	3.6	2.5	-	-
Debt securities issued for up to 2 years	2.9	1.2	1.2	-	-
M3	683.9	768.4	767.9	10.2	12.3

Source: NBS.

Note: Differences in the sums are due to rounding.

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

The overall level of the M2 aggregate, which was not affected by the change in its structure, dropped month-on-month by Sk 2.0 billion. The seasonal fall in M2 in March was primarily connected with the payment of personal and corporate income tax for the fiscal year 2004, as a result of which the volume of bank deposits decreased particularly in the entrepreneurial sector.

The total volume of less liquid M3 components recorded a modest increase (Sk 1.6 billion, to Sk 46.0 billion) in March, when the volume of unit certificates issued by money market investment funds continued to grow (by Sk 2.7 billion month-on-month), while the volume of repo operations decreased (by Sk 1.1 billion). The volume of debt securities issued for a period of up to 2 years was stable over the first quarter of 2005, and remained at the February level in March. Thus, the moderate growth in the less liquid components of M3 had a dampening effect on the decline in the volume of bank deposits included in the M2 aggregate.

Modest growth in the less liquid components of M3, compensating for the fall in M2

Investment Through Open-End Investment Funds

At the end of April, the net value of Sk-denominated assets held by open-end investment funds (OIFs) reached Sk 102.2 billion. The net sales of Sk-denominated OIF assets reached Sk 3.4 billion in April and the net sales in the SR of OIF assets denominated in foreign currency amounted to Sk 0.2 million.

Net value of assets and net sales of open-end investment funds

Table 6 Net Sales of Open-End Investment Funds

(month-on-month changes in billions of Sk)

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	CUM.
OIF assets denominated in Slovak koruna	2004	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.0	26.7
	2005	5.2	6.8	4.1	3.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19.4
OIF assets denominated in foreign currency	2004	0.08	0.07	0.1	0.05	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.80
	2005	0.08	0.14	0.14	0.21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.57

Source: NBS estimates based on data from the Slovak Association of Administrator Companies (SASS).

**Main Counterparts of M3****Change in the trend of slowdown in the year-on-year growth rate of total MFI receivables (incl. securities) from residents**

The total volume of MFI receivables (including issues of securities) from residents increased month-on-month by Sk 10.8 billion in March, to approximately the year-end level of 2004. The volume of MFI receivables from the general government continued to fall (by Sk 2.3 billion), while the volume of MFI receivables from the private sector recorded an increase (Sk 13.1 billion). Since the total month-on-month increase in the volume of MFI receivables from residents in the same period a year earlier was smaller (Sk 6.2 billion), the year-on-year growth rate of total MFI receivables from residents increased by 0.7 of a percentage point (to 5.1%) and thus somewhat rectified its downward trend persisting since the second half of 2004.

Table 7 Main Counterparts of M3 (ECB methodology)

	Volume in billions of Sk ¹⁾			Year-on-year change in %	
	Mar. 2004	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005
Net foreign assets	345.0	317.2	321.6	-8.5	-6.8
Foreign assets	464.6	574.7	628.9	18.5	35.4
Foreign liabilities	119.6	257.5	307.3	86.2	157.0
Receivables of MFIs from residents (incl. securities)	673.4	696.8	707.6	4.4	5.1
Receivables from the general government	284.9	276.0	273.7	-2.6	-3.9
Receivables from the private sector	388.4	420.8	433.9	9.6	11.7
Deposits and loans received from the central govern.	137.0	97.3	99.9	-24.5	-27.1
Long-term financial liabilities (excl. capital and reserves)	103.1	98.3	96.9	-5.9	-6.0
Deposits and loans received with an agreed maturity of over 2 years	50.1	53.5	52.7	6.0	5.3
Deposits redeemable at a notice period of over 3 months	43.4	30.8	30.0	-31.1	-30.9
Debt securities issued with a maturity of over 2 years	9.6	13.9	14.2	51.3	47.4
Other items net	94.4	50.0	64.4	-39.5	-31.7
Capital, reserves and provisions	116.3	79.5	95.0	-30.4	-18.3
Other liabilities	47.7	50.1	51.8	22.5	8.5
Surplus of liabilities among MFIs	-0.2	-5.9	-6.9	-	-
Fixed assets	35.7	34.6	34.5	-3.5	-3.5
Other assets	33.7	39.0	41.0	7.7	21.5
M3	683.9	768.4	767.9	10.2	12.3

Source: NBS.

Note: Differences in the sums are due to rounding.

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

Marked increase in MFI receivables from the private sector

The marked month-on-month increase in the volume of MFI receivables from the private sector took place mostly in receivables from non-financial corporations (Sk 8.0 billion) and receivables from households (Sk 3.9 billion), while the volume of securities issued by the private sector followed a stable course. The structure of receivables from households was dominated by other loans (an increase of Sk 1.6 billion) and, as in February, by housing loans (an increase of Sk 1.5 billion).

Moderate decrease in long-term financial liabilities, resulting from a fall in deposits at over 2 years

After stagnating in the previous two months, the total volume of long-term financial liabilities of MFIs (excluding capital and reserves) dropped month-on-month by Sk 1.4 billion in March, in line with the declining tendency from 2003 and 2004. Developments in the structure of long-term financial liabilities in March confirmed the persistence of a medium-term trend of modest growth in the volume of debt securities issued with a maturity of over 2 years and a trend of decline in deposits redeemable at a period of notice of over 3 months. The total decrease in long-term financial liabilities thus determined the volume of deposits and received loans with an agreed maturity of over 2 years, which recorded a fall in March (as in the previous two years).

Modest increase in net foreign assets

After falling considerably in February, the volume of net foreign assets grew by Sk 4.4 billion in March, when the increase in foreign assets (Sk 54.2 billion) exceeded the increase in foreign liabilities (Sk 49.8 billion). This development was mainly affected by NBS interventions on the foreign exchange market.

Developments in the other main counterparts of M3

Among the other main counterparts of the M3 monetary aggregate, an increase was recorded in capital, reserves and provisions (Sk 15.5 billion), while fixed assets remained unchanged.

Table 8 Receivables of Monetary Financial Institutions from Other Residents

	Volume in billions of Sk ¹⁾			Year-on-year change in %	
	Mar. 2004	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005
MFI receivables from the private sector (incl. securities)	388,4	420,8	433,9	9,6	11,7
of which: Securities issued by the private sector	15,3	16,7	16,9	6,0	10,4
MFI receivables (excluding securities)	373,1	404,1	417,0	9,8	11,7
Non-financial corporations	238,8	228,9	236,9	-3,5	-0,8
- Up to 1 year	103,6	94,6	99,9	-6,3	-3,5
- 1 to 5 years	61,6	57,5	56,9	-8,2	-7,7
- Over 5 years	73,6	76,8	80,1	4,4	8,8
Financial corporations	36,0	43,0	43,9	21,5	22,0
Insurance companies and pension funds	0,0	0,0	0,1	-	-
Households and non-profit institutions					
serving households	98,3	132,2	136,1	38,4	38,4
- Consumer loans	17,8	18,9	19,6	8,4	9,8
- Housing loans	66,9	89,5	91,0	36,9	36,0
- Other loans	13,6	23,9	25,5	86,4	87,8

Source: NBS.

Note: Differences in the sums are due to rounding.

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

Developments in Monetary Aggregates According to the NBS Methodology

The M2 money supply (according to NBS methodology, at current exchange rates) recorded a seasonal fall in March (Sk 4.8 billion), and closed the month at Sk 773.2 billion. The 12-month rate of money supply growth accelerated month-on-month by 2.3 percentage points in March (to 7.0%), since the same period a year earlier saw a marked decline in M2 (Sk 20.1 billion). Within the structure of the money supply, demand deposits in koruna and foreign-currency deposits declined (mainly in the corporate sector), while koruna time deposits and currency in circulation grew in volume.

Acceleration in the 12-month growth dynamics of M2 (NBS methodology)

Loans to Enterprises and Households

The volume of loans to enterprises and households (according to NBS methodology, at current rates) grew month-on-month by Sk 12.8 billion, to Sk 421.8 billion at the end of March. The year-on-year dynamics of bank lending accelerated in comparison with February by 1.8 percentage points, to 11.4%, since March 2004 saw a smaller month-on-month increase in the volume of loans (Sk 5.4 billion).

Increase in the 12-month dynamics of loans to enterprises and households (NBS methodology)

The March increase in loans to enterprises and households took place partly in koruna loans (Sk 6.3 billion) and partly in foreign-currency loans (Sk 6.5 billion). The increase in koruna loans took place in loans to households (Sk 3.4 billion) and loans to enterprises (Sk 2.9 billion).

Fiscal Developments

Net credit to the general government (including the FNM, at current rates) reached Sk 354.6 billion at the end of March, representing a month-on-month decrease of Sk 3.0 billion. This development was not affected by the creditor position of the FNM vis-à-vis the banking sector, which was at a standstill on a month-on-month basis.

Net credit to the general government fell in March

The March decrease in net credit to the general government was largely connected with the current budgetary performance of the central government, which resulted in a surplus of Sk 2.8 billion at the end of March, representing a month-on-month improvement of Sk 3.9 billion (from a deficit of Sk 1.1 billion at the end of February), with budget revenues totalling Sk 65.0 billion and expenditures Sk 62.2 billion.

The favourable effect of current budgetary performance on the level of net credit to the general government was partly offset by a modest increase in the external debt of the public sector (Sk 1.1 billion month-on-month), mainly as a result of exchange rate developments.

**Current Budgetary Developments in April**

Current budgetary performance Budgetary performance over the first four months of the year resulted in a surplus of Sk 6.4 billion, which was Sk 0.7 billion more than in the same period a year earlier. At the end of April, budget revenues reached Sk 90.6 billion and expenditures Sk 84.3 billion.

Primary market for SR Treasury bills No issues of SR Treasury bills were floated in the month of April.

3.2. Foreign Trade**Balance of Payments for January and February 2005**

Current account Over the first two months of 2005, the balance of payments on current account produced a deficit of Sk 3.3 billion. The year-on-year deterioration was caused by a change from a surplus to a deficit in the trade and current transfers balances. The only item to record an improvement in comparison with the same period of 2004 was the balance of services.

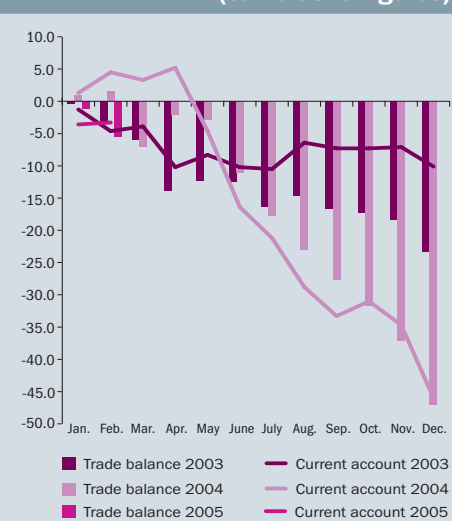
Table 9 Balance of Payments on Current Account**(Sk billions)**

	Jan. – Feb. 2005	Jan. – Feb. 2004
Balance of trade	-5.4	2.1
Exports	137.0	126.6
Imports	142.4	124.5
Services balance	1.9	0.9
Income balance	0.3	0.5
of which: income from investment	-4.9	-1.8
of which: reinvested earnings	-4.8	0.0
Current transfers	-0.1	1.5
Current account in total	-3.3	5.0

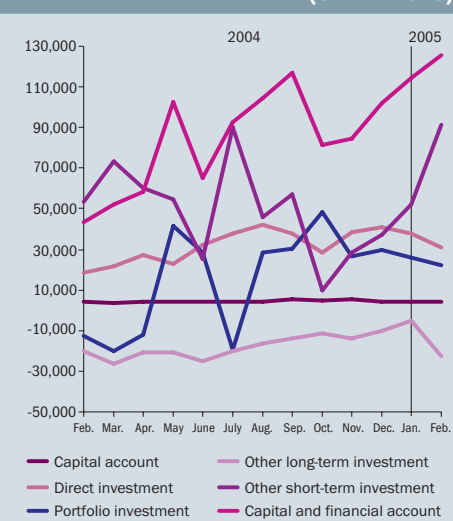
Source: NBS and Statistical Office of the SR.

Note: Foreign trade in 2004, according to the methodology for 2005.

Balance of trade In comparison with the same period a year earlier, exports increased by 8.1% (18.7% in USD and 14.7% in EUR) and imports by 14.4% (25.6% in USD and 21.3% in EUR).

Chart 5 Balance of Trade and Current Account Developments in 2003, 2004, and 2005**(cumulative figures)**

Source: NBS.

Chart 6 Development of the Capital and Financial Account and its Components (moving cumulative figures)**(Sk millions)**

Source: NBS.

The year-on-year increase in exports took place largely in raw materials and semi-finished goods. In a breakdown by commodity, stronger growth was recorded in the exports of oil products, iron, and steel. The trend in the 'machine and transport vehicles' category from 2004 continued, while the decline in motor vehicle exports exceeded the growth in machine exports, comprising mostly automatic data processing machines and television sets.

Exports

Table 10 Exports in January – February, Year-on-year Change

	Year-on-year change in billions of Sk		Proportion of the year-on-year change in % points	
	January – February		January – February	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Raw materials	2.9	-0.4	2.3	-0.4
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	9.9	-1.3	7.8	-1.2
Machines and transport equipment	-2.8	15.9	-2.2	14.2
Finished products	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Exports in total	10.2	14.2	8.1	12.6

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

In imports, the strongest growth was also recorded in raw materials, chemical products, and semi-finished goods (as in exports). Within the structure of imports of finished products, the most significant increases were recorded in the imports of agricultural products (meat, milk, fruit, cocoa, and cocoa products). In the 'machines and transport vehicles' category, the growth in the imports of electrical machines and optical measuring instruments was accompanied by a decline in the imports of motor vehicle parts, components, and accessories.

Imports

Table 11 Imports in January – February, Year-on-year Change

	Year-on-year change in billions of Sk		Proportion of the year-on-year change in % points	
	January – February		January – February	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Raw materials	7.4	-2.1	5.9	-1.8
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	5.4	1.5	4.4	1.3
Machines and transport equipment	2.0	6.9	1.7	6.0
Finished products	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.4
of which: agricultural and industrial goods	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5
automobiles	0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.1
machines and electrical consumer goods	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.0
Imports in total	17.8	9.1	14.4	7.9

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

The balance of services resulted in a surplus of Sk 1.9 billion, which represented an improvement of Sk 1.0 billion in comparison with the same period in 2004. This improvement was mainly achieved in 'other services in total', where the growth in exports was accompanied by a decline in imports. Within the structure of these services, the year-on-year decrease in the size of the deficit took place in financial, legal, accounting, consulting, and business services.

Balance of services

The modest year-on-year deterioration in the balance of income resulted from two conflicting tendencies. The growth in income from NBS reserves and the incomes of Slovak citizens working abroad (with a change in methodology from net to gross income with a counterpart in current transfers) was exceeded by an increase in payments to direct investors as a result of a change in the methodology of receipts from direct investment in the balance of income. The shift from a surplus to a deficit in current transfers was partly caused by the excess of contributions paid to the EU budget over contributions received from EU funds and partly by the inclusion of social contributions in government transfers paid.

Income and current transfers balances

The inflow of funds in the capital and financial account reached Sk 69.7 billion and took place in short-term capital, while the short-term liabilities of commercial banks increased to a significant extent.

Capital and financial account



Table 12 Capital and Financial Account		(Sk billions)
	Jan. – Feb. 2005	Jan. – Feb. 2004
Capital account	0.0	0.2
Direct investment	0.8	11.3
of which: investment in the SR	1.3	11.2
of which: other than privatisation	0.7	8.5
of which: capital interests in the SR	0.7	8.5
reinvested earnings	5.0	0.0
Portfolio investment and financial derivatives	0.9	8.4
SR abroad	-9.1	-0.1
In the SR	10.0	8.5
Other long-term investment	-16.0	-3.3
Assets	-0.1	-1.9
Liabilities	-15.9	-1.4
Other short-term investment	84.0	-1.9
Assets	-4.5	5.0
Liabilities	88.5	-6.9
Capital and financial account	69.7	14.7
Source: NBS.		

Foreign direct investment Foreign direct investment in the SR totalled Sk 1.3 billion. Of this amount, Sk 0.7 billion was allocated for increases in the ownership interests of foreign investors in the SR; Sk 5.0 billion for the creation of reinvested earnings that belong to foreign investors; and Sk 4.4 billion for the repayment of foreign loans to parent companies.

Portfolio investment The inflow of funds in the area of portfolio investment was connected with the purchase for own portfolios of domestic securities by non-residents and with the financial derivatives of commercial banks. On the assets side, the corporate sector continued investing its free funds in the purchase of foreign bonds.

Other investments The inflow of foreign capital within the scope of other investments reached Sk 68.0 billion, mainly due to an increase in short-term liabilities.

Commercial banks increased the volume of short-term deposits from non-residents and recorded a net inflow of Sk 92.2 billion (including the amount paid to ČSOB). The corporate sector financed predominantly trade-related activities. The provision of export credits, coupled with the payment of import liabilities, caused an outflow of funds of Sk 7.7 billion. The outflow from the government sector (including the NBS) in the amount of Sk 16.5 billion was connected with the first instalment of the liability to ČSOB Praha (Sk 16 billion).

Foreign exchange reserves of the NBS The foreign exchange reserves of the NBS increased by Sk 79.0 billion, i.e. USD 2.7 billion (excluding exchange rate differentials).

Table 13 Balance of Payments Adjusted for the Activities of the Government and the NBS			(Sk billions)
	January – February 2005		
	Actual ¹⁾	Adjusted ²⁾	
Current account	-3.3	-6.6	
Capital and financial account	69.7	-9.7	
of which: FDI in Slovakia – capital participation	5.8	4.7	
Items not included elsewhere	12.6	12.6	
Interventions by the NBS ³⁾	-	-76.7	
Change in the net foreign assets of commercial banks (- increase)	-	80.4	
Change in NBS reserves (- increase)	-79.0	-	
Source: NBS.			
1) Original balance of payments structure, i.e. effect of receipts and payments on NBS reserves.			
2) Adjusted for the effects of activities of the Government and the NBS, which do not affect the positions of commercial banks vis-à-vis non-residents and do not qualify as a real source of finance for the current account.			
3) In the original structure of the balance of payment, interventions were included in the foreign exchange reserves of the NBS.			



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

External Debt of Slovakia at 28 February 2005

At the end of February 2005, the total external debt of the SR stood at USD 26.6 billion (EUR 20.1 billion), representing an increase of USD 2,609.8 million (EUR 1,776.4 million) compared with the end of January 2005. Total long-term foreign debt dropped by USD 418.9 million, while total short-term foreign debt increased by USD 3,028.7 million.

Gross external debt

Within the scope of long-term foreign liabilities, the foreign liabilities of the SR Government and the NBS decreased in connection with the first instalment of a foreign liability owed by the SR Ministry of Finance to ČSOB, a.s. Praha, in the amount of Sk 16 billion (USD 557.3 million). Entrepreneurial entities recorded an increase in the volume of foreign liabilities (by USD 183.8 million), of which loans accounted for USD 145.9 million.

Within the scope of short-term foreign debt in the commercial sector, the short-term foreign liabilities of commercial banks increased over the period under review by USD 2,738.3 million, mainly as a result of increases in cash and deposits. Within the commercial sector, the short-term foreign liabilities of entrepreneurial entities grew in volume by USD 320.4 million (of which trade credits accounted for USD 243.7 million).

At the end of February 2005, Slovakia's per-capita gross foreign debt stood at USD 4,942. The share of short-term debt in the country's total gross external debt reached 49.7% at the end of February, which was 7.2% higher than in the previous month.

Table 14 External Debt of the SR

	mil. USD			mil. EUR		
	31.12.2004	31.1.2005	28.2.2005	31.12.2004	31.1.2005	28.2.2005
Total external debt of the SR	23,718.0	23,973.3	26,583.1	17,421.1	18,371.5	20,147.9
Long-term external debt	13,270.3	13,794.4	13,375.5	9,747.1	10,571.1	10,137.6
Government and NBS ¹⁾	6,645.9	7,387.0	6,760.7	4,881.5	5,660.9	5,124.1
Commercial banks	496.3	537.0	560.6	364.5	411.5	424.9
Entrepreneurial entities	6,128.1	5,870.4	6,054.2	4,501.1	4,498.7	4,588.6
Short-term external debt	10,447.8	10,178.9	13,207.6	7,674.0	7,800.4	10,010.3
Government and the NBS	209.3	201.2	171.2	153.8	154.2	129.8
Commercial banks	5,380.2	5,645.2	8,383.5	3,951.8	4,326.1	6,354.0
Entrepreneurial entities	4,858.3	4,332.5	4,652.9	3,568.4	3,320.1	3,526.5
Foreign assets	23,367.5	23,332.6	26,188.5	17,163.3	17,880.5	19,848.8
Net external debt	351.1	640.7	394.6	257.9	491.0	299.1
SKK/USD and SKK/EUR rates:	28.496	29.447	28.710	38.796	38.426	37.880
EUR/USD cross exchange rate:	1.361	1.305	1.319	-	-	-

Source: NBS.

1) Including government agencies and municipalities.

The net external debt of Slovakia - expressed as the difference between gross foreign debt, i.e. USD 26.6 billion (liabilities of the Government, the NBS, commercial banks, and the corporate sector - except for capital participation), and foreign assets, i.e. USD 26.2 billion (foreign exchange reserves of the NBS, foreign assets of commercial banks and the corporate sector - except for capital participation), reached USD 0.4 billion (debtor position) at the end of February.

Net external debt

Current Developments

The deficit in the trade and income balances created in March 2005 exceeded the surplus in the services and current transfers balances, hence the cumulative current account deficit increased from Sk 3.3 billion in February to Sk 5.3 billion in March.

**Table 15 Balance of Payments on Current Account****(Sk billions)**

	January – March 2005	January – March 2005
Balance of trade	-9.0	-0.2
Exports	213.6	201.0
Imports	222.6	201.2
Balance of services	5.3	2.0
Balance of transfers	-2.3	0.6
of which: income from investment	-10.0	-2.5
of which: reinvested earnings	-7.2	0.0
Current transfers	0.7	2.5
Current account in total	-5.3	4.9

Source: NBS and Statistical Office of the SR.

Note: Foreign trade in 2004, according to the methodology for 2005.

Balance of trade In comparison with the same period in 2004, exports grew by 6.3% (18.3% in USD and 13.0% in EUR) and imports by 10.6% (23.2% in USD and 17.0% in EUR).

Table 16 Monthly Data on the Current Account by Component**(Sk billions)**

	January	2005 February	March
Balance of trade	-1.3	-4.2	-3.5
Services balance	1.0	0.9	3.4
Income balance	0.1	0.2	-2.6
Current transfers	-3.5	3.4	0.8
Current account	-3.7	0.3	-1.9

Source: NBS and Statistical Office of the SR.

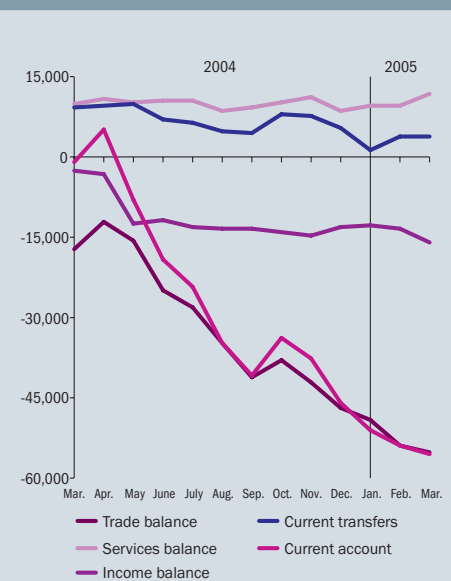
In April, foreign trade is expected to follow an increasing trend in the size of the deficit on a year-on-year basis. With regard to the marked month-on-month increase in exports in March, exports in the main categories are expected to remain at the March level. The main factor behind the growth in imports in comparison with the previous month will probably be an increase in the imports of goods for final consumption and machines.

In May and June, foreign trade is expected to follow a different trend than last year, when the exports of goods dropped significantly after the country's entry into the EU. The massive trade deficit from June 2004 leads to the expectation that, after increasing year-on-year for five consecutive months, the deficit will diminish in size on a year-on-year basis in June 2005.

Total foreign exchange reserves of the NBS

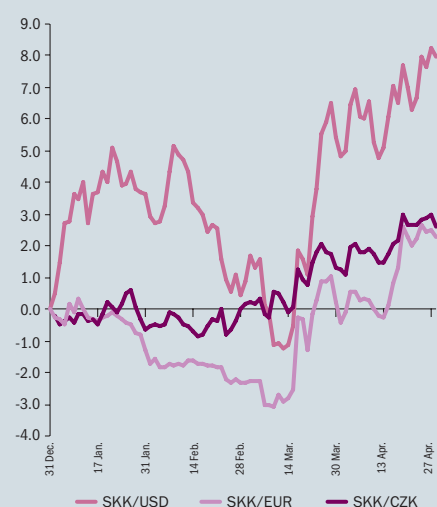
At the end of April, the total foreign exchange reserves of the NBS stood at USD 18,061.3 million, representing a month-on-month decline of USD 0.8 million. The fall in foreign exchange reserves in comparison with the end of March resulted from a shortfall in the balance of receipts and expenses (USD 285.8 million), caused for the most part by an outflow of funds as a result of NBS interventions on the market. This fall was offset by positive exchange rate differentials (USD 285.0 million) resulting from changes in the USD/EUR cross-rate in the period under review. At the end of the month, the volume of foreign exchange reserves was 6.3 times greater than the

volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia, over the first three months of 2005.

Chart 7 Balance of Trade and Current Account Developments – Moving 12-Month Cumulative Figures

Source: NBS and Statistical Office of the SR.

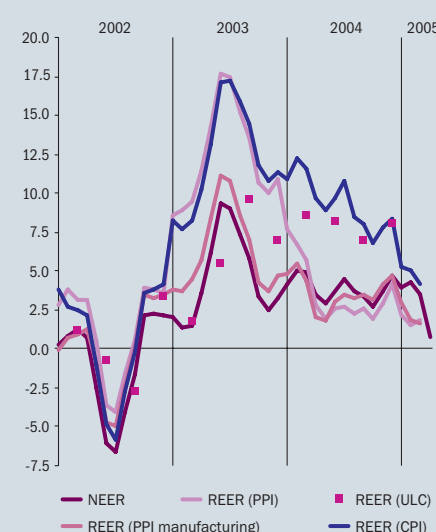
Chart 8 Changes in the Exchange Rate of the Slovak Koruna
(compared with 31.12.2004, in %)



Source: NBS.

Note: + depreciation, - appreciation.

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



Source: NBS.

As a result of depreciation in all Central European currencies (especially the Polish zloty), the depreciating trend in the Slovak koruna deepened further in April and the average monthly exchange rate of the koruna against the euro weakened in comparison with March by 2.6% and in relation to the Czech koruna by 1.4%. In relation to the US dollar, the exchange rate of the koruna weakened by 4.7%, due to developments in the USD/EUR cross-rate (appreciation of the dollar).

Nominal effective exchange rate of the Slovak koruna (NEER)

The year-on-year appreciation in the SKK/EUR rate slowed to 2.5% in April (from 5.5% in March), the figure for SKK/USD fell to 9.5% (from 12.3%), and the depreciation in the SKK/CZK rate accelerated to 5.4% (from 4.7%). The 12-month dynamics of the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER)² diminished significantly in April, to 0.8% (from 3.6% in March).

The 12-month dynamics of the real effective exchange rate followed its declining trend in March, and reached the lowest levels in the past two years. The 12-month rate of appreciation in the REER based on the CPI fell to 4.1% in March (from 5.0% in February), that based on the PPI rose to 1.8% (from 1.6%), and that based on PPI manufacturing dropped to 1.6% (from 1.9%).

Real effective exchange rate of the Slovak koruna (REER)

Table 17 Year-on-Year Dynamics of the NEER and REER Indices (12-month changes, in %)

For 9 partners, based on the deflator:	NEER	REER CPI	REER PPI	REER PPI manuf.	REER ULC ²⁾
2002	2.1	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.4
2003	3.2	11.3	10.8	4.7	7.0
2004	4.7	8.3	4.1	4.7	8.0
March 2005 ¹⁾	3.6 / 1.5	4.1 / 2.6	1.8 / 2.0	1.6 / -1.0	-
April 2005 ¹⁾	0.8 / -1.0	.	.	.	-

Source: NBS.

1) Cumulative change since the beginning of 2005 / year-on-year change.

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

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



3.3. Real Economy

Current Developments

Production and Receipts

Further decline in industrial production

The declining trend in industrial production continued in March, when the level of production was 2.2% lower than in the same period a year earlier. This development was affected by the persistent decline in production in mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, and water supply; and after four months, by a continued decline in manufacturing production.

Developments in manufacturing production were connected with the continued decline in the manufacture of foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco products; textiles and clothes; and transport vehicles, whose decline accelerated still further in contrast to February. In addition, production declined in March in leather processing and the manufacture of leather products; manufacture of chemicals, chemical products, including fibres; manufacture of rubber and plastic products; and in the manufacture of other non-metal mineral products. Production grew at a slower rate than in February in timber processing and the manufacture of wood products; production of pulp, paper, and paper goods; manufacture of machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified; and in production not elsewhere classified. Renewed growth was recorded in the production of coke, refined oil products, and nuclear fuels, while the growth in the production of metals and metal products, and electrical and optical equipment accelerated slightly.

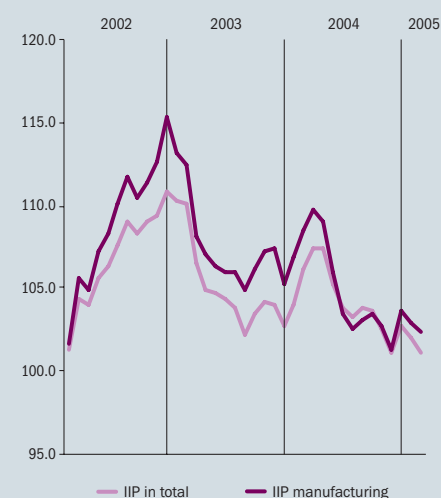
Continued growth in construction

The output of the construction sector continued to grow in March, due to growth in both domestic production and in construction projects abroad.

Receipts from selected services

In March, receipts increased in all sectors under review. Retail sales receipts grew at a slower rate than in February, as a result of a fall in receipts from retail trade in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics and a continued decline in receipts from retail trade in foodstuffs. The rate of growth in receipts also slowed

Chart 10 Development of Industrial and Manufacturing Production (3-month moving averages) (index, same period a year earlier = 100)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

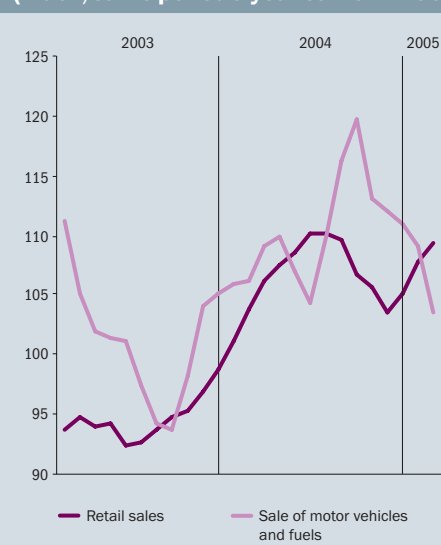
Note: IIP – Index of Industrial Production

Chart 11 Development of Industrial Production in Selected Sectors (3-month moving averages) (index, same period a year earlier = 100)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

Chart 12 Receipts from Retail Sales and the Sale of Motor Vehicles and Fuel (3-month moving averages) (index, same period a year earlier = 100)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

in comparison with February in specialised retail trade and retail trade outside shops. In contrast to February, however, a modest acceleration in the rate of growth in receipts was achieved by entities specialising in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles and the retail sale of fuels; this was due mainly to growth in receipts from the sale of motor vehicles.

Table 18 Production and Receipts

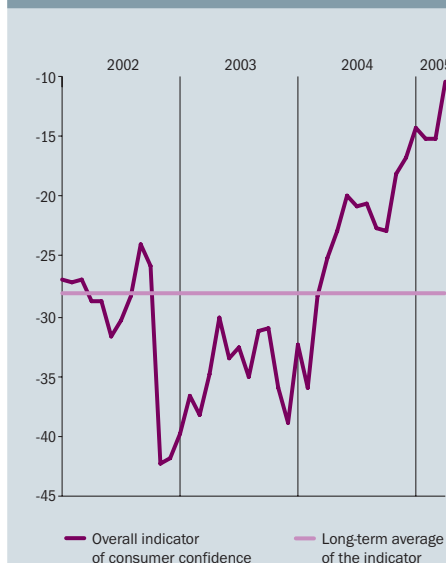
	mil. Sk, b. c.		Index			
	Mar. 2005	Cumulative since beginning of year	Feb. 2005 Feb. 2004	Mar. 2005 Mar. 2004	Mar. 2004 Mar. 2003	Jan. – Mar. 2005 Jan. – Mar. 2004
Production						
Index of industrial production ¹⁾	-	-	100.4	97.8	109.7	100.8
of which:						
Raw materials extraction	-	-	83.9	89.8	89.9	91.1
Manufacturing	-	-	101.6	98.3	112.0	102.0
Electricity, gas, and water supply	-	-	96.7	96.2	102.1	96.5
Construction ²⁾	7,557	19,841	107.5	108.1	103.4	112.5
of which:						
Construction in Slovakia	7,052	18,630	107.5	106.0	104.3	111.1
Construction abroad	505	1,211	108.4	149.1	88.7	139.8
Receipts from own-output and goods						
Industry in total ³⁾	134,659	377,455	105.8	101.2	116.0	104.2
Construction ²⁾	10,815	28,287	102.0	101.6	111.2	104.7
Retail trade ³⁾	29,244	85,310	112.5	108.1	107.1	109.4
Sale and maintenance of vehicles, retail sale of fuels ³⁾	12,473	33,506	101.1	101.5	110.6	103.2
Transport, storage ³⁾	8,840	23,343	98.2	104.9	115.3	104.3
Real estate, leasing, and business services ³⁾	16,196	44,375	107.1	104.5	101.6	103.5

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

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

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

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

Chart 13 Consumer Confidence Indicator


Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

The receipts of entities involved in real estate, leasing, and other business services continued to grow in March, but at a slower rate than in the previous month. Their development was mainly affected by a fall in receipts from real estate activity and a moderate growth in receipts from the leasing of machines and equipment, and from computer engineering and related activities. On the other hand, receipts from other business services showed accelerated growth.

Consumer Confidence Indicator

The consumer confidence indicator continued to improve in April and achieved the most favourable value (-10.5 points) since April 1999, when it was first measured. This represented a month-on-month improvement of 4.7 points. Compared with the previous month, improvement was recorded in all four components, with the most significant increases being recorded in expected household savings and the expected financial situation of households. Smaller improvements were recorded in unemployment and expected economic development in the SR. Compared with the same period last year, the consumer confidence indicator has improved by 14.6 points.

Marked improvement in consumer confidence



Wages and Unemployment

Nominal wages In March, the year-on-year growth in nominal wages slowed in comparison with February in most sectors under review. Marked increases in wage dynamics were only recorded in postal and delivery services (17.1%), where wages were virtually stagnant in the previous two months, and in real estate, leasing, and other business services, where nominal wages grew at a rate of over 10% throughout the year.

During the first three months of 2005, average nominal wages grew at a slower rate than in the same period a year earlier in most sectors. Stronger growth than a year earlier was only recorded in industry and real estate, leasing, and other business services.

Real wages The average real monthly wage in the first three months of 2005 exceeded the level of the same period a year earlier in all sectors under review, and the dynamics of real wages increased in most sectors. Marked year-on-year growth in real wages was recorded in industry (as a result of strong growth in February); wholesale trade; and in real estate, leasing, and other business services. The weakest growth was reported from construction. Developments in real wages were not only affected by the nominal wage growth, but also by the low inflation rate.

Table 19 Wage Development by Sector (index, same period of the previous year = 100)

	Average monthly nominal wage				Average monthly real wage			
	March		January – March		March		January – March	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Industry	112.8	110.9	110.8	114.0	104.3	108.2	102.3	110.9
Construction	108.2	107.1	108.8	105.7	100.0	104.5	100.5	102.8
Retail trade	114.3	105.9	114.2	107.9	105.6	103.3	105.4	105.0
Wholesale trade	112.8	109.3	111.4	111.4	104.3	106.6	102.9	108.4
Real estate, leasing, and other business services	107.6	114.0	108.2	112.3	99.4	111.2	99.9	109.2
Transport	111.4	109.6	110.2	108.4	103.0	106.9	101.7	105.4
Post and telecommunications	107.2	112.4	121.3	108.4	99.1	109.7	112.3	105.4
Consumer prices	108.2	102.5	108.3	102.8	-	-	-	-

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.
Notes: The sectors accounted for 65% of total employment in 2004 (on average).
Real wage index = nominal wage index / consumer price index.

Labour productivity and wages In the first three months of the year, the relationship between wages and labour productivity (based on receipts from own-output and goods) followed an unfavourable course of development in numerous sectors. In sectors where labour productivity is monitored at current prices, productivity grew at a faster rate than nominal wages in post and telecommunications only. In transport and storage, productivity and nominal wages grew at virtually the same rate, while nominal wages in wholesale trade grew twice as fast as labour productivity (the slower growth in productivity in this sector was probably connected with the marked increase in employment and dynamic growth in receipts).

In real terms, the only sector where labour productivity grew at a faster rate than real wages was construction. In the other three sectors, where productivity is monitored in real terms, labour productivity and wages followed the opposite trend. In real estate, leasing, and other business services, real wages showed dynamic growth, while labour productivity declined. A marked excess of growth in real wages over growth in real labour productivity was reported from industry. Retail trade also recorded a 50% slower growth rate in productivity than in real wages.

Employment In March, the level of employment in the sectors under review remained virtually unchanged in comparison with February. Employment in industry, construction, wholesale and retail trade, real estate, leasing, and other business services has maintained a growing tendency. Employment continued to fall in transport, post and telecommunications. During the first three months of 2005, employment grew most dynamically in average terms in wholesale and retail trade, construction, and in real estate, leasing, and other business services.

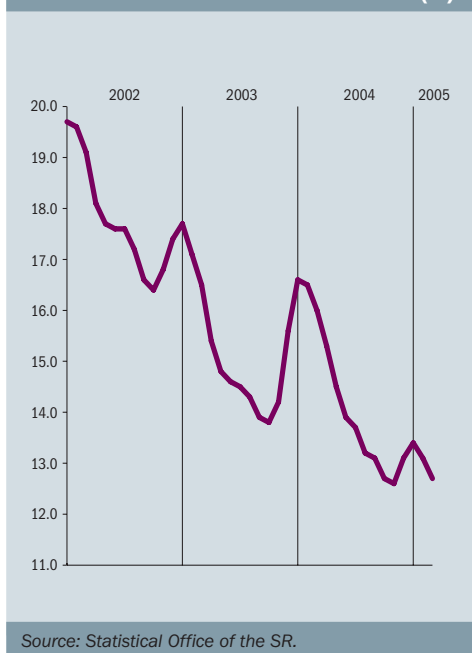
Table 20 Wages, Labour Productivity, and Employment in January 2005
(index, same period a year earlier = 100)

	Industry	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Real estate and leasing	Transport	Post and telecom.
Wages							
– nominal	114.0	105.7	111.4	107.9	112.3	108.4	108.4
– real	110.9	102.8	108.4	105.0	109.2	105.4	105.4
Labour productivity							
– nominal	-	-	105.2	-	-	108.3	112.1
– real	101.1	105.7	-	102.4	97.5	-	-
Productivity minus wages (% points)							
– nominal	-	-	-6.2	-	-	-0.1	3.7
– real	-9.8	2.9	-	-2.6	-11.7	-	-
Number of employees							
– persons	562,440	134,673	121,313	134,713	133,138	85,769	27,787
– year-on-year index	103.1	106.4	114.6	106.7	106.2	96.3	93.6

Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

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

Chart 14 Registered Unemployment Rate (%)



Source: Statistical Office of the SR.

Unemployment continued to fall in March, when the number of unemployed dropped by 10,800 in comparison with February, to 368,600. Of this figure, the number of disposable unemployed, who may start working immediately, accounted for 328,700, which was almost 10,000 less than in February. The rate of unemployment, based on the number of registered unemployed, fell month-on-month by 0.37 of a percentage point, to 12.7% in March. This was 3.29 percentage points less than in March 2004.

In March, offices for labour, social, and family matters recorded the same inflows and outflows in their registers as in the previous month. A total of 20,100 persons were registered and more than 30,000 were removed from the registers in March. Approximately 17% of these persons were removed from the registers for unwillingness to co-operate, and more than 54% found employment.

In March, the average length of registration increased month-on-month by 0.04 of a month (to 12.06 months), but shortened in comparison with last year by 0.29 of a month. The share of long-term unemployed (out of work for more than 12 months) stood at 51.3% in March.

Unemployment



4. Monetary Developments

4.1. Foreign Exchange Market

Operations on the foreign exchange market

By the end of April, the exchange rate of the Slovak koruna against the euro had weakened by 2.1% (from SKK 38.832/EUR to SKK 39.636/EUR) in comparison with the beginning of the month, while the average rate had depreciated by 2.6%. In relation to the US dollar, the koruna weakened by 2.4% (from SKK 29.943/USD to SKK 30.667/USD), while depreciating in average terms by 4.7%.

Spot transactions between foreign and domestic banks resulted in a positive balance (USD 521.69 million), i.e. foreign banks purchased mostly foreign currency and sold Slovak koruna.

On April 29, the National Bank of Slovakia sold a total of EUR 315 million in direct foreign exchange interventions (with financial settlement on May 2).

Table 21 Changes in the SKK/EUR and SKK/USD Exchange Rates

(%)

	Month-on-Month Change	Ø Apr. 2005 Ø Apr. 2004	Ø Jan. - Apr. 2005 Ø Jan. - Apr. 2004
SKK/EUR	2.1	-2.4	-4.9
SKK/USD	2.4	-9.5	-10.0

Source: NBS.

Note: - appreciation of the SKK, + depreciation of the SKK, Ø average.

Interbank foreign exchange market

The volume of trading on the interbank foreign exchange market totalled USD 51,092.3 million, representing a decline of 32.2% compared with the figure for March (USD 75,304.2 million). Of the total volume of trading, 76.6% took place in swap transactions, which were conducted mostly in USD (93.9%). Spot transactions accounted for 16.3% of the total turnover (98.3% of the deals were in EUR). The average daily turnover on the spot market reached USD 396.78 million and the average volume per transaction amounted to USD 2.1 million.

The volume of transactions between domestic commercial banks increased, from USD 5,720.9 million in March to USD 7,309.8 million in April. Most trading took place in USD (51.3%, compared with 58.7% in March), followed by EUR (47.5%, compared with 37.3% in March) and other currencies (1.2% of the total turnover between domestic banks).

Transactions between domestic banks accounted for 14.3% of the total volume traded on the interbank foreign exchange market (compared with 7.7% in the previous month). Of the total volume of transactions between domestic banks, swap operations accounted for 67.1% (69.6% in March) and spot transactions 32.8% (30.4% in March).

The volume of trading between domestic and foreign banks decreased by 35.8%, to USD 43,780.2 million. Most trading was again conducted in USD (75.6%, compared with 79.3% in March), followed by EUR (23.9%, compared with 20.1% in March), and other currencies (0.6%). Trading between domestic and foreign banks still dominated the country's foreign exchange market (with an 85.7% share).

Trading between domestic and foreign banks also took place predominantly in the form of swap operations (78.2%, compared with 81.6% in March), while spot transactions accounted for 13.6% (12.3% in March). The share of forward dealings on the forex market was negligible. Option contracts accounted for 8.1% of the volume traded with foreign banks.

Slovak-koruna deposits of non-resident banks

In March, the koruna deposits of non-resident banks increased in comparison with February by Sk 31.5 billion and year-on-year by Sk 80.0 billion.

Government securities held by non-residents

The volume of government securities held by non-residents increased month-on-month by Sk 4.5 billion in April, of which government bonds accounted for Sk 4.0 billion and SR Treasury bills Sk 0.5 billion. In the second half of April, the share of non-residents in the total holdings of government bonds reached more than 28% and in Treasury-bill holdings 5.0%.

Table 22 Koruna Deposits and Government Securities Held by Non-Residents (Sk billions)

	2003 31.12.	31.3.	2004 30.4.	31.12.	31.1.	2005 28.2.	31.3.	29.4.
Koruna liabilities	18.2	26.2	29.0	46.4	55.2	75.1	106.7	.
of which: banks	14.0	22.1	24.5	42.1	50.8	70.6	102.1	99.9
non-bank clients	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	.
Government securities	34.3	45.4	48.1	66.8	71.2	65.1	86.4	90.9
of which: Government bonds	33.8	41.9	42.5	60.9	65.2	60.2	84.0	88.0
SR Treasury bills	0.5	3.5	5.6	6.0	5.9	4.9	2.4	2.9
Total	52.5	71.5	77.1	113.2	126.3	140.2	193.0	.

Source: NBS and CDCP SR.

4.2. Money Market and Monetary Policy Implementation

At its meeting on 29 April 2005, the Bank Board of the NBS decided to leave its key interest rates unchanged.

Average money market interest rates increased month-on-month in April, in all maturities.

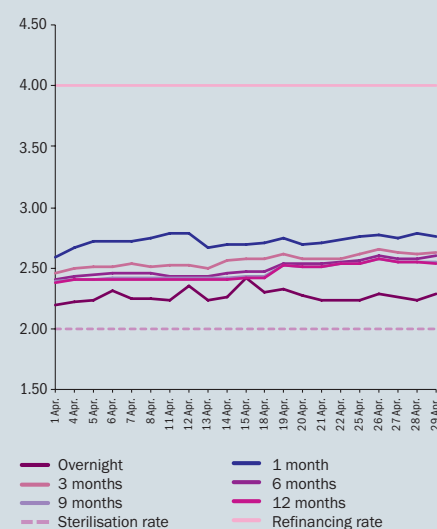
Interbank market rates

At the beginning of the month, interest rates followed a stable course in most cases. Their level did not change even after the result of auction in a re-opened government-bond issue from the beginning of April had been announced. Trading took place mainly in the shortest maturities, after the result of a repo tender where the volume accepted exceeded the due amount by more than Sk 40 billion had been announced. Expectations about a shortage of daily liquidity caused the price of short-term rates to rise up to 3% for a short time, then, after the actual level of liquidity had been published, the price returned to the level of 2%.

The expectation of banks that the issuance of NBS bills would be renewed in the middle of the month led to the revival of trade in deposits with corresponding maturities. By purchasing deposits, banks attempted to accumulate funds for participation in NBS-bill auctions. The weakening of the Slovak koruna in the middle of the month, caused by the closing of koruna positions at foreign banks, aroused considerable interest in longer maturities, as a result of which, their price increased. The steepest increase was recorded in twelve-month rates (10 basis points). At the end of April, the prices of longer-term maturities were moderated by concern about a possible cut in NBS rates, supported by statements by the NBS about a possible foreign exchange intervention aimed at strengthening the Slovak koruna. Forward rate agreements (FRAs) reacted to the rise in money market rates with a price increase. The continuing rise in the price of one- to twelve-month maturities at the end of the month was affected by the persistent interest in their purchase, but later only technical corrections were made. The news of a cut in the key rates of the Czech National Bank (CNB) caused concern on the Slovak money market that the NBS would take a similar step. Despite this situation, deposit prices remained virtually unchanged, due to balanced trading in the area of the placement and sale of deposits. The announcement of the decision to leave the key NBS interest rates unchanged led to a rise in longer-term rates, due to increased interest in the purchase of deposits. The rise in deposit rates for six- to twelve-month maturities (by 2 to 5 basis points) was a reaction to the statement of the NBS about the possible negative impact of certain economic parameters on the future course of inflation.

Chart 15 Developments in Interbank Offered Rates (BRIBOR)

(% p.a.)



Source: NBS.

The volume of trading on the interbank money market reached Sk 1,614 billion in April (compared with Sk 2,004 billion in March). Reference banks account-

Transactions on the interbank market



ted for 84.8% of the total turnover (a decrease of 3.8%). Of the total volume of purchases and sales on the interbank market, non-resident and resident bank transactions accounted for 73.3% and 26.7% respectively. Within the structure of interbank transactions by type, domestic banks achieved the largest share in forward rate agreements (64.7%), while foreign banks led the way in interest rate swaps (82.2%).

Table 23 Interbank Transactions						(Sk billions)
	Deposits	Repos	Swaps	FRAs	IRSs	
March 2005	1,041	0	939	19	5	
April 2005	935	0	662	9	8	

Source: NBS.

Note: FRA – forward rate agreement, IRS – interest rate swap.

Liquidity The average daily volume of sterilised excess liquidity increased in April by Sk 22.9 billion, to Sk 442.1 billion. The main source of liquidity inflow into the banking sector was the transfer of funds from a time deposit account of the SR Treasury kept at the NBS to the SR Treasury, in the amount of Sk 15 billion. Of the total volume of sterilisation, repo tenders accounted for 89.8%, NBS treasury bills 6.9%, and overnight deposits 3.3%.

At the end of April, the sterilisation position of the NBS vis-à-vis the banking sector reached Sk 452.7 billion. The overall sterilisation position of the NBS (including the deposits of the SR Treasury and the FNM at the NBS) amounted to Sk 477.7 billion at the end of April.

Table 24 Average Daily Impact of NBS Transactions on the Level of Banking Sector Liquidity					(Sk billions)
	O/N repos	O/N deposits	NBS bills	REPO tenders	
March 2005	0	-116,548	-31,452	-271,154	
April 2005	0	-14,656	-30,333	-397,085	

Source: NBS.

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

Repo tenders The NBS announced four repo tenders for April. At the first tender, banks increased their bids to a significant extent. This caused concern on the interbank market about a possible liquidity shortage after the settlement of the tenders. At the second repo tender, bank bids remained at the level of the due amount, despite the persistent cumulative and daily surplus of liquidity. The reason behind the lower demand was the intention of banks to use part of their free funds for the expected NBS-bill issue. The average yield achieved at the repo tender was only 1 basis point below the limit rate of the NBS and the difference between the highest and the lowest rates accepted again diminished in comparison with the previous tender, which was a sign of money market stabilisation. The standardisation of conditions continued at the third tender, which led to a convergence of the minimum and limit rates. The difference between them reached 8 basis points and approached the level of auctions where the NBS conducted no open-market transactions. Demand at the tender did not correspond to the possibilities of the banking sector and was affected by the intention of certain entities to keep short-term rates at a low level. By increasing their bids at the last tender, banks reacted to the approaching end of the period. Owing to a sufficiency of accumulated surplus liquidity, they could afford to increase their bids

Table 25 Tenders in April 2005						
Date	Type of tender ¹⁾	Maturity (days)	Volume accepted (Sk millions)	minimum	Rates (%) average	maximum
6.4.2005	SRT	14	210,680	2.84	2.99	3.00
13.4.2005	SRT	14	195,581	2.89	2.99	3.00
20.4.2005	SRT	14	198,282	2.92	3.00	3.00
27.4.2005	SRT	14	208,172	2.99	3.00	3.00

Source: NBS.

1) SRT – Sterilisation repo tender.



by Sk 11.6 billion. Their yield requirements (with a 1 basis point difference between the minimum and maximum yields) indicated that the situation on the money market had stabilised. The gradual standardisation of repo tenders led to an increase in their share in the total volume of sterilisation (by 25.1%).

After two months, the NBS renewed the institution of the NBS-bill auction. Demand at the auction reached Sk 47.7 billion and thus confirmed the growing interest of the banking sector in longer-term investment even with yields below the level of the limit rate for repo tenders. This was caused by the persistent expectation of a further appreciation in the domestic currency with a consequent impact on the interest rate policy of the NBS and the level of money market rates. By accepting Sk 35 billion, the NBS increased the due amount by Sk 10 billion. The accepted volume represents a limit volume for the individual NBS-bill auctions so that the share of sterilisation in this form should be around 25% of the total volume of sterilisation, in line with the decision of the NBS Bank Board. The share of NBS bills of the total volume decreased by 0.6%.

NBS treasury bills

In April, banks continued conducting overnight deposit transactions. The volume of daily deposits was reduced subsequent to an increase in the volume accepted at the first tender and auction in NBS bills. The largest deposit was made on the first working day of the month (Sk 43.9 billion) and the smallest after the settlement of NBS bills (Sk 1.4 billion).

Overnight transactions

For April 2005, the amount of minimum required reserves in the banking sector was set at Sk 19.25 billion. By the end of the month, the reserve requirement had been fulfilled to 100.63%.

Reserve requirements

Developments in Money Market Interest Rate Derivatives

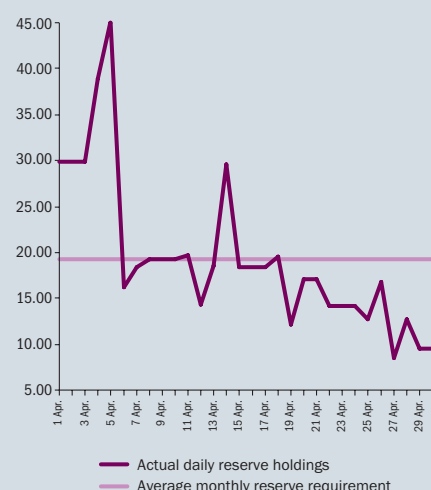
Trading in FRA (Forward Rate Agreement) contracts remained below the level of the previous month. The expectation that the issuance of NBS bills would not be renewed in the second week in April was reflected in the purchase of three-month FRAs maturing in one and two months. The release of positive news on inflation in March and the NBS statement about a possible reduction in key interest rates, led to a fall in FRA prices. In response to the weakening of the Slovak koruna in the middle of April subsequent to a rise in the money market yield curve as a whole, the prices of FRAs based on actual transactions also increased. Trading in FRAs was renewed only at the end of the month, after the announcement of a key interest rate cut by the CNB. For fear of a similar interest rate cut on the part of the NBS, increased FRA purchases were made with a downward effect on their price (a fall of 5 to 20 basis points).

Trading in FRAs

Trading in IRS (Interest Rate Swap) contracts recorded an increase in volume in comparison with the previous month. The issue of government bonds at the beginning of the month had no marked effect on IRS prices. The most significant changes occurred, as in the case of FRA contracts, at the time of depreciation in the Slovak koruna, when prices increased for all maturities.

Trading in IRSs

Chart 16 Fulfilment of Reserve Requirements by Banking Sector in March 2005 (Sk billions)



Source: NBS.

Chart 17 Daily Developments in Forward Rate Agreements Prices (% p.a.)



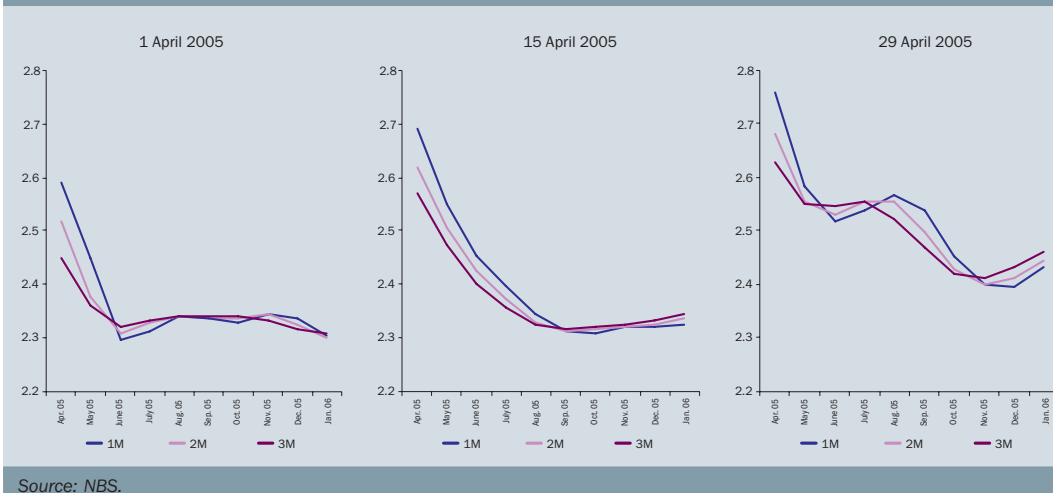
Source: Reuters.

**Implicated yield curves for BRIBOR rates**

The shape of the BRIBOR yield curve at the beginning of the month reflects the expectation of a cut in the key NBS rates of less than 30 basis points for the next nine months. The yield curve, which has maintained an inverse shape, recorded a change in the middle of the month, making its slope steeper and increasing the expected cut in key interest rates to a maximum of 40 basis points for the next nine months. After the money market yield curve had moved to a higher level prior to the meeting of the NBS Bank Board, the expectations implicated in money market rates (BRIBOR) included an interest rate cut of up to 40 basis points for a period of nine months. The announcement of the cut in key CNB interest rates caused concern on the money market about the possibility of a similar step on the part of the NBS. Although the key NBS rates were left unchanged, the statements of the NBS at the end of the month about the possible negative consequences of certain economic parameters in the future course of inflation caused a change in the expectations, from a reduction to an increase in the key rates.

Chart 18 Daily Developments in Interest Rate Swaps Prices (% p.a.)

Source: Reuters.

Chart 19 Implicated Yield Curves of BRIBOR Rates

Source: NBS.

4.3. Customer Interest Rates in March 2005**Customer interest rates**

Developments in customer interest rates were affected during March by a cut in the key NBS interest rates of 1 percentage point with effect from 1 March 2005, and by the stabilisation of interest rates on the interbank market.

Average interest rates on new loans

The average interest rate on loans to non-financial corporations fell slightly in March (by 0.30 of a percentage point), when interest rates on loans with a floating rate and an IRF (initial rate fixation) of up to 1 year dropped by 0.29 of a point and on loans with an IRF of over 1 year and up to 5 years by 0.51 of a point.

In a breakdown by purpose, interest rates on current account overdrafts dropped, while the rates for operating and investment loans increased slightly.

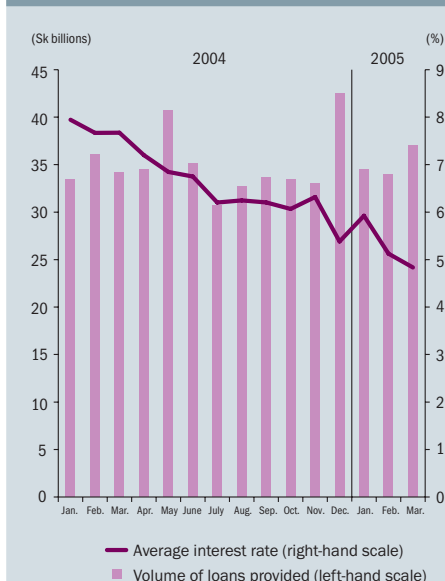
Large-volume loans (over EUR 1 million) are still granted at a more advantageous rate of interest than smaller loans (up to EUR 1 million), since loans for small and medium-sized businesses involve a higher risk, which is incorporated in the rates of interest.

Table 26 Average Interest Rates on New Loans to Non-Financial Corporations

	Interest rate in %				Change in % points		
	Mar. 2004	Dec. 2004	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Year-on- year	against dec. 2004	Month-on- Month
Floating rate + IRF ¹⁾							
for up to 1 year inclusive	7.72	5.38	5.12	4.82	-2.90	-0.56	-0.29
IRF for over 1 year							
and up to 5 years inclusive	7.14	5.74	5.56	5.05	-2.09	-0.69	-0.51
IRF for over 5 years							
and up to 10 years inclusive	7.39	5.20	4.92	4.97	-2.43	-0.23	0.05
IRF for over 10 years	7.06	6.07	4.95	4.87	-2.19	-1.20	-0.08
Loans up to EUR 1 million	7.38	5.35	4.78	4.53	-2.85	-0.82	-0.25
Loans over EUR 1 million	6.92	4.19	3.47	3.43	-3.50	-0.76	-0.04
Total	7.67	5.38	5.13	4.83	-2.84	-0.55	-0.30
Total. excluding C/A overdrafts	7.06	4.52	3.89	3.93	-3.13	-0.59	0.04

Source: NBS.

1) Initial rate fixation.

Chart 20 Bank Lending to Non-Financial Corporations and Average Interest Rates (Sk billions)


Source: NBS.

On a year-on-year basis, interest rates on loans to non-financial corporations dropped by 2.84 percentage points, with drops being recorded in rates for all fixation periods, especially for loans with a floating rate and an interest rate fixation period of up to 1 year.

The falling trend in the average interest rate on loans to households, persisting since the beginning of the year, continued in March. Lending rates fell month-on-month by 0.34 of a percentage point as a result of drops in interest rates for all periods of fixation, especially on loans with a floating rate and an IRF of up to 1 year. A more significant drop was recorded in the price of loans with an IRF of over 10 years (0.65 of a point), mainly due to a fall in rates for housing loans.

In a breakdown by purpose, the sharpest drops were recorded in interest rates on consumer loans (0.92 of a point), especially on loans with an IRF of over 5 and up to 10 years and loans with a floating rate and an IRF of up to 1 year, and on mortgage loans (0.39 of a point). On the other hand, interest rates on building loans recorded a slight increase (0.10 of a point).

On a year-on-year basis, interest rates on loans to households dropped by 0.85 of a percentage point.

Table 27 Average Interest Rates on New Loans to Households

	Interest rate in %				Change in % points		
	Mar. 2004	Dec. 2004	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Year-on- year	against dec. 2004	Month-on- Month
Current account overdrafts	11.81	10.32	11.10	10.99	-0.82	0.67	-0.11
Consumer loans	12.41	13.60	12.36	11.44	-0.97	-2.16	-0.92
Real estate loans	7.35	7.06	6.63	6.48	-0.87	-0.58	-0.15
of which: mortgage loans	7.41	6.76	6.34	5.95	-1.46	-0.82	-0.39
Other loans	10.71	10.73	9.76	9.50	-1.22	-1.23	-0.26
Total	10.84	10.21	10.33	9.99	-0.85	-0.22	-0.34
Total. excl. C/A overdrafts	9.93	10.04	8.76	8.26	-1.67	-1.78	-0.50

Source: NBS.



Average interest rates on new deposits

The average interest rate on deposits from non-financial corporations was more or less stagnant in March. On the one hand, interest rates on demand deposits and savings deposits redeemable at a period of notice of up to 3 months declined. On the other hand, interest rates on savings deposits redeemable at a period of notice of over 3 months rose slightly. At the same time, interest rates on deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 1 year remained unchanged. In March, no new transaction was recorded in deposits with an agreed maturity of over 2 years.

On a year-on-year basis, the average interest rate on deposits from non-financial corporations dropped by 2.12 percentage points, mainly due to developments in interest rates on deposits with agreed maturity.

During March, interest rates on household deposits fell slightly, by 0.13 of a percentage point. Interest levels were reduced for all types of deposits, mostly for deposits with shorter maturities. Within the scope of demand deposits, interest rates were lowered for both demand and overnight deposits. Interest rates on deposits with agreed maturity fell slightly, mainly as a result of a reduction in rates for deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years. Significant drops were recorded in rates for savings deposits redeemable at a period of notice of up to 3 months.

Chart 21 Interest Rates on Loans to Households (%)



Source: NBS.

Table 28 Average Interest Rates on New Deposits from Non-Financial Corporations

	Interest rate in %				Change in % points		
	Mar. 2004	Dec. 2004	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Year-on-year	against Dec. 2004	Month-on-Month
Deposits redeemable on demand	1.67	0.89	1.00	0.76	-0.91	-0.13	-0.24
Deposits with a agreed maturity of up to 1 year	5.36	3.29	2.34	2.34	-3.02	-0.95	0.00
of over 2 years	4.71	2.92	1.41	.	-4.71	-2.92	.
Savings deposits redeemable at a period of notice of up to 3 months	3.31	2.20	1.72	1.20	-2.11	-1.00	-0.52
of over 3 months	3.49	2.38	1.37	1.44	-2.05	-0.93	0.07
Total	3.50	1.88	1.43	1.37	-2.12	-0.51	-0.06

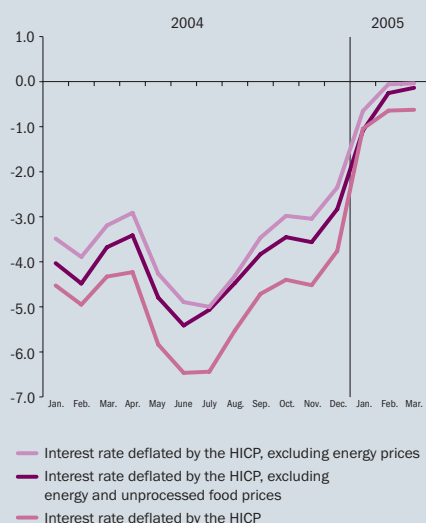
Source: NBS.

Table 29 Average Interest Rates on New Household Deposits

	Interest rate in %				Change in % points		
	Mar. 2004	Dec. 2004	Feb. 2005	Mar. 2005	Year-on-year	against Dec. 2004	Month-on-Month
Deposits redeemable on demand	1.11	0.58	0.57	0.44	-0.66	-0.14	-0.13
Deposits with a agreed maturity of up to 1 year	3.29	2.32	1.82	1.71	-1.58	-0.61	-0.11
of over 2 years	3.39	2.66	2.21	2.14	-1.25	-0.52	-0.07
Savings deposits redeemable at a period of notice of up to 3 months	3.29	1.79	1.45	1.10	-2.19	-0.69	-0.35
of over 3 months	2.60	1.16	1.03	0.91	-1.69	-0.25	-0.12
Total	2.03	0.94	0.81	0.68	-1.35	-0.26	-0.13

Source: NBS.

Chart 22 Real Interest Rates on Household Deposits (%)



Source: NBS and the Statistical Office of the SR.

On a year-on-year basis, interest rates on household deposits fell by 1.35 percentage points, mainly as a result of drops in interest rates on deposits with an agreed maturity of up to 1 year and savings deposits redeemable at a period of notice of up to 3 months.

The real interest rate on household deposits, calculated by deflating the rate of interest on the volume of one-year household deposits by HICP inflation, reached a negative figure in March (-0.63%), which represented a rise of 0.01 of a percentage point in comparison with the previous month. Despite a further fall in inflation, the real interest rate was stagnant as a result of drops in nominal interest rates on deposits.

Real interest rates

**ANNEXES****1. Capital Market****1.1. Primary Market****Government bonds**

Two government-bond auctions were held in April. At the first auction, Issue No. 201 was increased for the seventh time (5-year government bonds with a flexible 12M BRIBOR coupon, amounting to 3.35% p.a. for 2005). Of the planned issue-amount (Sk 40.0 billion), 40.24% had been sold by the end of April. Total demand amounted to Sk 19.8 billion, 24.11% of which was accepted.

Yields on a similar 5-year benchmark government bond fluctuated over the course of April between 3.07% and 3.14%.

At the second auction, an open government-bond issue (No. 204/F) was to be re-opened for the sixth time, with a fixed coupon (5.30% p.a.). None of the bids of investors (totalling Sk 0.91 billion) were accepted by the issuer via the Agency for Debt and Liquidity Management, since investors requested higher interest yields than the issuer was willing to accept.

Yield payment and bond redemption

In April, yields were paid in the total amount of Sk 2.0 billion and one issue amounting to Sk 10.0 billion was redeemed. Domestic investors received Sk 1.4 billion, which was 85.27% more than in the same period last year. Yields paid to foreign investors were 14.29% lower than a year earlier and amounted to Sk 0.6 billion. Bond creditors received no yields in the month of April. Of the amount of bonds redeemed, foreign investors accounted for Sk 2.1 billion (a year-on-year decrease of 32.26%). Domestic investors received Sk 7.9 billion in nominal value repayment (a year-on-year increase of 14.49%). The reduction in the amounts paid to foreign investors in 2005 compared with 2004 is probably due to the change in the taxation of incomes as of 1 January 2004, which has made it disadvantageous for domestic investors to transfer government securities to non-residents with the aim of receiving tax allowance prior to the time for yield payment.

Non-government bonds

Publicly negotiable non-government bonds were not issued during the month of April.

Chart 23 Five-Year Benchmark Government Bond – Issue No. 203 (%)

Zdroj: NBS.

Table 30 Yield Payments on Government Bonds

	Foreign investors		Domestic investors	
	Yields paid (in billions of Sk)	Share of the paid yields (in %)	Yields paid (in billions of Sk)	Share of the paid yields (in %)
April 2004	0.7	81.68	0.2	18.32
April 2005	0.6	29.70	1.4	70.30

Source: NBS.

Table 31 Nominal Value Repayments on Government Bonds

	Foreign investors		Domestic investors	
	Repaid nominal value (in billions of Sk)	Share of repaid nominal value (in %)	Repaid nominal value (in billions of Sk)	Share of repaid nominal value (in %)
April 2004	3.1	31.05	6.9	68.95
April 2005	2.1	20.68	7.9	79.32

Source: NBS.



1.2. Secondary Market

The Bratislava Stock Exchange (BCPB) was open for 21 days in April. During that period, Sk 114.8 billion was traded in 948 transactions. The volume of trading increased month-on-month by 84.3%, while the number of transactions dropped by 19%. Over the month under review, the volume of price-setting transactions reached Sk 962.6 million (531 contracts) and the volume of direct transactions Sk 113.9 billion (417 contracts).

There were 229 bond transactions totalling Sk 114.7 billion in April, of which Sk 938.4 million took place in price-setting transactions and Sk 113.7 billion in direct transactions. **Bonds**

The market capitalisation of bonds amounted to Sk 372.2 billion (a month-on-month increase of 2.1%) on the last trading day of the month. The capitalisation of quoted bonds grew by 2.1% from the end of March, to Sk 349.9 billion.

The component of the SDX (Slovak Bond Index) for corporate and bank bonds closed the month at 266.31% of the nominal value (a month-on-month increase of 1.1%), with an average yield of 3.34% to maturity and a duration of 1.574 years. The component of SDX for government bonds increased by 0.44%, to 249.58% of the nominal value, corresponding to a yield of 3.07% and a duration of 4.44 years. **SDX index**

The SDXG for the private sector, represented by government bonds, closed the month at 109.37 (price component) and 115.73 (development component), with a yield of 3.38% to maturity and a duration of 4.79 years. The short-term SDXG(≤ 5) sub-index reached 107 (for price) and 112.24 (for development), with a yield of 2.83% to maturity and a duration of 2.67 years. The long-term SDXG(> 5) sub-index closed the month at 111.65 (for price) and 119.14 (for development), with a yield of 3.63% to maturity and a duration of 7.3 years. **SDXGroup indices**

The SDXG for the private sector, represented by corporate and mortgage bonds, closed the month at 104.26 (price component) and 112.75 (development component), with a yield of 3.49% to maturity and a duration of 3.04 years. The value of the short-term SDXG(≤ 5) sub-index reached 102.77 (for price) and 111.82 (for development), with a yield of 3.19% to maturity and a duration of 2.03 years. The long-term SDXG(> 5) sub-index closed the month at 109.12 (for price) and 114.94 (for development), with a yield of 3.83% to maturity and a duration of 6.76 years.

There were 719 transactions in shares totalling Sk 146.9 billion in April. Of this amount, price-setting transactions accounted for Sk 24.2 million and direct transactions Sk 122.7 million. Trading in shares accounted for 0.13% of the total volume traded in April. Bonds were traded over the course of April in the amount of Sk 114.7 billion in 229 transactions, of which price-setting contracts accounted for Sk 938.4 million and direct transactions Sk 113.7 billion. **Shares**

On the BCPB floor, April saw the expiration of an obligatory bid for the takeover of Milsy Co. At the same time, one new bid was announced for an issue of Trellis, which is registered on the regulated free BCPB market.

By the last trading day of April, the market capitalisation of equity securities had increased by 3.5% month-on-month, to Sk 175.7 billion. The actual amount of issues that had a market price at least once in the past, except for investment funds shares and unit certificates, was Sk 161.8 billion (a month-on-month increase of 3.8%) and accounted for 92.1% of the total capitalisation of the stock market. The capitalisation of quoted issues had grown month-on-month by 6%, to Sk 102.3 billion by the end of the month.

The SAX index closed the month at 463.15 points, representing a month-on-month increase of 3.22% (164.56% year-on-year). The index reached a monthly maximum on 27 April (472.9 points) and a minimum on 12 April (442.74 points). **SAX index**



2. Monetary Developments in the Euro Area

At its meeting on 7 April 2005, the Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB) decided to leave its key interest rates unchanged. The rate for refinancing operations remained at 2.00%, the rate for one-day loans at 3.00%, and that for overnight deposits at 1.00%.

2.1. Exchange Rate Developments

At the beginning of April, the exchange rate of the single European currency against the US dollar hovered around the level of USD 1.29/EUR.

During April, the exchange rate of the dollar against the euro fluctuated within a narrow band and closed the month at roughly the same level as at the beginning of the month. The dollar exchange rate was affected first and foremost by news about the latest macroeconomic developments in the USA. A positive influence was exerted by reports on foreign capital inflow into the US economy, which was partly offset by the negative effect of information on new jobs. On the other hand, the strengthening of the euro was hampered by both economic factors (slowdown in the estimated rate of economic growth in Germany this year) and non-economic factors (referendum on the European Constitution in France). At the end of the month, the exchange rate hovered around the level of USD 1.29/EUR.

During April, the euro weakened in relation to the US dollar by 0.02% on a month-on-month basis. Since the first trading day of the year, the European currency has depreciated vis-à-vis the dollar by 4.07%.

2.2. Real Economy

According to a flash Eurostat estimate, the euro area economy grew in the first quarter of 2005 by 0.5% compared with the previous quarter, while increasing in comparison with the same quarter of 2004 by 1.4%. In the fourth quarter of 2004, euro area GDP grew by 0.2%.

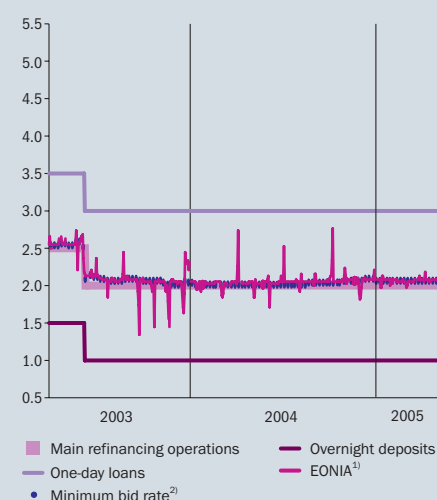
The 12-month inflation rate in the euro area, expressed in terms of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), remained unchanged in March, at the level of the previous month (2.1%). The strongest year-on-year dynamics were recorded in consumer prices in Luxembourg (3.5%) and Spain (3.4%). The steepest year-on-year increase took place in prices for dwelling (4.3%). Price levels fell in telecommunications (by 1.6%). In the same period a year earlier, consumer prices in the euro area rose by 1.7%. Eurostat foresees a year-on-year inflation rate of 2.1% in April.

In March, industrial producer prices increased year-on-year by 4.2% and month-on-month by 0.6%.

Retail sales grew on a year-on-year basis by 1.4% and in comparison with the previous month by 0.3% in March.

The rate of unemployment (seasonally adjusted) increased in March to 8.9%, from 8.8% in the previous month. The lowest unemployment rates were achieved in Ireland (4.3%), Luxembourg (4.5%), and Aus-

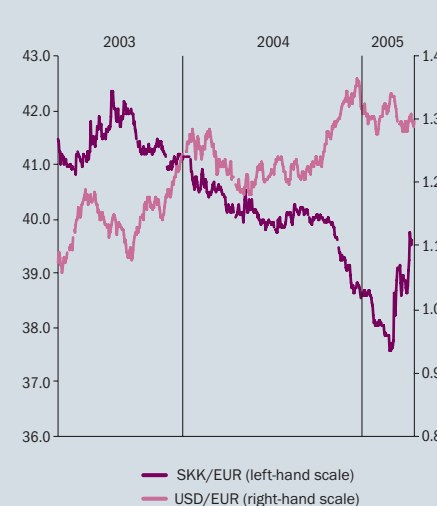
Chart 24 Key ECB Interest Rates and the EONIA (%)



Source: ECB

1) Euro OverNight Index Average (EONIA) – overnight reference rate of commercial banks operating in the euro area.
2) Minimum bid rate – the lowest rate accepted at a variable rate tender (the average value of minimum bid rates during the reserve maintenance period is used as the rate of interest on reserves).

Chart 25 Exchange Rates: SKK/EUR and USD/EUR



Source: NBS and ECB.



tria (4.6%). The highest unemployment rates within the euro area were recorded in Greece (10.2% in December 2004) and Spain (10.2%). In relative terms, the most significant increases in the year-on-year unemployment rates occurred in the Netherlands (from 4.4% to 5.0% in February) and Luxembourg (from 4.1% to 4.5%). In the same period a year earlier, the unemployment rate in the euro area stood at 8.8%.

According to the first Eurostat estimate, foreign trade in the euro area resulted in a surplus of EUR 3.0 billion in February 2005, compared with EUR 6.9 billion in the same period a year earlier. Compared with the previous month, euro area exports (seasonally adjusted) declined in volume by 0.4% and imports by 0.6% in February.



3. Methodological Notes to Selected Indicators

3.1. Monetary Statistics

3.1.1. Statistics of Monetary Aggregates (ECB Methodology)

The methodology of the ECB is implemented on the basis of data from harmonised statements of monetary and banking statistics, which were introduced by the NBS in 2003. According to the ECB methodology, monetary aggregates were calculated in 2003 and 2004 on the basis of a harmonised balance from the 'M (NBS) 1-12 – Statistical Balance' monthly statement, from which the NBS compiles a consolidated balance for the 'monetary financial institutions' (MFI) sector. In 2003, as in the national methodology, the MFI sector was composed of the National Bank of Slovakia, commercial banks with a registered office in the SR, home savings banks (building societies), and the local branches of foreign banks. With effect from January 2004, in accordance with the ECB methodology, the MFI sector has been extended to include money market investment funds, which are now required to report to the NBS on a monthly basis (the list of all MFIs monitored by the NBS is regularly updated on the web site of the National Bank of Slovakia)³.

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

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

Table 32 Calculation of Monetary Aggregates

Methodology of the NBS	Methodology of the ECB
Currency outside banks (M0)	<i>(the items are included in the individual sub-aggregates in both Slovak koruna and foreign currency)</i> Currency outside banks (M0)
+	+
Demand deposits (in SKK)	Daily (overnight) deposits and loans received
= Money (M1 – 'narrow money')	= M1 ('narrow money')
Time deposits (all maturities, in SKK)	+ Deposits and loans received, with an agreed maturity of up to 2 years
+	+ Deposits and loans received, at a period of notice of up to 3 months
Deposits in foreign currency	= M2 ('intermediate money')
= Quasi-money (QM)	+ repo operations
	+ shares and participation certificates of money market investment funds
	+ debt securities issued, with a maturity of up to 2 years, and other money market products
M2 money market (M1 + QM)	M3 monetary aggregate ('broad money')

The main differences between the individual methodologies are as follows:

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

³ The actual list of monetary financial institutions (MFIs) and detailed methodological information on harmonised monetary and banking statistics are available on the web site of the National Bank of Slovakia (<http://www.nbs.sk>) in the section 'Harmonised Monetary and Banking Statistics' in the menu 'Banking Sector in the SR.'

money market investment funds (MMIFs) in commercial banks are treated in this sense as interbank operations and are not directly included in the monetary aggregates;

- the NBS methodology includes only NBS and commercial bank liabilities in the monetary aggregates – hence the deposits of money market investment funds (MMIFs) in commercial banks appear in the balances of commercial banks as customer deposits in financial institutions and are directly included in the M2 money supply;
- **the nature and liquidity of the resources:**
 - the ECB methodology monitors liquidity through the broader M3 aggregate, which also includes repo operations, the unit certificates of open-end money market investment funds, and debt securities, which represent, in terms of liquidity and profitability, a substitute for bank deposits. As for maturity, the liabilities of the ECB with a maturity of more than 2 years are not included in the monetary aggregates;
 - the NBS methodology monitors the money supply measured in terms of the M2 aggregate, which is composed of currency in circulation and bank deposits irrespective of the time of maturity;
- **definitions of deposits and loans:**
 - the ECB methodology extends the definition of deposits to include subordinated debt in the form of deposits, liabilities arising from repo operations, and non-negotiable securities issued by banks and held by clients (in the case of loans, they include non-negotiable securities issued by clients and held by banks, subordinated debt in the form of loans, claims related to repo operations, and tradable loans);
 - the NBS methodology uses a so-called narrow definition for loans and deposits, i.e. they only correspond to the amount of funds recorded by MFIs as loans (including classified loans) and deposits;
- **in the composition of monetary aggregates:**
 - the ECB methodology (with the deposits of MMIFs being deducted from customer deposits) covers the above-mentioned sectors and the deposits of local governments (S.1313) and social insurance funds (S.1314)⁴;
 - the NBS methodology includes deposits in the M2 money supply from the following economic sectors:
 - *non-financial corporations (S.11);*
 - *financial corporations (S.123 and S.124) – including MMIF deposits;*
 - *insurance companies and pension funds (S.125);*
 - *non-profit institutions mainly serving households (S.15);*
 - *households (S.14 - sole traders);*
 - *households (S.14 - accounts of citizens).*
- **in respect of the residence of economic entities:**
 - the ECB methodology exclusively takes into account the funds of residents (in Slovak koruna as well as foreign currency);
 - the NBS methodology also monitors the koruna deposits of non-residents in the monetary aggregates;
- **in respect of accrued assets and liabilities:**
 - in the ECB methodology, accrued assets and liabilities are excluded from the monetary aggregates;
 - in the NBS methodology, accrued assets and liabilities are included in the deposit and loan accounts of clients;
- **in respect of the seasonal adjustment of time series:**
 - unlike the ECB methodology, the NBS methodology uses seasonally unadjusted data⁵.

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

With effect from 2005, customer interest rates on loans and deposits will be analysed in the situation reports (Monetary Surveys) according to ECB methodology (statistics since 2004). In contrast with the

⁴ In the methodology of the NBS, the M2 money supply excludes public sector deposits, which are monitored separately as part of net credit to the general government.

⁵ In the conditions of the NBS, the recording of seasonally adjusted data according to the methodology of the ECB is currently in the stage of preparation.



previously applied national methodology, a characteristic feature of the ECB methodology is the evaluation of interest rates on loans provided⁶ and deposits received (new contracts). According to this methodology, the subjects of monitoring are interest rates on new contracts (new business). New loans and new deposits are understood to be contracts signed for the first time, fixing the rate of interest agreed between the bank and the client, and new contracts re-negotiated with the active participation of the client.

In a breakdown by sector, lending and deposit rates for households and non-financial corporations will be analysed separately, in the way these sectors are defined in Directive No. 63/2002⁷ of the European Central Bank, concerning interest rate statistics.

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

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

Loans to households are classified by purpose as follows:

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

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

- current account overdrafts
- investment loans
- operation loans
- real estate loans
 - mortgage loans
 - building loans
 - intermediate loans
 - other real estate loans
- other loans

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

- deposits payable on demand
 - demand deposits
 - overnight deposits
- deposits with agreed maturity
 - up to 1 year
 - up to 7 days
 - up to 1 month

⁶ The term 'loan provided' is an equivalent of the term 'new loan'.

⁷ According to Article 1 paragraph 2 of Decree No. 63/2002 of the European Central Bank of 20 December 2001, concerning the statistics of interest rates of monetary financial institutions on loans to and deposits from households and non-financial corporations, the term 'households' in the definitions in Annex A to Directive No. 2223/96 of the European Communities of 25 June 1996 on the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA95) means the household sector S.14 (i.e. the population and sole traders) and non-profit institutions serving households S.15, and the term 'non-financial corporations' means sector S.11.

- up to 3 months
 - up to 6 months
 - up to 1 year
- more than 1 year
 - up to 2 years
 - over 2 years
- savings deposits
 - redeemable at a period of notice of up to 3 months
 - redeemable at a period of notice of over 3 months

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

Subsidies granted to clients by third parties are not taken into account in determining the rate of interest, because subsidies are neither paid nor received by banks. For example, interest rates on mortgage loans with a government bonus were recorded last year without the government bonus.

With effect from this year, the NBS will also monitor interest rates on new loans and new deposits in euros; they will begin to be analysed when a sufficiently long time span is available for the NBS (at least 12 months).

3.2. Balance of Payments

The compilation of the balance of payments is subject to two methodological changes in 2005. One of them is a change in the methodology of calculating the compensation of employees and will affect the balance of income (employee compensation received will be increased by social contributions paid in the host country) and current transfers (social contributions will be included in current transfers paid). These changes will have no impact on the overall balance of the current account. The second change against the methodology of previous years will be the reporting of reinvested earnings as part of in the income balance. Although the inclusion of reinvested earnings in the balance of income will mean an increase in the current account deficit, reinvested earnings will exert no pressure for an external imbalance, for they will have a counterpart in foreign direct investment.



4. Tables

Selected Indicators of Economic and Monetary Development in the SR

	Unit	2004									2005				
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 ^(p)	1	2	3	4	
REAL ECONOMY															
Gross domestic product ^{1) 2)}	SKK billions	-	-	400.9 ^(p)	-	-	615.2 ^(p)	-	-	826.5 ^(p)	-	-	.	-	.
Year-on-year change in GDP ³⁾	%	-	-	5.5 ^(p)	-	-	5.3 ^(p)	-	-	5.5 ^(p)	-	-	.	-	.
Unemployment rate ^{4) 16)}	%	15.3	14.5	13.91	13.7	13.2	13.14	12.7	12.6	13.1	13.4	13.1	12.7	.	.
Consumer prices (CPI) ^{3) 15)}	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5
Consumer prices (HICP) ³⁾	%	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.5	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.3	5.9	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7
BALANCE OF TRADE ^{2) 11) (p)}															
Exports (fob)	SKK millions	284,094	364,202	440,460	510,149	580,122	659,719	744,196	826,578	895,205	67,247	136,919	213,580	.	.
Imports (fob)	SKK millions	286,179	367,130	451,527	527,918	603,164	687,351	775,853	863,705	942,160	68,480	142,392	222,590	.	.
Balance	SKK millions	-2,085	-2,928	-11,067	-17,769	-23,042	-27,632	-31,657	-37,127	-46,955	-1,233	-5,473	-9,010	.	.
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ²⁾															
Current account ¹¹⁾	SKK millions	3,980.5	-4,617.9	-16,394.6	-21,161.9	-28,844.5	-33,315.3	-30,996.2	-34,698.3	-46,026.2	-3,641.3	-3,335.0	.	.	.
Capital and financial account	SKK millions	86.6	54,604.9	28,293.2	60,391.2	57,763.6	55,078.2	58,176.1	54,848.7	95,646.4	10,754.1	69,758.2	.	.	.
Overall balance	SKK millions	7,682.1	50,445.4	13,358.1	44,184.7	39,298.8	32,987.4	33,599.4	31,116.7	55,205.1	10,715.8	79,042.4	.	.	.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES ^{4) 7)}															
Total foreign exchange reserves	USD millions	13,016.5	14,597.0	13750.6	14,302.7	14,344.0	14,410.9	14,822.6	15,466.1	16,778.7	16,602.6	18,854.6	19,940.1	.	.
NBS foreign exchange reserves	USD millions	11,920.8	13,556.8	12362.4	13,220.3	13,128.3	13,218.7	13,517.1	13,912.9	14,913.1	14,811.2	17,218.5	18,062.1	.	.
GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT ^{4) 9)}															
Total gross external debt	USD billions	17.0	19.4	18.7	19.0	18.9	19.5	20.7	21.8	23.7	24.0	26.6	.	.	.
External debt per capita	USD	3,156	3,606	3,478	3,534	3,520	3,632	3,842	4,059	4,405	4,456	4,942	.	.	.
MONETARY INDICATORS															
Exchange rate ⁵⁾	SKK/USD	33.433	33.498	32.888	32.512	32.939	32.825	32.081	30.532	29.074	29.348	29.259	28.885	39.157	39.157
Money supply (M2) ^{4) 6) 12) 14)}	SKK billions	719.8	710.9	731	736.8	742.3	748.4	749.3	758.4	779.9	762.7	768.4	767.9	.	.
Year-on-year change in M2 ³⁾	%	4.3	1.8	7.1	5.0	4.7	6.2	5.4	5.5	7.5	10.4	10.2	12.3	.	.
M3 monetary aggregate ^{4) 15)}	SKK billions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	762.7	768.4	767.9	.	.
Year-on-year change in M3 ³⁾	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4	10.2	12.3	.	.
Loans to enterprises and households ^{4) 6) 13) 14)}	SKK billions	383.9	388.2	394.5	391.2	395.4	402.1	408.3	409.3	409.2	-	-	-	-	-
Claims of monetary financial institutions ¹⁵⁾	SKK billions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	701.4	696.8	707.6	.	.
STATE BUDGET ^{2) 4)}															
Revenue	SKK billions	98.1	109.2	120.7	139.1	153.7	172.8	195.9	213.7	242.4	24.6	39.8	65.0	90.6	90.6
Expenditure	SKK billions	92.4	111.5	133.2	157.7	178.5	202.3	226.4	247.8	312.7	20.3	40.9	62.2	84.3	84.3
Balance	SKK billions	5.7	-2.3	-12.5	-18.6	-24.8	-29.4	-30.5	-34.1	-70.3	4.3	-1.1	2.8	6.3	6.3
CUSTOMER RATES															
Average interest rate on:															
- one-year deposits	%	3.81	3.81	3.62	3.46	3.38	2.95	2.91	2.83	2.71	2.49	2.46	2.37	.	.
- short-term loans ⁸⁾	%	7.49	7.31	7.08	6.51	6.49	6.47	6.57	6.46	5.87	6.15	5.80	5.51	.	.
- new short-term loans	%	7.45	8.93	8.71	8.26	8.21	8.11	8.10	8.16	7.45	7.65	6.70	6.79	.	.
MONEY MARKET															
Interest rates set by the NBS Bank Board															
Date of maturity ¹⁰⁾		29.4.2004	29.4.2004	29.4.2004	1.7.2004	1.7.2004	1.7.2004	1.7.2004	29.11.2004	29.11.2004	29.11.2004	29.11.2004	1.3.2005	1.3.2005	1.3.2005
Overnight operations															
- sterilisation	%	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
- refinancing	%	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	4.00	4.00	4.00
Limit rate for 2-week repo tenders	%	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Basic interest rate of the NBS (until 31/12/02: discount rate)	%	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Average interbank deposit rate (BRIBOR)															
overnight	%	4.95	4.22	3.98	3.92	4.06	3.98	3.94	4.35	3.22	4.25	2.58	2.09	2.27	2.27
7-day	%	5.31	4.82	4.29	4.20	4.25	4.30	4.33	4.44	3.78	4.03	2.63	2.37	2.70	2.70
14-day	%	5.36	4.89	4.36	4.26	4.25	4.33	4.38	4.42	3.85	3.98	2.69	2.41	2.75	2.75
1-month	%	5.37	4.94	4.37	4.15	4.14	4.25	4.37	4.36	3.82	3.87	2.84	2.37	2.72	2.72
2-month	%	5.36	4.93	4.35	4.05	4.05	4.19	4.34	4.31	3.81	3.75	2.89	2.33	2.63	2.63
3-month	%	5.35	4.91	4.33	3.96	3.96	4.16	4.26	4.22	3.74	3.66	2.90	2.29	2.56	2.56
6-month	%	5.29	4.85	4.27	3.85	3.86	4.05	4.12	4.07	3.66	3.46	2.88	2.31	2.50	2.50
9-month	%	5.17	4.79	4.22	3.77	3.79	3.95	4.05	4.00	3.64	3.38	2.87	2.32	2.47	2.47
12-month	%	5.13	4.73	4.18	3.71	3.75	3.93	4.03	3.97	3.62	3.34	2.86	2.33	2.46	2.46

1) Constant prices, average for 1995.

2) Cumulative since the beginning of the year.

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

4) End-of-period figures.

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

6) At fixed initial exchange rates from 1 January 1993.

7) Methodological change with effect from 1 January 2002.

8) Excluding loans at zero interest rate.

9) Methodological change with effect from 1 January 1999.

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

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

12) As from January 2005, the NBS focuses on the analysis of M3 monetary aggregate.

13) As from January 2005, 'loans to enterprises and households' are replaced by the 'claims of monetary financial institutions' aggregate.

14) Since the Monetary Survey is at current exchange rates (as from January 2005), data on the 'M2 money supply' and 'loans to enterprises and households' must also be obtained at current rates.

The data are available on the web site of the NBS.

15) According to the methodology of the ECB.

16) Registered unemployment.

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



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

	Share of the total (in %) ¹⁾	Volume (Sk billions)												
		2004										2005		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
Claims of MFIs on residents	31.2	401.5	401.7	405.3	411.9	409.1	414.0	419.2	425.1	423.7	432.6	428.4	429.0	441.1
General government	1.7	28.4	28.5	28.2	27.7	27.8	28.3	27.5	27.9	27.8	36.4	25.2	24.9	24.1
Private sector	29.5	373.1	373.2	377.0	384.2	381.3	385.6	391.7	397.2	395.9	396.2	403.2	404.1	417.0
Non-financial corporations	16.8	238.8	235.9	236.7	239.4	232.3	233.8	234.8	237.9	233.9	224.1	230.1	228.9	236.9
– up to 1 year	7.1	103.6	102.2	100.3	102.7	101.2	101.9	101.4	102.9	101.1	91.5	96.2	94.6	99.9
– 1 to 5 years	4.0	61.6	61.5	61.8	60.7	57.9	57.0	57.6	56.8	57.3	57.4	57.6	57.5	56.9
– over 5 years	5.7	73.6	72.2	74.6	76.0	73.2	74.9	75.8	78.2	75.5	75.2	76.3	76.8	80.1
Financial corporations	3.1	36.0	36.6	36.6	38.0	39.0	38.8	40.7	40.0	39.3	44.1	43.2	43.0	43.9
Insurance corporations and pension funds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Households and non-profit institutions serving households	9.6	98.3	100.7	103.7	106.8	110.0	113.1	116.2	119.2	122.7	128.0	129.9	132.2	136.1
– consumer loans	1.4	17.8	14.3	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.5	16.0	16.8	17.5	19.0	18.9	19.6
– housing loans	6.4	66.9	72.0	73.8	75.7	77.5	79.5	81.6	83.2	85.1	87.6	87.8	89.5	91.0
– other loans	1.8	13.6	14.4	15.0	16.2	17.4	18.4	19.1	20.0	20.8	22.9	23.1	23.9	25.5
Securities other than shares and participation certificates issued by residents	18.6	268.4	269.0	261.0	263.9	264.7	269.7	277.3	276.5	281.4	272.0	268.6	263.4	261.9
General government	17.7	256.6	257.3	249.9	250.4	251.2	256.2	264.0	263.0	268.1	258.8	256.2	251.1	249.6
Private sector	0.9	11.8	11.7	11.1	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.3	13.5	13.3	13.2	12.4	12.3	12.4
Shares and other equities issued by private sector	0.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.5
Foreign assets	44.5	464.6	479.4	513.4	479.1	505.3	506.0	497.6	492.8	490.9	591.5	522.3	574.7	628.9
Fixed assets	2.4	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.6	35.5	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	36.6	34.8	34.6	34.5
Other assets	2.9	33.7	34.6	34.4	32.0	31.1	31.4	31.7	34.5	36.6	36.4	38.3	39.0	41.0
Deposits and loans received from the central government	7.1	137.0	151.4	189.2	166.5	157.5	160.0	159.7	154.4	156.4	125.4	125.5	97.3	99.9
Long-term financial liabilities	13.6	219.4	218.5	210.7	203.0	206.1	206.1	200.9	196.5	185.7	181.4	184.2	177.7	191.9
Deposits and loans received with an agreed maturity of over 2 years	3.7	50.1	48.8	48.4	48.5	48.7	48.5	48.2	48.0	48.2	51.8	52.9	53.5	52.7
Deposits redeemable at a period of notice of over 3 months	2.1	43.4	42.3	41.4	40.3	38.9	37.5	36.7	35.9	34.9	34.4	31.9	30.8	30.0
Debt securities issued with a maturity of over 2 years	1.0	9.6	9.5	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.5	11.2	11.6	12.3	13.6	13.9	14.2
Capital, reserves, and provisions	6.7	116.3	117.8	111.1	104.3	108.5	110.2	105.5	101.5	91.0	82.8	85.8	79.5	95.0
Foreign liabilities	21.8	119.6	116.2	125.2	107.2	132.0	132.1	129.2	136.2	134.5	253.4	183.6	257.5	307.3
Other liabilities	3.7	47.7	44.5	42.6	43.1	37.9	35.2	37.6	38.9	45.1	41.6	45.6	50.1	51.8
Surplus of liabilities among MFIs	-0.5	-0.2	-1.4	0.8	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-1.1	-0.7	0.4	-4.8	-5.9	-6.9
M3	54.4	683.9	694.7	684.8	706.8	716.2	727.3	738.1	743.6	751.2	770.9	762.7	768.4	767.9
Total	100.0	1,207.4	1,223.8	1,253.2	1,226.3	1,249.5	1,260.5	1,265.3	1,268.5	1,272.2	1,373.1	1,296.8	1,345.1	1,411.9

1) In the current month.



Monetary Survey

(At current exchange rates)

(SKK billions)

	2004										2005			
	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.	31.12. ¹⁾	1.1. ¹⁾	31.1.	28.2.	31.3.
Current SKK/USD exchange rate	32.982	34.126	32.695	32.844	33.370	33.408	32.492	31.386	29.627	28.496	28.496	29.447	28.710	29.943
Current SKK/EUR exchange rate	40.207	40.359	40.069	39.946	40.138	40.218	40.048	39.940	39.288	38.796	38.796	38.426	37.880	38.832
ASSETS														
Net foreign assets	202.1	215.1	196.1	195.2	205.0	211.8	189.4	179.2	177.9	169.5	169.7	173.4	178.4	199.1
Foreign assets	441.9	450.2	482.2	456.6	481.9	483.8	473.0	470.0	463.1	484.0	484.0	494.9	547.5	602.7
Foreign liabilities	239.8	235.1	286.1	261.4	276.9	272.0	283.6	290.8	285.2	314.5	314.3	321.5	369.1	403.6
Net domestic assets	520.6	516.6	525.4	547.5	543.6	542.6	570.4	581.0	588.6	615.9	614.8	599.6	599.6	574.1
Domestic credits	686.9	680.2	680.2	701.6	701.8	714.4	724.8	734.1	735.2	755.7	770.0	762.9	766.6	776.3
Net credit to general government	308.2	300.7	296.7	311.3	314.2	322.6	326.9	330.3	333.0	354.4	368.6	355.2	357.6	354.5
- Net credit to government (excluding the NPF)	311.9	307.5	311.0	325.3	320.5	329.3	333.6	337.0	336.7	357.6	371.8	358.4	360.5	357.4
- Net credit to the National Property Fund	-3.7	-6.8	-14.3	-14.0	-6.3	-6.7	-6.7	-6.7	-3.7	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2	-2.9	-2.9
Credits to enterprises and households	378.7	379.5	383.5	390.3	387.6	391.8	397.9	403.8	402.2	401.3	401.4	407.7	409.0	421.8
Credits in Slovak koruna	306.0	303.1	302.5	304.2	301.6	306.2	311.7	314.3	319.1	318.2	318.3	322.3	326.8	333.1
- Credits to enterprises ²⁾	215.3	210.0	206.9	205.2	199.9	201.1	204.0	203.8	205.7	201.5	201.6	203.5	205.6	208.5
- Credits to households	90.7	93.1	95.6	99.0	101.7	105.1	107.7	110.5	113.4	116.7	116.7	118.8	121.2	124.6
Credits in foreign currency	72.7	76.4	81.0	86.1	86.0	85.6	86.2	89.5	83.1	83.1	83.1	85.4	82.2	88.7
LIABILITIES														
Money Supply (M2)	722.7	731.7	721.5	742.7	748.6	754.4	759.8	760.2	766.5	785.4	784.5	773.0	778.0	773.2
Money (M1)	258.9	260.8	268.0	279.2	279.7	282.8	288.7	284.8	293.4	311.3	309.6	299.4	315.7	313.1
Currency outside banks (M0)	90.8	90.9	91.9	93.2	93.8	95.4	96.3	97.6	97.8	100.5	100.4	100.5	101.5	102.8
Demand deposits	168.1	169.9	176.1	186.0	185.9	187.4	192.4	187.2	195.6	210.8	209.2	198.9	214.2	210.3
- Households	83.4	83.8	85.6	87.8	89.2	89.6	90.5	91.1	92.4	96.2	94.7	97.8	102.6	104.3
- Enterprises	81.1	84.0	89.0	96.3	94.2	95.7	99.6	94.3	100.7	113.2	113.1	98.1	107.8	103.7
- Insurance companies	3.6	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.4	3.0	3.8	2.3
Quasi-money (QM)	463.8	470.9	453.5	463.5	468.9	471.6	471.1	475.4	473.1	474.1	474.9	473.6	462.3	460.1
Time and savings deposits	377.9	385.6	368.7	368.8	379.5	381.1	378.3	377.0	374.1	386.2	386.9	385.1	381.1	381.6
- Households	236.5	234.9	232.9	230.3	228.1	225.2	224.0	222.8	221.1	222.8	223.9	222.9	218.1	213.5
- Enterprises	125.0	134.2	119.1	122.2	129.3	133.9	131.2	133.2	131.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	138.9	144.5
- Insurance companies	16.4	16.5	16.7	16.3	22.1	22.0	23.1	21.0	21.5	26.9	26.6	24.9	24.1	23.6
Foreign-currency deposits	85.9	85.3	84.8	94.7	89.4	90.5	92.8	98.4	99.0	87.9	88.0	88.5	81.2	78.5
- Households	51.3	50.7	49.7	49.4	49.3	48.7	48.3	47.8	46.1	44.4	42.5	41.4	39.8	39.4
- Enterprises	34.6	34.6	35.1	45.3	40.1	41.8	44.5	50.6	52.9	43.5	45.5	47.1	41.4	39.1
Other items net	166.3	163.6	154.8	154.1	158.2	171.8	154.4	153.1	146.6	139.8	155.2	163.3	167.0	202.2

Memorandum Items

Net foreign assets of the banking sector (excluding foreign liabilities of government)	344.7	364.5	390.2	385.8	390.9	396.6	380.8	373.1	367.5	360.0	360.0	366.7	363.7	406.9
- of which: foreign assets	441.9	450.2	482.2	456.6	481.9	483.8	473.0	470.0	463.1	484.0	484.0	494.9	547.5	602.7
- of which: foreign liabilities	97.2	85.7	92.0	70.8	91.0	87.2	92.2	96.9	95.6	124.0	124.0	128.2	183.8	195.8
Net credit to the central government	405.7	403.0	408.7	427.8	426.8	432.7	439.3	440.5	440.6	446.7	-	-	-	-
Net credit to the general government (excluding foreign liabilities of government)	210.7	199.0	156.1	182.4	185.2	191.7	198.4	202.4	207.2	230.6	244.8	232.9	237.2	233.1
- of which: liabilities of government and NPF	420.9	416.1	418.5	417.8	417.0	395.4	409.0	409.4	422.0	456.7	412.4	398.9	376.0	373.7
- of which: claims of government and NPF	210.2	217.1	262.4	235.4	231.8	203.7	210.6	207.0	214.8	226.1	167.6	166.0	138.8	140.6
Foreign liabilities of government	97.5	101.7	140.6	128.9	129.0	130.9	128.5	127.9	125.8	123.8	123.8	122.3	120.4	121.4
Other public sector deposits in NBS ³⁾	11.7	14.4	13.6	9.5	12.0	14.6	14.6	18.3	16.6	11.6	-	8.6	9.4	3.0
Money market fund shares/units	15.7	17.0	18.3	20.2	22.3	24.7	26.7	28.4	30.7	32.7	-	36.0	39.7	42.4

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

2) Revision of data for 2004.

3) Deposits of higher territorial units, deposits of government in foreign currency (EU funds) and non-budgetary deposits of government agencies in NBS are included in Net credit to government, since 1 January 2005.



Average Interest Rates on New Loans

(ECB methodology)

(%)

	2004										2005		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
Loans in total¹⁾	8.33	8.00	7.66	7.64	7.21	7.17	7.17	7.29	7.32	5.60	6.94	6.22	6.15
Current account overdrafts	8.89	8.75	8.56	8.38	7.86	7.90	7.74	8.08	7.75	7.48	7.72	7.08	6.62
Operation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.74	3.32	3.49
Investment loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.41	4.67	5.05
Consumer loans	12.41	12.06	11.91	15.57	14.30	13.89	13.66	12.83	13.89	13.60	12.97	12.36	11.43
Real estate loans	7.35	7.38	7.49	7.66	7.58	7.58	7.72	7.45	7.05	7.05	7.15	6.63	6.46
of which:													
Mortgage loans	7.41	7.32	7.50	7.42	7.48	7.44	7.66	7.38	6.67	6.76	7.12	6.34	5.96
Construction loans	5.17	5.30	5.16	5.13	5.33	5.13	5.08	5.24	5.10	5.06	5.13	5.06	5.16
Intermediate loans	7.53	7.61	7.64	7.64	7.54	7.60	7.60	7.58	7.58	7.45	7.46	7.27	7.22
Other real estate loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.23	6.86	6.71
Other loans	7.53	6.86	6.67	5.95	5.35	5.35	5.54	5.30	5.81	4.02	6.45	5.88	5.68
Floating rate + IRF for up to 1 year incl.	8.43	8.04	7.77	7.49	7.04	7.07	7.06	7.20	7.23	5.42	6.90	6.13	6.05
IRF for over 1 year and up to 5 years incl.	7.59	7.58	6.65	9.63	9.73	8.61	8.68	8.48	8.56	8.82	8.03	7.76	8.03
IRF for over 5 years and up to 10 years incl.	7.47	7.55	7.42	7.44	7.40	7.02	7.39	7.18	7.06	6.55	6.87	6.44	6.35
IRF for over 10 years	7.47	7.08	6.72	7.57	6.30	7.06	8.78	8.75	6.26	6.83	6.82	6.06	6.01
Households													
Loans in total	10.84	10.61	10.37	10.95	10.17	9.95	9.76	10.60	10.28	10.21	10.67	10.33	9.99
Current account overdrafts	11.81	11.69	11.38	11.63	10.71	10.50	10.40	11.99	10.46	10.32	11.31	11.10	10.99
Consumer loans	12.41	12.06	11.91	15.57	14.30	13.89	13.66	12.83	13.89	13.60	12.97	12.36	11.44
Real estate loans	7.35	7.38	7.49	7.66	7.58	7.59	7.72	7.46	7.08	7.06	7.15	6.63	6.48
of which:													
Mortgage loans	7.41	7.32	7.50	7.42	7.48	7.44	7.66	7.38	6.67	6.76	7.12	6.34	5.95
Construction loans	5.17	5.30	5.16	5.13	5.33	5.13	5.08	5.24	5.10	5.06	5.13	5.06	5.16
Intermediate loans	7.53	7.61	7.64	7.66	7.55	7.63	7.60	7.60	7.69	7.47	7.47	7.29	7.23
Other real estate loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.23	6.86	6.79
Other loans	10.71	10.37	10.34	8.85	7.66	8.16	9.18	9.41	11.42	10.73	10.94	9.76	9.50
Floating rate + IRF for up to 1 year incl.	11.27	11.12	10.84	11.14	10.31	10.16	10.00	11.23	10.43	10.12	10.72	10.35	10.07
IRF for over 1 year and up to 5 years incl.	11.11	10.30	10.33	12.86	11.30	10.44	10.00	9.51	10.91	12.31	12.41	12.24	11.89
IRF for over 5 years and up to 10 years incl.	7.50	7.57	7.69	7.61	7.52	7.56	7.58	7.55	7.52	7.76	7.28	7.24	7.05
IRF for over 10 years	7.54	7.12	7.34	8.15	8.48	7.65	8.97	8.88	8.00	6.95	7.72	7.19	6.54
Non-financial corporations													
Loans in total	7.67	7.20	6.85	6.75	6.20	6.25	6.20	6.07	6.32	5.38	5.92	5.13	4.83
Current account overdrafts	8.13	7.93	7.69	7.45	6.81	6.90	6.85	6.66	6.80	6.31	6.46	5.68	5.20
Operation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.61	3.31	3.38
Investment loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.66	4.64	4.89
Other loans	7.06	6.21	6.09	5.88	5.24	5.24	5.22	5.08	5.40	4.52	6.10	4.71	4.22
Loans up 1 million EUR	7.38	5.92	6.23	6.40	5.95	5.40	5.60	5.14	5.96	5.35	5.29	4.78	4.53
Loans over 1 million EUR	6.92	6.60	5.95	5.55	4.86	5.16	5.06	5.03	5.08	4.19	4.56	3.47	3.43
Floating rate + IRF for up to 1 year incl.	7.72	7.22	6.92	6.78	6.19	6.27	6.21	6.07	6.35	5.38	5.93	5.12	4.82
IRF for over 1 year and up to 5 years incl.	7.14	6.75	5.92	6.22	6.56	5.90	5.00	5.79	5.62	5.74	5.54	5.56	5.05
IRF for over 5 years and up to 10 years incl.	7.39	7.24	6.40	6.48	6.84	4.90	6.68	6.70	6.28	5.20	5.96	4.92	4.97
IRF for over 10 years	7.06	8.28	6.09	6.88	5.59	6.21	7.93	6.05	5.63	6.07	5.76	4.95	4.87

Note: IRF – initial rate fixation.

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



Average Interest Rates on New Deposits

(ECB methodology)

(%)

	2004										2005		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
Deposits in total ¹⁾	2.76	2.68	2.26	2.22	1.87	2.30	2.09	1.95	1.95	1.67	1.96	1.23	1.29
Deposits payable on demand	1.46	1.47	1.17	1.62	0.92	1.29	1.12	0.94	0.96	0.90	1.17	0.84	0.62
of which: demand deposits	1.28	1.19	0.95	1.15	0.78	0.96	0.86	0.76	0.76	0.83	0.81	0.58	0.48
overnight deposits	3.40	4.09	2.42	4.92	2.56	4.90	3.63	2.76	2.54	2.45	3.37	2.07	1.49
Deposits with agreed maturity ²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.58	2.29	2.43
- up to 1 year in total	4.72	4.44	4.30	3.84	3.63	4.07	3.97	3.79	3.95	3.30	3.59	2.29	2.43
- up to 7 days	4.55	4.34	3.97	3.52	3.34	4.33	3.76	3.18	3.52	2.75	3.57	2.20	1.83
- up to 1 month	4.90	4.68	4.55	4.05	3.88	4.10	4.12	4.08	4.10	3.59	3.66	2.56	2.65
- up to 3 months	3.88	3.28	3.76	3.05	3.12	3.40	2.90	2.95	2.97	2.76	2.61	2.02	1.73
- up to 6 months	4.28	2.93	3.35	2.89	2.58	2.27	2.19	2.57	2.29	2.27	2.09	2.02	1.77
- up to 1 year	3.53	3.67	3.41	1.31	1.50	1.55	1.81	2.08	2.03	2.85	2.24	2.01	1.76
- over 1 year in total	3.60	3.28	2.88	2.95	2.85	2.68	2.75	2.76	2.70	2.59	3.42	2.30	2.47
- up to 2 years	3.47	3.33	2.64	2.95	2.88	2.32	2.74	2.76	2.69	2.18	2.44	1.92	2.03
- over 2 years	3.62	3.26	3.06	2.96	2.81	2.74	2.80	2.76	2.71	2.67	3.76	2.35	2.71
Savings deposits	2.78	2.40	2.26	1.47	1.28	1.32	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.18	0.98
- redeemable at a period of notice of up to 3 months	3.30	2.97	2.67	2.41	1.99	1.97	1.98	1.98	1.97	1.80	1.75	1.46	1.11
- redeemable at a period of notice of over 3 months	2.61	2.19	2.12	1.12	1.00	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.16	1.14	1.03	0.91
Households													
Deposits in total	2.03	1.79	1.44	1.16	0.99	1.02	1.01	1.00	0.98	0.94	0.95	0.81	0.68
Deposits payable on demand	1.11	0.97	0.79	0.81	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.64	0.64	0.58	0.61	0.57	0.44
of which: demand deposits	1.09	0.96	0.77	0.77	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.43
overnight deposits	3.06	3.76	2.89	4.49	2.24	3.96	3.24	2.11	1.98	1.73	3.07	1.40	1.18
Deposits with agreed maturity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.39	1.82	1.71
- up to 1 year in total	3.29	3.05	3.07	2.57	2.42	2.62	2.59	2.62	2.56	2.32	2.39	1.82	1.71
- up to 7 days	3.60	3.50	2.90	2.57	2.20	3.25	2.80	2.58	2.60	2.13	2.68	1.45	1.55
- up to 1 month	3.20	3.13	3.12	2.65	2.67	2.68	2.70	2.74	2.58	2.35	2.45	1.95	1.83
- up to 3 months	3.43	2.79	3.23	2.78	2.39	2.58	2.61	2.59	2.75	2.41	2.18	1.83	1.57
- up to 6 months	3.26	2.81	3.09	2.74	1.99	1.97	2.14	2.49	2.29	2.27	1.89	1.79	1.70
- up to 1 year	3.23	3.24	1.89	1.11	1.32	1.09	1.39	1.62	1.21	1.83	2.02	1.94	1.66
- long-term over 1 year	3.40	3.25	2.83	2.86	2.70	2.71	2.71	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.42	2.20	1.99
- up to 2 years	3.42	3.16	2.64	2.53	2.50	2.28	2.28	2.39	2.28	2.25	2.64	2.17	1.16
- over 2 years	3.39	3.26	3.02	2.96	2.82	2.79	2.81	2.76	2.71	2.66	1.91	2.21	2.14
Savings deposits	2.78	2.39	2.26	1.46	1.27	1.31	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.34	1.18	0.98
- redeemable at a period of notice of up to 3 months	3.29	2.96	2.66	2.40	1.97	1.95	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.79	1.75	1.45	1.10
- redeemable at a period of notice of over 3 months	2.60	2.19	2.12	1.11	1.00	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.16	1.13	1.03	0.91
Non-financial corporations													
Deposits in total	3.50	3.34	2.71	2.78	2.24	2.85	2.57	2.26	2.19	1.88	2.41	1.43	1.37
Deposits payable on demand	1.67	1.58	1.45	1.95	1.04	1.63	1.45	1.09	1.19	0.89	1.61	1.00	0.76
of which: demand deposits	1.32	1.26	0.99	1.26	0.80	1.16	0.97	0.80	0.81	0.70	1.02	0.58	0.49
overnight deposits	3.70	4.01	3.31	5.35	2.72	4.97	3.84	2.74	2.56	2.49	3.76	2.08	1.66
Deposits with agreed maturity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.68	2.34	2.34
- up to 1 year in total	5.14	4.85	4.17	4.30	3.55	4.28	4.03	3.57	3.57	3.19	3.70	2.25	2.16
- up to 7 days	4.62	4.37	4.02	3.64	3.14	4.38	3.78	3.14	3.61	2.67	3.62	2.22	1.86
- up to 1 month	5.56	5.20	4.66	4.20	3.99	4.18	4.19	4.10	4.08	3.67	3.73	2.82	2.57
- up to 3 months	5.15	4.96	4.28	3.46	3.60	3.39	3.35	3.02	3.42	3.14	3.16	2.24	2.00
- up to 6 months	5.15	4.62	4.05	3.47	2.28	3.40	2.25	1.52	2.20	1.39	2.86	2.30	2.11
- up to 1 year	4.28	4.15	4.17	1.28	1.34	1.16	1.15	2.24	3.13	3.25	2.85	2.01	1.64
- long-term over 1 year	4.69	3.48	3.19	2.57	1.91	2.40	3.35	3.46	3.57	2.20	2.24	1.64	1.24
- up to 2 years	4.06	4.10	2.44	2.82	2.59	3.24	3.35	4.25	3.84	2.11	2.11	1.65	1.24
- over 2 years	4.71	2.73	3.20	2.53	1.54	2.35	0.00	2.99	3.21	2.92	3.00	1.41	0.00
Savings deposits	3.33	3.28	3.01	2.73	2.58	2.58	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.21	2.27	1.69	1.22
- redeemable at a period of notice of up to 3 months	3.31	3.27	3.03	2.73	2.60	2.60	2.46	2.44	2.45	2.20	2.26	1.72	1.20
- redeemable at a period of notice of over 3 months	3.49	3.32	2.85	2.77	2.34	2.34	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.38	2.36	1.37	1.44

1) Total deposits include the deposits of insurance corporations, pension funds and the general government.

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



Volumes of New Loans and Average Lending Rates of Commercial Banks

(National methodology)

		2004										2005		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
Loans in total ¹⁾	a	101.80	94.69	93.50	103.07	91.11	98.22	99.55	100.50	105.84	141.04	98.41	98.25	99.27
	b	7.55	7.51	8.77	8.53	8.15	8.08	7.91	8.05	8.08	7.40	7.64	6.57	6.63
of which:														
Current account overdrafts	a	33.44	39.18	40.51	40.13	38.38	39.29	40.66	43.67	42.95	53.09	45.88	48.91	47.17
	b	8.48	8.52	11.96	12.68	11.47	11.70	11.05	10.99	11.14	11.65	9.84	8.62	9.16
Investment loans	a	5.19	4.02	3.93	5.97	4.42	5.21	6.44	4.10	4.78	7.25	3.14	4.65	6.43
	b	6.82	6.91	6.52	6.07	5.85	5.56	5.46	5.73	5.65	5.02	4.94	4.38	3.85
Operation loans	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.45	26.34	27.99
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.77	3.48	3.12
Consumer loans	a	1.06	1.35	2.36	2.30	2.20	2.14	2.16	2.69	3.44	4.15	3.09	1.20	1.54
	b	14.71	13.27	13.88	13.97	13.39	12.90	12.52	12.24	12.71	12.48	11.43	12.35	11.30
Housing loans	a	3.39	3.39	4.09	4.37	4.65	4.69	4.89	5.05	4.88	5.07	2.90	3.14	3.58
	b	7.17	7.17	7.37	7.16	7.30	7.54	7.59	7.52	7.46	6.93	6.27	5.76	5.90
of which: mortgage loans	a	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.36	0.53	0.56	0.70	0.76	0.84	0.75	0.66	0.77
without state bonus	b	8.13	7.86	7.96	7.54	7.82	7.63	7.52	6.95	6.85	6.88	6.73	6.54	6.36
mortgage loans	a	1.60	1.58	1.64	1.77	1.82	1.54	1.46	1.45	1.41	1.39	0.88	0.54	0.57
with state bonus – client	b	5.84	5.70	5.80	6.03	5.98	6.22	6.27	6.21	6.15	6.03	6.48	6.01	6.25
mortgage loans	a	1.60	1.58	1.64	1.77	1.82	1.54	1.46	1.45	1.41	1.39	0.88	0.54	0.57
with state bonus – bank	b	7.33	7.24	7.25	7.06	6.93	6.99	6.93	6.90	6.79	6.77	6.82	6.69	6.34
construction loans	a	0.21	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.09
	b	6.61	4.94	5.17	5.06	5.25	5.33	5.31	5.39	5.32	5.24	5.26	5.26	5.26
intermediate loans	a	0.69	0.81	1.00	1.14	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.03	0.96	0.99	0.51	0.51	0.61
	b	7.13	7.39	7.44	7.41	7.41	7.48	7.35	7.39	7.32	7.33	7.28	7.22	7.16
other real estate loans	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.67	1.34	1.53
	b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.83	4.76	5.06
Other loans	a	54.03	38.30	37.37	45.50	35.92	41.88	39.23	39.98	44.13	64.86	5.32	8.16	5.79
	b	6.81	6.03	5.67	5.25	4.91	4.99	5.06	4.94	5.17	3.91	5.77	4.12	4.48
Short-term loans	a	86.37	81.99	79.48	86.62	77.63	83.82	82.16	86.86	88.54	120.67	87.09	84.41	85.33
	b	7.52	7.45	8.93	8.71	8.26	8.21	8.11	8.10	8.16	7.45	7.68	6.78	6.81
- with a maturity of up to 7 days	a	50.06	47.17	50.68	56.54	30.29	38.68	33.85	36.71	40.16	52.36	35.77	40.21	31.91
	b	7.52	7.32	9.32	9.21	6.58	6.87	6.16	6.04	5.84	5.69	5.99	5.57	4.96
- up to 1 month	a	7.18	6.21	5.05	7.34	6.19	6.19	8.27	5.09	6.52	17.97	7.62	6.94	8.66
	b	6.74	6.51	7.07	5.57	5.37	5.31	5.86	5.52	5.69	3.77	5.51	4.23	3.99
- up to 3 months	a	5.13	2.63	3.54	2.85	5.93	4.19	3.05	5.90	3.14	5.24	5.59	3.67	4.36
	b	6.69	6.36	6.30	6.09	5.37	5.41	6.26	5.49	5.53	5.36	4.91	3.58	3.48
- up to 6 months	a	1.16	1.10	0.53	0.96	0.61	1.54	0.82	0.99	0.66	1.38	1.03	0.75	1.66
	b	7.00	6.61	6.67	6.45	5.27	4.54	5.30	5.32	5.70	5.04	4.66	4.28	3.10
- up to 12 months	a	22.84	24.87	19.67	18.93	34.60	33.22	36.17	38.17	38.05	43.73	37.08	32.85	38.75
	b	7.94	8.07	8.92	8.96	10.79	10.83	10.67	10.90	11.30	11.38	10.24	9.21	9.50
Long-term loans with a maturity of 1 to 5 years	a	10.39	7.95	9.09	8.69	8.12	8.56	9.67	7.40	9.92	10.64	6.83	9.76	7.08
	b	8.06	8.25	8.17	8.18	7.86	7.58	7.17	8.11	7.98	7.80	7.31	4.83	5.70
Long-term loans with a maturity of over 5 years	a	5.04	4.75	4.93	7.77	5.36	5.84	7.72	6.23	7.38	9.72	4.50	4.08	6.85
	b	7.13	7.34	7.28	6.89	7.07	7.01	6.73	7.27	7.21	6.39	7.42	6.28	5.25

a – Volume (SKK billions).

b – Average interest rate (%).

1) Excluding loans at zero interest rate.



Koruna Deposits and Average Deposit Rates

(National methodology)

		2004										2005			
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	
Deposits in total	a	601.39	632.70	625.53	625.03	637.29	666.03	663.68	656.28	662.96	669.70	659.78	614.32	668.07	
	b	3.06	2.98	2.60	2.49	2.24	2.51	2.37	2.30	2.28	2.01	2.19	1.56	1.59	
of which:															
Demand deposits	a	190.49	193.26	199.02	213.25	206.66	209.81	214.26	207.98	216.82	247.20	215.47	229.87	226.16	
	b	1.28	1.19	0.95	1.10	0.78	0.96	0.86	0.76	0.76	0.83	0.81	0.56	0.48	
Time deposits	a	312.85	343.00	331.33	317.69	337.71	364.97	359.66	359.65	358.21	331.22	397.33	338.66	397.12	
	b	4.22	4.11	3.62	3.55	3.21	3.53	3.37	3.27	3.27	2.88	3.03	2.29	2.29	
– short-term	a	291.85	323.17	310.95	296.96	316.90	344.44	338.94	339.18	337.59	311.01	332.65	273.28	332.36	
	b	4.11	4.00	3.48	3.46	3.10	3.47	3.29	3.18	3.19	2.78	2.97	2.05	2.10	
– overnight	a	17.23	20.89	35.06	30.83	17.59	19.24	21.78	20.77	27.20	12.09	35.42	47.87	36.09	
	b	3.40	4.09	2.42	4.92	2.56	4.90	3.62	2.76	2.54	2.44	3.37	2.06	1.49	
– up to 7 days	a	19.96	43.88	28.17	20.96	37.91	35.36	32.98	33.68	27.47	53.16	27.31	50.55	29.47	
	b	3.83	4.19	3.51	3.27	2.75	4.24	3.55	3.00	3.24	2.79	3.14	2.02	2.01	
– up to 1 month	a	151.13	163.93	146.79	143.92	159.15	180.56	186.29	186.73	193.42	156.29	183.77	86.63	183.72	
	b	4.46	4.24	3.78	3.37	3.33	3.50	3.53	3.54	3.57	3.01	3.17	1.88	2.27	
– up to 3 months	a	63.65	55.65	62.52	60.91	62.39	70.76	63.25	63.48	55.24	55.33	52.14	53.49	49.81	
	b	3.70	3.28	3.27	2.99	2.80	2.83	2.67	2.66	2.51	2.37	2.27	2.15	1.90	
– up to 6 months	a	21.45	20.03	18.99	20.01	20.30	19.59	18.77	18.52	18.41	18.29	18.62	18.36	17.00	
	b	3.85	3.67	3.40	3.26	3.06	2.75	2.42	2.40	2.33	2.34	2.32	2.22	1.97	
– up to 12 months	a	18.42	18.78	19.41	20.33	19.55	18.94	15.86	15.99	15.86	15.85	15.40	16.38	16.27	
	b	3.88	3.81	3.81	3.62	3.46	3.38	2.95	2.91	2.83	2.71	2.49	2.46	2.37	
– medium-term	a	19.81	18.99	19.24	19.45	19.57	19.70	19.98	19.73	19.87	19.46	26.17	26.29	26.01	
	b	5.67	5.89	5.72	4.72	4.67	4.65	4.64	4.65	4.58	4.33	3.75	3.71	3.65	
– up to 2 years	a	13.15	12.78	13.41	13.58	13.66	13.52	13.65	13.29	13.38	12.99	12.87	12.88	13.14	
	b	6.03	6.12	5.98	4.64	4.60	4.56	4.51	4.54	4.50	4.15	4.12	4.09	4.05	
– up to 5 years	a	6.66	6.20	5.83	5.87	5.91	6.18	6.33	6.43	6.48	6.47	13.30	13.41	12.87	
	b	4.96	5.42	5.14	4.91	4.83	4.85	4.93	4.88	4.75	4.70	3.40	3.34	3.25	
– long-term over 5 years	a	1.20	0.84	1.14	1.27	1.24	0.82	0.75	0.75	0.76	0.76	38.51	39.09	38.74	
	b	8.16	8.95	7.29	7.99	8.11	5.06	5.03	5.06	5.10	5.11	3.01	3.00	2.99	
Savings deposits	a	98.05	96.44	95.18	94.09	92.92	91.25	89.76	88.64	87.93	91.27	46.98	45.79	44.80	
	b	2.79	2.57	2.50	2.04	1.95	1.98	2.00	2.01	2.03	2.06	1.35	1.18	0.98	
– short-term	a	41.41	40.61	39.90	39.21	38.23	37.03	36.16	35.44	34.79	34.59	34.86	33.84	32.86	
	b	2.95	2.59	2.42	1.72	1.46	1.48	1.50	1.52	1.54	1.46	1.48	1.26	0.98	
– medium-term	a	15.10	14.72	14.45	14.18	13.76	13.40	13.14	12.95	12.77	12.64	12.09	11.92	11.90	
	b	2.31	1.85	1.83	0.79	0.78	0.89	0.89	1.01	1.01	0.69	0.70	0.98	1.01	
– long-term	a	41.54	41.11	40.83	40.69	40.93	40.82	40.46	40.25	40.37	44.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	
	b	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.81	2.81	2.82	2.82	2.83	0.88	0.78	0.57	
Time and savings deposits	a	410.90	439.44	426.51	411.78	430.63	456.22	449.42	448.30	446.14	422.50	444.31	384.45	441.91	
	b	3.88	3.77	3.37	3.21	2.94	3.22	3.09	3.01	3.02	2.70	2.85	2.16	2.15	
– short-term	a	333.26	363.78	350.85	336.18	355.13	381.47	375.09	374.62	372.38	345.60	367.51	307.12	365.23	
	b	3.96	3.84	3.36	3.25	2.93	3.27	3.11	3.02	3.03	2.65	2.83	1.96	2.00	
– medium-term	a	34.91	33.70	33.69	33.63	33.33	33.10	33.12	32.68	32.64	32.10	38.26	38.20	37.91	
	b	4.21	4.12	4.05	3.06	3.06	3.13	3.15	3.20	3.18	2.90	2.78	2.86	2.82	
– long-term	a	42.73	41.95	41.97	41.97	42.17	41.65	41.21	41.00	41.13	44.79	38.55	39.13	38.78	
	b	2.95	2.92	2.92	2.96	2.96	2.85	2.85	2.86	2.86	2.87	3.01	3.00	2.99	

a – Volume (SKK billions).

b – Average interest rate (%).



Basic Characteristics of Interest Rates on Loans and Deposits

(National methodology)

(%, percentage points)

	li- ne	2004										2005		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
Average interest rate on total credit ¹⁾	1	7.57	7.48	7.35	7.18	6.81	6.81	6.74	6.73	6.69	6.43	6.49	6.26	6.06
Average interest rate on deposits	2	3.06	2.98	2.60	2.49	2.24	2.51	2.37	2.30	2.28	2.01	2.18	1.56	1.59
Average interest rate on new loans ¹⁾	3	7.55	7.51	8.77	8.53	8.15	8.08	7.92	8.05	8.10	7.35	7.64	6.57	6.63
Average interbank money market rate (1D to 12M – mid rates)	4	5.51	5.11	4.64	4.10	3.80	3.86	3.98	4.06	4.10	3.54	3.60	2.64	2.16
Average interest rate on new short-term loans ¹⁾	5	7.52	7.45	8.93	8.72	8.26	8.21	8.12	8.10	8.18	7.44	7.68	6.78	6.81
Average interest rate on short-term deposits	6	3.96	3.84	3.36	3.25	2.93	3.27	3.11	3.02	3.03	2.65	2.83	1.96	2.00
Difference between the average interest rates on new short-term loans and short-term deposits (line 5 – line 6)	7	3.55	3.61	5.57	5.46	5.33	4.94	5.01	5.08	5.15	4.79	4.85	4.82	4.81
Basic interest rate of the NBS (until 31 Dec. 2002 discount rate)	8	6.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00
12-month rate of inflation	9	8.20	8.00	8.30	8.10	8.50	7.20	6.70	6.60	6.30	5.90	3.20	2.70	2.50
Year-on-year increase in industrial producer prices	10	2.10	2.20	3.00	3.10	3.00	3.70	4.00	4.70	4.50	4.30	2.80	2.10	2.60
Real interest rate on new short-term loans (line 5 – line 10)	11	5.42	5.25	5.93	5.62	5.26	4.51	4.12	3.40	3.68	3.14	4.88	4.68	4.21
Difference between the average interest rate on new short-term loans and the rate of inflation (line 5 – line 9)	12	-0.68	-0.55	0.63	0.62	-0.24	1.01	1.42	1.50	1.88	1.54	4.48	4.08	4.31
Average interest rate on one-year deposits	13	3.88	3.81	3.81	3.62	3.46	3.38	2.95	2.91	2.83	2.71	2.49	2.46	2.37
Real interest rate on one-year deposits (line 13 – line 9)	14	-4.32	-4.19	-4.49	-4.48	-5.04	-3.82	-3.75	-3.69	-3.47	-3.19	-0.71	-0.24	-0.13
Nominal interest margin (line 1 – line 2)	15	4.52	4.49	4.75	4.69	4.57	4.30	4.37	4.43	4.41	4.42	4.31	4.70	4.47
Difference between the average interest rates on new loans and total deposits (line 3 – line 2)	16	4.50	4.53	6.17	6.05	5.91	5.57	5.55	5.75	5.82	5.34	5.46	5.01	5.04
Difference between the average interest rate on new short-term loans and the average interbank money market rate (line 5 – line 4)	17	2.01	2.34	4.29	4.62	4.46	4.35	4.14	4.04	4.08	3.90	4.08	4.14	4.65
Difference between the average interest rate on new loans and the average interbank money market rate (line 3 – line 4)	18	2.04	2.40	4.13	4.44	4.35	4.22	3.94	3.99	4.00	3.81	4.04	3.93	4.47
Average interest rate on loans ²⁾	19	7.30	7.20	7.07	6.91	6.55	6.56	6.51	6.51	6.47	6.23	6.28	6.05	5.86
Nominal interest margin (line 19 – line 2)	20	4.24	4.22	4.47	4.43	4.31	4.05	4.14	4.21	4.19	4.22	4.10	4.49	4.27

1) Excluding loans at zero interest rate.

2) Including loans at zero interest rate.



Shortened Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks as at 31 March 2005

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

(SKK thousands)

ASSETS	Accumulated depreciation and provisions	Slovak koruna		Foreign currency		Total
		Residents	Non-residents	Residents	Non-residents	
Total assets	64,408,573	1,167,120,399	28,623,748	113,054,831	61,857,311	1,306,247,716
Cash items	0	10,428,405	0	46,180	3,861,202	14,335,787
Cash in hand	0	9,692,644	0	0	3,468,224	13,160,868
Gold	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other cash items	0	735,760	0	46,180	392,978	1,174,918
Deposits with and credits to NBS, foreign issuing banks, and post office banks	0	413,820,192	0	0	2,185	413,822,377
Money reserve accounts with the NBS	0	10,272,671	0	0	0	10,272,671
Deposits, credits, and other receivables	51,719	24,430,899	6,956,462	3,983,439	12,853,174	48,172,255
Current accounts with banks	309	477,598	66,694	79,865	3,779,227	4,403,075
Credits provided	0	1,220,074	384,275	0	2,024,179	3,628,528
Time deposits with banks	587	22,623,311	4,179,459	3,902,838	6,814,393	37,519,414
Current accounts of other banks	0	0	705,083	7	174,834	879,924
Other receivables	0	24,103	1,620,951	729	56,215	1,701,998
Standard credits, qualified deposits, classified credits, deposits, and other receivables	50,823	85,813	0	0	4,326	39,316
of which: Short-term receivables	41	0	0	0	41	0
Interest on non-performing credits	516	1,309	0	0	0	793
Standard credits to customers	956,735	233,874,619	389,261	59,513,823	7,204,182	300,025,150
Short-term credits	477,140	40,295,227	79,462	14,794,069	2,657,278	57,348,896
Long-term credits	479,595	193,579,392	309,799	44,719,754	4,546,904	242,676,254
of which: Credits repayable in 1 to and including 5 years	365,732	73,667,878	98,721	19,045,273	1,799,847	94,245,987
Receivables from financial leasing	0	0	0	3,237	0	3,237
Other receivables from customers	5,879	2,260,954	61,924	1,088,429	640,139	4,045,567
of which: Credits for commercial claims	5,879	763,024	2,911	1,031,830	482,575	2,274,461
Current accounts of customers - debit balances, overdrafts	230,906	38,722,664	155,113	11,055,029	611,332	50,313,232
Standard receivables with conditions, classified credits, and other receivables from customers	24,213,852	50,397,067	402,698	17,037,573	1,689,140	45,312,626
of which: Interest due, but unpaid	2,572,748	2,626,561	2,115	31,303	1,412	88,643
Standard credits with conditions	2,188,686	23,714,126	166,021	11,500,431	1,326,932	34,518,824
Sub-standard receivables	2,047,636	7,114,439	218,584	2,782,374	339,666	8,407,427
Doubtful and controversial claims	2,349,870	3,250,409	63	949,399	18,761	1,868,762
Loss-making receivables	17,627,660	16,318,093	18,030	1,805,369	3,781	517,613
Receivables with reduced value	324,812	300,618	303,956	7,423	46,494	333,679
Unclassified receivables from customers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other specific receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accounts of state authorities, local governments, and funds	74,786	18,193,322	0	6,048,241	0	24,166,777
Standard credits with conditions, classified loans, and other receivables	74,786	161,026	0	291,930	0	378,170
Credits to state authorities	0	11,685,747	0	496,891	0	12,182,638
Credits to social security funds	0	292,613	0	0	0	292,613
Credits to local governments	0	6,053,936	0	5,259,420	0	11,313,356
Credits to funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fixed forward transactions	0	5,531,737	6,299,412	228,320	1,738,861	13,798,330
Claims in respect of money collection	0	204,082	308	679,008	78,823	962,221
Branches and representative offices	0	0	686,977	8,465	5,462,007	6,157,449
Receivables and other suspense accounts	1,363,490	4,963,636	42,063	203,739	17,560	3,863,508
Securities for sale and other shareholdings	203,077	40,133,177	844,141	3,397,490	4,078,515	48,250,246
Receivables from trade in securities and from securities issued by the accounting unit	0	5,062	55	32	23	5,172
Securities intended for trading	0	52,587,687	3,522,862	4,304,293	17,866,850	78,281,692
Options - purchase	0	1,550,596	738,826	46,031	6,356	2,341,809
Financial investment	1,534,560	195,854,477	8,219,690	5,402,111	5,176,284	213,118,002
Long-term funds provided to branches abroad	0	0	0	0	524,184	524,184
Tangible assets	26,727,072	50,135,567	0	0	0	23,408,495
Acquisition of tangible and intangible assets	2,363	1,977,067	0	1,968	0	1,976,672
Subordinated financial assets	0	61,261	0	0	0	61,261
Intangible assets	8,719,322	11,291,620	0	0	0	2,572,298
Inventories	0	123,019	0	0	0	123,019
Adjustments and accumulated depreciation	64,408,573	60,053,107	57,733	3,877,942	419,791	0



Shortened Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks as at 31 March 2005

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

(SKK thousands)

LIABILITIES	Slovak koruna		Foreign currency		Total
	Residents	Non-residents	Residents	Non-residents	
Total liabilities	853,875,214	164,862,039	97,405,532	190,104,931	1,306,247,716
Deposits with and credits to NBS and foreign issuing banks, and postal checking accounts	7,993,905	0	77,639	0	8,071,544
Current accounts with NBS and foreign issuing banks	3,822,840	0	0	0	3,822,840
Time deposits of NBS and foreign issuing banks	0	0	0	0	0
Credits received from NBS and foreign issuing banks	4,171,065	0	77,639	0	4,248,704
of which: Redistribution credit	3,570,362	0	0	0	3,570,362
Refinancing repo credit	0	0	0	0	0
Deposits, credits, and other liabilities	25,331,062	102,143,338	4,015,726	140,024,997	271,515,123
Current accounts with banks	0	18,124	0	3,318,656	3,336,780
Current accounts of other banks	478,208	16,772,991	79,915	245,941	17,577,055
Other payables	720,683	8,842	32,974	311,544	1,074,043
Credits received	1,275,033	23,102,832	0	20,115,311	44,493,176
Time deposits of other banks	22,857,138	62,240,549	3,902,837	116,033,545	205,034,069
Payables in respect of other items	0	0	0	0	0
Liabilities in respect of short selling securities	0	0	0	0	0
Deposits of customers	581,726,639	4,539,837	78,538,618	3,989,750	668,794,844
Current accounts of customers	206,565,392	2,537,793	39,624,974	2,947,892	251,676,051
Time deposits of customers	292,178,353	1,907,749	36,983,465	1,019,511	332,089,078
Savings deposits of customers	82,079,400	94,235	1,930,179	22,347	84,126,161
Certificates of deposit	903,494	60	0	0	903,554
Other liabilities to customers	14,863,294	5,739	3,487,843	1,312,134	19,669,010
Loans received from customers	7,924,916	0	0	0	7,924,916
Liabilities from financial leasing	5,945	0	0	0	5,945
Short-term securities issued by the accounting unit	6,091,599	37,229	1,416,318	2,838	7,547,984
Earmarked deposits	200	0	0	6,536,980	6,537,180
Other specific payables	18,799	0	838	0	19,637
Accounts of state authorities, local governments, and funds	93,235,457	4,312	7,982,335	11,414	101,233,518
Non-budgetary money deposits of state authorities	73,275,480	4,311	7,884,579	11,413	81,175,783
Deposits of social security funds	862,621	0	0	0	862,621
Deposits of local governments	16,029,547	1	66,001	1	16,095,550
Deposits of funds	3,067,809	0	31,755	0	3,099,564
Fixed forward transactions	4,958,636	7,113,792	470,662	2,418,643	14,961,733
Payables in respect of money collection	326,749	308	690,626	40,219	1,057,902
Branches and representative offices	398,643	8,005,533	0	35,566,418	43,970,594
Various payables, adjustment and other suspense accounts	5,453,501	43,257	232,765	22,147	5,751,670
Liabilities from trading in securities and securities issued by the accounting unit	323,061	734	20,817	0	344,612
Options – sale	1,139,275	1,225,545	21,802	33,546	2,420,168
Subsidies and similar funds	3,339,584	0	0	0	3,339,584
Long-term securities issued by the accounting unit	32,944,355	1,117,401	2,258	0	34,064,014
Subordinated financial liabilities	0	515,166	0	0	515,166
Reserves	6,801,291	0	104,533	100,033	7,005,857
Reserve funds and other funds allocated from profits	11,667,292	146,500	0	0	11,813,792
Registered capital	4,618,543	36,831,658	0	0	41,450,201
Long-term funds provided to branches of foreign banks	0	2,844,579	0	0	2,844,579
Share premium	1,949,805	250,000	0	0	2,199,805
Own shares	-11,747	0	0	0	-11,747
Capital fund	205,409	5,490	0	0	210,899
Gains or losses from revaluation of net investments connected with shares and deposits	693	0	4,261	129	5,083
Gains or losses from revaluation of security derivatives	1,658,134	31,621	338,491	45,683	2,073,929
Retained earnings from previous years /+/-/	26,541,241	0	0	0	26,541,241
Accumulated losses from previous years /-/-/	-937,377	0	0	0	-937,377
Profit and loss account /+/-/	3,748,387	0	0	0	3,748,387
Profit or loss in process of approval /+/-/	11,557,923	0	0	0	11,557,923



Monthly Profit and Loss Account of Commercial Banks

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

(SKK millions)

	2004										2005		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
EXPENSES													
Expenses on financial operations:	71,903	94,242	119,559	134,320	149,803	164,229	177,710	192,022	210,392	234,692	19,396	35,034	58,931
Other interest	6,786	8,979	11,067	12,993	14,788	16,664	18,661	20,544	22,497	24,202	2,023	3,750	5,427
Fees and commissions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renting expenses	341	462	588	733	870	1,004	1,139	1,281	1,470	1,592	135	270	390
Operations in securities	726	939	1,144	1,315	1,450	1,677	1,873	2,068	2,202	2,464	74	179	492
Interest on securities	499	678	852	1,033	1,284	1,484	1,687	1,903	2,119	2,383	230	432	673
Foreign exchange operations	30,386	39,748	51,416	57,605	64,710	71,850	77,730	83,985	92,354	106,069	8,728	15,593	31,356
Operations in derivatives	32,919	43,109	54,062	60,071	66,052	70,844	75,822	81,342	88,762	96,882	8,113	14,642	20,346
Other operations	245	328	430	569	649	706	797	899	987	1,100	94	166	248
General operating expenses	6,182	8,383	10,700	13,014	15,112	17,300	19,499	21,722	24,068	26,341	2,136	4,407	6,640
Additions to reserves and provisions	5,806	7,293	8,625	12,831	14,740	16,521	19,932	21,645	23,817	30,941	2,727	4,968	7,709
Other operating expenses	5,136	5,712	6,341	7,111	7,928	8,399	9,934	10,992	11,699	13,700	595	1,138	1,863
Extraordinary expenses	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0
Income tax	368	422	551	611	749	857	857	1,019	1,048	1,788	96	191	367
Current period profit	3,015	4,490	5,511	6,942	8,262	9,518	10,167	11,061	12,347	12,287	1,446	2,702	3,748
TOTAL EXPENSES, PLUS PROFIT	92,415	120,547	151,292	174,833	196,595	216,825	238,099	258,461	283,371	319,950	26,396	48,440	79,258
INCOME													
Income from financial operations:	83,139	109,324	138,363	157,307	176,806	195,014	212,238	230,318	252,735	281,542	23,648	43,303	71,135
Income from other interest	9,423	12,511	15,894	18,982	22,085	25,179	28,342	31,409	34,570	37,660	3,306	6,231	9,284
Income from fees and provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Income from shares and stakes	24	46	84	89	140	224	248	275	276	280	32	107	155
Income from renting	2,359	3,277	4,144	5,121	6,037	6,928	7,874	8,807	9,743	10,962	917	1,840	2,937
Income from operations in securities	1,445	1,719	1,914	2,512	2,796	3,067	3,276	3,577	4,130	5,261	661	1,229	1,397
Income from interest on securities	5,484	7,252	8,976	10,554	12,111	13,645	15,205	16,777	18,366	20,452	1,599	2,947	4,370
Income from foreign exchange operations	31,282	41,919	53,477	59,826	67,543	74,996	81,292	87,911	96,709	109,859	8,717	16,511	32,214
Income from operations in derivatives	32,948	42,374	53,587	59,864	65,670	70,480	75,425	80,919	88,217	96,246	8,330	14,258	20,523
Income from other operations	172	226	285	358	424	495	575	643	723	822	85	179	255
Use of reserves and provisions	8,385	10,160	11,715	16,098	18,163	20,051	23,801	25,795	28,068	35,248	2,663	4,919	7,751
Other operating income	888	1,062	1,212	1,428	1,625	1,758	2,058	2,344	2,566	3,153	82	216	372
Extraordinary income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Current period loss	3	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	3	7	1	0	0
TOTAL INCOME, PLUS LOSS	92,415	120,547	151,292	174,833	196,595	216,825	238,099	258,461	283,371	319,950	26,396	48,440	79,258



Balance of Payments of the SR for January – February 2005

	Receipts / Credit (+)		Payments / Debit (-)		Balance	
	SKK millions	USD millions	SKK millions	USD millions	SKK millions	USD millions
Goods	136,919.0	4,672.4	142,392.0	4,859.1	-5,473.0	-186.8
Services	20,132.6	687.0	18,250.6	622.8	1,882.0	64.2
Transport	7,417.5	253.1	5,706.9	194.7	1,710.6	58.4
Tourism	5,328.0	181.8	3,316.9	113.2	2,011.1	68.6
Other services	7,387.1	252.1	9,226.8	314.9	-1,839.7	-62.8
Income	9,100.7	310.6	8,785.8	299.8	314.9	10.7
Compensation of employees	5,300.5	180.9	89.7	3.1	5,210.8	177.8
Investment income	3,800.2	129.7	8,696.1	296.8	-4,895.9	-167.1
Current transfers	8,008.1	273.3	8,067.0	275.3	-58.9	-2.0
CURRENT ACCOUNT	174,160.4	5,943.2	177,495.4	6,057.0	-3,335.0	-113.8
Capital account	189.7	6.5	150.0	5.1	39.7	1.4
Financial account	579,207.6	19,765.5	-509,489.1	-17,385.2	69,718.5	2,380.3
Direct investment	85,872.2	2,930.4	-85,039.2	-2,902.0	833.0	28.4
<i>Abroad (direct investor = resident)</i>	4,380.0	149.5	-4,841.0	-165.2	-461.0	-15.7
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	6.0	0.2	-235.0	-8.0	-229.0	-7.8
Other capital	4,374.0	149.3	-4,606.0	-157.2	-232.0	-7.9
<i>In the SR (recipient of dir. investment = resident)</i>	81,492.2	2,780.9	-80,198.2	-2,736.8	1,294.0	44.2
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	7,973.2	272.1	-2,224.2	-75.9	5,749.0	196.2
Other capital	73,519.0	2,508.8	-77,974.0	-2,660.9	-4,455.0	-152.0
Portfolio investment	96,396.3	3,289.5	-97,743.0	-3,335.5	-1,346.7	-46.0
Assets	8,767.7	299.2	-16,374.9	-558.8	-7,607.2	-259.6
Liabilities	87,628.6	2,990.3	-81,368.1	-2,776.7	6,260.5	213.6
Financial derivatives	141,516.8	4,829.3	-139,260.8	-4,752.3	2,256.0	77.0
Assets	59,946.1	2,045.7	-61,414.5	-2,095.8	-1,468.4	-50.1
Liabilities	81,570.7	2,783.6	-77,846.3	-2,656.5	3,724.4	127.1
Other investment	255,422.3	8,716.3	-187,446.1	-6,395.5	67,976.2	2,320.9
<i>Long-term</i>	14,571.1	497.3	-30,601.2	-1,043.1	-16,030.1	-545.9
Assets	2,745.5	93.7	-2,859.5	-97.6	-114.0	-3.9
Liabilities	11,825.6	403.5	-27,741.7	-945.5	-15,916.1	-542.0
<i>Short-term</i>	240,851.2	8,219.1	-156,844.9	-5,352.3	84,006.3	2,866.7
Assets	62,381.9	2,128.8	-66,887.3	-2,282.5	-4,505.4	-153.7
Liabilities	178,469.3	6,090.3	-89,957.6	-3,069.8	88,511.7	3,020.5
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	579,397.3	19,772.0	-509,639.1	-17,390.3	69,758.2	2,381.7
ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	-	-	-	-	12,619.2	443.1
TOTAL BALANCE	0.0	0.0	79,042.4	2,711.0	79,042.4	2,711.0
Monetary gold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special drawing rights	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Foreign exchange	0.0	0.0	-79,042.2	-2,711.0	-79,042.2	-2,711.0
<i>Currency and deposits</i>	0.0	0.0	-34,820.0	-1,208.0	-34,820.0	-1,208.0
<i>Securities</i>	0.0	0.0	-44,222.2	-1,503.0	-44,222.2	-1,503.0
Bonds and notes	0.0	0.0	-12,020.3	-394.9	-12,020.3	-394.9
Money market instruments and financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	-32,201.9	-1,108.1	-32,201.9	-1,108.1
RESERVE ASSETS	0.0	0.0	-79,042.4	-2,711.0	-79,042.4	-2,711.0

Note: Preliminary data.

Applied rate of exchange: USD 1 = SKK 29.304



Overview of Issues of NBS Bills

Registration number	Date of			DTM	Volume in Sk millions		Type of auction	Interest rate in % p.a.		
	auction	issue	maturity		demand	akcept.		issue	maturity	max.
940804001	15.1.2004	16.1.2004	8.4.2004	83	35,502	20,202	American	5.79	5.91	5.95
941405003	19.2.2004	20.2.2004	14.5.2004	84	37,360	20,000	American	5.80	5.88	5.90
940406004	11.3.2004	12.3.2004	4.6.2004	84	46,245	30,000	American	5.69	5.80	5.85
940207006	7.4.2004	8.4.2004	2.7.2004	85	31,698	20,000	American	5.29	5.34	5.42
940608007	13.5.2004	14.5.2004	6.8.2004	84	37,762	20,000	American	4.74	4.84	4.88
942708008	3.6.2004	4.6.2004	27.8.2004	84	49,193	0	American	-	-	-
942409011	1.7.2004	2.7.2004	24.9.2004	84	43,410	20,000	American	3.79	4.13	4.27
942910012	5.8.2004	6.8.2004	29.10.2004	84	50,529	20,000	American	3.74	4.07	4.10
941911014	26.8.2004	27.8.2004	19.11.2004	84	26,011	20,000	American	4.16	4.30	4.47
941712015	23.9.2004	24.9.2004	17.12.2004	84	31,115	20,000	American	3.97	4.31	4.39
942101017	28.10.2004	29.10.2004	21.1.2005	84	37,730	20,000	American	4.28	4.32	4.34
942101018	18.11.2004	19.11.2004	11.2.2005	84	41,001	20,000	American	4.05	4.14	4.18
941103019	16.12.2004	17.12.2004	11.3.2005	84	46,747	20,000	American	3.40	3.54	3.60
951504001	20.1.2005	21.1.2005	15.4.2005	84	47,662	25,000	American	3.41	3.59	3.68
950807004	14.4.2005	15.4.2005	8.7.2005	84	47,657	35,000	American	2.42	2.64	2.74



Monetary Base of the NBS¹⁾

(SKK billions)

	2005		
	10.4.	20.4.	30.4.
SOURCES OF THE MONETARY BASE	131.87	132.78	124.14
Autonomous factors	575.40	574.92	576.79
Net foreign assets	535.75	546.57	547.99
Reserves	541.50	552.42	553.88
Foreign liabilities	5.75	5.85	5.88
Net credit to the government ²⁾	-26.30	-24.63	-24.97
Other assets net	65.96	52.97	53.77
Monetary policy factors ³⁾	-443.53	-442.13	-452.66
Holdings of securities	0.00	0.00	0.00
SR Treasury bills	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other government securities	0.00	0.00	0.00
NBS treasury bills	925.00	935.00	935.00
of which: in NBS portfolio	492.36	505.14	493.55
Overnight deposits of commercial banks with the NBS	10.89	12.27	11.21
USE OF THE MONETARY BASE⁴⁾	131.87	132.78	124.14
Currency in circulation	112.59	115.69	114.61
Reserves of commercial banks	19.28	17.09	9.53
Required reserves	19.25	19.25	19.25
Excess reserves	0.03	-2.16	-9.73

1) Since 1 January 2004, the Monetary Base of the NBS has been compiled at 10-day intervals.

2) Including the deposits of the SR Treasury at the NBS.

3) Including NBS treasury bills in the portfolios of commercial banks and the one-day deposits of commercial banks at the NBS.

4) Use of the Monetary Base = Reserve money = Currency in circulation + Reserves of commercial banks.



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

	USD			EUR			Other currencies			Total	
	Volume		Number of transactions	Volume		Number of transactions	Volume		Number of transactions	Volume USD millions	Number of transactions
	USD millions	%		USD millions	%		USD millions	%			
NBS	-	-	-	0.0	-	0	-	-	-	0.0	0
Transactions between domestic banks without foreign participation	3,753.4	51.3	205	3,469.4	47.5	1,250	87.0	1.2	38	7,309.8	1,493
Interbank forex market: NBS + transactions between domestic banks	3,753.4	51.3	205	3,469.4	47.5	1,250	87.0	1.2	38	7,309.8	1,493
Transactions between domestic and foreign banks	33,082.7	75.6	1,689	10,456.5	23.9	3,099	243.3	0.6	57	43,782.5	4,845
Foreign exchange market in the SR – total	36,836.2	72.1	1,894	13,925.9	27.3	4,349	330.29	0.6	95	51,092.3	6,338

	SPOT			FORWARD			SWAP			OPTIONS			Total	
	Volume		No. of transactions	Volume		No. of transactions	Volume		No. of transactions	Volume		No. of transactions	Volume USD millions	No. of transactions
	USD millions	%		USD millions	%		USD millions	%		USD millions	%			
Transactions between domestic banks without foreign participation	2,399.8	32.8	1,220	1.0	0.0	4	4,905.0	67.1	269	0.0	0.0	0	7,305.7	1,493
Transactions between domestic and foreign banks	5,932.6	13.6	2,809	81.7	0.2	27	34,236.9	78.2	1,734	3,529.0	8.1	275	43,780.2	4,845
Foreign exchange market in the SR - excl. the NBS	8,332.4	16.3	4,029.0	82.6	0.2	31	39,141.9	76.6	2,003.0	3,529.0	6.9	275.0	51,085.9	6,338.0

**Average Monthly Exchange Rates of the SKK**

Midpoint rate	2004									2005			
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
1 AUD	24.919	23.642	22.861	23.265	23.394	23.020	23.448	23.472	22.322	22.483	22.813	22.705	23.372
1 CYP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.426	65.282	65.483	67.153
1 CZK	1.234	1.255	1.263	1.265	1.268	1.267	1.270	1.264	1.268	1.274	1.268	1.283	1.301
1 DKK	5.392	5.404	5.371	5.366	5.395	5.386	5.378	5.326	5.237	5.190	5.112	5.128	5.256
1 EUR	40.139	40.209	39.931	39.901	40.115	40.056	40.004	39.578	38.925	38.614	38.051	38.185	39.157
1 EEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.468	2.432	2.441	2.503
100 JPY	31.163	29.904	30.041	29.761	29.809	29.813	29.385	29.093	28.006	28.421	27.914	27.493	28.186
1 CAD	25.006	24.299	24.176	24.561	25.066	25.420	25.622	25.487	23.926	24.033	23.610	23.722	24.538
1 LTL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.183	11.020	11.059	11.342
1 LVL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.447	54.669	54.853	56.256
100 HUF	16.038	15.902	15.779	15.956	16.111	16.172	16.211	16.130	15.828	15.665	15.596	15.612	15.797
1 MTL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89.297	88.303	88.438	91.078
1 NOK	4.830	4.898	4.822	4.712	4.813	4.790	4.852	4.860	4.740	4.700	4.575	4.664	4.787
1 PLN	8.437	8.497	8.687	8.922	9.057	9.151	9.256	9.282	9.387	9.466	9.528	9.537	9.451
100 SIT	16.837	16.846	16.686	16.631	16.715	16.692	16.673	16.505	16.233	16.105	15.872	15.931	16.338
1 CHF	25.808	26.087	26.283	26.135	26.079	25.963	25.913	25.994	25.374	24.974	24.541	24.660	25.295
1 SEK	4.375	4.403	4.368	4.341	4.363	4.406	4.416	4.394	4.338	4.267	4.187	4.204	4.273
1 USD	33.433	33.498	32.888	32.512	32.939	32.825	32.081	30.532	29.074	29.348	29.259	28.885	30.249
1 GBP	60.380	59.809	60.145	59.895	59.981	58.856	57.882	56.675	56.066	55.217	55.168	55.134	57.270
1 XDR	48.875	48.622	48.214	47.901	48.257	48.056	47.419	46.163	44.756	44.785	44.383	44.132	45.689

Note: With effect from 1 January 2005 the National Bank of Slovakia has expanded its exchange list by currencies of Cyprus, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Malta.

Average Quarterly Exchange Rates of the SKK

Midpoint rate	2003					2004					2005
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	Q1
1 AUD	23.099	23.205	24.420	24.779	23.881	24.820	23.774	23.232	23.062	23.722	22.667
1 CYP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.726
1 CZK	1.322	1.309	1.299	1.284	1.304	1.235	1.251	1.267	1.268	1.255	1.275
1 DKK	5.625	5.551	5.618	5.539	5.584	5.446	5.389	5.382	5.312	5.382	5.143
1 EUR	41.799	41.221	41.747	41.190	41.491	40.574	40.089	40.025	39.492	40.045	38.282
1 EEK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.447
100 JPY	32.769	30.639	31.535	31.860	31.704	30.257	30.352	29.794	28.811	29.804	27.935
1 CAD	25.786	25.943	26.869	26.333	26.237	24.618	24.480	25.010	24.987	24.774	23.788
1 LTL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.087
1 LVL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.987
100 HUF	17.165	16.452	16.053	15.870	16.383	15.597	15.902	16.079	16.051	15.907	15.624
1 MTL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88.675
1 NOK	5.528	5.184	5.057	5.014	5.195	4.700	4.850	4.772	4.815	4.784	4.647
1 PLN	9.994	9.463	9.439	8.915	9.453	8.493	8.545	9.042	9.310	8.847	9.511
100 SIT	18.075	17.690	17.776	17.445	17.747	17.075	16.787	16.680	16.466	16.752	15.969
1 CHF	28.516	27.184	27.015	26.519	27.308	25.865	26.067	26.061	25.750	25.936	24.724
1 SEK	4.552	4.509	4.554	4.575	4.548	4.419	4.382	4.369	4.382	4.388	4.219
1 USD	38.956	36.307	37.093	34.723	36.773	32.457	33.264	32.761	30.539	32.255	29.160
1 GBP	62.470	58.757	59.750	59.055	60.012	59.630	60.107	59.595	56.865	59.049	55.172
1 XDR	53.312	50.725	51.689	50.083	51.456	48.234	48.560	48.074	46.090	47.740	44.429

Note: With effect from 1 January 2005 the National Bank of Slovakia has expanded its exchange list by currencies of Cyprus, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Malta.

Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ into Slovakia in 1998 – 2004

(Flows and stocks)

Corporate sector

	SKK millions				USD millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December
1998	46,499	17,248	1,890	65,637	1,336.87	489.42	-48.13	1,778.16
1999	65,637	16,729	695	83,061	1,778.16	403.92	-216.87	1,965.21
2000	83,061	97,454	-18,527	161,988	1,965.21	2,109.39	-656.33	3,418.27
2001	161,988	24,353	-4,190	182,151	3,418.27	503.71	-163.73	3,758.25
2002	182,151	174,180	-96,814	259,517	3,758.25	3,842.06	-1,118.22	6,482.09
2003	259,517	33,967	-8,771	284,713	6,482.09	923.69	1,242.85	8,648.63
2004 ³⁾	297,091	21,996	-5,400	313,687	9,024.64	681.94	1,301.53	11,008.11

Banking sector

	SKK millions				USD millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December
1998	11,608	1,334	-11	12,931	333.74	37.85	-21.28	350.31
1999	12,931	-40	86	12,977	350.31	-0.97	-42.31	307.03
2000	12,977	2,107	69	15,153	307.03	45.61	-32.88	319.76
2001	15,153	37,095	-3	52,245	319.76	767.27	-9.07	1,077.96
2002	52,245	11,414	-3,930	59,729	1,077.96	251.77	162.16	1,491.89
2003 ²⁾	59,980	1,813	3,629	65,422	1,498.15	49.30	439.85	1,987.30
2004	65,422	5,048	-3,893	66,577	1,987.30	156.50	192.56	2,336.36

Total

	SKK millions				USD millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December
1998	58,107	18,582	1,879	78,568	1,670.61	527.27	-69.41	2,128.47
1999	78,568	16,689	781	96,038	2,128.47	402.95	-259.18	2,272.24
2000	96,038	99,561	-18,458	177,141	2,272.24	2,155.00	-689.21	3,738.03
2001	177,141	61,448	-4,193	234,396	3,738.03	1,270.98	-172.80	4,836.21
2002	234,396	185,594	-100,744	319,246	4,836.21	4,093.83	-956.06	7,973.98
2003 ²⁾	319,497	35,780	-5,142	350,135	7,980.24	972.99	1,682.70	10,635.93
2004 ³⁾	362,513	27,044	-9,293	380,264	11,011.94	838.44	1,494.09	13,344.47

Note: The data for 2002 – 2004 are preliminary.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

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

3) Other capital funds included in the equity capital.



Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ During January to December 2004

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 32.255									
Inflow of FDI (equity capital + reinvested earnings) in total	21,996	681.9	100.0	5,048	156.5	100.0	27,044	838.4	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
Hungary	6,221	192.9	28.3	-30	-0.9	-0.6	6,191	191.9	22.9
Austria	1,413	43.8	6.4	4,709	146.0	93.3	6,122	189.8	22.6
Czech Republic	4,444	137.8	20.2	-11	-0.3	-0.2	4,433	137.4	16.4
France	3,786	117.4	17.2	-136	-4.2	-2.7	3,650	113.2	13.5
Luxemburg	3,562	110.4	16.2	0	0.0	0.0	3,562	110.4	13.2
United Kingdom	4,288	132.9	19.5	-1,396	-43.3	-27.7	2,892	89.7	10.7
Germany	1,830	56.7	8.3	253	7.8	5.0	2,083	64.6	7.7
Ukraine	1,584	49.1	7.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,584	49.1	5.9
The Netherlands	757	23.5	3.4	18	0.6	0.4	775	24.0	2.9
Italy	571	17.7	2.6	-13	-0.4	-0.3	558	17.3	2.1
Other countries	-6,460	-200.3	-29.4	1,654	51.3	32.8	-4,806	-149.0	-17.8
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	297	9.2	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	297	9.2	1.1
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	-24	-0.7	-0.1	0	0.0	0.0	-24	-0.7	-0.1
Manufacturing	21,741	674.0	98.8	0	0.0	0.0	21,741	674.0	80.4
Electricity, gas, and water supply	-302	-9.4	-1.4	0	0.0	0.0	-302	-9.4	-1.1
Construction	314	9.7	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	314	9.7	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	6,259	194.0	28.5	0	0.0	0.0	6,259	194.0	23.1
Hotels and restaurants	-61	-1.9	-0.3	0	0.0	0.0	-61	-1.9	-0.2
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	-7,804	-241.9	-35.5	0	0.0	0.0	-7,804	-241.9	-28.9
Financial intermediation	792	24.6	3.6	5,048	156.5	100.0	5,840	181.1	21.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	639	19.8	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	639	19.8	2.4
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	19	0.6	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	19	0.6	0.1
Other community, social, and personal services	126	3.9	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	126	3.9	0.5
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by region									
Bratislava region	14,801	458.9	67.3	5,048	156.5	100.0	19,849	615.4	73.4
Trnava region	3,714	115.1	16.9	0	0.0	0.0	3,714	115.1	13.7
Trenčín region	795	24.6	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	795	24.6	2.9
Nitra region	-174	-5.4	-0.8	0	0.0	0.0	-174	-5.4	-0.6
Žilina region	458	14.2	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	458	14.2	1.7
Banská Bystrica region	383	11.9	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	383	11.9	1.4
Prešov region	996	30.9	4.5	0	0.0	0.0	996	30.9	3.7
Košice region	1,023	31.7	4.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,023	31.7	3.8

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ During January to December 2003

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 36.773									
Inflow of FDI (equity capital + reinvested earnings) in total	33,967	923.7	100.0	1,813	49.3	100.0	35,780	973.0	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
Germany	10,485	285.1	30.9	21	0.6	1.2	10,506	285.7	29.4
Hungary	7,489	203.7	22.0	984	26.8	54.3	8,473	230.4	23.7
United Kingdom	3,595	97.8	10.6	104	2.8	5.7	3,699	100.6	10.3
The Netherlands	2,816	76.6	8.3	7	0.2	0.4	2,823	76.8	7.9
Czech Republic	2,173	59.1	6.4	-7	-0.2	-0.4	2,166	58.9	6.1
USA	1,987	54.0	5.8	-27	-0.7	-1.5	1,960	53.3	5.5
Austria	1,257	34.2	3.7	603	16.4	33.3	1,860	50.6	5.2
Denmark	1,132	30.8	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,132	30.8	3.2
Switzerland	1,037	28.2	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,037	28.2	2.9
Italy	566	15.4	1.7	142	3.9	7.8	708	19.3	2.0
Other countries	1,430	38.9	4.2	-14	-0.4	-0.8	1,416	38.5	4.0
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	296	8.0	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	296	8.0	0.8
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	77	2.1	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	77	2.1	0.2
Manufacturing	14,180	385.6	41.7	0	0.0	0.0	14,180	385.6	39.6
Electricity, gas, and water supply	-546	-14.8	-1.6	0	0.0	0.0	-546	-14.8	-1.5
Construction	992	27.0	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	992	27.0	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	5,423	147.5	16.0	0	0.0	0.0	5,423	147.5	15.2
Hotels and restaurants	63	1.7	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	63	1.7	0.2
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	332	9.0	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	332	9.0	0.9
Financial intermediation	896	24.4	2.6	1,813	49.3	100.0	2,709	73.7	7.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,795	48.8	5.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,795	48.8	5.0
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	10,463	284.5	30.8	0	0.0	0.0	10,463	284.5	29.2
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	3	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.1	0.0
Other community, social, and personal services	-7	-0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	-7	-0.2	0.0
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	26,809	729.0	78.9	1,813	49.3	100.0	28,622	778.3	80.0
Trnava region	1,374	37.4	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,374	37.4	3.8
Trenčín region	2,745	74.6	8.1	0	0.0	0.0	2,745	74.6	7.7
Nitra region	1,487	40.4	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,487	40.4	4.2
Žilina region	756	20.6	2.2	0	0.0	0.0	756	20.6	2.1
Banská Bystrica region	145	3.9	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	145	3.9	0.4
Prešov region	24	0.7	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	24	0.7	0.1
Košice region	627	17.1	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	627	17.1	1.8

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.



Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ During January to December 2002

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

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

Volume of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ as at 31 December 2004

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 28.496									
Total volume of FDI (equity capital + reinvested earnings)	313,687	11,008.1	100.0	66,577	2,336.4	100.0	380,264	13,344.5	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
The Netherlands	94,502	3,316.3	30.1	613	21.5	0.9	95,115	3,337.8	25.0
Germany	69,354	2,433.8	22.1	1,110	39.0	1.7	70,464	2,472.8	18.5
Austria	20,954	735.3	6.7	32,859	1,153.1	49.4	53,813	1,888.4	14.2
Italy	5,281	185.3	1.7	24,143	847.2	36.3	29,424	1,032.6	7.7
Hungary	22,903	803.7	7.3	1,952	68.5	2.9	24,855	872.2	6.5
United Kingdom	23,524	825.5	7.5	349	12.2	0.5	23,873	837.8	6.3
Czech Republic	16,369	574.4	5.2	3,486	122.3	5.2	19,855	696.8	5.2
USA	14,146	496.4	4.5	1,650	57.9	2.5	15,796	554.3	4.2
France	11,508	403.8	3.7	415	14.6	0.6	11,923	418.4	3.1
Cyprus	8,739	306.7	2.8	0	0.0	0.0	8,739	306.7	2.3
Other countries	26,407	926.7	8.4	0	0.0	0.0	26,407	926.7	6.9
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	1,649	57.9	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,649	57.9	0.4
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	2,550	89.5	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	2,550	89.5	0.7
Manufacturing	146,360	5,136.2	46.7	0	0.0	0.0	146,360	5,136.2	38.5
Electricity, gas, and water supply	40,945	1,436.9	13.1	0	0.0	0.0	40,945	1,436.9	10.8
Construction	2,791	97.9	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	2,791	97.9	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	45,996	1,614.1	14.7	0	0.0	0.0	45,996	1,614.1	12.1
Hotels and restaurants	1,910	67.0	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,910	67.0	0.5
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	35,865	1,258.6	11.4	0	0.0	0.0	35,865	1,258.6	9.4
Financial intermediation	18,734	657.4	6.0	66,577	2,336.4	100.0	85,311	2,993.8	22.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	13,889	487.4	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	13,889	487.4	3.7
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	1,465	51.4	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,465	51.4	0.4
Other community, social, and personal services	1,533	53.8	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,533	53.8	0.4
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	196,347	6,890.3	62.6	66,577	2,336.4	100.0	262,924	9,226.7	69.1
Trnava region	22,121	776.3	7.1	0	0.0	0.0	22,121	776.3	5.8
Trenčín region	14,623	513.2	4.7	0	0.0	0.0	14,623	513.2	3.8
Nitra region	11,965	419.9	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	11,965	419.9	3.1
Žilina region	17,311	607.5	5.5	0	0.0	0.0	17,311	607.5	4.6
Banská Bystrica region	9,207	323.1	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	9,207	323.1	2.4
Prešov region	7,034	246.8	2.2	0	0.0	0.0	7,034	246.8	1.8
Košice region	35,079	1,231.0	11.2	0	0.0	0.0	35,079	1,231.0	9.2

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.



Volume of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ as at 31 December 2003

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 32.920									
Total volume of FDI (equity capital + reinvested earnings)	284,713	8,648.6	100.0	65,422	1,987.3	100.0	350,135	10,635.9	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
The Netherlands	91,287	2,773.0	32.1	595	18.1	0.9	91,882	2,791.1	26.2
Germany	65,564	1,991.6	23.0	852	25.9	1.3	66,416	2,017.5	19.0
Austria	18,668	567.1	6.6	30,383	922.9	46.4	49,051	1,490.0	14.0
Italy	4,320	131.2	1.5	24,143	733.4	36.9	28,463	864.6	8.1
United Kingdom	24,459	743.0	8.6	1,749	53.1	2.7	26,208	796.1	7.5
Hungary	16,062	487.9	5.6	2,005	60.9	3.1	18,067	548.8	5.2
Czech Republic	14,248	432.8	5.0	3,495	106.2	5.3	17,743	539.0	5.1
USA	12,544	381.0	4.4	1,650	50.1	2.5	14,194	431.2	4.1
France	7,826	237.7	2.7	550	16.7	0.8	8,376	254.4	2.4
Cyprus	8,202	249.1	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	8,202	249.1	2.3
Other countries	21,533	654.1	7.6	0	0.0	0.0	21,533	654.1	6.1
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	1,349	41.0	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,349	41.0	0.4
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	2,709	82.3	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	2,709	82.3	0.8
Manufacturing	128,778	3,911.8	45.2	0	0.0	0.0	128,778	3,911.8	36.8
Electricity, gas, and water supply	40,389	1,226.9	14.2	0	0.0	0.0	40,389	1,226.9	11.5
Construction	3,113	94.6	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	3,113	94.6	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	39,936	1,213.1	14.0	0	0.0	0.0	39,936	1,213.1	11.4
Hotels and restaurants	1,932	58.7	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,932	58.7	0.6
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	35,769	1,086.5	12.6	0	0.0	0.0	35,769	1,086.5	10.2
Financial intermediation	16,765	509.3	5.9	65,422	1,987.3	100.0	82,187	2,496.6	23.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	11,383	345.8	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	11,383	345.8	3.3
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	1,445	43.9	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,445	43.9	0.4
Other community, social, and personal services	1,145	34.8	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,145	34.8	0.3
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	177,964	5,406.0	62.5	65,422	1,987.3	100.0	243,386	7,393.3	69.5
Trnava region	17,875	543.0	6.3	0	0.0	0.0	17,875	543.0	5.1
Trenčín region	13,154	399.6	4.6	0	0.0	0.0	13,154	399.6	3.8
Nitra region	11,596	352.2	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	11,596	352.2	3.3
Žilina region	14,515	440.9	5.1	0	0.0	0.0	14,515	440.9	4.1
Banská Bystrica region	9,061	275.2	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	9,061	275.2	2.6
Prešov region	6,020	182.9	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	6,020	182.9	1.7
Košice region	34,528	1,048.8	12.1	0	0.0	0.0	34,528	1,048.8	9.9

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

Volume of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ as at 31 December 2002

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 40.036									
Total volume of FDI (equity capital + reinvested earnings)	259,517	6,482.1	100.0	59,729	1,491.9	100.0	319,246	7,974.0	100.0
Structure of capital by investor									
Germany	78,527	1,961.4	30.3	827	20.7	1.4	79,354	1,982.1	24.9
The Netherlands	54,313	1,356.6	20.9	587	14.7	1.0	54,900	1,371.3	17.2
Austria	19,408	484.8	7.5	26,487	661.6	44.3	45,895	1,146.3	14.4
Italy	3,719	92.9	1.4	23,541	588.0	39.4	27,260	680.9	8.5
France	22,632	565.3	8.7	550	13.7	0.9	23,182	579.0	7.3
United Kingdom	20,571	513.8	7.9	1,598	39.9	2.7	22,169	553.7	6.9
Czech Republic	13,928	347.9	5.4	3,485	87.0	5.8	17,413	434.9	5.5
USA	10,650	266.0	4.1	1,650	41.2	2.8	12,300	307.2	3.9
Hungary	8,487	212.0	3.3	1,000	25.0	1.7	9,487	237.0	3.0
Cyprus	7,939	198.3	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	7,939	198.3	2.5
Other countries	19,343	483.1	7.5	4	0.1	0.0	19,347	483.2	6.1
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	921	23.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	921	23.0	0.3
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	2,804	70.0	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	2,804	70.0	0.9
Manufacturing	116,436	2,908.3	44.9	0	0.0	0.0	116,436	2,908.3	36.5
Electricity, gas, and water supply	38,847	970.3	15.0	0	0.0	0.0	38,847	970.3	12.2
Construction	2,419	60.4	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	2,419	60.4	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	33,846	845.4	13.0	0	0.0	0.0	33,846	845.4	10.6
Hotels and restaurants	1,869	46.7	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,869	46.7	0.6
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	34,862	870.8	13.4	0	0.0	0.0	34,862	870.8	10.9
Financial intermediation	13,155	328.6	5.1	59,729	1,491.9	100.0	72,884	1,820.5	22.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	11,491	287.0	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	11,491	287.0	3.6
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	1,443	36.0	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,443	36.0	0.5
Other community, social, and personal services	1,424	35.6	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,424	35.6	0.4
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	166,794	4,166.1	64.3	59,729	1,491.9	100.0	226,523	5,658.0	71.0
Trnava region	13,652	341.0	5.3	0	0.0	0.0	13,652	341.0	4.3
Trenčín region	9,579	239.3	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	9,579	239.3	3.0
Nitra region	9,363	233.9	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	9,363	233.9	2.9
Žilina region	12,584	314.3	4.8	0	0.0	0.0	12,584	314.3	3.9
Banská Bystrica region	8,492	212.1	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	8,492	212.1	2.7
Prešov region	5,891	147.1	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	5,891	147.1	1.8
Košice region	33,162	828.3	12.8	0	0.0	0.0	33,162	828.3	10.4

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

**Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ from Slovakia in 1998 – 2004**

(Flows and stocks)

Corporate sector

	SKK millions				USD millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December
1998	6,169	4,883	1,345	12,397	177.36	138.56	19.93	335.85
1999	12,397	739	-404	12,732	335.85	17.84	-52.45	301.24
2000	12,732	975	1,515	15,222	301.24	21.10	-1.13	321.21
2001	15,222	3,441	2,740	21,403	321.21	71.17	49.21	441.59
2002	21,403	364	-2,646	19,121	441.59	8.03	27.97	477.59
2003	19,121	638	-1,507	18,252	477.59	17.35	59.49	554.43
2004	18,252	1,145	-269	19,128	554.43	35.50	81.32	671.25

Banking sector

	SKK millions				USD millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December
1998	1,300	-7	299	1,592	37.38	-0.20	5.95	43.13
1999	1,592	-17,110	15,587	69	43.13	-413.12	371.62	1.63
2000	69	99	21	189	1.63	2.14	0.21	3.98
2001	189	8	1	198	3.98	0.17	-0.07	4.08
2002	198	0	-34	164	4.08	0.00	0.01	4.09
2003 ²⁾	162	43	-9	196	4.05	1.17	0.74	5.96
2004	196	-14	345	527	5.96	-0.43	12.97	18.50

Total

	SKK millions				USD millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation and other changes	Volume as at 31 December
1998	7,469	4,876	1,644	13,989	214.74	138.36	25.88	378.98
1999	13,989	-16,371	15,183	12,801	378.98	-395.28	319.17	302.87
2000	12,801	1,074	1,536	15,411	302.87	23.24	-0.92	325.19
2001	15,411	3,449	2,741	21,601	325.19	71.34	49.14	445.67
2002	21,601	364	-2,680	19,285	445.67	8.03	27.98	481.68
2003 ²⁾	19,283	681	-1,516	18,448	481.64	18.52	60.23	560.39
2004	18,448	1,131	76	19,655	560.39	35.07	94.29	689.75

Note: The data for 2002 – 2004 are preliminary.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

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



Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ During January to December 2004

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 32.255									
Outflow of FDI (equity capital + reinvested earnings) in total	1,145	35.5	100.0	-14	-0.4	100.0	1,131	35.1	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Czech Republic	1,262	39.1	110.2	-15	-0.5	107.1	1,247	38.7	110.3
Ethiopia	229	7.1	20.0	0	0.0	0.0	229	7.1	20.2
Cyprus	154	4.8	13.4	0	0.0	0.0	154	4.8	13.6
Russia	89	2.8	7.8	0	0.0	0.0	89	2.8	7.9
The Netherlands	73	2.3	6.4	0	0.0	0.0	73	2.3	6.5
Ukraine	58	1.8	5.1	0	0.0	0.0	58	1.8	5.1
Brazil	26	0.8	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	26	0.8	2.3
Bulgaria	18	0.6	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.6	1.6
Switzerland	8	0.2	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.2	0.7
Romania	4	0.1	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.1	0.4
Other countries	-776	-24.1	-67.8	1	0.0	-7.1	-775	-24.0	-68.5
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	-3	-0.1	-0.3	0	0.0	0.0	-3	-0.1	-0.3
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	-51	-1.6	-4.5	0	0.0	0.0	-51	-1.6	-4.5
Manufacturing	1,475	45.7	128.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,475	45.7	130.4
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1
Construction	-86	-2.7	-7.5	0	0.0	0.0	-86	-2.7	-7.6
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	116	3.6	10.1	0	0.0	0.0	116	3.6	10.3
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	1	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.1
Financial intermediation	-517	-16.0	-45.2	-14	-0.4	100.0	-531	-16.5	-46.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	226	7.0	19.7	0	0.0	0.0	226	7.0	20.0
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Other community, social, and personal services	-17	-0.5	-1.5	0	0.0	0.0	-17	-0.5	-1.5
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	763	23.7	66.6	-14	-0.4	100.0	749	23.2	66.2
Trnava region	-46	-1.4	-4.0	0	0.0	0.0	-46	-1.4	-4.1
Trenčín region	746	23.1	65.2	0	0.0	0.0	746	23.1	66.0
Nitra region	-2	-0.1	-0.2	0	0.0	0.0	-2	-0.1	-0.2
Žilina region	-135	-4.2	-11.8	0	0.0	0.0	-135	-4.2	-11.9
Banská Bystrica region	7	0.2	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.2	0.6
Prešov region	36	1.1	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	36	1.1	3.2
Košice region	-224	-6.9	-19.6	0	0.0	0.0	-224	-6.9	-19.8

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.



Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ During January to December 2003

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 36.773									
Outflow of FDI (equity capital + reinvested earnings) in total	638	17.3	100.0	43	1.2	100.0	681	18.5	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Czech Republic	797	21.7	124.9	30	0.8	69.8	827	22.5	121.4
Austria	296	8.0	46.4	0	0.0	0.0	296	8.0	43.5
United Kingdom	82	2.2	12.9	0	0.0	0.0	82	2.2	12.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	78	2.1	12.2	0	0.0	0.0	78	2.1	11.5
USA	39	1.1	6.1	0	0.0	0.0	39	1.1	5.7
The Netherlands	21	0.6	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	21	0.6	3.1
Croatia	4	0.1	0.6	13	0.4	30.2	17	0.5	2.5
Poland	7	0.2	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.2	1.0
Switzerland	6	0.2	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.2	0.9
Equador	4	0.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.1	0.6
Other countries	-696	-18.9	-109.1	0	0.0	0.0	-696	-18.9	-102.2
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	-230	-6.3	-36.1	0	0.0	0.0	-230	-6.3	-33.8
Manufacturing	1,179	32.1	184.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,179	32.1	173.1
Electricity, gas, and water supply	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Construction	-14	-0.4	-2.2	0	0.0	0.0	-14	-0.4	-2.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	7	0.2	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	7	0.2	1.0
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	-108	-2.9	-16.9	0	0.0	0.0	-108	-2.9	-15.9
Financial intermediation	-14	-0.4	-2.2	43	1.2	100.0	29	0.8	4.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	-222	-6.0	-34.8	0	0.0	0.0	-222	-6.0	-32.6
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	-1	0.0	-0.2	0	0.0	0.0	-1	0.0	-0.1
Other community, social, and personal services	41	1.1	6.4	0	0.0	0.0	41	1.1	6.0
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	750	20.4	117.6	43	1.2	100.0	793	21.6	116.4
Trnava region	50	1.4	7.8	0	0.0	0.0	50	1.4	7.3
Trenčín region	-24	-0.7	-3.8	0	0.0	0.0	-24	-0.7	-3.5
Nitra region	6	0.2	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.2	0.9
Žilina region	172	4.7	27.0	0	0.0	0.0	172	4.7	25.3
Banská Bystrica region	-343	-9.3	-53.8	0	0.0	0.0	-343	-9.3	-50.4
Prešov region	110	3.0	17.2	0	0.0	0.0	110	3.0	16.2
Košice region	-83	-2.3	-13.0	0	0.0	0.0	-83	-2.3	-12.2

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.



Outflow of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ During January to December 2002

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

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.



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

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 28.496									
Total volume of FDI outward (equity capital + reinvested earnings)	19,128	671.3	100.0	527	18.5	100.0	19,655	689.7	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Czech Republic	8,628	302.8	45.1	481	16.9	91.3	9,109	319.7	46.3
United Kingdom	2,282	80.1	11.9	0	0.0	0.0	2,282	80.1	11.6
Ukraine	1,228	43.1	6.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,228	43.1	6.2
Ireland	1,136	39.9	5.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,136	39.9	5.8
Hungary	1,130	39.7	5.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,130	39.7	5.7
Luxembourg	1,111	39.0	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,111	39.0	5.7
Poland	846	29.7	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	846	29.7	4.3
Austria	650	22.8	3.4	0	0.0	0.0	650	22.8	3.3
Russia	462	16.2	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	462	16.2	2.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	383	13.4	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	383	13.4	1.9
Other countries	1,272	44.6	6.6	46	1.6	8.7	1,318	46.3	6.7
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	21	0.7	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	21	0.7	0.1
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mining and quarrying	1,666	58.5	8.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,666	58.5	8.5
Manufacturing	9,198	322.8	48.1	0	0.0	0.0	9,198	322.8	46.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,232	43.2	6.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,232	43.2	6.3
Construction	407	14.3	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	407	14.3	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	731	25.7	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	731	25.7	3.7
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage and communication	43	1.5	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	43	1.5	0.2
Financial intermediation	2,877	101.0	15.0	527	18.5	100.0	3,404	119.5	17.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	2,940	103.2	15.4	0	0.0	0.0	2,940	103.2	15.0
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Other community, social and personal service activities	13	0.5	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	13	0.5	0.1
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra – territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	11,964	419.8	62.5	527	18.5	100.0	12,491	438.3	63.6
Trnava region	1,780	62.5	9.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,780	62.5	9.1
Trenčín region	1,393	48.9	7.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,393	48.9	7.1
Nitra region	41	1.4	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	41	1.4	0.2
Žilina region	553	19.4	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	553	19.4	2.8
Banská Bystrica region	1,650	57.9	8.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,650	57.9	8.4
Prešov region	563	19.8	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	563	19.8	2.9
Košice region	1,184	41.5	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,184	41.5	6.0

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

Volume of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ Outward as at 31 December 2003

	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%	SKK millions	USD millions	%
Exchange rate applied: USD 1 = SKK 32.920									
Total volume of FDI outward (equity capital + reinvested earnings)	18,252	554.4	100.0	196	6.0	100.0	18,448	560.4	100.0
Structure of capital by country of investment									
Czech Republic	7,315	222.2	40.1	151	4.6	77.0	7,466	226.8	40.5
United Kingdom	2,293	69.7	12.6	0	0.0	0.0	2,293	69.7	12.4
Ukraine	1,365	41.5	7.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,365	41.5	7.4
Ireland	1,212	36.8	6.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,212	36.8	6.6
Hungary	1,130	34.3	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,130	34.3	6.1
Luxemburg	1,111	33.7	6.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,111	33.7	6.0
Austria	968	29.4	5.3	0	0.0	0.0	968	29.4	5.2
Poland	797	24.2	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	797	24.2	4.3
Russia	403	12.2	2.2	0	0.0	0.0	403	12.2	2.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	383	11.6	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	383	11.6	2.1
Other countries	1,275	38.7	7.0	45	1.4	23.0	1,320	40.1	7.2
Structure of capital by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	23	0.7	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	23	0.7	0.1
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mineral raw materials extraction	1,879	57.1	10.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,879	57.1	10.2
Manufacturing	8,570	260.3	47.0	0	0.0	0.0	8,570	260.3	46.5
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,224	37.2	6.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,224	37.2	6.6
Construction	388	11.8	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	388	11.8	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	761	23.1	4.2	0	0.0	0.0	761	23.1	4.1
Hotels and restaurants	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage, post and telecommunications	34	1.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	34	1.0	0.2
Financial intermediation	3,054	92.8	16.7	196	6.0	100.0	3,250	98.7	17.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,981	60.2	10.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,981	60.2	10.7
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Education	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Health and social work	23	0.7	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	23	0.7	0.1
Other community, social, and personal services	314	9.5	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	314	9.5	1.7
Activities of private households	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of capital by regions									
Bratislava region	11,190	339.9	61.3	196	6.0	100.0	11,386	345.9	61.7
Trnava region	1,935	58.8	10.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,935	58.8	10.5
Trenčín region	751	22.8	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	751	22.8	4.1
Nitra region	50	1.5	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	50	1.5	0.3
Žilina region	693	21.1	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	693	21.1	3.8
Banská Bystrica region	1,647	50.0	9.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,647	50.0	8.9
Prešov region	565	17.2	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	565	17.2	3.1
Košice region	1,421	43.2	7.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,421	43.2	7.7

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.



Volume of Foreign Direct Investment¹⁾ Outward as at 31 December 2002

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

Note: Preliminary data.

1) Equity capital + reinvested earnings.

Symbols used in the tables

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