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## 1. Introduction

In March, the level of consumer prices rose by 0.4% in comparison with February. The components of core inflation increased in March by 0.3%, and contributed 0.21 percentage points to the monthly rate of overall inflation. The 12-month rate of consumer-price inflation reached 16.6%, with core inflation accounting for 5.66 percentage points. Core inflation increased year-on-year by 7.0%.

The M2 money supply (at fixed exchange rates as of 1 January 1993) increased month-on-month by Sk 4.9 billion, to Sk 522.2 billion. The year-on-year growth in M2 reached 12.7%. Slovak-crown deposits, as a component of the M2 aggregate, grew in March by Sk 3.6 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 13.9%.

At the end of March, the total volume of bank loans stood at Sk 411.1 billion, representing a month-on-month decline of Sk 1.3 billion. Crown loans fell by Sk 1.0 billion and foreign-currency loans by Sk 0.3 billion. On a year-on-year basis, bank lending to households and enterprises increased by 3.4%.

The average interest rate on loans granted in February rose by 1.53 points (to 14.03%), while the average rate for the total volume of loans reached 12.93%.

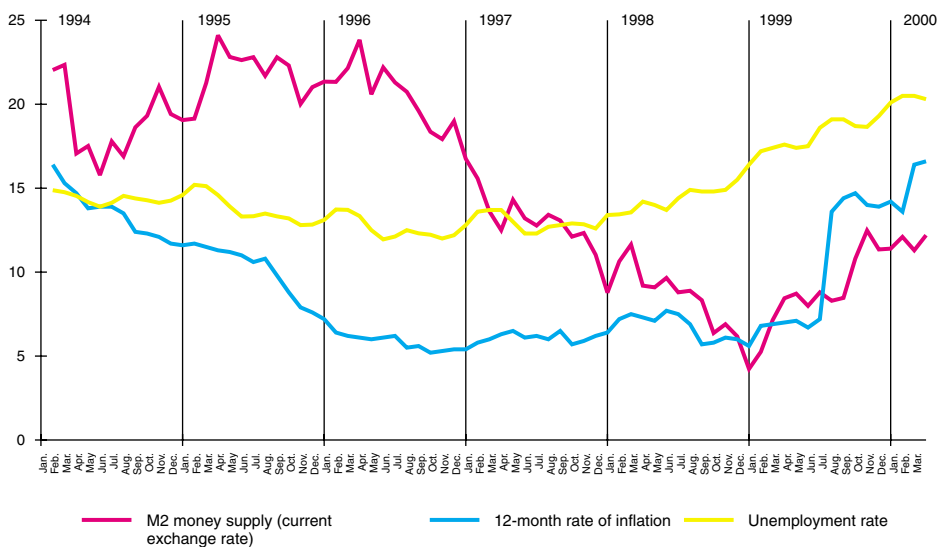
The total foreign exchange reserves of the NBS increased by US\$ 239.0 million in comparison with February. At the end of March, the volume of foreign exchange reserves was 3.4 times greater than the average volume of monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia during the first two months of 2000.

The current performance of the State budget resulted in a deficit of Sk 0.8 billion at the end of March.

In January, the balance of payments on current account resulted in a deficit of Sk 0.6 billion, due primarily to the negative balance of trade (Sk 2.2 billion). During the same period, the capital and financial account produced, according to preliminary data, a deficit of Sk 0.3 billion.

On 24 March, the Bank Board of the NBS decided to lower the rates of interest for overnight transactions conducted by the Bank on the money market to 7.5% for sterilisation and 10.5% for refinancing operations.

### **M2 money supply, inflation and unemployment (year-on-year growth in %)**



## 2. Inflation

### 2.1. Consumer price index

*Consumer prices increased by 0.4%*

In March, the level of consumer prices rose month-on-month by 0.4%, representing only a moderate increase in comparison with the first months of the year which saw extensive adjustments to regulated prices. The month-on-month rise in the level of prices was partly offset by a fall in food prices. The 12-month rate of inflation, expressed in terms of the consumer price index, increased from 16.4% in February to 16.6% in March, following an upward trend on a year-on-year basis. Average year-on-year inflation reached 15.5%.

*Stabilised development of core inflation, ...*

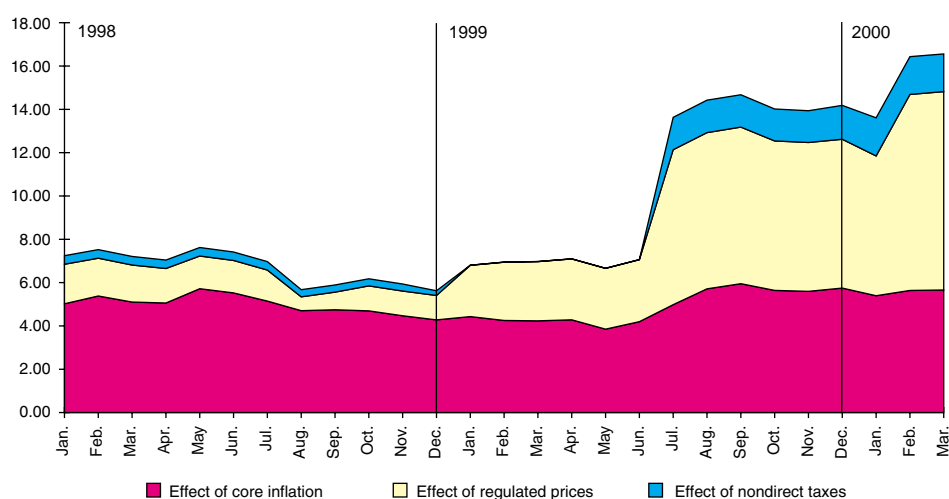
The components of core inflation increased by 0.3% in March, and accounted for 0.21 percentage points of the monthly rate of overall inflation. On a year-on-year basis, core inflation has maintained its dynamics from the previous month (7%). It contributed 5.66 percentage points to the rate of year-on-year inflation. The stagnation in the 12-month rate of core inflation was due to food prices and the other components of core inflation, which followed virtually the same course of development in March as in the corresponding period a year earlier. One of the factors affecting the development of core inflation was the contrasting effect of the rise in oil prices on the one hand and the appreciation in the exchange rate of the crown on the other.

*.... caused by a fall in food prices*

Food prices, as a component of core inflation, fell month-on-month by 0.5%, representing a figure comparable to the same period a year earlier (a fall of 0.6%). This halted the steep increase in food prices from the first two months of the year. While the fall in food prices last March was due mainly to a fall in the price of meat (-2.3%), food prices in March 2000 were most affected by a fall of 5.6% in the price of fruit (compared with 0.9% in the same period a year earlier). The price of meat continued to fall (by 0.7%), as well as the price of vegetables. On a year-on-year basis, food prices increased by 3.3%, maintaining their dynamics from the previous month.

#### Structure of year-on-year inflation

(%)



The other components of core inflation (tradable goods excluding foods and market services, adjusted for the impact of changes in indirect taxes), increased in March by 0.6%, which accounted for 0.33% points of total inflation. This increase was due to tradable goods as well as market services. The prices of tradable goods rose mainly as a result of an increase in fuel prices during the first ten days of the month due to the continued rise in oil prices on the world markets. The prices of market

services were affected by price adjustments in the category of energy and regulated prices.

Regulated prices increased month-on-month by 0.7%, and contributed 0.16 percentage points to the rate of overall inflation. They have accounted for almost 70% of the rise in consumer prices since the beginning of the year and continue to be a dominant factor in the development of inflation. The month-on-month rise in regulated prices was due in part to an increase in prices for accommodation and meals in educational establishments and prices for fares in municipal public transport. The January increase in rents also contributed to the rise in regulated prices in March.

*Rise in regulated prices partly due to an increase in rents*

March saw no indirect tax adjustments, thus the level of inflation was not affected by changes in indirect taxes in that month. Adjustments to indirect taxes accounted for 1.74 percentage points (0.31 percentage points since the beginning of the year) of the year-on-year increase in consumer prices.

**Consumer Prices in March 2000**

Structure of the consumer basket	Const. weight in %	Change compared with		
		February 2000	March 1999	December 1999
<b>Total</b>	100.0	0.4	16.6	6.3
<b>Regulated prices in %</b>	17.8	0.7	47.4	19.3
<i>share of total in % points</i>		0.16	9.16	4.20
Effect of changes in indirect taxes at non-regulated prices (share in total) in % points		0.00	1.74	0.31
<b>Core inflation in %</b>	82.2	0.3	7.0	2.4
<i>share of total in % points</i>		0.21	5.66	1.81
of which: food prices in %	26.8	-0.5	3.3	3.1
<i>share of total in % points</i>		-0.12	0.84	0.71

According to the COICOP (Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose), the highest month-on-month price increase was recorded in the category 'Transport' (2.0%), due to a rise in fuel prices and prices for services in this category. Faster than average price increases were also recorded the categories 'Hotels, Cafes, and Restaurants' (1.1%); 'Dwelling, Water, Electricity, Gas, and Other Fuels' (0.8%); 'Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco, Narcotics' (0.6%); and 'Health Care' (0.5%). The rate of price advance was slowed somewhat by a fall in the prices of foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages (0.5%). In 'Education', price levels remained unchanged.

**2.2. Producer prices in February 2000**

The year-on-year increase in industrial producer prices (9.6%) reached almost a five-year maximum (in July 1995: 11.6%) in February. Oil prices continued to rise at a high rate and almost tripled in comparison with February 1999 (from US\$ 10 to US\$ 28 per barrel). This led to marked increases in the prices of refined oil products (43.9%) as well as chemical and chemical fibres (19.1%). Prices for electricity generation and transmission rose by 11.4% and those for the production and distribution of gas by 17.8%. The price of timber and timber products recorded a moderate fall (10.7%).

*The year-on-year dynamics of industrial producer prices increased ...*

The high year-on-year dynamics of industrial producer prices were also reflected in prices for construction work. In comparison with last year, the rate of increase in the producer prices of materials and products used in construction accelerated by 5.7%. The highest year-on-year increase was recorded in water engineering (6.8%).

*Construction prices*

*Agricultural prices* Agricultural prices increased year-on-year by 4.9% due to a rise in the prices of animal products (6.2%), while those of plant products fell by 0.8%. In animal production, marked increases were recorded in the prices of meat (excluding poultry) (4.9%) and milk (7.9%). In plant production, cereal prices (excluding maize) fell by 2.1% and the price of legumes by 0.9%. The prices of root-crops, vegetables, and fruit were higher in February.

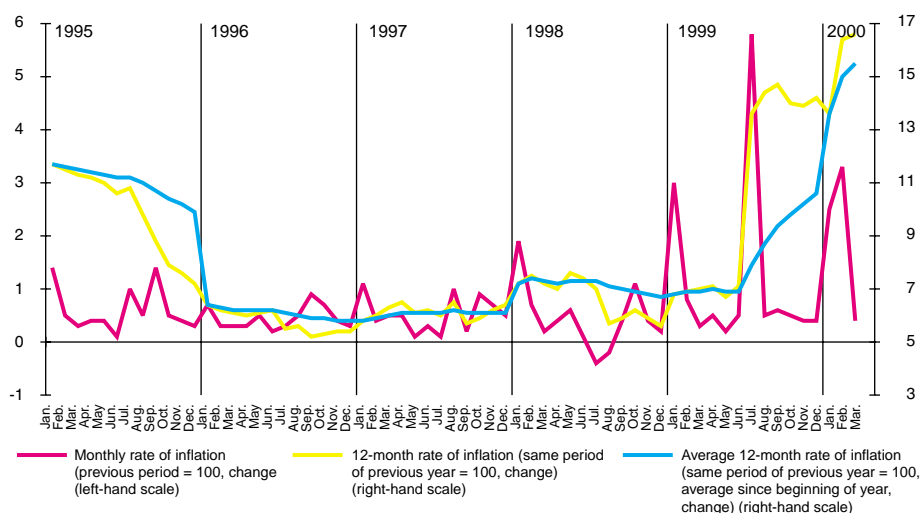
### Producer Price Indices in February 2000 (%)

	December 1999=100	January 2000=100	February 1999=100
Prices of industrial producers	102.4	101.0	109.6
Prices of construction work <sup>1/</sup>	102.0	101.2	109.6
Prices of building materials	102.1	102.1	105.7
Prices of agricultural produce	x	x	104.9

<sup>1/</sup> Estimate

x - Not monitored by the Statistical Office of the SR

### Inflation (%)



## 3. Factors affecting the course of inflation

### 3.1. Monetary aggregates

In comparison with the previous month, the development of monetary aggregates changed in March. The month-on-month increase in the money supply was due to foreign resources, while domestic assets recorded a fall in absolute terms.

#### Money supply (M2)

*Upward effect of net foreign assets on the money supply growth*

The money supply, expressed in terms of the M2 aggregate (at fixed initial exchange rates of 1993) reached Sk 522.2 billion at the end of March. The domestic and foreign factors of money supply growth had opposing effects on its development. The month-on-month fall in net domestic assets (Sk 2.5 billion) was offset by an increase in net foreign assets (Sk 7.4 billion). The fall in net domestic assets was due mainly to other items net, which increased month-on-month by Sk 1.7 billion. The March increase in other items net was of a seasonal nature; being connected with the crediting of aliquot parts of interest to the accounts of accruals and deferrals of commercial banks. Despite its seasonal nature, the monthly increase in other items net was low in comparison with the previous years (in 1997: Sk +4.2 billion; in 1998: Sk +9.5 billion; in 1999: Sk +7.5 billion).

The month-on-month increase in the M2 money supply (Sk 4.9 billion) was concentrated exclusively in quasi-money (Sk 6.1 billion), while the M1 aggregate recorded a month-on-month fall of Sk 1.2 billion.

The relatively significant absolute month-on-month increase in the M2 money supply was accompanied by an acceleration in its year-on-year dynamics, which increased month-on-month by 2.3 percentage points, to 12.7%. Despite the absolute month-on-month fall, the year-on-year growth in the M1 aggregate accelerated by 4.9 percentage points, to 1.1%. The rate of growth in quasi-money increased by 0.7 percentage points, to 17.8%.

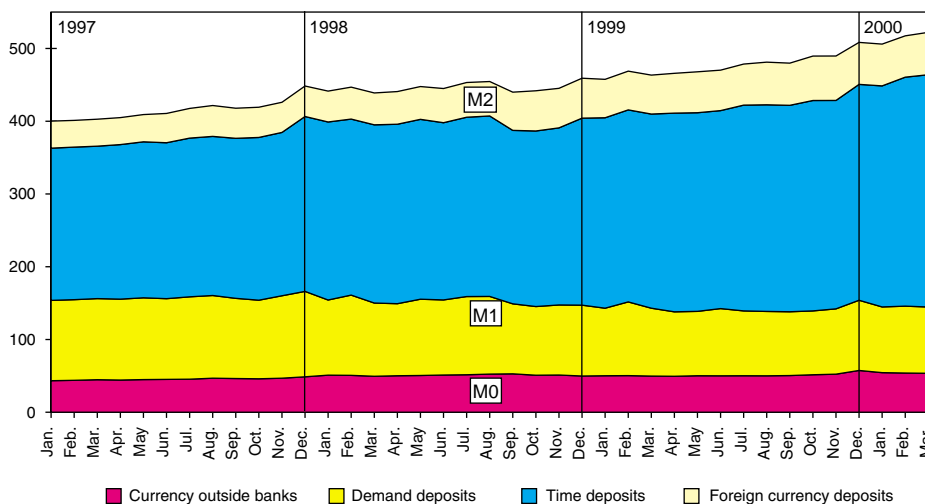
*Increase in the rate of year-on-year growth in M2*

The volume of currency outside the banking sector fell by Sk 0.3 billion in March. The monthly cycle of currency issued followed a standard course. The average volume of currency issued remained at the level of February (ca. Sk 62.3 billion). The minimum and maximum monthly figures remained virtually unchanged in comparison with February.

Demand deposits fell month-on-month by Sk 0.9 billion, due primarily to their seasonal development during that period resulting from the fulfilment of tax obligations by natural and legal persons for the past year. Despite the month-on-month fall, the year-on-year dynamics of demand deposits increased by 6.8 percentage points, but remained negative (-2.4%). The relatively marked increase in the rate of year-on-year growth in demand deposits in March 2000 was associated with their marked month-on-month fall in the same period a year earlier, when they fell in volume by Sk 8.0 billion.

*Moderate fall in demand deposits*

**Development of the M2 monetary aggregate (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) (Sk billions)**



Time deposits grew in March by Sk 4.5 billion, while their year-on-year dynamics reached 19.6% (representing an increase of 0.3 percentage points). Foreign-currency deposits grew in volume by Sk 1.6 billion and their year-on-year dynamics accelerated by 2.4 percentage points, to 9.0%.

*Growth in time deposits and foreign-currency deposits*

Slovak-crown deposits, as a component of the money supply, increased month-on-month by Sk 3.6 billion, due primarily to growth in corporate deposits (Sk 2.7 billion). Household deposits recorded a modest increase (Sk 0.8 billion) in March. In comparison with the beginning of the year, the volume of crown deposits increased by Sk 17.1 billion, while household deposits grew by Sk 12.2 billion and corporate deposits by Sk 4.9 billion. The year-on-year dynamics of crown deposits accelerated in March by 2.5 percentage points, to 13.9%. A marked increase was recorded in

*Growth in crown deposits, mainly in the corporate sector*

the 12-month rate of growth in corporate deposits (7.0 percentage points, to 17.7%). The dynamics of household deposits accelerated by 0.7 percentage points, to 12.4%.

### **Lending to households and enterprises**

*Slowdown in the year-on-year dynamics of bank lending to households and enterprises*

Bank loans to households and enterprises (at fixed initial exchange rates of 1993) fell in volume by Sk 0.3 billion month-on-month, to Sk 399.0 billion in March. Their dynamics of year-on-year growth slowed to 3.4%, from 4.1% in February. This figure corresponds to the year-end rate of growth in bank lending set in the monetary programme. The fall in the level of interest rates on the interbank market failed to generate an expansion in bank lending.

### **Fiscal developments**

*Fall in net credit to the Government*

Net credit to the Government fell in volume by Sk 0.3 billion in March, to Sk 146.1 billion. The internal debt of the Government recorded some improvement due to a reduction in the size of the budget deficit, repayments of principal on liabilities from the previous years, and an increase in the balances of accounts held by State funds. On the other hand, the budgetary performance of social security funds deteriorated. The improvement in the current performance of the State budget was due to the transfer of personal and corporate income taxes paid for 1999. At 31 March 2000, the current performance of the State budget resulted in a deficit of Sk 0.8 billion (compared with a surplus of Sk 1.0 billion in 1999), representing a month-on-month improvement of Sk 1.4 billion in budgetary performance (compared with Sk 4.2 billion in 1999). Budget revenue reached Sk 51.1 billion and expenditure totalled Sk 51.9 billion, while practically no payment had to be withheld due to a lack of funds in the account. Tax revenues were higher than a year earlier as a result of an increase in the volume of earnings in the corporate sector in 1999 compared with 1998. The increase in profits, however, was attributable to the amount of budget revenue to a lesser extent. In the same period a year earlier, budget revenues reached Sk 40.9 billion.

In March, the repayment of principle on government securities issued exceeded the volume of new issues, which had a favourable effect on the development of internal government debt. The internal debt of the public sector was also positively affected by the improvement in the budgetary performance of State funds owing to an inflow of funds in the form of a publicly guaranteed loan into the account of the State Road Fund, in the amount of EUR 98 million. Within the total position of the Government vis-à-vis the banking sector, the said improvement was offset by an increase in the level of external debt. The growth in external debt in March was also affected by an increase (Sk 2.1 billion, to Sk 7.3 billion) in the amount of government securities held by non-residents.

*Growth in the year-on-year dynamics of net credit to the Government*

The fiscal deficit, calculated on the basis of a 12-month change in net credit to the Government and the National Property Fund, reached Sk 6.8 billion in March, i.e. Sk 1.4 billion more than in February. An increase took place in relative terms as well, when the dynamics of growth in net credit to the Government accelerated by 1.2 percentage points (to 4.2% in March) in comparison with February, since net credit to Government in March 1999 had fallen by Sk 1.9 billion in comparison with the month-on-month fall of Sk 0.3 billion this year. The rate of growth in net credit to the Government set in the monetary programme (17.8%) has been adjusted for income from privatisation, and for liabilities due to the financing of bank restructuring. If we had excluded the impact of the sale of ČSOB on the budgetary performance of the public sector, the year-on-year dynamics of net credit to the Government would have reached 15.4% in March.

In accordance with the issuing schedule for the 1st quarter of 2000, the Ministry of Finance of the SR was due to make five issues of Treasury bills over the course of March. Since there was a sufficient amount of funds in the summary memorandum account of the State, the Ministry of Finance withdrew those issues.



In March 2000, the Government of the SR floated 10-year bonds on foreign markets, i.e. Eurobonds, at relatively favourable interest rates (217 base points above the reference rate of German government bonds) in the amount of EUR 500 million.

### **Net foreign assets**

The March increase in net foreign assets (Sk 7.4 billion, to Sk 45.8 billion) was a factor determining the rate of money supply growth. The foreign exchange reserves of the NBS increased month-on-month by Sk 9.9 billion, when the revenue side was most affected by purchases of foreign exchange from commercial banks (Sk 8.1 billion) and government borrowings from abroad (Sk 4.6 billion). The expenditure side was affected by debt service payments in the amount of Sk 1.7 billion. The growth in the Bank's foreign exchange reserves caused by borrowing from abroad for the State Road Fund was fully offset by an increase in foreign exchange liabilities, which grew as a result of increased holdings of government securities by non-residents. The level of foreign exchange reserves in the banking sector rose as a result of borrowing by the entrepreneurial sector from abroad and an increase in foreign-currency held by non-residents. The 12-month rate of growth in net foreign assets increased month-on-month by 16 percentage points, to 31.1%, i.e. the level of January.

*Increase in net foreign assets*

## **3.2. Foreign trade**

### **Balance of payments for January 2000**

In January, deficit in the current account of the balance of payments continued to diminish step-by step, to Sk 0.6 billion, which was Sk 0.8 billion less than in January 1999. The improvement in the current account was achieved, as in 1999, by reducing the deficit of trade (by Sk 0.7 billion) and increasing the positive balance of services (by Sk 0.5 billion). On the other hand, the income-balance deficit continued to increase (by Sk 0.1 billion) and the surplus of current transfers to diminish (by Sk 0.3 billion).

*The deficit in the current account diminished*

In January, the balance of trade resulted in a deficit of Sk 2.2 billion. During that month, goods were imported into the Slovak Republic in the total amount of Sk 36.6 billion, i.e. 24% more than in the same period a year earlier. The growth in imports was most affected by the high price of gas and oil. In the category 'Mineral-based Fuels', the volume of imports increased year-on-year by Sk 3.3 billion (i.e. by 90.5%). The January growth in the imports of oil and oil products (more than 100%) was fully realised through a rise in world prices, when oil imports fell in terms of physical units by almost 20%. Unlike oil imports, the year-on-year increase in the imports of natural gas (94%) includes the growth in volume, expressed in terms of cubic metres in the amount of 32%.

*Balance of trade*

The growth in imports in the category 'Machinery and Transport Equipment' (Sk 1.4 billion) was due primarily to the increased imports of transport means and electrical equipment, instruments, and appliances.

During the same period, goods were exported from the Slovak Republic in the amount of Sk 34.4 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 29%. The structure of foreign trade was dominated in January by iron and steel exports, which recorded a year-on-year increase of Sk 2.8 billion (i.e. 157.7%). While exports in last January were dominated by road vehicles (22.8%), followed by electrical equipment, instruments, and appliances (7.6%); and iron and steel (6.6%). In January 2000, the share of iron and steel in total exports reached 13.1%, and approached the exports of road vehicles, which accounted for 16.5% of total exports. The increase in iron and steel exports is connected with the growth in the economies of our main trading partners and the continued restructuring of Slovak exporters.

<i>Balance of services</i>	As in the case of trade in goods, the balance of services also showed an improvement on a year-on-year basis. In January, receipts from services provided exceeded payments abroad by Sk 1.6 billion. The increase in the positive balance of services (Sk 0.5 billion) was achieved, as in the past year, through an increase in the positive balance of transport and tourism in particular, where income grew by 13.6% and expenditure fell by 15.4%.
<i>Balances of income and current transfers</i>	The balance of income and that of current transfers followed the trends from 1999. In January, the income balance deficit reached Sk 0.4 billion, i.e. Sk 0.1 billion more than in January 1999, and the surplus in current transfers amounted to Sk 0.5 billion, representing a fall of Sk 0.3 billion on a year-on-year basis.
<i>Shortfall in the capital and financial account</i>	The capital and financial account resulted in a deficit of Sk 0.3 billion, which corresponded to the figure for January 1999. With regard to the audits performed in the majority of banks and companies and the absence of definitive data for 2000, the data for January can be regarded as preliminary. In the coming month, the data in question will be updated. These facts affected the item of errors and omissions as well.
<i>Outflow of capital from the corporate sector</i>	Within the structure of the financial account, a significant role was played by commercial loans in the corporate sector, which caused an outflow of capital in the amount of Sk 4.4 billion, while the growth in export claims was accompanied by a fall in import liabilities caused by increased repayments. Repayments exceeded new drawings by Sk 2.8 billion, which was also reflected in commercial loans related to direct investments. On the other hand, the drawing of long-term corporate loans in the amount of Sk 5.3 billion, with repayments in the amount of Sk 0.8 billion, generated a net inflow of capital in the amount of Sk 4.5 billion. With regard to the absence of capital inflow in the form of capital participation by foreign investors in Slovak companies, the corporate sector recorded an outflow of capital in the amount of Sk 2.7 billion in January 2000.
<i>Portfolio investment</i>	<p>Apart from financial credits, a significant component of capital inflow is portfolio investment which recorded an increase of Sk 2.7 billion. In the structure of portfolio investments, a key role was played by the sale of government bonds and Treasury bills to non-residents.</p> <p>In the banking sector, the fall in total liabilities continued in 2000 (with a fall of Sk 2.4 billion) and was accompanied by a sharp decline in commercial bank assets (Sk 3.5 billion).</p>
<i>Foreign exchange reserves of the NBS</i>	The January increase in the foreign exchange reserves of the NBS (Sk 1.1 billion) reflected the purchase of foreign exchange from commercial banks in the amount of EUR 63 million, reduced by the repayment of loans and interest by the Government and the NBS.

### **External debt of Slovakia at 31 January 2000**

<i>Gross external debt of Slovakia</i>	At 31 January 2000, the total gross external debt of the Slovak Republic stood at US\$ 10.196 billion. The official debt of the Government and the NBS amounted to US\$ 2.581 billion. The level of debt in the commercial sector, i.e. commercial banks and entrepreneurial entities, reached US\$ 7.354 billion (including foreign debt liabilities to non-residents) and the indebtedness of municipalities (municipal bonds issued by the city of Bratislava) amounted to US\$ 62 million. The level of debt owed by government agencies stood at US\$ 199 million.
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With regard to the structure of Slovakia's gross external debt, total gross medium and long-term foreign liabilities amounted to US\$ 7.827 billion. At the end of January, the volume of short-term liabilities totalled US\$ 2.369 billion. Per-capita gross external debt amounted to US\$ 1,907. The share of total short-term debt in the country's total gross external debt reached 23.23% at the end of January.

The net external debt of the SR - expressed as the difference between gross foreign debt, i.e. US\$ 10.2 billion (liabilities of the Government and the NBS, liabilities of commercial banks and the corporate sector – except capital interest), and foreign assets, i.e. US\$ 6.0 billion (foreign exchange reserves of the NBS, foreign assets of commercial banks and the corporate sector – except capital interest), reached US\$ 4.2 billion at 31 January 1999.

*Net external debt of Slovakia*

**Foreign Liabilities in the Commercial Sector (US\$ millions)**

	31.12.1998	31.12.1999	31.1.2000
Foreign liabilities in the comm. sector in total	9,391.31/	7,698.4	7,353.9
of which			
Commercial banks	2,665.6	680.4	618.3
Entrepreneurial entities	6,725.7	7,018.0	6,735.6
Medium and long-term foreign liabilities in total	4,786.7	4,998.3	4,991.6
of which			
Commercial banks	602.4	345.4	324.8
Entrepreneurial entities	4,184.3	4,652.9	4,666.8
Short-term liabilities in total	4,604.6	2,700.1	2,362.3
of which			
Commercial banks	2,063.2	335.0	293.5
Entrepreneurial entities	2,541.4	2,365.1	2,068.8

1/ After the verification of data submitted by the commercial sector

**Current development**

During the first two months of 2000, the deficit in the current account reached roughly Sk 1.5 billion, compared with Sk 5.5 billion produced during the same period a year earlier.

*The current account deficit diminished year-on-year*

The high rate of growth in foreign trade, which characterised the beginning of 2000, continued in February. Total exports increased year-on-year by 35.2%, to Sk 74.9 billion. The growth in exports was supported by an increase in the exports of road vehicles (35.6% by the end of February), after a 6% fall in January. As in 1999, the exports of machinery and equipment showed a tendency to grow, particularly in the category of electrical equipment and machinery used in industry. Exports also showed increased dynamics in metallurgy: the volume of iron and steel exports grew year-on-year by 70%.

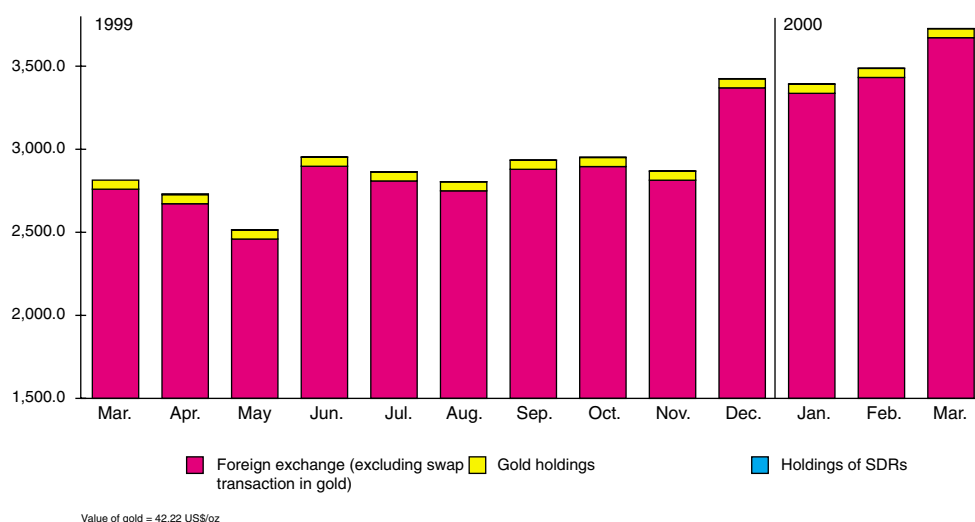
*Growth in the exports of goods*

Imports increased year-on-year by 29.2%, to Sk 80.6 billion, and continued to be negatively affected by the rise in oil and gas prices. The volume of oil and gas imports reached Sk 13.3 billion in two months, representing a more than double increase in comparison with the previous year. A change is expected in April, after the planned agreement on an increase in oil production. Imports exceeded exports by Sk 5.7 billion and the deficit of trade diminished year-on-year by 18%, i.e. by Sk 1.3 billion.

*Imports of goods*

As in trade in goods, services also recorded a certain improvement on a year-on-year basis. The balance of services resulted in a surplus of Sk 3.7 billion, which was Sk 2.1 billion higher than in the same period in 1999. The increase in the balance surplus was due primarily to growth in net income in transport, where the rise in oil and gas prices was accompanied by increased receipts from the transit of these commodities.

*Balance of services*

**Development of NBS foreign exchange reserves (US\$ millions)**

The development of the other two items on current account, i.e. deficit in the balance of income (Sk 1.0 billion) and the surplus in the balance of current transfers (Sk 1.5 billion), caused the current account deficit to reach Sk 1.5 billion in two months.

*Foreign exchange reserves of the NBS*

At the end of March, the foreign exchange reserves of the NBS (at current exchange rates) totalled US\$ 3,726.6 million, representing a month-on-month increase of US\$ 239.0 million. At the end of the month, the volume of foreign exchange reserves was 3.4 times greater than the average volume of monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia during the first two months of 2000.

The index of the real effective exchange rate (REER), based on the producer price index, continued to appreciate in February. The value of REER started to appreciate in June 1999 and is affected by the appreciation of the nominal exchange rate and the high rate of price increase in comparison with the euro-zone and the USA. Producer prices increased as a result of the administrative measures adopted and the rise in oil prices on the world markets. On a year-on-year basis, the value of REER appreciated by 2.1 percentage points.

The table below illustrates the changes in the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) and the real effective exchange rate (REER - on the basis of producer price indices) in comparison with the same period a year earlier. The weights applied mirror the currency structure of foreign exchange receipts and payments within the current account of the balance of payments, i.e. 71.3% EUR and 28.7% USD.

**Year-on-year change in NEER and REER (in percentage points)**

	Dec. 1998	Dec. 1999	Jan. 2000	Feb. 2000	Mar. 2000
Nominal effective exchange rate	-8.9	-4.4	-2.9	-2.0	2.8
Real effective exchange rate	-5.4	-0.5	1.9	2.1	-

**3.3. Real economy****Actual development***Receipts from industrial activity increased*

In February, receipts from industrial activity increased at constant prices by 12.7%, while industrial production grew in volume by 11.9% and the production and

distribution of electricity, gas and water fell by 11.1% and raw material extraction by 9.9%. The marked increase in receipts from industrial activity mirrors the positive effect of restructuring in the microsphere, especially in companies with foreign capital participation. The output of the construction sector continued to decline, by 11.7% at constant prices. This was reflected mostly in the public sector, which reached only 5.4% of the volume of production a year earlier (a fall of 94.6%). The volume of construction work fell both in Slovakia and abroad.

In retail trade, hotels and restaurants, receipts at constant prices reached the level of last year in February. According to preliminary data from the Statistical Office of the SR, receipts from transport increased year-on-year by almost 33%. The January fall in receipts from other market services continued in February, with receipts falling at constant prices by 11% year-on-year.

*Receipts in retail trade, transport and other market services*

### **Wages and unemployment**

During the first two months of the year, nominal wages increased in all sectors under review (except wholesale trade) at a higher rate than in the same period a year earlier. The highest dynamics of wage increase were recorded in transport (15%) and industry (11.9%), and the lowest in wholesale trade (0.4%). Compared with January, the slowdown in the dynamics of real wages slackened and in comparison with the figure for the first two months of 1999, big differences were recorded only in wholesale trade (-8.9 percentage points) and retail sale (-5.8 percentage points). In transport, real wages remained at the level of the previous year.

*Wage development*

#### **Development of wages by sector (index. same period of last year = 100)**

	Average monthly nominal wage		Average monthly real wage	
	Jan. 2000	Jan.-Feb. 2000	Jan. 2000	Jan.-Feb. 2000
Industry	109.2	111.9	96.1	97.3
Construction	101.1	104.0	89.0	90.4
Retail trade	104.9	104.8	92.3	91.1
Wholesale trade	100.9	100.4	88.8	87.3
Transport	113.2	115.0	99.6	100.0
<i>Average inflation</i>	<i>113.6</i>	<i>115.0</i>	-	-

*Note: The above sectors accounted for 61.2% of total unemployment in 1999.*

*Source: Statistical Office of the SR – preliminary data.*

The growth in unemployment came to a halt in February. The number of registered unemployed reached 552.9 thousand (615 less than in January). The rate of unemployment of the disposable number of unemployed remained unchanged, at the level of 19.5%.

*Development of unemployment*

## **4. Monetary development**

### **4.1. Foreign exchange market**

In March, the NBS intervened in the interbank foreign exchange market exclusively via direct transactions. The NBS purchased EUR 195 million from Slovak commercial banks in 12 transactions, at a weighted rate of EUR/SKK 41.642. Since the beginning of the year, the NBS has purchased a total of EUR 417 million from commercial banks. In the course of March, the exchange-rate value of the Slovak crown against the euro (EUR/SKK) strengthened by roughly 1.0%. In connection with the reduction in central bank rates and the expected favourable results in the area of real economy, the current exchange rate development, with a rate of exchange approximately 2% stronger than at the beginning of the year, can be regarded as stable. In response to the development of the EUR/USD cross-currency rate on the world markets, the exchange rate of the Slovak crown weakened against the dollar by 0.3% in March.

*Exchange rate policy of the NBS and the development of the Slovak crown's exchange rate*

The upward pressure on the value of the Slovak crown was exerted by purchases of the crown by domestic entrepreneurial entities and foreign banks from Slovak commercial banks, with the aim of profiting from the exchange rate differential.

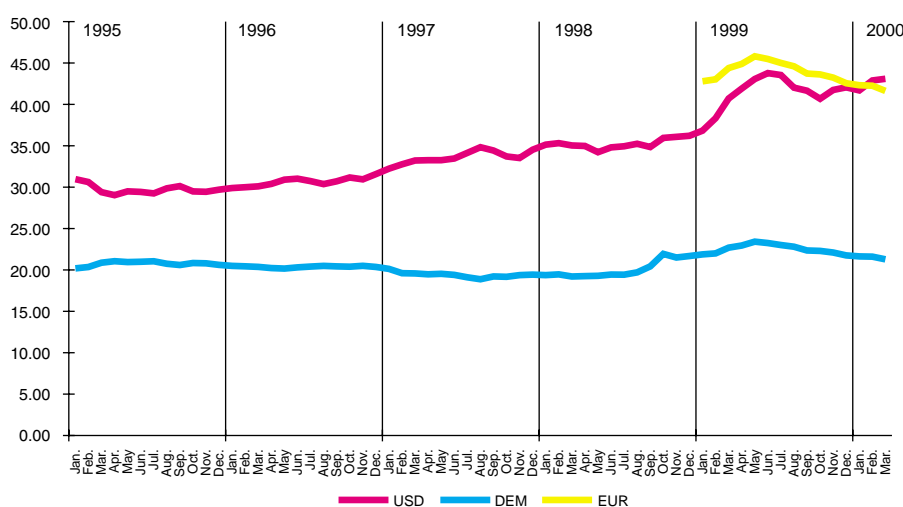
*Transactions between Slovak banks*

In March, trading between Slovak commercial banks grew in volume by 45.6%. The total volume of transactions increased from US\$ 1,403.1 million (in February) to US\$ 2,043.0 million. The share of trading between domestic banks in the country's foreign exchange market increased month-on-month from 25.3% to 33.4%. Most trading was concluded in US\$ (59.82%, compared with 69.5% in February), followed by EUR (39.36%, compared with 29.9% in February), and other currencies (0.82%, compared with 0.7% in February). The number of transactions increased from 663 (in February) to 878. The average number of contracts was 44 per day, with an average amount of US\$ 2.3 million per contract.

*Transactions between Slovak and foreign banks*

Trading between domestic and foreign banks grew in volume from US\$ 3,984.1 million to US\$ 4,065.5 million, and maintained its dominant share of the country's foreign exchange market (64.6%). Most trading was again conducted in US\$ (63.8%, compared with 71.3% in February), followed by EUR (35.76%, compared with 28.3% in February), and other European currencies (0.44%). The number of transactions increased from 1,043 to 1,342; with an average amount of US\$ 3.4 million (falling from Sk 3.8 million) per contract. As in the previous month, trading between Slovak and foreign banks resulted in a positive balance (US\$ 4.16 million), indicating that foreign banks had sold more foreign exchange to Slovak commercial banks than they had purchased. This led to an inflow of foreign capital with the aim of profiting from the exchange rate differentials between SKK and fully convertible currencies.

**Exchange rate of the SKK**



**4.2. Money market**

*Development of money market rates*

In March, interest rates on the interbank money market followed the trend of continuous fall from the previous month. Towards the end of the period under review, BRIBOR rates approached the lower limit of the prescribed corridor (8 to 12%).

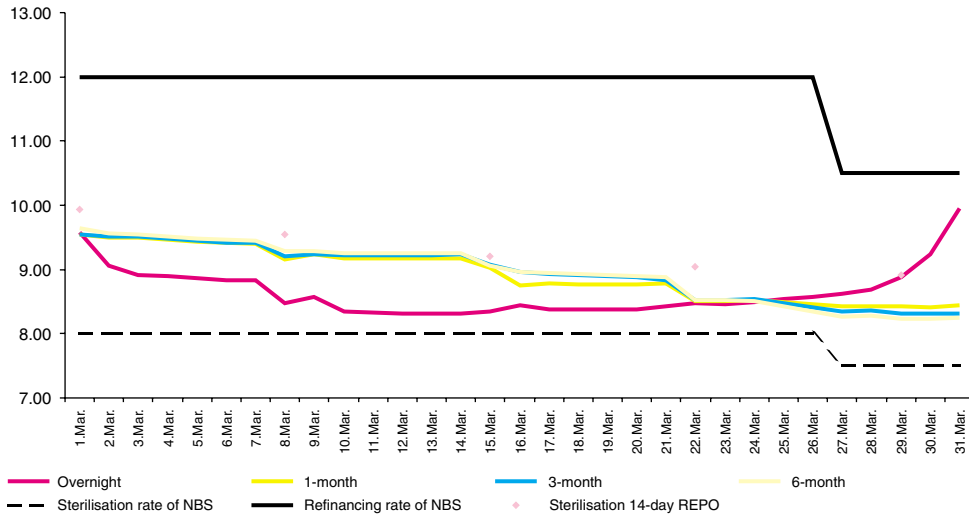
After the Bank Board of the NBS decided to change the key rates of interest and to set a new corridor (7.50 to 10.50%) on 24 March, the rates stabilised at a level below 9% and the yield curve followed an inverse course towards the end of the month.

*Sterilisation nature of monetary policy*

The whole month under review was marked by an increase in the crown interventional activities of the NBS due to the continued inflow of liquidity into the banking sector from converted foreign exchange assets and a large amount of due

government securities in comparison with the volume of new issues. In general, the monetary policy pursued by the NBS had a sterilising nature and the average volume of liquidity sterilised via open market operations (including issues of NBS bills) amounted to Sk 24.7 billion.

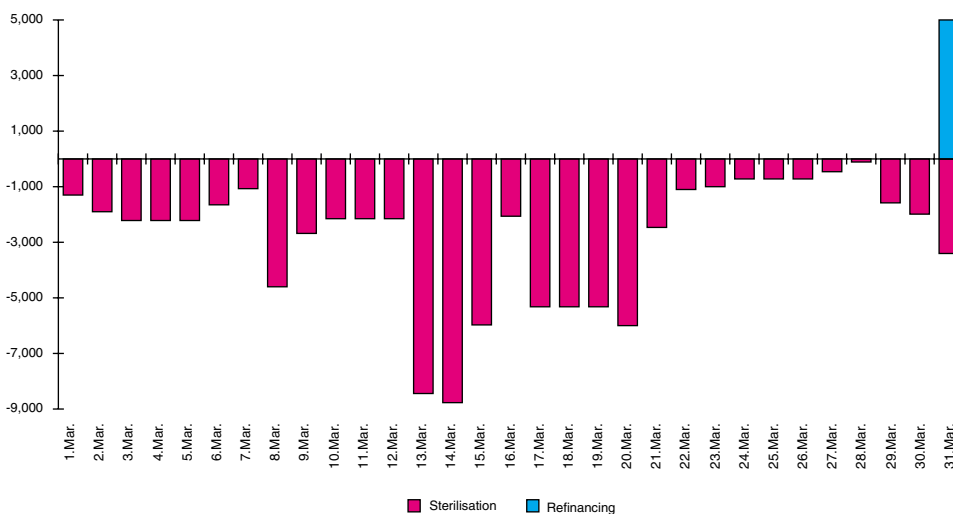
**Development of average interbank offered rates (BRIBOR) (%. p.a.)**



In open market operations, the positive trend of shifting operations from overnight transactions to two-week tenders, continued in March. While two-week REPO tenders accounted for 66.4% of all transactions in February, their share increased to 88.2% (excluding the issues of NBS bills) in March. The inflow of liquidity led to an absolute increase in the volume of funds absorbed through 2-week tenders to an average level of Sk 20 billion. A nominal as well as relative decline in the use of overnight transactions with the NBS consisted in the attempt of banks to make a better use of excess funds through tenders, and larger banks showed a tendency towards more stable control of required reserves. The highest demand for overnight transactions with the NBS was recorded in the last few days of reserve-requirement fulfilment.

*Operations on the open market were dominated by REPO tenders*

**Daily interventions of the NBS (Sk millions)**



*Auctions in NBS bills* Apart from overnight transactions and standard tenders with a maturity of two weeks, the NBS held, for the first time since 1998, an auction in Central Bank bills (NBS bills) with a maturity of one month, for the portfolios of banks. The auction was conducted by using the Dutch auction technique at a uniform rate of 9.7%.

Over the course of the month, the adaptation of the banking sector to the new form of monetary policy implementation by the NBS, improved significantly. This fact can be documented by the more balanced course of liquidity in the banking sector and by the fulfilment of reserve requirements. The fluctuation in interest rates on the interbank market within the corridor set by the Bank Board of the NBS was affected, in addition to the permanent excess of liquidity, by the results of two-week sterilisation REPO tenders and by auctions in government bonds in particular. The predicted reduction in the key rates and the related expectations also affected their course.

### 4.3. Customer interest rates in February 2000

In February, the average interest rate on the total volume of bank loans fell month-on-month by 0.24 points (to 12.93%), due to a fall in average lending rates for short-term loans (by 0.38 points, to 15.62%), medium-term loans (by 0.18 points, to 12.88%), and long-term loans (by 0.12 points, to 10.07%).

*The level of interest rates on new loans increased*

The average interest rate on new loans rose month-on-month by 1.53 points, to 14.03%, due partly to a moderate increase in the average monthly rate on the interbank money market, while commercial banks were in the process of adaptation to the new system of monetary policy implementation introduced by the NBS. At banks with a majority share in new loans, customer interest rates fluctuated within the range 0.02 to 4.05 points. The average interest rate on short-term loans increased by 1.63 points, to 14.24% (with a share of 94.7% in total new loans). The average rate for medium-term loans rose by 1.22 points, to 13.66% (with a share of 1.9%) and for long-term loans fell by 1.45 points, to 8.43% (with a share of 3.4%).

Of the total volume of new loans, 78.1% were granted at fixed interest rates and 21.9% at flexible rates.

With regard to the type of loan by purpose, average interest rates rose only on operating loans (by 1.9 points), which, however, accounted for 63.5% of total bank credit. On the other hand, average interest rates fell on overdraft facilities (by 0.53 points, to 15.36%; share in total credit: 20.3%), development loans (by 2.14 points, to 15.38%; share: 1.8%), consumer loans (by 0.62 points, to 11.24%; share 0.03%), bills-of-exchange loans (by 3.82 points, to 17.55%), and on standard loans (by 1.18 points, to 16.25%).

*The average interest rate on bank deposits fell*

The average interest rate on total crown deposits fell month-on-month by 0.54 points, to 9.06% in February, owing to a fall in the level of rates for short-term deposits (1.11 points, to 11.66%) and medium-term deposits (0.13 points, to 11.25%). The level of interest rates on long-term deposits rose by 0.11 points, to 4.7%. Short-term deposits accounted for 57.6% of total deposits. The sharpest fall in average interest rates was recorded in 1-month deposits (2.2 points, to 9.74%; share in total deposits: 17.0%), 3-month deposits (1.25 points, to 12.89%; share: 15.5%), and 7-day deposits (0.51 points, to 9.23%; share: 7.0%), due to a surplus of short-term resources at commercial banks. The level of interest rates on demand deposits rose slightly (to 3.85%) in February. The average rate of interest on time deposits fell by 0.76 points (to 10.75%), while the volume of deposits increased by Sk 13.1 billion.

In comparison with January, the interest margin increased by 0.3 points, to 3.87%. The real interest rate on one-year deposits fell from -1.79% in January to -4.71% in February, due to an increase in the 12-month rate of consumer-price inflation (from 13.6% in January to 16.4% in February), while the nominal rate of interest on one-year deposits fell by 0.12 points, to 11.69%.



#### 4.4. Implementation of monetary policy

In March, the conduct of monetary policy by the NBS was affected by the gradual adaptation of commercial banks to the new system of liquidity control and to changes in the conduct of exchange rate policy. The sterilisation nature of monetary policy deepened over the course of March, since all factors affecting the level of liquidity in the banking sector, with the exception of current payments to/from the State budget and issues of government securities, acted in the direction of supplying liquidity.

*The sterilisation nature of monetary policy deepened*

The policy followed by the Ministry of Finance in holding auctions in government securities in March was marked by a sufficient amount of resources for the coverage of the current needs of the State budget and an effort to restructure the internal debt, with the focus on the extension of its maturity and reduction of the costs of debt servicing. The interest of commercial banks in investing in government securities exceeded the level of demand on the part of the Ministry of Finance several times, due partly to the excess of free liquidity. The increased interest was aroused by the issue of Eurobonds by the Government of the SR (EUR 500 million), since these resources - if used for the restructuring of the internal debt - significantly reduce the room for domestic issues of government securities during the remaining period of this year. The demand for domestic issues of government securities also mirrored the persistent interest of non-residents. This led to a fall in the level of interest rates on government securities issued. The excess of the volume of repayments on government securities (including yields of government bonds due) over the volume of government bonds issued, represented an inflow of liquidity for commercial banks in the amount of Sk 5.1 billion in March. Thus government securities changed the character of their effect on bank liquidity in March in comparison with February.

In March, the current performance of the State budget had a sterilising effect on the resources of commercial banks, due mostly to increased tax revenues at the close of the month. The volume of liquidity, drained from the banking sector on account of standard budgetary operations, amounted to Sk 3.5 billion.

In March, the highest inflow of liquidity into the banking sector came from the foreign exchange transactions of the NBS, representing direct sales of foreign exchange by commercial banks to the National Bank of Slovakia. This inflow of liquid assets was evenly spread over the month and its total volume amounted to Sk 8.1 billion.

*Inflow of liquidity from foreign exchange transactions*

Over the course of March, the orientation of commercial banks changed in sterilising excess liquidity: they started to give preference to longer-term forms sterilisation, owing which the focus shifted from overnight transactions to standard 2-week REPO tenders. This development led to a fall in the average daily volume of sterilising O/N transactions to Sk 2.9 billion in March, from Sk 4.4 billion in February. At the same time, the average volume of liquidity sterilised through 2-week REPO tenders increased from Sk 5.1 billion in February to Sk 10.5 billion. Overnight transactions were used in large amounts mainly at the close of the period of reserve-requirement fulfilment.

For the purpose of long-term sterilisation of liquidity, the NBS issued 28-day bills for the portfolios of commercial banks by using the Dutch auction technique, in the amount of Sk 2.9 billion.

*Auctions in NBS bills*

The interest of commercial banks in longer-term sterilisation of excess liquidity and its acceptance by the National Bank of Slovakia led to a fall in the standard deviation of excess reserves. This represented Sk 3.4 billion in February, and fell to Sk 1.7 billion in March.

In this period, commercial banks showed considerable interest in long-term sterilisation, which is documented by the level of demand at the first auction in 5-year government bonds in April. In comparison with the conditions of the Ministry of Finance (maximum volume accepted: Sk 10 billion; maximum yield: 9.0%), the

results of the auctions (demand: Sk 12.6 billion; average yield: 8.6%) indicate that conditions for the generation of long-term domestic resources have been established. Demand on the part of non-residents amounted to Sk 50 million on the primary market.

*Reserve requirements*

For March, the level of required reserves in the banking sector was set at Sk 40.735 billion. By the end of the month, the reserve requirements had been fulfilled to 99.80%. At the end of the first period in March, the reserve requirements had been fulfilled to 100.06% and at the end of the second period, to 99.56%.

**Fulfilment of reserve requirements (Sk billions)**



## Appendices



## 1. Capital market

### 1.1. Primary market

In March, five issues of government bonds were floated: three had maturity set at three years and two at one year. The sale of the issues took place by American-style auction, with limited minimum issue-amounts. The nominal value of issues was Sk 1 billion. In March, the issues of government bonds were made in accordance with the issuing schedule for the 1st quarter of 2000. The validity of the schedule published in March was confirmed at an informal meeting of the representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the National Bank of Slovakia, and investors.

*Government bonds*

Demand for government bonds reached Sk 47.18 billion in March, representing an increase of 100.7% in comparison with the previous month's level. Demand was accepted at auctions in the amount of Sk 8.70 billion, representing 18.44% of the total demand. The volume of demand accepted at government bond auctions fell by 39.63% compared with the previous month. The forecast for March (Sk 10 billion) was not fulfilled, due to an issue of Eurobonds abroad and the lower need of the Ministry of Finance to make debt service payments. Repayments of principal and yields in bonds amounted to Sk 5.816 billion.

The issuer copied the situation from the previous month, when it put downward pressure on yields to maturity on the primary government bond market. Over the course of March, a marked fall was recorded in the level of yields. At the beginning of the month, the average yield to maturity of 3-year bonds stood at 10.54%, and ended the month at 8.13%, representing a fall of 2.41% in the level of yields. In comparison with the previous month, the average yield to maturity fell by 2.606%. The main cause of the fall was a high excess of liquidity on the money market and the issue of Eurobonds on foreign markets.

In the coming month, a new schedule will come into force for the issue of government securities. In April, two issues of government bonds are planned, one with maturity set at three years and one at one year, in the total amount of Sk 12 billion. With regard to the favourable course of debt servicing, the frequency of issues was reduced in the schedule for the 2nd quarter.

In March, one issue of publicly negotiable non-government bonds was made by OB Leasing, a.s., in the total amount of Sk 100 million. In the 1st quarter, this was the only issue made in publicly negotiable form.

*Non-government bonds*

### 1.2. Secondary market

In March (during 23 trading days), the total volume of trading on Bratislava Stock Exchange (BCPB) reached Sk 26.4 billion, representing an increase of almost 47% compared with the previous month. The highest volume in 2000 (Sk 2.1 billion) was recorded in price-setting transactions. Individual markets made the following contributions to the volume of trading achieved: listed bonds (91%); bonds on the market for registered securities (5%); shares on the registered securities market (2%); shares on the open market (1%); and listed shares (1%).

Bonds were traded in the total amount of Sk 25.7 billion, of which Sk 2.1 billion was in anonymous transactions. The volume of transactions achieved through market makers amounted to Sk 197.4 million in March. On the BCPB floor, the largest volumes were traded in government bonds of Issue No. 93 (Sk 0.9 billion) and Issue No. 122 (Sk 0.3 billion). Direct transactions were dominated by government bonds of Issue No. 93 (Sk 3.0 billion) and Issue No. 90 (Sk 2.5 billion).

*Bonds*

The component of SDX (Slovak Bond Index) for bank and corporate bonds ended the month with a yield of 1.4%, at the level of 155.338% of the nominal value, offering an average yield of 12.217% to maturity. The component for government bonds increased by 2.1% from the end of February, to 157.159% at the end of

*SDX index*

March, with a yield of 12.276% to maturity. After four successful primary auctions, government bond issues No. 127 to 130 were incorporated in the SDX base, with a total nominal value of Sk 7.2 billion.

**Shares** Of a financial turnover of Sk 0.7 billion, only Sk 43.3 million was traded on the BCPB floor. Most trading was recorded in the shares of Všeobecná úverová banka (Sk 7.7 millions in 37 transactions) and Slovnaft (Sk 1.0 million in 23 transactions). A noticeable amount (Sk 0.9 million) was also traded in 21 transactions in VSŽ shares on the registered market.

The market capitalisation of all share issues has increased by 1.4% since the end of February, to Sk 147.2 billion. The market value of listed issues recorded an increase of 7.6% (Sk 18.1 billion).

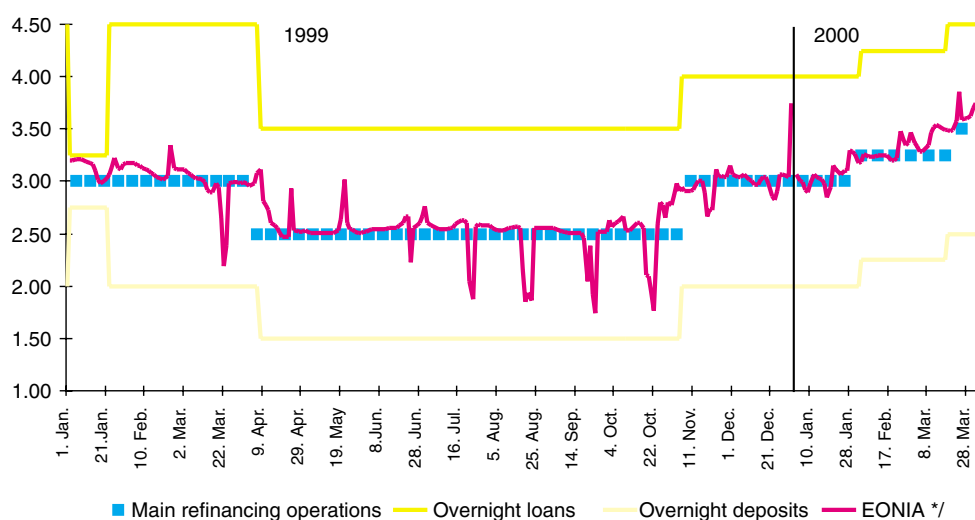
**SAX index** In March, the value of the Slovak Share Index (SAX) rose by 5.2% and closed the last trading day of the month at 77.91 points. The monthly maximum of the index (78.79 points) was recorded on 24 March. As a result of a fall in the price of VSŽ and VÚB shares, the value of SAX fell to 70.19 points, representing the lowest figure during its history.

**Structure of share and bondholders** With regard to the structure of share and bondholders registered at the Securities Centre, the most significant month-on-month change was recorded in the number of bonds held by non-residents, i.e. an increase of 2.71%, representing 6,927 shares. As for shares, a significant change was also recorded in the number of shares held by non-residents, i.e. an increase of 2.593%, representing 867,473 shares. The increase in the number of securities held by non-residents was accompanied by a decrease in the number of those held by residents.

## 2. Monetary development in the euro-zone

At its session on 16 March, the Management Board of the European Central Bank (ECB) decided to raise the level of interest rates. With effect from 22 March, the rate for main refinancing operations was increased by 25 base points, to 3.5%. Interest rates on stand-by resources were set as follows: the overnight deposit rate at 2.5% and the rate for overnight loans at 4.5% (with effect from 17 March).

### Interest rates of ECB and EONIA (%)



\*/ Euro OverNight Index Average – overnight reference rate of commercial banks operating in the euro-zone

The ECB raised the rates of interest after evaluating the forecasts for price development and justified its decision with the same arguments as in the case of its last decision in February. The rate of growth in the M3 monetary aggregate, which is one of the pillars of the monetary policy of ECB, was again higher than the reference rate (4.5%), which confirmed the continued growth in bank lending to the private sector. As for the second pillar, the development of most indicators indicated growing pressure on price levels in the medium term. The marked increase in oil prices and the depreciation of the euro may, according to ECB, have an upward effect on import prices, producer prices, and consequently on consumer prices.

**2.1. Monetary aggregates**

In February, the 12-month rate of growth in the M3 monetary aggregate reached 6.2%, representing an increase of 1.0 percentage point in comparison with the previous month. The three-month moving average (December 1999 to February 2000) increased to 5.9% (compared with 5.8% in January).

The volume of currency in circulation increased year-on-year by 5.7%, representing a slowdown of 0.5 percentage points in the dynamics of growth in comparison with the previous month. The rate of growth in demand deposits accelerated to 11.4%, which led to a 10.4% growth in the M1 monetary aggregate.

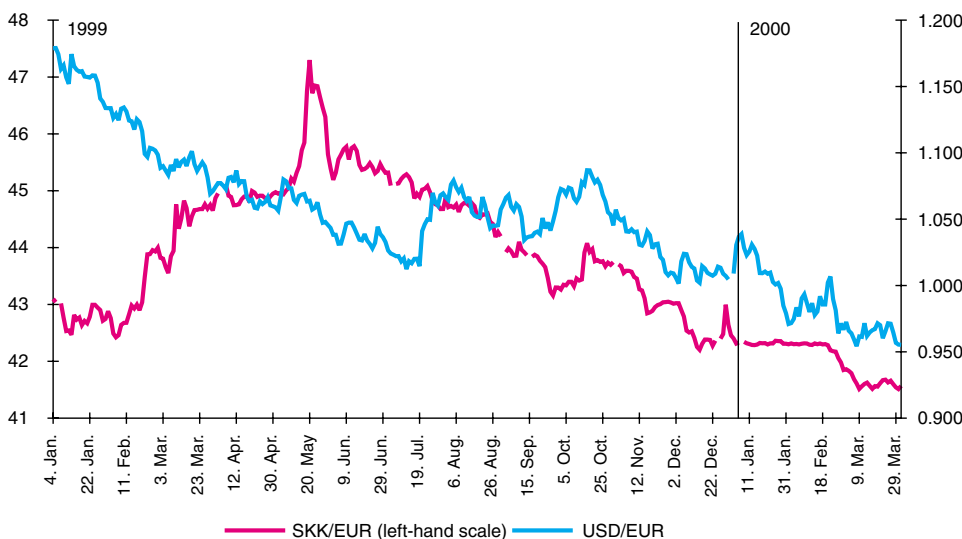
Short-term deposits (excluding demand deposits) recorded a year-on-year increase of 0.8% (compared with a fall of 0.3% in the previous month). Their development was affected by a year-on-year fall in time deposits at up to two-year notice (0.5%) and a year-on-year increase in deposits at up to 3-month notice (1.7%).

The rate of year-on-year decline in repurchase agreements accelerated by 3.9 percentage points (to 12.9%) in comparison with the previous month. On the other hand, bonds with a maturity of up to 2 years grew by 37.3% (in January by 33.7%). The rate of year-on-year growth in securities on the money market remained virtually unchanged (22.2%) in comparison with the previous month (22.4%).

**2.2. Exchange rates**

In March, the exchange rate of the dollar to the euro (USD/EUR) fluctuated within a zone ranging from 0.9543 to 0.9725 and reacted to information on economic development in the euro-zone and the USA.

**Exchange rates SKK/EUR and USD/EUR**



During the first ten days of March, the euro started to depreciate under the influence of America's strengthening share indices, despite positive information on a decrease in the number of unemployed in Germany.

After the ECB raised the rates of interest in the middle of the month, the euro got close to its monthly maximum for a short time. Then its value depreciated due to developments on America's share markets.

During the last ten-day period, the strengthening of the dollar came to a halt for a short time by the announcement of the size of America's trade deficit, which reached US\$ 28 billion in January. The subsequent appreciation of the euro was influenced by the IFO index (index of enterprise spirit in Germany), which reached its highest figure since 1991 (100.9). The increase in interest rates on overnight deposits by the Federal Reserve System (by 0.25 percentage points, to 6.0%) and the statement of Alan Greenspan contributed to the rise in NASDAQ share index and, consequently, to the appreciation of the dollar.

On a month-on-month basis, the euro weakened against the US dollar by 1.7%. In comparison with the first trading day of 2000, the European currency depreciated in relation to the US dollar by 5.3%.

### 2.3. Real economy

At the beginning of March, EuroStat published the first estimates of growth in real GDP for the 4th quarter of 1999. The economy of the euro-zone grew by 0.9% in comparison with the previous quarter, due to an increase in the dynamics of household consumption (0.8%) and growth in exports (1.4%). In 1999, real GDP grew by 2.2% compared with 2.8% in 1998. Over the course of 1999, economic development was affected significantly by an acceleration in the dynamics of growth during the second half of the year.

The 12-month rate of inflation in the euro-zone, expressed in terms of the harmonised consumer price index, reached 2.0% in February, representing a month-on-month increase of 0.1 percentage point (compared with 0.8% in February 1999). The highest rates were recorded in Ireland (4.6%) and Spain (3.0%), the lowest in France and the Netherlands (1.5%). The average inflation rate in the euro-zone reached 1.3% in February.

In comparison with the previous month, industrial production remained unchanged in January, but, on a year-on-year basis, it increased by 3.9%. Industrial producer prices rose in February by 0.5% month-on-month and 5.7% year-on-year.

In February, the rate of unemployment remained at the level of January (9.5%), which represents a year-on-year decrease of 0.8 percentage points. The lowest level of unemployment was recorded in Luxembourg (2.2%) and the Netherlands (2.7%). Spain remains the country with the highest rate of unemployment (15.2%).

The member states of the European Union provided the European Commission with data on fiscal development and general government debt in 1999. EuroStat revised, on the basis of the new system of national accounts (ESA 95), the time series as of 1996.

The share of the fiscal deficit (3%) and the debt owed by general government (60%) of GDP, are criteria that must be met by EMU member states on the basis of the Pact on Growth and Stability. The share of fiscal deficit in the euro-zone of GDP reached 1.2% last year, which represents an improvement of 2.0% in comparison with 1998. Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Finland recorded a fiscal surplus in 1999.

In the euro-zone, the debt of general government in relation to GDP decreased from 73.4% in 1998 to 72.2% in 1999. All euro-zone countries (except Germany, Austria,



and Portugal) succeeded in reducing the share of government debt in GDP. In Belgium and Italy, the above criterion remained above 100%.

**Development of GDP at current prices, fiscal deficit/GDP, and general government debt/GDP in euro-zone countries**

	Period	GDP at current prices (ECU/EUR million)	Fiscal surplus (+), deficit (-)/GDP (%)	Debt of general government/GDP (%)
<b>Euro-zone</b>	1996	5,530,906	-4.2	74.4
	1997	5,646,255	-2.6	74.0
	1998	5,869,114	-2.0	73.4
	1999	6,108,715	-1.2	72.2
<b>Belgium</b>	1996	211,305	-3.7	128.3
	1997	214,935	-2.0	123.0
	1998	223,753	-1.0	117.4
	1999	232,896	-0.9	114.4
<b>Germany</b>	1996	1,877,939	-3.4	59.8
	1997	1,866,543	-2.6	60.9
	1998	1,921,762	-1.7	60.7
	1999	1,979,518	-1.2	61.1
<b>Ireland</b>	1996	56,979	-0.6	74.1
	1997	69,327	+0.8	65.3
	1998	75,850	+2.1	55.6
	1999	84,882	+2.0	52.4
<b>Spain</b>	1996	479,716	-5.0	68.0
	1997	492,998	-3.2	66.7
	1998	520,196	-2.6	64.9
	1999	559,352	-1.1	63.5
<b>France</b>	1996	1,224,611	-4.2	57.1
	1997	1,243,822	-3.0	59.0
	1998	1,296,784	-2.7	59.3
	1999	1,346,582	-1.8	58.6
<b>Italy</b>	1996	971,064	-7.1	122.1
	1997	1,028,275	-2.7	119.8
	1998	1,063,825	-2.8	116.3
	1999	1,099,105	-1.9	114.9
<b>Luxembourg</b>	1996	14,339	+2.7	6.2
	1997	15,409	+3.6	6.0
	1998	16,389	+3.2	6.4
	1999	17,521	+2.4	6.2
<b>The Netherlands</b>	1996	324,479	-1.8	75.3
	1997	332,391	-1.2	70.3
	1998	349,674	-0.8	67.0
	1999	369,024	+0.5	63.8
<b>Austria</b>	1996	182,607	-3.8	68.3
	1997	182,452	-1.9	63.9
	1998	188,452	-2.5	63.5
	1999	195,192	-2.0	64.9
<b>Portugal</b>	1996	87,344	-3.8	63.6
	1997	92,031	-2.6	60.3
	1998	97,637	-2.1	56.5
	1999	103,924	-2.0	56.8
<b>Finland</b>	1996	100,523	-3.2	57.1
	1997	108,072	-1.5	54.1
	1998	114,792	+1.3	49.0
	1999	120,719	+2.3	47.1



## 3. Tables

## Monetary survey

(at fixed initial exchange rates as of 1 January 1993)

(Sk billions)

	1999										2000		
	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.	31.12. <sup>1/</sup>	31.1.	29.2.	31.3. <sup>1/</sup>
Fixed exchange rate SKK / USD	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899
Fixed exchange rate SKK / DEM	17.905	17.905	17.905	17.905	17.905	17.905	17.905	17.905	17.905	17.905	17.905	17.905	17.905
<b>ASSETS</b>													
Net foreign assets	35.0	31.1	29.7	26.1	22.8	26.3	27.3	31.2	31.5	42.0	40.3	38.5	45.8
Foreign assets	135.9	131.2	124.5	135.3	130.6	133.5	138.4	140.4	139.5	150.9	147.8	148.1	161.2
Foreign liabilities	100.9	100.1	94.9	109.3	107.8	107.3	111.1	109.2	108.0	108.9	107.5	109.7	115.4
Net domestic assets	428.4	434.7	438.2	444.2	455.7	455.0	452.6	458.3	458.2	467.0	465.8	478.9	476.4
Domestic credit	526.9	531.5	538.6	538.3	540.9	548.4	548.7	550.8	549.9	542.2	540.1	547.5	546.7
- Net credit to general Government	140.2	140.6	146.8	144.7	147.4	151.6	151.8	155.4	153.9	142.8	139.8	146.4	146.1
- Net credit to central Government	155.3	155.8	162.5	159.2	162.3	163.6	167.8	167.9	167.5	155.0	153.6	161.6	161.6
- Net credit to FNM <sup>1/</sup>	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.6
Credit to households and enterprises	385.8	390.0	391.0	392.5	392.1	395.3	395.4	393.9	394.4	398.1	398.6	399.3	399.0
- Credit in SKK	347.9	350.9	351.6	352.1	351.2	352.6	352.8	352.8	353.2	357.5	358.1	359.1	358.7
- Credit to enterprises	320.5	323.0	322.7	322.2	320.1	320.4	320.0	318.9	318.1	321.5	321.7	321.9	321.0
- Credit to households	27.4	27.9	28.9	30.0	31.1	32.2	32.7	33.9	35.1	36.0	36.4	37.1	37.7
- Credit in foreign currency	37.9	39.1	39.3	40.4	40.9	42.7	42.6	41.0	41.2	40.6	40.5	40.2	40.3
<b>LIABILITIES</b>													
Liquid liabilities [M2]	463.4	465.8	467.9	470.2	478.5	481.2	479.8	489.6	489.6	509.0	506.1	517.4	522.2
Money [M1]	143.0	138.0	138.7	142.5	139.3	138.6	138.1	139.3	142.2	153.9	144.9	146.0	144.7
Currency outside banks [M0]	49.8	49.4	50.2	50.1	50.2	50.1	50.5	51.6	52.4	57.5	54.5	53.9	53.6
Demand deposits	93.3	88.6	88.5	92.4	89.1	88.4	87.6	87.8	89.8	96.5	90.3	92.0	91.1
- Households	41.6	41.8	41.4	41.2	41.6	41.0	40.5	40.7	40.1	40.5	41.9	42.6	
- Enterprises	49.9	46.0	46.5	50.4	46.6	46.7	46.4	46.5	49.0	55.0	47.3	47.4	
- Insurance companies	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	2.1	
Quasi-money [QM]	320.3	327.8	329.2	327.7	339.2	342.6	341.7	350.2	347.5	355.0	361.2	371.4	377.6
Time and savings deposits	266.9	273.1	273.0	272.1	282.9	284.0	283.8	289.2	286.4	296.7	303.8	314.7	319.2
- Households	217.2	218.8	219.5	220.8	222.7	224.6	225.8	226.6	229.1	238.4	244.4	247.7	
- Enterprises	34.3	38.1	36.6	35.5	44.6	43.5	41.8	46.0	40.2	41.4	42.0	47.9	
- Insurance companies	15.3	16.3	17.0	15.8	15.5	15.9	16.1	16.5	17.1	17.0	17.4	19.1	
Foreign currency deposits	53.5	54.6	56.2	55.6	56.3	58.6	57.9	61.1	61.1	58.3	57.4	56.7	58.3
- Households	39.6	39.3	39.5	40.3	39.9	40.2	40.8	40.7	40.5	39.7	39.3	39.3	
- Enterprises	13.9	15.3	16.7	15.4	16.4	18.4	17.2	20.4	20.6	18.6	18.1	17.4	
Other items net	98.5	96.8	100.4	94.1	85.2	93.5	96.1	92.5	91.8	75.2	74.3	68.7	70.3

\*/ Preliminary data

1/ FNM - National Property Fund

**Monetary survey**

(at fixed exchange rates)

(Sk billions)

	1999										2000		
	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.	31.12. <sup>1/</sup>	31.1.	29.2.	31.3. <sup>1/</sup>
Fixed exchange rate SKK / USD	36.913	36.913	36.913	36.913	36.913	36.913	36.913	36.913	36.913	36.913	42.266	42.266	42.266
Fixed exchange rate SKK / DEM	22.081	22.081	22.081	22.081	22.081	22.081	22.081	22.081	22.081	22.081	21.708	21.708	21.708
<b>ASSETS</b>													
Net foreign assets	45.6	44.4	38.5	34.2	33.4	36.8	39.8	42.4	41.6	54.3	50.5	51.1	62.0
Foreign assets	170.8	164.4	156.0	169.6	163.8	167.6	173.8	176.6	175.5	189.0	192.9	194.9	207.8
Foreign liabilities	125.2	120.0	117.5	135.4	130.4	130.8	134.0	134.2	133.9	134.7	142.4	143.8	145.8
Net domestic assets	431.1	435.2	443.5	449.9	459.1	459.2	454.6	462.5	463.3	469.4	473.6	484.3	478.5
Domestic credit	533.1	534.3	545.5	547.3	548.1	557.3	558.3	561.3	560.8	553.5	556.9	561.7	558.9
- Net credit to general Government	137.1	133.8	143.9	143.7	144.5	150.0	151.0	155.7	154.6	144.1	144.4	148.5	146.3
- Net credit to central Government	155.7	152.6	163.9	161.6	162.7	165.4	170.1	171.6	171.6	159.7	161.6	167.0	168.2
- Net credit to FNM <sup>1/</sup>	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.6
Credit to households and enterprises	395.2	399.6	400.7	402.5	402.2	405.8	405.8	404.0	404.6	408.2	410.8	411.4	411.0
- Credit in SKK	347.9	350.9	351.6	352.2	351.2	352.6	352.7	352.8	353.2	357.5	358.1	359.0	358.7
- Credit to enterprises	320.5	323.0	322.7	322.2	320.1	320.4	320.0	318.9	318.1	321.5	321.7	321.9	321.0
- Credit to households	27.4	27.9	28.9	30.0	31.1	32.2	32.7	33.9	35.1	36.0	36.4	37.1	37.7
- Credit in foreign currency	47.3	48.7	49.1	50.3	51.0	53.2	53.1	51.2	51.4	50.7	52.7	52.4	52.4
<b>LIABILITIES</b>													
Liquid liabilities [M2]	476.7	479.6	482.0	484.1	492.5	496.0	494.4	504.9	504.9	523.7	524.1	535.4	540.5
Money [M1]	143.0	138.0	138.7	142.5	139.2	138.6	138.2	139.4	142.1	154.0	144.8	146.0	144.7
Currency outside banks [M0]	49.8	49.4	50.2	50.1	50.2	50.1	50.5	51.6	52.4	57.5	54.5	53.9	53.6
Demand deposits	93.2	88.6	88.5	92.4	89.0	88.5	87.7	87.8	89.7	96.5	90.3	92.1	91.1
- Households	41.6	41.8	41.4	41.2	41.6	41.0	40.5	40.7	40.1	40.5	41.9	42.6	
- Enterprises	49.9	46.0	46.5	50.4	46.6	46.7	46.4	46.5	49.0	55.0	47.3	47.4	
- Insurance companies	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	2.1	
Quasi-money [QM]	333.7	341.6	343.3	341.6	353.3	357.4	356.2	365.5	362.8	369.7	379.3	389.4	395.8
Time and savings deposits	266.8	273.2	273.1	272.1	282.8	284.0	283.7	289.1	286.4	296.8	303.8	314.7	319.2
- Households	217.2	218.8	219.5	220.8	222.7	224.6	225.8	226.6	229.1	238.4	244.4	247.7	
- Enterprises	34.3	38.1	36.6	35.5	44.6	43.5	41.8	46.0	40.2	41.4	42.0	47.9	
- Insurance companies	15.3	16.3	17.0	15.8	15.5	15.9	16.1	16.5	17.1	17.0	17.4	19.1	
Foreign currency deposits	66.9	68.4	70.2	69.5	70.5	73.4	72.5	76.4	76.4	72.9	75.5	74.7	76.6
- Households	49.5	49.2	49.4	50.3	49.9	50.3	51.0	50.9	50.7	49.7	51.7	51.8	
- Enterprises	17.4	19.2	20.8	19.2	20.6	23.1	21.5	25.5	25.7	23.2	23.8	22.9	
Other items net	102.0	99.1	102.0	97.4	89.0	98.1	103.7	98.8	97.5	84.1	83.3	77.4	80.4

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary data

1/ FNM - National Property Fund

**Monetary survey**

(at current exchange rates)

(Sk billions)

	1999										2000		
	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.	31.12. <sup>1/</sup>	31.1.	29.2.	31.3. <sup>1/</sup>
Current exchange rate SKK / USD	41.859	42.381	43.656	43.768	41.823	42.273	41.100	41.610	42.542	42.266	42.945	43.326	43.463
<b>ASSETS</b>													
Net foreign assets	47.7	44.6	39.4	34.6	33.7	36.1	38.5	41.8	40.3	50.8	50.5	51.0	61.1
Foreign assets	183.6	176.1	170.9	184.6	174.6	178.6	181.7	187.6	187.0	196.9	193.1	191.6	206.5
Foreign liabilities	135.9	131.5	131.5	150.0	140.9	142.5	143.2	145.8	146.7	146.1	142.6	140.6	145.4
Net domestic assets	434.0	440.5	449.9	456.5	463.8	464.8	459.0	467.4	468.7	476.0	474.1	484.7	479.5
Domestic credit	541.5	543.6	557.1	559.5	557.2	566.7	564.6	569.4	568.7	559.8	557.2	561.4	558.3
- Net credit to general Government	142.3	139.5	150.9	151.4	150.4	156.2	155.4	161.4	160.4	148.9	144.5	148.1	145.8
- Net credit to central Government	160.7	158.1	170.0	169.3	168.6	171.6	174.5	177.3	177.4	164.5	161.7	166.6	167.7
- Net credit to FNM <sup>1/</sup>	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.6
Credit to households and enterprises	398.4	403.2	405.3	407.0	405.4	409.0	407.7	406.4	406.7	409.7	411.0	411.5	410.9
- Credit in SKK	347.9	350.9	351.6	352.2	351.2	352.6	352.7	352.8	353.2	357.5	358.1	359.0	358.7
- Credit to enterprises	320.5	323.0	322.7	322.2	320.1	320.4	320.0	318.9	318.1	321.5	321.7	321.9	321.0
- Credit to households	27.4	27.9	28.9	30.0	31.1	32.2	32.7	33.9	35.1	36.0	36.4	37.1	37.7
- Credit in foreign currency	50.5	52.3	53.7	54.8	54.2	56.4	55.0	53.6	53.5	52.2	52.9	52.5	52.3
<b>LIABILITIES</b>													
Liquid liabilities [M2]	481.7	485.1	489.3	491.1	497.5	500.9	497.5	509.2	509.0	526.8	524.6	535.7	540.6
Money [M1]	143.0	138.0	138.7	142.5	139.2	138.6	138.2	139.4	142.1	154.0	144.8	146.0	144.7
Currency outside banks [M0]	49.8	49.4	50.2	50.1	50.2	50.1	50.5	51.6	52.4	57.5	54.5	53.9	53.6
Demand deposits	93.2	88.6	88.5	92.4	89.0	88.5	87.7	87.8	89.7	96.5	90.3	92.1	91.1
- Households	41.6	41.8	41.4	41.2	41.6	41.0	40.5	40.7	40.1	40.5	41.9	42.6	
- Enterprises	49.9	46.0	46.5	50.4	46.6	46.7	46.4	46.5	49.0	55.0	47.3	47.4	
- Insurance companies	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	2.1	
Quasi-money [QM]	338.7	347.1	350.6	348.6	358.3	362.3	359.3	369.8	366.9	372.8	379.8	389.7	395.9
Time and savings deposits	266.8	273.2	273.1	272.1	282.8	284.0	283.7	289.1	286.4	296.8	303.8	314.7	319.2
- Households	217.2	218.8	219.5	220.8	222.7	224.6	225.8	226.6	229.1	238.4	244.4	247.7	
- Enterprises	34.3	38.1	36.6	35.5	44.6	43.5	41.8	46.0	40.2	41.4	42.0	47.9	
- Insurance companies	15.3	16.3	17.0	15.8	15.5	15.9	16.1	16.5	17.1	17.0	17.4	19.1	
Foreign currency deposits	71.9	73.9	77.5	76.5	75.5	78.3	75.6	80.7	80.5	76.0	76.0	75.0	76.7
- Households	53.2	53.2	54.5	55.4	53.5	53.7	53.2	53.8	53.4	51.8	52.0	52.0	
- Enterprises	18.7	20.7	23.0	21.1	22.0	24.6	22.4	26.9	27.1	24.2	24.0	23.0	
Other items net	107.5	103.1	107.2	103.0	93.4	101.9	105.6	102.0	100.0	83.8	83.1	76.7	78.8

\*/ Preliminary data

1/ FNM - National Property Fund

## Balance of Payments for January 2000

	Receipts / Credit (+)		Expenditures / Debit (-)		Balance	
	Sk million	USD million	Sk million	USD million	Sk million	USD million
<b>Goods</b>	34,438.0	826.1	36,678.0	879.8	-2,240.0	-53.7
<b>Services</b>	6,955.0	166.8	5,378.0	129.0	1,577.0	37.8
Transportation	3,242.0	77.8	1,630.0	39.1	1,612.0	38.7
Travel	1,616.0	38.8	774.0	18.6	842.0	20.2
Other services total	2,097.0	50.3	2,974.0	71.3	-877.0	-21.0
<b>Income</b>	710.0	17.0	1,101.0	26.4	-391.0	-9.4
Compensation of employees	49.0	1.2	18.0	0.4	31.0	0.7
Investment income	661.0	15.9	1,083.0	26.0	-422.0	-10.1
<b>Current transfers</b>	834.0	20.0	342.0	8.2	492.0	11.8
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	42,937.0	1,030.0	43,499.0	1,043.5	-562.0	-13.5
<b>Capital account</b>	235.0	5.6	-182.0	-4.4	53.0	1.3
<b>Financial account</b>	80,495.5	1,931.0	-80,893.1	-1,940.5	-397.6	-9.5
Direct investment	24,778.5	594.4	-27,329.0	-655.6	-2,550.5	-61.2
<i>Abroad</i>	457.0	11.0	-637.0	-15.3	-180.0	-4.3
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	62.0	1.5	-40.0	-1.0	22.0	0.5
Other capital	395.0	9.5	-597.0	-14.3	-202.0	-4.8
<i>In SR</i>	24,321.5	583.4	-26,692.0	-640.3	-2,370.5	-56.9
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	283.5	6.8	-26.0	-0.6	257.5	6.2
Other capital	24,038.0	576.6	-26,666.0	-639.7	-2,628.0	-63.0
Portfolio investment	3,653.6	87.6	-946.9	-22.7	2,706.7	64.9
Assets	27.3	0.7	-246.1	-5.9	-218.8	-5.2
Liabilities	3,626.3	87.0	-700.8	-16.8	2,925.5	70.2
Other investment	52,063.4	1,249.0	-52,617.2	-1,262.2	-553.8	-13.2
<i>Long-term</i>	6,419.8	154.0	-3,771.9	-90.5	2,647.9	63.6
Assets	962.0	23.1	-321.0	-7.7	641.0	15.4
Liabilities	5,457.8	130.9	-3,450.9	-82.8	2,006.9	48.2
<i>Short-term</i>	45,643.6	1,094.9	-48,845.3	-1,171.7	-3,201.7	-76.8
Assets	26,063.1	625.3	-24,514.0	-588.0	1,549.1	37.2
Liabilities	19,580.5	469.7	-24,331.3	-583.7	-4,750.8	-114.0
<b>CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>	80,730.5	1,936.6	-81,075.1	-1,944.8	-344.6	-8.2
<b>ERRORS AND OMISSIONS</b>					1,997.4	48.8
<b>OVERALL BALANCE</b>	-1,140.8	-26.7	2,231.6	53.8	1,090.8	27.1
Monetary gold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special drawing rights	0.0	0.0	-52.7	-1.4	-52.7	-1.4
Foreign exchange	1,140.8	26.7	-2,178.9	-52.4	-1,038.1	-25.7
<i>Currency and deposit</i>	1,140.8	26.7	0.0	0.0	1,140.8	26.7
<i>Securities</i>	0.0	0.0	-2,178.9	-52.4	-2,178.9	-52.4
Bonds and notes	0.0	0.0	-1,091.1	-26.2	-1,091.1	-26.2
Money market instruments and financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	-1,087.8	-26.2	-1,087.8	-26.2
<b>RESERVE ASSETS</b>	1,140.8	26.7	-2,231.6	-53.8	-1,090.8	-27.1

Note: Preliminary data

Used exchange rate of: USD = 41.687 Sk

**Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> in the SR at 31 December 1999**

Used exchange rate of: USD = 42.266 Sk	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk millions	USD millions	%	Sk millions	USD millions	%	Sk millions	USD millions	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment</b>	73,408	1,736.8	100.0	12,976	307.0	100.0	86,384	2,043.8	100.0
<b>Structure of capital by investor</b>									
Germany	17,286	409.0	23.5	1,683	39.8	13.0	18,969	448.8	22.0
Austria	11,484	271.7	15.6	3,115	73.7	24.0	14,599	345.4	16.9
Holland	10,376	245.5	14.1	2,544	60.2	19.6	12,920	305.7	15.0
USA	9,549	225.9	13.0	1,650	39.0	12.7	11,199	265.0	13.0
Great Britain	7,504	177.5	10.2	370	8.8	2.9	7,874	186.3	9.1
Czech Republic	4,874	115.3	6.6	2,588	61.2	19.9	7,462	176.5	8.6
France	3,154	74.6	4.3	450	10.6	3.5	3,604	85.3	4.2
Hungary	1,373	32.5	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,373	32.5	1.6
Italy	1,062	25.1	1.4	353	8.4	2.7	1,415	33.5	1.6
Switzerland	1,055	25.0	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,055	25.0	1.2
Belgium	1,020	24.1	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,020	24.1	1.2
Other countries	4,671	110.5	6.4	223	5.3	1.7	4,894	115.8	5.7
<b>Structure of capital by sector</b>									
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	146	3.5	0.2	-	0.0	-	146	3.5	0.2
Extraction of raw materials	1,042	24.7	1.4	-	0.0	-	1,042	24.7	1.2
Industrial production	42,386	1,002.8	57.7	-	0.0	-	42,386	1,002.8	49.1
Generation and distribution of electricity and gas	426	10.1	0.6	-	0.0	-	426	10.1	0.5
Building and construction	1,685	39.9	2.3	-	0.0	-	1,685	39.9	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade	16,132	381.7	22.0	-	0.0	-	16,132	381.7	18.7
Hotels and restaurants	1,059	25.1	1.4	-	0.0	-	1,059	25.1	1.2
Transport, storage and communications	2,691	63.7	3.7	-	0.0	-	2,691	63.7	3.1
Finance and insurance	4,520	106.9	6.2	12,976	307.0	100.0	17,496	413.9	20.3
Real estate, rental and comm. services	3,017	71.4	4.1	-	0.0	-	3,017	71.4	3.5
Health and social work	18	0.4	0.0	-	0.0	-	18	0.4	0.0
Other public, social security, and personal services	286	6.8	0.4	-	0.0	-	286	6.8	0.3
<b>Structure of capital by region</b>									
Bratislava region	40,486	957.9	55.2	-	-	-	40,486	957.9	55.2
Trnava region	8,193	193.8	11.2	-	-	-	8,193	193.8	11.2
Trenčín region	5,701	134.9	7.8	-	-	-	5,701	134.9	7.8
Nitra region	3,106	73.5	4.2	-	-	-	3,106	73.5	4.2
Žilina region	2,456	58.1	3.3	-	-	-	2,456	58.1	3.3
Banská Bystrica region	4,072	96.3	5.5	-	-	-	4,072	96.3	5.5
Prešov region	2,707	64.0	3.7	-	-	-	2,707	64.0	3.7
Košice region	6,687	158.2	9.1	-	-	-	6,687	158.2	9.1

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital and reinvested earnings

Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> in the SR at 31 December 1996

Used exchange rate of: USD = 31.895 Sk	Corporate sector			Banking sector <sup>2/</sup>			Total		
	Sk millions	USD millions	%	Sk millions	USD millions	%	Sk millions	USD millions	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment</b>	37,864	1,187.1	100.0	6,375	199.9	100.0	44,239	1,387.0	100.0
<b>Structure of capital by investor</b>									
Germany	9,225	289.2	24.4	-	-	-	9,225	289.2	24.4
Austria	7,858	246.4	20.8	-	-	-	7,858	246.4	20.8
Great Britain	4,230	132.6	11.2	-	-	-	4,230	132.6	11.2
Czech Republic	3,722	116.7	9.8	-	-	-	3,722	116.7	9.8
France	2,916	91.4	7.7	-	-	-	2,916	91.4	7.7
Holland	2,905	91.1	7.7	-	-	-	2,905	91.1	7.7
USA	2,892	90.7	7.6	-	-	-	2,892	90.7	7.6
Italy	871	27.3	2.3	-	-	-	871	27.3	2.3
Switzerland	718	22.5	1.9	-	-	-	718	22.5	1.9
Sweden	567	17.8	1.5	-	-	-	567	17.8	1.5
Belgium	384	12.0	1.0	-	-	-	384	12.0	1.0
Other countries	1,576	49.4	4.2	-	-	-	1,576	49.4	4.2
<b>Structure of capital by sector</b>									
Agriculture and forestry	30	0.9	0.1				30	0.9	0.1
Extraction of raw materials	741	23.2	2.0				741	23.2	1.7
Industrial production	21,866	685.6	57.7				21,866	685.6	49.4
Generation and distribution of electricity and gas	236	7.4	0.6				236	7.4	0.5
Building and construction	1,027	32.2	2.7				1,027	32.2	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade	8,867	278.0	23.4				8,867	278.0	20.0
Hotels and restaurants	632	19.8	1.7				632	19.8	1.4
Transport, storage and communications	1,621	50.8	4.3				1,621	50.8	3.7
Finance and insurance	1,553	48.7	4.1	6,375	199.9	100.0	7,928	248.6	17.9
Real estate, rental and comm. services	1,054	33.0	2.8				1,054	33.0	2.4
Health and social work	8	0.3	0.0				8	0.3	0.0
Other public, social security, and personal services	229	7.2	0.6				229	7.2	0.5
<b>Structure of capital by region</b>									
Bratislava, Bratislava region	22,874	717.2	60.4	-	-	-	22,874	717.2	60.4
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	7,936	248.8	21.0	-	-	-	7,936	248.8	21.0
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	4,445	139.4	11.7	-	-	-	4,445	139.4	11.7
Prešov and Košice regions	2,609	81.8	6.9	-	-	-	2,609	81.8	6.9

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital and reinvested earnings

2/ Data were pursued only in total amount



**Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> in the SR at 31 December 1997**

Used exchange rate of: USD = 34.782 Sk	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk millions	USD millions	%	Sk millions	USD millions	%	Sk millions	USD millions	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment</b>	43,729	1,257.2	100.0	11,608	333.7	100.0	55,337	1,591.0	100.0
<b>Structure of capital by investor</b>									
Germany	10,634	305.7	24.3	1,324	38.1	11.4	11,958	343.8	21.6
Austria	9,114	262.0	20.8	2,507	72.1	21.6	11,621	334.1	21.0
Great Britain	4,799	138.0	11.0	393	11.3	3.4	5,192	149.3	9.4
Czech Republic	3,544	101.9	8.1	1,204	34.6	10.4	4,748	136.5	8.6
France	3,502	100.7	8.0	450	12.9	3.9	3,952	113.6	7.1
USA	3,366	96.8	7.7	2,884	82.9	24.8	6,250	179.7	11.3
Holland	3,070	88.3	7.0	2,243	64.5	19.3	5,313	152.8	9.6
Italy	1,022	29.4	2.3	357	10.3	3.1	1,379	39.6	2.5
Switzerland	725	20.8	1.7	9	0.3	0.1	734	21.1	1.3
Belgium	708	20.4	1.6	1	0.0	0.0	709	20.4	1.3
Hungary	671	19.3	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	671	19.3	1.2
Norway	552	15.9	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	552	15.9	1.0
Sweden	529	15.2	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	529	15.2	1.0
Cyprus	431	12.4	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	431	12.4	0.8
Other countries	1,062	30.5	2.4	236	6.8	2.0	1,298	37.3	2.3
<b>Structure of capital by sector</b>									
Agriculture and forestry	2	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	0.0
Extraction of raw materials	857	24.6	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	857	24.6	1.5
Industrial production	24,100	692.9	55.1	0	0.0	0.0	24,100	692.9	43.6
Generation and distribution of electricity and gas	405	11.6	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	405	11.6	0.7
Building and construction	1,377	39.6	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,377	39.6	2.5
Wholesale and retail trade	10,355	297.7	23.7	0	0.0	0.0	10,355	297.7	18.7
Hotels and restaurants	686	19.7	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	686	19.7	1.2
Transport, storage and communications	2,220	63.8	5.1	0	0.0	0.0	2,220	63.8	4.0
Finance and insurance	2,108	60.6	4.8	11,608	333.7	100.0	13,716	394.3	24.8
Real estate, rental and comm. services	1,345	38.7	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,345	38.7	2.4
Health and social work	18	0.5	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.5	0.0
Other public, social security, and personal services	256	7.4	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	256	7.4	0.5
<b>Structure of capital by region</b>									
Bratislava, Bratislava region	26,496	761.8	60.6	-	-	-	26,496	761.8	60.6
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	9,398	270.2	21.5	-	-	-	9,398	270.2	21.5
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	5,090	146.3	11.6	-	-	-	5,090	146.3	11.6
Prešov and Košice regions	2,745	78.9	6.3	-	-	-	2,745	78.9	6.3

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital and reinvested earnings

**Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> in the SR at 31 December 1998**

Used exchange rate of: USD = 36.913 Sk	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk millions	USD millions	%	Sk millions	USD millions	%	Sk millions	USD millions	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment</b>	60,190	1,630.6	100.0	12,931	350.3	100.0	73,121	1,980.9	100.0
<b>Structure of capital by investor</b>									
Germany	13,140	356.0	21.8	1,556	42.2	12.0	14,696	398.1	20.1
Austria	10,566	286.2	17.6	2,748	74.4	21.3	13,314	360.7	18.2
Great Britain	7,600	205.9	12.6	786	21.3	6.1	8,386	227.2	11.5
Holland	7,090	192.1	11.8	2,397	64.9	18.5	9,487	257.0	13.0
USA	5,884	159.4	9.8	1,668	45.2	12.9	7,552	204.6	10.3
France	4,696	127.2	7.8	450	12.2	3.5	5,146	139.4	7.0
Czech Republic	4,304	116.6	7.2	2,664	72.2	20.6	6,968	188.8	9.5
Italy	929	25.2	1.5	353	9.6	2.7	1,282	34.7	1.8
Belgium	927	25.1	1.5	1	0.0	0.0	928	25.1	1.3
Switzerland	818	22.2	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	818	22.2	1.1
Liechtenstein	701	19.0	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	701	19.0	1.0
Hungary	671	18.2	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	671	18.2	0.9
Other countries	2,864	77.6	4.8	308	8.3	2.4	3,172	85.9	4.3
<b>Structure of capital by sector</b>									
Agriculture and forestry	2	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	0.0
Extraction of raw materials	910	24.7	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	910	24.7	1.2
Industrial production	35,736	968.1	59.4	0	0.0	0.0	35,736	968.1	48.9
Generation and distribution of electricity and gas	429	11.6	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	429	11.6	0.6
Building and construction	1,551	42.0	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,551	42.0	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	12,393	335.7	20.6	0	0.0	0.0	12,393	335.7	16.9
Hotels and restaurants	667	18.1	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	667	18.1	0.9
Transport, storage and communications	2,385	64.6	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	2,385	64.6	3.3
Finance and insurance	3,797	102.9	6.3	12,931	350.3	100.0	16,728	453.2	22.9
Real estate, rental and comm. services	2,014	54.6	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	2,014	54.6	2.8
Health and social work	19	0.5	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	19	0.5	0.0
Other public, social security, and personal services	287	7.8	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	287	7.8	0.4
<b>Structure of capital by region</b>									
Bratislava, Bratislava region	32,973	893.3	54.8	-	-	-	32,973	893.3	54.8
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	13,033	353.1	21.7	-	-	-	13,033	353.1	21.7
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	5,795	157.0	9.6	-	-	-	5,795	157.0	9.6
Prešov and Košice regions	8,389	227.3	13.9	-	-	-	8,389	227.3	13.9

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital and reinvested earnings

**Inflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> during January to December 1999**

	Corporate sector		Banking sector		Total	
	Sk millions	%	Sk millions	%	Sk millions	%
<b>Inflow of foreign direct investment in total</b>	12,523	100.0	-40	100.0	12,483	100.0
<b>Structure of capital by country</b>						
Germany	4,341	34.7	120	-299.0	4,461	35.7
Great Britain	1,668	13.3	-416	1040.0	1,252	10.0
Austria	1,567	12.5	319	-797.5	1,886	15.1
USA	1,359	10.9	-22	55.0	1,337	10.7
Czech Republic	783	6.3	-84	210.0	699	5.6
Hungary	701	5.6	0	0.0	701	5.6
Australia	437	3.5	0	0.0	437	3.5
Holland	431	3.4	128	-320.0	559	4.5
Belgium	255	2.0	-1	2.5	254	2.0
Switzerland	205	1.6	0	0.0	205	1.6
Spain	192	1.5	0	0.0	192	1.5
Cyprus	123	1.0	-75	188.3	48	0.4
Other countries	461	3.7	-8	20.8	453	3.6
<b>Structure of capital by sector</b>						
Industrial production	6,032	48.2	-	-	6,032	48.3
Trade	3,785	30.2	-	-	3,785	30.3
Real estate, rental, comm. services	884	7.1	-	-	884	7.1
Finance and insurance	803	6.4	-40	100.0	763	6.1
Hotels and restaurants	392	3.1	-	-	392	3.1
Transport, storage and communications	304	2.4	-	-	304	2.4
Building and construction	172	1.4	-	-	172	1.4
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	145	1.2	-	-	145	1.2
Other public, social security, and personal services	5	0.0	-	-	5	0.0
Generation and distribution of electricity, gas and water	1	0.0	-	-	1	0.0
<b>Structure of capital by region</b>						
Bratislava region	7,863	62.8	-	-	7,863	62.8
Trnava region	1,799	14.4	-	-	1,799	14.4
Trenčín region	1,829	14.6	-	-	1,829	14.6
Nitra region	356	2.8	-	-	356	2.8
Žilina region	417	3.3	-	-	417	3.3
Banská Bystrica region	-358	-2.9	-	-	-358	-2.9
Prešov region	95	0.8	-	-	95	0.8
Košice region	522	4.2	-	-	522	4.2

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital and reinvested earnings

**Inflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> to the SR in 1993-1999****Corporate sector**

	Sk million							USD million						
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>As of 1 January</b>	8,322	14,120	22,516	29,666	37,864	43,729	60,190	287.85	425.28	719.89	1,003.28	1,187.14	1,257.23	1,630.59
Net change	5,450	8,177	6,143	7,949	6,123	14,571	12,523	177.01	255.22	206.59	259.37	182.15	413.46	302.36
Valuation changes	348	219	1,007	249	-258	1,890	695	-39.58	39.39	76.80	-75.51	-112.06	-40.10	-196.14
<b>End of year</b>	14,120	22,516	29,666	37,864	43,729	60,190	73,408	425.28	719.89	1,003.28	1,187.14	1,257.23	1,630.59	1,736.81

**Banking sector**

	Sk million						USD million					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>As of 1 January</b>	1,156	1,750	3,754 <sup>2/</sup>	11,388 <sup>3/</sup>	11,608	12,931	34.82	55.96	126.96	357.05	333.74	350.31
Net change	567	681	2,403	234	1,334	-40	17.70	22.90	78.41	6.96	37.85	-0.97
Valuation changes	27	28	218	-14	-11	86	3.44	4.31	-5.49	-30.27	-21.28	-42.31
<b>End of year</b>	1,750	2,459	6,375	11,608	12,931	12,977	55.96	83.17	199.88	333.74	350.31	307.03

**Total**

	Sk million						USD million					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>As of 1 January</b>	15,276	24,266	33,420	49,252	55,337	73,121	460.10	775.85	1,130.24	1,544.19	1,590.97	1,980.90
Net change	8,744	6,824	10,352	6,357	15,905	12,483	272.92	229.49	337.78	189.11	451.31	301.39
Valuation changes	246	1,035	467	-272	1,879	781	42.83	81.11	-81.00	-142.33	-61.38	-238.45
<b>End of year</b>	24,266	32,125	44,239	55,337	73,121	86,385	775.85	1,086.45	1,387.02	1,590.97	1,980.90	2,043.84

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital and reinvested earnings

2/ Change of methodology - inclusion of CZK in the group of convertible currencies

3/ Change of methodology - inclusion of capital in Sk (in 1994 -1996, only capital in foreign currency)

**Outflow of foreign direct investment ' from the SR in 1993-1999**

**Corporate sector**

	Sk million							USD million						
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>As of 1 January</b>	2,102	2,509	3,071	1,847	3,499	6,054	12,263	72.71	75.57	98.19	62.47	109.71	174.06	332.22
Net change	393	567	-1,242	1,696	3,170	4,864	666	12.76	17.70	-41.77	55.34	94.30	138.02	16.08
Valuation changes	14	-5	18	-44	-615	1,345	-404	-9.90	4.92	6.05	-8.10	-29.95	20.14	-51.96
<b>End of year</b>	2,509	3,071	1,847	3,499	6,054	12,263	12,525	75.57	98.19	62.47	109.71	174.06	332.22	296.34

**Banking sector**

	Sk million						USD million					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>As of 1 January</b>	1,365	1,365	1,365 <sup>2/</sup>	1,439 <sup>3/</sup>	1,237	1,521	41.11	43.64	46.16	45.12	35.56	41.20
Net change	0	0	0	0	0	-17,108	0	0	0	0	0	-413.07
Valuation changes	0	0	74	-202	284	15,587	2.53	2.52	-1.05	-9.55	5.64	371.87
<b>End of year</b>	1,365	1,365	1,439	1,237	1,521	0	43.64	46.16	45.12	35.56	41.20	0

**Total**

	Sk million						USD million					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>As of 1 January</b>	3,874	4,436	3,212	4,938	7,291	13,784	116.68	141.83	108.63	154.83	209.62	373.42
Net change	567	-1,242	1,696	3,170	4,864	-16,442	17.70	-41.77	55.34	94.30	138.02	-396.99
Valuation changes	-5	18	30	-817	1,629	15,183	7.45	8.57	-9.15	-39.50	25.78	319.91
<b>End of year</b>	4,436	3,212	4,938	7,291	13,784	12,525	141.83	108.63	154.83	209.62	373.42	296.34

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital and reinvested earnings

2/ Change of methodology - inclusion of CZK in the group of convertible currencies

3/ Change of methodology - inclusion of capital in Sk (in 1994 -1996, only capital in foreign currency)

**Outflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> from the SR at 31 December 1999**

Used exchange rate of: USD = 42.266 Sk	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk millions	USD millions	%	Sk millions	USD millions	%	Sk millions	USD millions	%
<b>Outflow of foreign direct investment in total</b>	12,525	296.3	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	12,525	296.3	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech Republic	4,499	106.4	35.9	0	0.0	0.0	4,499	106.4	35.9
Great Britain	2,528	59.8	20.2	0	0.0	0.0	2,528	59.8	20.2
Ukraine	1,677	39.7	13.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,677	39.7	13.4
Hungary	1,215	28.7	9.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,215	28.7	9.7
Russia	512	12.1	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	512	12.1	4.1
Bulgaria	367	8.7	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	367	8.7	2.9
Poland	325	7.7	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	325	7.7	2.6
Germany	290	6.9	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	290	6.9	2.3
Cyprus	263	6.2	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	263	6.2	2.1
Switzerland	221	5.2	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	221	5.2	1.8
Other countries	628	14.9	5.0	0	0.0	0.0	628	14.9	5.0
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	171	4.0	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	171	4.0	1.4
Extraction of raw materials	957	22.6	7.6	0	0.0	0.0	957	22.6	7.6
Industrial production	3,740	88.5	29.9	0	0.0	0.0	3,740	88.5	29.9
Generation and distribution of electricity and gas	1,641	38.8	13.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,641	38.8	13.1
Building and construction	39	0.9	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	39	0.9	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	3,795	89.8	30.3	0	0.0	0.0	3,795	89.8	30.3
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage and communications	163	3.9	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	163	3.9	1.3
Finance and insurance	1,600	37.9	12.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,600	37.9	12.8
Real estate, rental and comm. services	249	5.9	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	249	5.9	2.0
Health and social work	10	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	10	0.2	0.1
Other public, social security, and personal services	160	3.8	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	160	3.8	1.3
<b>Structure of capital by region</b>									
Bratislava region	9,114	215.6	72.8	0	0.0	0.0	8,746	206.9	69.8
Trnava region	305	7.2	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	306	7.2	2.4
Trenčín region	842	19.9	6.7	0	0.0	0.0	842	19.9	6.7
Nitra region	101	2.4	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	136	3.2	1.1
Žilina region	232	5.5	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	228	5.4	1.8
Banská Bystrica region	184	4.4	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	184	4.4	1.5
Prešov region	444	10.5	3.5	0	0.0	0.0	411	9.7	3.3
Košice region	1,303	30.8	10.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,293	30.6	10.3

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital and reinvested earnings

**Outflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> from the SR at 31 December 1996**

Used exchange rate of: USD = 31.895 Sk	Corporate sector			Banking sector <sup>2/</sup>			Total		
	Sk millions	USD millions	%	Sk millions	USD millions	%	Sk millions	USD millions	%
<b>Outflow of foreign direct investment in total</b>	3,499	109.7	100.0	1,437	45.1	100.0	4,936	154.8	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech republic	2,161	67.8	61.8	1,437	45.1	100.0	3,598	112.8	72.9
Russia	307	9.6	8.8	0	0.0	0.0	307	9.6	6.2
Austria	266	8.3	7.6	0	0.0	0.0	266	8.3	5.4
Germany	207	6.5	5.9	0	0.0	0.0	207	6.5	4.2
Hungary	199	6.2	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	199	6.2	4.0
Ukraine	153	4.8	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	153	4.8	3.1
Switzerland	49	1.5	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	49	1.5	1.0
Poland	45	1.4	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	45	1.4	0.9
Lithuania	39	1.2	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	39	1.2	0.8
China	30	0.9	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	30	0.9	0.6
Other countries	43	1.3	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	43	1.3	0.9
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Industrial production	2,028	63.6	58.0	0	0.0	0.0	2,028	63.6	41.1
Generation and distribution of electricity and gas	47	1.5	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	47	1.5	1.0
Building and construction	29	0.9	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	29	0.9	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	611	19.2	17.5	0	0.0	0.0	611	19.2	12.4
Transport, storage and communications	166	5.2	4.7	0	0.0	0.0	166	5.2	3.4
Finance and insurance	594	18.6	17.0	1,437	45.1	100.0	2,031	63.7	41.1
Real estate, rental and comm. services	23	0.7	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	23	0.7	0.5
Health and social work	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
<b>Structure of capital by region</b>									
Bratislava, Bratislava region	2,100	65.8	60.0	1,437	45.1	100.0	3,537	110.9	71.7
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	504	15.8	14.4	0	0	0	504	15.8	10.2
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	319	10.0	9.1	0	0	0	319	10.0	6.5
Prešov and Košice regions	576	18.1	16.5	0	0	0	576	18.1	11.7

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital and reinvested earnings

2/ Subsequently included stakes of NBS in ČSOB, a.s. Praha

**Outflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> from the SR at 31 December 1997**

Used exchange rate of: USD = 34.782 Sk	Corporate sector			Banking sector <sup>2/</sup>			Total		
	Sk millions	USD millions	%	Sk millions	USD millions	%	Sk millions	USD millions	%
<b>Outflow of foreign direct investment in total</b>	6,054	174.1	100.0	1,237	35.6	100.0	7,291	209.6	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech Republic	3,309	95.1	54.7	1,237	35.6	100.0	4,546	130.7	62.4
Ukraine	945	27.2	15.6	0	0.0	0.0	945	27.2	13.0
Yugoslavia	428	12.3	7.1	0	0.0	0.0	428	12.3	5.9
Russia	382	11.0	6.3	0	0.0	0.0	382	11.0	5.2
Austria	269	7.7	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	269	7.7	3.7
Germany	232	6.7	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	232	6.7	3.2
Hungary	226	6.5	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	226	6.5	3.1
China	56	1.6	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	56	1.6	0.8
Poland	48	1.4	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	48	1.4	0.7
Lithuania	38	1.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	38	1.1	0.5
Other countries	121	3.5	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	121	3.5	1.7
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Industrial production	2,420	69.6	40.0	0	0.0	0.0	2,420	69.6	33.2
Generation and distribution of electricity and gas	1,191	34.2	19.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,191	34.2	16.3
Building and construction	31	0.9	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	31	0.9	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	1,516	43.6	25.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,516	43.6	20.8
Transport, storage and communications	166	4.8	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	166	4.8	2.3
Finance and insurance	464	13.3	7.7	1,237	35.6	100.0	1,701	48.9	23.3
Real estate, rental and comm. services	264	7.6	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	264	7.6	3.6
Health and social work	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Other public, social security, and personal services	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
<b>Structure of capital by region</b>									
Bratislava, Bratislava region	4,379	125.9	72.3	0	0	0	4,379	125.9	72.3
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	761	21.9	12.6	0	0	0	761	21.9	12.6
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	262	7.5	4.3	0	0	0	262	7.5	4.3
Prešov and Košice regions	652	18.7	10.8	0	0	0	652	18.7	10.8

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital and reinvested earnings

2/ Subsequently included stakes of NBS in ČSOB, a.s. Praha



**Outflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> from the SR at 31 December 1998**

Used exchange rate of: USD = 36.913 Sk	Corporate sector			Banking sector <sup>2/</sup>			Total		
	Sk millions	USD millions	%	Sk millions	USD millions	%	Sk millions	USD millions	%
<b>Outflow of foreign direct investment in total</b>	12,263	332.2	100.0	1,521	41.2	100.0	13,784	373.4	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech Republic	4,898	132.7	39.9	1,521	41.2	100.0	6,419	173.9	46.6
Hungary	2,064	55.9	16.8	0	0	0.0	2,064	55.9	15.0
Great Britain	1,793	48.6	14.6	0	0	0.0	1,793	48.6	13.0
Ukraine	1,031	27.9	8.4	0	0	0.0	1,031	27.9	7.5
Yugoslavia	454	12.3	3.7	0	0	0.0	454	12.3	3.3
Russia	411	11.1	3.4	0	0	0.0	411	11.1	3.0
Bulgaria	362	9.8	3.0	0	0	0.0	362	9.8	2.6
Germany	308	8.3	2.5	0	0	0.0	308	8.3	2.2
Austria	304	8.2	2.5	0	0	0.0	304	8.2	2.2
Luxemburg	212	5.7	1.7	0	0	0.0	212	5.7	1.5
Other countries	426	11.5	3.5	0	0	0.0	426	11.5	3.1
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Industrial production	4,930	133.6	40.2	0	0	0.0	4,930	133.6	35.8
Generation and distribution of electricity and gas	1,722	46.7	14.0	0	0	0.0	1,722	46.7	12.5
Building and construction	40	1.1	0.3	0	0	0.0	40	1.1	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,768	47.9	14.4	0	0	0.0	1,768	47.9	12.8
Transport, storage and communications	163	4.4	1.3	0	0	0.0	163	4.4	1.2
Finance and insurance	551	14.9	4.5	1,521	41.2	100.0	2,072	56.1	15.0
Real estate, rental and comm. services	3,086	83.6	25.2	0	0	0.0	3,086	83.6	22.4
Health and social work	1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Other public, social security, and personal services	2	0.1	0.0	0	0	0.0	2	0.1	0.0
<b>Structure of capital by region</b>									
Bratislava, Bratislava region	8,307	225.0	67.7	1,521	41.2	100.0	9,828	266.2	71.3
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	907	24.6	7.4	0	0	0	907	24.6	6.6
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	309	8.4	2.5	0	0	0	309	8.4	2.2
Prešov and Košice regions	2,740	74.2	22.3	0	0	0	2,740	74.2	19.9

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital and reinvested earnings

2/ Subsequently included stakes of NBS in ČSOB, a.s. Praha

**Outflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> from the SR during January to December 1999**

Corporate sector	Sk millions	%
<b>Outflow of foreign direct investment from SR in total</b>	666	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>		
Ukraine	480	72.1
Great Britain	361	54.2
Cyprus	260	39.0
Bulgaria	217	32.6
Switzerland	168	25.2
Poland	114	17.1
Russia	36	5.4
Japan	19	2.9
Germany	15	2.3
Brazil	14	2.1
Belgium	10	1.5
Lithuania	8	1.2
Czech Republic	-368	-55.3
Yugoslavia	-405	-60.8
Hungary	-128	-19.2
Austria	-125	-18.8
Other countries	-10	-1.5
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>		
Industry	951	142.8
Finance and insurance	742	111.4
Real estate, rental and trade-related services	43	6.5
Health and social work	1	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade	-262	-39.3
Generation and distribution of electricity, gas and water	-404	-60.7
Other public, social security, and personal services	-405	-60.9
<b>Structure of capital by region</b>		
Bratislava region	922	138.4
Tnava region	23	3.5
Trenčín region	282	42.3
Nitra region	2	0.3
Žilina region	31	4.7
Banská Bystrica region	17	2.6
Prešov region	313	47.0
Košice region	-924	-138.7

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital and reinvested earnings

**Foreign Exchange Reserves**

(USD millions)

End-of-period figures	1999										2000		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
Official reserves of NBS	2,814.3	2,731.7	2,514.6	2,952.9	2,864.4	2,804.9	2,934.5	2,952.1	2,868.6	3,425.2	3,393.3	3,487.6	3,726.6
Reserves of commercial banks	1,394.3	1,170.0	1,147.0	985.6	1,039.2	1,160.5	1,220.0	1,283.1	1,256.5	962.2'	860.4	709.0	796.0'
Total	4,208.6	3,901.7	3,661.6	3,938.5	3,903.6	3,965.4	4,154.5	4,235.3	4,125.1	4,387.4'	4,253.7	4,196.6	4,522.6'

\* / Preliminary data

**Gross Foreign Debt**

(USD billions)

End-of-period figures	1999												2000
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
Total gross foreign debt	12.048	9.887	9.653	9.607	9.411	10.023	10.148	10.273	10.363	10.626	10.406	10.518	10.196
- official debt of the Government and the NBS	2.432	2.413	2.354	2.382	2.235	2.638	2.626	2.595	2.689	2.606	2.548	2.547	2.581
- government funds	0.046	0.045	0.043	0.043	0.042	0.084	0.087	0.086	0.087	0.212	0.208	0.208	0.199
- debts municipalities	0.056	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.053	0.054	0.056	0.056	0.057	0.062	0.064	0.064	0.062
- foreign debt of commercial banks	3.071	1.150	0.899	0.831	0.767	0.737	0.745	0.694	0.675	0.680	0.673	0.680	0.680
- foreign debt of enterprises	6.443	6.225	6.303	6.297	6.314	6.510	6.634	6.842	6.863	7.066	6.913	7.018	7.018
Total gross debt per capita (in USD)	2,236	1,835	1,792	1,783	1,747	1,860	1,884	1,907	1,923	1,972	1,931	1,952	1,907

Note: Change of methodology from 1 January 1999

**Money Supply M2**

(Sk billions)

	1.1.2000	29.2.2000	31.3.2000 <sup>*/</sup>	Month-on-month change	Month-on-month change (in %)	Change since beginning year	Change since beginning of year (in %)	31.3.1999	Year-on-year change	Year-on-year change (in %)
Money Supply [M2]	508.4	517.3	522.2	4.9	0.9	13.8	2.7	463.5	58.7	12.7
Money [M1]	154.0	145.9	144.7	-1.2	-0.8	-9.3	-6.0	143.1	1.6	1.1
Currency outside banks [M0]	57.5	53.9	53.6	-0.3	-0.6	-3.9	-6.8	49.8	3.8	7.6
Demand deposits	96.5	92.0	91.1	-0.9	-1.0	-5.4	-5.6	93.3	-2.2	-2.4
Quasi-money [QM]	354.4	371.4	377.5	6.1	1.6	23.1	6.5	320.4	57.1	17.8
Time deposits	296.7	314.7	319.2	4.5	1.4	22.5	7.6	266.9	52.3	19.6
Foreign currency deposits	57.7	56.7	58.3	1.6	2.8	0.6	1.0	53.5	4.8	9.0
Crown deposits	393.2	406.8	410.3	3.6	0.9	17.1	4.3	360.2	50.1	13.9
- Households	278.9	290.3	291.1	0.8	0.3	12.2	4.4	258.9	32.2	12.4
- Enterprises (incl. insurance)	114.3	116.5	119.2	2.7	2.3	4.9	4.3	101.3	17.9	17.7

\*/ Preliminary data

**Monetary-Policy Instruments**

	As at 1 January 1999	Change during the year 1999	As at 1 January 2000	Change during the year 2000
1. Discount rate	8.8%		8.8%	
2. Lombard rate	since 1 January  5% above the level on interest rates on interbank deposits with the same maturity		5% above the level on interest rates on interbank deposits with the same maturity	
3. REPO rate				
Overnight				
sterilisation	-		-	1 Feb. 8.0% 27 Mar. 7.5%
refinancing	-		-	1 Feb. 12.0% 27 Mar. 10.5%
2 weeks				
sterilisation	-	Jan - Feb - Mar. 9.92% Apr. - May - Jun. - Jul. 10.64% Aug. 9.94% Sep. - Oct. 10.28% Nov. 10.68% Dec. 8.69%	-	Jan. 8.16% Feb. 10.09% Mar. 9.33% Apr. May Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.
refinancing	-	Jan. 13.52% Feb. 16.39% Mar. 11.04% Apr. 9.39% May 21.96% Jun. 14.54% Jul. 12.65% Aug. 9.64% Sep. 9.88% Oct. 11.37% Nov. - Dec. 19.71%	-	Jan. - Feb. - Mar. - Apr. May Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.
4. Reserve requirements	9% of primary deposits of banks  3% of primary deposits of building societies	since 1 April  8% of primary deposits of banks  3% of primary deposits of building societies	8% of primary deposits of banks  3% of primary deposits of building societies	
5. Exchange rates vis-a-vis convertible currencies	Floating regime		Floating regime	
a) currency basket	Reference currency EUR		Reference currency EUR	
b) fluctuation band	-		-	

**Development of Deposits**

(Sk billions)

	29.2.2000	31.3.2000 <sup>1/</sup>	Change
<b>Deposits in Sk and foreign currency</b>	526.0	524.1	-1.9
<b>- Deposits in Slovak crowns</b>	447,0	443,6	-3,4
of which			
- Entrepreneurial sector	107.3	109.8	2.5
- Government sector	36.3	31.3	-5.0
- Households	290.2	291.0	0.8
- Other <sup>1/</sup>	13.2	11.5	-1.7
<b>- Deposits in foreign currency <sup>2/</sup></b>	79.0	80.5	1.5

1/ Nonresidents, unincorporated and non-profit organisations

2/ In convertible currencies (residents and non-residents)

\*/ Preliminary data

**Development of Loans**

(Sk billions)

	29.2.2000	31.3.2000 <sup>1/</sup>	Change
<b>Loans in Sk and foreign currency</b>	412.4	411.1	-1.3
<b>- Loans in Slovak crowns</b>	352,1	351,1	-1,0
of which			
- Entrepreneurial sector	294.8	305.4	10.6
- Government sector	8.0	7.3	-0.7
- Households	37.1	37.7	0.6
- Other <sup>1/</sup>	12.2	0.7	-11.6
<b>2- Loans in foreign currency <sup>2/</sup></b>	60.3	60.0	-0.3

1/ Nonresidents, unincorporated and non-profit organisations

2/ In convertible currencies (residents and non-residents)

\*/ Preliminary data

**Average Lending Rates of Commercial Banks**

(%)

	1999											2000	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 <sup>1/</sup>	1	2
1. TOTAL VOLUME OF LOANS <sup>1/</sup>	16.37	16.12	15.81	16.09	15.78	15.73	15.25	15.15	15.06	14.82	13.52	13.17	12.93
A) Loans by sector													
of which													
a) Enterprise sector	16.04	15.86	15.73	15.86	15.59	15.73	15.36	15.21	15.37	14.94	14.05	14.34	14.09
- Public sector	14.47	14.19	14.14	14.27	14.06	14.07	13.86	13.63	14.13	13.43	11.24	11.25	11.21
- Private sector (incl. cooperatives)	17.60	17.53	17.31	17.45	17.12	17.39	16.85	16.78	16.61	16.44	16.85	16.58	16.34
- Under foreign control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.11	14.08	13.20
b) Households	8.04	8.07	8.04	8.08	8.01	7.92	7.87	7.56	7.86	7.82	7.89	7.76	7.63
B) Loans by term													
of which													
- Short-term	20.76	20.07	19.65	20.44	19.98	20.15	19.04	18.91	18.58	18.37	16.83	16.00	15.62
- Medium-term	15.64	15.56	15.37	15.34	15.28	15.17	14.91	14.85	14.59	14.34	12.43	13.06	12.88
- Long-term	11.94	11.87	11.56	11.56	11.35	11.24	11.25	11.12	11.44	11.25	10.97	10.19	10.07
2. NEW LOANS IN TOTAL	19.50	17.20	16.56	19.48	19.08	15.99	15.43	16.54	15.17	15.67	16.52 <sup>2/</sup>	12.50	14.03
A) Loans by sector													
of which													
a) Enterprise sector	21.70	20.42	19.06	20.61	21.10	17.07	17.54	18.74	17.24	17.81	15.14	12.63	14.23
- Public sector	20.64	18.97	17.09	19.60	21.06	13.53	15.09	16.54	15.14	15.77	10.56	14.96	15.40
- Private sector (incl. cooperatives)	22.76	21.87	21.02	21.62	21.13	20.61	19.99	20.94	19.34	19.84	19.71	16.12	18.55
- Under foreign control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.87	11.06	11.36
b) Households	9.42	9.81	9.90	9.18	8.79	9.60	8.51	8.00	7.80	7.86	7.97	7.80	7.74
B) Loans by term													
of which													
- Short-term	19.76	17.37	16.73	19.86	19.28	16.29	15.74	16.82	15.40	15.98	16.99	12.61	14.24
- Medium-term	11.41	12.47	12.41	16.17	17.57	12.69	10.91	13.25	12.00	11.71	10.35	12.44	13.66
- Long-term	19.82	11.94	17.67	13.01	12.60	15.16	15.05	13.56	15.33	14.63	14.22	9.88	8.43

1/ Excluding loans at zero interest rate

2/ Excluding loans shifted during restructuring

\*/ Preliminary data

## Average Interest Rates on Crown Deposits and Volume of Crown Deposits

		1999											2000	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12*	1	2
Total deposits	a	393,138	388,772	391,125	391,121	392,326	399,611	399,079	397,978	403,681	402,414	419,067	422,567	438,098
	b	10.56	10.47	10.40	11.01	10.90	10.61	10.36	10.25	10.20	10.11	9.85	9.60	9.06
of which														
Demand deposits	a	112,724	102,366	98,465	100,832	101,884	99,429	99,760	99,059	99,235	101,092	112,389	104,741	107,193
	b	3.84	3.78	3.88	3.94	3.78	3.81	3.86	3.84	3.82	3.68	3.76	3.78	3.85
Time deposits	a	280,414	286,406	292,660	290,288	290,442	300,182	299,320	298,918	304,446	301,323	306,678	317,826	330,905
	b	13.21	12.85	12.60	13.47	13.40	12.86	12.53	12.37	12.28	12.27	12.08	11.51	10.75
- 7-day deposits	a	30,738	29,041	34,936	33,922	34,301	40,547	35,159	35,069	35,938	32,114	27,361	27,099	30,478
	b	15.32	14.26	13.37	17.81	16.10	13.90	13.38	12.95	13.17	12.47	12.09	9.74	9.23
- 1-month deposits	a	58,892	64,612	62,598	61,976	65,653	67,111	70,997	68,887	69,237	66,812	68,059	70,275	74,320
	b	16.24	14.91	14.55	15.85	16.12	14.92	14.03	13.88	13.57	13.86	13.77	12.57	10.55
- 3-month deposits	a	35,429	38,596	40,088	40,012	37,574	45,717	45,770	46,894	51,552	52,199	52,530	62,841	67,770
	b	17.45	16.83	16.15	16.17	16.27	16.16	15.83	15.52	14.90	14.93	14.95	14.14	12.89
- 6-month deposits	a	17,038	18,196	20,399	20,919	20,577	17,065	17,178	18,312	18,445	20,282	20,792	25,959	27,858
	b	16.82	16.61	15.97	16.39	16.37	15.46	15.38	15.17	14.90	15.19	15.38	14.68	14.06
- 9-month deposits	a	2,298	2,382	2,943	3,278	3,288	2,714	2,965	3,004	2,679	2,572	2,457	2,742	3,084
	b	17.51	17.17	16.84	16.95	16.84	16.89	16.31	15.98	16.03	16.11	16.13	15.19	13.77
- 12-month deposits	a	51,576	50,777	49,561	49,294	48,527	47,390	47,836	47,563	48,269	48,853	52,099	48,735	48,827
	b	12.25	12.28	12.33	12.48	12.53	12.42	12.36	12.33	12.38	12.44	12.31	11.81	11.69
- 18-month deposits	a	897	760	704	716	693	786	773	748	670	672	504	1,086	1,293
	b	15.36	15.66	14.99	15.17	15.59	13.90	14.57	14.66	14.38	14.45	14.77	13.87	13.23
- 2-year deposits	a	33,111	31,738	30,768	29,943	29,314	28,735	28,335	27,938	27,539	27,040	29,135	27,296	29,085
	b	10.65	10.66	10.67	10.64	10.65	10.66	10.68	10.68	10.66	10.68	10.67	10.74	10.83
- 3-year deposits	a	1,563	1,624	1,695	1,558	1,583	1,811	1,708	1,721	1,659	1,637	1,670	4,065	1,670
	b	12.98	12.91	13.41	13.30	13.33	13.51	13.66	13.54	14.56	12.23	13.37	13.50	13.26
- 4-year deposits	a	3,363	3,327	3,310	3,294	3,279	3,265	3,267	3,310	3,233	3,221	1,774	2,802	2,554
	b	13.17	13.17	13.18	13.17	13.17	13.16	13.12	12.98	13.15	13.11	12.70	12.60	12.44
- 5-year deposits	a	7,936	7,797	7,740	7,647	7,827	7,273	7,142	7,069	6,937	6,784	6,979	2,512	2,477
	b	13.43	13.39	13.38	13.34	13.41	13.82	13.81	13.80	13.78	13.76	13.75	12.49	12.53
- above 5 year	a	37,572	37,554	37,917	37,728	37,826	37,769	38,190	38,403	38,286	39,138	43,319	42,413	41,490
	b	4.43	4.50	4.42	4.43	4.66	4.62	4.58	4.57	4.61	4.59	4.47	4.59	4.70
- short-term	a	195,971	203,604	210,526	209,402	209,920	220,543	219,906	219,729	226,121	222,832	223,298	237,651	252,336
	b	15.31	14.71	14.31	15.51	15.35	14.52	14.07	13.88	13.69	13.74	13.68	12.77	11.66
- medium-term	a	46,871	45,247	44,217	43,159	42,696	41,870	41,224	40,786	40,039	39,353	40,061	37,761	37,078
	b	11.47	11.48	11.50	11.48	11.53	11.59	11.61	11.60	11.62	11.54	11.46	11.38	11.25
- long-term	a	37,572	37,554	37,917	37,728	37,826	37,769	38,190	38,403	38,286	39,138	43,319	42,413	41,490
	b	4.43	4.50	4.42	4.43	4.66	4.62	4.58	4.57	4.61	4.59	4.47	4.59	4.70
- demand and short-term	a	308,695	305,970	308,991	310,234	311,804	319,972	319,666	318,788	325,356	323,924	335,687	342,392	359,529
	b	11.13	11.05	10.98	11.75	11.57	11.19	10.89	10.76	10.68	10.60	10.36	10.02	9.34

a - Volume of deposits (\$K million)

b - Average interest rate (%)

\*/ Preliminary data



**Development of Average Interbank Offered Rates (BRIBOR)**

(%)

	1999										2000		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
Overnight	9.99	9.98	23.57	13.57	9.17	9.79	10.57	10.19	9.42	9.33	6.92	9.06	8.70
1-week	11.32	11.73	25.35	17.07	11.27	10.56	10.80	10.65	11.17	12.41	8.67	9.85	8.77
2-weeks	12.14	11.97	25.41	17.18	11.61	10.96	11.17	10.94	11.38	13.09	8.94	9.92	8.82
1-month	13.67	12.71	25.05	17.44	13.39	12.03	12.31	11.76	13.18	15.00	9.87	9.97	8.91
2-months	14.89	13.73	25.54	17.80	14.88	13.38	13.19	12.09	14.32	14.43	10.48	10.01	8.92
3-months	15.40	13.96	25.40	17.86	15.63	14.88	14.73	13.67	14.62	14.32	10.62	10.03	8.93
6-months	16.47	15.35	26.07	17.86	16.51	15.84	15.66	14.34	14.57	14.21	10.83	10.13	8.94

Note: All average rates were calculated for the days on which they were listed

**Tenders conducted in March 2000**

Date	Type of tender <sup>1/</sup>	Maturity (days)	Volume accepted (Sk million)	Rates (%)		
				minimum	average	maximum
1.3.2000	SRT	14	7,700	9.69	9.94	10.05
8.3.2000	SRT	14	10,000	9.33	9.54	9.70
15.3.2000	SRT	14	12,000	8.94	9.20	9.48
22.3.2000	SRT	14	12,000	8.60	9.05	9.27
29.3.2000	SRT	14	10,700	8.40	8.92	9.10

1/ SRT – sterilisation REPO tender  
 RRT – refinancing REPO tender

## Average Monetary Base

(Sk billions)

	1999										2000		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
<b>II. RESOURCES OF MONETARY BASE OF NBS</b>	100.13	97.53	97.85	98.49	101.29	99.51	98.90	102.60	103.33	109.91	115.20	113.49	127.89
Autonomous factors	89.22	87.12	87.48	86.03	96.56	97.30	94.85	99.84	101.99	107.74	113.58	112.00	126.57
Net foreign assets	84.43	83.67	82.64	82.60	94.68	93.72	92.62	96.93	95.99	103.79	119.18	124.28	129.61
Reserves	116.10	116.38	115.51	116.19	127.39	119.32	117.28	121.53	121.46	129.77	144.53	149.06	154.66
Net foreign liabilities	31.66	32.69	32.87	33.59	32.71	25.60	24.65	24.59	25.47	25.98	25.36	24.78	25.05
Net credit to Government (without Treasury bills)	-4.40	-4.89	-2.84	-7.27	-9.29	-9.80	-9.89	-9.27	-7.09	-8.11	-24.20	-29.25	-22.10
Other assets net	9.18	8.33	7.68	10.70	11.17	13.38	12.12	12.18	13.10	12.06	18.60	16.97	19.07
Monetary policy factors	10.92	10.41	10.38	12.46	4.73	2.22	4.05	2.76	1.34	2.17	1.63	1.49	1.31
Monetary policy factors (NBS bills included)	10.22	9.91	9.62	11.77	1.06	0.27	2.97	-1.38	-2.94	-1.24	-7.61	-9.53	-23.59
Credits to banks (without redistribution credit)	1.08	1.19	1.12	1.07	0.92	0.90	1.05	1.12	1.09	1.13	1.11	1.16	1.15
Bills of exchange	1.08	1.19	1.12	1.07	0.92	0.90	1.05	1.12	1.09	1.13	1.11	1.16	1.15
Holdings of securities	9.84	9.22	9.25	11.39	3.81	1.32	3.00	1.64	0.25	1.04	0.52	0.34	0.16
Treasury bills	5.35	2.01	1.52	1.23	0.00	0.02	0.61	0.94	0.19	0.21	0.00	0.14	0.00
Other government securities	4.49	7.21	7.73	10.16	3.81	1.30	2.39	0.70	0.06	0.83	0.52	0.19	0.16
<b>II. USING OF MONETARY BASE</b>	100.13	97.53	97.85	98.49	101.29	99.51	98.90	102.60	103.33	109.91	115.20	113.49	127.89
Currency in circulation	58.49	58.00	58.67	59.06	58.98	58.61	58.91	59.35	60.21	66.62	66.00	62.58	62.33
Reserves of banks	40.94	39.02	38.42	38.74	38.64	38.96	38.91	39.12	38.84	39.89	39.97	39.89	40.66
Required reserves	40.67	38.81	38.36	38.58	38.64	38.71	38.77	38.67	38.43	38.49	39.24	39.78	40.74
Excess reserves	0.28	0.21	0.06	0.16	-0.01	0.25	0.14	0.45	0.42	1.40	0.72	0.11	-0.08
Bills of NBS	11.77	10.00	10.32	10.67	10.00	16.13	10.00	15.16	10.00	15.16	19.03	28.28	46.90
of which in NBS	11.08	9.50	9.56	9.98	6.33	14.19	8.93	11.03	5.73	11.76	9.80	17.25	22.00

Note: Reserve money = Currency in circulation + reserves + bills of NBS in portfolio of commercial banks

**Shortened Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks as at 29 February 2000**  
*(Banks and branches of foreign banks in the SR in total)*

(Sk thousands)

ASSETS	Accumulated depreciation and provisions	Sk		Foreign currency		Total
		Residents	Non-residents	Residents	Non-residents	
Cash items	0	7,525,846	252	50,400	3,845,882	11,422,380
Cash	0	7,126,579	0	0	3,159,796	10,286,375
Gold	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other cash items	0	399,267	252	50,400	686,086	1,136,005
Accounts of issuing banks and postal checking accounts	0	1,778,342	0	0	51	1,778,393
Money reserve accounts with the NBS	0	37,549,235	0	0	0	37,549,235
Accounts of other banks	2,682,817	74,066,514	21,381,370	6,507,777	26,894,240	126,167,084
Current accounts at deposit money banks	0	757,412	5	387,725	4,238,868	5,384,010
Credits provided	0	12,616,931	0	0	1,299,810	13,916,741
Time deposits with other banks	0	59,632,628	20,743,651	6,093,815	18,460,107	104,930,201
Current accounts of other banks	0	0	637,714	0	178	637,892
Transfer of funds between banks	0	665,804	0	26,237	16,394	708,435
Classified claims on banks	2,682,817	393,739	0	0	2,878,883	589,805
of which: short-term claims	2,461,916	0	0	0	2,588,375	126,459
interest on outstanding loans credited to accounts	154,468	0	0	0	206,390	51,922
Claims on securities and on other items	0	380,433	0	105	0	380,538
Standard credits	0	194,796,670	649,726	34,700,792	2,666,287	232,813,475
Credits on commercial claims	0	6,734,377	0	3,916,660	936,407	11,587,444
Short-term credits	0	41,651,724	557,182	16,380,645	549,471	59,139,022
Medium-term credits	0	89,896,232	647	7,993,909	1,053,411	98,944,199
Long-term credits	0	56,514,337	91,897	6,409,578	126,998	63,142,810
Other claims on customers	0	2,371,185	1,195	224,837	24,163	2,621,380
Current accounts - debit balances, overdrafts	0	10,970,922	66,482	2,818,000	124,152	13,979,556
Standard claims with reserve (customers)	0	24,948,168	596	9,758,401	1,497,337	36,204,502
Classified claims (customers)	47,901,292	111,970,581	247,531	5,257,547	3,205,632	72,779,999
of which: interest on contestable unpaid	15,521,153	18,006,149	78,971	142,406	546,372	3,252,745
Sub-standard claims	1,668,045	13,000,535	150	1,100,542	0	12,433,182
Doubtful and controversial debts	4,283,049	8,975,782	117	2,995,986	723,199	8,412,035
Loss-making debts	41,950,198	89,994,264	247,264	1,161,019	2,482,433	51,934,782
Other receivables	0	0	440,886	14	0	440,900
Accounts of public authorities, local governments, state funds and other funds	151,900	7,955,974	0	250,866	0	8,054,940
Loans to public authorities of the SR	0	0	0	3	0	3
Loans to social insurance funds	0	4	0	0	0	4
Loans to local governments	151,900	4,059,699	0	0	0	3,907,799
Loans to other funds	0	0	0	250,863	0	250,863
Loans to state funds	0	3,896,271	0	0	0	3,896,271
Stock	0	249,713	0	0	0	249,713
Claims on collections of money	0	1,559	1,083	162,918	86,757	252,317
Branches and representatives	0	34,380	0	0	0	34,380
Claims and other suspense accounts	2,579,509	26,807,072	48,614	2,235,558	368,448	26,880,183
Claims on own securities issue	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intervention and trading securities	0	4,128,239	0	125,033	37,735	4,291,007
Securities in portfolio	4,039,823	128,838,606	402,999	7,156,131	1,261,194	133,619,107
Investment securities and deposits	3,551,049	36,666,648	46,487	1,700,793	4,593,850	39,456,729
Foreign branches	0	0	0	0	480,739	480,739
Tangible fixed assets	19,754,389	45,544,246	0	0	0	25,789,857
Acquisition of fixed assets	0	3,259,272	0	0	0	3,259,272
Tangible fixed assets leased	33,057	33,853	0	0	0	796
Intangible fixed assets	4,725,663	6,450,693	0	0	0	1,725,030
Special agenda commissioned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated depreciation and provisions	85,419,499	77,957,285	76,957	2,067,889	4,629,885	-687,483
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>85,419,499</b>	<b>726,328,151</b>	<b>23,287,221</b>	<b>70,949,172</b>	<b>45,086,467</b>	<b>780,231,512</b>

**Shortened Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks as at 29 February 2000**  
*(Banks and branches of foreign banks in the SR in total)*

(Sk thousands)

LIABILITIES	Accumulated depreciation and provisions	Sk		Foreign currency		Total
		Residents	Non-residents	Residents	Non-residents	
Accounts of issuing banks and postal checking accounts	0	41,193,061	0	673,486	0	41,866,547
Accounts of issuing banks	0	3,774,614	0	0	0	3,774,614
Claims on issuing banks	0	37,418,447	0	673,486	0	38,091,933
of which: Redistribution loans	0	25,759,567	0	0	0	25,759,567
Refinancing loans	0	1,153,250	0	0	0	1,153,250
of which: Lombard loans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accounts of other banks	0	78,119,574	2,493,364	6,487,436	8,384,011	95,484,385
Current accounts at other banks	0	0	0	0	504,259	504,259
Current accounts at other banks	0	757,691	1,127,764	393,620	366,091	2,645,166
Transfers on accounts between banks	0	2,453,891	0	0	262,861	2,716,752
Credits received	0	12,642,752	0	0	4,286,067	16,928,819
Time deposits of other banks	0	62,265,240	1,365,600	6,093,816	2,964,733	72,689,389
Liabilities from securities and other items	0	233,257	0	0	12,450	245,707
Deposits and credits received from customers	0	403,411,754	2,068,838	73,777,365	3,276,465	482,534,422
Current accounts of customers	0	62,900,924	1,109,329	24,438,853	1,697,729	90,146,835
Time deposits of customers	0	191,225,663	857,289	40,138,275	1,428,670	233,649,897
Savings deposits	0	143,527,721	102,220	9,200,000	39,160	152,869,101
Savings giro accounts	0	8,679,584	36,391	0	0	8,715,975
Demand deposits on passbooks	0	19,209,882	10,631	6,468,515	26,969	25,715,997
Other short-term savings deposits	0	44,823,859	38,323	2,715,816	12,191	47,590,189
Medium-term savings deposits	0	30,477,073	16,810	15,669	0	30,509,552
Long-term savings deposits	0	40,337,323	65	0	0	40,337,388
Credits received of customers	0	5,757,446	0	237	110,906	5,868,589
Other liabilities to customers	0	7,784,998	3,052	3,063,634	132,445	10,984,129
Certificates of deposits issued	0	7,701,635	10,447	206,123	65	7,918,270
Deposits for special purposes	0	1,271,387	49,751	1,046,270	24,640	2,392,048
Other special liabilities	0	420	16	21,592	3	22,031
Accounts of public authorities, local governments, state funds and other funds	0	23,583,721	0	781,482	0	24,365,203
Deposits of extra-budgetary funds of public authorities	0	3,321,382	0	686,234	0	4,007,616
Deposits of social insurance funds	0	12,328,657	0	1,999	0	12,330,656
Deposits of local governments	0	5,176,063	0	23,867	0	5,199,930
Deposits of other funds	0	1,670,908	0	4	0	1,670,912
Deposits of State funds	0	1,086,711	0	69,378	0	1,156,089
Various liabilities from collections	0	146,204	1,056	137,838	76,183	361,281
Branches and representative offices	0	440,116	0	172	0	440,288
Adjustment and other suspense accounts	0	17,975,487	365,061	1,133,403	346,848	19,820,799
Liabilities on own securities issue	0	169,773	17	9,685	0	179,475
Liabilities from trading in securities and financial derivatives	0	386,387	0	183,967	56,321	626,675
Liabilities from unpaid securities	0	26,400	0	0	0	26,400
Subsidies and funds of similar nature	0	1,915,493	0	125,943	0	2,041,436
Bonds issued	0	8,486,480	0	0	0	8,486,480
Long-term borrowings of special nature	0	200,000	0	0	8,335,305	8,535,305
Reserves	0	39,515,256	0	117,070	202,926	39,835,252
Funds allocated from profits	0	13,104,644	21,276	0	30,578	13,156,498
Share capital	0	39,859,554	6,169,364	0	2,212,853	48,241,771
Long-term liabilities of foreign banks' branches to head offices	0	0	1,399,229	0	3,217,074	4,616,303
Share premium funds	0	753,099	194,134	0	0	947,233
Other capital funds	0	3,217,861	23,961	0	0	3,241,822
Gains / losses from valuation of property shares and deposits	0	282,282	0	0	1,417	283,699
Own shares issued to reduce share capital	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gains / losses from revaluation of share capital	0	3,604	0	0	654,414	658,018
Retained earnings from previous years (+)	0	5,267,369	0	0	0	5,267,369
Accumulated losses from previous years (-)	0	-25,558,097	0	0	0	-25,558,097
Profit and loss account (+, -)	0	1,058,229	0	0	0	1,058,229
Profit or loss in process of approval (+, -)	0	-17,847,466	0	0	0	-17,847,466
<b>Total liabilities</b>	0	652,702,482	12,799,566	87,765,466	26,963,998	780,231,512

**Basic Characteristics of Slovakia's Foreign Exchange Market**

	USD			EUR			Other currencies			Total	
	Turnover		Number of transactions	Turnover		Number of transactions	Turnover		Number of obchodov	Turnover USD million	Number of transactions
	USD million	(%)		USD million	(%)		USD million	(%)			
NBS	0.0	-	0	188.8	-	12				188.8	12
Transactions among Slovak banks without participation of foreign banks	1,222.1	59.8	316	803.9	39.4	537	16.9	0.8	25	2,042.9	878
Interbank foreign exchange market NBS + transactions between Slovak banks	1,222.1	54.8	316	992.7	44.5	549	16.9	0.8	25	2,231.6	890
Transactions between Slovak and foreign banks	2,595.6	63.8	391	1,451.8	35.7	564	18.1	0.4	15	4,065.4	970
Foreign exchange market in the SR - total	3,817.7	60.6	707	2,444.4	38.8	1,113	34.9	0.6	40	6,297.1	1,860

**Average Monthly Exchange Rates of SKK**

midpoint rate	1999										2000		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
FRF	6.768	6.844	6.984	6.934	6.862	6.800	6.666	6.651	6.591	6.488	6.452	6.442	6.347
1,000 ITL	22.928	23.184	23.660	23.492	23.248	23.037	22.583	22.531	22.329	21.979	21.858	21.825	21.503
100 JPY	34.033	35.062	35.357	36.236	36.358	37.024	38.849	38.369	39.791	41.022	39.772	39.262	40.388
CAD	26.837	28.118	29.478	29.802	29.314	28.134	28.177	27.558	28.457	28.523	28.782	29.563	29.519
NLG	20.145	20.370	20.789	20.641	20.426	20.241	19.843	19.797	19.620	19.311	19.205	19.176	18.893
ATS	3.226	3.262	3.329	3.306	3.271	3.242	3.178	3.170	3.142	3.093	3.076	3.071	3.026
DEM	22.698	22.952	23.423	23.257	23.015	22.807	22.358	22.306	22.106	21.759	21.639	21.606	21.288
CHF	27.837	28.034	28.575	28.528	28.058	27.875	27.298	27.369	26.939	26.580	26.287	26.291	25.934
USD	40.715	41.911	43.067	43.780	43.548	42.023	41.657	40.681	41.750	42.059	41.687	42.893	43.096
GBP	65.951	67.498	69.522	69.947	68.447	67.531	67.543	67.470	67.807	67.827	68.366	68.763	68.071
EUR	44.395	44.890	45.812	45.487	45.014	44.606	43.728	43.627	43.236	42.557	42.323	42.258	41.635
CZK	1.169	1.182	1.215	1.225	1.233	1.225	1.203	1.192	1.188	1.181	1.175	1.184	1.170

**Gross Domestic Product**

		1998					1999				
		1. quarter	2. quarter	3. quarter	4. quarter	year	1. quarter	2. quarter	3. quarter	4. quarter	year
Gross domestic product in constant 1995 prices	a	144.4	156.3	160.1	151.9	612.7	147.0	160.9	161.1	155.5	624.5
	b	106.2	106.1	105.1	100.5	104.4	101.8	102.9	100.6	102.4	101.9
	c	144.4	300.7	460.8	612.7	-	147.0	307.9	469.0	624.5	-
	d	106.2	106.1	105.8	104.4	-	101.8	102.4	101.8	101.9	-
Gross domestic product in current prices	a	166.2	181.6	187.6	182.0	717.4	178.2	200.1	200.9	200.1	779.3
	b	111.8	111.7	110.2	105.6	109.7	107.2	110.2	107.1	109.9	108.6
	c	166.2	347.8	535.4	717.4	-	178.2	378.3	579.2	779.3	-
	d	111.8	111.7	111.2	109.7	-	107.2	108.8	108.2	108.6	-

Note: Conversion is based on the method of ESA 1979, preliminary data

a - In Sk billion

b - Index same period of previous year = 100

c - Cumulative from the beginning of year in Sk billion

d - Index same period of previous year = 100, cumulative

**Consumer Price Indices**

(%)

		1999										2000		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
Total	a	100.8	100.3	100.5	100.2	100.5	105.8	100.5	100.6	100.5	100.4	100.4	102.5	103.3
	b	123.0	123.3	123.9	124.2	124.8	131.9	132.6	133.4	134.1	134.6	135.2	138.5	143.2
	c	103.9	104.1	104.7	104.9	105.4	111.4	112.0	112.7	113.3	113.7	114.2	117.0	120.9
	d	91.0	91.2	91.7	91.9	92.3	97.5	98.1	98.7	99.2	99.6	100.0	102.5	105.9
	e	106.9	107.0	107.1	106.7	107.1	113.6	114.4	114.7	114.0	113.9	114.2	113.6	116.4
of which														
Foods and non-alcoholic beverages	a	100.1	99.5	99.8	99.3	100.0	101.8	100.1	100.9	100.4	100.5	100.6	102.5	100.7
	b	116.0	115.4	115.2	114.4	114.5	116.5	116.6	117.7	118.2	118.7	119.5	122.4	123.3
	c	101.4	100.9	100.7	100.0	100.1	101.8	101.9	102.9	103.3	103.8	104.4	107.0	107.8
	d	97.1	96.6	96.5	95.8	95.9	97.5	97.6	98.6	98.9	99.4	100.0	102.5	103.2
	e	102.6	102.3	101.5	99.3	99.5	103.0	104.1	104.4	103.9	103.9	104.4	105.6	106.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	a	100.3	100.3	101.4	100.5	100.3	104.4	100.8	100.3	100.0	100.2	100.1	102.8	101.6
	b	118.6	118.9	120.5	121.1	121.4	126.8	127.8	128.2	128.2	128.4	128.5	132.1	134.1
	c	100.1	100.4	101.7	102.2	102.5	107.0	107.9	108.2	108.2	108.4	108.5	111.5	113.2
	d	92.3	92.5	93.7	94.2	94.5	98.6	99.4	99.7	99.7	99.9	100.0	102.8	104.4
	e	100.5	100.5	101.4	101.8	101.6	105.8	107.6	107.6	107.2	107.2	108.5	111.7	113.1
Clothing and shoes	a	100.5	100.6	101.0	100.6	100.3	100.3	100.1	100.3	100.8	100.5	100.5	100.1	100.1
	b	125.9	126.6	127.9	128.8	129.2	129.5	129.7	130.0	131.0	131.6	132.3	132.4	132.5
	c	101.2	101.8	102.8	103.5	103.8	104.1	104.2	104.5	105.3	105.8	106.3	106.4	106.5
	d	95.2	95.8	96.7	97.4	97.6	97.9	98.0	98.3	99.1	99.5	100.0	100.1	100.2
	e	107.7	107.6	108.0	107.9	107.8	107.8	107.7	107.5	107.1	106.6	106.3	105.7	105.3
Dwelling, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels	a	101.2	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.1	120.9	100.5	100.2	100.3	100.1	100.1	106.4	111.6
	b	135.3	135.9	136.6	137.2	137.3	166.1	166.9	167.2	167.8	167.9	168.0	178.8	199.5
	c	113.2	113.6	114.2	114.8	114.9	138.9	139.6	139.9	140.3	140.4	140.5	149.6	166.8
	d	80.6	80.9	81.3	81.7	81.8	98.9	99.4	99.6	99.9	99.9	100.0	106.4	118.7
	e	117.0	117.2	117.6	118.0	118.0	142.4	143.1	143.3	140.7	140.7	140.5	133.7	147.4
Furniture, furnishings and maintenance of flats	a	101.2	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.4	100.9	101.0	100.9	100.6	100.7	100.4	100.3	100.4
	b	119.5	120.7	121.4	122.0	122.5	123.5	124.7	125.8	126.6	127.5	128.0	128.4	129.0
	c	101.9	102.8	103.5	104.0	104.4	105.3	106.3	107.3	107.9	108.6	109.1	109.4	109.9
	d	93.4	94.2	94.9	95.3	95.7	96.5	97.4	98.4	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.3	100.7
	e	106.7	106.7	106.9	107.0	107.1	107.8	108.6	109.3	109.2	109.1	109.1	108.7	107.9
Health care	a	100.4	100.5	100.3	100.3	103.2	105.8	102.1	101.4	100.7	100.5	100.5	100.6	100.3
	b	128.9	129.5	129.9	130.3	134.4	142.2	145.3	147.3	148.3	149.1	149.9	150.8	151.3
	c	100.8	101.3	101.6	101.9	105.1	111.3	113.6	115.2	116.0	116.6	117.2	118.0	118.3
	d	86.0	86.4	86.7	86.9	89.7	95.0	96.9	98.3	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.6	100.9
	e	104.3	104.8	104.9	104.8	107.4	113.0	114.9	116.2	116.7	116.7	117.2	117.5	117.4
Transport	a	103.3	100.2	101.4	101.1	102.4	104.0	101.3	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.9	102.2	104.0
	b	118.2	118.4	120.0	121.3	124.2	129.2	130.8	131.5	132.1	132.7	133.9	136.8	142.3
	c	104.9	105.1	106.5	107.6	110.2	114.6	116.1	116.7	117.3	117.8	118.8	121.4	126.3
	d	88.3	88.5	89.6	90.6	92.8	96.5	97.7	98.2	98.7	99.2	100.0	102.2	106.3
	e	106.0	106.0	107.7	108.8	111.6	116.6	118.0	118.6	117.4	117.7	118.8	119.6	120.4

- a - Previous month = 100
- b - December 1995 = 100
- c - December 1998 = 100
- d - December 1999 = 100
- e - Same period of previous year = 100

## Consumer Price Indices - Continuation

(%)

		1999										2000		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
Recreation and culture	a	100.7	100.1	100.5	100.1	100.4	102.9	100.4	100.4	100.7	100.5	100.6	100.6	101.3
	b	131.7	131.8	132.5	132.7	133.2	137.0	137.5	138.1	139.1	139.8	140.6	141.4	143.3
	c	103.6	103.7	104.2	104.3	104.8	107.8	108.2	108.6	109.4	109.9	110.6	111.2	112.7
	d	93.7	93.8	94.2	94.3	94.8	97.5	97.8	98.2	98.9	99.4	100.0	100.6	101.9
	e	107.6	107.7	107.8	107.8	108.3	110.6	111.0	111.1	110.7	110.6	110.6	108.1	108.8
Education	a	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.3	100.0	100.0	104.3	101.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1
	b	106.9	106.9	106.9	107.0	110.5	110.5	110.5	115.3	116.7	116.7	116.8	116.9	117.1
	c	101.8	101.9	101.9	101.9	105.3	105.3	105.3	109.8	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.4	111.5
	d	91.5	91.6	91.6	91.6	94.7	94.7	94.7	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.3
	e	109.0	106.3	105.9	106.0	109.5	109.5	109.5	111.1	111.2	111.2	111.2	109.4	109.5
Hotels, cafes, and restaurants	a	100.8	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.5	101.3	100.3	101.3	100.5	100.4	100.1	101.3	100.7
	b	121.9	122.5	123.0	123.6	124.2	125.8	126.2	127.9	128.6	129.1	129.3	131.0	131.9
	c	101.9	102.3	102.8	103.3	103.8	105.1	105.5	106.9	107.4	107.9	108.0	109.5	110.2
	d	94.4	94.7	95.2	95.6	96.1	97.3	97.7	99.0	99.4	99.9	100.0	101.3	102.1
	e	108.1	107.8	108.1	107.9	107.5	108.7	108.7	108.8	108.2	108.2	108.0	108.3	108.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	a	100.6	102.2	100.6	100.3	100.3	105.8	100.5	100.5	101.4	100.3	100.2	100.6	100.7
	b	122.9	125.5	126.3	126.7	127.1	134.4	135.1	135.8	137.7	138.1	138.3	139.2	140.2
	c	101.5	103.7	104.3	104.6	104.9	111.0	111.5	112.1	113.7	114.0	114.2	115.0	115.8
	d	88.9	90.8	91.3	91.6	91.9	97.2	97.6	98.2	99.6	99.8	100.0	100.6	101.4
	e	104.0	105.7	106.1	106.1	106.3	112.2	112.5	112.9	114.3	114.3	114.2	114.0	114.1

a - Previous month = 100

b - December 1995 = 100

c - December 1998 = 100

d - December 1999 = 100

e - Same period of previous year = 100



**Inflation Rate**  
(in terms of consumer prices)

(%)

	1999										2000		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
Monthly rate of inflation <sup>1/</sup>	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	5.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.5	3.3	0.4
Annual rate of inflation <sup>2/</sup>	7.0	7.1	6.7	7.1	13.6	14.4	14.7	14.0	13.9	14.2	13.6	16.4	16.6
Average annual rate of inflation <sup>3/</sup>	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.9	8.7	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.6	13.6	15.0	15.5

1/ - Index (previous month = 100), change

2/ - Index (same period of previous year = 100), change

3/ - Annual rate of inflation, average from the beginning of the year

**Unemployment**

At the end of period

		1999										2000		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
Number of vacancies	a	10,894	11,361	10,158	9,910	9,780	10,001	9,075	7,524	6,576	6,307	5,709	6,120	6,282
	b	-273	467	-1,203	-248	-130	221	-926	-1,551	-948	-269	-598	411	162
Disposable number of registered unemployed	a	439,845	445,156	437,551	439,915	470,766	487,538	484,753	473,165	471,952	487,377	510,729	526,218	525,754
	b	5,005	5,311	-7,605	2,364	30,851	16,772	-2,785	-11,588	-1,213	15,425	23,352	15,489	-464
Number of unemployed per vacancy	a	43	41	46	47	51	51	56	66	75	81	94	90	88
Unemployment rate (in %) based on the disposable number of unemployed	a	16.5	16.7	16.4	16.5	17.7	18.3	18.2	17.8	17.7	18.3	19.2	19.5	19.5

a - In the specified unit

b - Difference (+,-) compared with previous period

**State Budget**

(Sk millions)

		1999										2000		
		3 <sup>7</sup>	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
State budget revenue	a	40,892	58,758	68,001	85,070	103,878	123,208	140,876	160,644	177,461	216,717	18,432	29,431	51,115
	b	22.7	32.7	37.8	47.3	57.7	68.5	78.3	89.3	98.6	120.5	10.0	16.0	27.8
State budget expenditure	a	39,862	60,172	76,660	92,211	115,121	135,813	153,299	173,000	189,278	231,470	14,727	31,609	51,963
	b	89.2	30.9	39.3	47.3	59.1	69.7	78.6	88.8	97.1	118.8	7.3	15.7	25.7
State budget balance	a	1,030	-1,414	-8,659	-7,141	-11,243	-12,605	-12,423	-12,356	-11,817	-14,753	3,705	-2,178	-848

a - In the specified unit at the end of month (cumulative figures)

b - Budget performance in %

\*/ Temporary budget

## Foreign Trade

(Sk millions)

		1999										2000		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
Imports	a	32,752	41,709	37,857	45,043	37,305	36,376	36,152	39,640	41,153	45,299	45,137	36,701	43,885
	b	62,360	104,069	141,926	186,969	224,274	260,650	296,802	336,442	377,595	422,894	468,031	36,701	80,586
	c	93.9	105.5	97.6	124.0	90.4	96.9	98.1	103.5	92.6	106.9	111.4	124.0	134.0
of which: Czech Republic	a	5,995	7,247	6,073	8,637	6,698	5,287	6,058	6,598	6,873	6,862	7,015	4,899	6,297
	b	10,669	17,916	23,989	32,626	39,324	44,611	50,669	57,267	64,140	71,002	78,017	4,899	11,196
	d	18.3	17.4	16.0	19.2	18.0	14.5	16.8	16.6	16.7	15.1	15.5	13.3	14.3
Exports	a	28,699	35,852	33,168	35,982	36,959	34,550	34,987	37,013	39,688	41,205	37,541	34,461	40,415
	b	55,399	91,251	124,419	160,401	197,360	231,910	266,897	303,910	343,598	384,803	422,344	34,461	74,876
	c	96.7	108.1	109.6	121.1	109.8	111.3	114.1	108.9	118.0	114.7	118.2	129.1	140.8
of which: Czech Republic	a	5,459	6,086	5,849	7,064	6,613	6,051	6,483	7,110	7,018	7,479	6,711	5,635	6,794
	b	9,890	15,976	21,825	28,889	35,502	41,553	48,036	55,146	62,164	69,643	76,354	5,635	12,429
	d	19.0	17.0	17.6	19.6	17.9	17.5	18.5	19.2	17.7	18.1	17.9	16.4	16.8
Balance	a	-4,053	-5,857	-4,689	-9,061	-346	-1,826	-1,165	-2,627	-1,465	-4,093	-7,596	-2,240	-3,470
	b	-6,962	-12,819	-17,507	-26,569	-26,915	-28,741	-29,906	-32,533	-33,998	-38,091	-45,687	-2,240	-5,710
of which: Czech Republic	a	-535	-1,161	-224	-1,573	-85	764	424	511	144	617	-304	736	496
	b	-778	-1,939	-2,163	-3,736	-3,821	-3,057	-2,633	-2,122	-1,977	-1,360	-1,664	736	1,233

Note: Preliminary data

a - In the specified unit in current prices

b - From the beginning of the year in Sk millions

c - Index same period of previous year = 100 (cumulative)

d - Share of total volume in period (%)