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## 1. Introduction

In June, consumer prices increased by 0.3%. The prices of the components of core inflation rose month-on-month by 0.3%. The 12-month rate of consumer-price inflation reached 8.0%, with core inflation accounting for 3.99 percentage points. The rate of core inflation reached 5.4% on a year-on-year basis.

According to preliminary data, the M2 money supply (at fixed exchange rates from 1 January 1993) grew month-on-month by Sk 5.8 billion, to Sk 596.8 billion. The rate of year-on-year growth in M2 reached 13.1%. Slovak-crown deposits, as a component of the M2 monetary aggregate, grew in volume by Sk 1.9 billion in June, giving a year-on-year increase of 11.1%.

The volume of bank loans to households and enterprises (adjusted for issues of government bonds for the restructuring of selected banks, accounting transfers in connection with loan portfolio restructuring in 2000, and the conversion of loans into bond holdings) grew month-on-month by Sk 6.0 billion in June (at fixed exchange rates from 1 January 1993), representing a year-on-year increase of 4.4%.

The average interest rate on bank loans provided in May fell by 0.12 points (to 9.50%) and the average rate for the total volume of loans by 0.03 points (to 10.38%).

Compared with May, the total foreign exchange reserves of the NBS fell by US\$ 64.1 million, due mainly to debt service payments by the Government. At the end of June, the volume of foreign exchange reserves was 2.7 times greater than the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia during the first five months of 2001.

At the end of June, the deficit in the State Budget of the SR stood at Sk 13.5 billion.

During January to April, the balance of payments on current account resulted in a deficit of Sk 17.7 billion, due primarily to the negative balance of trade (Sk 25.8 billion). During the same period, the capital and financial account generated, according to preliminary data, a surplus of Sk 18.7 billion.

In June, the overall sterilisation position of the NBS vis-à-vis the banking sector stood at Sk 55.3 billion, representing a fall of Sk 12.0 billion compared with the figure for May.

On 29 June 2001, the Bank Board of the NBS left the key rates of interest for overnight transactions unchanged, i.e. at 6.00% for sterilisation and 9.00% for refinancing purposes. The limit rate for two-week REPO tenders also remained unchanged, at 7.75%.

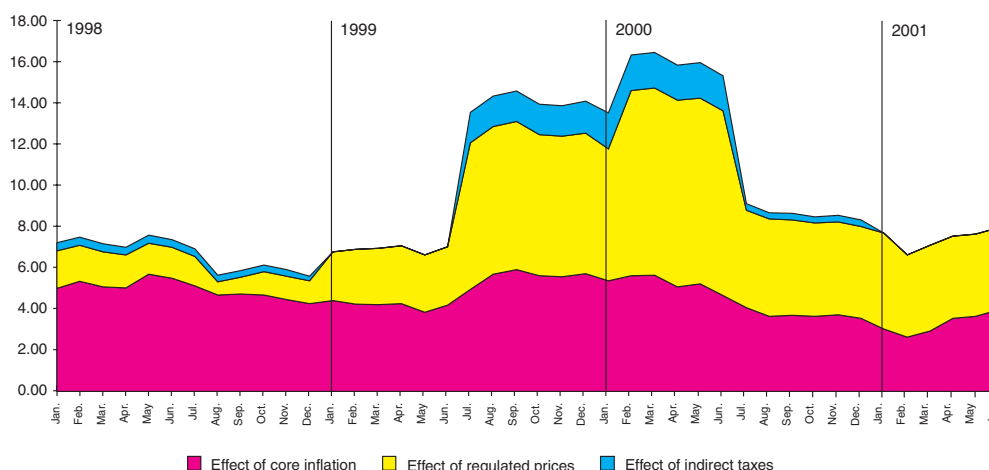
## 2. Inflation

### 2.1. Consumer price index

In June, the level of consumer prices rose by 0.3% compared with the previous month. The same increase was recorded in the prices of the components of core inflation, with regulated prices rising only slightly. The 12-month rate of overall inflation increased to 8.0%, from 7.7% in May. The average rate of year-on-year inflation has risen to 7.5% since the beginning of the year.

The prices of the components of core inflation rose month-on-month by 0.3% (in June 2000, they fell by 0.1%), due to increases in the prices of foodstuffs and market services. On the other hand, the sector of tradeable goods had a dampening effect on core inflation as a result of a marked fall in fuel prices. The month-on-month increase in June was mainly caused, as in the previous month, by the prices of selected foodstuffs. Their increased seasonal volatility compared with the same period a year earlier, led to a rise in the 12-month rate of core inflation, to 5.4% in June.

*Continued increase in core inflation, ...*

**Structure of year-on-year inflation****(%)**

*... caused by a rise in the seasonally volatile prices of fruit and vegetables, ...*

Food prices, as a component of core inflation, increased month-on-month by 1.0% in June and continued to have a stimulating effect. A significant role in this development was played by fuel and vegetable prices. As a result of the new crop, vegetable prices rose by 15.1% (a record increase in June was recorded in the price of potatoes: 133.7%) and fruit prices by 4.6%. Since the beginning of the year, vegetable and fruit prices have increased by almost 25% (during the same period a year earlier, fruit prices rose by only 5.1% and vegetable prices by 10.8%). The prices of other foodstuffs showed only minor changes in June. A fall was recorded in the price of meat, milk, and dairy products.

On a year-on-year basis, food prices rose by 9.2% (in June 2000, by 7.2%), which represented the most rapid increase since 1995. The impact of this price increase on core inflation is steadily increasing, reaching 50.4% in June (compared with 15.5% in June 2000).

*... offset partly by the favourable development of net inflation*

The high dynamics of food prices were partly offset by the favourable development of prices in other sectors of core inflation (market services and non-tradeable goods excluding foodstuffs). Their levels remained unchanged in June. On a year-on-year basis, the dynamics of these prices slowed somewhat, from 4.0% in May to 3.8% in June. In the sector of tradeable goods, prices maintained a very slow rate of increase (roughly 2%). The price increase in the market services sector, which was a reflection of the rise in energy prices at the beginning of the year, also stabilised. The June increase was connected with the typical seasonal rise in prices for some services. Seasonal development was recorded mainly in the category 'education', where entrance examination fees increased at universities. The price increase in recreational and cultural services was connected with the start of the summer season in tourism.

*Prices in the tradeable sector fell as a result of fuel prices*

The continued volatility of fuel prices affected the dynamics of prices across the entire sector of tradeable goods (excluding foodstuffs). After four months of increase, price levels recorded a marked fall due to the stabilisation of oil prices, the exchange rate of the crown against the dollar, and the positive trend in fuel prices on commodity markets. As a result, prices fell across the entire sector. A moderate price increase was recorded in the category 'clothes and shoes'. This development is, however, comparable with the previous year and represents no increase in demand-based pressure. The sector of tradeable goods continued to have a dampening effect on core inflation.

**Consumer Prices in June 2001**

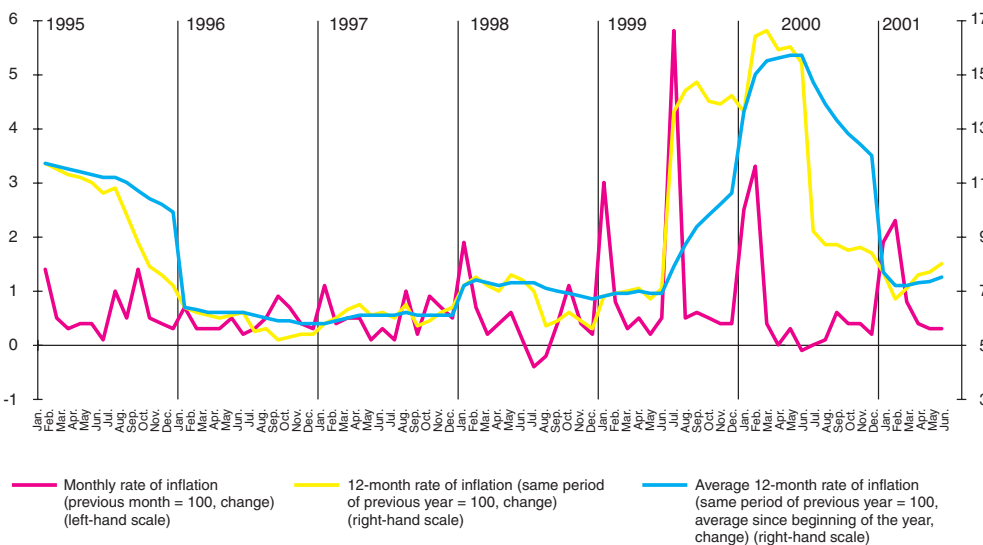
Structure of the consumer basket	Constant weight in %	Change compared with		
		May 2001	June 2000	December 2000
<b>Total in %</b>	100.0	0.3	8.0	6.2
<b>Regulated prices in %</b>	17.8	0.1	16.4	15.6
<i>Share of total, in % points</i>		<i>0.04</i>	<i>4.01</i>	<i>3.78</i>
Effect of changes in indirect taxes on non-regulated prices		<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
Share of total, in % points				
<b>Core inflation in %</b>	82.2	0.3	5.4	3.2
<i>Share of total, in % points</i>		<i>0.21</i>	<i>3.99</i>	<i>2.37</i>
of which: Food prices in %	26.8	1.0	9.2	4.8
<i>Share of total, in % points</i>		<i>0.23</i>	<i>2.02</i>	<i>1.09</i>
<b>Net inflation (excl. the effect of changes in indirect taxes) in %</b>	55.4	0.0	3.8	2.5
<i>Share of total, in % points</i>		<i>-0.02</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>1.29</i>

Source: Statistical Office of the SR

The sector of regulated prices saw no marked administrative price adjustments in June. A moderate increase was recorded in the prices of solid fuels, fares for municipal public transport, and sanitary goods.

*Regulated prices showed only a slight increase*

**Inflation (%)**



According to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), month-on-month price increases were recorded mainly in education (1.6%); foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages (1.0%); and clothes and shoes (0.3%). In other categories, price levels rose by 0.1 to 0.2%. Price levels in the category 'furniture, household equipment, and standard maintenance of flats' remained unchanged. A fall in prices was recorded in 'transport'.

**2.2. Producer prices in May 2001**

In May, industrial producer prices rose month-on-month by 0.1% (in May 2000, by 0.9%). The modest increase was due mainly to a fall in the prices of industrial products (0.3%). The price of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water rose by 1.5% and that of mining and quarrying products by 1.2%. The rate of year-on-year increase in industrial producer prices continued to slow, from 8.7% in April to 7.9% in May (compared with 11.6% in May 2000).

*The dynamics of industrial producer prices diminished, ...*

- ... in most sectors* The fall in prices in industrial production, recorded for the first time since December 1999, resulted from the continued fall in prices or the slowdown in the rate of price increase in almost all sectors of the economy. An exception was a moderate acceleration in the rate of increase in the prices of textile fibres and timber, though their previous development exerted no cost pressure on the prices of goods for final household consumption. After dynamic increase over the first quarter, the producer prices of foodstuffs remained virtually unchanged in May. However, the achieved level of food prices well exceeded the figure recorded a year earlier (by 10.6%), mainly in the production of fodder for animals, flour goods (by almost 21% each), meat and processed fish (by more than 13%). In addition to food prices, a slowdown in dynamics was recorded in the prices of chemicals, chemical goods and fibres, which had previously increased under pressure exerted by the high price of natural gas. The most significant contribution to the fall in industrial producer prices was made by products, whose prices are determined by the external environment. In connection with the favourable trend in oil prices, the prices of refined oil products fell below the level of May 2000. The prices of base metals, pulp, and paper continued to fall, due probably to recession in EU countries. The downward effect of external recession on the level of producer prices is currently associated with the pressure of hypermarkets for reduction in producer prices, mainly in the sector of fast-moving goods (especially in the paper industry).
- Impacts of adjustments to regulated prices* In May, the rate of year-on-year increase in the price of energy and water accelerated to 18.1%, from 17.6% in April. The acceleration was caused by a marked increase in the final price of heat, resulting probably from a rise in the price of natural gas. Thus, the prices of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water showed the steepest year-on-year increase among the sectors under review, more than twice exceeding the average rate of price increase in industry (7.9%).
- Construction prices* Prices for construction work rose year-on-year by 7.9%, exceeding the rate of increase in materials prices by 0.5 percentage points (in May 2000, prices for construction work rose by 9.4% and those of materials and products used in construction by 7.4%). In both sectors under review, the year-on-year dynamics of prices increased somewhat in comparison with April.
- Prices in agriculture* On a year-on-year basis, agricultural prices rose by 8.6% in May (compared with 6.1% in May 2000), but their year-on-year dynamics remained virtually unchanged (8.7%) in comparison with April. The rate of increase in the price of plant produce accelerated (to 28.1%), while that of animal products recorded a moderate slowdown (to 6.6%). The accelerated rise in the price of plant products was due primarily to cereal prices. Price dynamics increased in all types of cereals under review, except those used in food industry. The prices of animal feed crops continued to be influenced by a supply deficiency in domestic production and expensive imports.
- In May 2001, the prices of domestic fruit producers, determined by the price of apples from the past year, reached only 77% of the level in 2000. The higher apple yield in 2000 and the limited market possibilities (small suppliers), created conditions for a marked price reduction as early as the last months of 2000. The dull sales of fruit and vegetables of domestic production (demand for apples in May was satisfied almost exclusively from exports) resulted probably from the strong market position of hypermarkets and their influence on price formation at consumer, manufacturer, and primary producer level. The subsequent fall in domestic prices was relatively intense. In May, the prices of domestic fruits fell to the level of 1995 (during January to May 2000, fruit prices exceeded the level of 1995 by an average of 20%; during January to May 1999 by 16%). In May, the prices of vegetables and potatoes of local production fell below the level of the corresponding period a year earlier. An exception was formed by some types of this year's vegetables, which accelerated the dynamics of price increase as a result of a supply deficiency on the market.

**Producer Price Indices in May 2001**

	Same period a year earlier = 100	Previous period = 100
Industrial producers	107.9	100.1
Construction work	107.9	100.6
Building materials	107.4	100.1
Agricultural produce	108.6	x

x - Not monitored by the Statistical Office of the SR.

**3. Factors affecting the course of inflation**

**3.1. Monetary aggregates**

The development of monetary aggregates in June (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) was characterised by growth in the money supply influenced mainly by an increase in net domestic assets and to a lesser extent by a fall in net foreign assets.

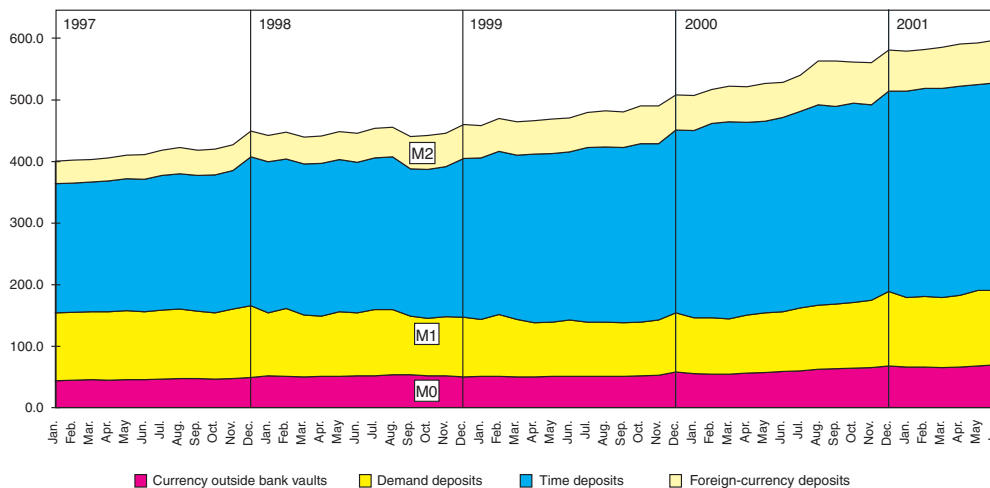
**Money supply (M2)**

According to preliminary data, the M2 money supply (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) grew month-on-month by Sk 5.8 billion in June, to Sk 596.8 billion. The growth in M2 was probably also stimulated by the redemption of NPF (National Property Fund) bonds. In comparison with May, the year-on-year dynamics of M2 increased by 0.8 percentage points, to 13.1%.

*Month-on-month increase in the money supply*

The month-on-month increase in the M2 money supply was due to growth in both quasi-money and the M1 aggregate. The individual components of the money supply all increased except time deposits, which recorded a decline.

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



On a year-on-year basis, the rate of growth in the money supply accelerated as a result of an increase in the dynamics of foreign-currency deposits (compared with a marked fall in June 2000) and demand deposits, while the rate of increase in time deposits slowed. The dynamics of currency in circulation outside bank vaults recorded only a moderate decrease.

Slovak-crown deposits (as a component of the money supply) grew in volume on a month-on-month basis, when an increase in household deposits was offset by a fall in corporate deposits. On a year-on-year basis, the dynamics of crown deposits

*Increase in crown deposits*



diminished somewhat in June, due to a slowdown in the rate of growth in both corporate and household deposits.

	Month-on-month change (Sk billion)			Year-on-year change (%)	
	May 2001	June 2001 <sup>*/</sup>	June 2000	May 2001	June 2001 <sup>*/</sup>
Money supply [M2]	-0.2	5.8	1.7	12.3	13.1
Money [M1]	4.3	4.0	1.7	21.8	23.0
Currency outside banks [M0]	1.7	2.0	1.8	18.7	18.5
Demand deposits	2.6	2.0	-0.1	23.6	25.8
Quasi-money [QM]	-4.5	1.8	0.0	8.5	9.0
Time deposits	-3.8	-0.1	4.5	8.3	6.7
Foreign-currency deposits	-0.7	1.9	-4.5	9.6	21.5
Crown deposits	-1.2	1.9	4.4	11.9	11.1
- households	0.7	2.7	4.0	7.8	7.2
- enterprises (incl. insurance co.)	-1.9	-0.8	0.6	21.5	20.4

<sup>\*/</sup> Preliminary data

### **Loans to households and enterprises**

*Bank lending to households  
and enterprises*

In June, the adjusted volume of bank loans to households and enterprises reached Sk 424.0 billion, representing a month-on-month increase of Sk 6.0 billion. The increase took place in crown loans to enterprises (Sk 3.2 billion), crown loans to households (Sk 0.6 billion), and in loans in foreign currency (Sk 2.2 billion).

Compared with the same period a year earlier, loans to households and enterprises grew in volume by Sk 17.7 billion in June and the rate of year-on-year growth increased in comparison with the previous month (from 4.2 to 4.4%). The volume of crown loans increased year-on-year by Sk 14.5 billion, of which enterprises received by Sk 8.4 billion and households Sk 6.1 billion.

Loans in foreign currency increased year-on-year by Sk 3.2 billion in June, compared with a year-on-year fall in the previous month (Sk 1.9 billion). Thus the year-on-year dynamics of loans in foreign currency had changed, reaching an increase of 8.7% in June (compared with a fall of 4.9% in May).

### **Real recorded and adjusted rates of year-on-year growth in loans to households and enterprises**

Period	Recorded	Adjusted
December 2000	-0.3%	4.1%
January 2001	-17.7%	4.6%
February 2001	-18.4%	3.8%
March 2001	-23.7%	3.8%
April 2001	-22.9%	4.4%
May 2001	-22.4%	4.2%
June 2001	-22.0%	4.4%

*Note: Loans to households and enterprises are adjusted for issues of restructuring bonds, balance-sheet items of banks which closed last year (AG Banka, Slovenská kreditná banka, Dopravná banka), accounting transfers in connection with the restructuring of specific banks in 2000, and the conversion of loans into bonds.*

### **Fiscal developments, net credit to the Government**

*Growth in net credit to the  
Government*

The volume of net credit to the Government (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) grew month-on-month by Sk 1.7 billion, to Sk 284.4 billion in June. The deterioration took



place in the internal debt of the Government and was due, for the most part, to a decline in funds held in the accounts of State funds, State financial assets, deposits of local and central authorities (Sk 3.2 billion) and in the account for issues and repayments of government bonds (in connection with the payment of interest on an issue of Eurobonds from 1999 in the amount of Sk 1.4 billion). These influences were only partly offset by an increase in the resources of social security funds and extrabudgetary funds (Sk 1.6 billion) and a decrease in the deficit of the State Budget (Sk 1.2 billion).

At the end of June, the State Budget resulted in a deficit of Sk 13.5 billion, which represented an improvement in budgetary performance (Sk 1.2 billion) compared with the end of May. Budget revenue reached Sk 103.8 billion and expenditure totalled Sk 117.3 billion. Interest costs incurred in connection with loan portfolio restructuring at commercial banks, which were financed from bonds issued in accordance with Article 12 of Act No. 472/2000 Z.z. on the State Budget, amounted to Sk 7.1 billion at the end of June. Taking this effect into consideration, budgetary performance resulted in a deficit of Sk 6.4 billion.

*Budgetary performance*

The rate of year-on-year growth in net credit to the Government (at fixed 1993 exchange rates), adjusted for issues of government bonds for bank restructuring, reached 24.1% in June, indicating that the dynamics of net credit changed only slightly in comparison with the previous months (from 23.6% in April and 23.8% in May). In absolute terms, net credit to the Government increased year-on-year by Sk 34.9 billion (compared with Sk 34.1 billion in May).

The volume of net credit to the Government and the National Property Fund (NPF) at current exchange rates (excluding the effect of government-bond issues for bank restructuring) increased year-on-year by Sk 30.9 billion (in May by Sk 30.8 billion).

The position of NPF changed from that of a creditor in May (Sk 0.8 billion) to that of a debtor in June (Sk 0.9 billion), due to a fall in the volume of deposits at commercial banks in connection with the redemption of NPF bonds to citizens.

Over the course of June, the Ministry of Finance of the SR held three auctions in Treasury bills with a maturity of 273 days. At the auctions, the issue-amount was limited to Sk 2.5 billion, with the level of yield being unlimited. At the first auction, the Ministry of Finance accepted Sk 1.2 billion of the total demand (Sk 3.1 billion); at the second auction, Sk 1.6 billion was accepted (of Sk 3.3 billion). The average interest rate reached 7.74% at both auctions. At the third auction, the issuer rejected the offer of one investor for Sk 1.5 billion, owing to the level of yield required (7.80%). In June, Treasury bills were issued in the total amount of Sk 2.8 billion, with the average, minimum, and maximum yield accepted reaching 7.74%. Of the total volume of Treasury bills sold, non-residents accounted for 100%.

*Primary market for  
Treasury bills*

### **Net foreign assets**

In June, net foreign assets (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) fell month-on-month by Sk 10.5 billion, due to a decrease in foreign assets accompanied by an increase in foreign liabilities. The change in assets was connected mainly with a fall in the foreign exchange reserves of the NBS, caused by the payment of coupons on Eurobonds issued in 1999, the settlement of the debt owed by the former CSFR to the former GDR, and partly by a fall in the foreign assets of commercial banks. The fall in liabilities was caused almost exclusively by a month-on-month increase in government bonds in the holdings of non-residents (Sk 5.8 billion).

*Fall in net foreign assets*

The foreign exchange reserves of the NBS (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) fell month-on-month by Sk 2.8 billion, due mainly to debt service payments in the amount of Sk 2.5 billion.

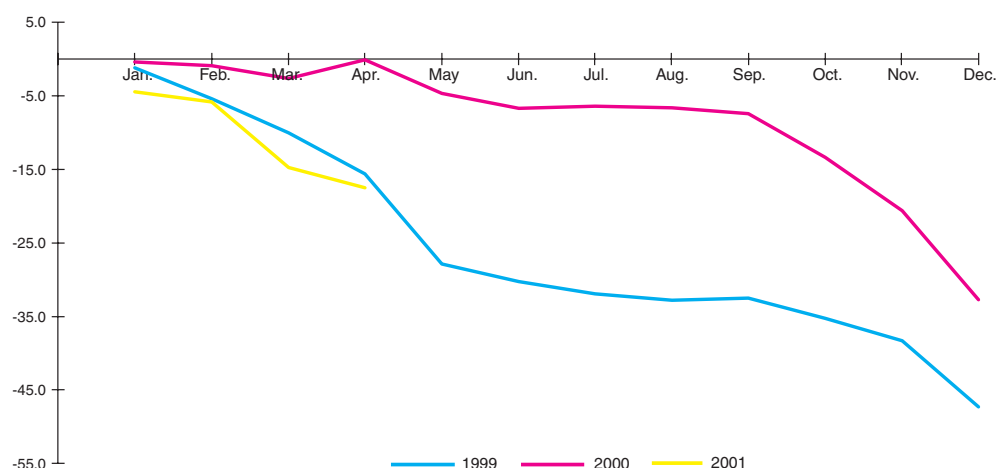
### 3.2. Foreign trade

#### **Balance of payments for January to April 2001**

*Current account* The balance of payments on current account for the period January to April was characterised by a gradual increase in the deficit, which reached Sk 17.7 billion and was Sk 17.0 billion higher than the figure for the same period a year earlier. The deterioration in the current account was due primarily to an increase in the trade deficit. The other items of the current account (balance of services, balance of income, and that of current transfers) showed a moderate improvement (Sk 2.2 billion in total).

*Balance of trade* The balance of trade resulted in a deficit of Sk 25.8 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of Sk 19.3 billion. During the first four months of 2001, goods were imported into Slovakia in the total amount of Sk 225.1 billion, which was 32.8% (19.5% in USD and 44.9% in EUR) more than in the same period a year earlier. The volume of goods exported reached Sk 199.3 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 22.3% (10% in USD and 33.4% in EUR).

#### **Balance of payments on current account (Sk billions)**



*Imports of goods* The growth in imports (Sk 55.6 billion) took place predominantly in the category 'machinery and transport equipment' (Sk 21.5 billion), which represented 38.7% of the total year-on-year increase. In this category, machine imports accounted for 30%; imports for production 40%; imports for consumption 14%; and the import of motor vehicles 16% (according to NBS estimates).

The growth in imports in the category 'semi-finished products' (Sk 11.4 billion, i.e. 20.5% of the year-on-year increase), which took place mostly in iron and steel, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, textile-yarn and paper, was stimulated (as in previous months) by an upswing in industrial production and growth in domestic demand.

In the category 'mineral-based fuels', the volume of imports grew year-on-year by Sk 6.4 billion. The said growth was due primarily to the continued rise in the price of gas. The increased import of mineral-based fuels accounted for 11.5% of the total growth in imports.

The first four months of 2001 saw a gradual increase in the imports of industrial products (furniture, books, toys, sporting goods) and pharmaceuticals.

*Exports of goods* During January to April, goods were exported from Slovakia in the amount of Sk 199.3 billion, which represented a year-on-year increase of Sk 36.3 billion. The

structure of Slovak exports was, as that of imports, dominated by machinery and transport equipment (39% of the total increase in exports). The growth in exports in this category was concentrated in car exports, which accounted for 51% of the increase in the exports of machinery and transport equipment. The export of electrical instruments, appliances, and machines used in industry also played an important role. Semi-finished goods and industrial products also made a significant contribution to the growth in exports (25.5 and 18.4% respectively).

Over the four months under review, exports grew in volume by Sk 36.3 billion, which was Sk 2.3 billion less than in the same period a year earlier. The slowdown in the rate of growth (except exports of oil products where prices stabilised in 2001) resulted from the reduced dynamics of car, iron, and steel exports.

The balance of services resulted in a surplus of Sk 6.2 billion, which was Sk 0.6 billion more than in the same period a year earlier. The structure of the balance showed only minor changes. While the balance of transport and tourism improved (the surplus increased by Sk 0.5 billion in each component), the balance of other services recorded another increase in the size of the deficit (Sk 0.4 billion). The increase in the deficit was caused partly by construction services, where the surplus produced in 2000 changed into a deficit in 2001, and partly by telecommunications, financial, and insurance services, which recorded faster growth in expenses than in receipts. On the other hand, the balance of business services (in which expenses most exceeded receipts in previous years) continued to improve in 2001.

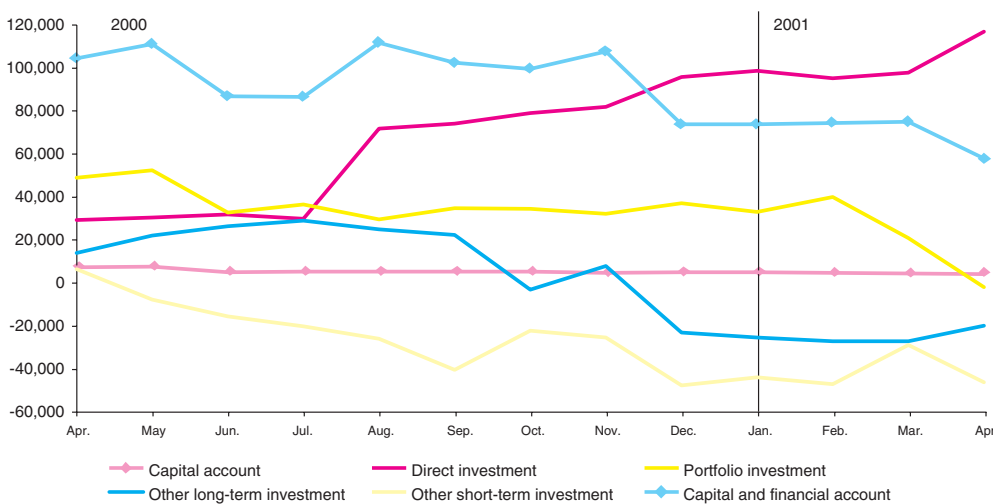
*Balance of services*

The balance of income resulted in a deficit of Sk 1.4 billion, which was Sk 0.3 billion less than in the same period a year earlier. The somewhat faster growth in receipts than expenses was partly the result of an increase in interest on portfolio investments and deposits, caused by a year-on-year rise in the level of reserves in the banking sector. Another item that had maintained a surplus was the balance of current transfers, which generated a surplus of Sk 3.3 billion (Sk 1.3 billion more than in 2000) during the four months under review.

*Balance of income and current transfers*

The capital and financial account resulted in a surplus of Sk 18.1 billion, which represented 54.6% of the figure for the same period a year earlier.

**Development of capital and financial account (sliding cumulative data) (Sk millions)**



Foreign direct investment (Sk 21.4 billion) was influenced mainly by the inflow of foreign capital into the banking sector, which represented 74% of the increase in

*Foreign direct investment*

investment by non-residents in Slovakia. The remaining amount was employed in industry (food processing, production of rubber and plastics goods), transport, communications, and trade.

Portfolio investment recorded an outflow of capital in the amount of Sk 6.1 billion. The structure of assets continued to be dominated by trade in foreign securities by commercial banks. The net inflow of capital into the SR via trading with non-residents in shares and debt securities issued in Sk, amounted to Sk 3.5 billion. Owing to the sale of government bonds by non-residents in April, a substantial part of the said amount came from bonds issued in the corporate sector.

The inflow of other capital reached Sk 2.6 billion. The structure of long-term capital, which recorded an inflow of Sk 6 billion in four months, was dominated by a loan to the National Property Fund, included in the sector of the Government and the NBS. Due to increased repayments of financial loans in the corporate sector in April, the corporate sector recorded a capital outflow of Sk 2.4 billion (despite increased borrowings).

Short-term capital, the outflow of which reached Sk 3.4 billion, was concentrated in the banking sector. The increase in short-term assets (Sk 11.5 billion) was the result of growth in the short-term deposits of commercial banks abroad. The increase in short-term liabilities (Sk 8.2 billion) took place mostly in the form of short-term financial loans in the banking and corporate sectors.

From the beginning of January to the end of April, the foreign exchange reserves of the NBS increased by Sk 2.4 billion, due mainly to receipts from the privatisation of selected banks.

### ***External debt of Slovakia at 30 April 2001***

#### *Gross external debt*

On 30 April 2001, the total gross external debt of the Slovak Republic amounted to US\$ 11.0 billion, representing a month-on-month fall of US\$ 441 million. The fall partly offset the increase in gross external debt of March 2001 (US\$ 602.5 million), which was caused by the temporary holding of funds derived from the privatisation of Slovenská sporiteľňa on an account with a Slovak commercial bank, which subsequently affected the level of short-term foreign debt. In April, the funds were transferred to the account of the National Property Fund. Another key factor that affected the level of external debt in March, was the conveyance of crown-denominated government bonds to non-residents immediately before the payment of the par value and yield. In April, crown bonds in the holdings of non-residents fell in volume by US\$ 283 million, to their standard level (i.e. US\$ 197 million), which corresponds to roughly 5% of the value of unpaid crown-denominated government bonds. The official debt of the Government and the NBS stood at US\$ 2.8 billion.

At the end of April 2001, the level of debt in the commercial sector, i.e. commercial banks and entrepreneurial entities, reached US\$ 7.6 billion (including foreign debt liabilities vis-à-vis non-residents in Sk) and the indebtedness of municipalities amounted to US\$ 103.1 million. The level of foreign debt owed by government agencies stood at US\$ 586.2 million. Apart from the commitments of the State Road Fund, the item included the new foreign liabilities of the National Property Fund.

With regard to the structure of Slovakia's gross external debt, total gross medium and long-term foreign liabilities amounted to US\$ 8.3 billion. On 30 April 2001, the volume of short-term liabilities totalled US\$ 2.7 billion. Per-capita gross external debt amounted to US\$ 2,066. The share of total short-term debt in the country's total gross foreign debt reached 24.81% at the end of April.

**External Debt of the SR****(US\$ millions)**

	31.12.2000	30.4.2001
Total external debt of the SR	10,804.2	11,044.0
Official debt of the Government and the NBS	2,916.5	2,783.6
Official short-term debt	0.0	0.0
Government agencies	371.9	586.2
Municipalities	95.7	103.1
Foreign liabilities in the commercial sector	7,420.2	7,571.1
Commercial banks	683.5	791.6
Entrepreneurial entities	6,736.8	6,779.5
Medium and long-term foreign liabilities in the commercial sector	5,005.2	4,831.3
Commercial banks	316.7	298.3
Entrepreneurial entities	4,688.5	4,533.1
Short-term liabilities in the commercial sector	2,415.0	2,739.8
Commercial banks	366.8	493.3
Entrepreneurial entities	2,048.3	2,246.5

The net external debt of the SR - expressed as the difference between gross foreign debt, i.e. US\$ 11.0 billion (liabilities of the Government and the NBS, liabilities of commercial banks and the corporate sector – except capital participation), and foreign assets, i.e. US\$ 8.4 billion (foreign exchange reserves of the NBS, foreign assets of commercial banks and the corporate sector – except capital participation), reached US\$ 2.6 billion at the end of April. Since the beginning of 2001, net external debt has fallen by US\$ 0.3 billion, with the greatest fall being recorded in the sector of commercial banks (US\$ 0.2 billion).

*Net external debt***Current development**

In May, the balance of Slovakia's foreign trade resulted, according to preliminary data, in a deficit of Sk 8.0 billion, representing an increase of Sk 4.8 billion compared with the figure for May 2000.

*Trade deficit*

Goods were exported in May in the amount of Sk 54.5 billion, giving a year-on-year increase of 15.6% (10.4% in USD and 14.3% in EUR). The volume of goods imported totalled Sk 62.5 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 24.2% (18.6% in USD and 22.8% in EUR).

During the first five months of 2001, the excess of the dynamics of imports over the rate of growth in exports was steadily increasing. The year-on-year growth in imports over the period January to May (30.9%; 19.3% in USD and 26.5% in EUR) exceeded the dynamics of exports, which reached 20.9% (10.2% in USD and 16.8% in EUR). During January to May, goods were exported from Slovakia, according to preliminary data from the Statistical Office of the SR, in the total amount Sk 254.1 billion. During the same period, goods were imported in the amount of Sk 287.8 billion. The deficit of trade reached Sk 33.7 billion and was Sk 24.1 billion higher than in the same period a year earlier.

The growth in imports took place mainly in the categories 'machinery and transport equipment' (39.4% of the total increase in imports) and 'semi-finished goods' (20.7% of the total). A relatively marked increase was recorded in the imports of road vehicles, which accounted for almost one-third of the total growth in the imports of machinery and transport equipment. Machines for industry and office equipment also contributed to the growth in imports. Growth was also recorded in the imports of electrical machines and instruments (electrical components of machines and electronic goods).

The growth in the import of semi-finished products (20.8% of the total increase in imports) was connected with the growth in production and was concentrated in metallurgy, textile and paper industry.

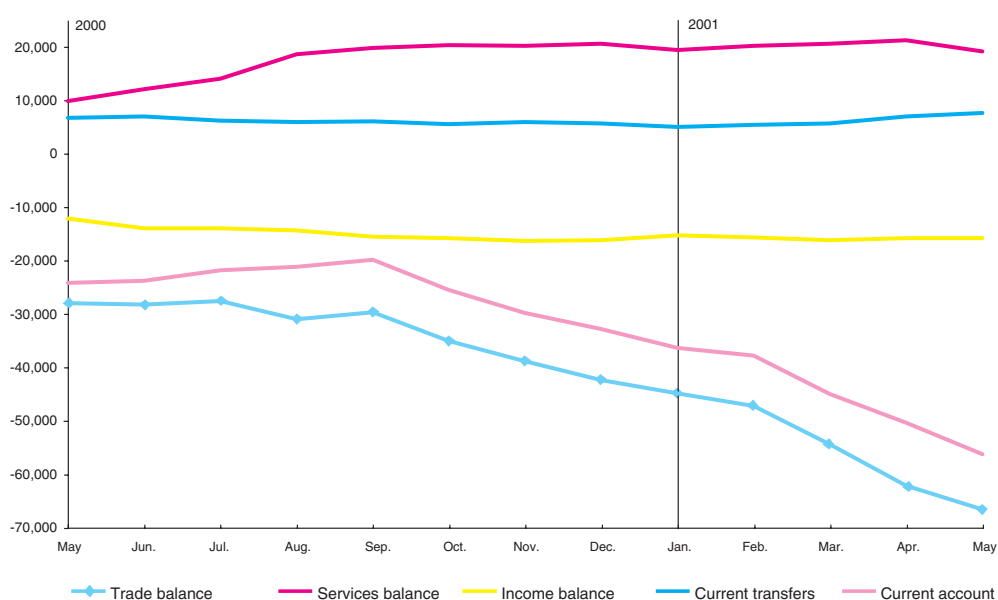
The growth in imports for final consumption took place in the form of increased imports of industrial products, foodstuffs, and pharmaceuticals (in addition to electronic goods).

The increase in exports (Sk 43.9 billion) was concentrated, as in previous months, in the category 'machinery and equipment' (42.2% of the total growth in exports). The export of road vehicles continued to grow together with the export of electrical instruments and machines for industry. A stable share in the increase in exports is also maintained by semi-finished goods (23.7%) and industrial products (16.4%).

#### Balance of services

During the first five months of 2001, the balance of services generated a surplus of Sk 7.2 billion, which was Sk 1.4 billion less than a year earlier. The excess of growth in expenditures over that of revenues was influenced by the individual items of 'other services', whose deficit increased year-on-year by Sk 1.3 billion.

#### Development of the current account and its components (moving cumulative figures) (Sk millions)



Over the five months under review, the deficit in the balance of income diminished by Sk 0.4 billion (to Sk 6.4 billion) and the positive balance of current transfers increased by Sk 2 billion (to Sk 4.8 billion).

#### Current account deficit

During January to May 2001, the deficit in the current account reached, according to preliminary data, Sk 28.1 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of Sk 23.2 billion.

#### Development of the current account and its components (Sk millions)

	Monthly data					Moving 12-month cumulative data					
	Jan. 01	Feb. 01	Mar. 01	Apr. 01	May 01	Dec. 00	Jan. 01	Feb. 01	Mar. 01	Apr. 01	May 01
Trade balance	-4,738	-5,524	-8,606	-6,912	-7,955	-42,356	-44,821	-47,008	-54,449	-62,141	-66,592
Services balance	420	3,168	614	1,968	1,057	20,298	19,141	19,967	20,346	20,942	18,881
Income balance	461	-95	-1,630	-98	-5,021	-16,324	-15,472	-15,860	-16,396	-15,961	-15,893
Current transfers	-172	790	763	1,920	1,458	5,440	4,777	5,224	5,463	6,776	7,376
Current account	-4,029	-1,661	-8,859	-3,122	-10,461	-32,941	-36,375	-37,657	-45,036	-50,384	-56,229

#### Foreign exchange reserves

At the end of June, the total foreign exchange reserves of the NBS (at current exchange rates) stood at US\$ 3,715.9 million, representing a month-on-month fall



of US\$ 64.1 million. The fall in reserves was caused mainly by debt service payments in the amount of US\$ 60.7 million. At the end of the month, the volume of foreign exchange reserves was 2.7 times greater than the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia during the first five months of 2001, which represented a decrease of 0.8 months in coverage compared with the same period a year earlier. The decrease was due to a year-on-year fall in foreign exchange reserves (US\$ 353.6 million, i.e. 8.7%) coupled with an increase in the average monthly imports of goods and services (16.6% in US\$, compared with the same period a year earlier).

In May, the index of the real effective exchange rate of the Slovak crown (REER) remained virtually unchanged in comparison with the previous month, but on a year-on-year basis depreciated by 0.8%.

*Real effective exchange rate*

The favourable influence of the effective exchange rate of the Slovak crown against the US dollar on the price-based competitiveness of Slovak products had faded over the last few months. The nominal effective exchange rate of the Slovak crown (NEER) remained unchanged in June. Thus the rate of year-on-year fall in the value of NEER again slowed, from 4.7% in May to 4.6% in June (during January to April, NEER was at the level of 4.8 to 7.7%, following a downward trend since the beginning of the year).

*Nominal effective exchange rate*

### 3.3. Real economy

#### *Current development*

Economic development in May was characterised, in several key sectors, by a slowdown in dynamics in comparison with the previous month. The rate of growth accelerated in industrial production.

Indicator		Sk millions		Indices			
		May 2001	cumulative since beg. of the year	Apr.2001 Apr.2000	May2001 May 2000	May2000 May 1999	1.-5.2001 1.-5.2000
<b>Production</b>							
Industrial production <sup>1/</sup>	const. prices	.	.	104.4	106.7	109.7	106.9
Construction	curr. prices	6,325	25,921	113.6	108.2	.	114.8
	const. prices	3,684	15,292	105.8	100.2	103.5	107.0
<b>Receipts from own output and goods<sup>2/</sup></b>							
Industry in total	curr. prices	89,689	434,460	116.0	112.5	.	116.2
	const. prices	68,494	332,851	108.5	105.8	.	108.9
Retail sales, hotels and restaurants	curr. prices	35,926	169,465	.	.	.	.
	const. prices	.	.	102.3	100.1	.	103.0
Transport, storage	curr. prices	7,101	32,409	140.1	122.1	.	130.5
Real estate, leasing, and other public services	curr. prices	9,617	45,209	.	.	.	.
	const. prices	.	.	96.6	94.3	.	99.7

<sup>1/</sup> Same period of the previous year = 100, (adjusted for the effect of the number of working days).

<sup>2/</sup> Within the scope of convergence to European standards, the Statistical Office of the SR introduced a new uniform method for the monitoring of receipts in production sectors. Receipts from own output are receipts from the sale of own products, services, and business services realised during the period under review and intended for domestic and foreign customers. Value added tax and excise duties are not included in the data. In March 2001, the Statistical Office began to publish data that complied with the European requirements. Reversed time series of this indicator will be published later.

Note: The methodology applied for the calculation of the real and nominal effective exchange rates of the Slovak crown (REER and NEER) has been taken over from the IMF. It is based on the producer price index (PPI) from the year 1999, for the nine most important trading partners of Slovakia.



- Industrial production* The year-on-year growth in industrial production (6.7% at constant prices) was stimulated by an increase in the production of electrical and optical equipment (43.2%); coke, refined oil products, and nuclear fuels (24.5%); and transport vehicles (20.0%).
- A relatively low increase (1.1%) was recorded in the production of metals and metal articles. After seven months of steady decline, the production of chemicals and chemical goods in May slightly exceeded the level of the previous year. The production of foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco had, for the past three months, been lower than in the same period a year earlier.
- Construction* After dynamic year-on-year growth during the first months of the year, the output of the construction sector in May was only at the level of the same period a year earlier, with the rate of year-on-year growth recording the lowest figure (0.2%) in the past eleven months. The slowdown in the dynamics of growth can be attributed to the high level of comparison and slack demand for construction work. The year-on-year stagnation was the result of a decline in production at new construction projects, reconstruction and modernisation work, with the volume of work falling considerably in water engineering and housing construction. At the same time, the volume of maintenance work and repairs increased.
- Receipts from retail sales* In retail trade, receipts from own output and industrial goods were at the level of the previous year. Receipts continued to grow in companies specialising in the sale, maintenance, and repairs of motor vehicles and motorcycles and in the retail sale of fuels. The receipts of other retail entities, including hotels and restaurants, remained below the level of the previous year.
- Compared with April, May saw a slowdown in the dynamics of growth in receipts in freight and passenger transport. However, the achieved rate of year-on-year growth remained relatively high (22.1% at current prices).

### ***Wages and employment***

- Nominal wages* In some sectors, nominal wages continued to increase on a year-on-year basis in May, but their month-on-month dynamics slowed somewhat in most sectors. In retail trade, the fall in nominal wages in March and April was replaced by an increase (3.4%). The most dynamic wage increase was recorded in the wholesale trade (12.9%) and industry (8.8%). Nominal wages in transport rose by 6.5% and in construction by 3.8%.
- Over the five months under review, the steepest year-on-year increases in nominal wages took place in the wholesale trade (12.4%) and industry (9.7%); the lowest in the retail trade (1.3%). The high dynamics of nominal wages in the wholesale trade were closely connected with the development of wages a year earlier, when the average monthly nominal wage in the sector was steadily falling throughout the year (except January). Since May, the retail trade has also been affected by the basis of comparison in a similar way.
- Real wages* The dynamics of real wages were affected mainly by the development of average nominal wages, when the average rate of inflation rose by only 0.1% compared with the first four months of the year.
- With the consumer prices of goods and services taken into account, real wages exceeded the level of the first five months of 2000 in the wholesale trade and industry. In the other sectors, the level of real wages fell, mostly in the retail trade (by 5.7%).

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

	Average monthly nominal wage				Average monthly real wage			
	January - April		January - May		January - April		January - May	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Industry	110.0	109.9	110.7	109.7	95.2	102.4	95.7	102.1
Construction	103.7	106.5	104.8	105.9	89.7	99.3	90.6	98.6
Retail trade	105.0	100.8	103.3	101.3	90.8	93.9	89.3	94.3
Wholesale trade	99.5	112.2	99.4	112.4	86.1	104.6	85.9	104.7
Transport	113.8	104.8	112.3	105.2	98.4	97.7	97.1	98.0
<i>Average inflation</i>	<i>115.6</i>	<i>107.3</i>	<i>115.7</i>	<i>107.4</i>	x	x	x	x

Note: The above sectors accounted for 58.8% of total employment in 2000.

Index of real wages = index of nominal wages / index of average inflation \* 100

Source: Statistical Office of the SR – preliminary data

In May, the situation on the labour market was marked by the beginning of seasonal works, representing job opportunities for less qualified or unqualified persons, and by the possibility of employment on public works. On the other hand, the rate of unemployment was affected by the registration of school-leavers by labour offices.

*Unemployment*

After six months, the number of registered unemployed fell again below the level of half a million, to 498,655 at the end of May. As a result, the rate of unemployment, based on the disposable number of registered unemployed, fell month-on-month by 0.8 percentage points, to 17.5%.

Over the course of May, 54,231 persons were excluded from the registers of labour offices (the highest outflow in May over the past ten years). Four-fifths of them found employment.

Employment on public works was provided to more than 13 thousand persons. In total, almost 33 thousand long-term unemployed had public work jobs at the end of May (10 thousand from the year 2000).

In May, labour offices registered 33,875 new job applicants. Of this figure, school-leavers accounted for 29%.. Excluding school-leavers, the number of newly registered unemployed was at the level of the previous two months (on average).

## 4. Monetary development

### 4.1. Foreign exchange market

In June, the exchange rate of the Slovak crown (SKK) to the euro (EUR) appreciated by 1.58%, i.e. from SKK/EUR 42.923 to SKK/EUR 42.244. Over the first three weeks, the exchange rate fluctuated at a virtually unchanged level. It appreciated during the last few days of the month.

*Operations on the foreign exchange market*

The appreciation of the SKK was due primarily to the growing interest of domestic and foreign banks and their customers in the Slovak crown. The increased interest was caused by the favourable forecasts of major investment companies for the development of SKK and by the expectation of the market that at least part of the income from the sale of the holdings of SPP and the Power Company in Globtel (US\$ 180 million) will be converted into Slovak crowns.

In relation to the US dollar, the Slovak crown strengthened by 1.88%, from SKK/USD 50.211 (31 May) to SKK/USD 49.267 (29 June).

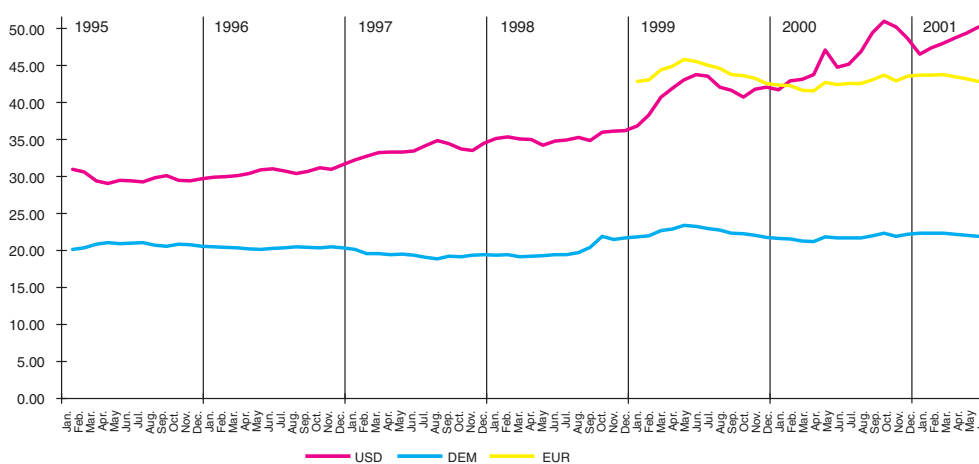
The exchange rate of the Slovak crown required no central bank intervention in the course of June.

**Changes in the exchange rate of SKK against EUR and USD (%)**

	Month-on-month change %	Ø June 01 Ø June 00	Ø January to June 01 Ø January to June 00
SKK/EUR	-1.58	+0.84	+3.03
SKK/USD	-1.88	+11.89	+10.12

+ Depreciation  
- Appreciation  
Ø Average

**Average monthly exchange rate of the SKK**



*Interbank foreign  
exchange market*

In June, trading between Slovak commercial banks fell in volume by 22.5%, from US\$ 2,988.3 million to US\$ 2,315.3 million. The structure of transactions by currency remained virtually unchanged, with most trading taking place in USD (75.5%, compared with 75.4% in May), followed by EUR (24.0%, compared with 24.3% in May), and other currencies (0.5%).

Trading between domestic banks accounted for only 25.2% (compared with 38.4% in the previous month) of the country's foreign exchange market.

Of the total volume of trading between Slovak banks, swap operations accounted for 79.1% (82.7% in May), spot contracts 20.8% (17.3% in May), and forward transactions 0.1% (0.1% in May). The traditionally high share of swap operations results from their lower credit risk, which is exploited primarily by foreign banks.

The volume of transactions between domestic and foreign banks increased by 42.9%, to US\$ 6,864.2 million in June (from US\$ 4,803.0 million in May). Most trading was conducted in USD (87.2%, compared with 85.0% in May), followed by EUR (12.6%, compared with 14.8% in May), and other currencies (0.2%). Trading between Slovak and foreign banks accounted for 74.8% of the country's foreign exchange market.

Transactions between domestic and foreign banks also took place for the most part in the form of swap contracts (90.6%; compared with 88.9% in May), while spot transactions accounted for 9.2% (10.5% in May) and forward dealings only 0.2% (0.6% in May).

Spot transactions between Slovak and foreign banks resulted in a positive balance of US\$ 11.4 million.

## 4.2. Money market

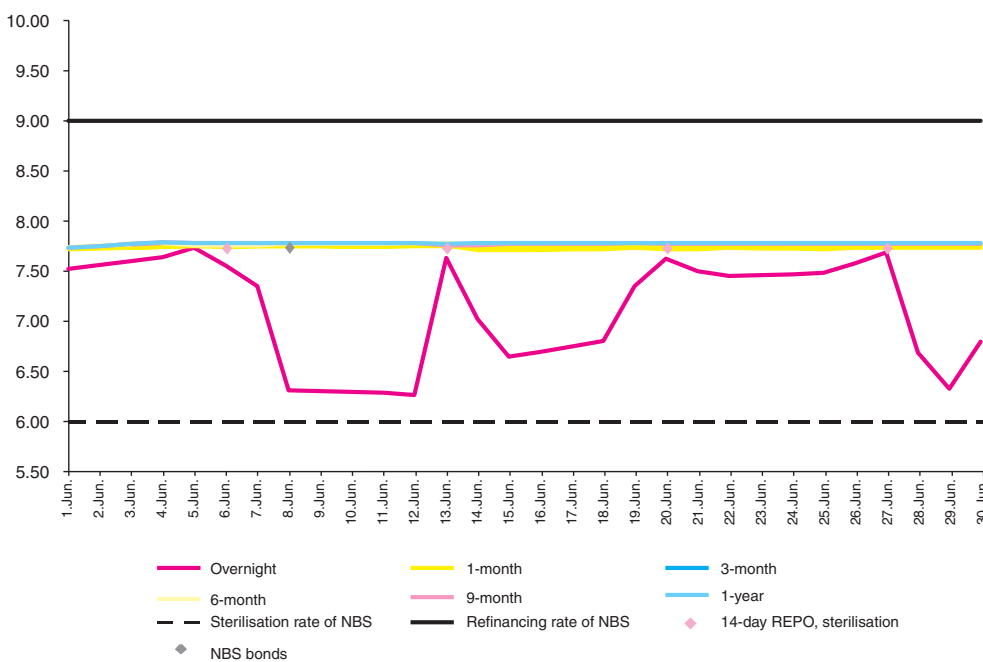
Interest rate development in June was influenced by the actual level of liquidity. Mainly short-term rates reacted sensitively to fluctuations in liquidity. The shortage of funds caused their prices to increase above the level of 7.5%. This trend was moderated by the lower participation of banks in the sterilisation operations of the NBS. At the end of the month, the rise in interest levels was also stimulated by a fall in liquidity caused by tax (mainly VAT) payments. The rise in long-term rates was influenced, at the beginning of the month, by the growing interest of foreign investors. During the rest of the month, interest rates remained unchanged (one-year deposit rates at 7.78%).

*Interest rate development*

The beginning of June was characterised by a shortage of liquidity in the banking sector. The lower volume accepted at the first sterilisation repo tender (SRT) in June, the low demand at auctions in NBS bills, and the inflow of funds from the State Budget were the sources from which the shortage was replenished. Surplus funds were deposited at the NBS. During the second half of the month, part of the free funds was drained via auctions in government bonds and Treasury bills (Sk 6.21 billion in total). The small amount of due government securities (only Sk 1 billion), increased tax payments, and the over-fulfilment of reserve requirements by some banks led to reduced interest in SRTs, hence the auctions were fully accepted. The average and maximum rates of interest accepted were identical at all SRTs (7.74 and 7.75% respectively).

*Open market operations*

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

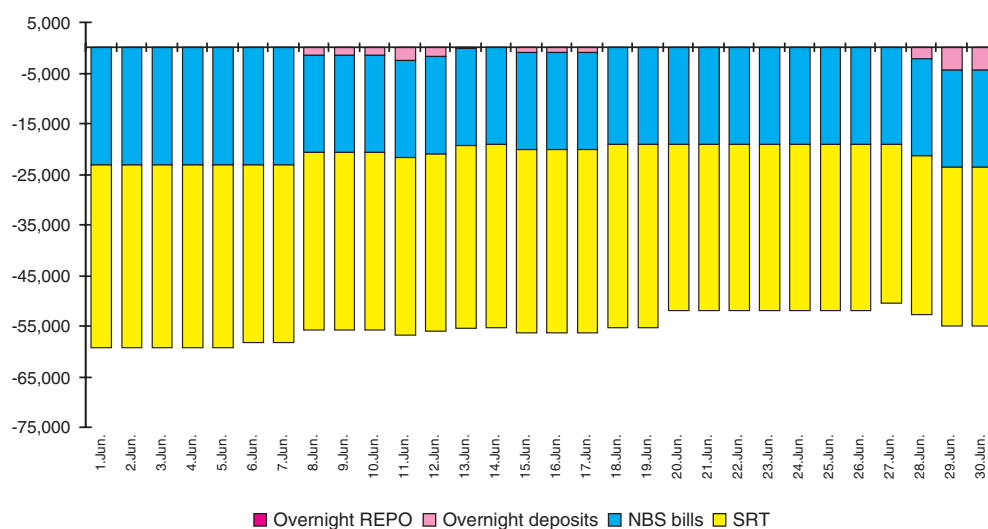


The June issue of NBS bills, made with a standard maturity of 84 days and a reduced issue-amount (Sk 3.55 billion), replaced a due issue amounting to Sk 7.6 billion. The auction was conducted on the lines of the Dutch auction method and the yield achieved was 7.75%.

In June, no refinancing overnight repo tender was conducted. Apart from the standard use of overnight deposits with the NBS at the end of the month, increased interest was recorded in this instrument during the second third of June. This was due to the marked over-fulfilment of reserve requirements in the banking sector. This fact led to a moderate increase in the share of this instrument (from 0.93% in May to 1.42% in June) in the average balance of NBS interventions.

**Interventions by the NBS**

(Sk millions)



The average daily balance of sterilisation fell to Sk 55.334 billion, which was the smallest volume since the beginning of the year. Compared with the previous month, the balance fell by almost Sk 12 billion.

**Tenders in June 2001**

Date of Tender	Type of tender <sup>1/</sup>	Maturity (days)	Volume accepted (Sk million)	Rates (%)		
				minimum	average	maximum
6.6.2001	SRT	14	17,000	7.73	7.74	7.75
13.6.2001	SRT	14	19,100	7.71	7.74	7.75
20.6.2001	SRT	14	13,650	7.72	7.74	7.75
27.6.2001	SRT	14	17,650	7.71	7.74	7.75

<sup>1/</sup> SRT – Sterilisation REPO tender  
RRT – Refinancing REPO tender

**4.3. Customer interest rates in May 2001**

*Moderate fall in interest rates on new loans, ...*

In May, the average interest rate on new loans fell by 0.12 percentage points (to 9.50%), due to a month-on-month fall in the average rate for short-term loans (0.35 points, to 9.27%), representing 83.5% of the total volume of new loans.

The average interest rate on new medium-term loans rose month-on-month by 1.14 percentage points (their share in total loans also increased, from 9.9% in April to 15.2% in May). The average rate for new long-term loans fell by 0.09 points (with a share of 1.3% in total loans).

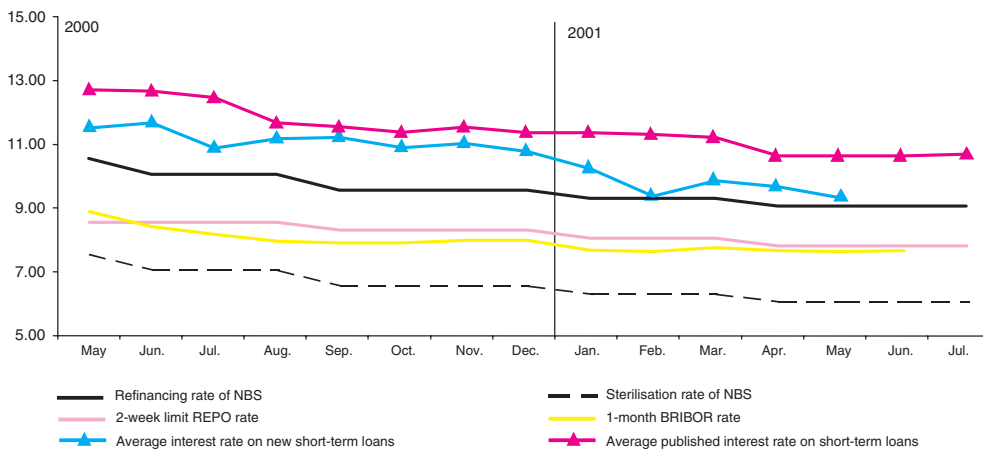
*... accompanied by a moderate fall in the rate for total credit ...*

Compared with April, the average interest rate on the total volume of loans remained virtually unchanged in May (it fell by 0.03 points, to 10.38%). The average interest rate on short-term loans fell by 0.02 points (to 11.67%), the rate for medium-term loans by 0.04 points (to 10.21%), and that for long-term loans by 0.03 points (to 9.15%).

*... and a fall in the level of deposit rates*

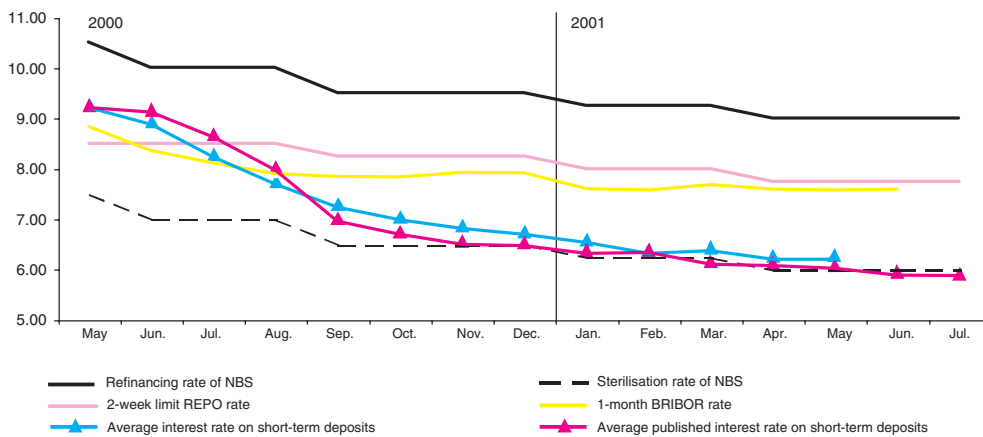
In May, the average interest rate on total deposits fell by 0.06 points (to 5.20%), due mainly to a fall in the average rate for time deposits (0.03 points, to 6.18%). A moderate fall or stagnation was recorded in all components of the structure of time deposits. The average rate for short-term deposits fell by 0.04 points, to 6.21%. The same fall was recorded in the level of interest rates on demand deposits (0.04 points, to 2.53%).

**Development of selected interest rates – new loans (%)**



The real interest rate on one-year deposits fell month-on-month by 0.15 points and became negative (1.02%). This was due to a fall in the average rate of interest on one-year deposits (0.05 points) and a rise in inflation (0.1 points) in May 2001.

**Development of selected interest rates – short-term deposits (%)**



**4.4. Implementation of monetary policy**

In accordance with the resolution of the Bank Board of 25 May 2001, on the basis of which the key rates of interest were kept unchanged, the conditions for the conduct of monetary policy in June remained comparable with those of May. Average interest rates on short-term interbank deposits remained at the level of May and those on deposits with a maturity of over 3 months recorded a slight increase (roughly 0.1 percentage point).

The level of reserves in the banking sector fluctuated over the course of June, with a shortage being recorded at the beginning and end of the month. The majority of factors affecting the liquidity of commercial banks, had a downward effect on its level in June. In terms of volume, the strongest influence was exerted by government securities, which drained liquid assets from the banking sector in the amount of Sk 5 billion. The liquidity of commercial banks was also reduced by current payments from the State Budget (Sk 3.1 billion) and an increase in the amount of cash in circulation (Sk 2.4 billion), which was connected with the beginning of the holiday season. The effect of these factors was to a certain extent offset by the release of funds through the other balance accounts of the NBS (Sk 3.6 billion).

*The preponderance of factors draining liquidity from the banking sector ...*

... led to a fall in the sterilisation position of the NBS ...

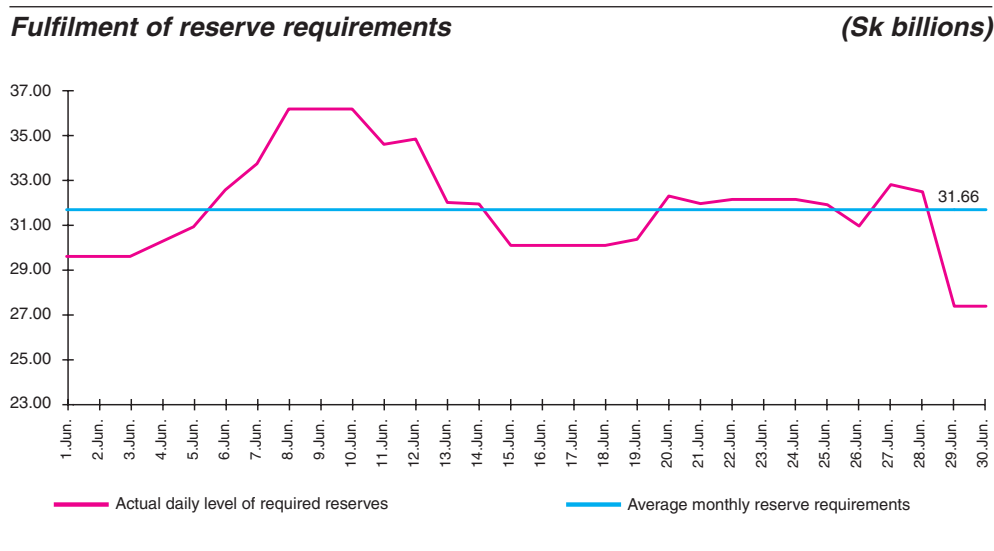
As a result of the described development, the sterilisation position of the NBS vis-à-vis the banking sector (excluding trade in agricultural bills) recorded a relatively marked fall in June, from Sk 67.3 billion in May to Sk 55.3 billion (i.e. Sk 12 billion).

In the structure of sterilisation, the share of funds sterilised via two-week REPO tenders increased (from 59.1% in May to 62.2% in June), while sterilisation through NBS-bill issues for the portfolios of commercial banks decreased (from 40% in May to 36.4% in June). In the second week of June and towards the end of the month, commercial banks made use of overnight deposits with the NBS, which led to a moderate increase in this form of sterilisation (from 0.9% in May to 1.4% in June).

In June, the largest volume of excess liquidity was sterilised, as in the previous month, through two-week REPO tenders, at which bids were fully accepted by the NBS (except the first REPO tender) with regard to the slack demand on the part of commercial banks. Excess funds were sterilised in June at the same price as in the previous two months.

Reserve requirements

For June, the level of required reserves in the banking sector was set at Sk 31.7 billion. By the end of the month, the reserve requirements had been fulfilled by commercial banks to 100.23%. The reserve requirements were met by all banks in June.





## **Annexes**



## 1. Capital market

### 1.1. Primary market

In June, four government-bond issues were floated on the primary market, of which two (with a maturity of one year and a yield of 7.80% p.a.) were successful. Representations of existing issues (No. 147 and 149) were unsuccessful, since the level of yield to maturity required by investors was unacceptable to the issuer (Ministry of Finance). The total amount of bonds issued in June reached Sk 3.41 billion, representing a fall of 56% compared with the previous month. Total demand stood at Sk 5.51 billion (representing a month-on-month fall of 32.89%), 61.89% of which was accepted.

*Government bonds*

The situation on the primary market in June was characterised by a continued fall in demand on the part of investors and an increase in their requirements in respect of the level of yield to maturity. To ensure sufficient demand (after the first unsuccessful auction in 2001), the issuer reduced the time of maturity to 1 year and increased the level of yield offered for 1-year bonds by 0.05% p.a. compared with May. The fall in demand during the last few months was caused probably by the large amount government bonds issued in 2001 and the reduced possibility for a fall in interest rates in the coming period, which weakened the interest of investors in the yields currently offered by the issuer. The preference of investors for shorter maturities was probably connected with the relatively flat yield curve and concern about the course of development after the general elections.

In June, the NBS was informed of one issue of publicly negotiable non-government, made by Harmanecké papierne, a.s. in the amount of Sk 250 million, which was the second publicly negotiable issue in 2001. The volume of the two issues totalled Sk 500 million. This represented an increase of 150% in the total amount of publicly negotiable non-government bonds in comparison with the figure for the same period a year earlier (Sk 200 million).

*Non-government bonds*

### 1.2. Secondary market

In June (21 trading days), the total volume of trading on the Bratislava Stock Exchange (BCPB) reached Sk 6.7 billion, representing a month-on-month increase of 55.6%. Price-setting transactions accounted for 6.83% (Sk 1.14 billion) of the total volume of trading in June. Individual markets made the following contributions to the volume of trading achieved: listed bonds (89%); bonds on the market for registered securities (4%); shares on the open market (3%); listed shares (2%); and shares on the market for registered securities (2%).

Bonds were traded in a total amount of Sk 15.5 billion, representing a month-on-month increase of 171.93%. Most trading was recorded in government bonds (95.0%), mainly in Issue No. 132 (Sk 9.5 billion); Issue No. 105 (Sk 1.5 billion); and Issue No. 133 (Sk 1.3 billion). In the market maker system, one transaction was concluded in June, in the amount of Sk 12.1 million. The market capitalisation of bonds recorded a month-on-month increase of 0.2%, to Sk 244.1 billion.

*Bonds*

The component of SDX (Slovak Bond Index) for government bonds closed the month at 178.71% of the nominal value of its portfolio, with an average yield of 7.96% p.a. to maturity and an average duration of 1.9 years (a month-on-month increase of 0.60%). The component of SDX for bank and corporate bonds closed the month at 190.34% of the nominal value, with an average yield of 10.09% p.a. and an average duration of 1.6 years (a month-on-month increase of 0.80%).

*SDX index*

Shares were traded in a total amount of Sk 1.2 billion (representing a month-on-month fall of 76.00%), of which price-setting transactions accounted for Sk 93.2 million. Most trading in June took place in the listed shares of Doprastav (Sk 294.9

*Shares*

million). In the system of market makers, 8 transactions were concluded in the amount of Sk 379 thousand. At the end of June, the market capitalisation of all tradable shares reached Sk 166.5 billion, representing an increase of 4.85% compared with the previous month.

*Index SAX*

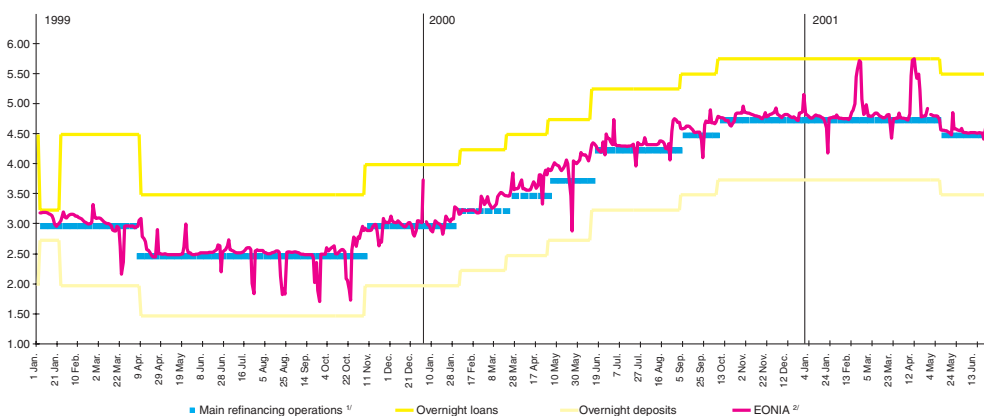
The value of the Slovak Share Index (SAX) increased in June (due mainly to a rise in the value of VSŽ shares). The index opened the month at 98.58 points, and reached a monthly maximum (100.56 points) on June 8 and a minimum (95.90 points) on June 21. The index closed the month at 100.38 points, representing a month-on-month increase of 2.3%.

## 2. Monetary development in the euro area

At its June meetings (7th and 21st June 2001), the Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB) left its key interest rates unchanged. The minimum rate for main refinancing operations remained at the level of 4.50%, the rate for overnight loans at 5.50%, and that for overnight deposits at 3.50%.

According to the Governing Council of ECB, the present level of interest rates corresponds to the ability of the economy to ensure price stability in the euro area in the medium term. The growth in the M3 monetary aggregate, which has shown a tendency to slow since the 2nd quarter of 2000 and was fuelled by the development of the most liquid components and reflected the rise in interest rates during the period November 1999 to October 2000, stabilised over the last few months. During the same period, the rate of growth in bank lending to the private sector also moderated. Data on the development of real GDP and industrial production indicate a slowdown in economic activity in the euro area; information on the global economy increases uncertainty in respect of future development. According to ECB, the increase in the dynamics of consumer prices to 3.4% in May was due to the temporary pressure of energy and food prices.

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



1/ As of 28 June 2000, tenders with variable interest rates.

2/ Euro OverNight Index Average – overnight reference rate of commercial banks operating in the euro area.

### 2.1. Monetary aggregates

The M3 monetary aggregate, adjusted for shares funds owned by non-residents in the euro area, grew year-on-year by 5.4% in May, which represented an acceleration of 0.6 percentage points compared with the rate of growth in the previous month. The 3-month moving average of growth in M3, covering the period March to May, reached 4.9% and was 0.3 percentage points higher than in the previous month.

The M1 aggregate recorded a year-on-year increase of 3.5% in May (compared with 1.9% in April). This was due to the conflicting effects of individual components. The rate of decline in currency in circulation accelerated to 3.8% (from 2.8% in April), and the year-on-year dynamics of demand deposits increased to 5.0% (from 2.8% in April).

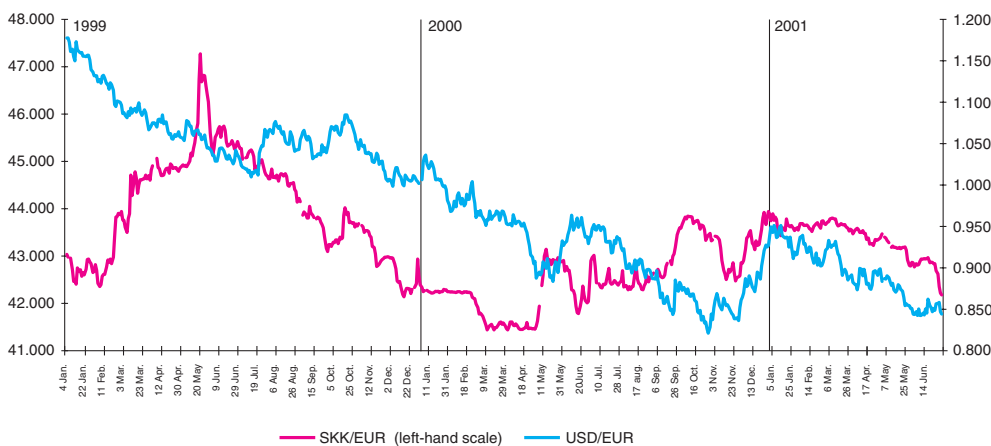
The rate of growth in short-term deposits (excluding demand deposits) slowed from 4.6% in April to 4.0% in May, due to a slowdown in the rate of growth in time deposits at up to two-year notice (from 15.4% in April to 12.6% in May) and in the rate of decline in deposits at up to 3 months' notice (from 3.0% in April to 2.3% in May).

Negotiable instruments included in the M3 aggregate (adjusted for shares funds in the possession of non-residents) grew year-on-year by 15.1% in May, compared with 13.4% in April. The rate of growth in this aggregate was affected by repurchase agreements, the dynamics of which increased by 16.2% (compared with 11.3% in April), and by the accelerated growth in bonds with a maturity of up to two years (46.8%, compared with 36.6% in April). On the other hand, the rate of growth in money market securities slowed to 8.2%, from 9.4% in April.

## 2.2. Exchange rate development

In June, the USD/EUR exchange rate followed an indefinite trend of development, with the single European currency trading at 0.84-0.86 USD/EUR across the entire the month. A temporary support for the euro was provided, at the beginning of the month, by the Japanese minister of finance, who characterised the exchange rate of the euro as undervalued and unacceptable. During this period, however, the value of the euro was determined by speculation about the possibility of intervention in favour of its appreciation. The conflicting statements of some representatives of national central banks in the euro area about the possibility of intervention caused the euro to sink below the level of USD/EUR 0.85. The publication of data on the US economy, which included a fall in production orders, labour productivity, and activity in the services sector, caused a short-term appreciation in the European currency. After ECB decided to leave its interest rates unchanged, the exchange rate of the euro fell to USD/EUR 0.84 and remained at this level throughout the first ten days.

### Exchange rates SKK/EUR and USD/EUR



A report on the intervention of the Swedish central bank in favour of the Swedish crown during the second ten-day period, caused the euro to strengthen to

USD/EUR 0.86. After the announcement of the rate of inflation in the euro area, which reached an eight-year maximum, the euro again fell to USD/EUR 0.85.

At the beginning of the last third of June, the euro surprisingly maintained its position despite the publication of the Ifo index (index of business confidence in Germany), which reached its lowest level in the past two years. After the publication of preliminary information on inflation in Germany, which indicated a slowdown in the dynamics of consumer prices, the euro again appreciated to USD/EUR 0.86. At the end of the month, the Federal Reserve System lowered its interest rates (the rate for overnight deposits and the discount rate were cut by 0.25 percentage points, to 3.75 and 3.25% respectively), to which the euro reacted with a fall below the level of USD/EUR 0.85.

At the end of June, the USD/EUR exchange rate reached the same value as on the last day of the previous month. Compared with the first trading day of the year, the single European currency has depreciated in relation to the US dollar by 10.0%.

### 2.3. Real economy

According to the first estimates of EuroStat, economic growth in the euro area reached 0.5% during the 1st quarter of 2001 in comparison with the previous quarter. The development of real GDP was affected mainly by final household consumption, which grew at a rate of 0.3%. Compared with the last quarter of 2000, investment showed a decline of 0.9%, the growth in exports slowed to 0.1% and imports fell by 1.5%. In the euro area, real GDP increased by 2.5% in comparison with the same period a year earlier.

The 12-month rate of inflation in the euro area, expressed in terms of the harmonised consumer price index (HICP), reached 3.4% in May, representing an increase of 0.5 percentage points compared with the previous month. The strongest year-on-year dynamics were recorded in consumer prices the Netherlands (5.4%), Portugal (4.9%), and Spain (4.2%); the lowest in France (2.5%). The development of consumer prices was affected mainly by an increase in energy prices (8.6% year-on-year), food prices (5.9% year-on-year), and in dwelling costs (4.1% year-on-year). In the same period a year earlier, consumer prices in the euro area had risen by 1.9%.

The seasonally adjusted volume of industrial production recorded a month-on-month fall of 0.5% in April. The strongest year-on-year growth in industrial production took place in Portugal (4.9%) and Germany (3.0%), while the sharpest decline was recorded in Belgium (4.1%). In May, industrial producer prices rose month-on-month by 0.2% and year-on-year by 3.6%, with the most dynamic year-on-year price increases being recorded in Portugal (5.5%), the Netherlands (5.4%), and Germany (4.6%).

In April, retail sales in the euro area increased year-on-year by 1.5% and month-on-month by 0.5%. The most dynamic year-on-year growth in retail sales took place in Ireland (7.0%), Portugal (5.8%), and Finland (4.0%). On a year-on-year basis, retail sales recorded a decline in Germany (0.8%) and Belgium (0.5%).

The rate of unemployment in the euro area remained unchanged in May, at 8.3%. In the same period a year earlier, unemployment stood at 8.3%. The lowest rates of unemployment were recorded in the Netherlands (2.3%) and Luxembourg (2.4%). Spain remained the country with the highest rate of unemployment (12.9%), which, however, continued to show a tendency to fall. Over the past twelve months, the most significant fall in the level of unemployment has occurred in the Netherlands (from 3.1 to 2.3%) and Ireland (from 4.3 to 3.8%).

According to the first estimates of EuroStat, foreign trade in the euro area resulted in a deficit of EUR 3.0 billion in April. In the same period a year earlier, foreign trade generated a surplus of EUR 0.2 billion. During the first four months of 2001, the euro area recorded a trade deficit of EUR 5.6 billion, compared with EUR 1.8 billion in the same period a year earlier. Foreign trade between the euro area and the rest of the world continued to show dynamic growth, with exports increasing in April by 11% and imports by 13% on a year-on-year basis.

According to the latest estimate, the balance of payments on current account resulted in a deficit of EUR 9.2 billion in the 1st quarter of 2001, compared with a shortfall of EUR 7.9 billion in the 1st quarter of 2000 and a deficit of EUR 13.8 billion in the 4th quarter of 2000.

**Indicators of the balance of payments in the euro area (EUR billions)**

	1999	2000				2001
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Current account	-6.5	-7.9	-6.6	-6.1	-13.8	-9.2
Balance of services	-4.2	-5.3	-1.4	-2.5	-6.7	-6.3
Current account / GDP	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.9%	-

**2.4. Fiscal development**

For the first time in 1993, the situation in public finances in the euro area is expected to deteriorate somewhat in 2001. According to the estimates of the European Commission, the average deficit of general government expressed as a share of GDP (adjusted for receipts from the sale of UMTS licences) increases from 0.7% in 2000 to 0.8% in 2001. In 2002, the deficit is expected to diminish to 0.4%. The slow progress in fiscal consolidation in EMU countries is also mirrored in the development of seasonally adjusted public budgets, the moderate deterioration of which has continued in 2001 (improvement is expected only in 2002). The development of fiscal consolidation will be dependent on the rate of decrease in the share of public debt in the euro area. The European Commission assumes that the share of public debt in GDP will decrease to 65.6% in 2002, from 70.3% in 2000.

The deterioration in fiscal development in 2001-2002 can be attributed to a marked reduction in taxes (which is currently being implemented) and the insufficient restriction of spending. The reduction in taxes and contributions to social insurance will be offset in part by an extension of the tax base, improvement in the efficiency in tax collection, and an increase in indirect taxes. The tax reform is designed to reduce the tax burden of households rather than the taxes of enterprises.

**2.5. Macroeconomic forecasts by ECB**

In a report in June, the European Central Bank (ECB) published its macroeconomic forecasts for the euro-zone (which were first published in December 2000). The forecasts are again based on the expected development of interest rates, exchange rates, oil prices, and global trade outside the euro area. A specific condition is that short-term interest rates will remain unchanged over the period under analysis. Further conditions are the euro's exchange rate stability and the development of long-term interest rates according to the market.

The ECB and other international institutions made their forecasts with regard to the expected slowdown in the dynamics of the world economy in 2001 and a gradual revival in 2002. After an acceleration of 5% in 2000, the pace of growth in the world economy (excluding the euro area) is expected to slow to 3.25% in 2001 and 3.75% in 2002, due mainly to the development of the US economy. During the period under analysis, the Japanese economy is expected to grow at a slow rate.



Oil prices are expected to fall by an average of 6.5% in 2001 and by a further 9% in 2002. During the same period, a moderate increase is expected in the prices of non-energy-producing commodities. As a result of the expected trend in the global economy and the development of oil prices, the upward pressure on price levels will moderate.

With these assumptions, economic growth in the euro area is expected to slow from 3.4% in 2000 to 2.2-2.8% in 2001, and to 2.1-3.1% in 2002. This development will reflect the marked slowdown in the global economy. The contribution of foreign trade to overall economic growth is expected to fall considerably in 2001, but will remain a neutral factor in 2002. The growth in domestic demand is also expected to slow, but will continue profiting from the favourable conditions for investment and consumption and will be supported by a reduction in direct taxes in the euro area in 2001. The rate of growth in private consumption is expected to slow from 2.7% in 2000 to 2.2-2.6% in 2001, and to reach 2.0-3.3% in 2002. Real growth in government spending will also slow, since the number of employees in the government sector is expected to remain unchanged or to fall slightly. The growth in government consumption will be reflected mainly in the purchase of goods and services. The slowdown in the rate of growth in investment from 4.6% in 2000 to 2.3-4.5% in 2001, and to 2.2-5.4% in 2002, will be influenced mainly by a fall in the dynamics of domestic and foreign demand.

The average rate of inflation, expressed in terms of the harmonised consumer prices index (HICP), will fluctuate from 2.3 to 2.7% in 2001, and fell to 1.2-2.4% in 2002. The persistent rapid increase in consumer prices will be influenced by a dynamic rise in domestic prices. On the other hand, import prices are expected to have a dampening effect on the price increase. Domestic prices will accelerate as a result of a growth in the unit cost of labour and the temporary pressure arising from the delayed effects of high import prices in 2000 and the effects of increased food prices.

<b>Macroeconomic forecast of ECB</b>	<b>(average year-on-year change in %)</b>		
	2000	2001	2002
HICP (inflation rate)	2.4	2.3-2.7	1.2-2.4
Real GDP	3.4	2.2-2.8	2.1-3.1
of which:			
Private consumption	2.7	2.2-2.6	2.0-3.3
Government consumption	2.0	1.2-2.1	0.9-1.9
Gross fixed capital formation	4.6	2.3-4.5	2.2-5.4
Exports (goods + services)	12.2	5.0-7.9	4.1-7.3
Imports (goods + services)	10.9	4.9-8.3	4.3-7.7

## 3. Tables

## Selected indicators of economic and monetary development in the SR

Indicator	Unit	2000						2001						
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>REAL ECONOMY</b>														
Gross domestic product <sup>1/2/</sup>	Sk billion	327.9 <sup>1/</sup>			500.7 <sup>1/</sup>			667.7 <sup>1/</sup>			160.9 <sup>1/</sup>			
Year-on-year change of GDP <sup>3/</sup>	%	1.7 <sup>1/</sup>			2.0 <sup>1/</sup>			2.2 <sup>1/</sup>			3.0 <sup>1/</sup>			
Unemployment rate <sup>4/</sup>	%	19.1	19.4	17.4	16.6	16.1	16.7	17.9	19.8	19.7	19.2	18.3	17.5	
Consumer prices <sup>3/</sup>	%	15.4	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.4	7.7	6.7	7.1	7.6	7.7	8.0
<b>TRADE BALANCE <sup>2/</sup></b>														
Export (fob)	Sk million	258,400	304,848	345,959	395,016	449,050	502,881	548,372	47,602	95,826	148,256	199,312	254,063	
Import (fob)	Sk million	268,518	316,067	361,693	412,056	472,925	534,594	590,728	52,912	106,419	167,477	225,141	287,798	
Balance	Sk million	-10,118	-11,219	-15,734	-17,040	-23,875	-31,713	-42,356	-5,310	-10,593	-19,221	-25,829	-33,735	
<b>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS <sup>2/</sup></b>														
Current account	Sk million	-6,848.4	-6,611.9	-6,823.1	-7,588.3	-13,544.9	-20,843.5	-32,941.1	-4,601.5	-6,020.9	-14,902.4	-17,720.0		
Capital and financial account	Sk million	28,411.4	26,554.3	53,620.4	47,702.8	46,576.6	56,536.1	63,415.1	354.6	2,971.3	15,845.8	18,751.7		
Total balance	Sk million	33,495.7	31,167.0	56,570.1	48,943.5	44,002.0	44,071.9	34,168.8	-3,335.9	-4,072.5	-5,543.0	2,374.5		
<b>FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES <sup>4/</sup></b>														
Foreign exchange reserves in total	US\$ million	5,033.4	4,964.6	5,526.9	5,869.5	5,326.6	5,477.3	5,581.7	5,334.6	5,309.1	5,277.2	5,662.9	5,161.6	
Foreign exchange reserves of NBS	US\$ million	4,069.5	3,953.8	4,385.5	4,220.7	3,993.6	4,061.7	4,076.8	3,972.9	3,971.1	3,863.0	4,089.4	3,780.0	3,715.9
<b>GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT <sup>4/5/</sup></b>														
Total gross external debt	US\$ billion	11.4	11.0	10.9	11.0	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.5	11.0		
External debt per capita	US\$	2,143	2,068	2,045	2,050	1,956	2,024	2,021	1,995	2,035	2,149	2,066		
<b>MONETARY INDICATORS</b>														
Exchange rate <sup>5/</sup>	SKK/USD	44.735	45.179	46.871	49.383	50.957	50.146	48.639	46.535	47.383	47.894	48.711	49.324	50.156
Money supply [M2] <sup>4/7/</sup>	Sk billion	527.8	539.3	562.0	562.8	560.4	560.0	580.4	579.0	581.8	584.4	591.2	591.0	596.8 <sup>1/</sup>
Year-on-year change M2 <sup>3/7/</sup>	%	12.3	12.8	16.9	17.3	14.4	14.4	14.2	14.4	12.5	12.0	12.5	12.3	13.1 <sup>1/</sup>
Loans to households and enterprises <sup>4/7/</sup>	Sk billion	401.3	403.2	404.5	400.1	399.2	393.3	396.1	328.0	326.1	304.6	309.5	307.2	313.2 <sup>1/</sup>
<b>STATE BUDGET <sup>2/4/</sup></b>														
Revenue	Sk billion	105.3	123.3	140.8	161.9	180.7	194.1	213.4	19.9	31.0	50.0	67.2	84.8	103.8
Expenditure	Sk billion	106.1	133.2	150.4	169.7	192.6	206.7	241.1	14.9	36.1	55.6	82.1	99.4	117.3
Balance	Sk billion	-0.8	-9.9	-9.6	-7.8	-11.9	-12.6	-27.7	5.0	-5.1	-5.6	-14.9	-14.6	-13.5
<b>PRIMARY MARKET</b>														
Average interest rate														
One-year deposits	%	10.40	10.06	9.71	8.07	7.66	7.60	7.44	7.19	7.04	6.84	6.73	6.68	
Short-term loans	%	13.27	12.72	12.26	12.29	11.60	11.28	11.06	11.21	11.22	11.83	11.65	11.67	
Short-term loans, drawn	%	10.91	10.84	11.14	11.19	10.86	10.99	10.74	10.20	9.32	9.82	9.62	9.27	
<b>MONEY MARKET</b>														
Interest rates set by the Bank Board of NBS with effect from														
Overnight operations		26.5.2000	30.6.2000	18.7.2000	30.8.2000	29.9.2000	27.10.2000	23.11.2000	22.12.2000	29.1.2001	23.2.2001	23.3.2001	26.4.2001	25.5.2001
- for sterilisation	-	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.00
- for refinancing	-	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.00	9.00	9.00
2-week limit rate of NBS for standard REPO tenders	-	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.75	7.75	7.75
Bratislava Interbank Offered Rates (BRIBOR) <sup>8/</sup>														
overnight	%	8.02	7.69	7.65	7.62	7.47	7.68	7.75	6.90	7.14	8.04	7.39	7.16	7.16
1-week	%	8.32	8.23	8.10	8.07	7.99	8.03	8.06	7.63	7.72	7.89	7.74	7.68	7.68
2-week	%	8.35	8.24	8.14	8.09	8.03	8.07	8.09	7.71	7.75	7.88	7.75	7.72	7.71
1-month	%	8.36	8.12	8.08	8.02	8.00	8.10	8.08	7.76	7.72	7.83	7.74	7.72	7.73
2-month	%	8.37	8.03	8.00	7.95	7.94	7.97	7.96	7.71	7.66	7.75	7.72	7.72	7.75
3-month	%	8.38	8.00	7.97	7.91	7.88	7.93	7.93	7.69	7.64	7.71	7.69	7.72	7.75
6-month	%	8.37	7.98	7.94	7.89	7.86	7.89	7.88	7.68	7.61	7.66	7.66	7.71	7.77
9-month	%	8.33	7.98	7.92	7.89	7.82	7.84	7.86	7.65	7.57	7.61	7.61	7.69	7.77
12-month	%	8.42	8.03	7.92	7.90	7.83	7.84	7.86	7.65	7.56	7.61	7.60	7.68	7.78

1/ Constant prices, average for 1995

2/ Cumulative since the beginning of the year

3/ Change compared with the same period of the previous year

4/ Figure the end of the period

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

6/ Change in methodology (since 1 January 1999)

7/ At fixed exchange rates from 1 January 1993

8/ From 29 May to 15 October 1997: "Monitoring of interest rates on the market for interbank deposits"

\*/ Preliminary data

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

**Monetary survey**

(At fixed exchange rates as of 1 January 1993)

(Sk billions)

	2000							2001						
	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.	31.12.	1.1.	31.1.	28.2.	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6. <sup>7</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	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	17.905
<b>ASSETS</b>														
Net foreign assets	44.4	45.9	77.1	86.6	73.7	75.7	66.3	66.3	61.9	56.0	51.6	67.5	59.6	49.1
Foreign assets	178.1	178.3	217.2	218.0	202.2	204.2	198.5	198.5	192.3	192.3	211.8	212.4	200.3	195.9
Foreign liabilities	133.7	132.4	140.1	131.4	128.5	128.6	132.2	132.2	130.4	136.3	160.2	144.9	140.7	146.9
Net domestic assets	483.5	493.4	485.0	476.2	486.6	484.4	514.1	513.8	517.0	525.8	532.8	523.7	531.4	547.7
Domestic credit	547.7	554.4	536.2	535.1	539.3	536.9	563.4	563.9	577.1	585.3	585.2	584.2	589.1	598.4
Net credit to general government	144.5	149.3	151.4	149.1	150.3	150.1	167.2	167.2	246.8	256.4	277.7	279.4	282.7	284.4
Net credit to central government	160.3	167.1	170.2	167.3	171.7	172.5	186.1	186.1	266.9	277.1	297.6	305.4	307.2	307.5
Net credit to NPF	1.8	1.9	-19.7	-14.1	-10.1	-6.4	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.9	2.9	-4.7	-0.8	0.9
Credit to households and enterprises	401.3	403.2	404.5	400.1	399.2	393.3	396.1	396.6	328.0	326.0	304.6	309.5	307.2	313.2
Credit in Slovak crown	365.1	365.7	365.9	362.1	362.5	354.6	359.8	359.8	289.9	289.7	268.2	271.7	270.0	273.8
- Credit to enterprises	325.1	324.7	324.3	320.0	319.8	311.5	316.0	316.0	245.9	245.5	223.9	227.0	224.5	227.7
- Credit to households	40.0	41.0	41.7	42.1	42.7	43.2	43.8	43.8	44.0	44.2	44.3	44.7	45.5	46.1
Credit in foreign currency	36.3	37.5	38.6	38.0	36.6	38.7	36.3	36.8	38.1	36.3	36.4	37.8	37.2	39.4
<b>LIABILITIES</b>														
Liquid liabilities [M2]	527.9	539.3	562.0	562.8	560.3	560.0	580.4	580.1	578.9	581.8	584.4	591.2	591.0	596.8
Money [M1]	154.7	160.8	165.2	167.6	170.3	173.9	187.2	187.2	177.8	179.3	177.7	182.0	186.3	190.3
Currency outside banks [M0]	58.5	59.4	61.4	62.5	63.2	64.5	67.0	67.0	65.6	65.5	64.9	65.6	67.3	69.3
Demand deposits	96.2	101.4	103.8	105.1	107.1	109.4	120.2	120.2	112.2	113.8	112.8	116.4	119.0	121.0
- Households	46.4	47.6	48.3	49.8	49.6	51.3	54.0	54.0	55.2	56.1	56.0	57.7	58.4	
- Enterprises	49.2	53.2	54.5	54.8	56.9	57.5	64.9	64.9	55.1	55.6	54.7	57.4	59.3	
- Insurance companies	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	
Quasi-money [QM]	373.1	378.5	396.8	395.2	390.0	386.1	393.2	392.9	401.1	402.5	406.7	409.2	404.7	406.5
Time and savings deposits	315.9	319.5	326.4	321.0	323.8	318.4	326.4	326.4	335.7	339.1	340.9	340.9	337.1	337.0
- Households	242.7	244.0	245.3	242.3	242.6	242.0	250.3	250.3	253.4	253.2	251.9	248.8	248.8	
- Enterprises	51.9	55.3	61.1	59.0	61.0	55.2	55.2	55.2	60.8	63.0	64.5	66.9	62.4	
- Insurance companies	21.4	20.2	19.9	19.6	20.1	21.2	20.9	20.9	21.5	22.9	24.5	25.2	25.9	
Foreign-currency deposits	57.2	59.0	70.4	74.2	66.3	67.7	66.8	66.5	65.4	63.4	65.8	68.3	67.6	69.5
- Households	38.5	38.7	38.9	39.4	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.1	40.5	41.1	42.6	42.6	42.8	
- Enterprises	18.7	20.3	31.5	34.8	26.3	27.6	26.5	26.4	24.9	22.3	23.2	25.7	24.8	
Other items net	64.2	61.0	51.2	58.9	52.8	52.6	49.3	50.1	60.1	59.5	52.4	60.5	57.7	50.7

**Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series <sup>1/</sup>**

Net domestic assets	480.8	490.8	482.4	473.8	484.2	481.9	511.5	511.2	514.4	523.3	530.3	521.2	529.0	545.3
Net foreign assets	47.1	48.5	79.6	89.0	76.1	78.1	68.9	68.9	64.5	58.5	54.1	70.0	62.0	51.5
Net credit to general government	144.5	149.3	151.4	149.1	150.3	150.1	167.2	167.2	163.1	172.7	172.7	174.4	177.7	179.4
Credit to households and enterprises	406.3	413.6	415.3	412.3	411.7	410.2	413.3	413.8	417.5	415.5	415.4	420.3	418.0	424.0
Other items net	71.8	74.1	64.5	73.5	67.7	71.9	69.1	69.9	68.5	67.8	60.7	68.8	65.9	59.0

1/ Time series adjusted for issues of restructuring bonds, balance-sheet items of banks that ceased to be operative in 2000, account adjustments in connection with the restructuring of specific banks in 2000, and the conversion of loans into bonds (the adjustments concern loans to enterprises).

\*/ Preliminary data

**Monetary survey**

(At fixed exchange rates)

(Sk billions)

	2000							2001						
	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.	31.12.	1.1.	31.1.	28.2.	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6. <sup>1/</sup>
Fixed exchange rate SKK / USD	42.266	42.266	42.266	42.266	42.266	42.266	42.266	47.389	47.389	47.389	47.389	47.389	47.389	47.389
Fixed exchange rate SKK / DEM	21.708	21.708	21.708	21.708	21.708	21.708	21.708	22.495	22.495	22.495	22.495	22.495	22.495	22.495
<b>ASSETS</b>														
Net foreign assets	52.9	54.6	94.8	107.2	92.3	95.6	85.0	93.2	86.1	78.7	77.1	96.7	89.2	77.2
Foreign assets	229.6	229.9	278.1	279.5	260.8	264.1	257.4	274.1	264.6	263.7	289.5	291.5	277.0	271.2
Foreign liabilities	176.7	175.3	183.3	172.3	168.5	168.5	172.4	180.9	178.5	185.0	212.4	194.8	187.8	194.0
Net domestic assets	493.0	503.5	489.3	478.9	488.9	485.9	516.5	514.7	520.2	529.7	534.9	523.1	530.1	548.3
Domestic credit	585.0	592.3	574.6	573.2	577.0	575.4	601.1	610.2	623.9	631.3	631.1	630.4	632.3	642.2
Net credit to general government	171.0	175.9	178.1	175.7	176.9	176.8	193.9	199.8	279.5	288.9	310.1	311.5	312.0	313.7
Net credit to central government	186.7	193.7	196.9	193.9	198.3	199.2	212.8	212.8	299.5	309.6	329.9	337.4	336.5	336.8
Net credit to NPF	1.8	1.9	-19.7	-14.1	-10.1	-6.4	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.9	2.9	-4.7	-0.8	0.9
Credit to households and enterprises	412.3	414.5	416.2	411.6	410.2	405.0	407.1	410.3	342.1	339.5	318.1	323.6	321.1	327.6
Credit in Slovak crown	365.1	365.7	366.0	362.1	362.5	354.7	359.8	359.8	289.9	289.7	268.2	271.7	270.0	273.8
- Credit to enterprises	325.1	324.7	324.3	320.0	319.8	311.5	316.0	316.0	245.9	245.5	223.9	227.0	224.5	227.7
- Credit to households	40.0	41.0	41.7	42.1	42.7	43.2	43.8	43.8	44.0	44.2	44.3	44.7	45.5	46.1
Credit in foreign currency	47.2	48.8	50.2	49.5	47.7	50.3	47.3	50.5	52.2	49.8	49.9	51.9	51.1	53.8
<b>LIABILITIES</b>														
Liquid liabilities [M2]	545.9	558.1	584.1	586.1	581.2	581.5	601.5	607.9	606.3	608.4	612.0	619.8	619.3	625.4
Money [M1]	154.7	160.9	165.2	167.6	170.3	174.0	187.2	187.2	177.8	179.3	177.7	182.0	186.3	190.3
Currency outside banks [M0]	58.5	59.4	61.4	62.5	63.2	64.5	67.0	67.0	65.6	65.5	64.9	65.6	67.3	69.3
Demand deposits	96.2	101.5	103.8	105.1	107.1	109.5	120.2	120.2	112.2	113.8	112.8	116.4	119.0	121.0
- Households	46.4	47.6	48.3	49.8	49.6	51.3	54.0	54.0	55.2	56.1	56.0	57.7	58.4	
- Enterprises	49.2	53.2	54.5	54.8	56.9	57.5	64.9	64.9	55.1	55.6	54.7	57.4	59.3	
- Insurance companies	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	
Quasi-money [QM]	391.2	397.2	418.9	418.5	410.9	407.5	414.3	420.7	428.5	429.1	434.3	437.8	433.0	435.1
Time and savings deposits	315.9	319.5	326.3	320.9	323.7	318.4	326.4	326.4	335.7	339.1	340.9	340.9	337.1	337.0
- Households	242.7	244.0	245.3	242.3	242.6	242.0	250.3	250.3	253.4	253.2	251.9	248.8	248.8	
- Enterprises	51.9	55.3	61.1	59.0	61.0	55.2	55.2	55.2	60.8	63.0	64.5	66.9	62.4	
- Insurance companies	21.4	20.2	19.9	19.6	20.1	21.2	20.9	20.9	21.5	22.9	24.5	25.2	25.9	
Foreign-currency deposits	75.3	77.7	92.6	97.6	87.2	89.1	87.9	94.3	92.8	90.0	93.4	96.9	95.9	98.1
- Households	50.7	51.0	51.1	51.8	52.6	52.8	53.0	56.9	57.5	58.3	60.4	60.5	60.7	
- Enterprises	24.6	26.7	41.5	45.8	34.6	36.3	34.9	37.4	35.3	31.7	33.0	36.4	35.2	
Other items net	92.0	88.8	85.3	94.3	88.1	89.5	84.6	95.5	103.7	101.6	96.2	107.3	102.2	93.9

**Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series <sup>1/</sup>**

Net foreign assets	56.8	58.5	98.5	110.8	95.8	99.2	88.7	97.4	90.3	82.9	81.1	100.8	93.2	81.2
Net credit to general government	171.0	175.9	178.1	175.7	176.9	176.8	193.9	199.8	195.8	205.2	205.1	206.5	207.0	208.7
Credit to households and enterprises	417.3	424.9	427.0	423.8	422.7	421.9	424.3	427.5	431.6	429.0	428.9	434.4	431.9	438.4
Other items net	100.9	103.1	99.8	110.1	104.1	109.9	105.5	116.9	113.7	111.6	106.0	117.2	112.0	103.8

1/ Time series adjusted for issues of restructuring bonds, balance-sheet items of banks that ceased to be operative in 2000, account adjustments in connection with the restructuring of specific banks in 2000, and the conversion of loans into bonds (the adjustments concern loans to enterprises).

\*/ Preliminary data

**Monetary survey**

(At current exchange rates)

(Sk billions)

	2000							2001						
	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.	31.12.	1.1.	31.1.	28.2.	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6. <sup>*/</sup>
Current exchange rate SKK / USD	45.416	46.104	48.053	49.373	51.223	49.779	47.389	47.389	47.614	47.799	49.145	48.292	50.211	49.267
<b>ASSETS</b>														
Net foreign assets	54.4	56.8	97.4	114.0	99.8	102.8	93.2	93.2	85.9	78.8	79.0	97.8	90.8	77.6
Foreign assets	237.1	237.1	289.7	298.9	282.4	281.8	274.1	274.1	263.5	263.4	291.1	290.9	278.9	268.4
Foreign liabilities	182.7	180.3	192.3	184.9	182.6	179.0	180.9	180.9	177.6	184.6	212.1	193.1	188.1	190.8
Net domestic assets	494.7	504.7	492.5	480.9	490.2	486.0	514.7	514.7	520.2	529.7	534.2	522.4	530.0	547.6
Domestic credit	590.4	597.2	582.1	584.9	589.7	585.2	610.2	610.2	622.9	630.8	631.4	629.4	632.1	639.1
Net credit to general government	174.5	178.9	182.9	183.4	185.3	183.0	199.8	199.8	278.7	288.5	310.0	310.5	311.6	311.3
Net credit to central government	190.2	196.7	201.7	201.6	206.7	205.4	218.7	218.7	298.7	309.3	329.8	336.5	336.1	334.4
Net credit to NPF	1.8	1.9	-19.7	-14.1	-10.1	-6.4	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.9	2.9	-4.7	-0.8	0.9
Credit to households and enterprises	414.1	416.4	418.9	415.6	414.5	408.6	410.3	410.3	341.9	339.4	318.5	323.6	321.3	326.9
Credit in Slovak crown	365.1	365.7	366.0	362.1	362.5	354.7	359.8	359.8	289.9	289.7	268.2	271.7	270.0	273.8
- Credit to enterprises	325.1	324.7	324.3	320.0	319.8	311.5	316.0	316.0	245.9	245.5	223.9	227.0	224.5	227.7
- Credit to households	40.0	41.0	41.7	42.1	42.7	43.2	43.8	43.8	44.0	44.2	44.3	44.7	45.5	46.1
Credit in foreign currency	49.0	50.7	52.9	53.5	52.0	53.9	50.5	50.5	52.0	49.7	50.3	51.9	51.3	53.1
<b>LIABILITIES</b>														
Liquid liabilities [M2]	549.1	561.5	589.9	594.9	590.0	588.8	607.9	607.9	606.1	608.4	613.2	620.2	620.8	625.2
Money [M1]	154.7	160.9	165.2	167.6	170.3	174.0	187.2	187.2	177.8	179.3	177.7	182.0	186.3	190.3
Currency outside banks [M0]	58.5	59.4	61.4	62.5	63.2	64.5	67.0	67.0	65.6	65.5	64.9	65.6	67.3	69.3
Demand deposits	96.2	101.5	103.8	105.1	107.1	109.5	120.2	120.2	112.2	113.8	112.8	116.4	119.0	121.0
- Households	46.4	47.6	48.3	49.8	49.6	51.3	54.0	54.0	55.2	56.1	56.0	57.7	58.4	
- Enterprises	49.2	53.2	54.5	54.8	56.9	57.5	64.9	64.9	55.1	55.6	54.7	57.4	59.3	
- Insurance companies	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	
Quasi-money [QM]	394.4	400.6	424.7	427.3	419.7	414.8	420.7	420.7	428.3	429.1	435.5	438.2	434.5	434.9
Time and savings deposits	316.0	319.5	326.3	320.9	323.7	318.4	326.4	326.4	335.7	339.1	340.9	340.9	337.1	337.0
- Households	242.7	244.0	245.3	242.3	242.6	242.0	250.3	250.3	253.4	253.2	251.9	248.8	248.8	
- Enterprises	51.9	55.3	61.1	59.0	61.0	55.2	55.2	55.2	60.8	63.0	64.5	66.9	62.4	
- Insurance companies	21.4	20.2	19.9	19.6	20.1	21.2	20.9	20.9	21.5	22.9	24.5	25.2	25.9	
Foreign-currency deposits	78.4	81.1	98.4	106.4	96.0	96.4	94.3	94.3	92.6	90.0	94.6	97.3	97.4	97.9
- Households	52.8	53.2	54.3	56.5	57.9	57.1	56.9	56.9	57.4	58.3	61.2	60.7	61.6	
- Enterprises	25.6	27.9	44.1	49.9	38.1	39.3	37.4	37.4	35.2	31.7	33.4	36.6	35.8	
Other items net	95.7	92.5	89.6	104.0	99.5	99.2	95.5	95.5	102.7	101.2	97.2	107.0	102.1	91.5

**Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series <sup>1/</sup>**

Net foreign assets	58.6	61.0	101.6	118.2	104.0	107.0	97.4	97.4	90.1	83.0	83.2	102.0	95.0	81.8
Net credit to general government	174.5	178.9	182.9	183.4	185.3	183.0	199.8	199.8	195.0	204.8	205.0	205.5	206.6	206.3
Credit to households and enterprises	419.1	426.8	429.7	427.8	427.0	425.5	427.5	427.5	431.4	428.9	429.3	434.4	432.1	437.7
Other items net	104.9	107.1	104.6	120.4	116.2	120.3	116.9	116.9	112.7	111.2	107.2	117.0	112.1	101.5

1/ Time series adjusted for issues of restructuring bonds, balance-sheet items of banks that ceased to be operative in 2000, account adjustments in connection with the restructuring of specific banks in 2000, and the conversion of loans into bonds (the adjustments concern loans to enterprises).

\* / Preliminary data

**Money Supply M2**

(Sk billions)

	1.1.2001	31.5.2001	30.6.2001 <sup>*/</sup>	Month-on-month change	Month-on-month change (in %)	Change since beginning of year	Change since beginning of year (in %)	30.6.2000	Year-on-year change	Year-on-year change (in %)
Money Supply [M2]	580.1	591.0	596.8	5.8	1.0	16.7	2.9	527.8	69.0	13.1
Money [M1]	187.2	186.3	190.3	4.0	2.1	3.1	1.7	154.7	35.6	23.0
Currency outside banks [M0]	67.0	67.3	69.3	2.0	3.0	2.3	3.4	58.5	10.8	18.5
Demand deposits	120.2	119.0	121.0	2.0	1.7	0.8	0.7	96.2	24.8	25.8
Quasi-money [QM]	392.9	404.7	406.5	1.8	0.4	13.6	3.5	373.1	33.4	9.0
Time deposits	326.4	337.1	337.0	-0.1	0.0	10.6	3.2	315.9	21.1	6.7
Foreign-currency deposits	66.5	67.6	69.5	1.9	2.8	3.0	4.5	57.2	12.3	21.5
Slovak-crown deposits	446.6	456.1	458.0	1.9	0.4	11.4	2.6	412.1	45.9	11.1
- Households	304.3	307.2	309.9	2.7	0.9	5.6	1.8	289.1	20.8	7.2
- Enterprises (incl. insurance co.)	142.3	148.9	148.1	-0.8	-0.5	5.8	4.1	123.0	25.1	20.4

\*/ Preliminary data

**Development of Loans**

(Sk billions)

	31.5.2001	30.6.2001 <sup>1/</sup>	Change
<b>Loans in total (in Sk and foreign currency)</b>	321.7	326.9	5.2
<b>- Loans in Slovak crown</b>	265.7	269.6	3.9
of which			
- Entrepreneurial sector	207.3	211.8	4.5
- Government sector	10.6	10.8	0.2
- Households	45.5	46.1	0.6
- Other <sup>1/</sup>	2.3	0.9	-1.4
<b>- Loans in foreign currency <sup>2/</sup></b>	56.0	57.3	1.3

1/ Unincorporated and non-profit organisations

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

\*/ Preliminary data

**Development of Deposits**

(Sk billions)

	31.5.2001	30.6.2001 <sup>1/</sup>	Change
<b>Deposits in total (in Sk and foreign currency)</b>	626.5	627.8	1.3
<b>- Deposits in Slovak crown</b>	516.9	518.3	1.4
of which			
- Entrepreneurial sector	139.3	136.9	-2.4
- Government sector	60.8	60.3	-0.5
- Households	307.2	309.9	2.7
- Other <sup>1/</sup>	9.6	11.2	1.6
<b>- Deposits in foreign currency <sup>2/</sup></b>	109.6	109.5	-0.1

1/ Unincorporated and non-profit organisations, adjusted for the deposit of KOBL (Sk 4 billion)

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

\*/ Preliminary data



**Balance of Payments of the SR for January to April 2001**

	Receipts / Credit (+)		Payments / Debit (-)		Balance	
	Sk million	US\$ million	Sk million	US\$ million	Sk million	US\$ million
<b>Goods</b>	199,312.0	4,186.1	225,141.0	4,728.6	-25,829.0	-542.5
<b>Services</b>	34,471.2	724.0	28,301.5	594.4	6,169.7	129.6
Transport	15,313.9	321.6	7,281.6	152.9	8,032.3	168.7
Travel	6,447.4	135.4	3,978.3	83.6	2,469.1	51.9
Other services	12,709.9	266.9	17,041.6	357.9	-4,331.7	-91.0
<b>Income</b>	4,436.3	93.2	5,798.1	121.8	-1,361.8	-28.6
Compensation of employees	276.6	5.8	177.6	3.7	99.0	2.1
Income from investment	4,159.7	87.4	5,620.5	118.0	-1,460.8	-30.7
<b>Current transfers</b>	7,709.9	161.9	4,408.8	92.6	3,301.1	69.3
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	245,929.4	5,165.2	263,649.4	5,537.3	-17,720.0	-372.2
<b>Capital account</b>	222.5	4.7	-71.0	-1.5	151.5	3.2
<b>Financial account</b>	463,242.3	9,725.1	-444,642.1	-9,338.6	18,600.2	386.5
Direct investment	110,228.9	2,315.1	-88,139.0	-1,851.2	22,089.9	463.9
<i>Abroad (direct investor = resident)</i>	-3,785.8	-79.5	1,897.0	39.8	-1,888.8	-39.7
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	410.2	8.6	-1,733.0	-36.4	-1,322.8	-27.8
Other capital	-4,196.0	-88.1	3,630.0	76.2	-566.0	-11.9
<i>In the SR (recipient of dir. investment = resident)</i>	114,014.7	2,394.6	-90,036.0	-1,891.0	23,978.7	503.6
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	24,605.7	516.8	-2,221.0	-46.6	22,384.7	470.1
Other capital	89,409.0	1,877.8	-87,815.0	-1,844.3	1,594.0	33.5
Portfolio investment	60,341.3	1,267.3	-66,443.9	-1,395.5	-6,102.6	-128.2
Assets	1,390.0	29.2	-10,998.4	-231.0	-9,608.4	-201.8
Liabilities	58,951.3	1,238.1	-55,445.5	-1,164.5	3,505.8	73.6
Other investment	292,672.1	6,142.7	-290,059.2	-6,092.0	2,612.9	50.7
<i>Long-term</i>	21,663.9	450.8	-15,682.1	-329.3	5,981.8	121.5
Assets	499.0	10.5	-642.2	-13.5	-143.2	-3.0
Liabilities	21,164.9	440.3	-15,039.9	-315.8	6,125.0	124.5
<i>Short-term</i>	271,008.2	5,691.9	-274,377.1	-5,762.7	-3,368.9	-70.8
Assets	121,892.1	2,560.1	-133,427.1	-2,802.3	-11,535.0	-242.3
Liabilities	149,116.1	3,131.8	-140,950.0	-2,960.3	8,166.1	171.5
<b>CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>	463,464.8	9,729.8	-444,713.1	-9,340.1	18,751.7	389.6
<b>ERRORS AND OMISSIONS</b>	x	x	x	x	1,342.8	28.6
<b>TOTAL BALANCE</b>	-9,321.8	-196.7	11,696.3	242.8	2,374.5	46.1
Monetary gold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special drawing rights	0.0	0.0	-6.0	-0.1	-6.0	-0.1
Foreign exchange assets	9,321.8	196.7	-11,690.3	-242.7	-2,368.5	-46.0
<i>Deposits</i>	0.0	0.0	-10,461.4	-218.5	-10,461.4	-218.5
<i>Securities</i>	9,321.8	196.7	-1,228.9	-24.2	8,092.9	172.5
Bonds and bills of exchange	0.0	0.0	-1,228.9	-24.2	-1,228.9	-24.2
Money market instruments and financial derivatives	9,321.8	196.7	0.0	0.0	9,321.8	196.7
<b>RESERVE ASSETS</b>	9,321.8	196.7	-11,696.3	-242.8	-2,374.5	-46.1

Note: Preliminary data

Applied rate of exchange: US\$ 1 = Sk 47.613

**Inward of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> in the SR in 1996-2001**

(flows and stocks)

**Corporate sector**

	Sk millions				US\$ millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation changes	Volume as at 31 December
1996	30,591	8,562	249	39,402	1,034.56	279.37	-78.57	1,235.36
1997	39,402	6,697	-258	45,841	1,235.36	199.22	-116.63	1,317.95
1998	45,841	16,802	1,890	64,533	1,317.95	476.76	-46.47	1,748.24
1999	64,533	16,163	695	81,391	1,748.24	390.25	-212.81	1,925.68
2000	81,391	91,765	-19,518	153,638	1,925.68	1,986.26	-669.88	3,242.06
2001 <sup>4/</sup>	153,638	2,709	317	156,664	3,242.06	57.29	-111.56	3,187.79

**Banking sector**

	Sk millions				US\$ millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation changes	Volume as at 31 December
1996 <sup>2/</sup>	3,754	2,403	218	6,375	126.96	78.41	-5.49	199.88
1997 <sup>3/</sup>	11,388	234	-14	11,608	357.05	6.96	-30.27	333.74
1998	11,608	1,334	-11	12,931	333.74	37.85	-21.28	350.31
1999	12,931	-40	86	12,977	350.31	-0.97	-42.31	307.03
2000	12,977	2,107	69	15,153	307.03	45.61	-32.88	319.76
2001 <sup>4/</sup>	15,153	1,984	4	17,141	319.76	41.96	-12.93	348.79

**Total**

	Sk millions				US\$ millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation changes	Volume as at 31 December
1996 <sup>2/</sup>	34,345	10,965	467	45,777	1,161.52	357.78	-84.06	1,435.24
1997 <sup>3/</sup>	50,790	6,931	-272	57,449	1,592.41	206.18	-146.90	1,651.69
1998	57,449	18,136	1,879	77,464	1,651.69	514.61	-67.75	2,098.55
1999	77,464	16,123	781	94,368	2,098.55	389.28	-255.12	2,232.71
2000	94,368	93,872	-19,449	168,791	2,232.71	2,031.86	-702.76	3,561.82
2001 <sup>4/</sup>	168,791	4,693	321	173,805	3,561.82	99.25	-124.49	3,536.58

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

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

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

4/ The figure for 2001 refers to volume at 31 March

**Inflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> during January to March 2001**

	Corporate sector		Banking sector		Total	
	Sk million	%	Sk million	%	Sk million	%
<b>Inflow of foreign direct investment in total</b>	2,709	100.0	1,984	100.0	4,693	100.0
<b>Structure of investors by country</b>						
Italy	0	0.0	1,996	100.6	1,996	42.5
The Netherlands	1,238	45.7	30	1.5	1,268	27.0
France	542	20.0	67	3.4	609	13.0
Czech Republic	414	15.3	11	0.6	425	9.1
Germany	205	7.6	0	0.0	205	4.4
Ireland	132	4.9	0	0.0	132	2.8
Switzerland	46	1.7	0	0.0	46	1.0
Liechtenstein	42	1.6	3	0.2	45	1.0
Luxembourg	19	0.7	0	0.0	19	0.4
Austria	86	3.2	-119	-6.0	-33	-0.7
Other countries	-15	-0.6	-4	-0.2	-19	-0.4
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>						
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Extraction of raw materials	9	0.3	0	0.0	9	0.2
Industrial production	1,536	56.7	0	0.0	1,536	32.7
Production and distribution of electricity and gas	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Construction	-8	-0.3	0	0.0	-8	-0.2
Wholesale and retail trade	821	30.3	0	0.0	821	17.5
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transport, storage, and communications	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Banking, finance, and insurance	200	7.4	1,984	100.0	2,184	46.5
Real estate, renting, and business services	115	4.2	0	0.0	115	2.5
Health and social care	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other public, social, and personal services	36	1.3	0	0.0	36	0.8
<b>Structure of investment by region</b>						
Bratislava region	1,755	64.8	1,984	100.0	3,739	79.7
Trnava region	1	0.0	0	0	1	0.0
Trenčín region	9	0.3	0	0	9	0.2
Nitra region	628	23.2	0	0	628	13.4
Žilina region	186	6.9	0	0	186	4.0
Banská Bystrica region	17	0.6	0	0	17	0.4
Prešov region	132	4.9	0	0	132	2.8
Košice region	-19	-0.7	0	0	-19	-0.4

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> in the SR as at 31 March 2001

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 49.145	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment</b>	156,664	3,187.8	100.0	17,141	348.8	100.0	173,805	3,536.6	100.0
<b>Structure of investors by country</b>									
Germany	45,124	918.2	28.8	2,258	45.9	13.2	47,382	964.1	27.3
The Netherlands	36,758	747.9	23.5	2,723	55.4	15.9	39,481	803.4	22.7
Austria	21,107	429.5	13.5	3,948	80.3	23.0	25,055	509.8	14.4
USA	13,345	271.5	8.5	1,657	33.7	9.7	15,002	305.3	8.6
Czech Republic	7,062	143.7	4.5	3,170	64.5	18.5	10,232	208.2	5.9
Hungary	8,615	175.3	5.5	0	0.0	0.0	8,615	175.3	5.0
France	5,747	116.9	3.7	517	10.5	3.0	6,264	127.5	3.6
Great Britain	5,516	112.2	3.5	105	2.1	0.6	5,621	114.4	3.2
Italy	2,174	44.2	1.4	2,519	51.3	14.7	4,693	95.5	2.7
Belgium	2,406	49.0	1.5	1	0.0	0.0	2,407	49.0	1.4
Other countries	8,810	179.3	5.6	243	4.9	1.4	9,053	184.2	5.2
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	145	3.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	145	3.0	0.1
Extraction of raw materials	1,404	28.6	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,404	28.6	0.8
Industrial production	90,524	1,842.0	57.8	0	0.0	0.0	90,524	1,842.0	52.1
Production and distribution of electricity and gas	432	8.8	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	432	8.8	0.2
Construction	1,314	26.7	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,314	26.7	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade	21,554	438.6	13.8	0	0.0	0.0	21,554	438.6	12.4
Hotels and restaurants	1,215	24.7	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,215	24.7	0.7
Transport, storage, and communications	26,210	533.3	16.7	0	0.0	0.0	26,210	533.3	15.1
Banking, finance, and insurance	8,077	164.4	5.2	17,141	348.8	100.0	25,218	513.1	14.5
Real estate, renting, and business services	5,173	105.3	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	5,173	105.3	3.0
Health and social care	68	1.4	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	68	1.4	0.0
Other public, social, and personal services	548	11.2	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	548	11.2	0.3
<b>Structure of investment by region</b>									
Bratislava region	79,585	1,619.4	50.8	17,141	348.8	100.0	96,726	1,968.2	55.7
Trnava region	9,473	192.8	6.0	0	0.0	0.0	9,473	192.8	5.5
Trenčín region	6,780	138.0	4.3	0	0.0	0.0	6,780	138.0	3.9
Nitra region	5,244	106.7	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	5,244	106.7	3.0
Žilina region	8,668	176.4	5.5	0	0.0	0.0	8,668	176.4	5.0
Banská Bystrica region	5,362	109.1	3.4	0	0.0	0.0	5,362	109.1	3.1
Prešov region	4,537	92.3	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	4,537	92.3	2.6
Košice region	37,015	753.2	23.6	0	0.0	0.0	37,015	753.2	21.3

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

**Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> in the SR as at 31 December 2000**

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 47.389	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment</b>	153,638	3,242.1	100.0	15,153	319.8	100.0	168,791	3,561.8	100.0
<b>Structure of investors by country</b>									
Germany	44,811	945.6	29.2	2,258	47.6	14.9	47,069	993.2	27.9
The Netherlands	35,591	751.0	23.2	2,694	56.8	17.8	38,285	807.9	22.7
Austria	20,928	441.6	13.6	4,065	85.8	26.8	24,993	527.4	14.8
USA	13,168	277.9	8.6	1,660	35.0	11.0	14,828	312.9	8.8
Czech Republic	6,649	140.3	4.3	3,158	66.6	20.8	9,807	206.9	5.8
Hungary	8,615	181.8	5.6	1	0.0	0.0	8,616	181.8	5.1
France	5,194	109.6	3.4	450	9.5	3.0	5,644	119.1	3.3
Great Britain	5,490	115.8	3.6	105	2.2	0.7	5,595	118.1	3.3
Italy	2,181	46.0	1.4	521	11.0	3.4	2,702	57.0	1.6
Belgium	2,387	50.4	1.6	1	0.0	0.0	2,388	50.4	1.4
Other countries	8,624	182.0	5.6	240	5.1	1.6	8,864	187.0	5.3
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	145	3.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	145	3.1	0.1
Extraction of raw materials	1,748	36.9	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,748	36.9	1.0
Industrial production	91,377	1,928.2	59.5	0	0.0	0.0	91,377	1,928.2	54.1
Production and distribution of electricity and gas	434	9.2	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	434	9.2	0.3
Construction	2,006	42.3	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	2,006	42.3	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade	19,920	420.4	13.0	0	0.0	0.0	19,920	420.4	11.8
Hotels and restaurants	1,215	25.6	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,215	25.6	0.7
Transport, storage, and communications	26,210	553.1	17.1	0	0.0	0.0	26,210	553.1	15.5
Banking, finance, and insurance	5,819	122.8	3.8	15,153	319.8	100.0	20,972	442.5	12.4
Real estate, renting, and business services	4,183	88.3	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	4,183	88.3	2.5
Health and social care	68	1.4	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	68	1.4	0.0
Other public, social, and personal services	513	10.8	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	513	10.8	0.3
<b>Structure of investment by region</b>									
Bratislava region	78,329	1,652.9	51.0	15,153	319.8	100.0	93,482	1,972.7	55.4
Trnava region	9,457	199.6	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	9,457	199.6	5.6
Trenčín region	6,762	142.7	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	6,762	142.7	4.0
Nitra region	4,449	93.9	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	4,449	93.9	2.6
Žilina region	8,013	169.1	5.2	0	0.0	0.0	8,013	169.1	4.7
Banská Bystrica region	5,294	111.7	3.4	0	0.0	0.0	5,294	111.7	3.1
Prešov region	4,405	93.0	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	4,405	93.0	2.6
Košice region	36,929	779.3	24.0	0	0.0	0.0	36,929	779.3	21.9

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

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

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 42.266	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment</b>	81,391	1,925.7	100.0	12,977	307.0	100.0	94,368	2,232.7	100.0
<b>Structure of investors by country</b>									
Germany	19,715	466.5	24.2	1,683	39.8	13.0	21,398	506.3	22.7
Austria	13,722	324.7	16.9	3,115	73.7	24.0	16,837	398.4	17.8
The Netherlands	10,938	258.8	13.4	2,544	60.2	19.6	13,482	319.0	14.3
USA	9,627	227.8	11.8	1,650	39.0	12.7	11,277	266.8	12.0
Great Britain	7,572	179.2	9.3	370	8.8	2.9	7,942	187.9	8.4
Czech Republic	5,202	123.1	6.4	2,588	61.2	19.9	7,790	184.3	8.3
France	3,596	85.1	4.4	450	10.6	3.5	4,046	95.7	4.3
Italy	1,369	32.4	1.7	353	8.4	2.7	1,722	40.7	1.8
Hungary	1,373	32.5	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,373	32.5	1.5
Switzerland	1,170	27.7	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,170	27.7	1.2
Other countries	7,107	168.1	8.7	224	5.3	1.7	7,331	173.4	7.8
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	146	3.5	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	146	3.5	0.2
Extraction of raw materials	1,042	24.7	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,042	24.7	1.1
Industrial production	47,258	1,118.1	58.1	0	0.0	0.0	47,258	1,118.1	50.1
Production and distribution of electricity and gas	426	10.1	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	426	10.1	0.5
Construction	1,788	42.3	2.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,788	42.3	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade	17,473	413.4	21.5	0	0.0	0.0	17,473	413.4	18.5
Hotels and restaurants	1,149	27.2	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,149	27.2	1.2
Transport, storage, and communications	2,855	67.5	3.5	0	0.0	0.0	2,855	67.5	3.0
Banking, finance, and insurance	4,799	113.5	5.9	12,977	307.0	100.0	17,776	420.6	18.8
Real estate, renting, and business services	3,918	92.7	4.8	0	0.0	0.0	3,918	92.7	4.2
Health and social care	18	0.4	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.4	0.0
Other public, social, and personal services	519	12.3	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	519	12.3	0.5
<b>Structure of investment by region</b>									
Bratislava region	43,171	1,021.4	53.0	12,977	307.0	100.0	56,148	1,328.4	59.5
Trnava region	8,482	200.7	10.4	0	0.0	0.0	8,482	200.7	9.0
Trenčín region	6,465	153.0	7.9	0	0.0	0.0	6,465	153.0	6.9
Nitra region	3,630	85.9	4.5	0	0.0	0.0	3,630	85.9	3.8
Žilina region	3,010	71.2	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	3,010	71.2	3.2
Banská Bystrica region	4,710	111.4	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	4,710	111.4	5.0
Prešov region	4,067	96.2	5.0	0	0.0	0.0	4,067	96.2	4.3
Košice region	7,856	185.9	9.7	0	0.0	0.0	7,856	185.9	8.3

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

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

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 36.913	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment</b>	64,533	1,748.2	100.0	12,931	350.3	100.0	77,464	2,098.6	100.0
<b>Structure of investors by country</b>									
Germany	14,289	387.1	22.1	1,556	42.2	12.0	15,845	429.3	20.5
Austria	12,347	334.5	19.1	2,748	74.4	21.3	15,095	408.9	19.5
The Netherlands	9,130	247.3	14.1	2,397	64.9	18.5	11,527	312.3	14.9
Great Britain	7,667	207.7	11.9	786	21.3	6.1	8,453	229.0	10.9
USA	5,827	157.9	9.0	1,668	45.2	12.9	7,495	203.0	9.7
Czech Republic	4,624	125.3	7.2	2,664	72.2	20.6	7,288	197.4	9.4
France	3,235	87.6	5.0	450	12.2	3.5	3,685	99.8	4.8
Italy	1,008	27.3	1.6	353	9.6	2.7	1,361	36.9	1.8
Belgium	1,028	27.8	1.6	1	0.0	0.0	1,029	27.9	1.3
Switzerland	864	23.4	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	864	23.4	1.1
Other countries	4,514	122.3	7.0	308	8.3	2.4	4,822	130.6	6.2
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, and forestry	3	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.1	0.0
Extraction of raw materials	910	24.7	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	910	24.7	1.2
Industrial production	38,500	1,043.0	59.7	0	0.0	0.0	38,500	1,043.0	49.7
Production and distribution of electricity and gas	429	11.6	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	429	11.6	0.6
Construction	1,589	43.0	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,589	43.0	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	13,111	355.2	20.3	0	0.0	0.0	13,111	355.2	16.9
Hotels and restaurants	681	18.4	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	681	18.4	0.9
Transport, storage, and communications	2,432	65.9	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	2,432	65.9	3.1
Banking, finance, and insurance	3,885	105.2	6.0	12,931	350.3	100.0	16,816	455.6	21.7
Real estate, renting, and business services	2,600	70.4	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	2,600	70.4	3.4
Health and social care	19	0.5	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	19	0.5	0.0
Other public, social, and personal services	374	10.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	374	10.1	0.5
<b>Structure of investment by region</b>									
Bratislava, Bratislava region	33,905	918.5	52.5	12,931	350.3	100.0	46,836	1,268.8	60.5
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	13,931	377.4	21.6	0	0.0	0.0	13,931	377.4	18.0
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	6,642	179.9	10.3	0	0.0	0.0	6,642	179.9	8.6
Prešov and Košice regions	10,055	272.4	15.6	0	0.0	0.0	10,055	272.4	13.0

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings



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

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 34.782	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment</b>	45,841	1,318.0	100.0	11,608	333.7	100.0	57,449	1,651.7	100.0
<b>Structure of investors by country</b>									
Austria	10,600	304.8	23.1	2,507	72.1	21.6	13,107	376.8	22.8
Germany	10,825	311.2	23.6	1,324	38.1	11.4	12,149	349.3	21.1
Czech Republic	3,853	110.8	8.4	2,884	82.9	24.8	6,737	193.7	11.7
The Netherlands	3,092	88.9	6.7	2,243	64.5	19.3	5,335	153.4	9.3
Great Britain	4,817	138.5	10.5	393	11.3	3.4	5,210	149.8	9.1
USA	3,170	91.1	6.9	1,204	34.6	10.4	4,374	125.8	7.6
France	3,502	100.7	7.6	450	12.9	3.9	3,952	113.6	6.9
Italy	1,101	31.7	2.4	357	10.3	3.1	1,458	41.9	2.5
Belgium	800	23.0	1.7	1	0.0	0.0	801	23.0	1.4
Switzerland	725	20.8	1.6	9	0.3	0.1	734	21.1	1.3
Other countries	3,356	96.5	7.3	236	6.8	2.0	3,592	103.3	6.3
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, and forestry	3	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.1	0.0
Extraction of raw materials	857	24.6	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	857	24.6	1.5
Industrial production	25,655	737.6	56.0	0	0.0	0.0	25,655	737.6	44.7
Production and distribution of electricity and gas	405	11.6	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	405	11.6	0.7
Construction	1,384	39.8	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,384	39.8	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade	10,441	300.2	22.8	0	0.0	0.0	10,441	300.2	18.2
Hotels and restaurants	686	19.7	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	686	19.7	1.2
Transport, storage, and communications	2,223	63.9	4.8	0	0.0	0.0	2,223	63.9	3.9
Banking, finance, and insurance	2,108	60.6	4.6	11,608	333.7	100.0	13,716	394.3	23.9
Real estate, renting, and business services	1,724	49.6	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,724	49.6	3.0
Health and social care	18	0.5	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.5	0.0
Other public, social, and personal services	337	9.7	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	337	9.7	0.6
<b>Structure of investment by region</b>									
Bratislava, Bratislava region	26,886	773.0	58.7	11,608	333.7	100.0	38,494	1,106.7	67.0
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	9,905	284.8	21.6	0	0.0	0.0	9,905	284.8	17.2
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	5,275	151.7	11.5	0	0.0	0.0	5,275	151.7	9.2
Prešov and Košice regions	3,775	108.5	8.2	0	0.0	0.0	3,775	108.5	6.6

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

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

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 31.895	Corporate sector			Banking sector <sup>2/</sup>			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment</b>	39,402	1,235.4	100.0	6,375	199.9	100.0	45,777	1,435.2	100.0
<b>Structure of investors by country</b>									
Germany	9,306	291.8	23.6	-	-	-	9,306	291.8	23.6
Austria	9,247	289.9	23.5	-	-	-	9,247	289.9	23.5
Great Britain	4,248	133.2	10.8	-	-	-	4,248	133.2	10.8
Czech Republic	3,865	121.2	9.8	-	-	-	3,865	121.2	9.8
The Netherlands	2,927	91.8	7.4	-	-	-	2,927	91.8	7.4
France	2,916	91.4	7.4	-	-	-	2,916	91.4	7.4
USA	2,686	84.2	6.8	-	-	-	2,686	84.2	6.8
Italy	880	27.6	2.2	-	-	-	880	27.6	2.2
Switzerland	718	22.5	1.8	-	-	-	718	22.5	1.8
Sweden	567	17.8	1.4	-	-	-	567	17.8	1.4
Other countries	2,042	64.0	5.2	-	-	-	2,042	64.0	5.2
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, and forestry	31	1.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	31	1.0	0.1
Extraction of raw materials	741	23.2	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	741	23.2	1.6
Industrial production	23,126	725.1	58.7	0	0.0	0.0	23,126	725.1	50.5
Production and distribution of electricity and gas	236	7.4	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	236	7.4	0.5
Construction	1,033	32.4	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,033	32.4	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade	8,917	279.6	22.6	0	0.0	0.0	8,917	279.6	19.5
Hotels and restaurants	632	19.8	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	632	19.8	1.4
Transport, storage, and communications	1,624	50.9	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,624	50.9	3.5
Banking, finance, and insurance	1,553	48.7	3.9	6,375	199.9	100.0	7,928	248.6	17.3
Real estate, renting, and business services	1,203	37.7	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,203	37.7	2.6
Health and social care	8	0.3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.3	0.0
Other public, social, and personal services	298	9.3	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	298	9.3	0.7
<b>Structure of investment by region</b>									
Bratislava, Bratislava region	22,881	717.4	58.1	-	-	-	22,881	717.4	58.1
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	8,418	263.9	21.4	-	-	-	8,418	263.9	21.4
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	4,537	142.2	11.5	-	-	-	4,537	142.2	11.5
Prešov and Košice regions	3,566	111.8	9.1	-	-	-	3,566	111.8	9.1

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

2/ Data monitored only in total amount

**Outward of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> from the SR in 1996-2001**

(flows and stocks)

**Corporate sector**

	Sk millions				US\$ millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation changes	Volume as at 31 December
1996	1,859	1,731	-44	3,546	62.87	56.48	-8.17	111.18
1997	3,546	3,170	-615	6,101	111.18	94.30	-30.07	175.41
1998	6,101	4,883	1,345	12,329	175.41	138.56	20.04	334.01
1999	12,329	706	-404	12,631	334.01	17.05	-52.20	298.86
2000	12,631	635	1,283	14,549	298.86	13.74	-5.58	307.02
2001 <sup>4/</sup>	14,549	1,600	191	16,340	307.02	33.84	-8.36	332.50

**Banking sector**

	Sk millions				US\$ millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation changes	Volume as at 31 December
1996 <sup>2/</sup>	1,426	2	74	1,502	48.23	0.07	-1.20	47.09
1997 <sup>3/</sup>	1,502	0	-202	1,300	47.09	0.00	-9.72	37.38
1998	1,300	-7	299	1,592	37.38	-0.20	5.95	43.13
1999	1,592	-17,110	15,587	69	43.13	-413.12	371.62	1.63
2000	69	99	21	189	1.63	2.14	0.21	3.98
2001 <sup>4/</sup>	189	1	0	190	3.98	0.02	-0.14	3.86

**Total**

	Sk millions				US\$ millions			
	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation changes	Volume as at 31 December	Volume as at 1 January	Net change	Valuation changes	Volume as at 31 December
1996 <sup>2/</sup>	3,285	1,733	30	5,048	111.10	56.55	-9.37	158.27
1997 <sup>3/</sup>	5,048	3,170	-817	7,401	158.27	94.30	-39.79	212.79
1998	7,401	4,876	1,644	13,921	212.79	138.36	25.99	377.14
1999	13,921	-16,429	15,183	12,700	377.14	-396.07	319.42	300.49
2000	12,700	734	1,304	14,738	300.49	15.89	-5.36	311.00
2001 <sup>4/</sup>	14,738	1,601	191	16,530	311.00	33.86	-8.51	336.36

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

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

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

4/ The figure for 2001 refers to volume at 31 March

**Outflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> during January to March 2001**

	Corporate sector		Banking sector		Total	
	Sk millions	%	Sk millions	%	Sk millions	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment outward</b>	1,600	100.0	1	100.0	1,601	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>						
Luxembourg	1,386	86.6	0	0.0	1,386	86.6
Ukraine	137	8.6	0	0.0	137	8.6
Czech Republic	70	4.4	1	100.0	71	4.4
Germany	3	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.2
The Netherlands	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
USA	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Poland	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Rusia	-1	-0.1	0	0.0	-1	-0.1
Other countries	0	0.0	0	100.0	0	0.0
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>						
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	14	0.9	0	0.0	14	0.9
Extraction of raw materials	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Industrial production	139	8.7	0	0.0	139	8.7
Production and distribution of electricity and gas	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Construction	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wholesale and retail trade	27	1.7	0	0.0	27	1.7
Hotels and restaurants	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Transport, storage, and communications	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Banking, finance, and insurance	18	1.1	1	100.0	19	1.2
Real estate, renting, and business services	1,400	87.5	0	0.0	1,400	87.4
Health and social care	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other public, social, and personal services	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Structure of investors by region</b>						
Bratislava region	1,418	88.6	1	100.0	1,419	88.6
Trnava region	10	0.6	0	0.0	10	0.6
Trenčín region	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Nitra region	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Žilina region	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Banská Bystrica region	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Prešov region	166	10.4	0	0.0	166	10.4
Košice region	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

**Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> outward from the SR as at 31 March 2001**

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 49.145	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment outward</b>	16,340	332.5	100.0	190	3.9	100.0	16,530	336.4	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech Republic	5,689	115.8	34.8	148	3.0	77.9	5,837	118.8	35.3
Great Britain	2,941	59.8	18.0	18	0.4	9.5	2,959	60.2	17.9
Ukraine	2,048	41.7	12.5	0	0.0	0.0	2,048	41.7	12.4
Luxembourg	1,426	29.0	8.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,426	29.0	8.6
Hungary	1,242	25.3	7.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,242	25.3	7.5
Russia	589	12.0	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	589	12.0	3.6
Poland	446	9.1	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	446	9.1	2.7
Bulgaria	440	9.0	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	440	9.0	2.7
Austria	344	7.0	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	344	7.0	2.1
Germany	318	6.5	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	318	6.5	1.9
Other countries	857	17.4	5.2	24	0.5	12.6	881	17.9	5.3
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	99	2.0	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	99	2.0	0.6
Fishery	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extraction of raw materials	1,166	23.7	7.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,166	23.7	7.1
Industrial production	4,886	99.4	29.9	0	0.0	0.0	4,886	99.4	29.6
Production and distribution of electricity and gas	1,502	30.6	9.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,502	30.6	9.1
Construction	558	11.4	3.4	0	0.0	0.0	558	11.4	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	1,301	26.5	8.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,301	26.5	7.9
Hotels and restaurants	2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage, and communications	163	3.3	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	163	3.3	1.0
Banking, finance, and insurance	4,561	92.8	27.9	190	3.9	100.0	4,751	96.7	28.7
Real estate, renting, and business services	2,078	42.3	12.7	0	0.0	0.0	2,078	42.3	12.6
Health and social care	24	0.5	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	24	0.5	0.1
Other public, social, and personal services	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Structure of investors by region</b>									
Bratislava region	12,062	245.4	73.8	190	3.9	100.0	12,252	249.3	74.1
Trnava region	713	14.5	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	713	14.5	4.3
Trenčín region	974	19.8	6.0	0	0.0	0.0	974	19.8	5.9
Nitra region	114	2.3	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	114	2.3	0.7
Žilina region	235	4.8	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	235	4.8	1.4
Banská Bystrica region	188	3.8	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	188	3.8	1.1
Prešov region	626	12.7	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	626	12.7	3.8
Košice region	1,428	29.1	8.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,428	29.1	8.6

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

**Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> outward from the SR as at 31 December 2000**

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 47.389	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment outward</b>	14,549	307.0	100.0	189	4.0	100.0	14,738	311.0	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech Republic	5,612	118.4	38.6	147	3.1	77.8	5,759	121.5	39.1
Great Britain	2,835	59.8	19.5	18	0.4	9.5	2,853	60.2	19.4
Ukraine	1,861	39.3	12.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,861	39.3	12.6
Hungary	1,235	26.1	8.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,235	26.1	8.4
Russia	570	12.0	3.9	0	0.0	0.0	570	12.0	3.9
Poland	443	9.3	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	443	9.3	3.0
Bulgaria	443	9.3	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	443	9.3	3.0
Austria	345	7.3	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	345	7.3	2.3
Germany	317	6.7	2.2	0	0.0	0.0	317	6.7	2.2
Cyprus	295	6.2	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	295	6.2	2.0
Other countries	593	12.5	4.1	24	0.5	12.7	617	13.0	4.2
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	19	0.4	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	19	0.4	0.1
Fishery	2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0
Extraction of raw materials	1,126	23.8	7.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,126	23.8	7.6
Industrial production	4,780	100.9	32.9	0	0.0	0.0	4,780	100.9	32.4
Production and distribution of electricity and gas	1,489	31.4	10.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,489	31.4	10.1
Construction	577	12.2	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	577	12.2	3.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,356	28.6	9.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,356	28.6	9.2
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage, and communications	163	3.4	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	163	3.4	1.1
Banking, finance, and insurance	4,506	95.1	31.0	189	4.0	100.0	4,695	99.1	31.9
Real estate, renting, and business services	506	10.7	3.5	0	0.0	0.0	506	10.7	3.4
Health and social care	25	0.5	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	25	0.5	0.2
Other public, social, and personal services	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
<b>Structure of investors by region</b>									
Bratislava region	10,565	222.9	72.6	189	4.0	100.0	10,754	226.9	73.0
Trnava region	692	14.6	4.8	0	0.0	0.0	692	14.6	4.7
Trenčín region	939	19.8	6.5	0	0.0	0.0	939	19.8	6.4
Nitra region	112	2.4	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	112	2.4	0.8
Žilina region	155	3.3	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	155	3.3	1.1
Banská Bystrica region	187	3.9	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	187	3.9	1.3
Prešov region	459	9.7	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	459	9.7	3.1
Košice region	1,440	30.4	9.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,440	30.4	9.8

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> outward from the SR as at 31 December 1999

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 42.266	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment outward</b>	12,631	298.8	100.0	69	1.6	100.0	12,700	300.5	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech Republic	4,567	108.1	36.2	27	0.6	39.1	4,594	108.7	36.2
Great Britain	2,527	59.8	20.0	0	0.0	0.0	2,527	59.8	19.9
Ukraine	1,624	38.4	12.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,624	38.4	12.8
Hungary	1,215	28.7	9.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,215	28.7	9.6
Russia	515	12.2	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	515	12.2	4.1
Bulgaria	368	8.7	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	368	8.7	2.9
Poland	322	7.6	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	322	7.6	2.5
Germany	289	6.8	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	289	6.8	2.3
Cyprus	271	6.4	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	271	6.4	2.1
Luxembourg	247	5.8	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	247	5.8	1.9
Other countries	686	16.2	5.4	42	1.0	60.9	728	17.2	5.7
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	166	3.9	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	166	3.9	1.3
Extraction of raw materials	983	23.3	7.8	0	0.0	0.0	983	23.3	7.7
Industrial production	3,765	89.1	29.8	0	0.0	0.0	3,765	89.1	29.6
Production and distribution of electricity and gas	1,640	38.8	13.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,640	38.8	12.9
Construction	44	1.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	44	1.0	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,211	28.7	9.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,211	28.7	9.5
Hotels and restaurants	8	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.2	0.1
Transport, storage, and communications	163	3.9	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	163	3.9	1.3
Banking, finance, and insurance	4,132	97.8	32.7	69	1.6	100.0	4,201	99.4	33.1
Real estate, renting, and business services	344	8.1	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	344	8.1	2.7
Health and social care	22	0.5	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	22	0.5	0.2
Other public, social, and personal services	153	3.6	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	153	3.6	1.2
<b>Structure of investors by region</b>									
Bratislava region	9,251	218.9	73.2	69	1.6	100.0	9,320	220.5	73.4
Trnava region	325	7.7	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	325	7.7	2.6
Trenčín region	842	19.9	6.7	0	0.0	0.0	842	19.9	6.6
Nitra region	137	3.2	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	137	3.2	1.1
Žilina region	182	4.3	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	182	4.3	1.4
Banská Bystrica region	158	3.7	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	158	3.7	1.2
Prešov region	405	9.6	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	405	9.6	3.2
Košice region	1,331	31.5	10.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,331	31.5	10.5

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings



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

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 36.913	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment outward</b>	12,329	334.0	100.0	1,592	43.1	100.0	13,921	377.1	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech Republic	4,923	133.4	39.9	1,549	42.0	97.3	6,472	175.3	46.5
Hungary	2,064	55.9	16.7	0	0.0	0.0	2,064	55.9	14.8
Great Britain	1,793	48.6	14.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,793	48.6	12.9
Ukraine	1,031	27.9	8.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,031	27.9	7.4
Yugoslavia	454	12.3	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	454	12.3	3.3
Russia	411	11.1	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	411	11.1	3.0
Bulgaria	362	9.8	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	362	9.8	2.6
Germany	312	8.5	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	312	8.5	2.2
Austria	307	8.3	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	307	8.3	2.2
Luxembourg	212	5.7	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	212	5.7	1.5
Other countries	460	12.5	3.7	43	1.2	2.7	503	13.6	3.6
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	2	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.1	0.0
Extraction of raw materials	719	19.5	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	719	19.5	5.2
Industrial production	4,787	129.7	38.8	0	0.0	0.0	4,787	129.7	34.4
Production and distribution of electricity and gas	1,722	46.7	14.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,722	46.7	12.4
Construction	40	1.1	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	40	1.1	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,643	44.5	13.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,643	44.5	11.8
Hotels and restaurants	8	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.2	0.1
Transport, storage, and communications	163	4.4	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	163	4.4	1.2
Banking, finance, and insurance	3,052	82.7	24.8	1,592	43.1	100.0	4,644	125.8	33.4
Real estate, renting, and business services	171	4.6	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	171	4.6	1.2
Health and social care	21	0.6	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	21	0.6	0.2
Other public, social, and personal services	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
<b>Structure of investors by region</b>									
Bratislava, Bratislava region	8,197	222.1	66.5	1,592	43.1	100.0	9,789	265.2	70.3
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	1,044	28.3	8.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,044	28.3	7.5
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	345	9.3	2.8	0	0.0	0.0	345	9.3	2.5
Prešov and Košice regions	2,743	74.3	22.2	0	0.0	0.0	2,743	74.3	19.7

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> outward from the SR as at 31 December 1997

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 34.782	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment outward</b>	6,101	175.4	100.0	1,300	37.4	100.0	7,401	212.8	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech Republic	3,322	95.5	54.5	1,263	36.3	97.2	4,585	131.8	62.0
Ukraine	945	27.2	15.5	0	0.0	0.0	945	27.2	12.8
Yugoslavia	428	12.3	7.0	0	0.0	0.0	428	12.3	5.8
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	3.6
Germany	232	6.7	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	232	6.7	3.1
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	0.6
Lithuania	38	1.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	38	1.1	0.5
Other countries	155	4.5	2.5	37	1.1	2.8	192	5.5	2.6
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Extraction of raw materials	26	0.7	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	26	0.7	0.4
Industrial production	2,420	69.6	39.7	0	0.0	0.0	2,420	69.6	32.7
Production and distribution of electricity and gas	1,191	34.2	19.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,191	34.2	16.1
Construction	32	0.9	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	32	0.9	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	1,528	43.9	25.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,528	43.9	20.6
Hotels and restaurants	8	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.2	0.1
Transport, storage, and communications	166	4.8	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	166	4.8	2.2
Banking, finance, and insurance	464	13.3	7.6	1,300	37.4	100.0	1,764	50.7	23.8
Real estate, renting, and business services	264	7.6	4.3	0	0.0	0.0	264	7.6	3.6
Health and social care	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Other public, social, and personal services	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
<b>Structure of investors by region</b>									
Bratislava, Bratislava region	4,399	126.5	72.1	1,300	37.4	100.0	5,699	163.8	77.0
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	787	22.6	12.9	0	0	0.0	787	22.6	10.6
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	263	7.6	4.3	0	0	0.0	263	7.6	3.6
Prešov and Košice regions	652	18.7	10.7	0	0	0.0	652	18.7	8.8

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

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

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 31.895	Corporate sector			Banking sector <sup>2/</sup>			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
<b>Total volume of foreign direct investment outward</b>	3,546	111.2	100.0	1,502	47.1	100.0	5,048	158.3	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech Republic	2,174	68.2	61.3	1,465	45.9	97.5	3,639	114.1	72.1
Russia	307	9.6	8.7	0	0.0	0.0	307	9.6	6.1
Austria	266	8.3	7.5	0	0.0	0.0	266	8.3	5.3
Germany	207	6.5	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	207	6.5	4.1
Hungary	199	6.2	5.6	0	0.0	0.0	199	6.2	3.9
Ukraine	153	4.8	4.3	0	0.0	0.0	153	4.8	3.0
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	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	30	0.9	0.6
Other countries	77	2.4	2.2	37	1.2	2.5	114	3.6	2.3
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Extraction of raw materials	26	0.8	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	26	0.8	0.5
Industrial production	2,028	63.6	57.2	0	0.0	0.0	2,028	63.6	40.2
Production and distribution of electricity and gas	47	1.5	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	47	1.5	0.9
Construction	30	0.9	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	30	0.9	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	623	19.5	17.6	0	0.0	0.0	623	19.5	12.3
Hotels and restaurants	8	0.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.3	0.2
Transport, storage, and communications	166	5.2	4.7	0	0.0	0.0	166	5.2	3.3
Banking, finance, and insurance	594	18.6	16.8	1,502	47.1	100.0	2,096	65.7	41.5
Real estate, renting, and business services	23	0.7	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	23	0.7	0.5
Health and social care	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
<b>Structure of investors by region</b>									
Bratislava, Bratislava region	2,120	66.5	59.8	1,502	47.1	100.0	3,622	113.6	71.8
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	530	16.6	14.9	0	0.0	0.0	530	16.6	10.5
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	320	10.0	9.0	0	0.0	0.0	320	10.0	6.3
Prešov and Košice regions	576	18.1	16.2	0	0.0	0.0	576	18.1	11.4

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

2/ Data monitored only in total amount

## Average Lending Rates of Commercial Banks

(%)

	2000								2001				
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
1. TOTAL VOLUME OF LOANS <sup>1/</sup>	12.51	11.88	11.35	11.10	11.01	10.26	10.09	10.05	10.46	10.42	10.56	10.41	10.38
A) Loans by sector													
of which:													
a) Enterprise sector	12.99	12.13	11.67	11.42	11.38	10.49	10.30	10.25	10.88	10.82	11.05	10.92	10.86
- Public sector	10.99	10.64	10.70	10.62	10.61	9.14	9.06	9.08	10.12	10.18	11.29	11.38	11.24
- Private sector (incl. cooperatives)	14.76	14.16	13.22	12.87	12.58	12.46	12.02	11.80	11.53	11.43	11.27	11.16	11.12
- Under foreign control	11.98	10.58	10.41	9.86	10.38	9.67	10.16	10.57	10.40	10.11	10.08	9.55	9.53
b) Households	8.80	9.62	8.47	8.37	7.96	7.92	7.98	8.03	7.95	8.03	8.03	7.93	7.88
B) Loans by term													
of which:													
- Short-term	15.58	13.27	12.72	12.26	12.29	11.60	11.28	11.10	11.21	11.22	11.83	11.65	11.67
- Medium-term	11.82	11.68	11.00	10.88	10.69	9.53	9.51	9.54	10.61	10.55	10.49	10.25	10.21
- Long-term	10.17	10.03	9.80	9.66	9.54	9.42	9.38	9.36	9.31	9.23	9.28	9.18	9.15
2. NEW LOANS IN TOTAL <sup>1/</sup>	11.38	10.85	10.81	11.07	11.16	10.86	10.95	10.78	10.13	9.44	9.85	9.62	9.50
A) Loans by sector													
of which:													
a) Enterprise sector	11.50	10.91	10.82	11.17	11.27	10.89	11.07	10.78	10.13	9.45	9.90	9.64	9.26
- Public sector	11.35	10.33	11.15	11.18	10.39	11.50	11.23	9.79	8.87	8.17	9.30	10.03	10.64
- Private sector (incl. cooperatives)	14.33	12.87	13.62	13.77	12.00	13.63	13.13	12.81	12.67	12.36	11.82	11.29	11.22
- Under foreign control	9.07	10.10	9.11	9.39	9.70	9.32	9.65	9.53	8.57	8.61	9.04	8.54	8.31
b) Households	8.62	8.43	7.68	8.95	8.65	8.50	8.83	10.69	8.71	9.03	8.36	8.86	8.53
B) Loans by term													
of which:													
- Short-term	11.49	10.91	10.84	11.14	11.19	10.86	10.99	10.74	10.20	9.32	9.82	9.62	9.27
- Medium-term	10.49	10.84	11.44	10.32	11.09	10.72	10.32	11.64	9.58	11.69	10.78	9.57	10.71
- Long-term	11.67	9.34	8.82	10.37	10.07	11.39	11.61	9.56	9.39	10.94	8.75	10.06	9.97

1/ Excluding loans at zero interest rate

**Types of Loans and Average Lending Rates of Commercial Banks**

		2000										2001				
		5	6	6 <sup>1/2</sup>	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	
Loans in total	a	30.31	64.40	33.50	32.00	27.83	26.68	34.24	33.39	39.40	36.20	44.43	40.53	43.96	52.73	
	b	11.38	10.85	11.37	10.81	11.07	11.16	10.86	10.95	10.77	10.13	9.44	9.85	9.62	9.50	
of which:																
Loans at a rate of 0%	a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Current account	a	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.11	0.16	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.17	0.18	
	b	17.78	17.68	17.68	12.4	16.55	16.35	17.04	16.91	14.25	15.75	18.26	14.76	15.16	15.66	
Overdraft credit	a	6.63	6.52	6.52	6.38	6.92	7.67	8.99	5.29	5.50	6.64	5.73	5.08	7.00	6.58	
	b	14.62	14.47	14.47	14.18	13.96	13.30	13.59	13.38	13.76	15.01	12.47	13.40	11.45	12.09	
Bills of exchange	a	1.46	0.70	0.70	0.25	0.36	0.28	0.38	0.28	0.33	0.27	1.66	0.94	0.72	1.14	
	b	11.52	12.47	12.47	12.51	12.62	12.34	13.30	13.03	12.34	11.73	15.66	10.76	12.01	16.63	
Operating loans	a	17.73	18.63	18.63	22.46	16.11	15.95	21.31	23.79	26.78	24.99	34.43	30.56	31.22	41.02	
	b	10.29	10.56	10.56	9.99	9.75	10.13	9.67	10.39	9.91	8.79	8.55	9.14	9.10	8.84	
Development loans	a	1.11	3.66	3.66	0.63	0.60	0.71	0.82	1.05	1.52	0.66	0.86	1.05	1.03	0.96	
	b	12.22	11.49	11.49	12.93	12.22	11.91	12.12	11.79	11.41	11.03	10.65	11.18	10.68	10.73	
Consumer loans (to households)	a	0.05	0.14	0.14	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.24	0.10	0.14	
	b	11.29	8.95	8.95	11.26	10.64	8.15	10.41	10.05	10.40	11.56	12.61	11.25	11.67	12.03	
Other loans	a	2.78	34.20	3.30	1.78	1.71	1.18	2.10	1.38	3.58	2.89	0.93	1.85	2.07	1.94	
	b	9.5	10.15	8.74	7.47	9.22	8.62	9.56	8.65	11.13	9.47	8.83	9.42	9.19	8.27	
Loans at fixed interest rates	a	19.50	50.27	19.37	24.70	18.93	17.47	23.96	23.22	29.61	29.17	36.90	34.07	33.59	38.62	
	b	9.75	10.19	10.01	9.59	9.67	9.68	9.59	9.43	9.97	8.93	8.74	9.24	8.82	8.57	
Loans at flexible interest rates	a	10.81	14.13	14.13	7.31	8.90	9.21	10.28	10.17	9.80	7.03	7.54	6.45	10.37	14.11	
	b	14.32	13.19	13.19	14.94	14.05	13.96	13.81	14.41	13.20	15.08	12.87	13.04	12.21	12.02	
Short-term loans	a	26.32	56.55	25.65	29.45	25.45	24.30	31.01	30.05	34.14	32.69	41.86	37.57	38.97	44.00	
	b	11.49	10.91	11.64	10.84	11.14	11.19	10.86	10.99	10.73	10.20	9.32	9.82	9.62	9.27	
- of which: at a rate 0%	a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Medium-term loans	a	3.34	5.89	5.89	1.67	1.03	1.64	2.65	2.72	3.79	1.71	1.97	2.12	4.37	8.03	
	b	10.49	10.84	10.84	11.44	10.32	11.07	10.72	10.31	11.63	9.57	11.67	10.76	9.56	10.70	
- of which: at a rate 0%	a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Long-term loans	a	0.65	1.94	1.94	0.89	1.35	0.74	0.58	0.62	1.48	1.80	0.61	0.84	0.62	0.70	
	b	11.67	9.34	9.34	8.82	10.37	10.07	11.39	11.61	9.56	9.39	10.94	8.75	10.06	9.97	
- of which: at a rate 0%	a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

a - volume (Sk billion)

b - average interest rate (%)

1/ Adjusted for loans reclassified within the 2nd stage of restructuring, in the amount of Sk 30.9 billion at a rate of 10.3% (short-term loans), data suitable for analytical purposes.

## Development of Crown Deposits and Average Deposit Rates

		2000								2001				
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
Deposits in total	a	441,437	445,800	455,953	464,049	459,993	467,925	464,497	483,578	485,323	489,516	489,969	502,711	501,036
	b	7.52	7.36	6.90	6.52	6.04	5.90	5.75	5.57	5.52	5.34	5.36	5.26	5.20
of which:														
Demand deposits	a	112,556	110,851	117,619	118,914	120,334	123,612	125,593	137,153	126,379	128,111	126,929	131,577	133,754
	b	3.71	3.63	3.56	3.34	3.26	3.29	3.24	3.08	2.93	2.62	2.61	2.57	2.53
Time deposits with a maturity of	a	328,880	334,949	338,334	345,136	339,659	344,313	338,904	346,425	358,945	361,404	363,040	371,134	367,282
	b	8.83	8.59	8.06	7.62	7.02	6.83	6.69	6.55	6.44	6.30	6.32	6.21	6.18
- up to 7 days	a	29,372	30,232	35,586	32,382	34,221	35,584	32,705	27,837	34,870	38,305	40,293	35,473	34,817
	b	7.31	7.20	6.56	6.16	6.34	6.42	6.07	5.95	5.92	5.77	6.72	5.96	5.89
- up to 1 month	a	78,608	80,997	76,586	83,468	79,586	75,536	76,305	82,770	89,114	89,392	88,651	103,196	101,326
	b	8.04	7.68	7.09	6.54	6.36	6.33	6.24	6.22	6.16	5.85	5.81	5.95	5.95
- up to 3 months	a	68,421	69,419	70,551	73,470	70,875	70,756	67,707	71,203	70,991	70,087	71,195	72,267	72,891
	b	9.40	8.99	8.25	7.66	7.49	7.03	6.89	6.84	6.73	6.60	6.51	6.43	6.37
- up to 6 months	a	22,967	23,241	23,352	24,023	22,706	22,129	21,618	21,280	21,139	21,682	23,067	22,919	23,488
	b	11.88	11.15	9.97	9.19	8.52	7.72	7.20	6.75	6.50	6.29	6.23	6.14	6.07
- up to 9 months	a	3,626	3,493	3,793	3,991	3,879	3,748	3,721	3,682	3,965	4,096	4,085	3,345	3,222
	b	11.48	11.69	11.02	9.65	9.91	9.81	9.48	9.00	8.70	8.28	7.63	7.28	7.32
- up to 12 months	a	50,955	51,469	52,573	52,263	52,156	60,417	60,068	56,197	55,143	54,512	54,247	53,915	52,570
	b	10.52	10.40	10.06	9.71	8.07	7.66	7.60	7.44	7.19	7.04	6.84	6.73	6.68
- up to 18 months	a	1,231	1,509	1,526	1,487	1,910	2,311	2,170	2,228	2,476	2,508	2,247	2,264	2,306
	b	10.53	11.16	11.01	10.23	9.71	9.17	8.96	8.94	8.50	8.53	8.51	8.46	8.24
- up to 2 years	a	27,078	28,263	28,181	28,194	27,692	27,349	27,340	29,564	29,220	28,833	27,887	27,203	26,704
	b	10.51	10.57	10.29	10.09	7.00	7.01	6.99	6.92	6.90	6.91	6.76	6.73	6.73
- up to 3 years	a	1,827	1,859	1,930	1,859	2,943	3,171	3,494	3,929	4,318	5,193	5,605.77	5,550	5,558
	b	12.72	12.64	11.44	11.24	10.77	10.79	10.66	10.53	10.83	11.08	10.84	10.79	10.75
- up to 4 years	a	2,105	2,096	2,069	1,850	1,830	1,809	1,775	1,801	1,763	1,738	1,729.77	1,730	1,758
	b	11.23	11.25	10.50	10.08	9.77	9.68	9.30	9.25	8.88	8.80	8.72	8.62	8.55
- up to 5 years	a	2,078	2,086	2,120	2,366	1,998	1,990	1,910	1,779	1,420	1,224	1,163.42	1,138	1,057
	b	13.35	13.47	13.52	13.22	15.14	14.68	14.39	13.78	12.08	10.37	9.85	9.41	9.02
- above 5 years	a	40,612	40,285	40,068	39,781	39,863	39,514	40,093	44,045	44,525	43,835	42,868	42,136	41,585
	b	4.67	4.67	4.66	4.66	4.63	4.67	4.66	4.55	4.63	4.77	4.76	4.75	4.71
short-term	a	253,949	258,851	262,440	269,597	263,423	268,169	262,123	262,969	275,223	278,074	281,539	291,114	288,316
	b	9.22	8.88	8.24	7.69	7.24	6.99	6.83	6.70	6.54	6.33	6.38	6.24	6.21
medium-term	a	34,319	35,813	35,826	35,757	36,373	36,630	36,688	39,302	39,197	39,496	38,633	37,884	37,382
	b	10.84	10.91	10.58	10.36	8.03	8.03	7.95	7.81	7.71	7.75	7.63	7.60	7.57
long-term	a	40,612	40,285	40,068	39,781	39,863	39,514	40,093	44,045	44,525	43,835	42,868	42,136	41,585
	b	4.67	4.67	4.66	4.66	4.63	4.67	4.66	4.55	4.63	4.77	4.76	4.75	4.71
demand and short-term	a	366,505	369,702	380,059	388,511	383,757	391,781	387,716	400,240	401,601	406,185	408,467	422,691	422,070
	b	7.52	7.31	6.79	6.36	5.99	5.82	5.66	5.46	5.41	5.16	5.21	5.10	5.04

a - volume (\$k million)

b - average interest rate (%)

**Monetary-Policy Instruments**

	As at 1 January 2000	Change over the year 2000	As at 1 January 2001	Change over the year 2001
1. Discount rate	8.8%		8.8%	
2. Lombard rate	5% above the level of interest rates on interbank deposits with the same maturity		5% above the level of interest rates on interbank deposits with the same maturity	
3. Interest rates set by the Bank Board of the NBS				
Overnight operations for sterilisation	-	1 Feb. 8.0% 27 Mar. 7.5% 29 May 7.0% 31 Aug. 6.5% 27 Dec. 6.25%	6.25%	26 Mar. 6.00%
for refinancing	-	1 Feb. 12.0% 27 Mar. 10.5% 29 May 10.0% 31 Aug. 9.5% 27 Dec. 9.25%	9.25%	26 Mar. 9.00%
2-week limit rate of the NBS for standard REPO tenders	-	29 May 8.50% 31 Aug. 8.25% 27 Dec. 8.00%	8.00%	26 Mar. 7.75%
4. Reserve requirements	8% of primary deposits banks  3% of primary deposits home savings banks	Since 1 July  6.5% of primary deposits banks  3% of primary deposits home savings banks	5% of primary deposits banks  3% of primary deposits home savings banks	
5. Exchange rate regime	Floating regime  Reference currency: EUR		Floating rate  Reference currency: EUR	



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

	USD			EUR			Other currencies			Total	
	Volume		Number of transactions	Volume		Number of transactions	Volume		Number of transactions	Volume US\$ million	Number of transactions
	US\$ million	%		US\$ million	%		US\$ million	%			
NBS	0.0	-	0	0.0	-	0				0.0	0
Transactions between Slovak banks without foreign participation	1,747.6	75.5	368	555.7	24.0	486	12.1	0.5	32	2,315.3	886
Interbank foreign exchange market: NBS + transactions between Slovak banks	1,747.6	75.5	368	555.7	24.0	486	12.1	0.5	32	2,315.3	886
Transactions between Slovak and foreign banks	5,985.2	87.2	859	865.5	12.6	626	12.2	0.2	13	6,862.9	1,498
Foreign exchange market in the SR - total	7,732.8	84.3	1,227	1,421.1	15.5	1,112	24.3	0.3	45	9,178.2	2,384

**Average Monthly Exchange Rates of SKK**

Midpoint rate	2000							2001					
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
FRF	6.466	6.485	6.480	6.563	6.661	6.539	6.632	6.663	6.663	6.664	6.625	6.584	6.529
1000 ITL	21.905	21.969	21.953	22.232	22.566	22.154	22.466	22.571	22.573	22.576	22.445	22.306	22.121
100 JPY	42.104	41.934	43.296	46.310	47.025	46.059	43.475	39.869	40.800	39.652	39.364	40.450	41.147
CAD	30.258	30.569	31.615	33.298	33.752	32.522	31.865	30.972	31.173	30.844	31.194	32.005	32.862
NLG	19.246	19.303	19.289	19.534	19.828	19.466	19.740	19.832	19.833	19.836	19.721	19.599	19.436
ATS	3.082	3.091	3.089	3.129	3.175	3.117	3.161	3.176	3.176	3.177	3.158	3.139	3.113
DEM	21.686	21.749	21.734	22.010	22.341	21.933	22.241	22.345	22.347	22.350	22.220	22.083	21.899
CHF	27.160	27.423	27.403	28.122	28.866	28.182	28.744	28.589	28.470	28.449	28.438	28.160	28.132
USD	44.735	45.179	46.871	49.383	50.957	50.146	48.639	46.535	47.383	47.951	48.711	49.324	50.156
GBP	67.456	68.189	69.950	70.810	74.028	71.530	70.929	68.873	68.938	69.349	69.895	70.308	70.340
EUR	42.413	42.537	42.508	43.048	43.694	42.897	43.501	43.703	43.707	43.713	43.459	43.191	42.831
CZK	1.178	1.194	1.202	1.215	1.239	1.239	1.250	1.244	1.262	1.264	1.258	1.256	1.261

**Average Quarter Exchange Rates of SKK**

Midpoint rate	1999					2000					2001	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year	Q1	Q2
FRF	6.626	6.922	6.778	6.575	6.725	6.411	6.443	6.507	6.611	6.493	6.663	6.578
1000 ITL	22.447	23.450	22.963	22.275	22.783	21.719	21.828	22.045	22.396	21.995	22.573	22.285
100 JPY	33.226	35.570	37.382	39.748	36.507	39.826	42.430	43.788	45.610	42.887	40.085	40.352
CAD	25.627	29.159	28.541	28.185	27.888	29.303	30.573	31.796	32.757	31.092	30.991	32.048
NLG	19.723	20.604	20.177	19.572	20.018	19.083	19.179	19.370	19.678	19.326	19.834	19.581
ATS	3.159	3.300	3.231	3.134	3.206	3.056	3.071	3.102	3.151	3.095	3.176	3.136
DEM	22.223	23.216	22.734	22.053	22.555	21.502	21.610	21.825	22.172	21.775	22.347	22.063
CHF	27.176	28.387	27.753	26.957	27.567	26.162	27.022	27.634	28.597	27.344	28.504	28.237
USD	38.756	42.949	42.415	41.505	41.417	42.589	45.254	47.099	49.972	46.200	47.287	49.420
GBP	63.264	69.028	67.840	67.703	66.976	68.390	69.268	69.641	72.232	69.874	69.057	70.190
EUR	43.464	45.406	44.463	43.131	44.115	42.054	42.265	42.686	43.365	42.589	43.708	43.151
CZK	1.169	1.208	1.221	1.187	1.196	1.176	1.165	1.204	1.242	1.197	1.256	1.258

**Average Monetary Base of the NBS**

(Sk billions)

	2000							2001					
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>SOURCES OF THE MONETARY BASE</b>	108.23	102.31	104.50	107.62	109.17	110.67	113.60	104.66	103.74	103.43	104.26	106.57	109.24
Autonomous factors	147.18	150.16	155.13	162.93	169.92	165.90	167.65	167.92	167.42	170.78	173.73	173.67	164.49
Net foreign assets	156.82	154.36	176.84	185.71	188.22	184.84	180.57	174.58	174.05	175.01	181.95	181.33	173.65
Reserves	182.87	180.40	203.04	208.37	210.19	201.69	196.54	189.42	189.09	189.49	196.33	195.98	188.57
Foreign liabilities	26.05	26.04	26.20	22.66	21.96	16.85	15.97	14.84	15.04	14.48	14.37	14.66	14.92
Net credit to Government	-26.85	-24.74	-23.44	-18.60	-17.55	-22.72	-17.31	-16.40	-16.87	-14.64	-13.34	-13.70	-18.35
Other assets net	17.21	20.54	1.74	-4.17	-0.75	3.78	4.38	9.74	10.24	10.42	5.11	6.04	9.19
Monetary policy factors <sup>1/</sup>	-38.95	-47.84	-50.63	-55.31	-60.75	-55.23	-54.04	-63.26	-63.68	-67.36	-69.47	-67.10	-55.25
Credit to banks (excl. redistribution loans)	1.05	0.95	0.81	0.74	0.65	0.58	0.60	0.56	0.50	0.43	0.33	0.19	0.08
Bills of exchange	1.05	0.95	0.81	0.74	0.65	0.58	0.60	0.56	0.50	0.43	0.33	0.19	0.08
Holdings of securities	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.15	0.00
Treasury bills	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other government securities	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.15	0.00
NBS (Central Bank) bills	60.38	91.61	90.12	98.12	96.12	91.53	105.68	84.90	101.85	107.05	122.40	124.99	112.15
of which: in NBS portfolio	21.49	45.12	40.11	43.24	35.55	36.20	51.89	23.30	39.34	39.92	53.66	58.48	57.60
Overnight deposits with NBS <sup>2/</sup>	1.14	2.30	1.42	1.16	0.83	0.61	0.85	2.21	1.67	0.68	1.07	0.93	0.78
<b>USE OF MONETARY BASE <sup>3/</sup></b>	108.23	102.31	104.50	107.62	109.17	110.67	113.60	104.66	103.74	103.43	104.26	106.57	109.24
Currency in circulation	66.73	67.98	69.21	70.74	71.45	72.48	75.93	75.48	74.20	73.78	74.04	75.45	77.50
Reserves of banks	41.50	34.33	35.29	36.89	37.72	38.19	37.67	29.18	29.54	29.64	30.22	31.12	31.73
Required reserves	42.31	34.78	35.31	36.72	37.56	38.10	37.66	29.23	29.50	29.59	29.94	31.06	31.66
Excess reserves	-0.81	-0.45	-0.02	0.17	0.16	0.09	0.01	-0.04	0.04	0.05	0.28	0.06	0.07

1/ Including NBS bills in the portfolios of commercial banks and overnight deposits with the NBS.

2/ With effect from April 2000, overnight sterilisation REPO tenders were replaced with overnight deposits by banks with the NBS.

3/ Use of monetary base = Reserve money = Currency in circulation + Reserves of banks

**Shortened Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks as at 31 May 2001**  
*(Banks and branches of foreign banks operating in the SR in total)*

(Sk thousands)

ASSETS	Accumulated depreciation and provisions	Slovak crown		Foreign currency		Total
		Residents	Non-residents	Residents	Non-residents	
<b>Total assets</b>	103,027,615	767,447,288	40,887,347	79,833,006	90,383,238	875,523,264
Cash items		7,513,828	276	9,013	3,999,589	11,522,706
Cash		7,309,080			3,617,332	10,926,412
Gold						
Other cash items		204,748	276	9,013	382,257	596,294
Accounts of issuing banks and postal checking accounts		36,821,567			1,430	36,822,997
Money reserve accounts with the NBS		33,982,842				33,982,842
Accounts of other banks	1,331,080	36,332,165	30,197,090	10,344,799	64,788,456	140,331,430
Current accounts with other banks		705,619	56	210,392	2,546,525	3,462,592
Credits provided		1,094,011	800,000		1,144,865	3,038,876
Time deposits with other banks		34,304,328	28,663,940	10,131,801	59,686,970	132,787,039
Current accounts of other banks			733,094	2,606	8	735,708
Transfers of funds between banks		189,393			5,211	194,604
Classified claims on banks	1,331,080	38,814			1,404,877	112,611
of which: short-term claims	1,231,051				1,231,051	
interest on outstanding loans credited to accounts	79,445				79,680	235
Claims in respect of securities and other items	5,772	3,683,437	155,355	114		3,833,134
Standard credits to customers		133,517,365	1,011,174	38,331,624	2,300,739	175,160,902
Credits for commercial claims		3,720,800	434	1,927,036	718,548	6,366,818
Short-term credits		42,797,317	732,204	16,912,792	116,038	60,558,351
Medium-term credits		52,933,611	110,830	8,017,820	806,348	61,868,609
Long-term credits		34,065,637	167,706	11,473,976	659,805	46,367,124
Other claims on customers		1,262,853	71	168,150	219,459	1,650,533
Current accounts of customers - debit balances, overdrafts		12,062,070	268,550	4,030,413	266,676	16,627,709
Standard claims with reserve (customers)		29,099,061	112,770	6,234,549	200,097	35,646,477
Classified claims (customers)	65,341,695	77,944,115	619,463	2,698,227	775,067	16,695,177
of which: interest on outstanding loans credited to accounts	7,960,235	9,011,985	8,865	42,957	30,999	1,134,571
Sub-standard claims	790,040	3,669,604	582,822	877,508	403,711	4,743,605
Doubtful and controversial claims	3,277,828	7,421,600	76	696,904	37,740	4,878,492
Loss-making claims	61,273,827	66,852,911	36,565	1,123,815	333,616	7,073,080
Other receivables		250	566,106	192		566,548
Accounts of public authorities, local governments, state funds and other funds	395,332	10,613,717		1,148,614		11,366,999
Loans to public authorities of the SR				290,154		290,154
Loans to social insurance funds						
Loans to local governments	359,360	3,522,063				3,162,703
Loans to other funds	35,972	3,931,445				3,895,473
Loans to state funds		3,160,209		858,460		4,018,669
Stock		232,702				232,702
Claims in respect of collections of money		7,147	15	320,589	75,247	402,998
Branches and representative offices		3,631	20	306		3,957
Claims and other suspense accounts	5,156,050	24,078,129	733,824	1,001,595	693,987	21,351,485
Claims in respect of own securities						
Securities for intervention and trading purposes		1,047,775		22,705	11,250	1,081,730
Securities in portfolio	3,368,814	199,081,497	4,258,343	10,409,495	10,350,335	220,730,856
Investment securities and deposits	2,384,923	103,792,192	2,964,290	5,104,734	6,190,121	115,666,414
Foreign branches					510,785	510,785
Tangible fixed assets	19,477,615	45,919,283				26,441,668
Acquisition of fixed assets	50,481	3,379,546		7,887		3,336,952
Tangible fixed assets leased	1,478	1,914				436
Intangible fixed assets	5,514,375	7,070,202				1,555,827
Special agenda commissioned						
Accumulated depreciation and provisions	75,812,276	74,776,408	1,035,868			

**Shortened Balance Sheet of Commercial Banks as at 31 May 2001**  
*(Banks and branches of foreign banks operating in the SR in total)*

(Sk thousands)

LIABILITIES	Slovak crown		Foreign currency		Total
	Residents	Non-residents	Residents	Non-residents	
<b>Total liabilities</b>	694,364,902	22,331,161	121,481,266	37,345,935	875,523,264
Accounts of issuing banks and postal checking accounts	35,713,798		448,703		36,162,501
Accounts with issuing banks	1,955,956				1,955,956
Loan received from issuing banks	33,757,842		448,703		34,206,545
of which: Redistribution loans	22,845,993				22,845,993
Refinancing loans	3,125,474				3,125,474
of which: Lombard loans					
Accounts of other banks	38,952,417	1,952,228	10,338,000	15,824,014	67,066,659
Current accounts with other banks	95			928,070	928,165
Current accounts with other banks	698,558	1,123,960	206,199	7,876,137	9,904,854
Transfers on accounts between banks	2,685,971	4		154,542	2,840,517
Credits received	1,327,798			3,121,378	4,449,176
Time deposits of other banks	34,239,995	828,264	10,131,801	3,743,887	48,943,947
Liabilities from securities and other items	39,094,851			2,081	39,096,932
Deposits and loans received from customers	459,278,331	2,876,702	95,846,358	4,319,417	562,320,808
Current accounts of customers	82,231,634	1,303,091	24,615,240	2,060,752	110,210,717
Time deposits of customers	214,851,570	906,938	62,028,841	2,160,595	279,947,944
Savings deposits	148,910,471	110,664	8,701,276	56,306	157,778,717
Giro accounts	12,332,931	28,677	2,991		12,364,599
Demand deposits on passbooks	22,896,162	17,927	5,778,098	32,734	28,724,921
Other short-term savings deposits	47,702,737	48,637	2,893,755	23,572	50,668,701
Medium-term savings deposits	25,454,979	15,260	26,432		25,496,671
Long-term savings deposits	40,523,662	163			40,523,825
Credits received from customers	13,284,656	556,009	501,001	41,764	14,383,430
Other liabilities to customers	8,342,882	3,090	3,185,708	172,393	11,704,073
Certificates of deposits and similar securities issued	6,285,339	12,460	579,328		6,877,127
Deposits for specific purposes	1,129,484	44,477	923,963	102,395	2,200,319
Other special liabilities	1,948	17	1,654	53	3,672
Accounts of public authorities, local governments, state funds and other funds	31,409,662		8,395,997		39,805,659
Deposits of extra-budgetary funds of public authorities	4,469,838		499,264		4,969,102
Deposits of social insurance funds	5,842,498		39		5,842,537
Deposits of local governments	5,995,100		146,836		6,141,936
Deposits of other funds	7,121,304		7,749,853		14,871,157
Deposits of State funds	1,539,102				1,539,102
Liabilities from collections	143,297	12	372,708	48,263	564,280
Branches and representative offices	749,406		306		749,712
Adjustment and other suspense accounts	19,628,146	242,840	1,123,010	472,224	21,466,220
Liabilities from own securities	735,169	63,275	15,712		814,156
Liabilities from trading in securities and financial derivatives	12,795	540	12,540	15,619	41,494
Liabilities from unpaid securities	63,400				63,400
Subsidies and funds of similar nature	2,546,171		131,196		2,677,367
Bonds issued	6,900,900				6,900,900
Long-term borrowings of special nature				9,586,630	9,586,630
Reserves	22,498,576		106,088	169,570	22,774,234
Funds allocated from profits	12,913,719	21,276	-5	31,960	12,966,950
Share capital	49,477,298	17,114,244		6,601,316	73,192,858
Long-term liabilities of foreign banks' branches to head offices		1,399,229		3,469,294	4,868,523
Share premium funds	879,836	20,743			900,579
Other capital funds	3,165,013	23,961			3,188,974
Gains / losses from valuation of property shares and deposits	346,069			1,929	347,998
Own shares issued to reduce share capital					
Gains / losses from revaluation of share capital and deposits in foreign currency	3,769	3,201		916,483	923,453
Retained earnings from previous years (+)	8,274,962				8,274,962
Accumulated losses from previous years (-)	-53,579,386				-53,579,386
Profit and loss account (+, -)	6,438,677				6,438,677
Profit or loss in process of approval (+, -)	-2,646,940				-2,646,940

**Monthly Profit and Loss Account of Commercial Banks**  
*(Banks and branches of foreign banks operating in the SR in total)*

(Sk thousands)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	
	December	December	December	March	May
<b>EXPENSES</b>					
Expenses on financial operations:	140,764,053	122,849,070	157,946,828	46,477,526	45,080,429
Cash and interbank transactions	27,674,497	16,886,692	13,463,563	2,485,015	4,047,830
Transactions with customers	41,984,284	45,313,557	37,248,356	8,044,959	13,160,925
Financial leasing	1,247	310	521	89	123
Bond issues	1,503,370	1,182,563	822,024	170,260	284,024
Transactions in securities	8,777,061	8,069,421	46,089,276	22,525,522	4,827,641
Foreign exchange transactions	59,934,197	49,354,333	58,442,371	12,983,516	22,334,828
Other operations	889,397	2,042,194	1,880,717	268,165	425,058
General administrative expenses	19,509,639	19,927,703	20,763,501	4,617,466	8,121,795
Additions to reserves and provisions	32,724,719	87,361,705	107,800,384	5,344,830	9,064,591
Other operating expenses	5,511,122	9,623,907	13,692,057	2,614,704	4,090,740
Extraordinary expenses	879,394	1,112,765	936,356	127,024	162,806
Income tax	1,838,300	789,773	781,072	36,065	78,438
Profit for the period	5,171,233	3,766,769	15,795,169	4,781,920	6,790,944
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES, PLUS PROFIT</b>	<b>206,398,460</b>	<b>245,431,692</b>	<b>317,715,367</b>	<b>63,999,535</b>	<b>73,389,743</b>
<b>INCOME</b>					
Income from financial operations:	172,224,785	148,189,600	188,596,370	54,518,381	58,910,608
Cash and interbank transactions	29,599,705	18,026,666	15,342,223	3,529,108	6,010,053
Transactions with customers	51,793,364	47,824,863	43,654,164	8,913,513	14,121,888
Financial leasing	1,477	393	584	94	132
Transactions in securities	23,277,829	24,742,031	63,969,537	27,631,950	13,752,156
Foreign exchange transactions	65,434,935	54,748,440	63,676,495	14,246,643	24,526,646
Other operations	2,117,475	2,847,207	1,953,367	197,073	499,733
Use of reserves and provisions	20,648,238	61,194,757	113,047,024	8,403,984	13,609,963
Other operating income	3,518,246	2,134,893	2,340,107	234,601	364,510
Extraordinary income	1,157,643	623,957	2,314,257	136,463	152,395
Loss for the period	8,849,548	33,288,485	11,417,609	706,106	352,267
<b>TOTAL INCOME, PLUS LOSS</b>	<b>206,398,460</b>	<b>245,431,692</b>	<b>317,715,367</b>	<b>63,999,535</b>	<b>73,389,743</b>