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## 1. Introduction

Both consumer prices and the prices of the components of core inflation remained unchanged in October. The 12-month rate of consumer-price inflation reached 2.9%, with core inflation accounting for 1.30 percentage points. The rate of core inflation reached 1.7% 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 4.8 billion in October, to Sk 662.0 billion. The year-on-year growth rate of M2 reached 9.4%. Slovak-crown deposits, as a component of the M2 monetary aggregate, grew in October by Sk 5.3 billion, giving a year-on-year increase of 8.1%.

The volume of loans to households and enterprises (at fixed exchange rates from 1 January 1993, adjusted time series) grew month-on-month by Sk 2.7 billion in October, representing a year-on-year increase of 7.9% for ex-ante and 12.0% for ex-post adjustment (for more detailed information on the adjustment of time series, see Chapter 3.1. Monetary Aggregates).

The average interest rate on loans provided in September rose by 0.1 of a percentage point (to 9.5%), while the average rate for the total volume of loans remained unchanged, at 9.6%.

The foreign exchange reserves of the NBS increased by US\$ 150.7 million (at current exchange rates) in October. At the end of the month, the volume of foreign exchange reserves was 5.5 times greater than the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia over the first nine months of 2002.

At the end of October, the deficit in the State Budget of the SR stood at Sk 39.9 billion.

The balance of payments on current account for the period January to August 2002 resulted in a deficit of Sk 47.7 billion, due primarily to the negative balance of trade (Sk 52.7 billion). Over the same period, the capital and financial account generated, according to preliminary data, a surplus of Sk 147.5 billion.

In October, the overall sterilisation position of the NBS vis-à-vis the banking sector stood at Sk 123.9 billion, representing an increase of Sk 9.3 billion compared with the figure for September.

On 29 October, the Bank Board of the National Bank of Slovakia lowered the limit rate for two-week NBS repo tenders by 0.25 of a percentage point (to 8.0%), while leaving the rates of interest for overnight transactions unchanged, i.e. at 6.5% for sterilisation and 9.5% for refinancing purposes.

On 15 November, the Bank Board of the NBS cut the key money market rates of the National Bank of Slovakia by 1.5 percentage points, i.e. the limit rate for two-week NBS repo tenders from 8.0 to 6.5%; the rate for sterilisation operations from 6.5 to 5.0%; and that for overnight refinancing transactions from 9.5 to 8.0%.

## 2. Inflation

### 2.1. Consumer price index

Consumer prices remained unchanged in October. Price developments were determined by regulated prices and food prices. Regulated prices increased by 0.2%, while food prices fell by 0.3%. On a year-on-year basis, consumer prices increased by 2.9%, which was 0.1 of a percentage point more than in the previous month. The average rate of inflation since the beginning of the year was 3.3%.

*Price levels were at a standstill in October*

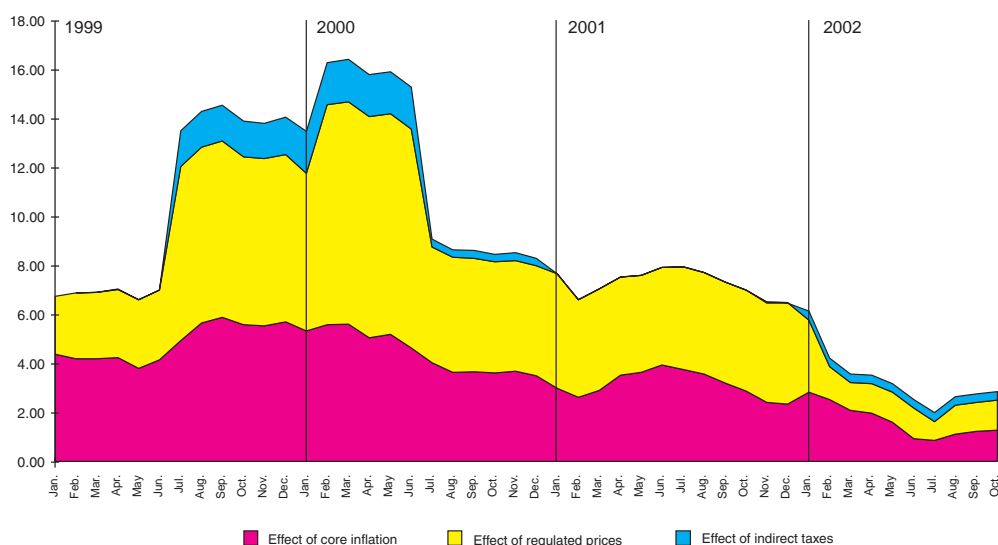
*The 12-month rate of core inflation accelerated slightly*

The prices of the components of core inflation remained unchanged month-on-month, with net inflation reaching 0.1%. On a year-on-year basis, the rate of core inflation increased by 0.1 of a percentage point in comparison with September, to 1.7%. The course of core inflation reflected the favourable trend in food prices and the absence of cost factors. The price of foodstuffs and market services fell in October, while the price of tradeable goods rose slightly.

*Food prices fell both month-on-month and year-on-year*

Food prices fell by 0.3% in October, while the individual components followed different trends. The price of processed foodstuffs increased, while that of unprocessed foods fell.

**Structure of the 12-month rate of inflation (%)**



Of processed foodstuffs, the steepest increase was recorded, as in the previous month, in the price of eggs (more than 7%). Of unprocessed foods, meat prices showed only a moderate increase (0.1%) and remained, despite a rise in the last few months, below the level of the same period a year earlier. Vegetable prices recorded, after four months of a seasonal fall, an increase again (3.3%), while the average price of potatoes fell further, by 8.0% in October. The main factor behind the fall in the price of unprocessed foodstuffs was a fall in fruit prices (more than 10%). This sub-category saw not only a seasonal fall in the price of apple, but a fall in the price of tropical fruit as well.

On a year-on-year basis, food prices fell by 0.2%, due mainly to the volatile prices of unprocessed foodstuffs, which recorded a fall of 4.1% compared with the same period a year earlier. The rate of increase in the price of processed foodstuffs stood at 2.9%.

*Net inflation was stable*

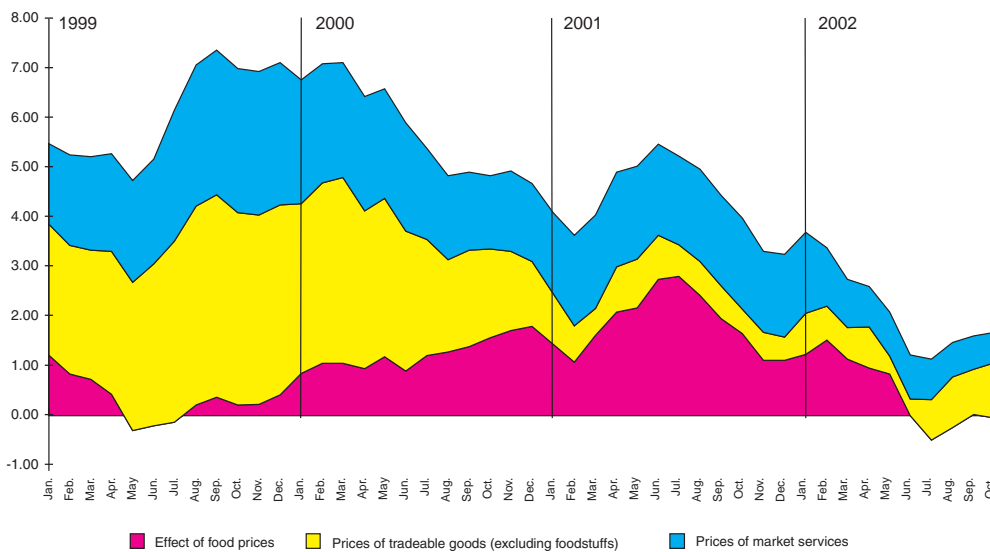
The prices of the components of net inflation followed a stable course of development: they increased month-on-month by 0.1% and year-on-year by 2.4%. The stability of price development was confirmed by prices in the individual segments.

*Tradeable goods and market services were without inflationary pressure*

The price of tradeable goods rose by 0.2% in October, with the steepest increase recorded in the price of clothing and footwear. The greatest fall took place in prices in postal and telecommunications services, due to a fall in the price of mobile phones. Fuel prices fell month-on-month by 0.3%, due to an appreciation in the exchange rate of the Slovak crown to the US dollar and a fall in oil prices after the easing of tension in the Middle East. On a year-on-year basis, fuel prices recorded a fall of 0.1%.

The rate of year-on-year increase in the prices of tradeable goods accelerated to 2.3%, from 1.9% in September.

**Structure of the 12-month rate of core inflation (%)**



The moderate month-on-month fall in prices for market services (0.1%) was a reflection of a seasonal fall in the price of accommodation services and domestic recreation. On a year-on-year basis, the price of market services recorded an increase of 2.6% (compared with 2.8% in September).

Net inflation, excluding the effect of indirect taxes and fuel prices, showed stable dynamics on a year-on-year basis and recorded an increase of 2.6% (compared with 2.7% in September).

**Consumer Prices in October 2002**

Structure of the consumer basket	Constant weight in %	Change compared with		
		September 2002	October 2001	December 2001
<b>Total in %</b>	100.0	0.0	2.9	2.7
<b>Regulated prices in %</b>	21.1	0.2	5.4	4.6
<i>Share of total, in % points</i>		0.05	1.25	1.07
Effect of changes in indirect taxes on non-regulated prices				
<i>Share of total, in % points</i>		0.00	0.35	0.41
<b>Core inflation in %</b>	78.9	0.0	1.7	1.6
<i>Share of total, in % points</i>		0.00	1.30	1.22
of which: Food prices in %	21.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4
<i>Share of total, in % points</i>		-0.07	-0.03	-0.08
<b>Net inflation (excluding the effect of changes in indirect taxes) in %</b>	55.0	0.1	2.4	2.3
<i>Share of total, in % points</i>		0.07	1.33	1.30

Source: Statistical Office of the SR

Regulated prices increased month-on-month by 0.2% in October, due to a rise in the price of pharmaceuticals, when the Ministry of Finance of the SR issued a decree stipulating the range of regulated prices in the health service. The date of coming into effect of the decree was shifted from September to October. As a result of an increase in charges for after-school care, regulated prices in education increased.

*Increase in regulated prices in the health service*

According to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), the steepest increases in October were recorded in prices in the health service (3.2%); the price of clothing and footwear (0.9%); and prices in education (0.7%). Prices also rose in the categories 'furniture, household equipment, and standard maintenance of flats' (by 0.3%); 'alcoholic beverages, and tobacco' (by 0.1%); and 'miscellaneous goods and services' (by 0.1%). Prices levels fell in the following categories: foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages (by 0.3%); transport; postal and telecommunications services; leisure and culture; and hotels, cafés, and restaurants (equally by 0.1%). Prices remained unchanged in dwelling, water, electricity, gas and other fuels.

## 2.2. Producer prices in September 2002

*Year-on-year increase in industrial producer prices, ...*

In September, industrial producer prices recorded a month-on-month increase of 0.1% on average, due to a rise in the price of industrial products (0.3%). The price of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water remained at the level of August, while the price of mining and quarrying products fell by 1.4% in comparison with the previous month.

### *Producer price indices in September 2002*

	Previous period = 100		Same period a year earlier = 100			
	August 2002	September 2002	August 2002	September 2002	September 2001	Jan. – Sep. 2002
Industrial producer prices	100.0	100.1	102.1	102.3	104.8	102.1
– Price of industrial products	100.1	100.3	101.3	101.8	102.3	100.4
– Price of mining and quarrying products	101.5	98.6	109.4	108.6	106.4	107.0
– Price of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water	99.6	100.0	104.5	104.6	116.6	107.9
Price of construction work	100.2	100.4	104.9	105.2	106.4	105.1
Price of building materials	100.0	100.1	102.8	102.8	106.8	103.3
Price of agricultural products	x	x	99.1	99.6	106.7	99.5
– Price of plant products	x	x	100.2	100.9	106.5	99.2
– Price of animal products	x	x	98.2	98.9	106.9	99.8

*x – Not monitored by the Statistical Office of the SR.*

In industrial production, the most significant increase took place in the price of refined oil products (3.6%). This can be attributed to the continued rise in oil prices on the world market, caused by the low supplies of oil, coupled with uncertainty on the market before the meeting of OPEC (19 September), at which a decision was to be made on an increase in oil production for the last quarter of 2002. The member states of OPEC agreed to keep production quotas unchanged despite concern in oil importing countries about the effect of increased energy prices on the world economy. The representatives of OPEC justified this decision with the fact that the price of oil is kept at a high level by the threat of war in the Middle East and not by a shortage of oil on the market.

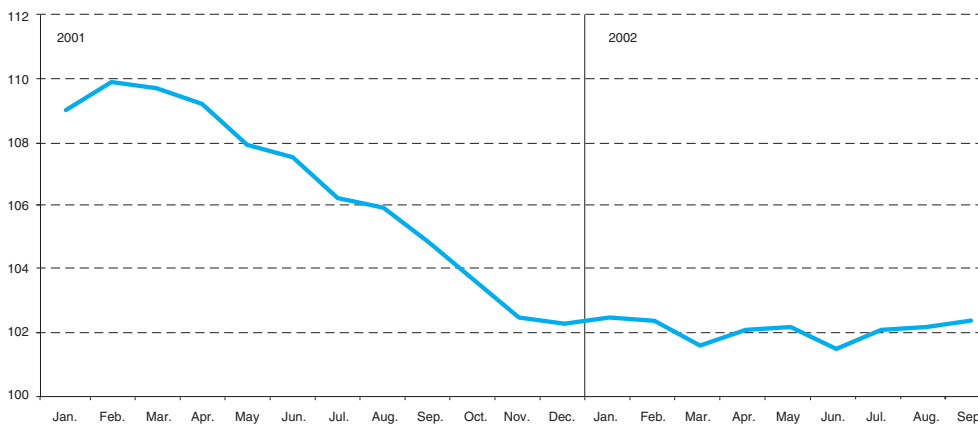
From the point of view of domestic cost factors, the increase in industrial producer prices took place mostly in food prices, which were 0.5% higher than in the previous month. The steepest increases were recorded (as in the previous month) in the price of meat and meat products (2.5%) and that of processed fish and fish products (0.7%). A moderate increase was recorded in the price of dairy products (0.1%), which reversed a five-month trend of fall. The dynamics of food prices were dampened by the lower price of processed fruit, vegetables, and industrially prepared animal fodder.

The prices of other industrial products remained unchanged in September. A fall was recorded only in the price of chemical products (0.7%) and paper goods (0.6%).

The year-on-year dynamics of industrial producer prices increased, from 2.1% in August to 2.3% in September, when the price of mining and quarrying products rose by 8.6% (compared with 9.4% in August) and that of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water by 4.6% (compared with 4.5% in August). The continued trend of gradual acceleration in the rate of increase in industrial producer prices in the second half of the year, is a reflection of developments in the prices of industrial products, the dynamics of which in September (1.8%) were 0.5 of a percentage point higher than in the previous month. The largest part in this development was played by a rise in the price of refined oil products (8.4%, compared with 5.2% in August) and processed foodstuffs (1.6%, compared with 1.1% in August).

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

**Industrial producer price development (same period a year earlier = 100)**



In September, construction prices rose month-on-month by 0.4%, representing an increase in year-on-year dynamics, from 4.9% in August to 5.2% in September. The price of materials and products used in construction rose month-on-month by 0.1%, due mainly to an increase in the price of materials used in new construction, modernisation, and reconstruction projects (0.1%). The steepest increase was recorded in the price of materials used in non-residential buildings (0.3%). The price of materials used in civil engineering structures fell by 0.1% in comparison with the previous period. On a year-on-year basis, the price of materials and products used in construction rose, as in August, by 2.8%.

Construction prices

Agricultural prices continued to fall on a year-on-year basis, by 0.4% in September, due to a fall in the price of animal products (1.1%). A different trend was recorded in the price of plant produce, which rose year-on-year by 0.9%. Of animal products, the greatest fall took place, as in the previous month, in the price of poultry (7.9% on average ) and pork (3.4%). In plant production, price levels rose for the third consecutive month, with the steepest increases being recorded in the price of oil-seed (9.5%) and legumes (2.3%). The marked increase in the price of plant produce was also supported by a gradual slowdown in the rate of fall in cereal prices (0.9%, compared with 2.0% in August).

Prices in agriculture

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

**3.1. Monetary aggregates**

In October, the development of monetary aggregates was unaffected by non-standard factors (inflow and allocation of privatisation proceeds). Loans to companies and households and net foreign assets continued to grow. A trend of growth was also recorded in the M2 money supply (after a slowdown in September). The increase in M2 took place in the foreign and domestic components of the money supply.

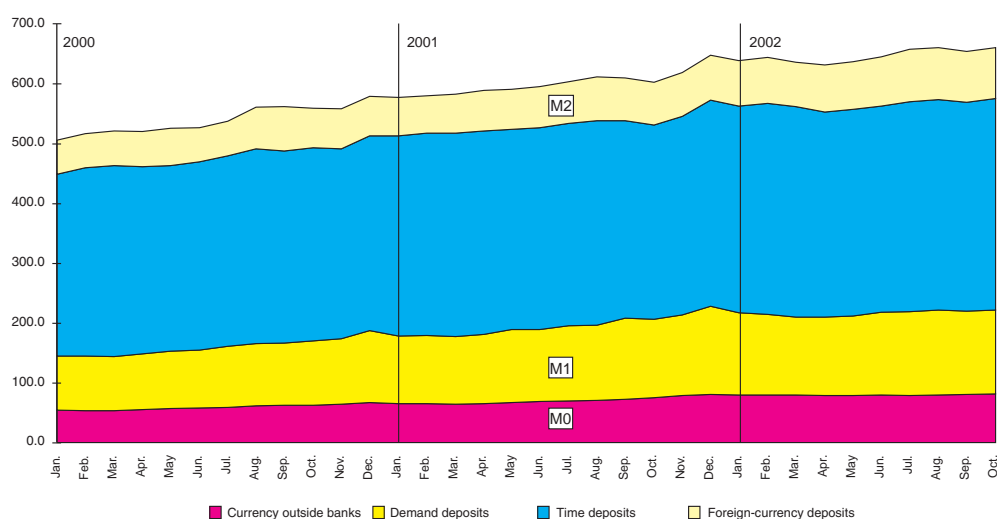
## Money supply (M2)

Increase in the year-on-year dynamics of M2

According to preliminary data, the M2 money supply (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) grew month-on-month by Sk 4.8 billion, to Sk 662.0 billion in October. The year-on-year rate of growth in M2 accelerated by 1.9 percentage points in comparison with September, to 9.4%. The marked increase in the year-on-year dynamics of M2 was caused by the cessation of reporting at Devín banka in October 2001, as a result of which the volume of deposits fell by Sk 12 billion for accounting purposes (in November 2001, deposits were repaid to customers by the Deposit Protection Fund in almost the total amount and thus became part of the money supply again). If reporting had not been ended at Devín banka, the year-on-year rate of growth in M2 would have reached 7.3% in October.

Since the beginning of the year, the money supply has increased by Sk 10.8 billion, due mainly to growth in foreign-currency deposits and time deposits. The volume of demand deposits fell in October.

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



	Month-on-month change (Sk billions)			Year-on-year change (%)		Change since the beginning of the year (Sk billions)
	September 2002	October 2002 <sup>*/</sup>	October 2001	September 2002	October 2002 <sup>*/</sup>	
Money supply [M2]	-5.9	4.7	-6.4	7.5	9.4	10.8
Money [M1]	-1.4	2.1	-0.4	6.6	7.8	-5.2
Currency outside banks [M0]	0.3	0.7	2.2	11.0	8.7	0.4
Demand deposits	-1.7	1.5	-2.6	4.2	7.4	-5.6
Quasi-money [QM]	-4.5	2.6	-6.0	7.9	10.2	16.0
Fixed-term deposits	-2.8	3.9	-6.1	5.2	8.4	7.4
Foreign-currency deposits	-1.7	-1.3	0.1	20.2	18.2	8.6
Crown deposits	-4.5	5.3	-8.7	4.9	8.1	1.8
- households	-1.4	1.7	-10.9	1.2	5.4	-6.4
- enterprises (incl. insurance co.)	-3.1	3.7	2.2	12.5	13.3	8.2

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



The month-on-month increase in the M2 money supply took place predominantly in the crown deposits of households and enterprises, mostly in time deposits. The development of time deposits during the second half of the year was characterised by an acceleration in the year-on-year rate of growth, which increased by 5.7 percentage points in comparison with June. On the other hand, demand deposits recorded a marked slowdown in year-on-year dynamics (by 8 points since June). Deposits in foreign currency fell on a month-on-month basis in October, but maintained the highest rate of growth within the components of the money supply. Currency in circulation outside banks recorded a month-on-month increase, which, however, was accompanied by a further fall in the year-on-year rate of growth (in comparison with March 2002, the year-on-year dynamics fell by 14 percentage points).

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

The volume of loans to households and enterprises grew month-on-month by Sk 2.7 billion, to Sk 320.9 billion in October. The increase took place in crown loans (Sk 1.9 billion) and loans in foreign currency, which grew by Sk 0.8 billion (to Sk 42.1 billion) after a moderate fall in September. Loans to enterprises increased in comparison with the previous month by Sk 1.4 billion and loans to households by Sk 0.5 billion.

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

Period	Time series recorded	Ex-ante adjustment (increasing current figures)	Ex-post adjustment (reducing figures in the past)
2001	October	-20.3%	5.0%
	November	-17.9%	6.6%
	December	-18.9%	5.4%
2002	January	-1.3%	4.9%
	February	-9.5%	6.2%
	March	-1.7%	7.2%
	April	-2.2%	6.8%
	May	-0.9%	7.7%
	June	-1.5%	7.2%
	July	-0.5%	7.9%
	August	-0.1%	8.2%
	September	0.4%	8.5%
	October	0.9%	7.9%

**Notes:**

1. Loans to households and enterprises are adjusted for the issue of restructuring bonds, balance-sheet items of banks which ceased to operate in 2000 (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.
2. The placing of Devín banka under receivership by the NBS led to the cessation of reporting at the end of September 2001; it was therefore necessary to adjust the volume of loans to include those of Devín banka (in the total amount of Sk 3.7 billion, of which crown loans to enterprises accounted for Sk 3.5 billion and loans in foreign currency Sk 0.2 billion).
3. The cancellation (without liquidation) of Konsolidačná banka, state financial institution (on 1 February 2002) and its takeover by Slovenská konsolidačná agentúra (a.s.), which is not a bank and comes under the public administration sector (central state administration), resulted in a fall of Sk 31.5 billion in loans to enterprises.

After moderate increases in previous months, the year-on-year dynamics of the analytical time series of loans to households and enterprises slowed in October according to both methods of adjustment. Similar development was recorded in April and June. The slowdown was caused by the so-called base effect, when the relatively stable course of month-on-month development in the time series in the current year is accompanied by a relatively marked increase in the base in the same period in the previous year.

Since the beginning of the year, loans have grown in volume by Sk 30.8 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 12.0% for ex-post and 7.9% for ex-ante adjustment (compared with 13.0 and 8.5% respectively in September).

**Comparison of the year-on-year dynamics of loans (year-on-year change in %)**

Method of adjustment:	2002			
	September		October	
	ex ante	ex post	ex ante	ex post
Loans in total:	8.5	13.0	7.9	12.0
Loans in Slovak crowns	8.7	8.5	8.2	13.1
- loans to enterprises	7.4	6.1	7.1	12.3
- loans to households	18.1	18.5	15.9	15.9
Loans in foreign currency	6.7	9.1	5.5	5.4

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

The volume of net credit to the Government (based on fixed 1993 exchange rates) grew month-on-month by Sk 0.9 billion in October, to Sk 237.4 billion. The moderate increase in the debtor position of the public sector was due primarily to a deterioration in current budgetary performance (Sk 7.7 billion), which was offset by an improvement in the budgets in local governments and social security funds, coupled with an increase in state financial assets. On 31 October, the State Budget resulted in a deficit of Sk 39.9 billion, with budget revenue amounting to Sk 182.8 billion and expenditure Sk 222.7 billion.

The total budget deficit consisted of a shortfall in the current budgetary performance of the State (Sk 25.3 billion) and a deficit resulting from the coverage of expenses incurred in connection with bank restructuring pursuant to Article 11 of Act No. 586/2001 Z.z. on the State Budget (Sk 14.6 billion).

Net credit to the Government (at fixed 1993 exchange rates), excluding the effects of government-bond issues for bank restructuring, the conversion of a redistribution loan to Konsolidačná banka (Consolidated Bank) into a loan to the public sector, and the deposit set aside for the reform of the pension system, increased year-on-year by Sk 40.9 billion (compared with Sk 42.8 billion in September), i.e. by 20.8%. The statistically recorded (unadjusted) volume of net credit to the Government fell year-on-year by Sk 64 billion in October, due mainly to the use of privatisation proceeds for pension reform (deposit with the NBS) and for servicing the national debt.

In October, the creditor position of the National Property Fund (FNM) vis-à-vis the banking sector fell by Sk 4.6 billion, from Sk 8.4 billion in September to Sk 3.8 billion, due mainly to the transfer of Sk 2.8 billion to state financial assets, the decision of the Government to provide funds for the repayment of government guarantees in the amount of Sk 0.5 billion, and the payment of interest on a fiduciary loan in the amount of Sk 0.4 billion in the first third of October. The fiduciary loan, which was drawn by the FNM from abroad in April 2001 for the redemption of privatisation bonds, was repaid in October. However, the repayment affected neither the net position of the FNM nor the volume of net foreign liabilities, since liabilities and assets fell by the same amount.

*Primary market for  
Treasury bills*

In October, the Ministry of Finance of the SR (MF SR) made five issues of Treasury bills in accordance with the issuing schedule for the period. All five issues had a maturity of 364 days and were auctioned with an unlimited issue-amount. At auction, demand for Treasury bills reached Sk 25.8 billion in October, but bills were placed on the market only in the amount of Sk 5.9 billion.

Treasury bills were realised in October with an average yield of 7.07% (a minimum of 7.06% and a maximum of 7.07%). The maximum yield achieved ranged from 6.79 to 7.29% over the course of the month. Of the total volume of Treasury bills sold, non-residents accounted for 99.92%.

In October, the volume of government securities in the holdings of non-residents (Treasury bills and government bonds in total, excluding loans to the FNM and SD Bratislava) fell month-on-month by Sk 1.7 billion (to Sk 12.4 billion) and year-on-year by Sk 5.3 billion. Since the beginning of the year, they have fallen in volume by Sk 5.0 billion.

**Government securities in the holdings of non-residents (Sk billion)**

	2002					
	1. 1.	30. 6.	31. 7.	31. 8.	30. 9.	31. 10.
Government securities in total	19.1	12.2	19.5	12.1	14.1	12.4
of which: Government bonds	18.9	10.7	16.2	12.1	14.1	12.4
Treasury bills	0.2	1.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Net foreign assets**

Net foreign assets (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) increased month-on-month by Sk 2.9 billion in October, to Sk 175.7 billion. The increase was due to a fall in the holdings of government bonds by non-residents, on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

The foreign exchange reserves of the NBS (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) increased month-on-month by Sk 4.4 billion, due mainly to repo operations conducted in the amount of Sk 3.0 billion and NBS transactions on the interbank foreign exchange market in the amount of Sk 1.0 billion.

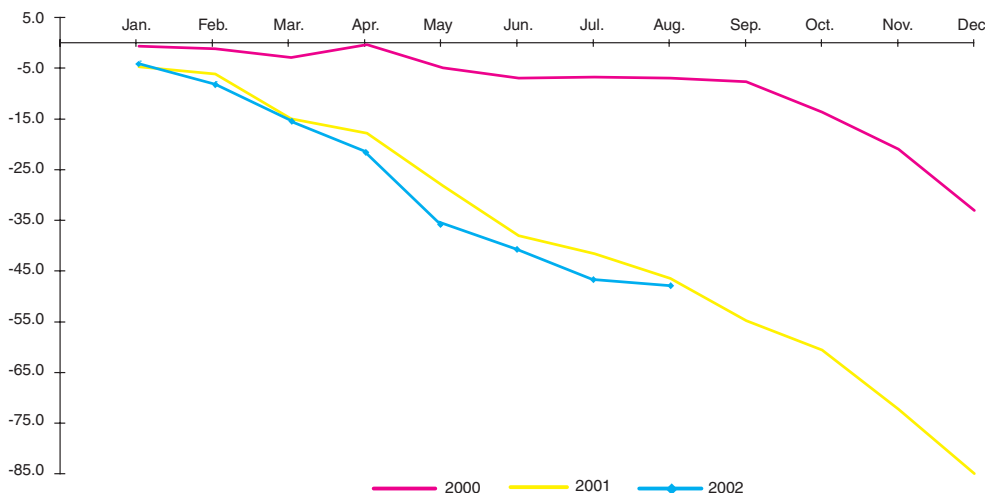
**3.2. Foreign trade**

**Balance of payments for January to August 2002**

The balance of payments on current account for the first eight months of the year resulted in a deficit of Sk 47.7 billion, which was Sk 0.7 billion more than in the same period in 2001. The increase in the size of the deficit was due mainly to deterioration in current transfers (a fall of Sk 2.3 billion in the positive balance), the balance of services (a fall of Sk 1.5 billion in the surplus), and the balance of income (an increase of Sk 2.0 billion in the year-on-year deficit). The only item that showed an improvement (Sk 5.1 billion), was the balance of trade.

*Current account deficit*

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



*Trade deficit* The balance of trade for January to August resulted in a deficit of Sk 52.7 billion. During that period, goods were exported from Slovakia in a total amount of Sk 419.0 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of Sk 13.4 billion, i.e. 3.3% (6.8% in USD and 3.9% in EUR). The volume of imports reached Sk 471.7 billion, which was Sk 8.3 billion (1.8%) more than in the same period a year earlier (5.3% in USD and 2.4% in EUR).

EXPORTS	Exports during	Share	Year-on-year	Proportion
	January to August	in total	change	of the change
	2002	exports		
	Sk billions	in %	Sk billions	in %
Raw materials	34.1	8.2	-1.3	-0.5
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	152.7	36.4	3.8	1.0
Machinery and transport equipment	167.4	39.9	4.0	1.1
Agricultural and industrial products	64.9	15.5	6.9	1.7
Exports in total	419.1	100.0	13.4	3.3

*Exports* As a result of growth in the export of motor vehicles, exports in the category 'machinery and equipment' reached, for the first time in 2002, the level of the same period a year earlier. Apart from motor vehicles, exports continued to grow in the categories 'electrical equipment, instruments, and appliances'; 'machines and equipment for telecommunications'; and 'machinery for power generation'.

The group of finished goods that made the most significant contribution to growth in exports, comprised furniture, clothing, footwear, cereal and sugar products, etc..

In the export of semi-finished goods, increases were recorded in rubber compounds and solutions, metal and non-metal products (lime, cement, glass). Iron and steel exports, which account for nearly 25% of this category, continued to decline.

IMPORTS	Imports during	Share	Year-on-year	Proportion
	January to August	in total	change	of the change
	2002	imports		
	Sk billions	in %	Sk billions	in %
Raw materials	75.4	16.0	-10.8	-2.3
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	146.4	31.0	9.4	2.0
Machinery and transport equipment	147.3	31.2	5.4	1.2
Finished products	102.6	21.8	4.3	0.9
of which:				
Agricultural and industrial goods	62.5	13.2	3.6	0.8
Automobiles	15.9	3.5	0.5	0.1
Machines and electrical consumer goods	24.2	5.1	0.2	0.0
Imports in total	471.7	100.0	8.3	1.8

*Imports* Imports continued to grow on a year-on-year basis. The only category were imports recorded a relatively marked fall, was that of raw materials. The fall in oil and gas imports was in large measure affected by the price of strategic raw materials on the world market (the price of oil fell year-on-year by 10.7% and that of gas by 23.8%).

Other imports (excluding the import of raw materials) grew in volume by 5.1%. The steepest increase took place in semi-finished goods (7.0%, i.e. Sk 9.4 billion). In the structure of semi-finished goods, increases in imports were recorded in plastics, rubber, paper, iron and steel, and especially in iron and steel products.

Continued growth was also recorded in the import of machines and finished industrial and agricultural products. The dynamics of machine imports (3.8%) were affected mainly by the import of audio-visual equipment. The growth in the import of finished products (4.4%), accompanied by growth in industrial and agricultural products, i.e. pharmaceuticals, clothing, footwear, books, toys, and various foodstuffs (6.1%), was affected significantly in the last few months by an increase in automobile imports (3.2%).

During the first eight months, the balance of services resulted in a surplus of Sk 12.5 billion, which was Sk 1.5 billion less than in the same period a year earlier. The most favourable trend was recorded in transport services, where income from freight (especially railway) transport continued to grow and expenses in other transport services to fall. The balance of transport resulted in a surplus of Sk 18.3 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of Sk 2.0 billion. The excess of growth in the spending of Slovak citizens on foreign travel (46.0%) over growth in income from foreign tourists (18.0%), led to a fall in the positive balance of tourism, to Sk 4.8 billion (from Sk 6.3 billion in 2001). As a result of an increase in the shortfall in business services and growth in payments in profit-earning operations in goods (direct re-export), agency and technical services, the deficit in 'other services in total' increased year-on-year by Sk 2.0 billion, to Sk 10.6 billion.

*Balance of services*

The balance of income resulted in a deficit of Sk 12.2 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of Sk 2.0 billion, which was caused by increased interest payments on securities and a gradual increase in the amount of dividends paid to foreign investors.

*Balance of income*

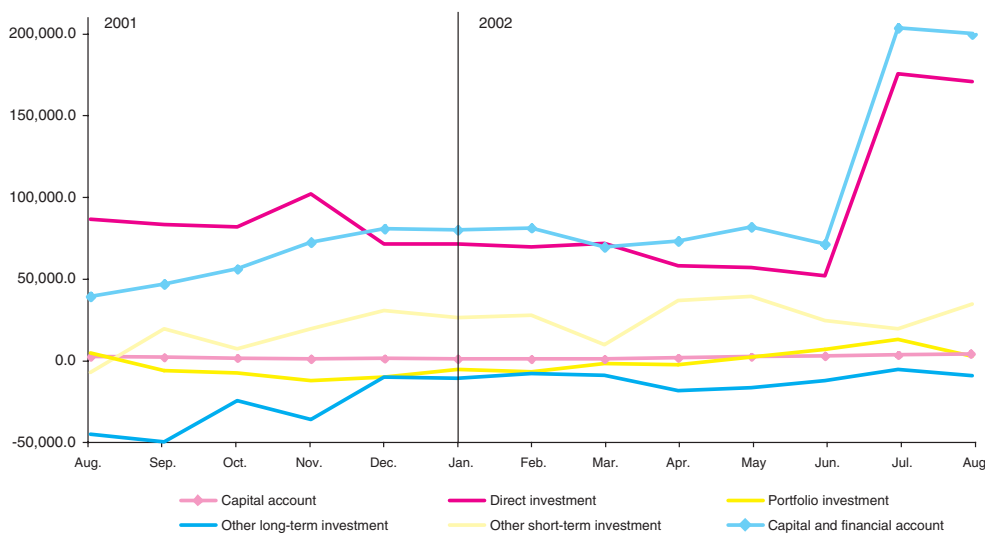
Another item that remained below the level of the same period of last year, was the balance of current transfers, which generated a surplus of Sk 4.8 billion over the eight months under review, which was Sk 2.3 billion less than in 2001. This was due to a fall in receipts of companies operating in the SR from unilateral transfers from abroad, which was reflected in the transfers of legal entities (e.g. benefits, damages, compensation from non-life insurance, etc.).

*Balance of current transfers*

The capital and financial account resulted in a surplus of Sk 147.5 billion, representing an increase of Sk 116.8 billion in comparison with the same period a year earlier.

*Capital and financial account*

**Development of the capital and financial account and its components (moving cumulative figures) (Sk millions)**



<i>Foreign direct investment</i>	Foreign direct investment in net terms (difference between FDI by foreign investors in Slovakia and FDI by Slovak investors abroad) amounted to Sk 137.5 billion. The capital stakes of foreign investors in Slovakia increased by Sk 147.3 billion (of which proceeds from the privatisation of SPP accounted for Sk 121.0 billion; proceeds from the privatisation of Slovenská poisťovňa Sk 6.4 billion; proceeds from the privatisation of Transpetrol Sk 3.5 billion; and the last payment for the privatisation of SLSP Sk 2.6 billion). Foreign direct investment, excluding privatisation, amounted to Sk 13.8 billion. Its distribution over sectors remained unchanged: trade, business services, transport, storage, and telecommunications accounted for more than half of the total increase in capital investment. Interest in investment in industry remained low in 2002, when industrial sectors absorbed roughly 13% of the total inflow of capital into the commercial sector over the eight months under review.
<i>Portfolio investment</i>	The inflow of funds in the form of portfolio investment amounted to Sk 7.0 billion. Portfolio investment on the liabilities side of the balance sheet, including the issue of domestic securities on foreign markets and trading in domestic shares and debt securities, reached Sk 2.3 billion. As to structure, a significant proportion comprised debt securities. Corporate and bank bonds were issued in the amount Sk 7.7 billion, mainly in the transport sector. In trading in crown-denominated government securities by non-residents, sales exceeded purchases, leading to an outflow of Sk 6.3 billion. The assets side was affected by the sale of foreign securities by commercial banks in the form of bonds and money market instruments (Sk 7.2 billion) and the purchase of securities on the part of entrepreneurial entities (Sk 2.4 billion).
<i>Other investments</i>	Other long-term investments recorded an outflow of Sk 7.3 billion. The fall in long-term funds took place on the liabilities side of the balance sheet and was caused by an excess of payments over drawings in the corporate and government (including the NBS) sectors.
<i>Short-term capital</i>	Short-term capital recorded an inflow of Sk 7.5 billion, due mainly to the activities of commercial banks, which caused a fall of almost Sk 18 billion in short-term assets. On the other hand, the continued provision of export credits by the corporate sector caused an outflow of Sk 6.6 billion in short-term assets. The outflow of funds in short-term liabilities caused by the payment of liabilities arising from repo operations (Sk 7.8 billion) was partly offset by an inflow of short-term funds into the corporate sector (Sk 3.8 billion).
<i>Foreign exchange reserves</i>	Since the beginning of the year, the foreign exchange reserves of the NBS have grown by Sk 108.2 billion, i.e. US\$ 2,404.1 million (excluding exchange-rate differentials). The crucial factors positively affecting revenues were proceeds from the privatisation activities of the Government. Expenditures were determined mainly by the servicing of the national debt by the Government and the NBS, central bank interventions in the interbank foreign exchange market, the repayment of liabilities arising from repo operations, and other expenses incurred in connection with cross-border payments effected on behalf of NBS customers.

**Balance of payments adjusted for the activities of the Government (Sk millions)**

	January to August 2002	
	Actual <sup>1/</sup>	Adjusted <sup>2/</sup>
Current account	-47,705.7	-40,996.3
Capital and financial account	147,549.6	-1,684.2
of which: FDI in Slovakia – capital participation	147,282.2	13,931.8
Unclassified items	8,317.8	8,317.8
Interventions by the NBS	x	9,128.3
Change in net foreign assets of commercial banks (- increase)	x	25,234.4
Change in NBS reserves (- increase)	-108,161.7	x

1/ Original balance of payments structure, i.e. effect of receipts and payments on NBS reserves.

2/ Adjusted for the effects of activities of the Government and the NBS, which do not affect the positions of commercial banks vis-à-vis non-residents and do not represent a viable source of finance for the current account; in the original structure of the balance of payments, they are included in the foreign exchange reserves of the NBS.

The revised capital and financial account resulted in a deficit of Sk 1.7 billion. Over the eight months under review, the net foreign assets of commercial banks (in both foreign currency and Sk) recorded a fall of Sk 25.2 billion; its increase in comparison with the period January to July was caused by increased loan repayments in the corporate sector and the sale of government bonds and Treasury bills by non-residents.

### External debt of Slovakia at 31 August 2002

At the end of August, the total gross external debt of the Slovak Republic amounted to US\$ 11,973.6 million, representing a fall of US\$ 236.3 million in comparison with the previous month. Per-capita gross external debt had reached US\$ 2,226 by the end of August. The share of short-term debt in the country's total gross external debt fell by 0.71% in comparison with July, to 28.65%.

<b>External Debt of the SR</b>	<b>(US\$ millions)</b>	
	1. 1. 2002	31. 8. 2002
Total external debt of the SR	11,380.5	11,973.6
Long-term external debt	8,143.0	8,542.7
Government and the NBS <sup>1/</sup>	3,625.1	3,678.2
Commercial banks	95.2	149.3
Entrepreneurial entities	4,422.7	4,715.2
Short-term external debt	3,242.5	3,430.9
Government and the NBS	168.6	0
Commercial banks	779.6	941.9
Entrepreneurial entities	2,289.3	2,489.0
Foreign assets	9,400.9	12,850.1
Net external debt	1,979.6	- 876.5

<sup>1/</sup> Including government agencies and municipalities.

The net external debt of Slovakia – expressed as the difference between gross foreign debt, i.e. US\$ 12.0 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\$ 12.8 billion (foreign exchange reserves of the NBS, foreign assets of commercial banks and the corporate sector – except capital participation), amounted to US\$ -0.9 billion (negative value) at the end of August. In this way, the Slovak Republic has become a net creditor vis-à-vis abroad. Since the beginning of 2002, the level of net external debt has fallen by US\$ 2.8 billion. The fall took place in the government sector (including the NBS) and was affected substantially by the privatisation proceeds of the Government.

*Net external debt*

### Current development

During the first nine months of 2002, foreign trade resulted in a deficit of Sk 60.7 billion, which was Sk 4.0 billion less than in the same period a year earlier. The relatively favourable trend from August discontinued in September and the rate of growth in imports remained behind the dynamics of exports. The trade deficit increased year-on-year by Sk 1.3 billion, to Sk 8.2 billion in September. Exports totalled Sk 58.2 billion, giving a year-on-year increase of 10.6% (i.e. Sk 5.7 billion). Imports increased year-on-year by 11.6% (i.e. Sk 6.9 billion), to Sk 66.4 billion in September.

*Balance of trade*

During the first nine months, goods were exported in the total amount of Sk 477.5 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of Sk 19.2 billion, i.e. 4.2% (8.4% in USD and 4.9% in EUR).

*Exports*

EXPORTS	Exports during	Share	Year-on-year	Proportion
	January to September	in total	change	of the change
	2002	exports		
	Sk billions	%	Sk billions	%
Raw materials	38.4	8.0	-1.7	-0.4
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	173.5	36.3	4.9	1.1
Machinery and transport equipment	191.0	40.0	7.5	1.6
Agricultural and industrial products	74.6	15.7	8.5	1.9
Exports in total	477.5	100.0	19.2	4.2

September saw a further increase in the export of motor vehicles, furniture, and machinery on a year-on-year basis. The growth in exports of motor vehicles and machinery, as well as the continued increase in exports of electrical machines, led to an increase in the year-on-year cumulative growth in exports in the category 'machinery and transport equipment' (to Sk 7.5 billion). In the category 'semi-finished goods', exports continued to grow in rubber, iron and steel, and plastics. In 'finished products', the strongest growth took place in the export of furniture.

*Imports* During the period January to September 2002, goods were imported in the amount of Sk 538.2 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of Sk 15.2 billion, i.e. 2.9% (7.0% in USD and 3.6% in EUR).

IMPORTS	Imports during	Share	Year-on-year	Proportion
	January to September	in total	change	of the change
	2002	imports		
	Sk billions	%	Sk billions	%
Raw materials	84.7	15.7	-11.2	-2.1
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	166.6	30.9	12.2	2.3
Machinery and transport equipment	169.0	31.5	8.6	1.6
Finished products	118.0	21.9	5.7	1.1
of which:				
Agricultural and industrial goods	71.2	13.2	4.2	0.8
Automobiles	18.5	3.4	0.8	0.2
Machines and electrical consumer goods	28.3	5.3	0.7	0.1
Imports in total	538.3	100.0	15.3	2.9

The marked increase in imports in September was concentrated in machines, audiovisual equipment, and motor vehicles. With regard to the structure of imports by category (raw materials, semi-finished goods, machines, and finished products), imports continued to fall on a year-on-year basis only in raw materials (Sk 11.2 billion), due to decline in oil and gas imports. The decline was due partly to a fall in the price of oil and gas, in connection with the growth in volume of these commodities (the price of oil fell year-on-year by 9.1% and that of gas by 22.8%).

The growth in machine imports was affected by an increase in the import of machinery and equipment used in power generation, machines and equipment for individual sectors, and in particular electrical machines and instruments. The continued growth in imports of semi-finished goods was, as in the previous months, concentrated in plastics, rubber, iron and steel, including iron and steel products. September also saw a marked increase in imports of all components of finished products (mainly clothing, footwear, automobiles, and electrical instruments for final consumption).

*Balance of services* Over the nine months under review, the balance of services resulted in a surplus of Sk 14.3 billion, representing a year-on-year fall of Sk 1.9 billion. The faster growth in



receipts than expenses caused the positive balance of foreign tourism to diminish year-on-year by Sk 0.8 billion, to Sk 6.4 billion. The unfavourable trend of development in 'other services in total' continued in September, due to a further fall in receipts from the export of these services. This resulted in a deficit of Sk 12.5 billion during January to September, representing a year-on-year increase of Sk 2.6 billion. Transport services generated a surplus of Sk 20.4 billion, a year-on-year increase of Sk 1.5 billion.

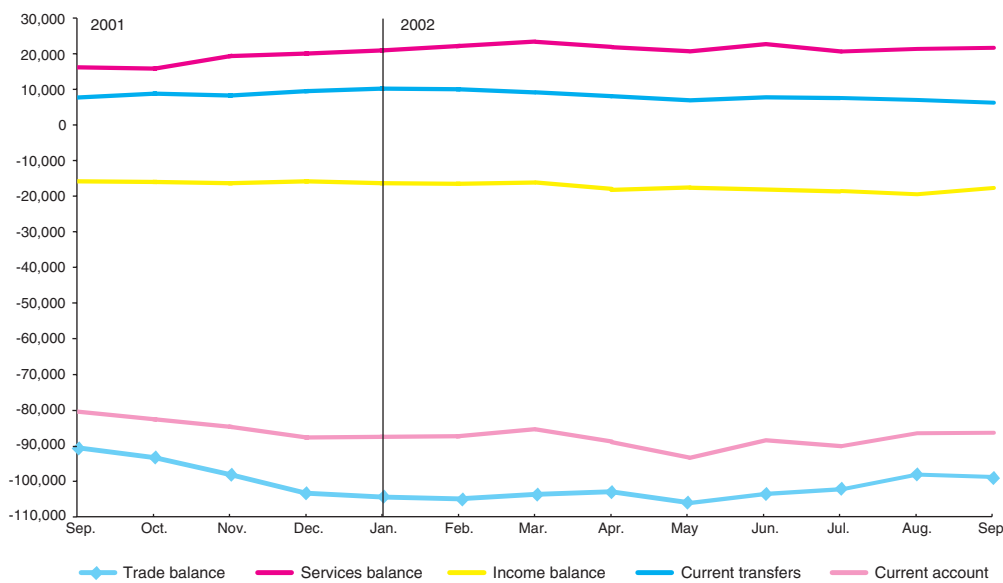
The balance of income resulted in a deficit Sk 14.6 billion, corresponding to a year-on-year increase of Sk 2.0 billion. The positive balance of current transfers again recorded only a minimal increase, to Sk 4.7 billion, which was Sk 3.2 billion less than in the same period a year earlier.

Balance of income

Over the nine months under review, the deficit in the current account increased year-on-year by Sk 3.1 billion, to Sk 56.3 billion.

Current account

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



**Development of the current account and its components in 2002 (Sk millions)**

	Monthly data									
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	
Trade balance <sup>1/</sup>	-5,748	-6,346	-7,328	-5,468	-10,880	-5,821	-6,876	-4,012	-8,248	
Services balance	1,316	1,981	1,913	460	152	2,603	1,515	2,577	1,812	
Income balance	-61	-326	-1,353	-1,939	-4,486	-2,967	-598	-493	-2,394	
Current transfers	504	633	-39	760	319	1,237	732	535	60	
Current account	-3,990	-4,058	-6,806	-6,188	-14,894	-4,948	-5,227	-1,393	-8,770	

	Moving 12-month cumulative data									
	Dec. 01	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
Trade balance <sup>1/</sup>	-103,205	-104,236	-104,760	-103,600	-102,582	-105,644	-103,068	-102,005	-97,838	-98,755
Services balance	23,185	24,080	22,894	24,193	22,684	21,780	23,833	21,595	22,330	22,569
Income balance	-15,115	-15,637	-15,869	-15,591	-17,432	-16,897	-17,379	-17,864	-18,683	-17,147
Current transfers	10,244	10,920	10,763	9,961	8,801	7,662	8,425	8,370	7,914	7,064
Current account	-84,892	-84,873	-86,972	-85,037	-88,529	-93,099	-88,189	-89,904	-86,277	-86,269

<sup>1/</sup> Monthly reports on foreign trade in 2002 (SO SR) – compiled in September.

<i>Foreign exchange reserves</i>	At the end of October, the total foreign exchange reserves of the NBS (at current exchange rates, according to the new methodology) stood at US\$ 8,058.6 million, representing an increase of US\$ 150.7 million compared with the level of the previous month. At the end of the month, the volume of foreign exchange reserves was 5.5 times greater than the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia during the first nine months of 2002, and represented an increase of 2.2 months in coverage in comparison with the same period a year earlier (foreign exchange reserves according to the new methodology). This increase was due mainly to a year-on-year growth in the reserves (US\$ 3,574.6 million).
<i>Nominal effective exchange rate</i>	As a result of positive expectations, the exchange rate of the Slovak crown to the reference currency (euro) recorded an accelerated appreciation in October. After appreciating vis-à-vis the EUR since the end of July, the crown also strengthened in relation to the US dollar as the USD/EUR cross-currency rate had stabilised on the world market in September. In October, the index of the nominal effective exchange rate of the Slovak crown (NEER) appreciated month-on-month by 3.2% (the highest monthly rate of appreciation since 1999) and year-on-year by 2.1% (the highest figure since August 2000). <sup>1/</sup>
<i>Real effective exchange rate</i>	The appreciation in the NEER index and the stable level of prices, led to an increase in the real effective exchange rate of the Slovak crown (REER), which appreciated month-on-month by 0.7% and year-on-year by 0.6% in September.

### 3.3. Real economy

#### *Current development*

#### *Production and receipts*

*Dynamic growth in industrial production* In September, industrial production recorded the second highest year-on-year this year (8.5% at constant prices). The rate of growth accelerated by 2.2 percentage points in comparison with the same period a year earlier. The development of industrial production was affected by increased production in manufacturing (by 10.6%, compared with 9.3% a year earlier) and mining and quarrying (by 33.0%, compared with a fall of 20.7% a year earlier). Production in electricity, gas, and water supply remained below the level of last year in September. Production in this sector has been on the decline since February; the September value (93.2%) was 5.3 percentage points lower than a year earlier.

In industry, the growth in production was affected by nearly all sectors, with the exception of the paper industry, printing and publishing, where the level of production fell. Dynamic growth was recorded in the production of electrical and optical equipment (27.3%); leather processing and the manufacture of leather goods (25.8%); the manufacture of transport vehicles (14.9%); the production of rubber and plastics (14.3%); and the production of foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco processing (13.0%).

The index of industrial production for the period since the beginning of the year increased year-on-year by 5.5%. This was due to growth in production in manufacturing (7.1%) and mining & quarrying (29.5%), accompanied by a fall in the production and supply of electricity, gas, and water (6.1%).

<sup>1/</sup> The methodology applied for the calculation of the nominal and real effective exchange rates of the Slovak crown (NEER and REER) is that used by the IMF. It is based on the producer price index (PPI) from the year 1999, for the nine most important trading partners of Slovakia, representing roughly 70% of the total turnover of foreign trade: Germany, Czech Republic, Italy, Austria, France, the Netherlands, USA, Great Britain, and Switzerland.

Indicator	Sk millions (current prices)		Indices			
	September 2002	cumulative since beginning of the year	Aug. 2002	Sep. 2002	Sep. 2001	Jan.- Sep. 2002
			Aug. 2001	Sep. 2001	Sep. 2000	Jan.- Sep. 2001
<b>Production:</b>						
Index of industrial production <sup>1/2/</sup>	.	.	108.1	108.5	106.3	105.5
Construction <sup>2/</sup>	7,568	57,898	102.0	103.8	93.3	102.4
<b>Receipts from own-output and goods:</b>						
Industry in total <sup>3/</sup>	98,592	836,819	106.3	105.3	104.4	107.5
Construction <sup>2/</sup>	11,532	83,639	98.9	106.1	97.3	101.1
Retail trade <sup>3/</sup>	25,870	234,325	101.0	99.0	105.8	105.2
Sale and maintenance of vehicles, retail sale of fuels <sup>3/</sup>	10,755	89,217	104.1	112.9	126.1	112.2
Transport, storage <sup>3/</sup>	7,930	65,572	101.7	99.3	128.3	103.5
Real estate, leasing, and business services <sup>3/</sup>	10,665	91,589	100.1	95.7	110.4	102.2

1/ Adjusted for the effect of the number of working days.

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

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

In September, receipts from own-output and goods in industry increased year-on-year by 5.3% (at constant prices), i.e. 0.9 of a percentage point more than in the same period a year earlier. The level of receipts was affected first and foremost by an increase in receipts in industrial production (6.9%). Receipts in electricity, gas, and water supply (falling by 4.0%) and mining and quarrying (falling by 8.6%) remained below the level of September 2001.

*Continued growth in receipts in industry*

Of individual sectors, the strongest year-on-year growth in receipts was achieved in the production of rubber and plastics (22.4%); the manufacture of transport equipment (17.8%); and timber processing, including the production of wooden goods (13.2%). Dynamic growth in receipts was also recorded in the manufacture of electrical and optical equipment and the production of other non-metal mineral goods. On the other hand, a decline in receipts was recorded in the production of coke, refined oil products, and nuclear fuels, and in the production of chemicals, chemical goods and fibres.

Over the period January to September, receipts from own-output and goods in industry increased year-on-year by 3.0% at constant prices, with receipts in industrial production growing by 3.3%, and in electricity, gas, and water supply by 2.0%. In mining and quarrying, receipts fell by 9.8% and remained below the level of the same period of last year.

In September, the construction sector recorded, for the third consecutive month, a year-on-year increase of 3.8% in production at constant prices, compared with a fall of 6.7% in September 2001. This was due primarily to an increase in the volume of construction work in Slovakia (9.6%), which took place in new construction, reconstruction, and modernisation projects (7.6%) and repair and maintenance work (16.7%). Construction work abroad followed a trend of decline (starting in March 2002), though the year-on-year rate of decline slowed by 11.3 percentage points in comparison with August, to 0.8% in September.

*Continued growth in construction*

Receipts from own-output and goods in construction again increased in September, after falling in August, to above the level of the same period a year earlier. They grew in volume by 6.1% (at constant prices) in comparison with September 2001. Since the beginning of 2002, the level of receipts has risen year-on-year by 1.1%.

The output of the construction sector since the beginning of the year increased on a year-on-year basis by 2.4% at constant prices. Within the structure of domestic production, which increased year-on-year by 8.0%, growth was recorded in new construction, reconstruction, and modernisation projects (6.7%) and in repair and maintenance work (15.7%). The volume of construction work abroad fell year-on-year by 4.5%.

*Receipts in market services*

In retail sales, receipts from own-output and goods fell year-on-year by 1.0% at constant prices in September (the previous fall was recorded in February). The level of receipts was affected mainly by a fall of 2.6% in proceeds from non-specialised retail sales (at hyper- and supermarkets), which accounted for 55.3% of total receipts, and a fall of 10.6% in proceeds from other specialised retail sales, representing 22% of total receipts. Year-on-year growth in receipts was recorded in the retail sale of foodstuffs (16.3%) and the sale of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics (28.4%).

Receipts from own-output and goods in the sale & maintenance of motor vehicles and the retail sale of fuels increased by 12.9% at constant prices in comparison with September 2001. The most dynamic growth took place in receipts from the maintenance of motor vehicles (33.5%), the sale of vehicle components (22.6%), the sale of motor vehicles (5.5%), and the sale of fuels (9.5%).

Transport organisations recorded, for the first time this year, a year-on-year fall in receipts (0.7% at current prices). A marked year-on-year increase in receipts (more than 50%) was achieved in railway transport, which accounted for 31% of total receipts. In other transport sectors, except air transport (an increase of 34.8%), a year-on-year fall of 7.4 to 16.0% was recorded in receipts.

After falling in May and June, the receipts of organisations providing real estate, leasing, and business services fell again in September (by 4.3% at constant prices). Receipts from the leasing of machines and equipment increased by 24.2%. Receipts fell on a year-on-year basis in real estate services (by 13.8%), computer engineering and related services (by 3.4%), and in other business services (by 4.1%).

### ***Wages and unemployment***

*Nominal wages*

In the first nine months of 2002, the average monthly nominal wage was higher than a year earlier in all sectors. The greatest wage increases were recorded in real estate, leasing, and other public services, the wholesale trade, transport, and industry; the smallest in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles, and in construction. In comparison with the same period a year earlier, nominal wage dynamics diminished in most sectors. Wages grew at a faster rate than a year earlier only in the retail trade (after a fall last year); transport; and real estate, leasing, and other public services (where wages had shown relatively low dynamics a year earlier). In more than half of the sectors, the wage increase was accompanied by a fall in employment.

If we compare the development of wages with labour productivity based on receipts from own-output and goods at current prices, the most unfavourable relationship was recorded in the wholesale trade (wages increased by 9.7%, while labour productivity was stagnant). The most favourable development took place, as in the previous period, in postal and telecommunications services, where nominal wages grew by 6.9% and labour productivity by 12.5% (at current prices). Of sectors, where labour productivity is monitored in real terms, favourable relationship between labour productivity and wages was recorded in the retail trade and construction; in other sectors, wages grew at a faster rate.

*Real wages*

In the first nine months, the average real monthly wage exceeded the level of the previous year in all sectors under review. The level of real wages continued to be

affected mostly by the dynamics of consumer prices, which slowed by 4.2 percentage points on a year-on-year basis.

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

	Average monthly nominal wage				Average monthly real wage			
	September		January – September		September		January – September	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Industry	107.0	108.8	109.7	108.0	99.6	105.8	102.0	104.4
Construction	100.4	106.4	104.9	103.6	93.5	103.5	97.5	100.2
Retail trade	103.6	101.7	97.9	105.4	96.4	98.9	91.0	101.9
Wholesale trade	108.2	111.9	111.6	109.7	100.7	108.9	103.7	106.1
Real estate, leasing, and other public services	107.6	111.3	105.1	111.6	100.2	108.3	97.7	109.7
Transport	107.0	109.5	105.1	108.4	99.6	106.5	97.7	104.8
Post and telecom.	106.1	113.4	113.6	106.9	98.8	110.3	105.6	103.4
Consumer prices	107.4	102.8	107.6	103.4	x	x	x	x

Notes: The above sectors accounted for 54.7% of total employment in 2001 (on average).  
Data for the period April to June were revised by the Statistical Office in September.  
Index of real wages = index of nominal wages / index of consumer prices.

**Development of wages, labour productivity, and employment over the period January to September 2002 (index, same period of the previous year = 100)**

	Industry	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Real estate and leasing	Transport	Post and telecom.
Wages							
- nominal	108.0	103.6	109.7	105.4	111.6	108.4	106.9
- real	104.4	100.2	106.1	101.9	107.9	104.8	103.4
Productivity							
- nominal	.	.	100.1	.		105.5	112.5
- real	103.3	100.6	.	104.6	101.4	.	.
Number of employees	99.7	101.9	92.2	100.6	100.9	98.1	93.1

Note: Labour productivity is based on receipts from own-output and goods; in the construction industry on production.

By the end of September, the total number of unemployed had decreased by almost 11.6 thousand, to 481 thousand in absolute terms. Thus, the number of people out of work fell below 500 thousand for the second time this year. The rate of unemployment, based on the number of registered unemployed, fell by 0.60 of a percentage point, to 16.61%. On a year-on-year basis, the number of jobless fell by 16.6 thousand and the rate of unemployment by 0.78 of a percentage point.

*Unemployment*

During September, almost 41 thousand new job applicants were registered at labour offices (16 thousand more than in August and 1.1 thousand more than in September 2001). The number of persons excluded from the registers totalled 52.6 thousand (15.2 thousand more than in August and 4.2 thousand more than in the same period a year earlier).

The situation on the labour market was affected positively by a fall in the number of school-leavers signing on at labour offices and an increase in number of vacancies (month-on-month by almost 1.3 thousand and year-on-year by 8.7 thousand). As a result, the number of unemployed per vacancy decreased, to 24 in September, from 26 in August and 44 in September 2001.

The average period of registration, which fluctuated around 14 months for the ninth consecutive month, was still relatively long.

The positive effect of active labour market policy (e.g. increased creation of long-term jobs) was mirrored in the trend of decrease in the number of registered unemployed. This trend was apparent despite the diminishing effect of public works on the reduction of unemployment.

### **Trend in unemployment in 2002**

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
Absolute number of unemployed	563,946	560,200	546,254	521,041	510,212	506,998	504,968	492,607	481,033
Difference against previous period	30,294	-3,746	-13,946	-25,213	-10,829	-3,214	-2,030	-12,361	-11,574
Disposable number of unemployed	532,484	529,254	517,126	488,818	477,924	476,703	476,430	465,459	449,170
Rate of disposable unemployment (%)	19.69	19.57	19.12	18.07	17.67	17.62	17.61	17.21	16.61

### **Unemployment rates in 2001 and 2002 (%)**



## **4. Monetary development**

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

#### *Foreign exchange operations*

Over the course of October, the exchange rate of the Slovak crown to the euro strengthened by 1.0%, from SKK/EUR 42.011 to SKK/EUR 41.577. In relation to the US dollar, the crown appreciated by 1.6%, from SKK/USD 42.963 to SKK/USD 42.292. With regard to the marked trend of appreciation in the Slovak crown, the National Bank of Slovakia accepted the offers of commercial banks and purchased EUR 30 million in individual transactions during October.

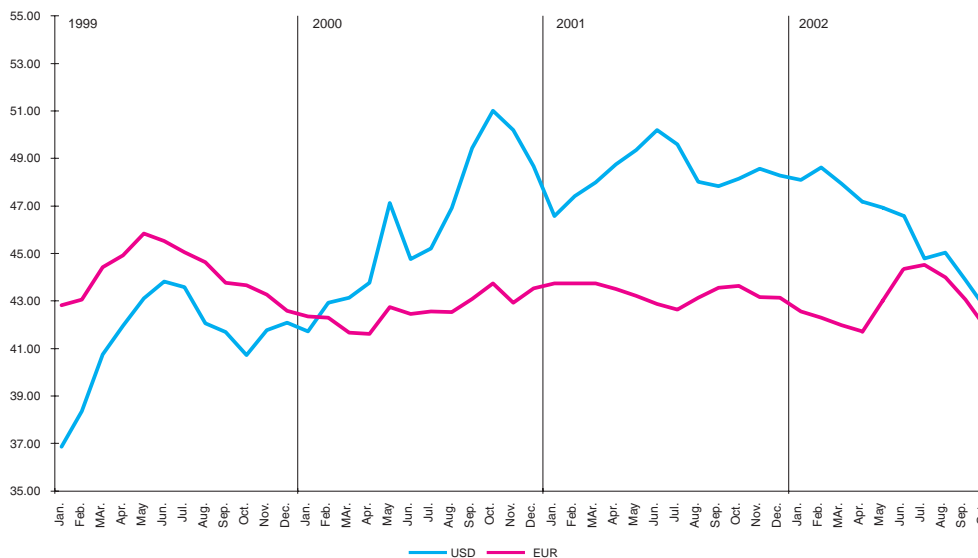
Spot transactions between foreign and domestic banks resulted in a positive balance (US\$ 59.96 million), i.e. foreign banks purchased mostly foreign currency and sold Slovak crowns.

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

	Month-on-month change	$\frac{\text{Ø October 2002}}{\text{Ø October 2001}}$	$\frac{\text{Ø Jan. – Oct. 2002}}{\text{Ø Jan. – Oct. 2001}}$
SKK/EUR	-1.0	-4.1	-1.0
SKK/USD	-1.6	-11.4	-4.7

+ Depreciation of SKK  
 - Appreciation of SKK  
 Ø Average

**Average monthly exchange rate of the SKK**



The volume of trading on the interbank foreign exchange market reached an all-time high of US\$ 27.6 billion, representing an increase of 10.7% compared with the figure for September (US\$ 24.9 billion). Of the total volume of trading, 89.4% took place in swap operations, which were conducted mostly in USD (88.4%). Spot transactions accounted for 10.4% of the total turnover (98.4% of the deals took place in EUR). The average daily turnover on the spot market reached US\$ 124.1 million and the average volume per transaction amounted to US\$ 1.4 million.

*Interbank foreign exchange market*

The volume of transactions between Slovak commercial banks increased from US\$ 5,066.7 million in September to US\$ 6,398.3 million in October. Most trading took place in USD (74.3%, compared with 71.7% in September), followed by EUR (25.0%, compared with 28.1% in September) and other currencies (0.7%).

Transactions between Slovak banks accounted for 23.2% of the total volume of trading on the foreign exchange market (compared with 20.3% in September). Of the total volume of transactions between domestic banks, swap operations accounted for 84.0% (compared with 76.4% in September) and spot transactions 15.9% (compared with 23.6% in September).

The volume of trading between domestic and foreign banks grew by 8.8%, from US\$ 19,842.2 million to US\$ 21,592.5 million. Most trading was conducted in USD (85.2%, compared with 83.2% in September), followed by EUR (13.8%, compared with 14.4% in September), and other currencies (0.7%). Trading between Slovak and foreign banks accounted for 76.8% of the country's overall foreign exchange market.

Trading between domestic and foreign banks also took place predominantly in the form of swap operations (89.4%, compared with 90.5% in September), while spot

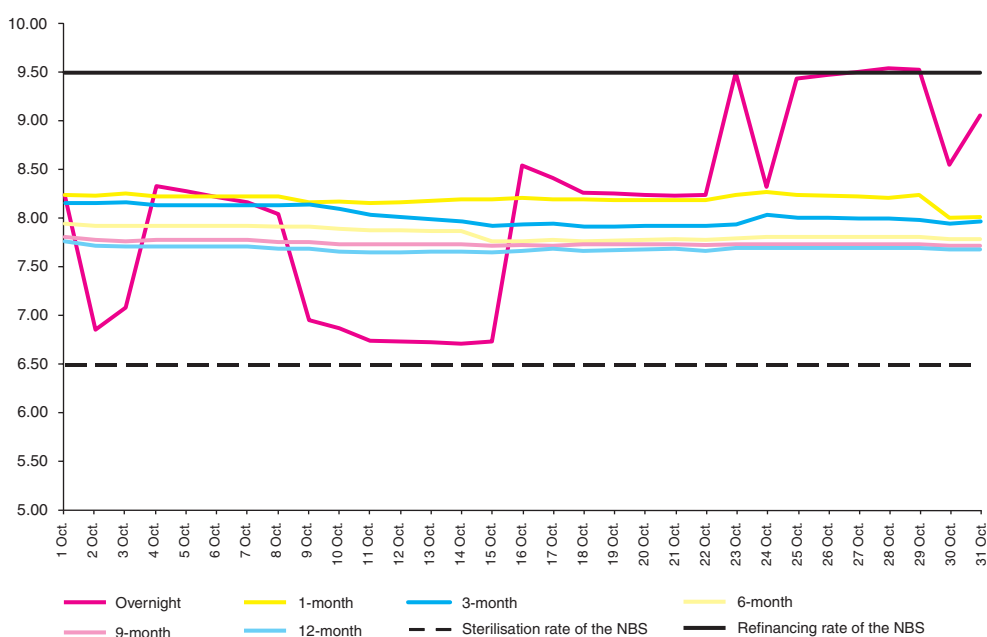
transactions accounted for 10.4% (compared with 9.5% in September) and forward dealings 0.2% (not conducted in September) of the total volume of transactions.

#### 4.2. Money market and the implementation of monetary policy

##### Interest rate development

The level of BRIBOR rates was affected in October (as in September) by an increase in rates for the shortest maturities (O/N and two-week), while those for maturities exceeding one month, fell. Thus, the curve of average interest rates acquired a markedly inverse shape. Rates for the shortest maturities rose mainly in the second half of the month, when a considerable part of liquidity was drained through a repo tender and the second October auction in NBS bills, and banks replenished their resources via overnight refinancing. In an effort to meet the reserve requirements, commercial banks quoted O/N rates above the level of the refinancing rate to prevent the outflow of funds. Rates for long-term funds recorded a moderate fall, due mainly to expectations of a cut in key NBS interest rates and an improvement in Slovakia's credit rating by Moody's in connection with the forecast of positive developments in the post-election period. The fall in prices was connected with the reduction in yields at Treasury-bill auctions and growth in interest in NBS bills.

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



On 29 October, the Bank Board of the NBS lowered the two-week limit repo rate, from 8.25% to 8.00%. Commercial banks responded directly to the cut in the limit rate of the NBS by reducing interbank interest rates with a maturity of two weeks and one month (by 0.26 and 0.24 of a percentage point respectively), to the same extent.

The total volume of trading on the interbank money market grew by 2.43%, to Sk 1,230.5 billion (from Sk 1,201.3 billion in September). Of this amount, swap operations accounted for 51.52% and deposit transactions 48.48%. Reference banks accounted for 85.71% of the total turnover (compared with 87.05% in September).

##### Open market operations

The application of individual forms of liquidity sterilisation was affected by expectations of a cut in key NBS interest rates, at a time of continued fall in prices at the long end of the interest curve. The low volume accepted at Treasury-bill



auctions and the permanent fall in yields, led to growth in interest in NBS bills. An upward effect on liquidity was exerted by funds obtained from the foreign exchange interventions of the NBS.

Funds were drained from the banking sector in the largest amount through sterilisation repo tenders (SRTs). The NBS accepted the bids of investors in full at all five SRTs, at an average yield of 8.24%.

**Tenders in October 2002**

Date tender	Type of tender <sup>1/</sup>	Maturity (days)	Volume accepted (Sk million)	Rates (%)		
				minimum	average	maximum
2. 10. 2002	SRT	14	42,690	8.23	8.24	8.25
9. 10. 2002	SRT	14	48,848	8.24	8.24	8.25
16. 10. 2002	SRT	14	51,080	8.24	8.24	8.25
23. 10. 2002	SRT	14	51,110	8.24	8.24	8.25
30. 10. 2002	SRT	14	37,550	8.24	8.24	8.25

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

**NBS interventions**

(Sk millions)



Two auctions were held in NBS bills in October, with a yield higher than in the case of Treasury bills. The first auction took place at the beginning of the month and attracted interest exceeding the amount due almost 14 times (Sk 13.85 billion against Sk 1 billion). This was the highest amount since February 2001. The price accepted at the Dutch auction was 8.25%.

The second auction was held at the end of the month and absorbed almost twice as much as the amount due. The yield accepted was 8.25%.

The realisation of these two issues increased the effect of NBS bills on daily sterilisation, to Sk 27.5 billion (from Sk 13.7 billion in September). Their share in the crown interventions of the NBS reached 22.2% (compared with 12.0% in September).

In the first half of the month, characterised by marked liquidity and lower interest rates, banks utilised the possibility of making O/N deposits with the NBS. In the

second half of the month, when the level of liquidity fell, refinancing transactions were conducted with the NBS.

The volume of refinancing transactions well exceeded the amount of overnight deposits, hence O/N operations reduced the total volume of liquidity sterilisation by the central bank.

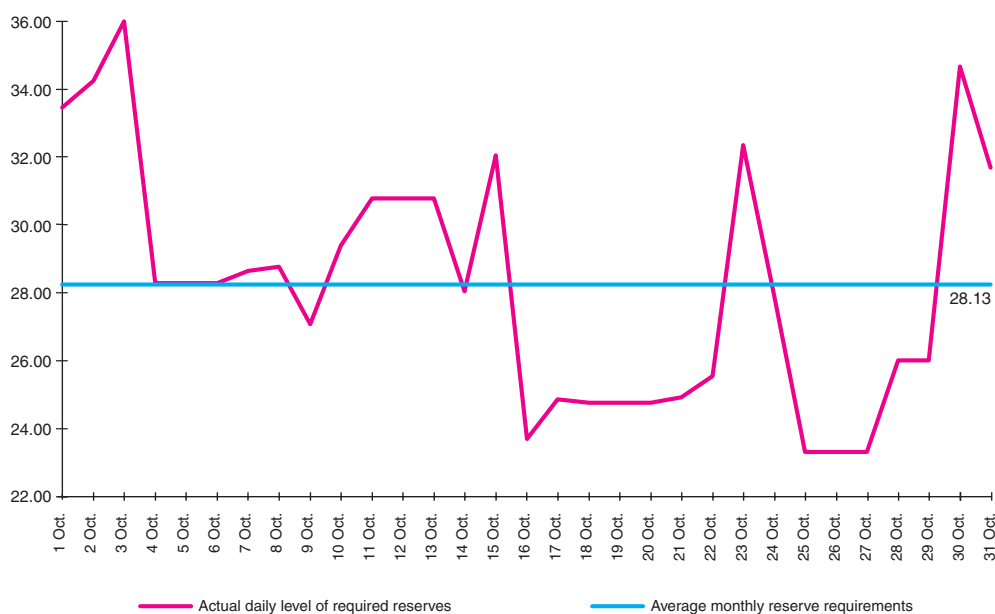
*Increase in the sterilisation position of the NBS*

During October, the average sterilisation position of the NBS vis-à-vis the banking sector increased further, to Sk 123.9 billion (from Sk 114.6 billion). The volume of sterilisation achieved was the highest since the introduction of qualitative monetary policy control in 2000 (the absolute maximum was recorded on 25/10/2002 in the amount of Sk 129.7 billion). The overall sterilisation position of the NBS (including a special account for the Social Insurance Corporation and the FNM) reached Sk 185.9 billion at the end of October.

A substantial source for an increase in commercial bank reserves was represented by the other balance accounts of the NBS, through which Sk 7.7 billion was channelled into the sector.

A pro-liquidity effect in October was also exerted by NBS interventions in the foreign exchange market against the excessive strengthening in the Slovak crown.

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



For October, the amount of required minimum reserves in the banking sector was set at Sk 28.1 billion. By the end of the month, the reserve requirement had been fulfilled to 100.15%. The reserve requirements were met by all banks in October.

### 4.3. Customer interest rates in September 2002

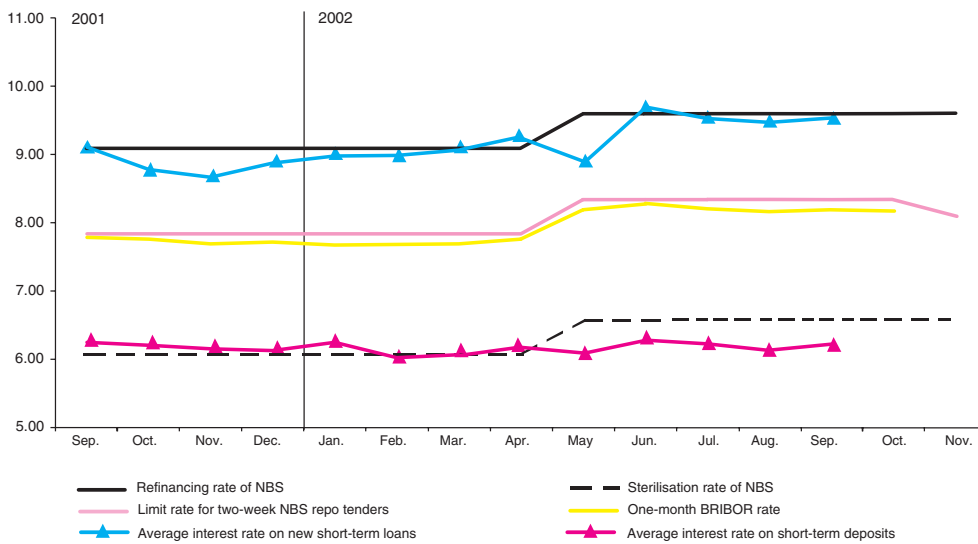
*Interest rates on new loans*

In September, the average interest rate on new loans rose by 0.1 of a percentage point (to 9.5%), while the average rate for short-term loans (representing 84.9% of the total volume of new loans) remained unchanged, at 9.4%. A marked increase was recorded in the average rate for new medium-term loans accounting for 9.5% of new loans (0.3 of a percentage point, to 9.9%), while the price of new long-term loans fell month-on-month by 0.1 of a percentage point, to 9.3% (with a share of 5.7%).

The average interest rate on the total volume of loans remained unchanged in comparison with the previous month (at 9.6%). The average rate for short-term loans fell by 0.1 of a percentage point (to 10.2%). The price of medium-term loans rose by 0.1 of a percentage point (to 10.0%) and that of long-term loans fell by 0.1 of a percentage point (to 8.7%).

*Interest rates on the volume of loans*

**Development of selected interest rates (%)**



In September, the average interest rate on deposits was at a standstill (4.7%), while the average rate for demand deposits fell by 0.1 of a percentage point (to 2.1%) and that for time deposits rose by 0.1 of a percentage point (to 5.9%).

*Interest rates on deposits*

The increase in the average rate for time deposits was caused by a rise in average interest rates for short and medium-term deposits (0.1 of a percentage point, to 6.1 and 6.6% respectively). In September, the average rate for long-term deposits remained unchanged, at 3.1%. Its development was connected with the low rate of interest on home savings deposits, which accounted for 96.2% of long-term deposits.

The real interest rate on one-year deposits remained unchanged in September, at 3.2%. This was due to an increase in the average rate for one-year deposits (0.1 of a percentage point) and an equivalent rise in the 12-month rate of inflation (0.1 of a percentage point).

*Real interest rates*

(%)

Average interest rate on 1-year deposits in September 2002		6.0	Real interest rate
12-month rate of inflation in September 2002	ex post	2.8	3.2

If we compare the average interest rate on one-year deposits in September 2001 (due in September 2002) with the 12-month rate of inflation in September 2002, the real interest rate on one-year deposits becomes 3.6%.

(%)

Average interest rate on 1-year deposits in September 2001		6.4	Real interest rate
12-month rate of inflation in September 2002		2.8	3.6

At the end of October, non-resident banks maintained deposits in Slovak crowns in the total amount of Sk 7.4 billion, representing an increase of Sk 0.8 billion in comparison with September and Sk 3.2 billion compared with the beginning of the year.

*Deposits of non-residents*

Crown deposits held by non-resident customers grew in volume by Sk 0.2 billion, to Sk 3.7 billion in October. Over the course of the year, however, the volume of these deposits has remained stable, at a level of Sk 3 to 5 billion.

***Slovak-crown deposits of non-residents*** ***(Sk billions)***

	2002					
	1 Jan.	30 Jun.	31 Jul.	31 Aug.	30 Sep.	31 Oct.
Crown liabilities held by non-residents	8.8	9.3	9.8	9.7	9.8	11.1
- banks	4.2	5.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	7.4
- non-bank customers	4.7	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.7

## **Annexes**



## 1. Capital market

### 1.1. Primary market

October saw no issue of government bonds on the primary market.

*Government bonds*

In October, the National Bank of Slovakia was notified of ten issues of non-government bonds in the amount of Sk 103.5 million.

*Non-government bonds*

### 1.2. Secondary market

In October (23 trading days), 1,271 transactions were concluded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange (BCPB) in the total amount of Sk 25 billion. The volume of transactions grew year-on-year by more than 130%, while falling month-on-month by 46.6% (Sk 46.8 billion). Shares were traded in the amount of Sk 3.2 billion, representing 12.85% of the total volume of trading. Price-setting transactions accounted for 6.4% (i.e. Sk 1.6 billion) of the total volume traded in October and fell in volume by 76.8% in comparison with the previous month (Sk 6.9 billion in September). Individual markets made the following contributions to the volume of trading achieved: quoted bonds (87.22%); shares on the open market (6.30%); quoted shares (0.09%); and bonds on the open market (6.39%).

Debt securities were traded in the amount of Sk 21.8 billion, accounting for 87.6% of the total volume of trading (in 223 transactions). Compared with September, the volume of transactions fell by 50%, while growing 2.2 times in comparison with the same period a year earlier. Price-setting contracts accounted for 6% (i.e. Sk 1.5 billion) of the total volume of transactions, and fell in volume by 74.58% (Sk 5.9 billion) in comparison with the previous month. The largest volume was traded in government bonds, mainly in Issue No. 135 (Sk 1.4 billion) and Issue No. 148 (Sk 0.5 billion). The market capitalisation of bonds fell month-on-month by 0.3%, to Sk 294.1 billion on the last trading day.

*Bonds*

The component of SDX (Slovak Bond Index) for government bonds reached 201.86% of the nominal value of its portfolio, corresponding to a yield of 7.36% to maturity and a duration of 1.61 years. The component of SDX for bank and corporate bonds closed the month at 217.65% of the nominal value (a monthly gain of 1.1%), with an average yield of 8.685% to maturity and an average duration of 1.57 years.

*SDX index*

Shares were traded in a total amount of Sk 3.2 billion, representing a year-on-year fall of 19.5%. In comparison with the previous month, the volume of transactions fell by 2.0%.

*Shares*

Price-setting transactions amounted to Sk 94.0 million, representing a month-on-month increase of 291.7% (from Sk 24.0 million in September). Of quoted securities, the largest volume was traded in VSŽ shares (Sk 727 million). On the open market, most trading took place in the shares of the Restitution Investment Fund (Sk 643 million). At the end of October, the market capitalisation of all marketable shares reached Sk 101.3 billion, representing an increase of 7.2% compared with the previous month (Sk 31.4 billion).

The Slovak Share Index (SAX) opened the month of October at 113.27 points. The index recorded a monthly minimum of 113.40 and a maximum of 117.77 points.

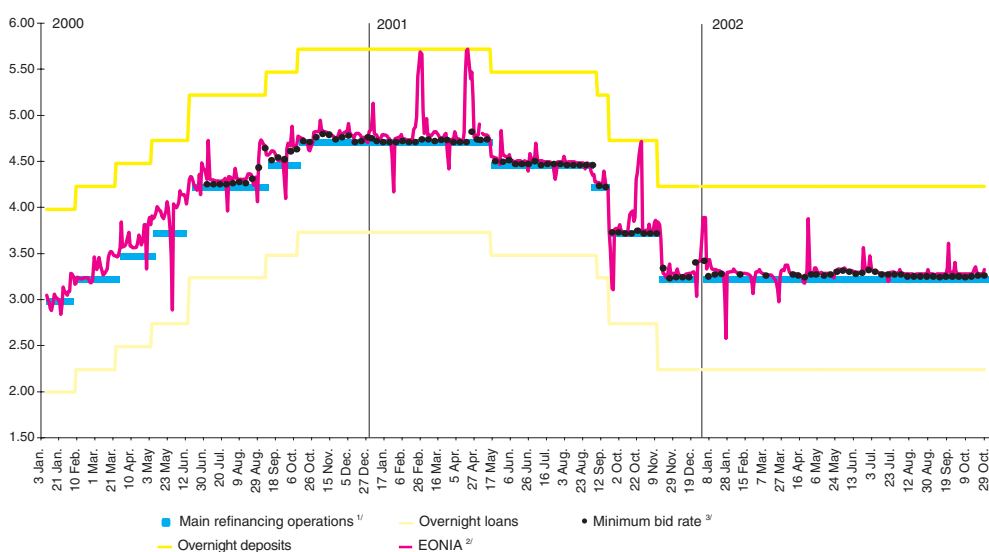
*SAX index*

## 2. Monetary developments in the euro area

At its first meeting in October (10/10/2002), the Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB) decided to leave its key interest rates unchanged. The rate for

main refinancing operations remained at the level of 3.25%, the rate for overnight loans at 4.25%, and that for overnight deposits at 2.25%.

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



1/ Since 28 June 2000, the main refinancing operations have been conducted by variable rate tenders (the rate for main refinancing operations determined by ECB defines the minimum rate, at which commercial banks place their bids).  
 2/ Euro OverNight Index Average (EONIA) - overnight reference rate of commercial banks operating in the euro area.  
 3/ Minimum bid rate – the lowest rate accepted at a variable rate tender (the average value of minimum bid rates during the reserve maintenance period is used as the rate of interest on reserves).

The Governing Council of the ECB approved the strategic targeting of the next generation of the TARGET system, referred to as TARGET 2. The current system was created on the basis of real time gross settlement (RTGS), with minimum weight given to the harmonisation of national systems. This was due to the requirement that the system be put into operation on establishment of the European Monetary Union. With regard to the ongoing financial integration within the euro area and the needs of the most important users of TARGET, the system must undergo further improvement. This will include preparation for the extension of the EU and the resulting increase in the number of users of the system. At the same time, the Governing Council of the ECB decided that the national central banks of new Member States will have an opportunity, not an obligation, to join TARGET on entry into the EU.

After its second meeting in October (24/10/2002), the Governing Council of the ECB made a statement in respect of the Stability and Growth Pact. The statement sets forth that the principle of budgetary discipline laid down in the Treaty and the Stability and Growth Pact is an inevitable part of the EMU, since the EMU needs a fiscal institutional framework. The Stability and Growth Pact is successful in promoting the sound development of public finances and fiscal convergence, since economic development has improved in the Member States since the Maastricht Treaty was signed and most countries have an 'equilibrium or surplus budget'. Employment and economic growth are also supported by this development. The fulfilment of the Pact is in the interest of individual Member States, since the obligation to prevent excessive growth in the deficit and the application of relevant measures provides a basis for tackling the issue of population ageing. The problem of non-compliance with the criteria of the Stability and Growth Pact in certain Member States resulted from the unwillingness of some countries to accept and meet their commitments.

Furthermore, the above statement says that fiscal policy is unsatisfactory in numerous countries. The main reason why these countries have budgetary



problems is that they failed to take advantage of the period of accelerated growth for improving their fiscal positions. The Governing Council of the ECB supports the initiative of the European Commission to encourage all these countries to adopt a clear consolidation strategy. This strategy has four basic pillars: a reliable plan of consolidation (adjusting the balance by a minimum of 0.5% of GDP per year), real assumptions in respect of economic development, well-designed measures for the achievement of the goal, strict accounting rules, and consistent application of the consolidation strategy. The statement also sets forth that the Stability and Growth Pact supports price stability through the maintenance of sustainable development in public finances and supply of flexibility for the action of automatic stabilisers in periods of economic decline or growth, and has a favourable effect on macro-economic stability.

Compliance with the terms and conditions of the Treaty and implementation of the Stability and Growth Pact will remain a basis for the Monetary Union, as well as for the Member States. Full observance of the fiscal criteria will remain an important signal for the candidate countries.

## **2.1. Monetary aggregates**

The rate of year-on-year growth in the M3 monetary aggregate reached 7.4% in September, representing an acceleration of 0.4 of a percentage point in comparison with the previous month. The 3-month moving average of growth in M3, covering the period July to September, remained unchanged, at the level of 7.1%.

The M1 monetary aggregate grew year-on-year by 8.2% in September (compared with 7.6% in August). This was due to a slowdown in the rate of decline in the volume of currency in circulation, i.e. to 0.5% (from 5.7% in August), which was partly offset by a fall in the year-on-year dynamics of demand deposits, to 9.6% (compared with 10.0% in August).

The year-on-year rate of growth in short-term deposits (excluding demand deposits) slowed to 5.2% in September (from 5.4% in August). This development was affected by the year-on-year dynamics of deposits redeemable at a period of notice of up to three months (seasonally unadjusted), which fell to 8.5% (from 8.9% in August), and by the rate of growth in deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years (seasonally unadjusted), which slowed from 1.2% in August to 0.8% in September.

The year-on-year rate of growth in negotiable instruments, included in the M3 aggregate, reached 11.7% in September (compared with 10.2% in August). This was due to an increase in the growth dynamics of repurchase agreements (to 7.0%, from 2.1% in August) and a slowdown in the rate of decline in money market securities and bonds with a maturity of up to two years (to 7.0%, from 10.8% in August). On the other hand, the year-on-year rate of growth (seasonally unadjusted) in mutual funds on the money market slowed to 21.4%, from 23.1% in August.

## **2.2. Exchange rate development**

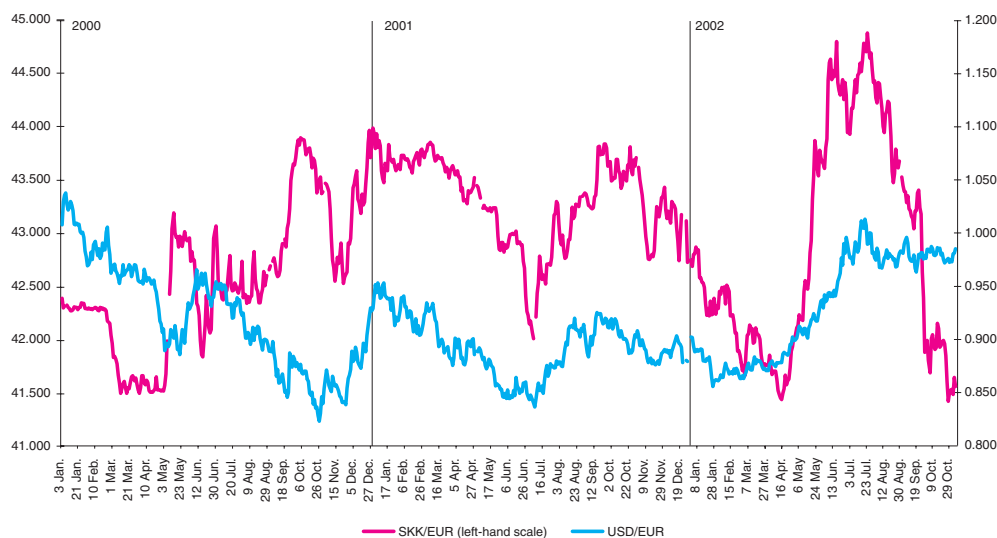
At the beginning of October, the exchange rate of the single European currency to the US dollar fluctuated at the level of USD/EUR 0.980.

Foreign exchange markets were affected in October by unfavourable developments in the macro-economic indicators of the US economy (low consumer confidence, deterioration on the labour market) on the one hand and by the unwillingness of the ECB to lower its key interest rates and the unwillingness of Germany and France to bring the budget deficit in harmony with the requirements of the Stability and Growth Pact on the other. Later, the exchange rate of the dollar to the euro was affected in favour of the American currency by a stock market revival in the USA. Despite

unfavourable data on the October course of inflation in the euro area, the expectation of a fall in the index of industrial production and growth in unemployment in the USA, coupled with a slower rate of GDP growth expected in the 3rd quarter, caused the value of the US dollar to depreciate, to USD/EUR 0.986 at the end of the month.

During the month of October, the euro strengthened against the US dollar by 0.03% on a month-on-month basis. Compared with the first trading day of the year, the European currency appreciated in relation to the dollar by 9.14%.

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



### 2.3. Real economy

In the second quarter of 2002, the euro area economy grew by 0.4% (according to the third estimate of EuroStat), as in the first quarter. Final household consumption increased by 0.3% in comparison with the previous quarter, while investment fell by 1.0%. After a fall of 0.4% in the first quarter, exports recorded an increase in dynamics, to 1.6%. Imports continued to grow, at a rate of 1.2%, compared with a fall of 1.1% in the first quarter. In comparison with the same period a year earlier, real GDP grew by 0.7% in the euro area.

The 12-month rate of inflation in the euro area, expressed in terms of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), reached 2.1% in September, as in the previous month. The strongest year-on-year dynamics were recorded in consumer prices in Ireland (4.5%), Greece and Portugal (3.8% in both countries); the lowest in Germany (1.0%) and Belgium (1.2%). The greatest increases took place in prices in hotels and restaurants (4.7%), prices in education (4.5%), and the price of alcohol and tobacco (4.1%). Price levels fell, as in the previous month, in telecommunications services (by 0.7%). In the same period a year earlier, consumer prices in the euro area had risen by 2.2%. EuroStat expects a year-on-year inflation rate of 2.2% in October.

The seasonally adjusted volume of industrial production fell year-on-year by 0.8% in August, while growing month-on-month by 0.6%. The greatest year-on-year fall took place in the manufacture of durable goods (7.9%). Year-on-year growth was recorded only in the production of semi-finished goods (0.4%). In the euro area, the most dynamic year-on-year growth in industrial production was recorded in Ireland (9.4%), and the sharpest year-on-year decline took place in Italy (3.9%).

In September, industrial producer prices rose year-on-year by 0.1% and month-on-month by 0.3%.

Retail sales increased on a year-on-year basis by 1.5% in August, and in comparison with the previous month, by 0.8%.

The rate of unemployment remained unchanged in September, at 8.3%. The lowest unemployment rates were recorded in Luxembourg (2.5%), Austria (4.2%), and Ireland (4.5%). Spain remained the country with the highest rate of unemployment in the euro area (11.2%). Over the past twelve months, the most significant increase in the rate of unemployment has occurred in Ireland (from 3.9 to 4.5%) and Portugal (from 4.1 to 4.7%); while unemployment has been reduced in Finland (from 9.1 to 8.9%). In the same period a year earlier, the euro area unemployment rate stood at 8.0%.

According to the first estimates of EuroStat, foreign trade in the euro area resulted in a surplus of EUR 9.6 billion in August (compared with EUR 5.5 billion in the same period a year earlier). According to revised figures, the trade surplus amounted to EUR 13.9 billion in July (the previous estimate had been EUR 12 billion). On a year-on-year basis, euro area exports remained unchanged in August, while imports fell by 6%. Over the first eight months of 2002, the euro area generated a trade surplus of EUR 66.9 billion, compared with EUR 19.7 billion in the same period in 2001.



## 3. Tables

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

Indicator	Unit	2001			2002									
		10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>REAL ECONOMY</b>														
Gross domestic product <sup>1/2/</sup>	Sk billion			707.3 <sup>1</sup>			171.1 <sup>1</sup>			359.6 <sup>1</sup>				
Year-on-year change in GDP <sup>3/</sup>	%			3.3 <sup>1</sup>			3.9 <sup>1</sup>			3.9 <sup>1</sup>				
Unemployment rate <sup>4/</sup>	%	17.3	17.7	18.6	19.7	19.6	19.1	18.1	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.2	16.6	
Consumer prices <sup>3/</sup>	%	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.2	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.9
<b>BALANCE OF TRADE <sup>2/</sup></b>														
Exports (fob)	Sk million	513,268	567,024	610,693	45,147	92,118	143,381	197,346	249,122	306,451	366,100	419,049	477,493	
Imports (fob)	Sk million	587,862	654,185	713,898	50,950	104,358	162,997	222,552	285,296	348,379	414,973	471,730	538,220	
Balance	Sk million	-74,594	-87,161	-103,205	-5,803	-12,240	-19,616	-25,206	-36,174	-41,928	-48,873	-52,681	-60,727	
<b>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS <sup>2/</sup></b>														
Current account	Sk million	-60,484.5	-72,182.2	-84,891.5	-4,044.5	-8,101.3	-15,047.3	-21,357.3	-36,339.4	-41,220.3	-46,516.2	-47,705.7		
Capital and financial account	Sk million	39,122.1	64,921.2	83,173.0	-372.6	3,501.6	4,607.3	11,286.5	20,543.5	14,496.0	146,297.5	147,549.6		
Overall balance	Sk million	-13,334.5	1,969.5	6,866.9	-3,231.4	-5,855.6	-3,749.1	-3,664.1	-6,489.5	-19,137.2	108,050.8	108,161.7		
<b>FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES <sup>4/7/</sup></b>														
Foreign exchange reserves in total	US\$ million	5,277.5	5,458.7	5,437.3	6,463.9	6,417.8	6,310.3	6,417.6	6,491.1	6,680.3	9,624.7	9,494.6	9,680.7	
Foreign exchange reserves of NBS	US\$ million	3,825.3	4,108.0	4,188.7	4,688.8	4,651.6	4,735.2	4,845.9	4,906.3	4,780.9	7,544.8	7,544.4	7,907.9	8,058.6
<b>GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT <sup>4/</sup></b>														
Total gross external debt	US\$ billion	11.1	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.5	12.0	12.2	12.0		
External debt per capita	US\$	2,066	2,040	2,095	2,102	2,138	2,086	2,100	2,134	2,237	2,270	2,226		
<b>MONETARY INDICATORS</b>														
Exchange rate <sup>5/</sup>	SKK/USD	48.096	48.535	48.233	48.063	48.577	47.883	47.128	46.898	46.545	44.769	45.011	43.841	42.615
Money supply [M2] <sup>4/ 6/</sup>	Sk billion	605.2	620.7	649.2	640.1	645.9	637.8	633.3	638.8	647.7	659.6	663.1	657.2	662.0 <sup>1</sup>
Year-on-year change in M2 <sup>3/ 6/</sup>	%	8.0	10.8	11.9	10.6	11.0	9.1	7.1	8.1	8.6	9.1	8.2	7.5	9.4 <sup>1</sup>
Loans to households and enterprises <sup>4/ 6/</sup>	Sk billion	318.0	322.9	321.7	323.7	295.1	299.4	302.8	304.3	308.2	312.3	314.8	318.2	320.9 <sup>1</sup>
<b>STATE BUDGET <sup>2/ 4/</sup></b>														
Revenue	Sk billion	169.6	185.2	205.3	19.3	32.0	47.9	72.2	85.5	102.8	123.5	140.5	160.9	182.8
Expenditure	Sk billion	197.2	215.0	249.7	22.2	42.9	63.1	85.7	106.3	127.5	158.2	176.2	193.1	222.7
Balance	Sk billion	-27.6	-29.8	-44.4	-2.9	-10.9	-15.2	-13.5	-20.8	-24.7	-34.7	-35.7	-32.2	-39.9
<b>PRIMARY MARKET</b>														
Average interest rate														
one-year deposits	%	6.37	6.28	6.31	6.11	6.06	6.05	5.99	5.98	5.97	5.97	5.88	5.99	
short-term loans	%	10.67	10.57	10.30	10.33	9.94	10.04	10.07	9.91	10.14	10.20	10.16	10.08	
short-term loans, drawn	%	8.69	8.58	8.79	8.89	8.90	8.98	9.17	8.82	9.61	9.48	9.39	9.44	
<b>MONEY MARKET</b>														
Interest rates set by the Bank Board of NBS with effect from		21.9.2001	26.10.2001	26.11.2001	21.12.2001	25.1.2002	22.3.2002	26.4.2002	31.5.2002	27.6.2002	26.7.2002	23.8.2002	20.9.2002	29.10.2002
Overnight transactions														
- for sterilisation	%	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
- for refinancing	%	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
Limit rate of NBS for standard 2-week repo tenders	%	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.00
Bratislava Interbank Offered Rates (BRIBOR)														
overnight	%	7.10	7.23	7.26	7.22	7.25	6.95	7.67	6.82	8.25	7.20	7.37	7.77	8.10
1-week	%	7.69	7.71	7.67	7.61	7.65	7.62	7.78	8.02	8.26	8.11	8.10	8.14	8.19
2-week	%	7.76	7.75	7.72	7.68	7.70	7.68	7.79	8.12	8.27	8.18	8.17	8.19	8.20
1-month	%	7.80	7.77	7.76	7.70	7.71	7.72	7.80	8.22	8.31	8.24	8.20	8.21	8.19
2-month	%	7.85	7.78	7.76	7.70	7.73	7.73	7.81	8.27	8.36	8.31	8.24	8.20	8.09
3-month	%	7.88	7.78	7.76	7.70	7.73	7.74	7.81	8.29	8.44	8.35	8.24	8.16	8.03
6-month	%	7.91	7.79	7.75	7.70	7.71	7.74	7.80	8.32	8.51	8.39	8.20	8.05	7.84
9-month	%	7.93	7.77	7.74	7.71	7.72	7.75	7.79	8.34	8.58	8.45	8.17	7.96	7.74
12-month	%	7.98	7.77	7.74	7.71	7.72	7.74	7.79	8.36	8.61	8.46	8.16	7.95	7.68

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 for the end of the period

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

6/ At fixed exchange rates from 1 January 1993

7/ Change in methodology with effect from 1 January 2002

\*/ Preliminary data

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

**Monetary survey**

(At fixed exchange rates from 1 January 1993)

(Sk billions)

	2001			2002										
	31.10.	30.11.	31.12.	1.1.	31.1.	28.2.	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10. <sup>1/</sup>
Fixed exchange rate SKK/USD	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899	28.899
Fixed exchange rate SKK/EUR <sup>1/</sup>	17.905	17.905	17.905	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912
<b>ASSETS</b>														
Net foreign assets	50.8	64.7	57.2	65.2	66.3	77.4	64.6	72.5	68.9	67.0	153.3	160.1	172.8	175.7
Foreign assets	197.8	215.1	214.2	235.2	234.1	231.5	226.0	222.9	220.0	218.9	318.8	314.6	320.2	318.2
Foreign liabilities	147.0	150.4	157.0	170.0	167.8	154.1	161.4	150.4	151.1	151.9	165.5	154.5	147.4	142.5
Net domestic assets	554.4	556.0	592.0	586.0	573.6	568.5	573.2	560.8	569.9	580.7	506.3	503.0	484.4	486.2
Domestic credit	631.1	627.3	649.8	649.2	656.0	641.0	648.7	647.0	654.8	663.7	555.1	564.7	546.3	554.4
Net credit to general government	301.4	305.2	317.7	319.2	323.4	340.1	343.1	341.1	347.1	345.7	243.5	245.5	236.5	237.4
Net credit to central government	326.0	328.3	341.6	343.1	346.3	352.0	357.0	357.0	363.2	361.7	324.8	324.7	319.0	324.2
Net credit to National Property Fund	11.7	-0.8	10.4	8.4	9.0	5.8	6.2	3.1	3.4	9.8	-0.7	4.4	-8.4	-3.8
Credit to households and enterprises	318.0	322.9	321.7	321.6	323.6	295.1	299.4	302.8	304.3	308.2	312.3	314.8	318.2	320.9
Credit in Slovak crowns	278.1	282.8	282.3	282.3	283.9	254.6	258.4	262.1	264.1	267.9	271.3	273.2	276.9	278.8
- Credit to enterprises	228.0	231.6	230.4	230.4	231.7	202.0	205.9	208.8	209.8	212.8	214.9	216.7	219.3	220.7
- Credit to households	50.1	51.2	51.9	51.9	52.2	52.6	52.5	53.3	54.3	55.1	56.4	56.5	57.6	58.1
Credit in foreign currency	39.9	40.1	39.4	39.3	39.7	40.5	41.0	40.7	40.2	40.3	41.0	41.6	41.3	42.1
LIABILITIES														
Liquid liabilities [M2]	605.2	620.7	649.2	651.2	639.9	645.9	637.8	633.3	638.8	647.7	659.6	663.1	657.2	661.9
Money [M1]	207.0	214.0	228.5	228.5	217.8	214.2	210.3	210.6	212.1	218.7	219.3	222.5	221.1	223.2
Currency outside banks [M0]	74.9	79.1	81.0	81.0	79.7	80.1	79.6	78.8	79.0	79.6	79.3	80.4	80.7	81.4
Demand deposits	132.1	134.9	147.5	147.5	138.1	134.1	130.7	131.8	133.1	139.1	140.0	142.1	140.4	141.9
- Households	61.6	64.1	67.1	67.1	68.1	68.6	67.9	67.8	68.3	69.9	69.6	70.0	69.7	
- Enterprises	69.5	69.6	78.4	78.4	68.5	64.1	61.5	62.6	63.2	67.9	68.1	70.6	69.4	
- Insurance companies	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.3	
Quasi-money [QM]	398.2	406.7	420.7	422.7	422.1	431.7	427.5	422.7	426.7	429.0	440.3	440.6	436.1	438.7
Fixed-term deposits	326.3	333.8	346.3	346.3	346.7	354.9	352.7	344.4	347.4	346.3	352.5	352.6	349.8	353.7
- Households	239.1	247.3	256.3	256.3	258.8	260.4	258.2	254.9	252.9	249.0	247.1	246.7	245.6	
- Enterprises	65.5	66.2	67.2	67.2	65.0	71.3	71.4	67.6	72.3	73.9	80.8	85.6	84.5	
- Insurance companies	21.7	20.3	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.2	23.1	21.9	22.2	23.4	24.6	20.3	19.7	
Foreign-currency deposits	71.9	72.9	74.4	76.4	75.4	76.8	74.8	78.3	79.3	82.7	87.8	88.0	86.3	85.0
- Households	44.7	45.5	47.7	49.0	48.7	48.6	48.3	49.4	50.7	52.5	53.4	54.3	54.9	
- Enterprises	27.2	27.4	26.7	27.4	26.7	28.2	26.5	28.9	28.6	30.2	34.4	33.7	31.4	
Other items net	76.7	71.3	57.8	63.2	82.4	72.5	75.5	86.2	84.9	83.0	48.8	61.7	61.9	68.3

**Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex ante)<sup>2/</sup>**

Net foreign assets	53.3	67.2	59.7	67.7	68.8	79.9	67.1	75.1	71.5	69.7	156.0	162.8	175.6	178.6
Net credit to general government	196.4	200.2	212.7	214.2	218.4	223.7	227.5	225.5	231.5	235.6	241.7	243.8	236.4	237.3
Credit to households and enterprises	432.5	437.4	436.2	436.1	438.1	441.1	445.4	448.8	450.3	454.2	458.3	460.8	464.2	466.8

**Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex post)<sup>2/</sup>**

Net foreign assets	50.8	64.7	57.2	65.2	66.3	77.4	64.6	72.5	68.9	67.0	153.3	160.1	172.8	175.7
Net credit to general government	196.5	200.3	212.8	214.3	218.5	223.8	227.6	225.6	231.6	235.7	241.8	243.9	236.5	237.4
Credit to households and enterprises	286.5	291.4	290.2	290.1	292.1	295.1	299.4	302.8	304.3	308.2	312.3	314.8	318.2	320.9

1/ Until 31 Dec. 2001, the SKK/DEM rate had been used.

2/ Time series adjusted for issues of restructuring bonds, balance-sheet items of banks that ceased to operate in 2000, 2001 and 2002, account adjustments in connection with the restructuring of specific banks in 2000, and the conversion of loans into bonds (such adjustments concern loans to households and enterprises).

\*/ Preliminary data

**Monetary survey**

(At fixed exchange rates)

(Sk billions)

	2001			2002										
	31.10.	30.11.	31.12.	1.1.	31.1.	28.2.	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10. <sup>1/</sup>
Fixed exchange rate SKK/USD	47.389	47.389	47.389	48.467	48.467	48.467	48.467	48.467	48.467	48.467	48.467	48.467	48.467	48.467
Fixed exchange rate SKK/EUR <sup>1/</sup>	22.495	22.495	22.495	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760
<b>A S S E T S</b>														
Net foreign assets	79.4	96.0	91.1	102.9	104.4	116.4	100.0	111.0	105.2	104.8	223.0	229.9	248.9	248.6
Foreign assets	274.3	295.6	294.2	320.2	318.4	315.3	307.4	306.0	301.7	302.2	436.5	430.1	439.6	435.8
Foreign liabilities	194.9	199.6	203.1	217.3	214.0	198.9	207.4	195.0	196.5	197.4	213.5	200.2	190.7	187.2
Net domestic assets	555.9	555.3	589.2	577.0	564.0	558.4	566.0	551.8	563.5	574.1	469.7	466.4	440.8	446.4
Domestic credit	675.4	671.6	694.5	691.6	698.5	683.5	691.1	689.3	696.9	706.0	597.6	607.0	588.3	597.0
Net credit to general government	330.8	334.6	347.7	347.4	351.6	368.0	370.7	368.7	374.7	373.4	271.2	272.9	263.6	264.4
Net credit to central government	355.4	357.7	371.6	371.3	374.6	379.9	384.6	384.5	390.7	389.3	352.5	352.1	346.0	351.2
Net credit to National Property Fund	11.7	-0.8	10.4	8.4	9.0	5.8	6.2	3.1	3.4	9.8	-0.7	4.4	-8.4	-3.8
Credit to households and enterprises	332.9	337.8	336.4	335.8	337.9	309.7	314.2	317.5	318.8	322.8	327.1	329.7	333.1	336.5
Credit in Slovak crowns	278.1	282.8	282.3	282.3	283.9	254.6	258.4	262.1	264.1	267.9	271.3	273.2	276.9	278.8
- Credit to enterprises	228.0	231.6	230.4	230.4	231.7	202.0	205.9	208.8	209.8	212.8	214.9	216.7	219.3	220.7
- Credit to households	50.1	51.2	51.9	51.9	52.2	52.6	52.5	53.3	54.3	55.1	56.4	56.5	57.6	58.1
Credit in foreign currency	54.8	55.0	54.1	53.5	54.0	55.1	55.8	55.4	54.7	54.9	55.8	56.5	56.2	57.7
LIABILITIES														
Liquid liabilities [M2]	635.3	651.3	680.3	679.9	668.4	674.8	666.0	662.8	668.7	678.9	692.7	696.3	689.7	694.9
Money [M1]	207.0	214.0	228.5	228.5	217.8	214.2	210.3	210.6	212.1	218.7	219.3	222.5	221.1	223.2
Currency outside banks [M0]	74.9	79.1	81.0	81.0	79.7	80.1	79.6	78.8	79.0	79.6	79.3	80.4	80.7	81.4
Demand deposits	132.1	134.9	147.5	147.5	138.1	134.1	130.7	131.8	133.1	139.1	140.0	142.1	140.4	141.9
- Households	61.6	64.1	67.1	67.1	68.1	68.6	67.9	67.8	68.3	69.9	69.6	70.0	69.7	
- Enterprises	69.5	69.6	78.4	78.4	68.5	64.1	61.5	62.6	63.2	67.9	68.1	70.6	69.4	
- Insurance companies	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.3	
Quasi-money [QM]	428.3	437.3	451.8	451.4	450.6	460.6	455.7	452.2	456.6	460.2	473.4	473.8	468.6	471.7
Fixed-term deposits	326.3	333.8	346.3	346.3	346.7	354.9	352.7	344.4	347.4	346.3	352.5	352.6	349.8	353.7
- Households	239.1	247.3	256.3	256.3	258.8	260.4	258.2	254.9	252.9	249.0	247.1	246.7	245.6	
- Enterprises	65.5	66.2	67.2	67.2	65.0	71.3	71.4	67.6	72.3	73.9	80.8	85.6	84.5	
- Insurance companies	21.7	20.3	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.2	23.1	21.9	22.2	23.4	24.6	20.3	19.7	
Foreign-currency deposits	102.0	103.5	105.5	105.1	103.9	105.7	103.0	107.8	109.2	113.9	120.9	121.2	118.8	118.0
- Households	63.4	64.6	67.7	67.4	67.1	66.9	66.5	68.0	69.8	72.3	73.6	74.7	75.6	
- Enterprises	38.6	38.9	37.8	37.7	36.8	38.8	36.5	39.8	39.4	41.6	47.3	46.5	43.2	
Other items net	119.5	116.3	105.3	114.6	134.5	125.1	125.1	137.5	133.4	131.9	127.9	140.6	147.5	150.7

**Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex ante)<sup>2/</sup>**

Net foreign assets	83.5	100.1	95.2	107.1	108.6	120.6	104.3	115.4	109.6	109.3	227.5	234.5	253.6	253.4
Net credit to general government	225.8	229.6	242.7	242.4	246.6	251.6	255.1	253.1	259.1	263.3	269.4	271.2	263.5	264.3
Credit to households and enterprises	447.4	452.3	450.9	450.3	452.4	455.7	460.2	463.5	464.8	468.8	473.1	475.7	479.1	482.4

**Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex post)<sup>2/</sup>**

Net foreign assets	79.4	96.0	91.1	102.9	104.4	116.4	100.0	111.0	105.2	104.8	223.0	229.9	248.9	248.6
Net credit to general government	225.9	229.7	242.8	242.5	246.7	251.7	255.2	253.2	259.2	263.4	269.5	271.3	263.6	264.4
Credit to households and enterprises	301.4	306.3	304.9	304.3	306.4	309.7	314.2	317.5	318.8	322.8	327.1	329.7	333.1	336.5

1/ Until 31 Dec. 2001, the SKK/DEM rate had been used.

2/ Time series adjusted for issues of restructuring bonds, balance-sheet items of banks that ceased to operate in 2000, 2001 and 2002, account adjustments in connection with the restructuring of specific banks in 2000, and the conversion of loans into bonds (such adjustments concern loans to households and enterprises).

\*/ Preliminary data

**Monetary survey**

(At current exchange rates)

(Sk billions)

	2001			2002										
	31.10.	30.11.	31.12.	1.1.	31.1.	28.2.	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.7
Current exchange rate SKK/USD	48.300	48.760	48.467	48.467	48.889	48.355	47.682	46.501	46.633	44.955	45.280	44.399	42.963	42.292
<b>ASSETS</b>														
Net foreign assets	80.8	97.3	92.0	102.9	104.7	115.9	98.7	108.6	106.2	103.0	221.7	223.9	233.8	230.9
Foreign assets	275.2	295.7	291.0	320.2	317.8	311.8	302.4	299.8	303.8	301.6	437.1	422.7	417.0	408.2
Foreign liabilities	194.4	198.4	199.0	217.3	213.1	195.9	203.7	191.2	197.6	198.6	215.4	198.8	183.2	177.3
Net domestic assets	555.1	554.7	587.9	577.0	563.4	557.5	565.3	551.3	562.0	574.7	470.2	469.1	448.9	455.6
Domestic credit	675.4	670.9	691.6	691.6	697.7	680.5	687.5	685.3	697.8	706.9	599.2	605.3	580.7	587.4
Net credit to general government	330.6	333.9	345.4	347.4	351.0	365.8	368.2	366.1	375.6	374.7	273.0	272.4	259.1	258.7
Net credit to central government	355.3	357.1	369.3	371.3	373.9	377.8	382.1	382.0	391.7	390.6	354.3	351.6	341.5	345.4
Net credit to National Property Fund	11.7	-0.8	10.4	8.4	9.0	5.8	6.2	3.1	3.4	9.8	-0.7	4.4	-8.4	-3.8
Credit to households and enterprises	333.1	337.8	335.8	335.8	337.7	308.9	313.1	316.1	318.8	322.4	326.9	328.5	330.0	332.6
Credit in Slovak crowns	278.1	282.8	282.3	282.3	283.9	254.6	258.4	262.1	264.1	267.9	271.3	273.2	276.9	278.8
- Credit to enterprises	228.0	231.6	230.4	230.4	231.7	202.0	205.9	208.8	209.8	212.8	214.9	216.7	219.3	220.7
- Credit to households	50.1	51.2	51.9	51.9	52.2	52.6	52.5	53.3	54.3	55.1	56.4	56.5	57.6	58.1
Credit in foreign currency	55.0	55.0	53.5	53.5	53.8	54.3	54.7	54.0	54.7	54.5	55.6	55.3	53.1	53.8
<b>LIABILITIES</b>														
Liquid liabilities [M2]	635.9	652.0	679.9	679.9	668.1	673.4	664.0	659.9	668.2	677.7	691.9	693.0	682.7	686.5
Money [M1]	207.0	214.0	228.5	228.5	217.8	214.2	210.3	210.6	212.1	218.7	219.3	222.5	221.1	223.2
Currency outside banks [M0]	74.9	79.1	81.0	81.0	79.7	80.1	79.6	78.8	79.0	79.6	79.3	80.4	80.7	81.4
Demand deposits	132.1	134.9	147.5	147.5	138.1	134.1	130.7	131.8	133.1	139.1	140.0	142.1	140.4	141.9
- Households	61.6	64.1	67.1	67.1	68.1	68.6	67.9	67.8	68.3	69.9	69.6	70.0	69.7	
- Enterprises	69.5	69.6	78.4	78.4	68.5	64.1	61.5	62.6	63.2	67.9	68.1	70.6	69.4	
- Insurance companies	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.3	
Quasi-money [QM]	428.9	438.0	451.4	451.4	450.3	459.2	453.7	449.3	456.1	459.0	472.6	470.5	461.6	463.3
Fixed-term deposits	326.3	333.8	346.3	346.3	346.7	354.9	352.7	344.4	347.4	346.3	352.5	352.6	349.8	353.7
- Households	239.1	247.3	256.3	256.3	258.8	260.4	258.2	254.9	252.9	249.0	247.1	246.7	245.6	
- Enterprises	65.5	66.2	67.2	67.2	65.0	71.3	71.4	67.6	72.3	73.9	80.8	85.6	84.5	
- Insurance companies	21.7	20.3	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.2	23.1	21.9	22.2	23.4	24.6	20.3	19.7	
Foreign-currency deposits	102.6	104.2	105.1	105.1	103.6	104.3	101.0	104.9	108.7	112.7	120.1	117.9	111.8	109.6
- Households	63.8	65.0	67.4	67.4	66.9	66.0	65.2	66.2	69.5	71.5	73.1	72.7	71.1	
- Enterprises	38.8	39.2	37.7	37.7	36.7	38.3	35.8	38.7	39.2	41.2	47.0	45.2	40.7	
Other items net	120.3	116.2	103.7	114.6	134.3	123.0	122.2	134.0	135.8	132.2	129.0	136.2	131.8	131.8

**Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex ante)<sup>1/</sup>**

Net foreign assets	85.0	101.5	96.2	107.1	108.9	120.1	102.9	112.8	110.4	107.2	225.9	228.1	238.0	235.1
Net credit to general government	225.6	228.9	240.4	242.4	246.0	249.4	252.6	250.5	260.0	264.6	271.2	270.7	259.0	258.6
Credit to households and enterprises	447.6	452.3	450.3	450.3	452.2	454.9	459.1	462.1	464.8	468.4	472.9	474.5	476.0	478.6

**Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex post)<sup>1/</sup>**

Net foreign assets	80.8	97.3	92.0	102.9	104.7	115.9	98.7	108.6	106.2	103.0	221.7	223.9	233.8	230.9
Net credit to general government	225.7	229.0	240.5	242.5	246.1	249.5	252.7	250.6	260.1	264.7	271.3	270.8	259.1	258.7
Credit to households and enterprises	301.6	306.3	304.3	304.3	306.2	308.9	313.1	316.1	318.8	322.4	326.9	328.5	330.0	332.6

1/ Time series adjusted for issues of restructuring bonds, balance-sheet items of banks that ceased to operate in 2000, 2001 and 2002, account adjustments in connection with the restructuring of specific banks in 2000, and the conversion of loans into bonds (such adjustments concern loans to households and enterprises).

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



**Money supply (M2)**

(At fixed exchange rates from 1 January 1993)

(Sk billions)

	1. 1. 2002	30. 9. 2002	31. 10. 2002	Month-on-month change	Month-on-month change (in %)	Change since beginning of year	Change since beginning of year (in %)	31. 10. 2001	Year-on-year change	Year-on-year change (in %)
Money supply [M2]	651.2	657.2	662.0	4.8	0.7	10.8	1.7	605.2	56.8	9.4
Money [M1]	228.5	221.1	223.3	2.2	1.0	-5.2	-2.3	207.0	16.3	7.9
Currency outside banks [M0]	81.0	80.7	81.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	74.9	6.5	8.7
Demand deposits	147.5	140.4	141.9	1.5	1.1	-5.6	-3.8	132.1	9.8	7.4
Quasi-money [QM]	422.7	436.1	438.7	2.6	0.6	16.0	3.8	398.2	40.5	10.2
Time deposits	346.3	349.8	353.7	3.9	1.1	7.4	2.1	326.3	27.4	8.4
Foreign-currency deposits	76.4	86.3	85.0	-1.3	-1.5	8.6	11.3	71.9	13.1	18.2
Slovak-crown deposits	493.8	490.2	495.6	5.4	1.1	1.8	0.4	458.4	37.2	8.1
- Households	323.4	315.3	317.0	1.7	0.5	-6.4	-2.0	300.7	16.3	5.4
- Enterprises (incl. insurance co.)	170.4	174.9	178.6	3.7	2.1	8.2	4.8	157.7	20.9	13.3

\*/ Preliminary data

**Developments in loans**

(Sk billions)

	30. 9. 2002	31. 10. 2002 <sup>1/</sup>	Change
<b>Loans in total (in Sk and foreign currency)</b>	342.1	346.4	4.3
<b>- Loans in Slovak crown</b>	284.0	287.7	3.7
of which			
- Entrepreneurial sector	203.0	204.6	1.5
- Public administration	22.0	23.8	1.8
- Households	57.6	58.1	0.4
- Other <sup>1/</sup>	1.4	1.3	-0.1
<b>- Loans in foreign currency <sup>2/</sup></b>	58.1	58.7	0.6

1/ Non-profit organisations and entities not included in sectors

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

\*/ Preliminary data

**Developments in deposits**

(Sk billions)

	30. 9. 2002	31. 10. 2002 <sup>1/</sup>	Change
<b>Deposits in total (in Sk and foreign currency)</b>	762.5	753.9	-8.6
<b>- Deposits in Slovak crown</b>	635.4	633.2	-2.1
of which			
- Entrepreneurial sector	163.5	164.7	1.2
- Public administration	145.2	137.7	-7.5
- Households	315.3	317.0	1.7
- Other <sup>1/</sup>	11.4	13.9	2.5
<b>- Deposits in foreign currency <sup>2/</sup></b>	127.1	120.7	-6.4

1/ Non-profit organisations and entities not included in sectors, adjusted for the deposit of EXIMBANK (Sk 4 billion)

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

\*/ Preliminary data

**Balance of payments of the SR for January to August 2002**

	Receipts / Credit (+)		Payments / Debit (-)		Balance	
	Sk million	US\$ million	Sk million	US\$ million	Sk million	US\$ million
<b>Goods</b>	419,049.0	8,946.6	471,730.0	10,071.3	-52,681.0	-1,124.7
<b>Services</b>	79,252.2	1,692.0	66,734.6	1,424.8	12,517.6	267.2
Transport	35,332.6	754.3	17,021.3	363.4	18,311.3	390.9
Tourism	18,962.6	404.8	14,206.2	303.3	4,756.4	101.5
Other services	24,957.0	532.8	35,507.1	758.1	-10,550.1	-225.2
<b>Income</b>	11,079.5	236.5	23,301.5	497.5	-12,222.0	-260.9
Compensation of employees	685.3	14.6	361.6	7.7	323.7	6.9
Income from investment	10,394.2	221.9	22,939.9	489.8	-12,545.7	-267.8
<b>Current transfers</b>	13,497.2	288.2	8,817.5	188.3	4,679.7	99.9
<b>CURRENT ACCOUNT</b>	522,877.9	11,163.3	570,583.6	12,181.8	-47,705.7	-1,018.5
<b>Capital account</b>	3,579.5	76.4	782.9	16.7	2,796.6	59.7
<b>Financial account</b>	1,632,132.1	34,927.6	-1,487,379.1	-31,858.5	144,753.0	3,069.1
Direct investment	323,907.9	6,915.3	-186,368.7	-3,978.9	137,539.2	2,936.4
<i>Abroad (direct investor = resident)</i>	10,562.0	225.5	-11,134.0	-237.7	-572.0	-12.2
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	1,397.0	29.8	-1,686.0	-36.0	-289.0	-6.2
Other capital	9,165.0	195.7	-9,448.0	-201.7	-283.0	-6.0
<i>In the SR (recipient of dir. investment = resident)</i>	313,345.9	6,689.9	-175,234.7	-3,741.2	138,111.2	2,948.6
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	150,349.9	3,209.9	-3,067.7	-65.5	147,282.2	3,144.4
Other capital	162,996.0	3,479.9	-172,167.0	-3,675.7	-9,171.0	-195.8
Portfolio investment	276,686.2	5,907.2	-269,644.8	-5,756.8	7,041.4	150.3
Assets	148,861.3	3,178.1	-144,140.9	-3,077.4	4,720.4	100.8
Liabilities	127,824.9	2,729.0	-125,503.9	-2,679.5	2,321.0	49.6
Other investment	1,031,538.0	22,105.1	-1,031,365.6	-22,122.7	172.4	-17.6
<i>Long-term</i>	20,856.8	440.8	-28,155.3	-600.7	-7,298.5	-159.9
Assets	5,214.5	106.7	-5,814.5	-124.1	-600.0	-17.4
Liabilities	15,642.3	334.0	-22,340.8	-476.6	-6,698.5	-142.5
<i>Short-term</i>	1,010,681.2	21,664.3	-1,003,210.3	-21,522.0	7,470.9	142.3
Assets	651,913.8	13,918.2	-640,486.8	-13,674.2	11,427.0	244.0
Liabilities	358,767.4	7,746.1	-362,723.5	-7,847.8	-3,956.1	-101.7
<b>CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT</b>	1,635,711.6	35,004.0	-1,488,162.0	-31,875.2	147,549.6	3,128.8
<b>ERRORS AND OMISSIONS</b>	x	x	x	x	8,317.8	293.8
<b>TOTAL BALANCE</b>	0.0	0.0	108,161.7	2,404.1	108,161.7	2,404.1
Monetary gold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special drawing rights	0.0	0.0	-18.8	-0.4	-18.8	-0.4
Foreign exchange assets	0.0	0.0	-108,142.9	-2,403.7	-108,142.9	-2,403.7
<i>Deposits</i>	0.0	0.0	-1,956.8	-53.2	-1,956.8	-53.2
<i>Securities</i>	0.0	0.0	-106,186.1	-2,350.5	-106,186.1	-2,350.5
Bonds and bills of exchange	0.0	0.0	-1,104.2	-53.2	-1,104.2	-53.2
Money market instruments and financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	-105,081.9	-2,297.3	-105,081.9	-2,297.3
<b>RESERVE ASSETS</b>	0.0	0.0	-108,161.7	-2,404.1	-108,161.7	-2,404.1

Note: Preliminary data

Applied rate of exchange: US\$ 1 = Sk 46.839

**Inflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> into the SR in 1996 – 2002**

(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	8,931	249	39,771	1,034.56	291.42	-79.04	1,246.94
1997	39,771	6,986	-258	46,499	1,246.94	207.82	-117.88	1,336.88
1998	46,499	17,248	1,890	65,637	1,336.88	489.42	-48.13	1,778.17
1999	65,637	16,729	695	83,061	1,778.17	403.92	-216.87	1,965.22
2000	83,061	97,454	-18,771	161,744	1,965.22	2,109.39	-661.48	3,413.13
2001	161,744	21,461	-7,136	176,069	3,413.13	443.90	-224.25	3,632.78
2002 <sup>4/</sup>	176,069	13,710	-4,563	185,216	3,632.78	288.53	198.74	4,120.05

**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	15,153	37,095	-3	52,245	319.76	767.27	-9.07	1,077.96
2002 <sup>4/</sup>	52,245	4,369	-683	55,931	1,077.96	91.95	74.26	1,244.17

**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	11,334	467	46,146	1,161.52	369.83	-84.53	1,446.82
1997 <sup>3/</sup>	51,159	7,220	-272	58,107	1,603.99	214.78	-148.15	1,670.62
1998	58,107	18,582	1,879	78,568	1,670.62	527.27	-69.41	2,128.48
1999	78,568	16,689	781	96,038	2,128.48	402.95	-259.18	2,272.25
2000	96,038	99,561	-18,702	176,897	2,272.25	2,155.00	-694.36	3,732.89
2001	176,897	58,556	-7,139	228,314	3,732.89	1,211.17	-233.32	4,710.74
2002 <sup>4/</sup>	228,314	18,079	-5,246	241,147	4,710.74	380.48	273.00	5,364.22

Note: The data for 2000 – 2002 are preliminary.

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 figures for 2002 refer to 30 June

**Inflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> in Slovakia during January to June 2002**

	Corporate sector		Banking sector		Total	
	Sk million	%	Sk million	%	Sk million	%
<b>Inflow of foreign capital in total</b>	13,710	100.0	4,369	100.0	18,079	100.0
<b>Structure of investors by country</b>						
Great Britain	6,918	50.5	-242	-5.5	6,676	36.9
Austria	436	3.2	5,874	134.4	6,310	34.9
Czech Republic	2,285	16.7	133	3.0	2,418	13.4
The Netherlands	3,796	27.7	-1,951	-44.7	1,845	10.2
Germany	459	3.3	-33	-0.8	426	2.4
Norway	260	1.9	0	0.0	260	1.4
Belgium	229	1.7	0	0.0	229	1.3
USA	150	1.1	0	0.0	150	0.8
Canada	83	0.6	0	0.0	83	0.5
Denmark	34	0.2	0	0.0	34	0.1
Other countries	-940	-6.9	588	13.6	-352	-1.9
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>						
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	9	0.1	0	0.0	9	0.0
Mining and quarrying	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Manufacturing	1,388	10.1	0	0.0	1,388	7.7
Electricity, gas, and water supply	3,463	25.3	0	0.0	3,463	19.2
Construction	-4	0.0	0	0.0	-4	0.0
Wholesale and retail trade	5,914	43.1	0	0.0	5,914	32.7
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	325	2.4	0	0.0	325	1.8
Financial intermediation	1,046	7.6	4,369	100.0	5,415	30.0
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	454	3.3	0	0.0	454	2.5
Health and social care	1,034	7.5	0	0.0	1,034	5.6
Other community, social, and individual services	11	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.1
Private households with employed persons	65	0.5	0	0.0	65	0.4
Extra-territorial organizations and associations	4	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
<b>Structure of investment by region</b>						
Bratislava region	12,487	91.1	4,369	100.0	16,856	93.2
Trnava region	363	2.6	0	0.0	363	2.0
Trenčín region	389	2.8	0	0.0	389	2.2
Nitra region	191	1.4	0	0.0	191	1.1
Žilina region	73	0.5	0	0.0	73	0.4
Banská Bystrica region	17	0.1	0	0.0	17	0.1
Prešov region	29	0.2	0	0.0	29	0.2
Košice region	161	1.3	0	0.0	161	0.8

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> in Slovakia as at 30. 6. 2002

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 44.955	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>	185,216	4,120.0	100.0	55,931	1,244.2	100.0	241,147	5,364.2	100.0
<b>Structure of investors by country</b>									
Germany	51,629	1,148.5	27.9	831	18.5	1.5	52,460	1,166.9	21.8
The Netherlands	45,502	1,012.2	24.6	588	13.1	1.1	46,090	1,025.2	19.1
Austria	19,939	443.5	10.8	24,975	555.6	44.7	44,914	999.1	18.6
Italy	2,716	60.4	1.5	21,168	470.9	37.8	23,884	531.3	9.9
Great Britain	13,882	308.8	7.5	1,598	35.5	2.9	15,480	344.3	6.4
USA	12,868	286.2	6.9	1,650	36.7	3.0	14,518	322.9	6.0
Czech Republic	9,303	206.9	5.0	3,596	80.0	6.4	12,899	286.9	5.3
Hungary	7,657	170.3	4.1	1,000	22.2	1.8	8,657	192.6	3.6
Belgium	5,442	121.1	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	5,442	121.1	2.3
France	4,319	96.1	2.3	517	11.5	0.9	4,836	107.6	2.0
Other countries	11,959	266.0	6.5	8	0.2	0.0	11,967	266.2	5.0
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	109	2.4	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	109	2.4	0.0
Mining and quarrying	1,582	35.2	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,582	35.2	0.7
Manufacturing	100,590	2,237.6	54.3	0	0.0	0.0	100,590	2,237.6	41.7
Electricity, gas, and water supply	507	11.3	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	507	11.3	0.2
Construction	1,468	32.7	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,468	32.7	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	31,009	689.8	16.7	0	0.0	0.0	31,009	689.8	12.9
Hotels and restaurants	1,562	34.7	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,562	34.7	0.6
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	31,868	708.9	17.2	0	0.0	0.0	31,868	708.9	13.2
Financial intermediation	7,920	176.2	4.3	55,931	1,244.2	100.0	63,851	1,420.3	26.5
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	7,764	172.7	4.2	0	0.0	0.0	7,764	172.7	3.2
Health and social care	94	2.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	94	2.1	0.0
Other community, social, and individual services	672	14.9	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	672	14.9	0.3
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	71	1.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	71	1.6	0.0
<b>Structure of investment by region</b>									
Bratislava region	100,114	2,227.0	54.1	55,931	1,244.2	100.0	156,045	3,471.1	64.7
Trnava region	10,484	233.2	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	10,484	233.2	4.3
Trenčín region	7,553	168.0	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	7,553	168.0	3.1
Nitra region	6,812	151.5	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	6,812	151.5	2.8
Žilina region	9,890	220.0	5.3	0	0.0	0.0	9,890	220.0	4.1
Banská Bystrica region	7,677	170.8	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	7,677	170.8	3.2
Prešov region	5,497	122.3	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	5,497	122.3	2.3
Košice region	37,189	827.2	20.1	0	0.0	0.0	37,189	827.2	15.4

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

**Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> in Slovakia as at 31 December 2001**

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 48.467	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>	176,069	3,632.8	100.0	52,245	1,077.9	100.0	228,314	4,710.7	100.0
<b>Structure of investors by country</b>									
Germany	51,581	1,064.2	29.3	833	17.2	1.6	52,414	1,081.4	23.0
The Netherlands	44,943	927.3	25.5	2,688	55.5	5.1	47,631	982.8	20.9
Austria	20,145	415.6	11.4	20,072	414.1	38.4	40,217	829.8	17.6
Italy	3,115	64.3	1.8	21,155	436.5	40.5	24,270	500.8	10.6
USA	12,182	251.3	6.9	1,653	34.1	3.2	13,835	285.5	6.1
Czech Republic	8,066	166.4	4.6	3,460	71.4	6.6	11,526	237.8	5.0
Great Britain	6,942	143.2	3.9	1,815	37.4	3.5	8,757	180.7	3.8
Hungary	8,648	178.4	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	8,648	178.4	3.8
Belgium	5,212	107.5	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	5,212	107.5	2.3
France	3,813	78.7	2.2	517	10.7	1.0	4,330	89.3	1.9
Other countries	11,422	235.7	6.5	52	1.1	0.1	11,474	236.7	5.0
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	687	14.2	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	687	14.2	0.3
Mining and quarrying	1,513	31.2	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,513	31.2	0.7
Manufacturing	100,074	2,064.8	56.8	0	0.0	0.0	100,074	2,064.8	43.8
Electricity, gas, and water supply	503	10.4	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	503	10.4	0.2
Construction	1,755	36.2	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,755	36.2	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade	23,998	495.1	13.6	0	0.0	0.0	23,998	495.1	10.5
Hotels and restaurants	1,562	32.2	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,562	32.2	0.7
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	31,545	650.9	17.9	0	0.0	0.0	31,545	650.9	13.8
Financial intermediation	6,708	138.4	3.8	52,245	1,077.9	100.0	58,953	1,216.4	25.8
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	6,966	143.7	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	6,966	143.7	3.1
Health and social care	79	1.6	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	79	1.6	0.0
Other community, social, and individual services	670	13.8	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	670	13.8	0.3
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	9	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	9	0.2	0.0
<b>Structure of investment by region</b>									
Bratislava region	91,842	1,894.9	52.2	52,245	1,077.9	100.0	144,087	2,972.9	63.1
Trnava region	10,020	206.7	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	10,020	206.7	4.4
Trenčín region	7,067	145.8	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	7,067	145.8	3.1
Nitra region	6,604	136.3	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	6,604	136.3	2.9
Žilina region	10,071	207.8	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	10,071	207.8	4.4
Banská Bystrica region	7,818	161.3	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	7,818	161.3	3.4
Prešov region	5,464	112.7	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	5,464	112.7	2.4
Košice region	37,183	767.2	21.1	0	0.0	0.0	37,183	767.2	16.3

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

**Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> in Slovakia 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>	161,744	3,413.1	100.0	15,153	319.8	100.0	176,897	3,732.9	100.0
<b>Structure of investors by country</b>									
Germany	48,143	1,015.9	29.8	2,258	47.6	14.9	50,401	1,063.6	28.5
The Netherlands	40,324	850.9	24.9	2,694	56.8	17.8	43,018	907.8	24.3
Austria	21,490	453.5	13.3	4,065	85.8	26.8	25,555	539.3	14.4
USA	10,485	221.3	6.5	1,660	35.0	11.0	12,145	256.3	6.9
Czech Republic	7,165	151.2	4.4	3,158	66.6	20.8	10,323	217.8	5.8
Hungary	8,615	181.8	5.3	1	0.0	0.0	8,616	181.8	4.9
France	5,429	114.6	3.4	450	9.5	3.0	5,879	124.1	3.3
Great Britain	5,529	116.7	3.4	105	2.2	0.7	5,634	118.9	3.2
Italy	2,223	46.9	1.4	521	11.0	3.4	2,744	57.9	1.6
Belgium	2,723	57.5	1.7	1	0.0	0.0	2,724	57.5	1.5
Other countries	9,618	203.0	5.9	240	5.1	1.6	9,858	208.0	5.6
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	188	4.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	188	4.0	0.1
Mining and quarrying	1,881	39.7	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,881	39.7	1.1
Manufacturing	93,801	1,979.4	58.0	0	0.0	0.0	93,801	1,979.4	53.0
Electricity, gas, and water supply	435	9.2	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	435	9.2	0.2
Construction	2,060	43.5	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	2,060	43.5	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade	20,556	433.8	12.7	0	0.0	0.0	20,556	433.8	11.6
Hotels and restaurants	1,302	27.5	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,302	27.5	0.7
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	29,793	628.7	18.4	0	0.0	0.0	29,793	628.7	16.8
Financial intermediation	5,953	125.6	3.7	15,153	319.8	100.0	21,106	445.4	11.9
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	5,135	108.4	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	5,135	108.4	2.9
Health and social care	68	1.4	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	68	1.4	0.0
Other community, social, and individual services	564	11.9	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	564	11.9	0.3
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	8	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.2	0.0
<b>Structure of investment by region</b>									
Bratislava region	83,858	1,769.6	51.8	15,153	319.8	100.0	99,011	2,089.3	56.0
Trnava region	9,672	204.1	6.0	0	0.0	0.0	9,672	204.1	5.5
Trenčín region	6,788	143.2	4.2	0	0.0	0.0	6,788	143.2	3.8
Nitra region	4,503	95.0	2.8	0	0.0	0.0	4,503	95.0	2.5
Žilina region	8,515	179.7	5.3	0	0.0	0.0	8,515	179.7	4.8
Banská Bystrica region	5,423	114.4	3.4	0	0.0	0.0	5,423	114.4	3.1
Prešov region	4,715	99.5	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	4,715	99.5	2.7
Košice region	38,270	807.6	23.7	0	0.0	0.0	38,270	807.6	21.6

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings



**Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> in Slovakia 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>	83,061	1,965.2	100.0	12,977	307.0	100.0	96,038	2,272.2	100.0
<b>Structure of investors by country</b>									
Germany	19,815	468.8	23.9	1,683	39.8	13.0	21,498	508.6	22.4
Austria	13,809	326.7	16.6	3,115	73.7	24.0	16,924	400.4	17.6
The Netherlands	11,022	260.8	13.3	2,544	60.2	19.6	13,566	321.0	14.1
USA	10,022	237.1	12.1	1,650	39.0	12.7	11,672	276.2	12.2
Czech Republic	5,498	130.1	6.6	2,588	61.2	19.9	8,086	191.3	8.4
Great Britain	7,573	179.2	9.1	370	8.8	2.9	7,943	187.9	8.3
France	3,611	85.4	4.3	450	10.6	3.5	4,061	96.1	4.2
Italy	1,377	32.6	1.7	353	8.4	2.7	1,730	40.9	1.8
Belgium	1,467	34.7	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,467	34.7	1.5
Hungary	1,373	32.5	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,373	32.5	1.4
Other countries	7,494	177.3	9.0	224	5.3	1.7	7,718	182.6	8.0
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	188	4.4	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	188	4.4	0.2
Mining and quarrying	1,042	24.7	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,042	24.7	1.1
Manufacturing	47,629	1,126.9	57.3	0	0.0	0.0	47,629	1,126.9	49.6
Electricity, gas, and water supply	426	10.1	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	426	10.1	0.4
Construction	1,788	42.3	2.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,788	42.3	1.9
Wholesale and retail trade	17,642	417.4	21.2	0	0.0	0.0	17,642	417.4	18.4
Hotels and restaurants	1,236	29.2	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,236	29.2	1.3
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	3,199	75.7	3.9	0	0.0	0.0	3,199	75.7	3.3
Financial intermediation	4,883	115.5	5.9	12,977	307.0	100.0	17,860	422.6	18.6
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	4,485	106.1	5.4	0	0.0	0.0	4,485	106.1	4.7
Health and social care	18	0.4	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.4	0.0
Other community, social, and individual services	525	12.4	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	525	12.4	0.5
<b>Structure of investment by region</b>									
Bratislava region	44,105	1,043.5	53.1	12,977	307.0	100.0	57,082	1,350.5	59.4
Trnava region	8,539	202.0	10.3	0	0.0	0.0	8,539	202.0	8.9
Trenčín region	6,473	153.1	7.8	0	0.0	0.0	6,473	153.1	6.7
Nitra region	3,645	86.2	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	3,645	86.2	3.8
Žilina region	3,392	80.3	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	3,392	80.3	3.5
Banská Bystrica region	4,759	112.6	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	4,759	112.6	5.0
Prešov region	4,233	100.2	5.1	0	0.0	0.0	4,233	100.2	4.4
Košice region	7,915	187.3	9.5	0	0.0	0.0	7,915	187.3	8.2

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

**Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> in Slovakia 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>	65,637	1,778.2	100.0	12,931	350.3	100.0	78,568	2,128.5	100.0
<b>Structure of investors by country</b>									
Germany	14,377	389.5	21.9	1,556	42.2	12.0	15,933	431.6	20.3
Austria	12,424	336.6	18.9	2,748	74.4	21.3	15,172	411.0	19.3
The Netherlands	9,130	247.3	13.9	2,397	64.9	18.5	11,527	312.3	14.7
Great Britain	7,668	207.7	11.7	786	21.3	6.1	8,454	229.0	10.8
Czech Republic	4,911	133.0	7.5	2,664	72.2	20.6	7,575	205.2	9.6
USA	5,879	159.3	9.0	1,668	45.2	12.9	7,547	204.5	9.6
France	3,249	88.0	4.9	450	12.2	3.5	3,699	100.2	4.7
Italy	1,016	27.5	1.5	353	9.6	2.7	1,369	37.1	1.7
Belgium	1,355	36.7	2.1	1	0.0	0.0	1,356	36.7	1.7
Switzerland	952	25.8	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	952	25.8	1.2
Other countries	4,676	126.7	7.1	308	8.3	2.4	4,984	135.0	6.3
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture and forestry	45	1.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	45	1.2	0.1
Mining and quarrying	910	24.7	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	910	24.7	1.2
Manufacturing	38,562	1,044.7	58.8	0	0.0	0.0	38,562	1,044.7	49.1
Electricity, gas, and water supply	429	11.6	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	429	11.6	0.5
Construction	1,589	43.0	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,589	43.0	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade	13,257	359.1	20.2	0	0.0	0.0	13,257	359.1	16.9
Hotels and restaurants	768	20.8	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	768	20.8	1.0
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	2,545	68.9	3.9	0	0.0	0.0	2,545	68.9	3.2
Financial intermediation	3,968	107.5	6.0	12,931	350.3	100.0	16,899	457.8	21.5
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	3,168	85.8	4.8	0	0.0	0.0	3,168	85.8	4.0
Health and social care	19	0.5	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	19	0.5	0.0
Other community, social, and individual services	377	10.2	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	377	10.2	0.5
<b>Structure of investment by region</b>									
Bratislava, Bratislava region	34,616	937.8	52.7	12,931	350.3	100.0	47,547	1,288.1	60.5
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	13,945	377.8	21.2	0	0.0	0.0	13,945	377.8	17.7
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	6,853	185.7	10.4	0	0.0	0.0	6,853	185.7	8.7
Prešov and Košice regions	10,223	276.9	15.6	0	0.0	0.0	10,223	276.9	13.0

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

**Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> in Slovakia 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>	46,499	1,336.9	100.0	11,608	333.7	100.0	58,107	1,670.6	100.0
<b>Structure of investors by country</b>									
Austria	10,677	307.0	23.0	2,507	72.1	21.6	13,184	379.0	22.7
Germany	10,894	313.2	23.4	1,324	38.1	11.4	12,218	351.3	21.0
Czech Republic	4,136	118.9	8.9	2,884	82.9	24.8	7,020	201.8	12.1
The Netherlands	3,092	88.9	6.6	2,243	64.5	19.3	5,335	153.4	9.2
Great Britain	4,817	138.5	10.4	393	11.3	3.4	5,210	149.8	9.0
USA	3,217	92.5	6.9	1,204	34.6	10.4	4,421	127.1	7.6
France	3,511	100.9	7.6	450	12.9	3.9	3,961	113.9	6.8
Italy	1,109	31.9	2.4	357	10.3	3.1	1,466	42.1	2.5
Switzerland	813	23.4	1.7	9	0.3	0.1	822	23.6	1.4
Belgium	800	23.0	1.7	1	0.0	0.0	801	23.0	1.4
Other countries	3,433	98.7	7.4	236	6.8	2.0	3,669	105.5	6.3
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture and forestry	45	1.3	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	45	1.3	0.1
Mining and quarrying	857	24.6	1.8	0	0.0	0.0	857	24.6	1.5
Manufacturing	25,693	738.7	55.3	0	0.0	0.0	25,693	738.7	44.2
Electricity, gas, and water supply	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	10,577	304.1	22.7	0	0.0	0.0	10,577	304.1	18.2
Hotels and restaurants	773	22.2	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	773	22.2	1.3
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	2,336	67.2	5.0	0	0.0	0.0	2,336	67.2	4.0
Financial intermediation	2,190	63.0	4.7	11,608	333.7	100.0	13,798	396.7	23.7
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	1,881	54.1	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,881	54.1	3.2
Health and social care	18	0.5	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.5	0.0
Other community, social, and individual services	340	9.8	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	340	9.8	0.6
<b>Structure of investment by region</b>									
Bratislava, Bratislava region	27,179	781.4	58.5	11,608	333.7	100.0	38,787	1,115.1	66.8
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	9,910	284.9	21.3	0	0.0	0.0	9,910	284.9	17.1
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	5,486	157.7	11.8	0	0.0	0.0	5,486	157.7	9.4
Prešov and Košice regions	3,924	112.8	8.4	0	0.0	0.0	3,924	112.8	6.8

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

**Volume of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> in Slovakia 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>	39,771	1,246.9	100.0	6,375	199.9	100.0	46,146	1,446.8	100.0
<b>Structure of investors by country</b>									
Germany	9,319	292.2	23.4	-	-	-	9,319	292.2	23.4
Austria	9,282	291.0	23.3	-	-	-	9,282	291.0	23.3
Great Britain	4,248	133.2	10.7	-	-	-	4,248	133.2	10.7
Czech Republic	4,102	128.6	10.3	-	-	-	4,102	128.6	10.3
The Netherlands	2,927	91.8	7.4	-	-	-	2,927	91.8	7.4
France	2,919	91.5	7.3	-	-	-	2,919	91.5	7.3
USA	2,686	84.2	6.8	-	-	-	2,686	84.2	6.8
Italy	888	27.8	2.2	-	-	-	888	27.8	2.2
Switzerland	719	22.5	1.8	-	-	-	719	22.5	1.8
Sweden	567	17.8	1.4	-	-	-	567	17.8	1.4
Other countries	2,114	66.3	5.3	-	-	-	2,114	66.3	5.3
<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
Mining and quarrying	741	23.2	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	741	23.2	1.6
Manufacturing	23,149	725.8	58.2	0	0.0	0.0	23,149	725.8	50.2
Electricity, gas, and water supply	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	2.2
Wholesale and retail trade	8,997	282.1	22.6	0	0.0	0.0	8,997	282.1	19.5
Hotels and restaurants	632	19.8	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	632	19.8	1.4
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	1,737	54.5	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,737	54.5	3.8
Financial intermediation	1,607	50.4	4.0	6,375	199.9	100.0	7,982	250.3	17.3
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	1,299	40.7	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,299	40.7	2.8
Health and social care	8	0.3	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.3	0.0
Other community, social, and individual services	301	9.4	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	301	9.4	0.7
<b>Structure of investment by region</b>									
Bratislava, Bratislava region	23,058	722.9	58.0	-	-	-	23,058	722.9	58.0
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	8,423	264.1	21.2	-	-	-	8,423	264.1	21.2
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	4,702	147.4	11.8	-	-	-	4,702	147.4	11.8
Prešov and Košice regions	3,588	112.5	9.0	-	-	-	3,588	112.5	9.0

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

2/ Data monitored only in total amount

**Outflow of foreign direct investment<sup>1/</sup> from Slovakia in 1996 – 2002**

(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	1,799	-44	3,614	62.87	58.70	-8.26	113.31
1997	3,614	3,170	-615	6,169	113.31	94.30	-30.25	177.36
1998	6,169	4,883	1,345	12,397	177.36	138.56	19.93	335.85
1999	12,397	739	-404	12,732	335.85	17.84	-52.45	301.24
2000	12,732	975	1,414	15,121	301.24	21.10	-3.26	319.08
2001	15,121	3,127	505	18,753	319.08	64.68	3.16	386.92
2002 <sup>4/</sup>	18,753	595	-375	18,973	386.92	12.52	22.60	422.04

**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	189	8	1	198	3.98	0.17	-0.07	4.08
2002 <sup>4/</sup>	198	0	-198	0	4.08	0.00	-4.08	0.00

**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	1,801	30	5,116	111.10	58.77	-9.46	160.40
1997 <sup>3/</sup>	5,116	3,170	-817	7,469	160.40	94.30	-39.97	214.74
1998	7,469	4,876	1,644	13,989	214.74	138.36	25.88	378.98
1999	13,989	-16,371	15,183	12,801	378.98	-395.28	319.17	302.87
2000	12,801	1,074	1,435	15,310	302.87	23.24	-3.05	323.06
2001	15,310	3,135	506	18,951	323.06	64.85	3.09	391.00
2002 <sup>4/</sup>	18,951	595	-573	18,973	391.00	12.52	18.52	422.04

Note: The data for 2000 – 2002 are preliminary.

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 figures for 2002 refer to 30 June

**Outflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> from Slovakia during January to June 2002**

	Corporate sector		Banking sector		Total	
	Sk millions	%	Sk millions	%	Sk millions	%
<b>Outflow of foreign direct investment in total</b>	595	100.0	0	100.0	595	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>						
Poland	548	92.1	0	0.0	548	92.1
Czech Republic	160	26.9	0	0.0	160	26.9
Yugoslavia	53	8.9	0	100.0	53	8.9
Austria	6	1.0	0	0.0	6	1.0
USA	6	1.0	0	0.0	6	1.0
Ukraine	5	0.8	0	0.0	5	0.8
Croatia	-1	-0.2	0	0.0	-1	-0.2
Russia	-1	-0.2	0	0.0	-1	-0.2
Argentina	-6	-1.0	0	0.0	-6	-1.0
Bulgaria	-12	-2.0	0	0.0	-12	-2.0
Other countries	-163	-27.3	0	0.0	-163	-27.3
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>						
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mining and quarrying	58	9.7	0	0.0	58	9.7
Manufacturing	627	105.4	0	0.0	627	105.4
Electricity, gas, and water supply	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Construction	31	5.2	0	0.0	31	5.2
Wholesale and retail trade	-21	-3.5	0	0.0	-21	-3.5
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	-163	-27.4	0	0.0	-163	-27.4
Financial intermediation	120	20.2	0	100.0	120	20.2
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	35	5.9	0	0.0	35	5.9
Health and social care	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other community, social, and individual services	-92	-15.5	0	0.0	-92	-15.5
<b>Structure of investors by region</b>						
Bratislava region	558	93.8	0	100.0	558	93.8
Trnava region	-3	-0.5	0	0.0	-3	-0.5
Trenčín region	53	8.9	0	0.0	53	8.9
Nitra region	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Žilina region	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3
Banská Bystrica region	3	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.5
Prešov region	-6	-1.0	0	0.0	-6	-1.0
Košice region	-12	-2.0	0	0.0	-12	-2.0

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

**Outflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> from Slovakia as at 30 June 2002**

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 44.955	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
<b>Outflow of foreign direct investment in total</b>	18,973	422.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0	18,973	422.0	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech Republic	8,382	186.5	44.2	0	0.0	0.0	8,382	186.5	44.2
Great Britain	2,943	65.5	15.5	0	0.0	0.0	2,943	65.5	15.5
Ukraine	1,916	42.6	10.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,916	42.6	10.1
Luxembourg	1,434	31.9	7.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,434	31.9	7.6
Hungary	1,239	27.6	6.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,239	27.6	6.5
Poland	988	22.0	5.2	0	0.0	0.0	988	22.0	5.2
Russia	543	12.1	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	543	12.1	2.9
Austria	414	9.2	2.2	0	0.0	0.0	414	9.2	2.2
Croatia	325	7.2	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	325	7.2	1.7
Cyprus	279	6.2	1.5	0	0.0	0.0	279	6.2	1.5
Other countries	510	11.3	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	510	11.3	2.7
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	214	4.8	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	214	4.8	1.1
Fishing	15	0.3	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	15	0.3	0.1
Mining and quarrying	1,153	25.6	6.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,153	25.6	6.1
Manufacturing	8,097	180.1	42.7	0	0.0	0.0	8,097	180.1	42.7
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,429	31.8	7.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,429	31.8	7.5
Construction	453	10.1	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	453	10.1	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade	450	10.0	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	450	10.0	2.4
Hotels and restaurants	3	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.1	0.0
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Financial intermediation	4,421	98.3	23.3	0	0.0	0.0	4,421	98.3	23.3
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	2,323	51.7	12.2	0	0.0	0.0	2,323	51.7	12.2
Health and social care	25	0.6	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	25	0.6	0.1
Other community, social, and individual services	389	8.7	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	389	8.7	2.1
Private households with employed persons	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
<b>Structure of investors by region</b>									
Bratislava region	13,323	296.4	70.2	0	0.0	0.0	13,323	296.4	70.2
Trnava region	844	18.8	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	844	18.8	4.4
Trenčín region	953	21.2	5.0	0	0.0	0.0	953	21.2	5.0
Nitra region	92	2.0	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	92	2.0	0.5
Žilina region	662	14.7	3.5	0	0.0	0.0	662	14.7	3.5
Banská Bystrica region	271	6.0	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	271	6.0	1.4
Prešov region	566	12.6	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	566	12.6	3.0
Košice region	2,262	50.3	11.9	0	0.0	0.0	2,262	50.3	11.9

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

**Outflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> from Slovakia as at 31 December 2001**

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 48.467	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
<b>Outflow of foreign direct investment in total</b>	18,753	386.9	100.0	198	4.1	100.0	18,951	391.0	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech Republic	7,765	160.2	41.4	156	3.2	78.8	7,921	163.4	41.8
Great Britain	3,157	65.1	16.8	18	0.4	9.1	3,175	65.5	16.8
Ukraine	2,046	42.2	10.9	0	0.0	0.0	2,046	42.2	10.8
Luxembourg	1,434	29.6	7.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,434	29.6	7.6
Hungary	1,341	27.7	7.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,341	27.7	7.1
Russia	583	12.0	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	583	12.0	3.1
Poland	485	10.0	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	485	10.0	2.6
Austria	396	8.2	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	396	8.2	2.1
Croatia	324	6.7	1.7	24	0.5	12.1	348	7.2	1.8
Cyprus	301	6.2	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	301	6.2	1.6
Other countries	921	19.0	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	921	19.0	4.9
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	190	3.9	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	190	3.9	1.0
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mining and quarrying	1,164	24.0	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,164	24.0	6.1
Manufacturing	7,430	153.3	39.6	0	0.0	0.0	7,430	153.3	39.2
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,594	32.9	8.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,594	32.9	8.4
Construction	453	9.3	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	453	9.3	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade	870	18.0	4.6	0	0.0	0.0	870	18.0	4.6
Hotels and restaurants	2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	163	3.4	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	163	3.4	0.9
Financial intermediation	3,791	78.2	20.2	198	4.1	100.0	3,989	82.3	21.0
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	2,691	55.5	14.3	0	0.0	0.0	2,691	55.5	14.2
Health and social care	25	0.5	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	25	0.5	0.1
Other community, social, and individual services	379	7.8	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	379	7.8	2.0
Private households with employed persons	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
<b>Structure of investors by region</b>									
Bratislava region	13,234	273.1	70.6	198	4.1	100.0	13,432	277.1	70.9
Trnava region	724	14.9	3.9	0	0.0	0.0	724	14.9	3.8
Trenčín region	955	19.7	5.1	0	0.0	0.0	955	19.7	5.0
Nitra region	87	1.8	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	87	1.8	0.5
Žilina region	666	13.7	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	666	13.7	3.5
Banská Bystrica region	263	5.4	1.4	0	0.0	0.0	263	5.4	1.4
Prešov region	613	12.6	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	613	12.6	3.2
Košice region	2,211	45.6	11.8	0	0.0	0.0	2,211	45.6	11.7

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings



**Outflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> from Slovakia 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>Outflow of foreign direct investment in total</b>	15,121	319.1	100.0	189	4.0	100.0	15,310	323.1	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech Republic	6,141	129.6	40.6	147	3.1	77.8	6,288	132.7	41.1
Great Britain	2,835	59.8	18.7	18	0.4	9.5	2,853	60.2	18.6
Ukraine	1,875	39.6	12.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,875	39.6	12.2
Hungary	1,235	26.1	8.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,235	26.1	8.1
Russia	570	12.0	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	570	12.0	3.7
Poland	443	9.3	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	443	9.3	2.9
Bulgaria	443	9.3	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	443	9.3	2.9
Austria	372	7.8	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	372	7.8	2.4
Germany	317	6.7	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	317	6.7	2.1
Cyprus	295	6.2	2.0	0	0.0	0.0	295	6.2	1.9
Other countries	595	12.6	3.9	24	0.5	12.7	619	13.1	4.0
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	152	3.2	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	152	3.2	1.0
Fishing	2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.0	0.0
Mining and quarrying	1,138	24.0	7.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,138	24.0	7.4
Manufacturing	4,776	100.8	31.6	0	0.0	0.0	4,776	100.8	31.2
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,489	31.4	9.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,489	31.4	9.7
Construction	577	12.2	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	577	12.2	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,357	28.6	9.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,357	28.6	8.9
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	163	3.4	1.1	0	0.0	0.0	163	3.4	1.1
Financial intermediation	4,482	94.6	29.6	189	4.0	100.0	4,671	98.6	30.5
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	824	17.4	5.4	0	0.0	0.0	824	17.4	5.4
Health and social care	25	0.5	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	25	0.5	0.2
Other community, social, and individual services	136	2.9	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	136	2.9	0.9
<b>Structure of investors by region</b>									
Bratislava region	10,982	231.7	72.6	189	4.0	100.0	11,171	235.7	73.0
Trnava region	688	14.5	4.5	0	0.0	0.0	688	14.5	4.5
Trenčín region	939	19.8	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	939	19.8	6.1
Nitra region	112	2.4	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	112	2.4	0.7
Žilina region	174	3.7	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	174	3.7	1.1
Banská Bystrica region	188	4.0	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	188	4.0	1.2
Prešov region	459	9.7	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	459	9.7	3.0
Košice region	1,579	33.3	10.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,579	33.3	10.3

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

**Outflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> from Slovakia 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>Outflow of foreign direct investment in total</b>	12,732	301.2	100.0	69	1.6	100.0	12,801	302.9	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech Republic	4,629	109.5	36.4	27	0.6	39.1	4,656	110.2	36.4
Great Britain	2,527	59.8	19.8	0	0.0	0.0	2,527	59.8	19.7
Ukraine	1,636	38.7	12.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,636	38.7	12.8
Hungary	1,215	28.7	9.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,215	28.7	9.5
Russia	515	12.2	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	515	12.2	4.0
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	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	247	5.8	1.9
Other countries	713	16.9	5.6	42	1.0	60.9	755	17.9	5.9
<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
Mining and quarrying	995	23.5	7.8	0	0.0	0.0	995	23.5	7.8
Manufacturing	3,767	89.1	29.6	0	0.0	0.0	3,767	89.1	29.4
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,640	38.8	12.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,640	38.8	12.8
Construction	44	1.0	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	44	1.0	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,212	28.7	9.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,212	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 telecommunications	163	3.9	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	163	3.9	1.3
Financial intermediation	4,132	97.8	32.5	69	1.6	100.0	4,201	99.4	32.8
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	430	10.2	3.4	0	0.0	0.0	430	10.2	3.4
Health and social care	22	0.5	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	22	0.5	0.2
Other community, social, and individual 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	9,331	220.8	73.3	69	1.6	100.0	9,400	222.4	73.4
Trnava region	325	7.7	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	325	7.7	2.5
Trenčín region	842	19.9	6.6	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	201	4.8	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	201	4.8	1.6
Banská Bystrica region	159	3.8	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	159	3.8	1.2
Prešov region	405	9.6	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	405	9.6	3.2
Košice region	1,332	31.5	10.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,332	31.5	10.4

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

**Outflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> from Slovakia 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>Outflow of foreign direct investment in total</b>	12,397	335.8	100.0	1,592	43.1	100.0	13,989	379.0	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech Republic	4,964	134.5	40.0	1,549	42.0	97.3	6,513	176.4	46.6
Hungary	2,064	55.9	16.6	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	12.8
Ukraine	1,031	27.9	8.3	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	3.2
Russia	411	11.1	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	411	11.1	2.9
Bulgaria	362	9.8	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	362	9.8	2.6
Austria	334	9.0	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	334	9.0	2.4
Germany	312	8.5	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	312	8.5	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
Mining and quarrying	719	19.5	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	719	19.5	5.1
Manufacturing	4,787	129.7	38.6	0	0.0	0.0	4,787	129.7	34.2
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,722	46.7	13.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,722	46.7	12.3
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	11.7
Hotels and restaurants	8	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.2	0.1
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	163	4.4	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	163	4.4	1.2
Financial intermediation	3,052	82.7	24.6	1,592	43.1	100.0	4,644	125.8	33.2
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	239	6.5	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	239	6.5	1.7
Health and social care	21	0.6	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	21	0.6	0.2
Other community, social, and individual 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	8,265	223.9	66.7	1,592	43.1	100.0	9,857	267.0	70.5
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	1,044	28.3	8.4	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	22.1	0	0.0	0.0	2,743	74.3	19.6

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

**Outflow of foreign direct investment <sup>1/</sup> from Slovakia 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>Outflow of foreign direct investment in total</b>	6,169	177.4	100.0	1,300	37.4	100.0	7,469	214.7	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech Republic	3,363	96.7	54.5	1,263	36.3	97.2	4,626	133.0	61.9
Ukraine	945	27.2	15.3	0	0.0	0.0	945	27.2	12.7
Yugoslavia	428	12.3	6.9	0	0.0	0.0	428	12.3	5.7
Russia	382	11.0	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	382	11.0	5.1
Austria	296	8.5	4.8	0	0.0	0.0	296	8.5	4.0
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	3.0
China	56	1.6	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	56	1.6	0.7
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>									
Mining and quarrying	26	0.7	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	26	0.7	0.3
Manufacturing	2,420	69.6	39.2	0	0.0	0.0	2,420	69.6	32.4
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,191	34.2	19.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,191	34.2	15.9
Construction	32	0.9	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	32	0.9	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	1,528	43.9	24.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,528	43.9	20.5
Hotels and restaurants	8	0.2	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.2	0.1
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	166	4.8	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	166	4.8	2.2
Financial intermediation	464	13.3	7.5	1,300	37.4	100.0	1,764	50.7	23.6
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	332	9.5	5.4	0	0.0	0.0	332	9.5	4.4
Health and social care	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Other community, social, and individual 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	4,467	128.4	72.4	1,300	37.4	100.0	5,767	165.8	77.2
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	787	22.6	12.8	0	0	0.0	787	22.6	10.5
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	263	7.6	4.3	0	0	0.0	263	7.6	3.5
Prešov and Košice regions	652	18.7	10.6	0	0	0.0	652	18.7	8.7

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

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

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 31.895	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
<b>Outflow of foreign direct investment in total</b>	3,614	113.3	100.0	1,502	47.1	100.0	5,116	160.4	100.0
<b>Structure of investment by country</b>									
Czech Republic	2,215	69.4	61.3	1,465	45.9	97.5	3,680	115.4	71.9
Russia	307	9.6	8.5	0	0.0	0.0	307	9.6	6.0
Austria	293	9.2	8.1	0	0.0	0.0	293	9.2	5.7
Germany	207	6.5	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	207	6.5	4.0
Hungary	199	6.2	5.5	0	0.0	0.0	199	6.2	3.9
Ukraine	153	4.8	4.2	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	1.2	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	2.1	37	1.2	2.5	114	3.6	2.2
<b>Structure of investment by sector</b>									
Mining and quarrying	26	0.8	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	26	0.8	0.5
Manufacturing	2,028	63.6	56.1	0	0.0	0.0	2,028	63.6	39.6
Electricity, gas, and water supply	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	17.2	0	0.0	0.0	623	19.5	12.2
Hotels and restaurants	8	0.3	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.3	0.2
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	166	5.2	4.6	0	0.0	0.0	166	5.2	3.2
Financial intermediation	594	18.6	16.4	1,502	47.1	100.0	2,096	65.7	41.0
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	91	2.9	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	91	2.9	1.8
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	2,188	68.6	60.5	1,502	47.1	100.0	3,690	115.7	72.1
Trnava, Trenčín, and Nitra regions	530	16.6	14.7	0	0.0	0.0	530	16.6	10.4
Banská Bystrica and Žilina regions	320	10.0	8.9	0	0.0	0.0	320	10.0	6.3
Prešov and Košice regions	576	18.1	15.9	0	0.0	0.0	576	18.1	11.3

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

**Average lending rates of commercial banks**

(%)

Interest rate on:	2001				2002								
	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. TOTAL VOLUME OF LOANS <sup>1/</sup>	10.15	9.91	9.82	9.78	9.78	9.52	9.49	9.50	9.39	9.51	9.57	9.55	9.55
A) Loans by sector													
of which:													
a) Enterprise sector	10.55	10.34	10.19	10.15	10.12	9.77	9.72	9.74	9.66	9.81	9.90	9.88	9.87
- Public sector	10.79	10.94	10.66	10.30	10.26	9.96	9.76	9.76	9.85	9.83	10.03	9.93	10.04
- Private sector (incl. cooperatives)	10.75	10.27	10.14	10.38	10.33	9.97	9.96	9.93	9.92	10.06	10.18	10.07	10.08
- Under foreign control	9.45	9.57	9.60	9.16	9.28	8.96	8.97	9.19	8.68	9.13	8.93	9.28	8.97
b) Households	8.03	8.07	8.05	8.10	8.20	8.15	8.21	8.25	8.17	8.17	8.21	8.15	8.23
B) Loans by term													
of which:													
- Short-term	11.45	10.67	10.57	10.30	10.33	9.94	10.04	10.07	9.91	10.14	10.20	10.16	10.08
- Medium-term	10.08	10.05	10.02	10.23	10.22	9.99	9.98	9.92	9.82	9.85	9.92	9.93	10.05
- Long-term	8.97	9.10	8.94	8.90	8.90	8.68	8.59	8.63	8.60	8.69	8.75	8.74	8.68
2. NEW LOANS IN TOTAL <sup>1/</sup>	9.09	8.78	8.70	8.92	8.97	9.00	9.01	9.21	8.88	9.60	9.50	9.41	9.47
A) Loans by sector													
of which:													
a) Enterprise sector	9.08	8.76	8.66	8.90	8.94	8.95	8.92	9.17	8.84	9.54	9.44	9.34	9.43
- Public sector	9.89	9.66	9.60	9.84	9.90	10.18	8.66	10.14	10.10	10.76	10.85	10.55	10.01
- Private sector (incl. cooperatives)	10.84	10.71	10.37	10.44	10.95	10.41	10.23	10.33	10.12	10.43	11.04	10.38	10.45
- Under foreign control	8.49	8.09	8.12	8.05	8.09	8.20	8.17	8.51	7.91	8.90	8.16	8.34	8.59
b) Households	9.25	8.58	9.02	9.30	9.89	10.33	10.78	9.85	9.52	9.76	9.75	9.91	9.98
B) Loans by term													
of which:													
- Short-term	9.02	8.69	8.58	8.79	8.89	8.90	8.98	9.17	8.82	9.61	9.48	9.39	9.44
- Medium-term	9.94	9.58	10.02	9.89	9.98	10.34	9.91	9.52	9.70	9.47	9.84	9.60	9.90
- Long-term	9.82	9.91	9.60	10.11	9.54	9.87	8.45	9.47	8.95	9.33	9.12	9.40	9.27

1/ Excluding loans at zero interest rate

**Types of loans and average lending rates of commercial banks**

		2001				2002								
		9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Loans in total	a	55.83	63.69	63.29	62.98	56.59	61.66	61.31	58.42	60.23	64.81	59.94	54.59	60.40
	b	9.09	8.78	8.70	8.92	8.97	8.99	9.01	9.20	8.88	9.58	9.49	9.41	9.47
of which:														
Loans at a rate of 0%	a	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current account	a	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.22	0.36	0.65	0.62	0.49	0.55	0.91	1.20	0.98	0.90
	b	14.52	11.35	12.42	12.43	13.67	12.43	12.55	13.31	13.12	12.55	12.04	12.50	13.34
Overdraft credit	a	5.55	5.54	4.52	6.65	6.03	9.23	9.00	8.01	9.32	8.22	9.48	7.41	8.55
	b	11.56	11.18	11.26	11.17	11.51	11.11	11.85	11.05	10.64	11.48	12.59	10.92	11.04
Bills of exchange	a	0.38	0.41	0.83	0.80	0.23	0.44	0.19	0.26	20.37	0.51	0.46	0.50	0.38
	b	11.06	10.78	10.39	10.40	11.40	10.91	11.08	10.87	7.58	11.23	10.80	10.72	11.09
Operating loans	a	44.71	50.21	51.29	47.96	44.14	45.47	39.77	42.11	22.29	47.10	40.10	35.84	40.55
	b	8.64	8.34	8.29	8.39	8.42	8.31	8.18	8.67	8.96	9.12	8.53	8.69	8.79
Development loans	a	1.49	2.40	2.15	2.44	1.34	1.74	2.90	1.91	3.27	2.38	2.37	3.92	2.98
	b	10.19	10.23	10.32	10.40	10.14	10.10	9.58	9.96	9.64	10.22	10.25	9.82	10.21
Consumer loans (households)	a	0.20	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.39	0.45	0.47	0.27	0.27	0.36	0.37	0.33	0.36
	b	12.76	11.76	10.83	11.50	10.88	12.04	14.08	12.23	12.06	11.49	11.18	11.77	12.17
Other loans	a	2.64	3.86	3.18	3.51	3.03	2.02	2.89	3.47	2.52	3.60	3.28	3.58	5.02
	b	9.01	8.92	8.77	8.98	9.47	9.42	9.22	9.07	8.64	9.06	9.14	9.88	9.79
Short-term loans	a	51.50	57.88	57.79	55.75	52.05	57.08	51.75	53.04	54.10	57.06	53.04	46.79	51.27
	b	9.02	8.69	8.58	8.79	8.89	8.90	8.98	9.17	8.82	9.61	9.47	9.39	9.44
- of which: loans at a rate 0%	a	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Medium-term loans	a	2.80	4.01	4.13	5.52	3.42	3.34	4.75	4.00	3.43	5.81	4.93	5.53	5.71
	b	9.93	9.57	10.01	9.89	9.98	10.32	9.89	9.51	9.68	9.45	9.83	9.59	9.88
- of which: loans 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
Long-term loans	a	1.53	1.80	1.37	1.71	1.12	1.25	4.81	1.38	2.69	1.93	1.97	2.27	3.42
	b	9.82	9.91	9.60	10.11	9.54	9.87	8.45	9.47	8.95	9.33	9.12	9.40	9.27
- of which: loans 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

a - Volume (Sk billion)

b - Average interest rate (%)

## Developments in crown deposits and average deposit rates

		2001				2002								
		9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deposits in total	a	508,410	500,522	511,692	537,272	527,099	532,477	527,738	522,128	527,214	528,676	543,205	544,326	546,660
	b	5.04	4.98	4.94	4.87	4.96	4.76	4.77	4.81	4.73	4.85	4.78	4.70	4.75
of which:														
Demand deposits	a	150,113	147,779	151,674	169,740	153,795	151,849	149,471	150,908	150,269	155,685	163,282	164,771	163,236
	b	2.50	2.40	2.40	2.47	2.54	2.29	2.30	2.28	2.11	2.29	2.21	2.22	2.13
Deposits with a maturity of	a	358,297	352,743	360,018	367,532	373,304	380,628	378,267	371,219	376,945	372,991	379,922	379,555	383,424
	b	6.10	6.06	6.00	5.98	5.96	5.74	5.75	5.83	5.76	5.92	5.88	5.79	5.87
- up to 7 days	a	41,047	40,906	41,974	43,717	43,874	50,281	41,081	44,138	44,994	53,779	43,577	49,286	49,407
	b	6.40	6.25	5.84	5.98	6.29	5.58	5.63	6.87	5.81	6.90	6.11	5.85	6.09
- up to 1 month	a	93,775	86,336	88,156	85,598	92,420	93,398	102,469	92,588	98,408	88,592	105,452	101,445	104,143
	b	5.82	5.78	5.71	5.86	5.97	5.77	5.89	5.78	5.96	5.97	6.17	6.06	6.19
- up to 3 months	a	69,118	69,907	69,435	68,858	70,474	70,144	69,453	69,459	70,367	68,250	69,109	68,761	70,470
	b	6.29	6.26	6.25	6.23	6.19	6.11	6.05	5.99	6.04	6.02	6.13	6.10	6.09
- up to 6 months	a	25,321	28,260	30,521	31,066	30,891	31,385	32,114	34,185	33,695	34,101	34,055	34,252	32,574
	b	6.02	6.08	6.58	6.51	6.37	6.36	6.34	6.25	6.31	6.33	6.31	6.34	6.18
- up to 9 months	a	2,309	2,356	2,659	2,730	3,044	3,258	3,447	3,596	3,746	4,058	3,936	4,115	3,968
	b	6.57	6.54	6.50	6.51	6.48	6.42	6.41	6.36	6.37	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.33
- up to 12 months	a	50,504	49,458	51,270	54,795	53,255	53,166	53,366	52,567	52,139	52,213	52,808	51,344	53,524
	b	6.42	6.37	6.28	6.34	6.11	6.06	6.05	5.99	5.98	5.97	5.97	5.88	5.99
- up to 18 months	a	2,340	2,291	2,325	2,287	2,277	2,320	2,358	2,095	1,900	1,635	1,527	1,486	1,524
	b	6.86	6.79	6.77	6.73	6.55	6.52	6.48	6.35	6.39	6.32	6.41	6.33	6.18
- up to 2 years	a	25,631	25,192	25,121	25,926	25,579	25,071	24,609	24,468	24,216	24,002	23,886	23,752	23,649
	b	6.69	6.68	6.62	6.53	6.35	6.50	6.31	6.31	6.29	6.28	6.27	6.26	6.32
- up to 3 years	a	5,568	5,831	5,907	6,313	6,383	6,380	5,541	5,215	5,042	4,964	4,947	4,526	4,476
	b	10.47	10.32	10.28	10.34	10.28	10.24	9.62	9.16	8.85	8.59	8.43	7.78	7.91
- up to 4 years	a	1,855	1,886	1,908	1,904	1,617	1,612	1,597	1,582	1,574	1,587	1,586	1,608	1,602
	b	8.34	8.24	8.22	8.26	6.84	6.77	6.75	6.66	6.66	6.65	6.65	6.63	6.63
- up to 5 years	a	907	874	876	961	911	919	928	1,095	1,184	1,205	1,209	1,217	1,229
	b	8.24	8.18	8.14	7.89	7.81	7.85	7.75	7.18	6.82	6.81	6.86	6.89	6.82
- over 5 years	a	39,923	39,447	39,866	43,378	42,580	42,693	41,304	40,232	39,679	38,605	37,833	37,764	36,858
	b	4.55	4.49	4.34	3.76	3.64	3.13	3.13	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.11	3.11
Short-term deposits	a	282,073	277,222	284,016	286,764	293,957	301,633	301,930	296,533	303,350	300,993	308,935	309,203	314,087
	b	6.15	6.11	6.06	6.14	6.15	5.93	5.97	6.09	6.00	6.19	6.14	6.04	6.12
Medium-term deposits	a	36,301	36,074	36,137	37,390	36,767	36,302	35,033	34,455	33,916	33,393	33,154	32,588	32,480
	b	7.40	7.39	7.34	7.31	7.10	7.20	6.90	6.79	6.72	6.66	6.64	6.51	6.57
Long-term deposits	a	39,923	39,447	39,866	43,378	42,580	42,693	41,304	40,232	39,679	38,605	37,833	37,764	36,858
	b	4.55	4.49	4.34	3.76	3.64	3.13	3.13	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.11	3.11
Demand and short-term deposits	a	432,187	425,001	435,689	456,504	447,752	453,482	451,401	447,441	453,619	456,678	472,218	473,974	477,322
	b	4.88	4.82	4.79	4.77	4.91	4.71	4.75	4.80	4.72	4.87	4.78	4.71	4.75

a - Volume (Sk million)

b - Average interest rate (%)



**Basic characteristics of interest rates on loans and deposits**

(%)

	Line	2001				2002								
		9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Average interest rate on total credit <sup>1/</sup>	1	10.15	9.91	9.82	9.78	9.78	9.52	9.49	9.50	9.39	9.51	9.57	9.55	9.55
Average interest rate on deposits	2	5.04	4.98	4.94	4.87	4.96	4.76	4.77	4.81	4.73	4.85	4.78	4.70	4.75
Average interest rate on new loans	3	9.09	8.78	8.70	8.96	8.97	8.99	9.01	9.20	8.88	9.58	9.49	9.41	9.47
Average interbank money market rate (1D to 12M – mid rates)	4	7.75	7.63	7.57	7.55	7.55	7.53	7.50	7.65	7.96	8.27	8.06	7.97	7.95
Average interest rate on new short-term loans	5	9.02	8.69	8.58	8.80	8.89	8.90	8.98	9.17	8.82	9.61	9.47	9.39	9.44
Average interest rate on short-term deposits	6	6.15	6.11	6.06	6.14	6.15	5.93	5.97	6.09	6.00	6.19	6.14	6.04	6.12
Difference between average interest rates on new short-term loans and short-term deposits (line 5 – line 6)	7	2.87	2.57	2.52	2.66	2.74	2.97	3.01	3.08	2.82	3.41	3.33	3.35	3.31
Discount rate	8	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
12-month rate of inflation <sup>2/</sup>	9	7.30	6.90	6.40	6.40	6.20	4.30	3.60	3.60	3.20	2.60	2.00	2.70	2.80
Year-on-year increase in industrial producer prices <sup>2/</sup>	10	4.80	3.60	2.40	2.20	2.40	2.30	1.50	2.00	2.10	1.40	2.00	2.10	2.30
Real interest rate on new short-term loans (line 5 – line 10)	11	4.22	5.09	6.18	6.60	6.49	6.60	7.48	7.17	6.72	8.21	7.47	7.29	7.14
Difference between average interest rate on new short-term loans and the rate of inflation (line 5 – line 9)	12	1.72	1.79	2.18	2.40	2.69	4.60	5.38	5.57	5.62	7.01	7.47	6.69	6.64
Average interest rate on one-year deposits	13	6.42	6.37	6.28	6.34	6.11	6.06	6.05	5.99	5.98	5.97	5.97	5.88	5.99
Real interest rate on one-year deposits (line 13 – line 9)	14	-0.88	-0.53	-0.12	-0.06	-0.09	1.76	2.45	2.39	2.78	3.37	3.97	3.18	3.19
Nominal interest margin (line 1 – line 2)	15	5.11	4.93	4.88	4.91	4.82	4.76	4.72	4.69	4.66	4.66	4.79	4.85	4.80
Difference between average interest rates on new loans and total deposits (line 3 – line 2)	16	4.05	3.79	3.76	4.09	4.01	4.23	4.24	4.40	4.15	4.74	4.71	4.70	4.72
Difference between average interest rate on new short-term loans and the average interbank money market rate (line 5 – line 4)	17	1.27	1.06	1.01	1.25	1.34	1.37	1.48	1.52	0.86	1.34	1.41	1.42	1.49
Difference between average interest rate on new loans and the average interbank money market rate (line 3 – line 4)	18	1.34	1.15	1.13	1.41	1.42	1.46	1.51	1.55	0.92	1.31	1.43	1.44	1.52
Average interest rate on loans including the rate of 0% <sup>3/</sup>	19	8.29	8.09	8.12	8.16	8.18	8.81	8.79	8.80	8.72	8.83	8.90	8.88	8.90
Nominal interest margin (line 19 – line 2)	20	3.25	3.11	3.18	3.29	3.22	4.05	4.02	3.99	3.99	3.98	4.12	4.18	4.15

1/ Excluding unpaid interest

2/ Retroactively converted on the basis of the consumer basket revised in 2002 (the consumer price index is based on prices from December 2000) since 2001. The producer price index is converted for the conditions of the revised schemes with the help of conversion coefficients.

3/ Including unpaid interest

**Monetary-policy instruments**

	As at 1 January 2001	Change over the year 2001	As at 1 January 2002	Change over the year 2002
1. Interest rates set by the Bank Board of the NBS for:				
Overnight operations for sterilisation	6.25%	26 Mar. 6.00%	6.00%	27 Apr. 6.50% 18 Nov. 5.00%
for refinancing	9.25%	26 Mar. 9.00%	9.00%	27 Apr. 9.50% 18 Nov. 8.00%
limit rate of the NBS for standard 2-week repo tenders	8.00%	26 Mar. 7.75%	7.75%	27 Apr. 8.25% 30 Oct. 8.00% 18 Nov. 6.50%
2. Reserve requirements	5% of primary deposits of banks 3% of primary deposits of home savings banks		4% of primary deposits of banks 3% of primary deposits of home savings banks	
3. Exchange rate regime	Floating rate Reference currency: EUR		Floating rate Reference currency: EUR	
4. Discount rate	8.8%		Corresponding to the limit rate of NBS for standard 2-week repo tenders	
5. Lombard rate	5% above the level of interest rates on interbank deposits with the same maturity		The Lombard loan is cancelled	

**Basic characteristics of Slovakia's foreign exchange market in October 2002**

	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	29.4	-	2				29.4	2
Transactions between domestic banks without foreign participation	4,753.9	74.3	467	1,596.8	25.0	899	47.6	0.7	35	6,398.3	1,401
Interbank foreign exchange market: NBS + transactions between domestic banks	4,753.9	74.0	467	1,626.2	25.3	901	47.6	0.7	35	6,427.7	1,403
Transactions between domestic and foreign banks	18,087.9	85.5	1,342	2,912.4	13.8	1,307	164.5	0.8	26	21,164.8	2,675
Foreign exchange market in the SR - total	22,841.8	82.8	1,809	4,538.6	16.4	2,208	212.1	0.8	61	27,592.5	4,078

	SPOT			FORWARD			SWAP			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	%			
Transactions between domestic banks without foreign participation	1,020.0	15.9	856	5.6	0.1	5	5,374.2	84.0	540	6,399.8	1,401
Transactions between domestic and foreign banks	1,834.3	8.7	1,230	52.8	0.2	14	19,277.6	91.1	1,431	21,164.7	2,675
Foreign exchange market in the SR - without the NBS	2,854.3	10.4	2,086	58.4	0.2	19	24,651.8	89.4	1,971	27,564.5	4,076

**Average monthly exchange rates of SKK**

Midpoint rate	2001			2002									
	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 AUD	24.257	25.091	24.859	24.855	24.891	25.074	25.229	25.767	26.501	24.836	24.351	24.005	23.431
1 CZK	1.299	1.295	1.323	1.327	1.329	1.334	1.372	1.405	1.459	1.498	1.428	1.423	1.365
1 DKK	5.863	5.792	5.791	5.720	5.687	5.643	5.607	5.778	5.962	5.987	5.920	5.792	5.629
1 EUR	43.600	43.123	43.108	42.521	42.256	41.943	41.685	42.962	44.319	44.481	43.973	43.016	41.821
100 JPY	39.684	39.673	38.076	36.286	36.380	36.510	35.980	37.069	37.632	37.964	37.757	36.384	34.415
1 CAD	30.630	30.460	30.614	30.038	30.461	30.155	29.770	30.238	30.361	29.061	28.660	27.884	26.993
100 HUF	17.080	17.153	17.398	17.431	17.359	17.123	17.199	17.623	18.270	18.058	17.935	17.633	17.167
1 NOK	5.450	5.444	5.391	5.363	5.422	5.432	5.462	5.712	5.983	5.999	5.912	5.839	5.699
1 PLN	11.617	11.853	11.992	11.862	11.607	11.555	11.594	11.584	11.562	10.894	10.773	10.566	10.329
100 SIT	19.794	19.588	19.633	19.388	18.975	18.760	18.582	19.079	19.612	19.631	19.357	18.863	18.294
1 CHF	29.455	29.406	29.230	28.836	28.600	28.556	28.427	29.492	30.123	30.403	30.068	29.359	28.547
1 SEK	4.548	4.583	4.569	4.605	4.599	4.630	4.569	4.659	4.862	4.799	4.750	4.692	4.593
1 USD	48.096	48.535	48.233	48.063	48.577	47.883	47.128	46.898	46.545	44.769	45.011	43.841	42.615
1 GBP	69.852	69.748	69.390	68.949	69.084	68.091	67.909	68.461	68.876	69.552	69.178	68.182	66.383
1 FRF <sup>1/</sup>	6.647	6.574	6.572	6.482	6.469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 ITL <sup>1/</sup>	22.517	22.271	22.263	21.960	21.823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 NLG <sup>1/</sup>	19.785	19.568	19.562	19.309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 ATS <sup>1/</sup>	3.168	3.134	3.133	3.090	3.071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 DEM <sup>1/</sup>	22.292	22.049	22.041	21.741	21.605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Withdrawn from circulation in connection with the introduction of the EUR.

**Average quarter exchange rates of SKK**

Midpoint rate	2001					2002		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year	Q1	Q2	Q3
1 AUD	25.157	25.345	24.881	24.714	25.024	24.937	25.822	24.404
1 CZK	1.256	1.258	1.266	1.305	1.271	1.330	1.411	1.451
1 DKK	5.856	5.784	5.786	5.818	5.811	5.685	5.780	5.901
1 EUR	43.708	43.151	43.071	43.295	43.309	42.249	42.967	43.834
100 JPY	40.085	40.352	39.793	39.213	39.860	36.389	36.882	37.378
1 CAD	30.991	32.048	31.404	30.568	31.248	30.212	30.119	28.543
100 HUF	16.450	16.762	17.115	17.197	16.879	17.308	17.688	17.878
1 NOK	5.327	5.385	5.381	5.431	5.381	5.405	5.714	5.918
1 PLN	11.566	12.375	11.489	11.806	11.803	11.680	11.580	10.747
100 SIT	20.302	19.869	19.634	19.678	19.873	19.053	19.083	19.289
1 CHF	28.504	28.237	28.576	29.373	28.672	28.670	29.335	29.951
1 SEK	4.859	4.731	4.584	4.566	4.686	4.611	4.694	4.748
1 USD	47.287	49.420	48.448	48.285	48.347	48.170	46.862	44.544
1 GBP	69.057	70.190	69.548	69.683	69.612	68.716	68.408	68.980
1 FRF <sup>1/</sup>	6.663	6.578	6.566	6.600	6.602	-	-	-
1000 ITL <sup>1/</sup>	22.573	22.285	22.244	22.360	22.367	-	-	-
1 NLG <sup>1/</sup>	19.834	19.581	19.545	19.647	19.653	-	-	-
1 ATS <sup>1/</sup>	3.176	3.136	3.130	3.146	3.147	-	-	-
1 DEM <sup>1/</sup>	22.347	22.063	22.022	22.137	22.144	-	-	-

1/ Withdrawn from circulation in connection with the introduction of the EUR.

**Average monetary base of the NBS**

(Sk billions)

	2001			2002									
	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>SOURCES OF THE MONETARY BASE</b>	114.96	119.23	124.23	116.42	116.12	116.36	115.40	115.23	115.81	116.47	117.45	118.74	118.91
Autonomous factors	157.30	163.57	174.70	179.86	179.81	189.57	182.23	186.88	176.49	190.62	227.70	233.35	242.80
Net foreign assets	169.61	174.03	186.95	202.94	204.14	202.86	200.44	205.91	203.84	275.01	322.16	325.77	319.22
Reserves	183.73	188.14	200.36	230.42	228.60	227.36	225.43	228.69	225.90	295.33	342.52	344.95	339.74
Foreign liabilities	14.12	14.11	13.41	27.48	24.46	24.51	24.99	22.78	22.06	20.32	20.36	19.18	20.52
Net credit to Government	-15.50	-20.57	-18.76	-17.98	-18.42	-9.58	-14.74	-10.76	-16.62	-19.92	-14.28	-21.99	-18.72
Other assets net	3.19	10.11	6.51	-5.09	-5.90	-3.71	-3.47	-8.27	-10.73	-64.46	-80.17	-70.43	-57.70
Monetary policy factors <sup>1/</sup>	-42.34	-44.34	-50.47	-63.43	-63.70	-73.22	-66.83	-71.65	-60.67	-74.16	-110.25	-114.61	-123.89
Loan to commercial banks (excl. redistribution loans)	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
Bills of exchange	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
Holdings of securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Treasury bills	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other government securities	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
Central Bank (NBS) bills	100.07	65.87	99.06	97.12	107.18	125.21	97.51	133.01	91.05	177.34	167.10	238.40	167.48
of which: in NBS portfolio	59.01	21.95	49.42	36.60	44.39	53.92	31.19	65.07	31.25	104.94	59.00	124.22	44.43
Overnight deposits of banks with NBS	1.28	0.42	0.84	2.92	0.91	1.92	0.56	3.81	0.95	1.75	2.15	0.43	0.84
<b>USE OF THE MONETARY BASE <sup>2/</sup></b>	114.96	119.23	124.23	116.42	116.12	116.36	115.40	115.23	115.81	116.47	117.45	118.74	118.91
Currency in circulation	83.58	87.91	91.81	90.00	89.17	89.49	88.56	88.71	89.14	89.45	89.92	90.42	90.74
Reserves of commercial banks	31.38	31.32	32.42	26.43	26.95	26.86	26.84	26.52	26.67	27.02	27.53	28.32	28.17
Required reserves	31.33	31.25	32.28	26.57	26.92	26.79	26.83	26.48	26.61	26.99	27.44	28.19	28.13
Excess reserves	0.05	0.07	0.14	-0.14	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.04

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

2/ Use of the monetary base = Reserve money = Currency in circulation + Reserves of commercial banks

**Shortened balance sheet of commercial banks as at 30 September 2002**  
*(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	
Cash items	0	8,919,056	0	2,636	4,530,806	13,452,498
Cash	0	8,453,856	0	0	3,579,398	12,033,254
Gold	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other cash items	0	465,200	0	2,636	951,408	1,419,244
Accounts of issuing banks and postal checking accounts	0	105,147,703	0	0	1,892	105,149,595
Money reserve accounts with the NBS	0	25,021,898	0	0	0	25,021,898
Accounts of other banks	273,130	47,873,169	13,609,162	7,830,384	50,385,635	119,425,220
Current accounts with other banks	0	582,754	98,590	150,498	3,225,424	4,057,266
Credits provided	0	811,330	800,000	0	628,640	2,239,970
Time deposits with other banks	0	46,069,898	10,611,536	7,679,886	46,287,285	110,648,605
Current accounts of other banks	0	0	2,077,752	0	11	2,077,763
Transfers of funds between banks	0	342,504	0	0	4,648	347,152
Classified receivables from banks	273,130	66,683	21,284	0	239,627	54,464
of which: short-term claims	212,262	0	21,284	0	190,978	0
interest on outstanding loans credited to accounts	1,788	2,151	0	0	316	679
Claims in respect of securities and other items	0	295,600	0	659	0	296,259
Standard credits to customers	0	172,858,010	998,467	42,412,367	2,740,851	219,009,695
Credits for commercial claims	0	3,071,169	1,615	2,550,343	848,767	6,471,894
Short-term credits	0	47,250,675	664,798	11,831,519	1,149,097	60,896,089
Medium-term credits	0	66,996,102	302,032	13,743,372	622,368	81,663,874
Long-term credits	0	55,540,064	30,022	14,287,133	120,619	69,977,838
Other claims on customers	0	1,344,725	4,157	345,303	2,183	1,696,368
Current accounts of customers - debit balances, overdrafts	0	15,708,278	43,177	3,427,752	482,684	19,661,891
Standard claims with reserve (customers)	0	36,419,445	28,211	4,779,884	37,162	41,264,702
Classified receivables (customers)	27,264,206	35,546,378	19,169	2,509,598	395,241	11,206,180
of which: interest due, but unpaid	7,082,634	7,031,624	2,288	50,229	26,451	27,958
Sub-standard claims	811,635	4,393,716	61	1,236,459	1,220	4,819,821
Doubtful and controversial claims	1,339,773	3,084,047	107	365,220	235,443	2,345,044
Loss-making claims	25,112,798	28,068,615	19,001	907,919	158,578	4,041,315
Other specific receivables	0	6	149,886	0	0	149,892
Accounts of public authorities, local governments, state funds and other funds	23,790	12,316,953	0	1,335,665	0	13,628,828
Loans to public authorities of the SR	6,896	3,520,624	0	1,062,594	0	4,576,322
Loans to social insurance funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans to local governments	16,894	4,563,506	0	0	0	4,546,612
Loans to other funds	0	2,800,094	0	0	0	2,800,094
Loans to state funds	0	1,432,729	0	273,071	0	1,705,800
Stock	0	207,332	0	0	0	207,332
Claims in respect of collections of money	0	4,861	80	168,481	91,009	264,431
Branches and representative offices	0	1,632	2,315,957	488	11,716,344	14,034,421
Claims and other suspense accounts	2,331,158	14,444,297	646,480	811,074	207,911	13,778,604
Claims in respect of own securities	0	19,632	0	0	0	19,632
Claims from trading in securities and financial derivatives	377	232,498	6,245	9,929	11,022	259,317
Marketable securities in portfolio	2,345,208	271,951,561	4,484,500	9,752,885	1,406,216	285,249,954
Investment securities and deposits	1,809,617	78,169,665	7,402,936	11,587,801	5,385,634	100,736,419
Foreign branches	0	0	0	0	562,757	562,757
Tangible fixed assets	21,865,827	47,109,442	0	0	0	25,243,615
Acquisition of fixed assets	463	2,474,595	0	12,902	0	2,487,034
Tangible fixed assets under lease contracts	1,306	1,380	0	0	0	74
Intangible fixed assets	6,749,717	8,254,697	0	0	0	1,504,980
Special agenda commissioned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated depreciation and provisions	62,664,799	60,785,585	40,303	1,140,434	698,477	0
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>62,664,799</b>	<b>884,322,813</b>	<b>29,708,427</b>	<b>84,987,808</b>	<b>77,957,347</b>	<b>1,014,311,596</b>

**Shortened balance sheet of commercial banks as at 30 September 2002**  
*(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	
Accounts of issuing banks and postal checking accounts	16,397,703	0	301,871	0	16,699,574
Accounts with issuing banks	2,466,577	0	0	0	2,466,577
Loans received from issuing banks	13,931,126	0	301,871	0	14,232,997
of which: Redistribution loans	8,488,417	0	0	0	8,488,417
Refinancing loans	295,122	0	0	0	295,122
Accounts of other banks	52,683,349	6,562,809	7,845,022	8,994,573	76,085,753
Current accounts with other banks	0	0	0	1,980,694	1,980,694
Current accounts of other banks	650,271	1,906,983	165,134	544,045	3,266,433
Transfers on accounts between banks	5,044,451	3	0	246,812	5,291,266
Credits received	764,967	0	0	2,101,132	2,866,099
Time deposits of other banks	46,223,660	4,655,823	7,679,888	4,121,890	62,681,261
Liabilities from securities and other items	106,142,044	0	0	0	106,142,044
Deposits and loans received from customers	493,092,589	3,399,886	110,018,365	6,849,236	613,360,076
Current accounts of customers	114,016,180	1,395,777	32,866,116	2,305,282	150,583,355
Time deposits of customers	228,798,972	1,619,978	65,835,798	4,454,134	300,708,882
Savings deposits	132,604,286	132,532	10,922,235	89,820	143,748,873
Giro accounts	118,941	4,438	197,046	14,732	335,157
Demand deposits on passbooks	24,554,360	30,210	7,498,013	57,081	32,139,664
Other short-term savings deposits	49,126,956	70,310	3,226,871	18,007	52,442,144
Medium-term savings deposits	22,734,788	27,420	305	0	22,762,513
Long-term savings deposits	36,069,241	154	0	0	36,069,395
Credits received from customers	17,673,151	251,599	394,216	0	18,318,966
Other liabilities to customers	10,167,319	5,140	3,646,477	240,584	14,059,520
Certificates of deposits and similar securities issued	4,366,954	7,500	62,982	0	4,437,436
Deposits for specific purposes	2,599,852	94,993	1,681,512	3,153,821	7,530,178
Other special liabilities	330,603	22	31,420	21	362,066
Accounts of public authorities, local governments, State funds, and other funds	43,098,236	0	5,715,306	0	48,813,542
Deposits of extra-budgetary funds of public authorities	6,020,814	0	469,653	0	6,490,467
Deposits of social insurance funds	15,193,548	0	0	0	15,193,548
Deposits of local governments	10,535,819	0	84,189	0	10,620,008
Deposits of other funds	10,586,877	0	5,161,464	0	15,748,341
Deposits of state funds	761,178	0	0	0	761,178
Liabilities of money	393,803	70	204,796	51,820	650,489
Branches and representative offices	958,653	20,600	254	3,966,410	4,945,917
Various liabilities, adjustment and other suspense accounts	11,746,030	547,332	657,964	395,740	13,347,066
Liabilities from own securities	256,336	23	22,291	0	278,650
Liabilities from trading in securities and financial derivatives	71,034	25,165	6,083	16,560	118,842
Liabilities from unpaid securities	35,640	0	0	0	35,640
Subsidies and funds of similar nature	2,899,567	0	2,537	0	2,902,104
Bonds issued	6,780,900	0	0	0	6,780,900
Long-term borrowings of special nature	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves	24,057,383	0	78,544	146,086	24,282,013
Funds allocated from profits	10,613,917	19,500	0	0	10,633,417
Share capital	6,242,784	31,598,486	0	1,650,000	39,491,270
Long-term liabilities of foreign banks' branches to head offices	0	1,399,229	0	1,055,000	2,454,229
Share premium funds	1,759,752	374	0	0	1,760,126
Other capital funds	3,166,092	5,490	0	0	3,171,582
Gains / losses from valuation of shares and deposits	450,925	0	0	1,903	452,828
Own shares issued to reduce share capital	0	0	0	0	0
Gains / losses from revaluation of share capital and deposits in foreign currency	6,468	-2,841	0	953,239	956,866
Retained earnings from previous years (+)	12,769,217	0	0	0	12,769,217
Accumulated losses from previous years (-)	-5,912,610	0	0	0	-5,912,610
Profit and loss account (+, -)	7,702,861	0	0	0	7,702,861
Profit or loss in process of approval (+, -)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>812,877,401</b>	<b>43,683,778</b>	<b>130,275,424</b>	<b>27,474,993</b>	<b>1,014,311,596</b>

**Monthly profit and loss account of commercial banks**  
*(Banks and branches of foreign banks operating in the SR in total)*

(Sk thousands)

	1999	2000	2001	2002		
	December	December	December	March	June	September
<b>EXPENSES</b>						
Expenses on financial operations:	122,849,070	157,946,828	119,077,673	25,435,426	60,138,361	110,203,876
Cash and interbank transactions	16,886,692	13,463,563	8,579,887	1,493,383	3,318,939	5,148,449
Transactions with customers	45,313,557	37,248,356	29,408,137	7,196,776	14,158,041	21,433,182
Financial leasing	310	521	110	13	26	39
Bond issues	1,182,563	822,024	563,852	111,373	264,578	412,501
Transactions in securities	8,069,421	46,089,276	13,440,612	462,854	727,016	1,215,622
Foreign exchange transactions	49,354,333	58,442,371	65,697,979	15,836,482	40,970,509	80,897,527
Other operations	2,042,194	1,880,717	1,387,096	334,545	699,252	1,096,556
General administrative expenses	19,927,703	20,763,501	21,891,943	5,088,468	10,796,953	16,575,183
Additions to reserves and provisions	87,361,705	107,800,384	37,551,171	3,401,823	9,340,030	14,375,437
Other operating expenses	9,623,907	13,692,057	15,449,324	1,323,269	4,005,950	7,338,502
Extraordinary expenses	1,112,765	936,356	677,300	195,875	310,768	397,950
Income tax	789,773	781,072	237,487	62,646	123,176	232,566
Profit for the period	3,766,769	15,795,169	10,705,605	3,221,826	5,583,780	7,725,715
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES, PLUS PROFIT</b>	<b>245,431,692</b>	<b>317,715,367</b>	<b>205,590,503</b>	<b>38,729,333</b>	<b>90,299,018</b>	<b>156,849,229</b>
<b>INCOME</b>						
Income from financial operations:	148,189,600	188,596,370	152,378,867	34,168,839	78,500,609	138,056,070
Cash and interbank transactions	18,026,666	15,342,223	13,606,952	3,078,794	6,095,058	10,025,846
Transactions with customers	47,824,863	43,654,164	31,942,735	7,887,458	15,992,765	24,558,696
Financial leasing	393	584	0	0	0	0
Transactions in securities	24,742,031	63,969,537	34,754,916	5,828,816	12,304,965	18,064,850
Foreign exchange transactions	54,748,440	63,676,495	71,105,331	17,125,481	43,540,118	84,516,338
Other operations	2,847,207	1,953,367	968,933	248,290	567,703	890,340
Use of reserves and provisions	61,194,757	113,047,024	48,665,078	4,248,757	10,523,215	17,116,654
Other operating income	2,134,893	2,340,107	1,593,234	168,098	582,909	939,958
Extraordinary income	623,957	2,314,257	1,318,720	139,101	687,495	713,693
Loss for the period	33,288,485	11,417,609	1,634,604	4,538	4,790	22,854
<b>TOTAL INCOME, PLUS LOSS</b>	<b>245,431,692</b>	<b>317,715,367</b>	<b>205,590,503</b>	<b>38,729,333</b>	<b>90,299,018</b>	<b>156,849,229</b>