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1. Introduction

The level of consumer prices rose by 0.7% in December. The prices of the components of core inflation increased month-on-month by 0.3%. The 12-month rate of consumer-price inflation reached 3.4%, with core inflation accounting for 1.46 percentage points. The rate of core inflation reached 1.9% 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 10.8 billion in December, to Sk 680.9 billion. The year-on-year growth rate of M2 reached 4.6%. Slovak-crown deposits, as a component of the M2 monetary aggregate, grew in December by Sk 12.0 billion, giving a year-on-year increase of 3.8%.

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 3.3 billion in December, representing a year-on-year increase of 9.1% for ex-ante and 13.7% for ex-post adjustment.

The average interest rate on loans provided in November fell by 1.0 percentage point (to 8.5%), and the average rate for the total volume of loans fell by 0.4 of a point (to 9.1%).

The foreign exchange reserves of the NBS increased by US\$ 404.6 million (at current exchange rates) in December. At the end of the month, the volume of foreign exchange reserves was 6.0 times greater than the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia over the first eleven months of 2002.

At the end of December, the deficit in the State Budget of the SR stood at Sk 51.7 billion.

The balance of payments on current account for the period January to October 2002 resulted in a deficit of Sk 67.2 billion, due primarily to the negative balance of trade (Sk 73.6 billion). Over the same period, the capital and financial account generated, according to preliminary data, a surplus of Sk 187.7 billion.

In December, the overall sterilisation position of the NBS vis-à-vis the banking sector stood at Sk 139.6 billion, representing an increase of Sk 3.5 billion compared with the figure for November.

On 20 December, the Bank Board left the key interest rates of the NBS for overnight transactions unchanged, i.e. at 5.0% for sterilisation and 8.0% for refinancing purposes. The limit rate for two-week NBS repo tenders also remained unchanged, at 6.5%.

2. Inflation

2.1. Consumer price index

In December, the consumer price index recorded its second steepest year-on-year increase in 2002. Consumer prices were affected first and foremost by developments in the sector of regulated prices, mainly the increase in charges for compulsory motor insurance. Within the tradeable sector, another pro-growth factor was an increase in the price of cigarettes and tobacco as a result of growth in demand before the expected increase in excise duty on these products, with effect from January 2003.

Consumer prices increased month-on-month by 0.7% in December. As a result, the 12-month rate of overall inflation rose in comparison with the previous month by 0.5

Accelerated rate of overall ...

of a percentage point, to 3.4%. The average rate of inflation since the beginning of the year was 3.3%.

... as well as core inflation

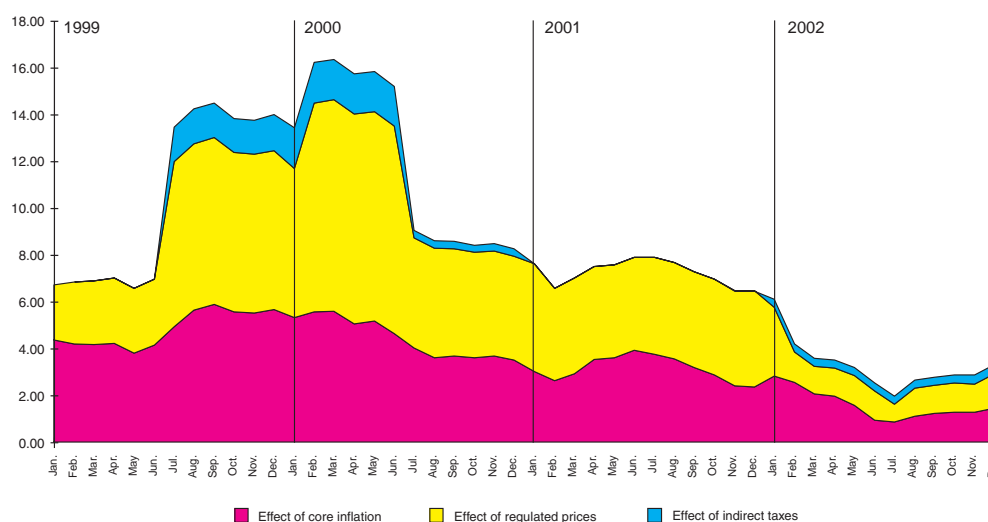
The prices of the components of core inflation increased by 0.3%, with core inflation reaching 1.9% (compared with 1.7% in November) on a year-on-year basis. The course of core inflation was determined in December by the prices of tradeable goods, which recorded the highest increase since April 2002. Within the structure of core inflation, food prices and prices for market services also increased, but at a more moderate rate.

Meat prices fell further

Food prices increased month-on-month by 0.1%, and followed the trend of previous months, when the rise in the price of processed foodstuffs was offset by a fall in the price of unprocessed foods. Of processed foodstuffs, the most significant increases were recorded in the price of milk, dairy products, eggs, and food products based on sugar and chocolate. Of unprocessed foods, the greatest fall took place in the price of meat, where supply well exceeded demand, mainly as a result of cheaper imports. The fall in meat prices was not offset even by a marked increase in fruit and vegetable prices.

Structure of the 12-month rate of inflation

(%)



On a year-on-year basis, food prices fell by 0.2%. This development was due primarily to a fall in the price of unprocessed foodstuffs (4.1%), which was a reflection of a year-on-year fall in meat and fruit prices. The price of processed foods increased year-on-year by 2.8%.

Net inflation affected by a marked rise in the price of tradeable goods

The prices of the components of net inflation rose by 0.4% in December, due to a marked increase in the price of tradeable goods and a moderate rise in the price of market services. The 12-month rate of net inflation reached 2.7%.

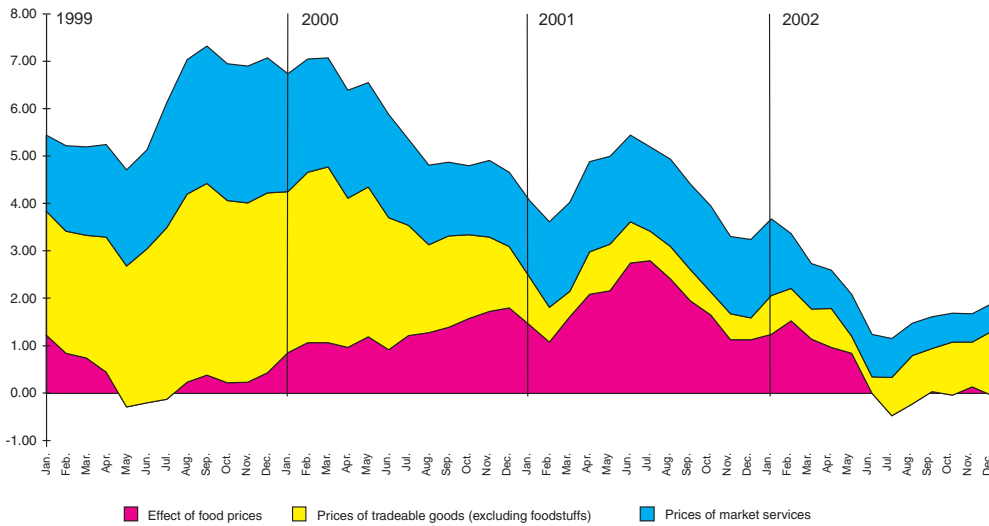
Marked increase in the price of cigarettes

The price of tradeable goods rose month-on-month by 0.5%, due mainly to an increase in the price of cigarettes and tobacco (6.8%). The steepest increase was recorded in the price of short cigarettes. The price of shoes, clothing, and recreation services also rose slightly in December. Despite the continued increase in oil prices on the world market, the retail price of fuels fell by 1.2%, due to appreciation of the Slovak crown to the US dollar. On a year-on-year basis, fuel prices rose by 0.5% (for the first time since December 2000). The year-on-year rate of increase in the prices of tradeable goods reached 2.8% (compared with 1.9% in November).

Prices for market services increased month-on-month by 0.1%, due mainly to a rise in the price of domestic recreation. On a year-on-year basis, the price of market services again increased by 2.5% in December (as in November).

The 12-month rate of net inflation (excluding the effect of fuel prices), which reached its lowest value for 2002 in November (2.5%), increased to 2.9% in December.

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



Consumer Prices in December 2002

Structure of the consumer basket	Constant weight in %	Change compared with	
		November 2002	December 2001
Total in %	100.0	0.7	3.4
Regulated prices in %	21.1	1.8	6.5
<i>Share of total, in % points</i>		0.42	1.50
Effect of changes in indirect taxes on non-regulated prices			
<i>Share of total, in % points</i>		0.00	0.41
Core inflation in %	78.9	0.3	1.9
<i>Share of total, in % points</i>		0.23	1.46
of which: Food prices in %	21.4	0.1	-0.2
<i>Share of total, in % points</i>		0.02	-0.04
Net inflation (excluding the effect of changes in indirect taxes) in %	55.0	0.4	2.7
<i>Share of total, in % points</i>		0.21	1.50

Source: Statistical Office of the SR

In December, regulated prices contributed 1.8% to the rate of overall price increase (representing the highest figure ever recorded). The marked year-on-year increase was generated by the higher charges for compulsory contractual motor insurance. Prices in education (fees for language courses) also recorded a moderate increase. The year-on-year dynamics of regulated prices reached 6.5% (compared with 5.3% in November).

Increased charges for compulsory motor insurance

According to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), the steepest increases in December were recorded in the prices of miscellaneous goods and services (6.3%) and alcoholic beverages and tobacco (2.7%). The price of clothing and footwear rose by 0.3%; that of furniture, household equipment, and standard maintenance of flats by 0.2%; prices for recreation, culture, and education by 0.2%; and that of foodstuffs and non-alcoholic beverages by 0.1%. Price levels remained unchanged in the following categories: dwelling; water, electricity, gas, and other fuels; hotels, cafes, and restaurants. Prices fell in transport (by 0.5%); health care (by 0.1%); and in postal and telecommunications services (by 0.1%).

Evaluation of developments in consumer prices in 2002 with respect to the expectations of the Revised Monetary Programme for 2002

The expected developments in consumer prices according to the Revised Monetary Programme for 2002 (RMP 2002) were based on the assumption of stable prices for energy-producing raw materials (the price of Brent oil was expected to fluctuate within the reference zone of OPEC, i.e. US\$ 22-28/barrel) and a stable exchange rate. It was assumed that consumer demand stimulated by a growth in wages and private consumption, would not exert undue pressure on price levels. The main factor dampening the price increase was domestic competition and the satisfaction of demand by foreign supply. In the second half of the year, price developments were to be affected by the so-called base effect, i.e. the effect of low food and fuel prices from the end of 2001, which was expected to accelerate the rate of inflation from August.

However, the expectations of the RMP 2002 were connected with risks, the occurrence of which could change the course of development in comparison with the expectations. One of the risks was the price of food as a possible source of volatility and the spread of chain stores, which, apart from dampening the pressure on prices, represented a risk of one-off fluctuation in prices in the case of short-term imbalances on the market. Further potential risks were attached to administrative measures, changes in excise duties, and the exchange rate of the Slovak crown.

From the point of view of monetary policy, price developments in 2002 were affected by items that are determined by other than monetary-policy factors. The actual course of consumer prices, which increased at a slower rate than had been expected in nearly all sectors, was affected by several factors during 2002, one of which was the price of food, which was exposed to more pronounced seasonal effects in 2002, and the increased supply (e.g. meat) in comparison with actual level of demand. At the same time, consumer prices were affected by the low elasticity of prices to demand, the high degree of competition in the retail trade, the moderate appreciation in the exchange rate of the crown to the euro (from an average of SKK/EUR 43.3 in 2001 to SKK/EUR 42.7 in 2002), and depreciation of the US dollar in relation to the euro, resulting in the SKK/USD rate appreciating by 6.2%. Oil prices developed in accordance with expectations and followed a stable course on average (the actual average price of Brent oil was US\$ 25.15/barrel in 2002, compared with US\$ 24.79/barrel in 2001). In an environment of marked fall in cost pressure and weak demand-based pressure, the year-on-year rate of price increase slowed gradually over the course of 2002. The following table contains a survey of actual developments in comparison with the forecasts of RMP 2002:

Comparison of actual developments with the revised monetary programme

	Revised monetary programme		Actual development	Difference ^{1/}
	min	max	December	
Total in %	3.5	4.9	3.4	-0.1
Regulated prices in %	3.4	4.3	6.5	+2.2
Share of total, in % points	0.80	1.02	1.50	+0.48
Effect of changes in indirect taxes on non-regulated prices - Share of total, in % points	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.00
Core inflation in %	3.2	4.7	1.9	-1.3
Share of total, in % points	2.33	3.52	1.46	-0.87
Food prices in %	2.4	4.4	-0.2	-2.6
Share of total, in % points	0.50	0.92	-0.04	-0.54
Tradeable goods in %	3.2	4.3	2.8	-0.4
Share of total, in % points	1.15	1.58	1.05	-0.10
Market services in %	3.7	5.6	2.5	-1.2
Share of total, in % points	0.67	1.02	0.45	-0.22

1/ Negative value means that the actual development is below the lower limit of the projected interval; a positive value means that the upper limit is exceeded.

Inflation remained below the level projected by the NBS, mainly as a result of food prices and the price of market services.

Food prices followed a different course of development in comparison with the expectations of the RMP 2002. Their level was affected mostly by the prices of unprocessed foodstuffs (meat, fruit, and vegetables). After rising by 4.5% in December 2001, they started to fall in June 2002 and closed the year with a year-on-year fall of 4.1%. The fall in the prices of unprocessed foods was due mainly to a long-term fall in meat prices (excess of supply over demand caused by cheap imports and BSE disease, and an increase in the seasonal effects on fruit and vegetable prices.

Prices for market services were affected by the absence of cost impulses, which is ascribable to the suspension of deregulation in the area of energy prices.

Inflation was also affected by the exchange rate of the Slovak crown and low imported inflation, which was reflected in the entire tradeable sector, as well as in fuel prices, which rose year-on-year by only 0.5% in 2002.

The actual course of development differed from the projected values in all components of inflation. Apart from the price of foodstuffs, tradeable goods, and market services, which rose at a slower rate, regulated prices recorded a steeper increase than had been projected in the RMP 2002. The accelerated increase was caused by higher prices in telecommunications, the health service, education, and increased charges for compulsory motor insurance. Regulated prices remained the factor with the greatest contribution to the overall increase in consumer price levels. Regulated prices accounted for 45.2% of the total increase (compared with 62.5% in 2001).

2.2. Producer prices in November 2002

Industrial producer prices fell month-on-month by an average of 0.5% in November, with the price of industrial products falling by 0.7% (the largest fall in 2002) and that of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water by 0.1%. The price of mining and quarrying products increased by 0.3% in comparison with the previous month.

Year-on-year fall in industrial producer prices,

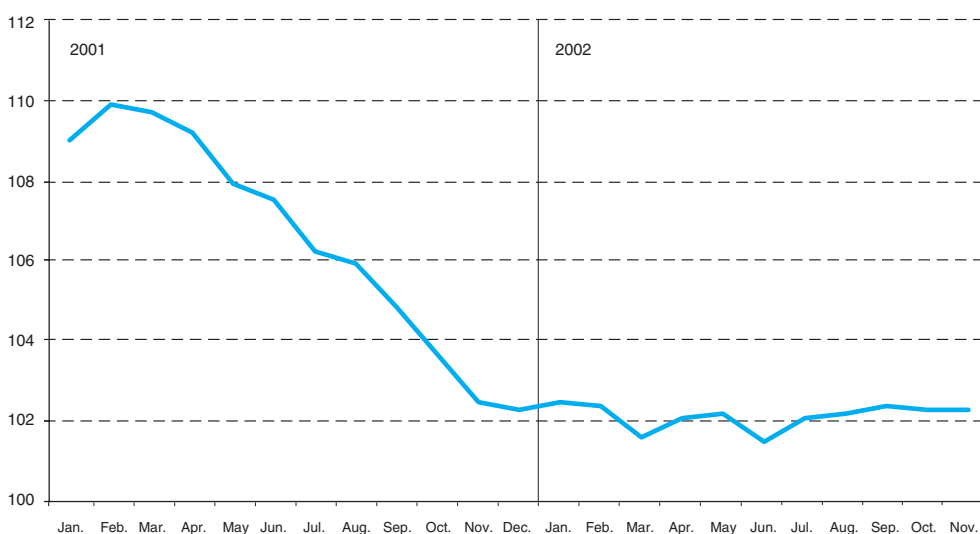
Producer price indices in November 2002

	Previous period = 100		Same period a year earlier = 100			
	October 2002	November 2002	October 2002	November 2002	November 2001	Jan. – Nov. 2002
Industrial producer prices	100.0	99.5	102.2	102.2	102.4	102.1
– Price of industrial products	99.9	99.3	101.8	101.6	99.5	100.6
– Price of mining and quarrying products	99.4	100.3	108.4	109.9	102.3	107.4
– Price of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water	100.1	99.9	103.9	103.4	116.0	107.0
Price of construction work	100.3	100.6	105.1	105.3	106.0	105.2
Price of building materials	99.9	100.3	102.9	103.1	105.0	103.2
Price of agricultural products	x	x	99.8	98.2	104.3	99.5
– Price of plant products	x	x	100.9	97.2	104.4	99.2
– Price of animal products	x	x	99.0	98.8	104.3	99.6

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

The month-on-month fall in industrial producer prices was affected by developments in oil prices on the world market (a fall of 12%), which led to a fall in the price of refined oil products (8.5%); chemicals and chemical goods (1.8%); and that of rubber and plastic goods (0.3%). The excess of supply over demand on the oil market and the resulting fall in prices was caused by a downturn in global economy and disagreement between the members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) on an increase in the share of the market. Developments in oil prices were also affected in November by the acceptance by Iraq of the resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations, which reduced the risk of war. The price of textiles, textile goods, and leather products (mainly footwear) also fell in November.

In industrial production, month-on-month increases were recorded mainly in the price of metals and finished metal goods (0.4%), and that of food products, beverages, and tobacco (0.1%). The producer prices of foodstuffs showed a diverging tendency. On the one hand, the price of meat and meat products fell by 0.6% for the first time in the 2nd half of the year, but on the other hand the prices of other food products and beverages rose by 0.5% and 0.7% respectively. The price of animal and vegetable oil and fat also increased on a month-on-month basis.

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

In comparison with the same period a year earlier, industrial producer prices rose by 2.2% in November (as in October). The prices of industrial products increased at a slower rate (by 1.6%, compared with 1.8% in October), as well as the price of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water (by 3.4%, compared with 3.9% in October). The rate of increase in the price of mining and quarrying products accelerated by 1.5 percentage points, to 9.9%. The most significant slowdown in price dynamics took place in refined oil products (from 10.2% in October to 2.7% in November), and was caused by a fall in oil prices, to the level of March 2002. The price of electrical and optical equipment and machines also increased at a slower rate. On the other hand, the dynamics of food prices increased in November (by 1.8%, compared with 1.6% in October), due mainly to increases in the prices of beverages, milling industry products, starch and starch products.

*... accompanied by stagnation
in year-on-year dynamics*

In November, construction prices rose month-on-month by 0.6%, representing a year-on-year increase of 5.3% (the steepest increase in the second half of the year). The price of materials and products used in construction rose month-on-month by an average of 0.3%, with the price of materials used in new construction, modernisation, and reconstruction projects, and that of materials used in repair and maintenance work, increasing to the same extent. On a year-on-year basis, the price of building materials and products rose by 3.1%, with the most rapid increase being recorded in the price of materials used in housing construction.

Construction prices

Agricultural prices continued the downward trend in November (starting in February 2002), with a year-on-year fall of 1.8%. This development was due to a fall in the prices of plant as well as animal products (2.8% and 1.2% respectively).

Prices in agriculture

Of animal products, the most significant fall took place in the price of pork (5.0% on average), which was pushed down by cheaper imports (the volume of which exceeded the level of November 2001). The price of poultry fell by an average of 6.6% and that of sheep farming products by 1.6%.

In plant production, price levels were affected by a fall in cereal prices, mainly that of maize (5.6%). Potato prices were higher than a year earlier (by 5%), due probably to the fact that potatoes were harvested only from 55.3% of the total area available.

3. Factors affecting the course of inflation

3.1. Monetary aggregates

In December, monetary aggregates followed (according to preliminary data) a different trend of development in comparison with the forecasts of the NBS. The money supply in particular, showed an atypical tendency. The slowdown in the rate of growth in the money supply in 2002 was not a result of a single factor, but the product of synergy between several factors having a downward effect on M2. They include the expected inflow of funds from the sale of the distribution systems of SE (Slovak Power Plants), the slower than expected disbursement and application of funds by the National Property Fund of the SR, and other components of the public sector. The reduction in the level of interest rates (from 4.9% in December 2001 to 3.9% in November 2002) was, in all probability, responsible for the relatively small volume of interest credited at the end of the year. In comparison with 2001, the slower month-on-month growth in the money supply in December 2002 was also affected by absence of the redemption of privatisation bonds (in the amount of Sk 14 to 20 billion). As a result of the so-called 'base effect' and the faster than expected growth in bank lending, the rate of growth in the money supply slowed in December.

Since the money supply is only one of the indicators of macro-economic development, and its slowdown was due partly to the postponed utilisation of funds by the public sector (including the FNM), the development described above is acceptable.

Money supply (M2)

Slowdown in the dynamics of M2

According to preliminary data, the M2 money supply (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) increased month-on-month by Sk 10.9 billion in December, to Sk 681.0 billion. The marked fall in the December increase in the money supply in comparison with the previous year (Sk 28.5 billion in December 2001)^{1/} led to a slowdown of 3.4 percentage points in the year-on-year rate of growth, to 4.6%.

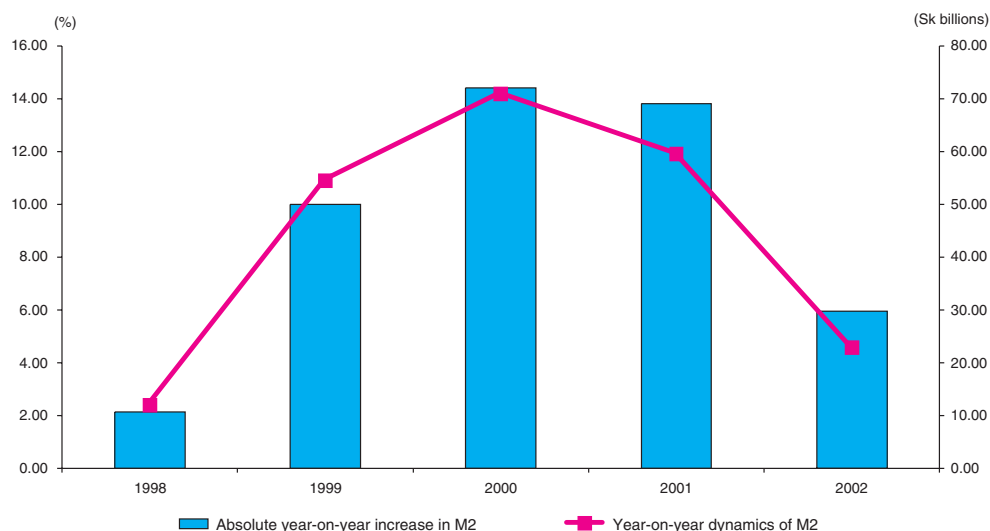
In comparison with the beginning of the year, the money supply grew by Sk 29.8 billion, due primarily to an increase in demand deposits and foreign-currency deposits.

The month-on-month increase in the M2 money supply took place mostly in the demand deposits of households and enterprises. Despite the crediting of interest to accounts at the end of the year, time deposits fell significantly, due to the conversion of part of time deposits into demand deposits in the corporate sector.

Month-on-month change in crown deposits (Sk billions)

	2000			2001			2002		
	Change in 11 months	Change in December	Change in 12 months	Change in 11 months	Change in December	Change in 12 months	Change in 11 months	Change in December	Change in 12 months
Demand	13.0	10.8	23.8	14.7	12.6	27.3	-3.6	20.4	16.8
Fixed-term	21.7	8.0	29.7	7.4	12.5	19.9	10.2	-8.3	1.9
Total	34.7	18.8	53.5	22.1	25.1	47.2	6.6	12.1	18.7

Year-on-year change in M2



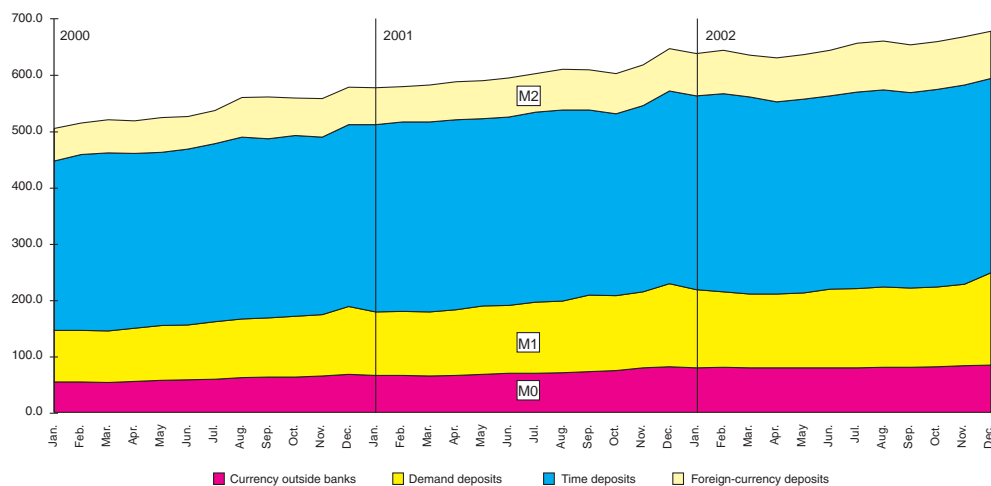
Deposits followed an irregular course of development in 2002, both in absolute terms and in comparison with the seasonal trend. The increase in deposits represented less than 40% of the increase a year earlier, which was due partly to a fall in interest rates.

Despite a month-on-month increase, currency in circulation outside banks recorded a further fall in the year-on-year rate of growth (almost 17 points since the beginning of the year). The marked December increase in demand deposits led to acceleration in the year-on-year dynamics, while the trend of slowdown in the year-on-year rate

^{1/} Increased seasonal growth in M2 in December 2001, due to the use of part of the proceeds from the privatisation of VÚB.

of growth persisted throughout the year (a fall of 11 percentage points in comparison with the end of 2001). From June, time deposits were characterised by a gradual acceleration in the rate of growth, which, however, slowed down in December, as the volume of time deposits had not been affected by the crediting of interest at the end of the year. The year-on-year dynamics of foreign-currency deposits fell to 10.3% in December, after fluctuating around 20% over the course of the year.

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



	Year-on-year change (Sk billions)			Year-on-year change (%)		Change since the beginning of the year (Sk billions)
	November 2002	December 2002*	December 2001	November 2002	December 2002*	
Money supply [M2]	5.2	10.9	28.5	8.0	4.6	29.8
Money [M1]	1.7	21.5	14.5	6.1	8.8	20.0
Currency outside banks [M0]	0.7	1.1	1.9	5.1	4.0	3.2
Demand deposits	1.0	20.4	12.6	6.7	11.4	16.8
Quasi-money [QM]	3.5	-10.6	14.0	9.0	2.3	9.8
Fixed-term deposits	4.1	-8.3	12.5	6.8	0.5	1.9
Foreign-currency deposits	-0.6	-2.3	1.5	18.8	10.3	7.9
Crown deposits	5.1	12.0	25.1	6.8	3.8	18.6
- households	1.6	6.6	12.0	1.8	0.1	0.2
- enterprises (incl. insurance cos.)	3.5	5.4	13.1	16.6	10.8	18.4

*/ Preliminary data

Loans to households and enterprises

The volume of loans to households and enterprises grew month-on-month by Sk 3.3 billion, to Sk 329.9 billion in December. The increase took place in crown loans, which grew in volume by Sk 4.1 billion (to Sk 286.7 billion), while loans in foreign currency fell by Sk 0.8 billion (to Sk 43.2 billion). Loans to enterprises increased by Sk 2.7 billion and loans to households by Sk 1.4 billion.

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

(in %)

Period		Time series recorded	Ex-ante adjustment (increasing current figures)	Ex-post adjustment (reducing figures in the past)
2001	December	-18.9	5.4	8.4
2002	January	-1.3	4.9	7.6
	February	-9.5	6.2	9.5
	March	-1.7	7.2	11.1
	April	-2.2	6.8	10.4
	May	-0.9	7.7	11.9
	June	-1.5	7.2	11.0
	July	-0.5	7.9	12.0
	August	-0.1	8.2	12.5
	September	0.4	8.5	13.0
	October	1.0	8.0	12.1
	November	1.1	8.0	12.1
	December	2.6	9.1	13.7

Notes:

- 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.
- 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).
- The cancellation (without liquidation) of Konsolidačná banka, state financial institution (on 1 February 2002), and its take-over 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.

The year-on-year dynamics of the analytical time series of loans to households and enterprises accelerated slightly in December, according to both methods of adjustment. The acceleration was caused by the actual course of development in December, when the volume of loans increased by Sk 3.3 billion, while the basis of comparison in the same period a year earlier had fallen somewhat.

Since the beginning of the year, loans to households and enterprises have grown in volume by Sk 39.7 billion (according to both methods), representing a year-on-year increase of 13.7% for ex-post and 9.1% for ex-ante adjustment (compared with 12.1% and 8.0% respectively in November).

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

Method of adjustment:	2002			
	November		December	
	ex ante	ex post	ex ante	ex post
Loans in total:	8.0	12.1	9.1	13.7
Loans in Slovak crowns	7.9	12.5	9.0	14.3
- loans to enterprises	6.7	11.5	7.8	13.6
- loans to households	16.0	16.0	17.3	17.3
Loans in foreign currency	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7

The volume of loans provided in 2002 almost doubled in comparison with the expectations of the NBS and the rate of growth (13.7%) also exceeded the original forecasts. In the context of slow growth in M2, the expansion of bank lending is not necessarily a negative phenomenon, particularly if it is compensated by a reduction in the indebtedness of the public sector. More than 77.5% of the increase in the volume of loans was absorbed in the corporate sector, which represents a favourable tendency with regard to the trend of development in previous years.

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 12.1 billion in December, to Sk 245.7 billion. The increase in the debtor position of the public sector was due to a month-on-month deterioration in current budgetary performance (Sk 15.2 billion), characteristic of the end of a calendar year. Except for the deposits of local authorities, which fell by Sk 3.4 billion in December, the other components of public finance had a downward effect on the level of indebtedness. As a consequence of this, and the achievement of a creditor position for the FNM vis-à-vis the banking sector (in comparison with a balanced position, projected in the Revised Monetary Programme), the development of the money supply was affected by the budgetary performance of the public sector.

Net credit to the Government

Part of the funds accumulated in the individual accounts of the public sector at the end of the year, are expected to be utilised this year. This applies first and foremost to the accounts of social funds, local and state authorities at commercial banks, which recorded an increase of Sk 8.4 billion during the year. However, more detailed data will be available only after the compilation of the Balance Account of the SR for 2002.

On 31 December, the State Budget resulted in a deficit of Sk 51.7 billion (according to preliminary results), with budget revenue amounting to Sk 220.3 billion and expenditure Sk 272.0 billion.

The total budget deficit consists of a shortfall in the current budgetary performance of the State (Sk 37.1 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 reform of the pension system, increased year-on-year by Sk 34.0 billion (compared with Sk 33.3 billion in November), i.e. by 16.0%. Since the beginning of the year, the volume of net credit to the Government has grown by Sk 32.5 billion.

The creditor position of the National Property Fund (FNM) vis-à-vis the banking sector fell by Sk 2.6 billion in December, to Sk 3.6 billion, due to the reimbursement of the remaining costs of the FNM (payments for bonds to Poštová banka and the Ministry of Transport, Post & Telecommunication).

Creditor position of the FNM

According to the issuing schedule for the period, the Ministry of Finance of the SR (MF SR) was to make two issues of Treasury bills in December. Since the MF SR had enough funds at its disposal, the issues planned for December were cancelled.

Primary market for Treasury bills

Net foreign assets

Net foreign assets (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) fell month-on-month by Sk 8.2 billion in December, to Sk 178.9 billion. The fall was due to the faster growth in foreign liabilities (Sk 12.9 billion) than in foreign assets (Sk 4.6 billion). The growth in foreign liabilities was caused by an increase in the short-term liabilities of commercial banks and a change in the structure of owners of government bonds in favour of non-residents. Foreign assets were affected first and foremost by an increase in the foreign exchange reserves of the NBS caused by interventions in the foreign exchange market.

Increase in net foreign assets

The foreign exchange reserves of the NBS (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) increased month-on-month by Sk 3.3 billion, due mainly to direct NBS transactions on the interbank foreign exchange market and growth in the foreign currency accounts of NBS clients.

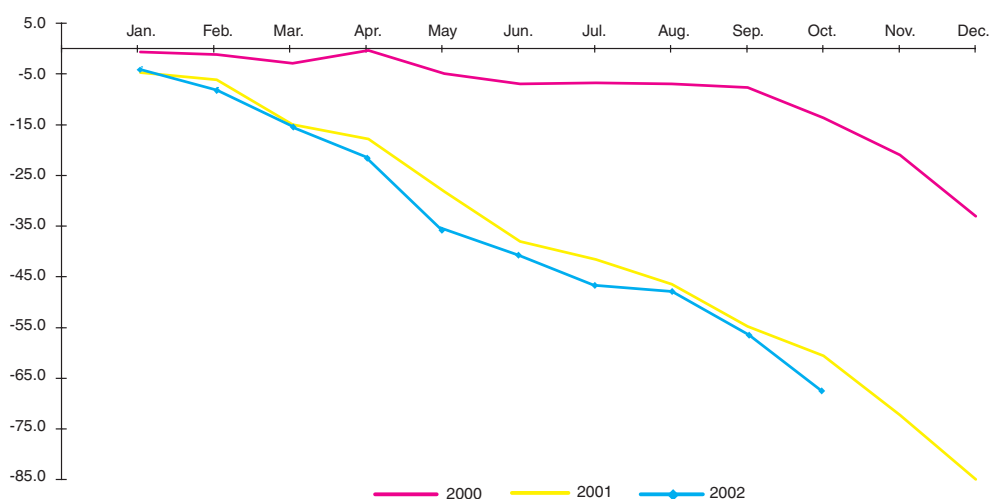
3.2. Foreign trade

Balance of payments for January to October 2002

*Balance of payments
on current account*

The balance of payments on current account for January to October resulted in a deficit of Sk 67.2 billion, which was Sk 7.3 billion more than in the same period in 2001. The increase in the size of the deficit was due mainly to deterioration in the balance of current transfers (a fall of Sk 3.9 billion in the surplus), the balance of services (a fall of Sk 1.2 billion in the surplus), and the balance of income (an increase of Sk 2.7 billion in the deficit). The only item that showed improvement (Sk 0.5 billion), was the balance of trade.

Balance of payments on current account (Sk billions)



Trade deficit

The balance of trade for the first ten months of the year resulted in a deficit of Sk 73.6 billion. During that period, goods were exported from Slovakia in the total amount of Sk 538.3 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of Sk 24.2 billion, i.e. 4.7% (9.8% in USD and 5.8% in EUR). The volume of imports reached Sk 611.8 billion, which was Sk 23.7 billion (4.0%) more than in the same period a year earlier (9.1% in USD and 5.1% in EUR).

Exports

The most dynamic growth took place in the export of finished products (Sk 10.2 billion, i.e. 13.6%), mainly furniture, clothing, footwear, and agricultural goods (cereal and sugar products, etc.).

As a result of accelerated growth in the export of audiovisual equipment and motor vehicles, exports in the category 'machinery and equipment' exceeded the level of the same period a year earlier by Sk 9.5 billion (4.6%). In the same category, the export of machines, machine parts, medical and optical measuring instruments continued to grow.

In the export of semi-finished goods (growing by Sk 6.2 billion, i.e. 3.3%), increases were recorded in rubber compounds and solutions, iron and steel products, paper and cardboard, plastics, and rubber goods.

EXPORTS	Exports during January to October 2002	Share in total exports	Year-on-year change	Proportion of the year-on-year change
	Sk billions	in %	Sk billions	in %
Raw materials	42.8	8.0	-1.7	-0.3
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	194.9	36.2	6.2	1.2
Machinery and transport equipment	215.5	40.0	9.5	1.8
Agricultural and industrial products	85.1	15.8	10.2	2.0
Exports in total	538.3	100.0	24.2	4.7

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 7.3% and that of gas by 22.5%).

Imports

Other imports (excluding the import of raw materials) grew in volume by 7.2%. The most significant increase took place in semi-finished goods (8.8%, i.e. Sk 15.2 billion). In the structure of semi-finished goods, increases in imports were recorded in plastics, rubber, paper, wood, iron and steel, iron and steel products, and common metals.

Continued growth was also recorded in the import of machines and finished products. The dynamics of machine imports (5.4%) were affected mainly by the import of audio-visual equipment, machines, and machine components (automatic data processing machines, machines applied in industry, and engines). Growth was also recorded in the import of motor vehicles for freight transport, including components and accessories. The growth in the import of finished products (5.1%) was due to continued growth in industrial and agricultural goods (i.e. pharmaceuticals, clothing, footwear, books, toys, and various foodstuffs and beverages).

IMPORTS	Imports during January to October 2002	Share in total imports	Year-on-year change	Proportion of the year-on-year change
	Sk billions	in %	Sk billions	in %
Raw materials	94.8	15.5	-11.1	-1.9
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	189.6	31.0	15.2	2.5
Machinery and transport equipment	192.0	31.4	12.1	2.1
Finished products	135.4	22.1	7.5	1.3
of which:				
Agricultural and industrial goods	81.5	13.3	5.5	1.0
Automobiles	20.7	3.4	0.6	0.1
Machines and electrical consumer goods	33.2	5.4	1.4	0.2
Imports in total	611.8	100.0	23.7	4.0

During the first ten months, the balance of services resulted in a surplus of Sk 17.1 billion, which was Sk 1.2 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 23.0 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of Sk 2.7 billion. The excess of growth in the spending of Slovak citizens on foreign travel (44.0%) over growth in income from foreign tourists (22.0%), led to a fall in the positive balance of tourism, to Sk 8.5 billion (from Sk 9.1 billion in 2001). As a result of increase in the shortfall in business, insurance, legal, accounting, and consulting services, the deficit in

Balance of services

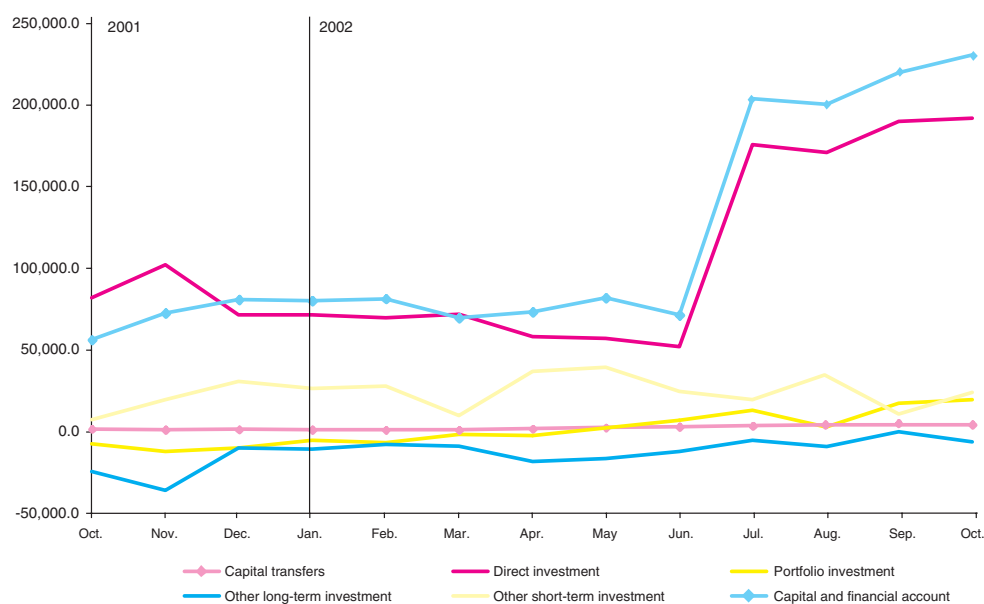
'other services in total' increased year-on-year by Sk 3.3 billion, to Sk 14.4 billion. Improvement was recorded only in construction services (a gradual fall in the deficit).

Balance of income The balance of income resulted in a deficit of Sk 16.0 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of Sk 2.7 billion, which was caused by increased interest payments on financial credits and steady growth in the amount of dividends paid to foreign investors. In portfolio investment, the fall in the deficit was a result of growth in income from the foreign exchange reserves of the NBS.

Balance of current transfers Over the ten months under review, the balance of current transfers generated a surplus of Sk 5.2 billion, i.e. Sk 3.9 billion less than in the same period a year earlier. This was due to a fall in the 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.).

Capital and financial account The capital and financial account resulted in a surplus of Sk 187.7 billion, corresponding to an increase of Sk 148.5 billion in comparison with the same period a year earlier.

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



Foreign direct investment Foreign direct investment in net terms (difference between FDI by foreign investors in Slovakia and FDI by Slovak investors abroad) amounted to Sk 162.3 billion. The capital interests of foreign investors in Slovakia increased by Sk 167.4 billion (of which proceeds from the privatisation of SPP accounted for Sk 121.0 billion; proceeds from the privatisation of electricity distribution systems Sk 8.3 billion; proceeds from the privatisation of Slovenská poisťovňa Sk 6.4 billion; proceeds from the privatisation of Transpetrol Sk 3.5 billion; the final payment for the privatisation of VÚB Sk 3.4 billion, and the final payment for the privatisation of SLSP Sk 2.6 billion). Foreign direct investment, excluding privatisation, amounted to Sk 22.2 billion, i.e. 36% more than in the same period a year earlier. Although trade, business services, transport, storage, and telecommunications still account for roughly 40% of the total increase in capital investment in the SR, the increase in capital inflow was a reflection of increased interest in investment in industry. Industrial sectors absorbed roughly 20% of the total inflow of capital into the commercial sector.

The inflow of funds in the form of portfolio investment amounted to Sk 19.1 billion. A marked inflow took place on the assets side of the balance sheet, when commercial banks sold foreign securities in the amount of Sk 16.0 billion, in the form of bonds. On the other hand, foreign securities were purchased by entrepreneurial entities in the amount of Sk 2.0 billion.

Portfolio investment

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 5.1 billion. In the corporate and banking sectors, debt securities were issued in the amount Sk 7.5 billion, mainly in the transport sector. In trading in crown-denominated government bonds by non-residents, sales exceeded purchases, leading to an outflow of Sk 2.4 billion.

Other long-term investments recorded an inflow of Sk 2.9 billion. The fall in liabilities (an outflow of Sk 17.5 billion) was offset by a fall in assets (an inflow of Sk 20.4 billion).

Other investments

Over the ten months under review, the government sector (including the NBS) recorded an outflow of funds in the amount of Sk 4.0 billion, caused by an excess of payments over drawings of financial credits, which was partly offset by receipts from the unblocking of Russia's debt to the SR.

The outflow of capital from the corporate sector in the amount of Sk 9.7 billion, took place in the form of commercial and financial credits. In the case of commercial credits, the outflow was determined by increased export financing in the form of short-term commercial credits, the outflow through financial credits was affected by the repayment of old credits, which exceeded the growth in new long-term financial credits (due partly to the repayment of government guarantees through the FNM).

In contrast with the official and corporate sectors, the banking sector recorded an inflow of funds in the amount of Sk 16.6 billion. The fall in the liabilities of banks took place predominantly in the form of a fall in the deposits of non-residents at commercial banks and was connected with the completion of privatisation in the banking sector and the transfer of unrealised funds abroad. At the same time, the volume of assets in the banking sector fell as a result of a decline in short-term deposits at commercial banks.

The foreign exchange reserves of the NBS increased by Sk 129.6 billion, i.e. US\$ 2,898.6 million (excluding exchange-rate differentials). The crucial factors positively affecting revenues were proceeds from the privatisation activities of the Government and cash receipts from the unblocking of Russia's debt to the SR. Expenditures were determined mainly by the servicing of the national debt by the Government and the NBS, the repayment of liabilities arising from repo operations, and by other expenses incurred in connection with cross-border payments effected on behalf of NBS customers. Despite the purchase of foreign exchange in October, the expenditures of the NBS were significantly affected by the Bank's interventions in the interbank foreign exchange market in June 2002.

Foreign exchange reserves

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

	January to October 2002	
	Actual ^{1/}	Adjusted ^{2/}
Current account	-67,245.3	-59,564.1
Capital and financial account	187,669.2	9,982.5
of which: FDI in Slovakia – capital participation	167,376.8	22,399.0
Unclassified items	9,166.1	9,166.1
Interventions by the NBS	x	7,884.7
Change in net foreign assets of commercial banks (- increase)	x	32,530.8
Change in NBS reserves (- increase)	-129,590.0	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 qualify as a 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 surplus of Sk 10.0 billion (revised balance of payments). Over the ten months under review, net foreign assets (in both foreign currency and Sk) fell by Sk 32.5 billion. There was a marked inflow of funds from abroad (in connection with the sale of state property), but the funds were not used for the financing of the current account; they were converted into crowns outside the interbank foreign exchange market with an upward effect on the level of NBS reserves. Thus, the deficit in the current account was covered by commercial banks, at the cost of a fall in short-term deposits. The decision of commercial banks to finance the current account at the expense of a fall in their assets was motivated by an effort to maximise profits in the environment of an expected appreciation in the exchange rate, through a reduction in foreign exchange positions.

External debt of Slovakia at 31 October 2002

Gross external debt At the end of October 2002, the total gross external debt of the Slovak Republic amounted to US\$ 12,199.7 million, representing an increase of US\$ 318.6 million in comparison with the previous month. Per-capita gross foreign debt had reached US\$ 2,268 by the end of October. The share of short-term debt in the country's total gross external debt increased by 2.28% in comparison with September, to 29.95%.

External Debt of the SR (US\$ millions)

	1. 1. 2002	31. 10. 2002
Total external debt of the SR	11,380.5	12,199.7
Long-term external debt	8,143.0	8,545.4
Government and the NBS ^{1/}	3,625.1	3,557.5
Commercial banks	95.2	155.9
Entrepreneurial entities	4,422.7	4,832.0
Short-term external debt	3,242.5	3,654.3
Government and the NBS	168.6	104.1
Commercial banks	779.6	849.0
Entrepreneurial entities	2,289.3	2,701.2
Foreign assets	9,400.9	13,100.0
Net external debt	1,979.6	- 900.0

^{1/} Including government agencies and municipalities.

Net external debt The net external debt of Slovakia – expressed as the difference between gross foreign debt, i.e. US\$ 12.2 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\$ 13.1 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 October, representing a fall of US\$ 2.9 billion since the beginning of 2002.

Current developments

Balance of trade During the first eleven months of 2002, foreign trade resulted in a deficit of Sk 83.4 billion, which was Sk 3.4 billion less than in the same period a year earlier. On a year-on-year basis, exports grew at a faster rate (11.3%) than imports (4.5%). The trade deficit diminished year-on-year by Sk 3.0 billion, to Sk 9.7 billion in November. Exports totalled Sk 59.4 billion, giving a year-on-year increase of Sk 6.0 billion. Imports grew year-on-year by Sk 3.0 billion, to Sk 69.1 billion in November.

During the first eleven months, goods were exported in the total amount of Sk 598.2 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of Sk 30.7 billion, i.e. 5.4% (11.6% in USD and 6.8% in EUR).

Exports

November saw further growth in the export of motor vehicles and furniture on a year-on-year basis. The growth in exports of motor vehicles, together with the continued moderate increase in machine exports, led to an increase in the year-on-year cumulative volume in exports in the category 'machinery and transport equipment' (to Sk 13.9 billion). In other categories, exports showed only a modest increase.

EXPORTS	Exports during	Share in	Year-on-year	Proportion of the
	January to November	total	change	year-on-year
	2002	exports		change
	Sk billions	in %	Sk billions	in %
Raw materials	47.5	7.9	-0.9	-0.2
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	215.1	36.0	6.8	1.2
Machinery and transport equipment	241.7	40.4	13.9	2.5
Agricultural and industrial products	93.9	15.7	10.9	1.9
Exports in total	598.2	100.0	30.7	5.4

During the period January to November 2002, goods were imported in the amount of Sk 681.6 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of Sk 27.3 billion, i.e. 4.2% (10.3% in USD and 5.5% in EUR).

Imports

The growth in imports in November was concentrated in audiovisual equipment, the increased imports of which corresponded to almost a half of the total growth in imports. In semi-finished goods, a marked increase in imports was recorded in plastics, while, in finished products, furniture imports continued to grow. 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 in raw materials (Sk 11.5 billion), due to decline in oil and gas imports. The decline was due to a fall in the price of oil and gas (6.6% and 21.8% respectively), since the import of these commodities grew in terms of volume.

IMPORTS	Imports during	Share in	Year-on-year	Proportion of the
	January to November	total	change	year-on-year
	2002	imports		change
	Sk billions	in %	Sk billions	in %
Raw materials	104.6	15.3	-11.5	-1.8
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	210.0	30.8	16.9	2.6
Machinery and transport equipment	214.5	31.5	13.3	2.1
Finished products	152.5	22.4	8.6	1.3
of which:				
Agricultural and industrial goods	91.3	13.4	6.3	1.0
Automobiles	22.7	3.3	0.2	0.0
Machines and electrical consumer goods	38.5	5.7	2.1	0.3
Imports in total	681.6	100.0	27.3	4.2

Over the eleven months under review, the balance of services resulted in a surplus of Sk 17.7 billion, representing a year-on-year fall of Sk 2.2 billion. Transport services generated a surplus of Sk 23.9 billion, a year-on-year increase of Sk 1.4 billion. Despite the continued faster growth in receipts over expenses, the positive balance of tourism reached Sk 10.3 billion, but remained below the level of the same period a year earlier (by Sk 0.2 billion). The unfavourable trend of development in 'other services in total' continued in November, due to a further fall in receipts from the

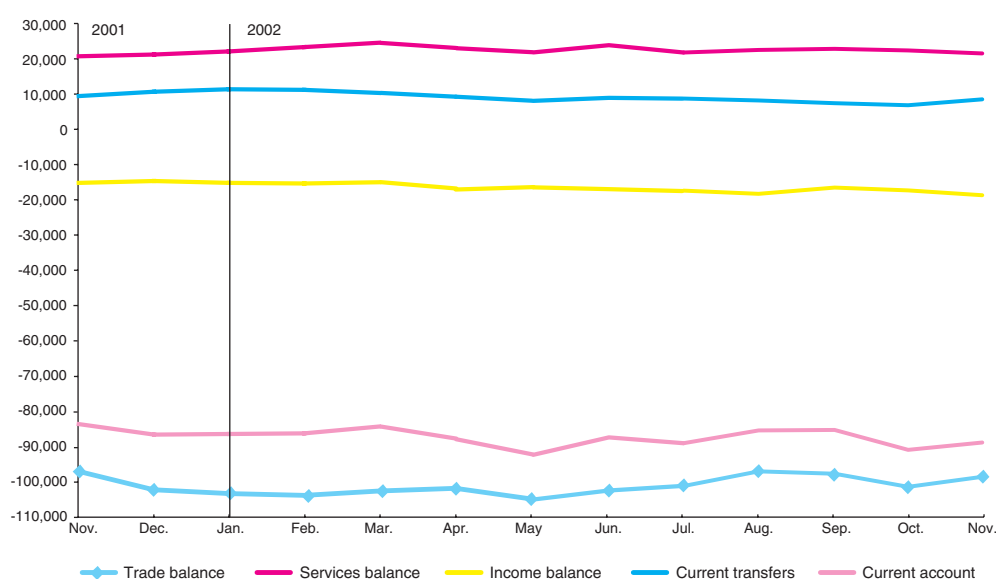
Balance of services

export of these services. This resulted in a deficit of Sk 16.5 billion, i.e. Sk 3.4 billion more than a year earlier.

Balance of income The balance of income resulted in a deficit of Sk 17.8 billion, corresponding to a year-on-year increase of Sk 4.1 billion. The positive balance of current transfers again recorded only a minimal increase, to Sk 6.6 billion, which was Sk 2.3 billion less than in the same period a year earlier.

Current account Over the eleven months under review, the deficit in the current account increased year-on-year by Sk 5.2 billion, to Sk 77.0 billion.

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.	Oct.	Nov.
Trade balance ^{1/}	-5,709	-6,347	-7,331	-5,478	-10,881	-5,826	-6,815	-3,955	-8,180	-13,153	-9,737
Services balance	1,316	1,981	1,913	460	152	2,603	1,515	2,577	1,812	2,771	590
Income balance	-61	-326	-1,353	-1,939	-4,486	-2,967	-598	-493	-2,394	-1,383	-1,844
Current transfers	504	633	-39	760	319	1,237	731	535	60	473	1,353
Current account	-3,951	-4,059	-6,809	-6,198	-14,895	-4,953	-5,167	-1,336	-8,702	-11,293	-9,638

	Moving 12-month cumulative data											
	Dec. 01	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.
Trade balance ^{1/}	-103,205	-104,236	-104,760	-103,600	-102,582	-105,644	-103,068	-102,005	-97,838	-98,755	-102,256	-99,330
Services balance	23,185	24,080	22,894	24,193	22,684	21,780	23,833	21,595	22,330	22,569	21,984	21,025
Income balance	-15,115	-15,637	-15,869	-15,591	-17,432	-16,897	-17,379	-17,864	-18,683	-17,147	-17,849	-19,219
Current transfers	10,244	10,920	10,763	9,961	8,801	7,662	8,425	8,370	7,914	7,064	6,381	7,940
Current account	-84,892	-84,873	-86,972	-85,037	-88,529	-93,099	-88,189	-89,904	-86,277	-86,269	-91,739	-89,584

^{1/} Monthly reports on foreign trade in 2002 (SO SR) – compiled in November.

Foreign exchange reserves At the end of December, the total foreign exchange reserves of the NBS (at current exchange rates, according to the new methodology) stood at US\$ 9,195.5 million, representing an increase of US\$ 404.6 million compared with the level of the previous month. Apart from the surplus in the balance of revenues and expenditures (US\$ 80.9 million), the increase was generated by exchange rate differences (US\$ 275 million) caused by a marked change in the exchange rate of the US dollar

to the euro. At the end of the month, the volume of foreign exchange reserves was 6.0 times greater than the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia during the first eleven months of 2002, and represented an increase of 2.6 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\$ 4,404.4 million).

Direct transactions between the NBS and commercial banks in the middle of December (in the amount of EUR 50 million), together with the usual closing of positions at the end of the year and the reduced activity of non-residents, contributed to the stabilisation of the exchange rate. As a result of continued depreciation in the exchange rate of the dollar on the world market, the Slovak crown also strengthened in relation to the dollar, below the level of SKK/USD 40 (this level was last achieved in February 1999). At the end of 2002, the USD/EUR cross-currency rate was close to USD/EUR 1.050, which represented the weakest rate in the last three years.

*Nominal effective
exchange rate*

In December, the nominal effective exchange rate of the Slovak crown (NEER) depreciated month-on-month by 0.5%, while appreciating year-on-year by 2.1%.^{2/} Over the last quarter of 2002, the NEER index recorded a 12-month change at a relatively stable level (2.1 to 2.2%).

The course of the real effective exchange rate of the Slovak crown (REER) was positively affected by developments in industrial producer prices in 2002, when the average value of the index for the first eleven months was 4.9 percentage points lower than in the same period a year earlier. This can be documented by the fact that the inflation differential of Slovakia against the average for 9 partners decreased during the period under review, from 5.1 to 2.6 percentage points.

*Real effective
exchange rate*

The appreciation of the REER index in 2002 was determined by the average monthly exchange rate, which appreciated throughout the year (except for the period June to August). In November, the value of REER appreciated month-on-month by 1.3% and year-on-year by 3.7%.

3.3. Real economy

Current developments

Production and receipts

In November, the year-on-year rate of growth in industrial production accelerated by 1.4 percentage points in comparison with October, to 10.2% at constant prices. The rate of growth was 6.4 percentage points faster than in the same period a year earlier. The favourable trend was due to growth in both industrial production (13.8%, compared with 3.8% a year earlier) and mining & quarrying (20.4%, compared with a fall of 2.4% a year earlier). After a moderate revival in October, production in electricity, gas, and water supply again recorded a fall in November (6.4%, compared with an increase of 4.5% a year earlier).

*Dynamic growth in
industrial production*

Industrial production was affected by growth in production in nearly all key sectors. The most dynamic growth took place, as in previous months, in the manufacture of transport vehicles (41.5%); the production of metals and metal goods (28.9%); and that of coke, refined oil products, and nuclear fuels (20.4%). An increase of more

^{2/} 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.

than 10% was recorded in the production of electrical and optical equipment, plastics, and rubber goods.

The index of industrial production for the period since the beginning of the year increased year-on-year by 6.3%. This was due to growth in production in manufacturing (8.1%) and mining & quarrying (27.5%), accompanied by a fall in the production and distribution of electricity, gas, and water (5.3%).

Indicator	Sk millions (current prices)		Indices			
	November 2002	cumulative since beginning of the year	Oct. 2002	Nov. 2002	Nov. 2001	Jan. – Nov. 2002
			Oct. 2001	Nov. 2001	Nov. 2000	Jan. – Nov. 2001
Production:						
Index of industrial production ^{1/2/}	.	.	108.8	110.2	103.8	106.3
Construction ^{2/}	8,166	74,502	106.9	107.9	96.0	103.4
Receipts from own-output and goods:						
Industry in total ^{3/}	106,531	1,043,739	102.8	106.1	103.5	103.0
Construction ^{2/}	12,253	108,748	102.0	108.4	97.4	101.9
Retail trade ^{3/}	26,188	288,393	98.0	93.1	111.7	103.8
Sale and maintenance of vehicles, retail sale of fuels ^{3/}	10,667	111,537	105.0	102.3	115.0	110.5
Transport, storage ^{3/}	7,274	80,683	97.3	98.1	118.4	102.3
Real estate, leasing, and business services ^{3/}	12,857	117,160	94.0	94.9	120.8	101.5

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)

Growth in receipts in industry

In November, receipts from own-output and goods in industry increased year-on-year by 6.1% (at constant prices), representing an acceleration of 3.3 percentage points in the rate of growth in comparison with October. Compared with the same period a year earlier, their dynamics increased by 2.6 percentage points. The level of receipts was affected first and foremost by a relatively marked increase in receipts in industrial production (7.6% at constant prices). Receipts in mining and quarrying (falling by 12.7%) and electricity, gas, and water supply (by 1.0%) remained below the level of the same period a year earlier.

Over the period January to November, 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 3.2%, and in electricity, gas, and water supply by 2.7%. In mining and quarrying, receipts remained below the level of the same period of last year (by 10.4%).

Continued growth in construction

The dynamic growth in the construction sector continued in November. The volume of construction work increased year-on-year by 7.9% at constant prices (compared with a year-on-year fall of 4.0% a year earlier). This was due primarily to growth in the volume of construction work in Slovakia (7.5%), which took place in new construction, reconstruction, and modernisation projects (4.4%), and in repair and maintenance work (19.7%). After decline in previous months, the volume of construction work abroad increased by 18.5% in November.

Receipts from own-output and goods in construction continued to show a favourable tendency in November. Their volume exceeded the level of the previous year by 8.4% at constant prices. Since the beginning of 2002, the level of receipts has risen year-on-year by 1.9%.

Over the period January to November 2002, the output of the construction sector increased at constant prices by 3.4% on a year-on-year basis. Within the structure of domestic production, which had increased over the past twelve months by 3.8%, year-on-year growth was recorded in new construction, reconstruction, and modernisation projects (2.5%), as well as in repair and maintenance work (11.0%). The volume of construction work abroad fell year-on-year by 7.9%.

In retail sales, receipts from own-output and goods fell year-on-year by 6.9% at constant prices in November (compared with a fall of 2.0% in October and an increase of 11.7% in November 2001). The fall was due primarily to a fall in receipts in non-specialised retail stores, i.e. hyper- and supermarkets (2.6%), and in other specialised retail shops (26.4%), which together accounted for almost 78% of total receipts. Growth in receipts was stimulated by proceeds from the retail sale of foodstuffs (an increase of 3.9%), and the sale of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics (21.9%).

Receipts in market services

In the retail sale and maintenance of motor vehicles and fuels, receipts increased year-on-year by 2.3% at constant prices in November (compared with 15.0% a year earlier). Their level was affected mainly by a fall of 7.3% in proceeds from the sale of motor vehicles (representing 45.6% of total receipts), an increase of 2.4% in proceeds from the sale of fuels (31.4% of total receipts), and an increase of 37.2% in receipts for the maintenance of motor vehicles (13.9%).

The year-on-year fall in the receipts of transport organisations continued for the third consecutive month in November (1.9% at current prices, compared with an increase of 18.4% a year earlier). Fall in receipts in comparison with the same period a year earlier was recorded in all transport sectors, with the exception of rail and air transport.

The November fall in the receipts of organisations providing real estate, leasing, and business services was caused by a fall in receipts in real estate, computer engineering and related services, and other business services. Growth in receipts was achieved only by businesses specialising in the leasing of machines and equipment, but they had only a small share in total receipts.

Wages and unemployment

In the first eleven 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, construction, and in the retail trade. Wages also showed relatively low dynamics in posts and telecommunications (5.4%), which were, however, affected by the high basis of comparison a year earlier, when the average wage increased by 16.6% in this sector.

Nominal wages

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 falling last year); transport; and real estate, leasing, and other public services. In nearly half of the sectors, the wage increase was accompanied by a fall in employment.

In the first eleven 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 by the dynamics in consumer prices, which slowed by 4.1 percentage points on a year-on-year basis.

Real wages

If we compare the development of nominal 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, where wages grew at a faster rate than labour productivity. Favourable development took place, as in the previous period, in postal and telecommunications services, where labour productivity grew at almost twice the rate of wages. Of sectors, where labour productivity is monitored in real terms, favourable relationship between labour productivity and real wages was recorded in the retail trade and construction; in other sectors, wages grew at a faster rate.

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

	Average monthly nominal wage				Average monthly real wage			
	November		January – November		November		January – November	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Industry	111.1	104.4	109.9	107.5	104.3	101.5	102.3	104.1
Construction	107.1	105.2	105.2	104.0	100.6	102.2	98.0	100.7
Retail trade	109.4	99.0	99.8	104.1	102.7	96.2	92.9	100.8
Wholesale trade	118.0	109.3	112.7	109.5	110.8	106.2	104.9	106.0
Real estate, leasing, and other public services	99.1	107.0	104.0	111.2	93.1	104.0	96.8	107.6
Transport	108.4	110.6	105.5	108.8	101.8	107.5	98.2	105.3
Post and telecom.	132.6	102.2	116.6	105.4	124.5	99.3	108.6	102.0
Consumer prices	106.5	102.9	107.4	103.3	x	x	x	x

Notes: The above sectors accounted for 54.7% of total employment in 2001 (on average).
Index of real wages = index of nominal wages / index of consumer prices.

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

	Industry	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Real estate & leasing	Transport	Post and telecom.
Wages							
- nominal	107.5	104.0	109.5	104.1	111.2	108.8	105.4
- real	104.1	100.7	106.0	100.8	107.6	105.3	102.0
Productivity							
- nominal	.	.	103.0	.	.	104.7	110.3
- real	102.7	101.7	.	103.8	100.4	.	.
Number of employees	100.3	101.8	91.7	100.0	100.9	97.7	93.5

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

Unemployment

By the end of November, the total number of unemployed had increased by 9.4 thousand, to 488 thousand in absolute terms. The rate of unemployment, based on the number of registered unemployed, rose month-on-month by 0.31 of a percentage point, to 16.75%. On a year-on-year basis, the number of jobless decreased by 25 thousand and the rate of unemployment fell by 4.88 percentage points.

The number of vacancies on the labour market fell month-on-month by 1.2 thousand, while increasing year-on-year by 7.6 thousand. The number of unemployed per vacancy stood at 29 in November, compared with 27 in October and 57 in November 2001.

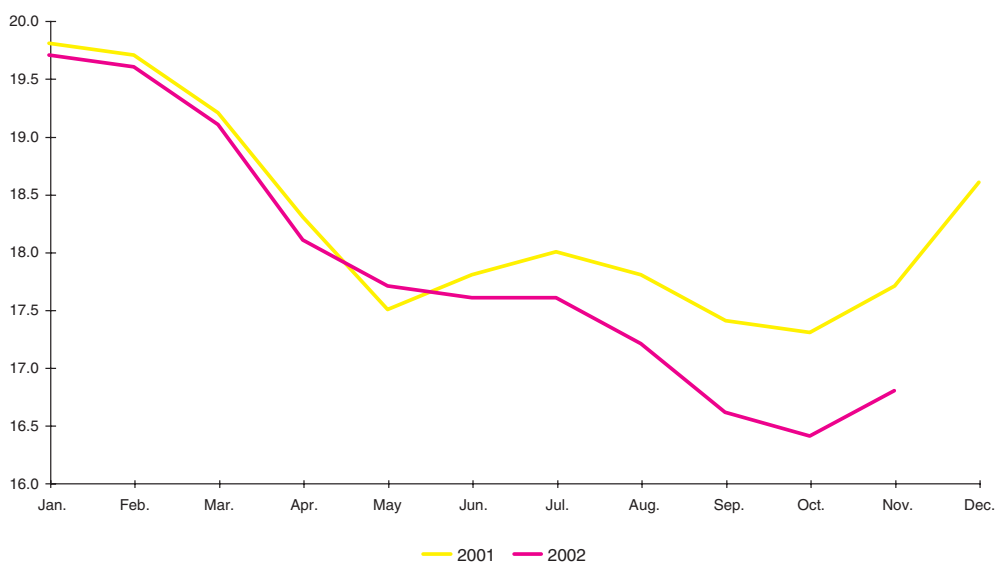
The average period of registration, which fluctuated around 14 months for the eleventh consecutive month, was still relatively long.

The situation on the labour market was affected by a regular seasonal increase in the number of job applicants and the return of people from employment on public works to unemployment status. Nevertheless, November saw the second lowest increase in the number of job applicants since 1998. As a result of active labour market policy (retraining, jobs agreed with employers, public works, support of self-employment, etc.), labour offices reported the highest outflow from the registers since 1998.

Trend in unemployment in 2002

	Absolute number of unemployed	Difference from previous period	Difference from same period of the previous year	Rate of disposable unemployment (%)
January	563,946	30,294	2,920	19.69
February	560,200	-3,746	2,108	19.57
March	546,254	-13,946	965	19.12
April	521,041	-25,213	2,030	18.07
May	510,212	-10,829	11,557	17.67
June	506,998	-3,214	1,835	17.62
July	504,968	-2,030	-5,703	17.61
August	492,607	-12,361	-13,529	17.21
September	481,033	-11,574	-16,592	16.61
October	478,631	-2,402	-20,663	16.44
November	488,041	9,410	-25,045	16.75

Unemployment rates in 2001 and 2002 (%)



4. Monetary developments

4.1. Foreign exchange market

During December, the exchange rate of the Slovak crown to the euro strengthened by 1.0%, from SKK/EUR 42.147 to SKK/EUR 41.722. In relation to the US dollar, the crown appreciated by 5.9%, from SKK/USD 42.423 to SKK/USD 40.036. The National Bank of Slovakia continued accepting bids from commercial banks in December and purchased EUR 50 million in individual transactions.

Foreign exchange operations

Spot transactions between foreign and domestic banks resulted in a negative balance (US\$ 193.44 million), i.e. foreign banks purchased mostly Slovak crowns and sold foreign currency.

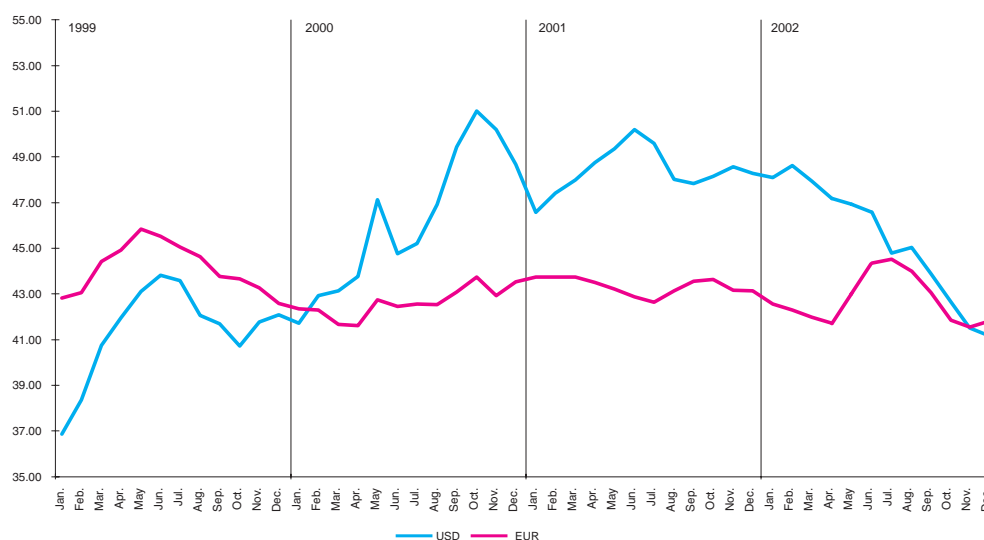
Changes in the exchange rate of SKK to EUR and USD

(%)

	Month-on-month change	Ø December 2002	Ø Jan. – Dec. 2002
		Ø December 2001	Ø Jan. – Dec. 2001
SKK/EUR	-1.0	-3.1	-1.4
SKK/USD	-5.9	-14.7	-6.2

+ Depreciation of SKK
- Appreciation of SKK
Ø Average

Average monthly exchange rate of the SKK



Interbank foreign exchange market

The volume of trading on the interbank foreign exchange market totalled US\$ 21,992.8 million, representing an increase of 11.8% compared with the figure for November (US\$ 19,665.1 million). Of the total volume of trading, 91.8% took place in swap operations, which were conducted mostly in USD (73.9%). Spot transactions accounted for 8.2% of the total turnover (93.3% of the deals took place in EUR). The average daily turnover on the spot market reached US\$ 94.2 million and the average volume per transaction amounted to US\$ 1.3 million.

The volume of transactions between Slovak commercial banks fell from US\$ 4,570.1 million in November to US\$ 4,477.6 million in December. Most trading took place in USD (82.0%, compared with 75.4% in November), followed by EUR (17.1%, compared with 23.8% in November) and other currencies (0.9% of the total turnover).

Transactions between Slovak banks accounted for 20.4% of the total volume of trading on the interbank foreign exchange market, compared with 23.2% in the previous month. Of the total volume of transactions between domestic banks, swap operations accounted for 87.2% (compared with 81.9% in November) and spot transactions 12.8% (18.0% in November).

The volume of trading between domestic and foreign banks increased by 20.3%, from US\$ 14,512.4 million to US\$ 17,464.4 million. Most trading was conducted in USD (86.7%, compared with 81.2% in November), followed by EUR (12.5%, compared with 18.0% in November), and other currencies (0.8%). Trading between Slovak and foreign banks accounted for 79.6% of the country's foreign exchange market.

Trading between domestic and foreign banks also took place predominantly in the form of swap operations (93.0%, compared with 87.4% in November), while spot transactions accounted for 7.0% (12.4% in November) of the total turnover. The proportion of forward dealings was negligible (one transaction).

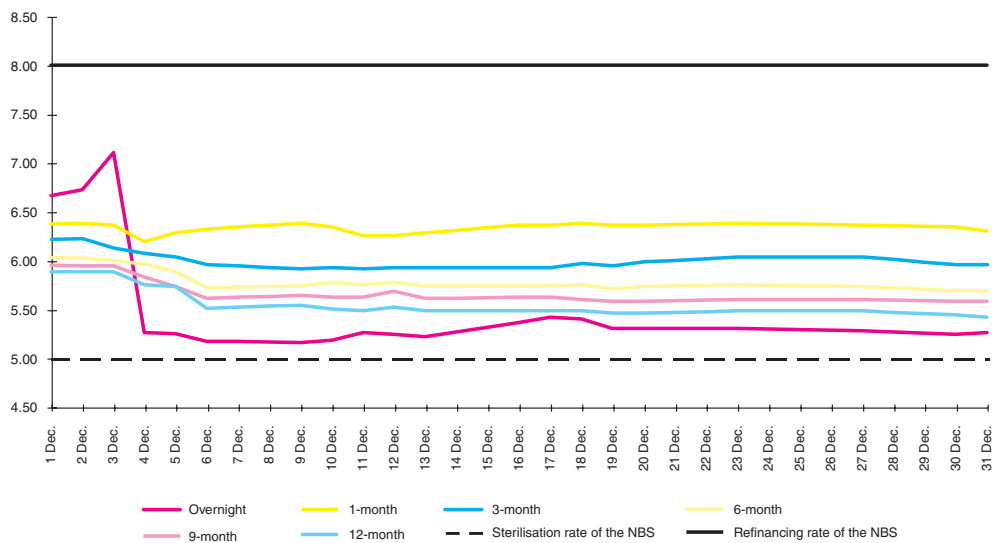
4.2. Money market and the implementation of monetary policy

At its meeting on 20 December 2002, the Bank Board of the NBS decided to leave its key interest rates unchanged.

The course of average BRIBOR rates was characterised in December by a fall in rates for all maturities. The fall in short-term rates was caused by a permanent surplus of liquidity (except for the beginning of the month), which kept the rates at a low level. Transactions in deposits with longer maturities (falling within the new reserve maintenance period) caused their price to fall. The cut in the ratio of required reserves (to 3%, with effect from 1 January 2003, in connection with the harmonisation of the Bank’s monetary policy instruments with those applied by the ECB) and the announcement of the terms and conditions for auctions in government bonds (a coupon of 5% p.a.) led to a fall in the price of funds with a maturity of over six months. The inflow of funds from government bond redemption also contributed to the fall in short-term rates. In connection with the expected persistence of excess liquidity in the period to come, a shift was recorded in the yield curve at the end of the month, particularly in longer-term rates.

Interest rate developments

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



The total volume of trading on the interbank money market grew by 7.47%, to Sk 906 billion (from Sk 843 billion in November). Of this amount, swap operations accounted for 55.45% and deposit transactions 44.55%. Reference banks accounted for 83.69% of the total turnover (compared with 85.53% in November).

The application of individual forms of sterilisation at the NBS was affected by a surplus of liquidity throughout most of the month, the expected cut in the ratio of required reserves with effect from January 2003, and a seasonal effect at the end of the year (growth in the volume of currency in circulation, which absorbed liquidity in the amount of Sk 2.5 billion). Funds obtained from the foreign exchange interventions of the NBS also had a liquidity generating effect.

Open market operations

The largest volume of funds was that drained from the banking sector through sterilisation repo tenders, which, however, had the smallest proportion in the average balance of interventions in 2002. The amount due was exceeded by demand only in the case of one tender in December. The drop in demand was due to a shortage of liquidity at the beginning of the month, a successful auction in government bonds (Sk 7.0 billion), an expected auction in NBS bills, and the accumulation of funds in connection with the end of the year (seasonal fluctuations in the volume of currency).

Tenders in December 2002

Date tender	Type of tender ^{1/}	Maturity (days)	Volume accepted (Sk million)	Rates (%)		
				minimum	average	maximum
4.12.2002	SRT	14	49,925	6.49	6.49	6.50
11.12.2002	SRT	12	47,060	6.49	6.49	6.50
18.12.2002	SRT	15	43,430	6.49	6.49	6.50
23.12.2002	SRT	16	42,215	6.49	6.49	6.50

^{1/} SRT – Sterilisation repo tender
RRT – Refinancing repo tender

One auction was held in three-month NBS bills at the end of the month. The bids of banks (Sk 16.8 billion) exceeded the volume of due issues (Sk 13.9 billion) and were accepted in full.

The auction was run on the Dutch method and the price accepted was 6.50%. The effect of NBS bills on the volume of daily sterilisation grew to Sk 40.1 billion (from Sk 32.1 billion in November) and thus, the proportion in the balance of crown interventions increased to 28.69% (from 23.57% in November), which represented the highest figure since August 2001. The marked increase in the share of NBS bills resulted from the effort to realise long-term funds under more favourable conditions.

Except for the second trading day, funds were deposited with the NBS every day. The volume of deposits grew significantly, mainly during the last ten days of the period under review. Since credit lines were exhausted, refinancing repo operations were also conducted in the middle of the month, together with overnight deposits. The proportion of O/N transactions with the NBS in the average balance of interventions increased to 5.49% (from 4.61% in November), representing, as in the case of NBS bills, the highest absolute value and largest share in the balance of interventions (since April 2000).

The average daily balance of sterilisation increased, from Sk 136.1 billion in November to Sk 139.6 billion in December. This is the highest volume recorded since the introduction of qualitative monetary control in 2000 (the absolute maximum was achieved on 17 December 2002, in the amount of Sk 144.5 billion).

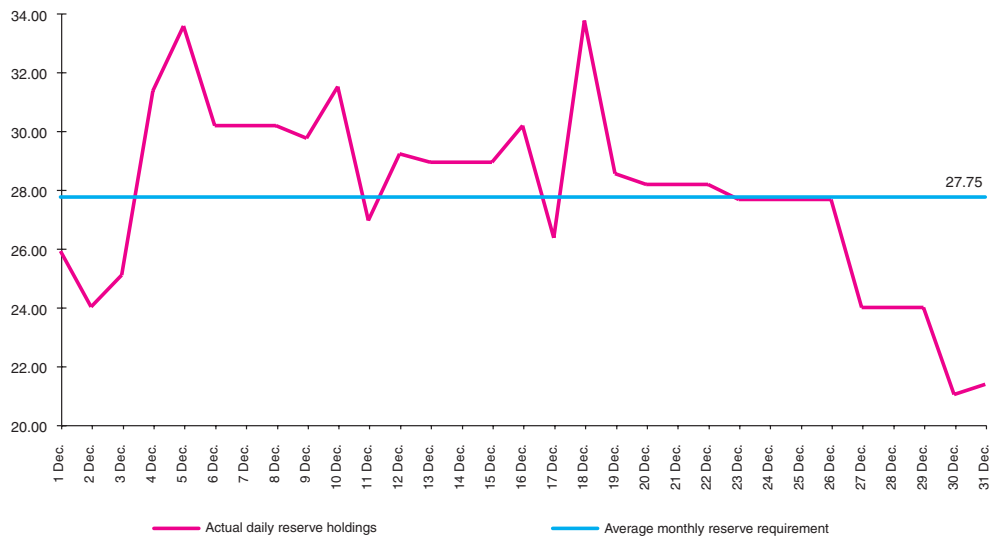
In December, the overall sterilisation position of the NBS (including a special account for the Social Insurance Corporation and the FNM) remained at the level of November (Sk 209.1 billion), due mainly to the fact that the use of funds from the account of the FNM at the NBS was compensated by an increase in funds held on the special account of the Social Insurance Corporation derived from quarterly interest receipts.

One of the factors that affected the volume of liquidity in the banking sector to a significant extent during the month, was that of government securities (which absorbed liquidity in the amount of Sk 3 billion).

Required reserves

For December, the amount of required minimum reserves in the banking sector was set at Sk 27.8 billion. By the end of the month, the reserve requirement had been fulfilled to 100.31%. The reserve requirements were met by all banks in December.

Fulfilment of reserve requirements (Sk billions)



4.3. Customer interest rates in November 2002

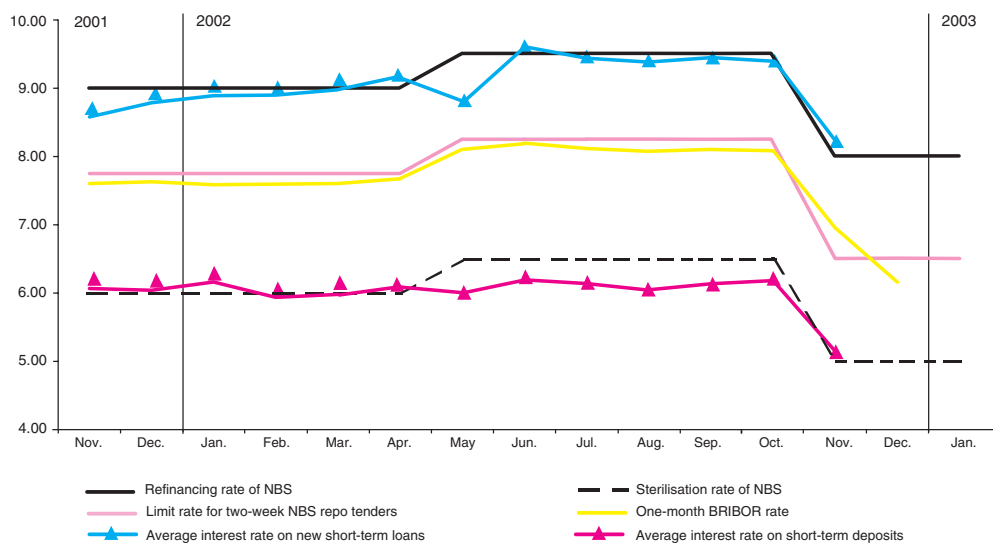
The fall in interest rates on deposits and loans of all maturities was affected in November, first and foremost, by a cut of 1.5 percentage points in key NBS interest rates.

The average interest rate on new loans fell by 1.0 percentage point (to 8.5%), due mainly to a fall in the average rate for short-term loans (1.2 percentage points, to 8.2%). The average rate for medium-term loans fell by 0.7 of a percentage point (to 10.1%) and that for long-term loans by 0.2 of a percentage point (to 9.2%).

Interest rates on new loans

The sharpest fall took place in interest rates on the debit balances of current accounts (2.2 percentage points, to 11.4%) and on operating loans (1.4 percentage points, to 7.6%). In a breakdown by sector, interest rates fell in all sectors, with the exception of households (where interest rates rose by 0.4 of a percentage point, to 11.5%).

Development of selected interest rates^{1/} (%)



^{1/} With effect from 30 October 2002, the limit rate for standard two-week repo tenders was reduced. A further cut in key NBS interest rates was approved on 18 November 2002; both this cuts are illustrated in the graph for November.

Interest rates on the volume of loans The average interest rate on the total volume of loans fell month-on-month by 0.4 of a percentage point (to 9.1%), due to a fall in the average rate for short-term loans (0.6 of a percentage point, to 9.4%). The average rates for medium- and long-term loans fell equally by 0.2 of a percentage point (to 9.7% and 8.4% respectively).

Interest rates on deposits The average interest rate on total deposits fell by 0.9 of a percentage point in November (to 3.9%), with the average rate for demand deposits falling by 0.5 of a percentage point (to 1.7%) and that for time deposits by 1.1 percentage points (to 4.8%).

The average interest rate on short-term deposits fell by 1.0 percentage point (to 5.1%), due mainly to a fall in interest rates on deposits with a maturity of up to 7 days (2.3 percentage points) and deposits with a maturity of up to 1 year (1.6 percentage points). Interest rates on other short-term deposits also fell. The average rate for medium-term deposits fell by 2.4 percentage points (to 4.0%), due to a fall in interest rates on deposits with a maturity of up to 2 and 4 years (3.2 and 1.4 percentage points respectively). The average rate for long-term deposits remained unchanged in November, at 3.1%. This was connected with the large share of home-savings deposits in long-term deposits (96.2%) and the low rate of interest paid on these deposits.

The real interest rate on one-year deposits fell month-on-month by 1.6 percentage points, to 1.4% in November. This was due to a fall in the average rate for one-year deposits (1.6 percentage points) at an unchanged rate of year-on-year inflation.

(%)

Average interest rate on 1-year deposits in November 2002		4.3	Real interest rate
12-month rate of inflation in November 2002	ex post	2.9	1.4

If we compare the average interest rate on one-year deposits in November 2001 (due in November 2002) with the 12-month rate of inflation in November 2002, the real interest rate on one-year deposits becomes 3.4%.

(%)

Average interest rate on 1-year deposits in November 2001	6.3	Real interest rate
12-month rate of inflation in November 2002	2.9	3.4

Deposits of non-residents at Slovak banks

In December, the volume of deposits at non-resident banks in Slovak crowns increased month-on-month by Sk 2.3 billion (as in November 2002). On a year-on-year basis, the volume of these deposits grew by Sk 7.8 billion.

The volume of crown deposits held by non-resident customers fell slightly in comparison with November (by Sk 0.3 billion), and fluctuated at a level of Sk 3 to 5 billion throughout the year.

Government securities held by non-residents

The volume of government securities in the holdings of non-residents (government bonds and Treasury bills in total, excluding loans extended to the FNM and bonds issued by the municipality of Bratislava) increased month-on-month by Sk 6.2 billion. Since the beginning of the year, the volume of these securities has grown by Sk 0.3 billion.

Holdings of non-residents (in billions of Sk)

	2002					
	1 Jan.	30 Jun.	30 Sep.	31 Oct.	30 Nov.	31 Dec.
Crown liabilities	8.8	9.3	9.8	11.1	13.8	15.8
of which: - banks	4.2	5.3	6.6	7.4	9.7	12.0
- non-bank customers	4.7	4.0	3.2	3.7	4.1	3.8
Government securities	19.1	12.2	14.1	12.4	13.2	19.4
of which: - government bonds	18.9	10.7	14.1	12.4	12.8	19.4
- Treasury bills	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
TOTAL	28.0	21.5	23.9	23.5	27.0	35.2

Annexes

1. Capital market

1.1. Primary market

In December, one issue of two-year government bonds was re-opened in the amount of Sk 7 billion. Government bonds were redeemed during the month in the total amount of Sk 13.2 billion, of which Sk 9.2 billion to non-residents.

Government bonds

The National Bank of Slovakia was notified of nine issues of non-government bonds in December, one of which was made in foreign currency, in the amount of EUR 15 million. The remaining eight issues amounted to Sk 1.1 billion in total.

Non-government bonds

1.2. Secondary market

In December (15 trading days), 3,348 transactions were concluded on the Bratislava Stock Exchange (BCPB) in the total amount of Sk 148.5 billion, compared with Sk 17.8 billion in November. In comparison with the same period a year earlier, the volume of transactions increased by almost 150%. Shares were traded in the amount of Sk 5.8 billion, representing 3.9% of the total volume of trading.

Price-setting transactions accounted for 4.9% (i.e. Sk 7.3 billion) of the total volume traded in December (Sk 4.4 billion in November). Individual markets made the following contributions to the volume of trading achieved: quoted bonds (96.06%); shares on the open market (0.88%); quoted shares (3.02%); and bonds on the open market (0.04%).

Debt securities were traded in the amount of Sk 142.7 billion in December, accounting for 96.1% of the total volume of trading (in 298 transactions). The volume of transactions increased month-on-month by 800% and year-on-year by 270%.

Bonds

Price-setting contracts accounted for 4.69% (i.e. Sk 6.7 billion) of the total volume of transactions, and grew in volume by 55% (Sk 4.3 billion) in comparison with the previous month.

The largest volume was traded in government bonds, mainly in Issue No. 142 (Sk 22.0 billion) and Issue No. 131 (Sk 14.3 billion). The market capitalisation of bonds fell by 1.8%, to Sk 290.9 billion on the last trading day of the month.

The component of SDX (Slovak Bond Index) for government bonds rose month-on-month by 1.2%, to 208.43% of the nominal value, corresponding to a yield of 6.27% to maturity and a duration of 1.60 years. The component of SDX for bank and corporate bonds closed the month at 222.92% of the nominal value, with an average yield of 7.79% to maturity and an average duration of 1.49 years.

SDX index

Shares were traded in a total amount of Sk 5.8 billion, representing a year-on-year fall of 2.7%. In comparison with the previous month, the volume of transactions grew by 57.7%. Price-setting transactions amounted to Sk 529.3 million, representing a month-on-month increase of 800%.

Shares

Of quoted securities, the largest volumes were traded in Slovnaft (Sk 2.1 billion) and Nafta shares (Sk 1.6 billion). Most trading in December took place in the shares of Slovenská poisťovňa (Slovak Insurance Co.) in connection with a takeover offer.

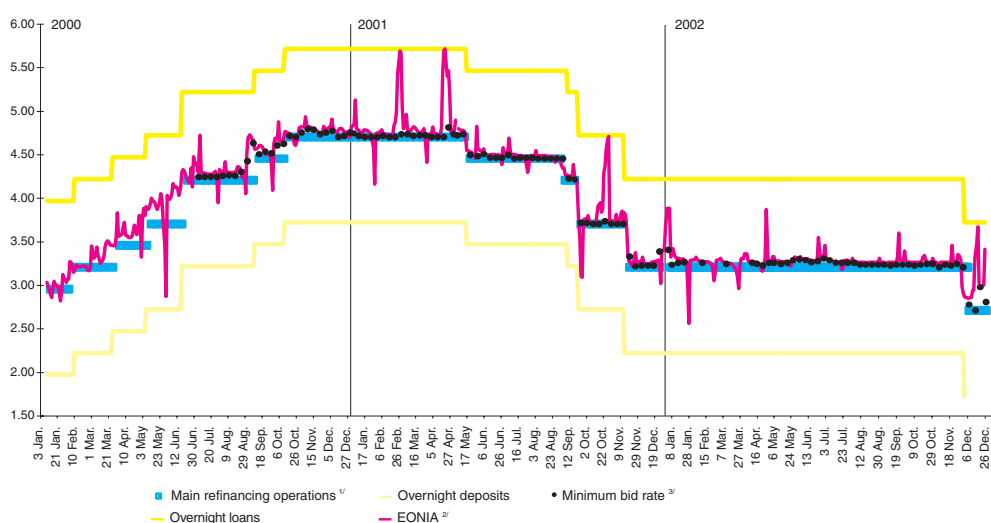
At the end of December, the market capitalisation of all marketable shares reached Sk 105.0 billion, representing a moderate fall (0.5%) in comparison with the previous month.

SAX index The Slovak Share Index (SAX) opened the month of December with a marked depreciation (5.2%), at 139.63 points. The index recorded a monthly maximum of 142.16 points on 6 December, due to an increase in the price of Slovnaft, Slovakofarma, and VSŽ shares. After minor fluctuations, the index fell to its monthly minimum, i.e. 133.82 points.

2. Monetary developments in the euro area

At its first meeting in December (5/12/2002), the Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB) decided to cut its key interest rates by 0.5 of a percentage point. The rate for main refinancing operations was reduced to 2.75% with effect from 11 December 2002, and that for overnight loans and overnight deposits to 3.75% and 1.75% respectively, with effect from 6 December 2002.

Key ECB interest rates and the EONIA (%)



1/ Since 28 June 2000, main refinancing operations have been conducted by variable rate tenders (the rate for main refinancing operations determined by the 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).

On 2 December 2002, the ECB published its annual report on the international position of the euro. The focus of the report is on the position of the euro on international markets and in countries outside the euro area.

On 13 December 2002, the ECB published an analysis of money market developments in the euro area in 2001, prepared by the experts of the ECB and national central banks.

At a meeting on 19 December 2002, the Governing Council of the ECB approved the proposed principle of voting within the European Union after enlargement. The proposal is in line with the relevant provisions of the Treaty of Nice. At present, the Governing Council of the ECB comprises 6 members of the Executive Board of the ECB and 15 governors of national central banks. To maintain the principle of effective decision-making, the Governing Council agreed that the number of national central bank governors should not exceed 15. If the number of governors exceeds 15, the voting rights will be exercised on the basis of rotation. The system of rotation will be based on the principle that the governors of national central banks with a voting right should represent the economy of the euro area as a whole. According to this principle, the governors will be divided into several groups (for up to 21

governors, there will be two groups; for 22 or more, three groups will be formed) with a certain number of votes. The governors will be divided into groups on the basis of a combined indicator (5/6 of GDP and 1/6 of total assets in the overall balance of the country's financial institutions). After the Treaty of Nice enters into effect, the proposal of the Governing Council is expected to be approved as an ECB Recommendation.

2.1. Monetary aggregates

The 12-month rate of growth in the M3 monetary aggregate reached 7.1% in November, representing an acceleration of 0.1 of a percentage point in comparison with the previous month. The 3-month moving average of growth in M3, covering the period September to November, remained unchanged, at the level of 7.1%.

The M1 monetary aggregate grew year-on-year by 9.1% in November, compared with 8.2% in October. This was due to a marked acceleration in the growth of currency in circulation (to 14.8%, from 6.2% in October), offset partly by a slowdown in the year-on-year rate of growth in demand deposits (to 8.3%, from 8.6% in October).

The year-on-year rate of growth in short-term deposits (excluding demand deposits) slowed to 4.9% in November (from 5.5% in October). This development was affected by the year-on-year dynamics of deposits with an agreed maturity of up to two years (seasonally unadjusted), which fell from 2.4% in October to 1.6% in November, and by the rate of year-on-year growth in deposits redeemable at a period of notice of up to three months (seasonally unadjusted), which slowed to 7.7% (from 8.0% in October).

The year-on-year rate of growth in negotiable instruments, included in the M3 aggregate, accelerated to 8.5% in November (from 8.3% in October). This was due to an increase in the growth dynamics of repurchase agreements (to 1.7%, from 0.5% in October) and an acceleration in the rate of growth in mutual funds on the money market (to 19.3%, from 18.3% in October). On the other hand, the year-on-year rate of decline (seasonally unadjusted) in money market securities and bonds with a maturity of up to two years, accelerated to 10.3% in November (from 5.6% in October).

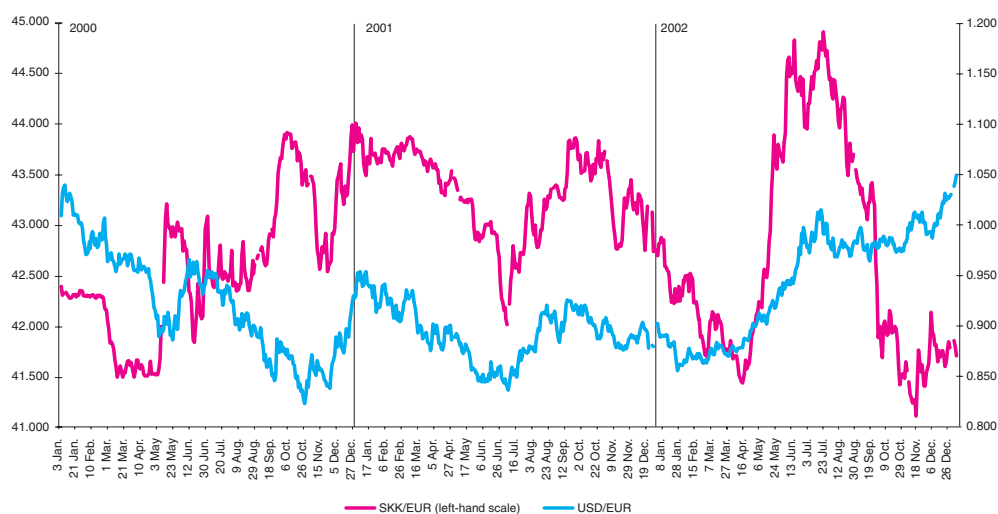
2.2. Exchange rate development

At the beginning of December, the exchange rate of the single European currency to the US dollar fluctuated at the level of USD/EUR 0.990.

Foreign exchange markets were affected in December by developments in the macro-economic indicators of the US economy, which, except for the rate of GDP growth in the third quarter, failed to fulfil expectations (e.g. the value of the Purchasing Managers' Index), and by the decision of the ECB to cut its key interest rates. Later, the exchange rate of the dollar to the euro was affected markedly by the preparations for war against Iraq. Although the economy of the euro area is behind the US economy, the threat of a military conflict is reflected in the value of the USD/EUR rate. After an initial appreciation, the dollar started to depreciate, to USD/EUR 1.039 at the end of the month.

During the month of December, the euro strengthened against the US dollar by 6.24% on a month-on-month basis. Compared with the first trading day of the year, the single European currency had appreciated in relation to the dollar by 16.03%.

Exchange rates SKK/EUR and USD/EUR



2.3. Real economy

In the third quarter of 2002, the euro area economy grew by 0.3% (according to the first estimate of EuroStat), as in the second quarter (0.3%). Final household consumption increased by 0.5% in comparison with the previous quarter, and investment grew by 0.1%. Exports recorded an increase in dynamics, to 2.2% (from 1.7% in the 2nd quarter). The rate of growth in imports accelerated to 1.7% (from 1.6% in the previous quarter). In the 3rd quarter, GDP in the euro area recorded a year-on-year increase of 0.8%.

The 12-month rate of inflation in the euro area, expressed in terms of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), reached 2.2% in November, compared with 2.3% in the previous month. The strongest year-on-year dynamics were recorded in consumer prices in Ireland (4.7%), Portugal (4.1%), Spain and Greece (3.9% in both countries); the lowest in Germany (1.0%) and Belgium (1.1%). The greatest increases took place in prices in hotels and restaurants (4.6%), the price of alcohol and tobacco (4.0%), and prices in education (4.0%). 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 rose by 2.1%. EuroStat expects a year-on-year inflation rate of 2.2% in December.

In October, the seasonally adjusted volume of industrial production grew year-on-year by 0.3%, while falling month-on-month by 0.2%. The greatest year-on-year fall took place in the production of capital goods (2.3%). Year-on-year growth was recorded in the production of semi-finished goods (1.2%) and power generation (1.0%). In the euro area, the most dynamic year-on-year growth in industrial production took place in Ireland (16.9%), and the sharpest year-on-year decline was recorded in Luxembourg (2.3%).

In November, industrial producer prices rose year-on-year by 1.1%, while falling month-on-month by 0.3%.

Retail sales grew on a year-on-year basis by 1.6% in October, and in comparison with the previous month, by 0.7%.

The rate of unemployment remained unchanged in November, at 8.4%. The lowest unemployment rates were recorded in Luxembourg (2.6%), Austria (4.1%), and

Ireland (4.4%). Spain remained the country with the highest rate of unemployment in the euro area (11.8%). Over the past twelve months, the most significant increase in the rate of unemployment has occurred in Spain (from 10.6 to 11.8%) and Portugal (from 4.1 to 5.1%); while unemployment has been reduced in Finland (from 9.2 to 8.9%). In the same period a year earlier, the unemployment rate in the euro area stood at 8.0%.

According to the first estimates of EuroStat, foreign trade in the euro area resulted in a surplus of EUR 8.7 billion in October, compared with EUR 10.1 billion in the same period a year earlier. According to revised figures, the trade surplus amounted to EUR 9.0 billion in September (the previous estimate was EUR 9.5 billion). On a year-on-year basis, euro area exports remained unchanged, while imports grew by 2% in October. Over the first ten months of 2002, the euro area generated a trade surplus of EUR 84.9 billion, compared with EUR 34.4 billion in the same period in 2001.

2.4. Macroeconomic forecasts by the ECB

In its regular report in December, the European Central Bank (ECB) published its semi-annual macroeconomic forecasts for the euro area. The forecasts are based on the assumption that the key interest rates of the ECB will remain unchanged over the period under review, as well as the exchange rate of the euro, and that long-term interest rates – based on market expectations – will follow a moderately upward trend. The values of individual variables are expressed in the form of intervals.

The ECB made its forecasts with regard to the slowdown in the rate of growth in the world economy in 2001 and the revival in economic activity in 2002. However, the expected rate of revival in economic growth in 2002 was not achieved. In 2002, real GDP in the rest of the world (outside the euro area) is predicted to grow by an average of 3.0%, which will increase further in 2003 and 2004, to 3.5% and 4.5% respectively. However, the marked differences between the individual regions of the world are expected to persist. The growth in global trade is expected to be characterised by a similar trend of development. In 2002, inflation will fall in most industrial countries (except the euro area); in 2003, its average level will remain unchanged; then in 2004, a moderate increase can be expected in inflation as a result of an upturn in economic activity.

Based on the described development in the international environment, the ECB expects that, in 2002, the average annual rate of growth in real GDP in the euro area and its components will reflect the lower rate of economic growth from the second half of 2001. In 2002, the rate of GDP growth is expected to reach 0.6 – 1.0%, with a subsequent increase of 1.1 – 2.1% in 2003, and 1.9 – 2.9% in 2004. The revival will lead to growth in domestic demand in 2003 and 2004. In 2002, private consumption is expected to grow by 0.4 – 0.8%, with a marked revival in 2003 (1.1 – 2.1%) and 2004 (1.5 – 3.1%), which will be stimulated by growth in real disposable income. In the period under review, government spending is expected to fall. After a fall in the rate of investment in 2001 and the first half of 2002, some improvement is expected in 2003 (-0.6 to 2.4%) and in 2004 (1.4 to 4.6%). The renewed growth in investment will be due primarily to growth in investment in the business sector (investment in the household and public sectors is expected to remain unchanged on average). With regard to developments in the first half of 2002, the rate of GDP growth is expected to be influenced by net exports to a significant extent. In its forecasts, the ECB predicts that this influence will be more or less neutral in 2003 and 2004. Based on these predictions, the rate of unemployment is expected to rise somewhat in 2003, with a subsequent fall in 2004.

The average rate of inflation, expressed in terms of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), is expected to range from 2.1 to 2.3% in 2002. In 2003

and 2004, the inflation rate should fall to 1.3 – 2.3% and 1.0 – 2.2% respectively. The expected fall in inflation in 2003 will be caused by a slowdown in the rate of increase in the prices of non-energy-producing components, while the reduction in inflation in 2004 will be due to a fall in energy prices. The predicted unit costs of labour are based on the cyclical revival in labour productivity and accelerated growth in wages.

**Macroeconomic forecasts of ECB
for the euro area**

(average year-on-year change in%)

	2001	2002	2003	2004
HICP (inflation rate)	2.5	2.1 – 2.3	1.3 – 2.3	1.0 – 2.2
Real GDP	1.5	0.6 – 1.0	1.1 – 1.2	1.9 – 2.9
of which:				
Private consumption	1.9	0.4 – 0.8	1.1 – 2.1	1.5 – 3.1
Government consumption	1.9	1.3 – 2.5	0.7 – 1.7	0.8 – 1.8
Gross fixed capital formation	-0.4	-2.9 – -1.9	-0.6 – 2.4	1.4 – 4.6
Exports (goods and services)	3.0	-0.9 – 0.9	2.4 – 5.6	3.9 – 7.1
Imports (goods and services)	1.5	-2.4 – 0.2	2.6 – 6.0	4.1 – 7.5

3. Tables

Selected indicators of economic and monetary development in the SR

Indicator	Unit	2002												
		12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
REAL ECONOMY														
Gross domestic product ^{1/2/}	Sk billion	707.3 ¹			171.1 ¹			359.6 ¹			551.4 ¹			
Year-on-year change in GDP ^{3/}	%	3.3 ¹			3.9 ¹			3.9 ¹			4.1 ¹			
Unemployment rate ^{4/}	%	18.6	19.7	19.6	19.1	18.1	17.7	17.6	17.6	17.2	16.6	16.4	16.8	
Consumer prices ^{3/}	%	6.5	6.2	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4
BALANCE OF TRADE ^{2/}														
Exports (fob)	Sk million	610,693	45,147	92,118	143,381	197,346	249,122	306,451	366,100	419,049	477,493	538,289	598,216	
Imports (fob)	Sk million	713,898	50,950	104,358	162,997	222,552	285,296	348,379	414,973	471,730	538,220	611,847	681,628	
Balance	Sk million	-103,205	-5,803	-12,240	-19,616	-25,206	-36,174	-41,928	-48,873	-52,681	-60,727	-73,558	-83,412	
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ^{2/}														
Current account	Sk million	-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	-56,297.1	-67,245.2		
Capital and financial account	Sk million	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	169,629.5	187,669.1		
Overall balance	Sk million	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	124,484.7	129,590.0		
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES ^{4/7/}														
Foreign exchange reserves in total	US\$ million	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	9,645.0	10,003.1	
Foreign exchange reserves of NBS	US\$ million	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	8,790.9	9,195.5
GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT ^{4/}														
Total gross external debt	US\$ billion	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.5	12.0	12.2	12.0	11.9	12.2		
External debt per capita	US\$	2,095	2,102	2,138	2,086	2,100	2,134	2,237	2,270	2,226	2,209	2,268		
MONETARY INDICATORS														
Exchange rate ^{5/}	SKK/USD	48.233	48.063	48.577	47.883	47.128	46.898	46.545	44.769	45.011	43.841	42.615	41.454	41.137
Money supply [M2] ^{4/ 6/}	Sk billion	649.2	640.1	645.9	637.8	633.3	638.8	647.7	659.6	663.1	657.2	662.4	670.1	681.0 ¹
Year-on-year change in M2 ^{3/ 6/}	%	11.9	10.6	11.0	9.1	7.1	8.1	8.6	9.1	8.2	7.5	9.5	8.0	4.6 ¹
Loans to households and enterprises ^{4/ 6/}	Sk billion	321.7	323.7	295.1	299.4	302.8	304.3	308.2	312.3	314.8	318.2	321.1	326.6	329.9 ¹
STATE BUDGET ^{2/ 4/}														
Revenue	Sk billion	205.3	19.3	32.0	47.9	72.2	85.5	102.8	123.5	140.5	160.9	182.8	202.4	220.3
Expenditure	Sk billion	249.7	22.2	42.9	63.1	85.7	106.3	127.5	158.2	176.2	193.1	222.7	238.9	272.0
Balance	Sk billion	-44.4	-2.9	-10.9	-15.2	-13.5	-20.8	-24.7	-34.7	-35.7	-32.2	-39.9	-36.5	-51.7
PRIMARY MARKET														
Average interest rate														
one-year deposits	%	6.31	6.11	6.06	6.05	5.99	5.98	5.97	5.97	5.88	5.99	5.89	4.34	
short-term loans	%	10.30	10.33	9.94	10.04	10.07	9.91	10.14	10.20	10.16	10.08	9.97	8.23	
short-term loans, drawn	%	8.79	8.89	8.90	8.98	9.17	8.82	9.61	9.48	9.39	9.44	9.41	8.23	
MONEY MARKET														
Interest rates set by the Bank Board of NBS with effect from		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	18.11.2002	20.12.2002
Overnight transactions														
- for sterilisation	%	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	5.00	5.00
- for refinancing	%	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	8.00	8.00
Limit rate of NBS for standard 2-week repo tenders	%	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.00	6.50	6.50
Bratislava Interbank Offered Rates (BRIBOR)														
overnight	%	7.26	7.22	7.25	6.95	7.67	6.82	8.25	7.20	7.37	7.77	8.10	6.13	5.44
1-week	%	7.67	7.61	7.65	7.62	7.78	8.02	8.26	8.11	8.10	8.14	8.19	7.03	6.26
2-week	%	7.72	7.68	7.70	7.68	7.79	8.12	8.27	8.18	8.17	8.19	8.20	7.12	6.35
1-month	%	7.76	7.70	7.71	7.72	7.80	8.22	8.31	8.24	8.20	8.21	8.19	7.05	6.33
2-month	%	7.76	7.70	7.73	7.73	7.81	8.27	8.36	8.31	8.24	8.20	8.09	6.90	6.21
3-month	%	7.76	7.70	7.73	7.74	7.81	8.29	8.44	8.35	8.24	8.16	8.03	6.77	5.99
6-month	%	7.75	7.70	7.71	7.74	7.80	8.32	8.51	8.39	8.20	8.05	7.84	6.57	5.78
9-month	%	7.74	7.71	7.72	7.75	7.79	8.34	8.58	8.45	8.17	7.96	7.74	6.48	5.66
12-month	%	7.74	7.71	7.72	7.74	7.79	8.36	8.61	8.46	8.16	7.95	7.68	6.44	5.55

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											
	31.12.	1.1.	31.1.	28.2.	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.	31.12. ^{1/}
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 ^{1/}	17.905	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912	34.912
ASSETS														
Net foreign assets	57.2	65.2	66.3	77.4	64.6	72.5	68.9	67.0	153.3	160.1	172.8	176.5	187.1	178.9
Foreign assets	214.2	235.2	234.1	231.5	226.0	222.9	220.0	218.9	318.8	314.6	320.2	319.7	329.1	333.8
Foreign liabilities	157.0	170.0	167.8	154.1	161.4	150.4	151.1	151.9	165.5	154.5	147.4	143.2	142.0	154.9
Net domestic assets	592.0	586.0	573.6	568.5	573.2	560.8	569.9	580.7	506.3	503.0	484.4	485.9	483.0	502.1
Domestic credit	649.8	649.2	656.0	641.0	648.7	647.0	654.8	663.7	555.1	564.7	546.3	554.9	554.0	572.0
Net credit to general government	317.7	319.2	323.4	340.1	343.1	341.1	347.1	345.7	243.5	245.5	236.5	237.6	233.6	245.7
Net credit to central government	341.6	343.1	346.3	352.0	357.0	357.0	363.2	361.7	324.8	324.7	319.0	324.2	319.1	331.2
Net credit to National Property Fund	10.4	8.4	9.0	5.8	6.2	3.1	3.4	9.8	-0.7	4.4	-8.4	-3.8	-6.2	-3.6
Credit to households and enterprises	321.7	321.6	323.6	295.1	299.4	302.8	304.3	308.2	312.3	314.8	318.2	321.1	326.6	329.9
Credit in Slovak crowns	282.3	282.3	283.9	254.6	258.4	262.1	264.1	267.9	271.3	273.2	276.9	278.9	282.6	286.7
- Credit to enterprises	230.4	230.4	231.7	202.0	205.9	208.8	209.8	212.8	214.9	216.7	219.3	220.5	223.2	225.9
- Credit to households	51.9	51.9	52.2	52.6	52.5	53.3	54.3	55.1	56.4	56.5	57.6	58.4	59.4	60.9
Credit in foreign currency	39.4	39.3	39.7	40.5	41.0	40.7	40.2	40.3	41.0	41.6	41.3	42.2	44.0	43.2
LIABILITIES														
Liquid liabilities [M2]	649.2	651.2	639.9	645.9	637.8	633.3	638.8	647.7	659.6	663.1	657.2	662.4	670.1	680.9
Money [M1]	228.5	228.5	217.8	214.2	210.3	210.6	212.1	218.7	219.3	222.5	221.1	222.8	227.0	248.4
Currency outside banks [M0]	81.0	81.0	79.7	80.1	79.6	78.8	79.0	79.6	79.3	80.4	80.7	81.4	83.1	84.2
Demand deposits	147.5	147.5	138.1	134.1	130.7	131.8	133.1	139.1	140.0	142.1	140.4	141.4	143.9	164.3
- Households	67.1	67.1	68.1	68.6	67.9	67.8	68.3	69.9	69.6	70.0	69.7	69.4	70.0	
- Enterprises	78.4	78.4	68.5	64.1	61.5	62.6	63.2	67.9	68.1	70.6	69.4	71.1	72.6	
- Insurance companies	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.3	
Quasi-money [QM]	420.7	422.7	422.1	431.7	427.5	422.7	426.7	429.0	440.3	440.6	436.1	439.6	443.1	432.5
Fixed-term deposits	346.3	346.3	346.7	354.9	352.7	344.4	347.4	346.3	352.5	352.6	349.8	353.9	356.5	348.2
- Households	256.3	256.3	258.8	260.4	258.2	254.9	252.9	249.0	247.1	246.7	245.6	247.5	247.0	
- Enterprises	67.2	67.2	65.0	71.3	71.4	67.6	72.3	73.9	80.8	85.6	84.5	90.3	94.3	
- Insurance companies	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.2	23.1	21.9	22.2	23.4	24.6	20.3	19.7	16.1	15.2	
Foreign-currency deposits	74.4	76.4	75.4	76.8	74.8	78.3	79.3	82.7	87.8	88.0	86.3	85.7	86.6	84.3
- Households	47.7	49.0	48.7	48.6	48.3	49.4	50.7	52.5	53.4	54.3	54.9	54.9	54.3	
- Enterprises	26.7	27.4	26.7	28.2	26.5	28.9	28.6	30.2	34.4	33.7	31.4	30.8	32.3	
Other items net	57.8	63.2	82.4	72.5	75.5	86.2	84.9	83.0	48.8	61.7	61.9	69.0	71.0	69.9

Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex ante)^{2/}

Net foreign assets	59.7	67.7	68.8	79.9	67.1	75.1	71.5	69.7	156.0	162.8	175.6	179.4	190.0	181.9
Net credit to general government	212.7	214.2	218.4	223.7	227.5	225.5	231.5	235.6	241.7	243.8	236.4	237.5	233.5	246.7
Credit to households and enterprises	436.2	436.1	438.1	441.1	445.4	448.8	450.3	454.2	458.3	460.8	464.2	467.1	472.6	475.9

Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex post)^{2/}

Net foreign assets	57.2	65.2	66.3	77.4	64.6	72.5	68.9	67.0	153.3	160.1	172.8	176.5	187.1	178.9
Net credit to general government	211.6	213.1	217.3	222.6	226.4	224.4	230.4	234.5	240.6	242.7	235.3	236.4	232.4	245.7
Credit to households and enterprises	290.2	290.1	292.1	295.1	299.4	302.8	304.3	308.2	312.3	314.8	318.2	321.1	326.6	329.9

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												
	31.12.	1.1.	31.1.	28.2.	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.	31.12. ^{1/}
Fixed exchange rate SKK/USD	47.389	48.467	48.467	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 ^{1/}	22.495	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760	42.760
A S S E T S														
Net foreign assets	91.1	102.9	104.4	116.4	100.0	111.0	105.2	104.8	223.0	229.9	248.9	248.6	262.0	255.1
Foreign assets	294.2	320.2	318.4	315.3	307.4	306.0	301.7	302.2	436.5	430.1	439.6	435.8	449.3	456.3
Foreign liabilities	203.1	217.3	214.0	198.9	207.4	195.0	196.5	197.4	213.5	200.2	190.7	187.2	187.3	201.2
Net domestic assets	589.2	577.0	564.0	558.4	566.0	551.8	563.5	574.1	469.7	466.4	440.8	446.1	440.8	459.1
Domestic credit	694.5	691.6	698.5	683.5	691.1	689.3	696.9	706.0	597.6	607.0	588.3	597.1	596.8	615.2
Net credit to general government	347.7	347.4	351.6	368.0	370.7	368.7	374.7	373.4	271.2	272.9	263.6	264.6	260.6	272.7
Net credit to central government	371.6	371.3	374.6	379.9	384.6	384.5	390.7	389.3	352.5	352.1	346.0	351.2	346.1	358.2
Net credit to National Property Fund	10.4	8.4	9.0	5.8	6.2	3.1	3.4	9.8	-0.7	4.4	-8.4	-3.8	-6.2	-3.6
Credit to households and enterprises	336.4	335.8	337.9	309.7	314.2	317.5	318.8	322.8	327.1	329.7	333.1	336.3	342.4	346.2
Credit in Slovak crowns	282.3	282.3	283.9	254.6	258.4	262.1	264.1	267.9	271.3	273.2	276.9	278.9	282.6	286.7
- Credit to enterprises	230.4	230.4	231.7	202.0	205.9	208.8	209.8	212.8	214.9	216.7	219.3	220.5	223.2	225.9
- Credit to households	51.9	51.9	52.2	52.6	52.5	53.3	54.3	55.1	56.4	56.5	57.6	58.4	59.4	60.9
Credit in foreign currency	54.1	53.5	54.0	55.1	55.8	55.4	54.7	54.9	55.8	56.5	56.2	57.4	59.8	59.5
LIABILITIES														
Liquid liabilities [M2]	680.3	679.9	668.4	674.8	666.0	662.8	668.7	678.9	692.7	696.3	689.7	694.7	702.8	714.2
Money [M1]	228.5	228.5	217.8	214.2	210.3	210.6	212.1	218.7	219.3	222.5	221.1	222.8	227.0	248.4
Currency outside banks [M0]	81.0	81.0	79.7	80.1	79.6	78.8	79.0	79.6	79.3	80.4	80.7	81.4	83.1	84.2
Demand deposits	147.5	147.5	138.1	134.1	130.7	131.8	133.1	139.1	140.0	142.1	140.4	141.4	143.9	164.3
- Households	67.1	67.1	68.1	68.6	67.9	67.8	68.3	69.9	69.6	70.0	69.7	69.4	70.0	
- Enterprises	78.4	78.4	68.5	64.1	61.5	62.6	63.2	67.9	68.1	70.6	69.4	71.1	72.6	
- Insurance companies	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.3	
Quasi-money [QM]	451.8	451.4	450.6	460.6	455.7	452.2	456.6	460.2	473.4	473.8	468.6	471.9	475.8	465.8
Fixed-term deposits	346.3	346.3	346.7	354.9	352.7	344.4	347.4	346.3	352.5	352.6	349.8	353.9	356.5	348.2
- Households	256.3	256.3	258.8	260.4	258.2	254.9	252.9	249.0	247.1	246.7	245.6	247.5	247.0	
- Enterprises	67.2	67.2	65.0	71.3	71.4	67.6	72.3	73.9	80.8	85.6	84.5	90.3	94.3	
- Insurance companies	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.2	23.1	21.9	22.2	23.4	24.6	20.3	19.7	16.1	15.2	
Foreign-currency deposits	105.5	105.1	103.9	105.7	103.0	107.8	109.2	113.9	120.9	121.2	118.8	118.0	119.3	117.6
- Households	67.7	67.4	67.1	66.9	66.5	68.0	69.8	72.3	73.6	74.7	75.6	75.6	74.8	
- Enterprises	37.8	37.7	36.8	38.8	36.5	39.8	39.4	41.6	47.3	46.5	43.2	42.4	44.5	
Other items net	105.3	114.6	134.5	125.1	125.1	137.5	133.4	131.9	127.9	140.6	147.5	151.0	156.0	156.2

Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex ante)^{2/}

Net foreign assets	95.2	107.1	108.6	120.6	104.3	115.4	109.6	109.3	227.5	234.5	253.6	253.4	266.8	260.2
Net credit to general government	242.7	242.4	246.6	251.6	255.1	253.1	259.1	263.3	269.4	271.2	263.5	264.5	260.5	273.7
Credit to households and enterprises	450.9	450.3	452.4	455.7	460.2	463.5	464.8	468.8	473.1	475.7	479.1	482.3	488.4	492.2

Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex post)^{2/}

Net foreign assets	91.1	102.9	104.4	116.4	100.0	111.0	105.2	104.8	223.0	229.9	248.9	248.6	262.0	255.1
Net credit to general government	241.6	241.3	245.5	250.5	254.0	252.0	258.0	262.2	268.3	270.1	262.4	263.4	259.4	272.7
Credit to households and enterprises	304.9	304.3	306.4	309.7	314.2	317.5	318.8	322.8	327.1	329.7	333.1	336.3	342.4	346.2

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												
	31.12.	1.1.	31.1.	28.2.	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.	31.12. ⁷
Current exchange rate SKK/USD	48.467	48.467	48.889	48.355	47.682	46.501	46.633	44.955	45.280	44.399	42.963	42.292	42.423	40.036
ASSETS														
Net foreign assets	92.0	102.9	104.7	115.9	98.7	108.6	106.2	103.0	221.7	223.9	233.8	231.5	246.8	232.5
Foreign assets	291.0	320.2	317.8	311.8	302.4	299.8	303.8	301.6	437.1	422.7	417.0	409.0	425.5	421.2
Foreign liabilities	199.0	217.3	213.1	195.9	203.7	191.2	197.6	198.6	215.4	198.8	183.2	177.5	178.7	188.7
Net domestic assets	587.9	577.0	563.4	557.5	565.3	551.3	562.0	574.7	470.2	469.1	448.9	454.8	448.5	471.0
Domestic credit	691.6	691.6	697.7	680.5	687.5	685.3	697.8	706.9	599.2	605.3	580.7	587.6	588.8	603.5
Net credit to general government	345.4	347.4	351.0	365.8	368.2	366.1	375.6	374.7	273.0	272.4	259.1	258.9	256.1	266.0
Net credit to central government	369.3	371.3	373.9	377.8	382.1	382.0	391.7	390.6	354.3	351.6	341.5	345.4	341.6	351.5
Net credit to National Property Fund	10.4	8.4	9.0	5.8	6.2	3.1	3.4	9.8	-0.7	4.4	-8.4	-3.8	-6.2	-3.6
Credit to households and enterprises	335.8	335.8	337.7	308.9	313.1	316.1	318.8	322.4	326.9	328.5	330.0	332.5	338.9	341.1
Credit in Slovak crowns	282.3	282.3	283.9	254.6	258.4	262.1	264.1	267.9	271.3	273.2	276.9	278.9	282.6	286.7
- Credit to enterprises	230.4	230.4	231.7	202.0	205.9	208.8	209.8	212.8	214.9	216.7	219.3	220.5	223.2	225.9
- Credit to households	51.9	51.9	52.2	52.6	52.5	53.3	54.3	55.1	56.4	56.5	57.6	58.4	59.4	60.9
Credit in foreign currency	53.5	53.5	53.8	54.3	54.7	54.0	54.7	54.5	55.6	55.3	53.1	53.6	56.3	54.4
LIABILITIES														
Liquid liabilities [M2]	679.9	679.9	668.1	673.4	664.0	659.9	668.2	677.7	691.9	693.0	682.7	686.3	695.3	703.4
Money [M1]	228.5	228.5	217.8	214.2	210.3	210.6	212.1	218.7	219.3	222.5	221.1	222.8	227.0	248.4
Currency outside banks [M0]	81.0	81.0	79.7	80.1	79.6	78.8	79.0	79.6	79.3	80.4	80.7	81.4	83.1	84.2
Demand deposits	147.5	147.5	138.1	134.1	130.7	131.8	133.1	139.1	140.0	142.1	140.4	141.4	143.9	164.3
- Households	67.1	67.1	68.1	68.6	67.9	67.8	68.3	69.9	69.6	70.0	69.7	69.4	70.0	
- Enterprises	78.4	78.4	68.5	64.1	61.5	62.6	63.2	67.9	68.1	70.6	69.4	71.1	72.6	
- Insurance companies	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.3	
Quasi-money [QM]	451.4	451.4	450.3	459.2	453.7	449.3	456.1	459.0	472.6	470.5	461.6	463.5	468.3	455.0
Fixed-term deposits	346.3	346.3	346.7	354.9	352.7	344.4	347.4	346.3	352.5	352.6	349.8	353.9	356.5	348.2
- Households	256.3	256.3	258.8	260.4	258.2	254.9	252.9	249.0	247.1	246.7	245.6	247.5	247.0	
- Enterprises	67.2	67.2	65.0	71.3	71.4	67.6	72.3	73.9	80.8	85.6	84.5	90.3	94.3	
- Insurance companies	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.2	23.1	21.9	22.2	23.4	24.6	20.3	19.7	16.1	15.2	
Foreign-currency deposits	105.1	105.1	103.6	104.3	101.0	104.9	108.7	112.7	120.1	117.9	111.8	109.6	111.8	106.8
- Households	67.4	67.4	66.9	66.0	65.2	66.2	69.5	71.5	73.1	72.7	71.1	70.2	70.1	
- Enterprises	37.7	37.7	36.7	38.3	35.8	38.7	39.2	41.2	47.0	45.2	40.7	39.4	41.7	
Other items net	103.7	114.6	134.3	123.0	122.2	134.0	135.8	132.2	129.0	136.2	131.8	132.8	140.3	132.5

Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex ante)^{1/}

Net foreign assets	96.2	107.1	108.9	120.1	102.9	112.8	110.4	107.2	225.9	228.1	238.0	235.7	251.0	236.7
Net credit to general government	240.4	242.4	246.0	249.4	252.6	250.5	260.0	264.6	271.2	270.7	259.0	258.8	256.0	267.0
Credit to households and enterprises	450.3	450.3	452.2	454.9	459.1	462.1	464.8	468.4	472.9	474.5	476.0	478.5	484.9	487.1

Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex post)^{1/}

Net foreign assets	92.0	102.9	104.7	115.9	98.7	108.6	106.2	103.0	221.7	223.9	233.8	231.5	246.8	232.5
Net credit to general government	239.3	241.3	244.9	248.3	251.5	249.4	258.9	263.5	270.1	269.6	257.9	257.7	254.9	266.0
Credit to households and enterprises	304.3	304.3	306.2	308.9	313.1	316.1	318.8	322.4	326.9	328.5	330.0	332.5	338.9	341.1

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).

^{7/} Preliminary data

Money supply (M2)

(At fixed exchange rates from 1 January 1993)

(Sk billions)

	1. 1. 2002	30. 11. 2002	31. 12. 2002'	Month-on-month change	Month-on-month change (in %)	Change since beginning of year	Change since beginning of year (in %)
Money supply [M2]	651.2	670.1	681.0	10.9	1.6	29.8	4.6
Money [M1]	228.5	227.0	248.5	21.5	9.5	20.0	8.8
Currency outside banks [M0]	81.0	83.1	84.2	1.1	1.3	3.2	4.0
Demand deposits	147.5	143.9	164.3	20.4	14.2	16.8	11.4
Quasi-money [QM]	422.7	443.1	432.5	-10.6	-2.4	9.8	2.3
Time deposits	346.3	356.5	348.2	-8.3	-2.3	1.9	0.5
Foreign-currency deposits	76.4	86.6	84.3	-2.3	-2.7	7.9	10.3
Slovak-crown deposits	493.8	500.4	512.4	12.0	2.4	18.6	3.8
- Households	323.4	317.0	323.6	6.6	2.1	0.2	0.1
- Enterprises (incl. insurance co.)	170.4	183.4	188.8	5.4	2.9	18.4	10.8

*/ Preliminary data

Developments in loans

(Sk billions)

	30. 11. 2002	31. 12. 2002 ^{1/}	Change
Loans in total (in Sk and foreign currency)	350.9	353.2	2.3
- Loans in Slovak crown	288.6	293.3	4.7
of which			
- Entrepreneurial sector	207.0	209.6	2.7
- Public administration	21.0	21.4	0.5
- Households	59.4	60.9	1.5
- Other ^{1/}	1.3	1.4	0.1
- Loans in foreign currency ^{2/}	62.3	59.9	-2.4

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. 11. 2002	31. 12. 2002 ^{1/}	Change
Deposits in total (in Sk and foreign currency)	761.1	765.5	4.4
- Deposits in Slovak crown	638.5	647.1	8.6
of which			
- Entrepreneurial sector ^{1/}	167.0	175.2	8.2
- Public administration	138.1	134.6	-3.5
- Households	317.0	323.6	6.6
- Other ^{2/}	16.4	13.7	-2.7
- Deposits in foreign currency ^{3/}	122.7	118.4	-4.2

1/ Adjusted for the deposit of EXIMBANK (Sk 4 billion)

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

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

*/ Preliminary data

Balance of payments of the SR for January to October 2002

	Receipts / Credit (+)		Payments / Debit (-)		Balance	
	Sk million	US\$ million	Sk million	US\$ million	Sk million	US\$ million
Goods	538,289.0	11,681.6	611,847.0	13,277.9	-73,558.0	-1,596.3
Services	101,699.0	2,207.0	84,598.3	1,835.9	17,100.7	371.1
Transport	44,713.8	970.4	21,694.1	470.8	23,019.7	499.6
Tourism	25,915.9	562.4	17,397.3	377.5	8,518.6	184.9
Other services	31,069.3	674.2	45,506.9	987.6	-14,437.6	-313.3
Income	13,385.6	290.5	29,385.3	637.7	-15,999.7	-347.2
Compensation of employees	894.6	19.4	428.0	9.3	466.6	10.1
Income from investment	12,491.0	271.1	28,957.3	628.4	-16,466.3	-357.3
Current transfers	16,041.4	348.1	10,829.6	235.0	5,211.8	113.1
CURRENT ACCOUNT	669,415.0	14,527.2	736,660.2	15,986.5	-67,245.2	-1,459.3
Capital account	4,199.1	91.1	814.8	17.7	3,384.3	73.4
Financial account	2,126,909.6	46,149.4	-1,942,624.8	-42,141.5	184,284.8	4,007.9
Direct investment	400,568.0	8,692.9	-238,284.2	-5,171.1	162,283.8	3,521.8
<i>Abroad (direct investor = resident)</i>	13,994.0	303.7	-14,766.0	-320.4	-772.0	-16.8
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	1,774.0	38.5	-2,273.0	-49.3	-499.0	-10.8
Other capital	12,220.0	265.2	-12,493.0	-271.1	-273.0	-5.9
<i>In the SR (recipient of dir. investment = resident)</i>	386,574.0	8,389.2	-223,518.2	-4,850.7	163,055.8	3,538.5
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	174,831.0	3,794.1	-7,454.2	-161.8	167,376.8	3,632.3
Other capital	211,743.0	4,595.1	-216,064.0	-4,688.9	-4,321.0	-93.8
Portfolio investment	311,202.1	6,753.5	-292,072.4	-6,338.4	19,129.7	415.1
Assets	169,254.0	3,673.0	-155,246.2	-3,369.1	14,007.8	304.0
Liabilities	141,948.1	3,080.5	-136,826.2	-2,969.3	5,121.9	111.2
Other investment	1,415,139.5	30,703.0	-1,412,268.2	-30,632.1	2,871.3	71.0
<i>Long-term</i>	36,192.6	792.1	-38,029.4	-832.1	-1,836.8	-40.1
Assets	16,745.6	370.4	-6,527.7	-141.7	10,217.9	228.6
Liabilities	19,447.0	421.7	-31,501.7	-690.4	-12,054.7	-268.7
<i>Short-term</i>	1,378,946.9	29,911.0	-1,374,238.8	-29,799.9	4,708.1	111.0
Assets	914,670.1	19,849.6	-904,471.8	-19,628.2	10,198.3	221.4
Liabilities	464,276.8	10,061.4	-469,767.0	-10,171.7	-5,490.2	-110.3
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	2,131,108.7	46,240.6	-1,943,439.6	-42,159.2	187,669.1	4,081.3
ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	x	x	x	x	9,166.1	276.6
TOTAL BALANCE	-3,781.4	-78.9	133,371.4	2,977.5	129,590.0	2,898.6
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	3,781.4	78.9	-133,352.6	-2,977.1	-129,571.2	-2,898.2
<i>Deposits</i>	3,781.4	78.9	0.0	0.0	3,781.4	78.9
<i>Securities</i>	0.0	0.0	-133,352.6	-2,977.1	-133,352.6	-2,977.1
Bonds and bills of exchange	0.0	0.0	-7,924.9	-189.1	-7,924.9	-189.1
Money market instruments and financial derivatives	0.0	0.0	-125,427.7	-2,788.0	-125,427.7	-2,788.0
RESERVE ASSETS	3,781.4	78.9	-133,371.4	-2,977.5	-129,590.0	-2,898.6

Note: Preliminary data

Applied rate of exchange: US\$ 1 = Sk 46.080

Inflow of foreign direct investment ^{1/} 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	-18,583	161,932	1,965.22	2,109.39	-657.51	3,417.10
2001	161,932	22,097	-7,136	176,893	3,417.10	457.05	-224.37	3,649.78
2002 ^{4/}	176,893	151,842	-137,577	191,158	3,649.78	3,265.14	-2,465.54	4,449.38

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 ^{2/}	3,754	2,403	218	6,375	126.96	78.41	-5.49	199.88
1997 ^{3/}	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 ^{4/}	52,245	9,102	-3,966	57,381	1,077.96	195.73	61.92	1,335.61

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 ^{2/}	34,345	11,334	467	46,146	1,161.52	369.83	-84.53	1,446.82
1997 ^{3/}	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	-18,514	177,085	2,272.25	2,155.00	-690.39	3,736.86
2001	177,085	59,192	-7,139	229,138	3,736.86	1,224.32	-233.44	4,727.74
2002 ^{4/}	229,138	160,944	-141,543	248,539	4,727.74	3,460.87	-2,403.62	5,784.99

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 September

Inflow of foreign direct investment ^{1/} in Slovakia during January to September 2002

	Corporate sector		Banking sector		Total	
	Sk million	%	Sk million	%	Sk million	%
Inflow of foreign capital in total	151,842	100.0	9,102	100.0	160,944	100.0
Structure of investors by country						
Germany	76,314	50.3	-36	-0.4	76,278	47.4
France	60,486	39.8	33	0.4	60,519	37.6
Austria	697	0.5	7,283	80.0	7,980	5.0
United Kingdom	6,904	4.5	-236	-2.6	6,668	4.1
Italy	32	0.0	2,996	32.9	3,028	1.9
Czech Republic	2,886	1.9	37	0.4	2,923	1.8
The Netherlands	3,977	2.6	-1,947	-21.4	2,030	1.3
Norway	532	0.4	0	0.0	532	0.3
Belgium	295	0.2	0	0.0	295	0.2
USA	275	0.2	0	0.0	275	0.2
Other countries	-556	-0.4	972	10.7	416	0.2
Structure of investment by sector						
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	9	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0
Mining and quarrying	172	0.1	0	0.0	172	0.1
Manufacturing	2,313	1.5	0	0.0	2,313	1.4
Electricity, gas, and water supply	132,760	87.4	0	0.0	132,760	82.5
Construction	118	0.1	0	0.0	118	0.1
Wholesale and retail trade	6,126	4.0	0	0.0	6,126	3.8
Hotels and restaurants	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	631	0.4	0	0.0	631	0.4
Financial intermediation	8,076	5.3	9,102	100.0	17,178	10.7
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	437	0.3	0	0.0	437	0.3
Health and social care	1,034	0.7	0	0.0	1,034	0.6
Other community, social, and individual services	50	0.1	0	0.0	50	0.0
Private households with employed persons	92	0.1	0	0.0	92	0.1
Extra-territorial organizations and associations	21	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.0
Structure of investment by region						
Bratislava region	149,713	98.6	9,102	100.0	158,815	98.7
Trnava region	391	0.3	0	0.0	391	0.2
Trenčín region	760	0.5	0	0.0	760	0.5
Nitra region	363	0.2	0	0.0	363	0.2
Žilina region	297	0.2	0	0.0	297	0.2
Banská Bystrica region	54	0.0	0	0.0	54	0.0
Prešov region	38	0.0	0	0.0	38	0.0
Košice region	226	0.2	0	0.0	226	0.2

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Volume of foreign direct investment ^{1/} in Slovakia as at 30 September 2002

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 42.963	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
Total volume of foreign direct investment	191,158	4,449.4	100.0	57,381	1,335.6	100.0	248,539	5,785.0	100.0
Structure of investors by country									
Germany	55,849	1,299.9	29.2	827	19.2	1.4	56,676	1,319.2	22.8
Austria	20,051	466.7	10.5	26,487	616.5	46.2	46,538	1,083.2	18.7
The Netherlands	45,756	1,065.0	23.9	588	13.7	1.0	46,344	1,078.7	18.6
Italy	2,805	65.3	1.5	21,168	492.7	36.9	23,973	558.0	9.6
United Kingdom	13,838	322.1	7.2	1,598	37.2	2.8	15,436	359.3	6.2
USA	12,944	301.3	6.8	1,650	38.4	2.9	14,594	339.7	5.9
Czech Republic	9,890	230.2	5.2	3,501	81.5	6.1	13,391	311.7	5.4
Hungary	7,774	180.9	4.1	1,000	23.3	1.7	8,774	204.2	3.5
Belgium	5,503	128.1	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	5,503	128.1	2.2
France	4,266	99.3	2.2	550	12.8	1.0	4,816	112.1	1.9
Other countries	12,482	290.5	6.5	12	0.3	0.0	12,494	290.8	5.0
Structure of investment by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	109	2.5	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	109	2.5	0.0
Mining and quarrying	1,694	39.4	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,694	39.4	0.7
Manufacturing	101,011	2,351.1	52.8	0	0.0	0.0	101,011	2,351.1	40.6
Electricity, gas, and water supply	502	11.7	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	502	11.7	0.2
Construction	1,635	38.1	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,635	38.1	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade	31,124	724.4	16.3	0	0.0	0.0	31,124	724.4	12.5
Hotels and restaurants	1,611	37.5	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,611	37.5	0.6
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	32,069	746.4	16.8	0	0.0	0.0	32,069	746.4	12.9
Financial intermediation	12,640	294.2	6.6	57,381	1,335.6	100.0	70,021	1,629.8	28.2
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	7,947	185.0	4.2	0	0.0	0.0	7,947	185.0	3.2
Health and social care	94	2.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	94	2.2	0.0
Other community, social, and individual services	722	16.8	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	722	16.8	0.3
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of investment by region									
Bratislava region	111,061	2,585.0	58.1	57,381	1,335.6	100.0	168,442	3,920.6	67.8
Trnava region	10,560	245.8	5.5	0	0.0	0.0	10,560	245.8	4.2
Trenčín region	7,834	182.3	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	7,834	182.3	3.2
Nitra region	6,767	157.5	3.5	0	0.0	0.0	6,767	157.5	2.7
Žilina region	10,037	233.6	5.3	0	0.0	0.0	10,037	233.6	4.0
Banská Bystrica region	7,706	179.4	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	7,706	179.4	3.1
Prešov region	5,529	128.7	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	5,529	128.7	2.2
Košice region	31,664	737.0	16.6	0	0.0	0.0	31,664	737.0	12.7

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Volume of foreign direct investment ^{1/} 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	%
Total volume of foreign direct investment	176,893	3,649.8	100.0	52,245	1,077.9	100.0	229,138	4,727.7	100.0
Structure of investors by country									
Germany	51,589	1,064.4	29.2	833	17.2	1.6	52,422	1,081.6	22.9
The Netherlands	45,109	930.7	25.5	2,688	55.5	5.1	47,797	986.2	20.9
Austria	20,304	418.9	11.5	20,072	414.1	38.4	40,376	833.1	17.6
Italy	3,233	66.7	1.8	21,155	436.5	40.5	24,388	503.2	10.6
USA	12,186	251.4	6.9	1,653	34.1	3.2	13,839	285.5	6.0
Czech Republic	8,221	169.6	4.6	3,460	71.4	6.6	11,681	241.0	5.1
United Kingdom	6,942	143.2	3.9	1,815	37.4	3.5	8,757	180.7	3.8
Hungary	8,650	178.5	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	8,650	178.5	3.8
Belgium	5,212	107.5	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	5,212	107.5	2.3
France	3,800	78.4	2.1	517	10.7	1.0	4,317	89.1	1.9
Other countries	11,647	240.3	6.6	52	1.1	0.1	11,699	241.4	5.1
Structure of investment by sector									
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	100,173	2,066.8	56.6	0	0.0	0.0	100,173	2,066.8	43.7
Electricity, gas, and water supply	503	10.4	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	503	10.4	0.2
Construction	1,819	37.5	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,819	37.5	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade	24,188	499.1	13.7	0	0.0	0.0	24,188	499.1	10.6
Hotels and restaurants	1,608	33.2	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,608	33.2	0.7
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	31,547	650.9	17.8	0	0.0	0.0	31,547	650.9	13.8
Financial intermediation	6,876	141.9	3.9	52,245	1,077.9	100.0	59,121	1,219.8	25.8
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	7,200	148.6	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	7,200	148.6	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	689	14.2	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	689	14.2	0.3
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	11	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	11	0.2	0.0
Structure of investment by region									
Bratislava region	92,423	1,906.9	52.2	52,245	1,077.9	100.0	144,668	2,984.9	63.1
Trnava region	10,022	206.8	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	10,022	206.8	4.4
Trenčín region	7,020	144.8	4.0	0	0.0	0.0	7,020	144.8	3.1
Nitra region	6,604	136.3	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	6,604	136.3	2.9
Žilina region	10,189	210.2	5.8	0	0.0	0.0	10,189	210.2	4.4
Banská Bystrica region	7,818	161.3	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	7,818	161.3	3.4
Prešov region	5,494	113.4	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	5,494	113.4	2.4
Košice region	37,323	770.1	21.1	0	0.0	0.0	37,323	770.1	16.3

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Volume of foreign direct investment ^{1/} 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	%
Total volume of foreign direct investment	161,932	3,417.1	100.0	15,153	319.8	100.0	177,085	3,736.8	100.0
Structure of investors by country									
Germany	48,144	1,015.9	29.7	2,258	47.6	14.9	50,402	1,063.6	28.5
The Netherlands	40,340	851.3	24.9	2,694	56.8	17.8	43,034	908.1	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	7,335	154.8	4.5	3,158	66.6	20.8	10,493	221.4	5.9
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
United Kingdom	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	1.5
Belgium	2,723	57.5	1.7	1	0.0	0.0	2,724	57.5	1.5
Other countries	9,619	203.0	5.9	240	5.1	1.6	9,859	208.0	5.6
Structure of investment by sector									
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	93,891	1,981.3	58.0	0	0.0	0.0	93,891	1,981.3	53.0
Electricity, gas, and water supply	435	9.2	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	435	9.2	0.2
Construction	2,124	44.8	1.3	0	0.0	0.0	2,124	44.8	1.2
Wholesale and retail trade	20,506	432.7	12.7	0	0.0	0.0	20,506	432.7	11.6
Hotels and restaurants	1,348	28.4	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,348	28.4	0.8
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	5,154	108.8	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	5,154	108.8	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	583	12.3	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	583	12.3	0.3
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	8	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.2	0.0
Structure of investment by region									
Bratislava region	83,915	1,770.8	51.8	15,153	319.8	100.0	99,068	2,090.5	55.9
Trnava region	9,674	204.1	6.0	0	0.0	0.0	9,674	204.1	5.5
Trenčín region	6,749	142.4	4.2	0	0.0	0.0	6,749	142.4	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	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	5,423	114.4	3.1
Prešov region	4,743	100.1	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	4,743	100.1	2.7
Košice region	38,410	810.5	23.7	0	0.0	0.0	38,410	810.5	21.7

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Volume of foreign direct investment ^{1/} 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	%
Total volume of foreign direct investment	83,061	1,965.2	100.0	12,977	307.0	100.0	96,038	2,272.2	100.0
Structure of investors by country									
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
United Kingdom	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
Structure of investment by sector									
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
Structure of investment by region									
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 ^{1/} 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	%
Total volume of foreign direct investment	65,637	1,778.2	100.0	12,931	350.3	100.0	78,568	2,128.5	100.0
Structure of investors by country									
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
United Kingdom	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
Structure of investment by sector									
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
Structure of investment by region									
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 ^{1/} 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	%
Total volume of foreign direct investment	46,499	1,336.9	100.0	11,608	333.7	100.0	58,107	1,670.6	100.0
Structure of investors by country									
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
United Kingdom	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
Structure of investment by sector									
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
Structure of investment by region									
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 ^{1/} in Slovakia as at 31 December 1996

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 31.895	Corporate sector			Banking sector ^{2/}			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
Total volume of foreign direct investment	39,771	1,246.9	100.0	6,375	199.9	100.0	46,146	1,446.8	100.0
Structure of investors by country									
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
United Kingdom	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
Structure of investment by sector									
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
Structure of investment by region									
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^{1/} 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	1,416	15,123	301.24	21.10	-3.21	319.13
2001	15,123	3,441	505	19,069	319.13	71.17	3.15	393.45
2002 ^{4/}	19,069	622	-1,053	18,638	393.45	13.38	27.00	433.83

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 ^{2/}	1,426	2	74	1,502	48.23	0.07	-1.20	47.09
1997 ^{3/}	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 ^{4/}	198	0	-29	169	4.08	0.00	-0.15	3.93

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 ^{2/}	3,285	1,801	30	5,116	111.10	58.77	-9.46	160.40
1997 ^{3/}	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	1,437	15,312	302.87	23.24	-3.00	323.11
2001	15,312	3,449	506	19,267	323.11	71.34	3.08	397.53
2002 ^{4/}	19,267	622	-1,082	18,807	397.53	13.38	26.85	437.76

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 September

Outflow of foreign direct investment ^{1/} from Slovakia during January to September 2002

	Corporate sector		Banking sector		Total	
	Sk millions	%	Sk millions	%	Sk millions	%
Outflow of foreign direct investment in total	622	100.0	0	100.0	622	100.0
Structure of investment by country						
Poland	548	88.1	0	0.0	548	88.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	259	41.6	0	0.0	259	41.6
Yugoslavia	53	8.5	0	0.0	53	8.5
Austria	6	1.0	0	0.0	6	1.0
The Netherlands	5	0.8	0	0.0	5	0.8
Ukraine	5	0.8	0	0.0	5	0.8
Switzerland	3	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.5
Hungary	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Germany	-1	-0.2	0	0.0	-1	-0.2
Croatia	-1	-0.2	0	0.0	-1	-0.2
Other countries	-256	-41.1	0	100.0	-256	-41.1
Structure of investment by sector						
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Mining and quarrying	58	9.3	0	0.0	58	9.3
Manufacturing	923	148.4	0	0.0	923	148.4
Electricity, gas, and water supply	-404	-65.0	0	0.0	-404	-65.0
Construction	32	5.1	0	0.0	32	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade	-128	-20.6	0	0.0	-128	-20.6
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Financial intermediation	163	26.2	0	100.0	163	26.2
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	69	11.1	0	0.0	69	11.1
Health and social care	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other community, social, and individual services	-92	-14.7	0	0.0	-92	-14.7
Private households with employed persons	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Structure of investors by region						
Bratislava region	-59	-9.5	0	100.0	-59	-9.5
Trnava region	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2
Trenčín region	53	8.5	0	0.0	53	8.5
Nitra region	-10	-1.6	0	0.0	-10	-1.6
Žilina region	255	41.0	0	0.0	255	41.0
Banská Bystrica region	417	67.0	0	0.0	417	67.0
Prešov region	-7	-1.1	0	0.0	-7	-1.1
Košice region	-28	-4.5	0	0.0	-28	-4.5

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Outflow of foreign direct investment ^{1/} from Slovakia as at 30 September 2002

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 42.963	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
Outflow of foreign direct investment in total	18,638	433.8	100.0	169	3.9	100.0	18,807	437.7	100.0
Structure of investment by country									
Czech Republic	7,797	181.5	41.8	127	3.0	0.0	7,924	184.4	42.1
United Kingdom	2,822	65.7	15.1	18	0.4	0.0	2,840	66.1	15.1
Ukraine	1,839	42.8	9.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,839	42.8	9.8
Luxembourg	1,434	33.4	7.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,434	33.4	7.6
Hungary	1,349	31.4	7.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,349	31.4	7.2
Poland	922	21.5	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	922	21.5	4.9
Russia	519	12.1	2.8	0	0.0	0.0	519	12.1	2.8
Austria	399	9.3	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	399	9.3	2.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	398	9.3	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	398	9.3	2.1
Croatia	324	7.5	1.7	24	0.6	0.0	348	8.1	1.9
Other countries	835	19.4	4.5	0	0.0	0.0	835	19.4	4.4
Structure of investment by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	59	1.4	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	59	1.4	0.3
Fishing	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Mining and quarrying	1,102	25.6	5.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,102	25.6	5.9
Manufacturing	8,196	190.8	44.0	0	0.0	0.0	8,196	190.8	43.6
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,376	32.0	7.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,376	32.0	7.3
Construction	452	10.5	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	452	10.5	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade	615	14.3	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	615	14.3	3.3
Hotels and restaurants	3	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.1	0.0
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	163	3.8	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	163	3.8	0.9
Financial intermediation	3,921	91.3	21.0	169	3.9	0.0	4,090	95.2	21.7
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	2,336	54.4	12.5	0	0.0	0.0	2,336	54.4	12.4
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	9.1	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	389	9.1	2.1
Private households with employed persons	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Structure of investors by region									
Bratislava region	13,397	311.8	71.9	169	3.9	0.0	13,566	315.8	72.1
Trnava region	828	19.3	4.4	0	0.0	0.0	828	19.3	4.4
Trenčín region	910	21.2	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	910	21.2	4.8
Nitra region	91	2.1	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	91	2.1	0.5
Žilina region	1,054	24.5	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,054	24.5	5.6
Banská Bystrica region	675	15.7	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	675	15.7	3.6
Prešov region	541	12.6	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	541	12.6	2.9
Košice region	1,142	26.6	6.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,142	26.6	6.1

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Outflow of foreign direct investment ^{1/} 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	%
Outflow of foreign direct investment in total	19,069	393.4	100.0	198	4.1	100.0	19,267	397.5	100.0
Structure of investment by country									
Czech Republic	8,065	166.4	42.3	156	3.2	78.8	8,221	169.6	42.7
United Kingdom	3,157	65.1	16.6	18	0.4	9.1	3,175	65.5	16.5
Ukraine	2,046	42.2	10.7	0	0.0	0.0	2,046	42.2	10.6
Luxembourg	1,434	29.6	7.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,434	29.6	7.4
Hungary	1,341	27.7	7.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,341	27.7	7.0
Russia	583	12.0	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	583	12.0	3.0
Poland	485	10.0	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	485	10.0	2.5
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	937	19.3	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	937	19.3	4.9
Structure of investment by sector									
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	6.1	0	0.0	0.0	1,164	24.0	6.0
Manufacturing	7,446	153.6	39.0	0	0.0	0.0	7,446	153.6	38.6
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,893	39.1	9.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,893	39.1	9.8
Construction	453	9.3	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	453	9.3	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade	871	18.0	4.6	0	0.0	0.0	871	18.0	4.5
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	0.8
Financial intermediation	3,791	78.2	19.9	198	4.1	100.0	3,989	82.3	20.7
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	2,691	55.5	14.1	0	0.0	0.0	2,691	55.5	14.0
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
Structure of investors by region									
Bratislava region	13,534	279.2	71.0	198	4.1	100.0	13,732	283.3	71.3
Trnava region	724	14.9	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	724	14.9	3.8
Trenčín region	955	19.7	5.0	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	682	14.1	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	682	14.1	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	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	613	12.6	3.2
Košice region	2,211	45.6	11.6	0	0.0	0.0	2,211	45.6	11.5

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Outflow of foreign direct investment ^{1/} 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	%
Outflow of foreign direct investment in total	15,123	319.1	100.0	189	4.0	100.0	15,312	323.1	100.0
Structure of investment by country									
Czech Republic	6,143	129.6	40.6	147	3.1	77.8	6,290	132.7	41.1
United Kingdom	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
Structure of investment by sector									
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	1,491	31.5	9.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,491	31.5	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
Structure of investors by region									
Bratislava region	10,984	231.8	72.6	189	4.0	100.0	11,173	235.8	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 ^{1/} 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	%
Outflow of foreign direct investment in total	12,732	301.2	100.0	69	1.6	100.0	12,801	302.9	100.0
Structure of investment by country									
Czech Republic	4,629	109.5	36.4	27	0.6	39.1	4,656	110.2	36.4
United Kingdom	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
Structure of investment by sector									
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
Structure of investors by region									
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 ^{1/} 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	%
Outflow of foreign direct investment in total	12,397	335.8	100.0	1,592	43.1	100.0	13,989	379.0	100.0
Structure of investment by country									
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
United Kingdom	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
Structure of investment by sector									
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
Structure of investors by region									
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 ^{1/} 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	%
Outflow of foreign direct investment in total	6,169	177.4	100.0	1,300	37.4	100.0	7,469	214.7	100.0
Structure of investment by country									
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
Structure of investment by sector									
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
Structure of investors by region									
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 ^{1/} 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	%
Outflow of foreign direct investment in total	3,614	113.3	100.0	1,502	47.1	100.0	5,116	160.4	100.0
Structure of investment by country									
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
Structure of investment by sector									
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
Structure of investors by region									
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										
	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. TOTAL VOLUME OF LOANS ^{1/}	9.82	9.78	9.78	9.52	9.49	9.50	9.39	9.51	9.57	9.55	9.55	9.46	9.14
A) Loans by sector													
of which:													
a) Enterprise sector	10.19	10.15	10.12	9.77	9.72	9.74	9.66	9.81	9.90	9.88	9.87	9.80	9.36
- Public sector	10.66	10.30	10.26	9.96	9.76	9.76	9.85	9.83	10.03	9.93	10.04	9.95	9.57
- Private sector (incl. cooperatives)	10.14	10.38	10.33	9.97	9.96	9.93	9.92	10.06	10.18	10.07	10.08	9.96	9.54
- Under foreign control	9.60	9.16	9.28	8.96	8.97	9.19	8.68	9.13	8.93	9.28	8.97	9.13	8.56
b) Households	8.05	8.10	8.20	8.15	8.21	8.25	8.17	8.17	8.21	8.15	8.23	8.05	8.13
B) Loans by term													
of which:													
- Short-term	10.57	10.30	10.33	9.94	10.04	10.07	9.91	10.14	10.20	10.16	10.08	9.97	9.42
- Medium-term	10.02	10.23	10.22	9.99	9.98	9.92	9.82	9.85	9.92	9.93	10.05	9.93	9.71
- Long-term	8.94	8.90	8.90	8.68	8.59	8.63	8.60	8.69	8.75	8.74	8.68	8.65	8.42
2. NEW LOANS IN TOTAL ^{1/}	8.70	8.92	8.97	9.00	9.01	9.21	8.88	9.60	9.50	9.41	9.47	9.51	8.49
A) Loans by sector													
of which:													
a) Enterprise sector	8.66	8.90	8.94	8.95	8.92	9.17	8.84	9.54	9.44	9.34	9.43	9.43	8.25
- Public sector	9.60	9.84	9.90	10.18	8.66	10.14	10.10	10.76	10.85	10.55	10.01	10.29	8.81
- Private sector (incl. cooperatives)	10.37	10.44	10.95	10.41	10.23	10.33	10.12	10.43	11.04	10.38	10.45	10.39	9.38
- Under foreign control	8.12	8.05	8.09	8.20	8.17	8.51	7.91	8.90	8.16	8.34	8.59	8.85	7.28
b) Households	9.02	9.30	9.89	10.33	10.78	9.85	9.52	9.76	9.75	9.91	9.98	11.13	11.52
B) Loans by term													
of which:													
- Short-term	8.58	8.79	8.89	8.90	8.98	9.17	8.82	9.61	9.48	9.39	9.44	9.41	8.23
- Medium-term	10.02	9.89	9.98	10.34	9.91	9.52	9.70	9.47	9.84	9.60	9.90	10.78	10.10
- Long-term	9.60	10.11	9.54	9.87	8.45	9.47	8.95	9.33	9.12	9.40	9.27	9.41	9.22

1/ Excluding loans at zero interest rate

Types of loans and average lending rates of commercial banks

		2001		2002										
		11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Loans in total	a	63.29	62.98	56.59	61.66	61.31	58.42	60.23	64.81	59.94	54.59	60.40	68.29	57.60
	b	8.70	8.92	8.97	8.99	9.01	9.20	8.88	9.58	9.49	9.41	9.47	9.51	8.49
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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current account	a	0.17	0.22	0.36	0.65	0.62	0.49	0.55	0.91	1.20	0.98	0.90	1.24	1.06
	b	12.42	12.43	13.67	12.43	12.55	13.31	13.12	12.55	12.04	12.50	13.34	13.62	11.41
Overdraft credit	a	4.52	6.65	6.03	9.23	9.00	8.01	9.32	8.22	9.48	7.41	8.55	8.87	8.33
	b	11.26	11.17	11.51	11.11	11.85	11.05	10.64	11.48	12.59	10.92	11.04	10.85	10.26
Bills of exchange	a	0.83	0.80	0.23	0.44	0.19	0.26	20.37	0.51	0.46	0.50	0.38	0.25	0.22
	b	10.39	10.40	11.40	10.91	11.08	10.87	7.58	11.23	10.80	10.72	11.09	10.95	9.36
Operating loans	a	51.29	47.96	44.14	45.47	39.77	42.11	22.29	47.10	40.10	35.84	40.55	48.61	38.49
	b	8.29	8.39	8.42	8.31	8.18	8.67	8.96	9.12	8.53	8.69	8.79	8.96	7.59
Development loans	a	2.15	2.44	1.34	1.74	2.90	1.91	3.27	2.38	2.37	3.92	2.98	3.08	2.62
	b	10.32	10.40	10.14	10.10	9.58	9.96	9.64	10.22	10.25	9.82	10.21	10.25	9.89
Consumer loans (households)	a	0.30	0.30	0.39	0.45	0.47	0.27	0.27	0.36	0.37	0.33	0.36	0.67	0.67
	b	10.83	11.50	10.88	12.04	14.08	12.23	12.06	11.49	11.18	11.77	12.17	17.31	18.09
Other loans	a	3.18	3.51	3.03	2.02	2.89	3.47	2.52	3.60	3.28	3.58	5.02	4.30	4.26
	b	8.77	8.98	9.47	9.42	9.22	9.07	8.64	9.06	9.14	9.88	9.79	9.42	9.23
Short-term loans	a	57.79	55.75	52.05	57.08	51.75	53.04	54.10	57.06	53.04	46.79	51.27	59.83	48.18
	b	8.58	8.79	8.89	8.90	8.98	9.17	8.82	9.61	9.47	9.39	9.44	9.40	8.23
- of which: loans at a rate 0%	a	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Medium-term loans	a	4.13	5.52	3.42	3.34	4.75	4.00	3.43	5.81	4.93	5.53	5.71	5.37	6.55
	b	10.01	9.89	9.98	10.32	9.89	9.51	9.68	9.45	9.83	9.59	9.88	10.77	10.09
- 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	1.37	1.71	1.12	1.25	4.81	1.38	2.69	1.93	1.97	2.27	3.42	3.09	2.87
	b	9.60	10.11	9.54	9.87	8.45	9.47	8.95	9.33	9.12	9.40	9.27	9.41	9.22
- 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										
		11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deposits in total	a	511,692	537,272	527,099	532,477	527,738	522,128	527,214	528,676	543,205	544,326	546,660	548,118	552,662
	b	4.94	4.87	4.96	4.76	4.77	4.81	4.73	4.85	4.78	4.70	4.75	4.77	3.88
of which:														
Demand deposits	a	151,674	169,740	153,795	151,849	149,471	150,908	150,269	155,685	163,282	164,771	163,236	164,480	167,981
	b	2.40	2.47	2.54	2.29	2.30	2.28	2.11	2.29	2.21	2.22	2.13	2.14	1.69
Deposits with a maturity of	a	360,018	367,532	373,304	380,628	378,267	371,219	376,945	372,991	379,922	379,555	383,424	383,638	384,681
	b	6.00	5.98	5.96	5.74	5.75	5.83	5.76	5.92	5.88	5.79	5.87	5.90	4.84
- up to 7 days	a	41,974	43,717	43,874	50,281	41,081	44,138	44,994	53,779	43,577	49,286	49,407	58,829	52,528
	b	5.84	5.98	6.29	5.58	5.63	6.87	5.81	6.90	6.11	5.85	6.09	6.94	4.67
- up to 1 month	a	88,156	85,598	92,420	93,398	102,469	92,588	98,408	88,592	105,452	101,445	104,143	90,057	98,604
	b	5.71	5.86	5.97	5.77	5.89	5.78	5.96	5.97	6.17	6.06	6.19	5.93	5.09
- up to 3 months	a	69,435	68,858	70,474	70,144	69,453	69,459	70,367	68,250	69,109	68,761	70,470	73,978	71,702
	b	6.25	6.23	6.19	6.11	6.05	5.99	6.04	6.02	6.13	6.10	6.09	6.07	5.64
- up to 6 months	a	30,521	31,066	30,891	31,385	32,114	34,185	33,695	34,101	34,055	34,252	32,574	33,864	35,658
	b	6.58	6.51	6.37	6.36	6.34	6.25	6.31	6.33	6.31	6.34	6.18	6.16	5.96
- up to 9 months	a	2,659	2,730	3,044	3,258	3,447	3,596	3,746	4,058	3,936	4,115	3,968	3,933	3,869
	b	6.50	6.51	6.48	6.42	6.41	6.36	6.37	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.33	6.30	6.08
- up to 12 months	a	51,270	54,795	53,255	53,166	53,366	52,567	52,139	52,213	52,808	51,344	53,524	53,738	52,888
	b	6.28	6.34	6.11	6.06	6.05	5.99	5.98	5.97	5.97	5.88	5.99	5.89	4.34
- up to 18 months	a	2,325	2,287	2,277	2,320	2,358	2,095	1,900	1,635	1,527	1,486	1,524	1,526	1,592
	b	6.77	6.73	6.55	6.52	6.48	6.35	6.39	6.32	6.41	6.33	6.18	6.28	6.01
- up to 2 years	a	25,121	25,926	25,579	25,071	24,609	24,468	24,216	24,002	23,886	23,752	23,649	23,323	22,988
	b	6.62	6.53	6.35	6.50	6.31	6.31	6.29	6.28	6.27	6.26	6.32	6.07	2.86
- up to 3 years	a	5,907	6,313	6,383	6,380	5,541	5,215	5,042	4,964	4,947	4,526	4,476	4,907	4,985
	b	10.28	10.34	10.28	10.24	9.62	9.16	8.85	8.59	8.43	7.78	7.91	7.58	7.16
- up to 4 years	a	1,908	1,904	1,617	1,612	1,597	1,582	1,574	1,587	1,586	1,608	1,602	1,640	1,859
	b	8.22	8.26	6.84	6.77	6.75	6.66	6.66	6.65	6.65	6.63	6.63	6.58	5.21
- up to 5 years	a	876	961	911	919	928	1,095	1,184	1,205	1,209	1,217	1,229	1,253	1,299
	b	8.14	7.89	7.81	7.85	7.75	7.18	6.82	6.81	6.86	6.89	6.82	6.80	6.68
- over 5 years	a	39,866	43,378	42,580	42,693	41,304	40,232	39,679	38,605	37,833	37,764	36,858	36,590	36,709
	b	4.34	3.76	3.64	3.13	3.13	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.10
Short-term deposits	a	284,016	286,764	293,957	301,633	301,930	296,533	303,350	300,993	308,935	309,203	314,087	314,400	315,249
	b	6.06	6.14	6.15	5.93	5.97	6.09	6.00	6.19	6.14	6.04	6.12	6.17	5.13
Medium-term deposits	a	36,137	37,390	36,767	36,302	35,033	34,455	33,916	33,393	33,154	32,588	32,480	32,647	32,724
	b	7.34	7.31	7.10	7.20	6.90	6.79	6.72	6.66	6.64	6.51	6.57	6.36	3.96
Long-term deposits	a	39,866	43,378	42,580	42,693	41,304	40,232	39,679	38,605	37,833	37,764	36,858	36,590	36,709
	b	4.34	3.76	3.64	3.13	3.13	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.10
Demand and short-term deposits	a	435,689	456,504	447,752	453,482	451,401	447,441	453,619	456,678	472,218	473,974	477,322	478,881	483,230
	b	4.79	4.77	4.91	4.71	4.75	4.80	4.72	4.87	4.78	4.71	4.75	4.79	3.94

a - Volume (Sk million)

b - Average interest rate (%)

Basic characteristics of interest rates on loans and deposits

(%)

	Line	2001		2002										
		11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Average interest rate on total credit ^{1/}	1	9.82	9.78	9.78	9.52	9.49	9.50	9.39	9.51	9.57	9.55	9.55	9.46	9.14
Average interest rate on deposits	2	4.94	4.87	4.96	4.76	4.77	4.81	4.73	4.85	4.78	4.70	4.75	4.77	3.88
Average interest rate on new loans	3	8.70	8.96	8.97	8.99	9.01	9.20	8.88	9.58	9.49	9.41	9.47	9.51	8.49
Average interbank money market rate (1D to 12M – mid rates)	4	7.57	7.55	7.55	7.53	7.50	7.65	7.96	8.27	8.06	7.97	7.95	7.88	6.56
Average interest rate on new short-term loans	5	8.58	8.80	8.89	8.90	8.98	9.17	8.82	9.61	9.47	9.39	9.44	9.40	8.23
Average interest rate on short-term deposits	6	6.06	6.14	6.15	5.93	5.97	6.09	6.00	6.19	6.14	6.04	6.12	6.17	5.13
Difference between average interest rates on new short-term loans and short-term deposits (line 5 – line 6)	7	2.52	2.66	2.74	2.97	3.01	3.08	2.82	3.41	3.33	3.35	3.31	3.23	3.10
Discount rate	8	8.80	8.80	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.00
12-month rate of inflation ^{2/}	9	6.40	6.40	6.20	4.30	3.60	3.60	3.20	2.60	2.00	2.70	2.80	2.90	2.90
Year-on-year increase in industrial producer prices ^{2/}	10	2.40	2.20	2.40	2.30	1.50	2.00	2.10	1.40	2.00	2.10	2.30	2.20	2.20
Real interest rate on new short-term loans (line 5 – line 10)	11	6.18	6.60	6.49	6.60	7.48	7.17	6.72	8.21	7.47	7.29	7.14	7.20	6.03
Difference between average interest rate on new short-term loans and the rate of inflation (line 5 – line 9)	12	2.18	2.40	2.69	4.60	5.38	5.57	5.62	7.01	7.47	6.69	6.64	6.50	5.33
Average interest rate on one-year deposits	13	6.28	6.34	6.11	6.06	6.05	5.99	5.98	5.97	5.97	5.88	5.99	5.89	4.34
Real interest rate on one-year deposits (line 13 – line 9)	14	-0.12	-0.06	-0.09	1.76	2.45	2.39	2.78	3.37	3.97	3.18	3.19	2.99	1.44
Nominal interest margin (line 1 – line 2)	15	4.88	4.91	4.82	4.76	4.72	4.69	4.66	4.66	4.79	4.85	4.80	4.69	5.26
Difference between average interest rates on new loans and total deposits (line 3 – line 2)	16	3.76	4.09	4.01	4.23	4.24	4.40	4.15	4.74	4.71	4.70	4.72	4.74	4.61
Difference between average interest rate on new short-term loans and the average interbank money market rate (line 5 – line 4)	17	1.01	1.25	1.34	1.37	1.48	1.52	0.86	1.34	1.41	1.42	1.49	1.52	1.67
Difference between average interest rate on new loans and the average interbank money market rate (line 3 – line 4)	18	1.13	1.41	1.42	1.46	1.51	1.55	0.92	1.31	1.43	1.44	1.52	1.63	1.93
Average interest rate on loans including the rate of 0% ^{3/}	19	8.12	8.16	8.18	8.81	8.79	8.80	8.72	8.83	8.90	8.88	8.90	8.85	8.53
Nominal interest margin (line 19 – line 2)	20	3.18	3.29	3.22	4.05	4.02	3.99	3.99	3.98	4.12	4.18	4.15	4.08	4.65

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 December 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	50.7	-	3				50.7	3
Transactions between domestic banks without foreign participation	2,902.3	64.8	347	1,520.6	34.0	577	54.9	1.2	46	4,477.8	970
Interbank foreign exchange market: NBS + transactions between domestic banks	2,902.3	64.1	347	1,571.3	34.7	580	54.9	1.2	46	4,528.5	973
Transactions between domestic and foreign banks	15,134.2	86.7	1,271	2,182.0	12.5	908	148.2	0.8	36	17,464.4	2,215
Foreign exchange market in the SR - total	18,036.5	82.0	1,618	3,753.3	17.1	1,488	203.1	0.9	82	21,992.9	3,188

	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	574.1	12.8	527	1.2	0.0	1	3,902.3	87.2	442	4,477.6	970
Transactions between domestic and foreign banks	1,215.3	7.0	860	4.8	0.0	8	16,244.2	93.0	1,347	17,464.3	2,215
Foreign exchange market in the SR - without the NBS	1,789.4	8.2	1,387	6.0	0.0	9	20,146.5	91.8	1,789	21,941.9	3,185

Average monthly exchange rates of SKK

Midpoint rate	2001	2002											
	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 AUD	24.859	24.855	24.891	25.074	25.229	25.767	26.501	24.836	24.351	24.005	23.431	23.277	23.173
1 CZK	1.323	1.327	1.329	1.334	1.372	1.405	1.459	1.498	1.428	1.423	1.365	1.350	1.342
1 DKK	5.791	5.720	5.687	5.643	5.607	5.778	5.962	5.987	5.920	5.792	5.629	5.589	5.625
1 EUR	43.108	42.521	42.256	41.943	41.685	42.962	44.319	44.481	43.973	43.016	41.821	41.519	41.776
100 JPY	38.076	36.286	36.380	36.510	35.980	37.069	37.632	37.964	37.757	36.384	34.415	34.116	33.650
1 CAD	30.614	30.038	30.461	30.155	29.770	30.238	30.361	29.061	28.660	27.884	26.993	26.386	26.388
100 HUF	17.398	17.431	17.359	17.123	17.199	17.623	18.270	18.058	17.935	17.633	17.167	17.428	17.687
1 NOK	5.391	5.363	5.422	5.432	5.462	5.712	5.983	5.999	5.912	5.839	5.699	5.669	5.721
1 PLN	11.992	11.862	11.607	11.555	11.594	11.584	11.562	10.894	10.773	10.566	10.329	10.499	10.482
100 SIT	19.633	19.388	18.975	18.760	18.582	19.079	19.612	19.631	19.357	18.863	18.294	18.098	18.164
1 CHF	29.230	28.836	28.600	28.556	28.427	29.492	30.123	30.403	30.068	29.359	28.547	28.300	28.422
1 SEK	4.569	4.605	4.599	4.630	4.569	4.659	4.862	4.799	4.750	4.692	4.593	4.571	4.596
1 USD	48.233	48.063	48.577	47.883	47.128	46.898	46.545	44.769	45.011	43.841	42.615	41.454	41.137
1 GBP	69.390	68.949	69.084	68.091	67.909	68.461	68.876	69.552	69.178	68.182	66.383	65.208	65.130
1 FRF ^{1/}	6.572	6.482	6.469	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000 ITL ^{1/}	22.263	21.960	21.823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 NLG ^{1/}	19.562	19.309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 ATS ^{1/}	3.133	3.090	3.071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 DEM ^{1/}	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	Q4	year
1 AUD	25.157	25.345	24.881	24.714	25.024	24.937	25.822	24.404	23.302	24.615
1 CZK	1.256	1.258	1.266	1.305	1.271	1.330	1.411	1.451	1.353	1.387
1 DKK	5.856	5.784	5.786	5.818	5.811	5.685	5.780	5.901	5.615	5.746
1 EUR	43.708	43.151	43.071	43.295	43.309	42.249	42.967	43.834	41.710	42.699
100 JPY	40.085	40.352	39.793	39.213	39.860	36.389	36.882	37.378	34.084	36.193
1 CAD	30.991	32.048	31.404	30.568	31.248	30.212	30.119	28.543	26.612	28.869
100 HUF	16.450	16.762	17.115	17.197	16.879	17.308	17.688	17.878	17.410	17.574
1 NOK	5.327	5.385	5.381	5.431	5.381	5.405	5.714	5.918	5.696	5.685
1 PLN	11.566	12.375	11.489	11.806	11.803	11.680	11.580	10.747	10.431	11.107
100 SIT	20.302	19.869	19.634	19.678	19.873	19.053	19.083	19.289	18.191	18.907
1 CHF	28.504	28.237	28.576	29.373	28.672	28.670	29.335	29.951	28.429	29.103
1 SEK	4.859	4.731	4.584	4.566	4.686	4.611	4.694	4.748	4.587	4.660
1 USD	47.287	49.420	48.448	48.285	48.347	48.170	46.862	44.544	41.787	45.335
1 GBP	69.057	70.190	69.548	69.683	69.612	68.716	68.408	68.980	65.620	67.939
1 FRF ^{1/}	6.663	6.578	6.566	6.600	6.602	-	-	-	-	-
1000 ITL ^{1/}	22.573	22.285	22.244	22.360	22.367	-	-	-	-	-
1 NLG ^{1/}	19.834	19.581	19.545	19.647	19.653	-	-	-	-	-
1 ATS ^{1/}	3.176	3.136	3.130	3.146	3.147	-	-	-	-	-
1 DEM ^{1/}	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											
	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SOURCES OF THE MONETARY BASE	124.23	116.42	116.12	116.36	115.40	115.23	115.81	116.47	117.45	118.74	118.91	119.47	122.65
Autonomous factors	174.70	179.86	179.81	189.57	182.23	186.88	176.49	190.62	227.70	233.35	242.80	255.55	262.38
Net foreign assets	186.95	202.94	204.14	202.86	200.44	205.91	203.84	275.01	322.16	325.77	319.22	336.70	352.75
Reserves	200.36	230.42	228.60	227.36	225.43	228.69	225.90	295.33	342.52	344.95	339.74	356.43	370.40
Foreign liabilities	13.41	27.48	24.46	24.51	24.99	22.78	22.06	20.32	20.36	19.18	20.52	19.73	17.65
Net credit to Government	-18.76	-17.98	-18.42	-9.58	-14.74	-10.76	-16.62	-19.92	-14.28	-21.99	-18.72	-26.17	-30.41
Other assets net	6.51	-5.09	-5.90	-3.71	-3.47	-8.27	-10.73	-64.46	-80.17	-70.43	-57.70	-54.97	-59.96
Monetary policy factors ^{1/}	-50.47	-63.43	-63.70	-73.22	-66.83	-71.65	-60.67	-74.16	-110.25	-114.61	-123.89	-136.08	-139.73
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	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Treasury bills	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.00	0.00	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	99.06	97.12	107.18	125.21	97.51	133.01	91.05	177.34	167.10	238.40	167.48	202.07	230.06
of which: in NBS portfolio	49.42	36.60	44.39	53.92	31.19	65.07	31.25	104.94	59.00	124.22	44.43	72.63	97.86
Overnight deposits of banks with NBS	0.84	2.92	0.91	1.92	0.56	3.81	0.95	1.75	2.15	0.43	0.84	6.64	7.53
USE OF THE MONETARY BASE ^{2/}	124.23	116.42	116.12	116.36	115.40	115.23	115.81	116.47	117.45	118.74	118.91	119.47	122.65
Currency in circulation	91.81	90.00	89.17	89.49	88.56	88.71	89.14	89.45	89.92	90.42	90.74	91.59	94.80
Reserves of commercial banks	32.42	26.43	26.95	26.86	26.84	26.52	26.67	27.02	27.53	28.32	28.17	27.88	27.85
Required reserves	32.28	26.57	26.92	26.79	26.83	26.48	26.61	26.99	27.44	28.19	28.13	27.84	27.75
Excess reserves	0.14	-0.14	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.10

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 November 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	8,660,505	3	10,115	3,803,905	12,474,528
Cash	0	8,177,735	0	0	3,219,439	11,397,174
Gold	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other cash items	0	482,770	3	10,115	584,466	1,077,354
Accounts of issuing banks and postal checking accounts	0	105,124,273	0	0	438	105,124,711
Money reserve accounts with the NBS	0	25,894,327	0	0	0	25,894,327
Accounts of other banks	277,736	54,651,368	12,021,250	9,734,203	27,689,214	103,818,299
Current accounts with other banks	0	501,393	45,025	143,937	3,738,172	4,428,527
Credits provided	0	784,545	800,000	0	442,212	2,026,757
Time deposits with other banks	0	51,924,069	7,982,854	9,590,266	23,213,099	92,710,288
Current accounts of other banks	0	45	3,172,087	0	11	3,172,143
Transfers of funds between banks	0	1,376,223	0	0	30,311	1,406,534
Classified receivables from banks	277,736	65,093	21,284	0	265,409	74,050
of which: short-term claims	211,932	0	21,284	0	190,648	0
interest on outstanding loans credited to accounts	1,793	2,257	0	0	521	985
Claims in respect of securities and other items	0	1,476,785	0	409	0	1,477,194
Standard credits to customers	0	179,241,300	922,899	44,354,856	3,609,489	228,128,544
Credits for commercial claims	0	2,922,952	9,439	2,951,109	720,764	6,604,264
Short-term credits	0	49,012,656	653,444	11,700,349	2,144,588	63,511,037
Medium-term credits	0	68,794,175	249,372	14,494,897	622,834	84,161,278
Long-term credits	0	58,511,517	10,644	15,208,501	121,303	73,851,965
Other claims on customers	0	1,171,649	1,244	89,152	1,110	1,263,155
Current accounts of customers - debit balances, overdrafts	0	16,165,411	52,755	3,637,592	516,867	20,372,625
Standard claims with reserve (customers)	0	36,461,018	71,175	5,338,607	37,006	41,907,806
Classified receivables (customers)	26,838,090	34,334,575	19,142	3,017,411	425,711	10,958,749
of which: interest due, but unpaid	6,235,917	6,229,591	2,335	55,632	26,359	78,000
Sub-standard claims	652,860	4,285,097	30	1,322,857	31,353	4,986,477
Doubtful and controversial claims	1,300,699	2,654,595	131	349,787	235,062	1,938,876
Loss-making claims	24,884,531	27,394,883	18,981	1,344,767	159,296	4,033,396
Other specific receivables	0	622	0	0	0	622
Accounts of public authorities, local governments, state funds and other funds	24,859	11,252,551	0	1,339,988	0	12,567,680
Loans to public authorities of the SR	6,896	3,814,602	0	1,066,033	0	4,873,739
Loans to social insurance funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loans to local governments	17,963	4,537,238	0	0	0	4,519,275
Loans to other funds	0	1,400,000	0	0	0	1,400,000
Loans to state funds	0	1,500,711	0	273,955	0	1,774,666
Stock	0	231,649	0	0	0	231,649
Claims in respect of collections of money	0	19,321	69	99,396	547,375	666,161
Branches and representative offices	0	1,719	3,820,379	3,086	8,636,098	12,461,282
Claims and other suspense accounts	2,304,937	15,200,826	720,920	945,043	230,426	14,792,278
Claims in respect of own securities	0	23,061	0	0	0	23,061
Claims from trading in securities and financial derivatives	377	189,655	8,300	5,300	10	202,888
Marketable securities in portfolio	2,041,049	302,932,107	5,318,119	8,811,978	1,884,454	316,905,609
Investment securities and deposits	1,809,886	82,636,674	3,383,746	11,790,815	5,323,504	101,324,853
Foreign branches	0	60,000	0	0	551,388	611,388
Tangible fixed assets	22,275,877	47,501,205	0	0	0	25,225,328
Acquisition of fixed assets	12,663	2,787,649	635	12,629	0	2,788,250
Tangible fixed assets under lease contracts	1,316	1,380	0	0	0	64
Intangible fixed assets	6,913,678	8,347,917	0	0	0	1,434,239
Special agenda commissioned	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated depreciation and provisions	62,500,468	60,408,032	41,606	1,339,375	711,455	0
Total assets	62,500,468	934,367,547	26,340,636	89,190,580	53,256,995	1,040,655,290

Shortened balance sheet of commercial banks as at 30 November 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	17,969,417	0	302,849	0	18,272,266
Accounts with issuing banks	3,560,835	0	0	0	3,560,835
Loans received from issuing banks	14,408,582	0	302,849	0	14,711,431
of which: Redistribution loans	8,461,993	0	0	0	8,461,993
Refinancing loans	1,492,920	0	0	0	1,492,920
Accounts of other banks	58,314,025	9,139,358	9,736,856	11,296,544	88,486,783
Current accounts with other banks	45	0	0	1,839,740	1,839,785
Current accounts of other banks	561,674	2,173,888	146,590	623,527	3,505,679
Transfers on accounts between banks	4,936,766	0	0	269,347	5,206,113
Credits received	736,729	0	0	3,124,135	3,860,864
Time deposits of other banks	52,078,811	6,965,470	9,590,266	5,439,795	74,074,342
Liabilities from securities and other items	106,334,943	0	0	0	106,334,943
Deposits and loans received from customers	503,230,438	4,124,935	110,554,781	6,747,494	624,657,648
Current accounts of customers	117,558,671	1,346,029	33,077,962	2,229,253	154,211,915
Time deposits of customers	236,342,258	2,340,288	66,211,510	4,432,428	309,326,484
Savings deposits	132,454,298	133,781	11,079,319	85,813	143,753,211
Giro accounts	120,789	2,981	182,767	16,482	323,019
Demand deposits on passbooks	24,696,690	28,943	7,672,138	52,201	32,449,972
Other short-term savings deposits	49,279,365	71,253	3,224,108	17,130	52,591,856
Medium-term savings deposits	22,443,007	30,443	306	0	22,473,756
Long-term savings deposits	35,914,447	161	0	0	35,914,608
Credits received from customers	16,875,211	304,837	185,990	0	17,366,038
Other liabilities to customers	9,434,233	11,004	3,377,275	408,202	13,230,714
Certificates of deposits and similar securities issued	3,917,876	7,770	64,510	0	3,990,156
Deposits for specific purposes	2,445,122	247,497	1,125,063	2,811,105	6,628,787
Other special liabilities	4,170	15	3,291	16	7,492
Accounts of public authorities, local governments, State funds, and other funds	38,688,690	0	1,537,875	0	40,226,565
Deposits of extra-budgetary funds of public authorities	5,909,248	0	586,603	0	6,495,851
Deposits of social insurance funds	16,717,233	0	0	0	16,717,233
Deposits of local governments	11,868,142	0	69,237	0	11,937,379
Deposits of other funds	3,606,767	0	882,035	0	4,488,802
Deposits of state funds	587,300	0	0	0	587,300
Liabilities of money	332,786	0	113,670	518,532	964,988
Branches and representative offices	617,942	22,700	5	11,505,211	12,145,858
Various liabilities, adjustment and other suspense accounts	13,079,240	619,453	936,370	340,633	14,975,696
Liabilities from own securities	276,658	23	19,728	0	296,409
Liabilities from trading in securities and financial derivatives	32,350	19,691	55,227	14,623	121,891
Liabilities from unpaid securities	26,400	0	0	0	26,400
Subsidies and funds of similar nature	3,365,063	0	1,129	0	3,366,192
Bonds issued	6,780,900	0	0	0	6,780,900
Long-term borrowings of special nature	0	60,000	0	0	60,000
Reserves	23,388,167	0	85,282	150,186	23,623,635
Funds allocated from profits	10,601,662	19,500	0	0	10,621,162
Share capital	6,244,491	32,347,685	0	1,650,000	40,242,176
Long-term liabilities of foreign banks' branches to head offices	0	2,844,579	0	0	2,844,579
Share premium funds	1,807,834	374	0	0	1,808,208
Other capital funds	3,166,092	5,490	0	0	3,171,582
Gains / losses from valuation of shares and deposits	451,662	0	6	1,900	453,568
Own shares issued to reduce share capital	0	0	0	0	0
Gains / losses from revaluation of share capital and deposits in foreign currency	5,863	-5,771	0	518,408	518,500
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 (+, -)	9,941,585	0	0	0	9,941,585
Profit or loss in process of approval (+, -)	0	0	0	0	0
Total liabilities	827,314,216	49,464,303	127,913,917	35,962,854	1,040,655,290

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	June	September	November
EXPENSES						
Expenses on financial operations:	122,849,070	157,946,828	119,077,673	60,138,361	110,203,876	138,413,011
Cash and interbank transactions	16,886,692	13,463,563	8,579,887	3,318,939	5,148,449	6,445,048
Transactions with customers	45,313,557	37,248,356	29,408,137	14,158,041	21,433,182	26,018,259
Financial leasing	310	521	110	26	39	48
Bond issues	1,182,563	822,024	563,852	264,578	412,501	509,210
Transactions in securities	8,069,421	46,089,276	13,440,612	727,016	1,215,622	1,649,318
Foreign exchange transactions	49,354,333	58,442,371	65,697,979	40,970,509	80,897,527	101,962,626
Other operations	2,042,194	1,880,717	1,387,096	699,252	1,096,556	1,828,502
General administrative expenses	19,927,703	20,763,501	21,891,943	10,796,953	16,575,183	20,768,523
Additions to reserves and provisions	87,361,705	107,800,384	37,551,171	9,340,030	14,375,437	17,163,293
Other operating expenses	9,623,907	13,692,057	15,449,324	4,005,950	7,338,502	9,287,135
Extraordinary expenses	1,112,765	936,356	677,300	310,768	397,950	474,059
Income tax	789,773	781,072	237,487	123,176	232,566	276,661
Profit for the period	3,766,769	15,795,169	10,705,605	5,583,780	7,725,715	10,043,748
TOTAL EXPENSES, PLUS PROFIT	245,431,692	317,715,367	205,590,503	90,299,018	156,849,229	196,426,430
INCOME						
Income from financial operations:	148,189,600	188,596,370	152,378,867	78,500,609	138,056,070	173,180,271
Cash and interbank transactions	18,026,666	15,342,223	13,606,952	6,095,058	10,025,846	12,698,067
Transactions with customers	47,824,863	43,654,164	31,942,735	15,992,765	24,558,696	30,322,550
Financial leasing	393	584	0	0	0	0
Transactions in securities	24,742,031	63,969,537	34,754,916	12,304,965	18,064,850	22,374,582
Foreign exchange transactions	54,748,440	63,676,495	71,105,331	43,540,118	84,516,338	106,324,409
Other operations	2,847,207	1,953,367	968,933	567,703	890,340	1,460,663
Use of reserves and provisions	61,194,757	113,047,024	48,665,078	10,523,215	17,116,654	21,239,847
Other operating income	2,134,893	2,340,107	1,593,234	582,909	939,958	1,109,726
Extraordinary income	623,957	2,314,257	1,318,720	687,495	713,693	794,423
Loss for the period	33,288,485	11,417,609	1,634,604	4,790	22,854	102,163
TOTAL INCOME, PLUS LOSS	245,431,692	317,715,367	205,590,503	90,299,018	156,849,229	196,426,430