



NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA

MONETARY SURVEY
NOVEMBER 2003

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	3
2. Inflation.....	3
2.1. Consumer price index.....	3
2.2. Producer prices in October 2003.....	7
3. Factors affecting the course of inflation	8
3.1. Monetary aggregates.....	8
3.2. Foreign trade.....	11
3.3. Real economy	19
4. Monetary developments.....	29
4.1. Foreign exchange market	29
4.2. Money market and monetary policy implementation	30
4.3. Customer interest rates in October 2003.....	32
Annexes	35
1. Capital market.....	37
1.1. Primary market	37
1.2. Secondary market.....	37
2. Monetary developments in the euro area	38
2.1. Exchange rate developments	38
2.2. Real economy	39
3. Tables	41
Selected indicators of economic and monetary development in the SR	41
Monetary survey	42
Money supply (M2)	45
Developments in loans.....	46
Developments in deposits.....	46
Balance of payments of the SR from January to September 2003.....	47
Inflow of foreign direct investment into the SR in 1997 – 2003.....	48
Inflow of foreign direct investment during January to September 2003	49
Volume of foreign direct investment in the SR	50
Outflow of foreign direct investment from Slovakia in 1997 – 2003	53
Outflow of foreign direct investment during January to September 2003	54
Outflow of foreign direct investment from the SR	55
Average lending rates of commercial banks.....	58
Volumes of new loans and average lending rates of commercial banks.....	59
Volumes of koruna deposits and average deposit rates.....	60
Basic characteristics of interest rates on loans and deposits.....	61
Monetary-policy instruments	62

Basic characteristics of Slovakia's foreign exchange market in November 2003	63
Average exchange rates of the SKK.....	64
Average monetary base of the NBS	65
Shortened balance sheet of commercial banks as at 31 October 2003	66
Monthly profit and loss account of commercial banks.....	68

NÁRODNÁ BANKA SLOVENSKA
Monetary Policy Department
Imricha Karvaša 1, 813 25 Bratislava
Slovakia

Published by:
Public Relations Department

Ordering: Fax No. +421 / 2 / 5787 1128
Information: +421 / 2 / 5787 2141, 5865 2149

Internet: <http://www.nbs.sk>

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

1. Introduction

The level of consumer prices rose by 0.2% in November, while the prices of core inflation components increased month-on-month by 0.2%. The 12-month rate of consumer-price inflation reached 9.8%, with core inflation accounting for 2.4 percentage points. The rate of core inflation reached 3.1% on a year-on-year basis.

Over the first three quarters of 2003, real gross domestic product grew year-on-year by 4.0%, with the 12-month dynamics reaching 4.2% in the 3rd quarter.

According to preliminary data, the M2 money supply (at fixed exchange rates from 1 January 1993) grew month-on-month by Sk 7.5 billion in November, to Sk 718.6 billion. The year-on-year growth rate of M2 reached 7.2%. Slovak-koruna deposits, as a component of the M2 monetary aggregate, grew month-on-month by Sk 5.1 billion and year-on-year by 9.0%. At current exchange rates, the money supply grew year-on-year by 5.5%.

The volume of loans to households and enterprises (at fixed exchange rates from 1 January 1993) grew month-on-month by Sk 7.0 billion in November, representing an increase of 13.0% on a year-on-year basis. At current exchange rates, loans to households and enterprises grew year-on-year by 12.0%.

The average interest rate on new loans fell by 0.4 of a percentage point in October (to 7.1%), and the average rate for the total volume of loans by 0.1 of a percentage point (to 7.9%).

Over the period from January to November 2003, the State Budget of the SR produced a deficit of Sk 42.8 billion.

The foreign exchange reserves of the NBS (at current exchange rates) fell by USD 97.3 million in November. At the end of the month, the volume of foreign exchange reserves was 5.5 times greater than the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia, during the first ten months of 2003.

During the month of November, the National Bank of Slovakia conducted no foreign exchange transactions with domestic or foreign banks for intervention purposes.

The balance of payments on current account from January to September 2003 resulted in a deficit of Sk 2.7 billion. In the same period, according to preliminary data, the capital and financial account generated a surplus of Sk 8.6 billion. From January to October, the current account and trade deficits reached Sk 0.9 billion and Sk 10.8 billion respectively.

In November, the overall sterilisation position of the NBS vis-à-vis the banking sector stood at Sk 158.3 billion, representing a decrease of Sk 7.1 billion compared with the same figure for October.

On 25 November 2003, the Board of the National Bank of Slovakia (NBS) decided to leave the key interest rates of the NBS unchanged, i.e. 6.25% for two-week repo tenders, 4.75% for overnight sterilisation operations, and 7.75% for overnight refinancing transactions.

2. Inflation

2.1. Consumer price index

On a month-on-month basis, consumer prices rose by 0.2% in November, with regulated prices increasing by 0.1% and the prices of core inflation components by

0.2%. On a year-on-year basis, overall consumer-price inflation reached 9.8% (in October 9.6%), representing the highest figure in 2003 and also the highest since June 2000. Core inflation accounted for 3.1% (in October 2.9%). The average 12-month inflation rate for the first eleven months of the year was 8.5%.

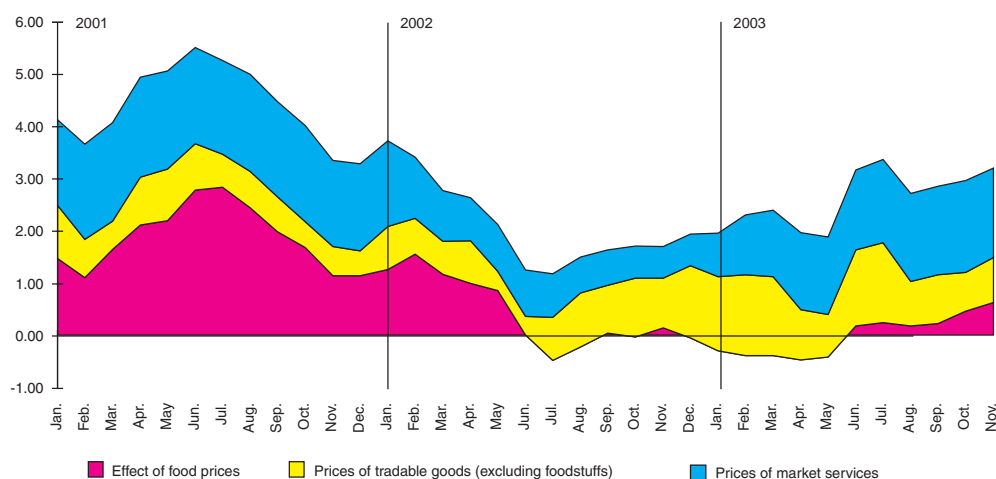
Core inflation, affected by developments in food prices

In November, food prices remained the determining factor behind the consumer-price increase. Regulated prices, the prices of tradable goods and market services recorded only a moderate increase, and/or remained at a standstill.

Fall in meat prices

Food prices increased by 0.7% in November, in line with the upward trend persisting for the third consecutive month. In contrast with the previous month, November saw a price increase only in processed foods (1.2%), while the price of unprocessed foods fell slightly (by 0.1%). Within the structure of processed foods, the price of milk, butter, dairy products, and eggs continued to rise. The price of unprocessed foods were affected, as in the previous month, by conflicting developments in the individual categories. Fruit and meat prices fell, while the price of vegetables, including potatoes, increased (due to seasonal factors). On a year-on-year basis, food prices rose by 2.3% (in October by 1.7%).

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



Moderate increase in the price of tradable goods

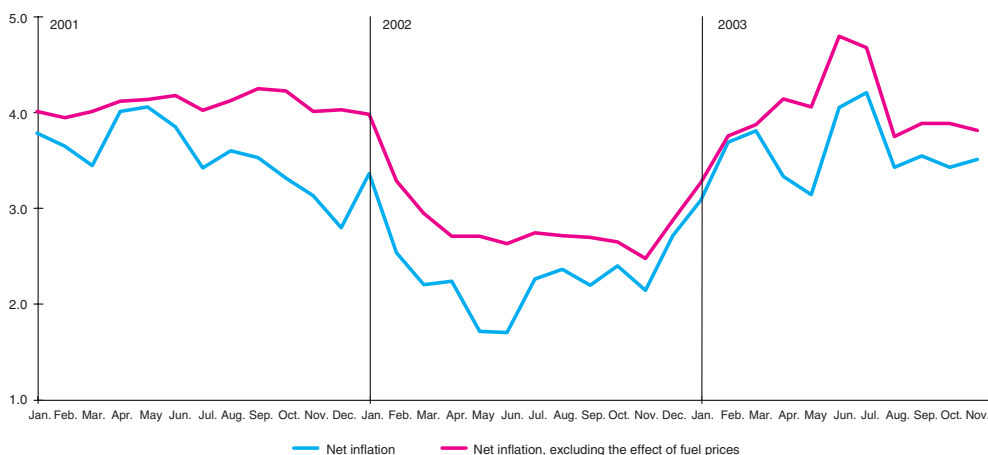
On a month-on-month basis, the price of tradable goods increased by 0.1%, due to continued seasonal rise in the price of clothes and footwear. Fuel prices recorded a slight drop, due to conflicting trends in the price of diesel oil, which increased, and the price of petrol, which fell. On a year-on-year basis, the price of tradable goods rose by 1.7% (in October by 1.5%).

Stagnation in the price of market services

The average price of market services remained unchanged in comparison with the previous month. Prices for services related to domestic recreation continued to fall. Charges for certain cultural events and cable TV subscription fees also dropped. On the other hand, the cost of automobile repair and maintenance increased in November. On a year-on-year basis, prices for market services rose by 6.9% (in October by 7.1%).

Acceleration in the net inflation rate

On a month-on-month basis, the prices of net inflation components (tradable goods and market services) rose by 0.1 %, due to a moderate increase in the price of tradable goods and stagnation in the price of market services. The 12-month rate of net inflation accelerated in November to 3.4%, from 3.3% in October.

Effect of fuel prices on net inflation^{1/} (%)


1/ Excluding the effect of changes in indirect taxes.

Net inflation, adjusted for the effect of fuel prices, reached 0.1% on a month-on-month basis and 3.8% on a year-on-year basis (compared with 3.9% in October). According to NBS estimates, net inflation, adjusted for the effects of the prices of fuels, tobacco, and tobacco products, would be 0.1% on a month-on-month basis and 4.5% on a year-on-year basis (in October 4.6%).

Slowdown in the 12-month rate of net inflation, excluding fuel and tobacco prices

Consumer prices in november 2003

Structure of the consumer basket	Constant weight in %	Change compared with		
		October 2003	November 2002	December 2002
Total in %	100.0	0.2	9.8	9.1
Regulated prices in %	20.7	0.1	20.6	18.4
<i>Share of total, in percentage points</i>		0.02	4.85	4.39
Impact of changes in indirect taxes on non-regulated prices				
<i>Share of total, in percentage points</i>		0.00	2.56	2.54
Core inflation in %	79.3	0.2	3.1	2.8
<i>Share of total, in percentage points</i>		0.17	2.40	2.15
of which: Food prices in %	21.4	0.7	2.3	2.2
<i>Share of total, in percentage points</i>		0.13	0.47	0.45
Net inflation (excluding the impact of changes in indirect taxes) in %	58.0	0.1	3.4	3.1
<i>Share of total, in percentage points</i>		0.04	1.92	1.70

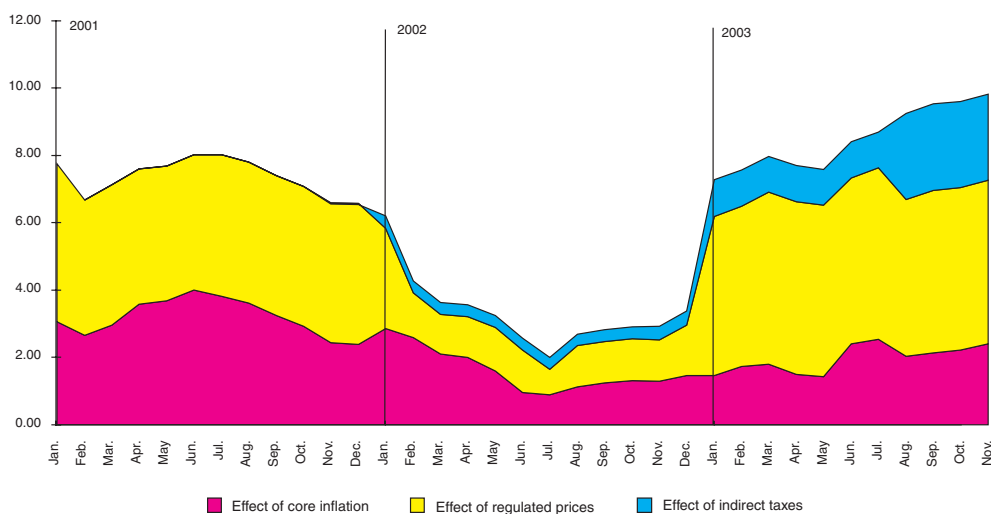
Source: Statistical Office of the SR

Regulated prices increased by 0.1% in November, due to price adjustments in health services (new prices for pharmaceuticals with effect from 15 November). On a year-on-year basis, regulated prices rose by 20.6%.

Increased prices in health services

According to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), the steepest increases in November were recorded in the price of health services (1.5%); foods and non-alcoholic beverages (0.6%); clothes and footwear (0.5%); and recreation and culture (0.1%). Price levels fell for furniture, household appliances, and the standard maintenance of flats (by 0.1%) and in the area of transport (by 0.1%). Prices remained unchanged in the following categories: alcoholic beverages and tobacco; housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels; post and telecommunications; education; hotels, cafes, and restaurants; and miscellaneous goods and services.

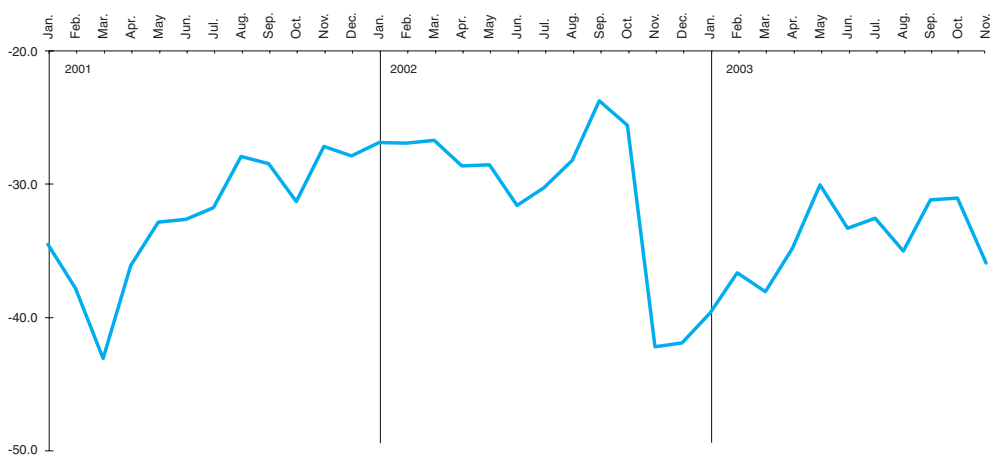
Structure of the 12-month inflation rate (%)



Decline in consumer confidence

Compared with October 2003, the index of consumer confidence deteriorated by 4.8 points (to -35.9) and thus returned, after two months, into the band of values below the long-term average. With regard to the sharp fall in consumer confidence in the same period a year earlier, the value of the indicator has improved on a year-on-year basis, for the first time in the past 12 months. The latest result is 6.3 points above the figure for November 2002.

Index of consumer confidence



In response to questions about the previous course of inflation, the average value of inflation (16.8%) was higher than the value of year-on-year inflation for October 2003, recorded by the Statistical Office of the SR (9.6%). In response to questions concerning the expected rate of inflation, the respondents gave an average value of 20.9%.

Forecasts for the next month

Price levels in December are expected to be affected by the continued upward trend in food prices and increased charges for compulsory contractual vehicle insurance. A seasonal rise is also expected in prices for services (in connection with the beginning of the winter tourist season). The stagnation or fall in fuel prices is expected to have a dampening effect on the price increase. The 12-month rate of overall inflation is expected to fall in December, due to the base effect of developments from last December, when there was a speculative increase in cigarette prices in connection with the expected increase in excise duties with effect from January 2003, and a marked increase (50%) in charges for compulsory contractual vehicle insurance.

2.2. Producer prices in October 2003

Industrial producer prices fell month-on-month by an average of 0.1% in October, due to a fall in the price of mineral raw materials (1.5%) and industrial products (0.3%). The price of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water rose by 0.1%.

Month-on-month fall in industrial producer prices ...

Producer price indices in October 2003

	Previous period = 100		Same period a year earlier = 100			
	September 2003	October 2003	September 2003	October 2003	Jan. – Oct. 2003	October 2002
Industrial producer prices	100.1	99.9	108.0	107.9	108.2	102.2
– Price of industrial products	100.3	99.7	101.8	101.6	102.5	101.8
– Price of mineral raw materials	100.3	98.5	103.0	102.2	103.3	108.4
– Price of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water	99.9	100.1	118.5	118.6	117.7	103.9
Price of construction work	100.3	100.6	105.2	105.6	105.2	105.0
Price of building materials	100.1	100.4	103.2	103.6	103.5	102.9
Price of agricultural products	x	x	95.9	96.0	94.8	99.8
– Price of plant products	x	x	98.6	100.1	98.8	100.9
– Price of animal products	x	x	94.1	93.2	93.3	99.0

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

The fall in the price of industrial products was due, in large measure, to a fall in the price of refined oil products (5.9%). This corresponded to the situation on the world market for oil in September, when the price of this commodity fell as a result of positive news about the development of natural gas supplies in the world. Growth in gas supplies has an impact on oil prices, since both gas and oil are used in industry as well as households. In addition to refined oil products, month-on-month fall was also recorded in the price of chemicals, machinery and equipment, and for the first time in the second half of the year, in the price of transport vehicles (due mainly to a fall in the price of motor vehicle parts and accessories).

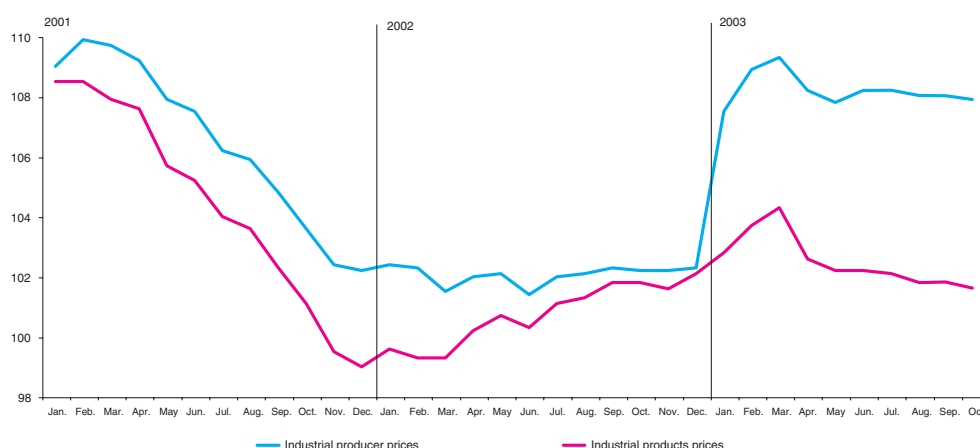
Within the scope of industrial products, price increases were also recorded in several sectors in October. The steepest increase (0.5%) took place in the price of paper goods, base metals, and finished metal products, while food prices rose by 0.4%. In the food industry, continued increase was recorded in the price of meat and meat products, as well as dairy and flour products, which was connected with the situation in primary production in agriculture.

The year-on-year rate of increase in industrial producer prices fell from 8.0% in September to 7.9% in October. A smaller increase was recorded in the price of mineral raw materials (2.2%, compared with 3.0% in September) and industrial products (1.6%, compared with 1.8% in September). A slightly steeper increase was recorded in the price of electricity, gas, steam, and hot water (18.6%, compared with 18.5% in September).

...accompanied by a fall in year-on-year dynamics

The continued trend of moderate slowdown in the year-on-year rate of increase in the price of industrial products was primarily due to the price of refined oil products, which fell year-on-year by 4.9%. Prices remained below the level of the same period a year earlier in the categories 'rubber and plastic products' (by 3.4%) and 'transport equipment' (by 0.5%). For the third successive month, food prices maintained a year-on-year increase of 2.7%.

**Development of industrial producer prices and industrial products prices
(index, same period a year earlier = 100)**



Construction prices

Construction prices increased month-on-month by 0.6% and year-on-year by 5.6% in October. The price of materials and products used in construction rose by 0.4% in comparison with September and by 3.6% in comparison with the same period a year earlier. On a year-on-year basis, the price of materials used in construction repair and maintenance work increased by 4.6%, and that of materials used in new construction, modernisation, and reconstruction projects by 3.4% (in building construction by 3.3% and in civil engineering by 3.6%).

Prices in agriculture

In October, agricultural prices were still lower than in the same period a year earlier. Compared with October 2002, price levels fell by an average of 4.0%, with the price of animal products falling by 6.8%. The price of plant products rose by 0.1% and was higher than a year earlier for the second time this year.

In animal production, the price of pork (live animals) fell by an average of 21.0% and that of beef, including veal (live animals) by 3.6%, due to a marked excess of supply over demand. A year-on-year increase was recorded in the price of sheep's milk (9.8%) and eggs (8.5%). The increase in the price of plant products took place mostly in the price of potatoes (8.9%), legumes (2.3%), and cereals (0.3%). The price of oil-seed and sugar beet fell by 2.8% and 2.5% respectively.

3. Factors affecting the course of inflation

3.1. Monetary aggregates

The monetary aggregates followed a standard course in November, when the M2 money supply again increased in comparison with the previous month. The main source of growth in the money supply was the continued upward trend in the lending activity of domestic banks. The Government increased its external debt by increasing the May issue of government bonds on foreign capital markets and accepting a loan from the World Bank. At the same time, the funds thus obtained led to improvement in the Government's internal position.

Money supply (M2)

*Moderate slowdown in the
12-month dynamics of M2*

According to preliminary data, the M2 money supply (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) grew by Sk 7.5 billion in November, to Sk 718.6 billion. The year-on-year rate of growth in M2 slowed somewhat in comparison with the previous month, by 0.2 of a percentage point, to 7.2%.

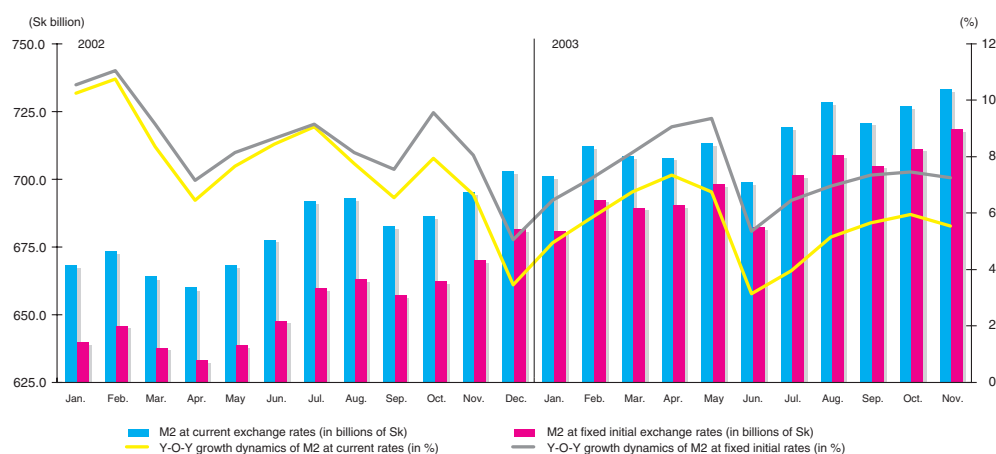
The most significant change in year-on-year dynamics in November was recorded in demand deposits (an acceleration in the rate of growth of 1.0 percentage point compared with October). Of the money supply components, demand deposits have shown the most dynamic growth in 2003 (17.3% on average). Despite a month-on-month slowdown in year-on-year dynamics, the currency in circulation continued to grow at a relatively stable rate, which has been hovering around the 10.1% level since February (as in the previous two months). Time deposits also recorded a decrease in year-on-year dynamics in November, and were characterised by a relatively stable course in the second half of 2003. Foreign-currency deposits continued to decline on a year-on-year basis (at fixed 1993 exchange rates), though the rate of decline has been diminishing steadily since August. At current exchange rates, the year-on-year decline in foreign-currency deposits accelerated in comparison with October, but moderated in the second half of the year (by 5.3 percentage points in comparison with July 2003).

Development of the M2 money supply

	Month-on-month change (Sk billions)			Year-on-year change (%)		Change since the beginning of the year (Sk billions)
	October 2003	November 2003 ¹	November 2002	October 2003	November 2003 ¹	
at fixed 1993 exchange rates:						
Money supply [M2]	6.2	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.2	32.2
Money [M1]	1.8	5.5	4.2	16.1	16.4	16.8
Currency outside banks [M0]	1.1	1.1	1.7	10.8	9.9	7.1
Demand deposits	0.7	4.4	2.5	19.2	20.2	9.7
Quasi-money [QM]	4.4	1.9	3.5	2.9	2.6	15.4
Time deposits	3.3	0.7	2.6	5.1	4.5	18.2
Foreign-currency deposits	1.1	1.2	0.9	-5.8	-5.4	-2.8
Koruna deposits	4.0	5.1	5.1	9.1	9.0	27.9
- households	-1.8	-1.7	0.1	1.7	1.2	-4.4
- enterprises (inc. insurance cos.)	5.8	6.8	5.0	22.1	22.5	32.3
at current exchange rates:						
Money supply [M2]	6.0	6.4	9.0	5.9	5.5	24.8
Foreign-currency deposits	0.9	0.2	2.2	-12.0	-13.6	-10.2

¹/ Preliminary data

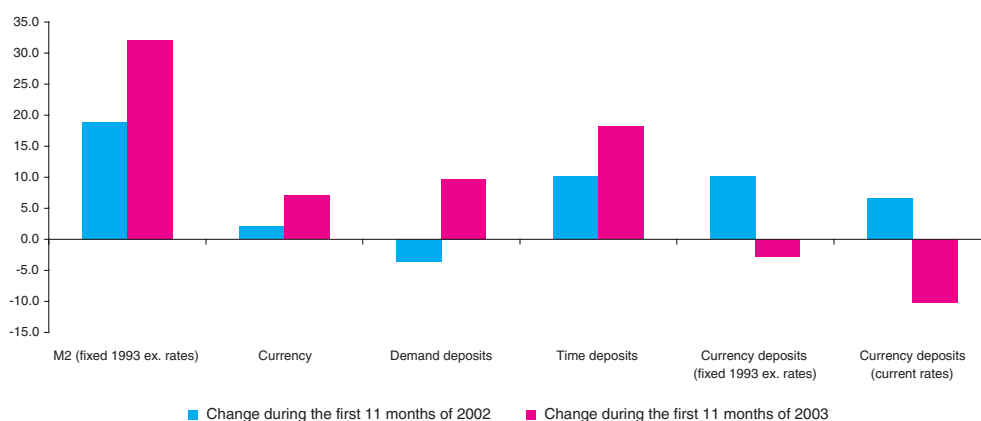
Development of the M2 money supply



At current exchange rates, the M2 money supply recorded a smaller month-on-month increase (Sk 6.4 billion) than at fixed 1993 exchange rates, and amounted to Sk 733.3 billion, while its year-on-year dynamics diminished in comparison with October by 0.4% (to 5.5%).

The increase in the M2 money supply in 2003 took place in koruna deposits and currency in circulation, while foreign-currency deposits had, in contrast with 2002, a downward effect on the money supply.

Development of the M2 money supply components (Sk billions)



Loans to households and enterprises

Continued modest increase in the 12-month dynamics of bank lending

The volume of loans to households and enterprises (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) grew month-on-month by Sk 7.0 billion in November, to Sk 369.1 billion. The year-on-year dynamics of bank lending increased slightly in comparison with the previous month (by 0.2 of a percentage point, to 13.0%), confirming the upward trend that is characteristic of the second half of the year. At current exchange rates, however, the year-on-year dynamics weakened by 0.2 of a percentage point (to 12.0%), due to exchange rate developments. By the end of November, the volume of bank loans had grown in absolute terms by a total of Sk 37.9 billion since the beginning of the year (compared with Sk 36.5 billion in 2002, excluding the effects of methodology).

In contrast with the previous month, the November month-on-month increase in the volume of loans to households and enterprises took place, for the most part, in koruna loans to enterprises (Sk 4.0 billion), while koruna loans to households grew at a slower rate (by Sk 1.3 billion). The volume of foreign-currency loans, in the corporate sector in particular, continued to grow as in the other months of the 2nd half of the year, by Sk 1.7 billion month-on-month (at fixed 1993 exchange rates), to Sk 57.5 billion.

Fiscal developments, net credit to the government

Moderate increase in net credit to the Government

The volume of net credit to the Government (based on fixed 1993 exchange rates) increased slightly in November, by Sk 1.1 billion month-on-month, to Sk 279.9 billion.

Budgetary performance

Current budgetary performance deteriorated in comparison with the previous month by Sk 2.4 billion in November, when budget expenditures reached Sk 19.2 billion and revenues Sk 16.8 billion. At the end of November, the State Budget showed a deficit of Sk 42.8 billion, with budget revenues totalling Sk 203.6 billion and expenditures Sk 246.4 billion.

In addition to an increase in the budget deficit, the debtor position of the public finance sector was increased by a moderate deterioration in the net position of state authorities and regional self-governments. On the other hand, the internal position of the Government was lowered by an improvement in the budgetary performance of social security funds.

The increase in the external debt of the Government was connected first and foremost with a EUR 250 million (approximately Sk 10.2 billion) increase in the issue of government bonds on foreign capital markets in May 2003, to EUR 500 million.

Another factor behind the growth in the Government's external debt was the drawing of funds in the form of another tranche of a World Bank loan in the amount of EUR 70 million (approximately Sk 2.9 billion).

The creditor position of the National Property Fund (FNM) vis-à-vis the banking sector increased month-on-month by Sk 0.8 billion, to Sk 7.3 billion, mainly as a result of the receipt of an additional payment for Stredoslovenské elektrárne (the Central Slovakia Power Company) in the Fund's account at the NBS.

Moderate increase in the creditor position of the FNM

In November, the Ministry of Finance of the SR placed four issues of Treasury bills on the market in an American-style auction, with unlimited issue amounts and an undetermined minimum price. The auctions were held in line with the 'Issuing Schedule for the 4th Quarter', except for a reduction in the maturities of the issues in the interest of debt portfolio diversification. In November, Treasury bills totalling Sk 9.1 billion and with an average annual yield of 5.58% were placed on the market. This represented a decrease of 2 base points compared with the previous period.

Primary market for Treasury bills

Net foreign assets

Net foreign assets (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) decreased, according to preliminary data, by Sk 4.3 billion in November, to Sk 164.5 billion. Foreign assets and liabilities were affected during the month by various factors. On the liabilities side, there was an increase in the Government's direct foreign debt as a result of an increase in the issue of government eurobonds, which also represented an inflow of funds into the foreign exchange reserves of the NBS. The settlement of an NBS repo transaction at the end of the month on the foreign liabilities side, led to a fall in foreign exchange reserves on the side of foreign assets. Thus, the overall position of net foreign assets was affected, for the most part, by a decrease in the foreign assets of commercial banks.

Slight decrease in net foreign assets

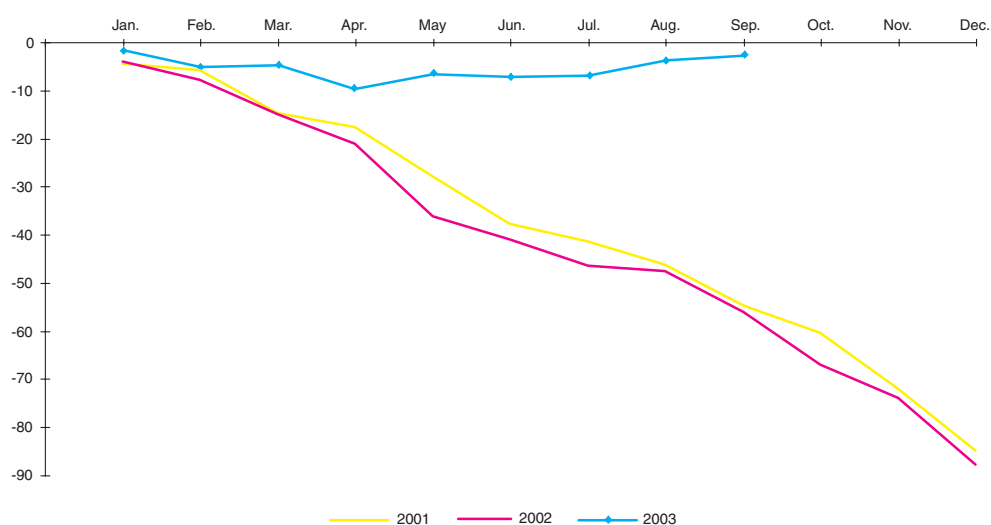
The foreign exchange reserves of the NBS (at fixed 1993 exchange rates) fell, according to preliminary data, by Sk 7.5 billion, to Sk 337.9 billion. The fall was mainly a result of the repo operations of the NBS (Sk 19.1 billion) and was partly offset by the borrowing activities of the Government (Sk 11.1 billion).

3.2. Foreign trade

Balance of payments from January to September 2003

Over the first nine months of 2003, the balance of payments on current account resulted in a deficit of Sk 2.7 billion (0.3% of GDP), which was Sk 53.4 billion less than a year earlier. The year-on-year decrease in the shortfall was primarily due to a reduction in the trade deficit and continued improvement in the balance of current transfers. The income balance also improved as a result of a change in methodology. The only item to record a year-on-year decline in its positive balance since the beginning of the year, was the services balance.

Current account

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

	January – September 2003	January – September 2002
Balance of trade	-10.2	-60.5
Exports	586.1	478.1
Imports	596.3	538.6
Balance of services	5.3	14.3
Balance of income	-4.9	-14.6
of which: income from investment	-16.8	-15.0
Unilateral transfers	7.1	4.7
Current account in total	-2.7	-56.1

Trade balance The trade balance resulted in a deficit of Sk 10.2 billion. On a year-on-year basis, exports grew at a faster rate (22.6%; 52.1% in USD and 26.3% in EUR) than imports (10.7%; 37.4% in USD and 14.5% in EUR).

Exports The year-on-year increase in exports took place mostly in automobiles, motor vehicle components and accessories, machinery and equipment, iron and steel, and furniture. The export of transport equipment increased over the nine months under review to 27.2% as a share of total exports and its contribution to total growth in exports reached 62.5%. Marked decreases in exports were found only in clothes, organic chemicals, paper, and aluminium.

Imports The steepest year-on-year increases in imports were recorded in motor vehicle components and accessories, plastic products (mainly automobile accessories), engines and seats (parts and components of seats used in motor vehicles). Except for these commodities, whose import was connected with the expansion of production in the automobile industry, growth was also recorded in the imports of machines (machines for industry, bearings, pumps, etc.) and electrical equipment (switchboards, neon tubes, circuits, etc.).

Over the first nine months of the year, trade in services resulted in a surplus of Sk 5.3 billion, representing a year-on-year decrease of Sk 9.0 billion (or Sk 4.6 billion, if we exclude the effect of change in the methodology applied for calculating the compensation of employees, which is reflected partly in expenses on tourism). The individual items of the services balance followed a different course, with the greatest decline being recorded in transport services, where a fall in receipts from the transit of gas was accompanied by an increase in expenses on freight transport, especially road haulage.

	Exports from	Year-on-year	Imports from	Year-on-year
	January to	change	January to	change
	September		September	
	2003		2003	
	Sk billions	Sk billions	Sk billions	Sk billions
Raw materials	39.6	1.1	83.8	-0.9
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	186.0	12.5	181.9	15.2
Machinery and transport equipment	279.8	88.4	203.2	34.0
Finished products	80.7	6.0	127.4	9.4
Total	586.1	108.0	596.3	57.7

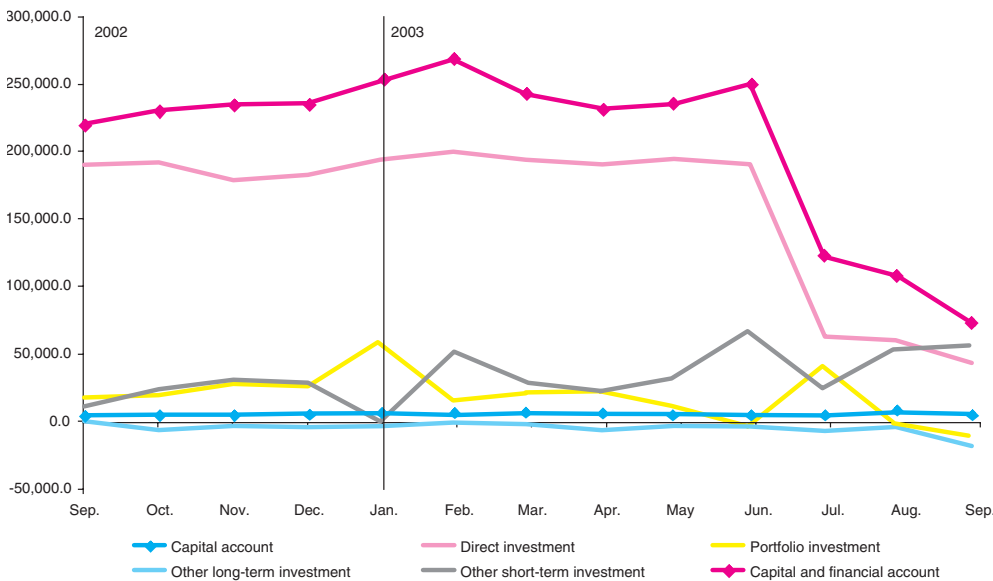
The deficit in the balance of income diminished on a year-on-year basis, by Sk 9.7 billion (to Sk 4.9 billion), as a result of the change in the methodology applied for determining the compensation of employees (over the first nine months, Sk 11.5 billion was added). If we leave the change in methodology out of consideration, the balance of income would deteriorate by Sk 1.8 billion, due to increased interest payments on portfolio investments. The increase in the positive balance of current transfers (by Sk 2.4 billion) was affected by a decline in transfers abroad, by both natural persons and corporate entities.

Balance of income and current transfers

The capital and financial account resulted in a surplus of Sk 8.6 billion. The inflow of funds took place in the form of direct and other short-term investment, while portfolio investments, financial derivatives, and other long-term investments recorded an outflow.

Capital and financial account

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



Foreign direct investment in net terms (the difference between FDI by foreign investors in Slovakia and FDI by Slovak investors abroad) amounted to Sk 17.7 billion. The capital interest of foreign investors in Slovakia increased by Sk 25.4 billion (of which an additional payment for the privatisation of the Slovak Gas Industry (SPP) accounted for Sk 2.6 billion; income from the privatisation of the Eastern Slovakia Power Company Sk 5.4 billion; and an additional payment for the privatisation of the Western Slovakia Power Company Sk 1.4 billion). Non-privatisation activities accounted for Sk 16.0 billion. Of this amount, 56% was absorbed in industry (the production of coke and refined oil products) and 29% in trade and business services.

Foreign direct investment

Portfolio investment The balance of portfolio investments resulted in a deficit of Sk 16.2 billion. The outflow of funds took place mostly on the assets side, where the purchase of foreign securities in the banking and corporate sectors continued. There was an insignificant inflow of funds on the liabilities side as a result of two conflicting transactions. The inflow of funds from the sale of government bonds to non-residents was only slightly larger than the outflow caused by the redemption of government eurobonds, which were covered by new issues to 65 %.

Other investments The balance of other investments resulted in an inflow of Sk 4.5 billion, which took place mostly in the banking sector. The inflow of funds into the banking sector (Sk 32.1 billion) was a consequence of transactions between parent banks based abroad and their branch offices in the SR (increase in short-term liabilities). The outflow of long-term funds was caused by the excess of repayments over drawings of loans in the banking and corporate sectors.

Foreign exchange reserves The foreign exchange reserves of the NBS increased by Sk 12.2 billion, i.e. USD 258.2 million (excluding exchange rate differentials).

**Balance of payments adjusted for the activities
of the Government & NBS**

(Sk billions)

	January – September 2003	
	Actual ^{1/}	Adjusted ^{2/}
Current account	-2.7	2.8
Capital and financial account	8.6	-10.8
of which: FDI in the SR – capital participation	25.4	16.0
Other items (not included elsewhere)	6.3	6.3
Interventions by the NBS	x	-25.9
Change in the net foreign assets of commercial banks (- increase)	x	27.6
Change in NBS reserves (- increase)	-12.2	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 were included in the foreign exchange reserves of the NBS.

Over the period of January to September 2003, the revised current account (excluding interest received/paid by the Government and the NBS and cross-border payments made via the NBS) generated a surplus. The revised capital and financial account resulted in a deficit of Sk 10.8 billion (due to the excess of repayments over drawings of financial credits and the increased provision of short-term trade credits in connection with export). The deficit in the capital and financial account and the sale of foreign currency to the Central Bank on the interbank foreign exchange market, led to a decrease in the net foreign assets of commercial banks.

External debt of Slovakia at 30 September 2003

Gross external debt On 30 September 2003, the total external debt of the SR stood at USD 15,386.5 million (EUR 13,473.9 million), representing an increase of USD 768.2 million in comparison with the previous month. The growth in foreign debt was caused, for the most part, by an increase in liabilities related to koruna-denominated government bonds. The increase in koruna bonds (USD 365 million) was offset partly by a decrease in the liabilities of the Government and the NBS (USD 285.5 million). The level of foreign debt expressed in USD was also affected by the exchange rate of the USD to the EUR, which depreciated month-on-month by 4.9%.

The foreign debt of commercial banks increased in comparison with the previous month by USD 173.7 million, of which short-term debt accounted for USD 238.4 million (due to transactions between the local branches of foreign banks and their parent companies abroad). The long-term external debt of commercial banks fell by USD 64.7 million.

The external debt of enterprises increased month-on-month by USD 544.3 million, due to growth in both short- and long-term liabilities. The increase in short-term debt took place mostly in trade credits (USD 217.3 million). In long-term liabilities, the strongest growth (USD 176.9 million) was recorded in bank loans.

At the end of September, per-capita gross foreign debt stood at USD 2,860, which was USD 143 more than in August. By the end the month, the share of short-term debt in the country's total gross external debt had decreased, from 39.6% to 38.8%.

External debt of the SR

	in millions of USD			in millions of EUR		
	1.1.2003	31.8.2003	30.9.2003	1.1.2003	31.8.2003	30.9.2003
Total external debt of the SR	13,107.3	14,618.2	15,386.5	12,577.5	13,418.7	13,473.9
1) Long-term external debt	8,870.7	8,834.5	9,412.8	8,512.1	8,109.5	8,242.7
Government and NBS ^{1/}	3,740.2	3,505.3	3,941.1	3,589.1	3,217.7	3,451.2
Commercial banks	164.8	215.2	150.5	158.1	197.5	131.8
Entrepreneurial entities	4,965.6	5,114.0	5,321.2	4,764.9	4,694.3	4,659.8
2) Short-term external debt	4,236.6	5,783.7	5,973.7	4,065.4	5,309.2	5,231.1
Government and NBS	0.0	388.9	103.4	0.0	357.0	90.5
Commercial banks	1,289.5	2,060.5	2,298.9	1,237.4	1,891.4	2,013.1
Entrepreneurial entities	2,947.1	3,334.4	3,571.5	2,828.0	3,060.8	3,127.5
Foreign assets	14,127.4	16,147.2	16,732.1	13,556.5	14,822.2	14,652.2
Net external debt	-1,020.2	-1,528.9	-1,345.6	-979.0	-1,403.4	-1,178.3
SKK/USD and SKK/EUR rates:	40.036	38.550	36.055	41.722	41.996	41.173
EUR/USD cross exchange rate:	x	x	x	1.042	1.089	1.142

^{1/} Including government agencies and municipalities.

The net external debt of Slovakia – expressed as the difference between gross foreign debt, i.e. USD 15.4 billion (liabilities of the Government, the NBS, commercial banks, and the corporate sector – except for capital participation), and foreign assets, i.e. USD 16.7 billion (foreign exchange reserves of the NBS, foreign assets of commercial banks and the corporate sector – except for capital participation), reached USD 1.3 billion (creditor position) at the end of September.

Net external debt

Current developments

During the first ten months of 2003, Slovakia's foreign trade resulted in a deficit of Sk 10.8 billion, which was Sk 62.9 billion less than in the same period a year earlier. On a year-on-year basis, exports grew by 23.2% (52.5% in USD and 27.2% in EUR) and imports by 10.1% (36.4% in USD and 13.7% in EUR).

Balance of trade

In October, foreign trade resulted in a deficit of Sk 0.6 billion, representing an improvement of Sk 12.6 billion compared with the figure for October 2002.

Exports reached Sk 77.6 billion, the best result in 2003. The most significant increase in October took place in the export of automobiles, including parts and accessories; electrical equipment (transformers, neon tubes, cables); and machines and instruments (automatic data processing machines, washing machines, and bearings).

The volume of imports also recorded a monthly maximum (Sk 78.2 billion) in October. The increase in imports took place mostly in automobile components, machines, electrical machines and instruments. In contrast with the previous years, imports for final consumption recorded no marked increase in October.

Exports The total year-on-year increase in exports over the ten months under review (Sk 124.9 billion) continued to be dominated by the export of motor vehicles, machines, electrical machines and equipment, iron and steel, and furniture. In comparison with the same period a year earlier, exports fell in the following categories: clothes, organic chemicals, paper and cardboard.

EXPORTS	Exports from January to October 2003	Share in total exports	Year-on-year change	Proportion of the change
	Sk billions	%	Sk billions	%
Raw materials	44.6	6.7	1.6	0.3
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	207.3	31.3	12.2	2.3
Machinery and transport equipment	320.6	48.3	105.1	19.5
Finished goods (agricultural+industrial)	91.2	13.7	6.0	1.1
Exports in total	663.7	100.0	124.9	23.2

Imports The year-on-year increase in imports (Sk 62.0 billion) took place mostly in motor vehicle components and accessories, electrical machines and equipment, and machines and instruments (including automobile engines); plastic products (mainly automobile accessories); and iron, steel, and rubber goods. These commodities were in large part imported in connection with the expansion of production in the automobile industry.

IMPORTS	Imports from January to October 2003	Share in total imports	Year-on-year change	Proportion of the change
	Sk billions	%	Sk billions	%
Raw materials	93.4	13.8	-1.4	-0.2
Chemicals and semi-finished goods	205.4	30.5	15.6	2.5
Machinery and transport equipment	230.4	34.2	38.2	6.2
Finished products	145.3	21.5	9.6	1.6
of which:				
Agricultural and industrial goods	85.1	12.5	3.4	0.6
Automobiles	20.7	3.1	0.0	0.0
Machines and electrical consumer goods	39.5	5.9	6.2	1.0
Imports in total	674.5	100.0	62.0	10.1

Effect of oil / gas prices and the exchange rate of the Sk on imports and exports during the period January to October 2003

	Exports		Imports	
	Cumulative year-on-year change			
	Sk billions	in %	Sk billions	in %
Actual figures in Sk	124.9	23.2	62.0	10.1
Fixed exchange rate	157.6	29.3	108.6	17.7
Fixed price of oil and gas	126.9	23.5	63.3	10.3
Fixed exchange rate and fixed price of oil and gas	159.6	29.6	109.9	17.9

Balance of services The next current account component, the services balance, recorded a smaller surplus, which was mainly due to developments in transport services, where a fall in receipts was accompanied by an increase in expenses. Due to slower growth in receipts from foreign tourists in the last two months in comparison with 2002, net income from tourism reached roughly the level of the previous year (expenses on

tourism were increased by Sk 5.0 billion in connection with the change in the methodology applied for determining the compensation of employees).

The change in the methodology applied for the calculation of employee compensation (an increase of Sk 13.0 billion) contributed to the year-on-year reduction in the size of the income balance deficit, from Sk 16.0 billion to Sk 3.8 billion. Despite growth in income from NBS reserves, the increase in the negative balance of income from investment (by Sk 0.8 billion) was affected by increased interest payments on koruna-denominated government bonds. On the other hand, the year 2003 saw a gradual fall in both receipts and payments of interest on financial loans, which had a positive impact on the balance of income (in the amount of Sk 1.7 billion).

Balance of income

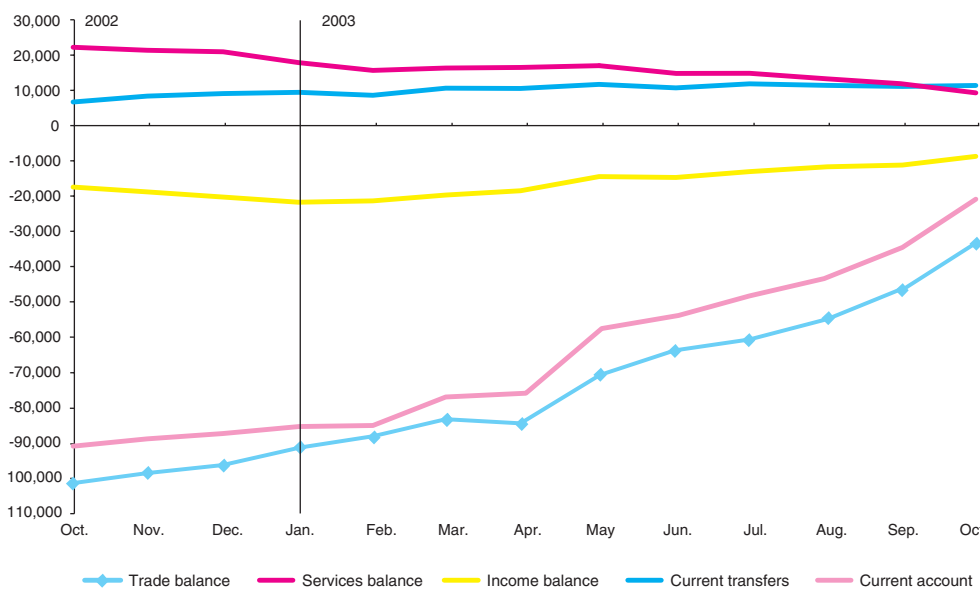
The overall effect of the change in methodology on the current account was positive (Sk 1.3 billion). Net income from the compensation of employees caused the current account deficit to diminish by Sk 5.3 billion, while interest paid on government bonds increased the deficit by Sk 4.0 billion.

The current account showed a deficit of Sk 0.9 billion, representing a year-on-year fall of Sk 66.5 billion.

Balance of payments on current account (Sk billions)

	January – October 2003	January – October 2002
Balance of trade	-10.8	-73.7
Exports	663.7	538.8
Imports	674.5	612.5
Balance of services	5.8	17.1
Balance of income	-3.8	-16.0
of which: income from investment	-17.2	-16.4
Unilateral transfers	7.9	5.2
Current account in total	-0.9	-67.4

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



Development of the current account and its components in 2003 (Sk millions)

	Monthly data									
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Trade balance ^{1/}	-720	-2,289	-2,840	-5,954	2,265	596	-3,830	1,627	42	-589
Services balance	-611	-821	2,060	1,045	210	446	1,435	747	767	547
Income balance	-1,083	149	-178	-574	-824	-2,758	610	830	-1,122	1,122
Current transfers	782	371	1,373	1,151	968	574	1,613	-57	362	738
Current account	-1,632	-2,589	415	-4,332	2,619	-1,142	-173	3,147	48	1,817

	Moving 12-month cumulative data										
	Dec. 02	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
Trade balance ^{1/}	-96,627	-91,717	-88,622	-83,968	-84,967	-71,197	-64,401	-61,248	-55,016	-46,538	-33,028
Services balance	20,652	18,725	15,923	16,070	16,569	16,713	14,556	14,476	12,645	11,600	9,375
Income balance	-20,690	-21,712	-21,237	-20,063	-18,697	-15,036	-14,827	-13,620	-12,297	-11,086	-8,520
Current transfers	8,765	9,043	8,782	10,194	10,585	11,234	10,571	11,452	10,861	11,247	11,429
Current account	-87,900	-85,661	-85,154	-77,767	-76,511	-58,286	-54,101	-48,940	-43,808	-34,778	-20,744

1/ Monthly reports on foreign trade in 2003 (Statistical Office of the SR) – compiled in October.

On 30 November 2003, the total foreign exchange reserves of the NBS stood at USD 11,311.9 million, representing a fall of USD 97.3 million compared with the figure for the end of October. The month-on-month fall in foreign exchange reserves was due to a shortfall in the balance of receipts and expenses (USD 278.2 million), while the negative balance of repo transactions concluded by the NBS was offset partly by receipts from the issue of new eurobonds on foreign markets, the drawing of a tranche of a government loan for an EFSAL Project, and an additional payment for the privatisation of the Central Slovakia Power Company. The deficit was accompanied by positive exchange rate differences resulting from changes in the USD/EUR cross rate in the period under review. At the end of the month, the volume of foreign exchange reserves was 5.5 times greater than the volume of average monthly imports of goods and services to Slovakia during the first ten months of the year.

Nominal effective exchange rate of the Slovak koruna (NEER)

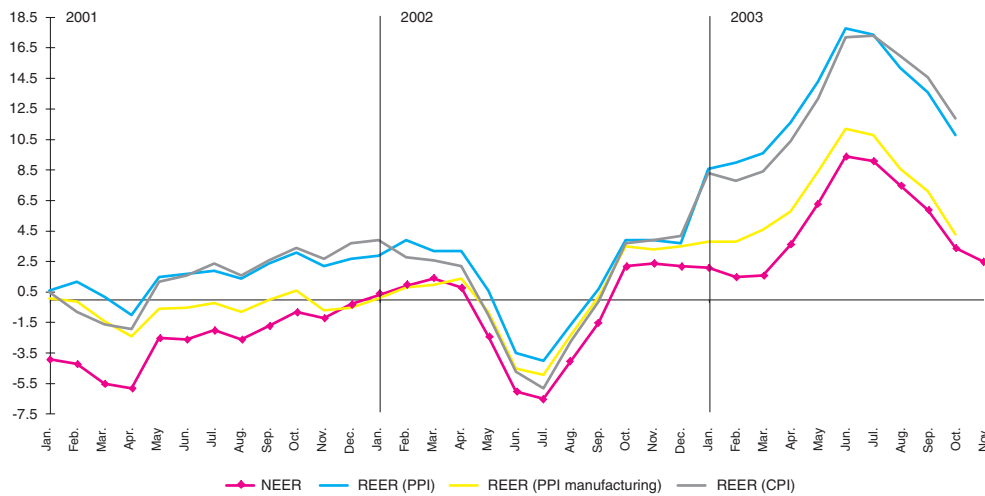
The average monthly exchange rate of the Slovak koruna to the US dollar appreciated slightly on a month-on-month basis in November (by 0.1%). The 12-month dynamics of the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER)^{1/} reached 2.4% in November, confirming the trend of fall that started in the middle of 2003.

Real effective exchange rate of the Slovak koruna (REER)

The year-on-year dynamics of the real effective exchange rate (REER) were determined by the NEER index and followed a downward trend in the second half of the year and. In October, the REER index appreciated on the basis of the CPI by 11.8%, on the basis of the PPI by 10.7%, and on the basis of industrial products prices by 4.2% year-on-year.

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

Year-on-year dynamics of the NEER and REER indices
(based on CPI, PPI and PPI manufacturing, for 9 trading partners, in %)



Cumulative dynamics of NEER and REER since the beginning of the year (%)

For 9 partners, based on the deflator:	NEER	REER (CPI)	REER (PPI)	REER (PPI manuf.)
2002	2.1	4.1	3.6	3.4
2003 ^{1/}	2.9	10.4	9.3	4.2
Actual forecast for the end of 2003	2.9	11.4	10.7	4.3

^{1/} The dynamics of the REER and NEER indices are for the first 10 and 11 months of 2003 respectively.

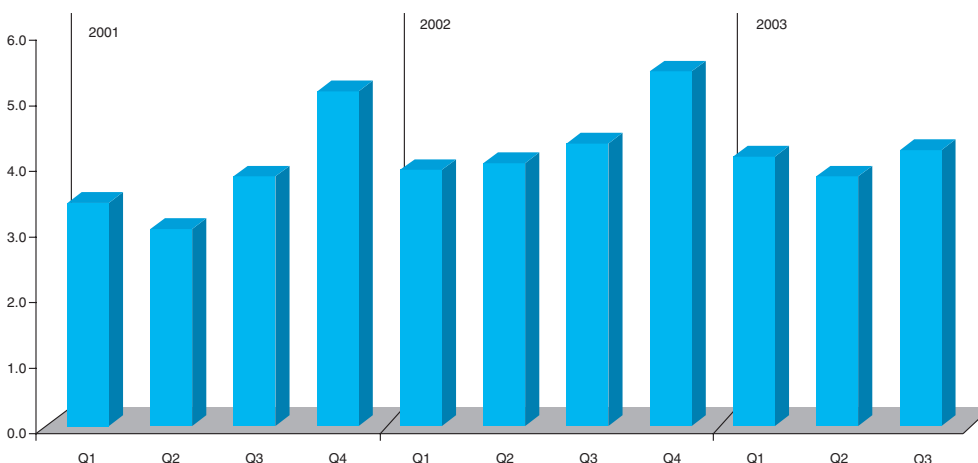
3.3. Real economy

Development of GDP in the first three quarters of 2003 – revised data

Over the first three quarters of 2003, gross domestic product increased year-on-year by 4.0% at constant prices (according to preliminary data from the Statistical Office of the SR), and thus approached the rate of real economic growth in the same period of 2002 (4.1%). After recording a real increase of 4.1% in the 1st quarter of 2003, the rate of GDP growth slowed to 3.8% in the 2nd quarter. This was followed by a period of revival in the 3rd quarter, when the rate of economic growth increased to 4.2% at constant prices. The volume of GDP created during the period under review amounted to Sk 879.9 billion (at current prices), which was 8.4% more than a year earlier.

GDP growth during Q1- Q3, 2003: 4.0 %

Development of real GDP (year-on-year growth in %)



Demand

Domestic demand fell

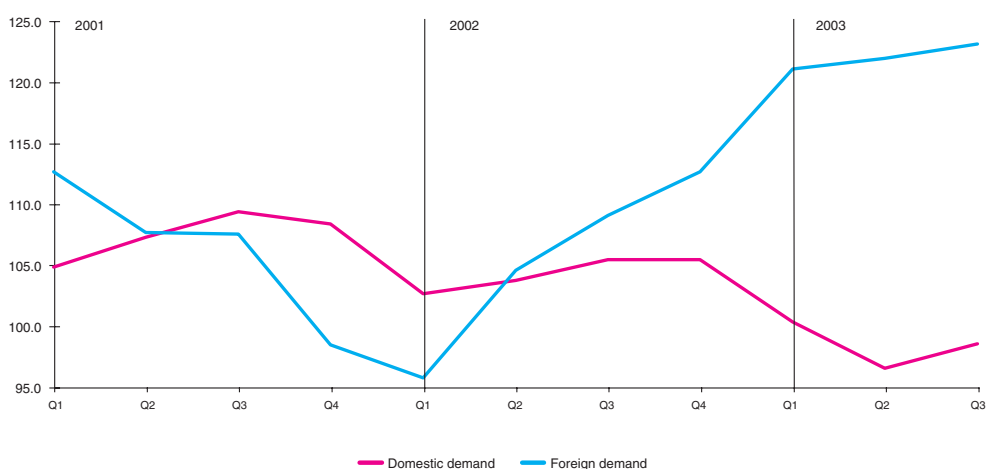
In a breakdown by use, GDP growth was stimulated exclusively by foreign demand, the level of which was reduced by a fall in domestic demand. Foreign demand grew year-on-year by 22.0% (at constant prices), representing the most rapid growth since 1994, while the rate of growth accelerated further in the 3rd quarter in comparison with the 2nd quarter.

Development of GDP by use^{1/} (index, same period a year earlier = 100, const. 1995 prices)

	Q1-3, 02	2002	Q1, 03	Q2, 03	Q3, 03	Q1-3, 03
	Q1-3, 01	2001	Q1, 02	Q2, 02	Q3, 02	Q1-3, 02
Gross domestic product	104.1	104.4	104.1	103.8	104.2	104.0
Domestic demand	103.9	104.3	100.3	96.5	98.5	98.4
Final consumption	105.4	105.1	102.5	99.2	98.7	100.0
Households	105.3	105.3	102.6	99.8	97.8	100.0
Public administration	105.9	104.7	102.0	96.7	100.2	99.5
Non-profit institutions serving households	102.9	103.5	108.3	112.5	114.3	111.7
Gross capital formation	100.4	102.2	94.7	90.1	98.1	94.2
Gross fixed capital	99.4	99.1	98.0	99.6	99.4	99.1
Exports of goods and services	103.1	105.5	121.0	121.9	123.1	122.0
Imports of goods and services	102.9	105.2	116.4	113.2	114.3	114.6

^{1/} The Statistical Office of the SR revised the entire time series 'GDP 1993 – 2003'.

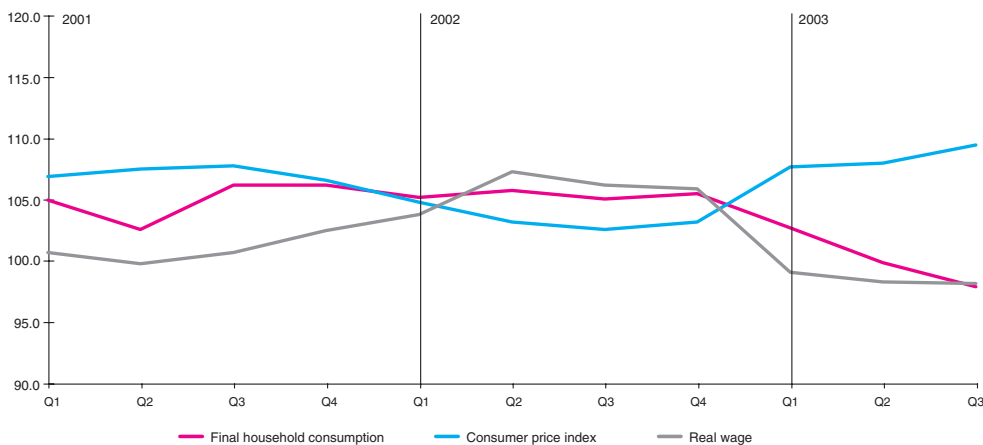
Development of domestic and foreign demand (year-on-year growth in %)



Final household consumption

Over the first three quarters of 2003, domestic demand fell year-on-year by 1.6% at constant prices. It increased slightly in the 1st quarter, but then remained below the level of the previous year in the 2nd and 3rd quarters. Domestic demand was affected by a fall in gross capital formation (fixed investments and inventories) and in final consumption in public administration. On average, final household consumption was stagnant in the first three quarters of 2003, with the trend of development changing gradually from growth to real decline via stagnation, which was connected with the development of real wages, which fell in each quarter of 2003.

Final household consumption, inflation, and real wages (year-on-year growth in %)



The initial decline in real wages in the 1st quarter resulted in a slowdown in the rate of growth in private consumption. A further fall in real wages reduced the purchasing power of the population, which led to stagnation in private consumption. In the 3rd quarter, households were probably unable to compensate for the real fall in their incomes from other sources, thus final household consumption fell year-on-year by 2.2% at constant prices. In view of the weaker results achieved in the creation of added value in agriculture, we assume that the fall in household consumption in the third quarter was due partly to decline in the own production of households as a result of weather.

Over the first three quarters of 2003, final consumption in public administration fell slightly on a year-on-year basis, by 0.5% in terms of volume. The year-on-year slowdown in the rate of growth (6.4 percentage points) confirms that there is an intention to cut spending on public administration. The reduction in public consumption is in part connected with the transformation of selected public sector entities into non-profit organisations, which render services for households (e.g. hospitals), which would explain the relatively steep year-on-year increase in the consumption of non-profit institutions serving households at constant prices (i.e. 11.7% during Q1 - 3, 2003).

Final consumption in public administration

Gross capital formation (including a change in inventories) declined by 5.8% at constant prices, and was affected by the lower level of fixed investments, which fell year-on-year by 0.9% (compared with 0.6% a year earlier). Thus, the expected revival of investment demand remained unfulfilled, despite increased GDP creation in construction (by 8.5%). The fall in gross capital formation was caused mainly by a change in the volume of inventories, which grew by Sk 9.4 billion over the three quarters under review, compared with Sk 17.5 billion a year earlier. The smaller increase in inventories was probably connected with the growth in the export efficiency of the Slovak economy.

Gross capital formation

In a breakdown by sector, gross fixed capital formation fell in proportional measure in all sectors, except households, which probably allocated their resources for the construction of flats and houses and made use of a wider range of possibilities of financing from foreign sources. Despite the investment activity of households, the year-on-year decline in the volume of investment in housing construction (by 2.9%) was accompanied by a fall in investment in infrastructure-related construction. Investment in machines increased slightly (by 0.5%), while a positive increase was recorded in the creation of new fixed assets and relatively strong dynamics continued in investment in used durable assets.

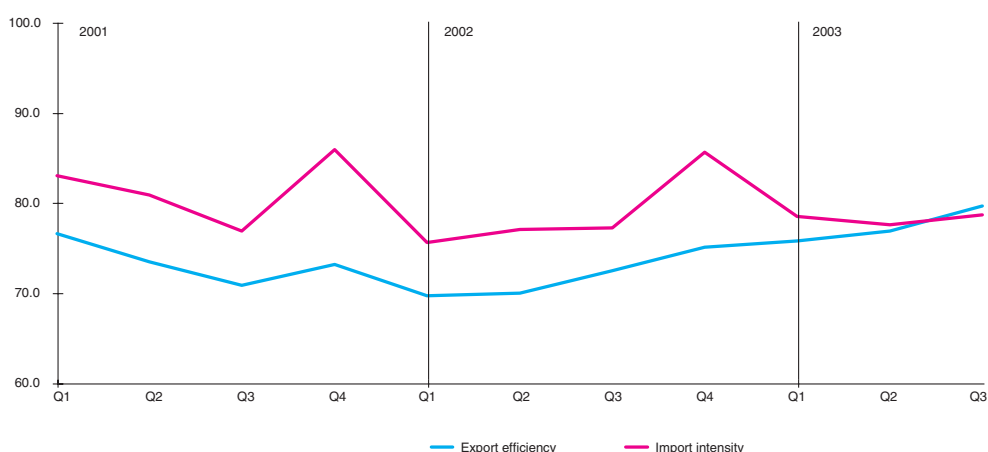
Structure of gross fixed capital formation in Q1 – Q3, 2003^{1/}

	Gross fixed capital formation (Sk million)	Share (%)	Index
		Q1-3 2003	Q1-3, 03 Q1-3, 02
Economy of the SR in total:	221,860	100.0	99.1
<i>of which (by production):</i>			
Construction	78,018	35.2	97.1
of which: residential buildings	13,298	6.0	100.9
other structures	64,720	29.2	96.3
Machines	129,231	58.2	100.5
of which: metal products and machines	96,726	43.6	100.5
transport equipment	32,505	14.7	100.7
<i>of which (by sector):</i>			
Non-financial corporations	146,214	65.9	99.5
Financial corporations	28,297	12.8	95.9
Public administration	14,615	6.6	98.5
Households	31,904	14.4	101.4
Non-profit institutions	830	0.4	71.5

1/ Volumes and proportions are at current prices, indices at constant prices.

Net export*Net exports*

The dynamic growth in the exports of goods and services, accompanied by weaker growth in imports, led to improvement in the balance of trade. The deficit in net exports in the first three quarters of 2003 reached Sk 6.5 billion (at current prices), which was roughly seven times less than in the same period a year earlier (Sk 47.7 billion). Including the negative year-on-year increases in the deflators of foreign trade (caused mainly by exchange rate developments), net exports resulted in a positive balance of Sk 21.0 billion at constant prices (compared with a deficit of Sk 10.0 billion a year earlier).

Export efficiency and import intensity (at current prices)**(%)**

The improvement in the balance of trade in goods and services, including a statistical estimate of the black economy, was due to faster real year-on-year growth in exports (22.0%) than imports (14.6%). The strong dynamics of exports of goods and services led to a year-on-year increase in the export efficiency of the

Slovak economy (6.7 percentage points at current prices), when the share of exports in GDP increased to 77.4%. The dependence of export-oriented industries on imports resulted in a year-on-year increase of 1.6 percentage points in import intensity (share of imports in GDP at constant prices), to 78.2%. The openness of the Slovak economy (expressed in terms of the ratio of exports plus imports of goods and services to GDP) increased over the first three quarters of 2003 to 155.6% at current prices (compared with 147.3% in the same period of 2002). At constant prices, the openness of the economy stood at 178.3% (156.9% in the first three quarters of 2002).

In addition to the volumes of goods and services exported and imported, the volume of net exports of goods and services at current prices is affected by price developments, which reflect the changes in exchange rates as well. While price developments in the first three quarters of 2002 had no impact on the deficit in net exports in nominal terms, price developments in the first three quarters of 2003 caused the size of the deficit in net exports to diminish at current prices.

Impact of price and volume on exports and imports (percentage point)

	2002		2003			
	Q1 – 3	year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1 – 3
Exports of goods and services						
(year-on-year growth in %, at current prices)	4.1	6.3	18.5	18.0	19.4	18.7
Impact of volume	3.1	5.5	21.0	21.9	23.1	22.0
Impact of price	0.9	0.8	-2.5	-3.9	-3.7	-3.4
Imports of goods and services						
(year-on-year growth in %, at current prices)	3.4	5.1	13.1	8.3	10.7	10.6
Impact of volume	2.9	5.2	16.4	13.2	14.3	14.6
Impact of price	0.5	-0.2	-3.3	-4.9	-3.6	-3.9
Net exports as a share of GDP						
(share in %, at current prices)	-5.9	-7.1	-2.7	-0.7	1.0	-0.7
Impact of volume	-5.9	-8.1	-3.6	-1.7	0.9	-1.4
Impact of price	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.6

Note: The differences in the subtotals are due to rounding.

Net exports as a share of GDP (at current prices) (%)



As for the structure of GDP, net exports contributed 5.5 percentage points to GDP creation. With a negative contribution of 1.7 percentage points, domestic demand reduced the dynamics of GDP in relative terms: the year-on-year rate of growth in real GDP reached 4.0% over the first three quarters of 2003 (compared with 4.1% in the corresponding period of 2002).

Contributions to GDP Creation^{1/} (percentage point, const. 1995 prices)

	Q1– 3, 02	2002	Q1– 3, 03
	Q1– 3, 01	2001	Q1– 3, 02
Gross domestic product	4.1	4.4	4.0
Domestic demand	4.0	4.5	-1.7
Final consumption	3.9	3.8	0.0
Final household consumption	2.8	2.8	0.0
Final cons. in public administration	1.1	1.0	-0.1
Non-profit inst. serving households	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gross capital formation	0.1	0.6	-1.7
Gross fixed capital formation	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
Change in inventories	0.3	0.9	-1.4
Net exports	0.2	0.0	5.5
Exports of goods and services	2.5	4.3	17.1
Imports of goods and services ^{1/}	2.3	4.3	11.5
Statistical discrepancy	-0.1	-0.1	0.1

^{1/} Based on the value of GDP in millions of Sk; the contribution of imports of goods and services reduces the volumes of net exports and GDP; the differences in the subtotals are due to rounding.

Supply

Supply Over the first three quarters of 2003, the creation of gross domestic product in industry increased year-on-year by 9.0% (at constant prices); in construction by 8.5%; and in agriculture, forestry, and fishing by 4.3%.

In industry, GDP creation increased on a year-on-year basis, mainly as a result of growth in foreign demand, in industrial production (by 6.2%). GDP creation in industry was also affected by the production and distribution of electricity, gas, and water, with a year-on-year growth of 47.1%.

Development of GDP by sector (index, same period of the previous year = 100, const. 1995 prices)

	Q3, 2003	Q1 – 3, 2003
Gross domestic product	104.2	104.0
of which:		
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	98.0	104.3
of which: Agriculture	97.9	104.4
Industry in total	106.1	109.0
Raw materials extraction	95.1	85.4
Industrial production	103.7	106.2
Electricity, gas, and water supply	140.2	147.1
Construction	112.8	108.5
Services in total	102.8	.
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	98.1	100.2
Hotels and restaurants	76.4	74.7
Transport, storage, post and telecom.	84.5	97.9
Financial intermediaries	136.4	122.8
Real estate, leasing, business activity	100.2	101.4
Public administration, defence, social security	104.7	110.1
Education	123.6	118.4
Health and social care	110.7	104.1
Other community, social, and personal services	113.8	101.7
Other ^{1/}	111.3	87.4

^{1/} Value added tax, excise duty, import tax, minus subsidies and imputed production of banking services.

Wage development in the first three quarters of 2003

Over the first three quarters of 2003, the average monthly nominal wage of an employee in the Slovak economy increased year-on-year by 6.4%, to Sk 13,757. The wage growth was 2.9 percentage points slower than a year earlier. In terms of dynamics, nominal wages followed a different course in the individual quarters: they recorded a growth of 6.5% in the 1st quarter, which slowed to 5.9% in the 2nd quarter, and reached 7.0% in the 3rd quarter. The accelerated growth in the third quarter was caused mainly by a wage increase in state and public sector (5% since August) and wage adjustments in railway companies.

Nominal wages were higher than in the first three quarters of 2002 in all sectors of the economy, but the rate of growth slowed in most sectors. Wages increased at a faster rate than a year earlier only in hotels and restaurants and in construction.

On average, the most dynamic growth in the first three quarters occurred in wages in financial intermediaries (10.9%); education (8.8%); electricity, gas, and water supply (8.6%); and in hotels and restaurants (8.6%). The slowest growth was recorded in trade and repair work (3.4%) and in health and social care (3.7%).

Real wages fell year-on-year by 1.7%, after growing in the same period a year earlier by 5.7%. The level of real wages was affected by slower growth in nominal wages and developments in average consumer prices, the dynamics of which increased significantly in comparison with the first three quarters of 2002 (by 3.4%, to 8.2 %).

A positive trend was recorded in labour productivity (GDP per employee in the Slovak economy), which increased, according to the NBS's preliminary estimates, in nominal terms by 7.4% and in real terms by 3.1%. Thus, the rate of growth in nominal labour productivity exceeded the dynamics of nominal wages by 1.0 percentage point, while the excess of labour productivity over real wages at constant prices amounted to 5.0 percentage points.

Average monthly wages and labour productivity in the Slovak economy

		2002				2003			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1 – 3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1 – 3
Nominal wage	a	12,287	13,329	13,146	12,924	13,082	14,118	14,066	13,757
	b	108.6	110.5	108.8	109.3	106.5	105.9	107.0	106.4
Real wage	b	103.7	107.2	106.1	105.7	99.0	98.2	98.1	98.3
Labour productivity (constant prices)	b	103.3	104.1	104.1	103.9	103.1	102.4	.	103.1
Consumer prices	b	104.7	103.1	102.5	103.4	107.6	107.8	109.1	108.2

Note: Labour productivity (GDP per employee) during the first three quarters of 2003 – NBS estimate.

a – in Slovak koruna (Sk).

b – index, same period of the previous year = 100.

Current developments

Production and receipts

The year-on-year rate of growth in industrial production continued to accelerate in October. This development was due to growth in manufacturing, while output in mineral raw materials extraction, electricity generation / distribution, and gas and water supply continued to decline.

Accelerated growth in industrial production

In manufacturing, production continued to grow dynamically in the manufacture of transport vehicles and in the rubber industry, including the production of plastics. Dynamic year-on-year growth was also recorded in production in the electrical

industry and in the production of metals and metal goods. Modest growth was recorded in the production of coke, refined oil products, and nuclear fuels. On the other hand, the manufacture of machines and equipment fell year-on-year for the first time in 2003 and output remained below the level of the previous year, for the seventh consecutive month, in the chemical industry, the paper industry, and in printing and publishing.

Slower growth in construction

The output of the construction sector showed, despite a slowdown in year-on-year dynamics in comparison with September, relatively dynamic year-on-year growth in October. The rate of growth in domestic production slowed, while the volume of construction work abroad continued to grow, as in the previous months, at a rapid pace.

	Sk millions (current prices)		Indices			
	October 2003	cumulative since beginning of the year	Sep. 2003	Oct. 2003	Oct. 2002	Jan.– Oct. 2003
			Sep. 2002	Oct. 2002	Oct. 2001	Jan.– Oct. 2002
Production:						
Index of industrial production ^{1/2/}	.	.	103.9	104.9	109.4	105.8
of which:						
Mineral raw materials extraction	.	.	93.0	94.1	118.2	94.9
Manufacturing	.	.	107.3	108.3	111.0	108.1
Electricity, gas, and water supply	.	.	85.4	89.0	100.1	96.2
Construction ^{2/}	9,629	73,574	114.3	108.0	107.0	105.3
of which:						
Construction in Slovakia	9,230	69,863	112.7	106.4	108.1	103.3
Construction abroad	399	3,711	159.4	166.4	78.6	165.8
Receipts from own-output and goods:						
Industry in total ^{3/}	120,719	1,089,912	116.7	110.8	105.4	111.5
Construction ^{2/}	15,259	109,615	118.7	112.4	102.1	107.9
Retail trade ^{3/}	28,637	257,925	94.2	95.0	106.2	94.0
Sale and maintenance of vehicles, retail sale of fuels ^{3/}	12,355	105,553	92.7	97.3	106.5	100.7
Transport, storage ^{3/}	8,033	69,411	94.8	102.5	97.3	94.6
Real estate, leasing, and business services ^{3/}	12,657	107,026	97.4	100.8	94.7	95.4

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

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

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

Services

In October, retail sales receipts continued to fall on a year-on-year basis (by 5% at constant prices), due mainly to the persistent decline in receipts in non-specialised retail shops and in proceeds from the sale of foodstuffs, beverages, and tobacco. On the other hand, receipts continued to grow year-on-year in the retail trade in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, specialised retail shops, and especially in retail sales outside shops.

Receipts from the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles and the retail sale of fuels recorded a year-on-year drop for the fourth consecutive month in October. Except for proceeds from the sale of motor vehicles, receipts remained below the level of the previous year in all the segments of the market. The volume of receipts was affected substantially by a fall in receipts from the maintenance and repairs of motor vehicles and from the retail sale of fuels.

The receipts of transport organisations from own-output and goods increased on a year-on-year basis, for the first time since January 2003. Increased receipts were reported from all transport sectors, except other road transport.

In October, the receipts of organisations providing real estate, leasing, and other business services exceeded the 2002 level for the first time this year. The year-on-year growth in receipts was due, first and foremost, to an increase in receipts from other business services. Receipts from real estate, computer engineering, and related activities remained below the level of the previous year.

Wages and unemployment

After accelerating in September, the year-on-year rate of growth in the average monthly nominal wage again slowed in most sectors in October.

Nominal wages

In the first ten months of the year, the average nominal wage grew at a slower rate than in the same period a year earlier in most sectors, except construction and post & telecommunications. The wage increase in post and telecommunications took place mostly in telecommunications, where nominal wage dynamics had long been higher than in other sectors. Despite an increase in year-on-year dynamics, construction is still one of the sectors with the slowest growth in nominal wages.

From January to October, the average real monthly wage remained below the level of the same period a year earlier in most sectors. Higher wages were recorded only in real estate, leasing, business, and other services, and in post & telecommunications. Real wages were affected by the continued increase in average consumer prices, the dynamics of which accelerated from January to October by 5 percentage point on a year-on-year basis, to 8.3%.

Real wages

Wage development by sector (index, same period of the previous year = 100)

	Average monthly nominal wage				Average monthly real wage			
	October		January – October		October		January – October	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
Industry	105.5	106.1	107.8	106.6	102.2	96.8	104.4	98.4
Construction	105.5	104.1	103.8	104.7	102.5	95.0	100.5	96.7
Retail trade	99.8	104.1	104.8	103.3	97.0	95.0	101.4	95.4
Wholesale trade	108.9	103.4	109.8	106.5	105.8	94.3	106.3	98.3
Real estate, leasing, business, and other services	113.3	110.6	111.8	109.6	110.1	100.9	108.2	101.2
Transport	111.0	109.9	108.6	107.4	107.9	100.3	105.2	99.2
Post and telecom.	106.4	108.5	105.9	108.8	103.4	99.0	103.3	100.5
Consumer prices	102.9	109.6	103.3	108.3	x	x	x	x

Notes: The above sectors accounted for 64.5% of total employment in 2002 (on average).

Real wage index = nominal wage index / consumer price index.

The data on wage development for July to September were updated by the Statistical Office on 9 December 2003.

The favourable trend in the relationship between wages and labour productivity, based on receipts from own-output and goods, continued in October.

Wages and labour productivity

If we compare the development of nominal wages and nominal labour productivity based on receipts from own-output and goods over the ten months under review, the rate of growth in labour productivity exceeded the dynamics of wage increase in the wholesale trade and in post & telecommunications. Labour productivity fell behind the wage increase only in transport. In sectors, where productivity is monitored in real terms, favourable development was recorded in industry, construction, and the retail trade. In real estate, leasing, and other public services, however, labour productivity continued to fall, while real wages increased.

Wages, labour productivity, and employment from January to October 2003
(index, same period of the previous year = 100)

	Industry	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Real estate and leasing	Transport	Post and telecom.
Wages							
- nominal	106.6	104.7	106.5	103.3	109.6	107.4	108.8
- real	98.4	96.7	98.3	95.4	101.2	99.2	100.5
Labour productivity							
- nominal	.	.	120.1	.	.	103.5	113.2
- real	110.8	101.9	.	102.8	98.9	.	.
Productivity minus wages (percentage points)							
- nominal	.	.	13.6	.	.	-3.9	4.8
- real	12.4	5.2	.	7.4	-2.3	.	.
Number of employees	100.6	103.4	75.6	91.4	97.8	91.3	96.0

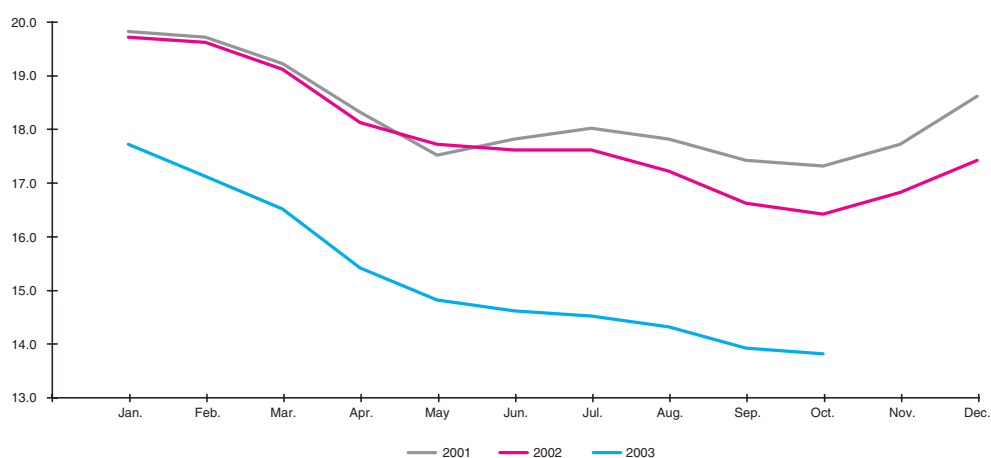
Note: Labour productivity is based on receipts from own-output and goods (in the construction sector, on the volume of production).

Unemployment By the end of October, the total number of registered unemployed had decreased in comparison with September by 563, to 407,000. The rate of unemployment, based on the number of registered unemployed, fell month-on-month by 0.12 of a percentage point, to 13.8%, which was 2.7 percentage points less than in the same period a year earlier.

The number of unemployed fell steadily for the ninth successive month in October, and decreased in comparison with October 2002 by 72 thousand (i.e. 14.95%). Compared with September, October was characterised by an increase in the number of new unemployed as well as persons excluded from the registers. The number of unemployed per vacancy stood at 22 in October, compared with 27 in the same period a year earlier.

The relatively long average period of registration persisted in October, but remained unchanged in comparison with September, at the level of 12.74 months (compared with 13.9 months in October 2002). The long-term unemployed still accounted for more than 50% of the total number of people out of work.

Rate of registered unemployment (%)



4. Monetary developments

4.1. Foreign exchange market

By the end of November, the exchange rate of the Slovak koruna to the euro had strengthened by 0.9% (from SKK/EUR 41.359 to SKK/EUR 40.969), while the average rate had appreciated by 0.4%. In relation to the US dollar, the koruna strengthened by 2.8% (from SKK/USD 35.368 to SKK/USD 34.383), while appreciating in average terms by 0.1%.

Foreign exchange operations

Spot transactions between foreign and domestic banks resulted in a negative balance (USD -92.63 million), i.e. foreign banks sold mostly foreign currency and purchased Slovak koruna.

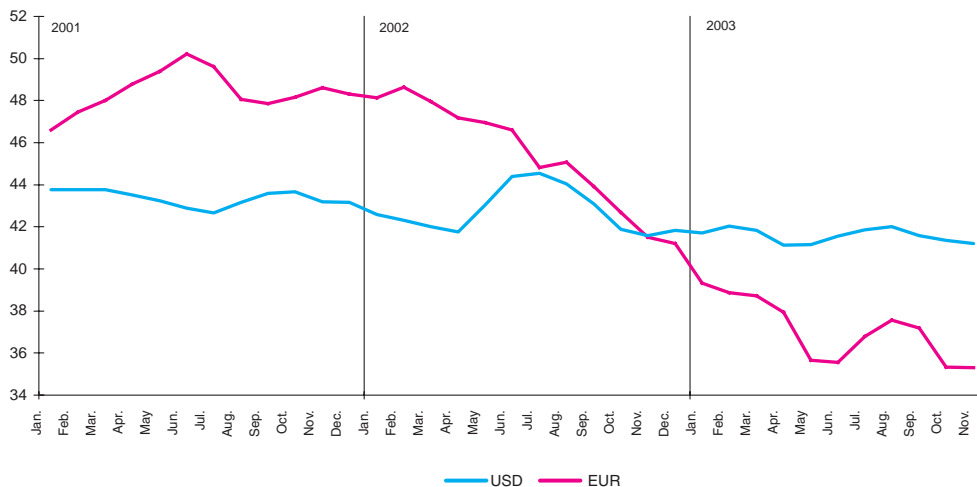
The National Bank of Slovakia conducted no foreign exchange transactions with domestic or foreign banks in November.

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

	Month-on-month change	$\frac{\text{Ø Nov. 2003}}{\text{Ø Nov. 2002}}$	$\frac{\text{Ø (Jan. – Nov.) 2003}}{\text{Ø (Jan. – Nov.) 2002}}$
SKK/EUR	-0.94	-9.2	-2.9
SKK/USD	-2.8	-15.0	-18.9

+ Depreciation of the SKK
 - Appreciation of the SKK
 Ø Average

Average monthly exchange rate of the SKK



The volume of trading on the interbank foreign exchange market totalled USD 29,866.4 million, representing a month-on-month fall of 19.2% compared with the figure for October (USD 36,984.2 million). Of the total volume of trading, 92.8% took place in swap transactions, which were conducted mainly in USD (87.8%). Spot transactions accounted for 7.2% of the total turnover (98.0% of the deals were in EUR). The average daily turnover on the spot market reached USD 112.8 million and the average volume per transaction amounted to USD 1.7 million.

Interbank foreign exchange market

The volume of transactions between domestic commercial banks fell from USD 7,981.1 million in October to USD 6994.8 million in November. Most trading took place in USD (85.2%, compared with 85.7% in October), followed by EUR (14.4%, compared with 13.5% in October) and other currencies (0.5%).

Transactions between domestic banks accounted for 23.4% of the total volume of trading on the interbank foreign exchange market (compared with 21.6% in the previous month). Of the total volume of transactions between domestic banks, swap operations accounted for 92.3% (91.3% in October) and spot transactions 7.7% (8.7% in October).

The volume of trading between domestic and foreign banks fell by 21.1%, from USD 29,005.1 million to USD 22,871.6 million. Most trading was again conducted in USD (80.5%, compared with 82.4% in October), followed by EUR (11.9%, compared with 9.2% in October), and other currencies (7.6%). Trading between domestic and foreign banks still accounted for 76.6% of the country's foreign exchange market.

Trading between domestic and foreign banks also took place predominantly in the form of swap operations (92.9%, compared with 93.7% in October), while spot transactions accounted for 7.0% (6.3% in October). The share of forward dealings on the forex market was negligible.

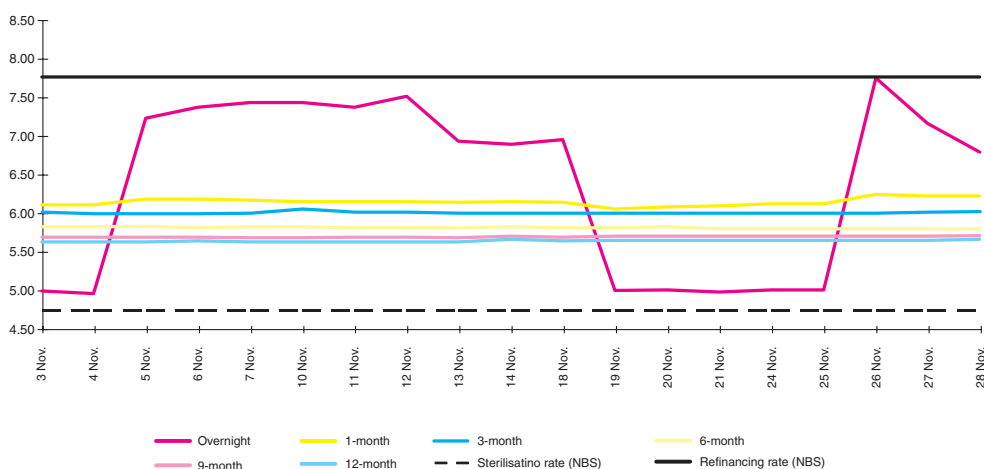
4.2. Money market and monetary policy implementation

Interest rate developments

The course of average BRIBOR rates in November was characterised by a rise in rates for maturities ranging from one day to three months, while the rates for six to twelve months fell. Interest rates for deposits with the shortest maturities followed the course of daily liquidity in the banking sector, when the price of such deposits exceeded 7% in the first half of November marked by a shortage of daily liquidity, and reached, for a short-time, the level of the rate for overnight refinancing repo operations at the end of the month as a result of tax payments and increased demand at the last tender. Interest rates for maturities ranging from one month to one year remained stable throughout the year, and showed minimum volatility. This was due to the fact that transactions in deposits with a maturity of one to three months, were conducted only sporadically.

Foreign investors reacted to the cut in Poland's long-term liability rating and the unfavourable trend in Hungary's external debt, by selling their bond portfolios not only in the countries concerned but in Slovakia as well. Their increased attempt to secure their positions through interest rate swaps (IRS) generated an increase in the price of IRS, despite the stable course of BRIBOR rates.

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



The total volume of trading on the interbank money market fell in comparison with the previous month by 29.5%, to Sk 1,073 billion. Of this amount, swap operations

accounted for 57.7% and deposit transactions 42.3%. Reference banks accounted for 91.8% of the total turnover (89.5% in October). Of the total volume of trading, transactions with non-residents accounted for 57.9% and transactions between domestic banks 42.1%.

In November, the average daily volume of liquidity sterilised on the money market fell from Sk 165.4 billion to Sk 158.3 billion. The decrease in the need for sterilisation was connected with an increase in funds held on the accounts of the State Budget and a growth in the volume of currency issued. The fall in the volume of sterilisation led to a decrease in the share of NBS bills.

Open market operations

Liquidity was rather unevenly spread over the banking sector in November. A pro-liquidity factor was the release of funds from the other balance accounts of the NBS, which increased the level of liquidity by Sk 4.5 billion in cumulative terms (reduction in the deposits of extra-budgetary funds of state authorities and the deposits of regional self-governments at the NBS). The liquidity of commercial banks was reduced by an increase in the volume of currency in circulation (Sk 1.7 billion in cumulative terms) and the excess of new issues over repayments of Treasury bills (Sk 1.2 billion in cumulative terms).

On 28 November 2003, the overall sterilisation position of the NBS vis-à-vis the banking sector stood at Sk 276.5 billion (including the deposits of the Ministry of Finance and the FNM at the NBS).

Average daily effect of NBS interventions on the level of banking sector liquidity

(Sk millions)

	O/N REPO	O/N deposit	NBS bill	REPO tender
October 2003	+453	-2,232	-44,500	-119,146
November 2003	+284	-2,542	-31,700	-124,292

The NBS announced four repo tenders for November. They accounted for 78.5% of the Bank's koruna interventions. After an initial increase in demand at the first tender (by Sk 8.5 billion), the banks selected more careful tactics with reduced bids at the following tenders (by Sk 2.8 billion and Sk 7.4 billion), as a result of which the banking sector achieved a daily surplus and later a cumulative one in the second half of November. Despite expectations of increased tax payments, this situation created conditions for an increase in demand (+Sk 13.5 billion) at the last tender, where the NBS did not accept all the bids, and thus reduced the difference between the accepted volumes of two unpaid issues.

Tenders in November 2003

Date	Type of tender ^{1/}	Maturity (days)	Volume accepted (Sk million)	Rates (%)		
				minimum	average	maximum
5.11.2003	SRT	14	78,578	6.24	6.25	6.25
12.11.2003	SRT	14	46,517	6.24	6.25	6.25
19.11.2003	SRT	14	71,191	6.24	6.24	6.25
26.11.2003	SRT	14	60,000	6.24	6.25	6.25

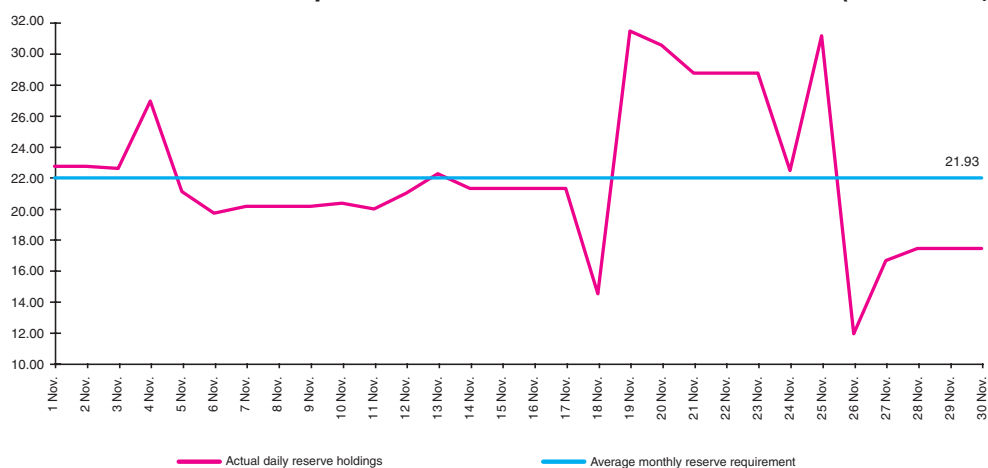
^{1/} SRT – Sterilisation repo tender
RRT – Refinancing repo tender

In November, the NBS held one auction in 84-day NBS bills. The bids of banks reached Sk 6.8 billion and were accepted by the NBS in full. The amount accepted remained behind the amount due by Sk 0.5 billion. The auction was run according to the Dutch method and the accepted yield was 6.25% p.a.. The drop in the volume of NBS bills issued reduced the average daily share of sterilisation to 20.0% (from 26.9% in October). The decrease in their proportion of the total volume of sterilisation was due to a marked reduction in the previous issue of NBS bills in October.

In November, banks made 43 deposits and conducted 6 refinancing repo operations. The initial regular placement of deposits with the NBS eliminated the shortage of daily liquidity from the first tender, which had persisted for two weeks. Banks reacted to this situation by conducting three refinancing repo transactions, with the largest refinancing amount reaching Sk 2.5 billion in the last week. Despite a daily shortage of liquidity at the end of the month, the surplus created room for the renewal of daily deposits with the NBS. The maximum daily deposit with the NBS was placed by banks at the end of the month, in the amount of Sk 11.2 billion.

For November, the amount of required minimum reserves in the banking sector was set at Sk 21.9 billion. By the end of the month, the reserve requirement had been fulfilled to 100.4%. The reserve requirements were met by all banks in November.

Fulfilment of reserve requirements (Sk billions)

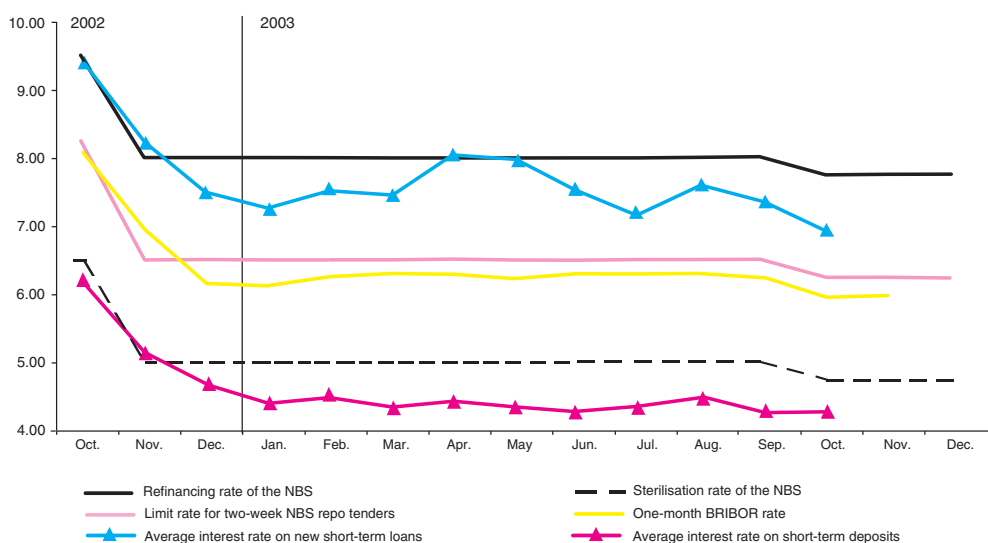


4.3. Customer interest rates in October 2003

Developments in customer interest rates in October 2003

The cut in key NBS interest rates at the end of September (0.25 of a percentage point) led to a fall in average lending rates, especially in rates for new loans in October. This confirmed the overall downward trend in lending rates in 2003. At the same time, despite a cut in key NBS rates, average interest rates on deposits remained unchanged.

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 from 18 November 2002; both interest rate cuts are illustrated in the graph for November. The cut approved with effect from 26 September 2003 is illustrated in the graph for October.

The average interest rate on new loans fell by 0.4 of a percentage point, to 7.1% in October, due to a fall in rates for new short-term loans (0.5 of a percentage point, to 6.9%). The most significant fall took place in interest rates on loans with a maturity of up to one month (0.6 of a percentage point, to 6.3%). The price of medium-term loans rose by 0.1 of a percentage point (to 9.0%), while the average rate for new long-term loans fell by 0.1 of a percentage point (to 7.0%).

Fall in interest rates on new loans

The average interest rate on the total volume of loans fell month-on-month by 0.1 of a percentage point, to 7.9%. A fall of 0.1 of a percentage point was recorded in rates for all maturities: the rate for short-term loans fell to 8.0%, that for medium-term loans to 8.9%, and the rate for long-term loans to 7.0%.

Fall in interest rates on the volume of loans

In contrast with interest rates on loans, the change in key central bank rates from the end of September was not reflected in the level of interest rates on deposits. The average deposit rate remained unchanged in October, at the level of 3.2%. Interest rates on demand deposits fell by 0.1 of a percentage point (to 1.4%), while the rates for time and savings deposits were at a standstill, at 4.5% and 2.9% respectively. The average rate for savings deposits remained unchanged, at 2.8%.

Stagnation in interest rates on deposits

Interest rates on short-term deposits were constant (4.4%), while the average rate for medium-term deposits fell slightly, by 0.1 of a percentage point (to 5.5%). The average rate for long-term deposits remained unchanged, at 8.7%.

The real interest rate on one-year deposits fell by 0.3 of a percentage point in October, to -5.5% (negative figure). This was due to a rise in the 12-month rate of inflation (by 0.1 of a percentage point), accompanied by a fall in the average rate for one-year deposits (by 0.2 of a percentage point).

(%)

Average interest rate on 1-year deposits in October 2003		4.1	Real interest rate
Year-on-year inflation rate in October 2003	ex post	9.6	-5.5

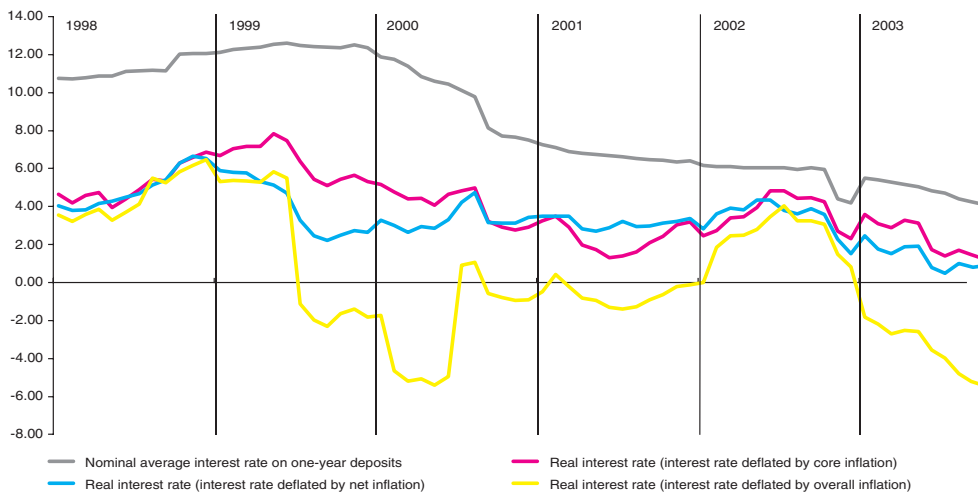
If we compare the average interest rate on one-year deposits in October 2002 (due in October 2003) with the 12-month rate of inflation in October 2003, the real interest rate on one-year deposits becomes -3.7% (negative figure).

(%)

Average interest rate on 1-year deposits in October 2002		5.9	Real interest rate
Year-on-year inflation rate in October 2003		9.6	-3.7

Real interest rates on one-year deposits

(%)



If the rate of interest on one-year deposits is deflated by core and/or net inflation, the value of the real interest rate for October becomes positive (1.2% and/or 0.8% respectively).

Deposits of non-residents The focus of the activities of non-residents on the Slovak money market has long been on transactions in government securities. Other operations, mainly deposits with Slovak banks, seem to be less attractive.

In November, the deposits of non-resident banks in Slovak koruna increased month-on-month by Sk 4.1 billion and year-on-year by Sk 1.8 billion. The volume of Sk deposits of non-resident customers grew month-on-month by Sk 1.3 billion and year-on-year by Sk 1.7 billion.

Government securities held by non-residents The volume of government securities held by non-residents (government bonds and Treasury bills in total) increased month-on-month by Sk 0.4 billion in November, while the volume of Treasury bills in the portfolios of non-residents remained unchanged.

Annexes

1. Capital market

1.1. Primary market

According to the Issuing Schedule for the 2nd Half of 2003, one issue had been planned for November, but was cancelled by the Ministry of Finance.

Government bonds

There were no yield payments or nominal-value repayments to government bond holders in November 2003.

Yield payments and bond repayments

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

Non-government bonds

1.2. Secondary market

In November, the total volume of trading on the Bratislava Stock Exchange (BCPB) reached, in 1,364 transactions, Sk 47.7 billion, i.e. 80.3% more than in the previous month. Price-setting transactions were concluded in the amount of Sk 9.9 billion (20.7% of the total volume). Since the beginning of the year, the total volume of transactions had reached Sk 981.8 billion in 59,971 contracts (a year-on-year increase of 80.3%).

Foreign investors accounted for 28.1% of the total volume traded in November, of which 30.8% took place in purchases and 25.5% in sales.

Debt securities recorded 265 transactions amounting to Sk 45.0 billion. Trading in government bonds accounted for 92.2%, i.e. Sk 41.4 billion (in 182 transactions) of the total volume of bond contracts. This represents a threefold increase in comparison with the previous period. The market for quoted securities was dominated by government bonds (Issue No's. 189 and 191), followed by bank bonds (Poľnobanka III), and corporate bonds (SE 3). In the market-maker system, nine transactions involving government bonds (Issue No's. 147, 174, 188, 189) were concluded in the total amount of Sk 94.8 million.

Bonds

The market capitalisation of bonds amounted to Sk 335.8 billion (a month-on-month decrease of 3.5%) on the last trading day of the month. The capitalisation of quoted bonds fell month-on-month by 3.9%, to Sk 290.2 billion at market prices. The capitalisation of the free market decreased by 0.9%, due to appreciation of the SKK against the EUR.

The component of the SDX (Slovak Bond Index) for corporate and bank bonds closed the month at 238.11% of the nominal value (a monthly increase of 0.5%), with an average yield of 15.12% to maturity and a duration of 0.83 of a year. The component of SDX for government bonds fell by 0.3%, to 215.55% of the nominal value, corresponding to a yield of 5.44% and a duration of 3.52 years.

SDX index

Shares were traded in the total amount of Sk 2.7 billion (in 1,099 transactions), which was 3.5 times more than in the previous month. In the market-maker system, no transaction was concluded on the BCPB floor in November. By the last trading day of the month, the market capitalisation of equity securities had decreased by 0.4% month-on-month, to Sk 110.3 billion.

Shares

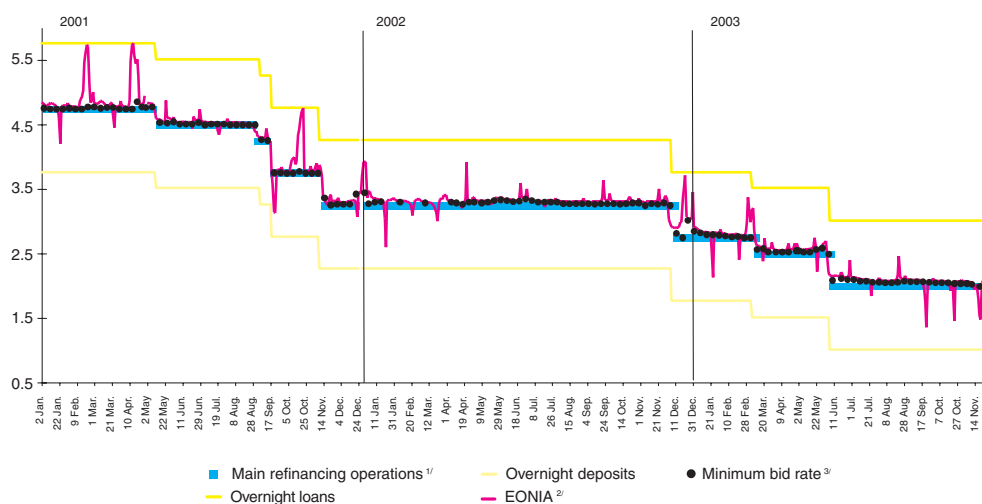
The Slovak Share Index (SAX) opened the month at the level of 170.15 points, representing a moderate fall (0.4%) in comparison with the figure for the end of October. A marked change was recorded in the middle of the month, when the course of the index was affected by the most capitalised issues of VÚB and Nafta. The monthly maximum was recorded on November 11 (178.2 points), due to VÚB shares. In November, the SAX index was determined by the shares of VÚB, Nafta, and Slovakofarma. Each issue contributed, at least once, to the final value of the index.

SAX index

2. Monetary developments in the euro area

At its November meeting (6/11/2003), the Governing Council of the European Central Bank (ECB) decided to leave its key interest rates unchanged. The rate for refinancing operations remained at the level of 2.00%, the rate for overnight loans at 3.00%, and that for overnight deposits at 1.00%.

Key ECB interest rates and the EONIA (%)

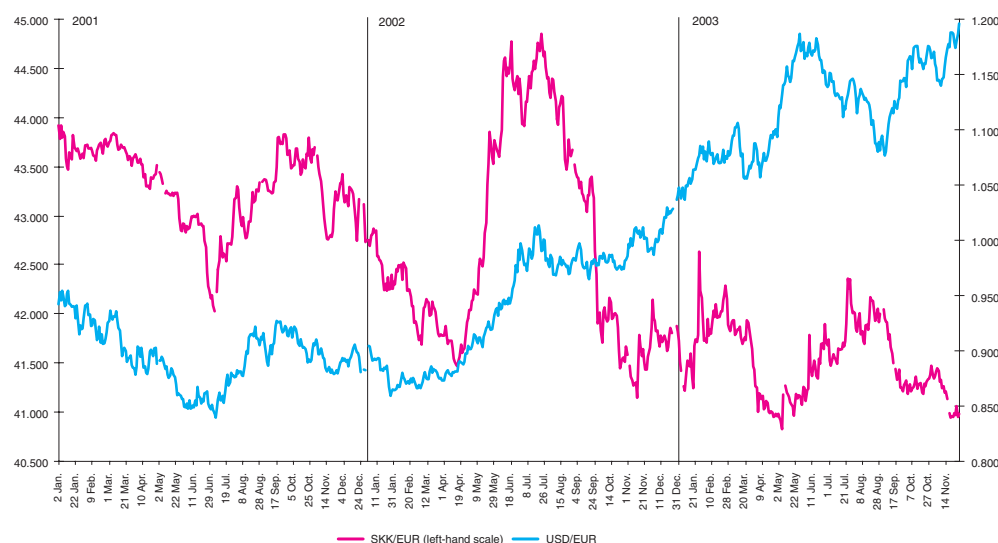


1/ Since 28 June 2000, the main refinancing operations have been conducted by variable rate tenders (the rate for main refinancing operations determined by the ECB defines the minimum rate, at which commercial banks place their bids).
 2/ Euro OverNight Index Average (EONIA) – overnight reference rate 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).

2.1. Exchange rate developments

At the beginning of November, the exchange rate of the single European currency to the US dollar hovered around the level of USD/EUR 1.15.

Exchange rates: SKK/EUR and USD/EUR



The USD/EUR exchange rate was affected, at the beginning of the month, by favourable developments in America's macroeconomic indicators (GDP growth, industrial activity, labour productivity, and fall in unemployment). During the month, however, the exchange rate of the US dollar to the euro began to depreciate, mainly as a result of news about the size of the trade deficit and the balance of US investments abroad.

During November, the euro appreciated in relation to the dollar by 3.5% on a month-on-month basis. Since the first trading day of the year, the single European currency has appreciated vis-à-vis the dollar by 14.8%.

2.2. Real economy

According to the first Eurostat estimate, the euro area economy grew in the third quarter of 2003 by 0.4%, compared with the second quarter. Final household consumption remained unchanged in the 3rd quarter (after growing by 0.1% in the 2nd quarter of 2003), while investment declined by 0.5% (as in the previous quarter). Exports grew by 2.2% in the third quarter (after falling by 0.6% in the previous quarter), while imports declined by 0.4% (compared with 0.2% in the previous quarter). In the second quarter of 2003, euro area GDP decreased by 0.1% in comparison with the previous quarter.

The 12-month rate of inflation in the euro area, expressed in terms of the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP), fell to 2.0% in October, from 2.2% in the previous month. The strongest year-on-year dynamics were recorded in consumer prices in Ireland (3.3%), Italy (2.8%), Portugal (2.8%), and Spain (2.7%); the lowest in Finland (0.9%), Austria (1.0%), and Germany (1.1%). The steepest increases took place in the price of alcohol and tobacco (6.3%), education (3.2%), hotel and restaurant services (3.0%), and foodstuffs (3.0%). Price levels fell in telecommunications (by 0.8%). In the same period a year earlier, consumer prices in the euro area rose by 2.3%. Eurostat foresees a year-on-year inflation rate of 2.2% in November.

In September, the seasonally adjusted volume of industrial production fell year-on-year by 1.8% and month-on-month by 0.6% in the euro area. A year-on-year decrease was recorded in the production of consumer durables (5.8%) and capital goods (2.1%). In euro area industrial production, the strongest year-on-year growth took place in Portugal (2.2%) and Luxembourg (1.8%), and the sharpest year-on-year decline in Germany (3.2%).

In October, industrial producer prices increased year-on-year by 0.9% and month-on-month by 0.1%.

Retail sales fell on a year-on-year basis by 0.6% in September, while remaining unchanged in comparison with the previous month.

The rate of unemployment (seasonally adjusted) remained unchanged in October, at the level of the previous month (8.8%). The lowest unemployment rates were recorded in Luxembourg (3.9%), the Netherlands (4.0% in September), Austria (4.5%), and Ireland (4.6%). Spain remained the country with the highest rate of unemployment in the euro area (11.2%). In relative terms, the most significant increase in the year-on-year rate of unemployment has occurred in the Netherlands (from 2.8% to 4.0% in September) and Luxembourg (from 3.0% to 3.9%). On a year-on-year basis, unemployment fell in Spain (from 11.4% to 11.2%) and Finland (from 9.0% to 8.9%). In the same period a year earlier, the unemployment rate in the euro area stood at 7.8%.

According to the first estimate of Eurostat, foreign trade in the euro area resulted in a surplus of EUR 8.5 billion in September, compared with EUR 9.2 billion in the same period a year earlier. On a year-on-year basis, euro area exports remained unchanged in September, while imports increased by 1%. According to revised figures, the trade surplus amounted to EUR 7.5 billion in August.

3. Tables

Selected indicators of economic and monetary development in the SR

	Unit	2002		2003										
		11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
REAL ECONOMY														
Gross domestic product ^{1/2/}	Sk billion	-	748.4 ^{1/}	-	-	180.6 ^{1/}	-	-	378.8 ^{1/}	-	-	581.3 ^{1/}	-	-
Year-on-year change in GDP ^{3/}	%	-	4.4 ^{1/}	-	-	4.1 ^{1/}	-	-	4.0 ^{1/}	-	-	4.0 ^{1/}	-	-
Unemployment rate ^{4/}	%	16.8	17.5	17.7	17.1	16.5	15.4	14.8	14.6	14.5	14.3	13.9	13.8	.
Consumer prices ^{3/}	%	2.9	3.4	7.3	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.6	8.4	8.7	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.8
BALANCE OF TRADE ^{2/1/}														
Exports (fob)	Sk million	598,216	651,256	53,948	110,861	175,383	235,975	305,058	375,333	445,647	511,969	585,164	663,755	.
Imports (fob)	Sk million	681,628	747,883	54,841	115,066	182,340	249,521	315,802	385,035	459,151	523,709	596,267	674,526	.
Balance	Sk million	-83,412	-96,627	-893	-4,205	-6,957	-13,546	-10,744	-9,702	-13,504	-11,740	-11,103	-10,771	.
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ^{2/}														
Current account	Sk million	-74,000.5	-87,900.5	-1,804.8	-5,355.2	-4,914.6	-9,881.1	-6,725.3	-7,421.2	-7,193.1	-3,687.3	-2,718.5	.	.
Capital and financial account	Sk million	218,570.5	234,308.9	15,334.0	35,531.9	12,089.6	7,354.0	18,473.3	28,991.8	34,462.9	20,673.7	8,635.5	.	.
Overall balance	Sk million	157,263.7	160,596.0	14,022.8	32,876.9	12,414.7	4,172.9	12,002.0	20,725.7	31,729.3	23,517.8	12,160.4	.	.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES ^{4/7/}														
Foreign exchange reserves in total	US\$ million	10,003.1	10,380.6	11,354.0	11,592.3	11,120.3	10,930.0	11,516.1	11,549.0	12,109.9	11,383.9	11,282.8	12,899.2	.
Foreign exchange reserves of NBS	US\$ million	8,790.9	9,195.5	9,797.6	10,315.8	9,758.3	9,703.0	10,419.8	10,487.5	10,842.5	10,266.9	10,271.9	11,409.2	11,311.9
GROSS EXTERNAL DEBT ^{4/}														
Total gross external debt	US\$ billion	12.2	13.2	14.5	14.3	13.9	14.2	15.4	15.3	16.6	14.6	15.4	.	.
External debt per capita	US\$	2,262	2,452	2,704	2,658	2,576	2,638	2,854	2,850	3,084	2,717	2,860	.	.
MONETARY INDICATORS														
Exchange rate ^{5/}	SKK/USD	41.454	41.137	39.252	38.953	38.663	37.885	35.586	35.491	36.729	37.490	37.116	35.273	35.234
Money supply [M2] ^{4/ 6/}	Sk billion	670.1	681.6	680.8	693.0	689.4	690.4	698.3	682.3	701.5	708.8	705.0	711.2	718.6 ^{1/}
Year-on-year change in M2 ^{3/ 6/}	%	8.0	4.7	6.4	7.3	8.1	9.0	9.3	5.3	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.2 ^{1/}
Loans to households and enterprises ^{4/ 6/}	Sk billion	326.6	330.0	332.4	336.1	338.0	339.6	341.0	344.1	349.8	353.4	357.7	362.1	369.1 ^{1/}
STATE BUDGET ^{2/ 4/}														
Revenue	Sk billion	202.4	220.3	22.3	31.8	46.4	67.8	79.1	100.9	127.7	147.1	163.4	186.8	203.6
Expenditure	Sk billion	238.9	272.0	24.0	44.8	64.2	91.6	109.6	128.5	158.8	180.2	201.1	227.2	246.4
Balance	Sk billion	-36.5	-51.7	-1.7	-13.0	-17.8	-23.8	-30.6	-27.6	-31.2	-33.1	-37.7	-40.4	-42.8
PRIMARY MARKET														
Average interest rate														
one-year deposits	%	4.34	4.13	5.44	5.35	5.23	5.12	4.97	4.78	4.65	4.34	4.23	4.07	.
short-term loans	%	8.23	8.94	9.03	8.49	8.55	8.51	8.28	8.33	8.22	8.27	8.13	8.01	.
short-term loans, drawn	%	8.23	7.50	7.27	7.53	7.46	8.05	8.00	7.53	7.15	7.62	7.36	6.93	.
MONEY MARKET														
Interest rates set by the Bank Board of NBS with effect to														
Basic interest rate of the NBS (until 31 December 2002 Discount rate)	%	18.11.2002	20.12.2002	31.1.2003	28.2.2003	31.3.2003	30.4.2003	31.5.2003	30.6.2003	31.7.2003	31.8.2003	30.9.2003	31.10.2003	30.11.2003
Overnight transactions	%	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.25	6.25	6.25
- for sterilisation	%	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.75	4.75	4.75
- for refinancing	%	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.75	7.75	7.75
Limit rate of NBS for standard 2-week repo tenders	%	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.25	6.25	6.25
Bratislava Interbank Offered Rates (BRIBOR)														
overnight	%	6.13	5.44	6.10	6.04	5.65	6.61	6.70	5.92	5.48	5.94	5.97	5.27	6.40
1-week	%	7.03	6.26	6.26	6.43	6.32	6.52	6.47	6.39	6.30	6.38	6.35	5.93	6.25
2-week	%	7.12	6.35	6.31	6.46	6.40	6.48	6.44	6.44	6.38	6.42	6.38	6.03	6.23
1-month	%	7.05	6.33	6.27	6.40	6.42	6.42	6.36	6.42	6.43	6.43	6.38	6.09	6.14
2-month	%	6.90	6.21	6.12	6.31	6.39	6.31	6.16	6.34	6.40	6.39	6.33	6.04	6.06
3-month	%	6.77	5.99	5.99	6.24	6.38	6.25	6.04	6.26	6.39	6.37	6.28	5.98	6.00
6-month	%	6.57	5.78	5.69	5.90	6.05	5.94	5.56	5.93	6.16	6.26	6.16	5.84	5.80
9-month	%	6.48	5.66	5.55	5.79	5.93	5.79	5.42	5.70	6.03	6.04	6.01	5.74	5.68
12-month	%	6.44	5.55	5.44	5.66	5.83	5.72	5.34	5.63	5.95	5.96	5.93	5.65	5.63

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)

	2002		2003											
	30.11.	31.12.	1.1.	31.1.	28.2.	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.7
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	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	34.912
ASSETS														
Net foreign assets	187.1	176.6	176.8	163.4	172.4	181.1	165.8	160.3	159.7	127.7	159.7	144.9	168.8	164.5
Foreign assets	329.1	331.2	339.1	365.9	370.9	357.9	345.3	346.5	354.1	372.2	360.6	345.6	391.4	380.1
Foreign liabilities	142.0	154.6	162.3	202.5	198.5	176.8	179.5	186.2	194.4	244.5	200.9	200.7	222.6	215.6
Net domestic assets	483.0	504.9	509.6	517.4	520.0	508.3	524.6	538.0	522.6	573.8	549.1	560.1	542.4	554.1
Domestic credit	554.0	572.4	573.9	568.6	580.1	584.4	591.6	602.7	602.5	609.6	620.3	628.5	634.3	641.7
Net credit to general government	233.6	245.3	246.3	245.6	255.0	257.5	263.0	271.9	265.5	267.4	274.3	276.9	278.7	279.9
Net credit to central government	319.1	331.2	331.1	332.6	343.9	349.1	357.4	365.9	362.5	365.4	369.1	373.6	377.2	377.9
Net credit to National Property Fund	-6.2	-3.1	-3.6	-9.4	-11.0	-11.1	-11.0	-10.2	-7.1	-7.6	-7.4	-6.1	-6.5	-7.3
Credit to households and enterprises	326.6	330.2	331.2	332.4	336.1	338.0	339.6	341.0	344.1	349.8	353.4	357.7	362.1	369.1
Credit in Slovak koruna	282.6	286.6	288.1	289.1	290.7	291.5	292.0	292.0	295.4	299.0	301.2	303.6	306.3	311.6
- Credit to enterprises	223.2	225.3	226.6	226.7	227.5	227.5	226.7	224.8	226.8	227.7	227.6	227.5	227.0	231.0
- Credit to households	59.4	61.3	61.5	62.4	63.2	64.0	65.3	67.2	68.6	71.3	73.6	76.1	79.3	80.6
Credit in foreign currency	44.0	43.6	43.1	43.3	45.4	46.5	47.6	49.0	48.7	50.8	52.2	54.1	55.8	57.5
LIABILITIES														
Liquid liabilities [M2]	670.1	681.5	686.4	680.8	692.4	689.4	690.4	698.3	682.3	701.5	708.8	705.0	711.2	718.6
Money [M1]	227.0	246.1	247.4	234.9	244.1	240.9	242.4	244.8	248.7	251.9	256.2	256.9	258.7	264.2
Currency outside banks [M0]	83.1	84.2	84.2	84.1	87.2	86.8	86.3	87.0	86.6	87.7	90.8	89.1	90.2	91.3
Demand deposits	143.9	161.9	163.2	150.8	156.9	154.1	156.1	157.8	162.1	164.2	165.4	167.8	168.5	172.9
- Households	70.0	73.1	73.9	76.4	78.7	77.3	78.3	79.4	80.2	81.7	82.6	82.2	81.7	.
- Enterprises	72.6	85.5	86.0	71.6	76.0	74.1	75.0	76.2	79.2	80.2	80.5	83.2	84.3	.
- Insurance companies	1.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	.
Quasi-money [QM]	443.1	435.4	439.0	445.9	448.3	448.5	448.0	453.5	433.6	449.6	452.6	448.1	452.5	454.4
Fixed-term deposits	356.5	350.1	354.3	363.7	368.1	368.4	366.4	375.1	357.8	369.7	372.7	368.5	371.8	372.5
- Households	247.0	250.4	251.2	251.7	252.2	249.4	247.6	246.5	245.2	244.2	244.3	242.0	240.7	.
- Enterprises	94.3	82.0	86.3	92.4	97.2	102.0	102.3	112.6	97.9	110.4	113.6	113.7	117.5	.
- Insurance companies	15.2	17.7	16.8	19.6	18.7	17.0	16.5	16.0	14.7	15.1	14.8	12.8	13.6	.
Foreign-currency deposits	86.6	85.3	84.7	82.2	80.2	80.1	81.6	78.4	75.8	79.9	79.9	79.6	80.7	81.9
- Households	54.3	54.0	55.6	55.0	53.2	51.7	51.8	50.0	48.4	47.7	47.7	48.1	48.3	.
- Enterprises	32.3	31.3	29.1	27.2	27.0	28.4	29.8	28.4	27.4	32.2	32.2	31.5	32.4	.
Other items net	71.0	67.5	64.3	51.2	60.1	76.1	67.0	64.7	79.9	35.8	71.2	68.4	91.9	87.6

Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex ante)^{1/2/}

Net foreign assets	190.0	179.6	179.8	166.5	175.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net credit to general government	239.8	252.7	253.7	253.0	262.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit to households and enterprises	472.6	476.2	477.2	478.4	482.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex post)^{1/2/}

Net foreign assets	187.1	176.6	176.8	163.4	172.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net credit to general government	232.4	245.3	246.3	245.6	255.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit to households and enterprises	326.6	330.2	331.2	332.4	336.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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).

2/ With effect from March 2003, analytical time series are not published by the National Bank of Slovakia, since their use in the methodologies of ex-post and ex-ante adjustment is no longer justified.

*/ Preliminary data

Monetary survey

(At fixed exchange rates)

(Sk billions)

	2002		2003											
	30.11.	31.12.	1.1.	31.1.	28.2.	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11. ^{*)}
Fixed exchange rate SKK/USD	48.467	48.467	40.036	40.036	40.036	40.036	40.036	40.036	40.036	40.036	40.036	40.036	40.036	40.036
Fixed exchange rate SKK/EUR	42.760	42.760	41.722	41.722	41.722	41.722	41.722	41.722	41.722	41.722	41.722	41.722	41.722	41.722
ASSETS														
Net foreign assets	262.0	249.5	227.1	218.1	228.4	237.1	221.7	220.1	221.4	190.3	222.2	207.2	231.2	222.2
Foreign assets	449.3	451.6	414.6	445.8	454.8	438.5	423.7	426.0	438.7	458.6	445.8	427.4	479.0	463.4
Foreign liabilities	187.3	202.1	187.5	227.7	226.4	201.4	202.0	205.9	217.3	268.3	223.6	220.2	247.8	241.2
Net domestic assets	440.8	464.2	481.3	484.1	484.8	473.2	490.0	498.6	480.6	532.0	507.4	518.5	501.0	518.1
Domestic credit	596.8	615.0	604.9	599.5	611.6	615.7	623.2	631.3	631.0	638.6	649.4	657.9	664.1	674.3
Net credit to general government	260.6	272.2	266.6	265.8	275.1	277.2	282.8	288.2	281.9	283.7	290.4	292.8	294.6	297.9
Net credit to central government	346.1	358.1	351.4	352.7	364.0	368.9	377.1	382.2	378.8	381.7	385.3	389.4	393.1	396.0
Net credit to National Property Fund	-6.2	-3.1	-3.6	-9.4	-11.0	-11.1	-11.0	-10.2	-7.1	-7.6	-7.4	-6.1	-6.5	-7.3
Credit to households and enterprises	342.4	345.9	341.9	343.1	347.5	349.6	351.4	353.3	356.2	362.5	366.4	371.2	376.0	383.7
Credit in Slovak koruna	282.6	286.6	288.1	289.1	290.7	291.5	292.0	292.0	295.4	299.0	301.2	303.6	306.3	311.6
- Credit to enterprises	223.2	225.3	226.6	226.7	227.5	227.5	226.7	224.8	226.8	227.7	227.6	227.5	227.0	231.0
- Credit to households	59.4	61.3	61.5	62.4	63.2	64.0	65.3	67.2	68.6	71.3	73.6	76.1	79.3	80.6
Credit in foreign currency	59.8	59.3	53.8	54.0	56.8	58.1	59.4	61.3	60.8	63.5	65.2	67.6	69.7	72.1
LIABILITIES														
Liquid liabilities [M2]	702.8	713.7	708.4	702.2	713.2	710.3	711.7	718.7	702.0	722.3	729.6	725.7	732.2	740.3
Money [M1]	227.0	246.1	247.4	234.9	244.1	240.9	242.4	244.8	248.7	251.9	256.2	256.9	258.7	264.2
Currency outside banks [M0]	83.1	84.2	84.2	84.1	87.2	86.8	86.3	87.0	86.6	87.7	90.8	89.1	90.2	91.3
Demand deposits	143.9	161.9	163.2	150.8	156.9	154.1	156.1	157.8	162.1	164.2	165.4	167.8	168.5	172.9
- Households	70.0	73.1	73.9	76.4	78.7	77.3	78.3	79.4	80.2	81.7	82.6	82.2	81.7	.
- Enterprises	72.6	85.5	86.0	71.6	76.0	74.1	75.0	76.2	79.2	80.2	80.5	83.2	84.3	.
- Insurance companies	1.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	.
Quasi-money [QM]	475.8	467.6	461.0	467.3	469.1	469.4	469.3	473.9	453.3	470.4	473.4	468.8	473.5	476.1
Fixed-term deposits	356.5	350.1	354.3	363.7	368.1	368.4	366.4	375.1	357.8	369.7	372.7	368.5	371.8	372.5
- Households	247.0	250.4	251.2	251.7	252.2	249.4	247.6	246.5	245.2	244.2	244.3	242.0	240.7	.
- Enterprises	94.3	82.0	86.3	92.4	97.2	102.0	102.3	112.6	97.9	110.4	113.6	113.7	117.5	.
- Insurance companies	15.2	17.7	16.8	19.6	18.7	17.0	16.5	16.0	14.7	15.1	14.8	12.8	13.6	.
Foreign-currency deposits	119.3	117.5	106.7	103.6	101.0	101.0	102.9	98.8	95.5	100.7	100.7	100.3	101.7	103.6
- Households	74.8	74.3	70.0	69.3	67.0	65.2	65.3	63.1	60.9	60.1	60.1	60.6	60.9	.
- Enterprises	44.5	43.2	36.7	34.3	34.0	35.8	37.6	35.7	34.6	40.6	40.6	39.7	40.8	.
Other items net	156.0	150.8	123.6	115.4	126.8	142.5	133.2	132.7	150.4	106.6	142.0	139.4	163.1	156.2

Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex ante)^{1/2/}

Net foreign assets	266.8	254.6	232.2	223.3	233.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net credit to general government	266.8	279.6	274.0	273.2	282.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit to households and enterprises	488.4	491.9	487.9	489.1	493.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex post)^{1/2/}

Net foreign assets	262.0	249.5	227.1	218.1	228.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net credit to general government	259.4	272.2	266.6	265.8	275.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit to households and enterprises	342.4	345.9	341.9	343.1	347.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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).

2/ With effect from March 2003, analytical time series are not published by the National Bank of Slovakia, since their use in the methodologies of ex-post and ex-ante adjustment is no longer justified.

*/ Preliminary data

Monetary survey

(At current exchange rates)

(Sk billions)

	2002		2003											
	30.11.	31.12.	1.1.	31.1.	28.2.	31.3.	30.4.	31.5.	30.6.	31.7.	31.8.	30.9.	31.10.	30.11.7
Current exchange rate SKK/USD	42.423	40.036	40.036	38.856	38.770	38.627	37.317	35.212	36.509	36.571	38.550	36.055	35.368	34.383
ASSETS														
Net foreign assets	246.8	228.5	227.1	216.3	225.4	231.8	211.0	204.5	209.6	179.4	219.3	193.2	215.4	206.7
Foreign assets	425.5	417.4	414.6	442.9	451.1	431.2	409.4	407.2	424.1	445.5	442.3	410.4	459.9	441.1
Foreign liabilities	178.7	188.9	187.5	226.6	225.7	199.4	198.4	202.7	214.5	266.1	223.0	217.2	244.5	234.4
Net domestic assets	448.5	474.4	481.4	484.8	486.8	476.7	496.8	508.8	489.1	539.6	509.2	527.7	511.5	526.6
Domestic credit	588.8	603.4	605.0	598.4	610.7	613.5	618.2	626.2	628.3	636.3	649.1	653.2	659.4	667.2
Net credit to general government	256.1	265.6	266.6	265.2	274.7	275.9	279.8	286.1	281.0	283.1	290.6	290.9	293.0	295.1
Net credit to central government	341.6	351.4	351.4	352.1	363.5	367.5	374.1	380.1	378.0	381.1	385.5	387.6	391.6	393.2
Net credit to National Property Fund	-6.2	-3.1	-3.6	-9.4	-11.0	-11.1	-11.0	-10.2	-7.1	-7.6	-7.4	-6.1	-6.5	-7.3
Credit to households and enterprises	338.9	340.9	342.0	342.6	347.0	348.7	349.4	350.3	354.4	360.8	365.9	368.4	372.9	379.4
Credit in Slovak koruna	282.6	286.6	288.1	289.1	290.7	291.5	292.0	292.0	295.4	299.0	301.2	303.6	306.3	311.6
- Credit to enterprises	223.2	225.3	226.6	226.7	227.5	227.5	226.7	224.8	226.8	227.7	227.6	227.5	227.0	231.0
- Credit to households	59.4	61.3	61.5	62.4	63.2	64.0	65.3	67.2	68.6	71.3	73.6	76.1	79.3	80.6
Credit in foreign currency	56.3	54.3	53.9	53.5	56.3	57.2	57.4	58.3	59.0	61.8	64.7	64.8	66.6	67.8
LIABILITIES														
Liquid liabilities [M2]	695.3	702.9	708.5	701.1	712.2	708.5	707.8	713.3	698.7	719.0	728.5	720.9	726.9	733.3
Money [M1]	227.0	246.1	247.4	234.9	244.1	240.9	242.4	244.8	248.7	251.9	256.2	256.9	258.7	264.2
Currency outside banks [M0]	83.1	84.2	84.2	84.1	87.2	86.8	86.3	87.0	86.6	87.7	90.8	89.1	90.2	91.3
Demand deposits	143.9	161.9	163.2	150.8	156.9	154.1	156.1	157.8	162.1	164.2	165.4	167.8	168.5	172.9
- Households	70.0	73.1	73.9	76.4	78.7	77.3	78.3	79.4	80.2	81.7	82.6	82.2	81.7	.
- Enterprises	72.6	85.5	86.0	71.6	76.0	74.1	75.0	76.2	79.2	80.2	80.5	83.2	84.3	.
- Insurance companies	1.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	.
Quasi-money [QM]	468.3	456.8	461.1	466.2	468.1	467.6	465.4	468.5	450.0	467.1	472.3	464.0	468.2	469.1
Fixed-term deposits	356.5	350.1	354.3	363.7	368.1	368.4	366.4	375.1	357.8	369.7	372.7	368.5	371.8	372.5
- Households	247.0	250.4	251.2	251.7	252.2	249.4	247.6	246.5	245.2	244.2	244.3	242.0	240.7	.
- Enterprises	94.3	82.0	86.3	92.4	97.2	102.0	102.3	112.6	97.9	110.4	113.6	113.7	117.5	.
- Insurance companies	15.2	17.7	16.8	19.6	18.7	17.0	16.5	16.0	14.7	15.1	14.8	12.8	13.6	.
Foreign-currency deposits	111.8	106.7	106.8	102.5	100.0	99.2	99.0	93.4	92.2	97.4	99.6	95.5	96.4	96.6
- Households	70.1	67.5	70.1	68.5	66.3	64.0	62.8	59.6	58.8	58.1	59.5	57.7	57.7	.
- Enterprises	41.7	39.2	36.7	34.0	33.7	35.2	36.2	33.8	33.4	39.3	40.1	37.8	38.7	.
Other items net	140.3	129.0	123.6	113.6	123.9	136.8	121.4	117.4	139.2	96.7	139.9	125.5	147.9	140.6

Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex ante)^{1/2/}

Net foreign assets	251.0	232.7	231.3	220.5	229.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net credit to general government	262.3	273.0	274.0	272.6	282.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit to households and enterprises	484.9	486.9	488.0	488.6	493.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Selected items of the Monetary Survey – analytical time series (adjustment ex post)^{1/2/}

Net foreign assets	246.8	228.5	227.1	216.3	225.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net credit to general government	254.9	265.6	266.6	265.2	274.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit to households and enterprises	338.9	340.9	342.0	342.6	347.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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).

2/ With effect from March 2003, analytical time series are not published by the National Bank of Slovakia, since their use in the methodologies of ex-post and ex-ante adjustment is no longer justified.

*/ Preliminary data

Money supply (M2)

(At fixed exchange rates from 1 January 1993)

(Sk billions)

	1. 1. 2003	31. 10. 2003	30. 11. 2003*	Month-on-month change	Month-on-month change (in %)	Change since beginning of year	Change since beginning of year (in %)	30. 11. 2002	Year-on-year change	Year-on-year change (in %)
Money supply [M2]	686.4	711.2	718.6	7.4	1.0	32.2	4.7	670.1	48.5	7.2
Money [M1]	247.4	258.7	264.2	5.5	2.1	16.8	6.8	227.0	37.2	16.4
Currency outside banks [M0]	84.2	90.2	91.3	1.1	1.2	7.1	8.4	83.1	8.2	9.9
Demand deposits	163.2	168.5	172.9	4.4	2.6	9.7	5.9	143.9	29.0	20.2
Quasi-money [QM]	439.0	452.5	454.4	1.9	0.4	15.4	3.5	443.1	11.3	2.6
Time deposits	354.3	371.8	372.5	0.7	0.2	18.2	5.1	356.5	16.0	4.5
Foreign-currency deposits	84.7	80.7	81.9	1.2	1.5	-2.8	-3.3	86.6	-4.7	-5.4
Slovak-crown deposits	517.5	540.3	545.4	5.1	0.9	27.9	5.4	500.4	45.0	9.0
- Households	325.1	322.4	320.7	-1.7	-0.5	-4.4	-1.4	317.0	3.7	1.2
- Enterprises (incl. insurance co.)	192.4	217.9	224.7	6.8	3.1	32.3	16.8	183.4	41.3	22.5

*/ Preliminary data

Developments in loans

(Sk billions)

	31. 10. 2003	30. 11. 2003 ^{1/}	Change
Loans in total (in Sk and foreign currency)	384.4	390.8	6.4
- Loans in Slovak koruna	308.0	313.4	5.4
of which			
- Entrepreneurial sector	209.7	213.4	3.7
- Public administration	16.7	16.6	0.0
- Households	79.3	80.6	1.4
- Other ^{1/}	2.4	2.7	0.3
- Loans in foreign currency ^{2/}	76.4	77.4	1.0

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)

	31. 10. 2003	30. 11. 2003 ^{1/}	Change
Deposits in total (in Sk and foreign currency)	787.6	792.5	4.9
- Deposits in Slovak koruna	686.3	691.0	4.7
of which			
- Entrepreneurial sector	202.9	209.6	6.7
- Public administration	146.0	145.7	-0.4
- Households	322.4	320.7	-1.7
- Other ^{1/}	15.0	15.1	0.1
- Deposits in foreign currency ^{2/}	101.3	101.5	0.2

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

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

*/ Preliminary data

Balance of payments of the SR from January to September 2003

	Receipts / Credit (+)		Payments / Debit (-)		Balance	
	Sk million	US\$ million	Sk million	US\$ million	Sk million	US\$ million
Goods	586,112.0	15,648.0	596,294.0	15,919.9	-10,182.0	-271.8
Services	87,964.1	2,348.5	82,686.7	2,207.6	5,277.4	140.9
Transport	36,764.9	981.5	23,736.1	633.7	13,028.8	347.8
Tourism	24,204.7	646.2	16,130.2	430.6	8,074.5	215.6
Other services	26,994.5	720.7	42,820.4	1,143.2	-15,825.9	-422.5
Income	26,699.3	712.8	31,650.4	845.0	-4,951.1	-132.2
Compensation of employees	12,262.2	327.4	421.8	11.3	11,840.4	316.1
Income from investment	14,437.1	385.4	31,228.6	833.7	-16,791.5	-448.3
Current transfers	14,470.8	386.3	7,333.6	195.8	7,137.2	190.5
CURRENT ACCOUNT	715,246.2	19,095.6	717,964.7	19,168.2	-2,718.5	-72.6
Capital account	4,930.0	131.6	2,255.7	60.2	2,674.3	71.4
Financial account	1,635,487.4	43,640.5	-1,629,526.2	-43,521.1	5,961.2	119.4
Direct investment	334,227.3	8,923.2	-316,564.6	-8,451.6	17,662.7	471.6
<i>Abroad (direct investor = resident)</i>	11,676.3	311.7	-11,695.7	-312.3	-19.4	-0.5
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	687.3	18.3	-279.7	-7.5	407.6	10.9
Other capital	10,989.0	293.4	-11,416.0	-304.8	-427.0	-11.4
<i>In the SR (recipient of dir. investment = resident)</i>	322,551.0	8,611.5	-304,868.9	-8,139.4	17,682.1	472.1
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	28,437.0	759.2	-2,999.9	-80.1	25,437.1	679.1
Other capital	294,114.0	7,852.3	-301,869.0	-8,059.3	-7,755.0	-207.0
Portfolio investment	264,789.0	7,069.3	-280,689.0	-7,493.8	-15,900.0	-424.5
Assets	55,555.1	1,483.2	-71,868.2	-1,918.7	-16,313.1	-435.5
Liabilities	209,233.9	5,586.1	-208,820.8	-5,575.1	413.1	11.0
Financial derivatives	116,425.1	3,108.3	-116,740.5	-3,116.7	-315.4	-8.4
Assets	41,942.7	1,119.8	-43,013.3	-1,148.4	-1,070.6	-28.6
Liabilities	74,482.4	1,988.5	-73,727.2	-1,968.4	755.2	20.2
Other investment	920,046.0	24,539.6	-915,532.1	-24,458.9	4,513.9	80.8
<i>Long-term</i>	76,437.0	2,042.3	-90,398.5	-2,412.6	-13,961.5	-370.3
Assets	19,163.8	512.3	-8,472.4	-226.2	10,691.4	286.1
Liabilities	57,273.2	1,530.0	-81,926.1	-2,186.4	-24,652.9	-656.4
<i>Short-term</i>	843,609.0	22,497.3	-825,133.6	-22,046.3	18,475.4	451.1
Assets	314,789.0	8,404.2	-331,484.7	-8,850.0	-16,695.7	-445.7
Liabilities	528,820.0	14,093.1	-493,648.9	-13,196.3	35,171.1	896.8
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	1,640,417.4	43,772.1	-1,631,781.9	-43,581.3	8,635.5	190.8
ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	x	x	x	x	6,243.4	140.0
TOTAL BALANCE	-89,489.5	-2,378.9	101,649.9	2,637.1	12,160.4	258.2
Monetary gold	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Special drawing rights	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.0
Foreign exchange assets	89,489.5	2,378.9	-101,649.5	-2,637.1	-12,160.0	-258.2
<i>Deposits</i>	0.0	0.0	-21,463.8	-558.1	-21,463.8	-558.1
<i>Securities</i>	89,489.5	2,378.9	-80,185.7	-2,079.0	9,303.8	299.9
Bonds and bills of exchange	0.0	0.0	-80,185.7	-2,079.0	-80,185.7	-2,079.0
Money market instruments and financial derivatives	89,489.5	2,378.9	0.0	0.0	89,489.5	2,378.9
RESERVE ASSETS	89,489.5	2,378.9	-101,649.9	-2,637.1	-12,160.4	-258.2

Note: Preliminary data

Applied rate of exchange: US\$ 1 = Sk 37.456

Inflow of foreign direct investment ^{1/} into the SR in 1997 – 2003

(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
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	-18,527	161,988	1,965.22	2,109.39	-656.33	3,418.28
2001	161,988	24,353	-5,545	180,796	3,418.28	503.71	-191.68	3,730.31
2002	180,796	171,985	-102,959	249,822	3,730.31	3,793.65	-1,284.00	6,239.96
2003 ^{3/}	249,822	23,969	-8,959	264,832 ^{4/}	6,239.96	639.92	465.36	7,345.24 ^{4/}

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
1997 ^{2/}	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	52,245	11,414	-3,930	59,729	1,077.96	251.77	162.16	1,491.89
2003 ^{3/}	59,980	1,468	892	62,340 ^{4/}	1,498.15	39.19	191.68	1,729.02 ^{4/}

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
1997 ^{2/}	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	-18,458	177,141	2,272.25	2,155.00	-689.21	3,738.04
2001	177,141	61,448	-5,548	233,041	3,738.04	1,270.98	-200.75	4,808.27
2002	233,041	183,399	-106,889	309,551	4,808.27	4,045.42	-1,121.84	7,731.85
2003 ^{3/}	309,802	25,437	-8,067	327,172 ^{4/}	7,738.11	679.11	657.04	9,074.26 ^{4/}

Note: The data for 2001 – 2003 are preliminary.

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

2/ Change in methodology - inclusion of capital in Sk

3/ New accounting standards for banks

4/ Data at 30 September

Inflow of foreign direct investment ^{1/} in Slovakia during January to September 2003

	Corporate sector		Banking sector		Total	
	Sk million	%	Sk million	%	Sk million	%
Inflow of foreign capital in total	23,969	100.0	1,468	100.0	25,437	100.0
Structure of investors by country						
Germany	9,297	38.8	37	2.5	9,334	36.7
Hungary	7,139	29.8	933	63.6	8,072	31.7
United Kingdom	2,442	10.2	321	21.9	2,763	10.9
The Netherlands	2,396	10.0	-3	-0.2	2,393	9.4
Italy	405	1.7	681	46.4	1,086	4.3
Czech Republic	665	2.8	-25	-1.7	640	2.5
Belgium	467	1.9	0	0.0	467	1.8
Switzerland	432	1.8	0	0.0	432	1.7
USA	173	0.7	-1	-0.1	172	0.7
Denmark	58	0.2	0	0.0	58	0.2
Other countries	495	2.1	-475	-32.4	20	0.1
Structure of investment by sector						
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	4	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
Mineral raw materials	86	0.4	0	0.0	86	0.3
Manufacturing	9,034	37.7	0	0.0	9,034	35.5
Electricity, gas, and water supply	9,360	39.1	0	0.0	9,360	36.8
Construction	258	1.1	0	0.0	258	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	4,638	19.3	0	0.0	4,638	18.2
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	291	1.2	0	0.0	291	1.1
Financial intermediation	351	1.5	1,468	100.0	1,819	7.2
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	19	0.1	0	0.0	19	0.1
Health and social care	9	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0
Other community, social, and individual services	-82	-0.4	0	0.0	-82	-0.2
Private households with employees	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and associations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Structure of investment by region						
Bratislava region	17,040	71.1	1,468	100.0	18,508	72.8
Trnava region	658	2.7	0	0.0	658	2.6
Trenčín region	351	1.5	0	0.0	351	1.4
Nitra region	318	1.3	0	0.0	318	1.3
Žilina region	361	1.5	0	0.0	361	1.4
Banská Bystrica region	-5	0.0	0	0.0	-5	0.0
Prešov region	112	0.5	0	0.0	112	0.4
Košice region	5,134	21.4	0	0.0	5,134	20.1

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Volume of foreign direct investment ^{1/} in Slovakia as at 30 September 2003

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 36.055	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
Total volume of foreign direct investment	264,832	7,345.2	100.0	62,340	1,729.0	100.0	327,172	9,074.2	100.0
Structure of investors by country									
Germany	78,594	2,179.8	29.7	828	23.0	1.3	79,422	2,202.8	24.3
The Netherlands	54,642	1,515.5	20.6	592	16.4	0.9	55,234	1,531.9	16.9
Austria	18,946	525.5	7.2	27,223	755.0	43.7	46,169	1,280.5	14.1
Italy	3,931	109.0	1.5	24,143	669.6	38.7	28,074	778.6	8.6
United Kingdom	22,271	617.7	8.4	1,896	52.6	3.0	24,167	670.3	7.4
France	22,714	630.0	8.6	550	15.3	0.9	23,264	645.2	7.1
Hungary	15,406	427.3	5.8	2,000	55.5	3.2	17,406	482.8	5.3
Czech Republic	12,535	347.7	4.7	3,458	95.9	5.5	15,993	443.6	4.9
USA	10,424	289.1	3.9	1,650	45.8	2.6	12,074	334.9	3.7
Cyprus	7,391	205.0	2.8	0	0.0	0.0	7,391	205.0	2.3
Other countries	17,978	498.6	6.8	0	0.0	0.0	17,978	498.6	5.5
Structure of investment by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	703	19.5	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	703	19.5	0.2
Mineral raw materials	1,488	41.3	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,488	41.3	0.5
Manufacturing	121,834	3,379.1	46.0	0	0.0	0.0	121,834	3,379.1	37.2
Electricity, gas, and water supply	38,844	1,077.4	14.7	0	0.0	0.0	38,844	1,077.4	11.9
Construction	1,846	51.2	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,846	51.2	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	39,604	1,098.4	15.0	0	0.0	0.0	39,604	1,098.4	12.1
Hotels and restaurants	1,613	44.7	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,613	44.7	0.5
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	34,090	945.5	12.9	0	0.0	0.0	34,090	945.5	10.4
Financial intermediation	13,341	370.0	5.0	62,340	1,729.0	100.0	75,681	2,099.0	23.1
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	8,932	247.7	3.4	0	0.0	0.0	8,932	247.7	2.7
Health and social care	1,426	39.6	0.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,426	39.6	0.4
Other community, social, and individual services	1,111	30.8	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,111	30.8	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	174,937	4,851.9	66.1	62,340	1,729.0	100.0	237,277	6,581.0	72.5
Trnava region	13,736	381.0	5.2	0	0.0	0.0	13,736	381.0	4.2
Trenčín region	9,023	250.3	3.4	0	0.0	0.0	9,023	250.3	2.8
Nitra region	8,564	237.5	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	8,564	237.5	2.6
Žilina region	13,069	362.5	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	13,069	362.5	4.0
Banská Bystrica region	8,260	229.1	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	8,260	229.1	2.5
Prešov region	5,804	161.0	2.2	0	0.0	0.0	5,804	161.0	1.8
Košice region	31,439	872.0	11.9	0	0.0	0.0	31,439	872.0	9.6

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Volume of foreign direct investment ^{1/} in Slovakia as at 31 December 2002

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 40.036	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
Total volume of foreign direct investment	249,822	6,239.9	100.0	59,729	1,491.9	100.0	309,551	7,731.8	100.0
Structure of investors by country									
Germany	77,378	1,932.7	31.0	827	20.7	1.4	78,205	1,953.4	25.3
The Netherlands	49,101	1,226.4	19.7	587	14.7	1.0	49,688	1,241.1	16.1
Austria	18,735	468.0	7.5	26,487	661.6	44.3	45,222	1,129.5	14.6
Italy	3,492	87.2	1.4	23,541	588.0	39.4	27,033	675.2	8.7
France	22,105	552.1	8.8	550	13.7	0.9	22,655	565.9	7.3
United Kingdom	19,186	479.2	7.7	1,598	39.9	2.7	20,784	519.1	6.7
Czech Republic	13,362	333.7	5.3	3,485	87.0	5.8	16,847	420.8	5.4
USA	10,549	263.5	4.2	1,650	41.2	2.8	12,199	304.7	3.9
Hungary	8,252	206.1	3.3	1,000	25.0	1.7	9,252	231.1	3.0
Cyprus	7,132	178.1	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	7,132	178.1	2.3
Other countries	20,530	512.8	8.2	4	0.1	0.0	20,534	512.9	6.6
Structure of investment by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	715	17.9	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	715	17.9	0.2
Mineral raw materials	1,510	37.7	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,510	37.7	0.5
Manufacturing	113,197	2,827.4	45.3	0	0.0	0.0	113,197	2,827.4	36.6
Electricity, gas, and water supply	38,847	970.3	15.5	0	0.0	0.0	38,847	970.3	12.5
Construction	1,872	46.8	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,872	46.8	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	33,134	827.6	13.3	0	0.0	0.0	33,134	827.6	10.7
Hotels and restaurants	1,613	40.3	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,613	40.3	0.5
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	33,676	841.1	13.5	0	0.0	0.0	33,676	841.1	10.9
Financial intermediation	13,045	325.8	5.2	59,729	1,491.9	100.0	72,774	1,817.7	23.5
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	9,269	231.5	3.7	0	0.0	0.0	9,269	231.5	3.0
Health and social care	1,418	35.4	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,418	35.4	0.5
Other community, social, and individual services	1,430	35.7	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,430	35.7	0.5
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	96	2.4	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	96	2.4	0.0
Structure of investment by region									
Bratislava region	161,911	4,044.1	64.8	59,729	1,491.9	100.0	221,640	5,536.0	71.6
Trnava region	12,168	303.9	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	12,168	303.9	3.9
Trenčín region	8,954	223.6	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	8,954	223.6	2.9
Nitra region	8,212	205.1	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	8,212	205.1	2.7
Žilina region	12,241	305.7	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	12,241	305.7	4.0
Banská Bystrica region	8,271	206.6	3.3	0	0.0	0.0	8,271	206.6	2.7
Prešov region	5,694	142.2	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	5,694	142.2	1.8
Košice region	32,371	808.5	13.0	0	0.0	0.0	32,371	808.5	10.5

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	180,796	3,730.3	100.0	52,245	1,077.9	100.0	233,041	4,808.2	100.0
Structure of investors by country									
Germany	52,045	1,073.8	28.8	833	17.2	1.6	52,878	1,091.0	22.7
The Netherlands	46,349	956.3	25.6	2,688	55.5	5.1	49,037	1,011.8	21.0
Austria	20,491	422.8	11.3	20,072	414.1	38.4	40,563	836.9	17.4
Italy	3,692	76.2	2.0	21,155	436.5	40.5	24,847	512.7	10.7
USA	12,327	254.3	6.8	1,653	34.1	3.2	13,980	288.4	6.0
Czech Republic	8,597	177.4	4.8	3,460	71.4	6.6	12,057	248.8	5.2
United Kingdom	6,994	144.3	3.9	1,815	37.4	3.5	8,809	181.8	3.8
Hungary	8,666	178.8	4.8	0	0.0	0.0	8,666	178.8	3.7
Belgium	5,215	107.6	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	5,215	107.6	2.2
France	3,897	80.4	2.2	517	10.7	1.0	4,414	91.1	1.9
Other countries	12,523	258.4	6.9	52	1.1	0.1	12,575	259.5	5.4
Structure of investment by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	687	14.2	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	687	14.2	0.3
Mineral raw materials	1,545	31.9	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,545	31.9	0.7
Manufacturing	102,114	2,106.9	56.5	0	0.0	0.0	102,114	2,106.9	43.8
Electricity, gas, and water supply	518	10.7	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	518	10.7	0.2
Construction	1,853	38.2	1.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,853	38.2	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade	24,820	512.1	13.7	0	0.0	0.0	24,820	512.1	10.7
Hotels and restaurants	1,610	33.2	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,610	33.2	0.7
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	31,584	651.7	17.5	0	0.0	0.0	31,584	651.7	13.6
Financial intermediation	7,147	147.5	4.0	52,245	1,077.9	100.0	59,392	1,225.4	25.5
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	7,597	156.7	4.2	0	0.0	0.0	7,597	156.7	3.3
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	1,168	24.1	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,168	24.1	0.5
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	74	1.5	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	74	1.5	0.0
Structure of investment by region									
Bratislava region	94,179	1,943.2	52.1	52,245	1,077.9	100.0	146,424	3,021.1	62.8
Trnava region	10,276	212.0	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	10,276	212.0	4.4
Trenčín region	7,099	146.5	3.9	0	0.0	0.0	7,099	146.5	3.0
Nitra region	7,626	157.3	4.2	0	0.0	0.0	7,626	157.3	3.3
Žilina region	10,316	212.8	5.7	0	0.0	0.0	10,316	212.8	4.4
Banská Bystrica region	8,180	168.8	4.5	0	0.0	0.0	8,180	168.8	3.5
Prešov region	5,531	114.1	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	5,531	114.1	2.4
Košice region	37,589	775.6	20.8	0	0.0	0.0	37,589	775.6	16.1

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Outflow of foreign direct investment^{1/} from Slovakia in 1997 – 2003

(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
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	1,515	15,222	301.24	21.10	-1.13	321.21
2001	15,222	3,441	2,728	21,391	321.21	71.17	48.97	441.35
2002	21,391	333	-2,758	18,966	441.35	7.35	25.03	473.73
2003 ^{3/}	18,966	-449	-579	17,938 ^{4/}	473.73	-11.99	35.78	497.52 ^{4/}

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
1997 ^{2/}	1,502	0	-202	1,300	47.09	0.00	-9.72	37.37
1998	1,300	-7	299	1,592	37.37	-0.20	5.95	43.12
1999	1,592	-17,110	15,587	69	43.12	-413.12	371.62	1.62
2000	69	99	21	189	1.62	2.14	0.21	3.97
2001	189	8	1	198	3.97	0.17	-0.07	4.07
2002	198	0	-34	164	4.07	0.00	0.01	4.08
2003 ^{3/}	162	41	-9	194 ^{4/}	4.05	1.09	0.24	5.38 ^{4/}

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
1997 ^{2/}	5,116	3,170	-817	7,469	160.40	94.30	-39.97	214.73
1998	7,469	4,876	1,644	13,989	214.73	138.36	25.88	378.97
1999	13,989	-16,371	15,183	12,801	378.97	-395.28	319.17	302.86
2000	12,801	1,074	1,536	15,411	302.86	23.24	-0.92	325.18
2001	15,411	3,449	2,729	21,589	325.18	71.34	48.90	445.42
2002	21,589	333	-2,792	19,130	445.42	7.35	25.04	477.81
2003 ^{3/}	19,128	-408	-588	18,132 ^{4/}	477.78	-10.90	36.02	502.90 ^{4/}

Note: The data for 2001 – 2003 are preliminary.

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

2/ Change in methodology - inclusion of capital in Sk

3/ New accounting standards for banks

4/ Data at 30 September

Outflow of foreign direct investment ^{1/} from Slovakia during January to September 2003

	Corporate sector		Banking sector		Total	
	Sk millions	%	Sk millions	%	Sk millions	%
Outflow of foreign direct investment in total	-449	100.0	41	100.0	-408	100.0
Structure of investment by country						
Bosnia and Herzegovina	73	-16.3	0	0.0	73	-17.9
Ukraine	40	-8.9	0	0.0	40	-9.8
Czech Republic	-14	3.1	30	73.2	16	-3.9
Croatia	4	-0.9	11	26.8	15	-3.7
Brazil	10	-2.2	0	0.0	10	-2.5
Poland	7	-1.6	0	0.0	7	-1.7
Switzerland	6	-1.3	0	0.0	6	-1.5
Liechtenstein	1	-0.2	0	0.0	1	-0.2
Austria	1	-0.2	0	0.0	1	-0.2
USA	-2	0.4	0	0.0	-2	0.5
Other countries	-575	128.1	0	0.0	-575	140.9
Structure of investment by sector						
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mineral raw materials	-7	1.6	0	0.0	-7	1.7
Manufacturing	-7	1.6	0	0.0	-7	1.7
Electricity, gas, and water supply	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Construction	81	-18.0	0	0.0	81	-19.9
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	-53	11.8	0	0.0	-53	13.0
Hotels and restaurants	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	-128	28.5	0	0.0	-128	31.4
Financial intermediation	17	-3.8	41	100.0	58	-14.2
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	-352	78.3	0	0.0	-352	86.3
Health and social care	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other community, social, and individual services	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Private households with employees	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	-510	113.6	41	100.0	-469	115.0
Trnava region	-38	8.4	0	0.0	-38	9.3
Trenčín region	-19	4.2	0	0.0	-19	4.6
Nitra region	5	-1.1	0	0.0	5	-1.2
Žilina region	165	-36.7	0	0.0	165	-40.4
Banská Bystrica region	-3	0.7	0	0.0	-3	0.7
Prešov region	-7	1.5	0	0.0	-7	1.7
Košice region	-42	9.4	0	0.0	-42	10.3

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Outflow of foreign direct investment ^{1/} from Slovakia as at 30 September 2003

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 36.055	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
Outflow of foreign direct investment in total	17,938	497.5	100.0	194	5.4	100.0	18,132	502.9	100.0
Structure of investment by country									
Czech Republic	6,673	185.1	37.2	151	4.2	77.8	6,824	189.3	37.6
United Kingdom	2,401	66.6	13.4	0	0.0	0.0	2,401	66.6	13.2
Ukraine	1,589	44.1	8.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,589	44.1	8.8
Ireland	1,232	34.2	6.9	0	0.0	0.0	1,232	34.2	6.8
Luxembourg	1,180	32.7	6.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,180	32.7	6.5
Hungary	1,125	31.2	6.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,125	31.2	6.2
Poland	817	22.7	4.6	0	0.0	0.0	817	22.7	4.5
Austria	681	18.9	3.8	0	0.0	0.0	681	18.9	3.8
Russia	471	13.1	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	471	13.1	2.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	402	11.1	2.2	0	0.0	0.0	402	11.1	2.2
Other countries	1,367	37.9	7.6	43	1.2	22.2	1,410	39.1	7.8
Structure of investment by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	54	1.5	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	54	1.5	0.3
Mineral raw materials	2,192	60.8	12.2	0	0.0	0.0	2,192	60.8	12.1
Manufacturing	7,469	207.2	41.6	0	0.0	0.0	7,469	207.2	41.2
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,257	34.9	7.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,257	34.9	6.9
Construction	439	12.2	2.4	0	0.0	0.0	439	12.2	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs of motor vehicles	887	24.6	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	887	24.6	4.9
Hotels and restaurants	295	8.2	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	295	8.2	1.6
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	36	1.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.0	36	1.0	0.2
Financial intermediation	3,000	83.2	16.7	194	5.4	100.0	3,194	88.6	17.6
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	1,865	51.7	10.4	0	0.0	0.0	1,865	51.7	10.3
Health and social care	24	0.7	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	24	0.7	0.1
Other community, social, and individual services	420	11.6	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	420	11.6	2.3
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of investors by region									
Bratislava region	12,017	333.3	67.0	194	5.4	100.0	12,211	338.7	67.3
Trnava region	1,884	52.3	10.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,884	52.3	10.4
Trenčín region	851	23.6	4.7	0	0.0	0.0	851	23.6	4.7
Nitra region	54	1.5	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	54	1.5	0.3
Žilina region	1,132	31.4	6.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,132	31.4	6.2
Banská Bystrica region	555	15.4	3.1	0	0.0	0.0	555	15.4	3.1
Prešov region	468	13.0	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	468	13.0	2.6
Košice region	977	27.1	5.4	0	0.0	0.0	977	27.1	5.4

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Outflow of foreign direct investment ^{1/} from Slovakia as at 31 December 2002

Exchange rate applied: US\$ 1 = Sk 40.036	Corporate sector			Banking sector			Total		
	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%	Sk million	US\$ million	%
Outflow of foreign direct investment in total	18,966	473.7	100.0	164	4.1	100.0	19,130	477.8	100.0
Structure of investment by country									
Czech Republic	6,813	170.2	35.9	131	3.3	79.9	6,944	173.4	36.3
United Kingdom	2,642	66.0	13.9	0	0.0	0.0	2,642	66.0	13.8
Ukraine	1,702	42.5	9.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,702	42.5	8.9
Hungary	1,388	34.7	7.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,388	34.7	7.3
Ireland	1,331	33.2	7.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,331	33.2	7.0
Luxembourg	1,182	29.5	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,182	29.5	6.2
Poland	932	23.3	4.9	0	0.0	0.0	932	23.3	4.9
Austria	692	17.3	3.6	0	0.0	0.0	692	17.3	3.6
Russia	493	12.3	2.6	0	0.0	0.0	493	12.3	2.6
Croatia	324	8.1	1.7	0	0.0	0.0	324	8.1	1.7
Other countries	1,467	36.6	7.7	33	0.8	20.1	1,500	37.5	7.8
Structure of investment by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	59	1.5	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	59	1.5	0.3
Mineral raw materials	2,393	59.8	12.6	0	0.0	0.0	2,393	59.8	12.5
Manufacturing	7,820	195.3	41.2	0	0.0	0.0	7,820	195.3	40.9
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,288	32.2	6.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,288	32.2	6.7
Construction	465	11.6	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	465	11.6	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade	963	24.1	5.1	0	0.0	0.0	963	24.1	5.0
Hotels and restaurants	299	7.5	1.6	0	0.0	0.0	299	7.5	1.6
Transport, storage, and telecommunications	164	4.1	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	164	4.1	0.9
Financial intermediation	3,243	81.0	17.1	164	4.1	100.0	3,407	85.1	17.8
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	1,841	46.0	9.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,841	46.0	9.6
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	406	10.1	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	406	10.1	2.1
Private households with employees	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Structure of investors by region									
Bratislava region	12,864	321.3	67.8	164	4.1	100.0	13,028	325.4	68.1
Trnava region	2,056	51.4	10.8	0	0.0	0.0	2,056	51.4	10.7
Trenčín region	897	22.4	4.7	0	0.0	0.0	897	22.4	4.7
Nitra region	51	1.3	0.3	0	0.0	0.0	51	1.3	0.3
Žilina region	959	24.0	5.1	0	0.0	0.0	959	24.0	5.0
Banská Bystrica region	574	14.3	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	574	14.3	3.0
Prešov region	506	12.6	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	506	12.6	2.6
Košice region	1,059	26.5	5.6	0	0.0	0.0	1,059	26.5	5.5

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	21,391	441.4	100.0	198	4.1	100.0	21,589	445.4	100.0
Structure of investment by country									
Czech Republic	8,594	177.3	40.2	156	3.2	78.8	8,750	180.5	40.5
United Kingdom	3,157	65.1	14.8	18	0.4	9.1	3,175	65.5	14.7
Ukraine	2,048	42.3	9.6	0	0.0	0.0	2,048	42.3	9.5
Luxembourg	1,434	29.6	6.7	0	0.0	0.0	1,434	29.6	6.6
Hungary	1,342	27.7	6.3	0	0.0	0.0	1,342	27.7	6.2
Ireland	1,326	27.4	6.2	0	0.0	0.0	1,326	27.4	6.1
Croatia	632	13.0	3.0	24	0.5	12.1	656	13.5	3.0
Russia	583	12.0	2.7	0	0.0	0.0	583	12.0	2.7
Poland	485	10.0	2.3	0	0.0	0.0	485	10.0	2.2
Austria	397	8.2	1.9	0	0.0	0.0	397	8.2	1.8
Other countries	1,393	28.7	6.5	0	0.0	0.0	1,393	28.7	6.5
Structure of investment by sector									
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry	190	3.9	0.9	0	0.0	0.0	190	3.9	0.9
Mineral raw materials	2,515	51.9	11.8	0	0.0	0.0	2,515	51.9	11.6
Manufacturing	7,954	164.1	37.2	0	0.0	0.0	7,954	164.1	36.8
Electricity, gas, and water supply	1,893	39.1	8.8	0	0.0	0.0	1,893	39.1	8.8
Construction	453	9.3	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	453	9.3	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	871	18.0	4.1	0	0.0	0.0	871	18.0	4.0
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	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	163	3.4	0.8
Financial intermediation	3,840	79.2	18.0	198	4.1	100.0	4,038	83.3	18.7
Real estate, leasing, and business activities	2,791	57.6	13.0	0	0.0	0.0	2,791	57.6	12.9
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	693	14.3	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	693	14.3	3.2
Private households with employees	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Structure of investors by region									
Bratislava region	13,694	282.5	64.0	198	4.1	100.0	13,892	286.6	64.3
Trnava region	2,075	42.8	9.7	0	0.0	0.0	2,075	42.8	9.6
Trenčín region	958	19.8	4.5	0	0.0	0.0	958	19.8	4.4
Nitra region	88	1.8	0.4	0	0.0	0.0	88	1.8	0.4
Žilina region	682	14.1	3.2	0	0.0	0.0	682	14.1	3.2
Banská Bystrica region	263	5.4	1.2	0	0.0	0.0	263	5.4	1.2
Prešov region	613	12.6	2.9	0	0.0	0.0	613	12.6	2.8
Košice region	3,018	62.3	14.1	0	0.0	0.0	3,018	62.3	14.0

Note: Preliminary data

1/ Equity capital + reinvested earnings

Average lending rates of commercial banks

(%)

Interest rate on:	2002			2003									
	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. TOTAL VOLUME OF LOANS ^{1/}	9.46	9.14	8.79	8.43	8.26	8.26	8.23	8.13	8.12	8.04	8.02	7.98	7.87
A) Loans by sector													
of which:													
a) Enterprise sector	9.80	9.36	8.95	8.63	8.44	8.44	8.42	8.22	8.24	8.17	8.18	8.10	7.98
- Public sector	9.95	9.57	8.88	8.58	8.28	8.34	8.35	8.09	8.09	8.08	8.07	8.06	7.90
- Private sector (incl. cooperatives)	9.96	9.54	9.13	8.93	8.76	8.72	8.62	8.51	8.53	8.44	8.37	8.37	8.27
- Under foreign control	9.13	8.56	8.53	7.85	7.81	7.79	7.95	7.65	7.67	7.63	7.63	7.42	7.28
b) Households	8.05	8.13	8.05	7.49	7.45	7.50	7.45	7.68	7.65	7.55	7.48	7.50	7.49
B) Loans by term													
of which:													
- Short-term	9.97	9.42	8.94	9.03	8.49	8.55	8.51	8.28	8.33	8.22	8.27	8.13	8.01
- Medium-term	9.93	9.71	9.47	9.05	9.10	9.09	9.10	9.00	9.01	8.94	8.88	8.99	8.93
- Long-term	8.65	8.42	8.11	7.42	7.40	7.39	7.35	7.33	7.29	7.24	7.21	7.11	7.02
2. NEW LOANS IN TOTAL ^{1/}	9.51	8.49	7.85	7.44	7.61	7.62	8.12	8.06	7.64	7.28	7.69	7.45	7.10
A) Loans by sector													
of which:													
a) Enterprise sector	9.43	8.25	7.65	7.28	7.51	7.47	7.95	7.90	7.46	7.04	7.52	7.20	6.80
- Public sector	10.29	8.81	7.65	7.34	7.80	7.68	7.64	7.83	7.80	7.56	7.69	7.61	7.00
- Private sector (incl. cooperatives)	10.39	9.38	9.00	8.52	8.93	8.89	8.87	8.55	8.65	8.15	8.85	8.14	8.10
- Under foreign control	8.85	7.28	6.53	6.55	6.71	6.54	7.35	7.48	6.79	6.40	6.76	6.76	6.19
b) Households	11.13	11.52	9.94	9.36	9.39	9.68	10.36	9.99	9.52	9.42	9.73	10.25	9.81
B) Loans by term													
of which:													
- Short-term	9.41	8.23	7.50	7.27	7.53	7.46	8.05	8.00	7.53	7.15	7.62	7.36	6.93
- Medium-term	10.78	10.10	9.90	9.29	8.97	9.03	8.97	8.99	9.15	8.92	9.04	8.87	9.04
- Long-term	9.41	9.22	8.42	7.44	6.98	7.29	7.33	7.08	6.88	7.15	7.12	7.06	6.95

1/ Excluding loans at zero interest rate

Volumes of new loans and average lending rates of commercial banks

		2002			2003									
		10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Loans in total	a	68.29	57.60	68.31	67.82	81.69	80.42	77.94	72.78	87.35	93.17	86.61	89.59	85.45
	b	9.51	8.49	7.85	7.43	7.60	7.61	8.11	8.06	7.63	7.28	7.69	7.45	7.09
Overdrafts on current accounts	a	1.24	1.06	1.22	8.72	11.31	11.10	12.68	11.90	13.17	13.35	14.29	14.86	14.89
	b	13.62	11.41	11.66	9.39	10.11	9.80	9.89	9.63	9.74	8.99	9.90	9.38	9.26
Investment loans	a	-	-	-	4.10	1.86	5.77	2.80	3.19	3.65	3.07	2.38	2.84	2.95
	b	-	-	-	8.36	8.68	8.67	8.71	8.27	8.72	8.47	8.46	7.56	7.96
Consumer loans - households	a	0.67	0.67	0.48	0.43	0.30	0.36	0.39	0.64	1.03	1.02	1.05	1.30	1.76
	b	17.31	18.09	12.23	12.27	13.19	17.61	17.10	14.27	12.64	12.89	14.33	13.81	12.75
Other loans	a	4.30	4.26	4.51	52.77	66.41	60.92	60.14	54.40	66.63	73.08	65.59	67.81	62.85
	b	9.42	9.23	9.32	6.95	7.08	6.98	7.59	7.56	7.01	6.79	7.04	6.85	6.30
of which:														
- mortgage loans	a	0.05	0.31	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.03	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.08	0.31	0.46
	b	9.80	8.69	9.98	9.32	9.37	8.55	9.13	6.87	7.10	8.07	8.08	7.81	7.69
- mortgage loans with state bonus	a	0.97	0.95	1.19	1.14	1.08	1.17	0.90	0.96	1.60	1.65	1.57	1.16	1.26
	b	8.23	8.27	7.98	4.97	4.90	5.14	5.40	5.44	5.31	5.11	5.17	5.10	5.25
- home savings bank loans	a	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.39	0.16
	b	5.34	5.60	5.46	5.52	5.68	6.02	6.09	6.12	6.24	5.85	5.53	7.06	5.77
- intermediary loans	a	0.74	0.55	0.66	0.51	0.42	0.50	0.50	0.57	0.61	1.04	0.79	0.71	1.05
	b	7.83	7.79	7.70	7.65	7.65	7.23	7.17	7.14	7.12	7.43	7.45	7.49	7.39
Short-term loans	a	59.83	48.18	56.14	59.32	73.77	69.06	68.27	63.80	77.15	82.72	76.92	80.14	74.80
	b	9.40	8.23	7.49	7.26	7.52	7.46	8.04	8.00	7.53	7.15	7.61	7.35	6.92
- with a maturity of up to 7 days	a	-	-	-	30.99	39.89	35.96	33.00	30.30	46.35	50.62	48.50	54.73	51.16
	b	-	-	-	6.63	6.67	6.54	7.51	7.80	6.90	6.40	7.20	6.91	6.26
- up to 1 month	a	-	-	-	10.37	8.11	10.83	9.12	11.16	7.52	8.26	8.80	4.88	4.75
	b	-	-	-	7.42	8.00	8.00	8.12	7.74	8.17	8.18	7.88	7.81	7.49
- up to 3 months	a	-	-	-	5.78	8.19	5.43	5.96	5.40	5.16	5.46	3.83	3.87	3.45
	b	-	-	-	7.25	7.51	8.07	8.00	7.76	7.73	7.49	7.61	7.76	7.66
- up to 6 months	a	-	-	-	1.76	2.54	1.72	2.03	1.73	2.18	2.62	1.24	1.71	0.80
	b	-	-	-	7.88	7.41	7.31	8.30	7.66	8.14	7.96	8.72	7.68	7.55
- up to 12 months	a	-	-	-	10.43	15.03	15.12	18.16	15.21	15.94	15.76	14.56	14.95	14.64
	b	-	-	-	8.90	9.52	9.06	8.95	8.71	8.91	8.74	8.76	8.69	8.83
Long-term loans with a maturity of 1 to 5 years	a	5.37	6.55	8.59	5.24	5.69	8.40	7.45	6.63	6.92	6.64	5.97	6.24	6.89
	b	10.77	10.09	9.90	9.29	8.97	8.95	8.97	8.99	9.14	8.92	9.04	8.87	9.03
Long-term loans with a maturity of over 5 years	a	3.09	2.87	3.58	3.26	2.24	2.96	2.22	2.35	3.29	3.81	3.72	3.22	3.76
	b	9.41	9.22	8.42	7.44	6.98	7.29	7.33	7.08	6.88	7.15	7.12	7.06	6.95

a - Volume (Sk billion)

b - Average interest rate (%)

Volumes of koruna deposits and average deposit rates

		2002			2003									
		10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deposits in total	a	548,118	552,662	556,337	551,221	563,157	561,062	562,346	572,542	560,708	575,286	579,267	577,913	583,743
	b	4.77	3.88	3.45	3.40	3.42	3.32	3.40	3.31	3.23	3.29	3.41	3.22	3.17
of which:														
Demand deposits	a	164,480	167,981	189,735	176,188	175,927	174,831	177,380	177,772	184,141	185,481	185,994	189,904	190,541
	b	2.14	1.69	1.64	1.77	1.63	1.56	1.66	1.53	1.52	1.53	1.65	1.48	1.37
Time deposits	a	383,638	384,681	366,602	262,237	274,447	274,912	276,190	286,644	268,910	283,133	286,596	282,793	289,074
	b	5.90	4.84	4.39	4.68	4.72	4.60	4.72	4.58	4.54	4.60	4.76	4.53	4.48
- short-term	a	-	-	-	251,542	263,905	264,105	265,381	275,900	258,134	272,406	276,053	272,424	278,720
	b	-	-	-	4.60	4.66	4.54	4.66	4.53	4.47	4.55	4.72	4.47	4.43
- overnight deposits	a	-	-	-	5,607	5,859	17,743	6,383	6,796	16,162	16,491	4,846	17,489	5,246
	b	-	-	-	4.54	5.51	4.68	5.59	4.64	4.59	4.68	6.29	4.45	4.28
- up to 7 days	a	58,829	52,528	30,311	44,602	46,994	30,560	43,244	52,054	27,875	31,585	35,673	28,027	40,819
	b	6.94	4.67	4.04	4.38	4.88	4.38	5.06	4.63	4.42	4.59	5.50	4.43	4.52
- up to 1 month	a	90,057	98,604	103,415	100,148	112,718	111,484	117,815	114,373	116,547	124,375	130,948	130,331	133,243
	b	5.93	5.09	4.51	4.54	4.70	4.67	4.82	4.73	4.73	4.82	4.90	4.82	4.71
- up to 3 months	a	73,978	71,702	68,372	58,134	56,655	62,887	58,520	61,629	59,426	62,944	67,966	60,209	63,975
	b	6.07	5.64	4.95	4.37	4.02	4.14	4.01	4.15	4.12	4.20	4.24	4.06	4.13
- up to 6 months	a	33,864	35,658	34,845	23,307	23,385	24,447	23,009	22,314	20,227	19,228	19,591	19,081	18,900
	b	6.16	5.96	5.59	5.17	4.86	4.53	4.21	3.93	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.67	3.63
- up to 1 year	a	53,738	52,888	52,145	19,745	18,293	16,984	16,410	18,733	17,896	17,782	17,029	17,286	16,536
	b	5.89	4.34	4.13	5.44	5.35	5.23	5.12	4.97	4.78	4.65	4.34	4.23	4.07
- medium-term	a	-	-	-	9,258	9,629	9,792	9,990	9,722	9,739	9,698	9,507	9,323	9,293
	b	-	-	-	6.37	5.95	5.96	5.86	5.52	5.83	5.76	5.61	5.61	5.46
- up to 2 years	a	23,323	22,988	23,501	2,877	2,838	2,830	2,577	2,367	2,323	2,244	2,200	2,172	2,155
	b	6.07	2.86	2.77	5.64	5.52	5.42	5.27	5.18	5.12	5.07	4.79	4.66	4.54
- up to 5 years	a	1,253	1,299	1,351	6,381	6,791	6,962	7,413	7,355	7,416	7,454	7,307	7,151	7,138
	b	6.80	6.68	6.47	6.70	6.14	6.18	6.07	5.63	6.06	5.97	5.86	5.90	5.73
- long-term	a	-	-	-	1,437	914	1,016	819	1,022	1,037	1,029	1,036	1,046	1,061
	b	-	-	-	7.18	9.50	8.91	9.02	8.86	8.76	8.79	8.75	8.69	8.66
- over 5 years	a	36,590	36,709	40,366	1,437	914	1,016	819	1,022	1,037	1,029	1,036	1,046	1,061
	b	3.11	3.10	3.00	7.18	9.50	8.91	9.02	8.86	8.76	8.79	8.75	8.69	8.66
Savings deposits	a	-	-	-	112,796	112,783	111,319	108,777	108,125	107,657	106,671	106,678	105,216	104,129
	b	-	-	-	2.99	3.03	2.93	2.89	2.87	2.87	2.86	2.85	2.86	2.85
- short-term	a	-	-	-	51,316	50,772	50,605	49,005	48,484	48,429	48,159	47,737	47,149	46,581
	b	-	-	-	3.35	3.39	3.25	3.20	3.15	3.18	3.16	3.13	3.14	3.13
- medium-term	a	-	-	-	22,846	22,386	21,936	21,282	20,983	20,698	20,355	20,045	19,582	19,125
	b	-	-	-	2.50	2.52	2.31	2.23	2.22	2.23	2.21	2.19	2.21	2.23
- long-term	a	-	-	-	38,634	39,625	38,778	38,490	38,658	38,529	38,157	38,896	38,486	38,424
	b	-	-	-	2.86	2.85	2.84	2.84	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.83
Short-term (time and savings) ^{1/}	a	314,400	315,249	292,749	302,858	314,677	314,710	314,386	324,384	306,563	320,565	323,789	319,573	325,300
	b	6.17	5.13	4.64	4.39	4.46	4.33	4.43	4.32	4.26	4.34	4.48	4.27	4.25
Medium-term (time and savings) ^{1/}	a	32,647	32,724	33,487	32,104	32,015	31,727	31,272	30,706	30,437	30,053	29,552	28,904	28,417
	b	6.36	3.96	3.83	3.62	3.55	3.43	3.39	3.27	3.38	3.35	3.29	3.31	3.28
Long-term (time and savings) ^{1/}	a	36,590	36,709	40,366	40,070	40,538	39,794	39,309	39,680	39,566	39,186	39,933	39,532	39,485
	b	3.11	3.10	3.00	3.01	3.00	3.00	2.97	2.99	2.99	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.99

a - volume (Sk million)

b - average interest rate (%)

1/ Consistent with the previous time series.

Basic characteristics of interest rates on loans and deposits

(%)

	Line	2002			2003									
		10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Average interest rate on total credit ^{1/}	1	9.46	9.14	8.79	8.43	8.26	8.26	8.23	8.13	8.12	8.04	8.02	7.98	7.87
Average interest rate on deposits	2	4.77	3.88	3.45	3.40	3.42	3.32	3.40	3.31	3.23	3.29	3.41	3.22	3.17
Average interest rate on new loans	3	9.51	8.49	7.85	7.44	7.61	7.62	8.12	8.06	7.64	7.28	7.69	7.45	7.10
Average interbank money market rate (1D to 12M – mid rates)	4	7.88	6.56	5.76	5.80	5.97	5.97	6.09	5.92	5.98	6.02	6.13	6.10	5.70
Average interest rate on new short-term loans	5	9.40	8.23	7.49	7.27	7.53	7.46	8.05	8.00	7.53	7.15	7.62	7.36	6.93
Average interest rate on short-term deposits	6	6.17	5.13	4.64	4.39	4.46	4.33	4.43	4.32	4.26	4.34	4.48	4.27	4.25
Difference between average interest rates on new short-term loans and short-term deposits (line 5 – line 6)	7	3.23	3.10	2.85	2.88	3.07	3.13	3.62	3.68	3.27	2.81	3.14	3.09	2.68
Basic interest rate of the NBS (until 31 December 2002 Discount rate)	8	8.25	8.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.25
12-month rate of inflation	9	2.90	2.90	3.40	7.30	7.60	8.00	7.70	7.60	8.40	8.70	9.20	9.50	9.60
Year-on-year increase in industrial producer prices	10	2.20	2.20	2.30	7.50	8.90	9.30	8.20	7.80	8.20	8.20	8.00	8.00	7.90
Real interest rate on new short-term loans (line 5 – line 10)	11	7.20	6.03	5.19	-0.23	-1.37	-1.84	-0.15	0.20	-0.67	-1.05	-0.38	-0.64	-0.97
Difference between average interest rate on new short-term loans and the rate of inflation (line 5 – line 9)	12	6.50	5.33	4.09	-0.03	-0.07	-0.54	0.35	0.40	-0.87	-1.55	-1.58	-2.14	-2.67
Average interest rate on one-year deposits	13	5.89	4.34	4.13	5.44	5.35	5.23	5.12	4.97	4.78	4.65	4.34	4.23	4.07
Real interest rate on one-year deposits (line 13 – line 9)	14	2.99	1.44	0.73	-1.86	-2.25	-2.77	-2.58	-2.63	-3.62	-4.05	-4.86	-5.27	-5.53
Nominal interest margin (line 1 – line 2)	15	4.69	5.26	5.34	5.03	4.84	4.94	4.83	4.82	4.89	4.75	4.61	4.76	4.70
Difference between average interest rates on new loans and total deposits (line 3 – line 2)	16	4.74	4.61	4.40	4.04	4.19	4.30	4.72	4.75	4.41	3.99	4.28	4.23	3.93
Difference between average interest rate on new short-term loans and the average interbank money market rate (line 5 – line 4)	17	1.52	1.67	1.73	1.47	1.56	1.49	1.96	2.08	1.61	1.17	1.60	1.23	0.83
Difference between average interest rate on new loans and the average interbank money market rate (line 3 – line 4)	18	1.63	1.93	2.09	1.64	1.64	1.65	2.03	2.14	1.72	1.30	1.67	1.32	1.00
Average interest rate on loans including the rate of 0% ^{2/}	19	8.85	8.53	8.24	7.91	7.73	7.73	7.74	7.64	7.65	7.60	7.58	7.54	7.45
Nominal interest margin (line 19 – line 2)	20	4.08	4.65	4.79	4.51	4.31	4.41	4.34	4.33	4.42	4.31	4.17	4.32	4.28

1/ Excluding unpaid interest

2/ Including unpaid interest

Monetary-policy instruments

	As at 1 January 2002	Change over the year 2002	As at 1 January 2003	Change over the year 2003
1. Interest rates set by the Bank Board of the NBS for:				
Basic interest rate of the NBS ^{1/}	7.75%	27 Apr. 8.25% 30 Oct. 8.00% 18 Nov. 6.50%	6.50%	26 Sep. 6.25%
Interest rates for overnight transactions				
for sterilisation	6.00%	27 Apr. 6.50% 18 Nov. 5.00%	5.00%	26 Sep. 4.75%
for refinancing	9.00%	27 Apr. 9.50% 18 Nov. 8.00%	8.00%	26 Sep. 7.75%
limit rate of the NBS for standard 2-week repo tenders	7.75%	27 Apr. 8.25% 30 Oct. 8.00% 18 Nov. 6.50%	6.50%	26 Sep. 6.25%
2. Reserve requirements	4% of deposits of banks 3% of deposits of home savings banks		3% of deposits of banks and home savings banks	
3. Exchange rate regime	Floating rate Reference currency: EUR		Floating rate Reference currency: EUR	

1/ Until 31 December 2002 Discount rate

Basic characteristics of Slovakia's foreign exchange market in November 2003

	USD			EUR			Other currencies			Total	
	Volume		Number of transactions	Volume		Number of transactions	Volume		Number of transactions	Volume US\$ million	Number of transactions
	US\$ million	%		US\$ million	%		US\$ million	%			
NBS	-	-	-	0.0	-	0	-	-	-	0.0	0
Transactions between domestic banks without foreign participation	5,958.6	85.2	380	1,004.5	14.4	406	31.7	0.5	35	6,994.8	821
Interbank foreign exchange market: NBS + transactions between domestic banks	5,958.6	85.2	380	1,004.5	14.4	406	31.7	0.5	35	6,994.8	821
Transactions between domestic and foreign banks	18,418.9	80.5	1,413	2,716.6	11.9	910	1,736.0	7.6	34	22,871.6	2,357
Foreign exchange market in the SR - total	24,377.5	81.6	1,793	3,721.1	12.5	1,316	1,767.8	5.9	69	29,866.4	3,178

	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	541.6	7.7	402	0.0	0.0	0	6,458.0	92.3	419	6,999.6	821
Transactions between domestic and foreign banks	1,602.4	7.0	858	11.2	0.0	6	21,271.2	92.9	1,493	22,884.7	2,357
Foreign exchange market in the SR - without the NBS	2,143.9	7.2	1,260	11.2	0.0	6	27,729.2	92.8	1,912	29,884.3	3,178

Average monthly exchange rates of the SKK

Midpoint rate	2002		2003										
	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 AUD	23.277	23.173	22.862	23.145	23.291	23.021	23.020	23.557	24.345	24.452	24.473	24.433	25.193
1 CZK	1.350	1.342	1.323	1.327	1.317	1.297	1.309	1.322	1.312	1.300	1.282	1.291	1.287
1 DKK	5.589	5.625	5.604	5.648	5.624	5.529	5.534	5.589	5.621	5.641	5.590	5.557	5.531
1 EUR	41.519	41.776	41.652	41.979	41.776	41.055	41.092	41.502	41.788	41.932	41.516	41.288	41.134
100 JPY	34.116	33.650	33.060	32.626	32.613	31.604	30.326	30.016	30.958	31.504	32.230	32.189	32.243
1 CAD	26.386	26.388	25.449	25.719	26.187	25.903	25.693	26.220	26.681	26.830	27.125	26.612	26.793
100 HUF	17.428	17.687	17.351	17.126	17.017	16.712	16.727	15.941	15.826	16.121	16.246	16.163	15.877
1 NOK	5.669	5.721	5.682	5.574	5.331	5.241	5.220	5.094	5.035	5.080	5.061	5.018	5.016
1 PLN	10.499	10.482	10.244	10.089	9.653	9.533	9.501	9.360	9.407	9.597	9.319	8.997	8.908
100 SIT	18.098	18.164	18.055	18.142	18.031	17.670	17.633	17.765	17.828	17.843	17.651	17.519	17.422
1 CHF	28.300	28.422	28.497	28.605	28.451	27.484	27.122	26.959	27.002	27.210	26.835	26.676	26.386
1 SEK	4.571	4.596	4.538	4.586	4.534	4.481	4.489	4.555	4.547	4.541	4.574	4.588	4.572
1 USD	41.454	41.137	39.252	38.953	38.663	37.885	35.586	35.491	36.729	37.490	37.116	35.273	35.234
1 GBP	65.208	65.130	63.366	62.863	61.198	59.594	57.721	58.948	59.723	59.879	59.651	59.113	59.447

Average quarter exchange rates of the SKK

Midpoint rate	2002					2003		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	year	Q1	Q2	Q3
1 AUD	24.937	25.822	24.404	23.302	24.615	23.099	23.205	24.420
1 CZK	1.330	1.411	1.451	1.353	1.387	1.322	1.309	1.299
1 DKK	5.685	5.780	5.901	5.615	5.746	5.625	5.551	5.618
1 EUR	42.249	42.967	43.834	41.710	42.699	41.799	41.221	41.747
100 JPY	36.389	36.882	37.378	34.084	36.193	32.769	30.639	31.535
1 CAD	30.212	30.119	28.543	26.612	28.869	25.786	25.943	26.869
100 HUF	17.308	17.688	17.878	17.410	17.574	17.165	16.452	16.053
1 NOK	5.405	5.714	5.918	5.696	5.685	5.528	5.184	5.057
1 PLN	11.680	11.580	10.747	10.431	11.107	9.994	9.463	9.439
100 SIT	19.053	19.083	19.289	18.191	18.907	18.075	17.690	17.776
1 CHF	28.670	29.335	29.951	28.429	29.103	28.516	27.184	27.015
1 SEK	4.611	4.694	4.748	4.587	4.660	4.552	4.509	4.554
1 USD	48.170	46.862	44.544	41.787	45.335	38.956	36.307	37.093
1 GBP	68.716	68.408	68.980	65.620	67.939	62.470	58.757	59.750

Average monetary base of the NBS

(Sk billions)

	2002		2003										
	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOURCES OF THE MONETARY BASE	119.47	123.05	115.52	116.08	118.71	118.16	118.11	118.39	118.67	119.92	121.67	122.05	123.40
Autonomous factors	255.55	262.69	268.20	273.70	285.68	285.82	277.86	280.92	281.50	289.32	289.39	287.40	281.70
Net foreign assets	336.70	352.78	355.86	365.94	363.39	354.61	360.05	358.86	363.34	368.74	364.87	355.05	360.82
Reserves	356.43	370.42	373.30	396.75	393.45	369.40	370.25	370.77	384.78	389.32	395.85	388.81	405.80
Foreign liabilities	19.73	17.64	17.44	30.81	30.06	14.79	10.21	11.91	21.43	20.57	30.99	33.76	44.98
Net credit to Government	-26.17	-30.29	-28.78	-28.84	-17.62	-15.16	-33.55	-26.15	-23.60	-19.95	-19.76	-19.14	-30.48
Other assets net	-54.97	-59.80	-58.89	-63.40	-60.09	-53.63	-48.64	-51.79	-58.24	-59.47	-55.72	-48.50	-48.64
Monetary policy factors ^{1/}	-136.08	-139.63	-152.67	-157.62	-166.97	-167.67	-159.75	-162.53	-162.83	-169.40	-167.72	-165.35	-158.31
Loan to commercial banks (excl. redistribution loans)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bills of exchange	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Holdings of securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
Treasury bills	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other government securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
Central Bank (NBS) bills	202.07	226.18	194.48	272.75	201.40	272.42	202.20	247.70	234.41	225.36	264.92	194.50	251.70
of which: in NBS portfolio	72.63	94.61	48.44	118.85	38.27	105.53	47.86	90.37	75.35	57.46	101.69	31.06	95.94
Overnight deposits of banks with NBS	6.64	8.06	6.63	3.72	3.84	0.78	5.42	5.21	3.77	1.50	4.49	2.16	2.54
USE OF THE MONETARY BASE ^{2/}	119.47	123.05	115.52	116.08	118.71	118.16	118.11	118.39	118.67	119.92	121.67	122.05	123.40
Currency in circulation	91.59	95.22	94.21	94.48	97.27	96.79	96.67	97.15	97.33	98.46	99.57	100.14	101.37
Reserves of commercial banks	27.88	27.83	21.32	21.60	21.44	21.37	21.43	21.24	21.34	21.47	22.10	21.91	22.03
Required reserves	27.84	27.75	21.28	21.44	21.41	21.32	21.40	21.20	21.31	21.40	22.06	21.86	21.93
Excess reserves	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.16	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.05	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 31 October 2003
(Banks and branches of foreign banks operating in the SR in total)

(Sk thousands)

ASSETS	Accumulated depreciation and provisions	Slovak koruna		Foreign currency		Total
		Residents	Non-residents	Residents	Non-residents	
Total assets	62,448,363	863,965,208	27,615,442	106,315,663	58,409,529	993,857,479
Cash items	0	9,355,442	0	31,227	3,550,766	12,937,435
Cash in hand	0	9,008,202	0	0	3,264,771	12,272,973
Gold	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other cash items	0	347,240	0	31,227	285,995	664,462
Deposits with and credits to NBS, foreign banks of issue, and post office banks	0	125,382,131	0	0	272	125,382,403
Money reserve accounts with the NBS	0	22,754,523	0	0	0	22,754,523
Deposits, credits, and other receivables	340,439	35,738,552	7,181,777	17,054,513	28,712,044	88,346,447
Current accounts with banks	0	479,505	6,083	101,823	5,272,901	5,860,312
Credits provided	0	645,277	0	20,266	688,416	1,353,959
Time deposits with banks	0	34,456,538	3,661,148	16,925,278	22,384,052	77,427,016
Current accounts of other banks	0	0	3,501,890	735	4	3,502,629
Other receivables	0	102,223	0	6,411	88,233	196,867
Standard credits, qualified deposits, classified credits, deposits, and other receivables	340,439	55,009	12,656	0	278,438	5,664
of which: Short-term receivables	170,264	0	12,656	0	157,608	0
Interest on non-performing credits	649	711	0	0	1,464	1,526
Standard credits to customers	0	201,570,304	398,644	47,515,343	5,530,099	255,014,390
Short-term credits	0	52,182,117	276,562	12,550,616	2,200,772	67,210,067
Long-term credits	0	149,388,187	122,082	34,964,727	3,329,327	187,804,323
of which: Credits repayable in 1 to 5 years, incl.	0	68,279,364	109,428	16,989,639	1,663,520	87,041,951
Other receivables from customers	0	6,464,496	14,561	1,811,846	471,071	8,761,974
of which: Credits for commercial claims	0	1,636,988	13,048	1,733,637	371,772	3,755,445
Current accounts of customers - debit bal., overdrafts	0	19,643,698	195,122	5,302,811	194,803	25,336,434
Standard receivables with conditions, classified loans, and other receivables from customers	27,013,178	66,429,253	1,198,427	12,057,711	1,174,257	53,846,470
of which: Interest due, but unpaid	5,164,241	5,172,472	2,312	45,702	20,004	76,249
Standard credits with conditions	0	35,360,193	1,176,492	8,094,727	861,052	45,492,464
Sub-standard receivables	1,133,488	4,309,727	4,330	1,604,905	112,068	4,897,542
Doubtful and controversial claims	1,243,259	2,881,644	144	594,625	38	2,233,192
Loss-making receivables	24,636,431	23,877,689	17,461	1,763,454	201,099	1,223,272
Other specific receivables	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accounts of state authorities, local governments, and funds	2,638	8,928,408	0	2,525,435	0	11,451,205
Standard credits with conditions, classified loans, and other receivables	2,638	550,110	0	0	0	547,472
Credits to state authorities	0	2,804,688	0	929,240	0	3,733,928
Credits to social security funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Credits to local governments	0	5,008,843	0	1,596,195	0	6,605,038
Credits to funds	0	564,767	0	0	0	564,767
Fixed forward transactions	0	4,574,040	1,123,072	856,799	15,363	6,569,274
Claims in respect of money collection	0	165,835	33	277,207	105,761	548,836
Branches and representative offices	0	619	4,095,155	734	2,562,984	6,659,492
Receivables and other suspense accounts	1,084,858	5,224,594	38,306	311,863	105,294	4,595,199
Securities for sale and other shareholdings	398,069	33,569,252	2,636,170	2,848,289	9,045,225	47,700,867
Receivables from trade in securities and for securities issued by the accounting unit	0	267,892	0	82	19,205	287,179
Securities intended for trading	0	77,969,983	1,510,676	7,185,579	2,800,296	89,466,534
Options - purchase	0	140,906	37,675	6,339	2,020	186,940
Financial investments	1,463,595	184,571,967	9,185,076	8,509,853	3,596,291	204,399,592
Long-term funds provided to branches abroad	0	0	0	0	523,778	523,778
Tangible assets	24,358,174	48,708,975	0	0	0	24,358,174
Acquisition of tangible and intangible assets	1,609	3,068,527	748	20,032	0	3,087,698
Subordinated financial assets	0	63,465	0	0	0	63,465
Intangible assets	7,785,803	9,162,573	0	0	0	1,376,770
Inventory	0	209,773	0	0	0	209,773
Adjustments and accumulated depreciation	62,448,363	59,670,416	30,472	2,179,361	568,114	0

Shortened balance sheet of commercial banks as at 31 October 2003
(Banks and branches of foreign banks operating in the SR in total)

(Sk thousands)

LIABILITIES	Slovak koruna		Foreign currency		Total
	Residents	Non-residents	Residents	Non-residents	
Total liabilities	733,946,259	62,176,854	119,359,743	78,374,623	993,857,479
Deposits and credits to NBS and foreign banks of issue, and postal checking accounts	10,022,172	0	205,485	0	10,227,657
Current accounts with NBS and foreign issuing banks	1,623,342	0	0	0	1,623,342
Time deposits of NBS and and foreign issuing banks	0	0	0	0	0
Credits received from NBS and foreign issuing banks	8,398,830	0	205,485	0	8,604,315
of which: Redistribution credit	6,978,085	0	0	0	6,978,085
Refinancing repo credit	0	0	0	0	0
Deposits, credits, and other liabilities	38,447,120	7,438,986	17,137,647	20,345,268	83,369,021
Current accounts with banks	0	0	0	1,764,300	1,764,300
Current accounts of other banks	493,064	2,005,032	106,623	458,249	3,062,968
Other payables	2,651,653	721	89,310	1,659,553	4,401,237
Credits received	577,306	0	0	6,510,089	7,087,395
Time deposits of other banks	34,725,097	5,433,233	16,941,714	9,953,077	67,053,121
Payables in respect of other items	37,209	0	0	0	37,209
Payables in respect of securities	0	0	0	0	0
Deposits of customers	532,261,377	3,685,049	96,408,144	4,082,371	636,436,941
Current accounts of customers	166,511,780	1,737,144	45,935,309	2,906,360	217,090,593
Time deposits of customers	260,524,987	1,842,944	47,432,099	1,149,155	310,949,185
Savings deposits of customers	103,917,271	101,615	3,028,641	26,856	107,074,383
Certificates of deposit	1,307,339	3,346	12,095	0	1,322,780
Other liabilities to customers	7,650,376	8,035	2,485,386	23,219	10,167,016
Credits received from customers	3,530,115	0	0	0	3,530,115
Short-term securities issued by the accounting unit	1,136,658	6,604	577,106	0	1,720,368
Earmarked deposits	231,400	0	0	0	231,400
Other specific payables	43,663	0	414	0	44,077
Accounts of state authorities, local governments, and funds	44,035,454	0	790,865	0	44,826,319
Extra-budgetary money deposits of state authorities	7,407,951	0	641,542	0	8,049,493
Deposits of social security funds	21,081,714	0	52,017	0	21,133,731
Deposits local governments	11,510,103	0	67,784	0	11,577,887
Deposits of funds	4,035,686	0	29,522	0	4,065,208
Fixed forward transactions	4,708,291	1,806,425	928,579	136,865	7,580,160
Payables in respect of money collection	508,101	435	275,989	61,910	846,435
Branches and representative offices	246,357	12,664,459	0	51,695,305	64,606,121
Various payables, adjustment and other suspense accounts	5,168,027	184,919	321,639	70,465	5,745,050
Liabilities from trading in securities and securities issued by the accounting unit	471,523	51	49,617	0	521,191
Options - sale	201,287	104,280	775	8,170	314,512
Subsidies and similar funds	3,344,974	0	0	0	3,344,974
Long-term securities issued by the accounting unit	16,398,551	0	144	0	16,398,695
Subordinated financial liabilities	0	63,465	0	0	63,465
Reserves	18,978,180	0	177,953	143,122	19,299,255
Reserve funds and other funds allocated from profits	9,694,146	46,500	0	0	9,740,646
Registered capital	5,460,938	33,331,638	0	1,650,000	40,442,576
Long-term funds provided to branches of foreign banks	0	2,844,579	0	0	2,844,579
Share premium	1,794,891	0	0	0	1,794,891
Own shares	-268,679	0	0	0	-268,679
Capital of mutual funds (unit trusts)	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital funds	205,083	5,490	0	0	210,573
Gains or losses from revaluation of net investments connected with shares and deposits	-130,326	-14,061	0	157,928	13,541
Gains or losses from revaluation of security derivatives	0	0	0	0	0
Gains or losses from revaluation of assets and liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
Retained earnings from previous years /+/-	23,090,731	0	0	0	23,090,731
Accumulated losses from previous years /-/-	-2,958,579	0	0	0	-2,958,579
Profit and loss account /+/-	9,637,219	0	0	0	9,637,219
Profit or loss in process of approval /+/-	0	0	0	0	0

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

(Sk millions)

	2002			2003									
	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EXPENSES													
Expenses on financial operations:	124,660	138,413	155,244	21,988	37,039	55,577	75,649	94,535	114,895	131,401	145,562	169,182	188,093
Other interest ^{1/}	-	-	-	2,346	4,468	7,228	9,505	11,744	13,867	15,858	17,968	20,054	22,137
Charges and commissions ^{1/}	-	-	-	133	225	380	1,202	1,296	1,460	1,551	1,660	1,803	1,919
Leasing expenses ^{1/}	-	-	-	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operations in securities ^{1/}	-	-	-	394	824	1,471	1,732	1,988	2,359	2,806	3,101	3,586	4,227
Interest on securities ^{1/}	-	-	-	422	636	787	944	1,127	1,095	1,313	1,481	1,652	1,840
Foreign exchange operations	91,829	101,963	115,814	8,092	14,303	20,089	28,467	33,568	43,325	50,238	54,599	67,283	75,181
Operations in derivatives ^{1/}	-	-	-	10,486	16,383	25,321	33,365	44,282	52,186	58,878	65,916	73,894	81,780
Other operations	1,426	1,829	2,258	106	201	302	435	530	604	757	835	909	1,008
General operating expenses	18,570	20,769	24,380	1,689	3,540	5,576	7,576	9,644	11,796	13,923	15,927	18,128	20,314
Additions to reserves and provisions	15,260	17,163	26,117	1,098	2,065	8,070	9,032	11,486	14,169	15,618	17,166	19,012	20,058
Other operating expenses	8,621	9,287	11,683	574	1,058	1,409	4,631	5,694	6,365	7,259	8,164	8,752	9,617
Extraordinary expenses	432	474	604	6	9	12	14	15	16	16	17	17	18
Income tax	243	277	350	-5	68	73	91	119	382	455	503	557	591
Profit for the period	9,154	10,044	12,539	1,500	3,027	3,502	4,126	5,314	6,213	6,946	8,079	9,217	9,662
TOTAL EXPENSES, PLUS PROFIT	176,940	196,426	230,916	26,849	46,806	74,220	101,119	126,807	153,837	175,619	195,418	224,865	248,353
INCOME													
Income from financial operations:	156,042	173,180	197,326	25,684	44,599	65,416	88,884	111,281	134,922	154,390	171,894	198,784	220,676
Income from other interest ^{1/}	-	-	-	3,054	5,812	8,823	11,720	15,633	18,595	21,515	24,649	27,692	30,755
Income from charges and provisions ^{1/}	-	-	-	664	1,302	2,019	2,768	3,505	4,355	5,191	5,859	6,653	7,474
Income from shares and stakes ^{1/}	-	-	-	0	70	161	54	65	77	87	100	292	381
Income from leasing ^{1/}	-	-	-	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income from operations in securities ^{1/}	-	-	-	778	1,477	1,948	2,481	3,116	2,765	2,590	2,905	3,239	3,322
Income from interest on securities ^{1/}	-	-	-	2,149	4,092	5,997	8,127	9,135	11,358	13,189	14,800	16,454	18,186
Income from foreign exchange operations	95,868	106,324	120,504	8,446	14,885	21,229	30,162	36,433	45,832	52,897	57,135	70,811	79,205
Income from operations in derivatives ^{1/}	-	-	-	10,495	16,772	25,049	33,237	43,069	51,627	58,531	66,014	73,136	80,760
Income from other operations	1,174	1,461	1,774	96	188	190	335	327	313	390	432	508	593
Use of reserves and provisions	19,068	21,240	30,249	1,069	2,023	8,572	11,883	14,366	16,802	18,426	20,429	22,672	23,935
Other operating income	1,035	1,110	1,286	87	158	224	338	1,144	2,097	2,768	3,072	3,382	3,700
Extraordinary income	720	794	1,359	5	7	8	14	15	16	16	16	16	17
Loss for the period	75	102	697	4	18	0	0	0	0	20	7	11	25
TOTAL INCOME, PLUS LOSS	176,940	196,426	230,916	26,849	46,806	74,220	101,119	126,807	153,837	175,619	195,418	224,865	248,353

1/ The absence of data is due to the preparation of an amendment to the Decree of Ministry of Finance of the SR for 2003, specifying the details of accounting procedures and a skeleton chart of account for banks and branches of foreign banks.

Symbols used in tables

- . – figure not yet available
- x – no entry for logical reasons
- – figure did not appear

