

National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia



**Quarterly Report
July, 2009**



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* The quarterly report contains an analysis of the macroeconomic developments in the fourth quarter of 2008 and the disposable data on the movements in the first quarter of 2009, with April 05, 2009 as a cut-off date.



Summary

Macroeconomic trends in the Macedonian economy in the first quarter of 2009, highly correspond with the developments in the global economy. After the global recession, the contraction of domestic activity started, with the time lag being shorter than expected. The fast effect from the world crisis on the demand for export and on the level of utilization of the export capacities had a dominant role in the fall of the domestic GDP in the first three months of the year. From a viewpoint of the prices, the lower pressures from the import prices and the slowdown of the domestic demand are factors that contribute to the further slowdown of the inflation. In conditions when the expectations are directed toward further deepening of the global recession, the decline in the domestic economy is expected to gain in intensity. Narrowing of the export demand, slowdown of the capital inflows, expected tightening of the conditions on the labor market and the adjustment of the expectations of the domestic economic agents, act in this direction. The procyclical behavior of the domestic banking sector, which responded to the uncertain macroeconomic environment and growing risks with more restrictive terms of lending and limited supply of credits, supported such assessments. In the external sector, the deepening of the current account deficit continued, reflecting the faster downward adjustment of the export relative to the import, as well as the unfavorable trends in the private transfers. The inability to finance this gap entirely from the capital flows, resulted in NBRM interventions of the foreign exchange market with selling of foreign currency in order to maintain the exchange rate stability. Thus, in this period, larger part of the current account deficit was financed through the foreign reserves. Hence, despite the opening of a negative output gap and the significant slowdown of the inflation, the pressures on the exchange rate imposed a need of undertaking additional monetary measures directed toward greater restrictiveness. During June, change was registered in the developments on the foreign exchange market, but the period is too short to indicate change in the trends present so far.

After the significant growth slowdown in the last quarter of 2008, in the first quarter of 2009, moderate decline in GDP of 0.9% was registered, for the first time in the past six years. The negative contribution of the net-export demand, was to a large extent compensated with the still strong domestic demand. Despite the growth, the trends in the first quarter indicate slowdown of the domestic component of the demand, where especially important is the movement of household consumption, as the dominant category. Thus, personal consumption adjusted faster than expected, registering a slowdown up to 3.5% in the first quarter (as opposed to 7.4%, which was the real growth in the preceding quarter). In the following period, further downward correction of household consumption is expected, based on the assessments for decline in the disposable income, uncertainty on the labor market, decline in the preferences and possibilities for new indebtedness, as well as the motive of precaution and increased propensity to save. Despite the expectations for continuation of the decline in the investment consumption, in the first quarter gross investments increased, at a slower pace than the average growth in 2008. However, in conditions of lower domestic and export demand, assessments for lower profitability of the corporate sector and restricted access to the sources of funding, the investment growth is not expected to continue by the end of the year.

The slowdown in the domestic inflation continued in the second quarter of 2009, and in this period a negative average growth of prices was registered. In the first six months of 2009, the average annual inflation rate equaled 0.1%. The inflation was lower than projected, indicating deceleration of the inflation faster than expected, while the risk of facing larger deflationary effect on the domestic demand than the expected one, remains. However, global developments point to possible upward risks. This primarily pertains to the upward trend of the oil prices on the world markets, which indicates potential upward pressures on the inflation through this channel. However, the risk comparison identifies as dominant those risks which increase the possibility of faster average decline of domestic prices.

The spillover of the global recession into the domestic economy in the first months of 2009, was especially evident in the rapid decline in the value of exports. The growing decline in the foreign demand and the lower metal prices are the main factors behind the annual fall of the total export in the first four months of 33.8%. On the other hand, the annual fall of the import was almost twice lower and it equaled 17.1%, reflecting the slower adjustment of the domestic demand. In such conditions, in this period a significant broadening of the trade deficit was registered (of 6.3% p.a.). Pressures from the domestic demand were expected to decline significantly by the end of the year, which denotes more significant adjustment on the side of the import in the forthcoming period. However, the uncertainty about the duration of the crisis, as well as the commenced trend of growth in the oil price on the world markets do not create room for more significant improvement of the trade balance during the year. Hence, the sources of its funding remain critically important in the forthcoming period, too. Movements in the first quarter indicated fall of the capital inflows of around 60% on annual basis, which combined with the lower net-inflows from private transfers imposed a need of large NBRM interventions with



net-sale of foreign assets. Although starting from the beginning of the second quarter, the currency exchange operations (as the dominant item of private transfers) registered a change in the unfavorable trends, the future dynamics of these inflows is difficult to predict and it is highly sensitive to psychological factors. On the other hand, although capital inflows are higher than expected, in conditions of absence of indicators for exiting the crisis in near future and slow regaining of the confidence of the investors globally, the inflows from foreign direct investments and the possibility for external indebtedness remain highly uncertain. Thus, the risks arising from the external imbalance remain to be the weakest point of the Macedonian economy.

The unfavorable movements in the global and domestic economy and the growing uncertainty were the reason for the domestic banking sector to react with a significant narrowing of the credit supply. Thus, the already commenced trend of continuous slowdown of the credits to households in the first five months of 2009, was accompanied by a more significant slowdown of the credit activity also to the corporate sector, which resulted in an annual rate of growth of the total credits of 18.5% in May 2009 (as opposed to 34.4% in December 2008). Such movements were mostly a reflection of the tightened terms of lending by the banking sector, in accordance with the deteriorated risk profile of the existing and potential borrowers (given the fall of the economic activity and deteriorated outlook about the future dynamics of the disposable income), as well as banks' preferences in conditions of high uncertainty regarding the duration and the intensity of the crisis to maintain their own liquidity and solvency, at the expense of the more moderate lending to the private sector. Significant factor of slowing down the banks' credit activity is the narrowing of the volume of the disposable sources of financing. Starting from the beginning of the year, banks significantly increased their foreign exchange assets (partially as a consequence of the need for maintaining a certain level of foreign exchange liquidity, in line with the NBRM's Decision on liquidity risk management), and the external foreign exchange liabilities registered a small increase, the capital was maintained at approximately the same level, while the annual growth of the total deposit potential continued to slow down, being reduced down to 2.9% in May (as opposed to 12.9% in December 2008). Expectations about slow recovery of the domestic saving (in line with the fall in the economic activity and decline in the capital inflows), combined with the difficult access to international capital markets and the banks' growing risk aversion, are expected to be the main factors which will outline the banks' credit policy also in the forthcoming period. In such conditions, the credit growth rate is expected to decline further.

The pressures on the foreign exchange market, caused by the deepening of the current account deficit, reduced volume of capital inflows from abroad, psychological pressures, as well as from the increased preferences of the banks for accumulation of foreign exchange assets, were the main factor for the changes in the monetary policy stance in the first five months of 2009. In conditions of growing intensity of these pressures since the beginning of the year (with culmination in March, in the period of the presidential and local elections), the NBRM undertook measures aimed at defending the stability of the domestic currency. Thus, the interventions with net-sale of foreign exchange assets continued. At the same time, in March, the reference interest rate went up from 7% to 9%, and the monetary policy was additionally tightened in May by increasing the rate of reserve requirement for the banks' liabilities with foreign currency component. Although the full effects from the undertaken monetary measures are expected with a certain time lag, according to the performances from the beginning of June (growth in the supply of foreign exchange on the foreign exchange market and interventions with net-purchase of foreign exchange by the NBRM) it may be concluded that there is a change in the behavior of the market participants and gradual stabilization of their expectations. Also in the forthcoming period, the NBRM will continue to monitor the key risks, undertaking, if needed, additional monetary measures in order to maintain a stable exchange rate and price stability.

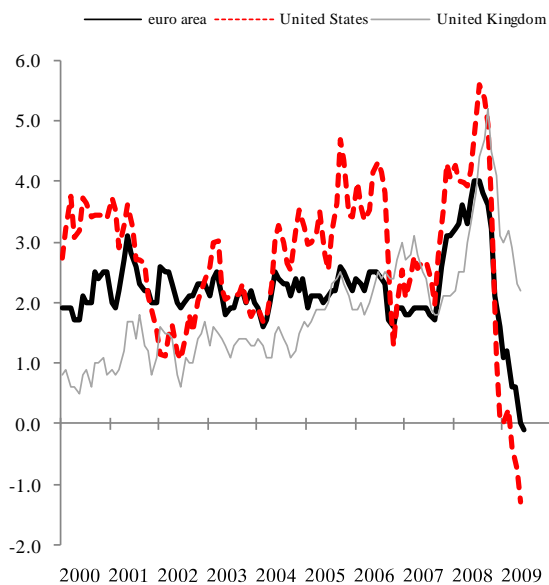


I. Macroeconomic developments

1.1. International economic environment

The forecasts about the world economy show its gradual stabilization, indicating at the same time that the recession is not over yet. The latest IMF projections about the global growth for 2009 are still negative with slight downward revision of 0.1 p.p., while for 2010 the expected growth is revised upwardly by 0.6 p.p. The improvement of the financial conditions is considered to be better than expected, primarily as a consequence of the large government interventions. Despite the positive signals which are evident from the slowdown of the global decline, it is however expected that the recovery will be slow and unbalanced. Such assessment is explained with the conditions in the financial system, the gradual exhaustion of the government support, as well as the expectations about gradual restoring of the household saving. As for the inflation, global inflationary pressures have stabilized, due to the sharp decline in the prices of energy and other primary products, and decelerating demand. In conditions when the global inflation expectations and core inflation move in an interval of 1-2%, the risks from long-term inflation are considered to be small.

Inflation rates in major industrialised economies
(consumer prices; annual percentage changes; monthly data)



Sources: Eurostat and National data.

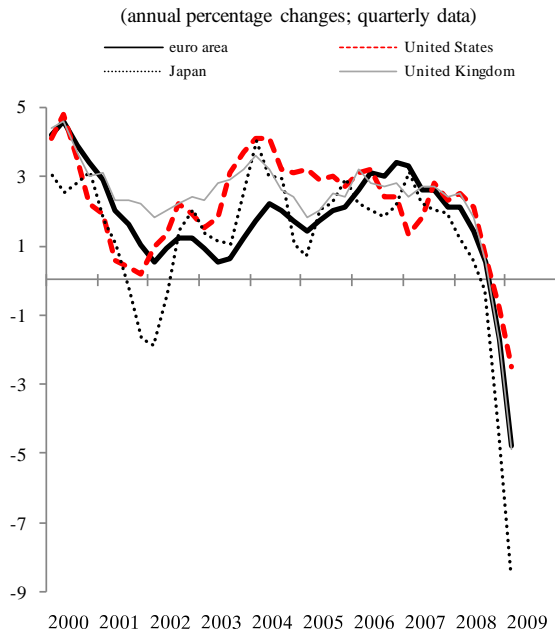
The latest IMF projections¹ have shown an insignificant downward revision of the global decline for 2009, while for 2010 the expected growth has been upwardly revised by 0.6 p.p. and it is expected that the recovery of the global economy will be slow and unbalanced. Thus, the fall of the world economy in 2009 has been projected at 1.4%, while for 2010 a moderate growth of 2.5% is expected, with the global contraction in 2009 being led by the decelerated activity in the developed economies. In 2009, this group of countries is expected to face economic contraction of 3.8%, while for 2010 a moderate increment of 0.6% has been projected. The growth rates in the emerging and developing economies for 2009 and 2010 equal 1.5% and 4.7%, respectively. General assessments suggest that although the financial conditions are better than the expected (as a result of the large government interventions), and there are also positive signals for gradual recovery of the economies, however the recuperation will be slow due to the tightened financial conditions and low confidence indicators. The main priority is still the recovery of the financial sector, while the macroeconomic measures should support the growth with increased public interventions and boosting of the domestic demand, but only in those economies in which it does not jeopardize the fiscal and external sustainability.

Along with the contraction of the global growth, there was a rapid and significant decline in the global inflationary pressures. The annual global inflation in May equaled 1.7%, which is a significant downward adjustment compared with 6% inflation in the same month of the preceding year. Despite the current trends of growth in the prices of oil and other primary products, more significant growth of global inflation is not expected. This is a result of the still low level of utilization of the capacities, which even in case

¹ Taken from the World Economic Outlook, July 2009.

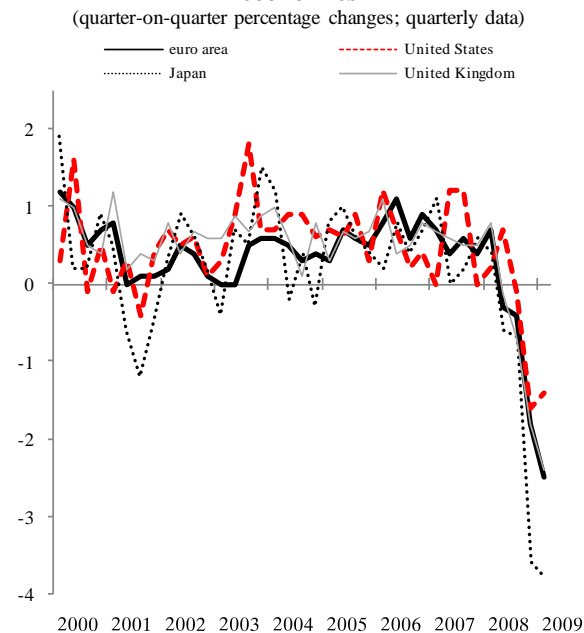


Real GDP growth in major industrialised economies



Source: Eurostat.

Real GDP growth in major industrialised economies



Source: Eurostat.

of faster recovery of the demand would prevent larger growth in the price level. The global inflation for 2009 and 2010 was projected at 0.1% and 0.9%, which is an upward revision of 0.3 and 0.6 percentage points, respectively. The change in the projections mainly reflects the expectations for stronger demand and higher prices of primary products relative to the initial assessments. For the time being, no risks long-term deflation are expected, which is due to the further maintaining of the inflation expectations and core inflation in an interval of 1% - 2%.

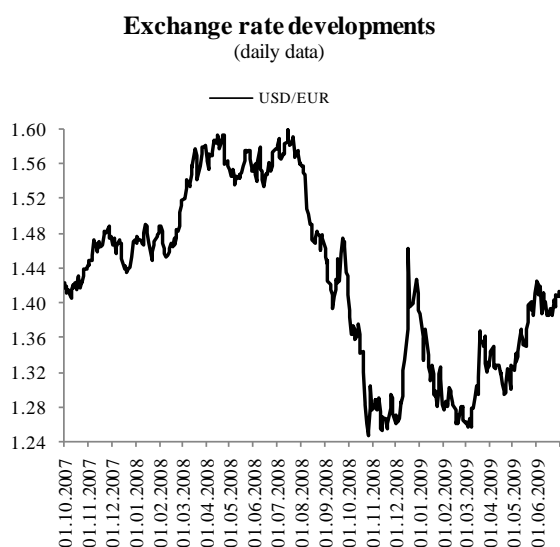
The economic activity in the Euro zone is still declining. The annual real GDP decline in the first quarter in the Euro zone was 4.8%. This has been the deepest GDP contraction in the past few decades and it is a result of the sudden decline of the investments and adjustment of the stocks. On the other hand, with the slowdown of the inflation rate and the increased nominal disposable income, personal consumption is stabilized for the time being. However, there is a possibility the unfavorable situation on the labor market to reduce additionally the household consumption in a short run. Although there are positive signals for growth in 2010, the current level of trust indicators is consistent with the decline in the economic activity. Possible significant corrections of stocks could have an additional negative effect. In the Report of the European Central Bank from June, the projections for economic growth of the Euro zone in 2009 range between -5.1% and -4.1%. Negative economic growth is expected also in the largest economies of the Euro area, Germany -5.4%, France -3%, and Italy -4.4%.

The decline in the price of crude oil and other primary products also influenced **the inflation rate in the Euro zone.** From 1% in the first quarter, the inflation rate slowed down to 0.2% in the second quarter of 2009. With the decline in the price of oil, as well as primary products and food, a low level of inflation is expected also in 2009. According to the June projections of the ECB, the annual inflation in the Euro zone ranges from 0.1% to 0.6% in 2009 and between 0.5% and 1.4% in 2010. Such an expected inflation rate is a result mainly of the base effects due to the last year's higher prices of energy products, especially in the first half of the year.

In the first quarter of 2009, the USA economy registered a decline of 2.5% in real terms, which is a significant adjustment compared with the annual growth of 2.5% in real terms, in the first quarter of 2008. The export, stocks and investments still act toward a decline in the activity, and are only partially mitigated through the lower import and increased household consumption. The annual change in the inflation rate in April 2009 was negative and equaled 0.7% (as opposed to the decline of 0.4% in March), mainly as a result of the decline in the energy products. The annual core inflation went up from 1.8% in March



to 1.9% in April. In the forthcoming period, deteriorated conditions on the labor market, as well as the consumers' intentions to increase savings and pay back the debts, create negative risks for the household consumption. At the same time, investments are expected to remain low, as a result of the tightened credit policy and uncertainty. However, the stabilization of the changes in the household consumption and consumers' confidence indicate slowdown of the economic decline. Apart from this, domestic demand is expected to be supported by the significant fiscal stimulus. Additionally, the faster decline of stock may be considered a positive signal for gradual development. According to the Federal Reserve System, in 2009 negative real GDP growth of USA of -0.2% to -1.3% is expected.



Source: ECB.

Reduced economic activity and negative projections about the future economic growth, had an adverse impact also on the movements on the labor market. In the first quarter of 2009, the unemployment rate in the Euro zone equaled 8.8% (0.8 p.p. higher than in the previous quarter), while in May it equaled 9.5%. Unemployment in the USA equaled 8.1% in the first quarter, while in May it was 9.4%. It is eye-catching that the unemployment rate in the USA is growing fast compared with the other advanced economies, and it reached the level of 25 years ago.

The decline in the prices of crude oil and primary (non-energy) products², which commenced in August 2008, continued, and ended in the first quarter of 2009. According to the latest data, prices of primary products started to grow on a monthly basis from April, while the monthly rise in the prices of oil started from March 2009. The average price of the Brent crude oil stood at US Dollar 45 per barrel in the first quarter and it is lower by 19.5% relative to the preceding quarter (on annual basis the price fell by 53.5%). The decline in the price is a result of the lower demand for oil of the advanced economies and developing countries. After the downward corrections of the demand for oil by the International Energy Community, OPEC reduced the production of oil in order to adjust to the lower demand and to stop the fall in the price of oil. From February 2009, when the lowest oil price for this year was registered (43.3 USD/barrel) until May 2009, the price went up to 58 USD/barrel, which is an increase of 34%. In the first quarter, the **price index of the primary products** registered quarterly and annual decline of 4.6% and 30.4%, respectively. In May, the index went up by 11%, compared with March, when the lowest price this year was registered. However, the index in May was by 26% lower than the index in May 2008. Similarly to the prices of the Brent oil and primary (non-energy) products, after the quarterly decline of 11.7%, from

² The price index of primary products includes the prices of food, beverages, agricultural raw materials and metals.

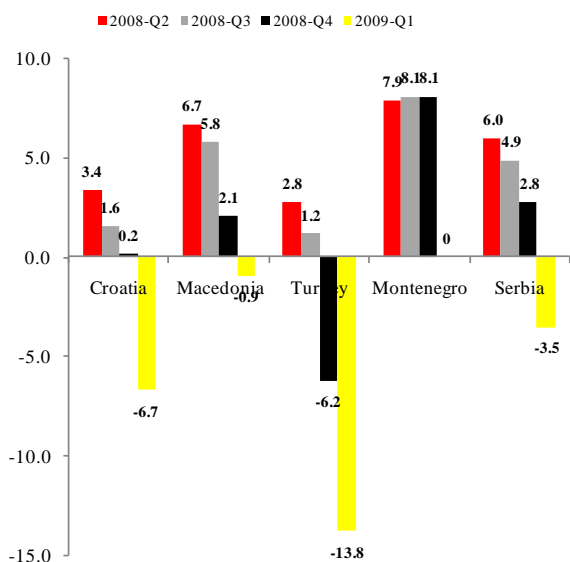


February until May the prices of **metals** will register an increase of 16.2% on a monthly basis. Although the food index registered a quarterly rise of 1.7% in the first quarter, on annual basis it dropped by 23%.

Faced with risks of significant slowdown of the economic activity and possible deflationary movements, **in the past period the ECB has constantly reduced its interest rates.** The last changes occurred in May 2009, when the ECB reduced its interest rate by 0.25 p.p. down to 1%, while the Federal Reserves maintained the key interest rate at 0.25% from December 2008.

After the rapid depreciation of the **value of the Euro** relative to the US Dollar in the last quarter of 2008, in the first quarter of 2009 the Euro stabilized, while in the second quarter it appreciated. In the first quarter, the average nominal USD/Euro exchange rate equaled 1.30, while in the second quarter it equaled 1.36, which is an appreciation of the Euro of 4.6%. For comparison, the value of the Euro in the second quarter of 2009 was by 15% lower than in the second quarter of 2008, when the average nominal exchange rate equaled 1.56 USD/Euro. The value of the Euro relative to the US Dollar fluctuates constantly as a result of the global economic activity, as well as current changes of the projections for economic growth.

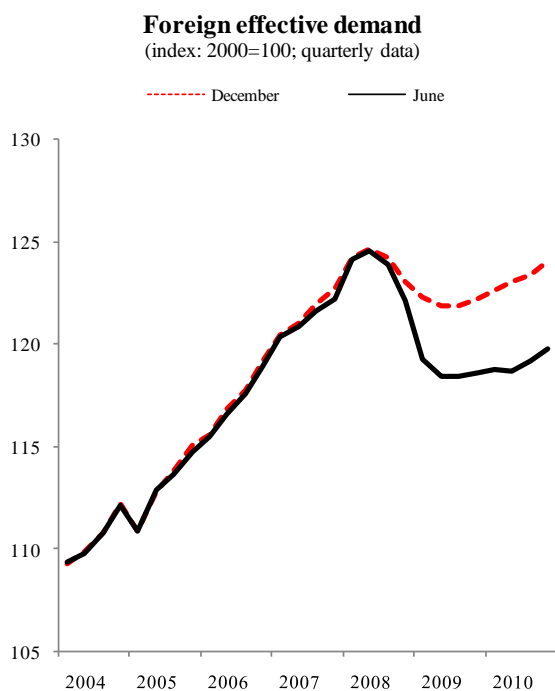
Real GDP growth in the countries from the region
(annual percentage changes, quarterly data)



Sources: National statistical offices.

Also in the first quarter of 2009, the channels for transmission of the global financial and economic crisis over the economies of the countries in the region, are mainly the decline of the external demand and lower external capital inflows. External and domestic demand registered a decline in the countries of the region, as a result of the lower inflow of capital and restrictive credit policy. Lower pressures from the domestic demand and the decline in the oil prices resulted in narrowing of the current account deficit, except in Macedonia and Kosovo. From a viewpoint of the economic growth rates, the average real GDP growth rate³ in the first quarter of 2009 was negative and equaled -5%, unlike the accomplished growth of 1.4% in the fourth quarter of 2008. The largest deceleration of the economic activity was registered in Turkey, with high negative GDP growth rate of -13.8%, followed by Croatia with negative GDP growth rate of -6.7%. Decelerated activity was registered also in Serbia, where in the first quarter GDP fell by 3.5%, compared with 2.8% growth during the preceding quarter. In the first two months of the second quarter of 2009, industrial output registered negative annual growth rates in all countries in the region, exports and imports are significantly lower compared with the same period of the previous year, indicating further stronger decline of the economic activity in the

³ In the calculation of the average GDP growth rate only the following countries were taken into consideration: Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro and Turkey, due to a lack of quarterly data on Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo. Source: state statistical offices and central banks of the respective countries.



Sources: Eurostat, Consensus Forecast and NBRM calculations.

second quarter. Beside the decelerated economic activity, countries of the region register an increase in the unemployment rate. Most significant increment in the unemployment rate was registered in Turkey, while that increment is somewhat smaller in Serbia, Montenegro and Croatia. Inflationary pressures in the region reduced, too. As it was the case in the first quarter, also in April and in May the inflation rate continued to decline. In April and in May the lowest annual inflation rates among the countries of the region were registered in Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo.

Given the global economic slowdown and downward revisions of the growth projections, the expectations about the foreign effective demand for Macedonian products in the forthcoming period, deteriorate, too. Thus, the index of foreign effective demand⁴ indicates sharper decline compared with the previous assessments, with the faster fall being expected toward the middle of 2009, which means gradual revitalization starting from the third quarter of 2009 (according to June projections). The movement of foreign demand is the main determinant of the expectations about the domestic economy, and the restoring of positive economic growth rates largely depends on the depth and the duration of the global recession.

1.2. Domestic supply

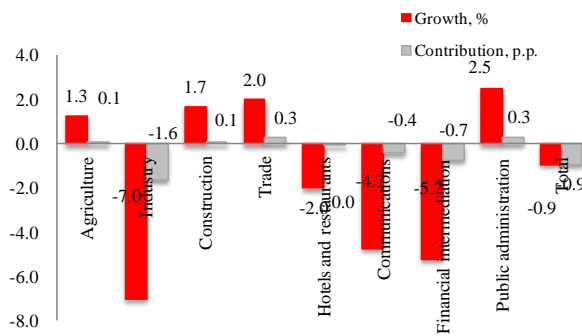
Transmission effects from the global recession on the domestic economy became more intensive. Contrary to the slowdown in the preceding quarter, in the first quarter of 2009 GDP fell by 0.9%. Thus, for the first time after 2002, Macedonian economy registered a contraction of the economic activity. Although the effects from the crisis are dispersed in several sectors, the initial grater effects are felt in the export-oriented industry. Decelerated activity was registered also in part of the services sector. The assessments about the global growth by the end of the year are still pessimistic, with continuous revisions toward sharper fall of the world economy. The assessment for more rapid decline of the export demand, along with the assessments for adjustment of the expectations and greater restraint from new consumption and investments, create expectations about further deepening of the fall also of the domestic economy.

After the initial effects of the crisis, effectuated with a significant slowdown of the growth in the last quarter of 2008, in the first quarter of 2009, the global recession continued to spill over the domestic economy with greater intensity. Thus, in this period an annual fall of the gross domestic product of 0.9% was registered, and

⁴ Foreign effective demand is calculated as a sum of the weighted GDP indices of the most important trading partners of the Republic of Macedonia. The weights are calculated on the basis of the share of these countries in the Macedonian exports. Data on the GDP of the countries - trading partners of the Republic of Macedonia are taken from the EUROSTAT database (New Cronos database), while the projected data are taken from the publication "Consensus Forecast", March 2009 and June 2009. The calculation of the index includes Germany, Greece, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Spain and Serbia.

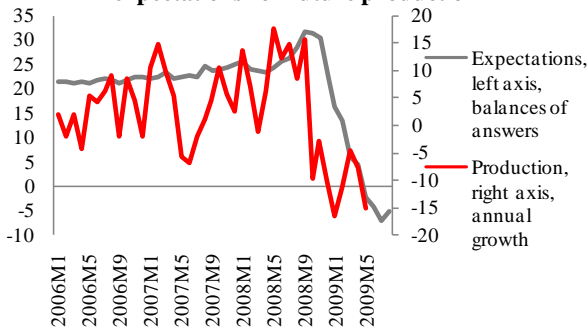


Real growth rates of individual sectors of GDP and their contributions to the total growth in Q4



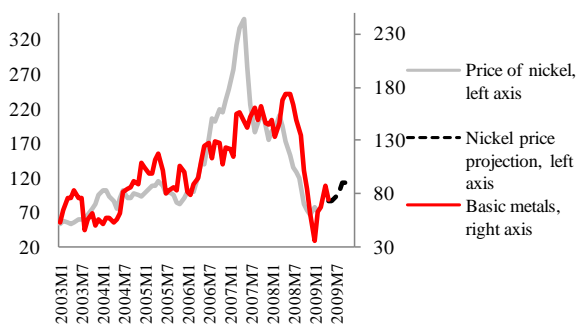
Source: State statistical office and NBRM

Industrial production and managers' expectations for future production



Source: State Statistical Office

Production of basic metals and price of nickel (index numbers, 2005=100)



Source: State statistical office, IMF and Bloomberg

the sector-by-sector analysis shows larger dispersion of the consequences from the crisis. Thus, in the first "wave", industrial output and transport suffered under the lower foreign demand, while in the first three months of 2009 the effects spilled over the other sectors of the economy. The slowdown of the domestic consumption caused a slowdown in trade, lower government capital investments slowed down construction, and due to the deteriorated expectations, the activity in financial and other business activities declined significantly. GDP fall, which appears for the first time in the past six years, is significantly lower than the fall of GDP registered in some of the countries in the region (Serbia had a decline of 3.5%, Croatia of 6.7%, and Turkey of 13.8%).

Reduced foreign demand, accompanied by the deteriorated situation in the domestic economy, contributed to the sharp decline in industry of 7%⁵, also in the first quarter of 2009, thus making it again an activity with the largest contribution to the GDP decline. The decline in the industrial output in Macedonia, is, however, lower compared with the other countries in the region. Croatia registered a contraction of 10.9%, Montenegro of 13.6%, and Serbia of 16.9%. The decline in industry was again generated mainly by the basic metals, while in the first quarter a decline was registered also in 18 out of 24 branches (81% of the index). The results would have been much worse if it wasn't for the extraordinary results in *printing* activity, which registered an annual growth of 2.6 times, partially due to the local and presidential elections. **The trend continued without significant changes also in April and in May, when the industrial output registered a decline of 11.6%, with a decline being registered in the production of 16 out of 24 branches (67% of the index).** Most significant decline, also in the second quarter was registered in the production of basic metals, while positive contribution was given by the production of electricity, due to the improved hydro supply in the country, and by printing. According to the results of the Survey on the business tendencies in manufacturing of the State Statistical Office⁶, in the forthcoming period further deterioration of the situation in industry is expected, when the decline in the domestic demand will become even more evident.

The unfavorable situation in the most significant segment of the industrial output, *basic metals*, present since August 2008, and caused by the low prices of metals and lower foreign demand, continued also in 2009. Production, which is maintained at the minimum level, equal to the level from the first half of 2004, registered an annual decline of 42% in the five months of 2009. The moderate upward trend of the prices of metals in the last few months, as well as the

⁵ The decline in value added in industry in the first quarter equaled 7%, while the decline in the volume of the industrial output equaled 10.8%.

⁶ From June 2009.



expectations for continuation of this trend until the end of the year, indicate possible intensification of the production of basic metals in the forthcoming period. However, the risks related to such expectations are high, having in mind the time needed for renewal of the orders. In the first and in the second quarters, there was a significant deterioration in the situation in the *textile industry*, where the annual volume of production dropped by 24%, of exports by 10% and of employment by 14% in the first quarter. Additional deterioration was registered in the second quarter, when production declined by 25% and exports by 17%⁷.

The crisis, which in the last quarter of the last year was mainly restricted to the production sector, in the first quarter of this year gradually started to spread on the services. Thus, with a growth rate of over 2% in the first quarter, *trade* slowed down significantly relative to the previous periods, and it did not give its significant contribution to the GDP growth. The slowdown in trade appears as a result of the slowdown in the domestic consumption, in conditions of deepening of the crisis and deteriorated perceptions about future developments. In accordance with the deteriorated expectations of the managers of trading companies⁸ and with the projections for additional slowdown of the consumption, the crisis in the trade is expected to worsen in the forthcoming period.

In the first three months of 2009, **construction** did not give its positive contribution to the GDP growth, which was common for the previous quarter. The slowdown of construction, which grew at a rate of 1.7% in the first quarter, appears in conditions of decline in the government capital investments, which in the previous periods were characterized by high growth rates and represented a significant stimulus for the construction activity. From a viewpoint of the structure, a decline was registered in all categories, except hydro construction, and mostly in the construction of buildings. Managers of the construction companies⁹ expect more serious deterioration of the situation in the construction in the second and third quarters, as a result of the lower demand.

Common for the first quarter of 2009 is the high rate of decline (5.2%) in the *financial intermediation and other business activities*. Such movements are to a large extent reflection of the deteriorated general condition in the economy and decelerated business activity. Having in mind the expectations about the worsening of the crisis in the second and third quarters, and also in line with the certain further deceleration of

⁷ Data on the exports pertain to April, while data on production pertain to April and May.

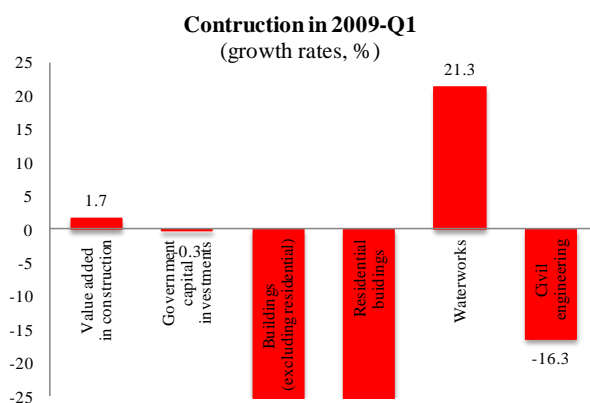
⁸ Survey on the business tendencies in trade of the State Statistical Office, from May 2009.

⁹ Survey on the business tendencies in construction of the State Statistical Office, from May 2009



the credit growth, it is expected that the activity also in this sector will decelerate in the forthcoming period.

Similarly as in the last quarter of 2008, the activity in the *transport and communications* largely followed the movement in the industrial output (with a decline of 4.7%), also in the first quarter of 2009. Again, the decline is mostly a result of the lower transport of goods, while telecommunications registered growth again. In line with the expectations about further more significant fall in industry, one may expect further decline also in the transport and communications.



Source: State statistical office and Ministry of finance

The available data on the second quarter of 2009, point to further worsening of the crisis and spillover of the effects in the services sectors. Having in mind the current negative expectations about the dynamics of the world economy and the intensity and delayed response of the domestic activity to it, the downturn in the economy is expected to be the largest in the third quarter of the year, as a result of the deepening of the crisis in the services and the further decline in the industrial output.

1.3. Aggregate demand

The global recession and the decline in the activity of the most important trading partners caused a sharp fall of the export demand for Macedonian products in the first quarter. Despite the expectations for appropriate downward adjustment of the imports due to the high import component of the domestic export, it was slower, which is explained by the slower adjustment of the expectations of the domestic entities. However, net-export demand dropped significantly, acting toward contraction of the economic activity. This effect was to a large extent mitigated by the still growing domestic demand. Expectations by the end of the year are directed toward larger slowdown or contraction of the domestic and export demand, where the size of the contraction of the domestic economy is to a large extent contingent upon the speed of adjustment of the pressures from imports. Nevertheless, the risks related to the economic growth for 2009 are still under the dominant influence of the expectations about the global economy, whose recovery will influence the performances of the export sector, inflows of additional capital, as well as the creation of the expectations of the domestic entities.

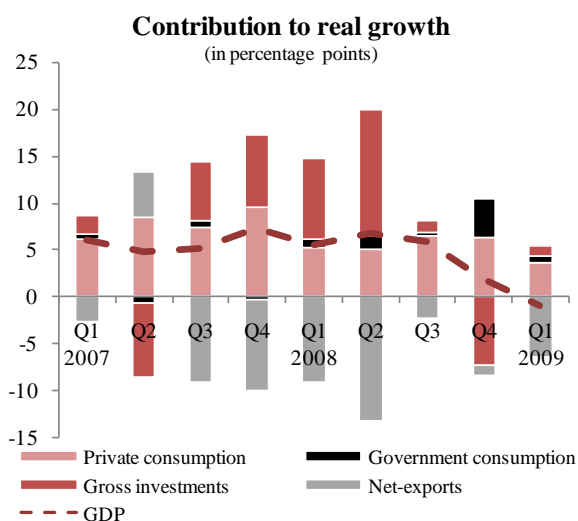
Domestic economy felt heavily the effects from the global recession in the first quarter of 2009, when under the influence of the lower external demand and low prices of metals, exports registered high nominal decline. The negative movement in the exports reflected also on the imports, which also registered a decline, partially due to the lower prices of import products. However, the decline in the imports was offset by the increase in the domestic demand, due to which the contribution of the net exports to the GDP growth remained negative. Domestic demand continued with the high growth rates, this time under the influence of the growth of public and, contrary to the expectations, investment consumption. Contrary to these movements, household consumption, with the significant slowdown of the growth, adjusted rapidly, in response to the negative shock.



	Nominal growth rates, in %						Contributions to the nominal growth, in p.p.					
	2008-Q1	2008-Q2	2008-Q3	2008-Q4	2008	2009-Q1	2008-Q1	2008-Q2	2008-Q3	2008-Q4	2008	2009-Q1
Private consumption	14.9	14.8	14.9	13.6	14.5	1.5	12.1	11.3	11.3	10.3	11.2	1.2
Government consumption	18.2	22.6	16.9	29.4	22.1	13.9	3.5	3.9	2.8	5.1	3.9	2.7
Gross investment	90.9	103.9	26.6	-19.6	32.4	14.9	13.9	20.4	6.7	-6.6	7.8	3.8
Exports of goods and services	11.3	13.1	22.8	-3.7	10.7	-28.5	6.3	7.4	11.9	-1.9	5.7	-15.2
Imports of goods and services	27.0	38.6	27.2	2.3	22.3	-12.3	19.4	26.8	18.9	1.8	16.1	-9.7
Domestic demand	25.4	31.5	17.7	6.9	19.3	6.1	29.6	35.5	20.8	8.8	22.9	7.7
Net exports*	-81.3	-1.5 times	-39.9	-13.3	-55.3	-21.8	-13.2	-19.4	-7.0	-3.6	-10.4	-5.5
GDP	16.4	16.2	13.7	5.2	12.5	2.2	16.4	16.2	13.7	5.2	12.5	2.2

*decrease represents higher deficit

1.3.1. Personal consumption



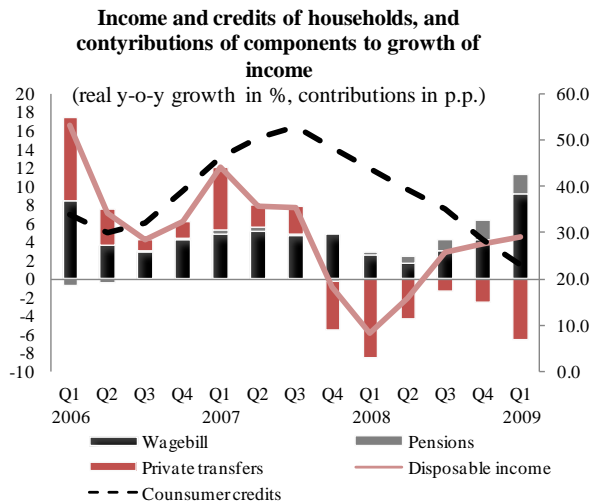
Source: State Statistical Office

Due to the deepening of the global recession, its spillover into the domestic economy and the creation of pessimistic future expectations, the real growth of household consumption in the first quarter of 2009 slowed down significantly and was reduced down to 3.5%. Thus, household consumption reacted to the crisis more promptly than expected and compared with the results registered in the preceding quarter. The slower growth of consumption is generally in line with the movements in the indicative categories. Thus, in the first quarter, the retail trade turnover registered a decline of 4%¹⁰ in real terms, revenues from VAT dropped by 8.5% in real terms, the import of consumption goods declined by 0.1%¹¹ in real terms, given the growth of the domestic production of consumption goods of 4.5% in real terms.

The slowdown of the growth of the household consumption occurs in conditions of a faster growth of income and slower growth of lending to households, which points to a change in the structure of the consumption financing, directed toward larger participation of the current income and smaller of the indebtedness. After the growth in the income of 3.8% in real terms, in the previous quarter, in the first quarter of 2009 its growth equaled 4.6%, given a high real growth in the average wage in the economy (11.8%), in paid pensions (13.1%) and in the number of employees (2.9%). Only private current transfers continued with the negative trend also in the first quarter, when they were lower by 29.5%. On the other hand, the rise of lending to households, although still on a high level, continued to decline rapidly, and it was reduced down to 27.6%, acting toward deceleration of the consumption growth. Hence, it appears that the households' refraining from consumption was mostly

¹⁰ The growth rates concerning the aggregate demand in the entire text pertain to the annual growth rates.

¹¹ The calculation of the import of consumption goods is based on the data on the external trade according to the economic use. The calculation includes: the import of food and beverages (primary and processed) for the needs of the households, import of passenger motor vehicles and import of consumption goods (not mentioned elsewhere).



Source: State Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance

caused by the deteriorated perceptions about the current situation in the economy, as well as by the expectations for more evident future deterioration. Proof of this are the responses of the managers of the trading companies in the Survey on the business tendencies in trade, of the SSO, according to which the expectations about the situation in the forthcoming months is on the lowest level so far.

The initial available data about the second quarter¹² indicate even more evident slowdown of the consumption, in conditions of continuation of the income growth and slowdown of the credit growth. Thus, a significantly faster decline was registered in the revenues from VAT (real rate of decline in the second quarter of 14% as opposed to 8.4% in the preceding quarter), and in the import of consumption goods (4.5% in the second quarter, as opposed to 0.1% in the first quarter), while the increase in the domestic production of consumption goods slowed down to only 0.3% (in the first quarter it equaled 4.5%). At the same time, the average wage registered higher real growth (14.4% in the second quarter, as opposed to 11.8% in the first quarter), the increase in the pensions insignificantly declined (from 13.1% in the first quarter to 10.7% in the second quarter, while the increase in the household credits in May was reduced down to 19.8% (from 27.6% in March).

1.3.2. Budget and public consumption

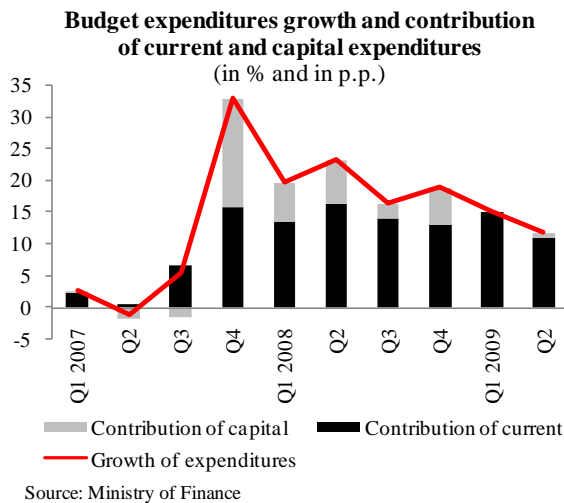
In the first quarter, public consumption registered high nominal growth (13.9%) and acted toward GDP growth. Under the influence of the growth of public consumption, as well as of the reduced revenues, caused by the crisis, the deficit in the consolidated budget in the first quarter reached 2.1% of the quarterly GDP. In conditions of a contraction of the economic activity, in this period budget revenues registered a decline of 5.5%. The decline in the imports and trade turnover resulted in a decline in the VAT revenues of 7.7%, while more intensive fall was registered in the revenues from the profit tax (29.3%). On the other hand, the high growth of budget expenditures (15.1%) was generated by the public consumption, with minimal participation of the public investments. The increase in the current expenditures (16.6%), was mostly a result of the double increment in the category "other transfers", but high growth was also registered in the pensions (14.7%), transfers to local authorities (28.2%)¹³, as well as costs for goods and services (15.8%). Unlike the growth of

¹² Data on VAT, pensions, domestic output and credits pertain to April and May, while data on wages and imports pertain to April.

¹³ Transfers to the local authorities from the consolidated government budget pertain to the block-dotations to municipalities, which are mostly intended for covering the wages of the civil servants in the "culture", "education", "health", and "social work", and to a lesser extent for covering the material costs.

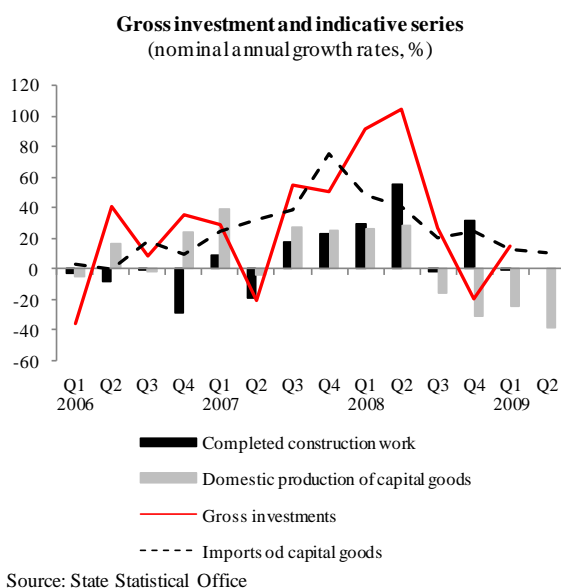


public consumption, government investments registered a minimum decline (of 0.3%).



Deficit in the consolidated budget was registered also in the second quarter. Contrary to the preceding quarter, in this period an increase was registered in both revenues and expenditures (0.3% and 10.7%, respectively). Budget revenues went up due to the payment of dividend of one company from the telecommunications business, in conditions of even faster decline of the revenues from the profit tax (70.4% in the second quarter, as opposed to 29.3% in the first quarter) and from VAT (14.5% in the second quarter, as opposed to 7.7% in the first quarter). Although in the second quarter the policy of high budget spending continued, in this period moderate slowdown in the growth of current expenditures was registered (from 15.1% in the first quarter to 11.2% in the second quarter). Again, most significant was the growth in pensions (10.8%), while the growth of the expenditures for goods and services and for transfers to local authorities slowed down to 8.4% and 22.3%, respectively (from 15.8% and 28.2% in the first quarter), given the faster growth in the paid wages (16.3% as opposed to 6.6%). Hence, also in the second quarter public consumption registered high nominal growth, and therefore it may be expected to give positive contribution to the GDP growth. In the second quarter, except in consumption, growth was registered also in the capital expenditures (6.5%), which is a stimulus for the investment consumption.

1.3.3. Investment consumption



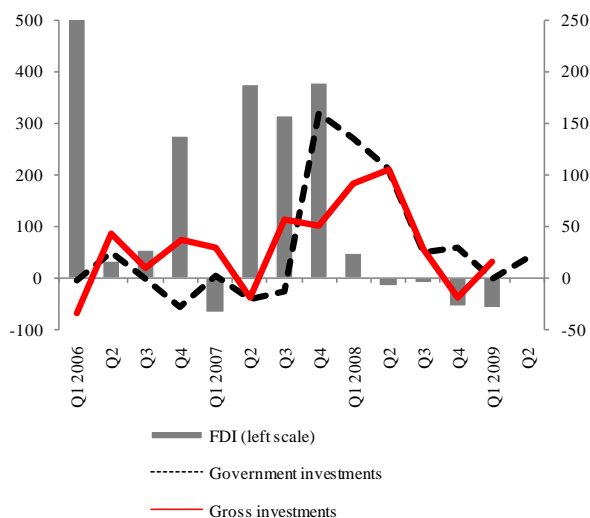
Contrary to the expectations about a slowdown in the investment consumption, generated by the assessments for deterioration of the expectations and narrowing of the sources of financing, and supported by the fall in the preceding quarter, in the third quarter of 2009, gross investments¹⁴ registered high growth in nominal and in real terms of 14.9% and 16.9%, respectively. Similar as in the preceding quarter, in the first quarter of 2009 the movement of the investments does not correspond with the movement in the indicative categories, i.e. investments grew in situation of stagnation of the construction, as well as fall of 38% in the domestic production of capital products.

The growth in investments in the first quarter does not correspond either with the sources of their financing. This conclusion is supported by the decline in the growth of the corporate credits, which was reduced down to 23.8% at the end of the first quarter. The fact that in this period there was a lack of government stimulus, having in mind that government capital investments registered a decline of 0.3%,

¹⁴ Beside investments in fixed assets, gross investments also include stocks.



Gross investments and determinants
(nominal annual growth rates, %)

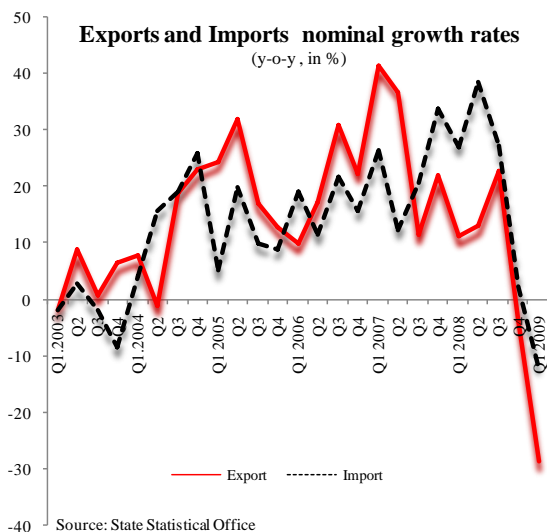


Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM

indicates a decline in the domestic investments. At the same time, foreign direct investments continued with their adverse movement, so on annual basis they were lower by 58%.

Available data on the second quarter¹⁵ indicate a decline in the investments. Thus, the decline in the domestic production of capital products increased (38.2%), while the growth in the import of means of production continued to slow down (10.8%). Movements of the factors that influence the investments, such as slower credit growth (17.6%) and the continuous decline in the foreign direct investments (45.2%), also indicate a decline in the investments. Only government capital investments, which went up by 19.3% stimulate the investment activity. **Having in mind the further deepening of the crisis in the domestic economy, as well as the assessments for faster slowdown of lending and foreign direct investments, in the forthcoming period investments are expected to decline more significantly.**

1.3.4. Net export demand



Source: State Statistical Office

Also in the first quarter, the effects from the global recession on the Macedonian economy were most evident in the external sector. Under the influence of the crisis with the most important trading partners, foreign demand for Macedonian products dropped significantly, which caused a decline in the Macedonian exports. At the same time, exports suffered also from the decline in the export prices, as well as from the reduced domestic output. All these factors caused the value of the export of goods and services in the first quarter of 2009 to drop by 28.5%, and to contribute to a decline in the GDP. On the other hand, the decline in the exports, along with the lower import prices, directly acts toward a decline in the value of the import of goods and services. However, the downward adjustment of the imports is slower, which could be explained by the still strong domestic consumption, which went up in the first quarter, too. As a result of these factors, the value of the import of goods and services in the first quarter fell by 12.3%, and contributed to an increase in GDP. **The effect from the fall in the exports was stronger than the effect from the fall in the imports, as a result of which foreign trade deficit deepened and net-exports had negative contribution to GDP.**

The expectations for a strong effect of the global recession on the foreign trade also in the following period, were confirmed by the data about the value of the exports and imports in April and in May. Exports, under the influence of the lower foreign demand, registered a decline of 34.4% in April and in

¹⁵ Data on the domestic output, government capital investments and credits pertain to April and May, while data on imports pertain to April.



May, while the decline in the imports equaled 29.4%. **In accordance with the assessments for more evident slowdown of household and investment consumption in the forthcoming period and the assessments for continuation of the period of low foreign demand, it is expected the downward trend of exports and imports to continue.**

Annex 1

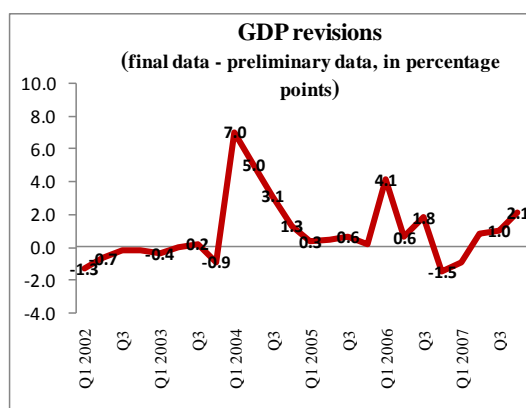
Revision of GDP 2002-2007 (size, direction and predictability)

The data on the gross domestic product (GDP) and its components (investments, household and public consumption and export and import) are subject to many revisions before publishing the final data. The first data on the quarterly GDP is published approximately 80 days after the end of the respective quarter, while the final data are created with longer time lag (the preliminary annual national accounts are being published approximately 10 months after the end of the respective year, while the full set of national accounts with final data is being published 15 months after the end of the reference year). Although the State Statistical Office (SSO) has no official calendar for implementation of the revision process, the quarterly data on GDP are revised almost in each new, quarterly report.

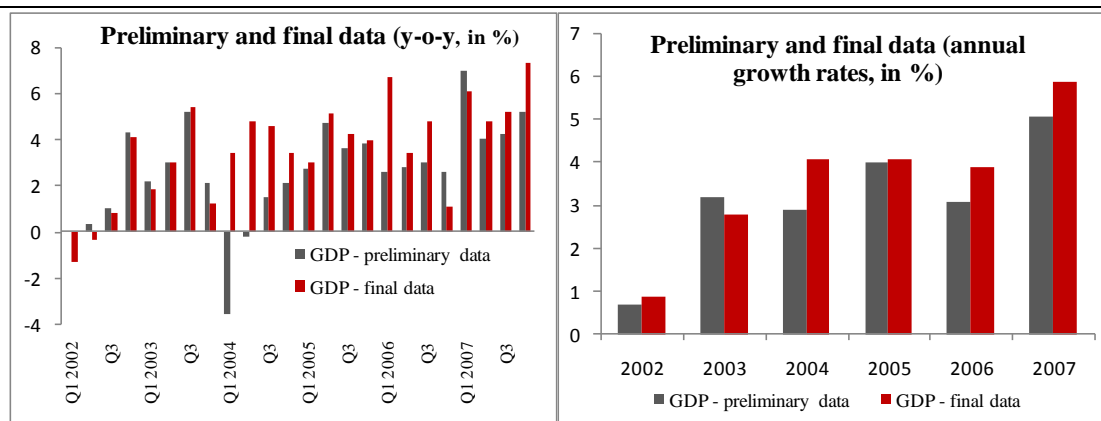
The dynamics of GDP represents one of the key indicators in the process of making macroeconomic decisions. Therefore, the revisions make the process of adopting macroeconomic decisions difficult, because every current decision is based on the initially published data which later would be revised. Hence, the determination of the size and the direction of the revisions, as well as the possibility to envisage them are of great importance for adopting optimal decisions.

The revisions are equal to the differential between the initial and the final disclosure. Within this annex the revisions are the differential, in percentage points, between the first and the final disclosure of the annual growth rate of the GDP, excluding 2006 and 2007. For these two years no final data were published still, so the last available data is used as final data.

The descriptive analysis of the revisions indicated two conclusions. *First*, the revisions of the annual growth rates of the quarterly GDP in Macedonia were relatively higher than those in the G-7 countries. Namely, the revisions performed in the period from 2002 to 2007, on average, amounted to 1.4 percentage points. On the other hand, the revisions of the quarterly, annualized growth rates of GDP¹⁶ of the G-7 countries, on average, amounted to approximately 1 percentage point (J. Faust, J. H. Rogers and J. H. Wright, 2003). However, such difference could be seen as minimal if the fact that the quality of the statistical data is often lower in the countries with lower level of developments, relative to the more developed countries, is considered. Simultaneously, changes in the economy emerge often in the countries with lower level of development, which make the preliminary assessments of the data more difficult. When combining these two factors, it can be certain that they contribute to lower preciseness in the process of creating the data.



¹⁶ Quarterly, annualized rate is the growth rate in the current relative to the previous quarter multiplied by four. The above provides a rate which would equal the annual rate if the rate remains the same in the following quarters as in the current quarter.



Second, the first disclosure of data is mainly lower. The final data are most often higher than the initially disclosed data, i.e. the revisions are in upward direction. Within the quarterly revisions, the first five quarters of the analyzed period are an exception, the first quarter of 2003, the fourth quarter of 2006 and the first quarter of 2007. The analysis of the annual data only confirms the tendency for underestimating the economic growth. In all years, the economic growth was upward revised, excluding 2003.

Most important question with respect to the implementation of the macroeconomic policies was *whether the revisions can be envisaged*. The issue of predictability actually depends on the type of revision. *Revisions resulting from receiving new data and revisions due to errors in the measuring* can be found in the literature (Mankiw and Shapiro, 1986). *The first type* of revisions actually means that the preliminary data on GDP is optimal at the moment of the disclosure because it contains all the available data and each new revision is a result of the receiving new data. These revisions are usually smaller, or at least equal to zero, because the initial data created with this approach is based on the maximal exploitation of all available data and to minimizing the error at a given time. They are hardly predictable because they are based on new data. *The second type* pertains to a revision which corrects certain, system error during the measuring of GDP which is not correlated with the real data. Since this is a system error, these revisions can be envisaged to a certain level of certainty. Interesting, the empirical researches confirm that in most of the cases the revisions are due to measuring errors.

$$\text{Revisions} = 2,15 - 0,46 * \text{Preliminary data} \\ (2,33)^* \quad (-1,89)**$$

Wald test for linear restrictions

$$\text{F statistics} = 3,187** \quad \text{Chi square statistics} = 6,375*$$

*the coefficient is significant at 5% level of significance.

**the coefficient is significant at 10% level of significance.

t values in brackets

White Heteroskedasticity-Consistent Standard Errors are used

In order to determine the type of revision, the Mincer-Zarnowitz test is most often used in the literature. It pertains to the regression between the revisions and the initially issued data, assessed with the ordinary least squares. The testing of the hypothesis that the assessed coefficients are mutually equal to zero (or statistically irrelevant) is of great importance. If this hypothesis can not be deducted, than the

revisions are results of new information. On contrary, the revisions resulted from system errors in the measuring and there is a possibility for them to be anticipated.

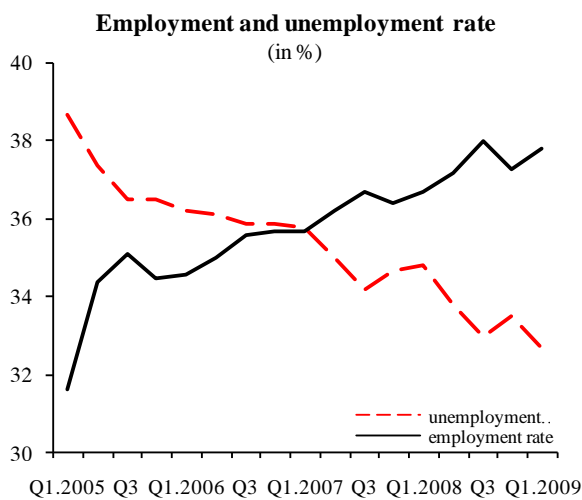
The results of this test for the Macedonian GDP indicate to a decision that the revisions resulted from system errors in the measuring of GDP, because the null hypothesis that the revisions resulted from new information is deducted at 5%, according to Chi Square statistics and to 10%, according to F statistics.

The findings from the Mincer-Zarnowitz test, despite the numerous critics on the use of econometric techniques for short samples, represented significant indicator on the basis of which further analysis on the revisions can be performed. Namely, since the revisions are most probably resulting from the errors in measuring, they could be envisaged with certain level of certainty. More space, time, more sophisticated techniques and larger sample are required to envisage the revisions, but it can represent an interesting topic for some new research. But, generally, the conclusions represented in this annex are warning that *to have more realistic perception for the condition in the economy, as well as to have more trustworthy projections for the future developments of the key macroeconomic variables, precautionary use of the initial data is inevitable, as well as their testing through using categories for which data are available for the current period and more detailed analysis of the previous revisions*.



1.4. Employment and wages

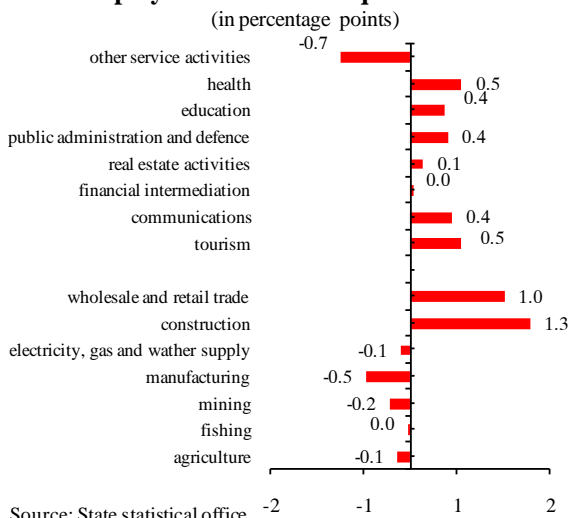
Despite the contraction in the economic activity in the first quarter, the indicators for the developments on the labor market in this period did not diverge considerably from the current trends. The rate of unemployment continued to fall on annual basis with more considerable dynamics, and the growth in the rate of employment was identical with the average of 2008. However, the drop in the domestic economy and the assessments for its deepening till the end of the year indicate to potentially higher restriction of the conditions on the labor market in the following period. Large effects are already evident in the labor intensive sectors, which are export oriented. With respect to the wages, in the first quarter annual and cumulative growth was registered (relative to the end of the previous year), but considering the prognoses for further worsening in the performances of the domestic economy, and the assessments on increase in the supply and drop in the demand for labor, no rise in the labor price is expected for the following period.



Source: State statistical office, Labour force survey

In the first quarter, the number of employees registered increase of 2.9%, so the rate of employment reached up to 37.8% (higher by 1.1 percentage point, relative to the same quarter of the previous year). The growth was mostly due to the higher number of employees in the construction, trade and in the broader public administration (public administration and defense, education, healthcare and social work). Simultaneously, more considerable drop was registered in the employees in the service activities, and also the fall in the demand for labor in the manufacturing industry was evident, within which the transfer effects from the decrease in the global economy, were soon and directly felt. **The unemployment rate** equaled 32.7% in the first quarter (drop by 2.1 percentage point relative to the same period of the previous year), when the number of employees registered fall of 6%.

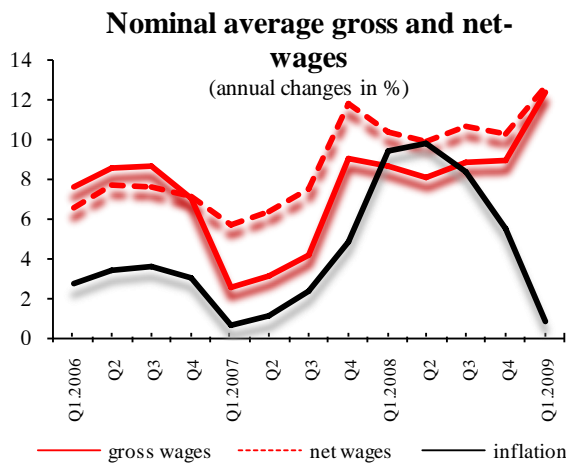
Contribution of the main economic activities to the growth of total employment in the first quarter of 2009



Source: State statistical office.

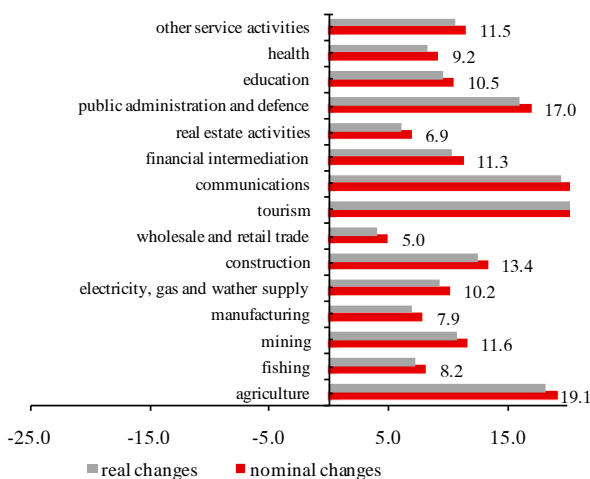
For the first quarter fall in the rate of activity of the population at the age from 25 to 49 (i.e. the number of unemployed who do not search for job actively grew). This change can partially reflect the pessimism with the unemployed persons at age of above 40 (age at which the employers are reluctant to engage employees). The current crisis may have considerable structure changes in the domestic industry as a consequence. In the following period, considerable drop in the capacities and the employment in the labor intensive sectors exposed to high international competition is certain. In such circumstances, the need for reforming the labor market strengthens, especially in the segment of education and requalification, in order for the offer of labor force to be able to follow the eventual changes in the economy structure, with the beginning of the economic recovery.

The growth in the employment on quarterly basis of 1.6% reflects the seasonal growth in the employment in the agriculture and the hotel management. The manufacturing industry and the construction registered large drop in the employment. As a result of the anticipated further weakening in the

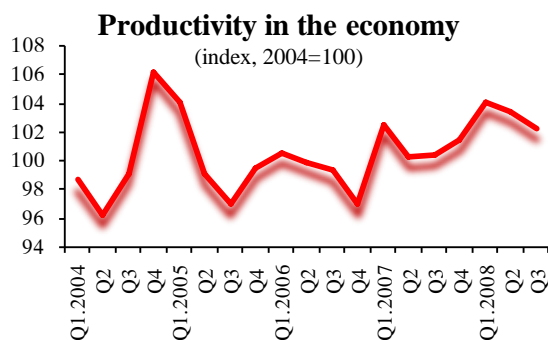


Source: State statistical office.

Annual rate of change in the average net wage in the first quarter of 2009 by sectors (in %)



Source: State statistical office.



Source: State statistical office and NBRM.

activities in the real sector, it is possible that the intensity of the positive seasonal developments on the labor market to be considerably less evident than in the previous year.

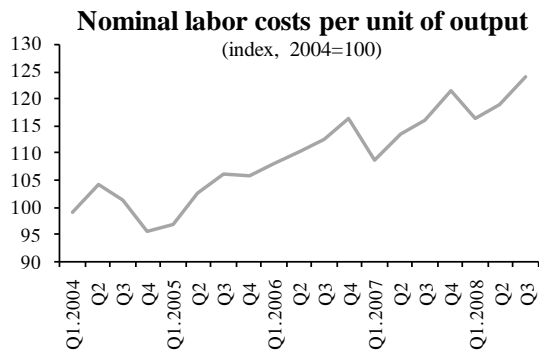
In the first quarter of 2009, the average net wage was nominally higher by 12.7% relative to the same period in the last year, and the average gross wage by 12.5%.¹⁷ Considering the significant slowing down in the inflation, such changes represent real growth in the wages (on net basis by 11.7% and on gross basis by 11.5%). The nominal net wages rose in all activities, and mostly in the hotel management, communications and agriculture. The rise in the wages with the public administration was due to the growth of 10% in September 2008. The increase in the wages in conditions of economic contraction, in some of the sectors (as for example in the agriculture, the manufacturing industry, mining, hotel management, public administration etc.) can be explained as continuity of the further upward corrections of the considerably low labor price. In other sectors (for example the telecommunications) it can be treated as part of the policy for maintaining the core of quality labor force. However, in conditions when deepening in the fall in the economy was expected, and envisaging a rigidity of the wages acting in downward direction, no considerably higher changes in the wages are expected in the following period.

In April, on annual basis, the nominal growth in the net wage (corrected for the structure change)¹⁸, amounted to 14.4%, and the real - 15.0%. Observed by sectors, the highest nominal growth was registered in the agriculture (16.7%) and the services (15.2%), and the lower with the industry (14.2%), mainly in the mining and the construction. The average paid gross wage in April relative to same month of the previous year, corrected for the structure change, registered nominal growth of 13.5%, and real of 14.1%.

In conditions of growth in the number of employees (2.9%) and fall in the GDP (-0.9%), the labor productivity in the first quarter of 2009 registered annual drop (of -3.9%). The lower productivity and the

¹⁷ The difference in the growth rate of the net and the gross wages pertains to the following changes: contribution for pension insurance from 21.2% in 2008 reduced to 19% in 2009; the contribution for health insurance decreased from 9.2% to 7.5%, and the contribution for employment from 1.6% reduced to 1.4%. The additional contribution for professional health insurance from 0.5% remained obligatory, i.e. in 2009 it is included in the group of compulsory social contributions. The contribution for water management of 0.2% stopped being calculated since 2009. It means that the wage encumbrance with contributions from 32.7% in 2008, decreased to 28.4% in 2009.

¹⁸ As a result of the change in the wage calculation in 2009 (gross wage concept, i.e. including the board and transport allowance in the wage base for which the personal tax is calculated), in order to achieve higher level of annual data comparability, a correction is being performed assuming that the wage in January 2009 is at the wage level of December 2008, and for the further months, this amount follows the growth rates of the "new" wages issued by SSO.

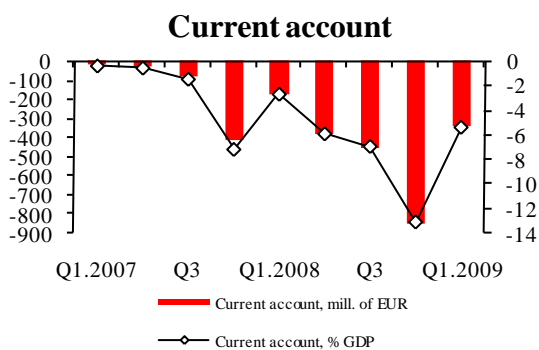


Source: State statistical office and NBRM.

increased gross wage resulted in growth in the *costs per labor unit* (17%) in the first quarter. In conditions of lower demand, when the higher costs can not be compensated with higher prices, the growth in the costs per labor unit can be interpreted as a signal for a required drop in the production costs, which can represent also a future fall in the number of employees.

1.5. Balance of payments

In the first quarter of 2009 negative developments in the balance of payments were evident, which can be perceived through the considerable broadening in the deficit on the current account and the drop in the capital inflows. Namely, the global crisis transferred with quick and sharp fall in the export oriented production, while the downward adjustment of the domestic demand had lower dynamics, which resulted in less intensive drop in the import. The imbalanced dynamics of the reaction of the export and the import resulted in broadening in the trade gap, and the growth in the uncertainty and the creating pessimistic expectations resulted in fall in the net inflows from private transfers. On the other hand, the restraining of the foreign investors and the lack of financial assets on the global market, as well as the drop in the credit rating of the country, determined lower financial net inflows, so the financing of the current account was mostly from the foreign currency reserves. In the following two months, positive signals were registered, through lower trade deficit, growth in the private transfers, as well as higher direct investments. However, in conditions of uncertainty concerning the dynamics of the global recovery and the short period of change in the developments, it was hard to assess the change in the current trends.



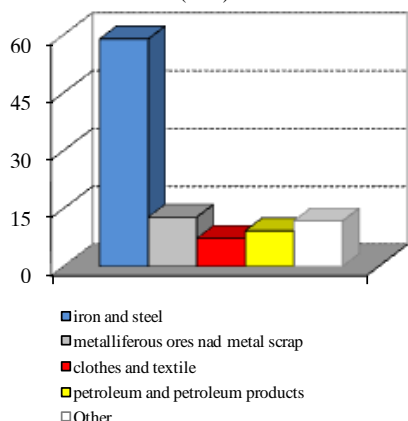
Source: NBRM and SSO.

In the first quarter of 2009, the deficit on the current account of the balance of payments was twice higher relative to the same period of 2008 equaling Euro 341.3 million. The higher trade deficit was still the main reason for the deepening (with contribution of 43.4%), while the other components of the current account influenced in same direction. This pertains mainly to the higher payments of income to the non-residents and the lower inflows from private transfers. In the following period, the developments on the current account had more positive direction, which resulted mostly from the stabilization of the current transfers. Namely, in April 2009, improvement in the current account was registered, and its deficit in the amount of Euro 68.3 million was contracted if observing the monthly dynamics, while on annual basis it rose by 10.1%.

Within the foreign trade, the negative trend which started in the previous quarter, continued with intensified dynamics in the first quarter of 2009 (fall in the trade by 23% on annual basis). Namely, in conditions of intensive drop in the foreign effective demand, the lower domestic output and the lower stock



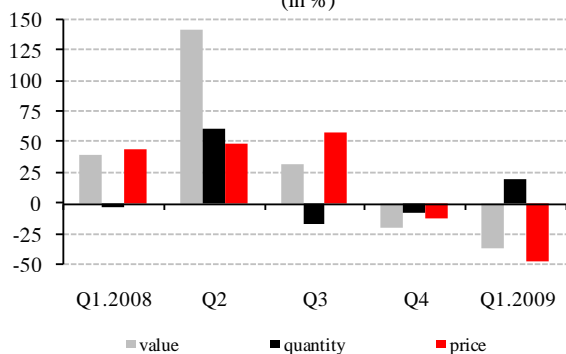
Contribution of certain products to the change of exports in Q1 2009 (in %)



Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia.

exchange prices, high rates of fall in both components were realized, so the trade deficit rose by 8.7% relative to the same quarter of 2008. **Thus, the export registered annual fall of 34.5%, so the analysis by products¹⁹ showed that the largest part, or 58.9% of the fall in the export was due to the annual drop in the export of iron and steel, which resulted from the lower economic activity in the domestic and the global economy and the drop in the prices of metals on annual basis (the nickel price was lower by approximately 64%²⁰).** Besides that, the export of ores, wearing apparel and textile and of oil derivatives registered more considerable decline (the total contribution of 29.3%). Namely, the low prices and the weak foreign demand forced one of the more significant mining capacities to stop the production temporarily, so consequently, the export of ores reduced. The export of wearing apparel and textile was also one of the most affected branches of the global slowing down in the economy, whereas the lower export of oil derivatives was mainly due to the lower prices realized in the first quarter of 2009 (by 40% on annual basis), but also to the lower exported quantities. Similar developments were registered in the following two months as well, in conditions of further drop in the domestic output, so according to the Survey on business tendencies from May 2009 it is estimated that the foreign demand of domestic products represent the basic factor for the lower production and that it effects more intensively. Consequently, the export of goods in the period April-May registered annual drop of 34.4%. Although, generally it is expected for the dynamics of the export till the end of the year to correspond with the dynamics of the global growth, still the rise in the prices of the metals and the oil on the international stock exchanges indicated the possibility for better performances in these segments relative the expectations.

Annual changes of the import of oil (in %)



Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

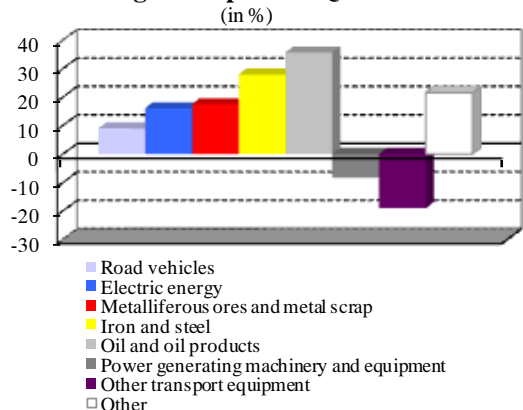
The lower output and export, the slower growth in the household consumption in conditions of restricted conditions of crediting and worsened expectations, as well as the lower prices of the energy sources determined drop in the import in the first quarter of 2009 by 16.4% on annual basis. The import of energy sources registered highest annual fall (contribution of 57.6%), which was mostly due to the lower import of oil and oil derivatives and of electricity (contribution to the change in the energy sources of 61.9% and 27.9%, respectively). The lower import of oil and oil derivatives was due solely to the price effect (annual fall of 47.6%), while the quantities registered growth, which was partially an effect of the import for the needs of the production of thermal energy and electricity. Simultaneously, part of this represent one time effect, i.e. a result of the more intensive early import of oil before one larger overhaul of an oil refinery in May. The electricity registered negative price

¹⁹ According to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

²⁰ Source: Bloomberg.

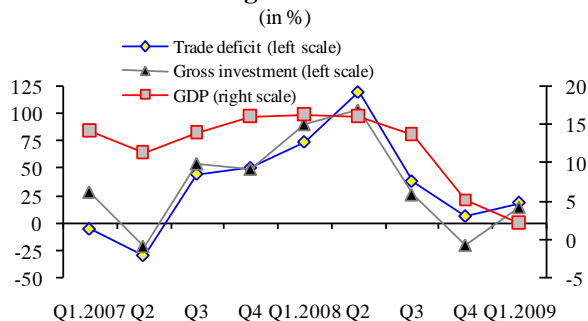


Contribution of certain products to the change of imports in Q1 2009 (in %)



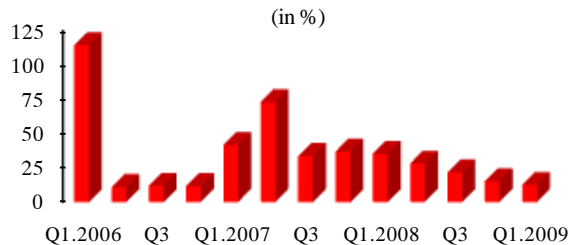
Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia.

Annual rates of changes in trade deficit, GDP and gross investment (in %)



Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia and State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia.

Coverage of the trade deficit with foreign direct investment* (in %)



*Privatization of "ESM" (Electric Energy Company) in the first quarter of 2006.

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

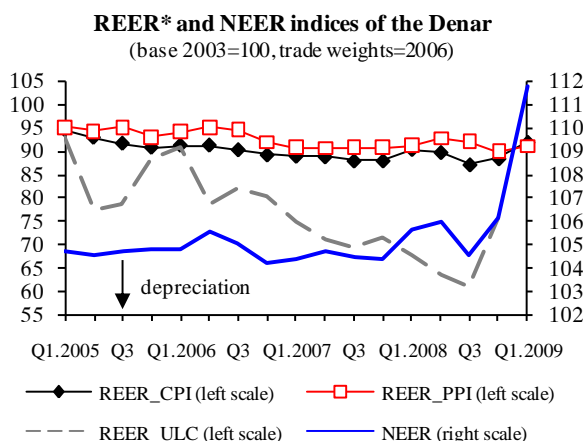
effect (fall of 9.9%) and quantity effect (30.2%), considering the lower need for energy due to the lower economic activity and the higher domestic hydro-potential. Despite the energy, the import of iron and steel and of metal ore registered considerable drop as well, on annual basis (contribution of 27.9% and 17.5%, respectively), which was due to the higher import dependence of the export and the production, as well as of the import of vehicles. On the other hand, the higher investment activity in the first quarter was acting towards growth in the import of the other transport equipment and industrial and power machines. In the following two months, the import continued to fall with more intensive dynamics realizing rate of annual fall of 29.4%, which was mainly due to the further drop in the import of the iron and steel, oil and oil derivatives, vehicles and electricity. According to the expectations for drop in the consumption and the investments, in conditions of lower sources of additional funding through credits, intensification in the fall rate of the import was expected till the end of the year. The upward trend in the oil price represented one of the significant risk factors, so the eventually higher price growth relative to the further anticipation can result in lower downward adjustment on the side of the import.

Although the export in the period April-May 2009 registered higher annual fall rate relative to the import, still in the absolute amount, the import went down more intensively than the export. Such changes in these two months determined narrowing in the trade balance (drop by 21.6% relative to deficit realized in the period April-May 2008). **The risks about the assessments for the trade balance till the end of the year, can be assessed as balanced. The growth in the prices of metals and the eventually higher contraction of the domestic demand than the expected one indicated to higher narrowing in the trade gap. On the other hand, the trends in the prices of oil acted towards opposite direction.**

The dynamics of the real effective exchange rate (REER) showed changes in direction of moderate fall in the competitiveness of the domestic economy. Namely, REER deflated with the consumer price index registered appreciation of 1.6% on annual basis, which in conditions of higher growth in the domestic prices relative to the foreign, was solely due to the annual appreciation of the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) by 5.8%. Besides that, the REER by the producer price index registered lower annual rate of depreciation of 0.3%, opposite to 1% depreciation in the previous quarter. The annual depreciation, in conditions of appreciation of NEER, resulted form the considerable growth in the relative prices (higher fall in the domestic relative prices relative to the foreign prices). Also, in the fourth quarter of 2008, REER by the labor costs index per product unit registered annual depreciation of 5.5%, which was mostly due to the fall in the relative price index (higher growth in the domestic relative to the



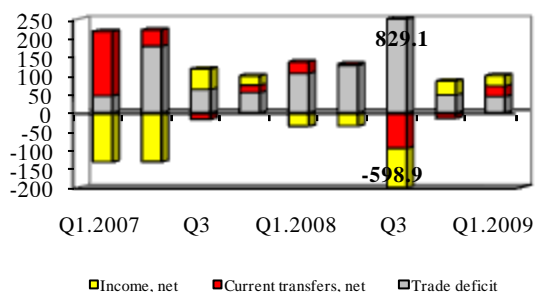
foreign prices) besides the appreciation of NEER. Such trends with REER by the previous two deflators were maintained in the following period as well. Thus, in the period May-April 2009, REER by the consumer price index realized annual appreciation of 0.9%, in conditions of higher appreciation of NEER (of 5.2%) than the growth in the relative prices. On the other hand, REER by the producer price index registered depreciation of 0.5% on annual basis, as a result of the more considerable fall in the domestic prices relative to the foreign prices.



*Index under 100 indicates increased export competitiveness.
 Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

In the first quarter of 2009, the services registered net outflows of Euro 2.3 million, different from the deficit in the amount of Euro 0.8 million in the same period of the previous year. For the first time since 2003, net outflows from investment activities (in conditions of slowing down in the activity in the construction) were registered, which together with the higher net outflows based on other services determined such dynamics of the services. In April 2009, on the side of the services, improvement, i.e. net inflows of Euro 0.4 million, due to the higher net inflows based on traveling and investment activities, were registered. **In the period January-March 2009, in the income balance sheet deficit of Euro 24.3 million was registered, while in the first quarter of 2008 the income represented surplus bearing category.** Such negative change on annual basis was due to the higher net outflows based on paid dividends and interests (mainly due to the lower inflows from placements of the foreign assets to abroad and to the fall in the interest rates on the international markets). Such trend continued in the fourth month of the year, when the deficit in the income equaled Euro 2.1 million. The announced payment of dividend to foreign investors indicated expectations for more considerable net outflows with the income till the end of the year.

Contribution to current account change
(on annual base, in %)



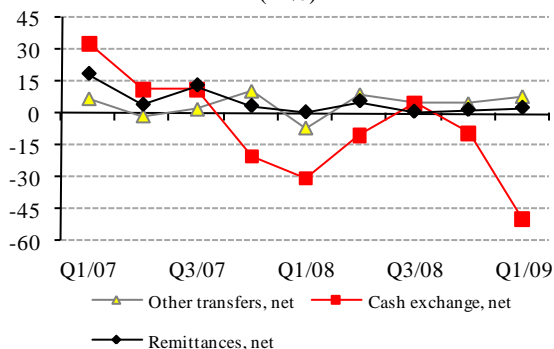
Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

In the first quarter of 2009, fall of 26.3% in the surplus of the current transfers was registered (in the amount of Euro 129.4 million) relative to the same quarter of 2008, which in conditions of growth in the official transfers, was solely due to the lower net inflows based on private transfers. Namely, the private transfers amounted to Euro 119 million and they were by 29.1% lower on annual basis, which resulted from the double drop in the net foreign assets²¹ (which represented 43.7% of the private transfers). These trends can be explained with the transfer effects from the global crisis, which increased the risks and negatively influenced on the economic entities. In such conditions, the investments in foreign currency

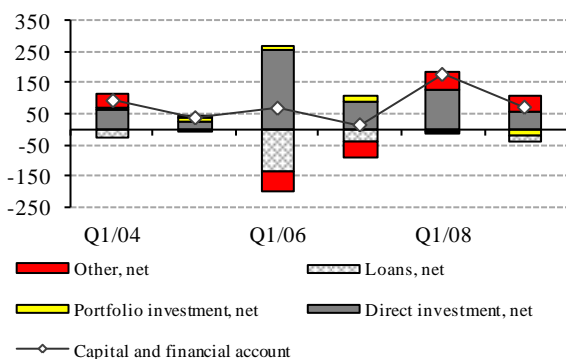
²¹ The net private transfers in cash, when compiling the payment balance of the Republic of Macedonia, were assessed on the basis of the data from the currency exchange market for the net effective which flows into the banking system, because it is supposed that it mostly results from inflows based on private transfers in cash through informal channel.



Annual growth rates
(in %)

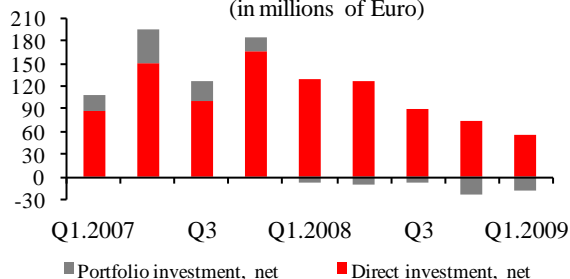


represented one of the main forms of risk protection, so in March 2009 for the first time since 2001 net sale of foreign currencies on the currency exchange market was registered. However, in April 2009, the positive balance of the current transfers registered improvement relative to the developments in the first quarter and it registered small growth on annual basis. The positive signals were confirmed through the latest developments on the currency exchange market, so in the period April-May 2009 net purchase of Euro 104.6 million was realized, which on annual basis rose by 7%. Besides that, considering the usually high inflows during the summer months, in the following period stabilization on the foreign currency market is expected, as well as realization of higher net purchase of foreign currencies.



In the first quarter of the year, large part of the deficit on the current account was financed by the foreign reserves, in conditions when the net inflows in the capital and financial account amounted to Euro 71.7 million and they were lower by 59.4% relative to the same period of the previous year. Most of these net inflows resulted from the trade credits and direct investments. In the first quarter, **the direct investments** amounted to Euro 55.4 million and they registered annual fall of 57.4%, which was due to the lower crediting by the parent companies. However, in the fourth month of 2009 highest amount of direct investments was registered in 2009 (Euro 33.5 million), which registered growth on annual basis, as a reflection of the higher liabilities based on intercompany debt. But, considering the uncertainty for exit from the global crisis and the restraining of the investors, in the following period no considerable increase in the participation of the direct investments in the financing the current transactions is expected. With the **portfolio investments**, despite the further disinvestment by the foreign investors (in conditions of lower stock exchange activity), in this period higher investment of the domestic pension funds in foreign securities was registered. Thus, the net outflows went up by 2.3 times relative to the same period of 2008 Euro equaling 19.1 million. Such trend continued in April 2009 as well, when net outflows of Euro 8.6 million were realized, and it is expected to continue in the following period as well, considering the fact that in the period April-June 2009 the participation of the non-residents in the turnover on the stock exchange was higher on the side of the sale (18.3%), than on the side of the purchase (11.5%).

Direct and portfolio investments, net
(in millions of Euro)

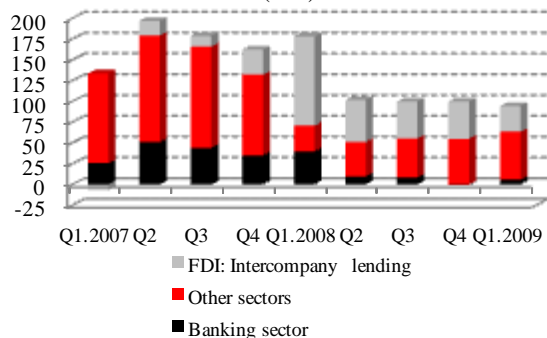


Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

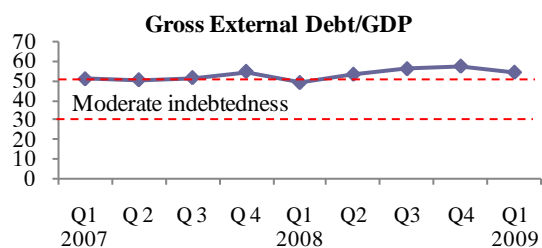
Despite the portfolio investments, in the first quarter of 2009, net outflows were registered with the categories "currencies and deposits" and "loans, net" as well. The higher net outflows with the **loans** in the first three months of 2009 were due to the lower amount of the used assets, whereas in April, to the higher repaid liabilities. In conditions of lower credit rating of the country and aversion to risk of the investors, in the following period no growth in the volume of the



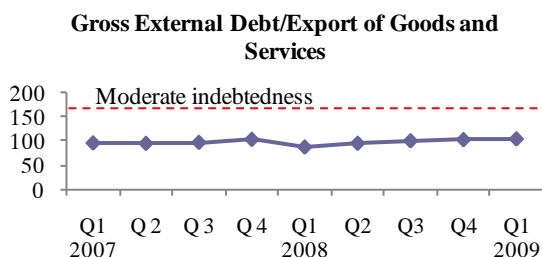
Contribution to the annual change of gross external debt (in%)



Source: National bank of the Republic Macedonia.



Source: NBRM.



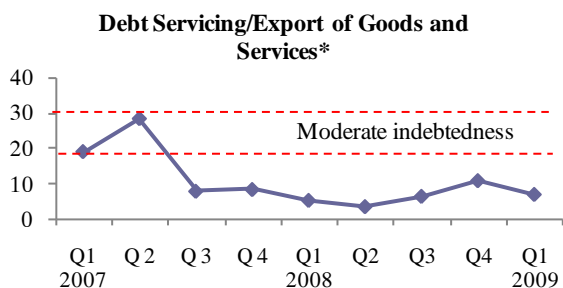
Source: NBRM.

additional external indebtedness of the private sector is expected. On the other hand, within the external indebtedness of the Government sector, considerably higher level of inflows is expected due to the issued Eurobonds, as well as the additional loans as a support to the private sector, which is facing limited sources of funding and restriction of the credit conditions. In the first quarter of 2009, with the **currencies and deposits** net outflows of Euro 22 million were registered, different from the net inflows in the same period of the previous year. Namely, in this period the cumulating of foreign currency assets of the domestic banks on the accounts in the foreign banks was evident, as well as combined effect of the preferences and the need²² for having foreign currency liquidity on disposal. Simultaneously, the assets that the households hold within the banking sector registered growth as a result of the higher amount of deposited than the withdrawn assets, which may result from the conversion of the Denar into foreign currency deposits. Such dynamics was evident in April 2009 as well, so the net outflows with the currencies and deposits (Euro 29.1 million) reflected the further increase in the net foreign currency assets of the banks, and the smaller increase in the foreign currency deposits with the households, which indicated to drop in the psychological pressures created by the general uncertainty.

In accordance with such dynamics, at the end of the first quarter of 2009, the gross foreign debt²³ amounted to Euro 3.372,3 million and it rose by Euro 535 million relative to the same quarter of the previous year, whereas relative to the previous quarter it rose by Euro 53.8 million. The annual growth was mostly due to the rise in the indebtedness of the other economy sectors (contribution of 57.6%), within which the non-banking private sector is included (higher liabilities based on long-term loans and short-term commercial credits) and of the loans of interrelated entities (contribution of 30.7%). Simultaneously, the banking and the Government sector registered smaller growth in the indebtedness on annual basis. The rise in the debt of the banking sector was due to the growth in the liabilities based on foreign currencies and deposits of non-residents and long-term loans, while with the Government sector to the higher indebtedness based on long-term loans. Analyzed with respect to the structure, the participation of the debt of the other sectors and of the intercompany debt grew, different from the Government and the banking sector. According to the analysis of the instruments, the loans still participated mostly (although less on annual basis), whereas with respect to the maturity, the indebtedness on long-term dominated.

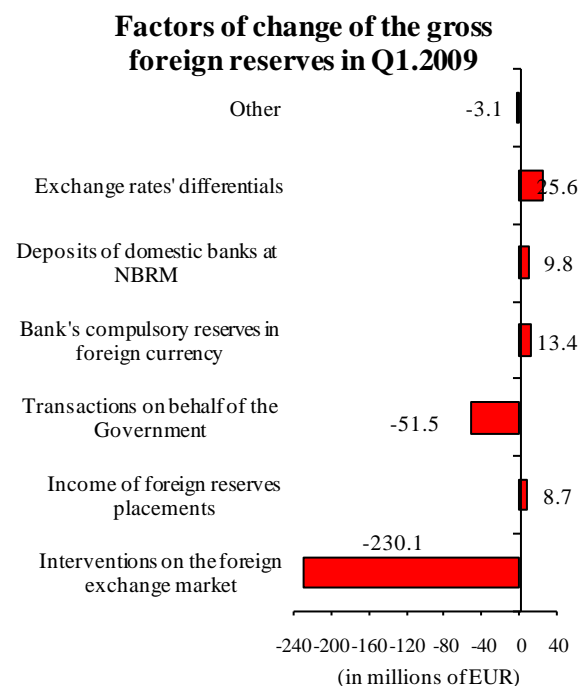
²² According to the new decision of NBRM for managing the liquidity risk of the banks.

²³ Since 2007, NBRM started to compose and to issue data on the gross external debt. The analysis of the gross external debt was made on basis of the data on the gross external debt expressed in market value.



Source: NBRM.

*Data on debt servicing have not been revised.



Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

According to the larger number of indicators of the level of foreign indebtedness²⁴ ("gross foreign debt/export of goods and services", "servicing of debt /export of goods and services" and "payment of interest/export of goods and services"), the Republic of Macedonia characterizes with lower indebtedness. Only the indicator "gross external debt/GDP" registered small exceeding the limit of the moderate indebtedness, in conditions of higher foreign debt. Considering such dynamics of the indicators, it can be stated that there is still space for additional foreign indebtedness, as one of the methods for funding the deficit on the current account.

Consequently to such developments in the balance of payments, on May 31, 2009 the *gross foreign reserves* amounted to Euro 1.267,8 million and relative to the end of 2008 they went down by Euro 227.2 million. The decrease in the foreign reserves resulted mostly from the NBRM's interventions on the foreign exchange market in the amount of Euro 230.1 million. Besides that, in accordance with the budget requirements, net outflows based on transactions for the account of the Government in the amount of Euro 51.5 million were registered. Opposite to this, the strengthening of the USA Dollar relative to the Euro determined positive exchange rate differentials, and higher allocation of foreign currencies by the commercial banks based on reserve requirements, as well as growth in the foreign currency deposits of the banks with NBRM were registered. In the following period similar developments were registered, but with slower negative dynamics. Namely, in the period April-June 2009, the foreign reserves dropped by Euro 64.2 million relative to end of March 2009 and on June 30, 2009 they amounted to Euro 1.203,6 million. The lower pressure for depreciation of the domestic currency enabled lower interventions of NBRM on the foreign exchange market (net outflows of Euro 83.8 million), and on the other hand, the deposits and the allocation of the reserve requirements of the banks with NBRM were the factors which partially neutralized such negative effect (Euro 36.6 million and Euro 10.9 million, respectively). With the stabilization of the currency exchange market and the additional NBRM measures, as well as the announced inflows based on foreign indebtedness of the Government, growth in the foreign reserves can be expected in the following quarter.

1.6. Inflation

The process of disinflation, which started from the end of the third quarter of 2008, continued also in the second quarter of 2009. The annual average change in the prices in the second quarter entered in the negative zone, with negative rate of 0.6%. Consequently, the cumulative price growth was constantly slowing down, so the average inflation in the period

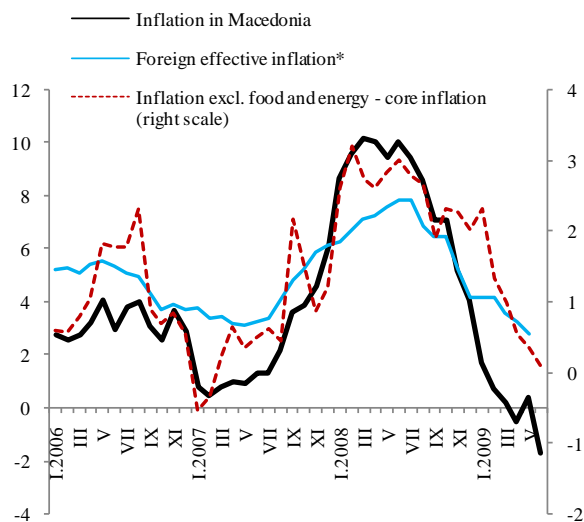
²⁴ According to the World Bank Methodology.



January-June reduced to 0.1%. Such inflation dynamics mainly reflected the effects from the high comparison basis, created by the sharp growth in the global prices of the energy sources and the food one year ago. In conditions of productivity fall and wage growth, the costs per labor unit went up in the first quarter of 2009, but still their inflation effect were neutralized by the lower demand and higher domestic supply. The projections of the annual inflation rates indicated further drop and remaining at the level less than zero for the following period, which was due to the base effects and to the further slowing down in the demand.

Inflation, core inflation and foreign effective inflation

(annual growth rates, in %)



* Foreign effective inflation is calculated as weighted sum of inflations in countries that are major trade partners with Macedonia.
Source: State statistical office, Eurostat and NBRM calculations.

The fall in the pressures from the import prices and the contraction of the domestic economy resulted in further drop in the inflation pressures. Thus, in the second quarter an average annual fall in the price level of 0.6% was registered. These deviations were mainly due to the changes in the prices of the food and the energy component of the inflation index. Namely, the emergence of the global recession resulted in considerable downward correction mainly in the oil prices, which in a short period transferred on the domestic prices as well. Parallel with the fall in the official inflation, the core inflation rate registered considerable slowing down as well (which excludes the prices of food and energy), as a result of the considerably lower pressure by the aggregate demand and the indirect effect from the drop in the domestic prices of oil derivatives. The core inflation (which represented an indicator on the middle-term price trends), with the significantly slower dynamics in the second quarter of the year (0.3%, relative to 1.5% in the first quarter) indicated to the fact that besides the fall in the variable prices, the middle-term component of the inflation registered fall as well.

The oscillations in the global prices of products resulted in variability of the energy and food component and the domestic consumer price index. The annual change rate in the prices of energy of 12.5% registered in the third quarter of 2008, reduced to -1.9% in the second quarter of 2009. The fall in the energy inflation was mainly due to the considerably lower domestic prices of oil derivatives and fuel oil, which depend on the world prices of the crude oil. On the other hand, the prices of the non-oil energy products, as the electricity²⁵ and the thermal energy remained almost at the same level of the first quarter.

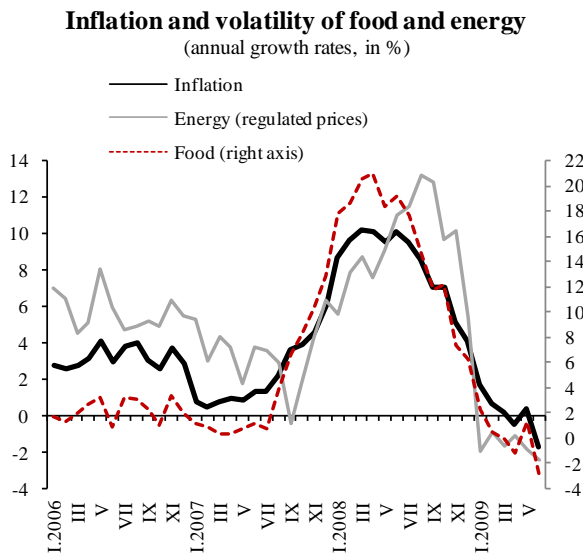
²⁵ On October 29, 2008, based on REC decision, the average sale price of the electricity at which the EVN "Makedonija" charges the tariff retail consumers for the period November - December rose by 13.61%.



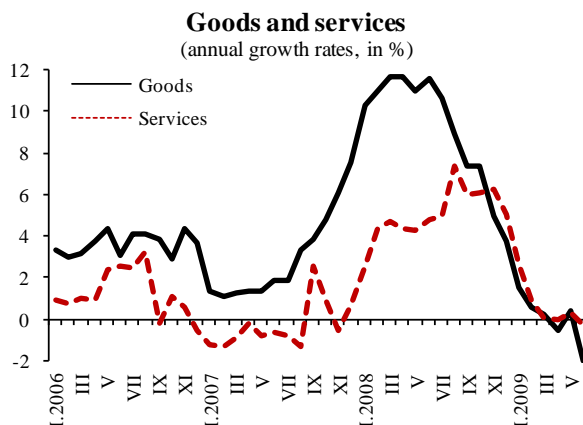
Table 1
Individual price categories
(annual changes, in %)

	Q1 2007	Q2 2007	Q3 2007	Q4 2007	2007	Q1 2008	Q2 2008	Q3 2008	Q4 2008	2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Inflation (CPI)	0.7	1.1	2.4	4.9	2.3	9.5	9.9	8.4	5.4	8.3	0.9	-0.6
Food	0.7	0.7	3.8	10.4	3.9	19.0	19.5	14.7	8.6	15.3	0.9	-1.0
Fresh food	-0.7	-0.6	4.1	12.4	3.8	26.4	25.2	16.0	11.0	19.7	1.0	1.9
Processed food	1.9	2.0	3.7	8.9	4.1	13.3	15.2	13.2	6.3	12.0	1.4	-3.0
Energy	4.9	4.9	3.9	4.0	4.4	7.4	9.2	12.5	8.3	9.3	-1.6	-1.9
Fuels and lubricants	-4.6	-2.4	-1.3	11.0	0.7	18.6	22.6	23.6	-6.2	14.6	-27.1	-27.7
Electrical power	9.7	11.4	8.2	2.4	7.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	8.7	2.6	13.1	13.1
Heating power	7.1	1.5	1.9	-1.3	2.3	4.6	10.9	23.2	25.3	16.0	4.2	3.6
Food and energy (volatile prices)	1.8	1.8	3.8	8.7	4.0	16.1	16.9	14.1	8.5	13.9	0.3	-1.2
Goods	1.3	1.6	3.0	6.2	3.0	11.0	11.4	9.0	5.4	9.2	0.8	-0.7
Services	-1.1	-0.5	0.2	0.4	-0.3	3.9	4.5	6.1	5.8	5.1	1.2	0.0
Core inflation (inflation excl. food and energy)	-0.2	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.6	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.6	1.5	0.3
Industrial producer prices	1.1	0.7	1.4	7.0	2.6	10.5	13.6	15.1	2.2	10.3	-6.2	-8.8

Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM calculations.



Source: State statistical office and NBRM calculations.



Source: State statistical office.

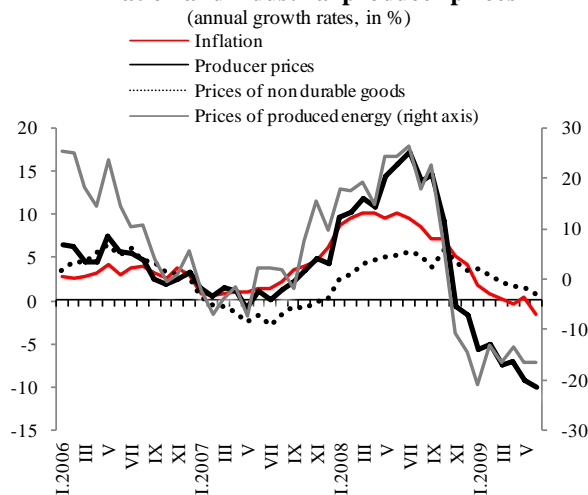
The annual rate of change in the food prices showed similar development with the changes in the energy component. The highest growth rates were registered in the second quarter of 2008 (19.5%), when the global food prices reached their maximum as well. After the gradual slowing down in the growth of these prices in the following quarters, in the second quarter they registered drop of 1.0%. Since the third quarter of 2008 both subcomponents of the food, the processed food and the fresh food registered continuous decrease (-3.0% and 1.9%, adequately), excluding the second quarter (when the prices of the fresh food registered minimal growth). Generally, the progressive slowing down in the price of the food and its fall in the second quarter of 2009, mostly reflected the global trends, as well as the good weather conditions, which contributed to higher domestic supply of food and they determined lower quantity import of food products. The structure analysis showed the largest deflationary influence by the prices of oil for cooking and the fats, dairy products and the fresh vegetables, whereas the meat and fresh vegetables registered considerably higher prices on annual level.

After the high annual growth rates in the third quarter of 2008 (6.1%), the growth in the service prices slowed down continuously, reducing to the level of 0% in the second quarter of 2009. Such development of the service prices resulted from the negative annual change rate of the prices of telecommunication services (due to the higher competition in this sector) and of the transportation services (due to the drop in the prices of oil derivatives and the demand). The growth in the prices of services in the hotels and restaurant considerably slowed, so in the second quarter it equal 3% (relative to 5.1% in the first quarter of 2009).

In the first half of 2009, the cumulative dynamics of the average growth in the prices constantly slowed down, so the average inflation in the period January-June reduced to 0.1%. Analyzed by components, in the second quarter of 2009 the general level of consumer prices remained at the same level of the first quarter of 2009. The constant consumer prices on quarterly basis resulted from the divergent

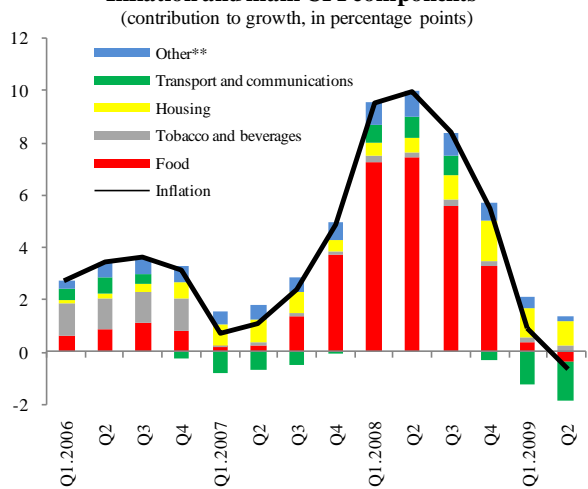


Inflation and industrial producer prices



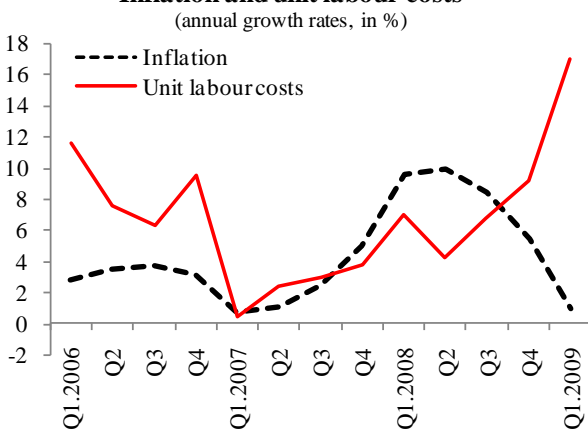
Source: State statistical office and NBRM calculations.

Inflation and main CPI components*



*CPI - Consumer price index represent the measure of inflation.
 **Other includes the components: clothing and footwear, hygiene, education, culture and entertainment, hotels and restaurants, and other services not mentioned elsewhere.
 Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM calculations.

Inflation and unit labour costs



Source: State statistical office and NBRM.

developments in the individual components. Thus, the prices of the oil derivatives and of the fresh fruits were acting towards quarterly growth (due to the rise in the price of the crude oil and the seasonal effects), whereas the lower prices of the dairy and cereal products had more considerable deflationary influence.

The inflation realized in the second quarter of 2009, mainly corresponded with the inflation expectations of the economic agents. Thus, according to the Inflation Expectations Survey conducted in May 2009, most of the surveyed (47%) expected for the average annual inflation rate to maintain the level of -0.5% registered in April, in the second quarter of 2009, 27% of the surveyed expected even more lower inflation (i.e. higher deflation), and 25% expected higher inflation (i.e. drop in the deflation). The assessment of the entities which considered that the inflation will decrease, was based on the lower demand which was due to the global financial and economic crisis, as well as to the high comparison basis in the previous year. Different from the expectations for the second quarter, the surveyed entities expected for the inflation to amount to 0.9%, on average for the whole 2009.

After reaching the highest level in July 2008, the producer prices since the beginning of 2009 were dropping with higher intensity, which can be explained with the decline in the demand for industrial products and the changes in the prices of oil and raw materials. Thus, these prices in the second quarter of 2009 registered annual fall of 8.8%. The high annual negative change in the producer prices was mainly guided by the fall in the producer prices of the energy, intermediary products and the slower growth in the prices of the non-durable consumer goods (which reflected the fall in the prices of food relative to the previous price shock). The fall in the producer prices of food products indicated further downward pressures from the manufacturing sector on the consumer prices in the following period.

Since the third quarter of 2008, the nominal costs per labor unit were growing constantly and in the first quarter of 2009 they grew up by 17.2%. Such high rise was combined effect from the growth in the gross wages and the considerable fall in the productivity, in conditions of economic contraction. However, considering the expectations for drop in the demand in the following period, the higher costs per labor unit were not expected to create inflation pressures. On the other hand, it is possible for the expectations for restriction of the conditions on the labor market to cause change in the upward trend in the costs per labor unit.

The projections of the annual inflation rates for the following period indicated further price fall, which was due to the expectations for relatively stable import prices and further low demand. The

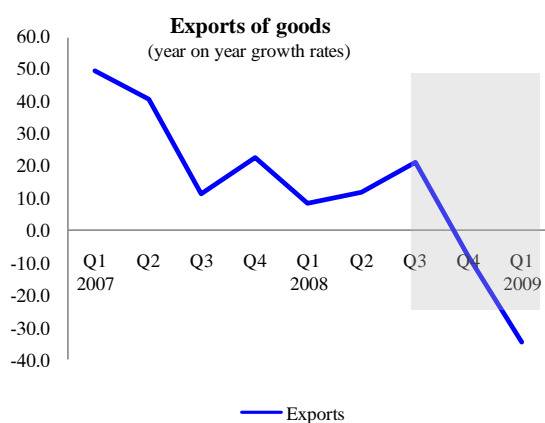


possibilities for higher economy contraction indicated the possibility for higher decrease in the prices than the expected one, whereas the current trends of growth in the oil price created risk in opposite direction.

Annex 2 Transfer effects of the global economic crisis on the Macedonian economy

The transfer effects of the global economic crisis on the Macedonian economy started to be felt more intensively in the last quarter of 2008, and in the first half 2009 the intensity considerably grew. The main transmission channels generally corresponded with the model of crisis spillover to the less developed, small and opened economies, which before the start of the crisis were in phase of expansive cycle of capital inflows, growing financial intermediation and positive production gap. Of course, the characteristics of certain economies participated in the creation of the macro image, and for the Macedonian economy they pertain mainly to the concentration of the export in the metal industry (which had an exquisitely positive conjuncture before the crisis), the relying on the private transfers, as a main source of financing the gap in the trade deficit and the low integration of the domestic banking system on the international capital market.

The following part shall represent graphically the implications from the fall in the global economy on the domestic economy in the key segments.



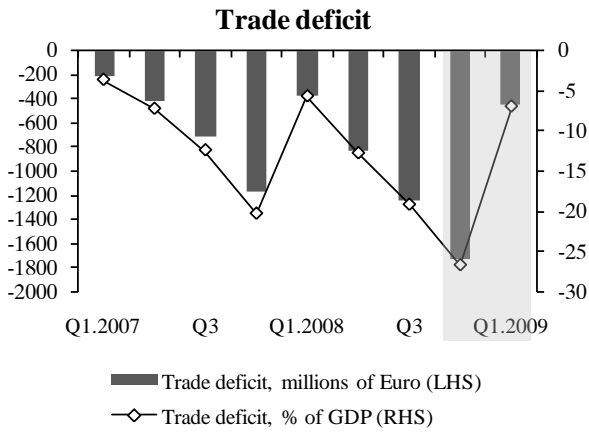
Source: State Statistical Office

Drop in the export mainly as a result of the shock in the metal industry...



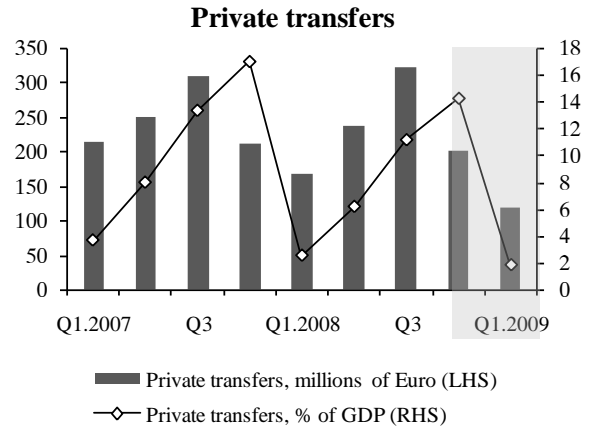
Source: State Statistical Office

...when the import demand is still adjusting more slowly...



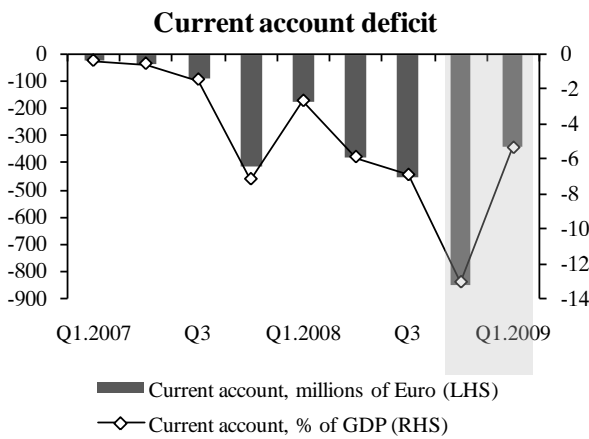
Source: NBRM and SSO.
 * The data for the quarters 2,3, iand 4, are cumulative amounts.

...which resulted in considerable broadening in the trade deficit...



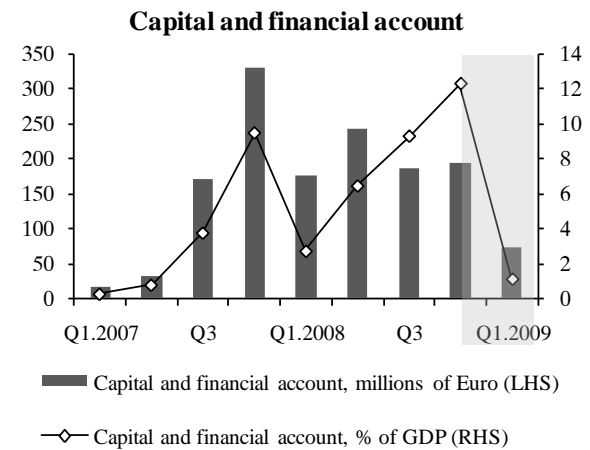
Source: NBRM and SSO.
 * The data for the quarters 2,3, iand 4, are cumulative amounts.

Significant drop in the private transfers in conditions of growing uncertainty...



Source: NBRM and SSO.
 * The data for the quarters 2,3, iand 4, are cumulative amounts.

...and broadening in the deficit on the current account for approximately 6 p.p. on annual basis...



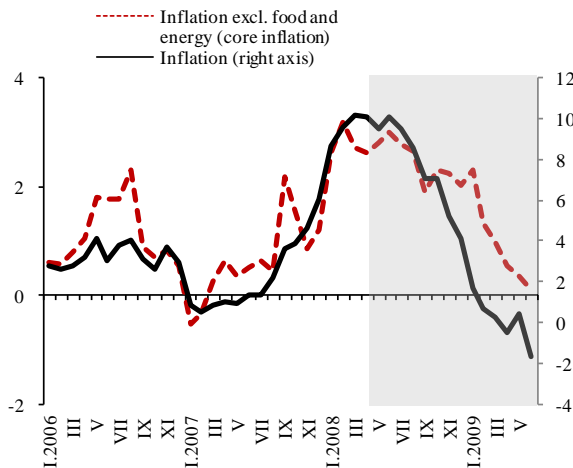
Source: NBRM and SSO.
 * The data for the quarters 2,3, iand 4, are cumulative amounts.

Considerable slowing down in the capital inflows



Inflation and core inflation

(annual growth rates, in %)

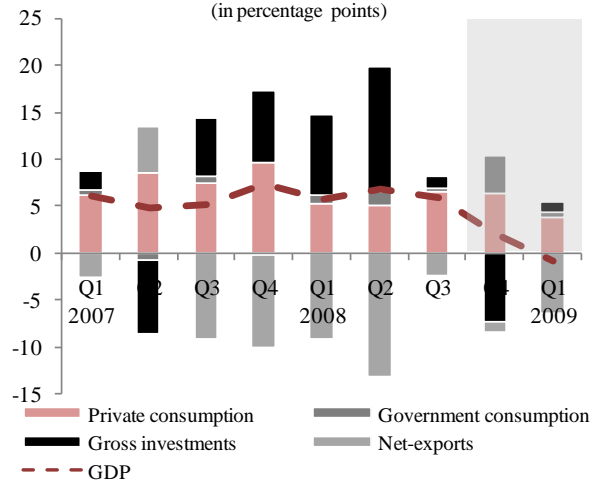


Source: State statistical office and NBRM calculations.

Entering of the GDP into negative zone in the first quarter of 2009...

Contribution to real growth

(in percentage points)

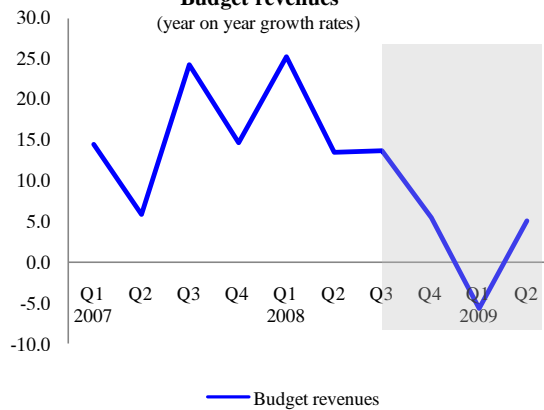


Source: State Statistical Office

...with stabilization of the inflation being registered since the second half of 2008

Budget revenues

(year on year growth rates)

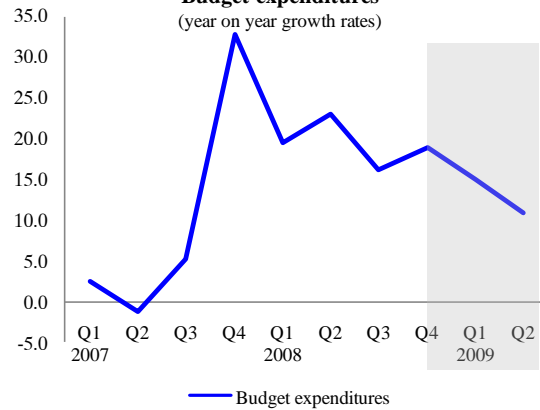


Source: Ministry of Finance

Slowing down in the budget income...

Budget expenditures

(year on year growth rates)



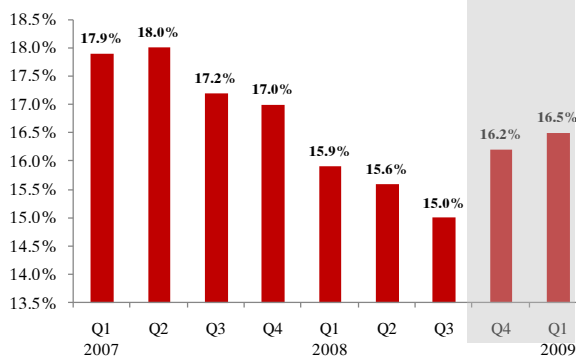
Source: Ministry of Finance

...and slowing down in the growth in the budget expenditures

The relatively low level of integrity of the domestic banks in the international financial markets, the marginal exposure to highly risky financial instruments in abroad and the dominant relying on the domestic sources of funding enabled for the domestic banking system to remain resistant to direct effects from the global financial crisis. However, the sharpening of the world economy crisis and its overflowing in the external and real sector of the domestic economy, reflected indirectly on the banks' activities, and it manifests through narrowing in the sources of funding (slower deposit growth and more difficult approach to the international capital market) and higher aversion to risk, which was the reason for restricting the credit conditions and contraction in the credit offer. Parallel with the slowing down in the credit activity, the risk profile of the banks' placements started to show signs of worsening (increase in the participation of the exposure classified in the higher risk categories C, D and E in the total exposure to credit risk), which resulted in lower profitability of the banks.



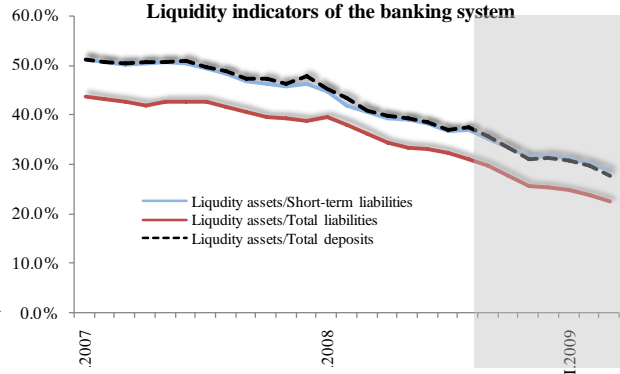
Capital adequacy ratio of the banking system



Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

Kept adequate solvency position...

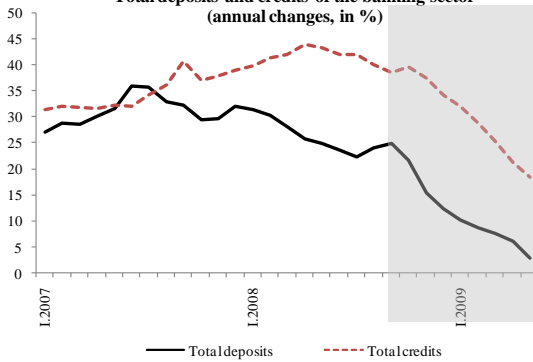
Liquidity indicators of the banking system



Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

...and relatively high level of liquidity

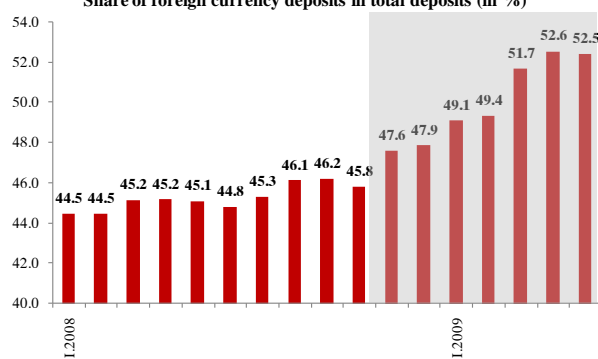
Total deposits and credits of the banking sector (annual changes, in %)



Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

Slowing down in the growth in the total deposits and credits...

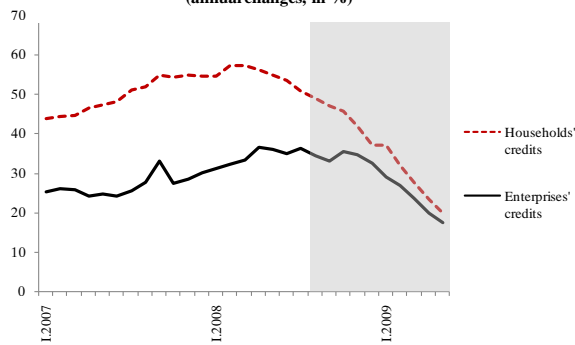
Share of foreign currency deposits in total deposits (in %)



Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

...and evident currency transformation of the total deposit potential

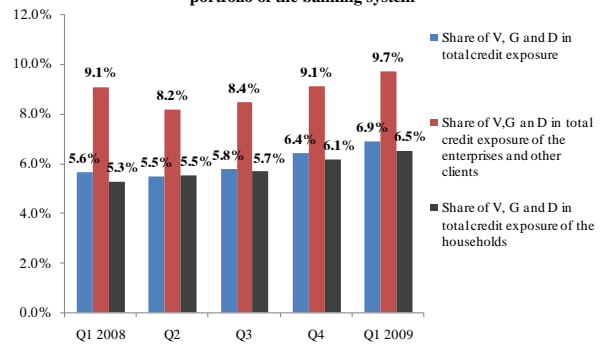
Credits of the household and enterprises sector (annual changes, in %)



Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

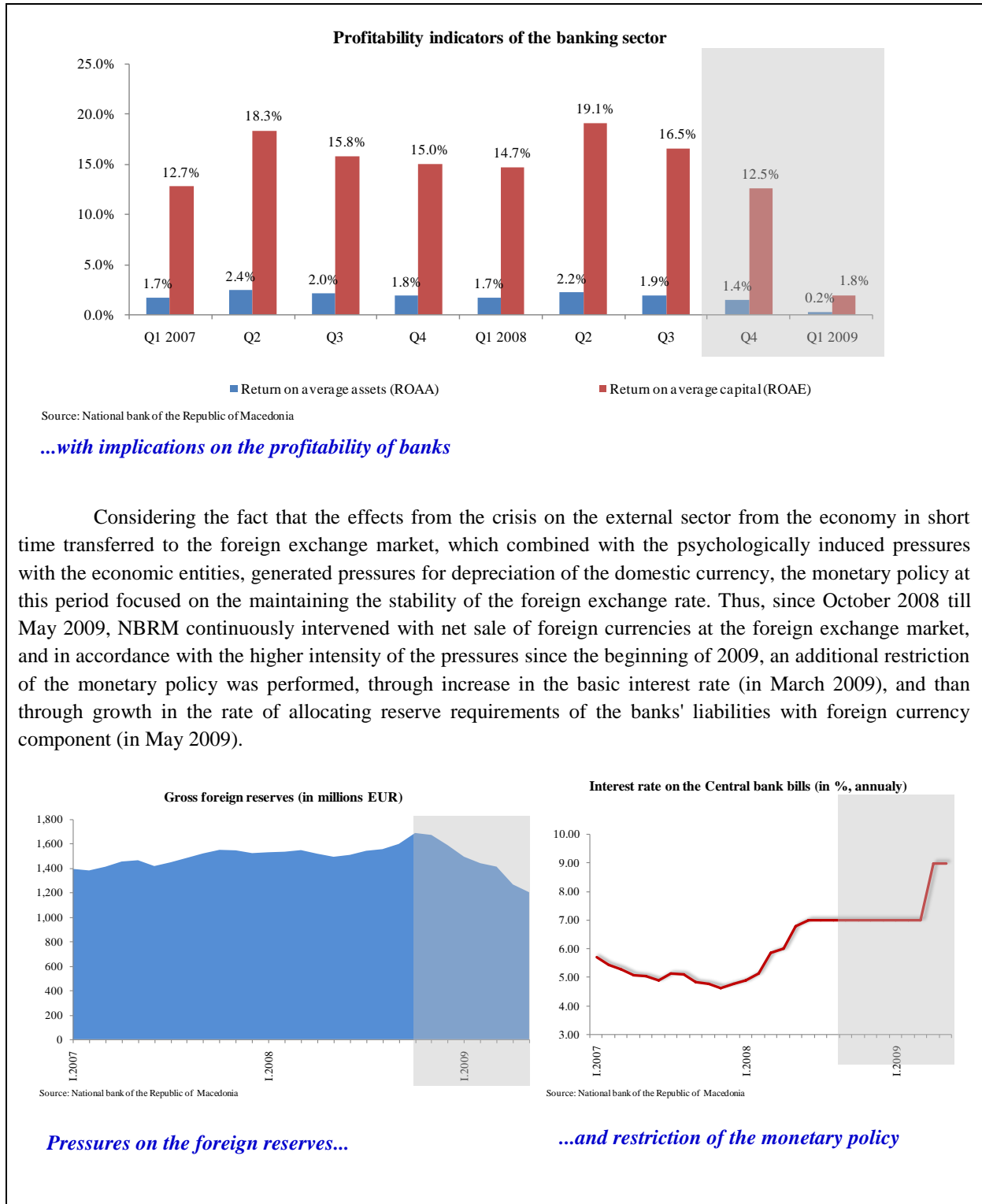
Slower growth in the credits to households and to the corporate sector...

Indicators for the quality of the credit portfolio of the banking system



Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

...and moderate worsening in the quality of the credit portfolio

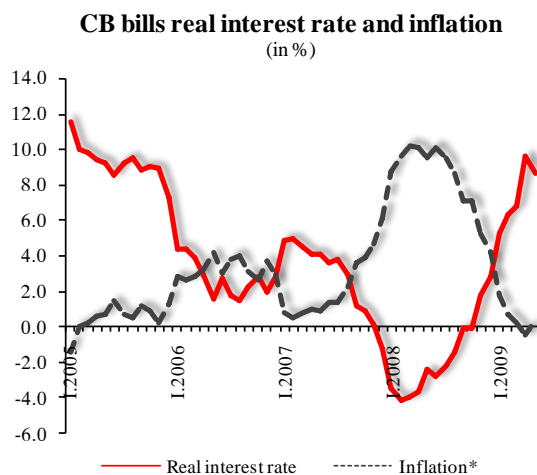


II. Monetary policy

Focus of the monetary policy in the first five months of 2009 was the maintenance of the exchange rate stability, in conditions of growing risks the economy's external sector produced. Despite the exhaustion of the inflationary pressures, the deterioration of the external position created pressures on the foreign exchange market, as well as on the foreign exchange rate. For the purpose of maintenance of the stability of the domestic currency value, the NBRM intervened with



significant net sale of foreign exchange on the foreign exchange market. Also in March 2009, the reference interest rate went up from 7% to 9%. The monetary policy additionally tightened in May through the measures for increasing the rate of allocation of reserve requirement on liabilities with currency component, which enters into force in July (increase in the rate of the banks' liabilities in foreign currency from 10% to 11.5% and the rate of liabilities in domestic currency with FX clause from 10% to 20%), i.e. August (increase in the rate of the bank's liabilities in foreign currency from 11.5% to 13%). The measures the NBRM undertakes are directed towards price stability maintenance, as the most favorable ambient for economic prosperity. In June, partially as a result of gradual stabilization of the expectations and as an effect of the undertaken measures, the foreign exchange market stabilized, and the NBRM began to intervene with net purchase of foreign exchange. However, it is too early to draw a conclusion whether it is change in the so-far trends or they are just short-term changes.

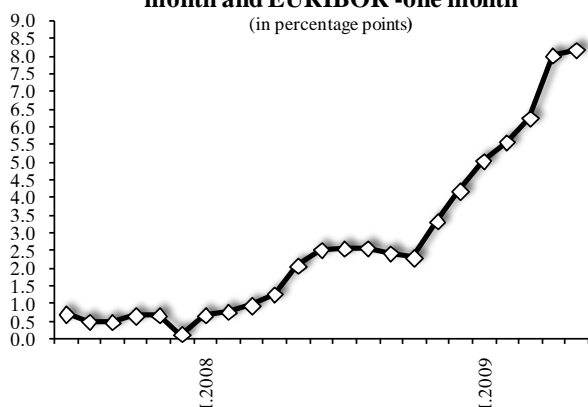


*Current month/same month of the previous year.
Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM.

The rapid decrease in the inflation, which began in the last months of 2008 continued also in the first five months of 2009, resulting, for the first time in four years, in negative change of 0.5% in April. Such a deflationary effect mainly arises from the decrease of both world prices of oil and food prices registered this month. In the first five months, moderate rate of inflation of 0.5% was registered, which is due to the disinflationary influence of the lower prices of oil and slower growth in the food prices, as well as the decrease in the domestic demand. **However, the exhaustion of the inflationary pressures did not mean also exhaustion of the pressures on the foreign exchange rate stability.** The deepening of the current account deficit and the deceleration of the capital inflows widened the gap between the demand and the supply of foreign exchange. In such an environment, the coverage of the current account deficit was partly financed from the foreign reserves. Additional pressure on the foreign exchange market was created through the higher demand for foreign exchange under the influence of the psychological effects with the households, which caused conversion of the Denar savings into foreign exchange ones. On the other hand, tendency for significant accumulation of foreign exchange by the banks was registered, which partially results from the necessity for fulfillment of the foreign exchange liquidity ratios. **Having in mind such a combination of factors that created pressures on the foreign exchange market, the NBRM reacted through different instruments.** First, the interventions with sale of foreign exchange continued, the amounts of which culminated in March, during the period of both presidential and local elections. In March 2009, the NBRM reacted by changing the interest rate on the CB bills from 7% to 9%. In conformity with the changes in the interest rate on the CB bills, decision on increasing the interest rate on the Lombard credit from 8.5% to 10.5% was adopted. Additionally, in May 2009 the NBRM adopted a Decision on the reserve requirement and the Decision on amending the Decision on managing banks' liquidity risk. The Decision on the reserve requirement enabled increase in the rate of allocation of the reserve requirement for the banks' liabilities with currency component, which enters into force in July (increase in the rate of liabilities in foreign



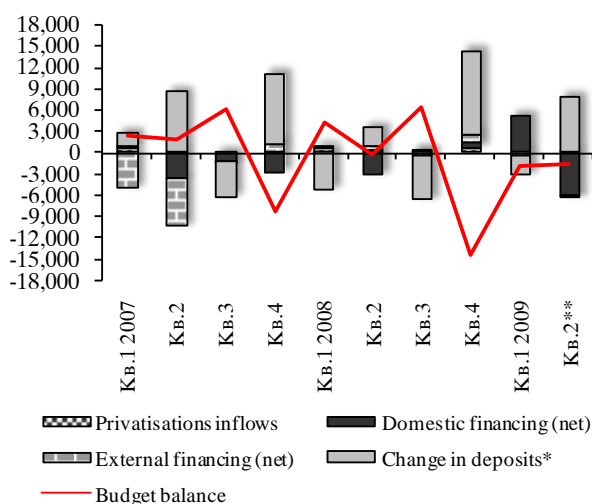
Interest differential between SKIBOR - one month and EURIBOR - one month
(in percentage points)



Source: NBRM and De Nederlandsche Bank (www.statistics.dnb.nl).

currency from 10% to 11.5% and the rate of liabilities in domestic currency with FX clause from 10% to 20%), i.e. August (increase in the rate of liabilities in foreign currency from 11.5% to 13%). Part of the amount obtained by the application of the rate of the reserve requirement for liabilities in foreign currency is fulfilled in Denars. Simultaneously, the Decision provides the banks with a possibility for full utilization of the reserve requirement assets allocated in Denars for meeting their daily liquidity needs. Additionally, the amendments to the Decision on managing the banks' liquidity risk enable the banks to include their placements in the instruments of the National Bank, with exception to the allocated reserve requirement in Euros regardless of whether they are placements in Denars or in foreign currency, in meeting the necessary minimal level of Denar, or foreign exchange liquidity. The undertaken measures are directed towards Denar saving growth stimulation, which is expected to reduce the demand for foreign exchange and to stabilize the movements on the foreign exchange market. Simultaneously, it is expected that the amendments will change the trend of accumulation of foreign exchange by the banks. **The stabilization of the foreign exchange market in June and the NBRM interventions through purchase of foreign exchange signalize certain effects of part of the measures undertaken so far, as well as positive movements in the entities' expectations. However, it is a very short period, so it is hard to estimate whether they are short-term effects or change of the so-far trends.**

Financing of the budget balance
(in Denar millions)



* Positive change - deposits withdrawal; negative change - deposits accumulation.

** Refers to January and February 2009.

Source: Ministry of finance of the Republic of Macedonia.

The interest rate spread between the domestic and the foreign interest continued to expand, in conditions of domestic monetary reaction by increasing the interest rates as a response to the pressures on the foreign exchange rate, given simultaneous decrease in the interest rates in the Euro area. Namely, the trend of decrease in the inflation in the Euro area enabled the European Central Bank to react by further decrease in the reference interest rate (on four occasions since the beginning of the year) and in May the interest rate reduced to 1%. Such a reaction of the ECB is driven from the need for instant and long-term providing of liquidity in the system, thus directing the banks towards new crediting and enhanced support to the economies. The relaxation of the monetary policy moved also on the interest rates on the European money market. Thus during the first five months, the EURIBOR interest rate, with all maturities, was decreasing constantly, registering the historically lowest level and in May the one-month EURIBOR equaled 0.88%. Compared to the intensive downward trend of the European EURIBOR, the domestic SKIBOR²⁶ moved in positive direction, with the value of the one-month SKIBOR in May reaching 9.1%. The reverse movement of these interest rates caused further widening of the spread. Thus in the

²⁶ Interbank interest rate for selling Denar deposits, calculated from the referent banks quotations.



first quarter of the year, the interest rate differential between the one-month EURIBOR and the one-month SKIBOR equaled 5.6 percentage points, on average, and it is higher by 2.3 percentage points compared to the last quarter of 2009. In April and May, the interest rate differential equaled 8 and 8.2 percentage points, respectively.

In the first quarter of 2009, the consolidated state budget registered negative balance of Denar 1,932 million, which was completely financed from domestic sources, through more significant debiting on the government securities market. As a result of the orientation towards domestic financing with government securities, in the first three months of the year, about 85% of the total debiting planned on this basis for 2009 was realized. In the first three months, deposits accumulation on the Government's Denar account with the NBRM was registered. In April and May, the budget deficit amounted to Denar 1,458 million, which was once more financed from domestic sources. However, compared to the first three months, more significant deposits withdrawal on the Government's Denar account was registered, in conditions of moderate rise in the indebtedness on the basis of government securities. In such conditions, in the first two months of the second quarter, the Government's deposits with the NBRM acted towards liquidity creation.

Given more significant liquidity contraction, as a result of the sale of foreign exchange by the NBRM on the foreign exchange market and accumulation of the Government deposits with the NBRM, the monetary instruments²⁷ were the main factor acting towards liquidity creation in the first quarter. Within these frames, the demand for CB bills in the first quarter of the year significantly reduced and it was lower by 23.6% relative to the due amount of CB bills. In the following two months, the situation on the CB bills market changed. In conditions of increased yield based on investment in these securities, (increase in the interest rate from 7% to 9% starting from the first auction in April), the banks' interest for CB bills increased. Thus in April and May, the banks claimed an amount which is larger than the due amount by 7.7%.

In the first quarter of 2009, the average daily liquidity of the banking sector reduced by 8.8% compared to the last quarter of 2008, in conditions of decrease in the average reserve requirement of 7%. The excess allocated liquid assets over the reserve requirement (in Denars)²⁸ equaled 2% in the first

²⁷ It includes also the compulsory deposit with the NBRM and the foreign currency deposits placed with the NBRM.

²⁸ The period for maintaining (fulfilling) the banks' reserve requirement covers the period from the 11th in the current month to the 10th in the following month. The excess pertains to the excess of funds allocated to the banks' accounts with NBRM over the reserve requirement.

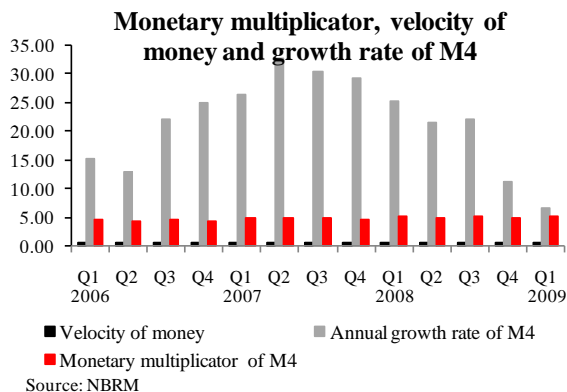


quarter, compared to 5.2% in the last quarter of 2008. In comparison with the same quarter of the preceding year, the excess over the reserve requirement is lower by 1 percentage point. At the beginning of the first quarter, the reserve money²⁹ went up by 6.4%, annually, while at the end of May 2009, the reserve money fell by 0.6%.

It is expected that the risks to the monetary policy will mainly arise from the trends in the external sector also in the following period. The large uncertainty about the duration of the global recession hampers largely the estimation of the future trends, as a basis for adoption of the monetary decisions. In any case, the constant downwards revisions of the global growth projections point to the possibility for further pressures on the foreign exchange market, created through the gap on the current account and the smaller possibility for its financing through the capital flows. Thus the possible further changes in the monetary policy will be in direction of elimination of the possible pressures on the foreign exchange rate. In this context, the conduct of prudent fiscal policy, which will not create additional pressures on the demand for foreign exchange, also represents an exclusively important precondition for prevention of the deepening of the external misbalance.

2.1. Monetary aggregates³⁰

The trend of quarterly decrease in the money supply, which began in the last quarter of the preceding year, continued also in the first quarter of 2009, although more intensively. In conditions of contraction of the economic activity, which has been transferring on the enterprises' available assets with the smallest time-lag, these changes are mainly explained with the decrease in the demand deposits of the corporate sector. On the other hand, in conditions of no larger tightening of the conditions on the labor force market, yet, the total households' deposits registered a quarterly increase. At the end of May, the money supply is at the level registered in the first quarter, while the future estimates are in direction of additional deceleration of the annual monetary growth. Such expectations are supported by the estimates for deepening of the decrease in the domestic economy, which is reducing the growth capacity of the income, and thus reducing the possibility for larger volume of new saving.



The quarterly decrease in the broadest money supply M4, which commenced in 2008, continued with intensified dynamics also in the first three months of 2009. Thus, on a quarterly basis, the money supply M4, registered a decrease of 2.6% (compared to 1.2% in the preceding quarter). In the following two months (April and May), the broadest money supply was mainly under the influence of specific factors. Thus in April monthly increase was registered, mainly as a result of the payment of the regular installment of the bonds for old foreign

²⁹ It includes the reserve requirement in Denars.

³⁰ The analysis of the monetary and the credit aggregates are used as a basis for the data of the new Methodology for preparation of standard forms of the monetary balances and reviews and the new chart of accounts (that became effective on January 01, 2009).

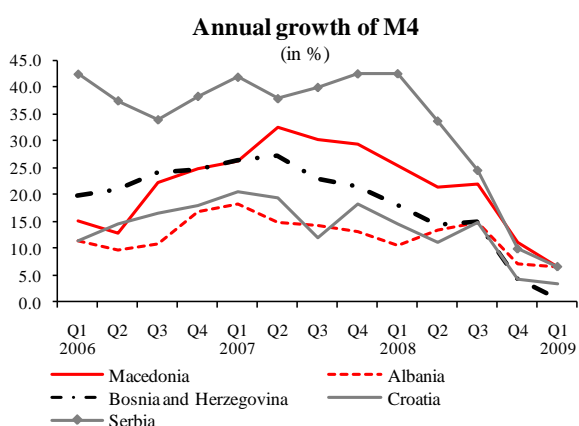


exchange saving by the Government. May characterized with the decrease in the level of the money supply, in conditions of the payment of larger amount of dividend to the Government. In May, the annual growth rate of the broadest money supply M4 reduced to 2% (compared to 22.8% in May 2008), which is the lowest annual growth rate in the last six years.

Main components of M4

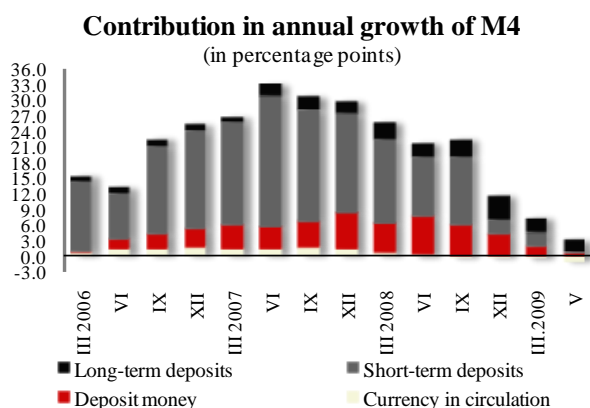
	May	Annual growth rate (in %)						
	Share in M4	Q1 2008	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 2009	April	May
Currency in circulation	7.6	4.7	2.1	-1.2	-1.7	-6.8	-9.5	-11.8
Deposit money	17.2	38.4	50.2	38.2	24.4	11.8	7.0	3.4
M1	24.8	24.3	30.2	22.2	14.5	5.2	1.2	-1.8
Short-term deposits	66.9	22.6	16.0	18.7	4.2	3.5	3.2	0.2
M2	91.7	23.1	19.6	19.7	7.1	4.0	2.6	-0.3
Long-term deposits	8.3	80.8	58.4	65.1	88.4	50.9	44.1	37.0
M4	100.0	25.3	21.4	22.0	11.2	6.6	5.1	2.0

Source: NBRM



Source: Internet pages of the central banks

Similar trends are characteristic also in global terms. In conditions of reduced economic activity, the non-confidence of the market participants and insufficient inflow of capital, the trend of deceleration in the monetary aggregates growth continued. Thus in the Euro area, the broadest money supply registered an annual increase of 6% in the first quarter, compared to 8.2% in the previous quarter. Such a trend has also been registered in the countries from the region. As a result of the deceleration in both credit and economic activity and the restricted inflow of foreign capital, decrease in the annual growth of the money supply was registered in Serbia (6.5% at the end of the first quarter, compared to 9.8% in December 2008), with further decrease until the end of the year being expected. The trend of deceleration of the annual growth of the broadest money supply (from 4.3% in December 2008 to 2.8% in May 2009) was also registered in Croatia, together with the enhanced process of Euroization.



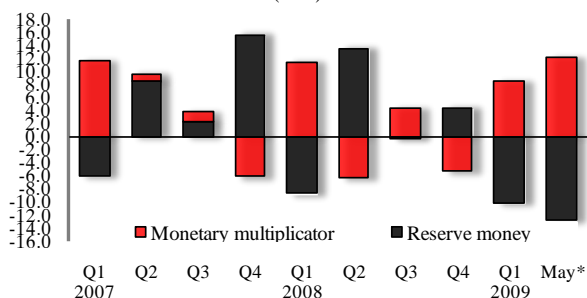
Source: NBRM

The analysis of the main categories of the broadest money supply M4, points to short-term deposits as the dominant component in its creation (quarterly increase of 2.7%). However, in the first quarter, their effect was neutralized through the dynamics of the other components. Thus significant decrease was registered with the currency in circulation (16.8%) and the demand deposits (12%), with the long-term deposits also registering a decline (7.3%). The decrease in the currency in circulation is partially a seasonal adjustment. The decrease in the demand deposits is generated from the decrease in the funds on the enterprises' accounts, which can be explained with the economic activity contraction.



Decomposition of quarter rate of change of M4

(in %)



*cumulative change, december-may

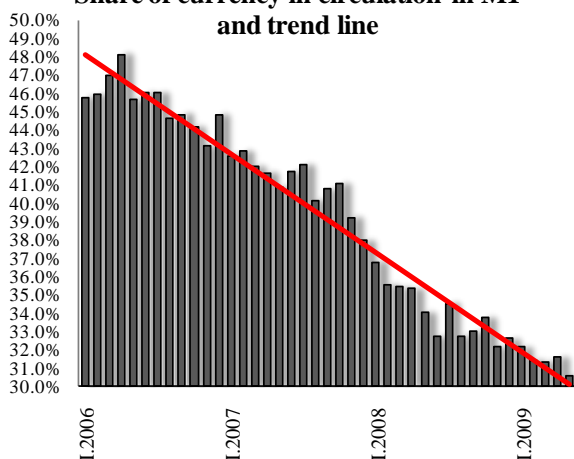
Source: NBRM

More intensive quarterly decrease in the reserve money relative to the broadest money supply M4 resulted in accelerated monetary multiplication. Thus the monetary multiplier of the money supply M4 registered an increase from 4.8% in December to 5.2% in March (to 5.4% in May). The intensified decrease in the reserve money is mainly a result of the foreign exchange transactions of the NBRM (net sale of foreign exchange), with the liquidity withdrawn in such a manner not being completely compensated through the monetary instruments and the net position of the Government.

Total deposits (in %)

	2008				2009		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	April	May
Total denar deposits	54.8	55.2	53.8	52.1	48.3	47.4	47.5
Households	26.8	26.1	25.5	25.4	22.6	22.4	22.1
Enterprises	25.3	26.4	25.8	24.0	21.7	21.1	21.3
Total foreign currency deposits	45.2	44.8	46.2	47.9	51.7	52.6	52.5
Households	33.5	33.3	34.7	36.2	40.5	41.5	42.4
Enterprises	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.4	10.5	10.4	9.3
Total deposits	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

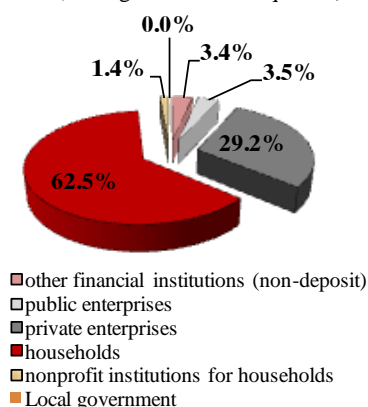
Share of currency in circulation in M1 and trend line



Source: NBRM

The trend of decrease in the total deposits (with the demand deposits)³¹, which commenced in the last months of 2008, continued also in the first quarter of 2009, although with slower pace. Thus the total deposits declined by 1.3% on a quarterly basis, compared to 1.9% in the fourth quarter. If the effect of the demand deposits is excluded, the total deposits went up by 1.5%. As a result of the perceptions for higher currency risk and the psychological effect of the global crisis, the trend of substitution of the deposits in domestic currency with deposits in foreign currency continued. Thus the level of Euroization (assets substitution) gradually augmented from 42.9% in December to 47.6% in May, with constant monthly decrease of the Denar deposits from the beginning of the year being registered. Annually, (May 2009 / May 2008) the total deposits (together with the demand deposits) went up by 2.9%, which is additional impediment compared to the annual growth rate in December 2008 (12.4%).

Structure of the total deposits (average share in first quarter)



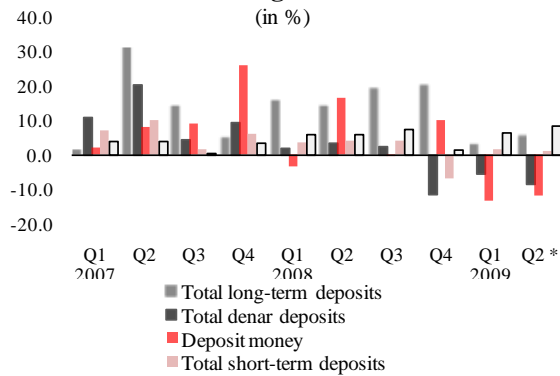
Source: NBRM

The psychological pressures with the "households" sector resulting from the global crisis, decreased in the first quarter of 2009. Thus quarterly increase in the total households' deposits (with demand deposits) of 1.1% (compared to 0.4% in the preceding quarter) was register. From the aspect of the dynamics, in the first five months, the households' time deposits registered continuing increase (except in January). The payment of the regular installment of the bond for old foreign exchange saving

³¹ Since January 2009, the deposits include the calculated interest, as well.

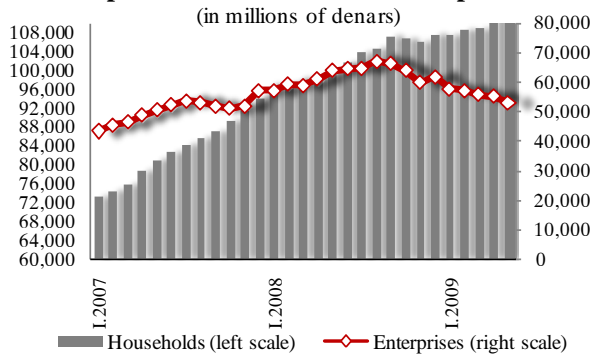


Quarter changes of the deposit categories (in %)



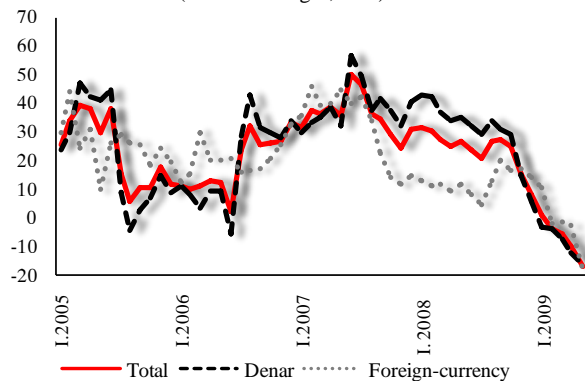
*cumulative change december-may
Source: NBRM

Deposits of households and enterprises (in millions of denars)



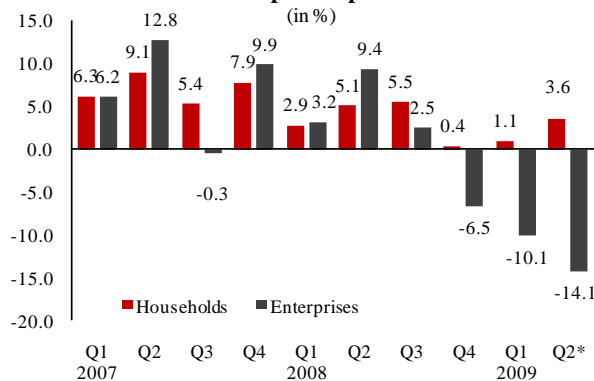
Source: NBRM

Deposits of enterprises (annual changes, in %)



Source: NBRM

Quarter changes of households and enterprises deposits (in %)



*cumulative change, december-may
Source: NBRM

in April had additional effect on the increase in the households' deposits in this period. Despite the partially regained confidence, the trend of increase in the foreign currency saving continued, given constant drop in the Denar deposits. The analysis of the maturity structure of the households' deposits shows change in the trends. Thus after several month expansive growth in the long-term deposits (as a result of the increase in the deposit interest rates and the supply of attractive bank products), in the first quarter significant growth deceleration with the long-term deposits was registered (to 2.5% from 31% in the preceding quarter). On the other hand, in the first quarter, the short-term deposits registered moderate increase of 0.1% compared to the quarterly drop in the last quarter of 2008. Annually, (May 2009 / May 2008), the total households' deposits (with demand deposits) went up by 11.8%, compared to 23.1% in the same month of 2008.

The slowing down of the credit activity, the restriction of the new sources of financing of the enterprises, the payments of dividends and the contraction of the economic activity in conditions of global crisis contributed to a decrease in the corporate sector's deposits. Thus in the first quarter of 2009, the total enterprises' deposits fell by 10.1% (compared to 6.4% in the preceding quarter). Such a dynamics of the enterprises' deposits was dominantly influenced by the decrease in the demand deposits (with a share of roughly 80% in the decrease in the total deposits). From the aspect of the currency and maturity structure, quarterly decline with all types of enterprises' deposits was registered. The trend of decrease in the total deposits continued also in the following period (April and May), with payment of dividend to one large company to Government in this period being made, which contributed additionally to new outflow of deposits from the bank accounts. In line with such movements, in May 2009 the annual rate of change with the total enterprises' deposits was negative and it equaled 16.8% (compared to the increase of 26.7% in May 2008).

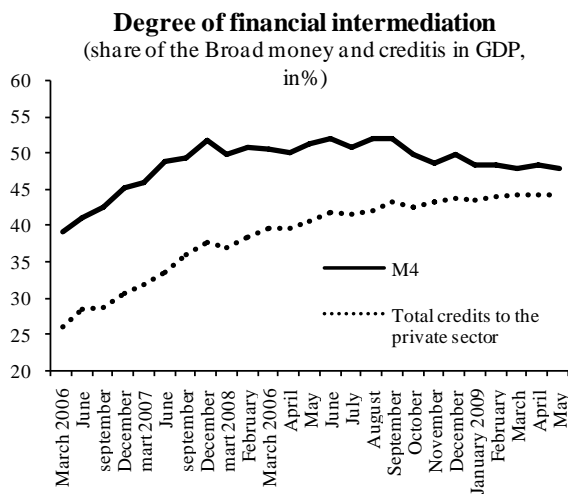
In conditions of slower economic activity, as well as uncertainty regarding the volume of the future capital inflows, in the following period, continuation of the trend of slower growth in the bank deposits is expected. The anticipated rise in the prices in the sources of financing of the enterprises and households can act in this direction, as well as the rise in their current debts to banks. On the other hand, trend of decrease in the consumption and investments is envisaged, which can stimulate the increase in the propensity for saving. This is supplemented by the continuing bank policy by offering attractive deposit interest rate and new banking products in order to preserve the current depositors and to attract new ones. However, having in mind the estimates for deepening of the decrease in the domestic economy and the expectations for transfer effects of the contraction on the



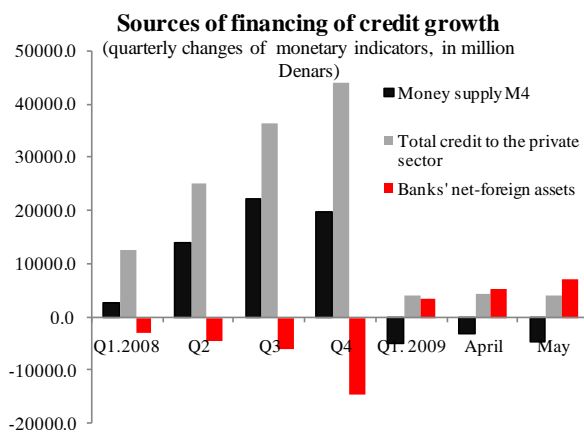
labor force market conditions, the risk of further slowing down of the saving prevails over the possibility for its acceleration in the following period.

2.2. Credit activity

The significant contraction of the new credit offer is the main feature of the credit market in the first five months of the year. Such adjustments are reasonable reaction of the banks to the uncertainty which is increasing and the less probable perspectives for fast recovery of the global economy. The combination of contracted domestic sources of financing, the hindered access on the international capital market and the evident aversion to risk determine the estimated trend of adjustments of the bank positions until the end of the year. In conditions of a decrease in the domestic economy, the banks are estimated to put the largest emphasize on the maintenance of the credit portfolio quality, which imposes also expectations for further slowing down of the credits growth rate, i.e. significant decrease in the volume of new credits.



Source: NBRM.



*The performances by quarter in 2008 are cumulative changes compared to the end of 2007, and the performance for April and May are cumulative changes compared to the end of 2008
Source:NBRM.

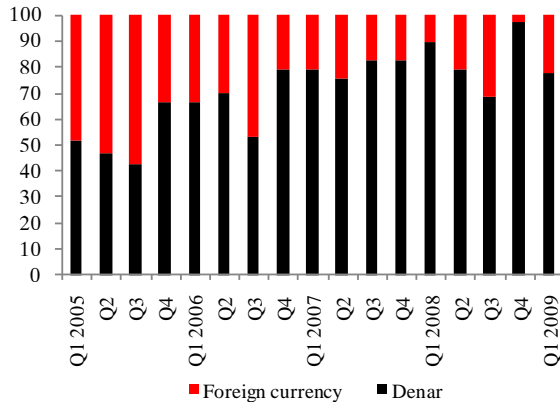
The banks' credit policy in the first five months of the year was directed towards slowing down of the activity of the domestic credit market. The significant decrease in the additional amount of credits placed during the first quarter and their almost unchanged level until the end of May showed change in the credit cycle and harmonization of the trends on the domestic and the global credit market.

The quarterly credit growth reduced to 2.4% in the first quarter (compared to 4.7% in the last quarter of 2008). The reduction of the credit growth rates by double is also characteristic if observed on annual basis. Thus in May the crediting augmented by 18.5% on annual basis (compared to 43.4% in May 2008). These trends are explained with further decrease in the credit offer and tightening of the credit conditions, when the risk and the uncertainty increase. There is also adjustment on the side of the demand for credits. Namely, the economic activity contraction and the negative trends on the labor force market, in conditions when there is still no room for more optimistic expectations, reduces the need and the possibility for new additional borrowings.

Contraction is evidenced with all sources of the credit activity financing. The growing economic risks, the reduced economic activity and the slowing down of the foreign exchange results in rapid decrease in the annual growth rate of the deposit base. On the other hand, in conditions of global crisis and restrain of the investors, the possibility for larger external borrowings is small. Thus the available financial resources of the banks aimed at stimulation of the credit growth, significantly decreased. On the other hand, as a result of the orientation to less risky investments and the credit offer contraction, the banks necessity for additional external assets is also reduced. In the following period, within the segment of sources, the maintenance of the constant deposit base and its increase in conditions of gradual stabilization of the

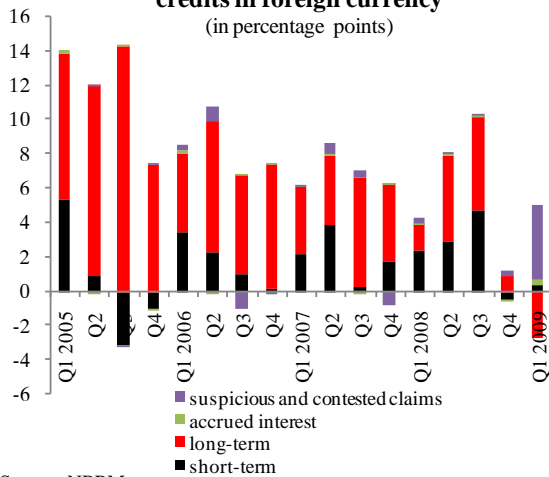


Contribution in the quarterly growth of total credits (in %)



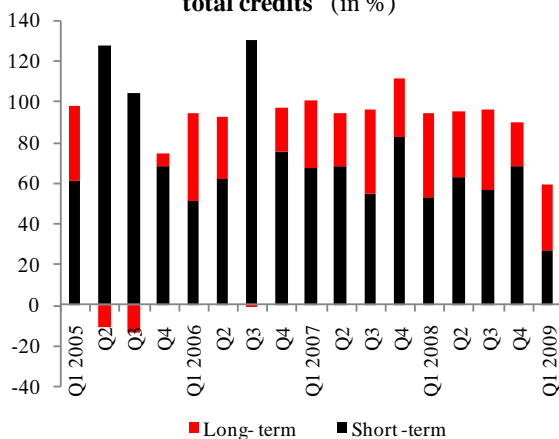
Source: NBRM

Contribution to the quarterly growth of credits in foreign currency (in percentage points)



Source: NBRM.

Contribution in the quarterly growth of total credits (in %)



Source: NBRM

flows is exclusively important for the credit cycle revitalization.

The slower credit growth dynamics was mainly evident with the credits denominated in Denars, the growth rate of which reduced to 2.4%, compared to 5.9%, as it equaled in the fourth quarter of 2008. Oppositely, the increase in the foreign exchange credits (2.4%) indicates more intensive quarterly increase relative to the preceding quarter, although yet significantly below the credit growth registered in the previous years. Such movements in the structure of the total credits reduced the share of the Denar credits in the total credit growth on a quarterly basis. However, the largest portion of the credits is still extended in Denars (share of 77.8% in the credit base widening in the first three months of 2009). The deceleration in the growth of Denar and foreign exchange credits continued also in April and May, with their annual growth rate in May equaling 19.4% and 15.2%, respectively (compared to 47.8% and 30.1%, respectively in May 2008).

Quarterly, certain movements in the credit dynamics within the maturity³² structure of the credits were registered. Namely, opposite to the triple deceleration of the credit growth of the short-term credits in the last quarter of 2008 relative to the preceding quarter, in the first three months of 2009, larger deceleration of the credit growth is characteristic also for the long-term credits, which incremented by moderate 1% (5.3% in the last quarter of 2008). Simultaneously, the rise in the short-term crediting in the first quarter equaled 2.5% (compared to 3.1% in the preceding quarter).

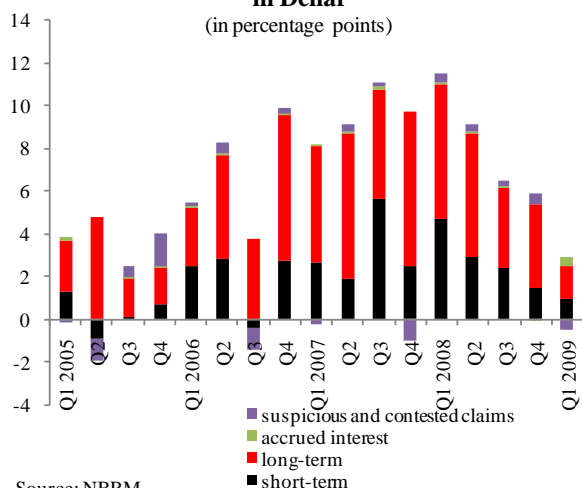
The households' debiting³³ in form of credits continued to slow down in the first quarter of 2009, although with more moderate intensity compared to the last three months of 2008. In conditions of transfer effects of the global crisis on the current position of part of the households, supplemented by the uncertain perceptions for future income position, the quarterly credit growth extended to households reduced by moderate 0.9 percentage points compared to the growth in the fourth quarter of 2008 and it equaled 3.9%. The decrease in the credit growth continued also on annual basis, reducing to 19.8% in May (in December 2008, the increase in the households' credits equaled 37.2%). These trends are explained with the influence of the factors on the side of both supply and demand of credits. Thus the increased credit risk of the banks, in conditions of uncertain future financial inflows of households forced the banks to be more conservative and caused tightening of the credit conditions. The higher requirements and restrictive

³² Suspicious and contested claims and calculated interest are excluded from the maturity analysis..

³³ It refers to natural persons and self employed professionals.

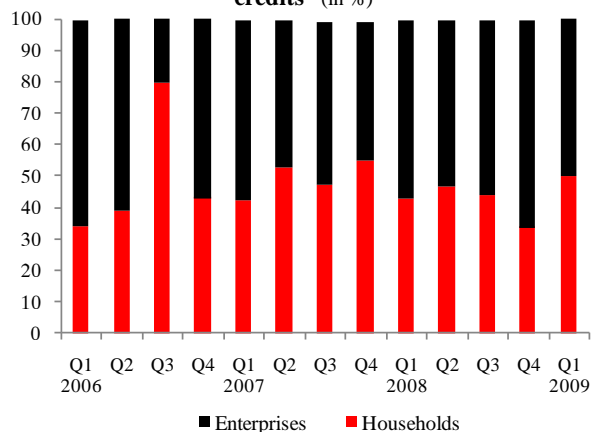


Contribution to the quarterly growth of credits in Denar (in percentage points)



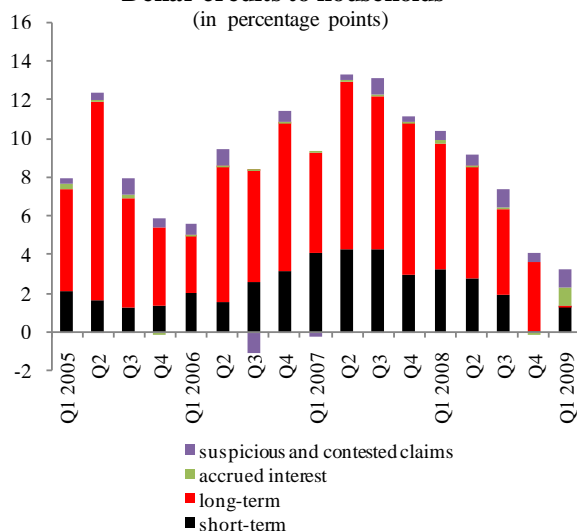
Source: NBRM.

Contribution in the quarterly growth of total credits (in %)



Source: NBRM

Contribution in the quarterly growth of Denar credits to households (in percentage points)



Source: NBRM

conditions for approving credits reduced the acceptability and the access of part of the households to bank credits, thus reducing the credit demand³⁴. As main factors contributing to such a bank policy are the deteriorated perceptions regarding the credit reliability of the consumers and the higher risk of non-realization of the collateral, in conditions of internal on-balance sheet restrictions of the banks and increased financing costs³⁵. On the side of the credit demand, besides the tightened credit conditions, the households' lower interest for purchasing durable consumer goods, as well as the perspectives on the apartments construction market influenced towards its decrease³⁶.

The quarterly increase in the households' credits was completely determined by the rise in the **Denar credits** (quarterly increase of 3.3%), in conditions when the credits denominated in foreign exchange continued to decrease and in the first three months of 2009 (of 1.3% on a quarterly basis, compared to the decrease of 0.1% in the last quarter of 2008). The credit movements analyzed from **maturity aspect** point to reverse movements relative to the preceding quarter. Namely, after the severe drop in the increase in the short-term credits in the last three months of 2008, in the first quarter of 2009 the growth rate of these loans was increasing intensively up to 5.5% (in the third and the fourth quarter of 2008 the increase equaled 7.4% and 0.2%, respectively). Oppositely, the long-term credits went down by 0.3% (oppositely to the increase of 4.8% in the preceding quarter). The movements in this segment registered in April and May point to further monthly decrease in the long-term credits and the credits in foreign exchange, given moderate growth intensification with short-term and Denar credits.

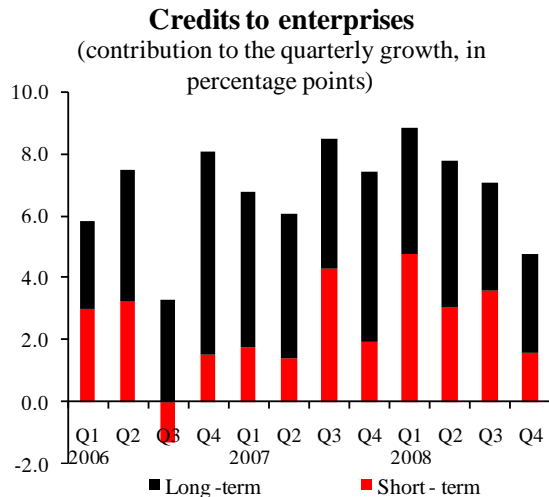
The analysis of the annual growth rates of the households' credits in the first two months of the second quarter still shows trend of slower credit growth. Thus in April and May, the total households' credits augmented by 23.4% and 19.8% (at the end of the first quarter, the crediting of this segment equaled 27.6%). With respect to individual types of households' credits, the long-term credits registered the largest deceleration in the credit growth (from 21.8 percentage points relative to December 2008), with the growth rate thus reducing to 14.1%, while from the aspect of the currency, the increase in the Denar credits decelerated by 15.4 percentage points relative to the end of 2008 and it equaled 19.5%.

In the first quarter of 2009, as a result of the banks' more restrictive credit policy, as well as the reduced volume of investments and activities by the

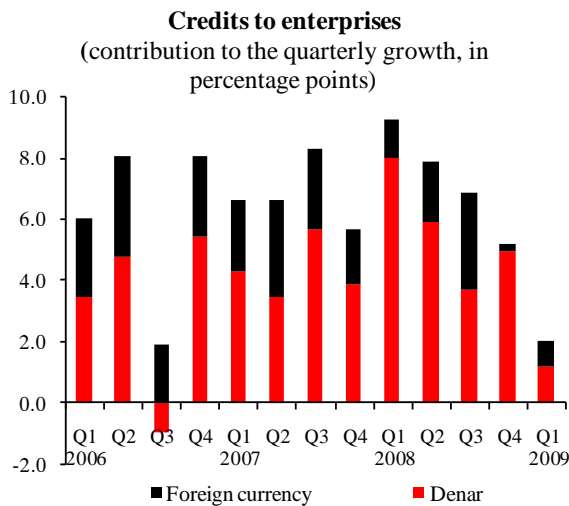
³⁴ In conformity with the Lending Survey for the first quarter of 2009, over 70% of the banks pointed to partial decrease in the demand for housing and consumer loans.

³⁵ Lending Survey for the first quarter of 2009, May 2009.

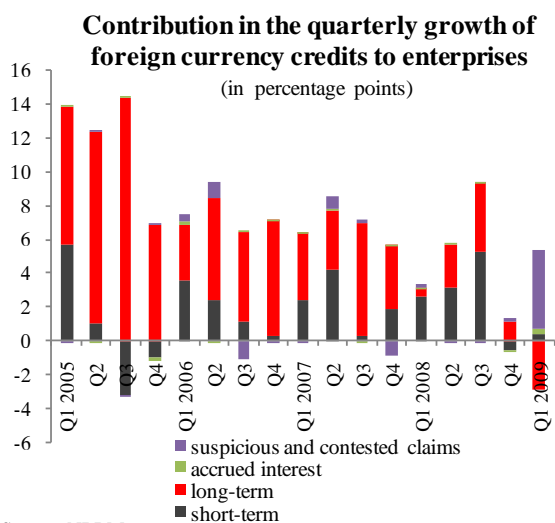
³⁶ Lending Survey for the first quarter of 2009, May 2009.



Source: NBRM



Source: NBRM



Source: NBRM

enterprises, the growth rate of the corporate credits significantly declined up to 2% on a quarterly basis. Also on this market segment, the perceptions for the future risks and the capacity for timely servicing of the debts are the main factors that profile the future credit conditions. According to the latest Lending Survey, the expectations for higher risk regarding the perspectives of the corporate sector, as well as the risk of non-realization of the collateral are the dominant factors determining more restrictive credit conditions.

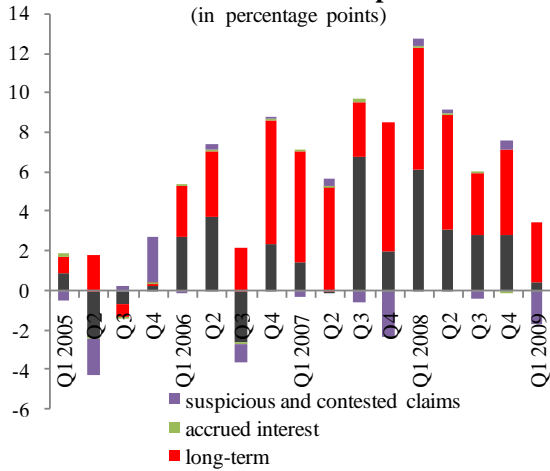
From currency aspect, the reduced credit growth of the enterprises mainly reflected on the side of the Denar credits, which went up by 1.8% on a quarterly basis (compared to 7.6% in the fourth quarter of 2008). On the other hand, the rise in the foreign exchange credits intensified on a quarterly basis (2.5% in the first quarter of 2009, compared to 0.7% in the preceding quarter). However, the Denar crediting, as a form of corporate crediting, still prevails, (with a share of 59.2% in the increase in the total credits). From maturity aspect, significant deceleration in the growth was registered also with the short-term and long-term credits, which went up by 1.1% and 1.9%, respectively (compared to 4.4% and 5.8% in the previous quarter). Regarding the individual contribution to the quarterly increase in the total corporate credits, the long-term credits dominate, with a share of 52.4%, as it was the case in the previous quarter.

On annual basis, the increase in the lending to enterprises shows a constant tendency of a decrease, reducing to 17.6% in May 2009, which is a decrease of 15 percentage points compared to the end of 2008. From the aspect of the currency, more intensive deceleration (of 20.1 percentage points) compared to the end of 2008 was registered with the Denar credits, which went up by 13.6%. Observed from maturity structure, larger decrease in the credit growth was registered by the short-term credits (23.7 percentage points relative to December 2008) and it equaled 18.5%.

In the following period, the credit movements will depend on the banks' capital and liquid position, as well as on the movements with the demand for credits. The negative effect of the global developments certainly reflected on the domestic banking sector. The banks' limited financial capacity and their lower readiness for exposure to credit risk are expected to move the balance sheet positions towards more liquid and less risky claims. The results of the Lending Survey are also in favor of statement, according to which the banks expect the tightening of the credit conditions to continue also in the second quarter of 2009, and especially more evidently with the long-term credits to enterprises and housing and consumer loans for households. Consequently, it is expected that the most significant reason for lower credit growth in the following year will be the lower number of legal entities that can be able to



Contribution in the quarterly growth of Denar credits to enterprises (in percentage points)



Source: NBRM

respond to the more rigorous credit conditions of the banks.

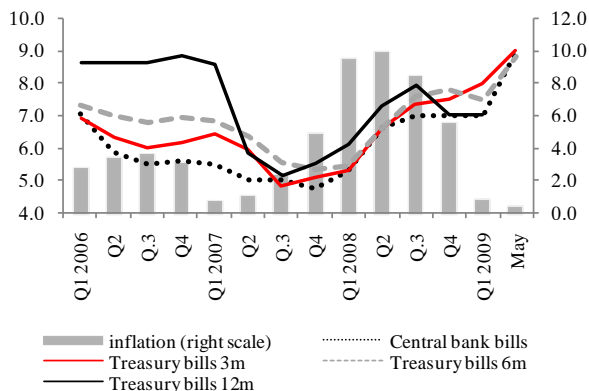
On the side of the demand, the perceptions for slower recovery of the economy are expected to cause lower interest of the private sector for borrowing in the following period. Regarding the households, the unstable and uncertain future financial income, as well as the expectation for stagnation or decrease in the wages in conditions of worsen relations on the labor force market are expected to decrease their credit demand.

Having in mind the expectations for gradual and slow adjustment of the economy, as well as the dependence of the banking sector on the movements in the economy, the revitalization of the financial flows between the banking sector and the economy is expected to be slower, as well. The calming down of the situation on the international financial markets and the return of confidence of the economic agents should result in gradual return of the volume of banking activities and creation of positive expectations again.

2.3. Interest rates

In the first quarter, the banks continued with the policy of increasing the interest rates, adjusting to the decrease in the sources of financing, to the perceptions for increase in the credit risk and the deteriorated expectations for the future flows in the economy. Thus the interest rates of the newly extended credits registered a significant increase, while the same trends continued with slower pace on the market of newly accepted deposits, as well. The changes in the interest rate conditions for credit and deposit operations of the banks corresponds to the changes in the monetary policy, which in conditions of pressures for depreciation of the foreign exchange rate were in direction of larger restrictiveness. In the following period the banks are expected to continue to reduce the supply of credits and to increase the risk premium, which is expected to result in additional rise in the price of credits, together with the increase in the costs of the sources of financing.

Interest rates and annual inflation (quarter average, in %)



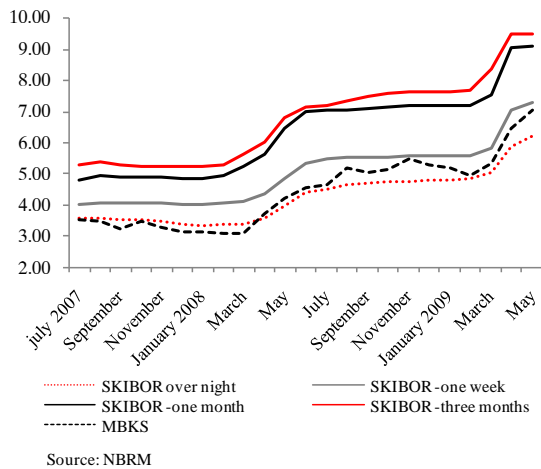
Source: NBRM

Despite the decrease in the risks of inflation, the pressures on the foreign exchange rate were the reason for further tightening of the monetary policy. Thus after almost one year, in March the NBRM increased the reference interest rate by 2 percentage points (from 7% to 9%). In conformity with the changes in the interest rate on CB bills, decision on increasing the interest rate on the Lombard credit from 8.5% to 10.5% was adopted. **The rise in the reference interest rate had transfer effect also on the interest rates on both money and government securities market.**

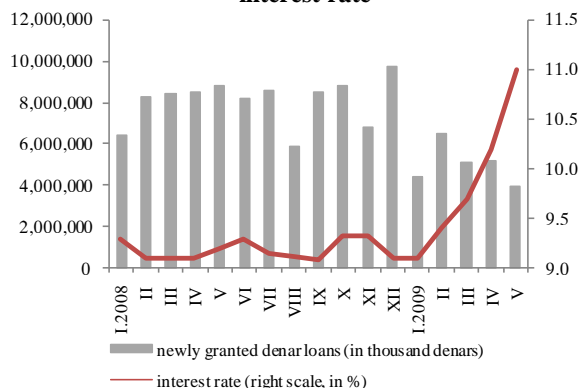
The analysis of the interbank interest rates shows a trend of their increase in the first quarter, with more intensive increase being registered in the following two months. Thus minimal quarterly rise in the interbank interest rate (MBKS) from 5.31% in December to 5.35% in March was registered, while in May it reached the highest level in the last three years and it equaled 7.06%. Quarterly increase was also



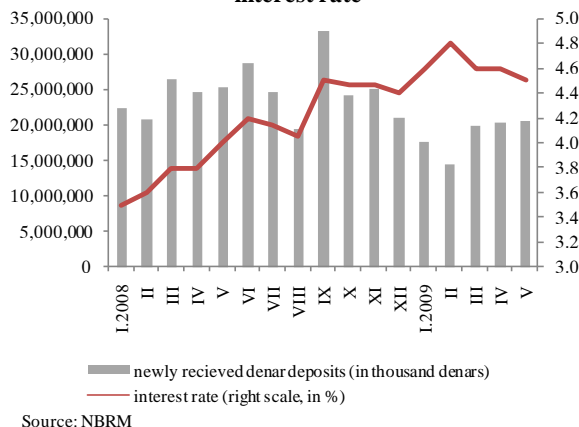
Average interest rate SKIBOR and interest rate MBKS



Newly granted denar loans and their interest rate



Newly recieved denar deposits and their interest rate



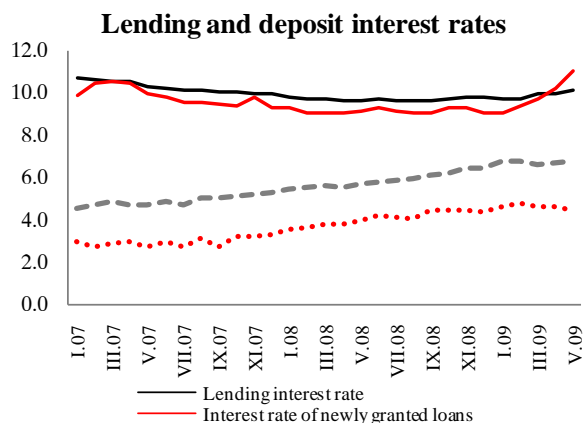
registered with the interbank interest rate for concluded overnight transactions by reference banks as sellers of deposits (**MKDONIA**), which from 4.84%, as it equaled in December 2008³⁷, increased to 5.17% in March, and in May it reached 6.34%. In 2008, the listed interbank interest rate (**SKIBOR**) also registered an upward trend, and in the first quarter of 2009 this interest rate equaled 4.90%, on average (overnight), 5.66% (three months), while it began to increase more intensively in the second quarter, reaching on average 6.14% (overnight), 7.19% (one week), 9.08% (one month) and 9.49% (three months).

Increase in the interest rates was registered also with the part of the market segment of the government securities. Thus the interest rates on three-month Treasury bills registered an increase from 7.48% in December to 8.74% in March, while the six-month Treasury bills decreased by 0.2 percentage points and in March they equaled 7.69%. In the second quarter, trend of increase in the interest rates on the Treasury bills was registered and in June, the interest rates on the three-month and six-month Treasury bills equaled 9.35% and 8.99%, respectively. **In the first half of 2009 the primary market of government securities characterizes with the introduction of the modified financial instruments from the aspect of their maturity and currency component.** Thus in March, auctions of one-month Treasury bills were held for the first time, the interest rate of which equaled 8.57%. In June the Ministry of Finance for the first time held auctions of three-month and 12-month Treasury bills with currency clause (with interest rates of 5.25% and 7%). The investors showed larger interest on the auctions, which can be explained by the complete exclusion of the currency risk from this type of investment.

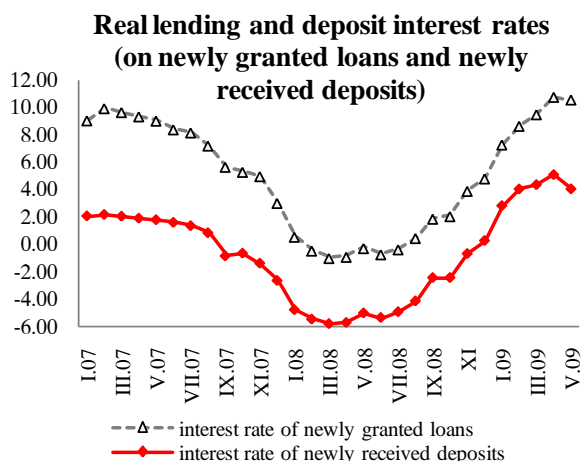
The Lending Survey³⁸ shows increasing responsiveness of the banks to the changes in the monetary policy. Although it is non-conventional manner for measuring the monetary transmission measurement (qualitative assessments of the banks), however, these indicators match with the results from certain researches which show larger effectiveness of the monetary transmission in conditions of recession. In the period after the latest increase in the reference interest rate, a significant increase in the lending interest rates was registered. Thus the interest rates on **newly extended credits and newly accepted deposits** quarterly increased by 0.6 and 0.2 percentage points, respectively, and in March they equaled 9.7% and 4.6%, while in May they reached 11% and 4.5%, respectively. **Of course, the trend of increase in the price of credits is response, to large extent, to the higher exposure of the banks to credit risk** (which is proven also with the increase in the share of the non-performing

³⁷ The calculation of this interest rate began in October 2008.

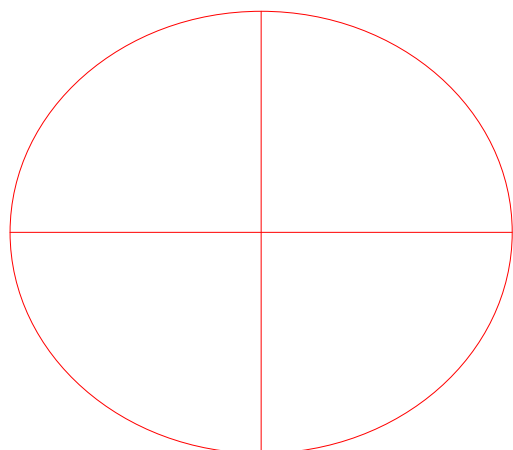
³⁸ Lending Survey, April 2009, NBRM



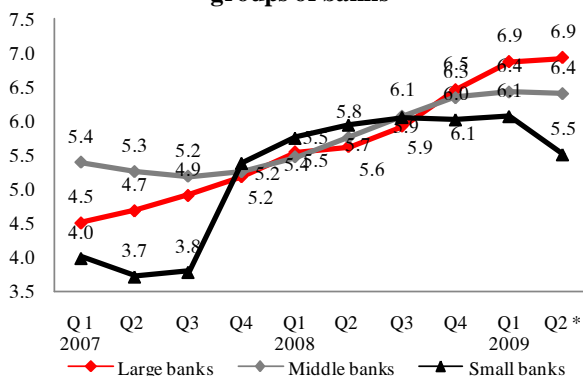
Source: NBRM



Source: NBRM



Average denar deposit interest rates by groups of banks



*Cumulative average, December-May

Source: NBRM

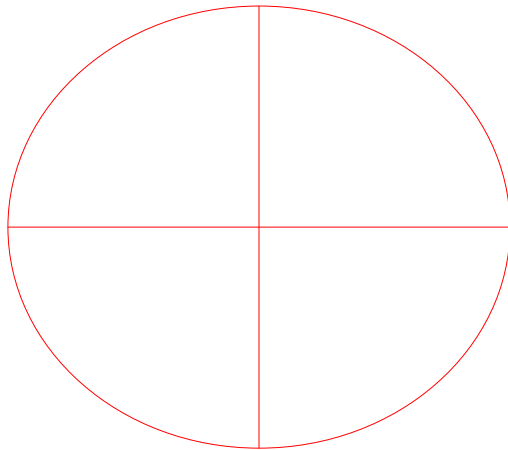
loans in the total credits from 6.8% in December 2008, to 7.5% in March 2009³⁹). More moderate quarterly increase of 0.1 percentage point with the **total Denar lending and deposit interest rates**, respectively, was registered and they equaled 9.9% and 6.6%, respectively (10.1% and 6.8%, respectively, in May).

According to the Lending Survey⁴⁰, larger number of banks estimated that the increase in the interest rate on credits aimed at enterprises and households in the first quarter is result of the perceptions for the total economic activities, risk of non-realization of collateral, credit reliability of the consumers, as well as the costs of the financial assets and the restriction of the banks' balance sheet. In the following period, the banks expect further tightening of the credit conditions.

The interest rate on the newly extended credits to households increased quarterly by 0.1 percentage point and it equaled 11.2% in March, given more intensive rise in the following period (13% in May). Also, in December 2008 - May 2009 period, increase with all categories of lending interest rate from an interval from 0.8 to 3.1 percentage points was registered. On the other hand, the deposit interest rate registered minor decrease and in March the weighted Denar deposit interest rate equaled 4.4% (compared to 4.5% in December), while in May it increased again to 4.7%. More significant change was registered with the short-term time deposits without currency clause, and in May increase of 0.4 percentage points, on cumulative basis was registered. In conditions of intensified deceleration of the deposits growth, the rise in the deposit interest rates can be expected also in the following periods, as part of the banks' policy for attraction and keeping of new depositors.

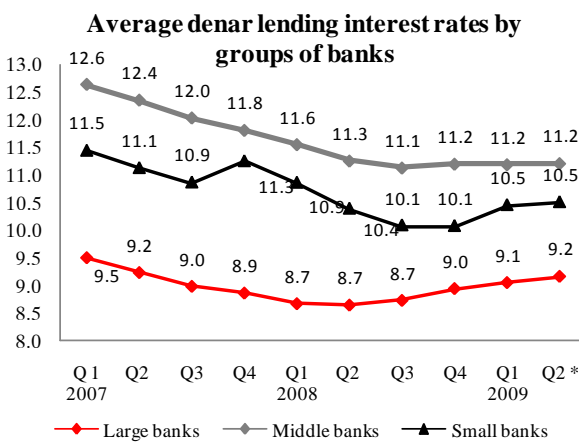
The corporate segment registered similar trends. Thus the tightened credit conditions and the reduced availability to new sources of financing were the reason for reducing the number of newly extended credits by twice in May compared to the end of the year. This trend corresponded to the trend of increase in the interest rate of the newly extended credits from 8.7% in December to 9.2% in March, and in May it reached the level of 10.3%. The analysis by individual components shows increase in all categories of lending interest rates, within an interval of 1.5% and 2.1 percentage points (December - May). Regarding the interest rate on the newly accepted deposits, increase to 4.6% was registered in March (from 4.3% in December), while in May it fell to 4.4%. This category registered cumulative increase in the interest rates on both short-term and long-term deposits without FX clause of 1.1 and 3.1

³⁹ Indicators for the banking system in the Republic of Macedonia, March 2009, NBRM



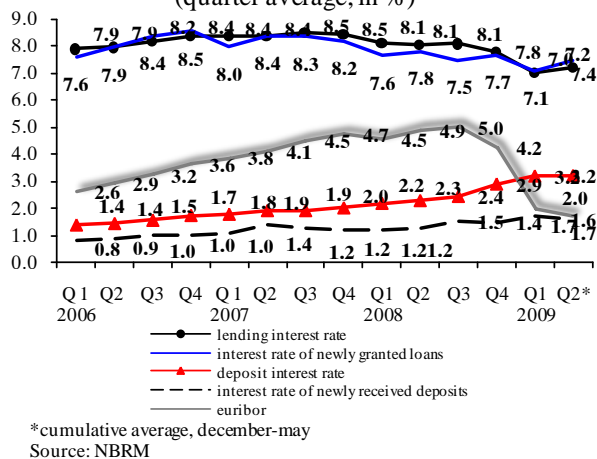
percentage points, given drop of 1.4 percentage points with the short-term deposits with FX clause.

The analysis of the interest rate analysis by groups of banks shows more significant changes with the interest rate policy of the large and small-size banks. Thus in the December - May period, the lending interest rate of large and small-size banks augmented by 0.6 and 0.5 percentage points (to 9.5% and 10.7%, respectively), given an interest rate of the medium-size banks of 11.3% (compared to 11.2% in December). Within the deposit interest rate, increase with the large banks of 0.5 percentage points and decrease of 0.2 and 1.2 percentage points with medium-size and small-size banks, respectively was registered (to 7.1%, 6.3% and 4.7%, respectively in May). From the aspect of the foreign exchange interest rates, rise with the lending interest rates with the large banks was registered, given decrease with the medium-size banks, while the deposit interest rate augmented with all groups of banks.



With respect to the interest rates of the newly extended foreign exchange credits and newly accepted foreign exchange deposits, quarterly increase of 7.0% and 1.9%, respectively was registered. The trend of increase in the interest rates continued with the newly extended foreign exchange credits and in May they equaled 8%, while a decrease of 1.4% with the foreign exchange deposits was registered. In December - May period, the interest rates on the total foreign exchange credits and deposits incremented from 0.3 and 0.2 percentage points, and they equaled 7.5% and 3.2%, respectively.

Interest rates of foreign currency loans and deposits and international three months interest rate EURIBOR
(quarter average, in %)



The growing uncertainty and the risks resulting from the global crisis, the expectations for further decrease in the investments and consumption, the worsening of the access to financing, as well as the increasing price of the deposit base, are expected to result in further tightening of the banks' interest rate policy in the following period.

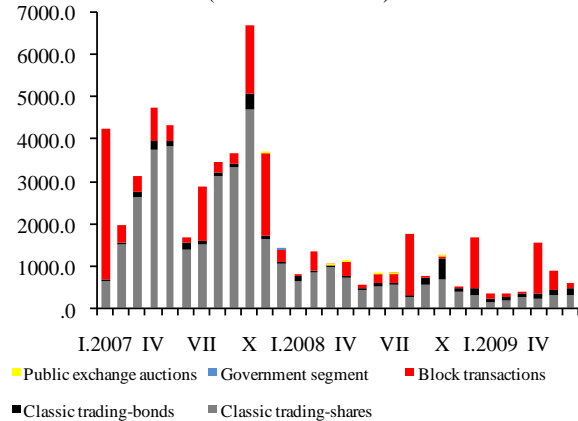
III. Capital market

In the first quarter of 2009, moderate developments on the regional capital markets were registered, which corresponds to the global flows on the capital markets. One of the driving forces of such movements are the signals for stabilization of the economic indicators of the US economy. Also, as an additional positive impulse on the regional stock exchanges is considered the assistance



the IMF provided to individual East European stock exchanges, which resulted in partial regaining of the confidence of the investors. On the Macedonian capital market, the MBI-10 index and the stock exchange turnover registered a decrease in the analyzed period, while in the second quarter movement in positive direction is evident, which can partially be explained with the dividend yields.

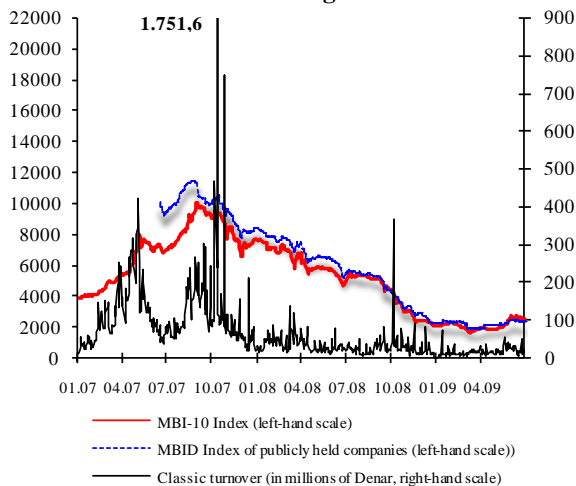
Stock exchange turnover structure per months
(in millions of Denar)



Source: Macedonian stock exchange.

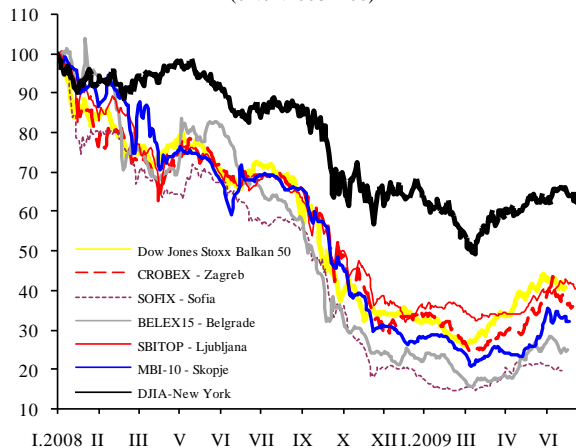
In the first quarter of 2009, the MBI-10 index registered alternate periods of growth, followed by downward correction and once again, an upward movement. Similar cyclic movement was characteristic also for the stock exchange turnover based on classical trading. In other words, it is so-called "W" form, which occurs in situations when the investors' briefly returned optimism vanishes under the influence of negative information from the real sector. On the other hand, the higher variability of the stock exchange index is due also to the low stock exchange turnover, which, from its part, causes situations when even the slightest activity of the selling or the purchasing side causes large movements in the prices of certain shares. From the aspect of the quarterly dynamics, the MBI-10 index registers a decrease compared to the end of the preceding quarter (of 9.1%). Simultaneously, the index of the publicly owned companies - MBID went down by 13.3%.

MBI-10, MBID and realized classic trading



The stock exchange indices in the South East Europe are under the influence of the indices on the international stock exchanges. However, the poor presence of the foreign institutional investors is reason for the late reaction of the Macedonian stock exchange index relative to the regional and the other indices in the world. In the first quarter of 2009, the Macedonian stock exchange index, together with the Slovenian and Hungarian, belongs to the group of indices registering smaller negative changes. On the other hand, the severest decrease in the value was registered by the Belgrade BELEKS-15 (32.6%), the Sarajevo SASKS-10 (28.9%) and the Sofia SOFIKS (22.4%). Stable upward trend of these stock exchanges can be expected only with the stabilization of the real sector.

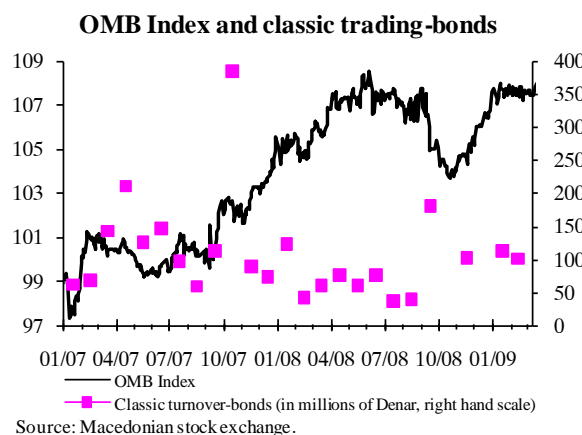
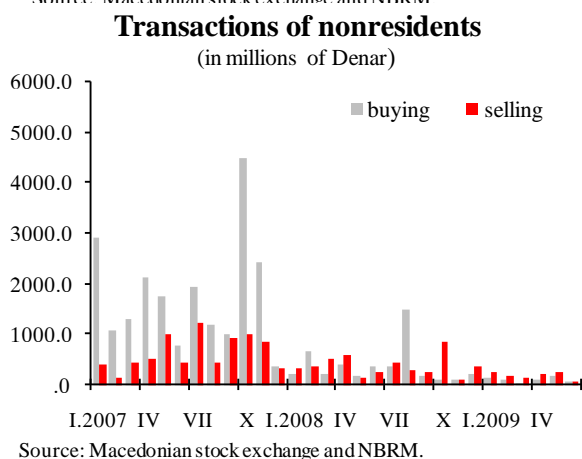
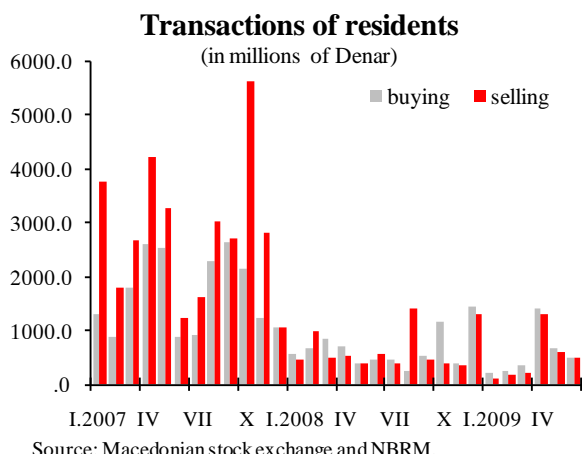
Selected stock exchange indices developments
(01.01.2008=100)



Source: Bloomberg, national stock exchanges.

In the first three months of 2009, the total stock exchange turnover (including the block transactions and the government segment) equaled Denar 1.1 billion which is a decrease of 68.4% on a quarterly basis. In the analyzed period, the turnover based on classical trading is lower almost by two thirds compared to the last quarter of 2008, with the turnover based on block transactions being also significantly smaller (or one fifth of the value of the registered block transactions in the preceding quarter). The small value of trading is primarily due to the still present uncertainty, and consequently, reduced interest for investments.

In the first quarter of 2009, the foreign investors abandoned the investments in securities on the Macedonian Stock Exchange in the amount of Denar 274.9 million. At the end of the first quarter of 2009, the foreign investors participated with 31.75%



in the total principal of the enterprises and 4.34% in the total nominal value of the bonds (33.26% and 4.77%, respectively at the end of 2008⁴¹).

In the first quarter of 2009, the turnover with bonds on the Stock Exchange takes one third of the same turnover in the preceding quarter and it equals Denar 268 million. The dominant share in the turnover (of 72.4%) accounted for the denationalization bonds from the fifth, the seventh and the second issue. Relative to the end of 2008, the OMB remained almost unchanged (increase of 0.5%).

In the first quarter of 2009, ten transactions with Treasury bills in nominal amount of Denar 275.5 million were registered on the Over the Counter Market, as well as two transactions with CB bills in nominal value of Denar 120 million and two transactions with government bonds in the nominal value of Denar 2.1 million. In comparison with the last quarter of 2008, the total secondary trading with the stated securities on this market segment is lower by 56.3%.

On June 30, 2009 the MBI-10 positioned on a level which is higher by 32.9% relative to the end of the first quarter, i.e. 20.8% compared to the end of 2008. In the second quarter of 2009, an increase was registered also by the stock exchange turnover.

The movements on the Macedonian Stock Exchange in the second quarter are evident through cyclic ups and downs. The latest increase on the Stock Exchange was primarily caused by the domestic investors. The foreign investors are still cautious. However, the first reason that attracted the investors to return on the Stock Exchange, at least partially, was the yields from dividends.

The assumptions for stabilization on the global markets do not refer on the short-term. More favorable conditions for the Macedonian capital market can be expected with the gradual regaining of the confidence with the investors (especially the foreign ones), and the improvement of the global liquidity, which will depend on the exit from the crisis by the developed economies.

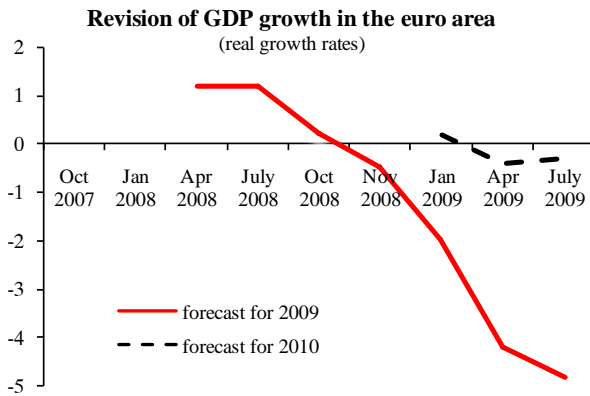
IV. Macroeconomic projections

The first quarter witnessed a faster spillover of the effects of the global crisis on the domestic economy compared to the initial expectations. This, alongside the latest downward revisions of the global growth projections, resulted in further downward revisions of the Macedonian economy growth projections for 2009, from the previously projected -0.4% to -1.8%. However, compared to the previous projection, when the expectations were exclusively bearish, the latest expectations for faster recovery of the global economy and the positive developments on the metal market also point

⁴¹ Source: CSD.

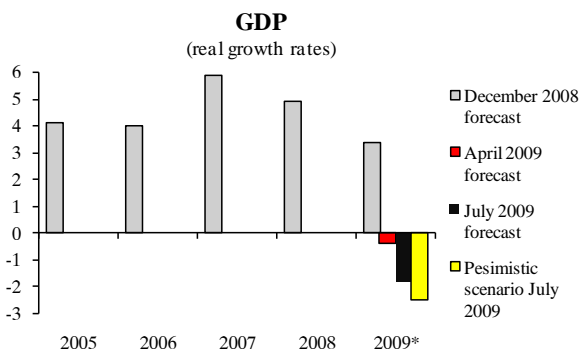


to factors which could have diverged influence. Yet, the risks to the projections are prevalently negative, with the threshold of the GDP interval for 2009 being estimated to roughly -2.5%. The fastest fall of GDP of 2.9% is expected in the third quarter, upon which the economy contraction is estimated to be moderate. Concerning the price changes, the inflation lower than projected and the estimations for faster fall in the domestic demand resulted in downward revision of the projected interval for 2009 from -0.4% to 0.6% to interval from -1.1% to -0.4%.



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook

The adverse effects of the global crisis on the domestic economy in the first quarter were much more evident compared to the expectations. Instead of a moderate positive growth of 0.2%, GDP registered a real fall of 0.9%, mainly due to the faster deceleration of the personal consumption compared to the projections. Also, the still stringent terms of funding in global terms and the low level of confidence resulted in further deepening of the projected fall of foreign effective demand. **In such environment, the GDP growth rate for the Macedonian economy in 2009 was again revised downwardly from -0.4% to -1.8%.** Structurally observed, the personal consumption registered the most significant downward correction, which has already suffered from the effects of the strict lending terms, and the deteriorated expectations for the wage and employment developments in the future. The uncertainty concerning the duration and the effects of the global crisis on the domestic economy increases the refrain of the households, which results in a **projection for annual fall of the personal consumption of 0.4% in 2009.** The forecasts for slow recovery of the global demand and contraction of the available sources of funding resulted in a revision towards greater contraction of the investment demand. Consequently, **the domestic demand in 2009 is expected to have greater negative contribution to the economic growth of -3.6 percentage points** (compared to the previous projection for a minimum negative contribution of -0.1 percentage point), whereas the contribution of the net-exports is expected to be positive. This results from the estimations for faster downward correction of the imports relative to the exports, which corresponds with the contraction of the personal consumption and the investments. **Compared to the April projection, when the risks concerning the projection were exceptionally negative, the present positive indicators for faster stabilization of the global economy and the improved trends on the metal market indicate existence of positive factors, as well. Still, the risks to the projection remain predominantly negative, mostly due to the uncertainty of the global economic growth. The threshold of the interval of the GDP fall in 2009 is estimated to swing around - 2.5%.**



Source: State Statistical Office
* NBRM forecast

The estimations point to significantly faster fall of the economic activity in the second quarter of 2009 compared to the April projection. It is estimated that **the annual rate of decrease in the second quarter will equal 1.6%, relative to the preceding projections for moderate fall of 0.2%**, meaning that the economy has already entered a recession, which most probably will



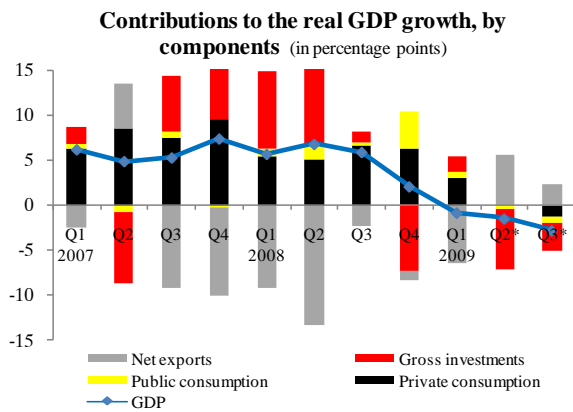
not be over by the end of the year. This relatively large divergence from the projections results from several changes in the growth structure, with dominant divergences at the personal consumption and investments. Contrary to the expectations for long time lag of the correction of the personal consumption, as assumed in the April projection (projected growth of 7.1% for the first quarter), the official data pointed to its **fast adjustment (growth rate of 3.5% in the first quarter)**. This could be explained with the faster response to the households' perceptions, compared to the previous estimations, the creation of pessimistic expectations for the future trends on the labor market and the harsher response of the banks in the area of lending activity to the initial assessments. **Taking into account the above, the April projection for the personal consumption has been revised downwardly, towards faster growth deceleration, estimated to equal 0% in the second quarter of 2009.** This estimation for the annual growth rate of the personal consumption in the second quarter is substantially lower compared to the previous projection of 3.3% growth.



Source: State Statistical Office
* NBRM forecast

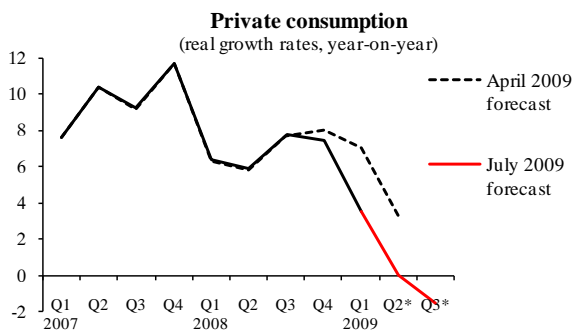
In line with the corrections in the overall economic activity and the personal consumption, it is considered that the sensitivity of the investment demand to the effects of the global crisis also increased. Thus **the estimations for the second quarter of 2009 indicate 24.3% annual fall of the gross investments**, compared to the preceding projections for a fall of 6.4%. This is due to several restricting factors related to the global economic crisis. The dominant factors include the lower domestic and particularly foreign demand, the restrictive terms of financing and the deteriorated expectations of the economic entities for the future economic developments.

Compared to the personal consumption and the gross investments, the deviations in the net-exports are relatively insignificant. Also, the expectations for substantial fall in the exports and the imports as a result of the global crisis and the slowdown of the domestic demand also came true. **The fall in the exports in the second quarter was slower than expected (-27.3% relative to the projected -33.9%), whereas the fall in the imports was faster than projected (-23.4% compared to -19.7%).** Taking into account all these developments of the domestic demand components and the net-exports, their contribution to the estimated economic growth in the second quarter is opposite to the previously projected. Given the steep fall in the gross-investments and the rapid slowdown in the growth of the personal consumption, **the domestic demand is expected to have considerable negative contribution to the growth of -7.1 percentage points** in the second quarter (projected positive contribution of 0.1 percentage points). On the other hand, **the contribution of the net-exports equals 5.6 percentage points** (relative to the previously projected negative contribution of -0.4 percentage points).



Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM estimates for Q1 2009
*NBRM forecast

In the third quarter of 2009, the contraction of the economic activity is expected to deepen, thereby, the GDP is estimated to go down by 2.9%. The negative development of GDP, same as in the second quarter, results from the depreciated domestic demand in environment of intensification of the fall in investments, and the expected decrease in the personal and joint consumption. The steep fall of the export demand, in line with the latest revisions of the contraction of the economic activity of the most important trading partners, also underpins the negative expectations of the economic agents for the future developments, causing further deferral of the new investments. The higher risk aversion in line with the evident bearish mood, the deceleration of the growth of available income and the harder access to credits act towards decreasing the personal consumption. Accordingly, the joint consumption is expected to adjust to this trend. The fall in the domestic demand will be partially offset with the external sector developments. The third quarter also expects continuation of the same trend that started in the preceding quarter, i.e. faster fall in the imports, which results in positive contribution of the net export demand to the fall in the GDP. The risks to the projection for the overall economic activity are again predominantly downwardly oriented, and largely connected to the duration and the intensity of the global economic crisis and the adjustment of the domestic economy.



Source: State Statistical Office
* NBRM forecast

In the third quarter of 2009, the personal consumption is expected to go down by 1.5% on annual basis. The deceleration of the growth in the available income, the deteriorated perceptions of the economic agents for the future developments and the restrictive credit policy of the banking sector, are the main factors which account for such developments of the household consumption. The expectations for the wages to remain unchanged in the second half of the year, as a major component of the available income and one of the basic sources of funding the consumption reduce the current spending of the households. In addition, the uncertainty of the developments of the future income, along with the higher return on savings, increase the attractiveness of the savings and defer the current consumption for the benefit of the savings. Moreover, significant part of the lower propensity to consumption is explained with the lower financial support of the households by the banks, given the stricter policy of lending and further increase in the lending interest rates. The risks to the projection for personal consumption are primarily downwardly oriented, given the great uncertainty regarding the development of the income and its possible decrease, and the likelihood of higher unemployment.

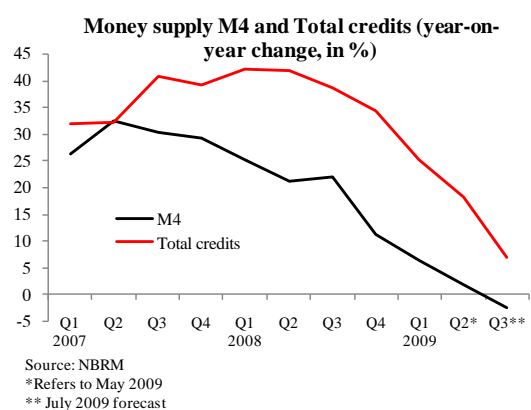


Annex 3 Projections for the banks' lending activity in the third quarter of 2009

The intensification of the global economic crisis and the entrance of the domestic economy in the zone of negative economic growth, the transmission effects on the banking system started to accelerate, entailing adjustments more significant than expected, on both the liabilities and the assets side of the bank activities. The trend of slower growth of bank deposits continued in a faster pace in the first five months of 2009, generating annual growth rate of the broadest money supply M4 of 2% in May 2009 (relative to the expected 2.4% for the end of the second quarter). The factors behind such deceleration of the monetary growth primarily include the deteriorated liquidity condition of the corporate sector and the deceleration of the growth of household income, given the contracted economic activity, higher costs of servicing the existing debts to banks, lower volume of newly extended credits and high uncertainty and risk to the future economic perspectives. Such performances, as well as the estimations for acceleration of the economic fall and income reduction, were the reasons behind the revision of the projections for the monetary growth by the end of the year. While the household deposits (as major surplus-generating sector in the economy) in the first five months of the year kept on registering solid growth rates and the high uncertainty and restraint from consumption could increase the propensity to save, the expected deceleration of the income based on wages and additional sources, and the tightening of the lending terms will bring about faster deceleration of the deposit growth. The above, along with the estimations for slower recovery of the economy, and consequently, the financial results of the companies, **resulted in estimations according to which in the third quarter, the broadest money supply is expected to enter a zone of negative changes, and in September 2009 it would reduce by 2.3% on annual basis. Over the entire 2009, the annual fall of the broadest money supply M4 is expected to equal 4.8% (growth of 1%, according to the April projection), which would also be a result of the expected repatriation of a high amount of dividend of a domestic economy to a foreign investor in the fourth quarter.**

The growing uncertainty in the economy, which resulted in deterioration of the banks' perceptions regarding the future performances of the economic agents, along with the contraction of the deposit potential, in conditions of global lack of liquidity and stricter terms for borrowing from external sources, acted towards significant deceleration of the credit growth since the beginning of 2009. The annual growth rate of the total banks' credits of 34.4% in December 2008, in May 2009 reduced below the projection for the second quarter (of 19.8%) and equaled 18.5%, given the deceleration in the household and corporate credit growth. Such performances are indication for adjustment of the behavior of economic agents, and in the period so far, key driver of such changes were the factors related to the offer of credits. Given the unfavorable developments in the real sector of the economy, the appetites of the domestic banks for risks decreased, resulting in conservative credit policy and contraction of the credit offer. This is also demonstrated with the stricter lending terms and the rigorous credit risk rating by the banks to the households and the corporate sector, noticeable in the first five months of 2009, which are expected to be the main feature of the credit market in the next period. This expectation is also underpinned by the results of the Lending Survey, according to which the banks expect the tightening of the lending terms to continue in the second quarter. Also, the most probable recession is likely to make the corporations and households restrict or prolong the investment and durable consumption plans, which will certainly result in lower credit demand.

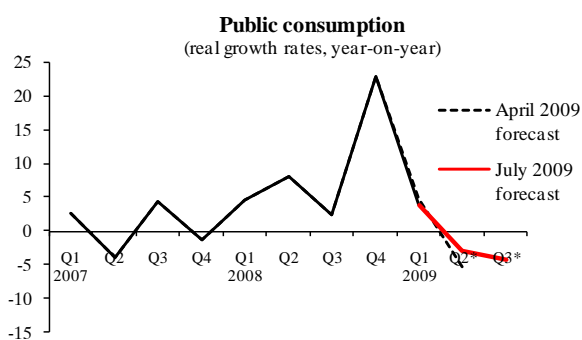
Hence, the estimations for the second half of the year indicate further intensive deceleration of the credit growth. This also overlaps with the expectations of the larger banks, which focus their 2009 business plans on risk reduction and preservation of the quality of credit portfolio, at the expense of more moderate lending to the private sector. Thus, the banks' credit portfolios will probably expand moderately or remain at the current level by the end of the year, which would reduce the banks' lending activity to the execution of the already concluded lending agreements and refinancing of the existing credits. In such conditions, for the purposes of maintaining the earnings parameters at acceptable level, instead of the previous accumulation of foreign assets, the banks could switch towards restructuring of their portfolios towards more





liquid and low-risk instruments on the domestic market, as yield assets, which would also be affected by the amendments to the Decision on banks' liquidity risk management⁴².

The sector-by-sector analysis indicates that the effects of the credit rationalization of the banks will probably materialize, to a larger extent, in the field of household lending, taking into account that in environment of high uncertainty regarding the pace of the future income, the risk profile of this segment considerably worsens. Regarding the companies, the short-term lending for working capital could be considered as a segment which has been affected by the restricted credit offer, in line with the simplified procedure for termination of such credit arrangements after the maturity date, which is not the case with the investment credits, for which the liabilities of the banks are on a longer run. Still, this effect is made relative by the expectations for decrease in the investment activity in the country, which would mean potentially lower demand for long-term credits. However, the corporate credit growth is expected to be supported by the funds provided through the EIB line of credit, within the framework of the Program for co-financing and guarantees of corporative credits and interest subsidizing (as a part of the Third Package of Anti-crisis Measures) of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, a portion of which is expected to be placed in the second half of the year. ***In line with such assumptions, the annual growth rate of the total banks' credits in September 2009 is expected to equal 7.1%, and by the end of the year to further decelerate to 2.9% in December (8.5% in the April projection).***



Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM estimates for Q1 2009
* NBRM forecast

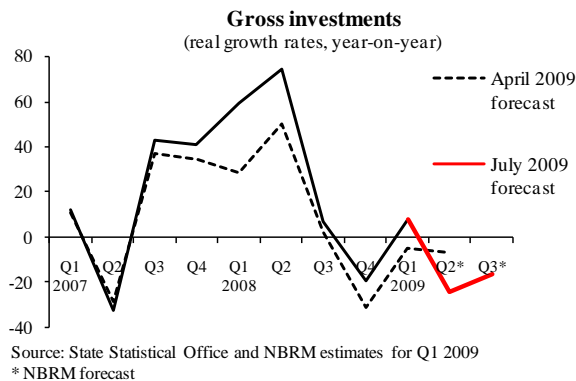
Until the end of the year the **public consumption** is expected to follow the movement of the budget expenditures envisaged with the budget rebalance. Thus in conditions of lower costs of goods and services, in the third quarter of 2009 real decrease in the public consumption of 4.3%, annually, is expected. However, having in mind the larger contraction of the domestic economy than expected, there are risks that the volume of public income will deviate from the projected trajectory, with the presumption for withholding the budget deficit implying a need of possibly severer downward correction of the public consumption.

The worsened perceptions of the economic entities and the insufficient export demand influenced discouraging on the investment activity also in the third quarter, ***with further decrease in the gross investments, which would reach 16.2% in the third quarter, being expected.*** Regarding the structure, the decrease in the investments is conditioned by the movement of the private investments. The decrease in the external and domestic demand, the worsened financing conditions and the pessimistic expectations for the future developments, are the main factors for reduction of the investment activity of the private sector. The further decrease in the external demand, and the expected drop in the domestic demand, according to this projection, would result in reduction in the enterprises' orders until lower and lower utilization of the production facilities and respectively, to delay of the planned investments. Additionally, more difficult access to credits, the rise in the real lending interest rates of the banks, the lower profitability of the companies as own source of financing of the investments and the lower inflow of foreign capital in form of foreign direct investments discourage the new investments. The realization of the

⁴² The amendments to the Decision on Liquidity Risk Management, adopted by the NBRM Council on May 28, 2009 allows the bank to include their placements in NBRM monetary policy instruments, except for the reserve requirement in Euro, regardless of whether placed in Denars or in foreign currency, in the calculations of the rates of determining the minimum requirement of Denar or foreign currency liquidity.



investments projection, to large extent, depends on the perceptions of the economic entities for revitalization of the international and domestic economic activity, with the risks, having in mind the expectations for further downward revisions of the projections, mainly being in downward direction.



In the third quarter of the year, given further decrease in both export and domestic demand, continuation in the negative movements in the external sector that commenced at the beginning of the year is expected. The lower export demand, in conformity with the estimation for future reduction of the world economic activity, is the main factor explaining the high real decrease in the export. Thus in the third quarter the export decreased by 29.2%, annually. It is expected that the lower export, as well as the anticipated decrease in the personal consumption and investments will cause real decrease in the import of 23.2%. Given high uncertainty regarding the duration and the depth of the world economic crisis, as well as in case of downward risks of the projections for the domestic economic activity and its components, it is possible to register larger decrease in both import and export than projected.

Annex 4 Projections of the movements in the external sector

In the second quarter, the trends in the external sector are estimated as favorable, in comparison with the projection made in April 2009. This statement refers to the current account performances, as well as on the capital flows. The deviations correspond to the new forecasts in global terms, which although quantitatively do not mean lower global decrease, in comparison with the assumptions in April and still contain information on gradual stabilization and upward revisions of the world production for 2010. Simultaneously, faster recovery relative to the world economy pace (in comparison with the April projection) was registered also by the world stock exchange prices, primarily oil and metals, which had larger effects on the operations of the domestic production facilities. Having in mind the first indicators for the second quarter and the new external presumptions, *in the second quarter of 2009 the deficit on the balance of payments' current account is projected at 6.5% of the newly projected GDP for the second quarter, opposite to the expected negative balance of roughly 16.5% of the GDP according to the April projection.*

The corrections on the current account projections were mainly contributed by the net inflows based on private transfers. The dynamics of the main indicative category (currency exchange operations, net) for the second quarter shows much fast deceleration of the annual decrease, compared to the April expectations, i.e. entering into the zone of slight annual growth. According to the latest data from the currency exchange market, the registered net purchase from the currency exchange operations in the second quarter of 2009 registered an annual increase of 1.2%, compared to the projected annual decline of 22.7%, according to the April projection. These turning points point to gradual change in the domestic entities perceptions, thus lowering the propensity for investments in foreign currency, as a basic form of safeguard from possible risks.

The improved performances on the export side are the main factor for the downward revision of the trade deficit for the second quarter of the year. The relatively conservative approach regarding the estimation of the reaction of the domestic export on the global contraction, as well as the favorable movements of the prices of metals on the international stock exchanges contribute to such deviations. Thus in the second quarter of 2009, the annual decrease in the export is expected to equal 34.8%, compared to the projected decrease of 41.3%, as projected in April. Slight correction, relative to the preceding correction was also made with the *import of goods (c.i.f.)*, with the envisaged annual drop of 29.1% getting deeper up to the annual decrease of 30.3% and corresponded to the larger deceleration of the domestic demand than expected.

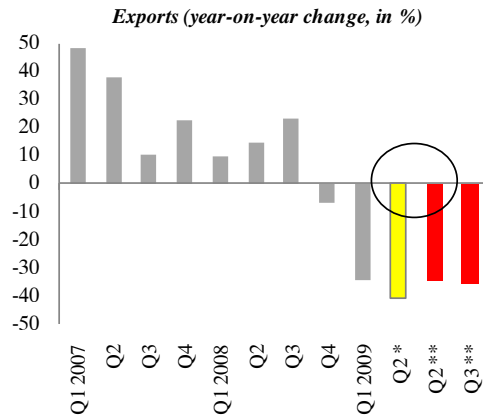


Simultaneously, in conformity with the latest available data and the performances in April 2009, upward correction also with the net inflows in the capital and financial account was made, which mostly refers to the direct investments and the foreign assets of the banking sector. Having in mind such deviations from the April projections of both components of the balance of payments, also the decrease in the foreign reserves was significantly lower in the second quarter relative to the first estimates.

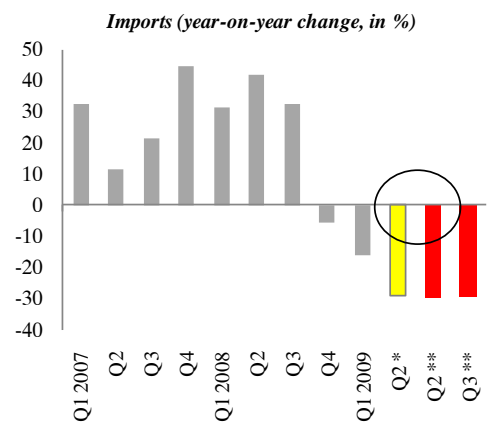
In the third quarter of 2009, within the foreign trade of goods, similar movements as in the previous quarter were expected. In conformity with the current presumptions for the foreign effective demand, the trade conditions and the dynamics of the domestic demand, faster decrease in the import than export of goods is expected, in the absolute amount which results in further decrease in the negative gap in the trade balance of 19.3%, compared to the same period of the preceding year. In conditions of negative annual rate of change in the foreign effective demand and slight recovery of the metal industry (partially as a result of the increase in the prices of metals on the international stock exchanges relative to the previous quarter), in this quarter annual decrease in the export of goods of 35.9% is expected. These changes in the export sector, as well as the decrease in the personal and investment consumption in the domestic economy, are expected to cause deeper decrease also with the import of goods of 29.4%, annually. Among other current account components, the net inflows are expected also with the services, due to the seasonal influence also with the private transfers, for which it is conservatively assumed that will decrease on annual basis, in conformity with the reduced activity in the Euro area. In line with such assumptions, for the third quarter is expected that the projected deficit on the current account will equal 0.5% of GDP.

In the third quarter, in the capital and financial account, higher net inflows of 12.1% are expected, compared to the preceding year, which arise from the intensified portfolio investments through issued Euro bonds in July 2009, in the amount of Euro 175 million. Besides that, net inflows also on the basis of direct portfolio investments and foreign net debiting are expected. Such stock of the capital inflows are expected to enable full coverage of the current account deficit and additional increase in the gross foreign reserves in this quarter.

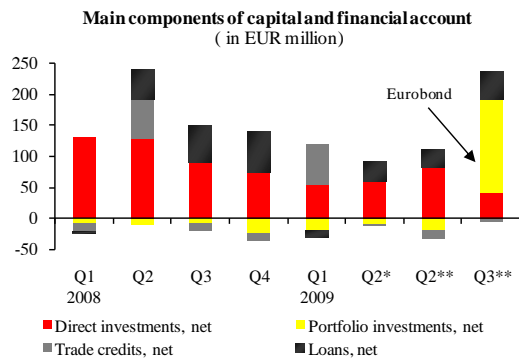
Until the end of 2009, according to the performed revisions, it is expected that the negative balance on the current account will reduce by 1.5 percentage points and it will equal 11.6% of the projected GDP. Then the trade balance shown as a percentage of the newly projected GDP equals 24.4%, or by 2.3 percentage points less compared to the previous year.



Source: NBRM
* April 2009 forecast
** July 2009 forecast



Source: NBRM
* April 2009 forecast
** July 2009 forecast



Source: NBRM
* April 2009 forecast
** July 2009 forecast

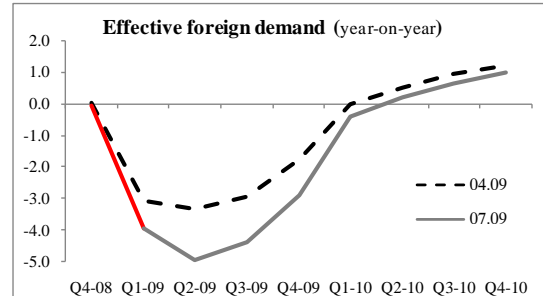


Annex 5 Assumptions for the exogenous variables⁴³

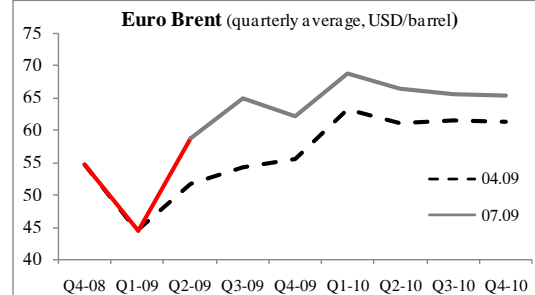
According to the estimates, the global economic crisis reached the lowest point in the second quarter of 2009. Namely, it is estimated that the annual decrease in the *effective external demand*⁴⁴ equaled 4.9% in the second quarter, and it is significantly lower than the previously expected decrease of 3.3%. However, in accordance with the expectations for even longer duration and bigger intensification of the global crisis, also the latest projections contain significant downward revisions of the growth rates for 2009 and minimal revisions for 2010. It is expected that the rates of the economic growth will equal -4.4% in the third and -2.9% in the fourth quarter of 2009. The recovery will most probably commence in the first half of the following year, with low growth rates in relatively longer period of time. Also these projections contain relatively high uncertainty, which is still slightly lower than previously expected.

The average *price of oil* in the second quarter of US Dollar 58.7 per barrel is higher than the previously projected price of US Dollar 51.6. This is due to the balancing of the market conditions, caused from the increase in the demand due to the improved expectations for the future, as well as to the adherence to the limitation of the supply by OPEK. In line with the expectations for the beginning of the recovery of the economy in 2010, an upward revision of the price of oil was made. It is projected that the average price will equal US Dollar 65 per barrel in the third and US Dollar 62 per barrel in the last quarter of 2009 and that it will range between US Dollar 65 and 69 per barrel in 2010.

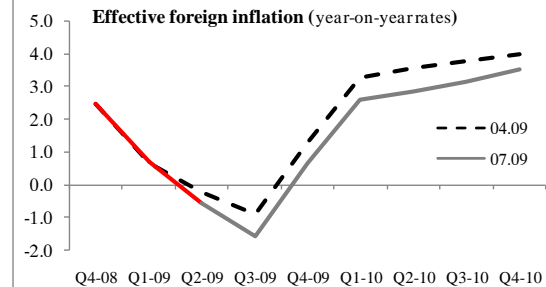
As a result of the deeper decrease in the external demand, in the second quarter *the effective foreign inflation*⁴⁵ was lower than the previous projections (-0.6%, oppositely to the projected -0.2%). The downward revisions of the movement of the external effective demand caused moderate downward revisions on the effective foreign inflation. Thus negative change of 1.6% in the third quarter is projected, with the increase in the prices being expected to begin in the last quarter of 2009 and to continue significantly intensified in 2010.



Source: Consensus Forecast (April and June 2009)



Source: Energy Information Agency



Source: Consensus Forecast (April and June 2009)

In line with the deceleration in the domestic demand, significant decrease also with the inflation rate was registered. After the high increase of 9.9% registered in the second quarter of 2008, the inflation was constantly decreasing and in the second quarter of 2009 it equals -0.6%, which is the lowest level since the end of 2004. The entering into the zone of negative

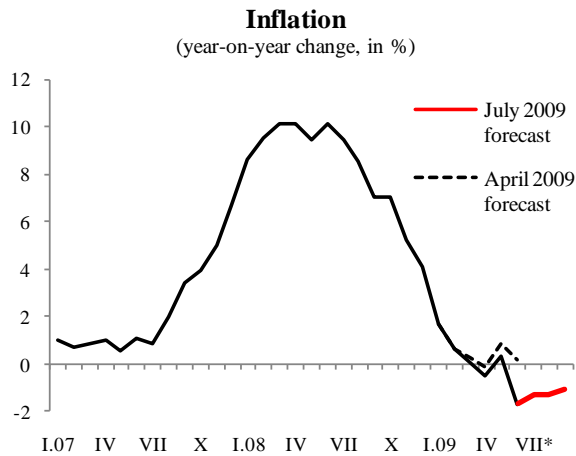
⁴³ In the figures pertaining to the exogenous variables, the red line denotes the registered movements in the second quarter (the first quarter for the demand).

⁴⁴ The effective external demand is calculated as a sum of the weighted indices of the GDP of the most significant trade partners of the Republic of Macedonia, through normalized share of these countries in the Macedonian export. In the calculation of this indicator Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain and Serbia are included.

⁴⁵ The effective external inflation is calculated as a sum of the weighted price indices of the GDP of the most significant trade partners of the Republic of Macedonia, through normalized share of these countries in the Macedonian import. In the calculation of this indicator Austria, Germany, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia and Serbia are included.



changes in the prices in the second quarter of the year is mainly due to the lower prices of food and energy component of the price index, supported by the base effects of these prices in 2008. The potential inflation effects of the higher unit labor costs mitigated, in conditions of lower domestic demand, thus creating no room for upward price corrections.



Source: State Statistical Office
* NBRM forecast

The registered inflation in the second quarter of the year is below the projected threshold for this period. Thus the annual inflation rate of -0.6% in the second quarter shows deeper drop of the prices than projected - 0.3% and it is largely explained with the intensified decrease in the prices of food. *The short-term projection for the annual inflation for the following period still reflects the effects of the high comparison base, the lower external price pressures and the further deceleration in the demand. Such a combination of factors results in downward revision of the price changes, and oppositely to the previously projected interval from -0.4% to 0.6% within the current projection an interval from -1.1% to -0.4% is projected.*

In the third quarter of the year, in conformity with the stated factors (the effects of the high comparison base, the reduced external price pressures and the further decrease in the demand) inflation ranging from -1.2% and -1.9% is expected. The risks related to the projection acted in different directions. Downwards, they are related to the forecast for the economic activity, while the upward risks relate to the higher import prices than expected.

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Table 1
Gross domestic product
in millions of denars (1997=100) and annual real growth rates (in%)

National classification of activities ^{1/}	GDP total		Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply		Construction		Wholesales and retail sales		Hotels and restaurants		Transport, storage and communications		Financial intermediation		Public administration and defence	
		%	A+B	%	C+D+E	%	F	%	G	%	H	%	I	%	J+K+L	%	M+N+O+P	%
1997	186018	1.4	20411		45317		9867		21297		2819		11372		26002		27067	
1998	192308	3.4	21083	3.3	45969	1.4	10626	7.7	21377	0.4	3025	7.3	14385	26.5	26002	0.0	27395	1.2
1999	200669	4.3	21273	0.9	46750	1.7	11732	10.4	22025	3.0	3771	24.7	16854	17.2	26499	1.9	28519	4.1
2000	209777	4.5	21489	1.0	51122	9.4	12037	2.6	22695	3.0	3345	-11.3	18282	8.5	27215	2.7	28546	0.1
2001	200284	-4.5	19169	-10.8	48786	-4.6	10300	-14.4	22505	-0.8	3195	-4.5	16761	-8.3	27783	2.1	27876	-2.3
2002	201993	0.9	18779	-2.0	48390	-0.8	10364	0.6	23725	5.4	3726	16.6	16467	-1.8	26758	-3.7	28843	3.5
2003	207690	2.8	19686	4.8	50845	5.1	11741	13.3	24146	1.8	4085	9.6	16539	0.4	25787	-3.6	30262	4.9
2004	216164	4.1	20908	6.2	50439	-0.8	12610	7.4	27933	15.7	3623	-11.3	15745	-4.8	28817	11.8	30068	-0.6
2005	225035	4.1	20941	0.2	51803	2.7	12725	0.9	29243	4.7	3675	1.4	17387	10.4	28283	-1.9	31476	4.7
2006 ^{2/}	233819	3.9	21994	5.0	53033	2.4	14369	12.9	31378	7.3	3951	7.5	19222	10.6	30947	9.4	32185	2.3
2007 ^{3/}	247502	5.9	21657	-3.0	57616	8.6	14882	3.9	33349	6.5	4383	10.9	20831	8.4	33541	8.4	32958	2.4
2008 ^{4/}	259903	5.0	23170	7.1	60302	4.7	16892	13.7	36109	8.3	4726	7.8	20882	0.2	34460	2.8	34080	3.4
2005 Q1	51487	3.0	5064	1.2	11358	0.6	2003	-4.1	6500	2.7	783	-1.3	3988	10.7	7010	-2.9	7847	3.7
Q2	56655	5.1	5251	0.7	13210	8.7	3337	-3.3	7328	5.0	905	3.2	4343	11.8	7042	-2.4	7834	3.4
Q3	57353	4.2	5341	-0.1	13112	1.8	3684	3.0	7225	5.4	1056	3.2	4517	12.4	7058	-1.9	7847	5.1
Q4	59540	4.0	5285	-1.0	14123	0.0	3701	6.0	8190	5.4	931	0.1	4539	7.1	7173	-0.3	7948	6.5
2006 Q1	54936.629	6.7	5185.5	2.4	11267.136	-0.8	2728.1	36.2	8053.5	23.9	832.33	6.3	4733.76	18.7	7346.5	4.8	8035.328	2.4
Q2	58581.27	3.4	5697.3	8.5	13302.47	0.7	4331.4	29.8	7276.7	-0.7	984.64	8.8	4712.16	8.5	7711	9.5	7935.842	1.3
Q3	60106	4.8	5699	6.7	13846	5.6	3990	8.3	7948	10.0	1136	7.6	4793	6.1	7848	11.2	8004	2.0
Q4	60195	1.1	5412	2.4	14617	3.5	3320	-10.3	8100	-1.1	998	7.2	4984	9.8	8041	12.1	8210	3.3
2007 ^{3/} Q1	58288	6.1	5559	7.2	13070	16.0	2684	-1.6	7820	-2.9	866	4.1	5056	6.8	8008	9.0	8180	1.8
Q2	61393	4.8	5754	1.0	13821	3.9	4401	1.6	7881	8.3	1144	16.2	5084	7.9	8320	7.9	8150	2.7
Q3	63231	5.2	5408	-5.1	14719	6.3	4225	5.9	8528	7.3	1296	14.1	5094	6.3	8610	9.7	8212	2.6
Q4	64589	7.3	4936	-8.8	16006	9.5	3572	7.6	9120	12.6	1076	7.8	5597	12.3	8604	7.0	8416	2.5
2008 ^{4/} Q1	61552	5.6	5792	4.2	14037	7.4	3082	14.8	8539	9.2	997	15.1	5233	3.5	8536	6.6	8425	3.0
Q2	65507	6.7	6169	7.2	15328	10.9	4955	12.6	8755	11.1	1188	3.8	5171	1.7	8744	5.1	8386	2.9
Q3	66899	5.8	5933	9.7	16308	10.8	4462	5.6	9210	8.0	1364	5.2	5100	0.1	8610	0.0	8516	3.7
Q4	65881	2.0	5276	6.9	14629	-8.6	4394	23.0	9604	5.3	1120	4.1	5379	-3.9	8569	-0.4	8752	4.0
2009 ^{4/} Q1	60998	-0.9	5868	1.3	13054	-7.0	3134	1.7	8710	2.0	977	-2.0	4987	-4.7	8092	-5.2	8636	2.5

^{1/} National classification of activities.

^{2/} Real value of GDP and added value by sectors from 2006 are calculated on the basis of annual rates of growth.

^{3/} Provisional data.

^{4/} Estimated data.

Source: State Statistical Office.



Table 2
Prices
annual rates (in %)

	Consumer price index (growth rates)															Producer price index (growth rates)
	Total	Goods	Services	By categories												
				Food	Tobacco and beverages	Clothing and footwear	Housing				Hygiene and health	Culture and entertainment	Transport means and services	Restaurants and hotels ^{1/}	Other services ^{1/}	
							Total	Flat (rent, water, services)	Fuel and lighting	Household appliances						
1997	2.6	2.2	3.8	4.2	-3.9	-1.6	1.7	0.3	3.8	1.6	-0.5	-8.6	19.4	-	-	4.2
1998	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	3.6	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.1	-10.3	2.4	-	-	4.0
1999	-0.7	-1.1	0.5	-1.6	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	-1.9	-1.4	-2.2	-0.8	-	-	-0.1
2000	5.8	5.2	8.9	-0.4	13.9	-2.3	19.3	8.8	27.4	1.7	-1.7	-1.6	22.4	-	-	8.9
2001	5.5	4.5	10.9	6.9	2.3	1.3	5.5	11.3	3.9	0.1	-0.7	1.9	9.5	-	-	2.0
2002	1.8	1.2	5.0	1.8	1.0	6.8	1.7	4.1	1.0	-0.6	-3.8	3.6	2.1	-	-	-0.9
2003	1.2	0.3	5.9	-1.4	3.4	2.2	3.9	3.9	4.4	1.1	3.9	2.2	4.2	-	-	-0.3
2004	-0.4	-1.1	3.3	-3.1	1.1	0.9	2.2	-0.3	3.0	4.2	0.4	1.3	4.0	-	-	0.9
2005	0.5	0.3	1.3	-1.2	5.5	2.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	-1.2	-3.5	0.9	3.7	-	-	3.2
2006	3.2	3.7	1.3	2.2	17.8	0.2	2.0	-0.7	3.7	-0.8	2.0	6.4	1.8	-	-	7.3
2007	2.3	3.0	-0.3	3.9	1.8	1.8	4.7	6.3	5.8	-0.7	0.3	2.4	-3.1	4.7	8.6	2.6
2008	8.3	9.2	5.1	15.3	4.0	1.8	6.0	6.1	7.3	1.4	1.5	0.2	3.2	11.4	2.2	10.3
2006 Q1 ^{2/}	2.7	3.2	0.9	1.6	17.7	-0.5	0.9	-0.2	1.6	-0.5	0.3	6.0	2.6	-	-	7.7
Q2	3.4	3.8	2.0	2.3	17.5	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.9	-0.5	1.9	6.8	3.8	-	-	9.1
Q3	3.6	4.0	1.9	2.9	17.9	0.5	1.7	-0.6	3.2	-0.9	2.7	6.9	2.3	-	-	7.6
Q4	3.1	3.7	0.4	2.1	17.9	0.6	4.2	-2.2	7.9	-1.1	2.9	5.7	-1.5	-	-	4.9
2007 Q1	0.7	1.3	-1.1	0.7	0.1	1.8	5.1	1.6	8.8	-1.8	0.0	3.5	-5.0	3.0	-2.8	1.1
Q2	1.1	1.6	-0.5	0.7	2.2	1.0	5.9	6.6	7.8	-0.9	0.5	3.1	-4.3	3.6	11.6	0.7
Q3	2.4	3.0	0.2	3.8	2.3	1.1	5.2	7.5	6.0	-0.1	0.9	3.6	-3.1	3.9	12.5	1.4
Q4	4.9	6.2	0.4	10.4	2.4	3.5	2.8	9.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.6	8.0	13.0	7.0
2008 Q1	9.5	11.0	3.9	19.0	4.2	1.6	3.6	8.5	2.7	0.4	1.5	-0.3	4.4	11.8	16.7	10.5
Q2	9.9	11.4	4.5	19.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.7	3.7	1.0	1.1	0.5	5.8	12.0	1.9	13.6
Q3	8.4	9.0	6.1	14.7	4.1	1.9	6.3	5.7	7.9	1.6	1.2	-0.2	5.1	13.1	-1.1	15.2
Q4	5.5	5.4	5.8	8.6	4.3	0.3	10.4	5.8	14.4	2.7	2.1	0.9	-2.4	8.9	-6.6	2.2
January	8.7	10.3	2.6	17.8	2.5	2.2	3.0	9.5	1.4	0.3	1.9	-0.7	3.4	10.6	14.8	9.5
February	9.6	11.0	4.4	18.7	4.7	1.2	4.5	11.7	2.9	0.6	1.8	-0.4	4.7	12.3	17.5	10.2
March	10.2	11.7	4.7	20.6	5.3	1.4	3.3	4.4	3.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	5.2	12.6	17.7	11.7
April	10.1	11.7	4.4	21.0	3.4	2.7	3.4	4.2	3.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	4.1	11.4	1.6	10.7
May	9.5	11.0	4.3	18.4	3.6	4.1	3.3	4.6	3.5	0.9	1.1	0.0	5.7	11.9	2.0	14.4
June	10.1	11.6	4.8	19.2	3.6	3.9	3.6	5.3	3.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	7.5	12.8	2.0	15.7
July	9.5	10.7	5.0	17.7	3.8	2.3	3.9	5.7	3.9	1.3	1.3	-0.4	7.4	14.1	2.0	17.2
August	8.6	8.9	7.4	14.7	4.3	2.2	7.3	5.7	9.6	1.5	0.9	-0.7	5.2	14.1	0.9	13.8
September	7.1	7.4	6.0	11.8	4.3	1.1	7.7	5.7	10.2	1.9	1.3	0.4	2.8	11.2	-6.1	14.5
October	7.1	7.4	6.1	12.2	4.3	1.6	7.7	5.7	10.0	2.5	2.3	0.7	0.8	10.7	-6.9	9.2
November	5.2	5.0	6.3	7.3	4.3	-0.1	12.2	5.6	17.6	2.7	2.4	1.1	-2.7	9.3	-6.9	-0.8
December	4.1	3.8	5.1	6.3	4.4	-0.5	11.2	6.0	15.7	3.0	1.7	0.8	-5.4	6.8	-6.0	-1.8
2009 Q1	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	4.5	1.6	7.4	3.8	9.9	3.8	2.1	-1.7	-9.1	5.1	-7.3	-6.2
Q2	-0.6	-0.7	0.0	-1.0	4.2	-0.9	6.7	2.4	9.7	2.4	2.7	-2.3	-10.9	3.1	-8.6	-
January	1.7	1.5	2.7	2.3	4.9	1.5	7.9	5.5	10.1	4.0	1.8	-0.6	-8.4	6.5	-6.4	-5.8
February	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	4.5	1.9	7.1	3.2	9.7	3.6	2.4	-2.0	-8.9	4.6	-7.6	-5.1
March	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	4.1	1.3	7.2	2.7	10.0	3.8	2.1	-2.6	-10.1	4.2	-7.8	-7.6
April	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	-1.2	4.1	0.0	6.8	2.6	9.6	2.8	2.3	-2.7	-9.7	3.8	-8.2	-7.1
May	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.3	4.3	-1.5	6.8	2.6	9.8	2.4	3.0	-1.7	-11.0	3.0	-8.8	-9.3
June	-1.7	-2.0	-0.3	-3.0	4.3	-1.2	6.4	1.9	9.6	2.0	2.9	-2.4	-12.1	2.4	-8.8	-

^{1/} Since 2007, the structure of the consumer price index (CPI) includes also the following categories: restaurants and hotels and the category of other services which are not mentioned anywhere else.

^{2/} Quarterly calculations are made in the Research Department in NBRM.

Source: State Statistical Office.



Table 3
Industrial production index
annual growth rates (in %)

	Total	By sectors			By group of products				
		Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industry	Electricity, gas and water	Energy	Intermediary goods, except energy	Capital goods	Durable consumer goods	Non-durable consumer goods
2002	-5.3	-24.5	-4.7	-3.8	-16.8	-8.0	53.3	-22.6	-2.4
2003	4.7	-39.1	5.9	9.8	28.7	-12.1	-9.0	36.9	19.0
2004	-2.2	-5.0	-2.1	-2.6	-1.8	0.9	-20.1	9.1	-3.4
2005	7.0	40.4	7.3	2.5	4.6	14.2	-3.2	-14.9	3.8
2006	2.5	28.0	2.4	-0.6	1.5	7.3	8.2	-5.0	-2.2
2007	3.7	9.8	5.2	-9.5	-6.9	12.9	19.7	8.8	-2.0
2008	5.5	9.9	6.3	-3.1	-0.1	7.7	-1.3	64.2	4.0
2005 Q1 ^{1/}	5.2	-18.9	6.4	3.8	2.3	14.8	-0.9	-18.2	1.8
Q2	13.5	17.0	16.3	-0.5	6.5	24.6	-1.2	4.8	8.9
Q3	6.0	62.9	5.5	2.0	4.0	9.8	-2.5	-11.1	5.4
Q4	4.2	97.1	2.5	4.3	7.4	9.5	-5.3	-24.8	-0.1
2006 Q1	0.5	111.6	-0.9	-0.9	3.0	5.6	-2.5	10.5	-6.1
Q2	1.7	53.2	1.3	-2.0	-3.0	5.1	17.0	-6.5	-0.3
Q3	4.3	13.1	4.9	0.1	0.7	12.0	0.1	2.1	-0.7
Q4	3.5	4.8	4.0	1.9	5.7	6.3	26.3	-12.5	-1.1
2007 Q1	11.6	13.9	16.0	-9.1	-2.1	25.0	39.0	10.3	6.2
Q2	-2.8	16.2	-1.5	-20.8	-16.6	7.9	-4.4	25.3	-7.8
Q3	1.1	15.4	1.5	-8.7	-4.5	7.5	27.3	-3.0	-5.8
Q4	6.2	-3.3	7.8	-1.1	-6.2	15.3	24.7	6.5	1.8
January	10.6	11.7	16.4	-9.8	-11.6	31.8	102.3	53.3	3.5
February	14.9	29.9	17.8	-4.2	13.4	23.7	33.3	-8.8	7.6
March	9.6	0.8	14.2	-12.7	-5.5	21.6	14.9	6.1	7.0
April	5.3	10.1	6.8	-6.8	18.1	18.9	-11.9	39.5	-9.7
May	-5.8	25.0	-4.6	-25.6	-37.2	3.6	16.2	15.1	-5.5
June	-7.1	14.6	-5.4	-32.1	-29.6	2.9	-13.0	23.1	-8.3
July	-2.2	56.1	-2.1	-18.9	-11.1	6.9	4.0	8.4	-7.0
August	1.0	3.3	2.2	-11.6	-8.9	14.3	2.5	4.0	-7.8
September	4.5	0.6	4.3	9.5	9	1.9	77.6	-15.4	-2.4
October	10.5	-4.0	14.6	-13.5	-8.3	22.5	70.0	10.7	0.0
November	5.5	-11.3	7.3	-1.0	-8.2	21.1	9.1	17.4	-1.8
December	2.6	4.8	1.4	9.8	-2.8	1.3	3.6	-6.2	7.0
2008 Q1	5.8	11.9	6.6	-0.8	1.7	8.8	26.6	77.3	-1.3
Q2	12.0	13.6	12.8	1.9	15.8	13.1	28.0	77.0	3.9
Q3	13.0	3.4	14.6	1.9	3.4	28.0	-15.9	55.1	4.3
Q4	-7.7	11.2	-8.0	-12.2	-15.3	-18.7	-31.3	51.5	7.9
January	13.6	15.3	16.1	1.6	9.6	21.4	19.7	84.3	4.3
February	6.9	6.2	8.4	-1.6	-2.8	11.0	56.0	70.9	-1.6
March	-1.4	15.3	-2.0	-2.8	-1.6	-2.0	5.4	77.4	-5.3
April	6.2	9.0	7.5	-5.2	-7.1	9.4	15.6	73.6	4.2
May	17.6	8.8	19.5	3.4	40.4	16.8	33.4	80.1	7.2
June	12.3	24.0	11.8	11.5	31.3	13.2	34.9	77.4	0.6
July	14.7	10.0	17.1	-6.5	-0.3	29.7	13.1	62.6	4.8
August	8.6	-5.2	10.0	1.4	10.2	13.2	-1.6	48.8	2.5
September	15.7	5.5	16.6	11.3	0.7	41.3	-41.9	53.5	5.3
October	-9.9	13.0	-11.8	-1.3	2.6	-24.0	-40.8	42.9	5.3
November	-2.9	21.0	-3.0	-9.7	-13.3	-13.5	-30.4	43.4	15.6
December	-10.1	1.7	-8.8	-21.8	-30.9	-17.3	-18.7	68.8	3.4
2009 Q1	-10.8	-12.6	-12.2	-1.6	-0.1	-29.8	-24.9	-16.4	6.2
January	-16.7	-23.7	-18.7	-4.6	-1.6	-41.4	-20.8	-15.7	0.5
February	-11.3	-21.9	-11.4	-6.5	-6.2	-26.0	-44.8	-16.7	9.6
March	-4.8	8.7	-7.2	7.0	8.2	-23.0	-1.7	-16.6	7.8
April	-7.7	-8.2	-8.5	-0.3	-3.9	-23.0	-30.8	-29.2	14.9
May	-15.3	-18.1	-18.7	26.1	-8.1	-26.3	-42.1	-25.8	0.0

^{1/} Quartile calculations are made in the Research Department in NBRM.

Source: State Statistical Office.



Table 4
Employment and productivity in total economy

	Total population fit for work	Active population			Number of employees by economic activities:			Productivity ^{1/}
		Total	Employees	Unemployed	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
1996	1,436,602	789,081	537,591	251,489	100,067	193,975	243,548	-
1997	1,489,625	800,513	512,301	288,213	84,256	163,988	264,056	-
1998	1,503,365	823,826	539,762	284,064	107,249	190,674	241,839	-
1999	1,518,250	806,674	545,222	261,452	115,361	185,283	244,580	-
2000	1,534,256	811,557	549,846	261,711	119,971	187,066	242,809	-
2001	1,554,420	862,504	599,308	263,196	131,094	190,458	277,755	-
2002	1,566,953	824,824	561,341	263,483	134,293	186,917	238,868	-
2003	1,579,450	860,976	545,108	315,868	120,132	184,855	238,583	-
2004	1,594,557	832,281	522,995	309,286	88,050	171,390	261,810	-
2005	1,607,997	869,187	545,253	323,934	106,533	175,868	261,523	-0.1
2006	1,618,482	891,679	570,404	321,274	114,777	186,085	268,117	-0.7
2007	1,628,635	907,138	590,234	316,905	107,717	184,928	294,305	2.3
2008	1,633,341	919,424	609,015	310,409	119,749	190,530	297,189	1.7
2005 Q1	1,603,675	827,428	507,397	320,030	76,546	181,450	251,307	5.5
Q2	1,606,833	883,522	552,797	330,724	126,194	174,588	251,112	2.8
Q3	1,609,071	889,725	564,880	324,845	135,712	170,157	257,804	-2.2
Q4	1,612,410	876,074	555,938	320,136	87,921	180,089	286,837	-6.0
2006 Q1	1,615,584	877,798	559,702	318,096	103,319	190,355	264,550	-3.6
Q2	1,617,423	885,609	566,293	319,316	128,519	189,630	246,842	0.9
Q3	1,619,447	899,732	576,813	322,919	125,322	187,760	262,480	2.3
Q4	1,621,475	903,576	578,810	324,766	101,948	176,592	298,599	-2.2
2007 Q1	1,624,611	902,588	579,301	323,287	95,384	186,975	293,629	2.1
Q2	1,627,216	906,199	589,254	316,944	112,982	184,622	288,104	0.8
Q3	1,630,010	909,466	598,327	311,139	117,531	181,993	294,863	1.1
Q4	1,632,702	910,301	594,054	316,247	104,975	186,122	300,622	5.1
2008 Q1	1,635,058	920,512	600,593	319,919	121,238	178,848	298,110	1.5
Q2	1,633,339	917,566	607,125	310,441	129,711	186,184	289,783	3.6
Q3	1,631,646	925,073	619,802	305,271	119,149	198,499	301,415	2.0
Q4	1,633,321	914,547	608,541	306,006	108,896	198,590	299,451	-0.2
2009 Q1	1,634,986	919,026	618,189	300,837	120,186	181,567	314,199	-3.9

^{1/} Annual growth rates (%). NBRM staff calculations.

Source: State Statistical Office. Labour Force Survey.



Table 5
Salaries
amount in denars, annual rate (in %)

	Gross salaries:						Net salaries:					
	Average, total	Nominal change	Real change	By economic activities:			Average, total	Nominal change	Real change	By economic activities:		
				Agriculture	Industry	Services				Agriculture	Industry	Services
1999	16,941	3.6	-	12,944	16,306	19,684	10,029	2.9	3.6	8,667	8,380	10,720
2000	17,958	6.0	-	15,733	17,785	20,968	10,526	5.5	-0.3	9,294	8,883	11,354
2001	17,893	-0.4	-5.6	14,739	18,304	20,467	10,592	3.5	-1.9	8,754	10,348	11,852
2002	19,030	6.4	4.5	14,437	19,243	21,648	11,550	6.9	5.0	8,833	11,415	12,791
2003	19,957	4.9	3.7	14,100	19,854	22,955	11,955	4.8	3.6	8,522	11,782	13,549
2004	20,779	4.1	4.5	17,287	20,692	23,748	12,534	4.0	4.4	10,337	12,290	13,999
2005	21,335	2.7	2.2	19,128	21,450	24,737	13,125	2.5	2.0	11,419	12,738	14,548
2006	23,037	8.0	4.6	19,485	23,570	25,624	13,854	7.3	4.0	11,660	13,983	15,036
2007	24,139	4.8	2.4	17,755	23,965	26,520	14,586	7.9	5.5	10,766	14,585	16,080
2008	25,349	8.7	0.3	17,342	25,478	28,492	16,095	10.3	1.9	10,693	15,780	17,581
2006 Q1	22,559	7.6	4.9	19,179	22,969	25,184	13,207	6.9	3.7	11,466	13,606	14,757
Q2	22,923	8.5	5.1	19,600	23,340	25,444	13,428	7.7	4.2	11,681	13,820	14,910
Q3	23,214	8.7	5.1	19,719	23,967	25,835	13,584	7.7	3.9	11,779	14,184	15,125
Q4	23,451	7.1	4.0	19,440	24,003	26,035	13,854	7.2	4.0	11,712	14,321	15,351
2007 Q1	23,139	2.6	1.9	17,809	23,414	25,635	13,962	5.7	5.0	10,802	14,230	15,516
Q2	23,651	3.2	2.1	18,396	23,569	26,020	14,287	6.4	5.3	11,161	14,335	15,746
Q3	24,193	4.2	1.8	17,524	24,043	26,510	14,604	7.5	5.1	10,652	14,608	16,086
Q4	25,574	9.1	4.2	17,291	24,836	27,917	15,490	11.8	6.9	10,451	15,167	16,971
January	23,003	1.1	0.3	18,113	23,811	25,604	13,884	4.2	3.4	10,980	14,475	15,509
February	23,088	3.6	3.1	17,559	22,803	25,515	13,934	6.9	6.4	10,610	13,860	15,442
March	23,327	3.0	2.2	17,755	23,628	25,786	14,067	6.1	5.3	10,816	14,356	15,595
April	23,632	5.1	4.0	17,789	22,945	25,922	14,291	8.4	7.3	10,836	13,968	15,698
May	23,733	2.7	1.8	19,379	23,949	26,165	14,328	5.8	4.9	11,586	14,564	15,819
June	23,589	1.9	0.5	18,019	23,813	25,972	14,242	5.1	3.8	11,063	14,473	15,722
July	23,701	3.2	1.9	16,284	24,053	26,219	14,300	6.5	5.1	9,963	14,600	15,900
August	23,907	2.0	-0.2	19,480	24,486	26,227	14,447	5.3	3.0	11,760	14,885	15,906
September	24,971	7.4	3.7	16,807	23,589	27,086	15,066	10.8	6.9	10,233	14,340	16,453
October	25,889	9.8	5.6	17,089	25,671	28,060	15,608	13.0	8.8	10,369	15,599	16,996
November	25,397	7.1	2.4	18,319	24,622	27,658	15,320	10.3	5.4	11,037	14,983	16,748
December	25,435	10.3	4.0	16,465	24,200	28,034	15,543	12.2	5.7	9,947	14,920	17,170
2008 Q1	25,146	8.7	-0.8	16,983	24,571	27,429	15,430	10.5	0.9	10,315	15,220	16,934
Q2	25,566	8.1	-1.6	16,679	25,126	27,899	15,697	9.9	0.0	10,295	15,559	17,228
Q3	26,337	8.9	0.4	16,779	25,610	28,561	16,171	10.7	2.1	10,479	15,860	17,628
Q4	27,863	9.0	3.3	18,928	26,604	30,080	17,081	10.3	4.5	11,684	16,480	18,534
January	25,349	10.2	1.4	17,355	25,456	27,398	15,555	12.0	3.1	10,453	15,757	16,918
February	24,799	7.4	-2.0	16,599	24,265	27,165	15,207	9.1	-0.4	10,169	15,019	16,771
March	25,289	8.4	-1.6	16,994	23,993	27,724	15,529	10.4	0.2	10,325	14,884	17,114
April	25,412	7.5	-2.3	16,379	24,735	27,808	15,605	9.2	-0.8	10,042	15,315	17,176
May	25,612	7.9	-1.4	16,379	25,337	27,843	15,728	9.8	0.2	10,104	15,691	17,198
June	25,673	8.8	-1.1	17,279	25,307	28,047	15,759	10.7	0.5	10,741	15,672	17,311
July	25,739	8.6	-0.8	16,653	24,907	28,100	15,808	10.5	1.0	10,493	15,415	17,355
August	25,758	7.7	-0.8	16,811	25,413	28,078	15,820	9.5	0.8	10,438	15,739	17,333
September	27,513	10.2	2.9	16,873	26,510	29,505	16,884	12.1	4.6	10,505	16,425	18,196
October	27,758	7.2	0.1	20,034	26,800	29,855	17,020	9.0	1.8	12,364	16,621	18,404
November	27,507	8.3	3.0	17,223	25,889	29,603	16,859	10.0	4.6	10,687	16,029	18,238
December	28,323	11.4	7.0	19,527	27,125	30,784	17,363	11.7	7.3	12,001	16,791	18,960
2009 Q1	29,540	17.5	16.5	19,127	28,496	32,764	19,653	27.4	26.3	12,973	18,774	21,885
January	29,586	16.7	14.8	19,610	28,815	32,608	19,616	26.1	24.0	13,241	18,752	21,767
February	29,433	18.7	17.9	18,840	27,834	32,929	19,598	28.9	28.0	12,811	18,490	21,973
March	29,602	17.1	16.8	18,930	28,841	32,753	19,746	27.2	26.9	12,869	19,081	21,913
April	30,139	18.6	19.2	19,129	29,367	33,683	20,167	29.2	29.9	12,931	19,530	22,723

Source: State Statistical Office.

Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia.


 Table 6
 Budget of the Republic of Macedonia

	2007				Jan.-Dec. 2007	2008				Jan.-Dec. 2008	2009		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	April	May
TOTAL BUDGET REVENUES	26,445	27,882	32,599	32,683	119,609	33,134	31,688	37,073	34,516	136,411	31,299	10,676	11,544
Revenues base on taxes and contributions	23,478	24,648	26,586	28,507	103,219	28,002	28,105	29,329	29,667	115,103	26,554	9,664	8,126
Tax revenues (SRA)*	59	45	46	97	247	135	31	66	63	295	37	42	8
Tax revenues	15,755	16,514	18,282	18,964	69,515	19,046	19,006	19,658	18,849	76,559	17,327	5,982	5,203
personal income tax	1,844	2,006	2,220	2,823	8,893	2,075	2,134	1,988	2,499	8,696	2,029	890	662
profit tax	2,035	1,237	1,278	1,348	5,898	2,823	2,075	1,747	1,934	8,579	1,996	75	303
value added tax	7,106	8,150	8,968	8,738	32,962	8,857	9,145	9,697	8,474	36,173	8,175	3,231	2,318
excises	2,780	3,234	3,788	3,463	13,265	3,291	3,389	3,870	3,726	14,276	3,124	1,147	1,211
custom duties	1,502	1,380	1,403	1,914	6,199	1,320	1,675	1,666	1,614	6,275	1,304	436	496
other	488	507	625	678	2,298	680	588	690	602	2,560	699	203	213
Contributions	7,664	8,089	8,258	9,446	33,457	8,821	9,068	9,605	10,755	38,249	9,190	3,640	2,915
Pension and Disability Insurance Fund of Republic of Macedonia	4,971	5,219	5,444	6,302	21,936	5,954	6,024	6,481	7,127	25,586	6,185	2,538	1,975
Employment Biro	343	364	372	444	1,523	416	425	436	513	1,790	439	161	138
Health Fund	2,350	2,506	2,442	2,700	9,998	2,451	2,619	2,688	3,115	10,873	2,566	941	802
Non-tax revenues	2,521	2,844	5,517	3,080	13,962	4,552	3,035	7,189	3,624	18,400	4,161	854	3,222
Non-tax revenues (SRA)*	1,501	1,455	1,286	1,670	5,912	1,882	1,543	1,764	1,971	7,160	1,832	455	445
Profit from public financial institutions	72	368	3,032	60	3,532	1,338	46	3,839	323	5,546	1,197	11	2,390
National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia	0	258	0	0	258	1,289	0	0	0	1,289	1,161	0	0
Asset Management Agency	49	15	100	0	164	0	0	0	260	260	0	0	0
Other property revenues	7	0	5	0	12	4	0	3	3	10	2	0	0
Interests from assets deposited in NBRM	16	94	50	58	218	44	44	44	50	182	34	11	7
Dividend	0	1	2,877	2	2,880	1	2	3,792	10	3,805	0	0	2,383
Administrative taxes	419	384	406	474	1,683	472	453	456	477	1,858	446	143	145
Participation for health services	70	78	81	138	367	121	119	83	67	390	76	24	27
Other administrative taxes	72	68	67	117	324	121	143	127	170	561	137	44	39
Other non-tax revenues	78	72	220	157	527	147	179	406	210	942	126	37	26
Compensations for the Road Fund	309	419	425	464	1,617	471	552	514	406	1,943	346	140	150
Capital revenues	167	151	301	778	1,397	336	282	373	399	1,390	414	83	63
Donations from abroad	259	200	180	267	906	191	237	162	737	1,327	114	68	92
Revenues of recovered loans	20	39	15	51	125	53	29	20	89	191	57	7	41
TOTAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES	24,144	25,968	26,376	40,948	117,436	28,874	31,945	30,710	48,693	140,222	33,231	11,739	11,939
Current expenditures	23,038	24,296	23,995	32,366	103,695	26,274	28,499	27,733	37,654	120,160	30,639	10,778	10,626
Wages and salaries	6,025	6,112	5,940	5,530	23,607	5,220	4,971	4,879	5,757	20,827	5,570	1,906	1,941
Goods and services	2,739	3,074	3,138	5,862	14,813	3,165	4,075	3,724	7,781	18,745	3,757	1,736	1,395
Transfers	13,715	14,235	14,545	19,906	62,401	17,469	18,771	18,743	22,959	77,942	20,809	6,872	7,129
Transfers (SRA)*	191	164	106	176	637	320	452	326	185	1,283	221	88	57
Social transfers	12,336	12,449	12,769	12,437	49,991	13,848	14,275	14,453	15,528	58,104	15,132	5,072	5,294
Pension and Disability Insurance Fund of Republic of Macedonia	6,880	6,968	7,066	7,271	28,185	7,792	8,163	8,513	8,898	33,366	8,932	3,043	2,988
Employment Agency	417	437	411	389	1,654	368	407	386	465	1,626	435	185	156
State benefit	1,026	876	1,118	1,027	4,047	1,004	1,022	986	978	3,990	957	364	369
Public health	4,013	4,168	4,174	3,750	16,105	4,684	4,683	4,568	5,187	19,122	4,808	1,480	1,781
Other transfers	1,171	1,603	1,658	7,267	11,699	3,284	4,030	3,953	7,221	18,488	5,446	1,708	1,771
Refugees	17	19	12	26	74	17	14	11	25	67	10	4	7
Interest payments	559	875	372	1,068	2,874	420	682	387	1,157	2,646	503	264	161
Interest on domestic debt	94	455	126	378	1,053	141	408	48	346	943	139	200	49
Interest on external debt	465	420	246	690	1,821	279	274	339	811	1,703	364	64	112
Guaranties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital expenditures	1,106	1,672	2,381	8,582	13,741	2,600	3,446	2,977	11,039	20,062	2,592	961	1,313
Investments in fixed assets	846	1,078	1,127	5,766	8,817	2,136	1,872	1,881	7,579	13,468	2,286	730	678
Capital transfers	260	590	1,254	2,816	4,920	464	1,574	1,096	3,460	6,594	306	231	635
BUDGET DEFICIT / SURPLUS	2,301	1,914	6,223	-8,265	2,173	4,260	-257	6,363	-14,177	-3,811	-1,932	-1,063	-395
Financing	-2,301	-1,914	-6,223	8,265	-2,173	-4,260	257	-6,363	14,177	3,811	1,932	1,063	395
Inflow	3,039	8,944	-5,230	12,542	19,295	-3,737	3,419	-5,662	16,767	10,787	2,907	2,919	564
Revenues based on privatisation	662	0	0	0	662	661	377	0	602	1,640	0	0	0
Foreign loans	273	375	804	2,191	3,643	355	678	136	1,497	2,666	185	59	137
Deposits	1,985	8,503	-4,848	9,814	15,454	-5,151	2,769	-6,104	11,832	3,345	-2,752	6,980	833
Treasury bills	118	58	-1,232	530	-526	379	-475	305	2,829	3,038	5,424	-4,120	-406
Sale of shares	1	8	46	7	62	19	70	1	7	97	50	0	0
Outflow	5,340	10,858	993	4,277	21,468	523	3,162	701	2,590	6,976	975	1,856	169
Repayment of principal	5,340	10,858	993	4,277	21,468	523	3,162	701	2,590	6,976	975	1,856	169
External debt	5,340	7,021	862	977	14,200	392	317	701	468	1,878	593	291	169
Domestic debt	0	3,837	131	3,300	7,268	131	2,845	0	2,122	5,098	382	1,565	0

*Specific Revenue Accounts.

Source: Ministry of Finance.



Table 7
National bank of the Republic of Macedonia - balance sheet^{1,2,3}
in millions of denars

	2003	2004	2005	2006				2007											
	XII	XII	XII	III	VI	IX	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
A. ASSETS	52223	51352	75272	83824	88893	93605	95647	94406	93597	95344	96597	97331	94300	96242	98465	100557	101674	101704	99990
1. Foreign Assets	46078	44831	69588	75185	80427	85242	88102	86888	86093	87915	90541	91282	88276	90234	92466	94632	96578	96604	94979
1.1. Official Reserves Assets	44178	44423	68698	70814	75937	83841	86664	85397	84574	86434	89030	89708	86762	88635	90867	93142	94902	94822	93291
1.2 Other Foreign Assets	1900	408	890	4371	4490	1401	1438	1491	1519	1481	1511	1574	1514	1599	1599	1490	1676	1782	1688
2. Claims on Central Government	3890	3495	3549	3549	3241	3241	2519	2525	2524	2525	1290	1290	1290	1284	1284	1284	1284	1306	1271
2.1. In national currency	3815	3495	3549	3549	3241	3241	2505	2512	2511	2512	1277	1277	1277	1277	1277	1277	1277	1299	1264
2.2. In foreign currency	75	0	0	0	0	0	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	7	7	7	7	7	7
3. Other Assets	2254	3025	2135	5089	5224	5122	5025	4993	4980	4904	4766	4759	4733	4723	4715	4641	3812	3794	3740
B. TOTAL LIABILITIES	52223	51352	75272	83824	88893	93605	95647	94406	93597	95344	96597	97331	94300	96242	98465	100557	101674	101704	99990
1. Reserve money	22345	22683	28374	27512	29788	30402	34018	31343	32387	32875	35118	34308	35483	40721	37516	36796	38525	38427	41468
1.1. Currency in circulation	15010	15071	15813	14680	15591	15868	17732	15924	16506	16502	17098	17003	17434	18414	18196	18514	18295	17982	19894
1.2. Other Depository Corporations	6018	6043	10307	10237	11593	11721	13769	12745	12865	13091	14492	13837	14633	18579	15331	14237	15928	16066	17966
1.2.1. Transferable Deposits Excluded, NC	3248	2677	4984	4732	5931	5715	7396	6283	6356	6496	7817	7097	7684	11592	8187	7008	8611	8868	10689
1.2.2. Other Deposits Excluded from Broad money, NC	2770	3366	5323	5505	5662	6006	6373	6462	6509	6595	6675	6740	6949	6987	7144	7229	7317	7198	7277
1.2.3. Other Deposits Excluded from Broad money, FC	0	0	679	820	830	923	635	694	766	925	1082	1097	1143	1404	1367	1388	1654	1883	1602
1.3. State and Local Government	0	0	679	820	830	923	635	694	766	925	1082	1097	1143	1404	1367	1388	1654	1883	1602
1.3.1. Transferable Deposits - State and Local Government NC	0	0	679	820	830	923	635	694	766	925	1082	1097	1143	1404	1367	1388	1654	1883	1602
1.4. Other Financial Corporations	1317	1569	1575	1775	1774	1890	1882	1980	2250	2357	2446	2371	2273	2325	2623	2657	2648	2496	2006
2. Currency held by Other Depository Corporations	844	921	1389	996	1033	1076	1545	1419	1543	1491	1590	1668	1615	1766	1843	1796	1747	1721	1986
3. Other Depository Corporations - Other Liabilities	4581	4713	8945	8903	6735	7422	9480	11646	11181	11322	11779	13802	15122	10126	10478	16374	17809	19206	21040
3.1. Transferable Deposits Excluded from Broad money, FC	193	147	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.2. Other Deposits Excluded from Broad money, FC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.3. Securities Excluded from Broad money, NC	4388	4566	8945	8903	6734	7422	9480	11646	11181	11322	11779	13802	15122	10126	10478	16374	17809	19206	21040
4. Restricted Deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Foreign liabilities	3371	2871	3242	3183	2941	2908	2662	2636	2469	2468	2262	6	62	62	3	3	3	3	3
6. Central Government Deposits	12345	12865	24025	30174	35156	38573	34648	33535	31899	33520	32565	34404	28856	30219	35145	31906	30412	28468	20833
6.1. In national currency	3994	6584	8399	10040	15838	20012	16962	18690	19088	21447	21351	23132	23189	24925	30243	27090	26275	24587	15313
6.2. In foreign currency	8351	6281	15626	20134	19318	18561	17686	14845	12811	12073	11214	11272	5667	5294	4902	4816	4137	3881	5520
7. Other liabilities	9581	8220	10686	14051	14273	14301	14839	15246	15661	15159	14873	14811	14777	15113	15323	15479	14925	15600	16646

1) Revised data: Starting with Quarterly Report with Q1.2009 the data are revised in accordance with the new introduced methodology for the period from January 2003

2) Starting from August 2009, Deposit Money Banks and Saving Houses are obliged to allocate compulsory deposit at NBRM, according Decision of compulsory deposit at NBRM, No 02-15/VI-1/2008 from 12.06.2008

3) Starting from January 2009 the data are compiled based on the New Banks' Chart of accounts

Source: NBRM.



National bank of the Republic of Macedonia - balance sheet ^{1,2,3}
in millions of denars

	2008												2009		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III
A. ASSETS	100006	100544	98510	97154	97441	99435	100296	102261	107770	107245	101893	96111	93073	91373	82366
1. Foreign Assets	94978	95488	93530	92181	92431	94492	95338	97898	103371	102821	97688	91908	88888	87201	78197
1.1. Official Reserves Assets	94332	94847	93085	91726	92357	94414	95263	97838	103314	102750	97584	91808	88543	86814	77859
1.2 Other Foreign Assets	646	641	445	455	73	78	75	60	57	71	104	100	345	387	338
2. Claims on Central Government	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1294	1304	1309	1305	1305
2.1. In national currency	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1286	1296	1297	1297	1297
2.2. In foreign currency	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	12	8	8
3. Other Assets	3756	3784	3708	3701	3738	3671	3686	3090	3127	3152	2911	2898	2876	2867	2864
B. TOTAL LIABILITIES	100006	100544	98510	97154	97441	99435	100296	102261	107770	107245	101893	96111	93073	91373	82366
1. Reserve money	39386	40317	38826	40481	40310	44247	45792	45563	46424	48556	44403	48035	45654	45915	42550
1.1. Currency in circulation	18333	18124	17792	18508	18421	18454	19892	18776	18894	18963	18179	20799	18484	17856	17267
1.2. Other Depository Corporations	16939	17772	16718	17566	17396	20716	20542	19910	21740	23624	20185	21619	21246	22026	19686
1.2.1. Transferable Deposits Excluded, NC	9518	9343	8158	8865	8580	11700	11400	9447	10514	11931	8394	10288	10550	10787	8823
1.2.2. Other Deposits Excluded from Broad money, NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1149	1467	1773	2019	1528	895	847	240
1.2.3. Other Deposits Excluded from Broad money, FC	7421	8429	8560	8701	8816	9016	9142	9314	9759	9920	9772	9803	9801	10392	10623
1.3. State and Local Government	1891	2038	1953	2033	2043	2569	2505	2668	2858	2940	2988	2823	3080	3185	2655
1.3.1. Transferable Deposits - State and Local Government NC	1891	2038	1953	2033	2043	2569	2505	2668	2858	2940	2988	2823	3080	3185	2655
1.4. Other Financial Corporations	2223	2383	2363	2374	2450	2508	2853	4209	2932	3029	3051	2794	2844	2848	2942
2. Currency held by Other Depository Corporations	1948	1916	2074	2191	2041	2303	3155	2426	2369	2381	2355	3198	2569	2515	2621
3. Other Depository Corporations - Other Liabilities	21616	22218	21738	20653	23252	21641	19979	20759	20096	18436	16879	17451	13593	14103	7511
3.1. Transferable Deposits Excluded from Broad money, FC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3.2. Other Deposits Excluded from Broad money, FC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	418	602
3.3. Securities Excluded from Broad money, NC	21616	22218	21738	20653	23252	21641	19979	20759	20096	18436	16879	17451	13593	13685	6909
4. Restricted Deposits	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	11	2	1	1
5. Foreign liabilities	8	8	8	8	8	8	392	391	391	393	393	393	387	387	387
6. Central Government Deposits	21431	20262	22929	21256	19287	18749	19193	21034	24584	23346	21679	12334	13738	11696	14900
6.1. In national currency	15928	14910	17830	16385	14645	13343	14005	15977	19936	19034	16393	9208	10876	9055	12444
6.2. In foreign currency	5503	5352	5099	4871	4642	5406	5188	5057	4648	4312	5286	3126	2862	2641	2455
7. Other liabilities	17565	17739	15010	14756	14583	14789	14939	14513	16274	16513	18536	17886	19699	19270	17017

1) Revised data: Starting with Quarterly Report with Q1.2009 the data are revised in accordance with the new introduced methodology for the period from January 2003

2) Starting from August 2009, Deposit Money Banks and Saving Houses are obliged to allocate compulsory deposit at NBRM, according Decision of compulsory deposit at NBRM, No 02-15/VI-1/2008 from 12.06.2008

3) Starting from January 2009 the data are compiled based on the New Banks' Chart of accounts

Source: NBRM.



Table 8
Report form for other depository corporations (banks and saving houses)^{1,2}
in millions of denars

	2003		2004		2005		2006					2007							
	XII	XII	XII	XII	III	VI	IX	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
A. ASSETS	128133	146283	171189	177074	183854	191883	204745	205847	209161	215036	220068	226029	232246	234757	238964	237869	239141	244111	254348
1. Currency and Deposits	40700	44136	49509	48249	48291	50253	55860	52995	53883	54904	56212	55694	56082	60509	59079	54878	55522	55015	59192
1.1. Currency	2368	2390	3332	2606	2867	2857	3905	3203	3382	3306	3653	3658	3601	4030	4135	3691	3562	3347	4791
1.1.1. Holdings of National Currency	844	921	1389	996	1033	1076	1545	1419	1543	1491	1590	1668	1615	1766	1843	1796	1747	1721	1986
1.1.2. Holdings of Foreign Currency	1524	1469	1943	1610	1834	1781	2360	1784	1839	1815	2063	1990	1986	2264	2292	1895	1815	1626	2805
1.2. Transferable Deposits	38332	41746	46177	45643	45424	47396	51955	49792	50501	51598	52559	52036	52481	56479	54944	51187	51960	51668	54401
1.2.1. In National Currency	3583	2850	4814	4728	5966	5779	7420	6329	6473	6614	7885	7141	7730	11581	8213	7011	7736	8951	10848
1.2.1.1. Central Bank/Required Reserves and Clearing Balances, Compulsory deposit	3295	2767	4742	4654	5794	5583	7329	6250	6367	6511	7814	7066	7681	11541	8166	6966	7699	8919	10649
1.2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	288	83	72	74	172	196	91	79	106	103	71	75	49	40	47	45	37	32	199
1.2.2. In Foreign Currency	34749	38896	41363	40915	39458	41617	44535	43463	44028	44984	44674	44895	44751	44898	46731	44176	44224	42717	43553
1.2.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	771	343	766	935	570	1028	1347	1051	1042	1122	1182	1248	1298	1519	1355	1175	789	786	1185
1.2.2.2. Central Bank	2951	3504	3523	5505	5662	6006	6373	6462	6509	6595	6675	6740	6987	7144	7229	7246	7198	7277	
1.2.2.3. Nonresidents	31027	35049	35274	34475	33226	34583	38615	35950	36477	37267	36817	36907	36504	36392	38194	35792	36189	34733	35091
2. Securities Other than Shares	10778	11656	16218	18818	17954	20549	22912	24767	24747	25706	27046	29978	32167	27094	28275	30630	30654	32259	34300
2.1. In National Currency	4829	6041	16140	18738	17875	20470	22835	24690	24667	25626	26967	29899	32088	27013	28194	30550	30570	32176	34217
2.1.1. Central Bank	4006	4465	8932	8904	6736	7425	9457	11632	11167	11305	11759	13786	15099	10114	10462	16345	17619	19178	21000
2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	21	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
2.1.3. Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
2.1.4. Central Government	823	1571	7205	9831	11136	13044	13365	13045	13481	14307	15173	16084	16975	16834	17667	14441	12887	12923	12837
2.1.5. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	0	5	3	3	3	3	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	64	64	75	80
2.1.6. Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2. In Foreign Currency	5949	5615	78	80	79	79	77	77	80	80	79	79	79	81	81	80	84	83	83
2.2.1. Central Government	5889	5502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2.2. Nonresidents	60	113	78	80	79	79	77	77	80	80	79	79	79	81	81	80	84	83	83
3. Loans	49164	60126	72604	77366	84137	86590	95069	96695	99162	102000	104047	106810	110877	114476	117577	122121	123219	126744	131562
3.1. In National Currency	40735	47799	54148	57373	62313	63594	70302	71869	73640	75809	77645	79734	82601	85571	88115	91625	93124	95758	99521
3.1.1. Central Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	1342	743	796	941	1164	1191	1568	1413	1526	1667	1624	1740	1802	1696	1614	1856	1712	1782	1966
3.1.3. Other Financial Corporations	46	0	3	2	5	4	4	7	7	7	2	2	4	2	1	2	1	2	52
3.1.4. Central Government	24	153	44	222	291	127	268	288	314	262	208	182	161	199	176	164	151	145	139
3.1.5. State and Local Government	2	20	13	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1.6. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	458	677	517	432	411	385	363	356	395	429	423	416	413	406	382	380	334	315	315
3.1.7. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	28507	30065	30336	32061	34487	34000	37026	37753	38708	39508	40049	40458	41739	42661	43784	45601	45900	46811	48498
3.1.8. Other Resident Sectors	10355	16139	22428	23693	25930	27857	31049	32032	32664	33914	35324	36920	38456	40588	42134	43596	44980	46641	48487
3.1.9. Nonresidents	1	2	11	9	12	17	24	20	26	22	15	16	22	15	27	25	26	24	64
3.2. In Foreign Currency	8429	12327	18456	19993	21824	22986	24767	24826	25522	26191	26402	27076	28276	28905	29462	30496	30095	30986	32041
3.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	917	666	962	990	932	854	988	1042	955	957	914	897	890	1156	1156	1234	1121	1140	1151
3.2.2. Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
3.2.3. Central Government	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.2.4. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	27	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
3.2.5. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	7069	10934	16477	17710	19367	20421	21864	22658	23271	23444	24109	25257	25592	26120	27049	26670	27449	28361	
3.2.6. Other Resident Sectors	180	458	750	994	1350	1527	1709	1714	1705	1759	1833	1874	1948	1977	2006	2047	2110	2214	2358
3.2.7. Nonresidents	234	263	267	299	175	184	204	204	202	202	208	195	180	179	179	165	193	182	171
4. Shares and Other Equity	1424	1349	1567	1469	1621	1607	1622	1503	1483	1400	1383	1368	1374	1379	1393	1329	1328	1308	1308
4.1. In National Currency	1275	1200	1415	1319	1470	1452	1451	1330	1331	1307	1225	1207	1191	1190	1195	1213	1151	1157	1117
4.2. In Foreign Currency	149	149	152	150	151	155	171	173	171	176	176	177	184	184	184	180	178	171	191
5. Financial Derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Other Accounts Receivable	15085	17498	20113	20163	21311	22210	18538	19038	18951	20008	20444	21227	20879	20496	21858	18120	18374	18693	17935
6.1. In National Currency	13686	15345	18946	18884	19945	21023	17214	17915	17713	18673	19171	19677	19314	18928	19876	16284	16463	16975	16141
6.2. In Foreign Currency	1399	2153	1167	1279	1366	1187	1324	1123	1238	1335	1273	1550	1565	1568	1982	1836	1911	1718	1794
7. Nonfinancial Assets	10982	11518	11178	11009	10684	10744	10849	10935	10919	10937	10873	10873	10568	10696	10727	10403	10712	10051	10051
B. Liabilities	128133	146283	171189	177074	183854	191883	204745	205847	209161	215036	220068	226029	232246	234757	238964	237869	239141	244111	254348
1. Deposit included in Borad money	65671	78831	92725	97217	101539	107993	117838	119702	122955	125065	130543	134662	138175	141459	142373	142811	<		

Report form for other depository corporations (banks and saving houses)^{1,2}
in millions of denars

	2008											2009			
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III
A. ASSETS	254344	260479	259638	266302	269256	275230	280768	286509	284799	284014	279281	283710	279841	283209	281636
1. Currency and Deposits	55552	55793	53142	55432	53079	56547	57250	60132	58007	54892	50692	50211	49414	50741	50913
1.1. Currency	3582	3491	3870	4298	4017	4782	5753	4819	4335	5309	4723	5667	5043	4812	4962
1.1.1. Holdings of National Currency	1948	1916	2074	2191	2041	2303	3155	2426	2369	2381	2355	3198	2569	2515	2621
1.1.2. Holdings of Foreign Currency	1634	1575	1796	2107	1976	2479	2598	2393	1966	2928	2368	2469	2474	2297	2341
1.2. Transferable Deposits	51970	52302	49272	51134	49962	51765	51497	55313	53672	49583	45969	44544	44370	45930	45952
1.2.1. In National Currency	9520	9522	8080	8765	8434	11713	11386	10556	11806	13671	10495	11977	11675	11737	9307
1.2.1.1. Central Bank/Required Reserves and Clearing Balances, Compulsory deposit	9495	9227	8063	8749	8420	11577	11250	10422	11794	13654	10173	11616	11208	11373	8856
1.2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	25	295	17	16	14	136	136	134	12	17	322	361	467	365	452
1.2.2. In Foreign Currency	42450	42780	41192	42369	41528	40052	40111	44757	41866	35912	35474	32567	32696	34192	36644
1.2.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	789	783	1276	1581	1438	1688	1958	2091	2039	1913	1564	1832	1225	1375	1716
1.2.2.2. Central Bank	7421	8429	8560	8701	8816	9016	9142	9314	9758	9892	9743	9769	9801	10392	10623
1.2.2.3. Nonresidents	34240	33568	31396	32087	31274	29348	29011	33352	30069	24107	24167	20966	21669	22425	24305
2. Securities Other than Shares	34323	33490	32436	30461	31902	29482	27623	28453	28024	26704	25875	27339	23722	23509	21291
2.1. In National Currency	34240	33408	32355	30379	31820	29401	27541	28370	27940	26616	25770	27240	23663	23450	21233
2.1.1. Central Bank	21594	22195	21660	20683	23226	21607	19958	20724	20058	18412	16851	17437	13460	13281	6893
2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	224	222	272	222	222	222	222	212	212	212	529	529	860	863	868
2.1.3. Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	34	34
2.1.4. Central Government	12342	10911	10343	9394	8292	7492	7281	7354	7590	7912	8310	9252	9289	9272	13384
2.1.5. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	22	0	0
2.1.6. Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
2.2. In Foreign Currency	83	82	81	82	82	81	82	83	84	88	105	99	59	59	59
2.2.1. Central Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2.2. Nonresidents	83	82	81	82	82	81	82	83	84	88	105	99	59	59	59
3. Loans	134501	140277	144039	149379	152467	157345	162214	164785	169638	171812	174121	176417	177028	179306	180406
3.1. In National Currency	101756	107169	110734	114704	117282	121319	124651	126447	130078	132009	134270	136665	136261	138503	139788
3.1.1. Central Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8
3.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	1800	2903	2005	2247	2172	2676	2778	2984	3713	2765	2704	2849	2223	2398	2771
3.1.3. Other Financial Corporations	47	45	50	44	50	50	64	59	62	58	91	30	118	141	87
3.1.4. Central Government	133	128	121	116	108	103	99	99	100	103	106	115	52	52	56
3.1.5. State and Local Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	24	24
3.1.6. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	331	294	295	290	285	278	274	264	248	246	217	133	92	91	90
3.1.7. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	49509	52126	54714	56753	57791	59750	61199	61471	63141	64574	66113	68078	66608	68693	69356
3.1.8. Other Resident Sectors	49896	51655	53533	55231	56864	58443	60182	61492	62767	64208	64987	65414	66083	67044	67344
3.1.9. Nonresidents	40	18	16	23	12	19	30	53	22	31	28	22	53	53	53
3.2. In Foreign Currency	32745	33108	33305	34675	35185	36026	37563	38338	39560	39803	39851	39752	40767	40803	40617
3.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	1146	1142	1140	1135	1162	1161	1155	1156	1157	1159	1160	1175	1076	1083	1068
3.2.2. Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	126	131
3.2.3. Central Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	182	22
3.2.4. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	281	427
3.2.5. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	28948	29281	29324	30320	30467	30977	32206	32824	33904	34105	34152	34128	34700	34657	34557
3.2.6. Other Resident Sectors	2461	2575	2729	2997	3332	3697	4039	4215	4351	4391	4389	4344	4381	4341	4285
3.2.7. Nonresidents	190	110	112	223	224	189	163	143	148	148	150	105	130	132	129
4. Shares and Other Equity	1319	1306	1295	1305	1320	1334	1333	1322	1279	1271	1540	1593	1224	1261	1259
4.1. In National Currency	1124	1114	1108	1116	1126	1145	1145	1136	1096	1093	1395	1402	1051	1086	1092
4.2. In Foreign Currency	195	192	187	189	194	189	188	186	183	178	145	191	173	176	167
5. Financial Derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Other Accounts Receivable	18557	19491	18572	19512	19296	20171	21881	21234	17231	18632	16375	17193	17038	16571	16283
6.1. In National Currency	16843	17337	16956	17744	17629	18462	20039	19562	16004	17428	15218	16024	16060	15628	15126
6.2. In Foreign Currency	1714	1754	1616	1768	1667	1709	1842	1672	1227	1204	1157	1169	977	943	1157
7. Nonfinancial Assets	10092	10122	10154	10213	10292	10351	10467	10583	10620	10703	10678	10957	11417	11821	11483
B. Liabilities	254344	260479	259638	266302	269256	275230	280768	286509	284799	284014	279281	283710	279841	283209	281636
1. Deposit included in Borad money	157534	160504	160448	164434	168327	171071	173138	176800	178437	175665	171303	175130	173922	174586	172789
1.1. In National Currency	87462	89079	87994	90119	92383	94414	94640	95235	95929	95125	89702	91298	88487	88391	83493
1.1.1. Other Financial Corporations	1094	1165	1217	1356	1578	1621	1545	1709	1792	1843	1898	1947	5227	5232	4850
1.1.2. State and Local Government	33	31	30	32	31	32	31	31	30	31	47	42	61	61	61
1.1.3. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	2432	2619	2281	2261	2309	2269	1592	1877	1610	2130	2207	3095	5455	5220	5278
1.1.4. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	37187	38410	38327	39865	41891	42975	43867	44837	44431	43065	37960	38913	32860	34104	32240
1.1.5. Other Resident Sectors	46716	46854	46139	46605	46574	47517	47605	46781	48066	48056	47590	47301	44884	43774	41065
1.2. In Foreign Currency	70072	71425	72454	74315	75944	76657	78498	81565	82508	80540	81601	83832	85435	86195	89296
1.2.1. Other Financial Corporations	57	58	56	47	52	92	60	92	57	85	94	217	793	893	844
1.2.2. State and Local Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	8
1.2.3. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1791	327	383
1.2.4. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	17687	18307	18428	18795	19685	19345	19390	20578	20177	18745	19789	19883	17668	17528	17746
1.2.5. Other Resident Sectors	52328	53060	53970	55473	56207	57220	59048	60895	62274	61710	61718	63732	65176	67440	70316
2. Deposit excluded from Broad money </															



Table 9
 Depository corporations survey - NBRM, other depository corporations (ODI-banks and saving houses)^{1,2}
 in millions of denars

		2003	2004	2005	2006					2007											
		XII	XII	XII	III	VI	IX	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
A. FOREIGN ASSETS (NET)		65982	68308	89558	96467	100091	105672	108111	106607	107286	108437	110985	113477	107351	110494	112684	111133	113549	112200	109620	
1. Foreign Assets, Net	NBRM	42707	41960	66346	72002	77486	82334	85440	84252	83624	85447	88279	91276	88214	90172	92463	94629	96575	96601	94976	
1.1. Foreign Assets	NBRM	46078	44831	69588	75185	80427	85242	88102	86888	86093	87915	90541	91282	88276	90234	92466	94632	96578	96604	94979	
1.2. Foreign Liabilities	NBRM	-3371	-2871	-3242	-3183	-2941	-2908	-2662	-2636	-2469	-2468	-2262	-6	-62	-62	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	
2. Foreign Assets, Net	ODC	23275	26348	23212	24465	22605	23338	22671	22355	23662	22990	22706	22201	19137	20322	20221	16504	16974	15599	14644	
2.1. Foreign Assets	ODC	33080	37106	37797	36679	35539	36885	39732	38279	38866	39637	39435	39441	39028	39204	41021	38204	38562	36894	38478	
2.2. Foreign Liabilities	ODC	-9805	-10758	-14585	-12214	-12934	-13547	-17061	-15924	-15204	-16647	-16729	-17240	-19891	-18882	-20800	-21700	-21588	-21295	-23834	
B. DOMESTIC CREDIT		43317	55212	57232	58341	60713	61894	72912	75966	80198	81751	84941	86764	97185	99365	98450	102393	103979	109606	121814	
1. Claims on Central Government, Net		-4392	-4132	-15271	-18733	-22904	-24429	-21263	-19989	-18168	-19371	-18340	-19278	-12899	-14246	-18574	-18632	-18351	-16229	-8922	
1.1. Claims of Central Government	NBRM	3890	3495	3549	3549	3241	3241	2519	2525	2524	2525	1290	1290	1290	1284	1284	1284	1284	1306	1271	
1.2. Central Government Deposits	NBRM	-12348	-12865	-24025	-30174	-35156	-38573	-34648	-33535	-31899	-33520	-32565	-34404	-28856	-30219	-35145	-31906	-30412	-28468	-20833	
1.3. Claims on Central Government	ODC	6833	7333	7542	10103	11553	13366	13646	13533	13828	14620	15457	16369	17267	17193	18032	14523	13279	13338	12995	
1.4. Central Government Deposits	ODC	-2767	-2095	-2338	-2211	-2543	-2464	-2781	-2512	-2621	-2996	-2523	-2533	-2600	-2504	-2746	-2533	-2502	-2405	-2355	
2. Claims on State & Local Government		2	20	13	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.1. Claims on State & Local Government	NBRM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2. Claims on State & Local Government	ODC	2	20	13	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations		485	682	517	432	411	385	363	356	395	429	424	416	413	406	382	381	335	316	315	
3.1. Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations	NBRM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.2. Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations	ODC	485	682	517	432	411	385	363	356	395	429	424	416	413	406	382	381	335	316	315	
4. Claims on Private Sector		47172	58639	71967	76624	83185	85918	93803	95586	97958	100680	102849	105618	109662	113197	116636	120640	121970	125478	130366	
4.1. Claims on Private Sector	NBRM	-1	44	1063	1073	1066	1061	1092	1120	1117	1112	1107	1104	1099	1096	1138	1149	1141	1135	1412	
4.2. Claims on Private Sector	ODC	47173	58595	70904	75551	82119	84857	92711	94466	96841	99568	101742	104514	108563	112101	115498	119491	120829	124343	128954	
5. Claims on Other Financial Corporations		49	3	6	5	8	7	9	12	12	13	8	7	9	7	6	4	25	41	55	
5.1. Claims on Other Financial Corporations	NBRM	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
5.2. Claims on Other Financial Corporations	ODC	46	0	3	2	5	4	6	9	9	10	5	4	6	4	3	1	22	38	52	
C. MONEY		28265	28842	31354	29941	32492	33922	36788	34774	35743	36698	38361	38653	39124	41024	42145	42464	41990	43411	48858	
1. Currency outside Other Depository Corporations	NBRM	14166	14150	14424	13684	14558	14792	16187	14505	14963	15011	15508	15335	15819	16648	16353	16718	16548	16261	17908	
2. Public Sector Liabilities	NBRM	0	0	679	820	830	923	635	694	766	925	1082	1097	1143	1404	1367	1388	1654	1883	1602	
3. Other Financial Corporations Liabilities	NBRM	1317	1569	1575	1775	1774	1890	1882	1980	2250	2357	2446	2371	2273	2325	2623	2657	2648	2496	2006	
4. Demand Money	ODC	12782	13123	14676	13662	15330	16317	18084	17595	17764	18405	19325	19850	19889	20647	21802	21701	21140	22771	27342	
D. RESTRICTED DEPOSITS		166	324	150	257	261	156	98	95	105	111	111	81	87	84	88	88	90	91	85	
1. Restricted Deposits	NBRM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. Restricted Deposits	ODC	166	324	150	257	261	156	98	95	105	111	111	81	87	84	88	88	90	91	85	
E. OTHER DEPOSITS		52889	65708	78049	83555	86209	91476	99754	102107	105191	106660	111218	114812	118286	120812	120571	121110	123001	125604	128527	
1. Time, Svaings, & Foreign Currency Deposits	ODC	52889	65708	78049	83555	86209	91476	99754	102107	105191	106660	111218	114812	118286	120812	120571	121110	123001	125604	128527	
F. LIABILITIES TO OTHER FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS		0	0	0	0	10	15	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	377	347	346	
1. Liabilities to Other Financial Corporations	NBRM	0	0	0	0	10	15	15	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	0	0	
2. Liabilities to Other Financial Corporations	ODC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	347	346	
G. CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		38939	41313	46377	46888	47049	47150	48231	49491	49821	49243	49863	50522	50967	51327	52142	53633	53409	54101	53122	
H. OTHER ITEMS (NET)		-10960	-12667	-9140	-5833	-5217	-5153	-3863	-3910	-3396	-2543	-3647	-3847	-3947	-3408	-3832	-3788	-1339	-1748	496	

1) Revised data: Starting with Quarterly Report with Q1.2009 the data are revised in accordance with the new introduced methodology for the period from January 2003
 2) Starting from January 2009 the data are compiled based on the New Banks' Chart of accounts

Source: NBRM.



Depository corporations survey - NBRM, other depository corporations (ODI-banks and saving houses)^{1,2}
in millions of denars

		2008												2009		
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III
A. FOREIGN ASSETS (NET)		110422	109837	105331	104577	104976	104714	104645	108714	111581	104881	98100	91542	89529	87990	81512
1. Foreign Assets, Net	NBRM	94970	95480	93522	92173	92423	94484	94946	97507	102980	102428	97295	91515	88501	86813	77810
1.1. Foreign Assets	NBRM	94978	95488	93530	92181	92431	94492	95338	97898	103371	102821	97688	91908	88888	87201	78197
1.2. Foreign Liabilities	NBRM	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-392	-391	-391	-393	-393	-393	-387	-387	-387
2. Foreign Assets, Net	ODC	15452	14357	11809	12404	12553	10230	9699	11207	8601	2453	805	27	1029	1177	3702
2.1. Foreign Assets	ODC	36468	35609	33598	34802	33808	32421	32134	36258	32517	27524	26999	23904	24682	25244	27203
2.2. Foreign Liabilities	ODC	-21016	-21252	-21789	-22398	-21255	-22191	-22435	-25051	-23916	-25071	-26194	-23877	-23654	-24067	-23501
B. DOMESTIC CREDIT		123439	127900	129284	135034	139083	142983	146070	147978	148996	153632	158519	169749	170028	173783	174959
1. Claims on Central Government, Net		-10468	-10837	-14107	-13353	-12498	-13044	-14752	-15233	-18389	-16837	-14763	-5530	-6033	-4360	-4082
1.1. Claims on Central Government	NBRM	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1294	1304	1309	1305	1305
1.2. Central Government Deposits	NBRM	-21431	-20262	-22929	-21256	-19287	-18749	-19193	-21034	-24584	-23346	-21679	-12334	-13738	-11696	-14900
1.3. Claims on Central Government	ODC	12616	11099	10539	9621	8548	7781	7602	7710	7984	8346	8784	9380	9800	9588	13529
1.4. Central Government Deposits	ODC	-2925	-2946	-2989	-2990	-3031	-3348	-4433	-3181	-3061	-3109	-3163	-3880	-3405	-3557	-4017
2. Claims on State & Local Government		0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	24	24
2.1. Claims on State & Local Government	NBRM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2. Claims on State & Local Government	ODC	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	24	24
3. Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations		331	294	295	290	285	280	274	264	248	246	217	133	374	372	516
3.1. Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations	NBRM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.2. Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations	ODC	331	294	295	290	285	280	274	264	248	246	217	133	374	372	516
4. Claims on Private Sector		133526	138395	143042	148050	151243	155694	160456	162859	167047	170138	172640	174782	175068	177000	177802
4.1. Claims on Private Sector	NBRM	1408	1425	1421	1412	1406	1399	1393	1388	1473	1466	1514	1508	1499	1490	1494
4.2. Claims on Private Sector	ODC	132118	136970	141621	146638	149837	154295	159063	161471	165574	168672	171126	173274	173569	175509	176307
5. Claims on Other Financial Corporations		50	48	53	47	53	53	67	62	65	61	401	340	595	747	699
5.1. Claims on Other Financial Corporations	NBRM	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1
5.2. Claims on Other Financial Corporations	ODC	47	45	50	44	50	50	64	59	62	58	398	337	594	746	698
C. MONEY		46489	47705	46415	48299	50237	52003	51029	52699	53040	52147	52285	56942	52702	52073	49446
1. Currency outside Other Depository Corporations	NBRM	16385	16208	15718	16317	16380	16151	16737	16350	16525	16582	15824	17601	15915	15341	14646
2. Public Sector Liabilities	NBRM	1891	2038	1953	2033	2043	2569	2505	2668	2858	2940	2988	2823	3080	3185	2655
3. Other Financial Corporations Liabilities	NBRM	2223	2383	2363	2374	2450	2508	2853	4209	2932	3029	3051	2794	2844	2848	2942
4. Demand Money	ODC	25990	27076	26381	27575	29364	30775	28934	29472	30725	29596	30422	33724	30863	30700	29203
D. RESTRICTED DEPOSITS		79	79	148	142	143	133	133	127	57	50	61	69	3201	5509	5649
1. Restricted Deposits	NBRM	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	11	2	1	1
2. Restricted Deposits	ODC	79	79	148	142	142	132	132	126	56	49	58	58	3199	5507	5648
E. OTHER DEPOSITS		131544	133428	134067	136859	138963	140296	144204	147328	147712	146069	140881	141406	143059	143887	143586
1. Time, Savings, & Foreign Currency Deposits	ODC	131544	133428	134067	136859	138963	140296	144204	147328	147712	146069	140881	141406	143059	143887	143586
F. LIABILITIES TO OTHER FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS		344	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	441	452	436
1. Liabilities to Other Financial Corporations	NBRM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Liabilities to Other Financial Corporations	ODC	344	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	441	452	436
G. CAPITAL ACCOUNTS		55142	55431	54441	55220	55471	56148	56916	57712	60534	61873	64121	62036	65077	65624	64033
H. OTHER ITEMS (NET)		263	751	-456	-909	-755	-883	-1566	-1175	-766	-1626	-739	828	-4921	-5772	-6680

1) Revised data: Starting with Quarterly Report with Q1 2009 the data are revised in accordance with the new introduced methodology for the period from January 2003

2) Starting from January 2009 the data are compiled based on the New Banks' Chart of accounts

Source: NBRM.



Table 10
Banks and saving houses' loans^{1,2}
in millions of denars

	2003	2004	2005	2006				2007											
	XII	XII	XII	III	VI	IX	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
TOTAL LOANS	46644	58298	70524	74905	81563	84207	92017	93728	96139	98890	101078	103780	107818	111227	114428	118675	120017	123469	128071
1. In National currency	39368	46901	53297	56201	60846	62259	68442	70148	71774	73858	75798	77796	80612	83657	86301	89578	91236	93805	97352
1.1. Short-term loans	15975	17200	17800	19110	20681	20442	22121	23108	23598	23922	24264	24574	25313	26768	27765	29825	30207	30668	32070
1.1.1. In National currency without a currency clause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.2. In National currency with a currency clause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2. Long-term loans	14347	20810	26065	27527	30274	32538	36856	37588	38734	40589	42025	43287	45663	47417	48926	49854	51516	53602	56324
1.2.1. In National currency without a currency clause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.2. In National currency with a currency clause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3. Accrued Interest	406	385	485	529	578	570	578	581	653	632	632	665	660	686	743	774	745	760	752
1.4. Doubtful and contested claims	8640	8506	8947	9035	9313	8709	8887	8871	8789	8715	8877	9270	8976	8786	8867	9125	8768	8775	8206
2. In Foreign currency	7276	11397	17227	18704	20717	21948	23575	23580	24365	25032	25280	25984	27206	27570	28127	29097	28781	29664	30719
2.1. Short-term loans	1863	3246	3360	3955	4391	4607	4654	4605	4848	5175	5209	5539	6155	5873	5976	6224	5912	6208	6734
2.2. Long-term loans	4016	6993	12684	13470	14887	16090	17692	17652	18286	18615	18776	19105	19623	20300	20613	21367	21371	22045	22695
2.3. Accrued Interest	33	45	44	76	62	75	76	87	67	88	88	101	112	93	95	80	93	86	88
2.4. Doubtful and contested claims	1364	1113	1139	1203	1377	1176	1153	1236	1164	1154	1207	1239	1316	1304	1443	1426	1405	1325	1202
annual growth rate																			
TOTAL LOANS		24.98	20.97	21.53	26.29	24.85	30.48	31.40	32.15	32.02	31.65	32.43	32.19	34.38	36.24	40.93	37.07	38.01	39.18
1. In National currency		19.13	13.64	15.55	21.63	21.49	28.42	30.10	30.81	31.42	32.18	33.04	32.49	35.75	38.28	43.88	40.45	41.77	42.24
1.1. Short-term loans		7.67	3.49	7.21	18.97	17.19	24.28	27.21	26.44	25.18	24.98	26.48	22.40	30.14	37.88	45.90	40.40	43.23	44.98
1.1.1. In National currency without a currency clause		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.2. In National currency with a currency clause		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2. Long-term loans		45.05	25.25	25.71	24.87	29.37	41.40	44.69	46.23	47.45	49.45	49.03	50.83	52.49	54.16	53.22	52.78	53.01	52.82
1.2.1. In National currency without a currency clause		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2.2. In National currency with a currency clause		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3. Accrued Interest		-5.17	25.97	8.85	24.30	18.01	19.18	13.04	16.19	19.47	10.49	10.83	14.19	20.14	25.30	35.79	28.89	26.46	30.10
1.4. Doubtful and contested claims		-1.55	5.18	7.20	17.43	6.62	-0.67	-4.20	-3.99	-3.54	-3.89	-1.38	-3.62	-6.46	-10.81	4.78	-4.14	-3.81	-7.66
2. In Foreign currency		56.64	51.15	43.91	42.28	35.48	36.85	35.41	36.27	33.83	30.07	30.65	31.32	30.41	30.32	32.57	27.33	27.33	30.30
2.1. Short-term loans		74.24	3.51	2.43	10.38	31.03	38.51	36.16	36.03	30.85	21.34	27.22	40.17	38.68	39.24	35.10	26.98	36.98	44.69
2.2. Long-term loans		74.13	81.38	69.24	58.27	39.99	39.48	37.84	39.50	38.20	35.26	33.90	31.81	31.75	30.31	32.80	28.52	25.81	28.28
2.3. Accrued Interest		36.36	-2.22	18.75	3.33	-1.32	72.73	35.94	36.73	15.79	44.26	83.64	80.65	22.37	35.71	6.67	9.41	4.88	15.79
2.4. Doubtful and contested claims		-18.40	2.34	8.09	23.28	5.57	1.23	6.37	0.43	-4.07	0.58	2.23	-4.43	-8.30	2.85	21.26	13.86	14.22	4.25

1) Revised data: Starting with Quarterly Report with Q1.2009 the data are revised in accordance with the new introduced methodology for the period from January 2003

2) Starting from January 2009 the data are compiled based on the New Banks' Chart of accounts

Source: NBRM.


 Banks and saving houses' loans^{1,2}
 in millions of denars

	2008												2009		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III
TOTAL LOANS	131192	135976	140645	145635	148789	153197	157989	160350	164498	167606	169973	172150	173301	175397	176298
1. In National currency	99783	104120	108592	112318	114990	118521	121744	123311	126243	129110	131432	133679	133925	135992	136900
1.1. Short-term loans	32902	34889	36638	38004	38594	39808	40767	41331	42634	43113	44516	44469	44943	45454	45691
1.1.1. In National currency without a currency clause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40204	40759	40424
1.1.2. In National currency with a currency clause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4738	4695	5267
1.2. Long-term loans	57617	59857	62460	64789	66568	68774	70868	71702	73271	75458	76171	78193	78631	80030	80332
1.2.1. In National currency without a currency clause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29856	30968	30948
1.2.2. In National currency with a currency clause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48775	49062	49384
1.3. Accrued Interest	799	830	866	892	930	952	978	1079	1033	1066	1138	1027	1542	1552	1589
1.4. Doubtful and contested claims	8465	8544	8628	8633	8898	8987	9131	9199	9305	9473	9607	9990	8808	8956	9287
2. In Foreign currency	31409	31856	32053	33317	33799	34676	36245	37039	38255	38496	38541	38471	39376	39405	39398
2.1. Short-term loans	7114	7369	7460	8014	8206	8394	8998	9176	10034	9889	9725	9829	9974	10173	9967
2.2. Long-term loans	22537	22662	23197	24018	24372	24813	25878	26491	26718	27058	27168	27064	26559	26323	26027
2.3. Accrued Interest	93	89	93	118	105	107	101	105	133	120	111	96	243	260	238
2.4. Doubtful and contested claims	1665	1736	1303	1167	1116	1362	1268	1267	1370	1429	1537	1482	2601	2649	3166
annual growth rate															
TOTAL LOANS	39.97	41.44	42.22	44.08	43.37	42.09	42.04	40.13	38.61	39.65	37.66	34.42	32.10	28.99	25.35
1. In National currency	42.25	45.07	47.03	48.18	47.81	47.03	45.53	42.88	40.93	41.51	40.11	37.32	34.22	30.61	26.07
1.1. Short-term loans	42.38	47.85	53.16	56.63	57.05	57.26	52.30	48.86	42.95	42.73	45.15	38.66	36.60	30.28	24.71
1.1.1. In National currency without a currency clause															
1.1.2. In National currency with a currency clause															
1.2. Long-term loans	53.29	54.53	53.88	54.17	53.78	50.61	49.46	46.55	46.97	46.47	42.10	38.83	36.47	33.70	28.61
1.2.1. In National currency without a currency clause															
1.2.2. In National currency with a currency clause															
1.3. Accrued Interest	37.52	27.11	37.03	41.14	39.85	44.24	42.57	45.22	33.46	43.09	49.74	36.57	93.04	86.96	83.49
1.4. Doubtful and contested claims	-4.58	-2.79	-1.00	-2.75	-4.01	0.12	3.93	3.74	1.97	8.04	9.48	21.74	4.05	4.82	7.63
2. In Foreign currency	33.20	30.74	28.05	31.79	30.08	27.46	31.47	31.68	31.47	33.75	29.93	25.24	25.37	23.70	22.92
2.1. Short-term loans	54.48	52.00	44.15	53.85	48.15	36.38	53.21	53.55	61.21	67.27	56.65	45.96	40.20	38.05	33.60
2.2. Long-term loans	27.67	23.93	24.61	27.92	27.57	26.45	27.48	28.52	25.04	26.61	23.24	19.25	17.85	16.15	12.20
2.3. Accrued Interest	6.90	32.84	5.68	34.09	3.96	-4.46	8.60	10.53	66.25	29.03	29.07	9.09	160.88	192.62	156.36
2.4. Doubtful and contested claims	34.71	49.14	12.91	-3.31	-9.93	3.50	-2.76	-12.20	-3.93	1.71	16.00	23.29	56.21	52.57	142.99

1) Revised data: Starting with Quarterly Report with Q1.2009 the data are revised in accordance with the new introduced methodology for the period from January 2003

2) Starting from January 2009 the data are compiled based on the New Banks' Chart of accounts

Source: NBRM.



Table 11
Monetary aggregates and components thereof (non-government sector)^{1,2}
in millions of denars

	2003	2004	2005	2006				2007											
	XII	XII	XII	III	VI	IX	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1. Currency in circulation	14166	14150	14424	13684	14558	14792	16187	14505	14963	15011	15508	15335	15819	16648	16353	16718	16548	16261	17908
2. Demand Deposits	14099	14692	16251	15437	17104	18207	19966	19575	20014	20762	21771	22221	22162	22972	24425	24358	23788	25267	29348
3. (1+2) Money supply M1	28265	28842	30675	29121	31662	32999	36153	34080	34977	35773	37279	37556	37981	39620	40778	41076	40336	41528	47256
4. Short-term deposits	48986	61593	73802	78997	81253	86268	94187	96667	99516	101006	104728	107515	110914	112793	112546	112711	114898	117300	119697
4.1. in denars	15752	20722	24677	28224	28431	31036	36742	37738	39744	40984	44016	46128	48876	49849	48934	50554	53300	54589	55599
4.2. in foreign currency	33234	40871	49125	50773	52822	55232	57445	58929	59772	60022	60712	61387	62038	62944	63612	62157	61598	62711	64098
5. (3+4.1.) Money supply M2 - Denar	44017	49564	55352	57345	60093	64035	72895	71818	74721	76757	81295	83684	86857	89469	89712	91630	93636	96117	102855
6. (5+4.2.) Money supply M2 - total	77251	90435	104477	108118	112915	119267	130340	130747	134493	136779	142007	145071	148895	152413	153324	153787	155234	158828	166953
7. Long-term deposits	3903	4115	4247	4558	4956	5208	5567	5440	5675	5654	6490	7297	7372	8019	8025	8399	8103	8304	8830
7.1. in denars	2625	2417	2264	2376	2523	2534	2559	2533	2628	2680	3432	3624	3817	4124	4329	4486	4149	4193	4672
7.2. in foreign currency	1278	1698	1983	2182	2433	2674	3008	2907	3047	2974	3058	3673	3555	3895	3696	3913	3954	4111	4158
8. (6+7) Money supply M4 - total	81154	94550	108724	112676	117871	124475	135907	136187	140168	142433	148497	152368	156267	160432	161349	162186	163337	167132	175783
annual growth rate																			
1. Currency in circulation		-0.11	1.94	3.73	8.84	9.77	12.22	10.85	9.87	9.70	6.64	10.47	8.66	8.85	10.47	13.02	11.98	13.86	10.63
2. Demand Deposits		4.21	10.61	2.75	14.06	18.27	22.86	26.07	24.61	34.50	38.66	34.26	29.58	27.85	32.94	33.78	27.05	33.82	46.99
3. Money supply M1		2.04	6.35	3.21	11.60	14.30	17.86	19.11	17.84	22.84	23.27	23.41	19.96	19.12	22.91	24.48	20.41	25.23	30.71
4. Short-term deposits		25.74	19.82	19.47	12.69	24.72	27.62	27.38	29.96	27.86	28.90	29.99	36.50	35.66	31.91	30.65	28.85	27.97	27.08
4.1. in denars		31.55	19.09	19.58	6.84	47.72	48.89	45.52	49.63	45.21	47.14	47.75	71.91	69.33	59.44	62.89	59.99	57.14	51.32
4.2. in foreign currency		22.98	20.20	19.40	16.12	14.69	16.94	17.96	19.52	18.22	18.28	19.23	17.45	17.21	16.44	12.54	10.28	10.16	11.58
5. Money supply M2 - denar		12.60	11.68	10.67	9.30	28.38	31.69	31.67	32.85	33.85	35.14	35.73	44.54	42.69	40.47	43.09	40.14	41.56	41.10
6. Money supply M2 - total		17.07	15.53	14.60	12.38	21.65	24.75	25.12	26.58	26.51	27.37	28.22	31.87	30.94	29.39	28.94	26.54	27.24	28.09
7. Long-term deposits		5.43	3.21	33.20	30.01	36.26	31.08	26.75	28.92	24.05	30.79	54.60	48.75	66.02	54.59	61.27	49.72	48.76	58.61
7.1. in denars		-7.92	-6.33	21.60	25.96	21.77	13.03	8.90	11.78	12.79	36.52	44.04	51.29	62.94	68.31	77.03	58.54	61.52	82.57
7.2. in foreign currency		32.86	16.78	48.64	34.49	53.59	51.69	47.86	48.56	36.30	24.92	66.65	46.12	69.42	41.12	46.34	41.47	37.68	38.23
8. Money supply M4 - total		16.51	14.99	15.25	13.03	22.20	25.00	25.18	26.67	26.41	27.52	29.28	32.58	32.33	30.45	30.30	27.52	28.16	29.34

1) Revised data: Starting with Quarterly Report with Q1.2009 the data are revised in accordance with the new introduced methodology for the period from January 2003

2) Starting from January 2009 the data are compiled based on the New Banks' Chart of accounts

Source: NBRM.



Monetary aggregates and components thereof (non-government sector)^{1,2}
in millions of denars

	2008												2009		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III
1. Currency in circulation	16385	16208	15718	16317	16380	16151	16737	16350	16525	16582	15824	17601	15915	15341	14646
2. Demand Deposits	28213	29459	28744	29949	31814	33283	31787	33681	33657	32625	33473	36518	33707	33548	32145
3. (1+2) Money supply M1	44598	45667	44462	46266	48194	49434	48524	50031	50182	49207	49297	54119	49622	48888	46791
4. Short-term deposits	122689	123836	123847	126001	127350	128619	132004	134108	133842	130872	124744	124766	128446	128828	128168
4.1. in denars	56661	57017	56462	57141	57250	57585	59307	59146	58247	57902	51234	49584	50444	50453	46995
4.2. in foreign currency	66028	66819	67385	68860	70100	71034	72697	74962	75595	72970	73510	75182	78002	78376	81173
5. (3+4.1.) Money supply M2 - Denar	101259	102684	100924	103407	105444	107019	107831	109177	108429	107109	100531	103703	100065	99341	93786
6. (5+4.2.) Money supply M2 - total	167287	169503	168309	172267	175544	178053	180528	184139	184024	180079	174041	178885	178067	177717	174959
7. Long-term deposits	8855	9592	10220	10858	11613	11677	12200	13220	13870	15197	16137	16640	14613	15058	15418
7.1. in denars	4811	4986	5151	5403	5769	6054	6399	6617	6957	7627	8046	7990	7180	7239	7295
7.2. in foreign currency	4044	4606	5069	5455	5844	5623	5801	6603	6913	7570	8091	8650	7433	7820	8123
8. (6+7) Money supply M4 - total	176142	179095	178529	183125	187157	189730	192728	197359	197894	195276	190178	195525	192681	192775	190377
annual growth rate															
1. Currency in circulation	12.96	8.32	4.71	5.22	6.81	2.10	0.53	-0.02	-1.15	0.21	-2.69	-1.71	-2.87	-5.35	-6.82
2. Demand Deposits	44.13	47.19	38.44	37.56	43.17	50.18	38.38	37.90	38.18	37.15	32.48	24.43	19.47	13.88	11.83
3. Money supply M1	30.86	30.56	24.29	24.11	28.33	30.15	22.47	22.69	22.17	21.99	18.71	14.52	11.26	7.05	5.24
4. Short-term deposits	26.92	24.44	22.61	20.31	18.45	15.96	17.03	19.16	18.75	13.90	6.35	4.23	4.69	4.03	3.49
4.1. in denars	50.14	43.46	37.77	29.82	24.11	17.82	18.97	20.87	15.22	8.63	-6.15	-10.82	-10.97	-11.51	-16.77
4.2. in foreign currency	12.05	11.79	12.27	13.42	14.19	14.50	15.49	17.84	21.62	18.46	17.22	17.29	18.14	17.30	20.46
5. Money supply M2 - denar	40.99	37.42	31.48	27.20	26.00	23.21	20.52	21.70	18.33	14.39	4.59	0.82	-1.18	-3.26	-7.07
6. Money supply M2 - total	27.95	26.03	23.05	21.31	21.01	19.58	18.45	20.10	19.66	16.00	9.58	7.15	6.44	4.85	3.95
7. Long-term deposits	62.78	69.02	80.76	67.30	59.15	58.40	52.14	64.74	65.14	87.55	94.33	88.45	65.03	56.99	50.86
7.1. in denars	89.93	89.73	92.20	57.43	59.19	58.61	55.16	52.85	55.08	83.83	91.89	71.02	49.25	45.18	41.63
7.2. in foreign currency	39.11	51.17	70.44	78.38	59.11	58.17	48.93	78.65	76.67	91.45	96.81	108.03	83.80	69.77	60.25
8. Money supply M4 - total	29.34	27.77	25.34	23.32	22.83	21.41	20.13	22.32	22.02	19.55	13.79	11.23	9.39	7.64	6.64

1) Revised data: Starting with Quarterly Report with Q1.2009 the data are revised in accordance with the new introduced methodology for the period from January 2003

2) Starting from January 2009 the data are compiled based on the New Banks' Chart of accounts

Source: NBRM.



Table 12
Claims of other depository corporations (banks and saving houses) ^{1,2}
in millions of denars

I. NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR

- Nonfinancial Corporations (public and private)

Period	Loans				Accrued interest		Overdue and doubtful and contested claims based on loans		Securities		Shares	
	By currency		By maturity		By currency		By currency		By currency		By currency	
	In denars	In foreign currency	Short-term	Long-term	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency
XII.03	20696	5717	15577	10836	313	33	7956	1346	0	0	596	0
XII.04	23010	9796	17499	15307	253	45	7479	1098	5	0	514	0
XII.05	23077	15318	17065	21330	280	44	7496	1115	3	0	446	0
2006												
I	23167	15417	17233	21351	297	64	7759	1135	3	0	440	0
II	23894	15834	17833	21895	349	49	7627	1136	3	0	440	0
III	24710	16455	18491	22674	313	76	7470	1179	3	0	439	0
IV	25073	17080	19034	23119	350	61	7627	1178	3	0	439	0
V	25307	17425	18905	23827	370	55	7651	1190	3	0	439	0
VI	26994	17952	20122	24824	351	62	7553	1353	3	0	452	0
VII	26887	18240	19674	25453	332	76	7700	1396	3	0	453	0
VIII	26400	18670	18975	26095	347	70	8154	1375	3	0	453	0
IX	26844	19199	19431	26612	327	75	7214	1147	3	0	453	0
X	28256	19700	20280	27676	322	85	7555	1205	3	0	453	0
XI	28528	20416	19736	29208	355	82	7504	1130	3	0	444	0
XII	29812	20668	20288	30192	334	76	7243	1120	13	0	446	0
2007												
I	30579	20573	20504	30648	324	87	7206	1204	13	0	447	0
II	31619	21465	21099	31985	395	67	7089	1126	13	0	446	0
III	32448	22064	21338	33174	366	88	7123	1119	13	0	428	0
IV	32846	22185	21212	33819	360	88	7266	1172	13	0	414	0
V	32934	22804	21279	34459	382	101	7558	1204	13	0	402	0
VI	34500	23870	22261	36109	372	112	7280	1275	13	0	382	0
VII	35731	24235	22739	37227	383	93	6953	1264	64	0	382	0
VIII	36823	24664	23221	38266	425	95	6918	1361	64	0	382	0
IX	38493	25632	25166	38959	449	80	7039	1338	64	0	381	0
X	39167	25263	24718	39712	411	93	6656	1315	64	0	365	0
XI	40105	26125	25207	41023	426	86	6595	1239	75	0	373	0
XII	42409	27165	26611	42963	420	88	5984	1108	80	0	362	0
2008												
I	43232	27338	27182	43388	429	93	6179	1517	80	0	372	0
II	45778	27581	28942	44417	460	89	6182	1611	80	0	361	0
III	48372	28052	30308	46116	473	93	6164	1179	80	0	356	0
IV	50391	29094	31768	47717	487	118	6165	1108	80	0	360	0
V	51282	29345	31998	48629	513	105	6281	1017	80	0	360	0
VI	53261	29736	32909	50088	524	107	6243	1136	80	0	346	0
VII	54752	31037	34092	51697	542	101	6179	1068	80	0	344	0
VIII	55018	31661	34269	52410	615	105	6102	1058	80	0	343	0
IX	56824	32637	36229	53232	572	133	5993	1134	80	0	342	0
X	58138	32802	36422	54518	590	120	6092	1183	80	0	341	0
XI	59463	32757	37390	54830	658	111	6209	1284	80	0	340	0
XII	61309	32796	37811	56294	567	96	6335	1235	22	0	341	0
2009												
I	61364	32442	37678	56127	506	212	4830	2328	0	0	349	0
II	63338	32359	38455	57242	513	230	4933	2349	0	0	349	0
III	63690	31918	38221	57387	528	209	5227	2856	0	0	355	0

1) Revised data: Starting with Quarterly Report with Q1.2009 the data are revised in accordance with the new introduced methodology for the period from January 2003

2) Starting from January 2009 the data are compiled based on the New Banks' Chart of accounts

Source: NBRM.



Claims of other depository corporations (banks and saving houses) ^{1,2}
in millions of denars

- Households (Individuals and Self-Employed Individuals)

Period	Loans				Accrued interest		Overdue and doubtful and contested claims based on loans		Loans					
	By currency		By maturity		By currency		By currency		By purposes					
	In denars	In foreign currency	Short-term	Long-term	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	Consumer	Auto	Lending for house purchase	Credit cards and overdrafts	Other	Self - employed individuals activity
XII.03	9569	3	2141	7431	93	0	680	18	-	-	1499	1175	6695	203
XII.04	14966	344	2902	12408	132	0	1023	15	-	-	2018	1490	11342	460
XII.05	20763	717	4079	17401	205	0	1416	24	-	-	2803	2350	15390	937
2006														
I	20951	763	4297	17417	217	0	1466	27	-	-	2830	2541	15384	959
II	21220	830	4363	17687	213	0	1492	23	-	-	2853	2566	15644	987
III	21889	963	4543	18309	216	0	1530	24	-	-	2910	2723	16131	1088
IV	22418	1088	4637	18869	222	0	1574	22	-	-	2964	2810	16531	1201
V	23126	1192	4844	19474	230	0	1714	22	-	-	3036	3059	16919	1304
VI	23930	1323	4928	20325	227	0	1724	24	-	-	3177	3183	17504	1388
VII	24745	1400	5105	21040	239	0	1657	26	-	-	3335	3377	17995	1438
VIII	25450	1438	5436	21452	246	0	1752	28	-	-	3422	3687	18320	1459
IX	26112	1496	5601	22007	243	0	1459	29	-	-	3512	3894	18694	1508
X	26966	1580	5885	22661	256	0	1556	29	-	-	3636	4183	19128	1599
XI	27902	1636	6201	23337	246	0	1583	29	-	-	3781	4479	19596	1682
XII	29150	1675	6478	24347	244	0	1608	32	-	-	3901	4818	20325	1781
2007														
I	30099	1682	7196	24585	257	0	1629	32	-	-	3978	5582	20407	1814
II	30693	1667	7332	25028	258	0	1664	38	-	-	4065	5701	20699	1895
III	32040	1720	7745	26015	266	0	1556	34	-	-	4188	6140	21442	1990
IV	33423	1794	8250	26967	272	0	1575	34	-	-	4315	6587	22250	2065
V	34892	1835	8819	27908	283	0	1676	34	-	-	4450	7117	23011	2149
VI	36444	1903	9195	29152	288	0	1660	39	-	-	4640	7523	23983	2201
VII	38420	1929	9888	30461	303	0	1708	39	-	-	4848	8106	25158	2237
VIII	39836	1916	10506	31246	318	0	1821	81	-	-	5010	8605	25833	2304
IX	41153	1951	10870	32234	325	0	1955	87	-	-	5211	8979	26562	2352
X	42504	2012	11368	33148	334	0	1945	89	-	-	5361	9346	27357	2452
XI	44094	2113	11634	34573	334	0	2010	85	-	-	5570	9643	28431	2563
XII	45905	2249	12149	36005	332	0	2050	93	-	-	5772	10165	29548	2669
2008														
I	47206	2297	12788	36715	370	0	2112	111	-	-	5897	10737	30133	2736
II	48894	2435	13277	38052	370	0	2185	124	-	-	6041	11151	31290	2847
III	50650	2589	13748	39491	393	0	2284	123	-	-	6220	11614	32455	2950
IV	52333	2922	14214	41041	405	0	2285	58	-	-	6448	11985	33773	3049
V	53803	3217	14756	42264	417	0	2431	98	-	-	6740	12502	34652	3126
VI	55243	3455	15246	43452	428	0	2556	225	-	-	7114	12949	35465	3170
VII	56761	3824	15599	44986	436	0	2761	199	-	-	7468	13317	36211	3589
VIII	57889	3991	16160	45720	464	0	2903	208	-	-	7767	13829	36740	3544
IX	58961	4100	16367	46694	461	0	3116	233	-	-	8110	14022	37424	3505
X	60318	4130	16512	47936	476	0	3182	242	-	-	8487	14230	38103	3628
XI	61020	4122	16693	48449	480	0	3198	251	-	-	8730	14409	38380	3623
XII	61222	4083	16392	48913	460	0	3450	245	-	-	8932	14263	38303	3807
2009														
I	61987	4064	17053	48998	1036	30	3977	273	23382	4252	13162	16664	4329	4262
II	61895	3997	16973	48920	1038	30	4022	299	23238	4237	13273	16562	4352	4231
III	62136	3932	17293	48776	1060	28	4058	310	23147	4213	13615	16758	4384	3953

1) Revised data: Starting with Quarterly Report with Q1.2009 the data are revised in accordance with the new introduced methodology for the period from January 2003

2) Starting from January 2009 the data are compiled based on the New Banks' Chart of accounts

Source: NBRM.



Claims of other depository corporations (banks and saving houses) ^{1,2}
in millions of denars

- Other

(Nonprofit institutions serving households, Other financial corporations, Local Government)

Period	Loans				Accrued interest		Overdue and doubtful and contested claims based on loans		Securities		Shares	
	By currency		By maturity		By currency		By currency		By currency		By currency	
	In denars	In foreign currency	Short-term	Long-term	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency
XII.03	57	159	120	96	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
XII.04	34	99	45	88	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
XII.05	25	9	16	18	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
2006												
I 25	8	17	16	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
II 38	8	31	15	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
III 38	7	31	14	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
IV 44	6	37	13	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
V 42	5	34	13	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
VI 31	3	22	12	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
VII 31	3	24	10	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
VIII 25	2	18	9	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
IX 24	2	17	9	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
X 11	4	6	9	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
XI 13	3	7	9	0	0	0	36	1	0	0	0	0
XII 15	3	9	9	0	0	0	36	1	0	0	0	0
I 18	2	13	7	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
II 20	2	15	7	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0
2007												
III 23	6	14	15	0	0	0	36	1	1	0	0	0
IV 20	6	11	15	0	0	0	36	1	1	0	0	0
V 35	5	15	25	0	0	0	36	1	1	0	0	0
VI 32	5	12	25	0	0	0	36	2	1	0	0	0
VII 34	9	14	29	0	0	0	125	1	1	0	0	0
VIII 32	9	14	27	0	0	0	128	1	1	0	0	0
IX 33	8	13	28	0	0	0	131	1	0	0	0	0
X 52	8	33	27	0	0	0	167	1	0	0	0	0
XI 71	15	35	51	0	0	0	170	1	0	0	0	0
XII 80	15	44	51	0	0	0	172	1	0	0	0	0
2008												
I 81	16	46	51	0	0	0	174	37	0	0	0	0
II 74	15	39	50	0	0	0	177	1	0	0	0	0
III 76	16	42	50	0	0	0	180	1	0	0	0	0
IV 69	16	36	49	0	0	0	183	1	0	0	0	0
V 77	16	46	47	0	0	0	186	1	0	0	0	0
VI 78	16	47	47	0	0	0	188	1	0	0	0	0
VII 122	15	74	63	0	0	0	191	1	0	0	0	0
VIII 126	15	78	63	0	0	0	194	1	0	0	0	0
IX 120	15	72	63	0	0	0	196	3	0	0	0	0
X 115	15	68	62	0	0	0	199	4	0	0	0	0
XI 204	14	158	60	0	0	0	200	2	0	0	307	0
XII 131	14	95	50	0	0	0	205	2	0	0	307	0
2009												
I 222	27	185	64	2	0	0	1	0	53	0	405	5
II 250	140	199	191	2	0	0	1	0	34	0	441	5
III 197	144	143	197	2	1	0	1	0	34	0	441	4

1) Revised data: Starting with Quarterly Report with Q1.2009 the data are revised in accordance with the new introduced methodology for the period from January 2003

2) Starting from January 2009 the data are compiled based on the New Banks' Chart of accounts
Source: NBRM.



Claims of other depository corporations (banks and saving houses) ^{1,2}
in millions of denars

II. GOVERNMENT

Period	Loans				Accrued interest		Overdue and doubtful and contested claims based on loans		Securities		Shares	
	By currency		By maturity		By currency		By currency		By currency		By currency	
	In denars	In foreign currency	Short-term	Long-term	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency
XII.03	14	2	14	2	10	0	0	0	823	5889	0	0
XII.04	151	1	151	1	2	0	0	0	1571	5502	0	0
XII.05	43	0	41	2	1	0	0	0	7205	0	0	0
2006												
I	87	0	31	56	1	0	0	0	7722	0	0	0
II	156	0	101	55	2	0	0	0	8164	0	0	0
III	221	0	167	54	1	0	0	0	9831	0	0	0
IV	201	0	147	54	1	0	0	0	11214	0	0	0
V	177	0	126	51	1	0	0	0	11682	0	0	0
VI	290	0	240	50	1	0	0	0	11136	0	0	0
VII	215	0	166	49	2	0	0	0	12203	0	0	0
VIII	138	0	90	48	2	0	0	0	13021	0	0	0
IX	125	0	77	48	2	0	0	0	13044	0	0	0
X	252	0	205	47	1	0	0	0	13852	0	0	0
XI	282	0	236	46	1	0	0	0	13894	0	0	0
XII	267	0	236	31	1	0	0	0	13365	0	0	0
2007												
I	287	0	257	30	1	0	0	0	13045	0	0	0
II	313	0	283	30	1	0	0	0	13481	0	0	0
III	261	0	143	118	1	0	0	0	14307	0	0	0
IV	207	0	95	112	1	0	0	0	15173	0	0	0
V	181	0	76	105	1	0	0	0	16084	0	0	0
VI	160	0	59	101	1	0	0	0	16975	0	0	0
VII	198	0	42	156	1	0	0	0	16834	0	0	0
VIII	175	0	24	151	1	0	0	0	17667	0	0	0
IX	162	0	17	145	2	0	0	0	14141	0	0	0
X	150	0	11	139	1	0	0	0	12887	0	0	0
XI	144	0	4	140	1	0	0	0	12923	0	0	0
XII	138	0	4	134	1	0	0	0	12837	0	0	0
2008												
I	132	0	4	128	1	0	0	0	12342	0	0	0
II	127	0	4	123	1	0	0	0	10911	0	0	0
III	120	0	4	116	1	0	0	0	10343	0	0	0
IV	115	0	4	111	1	0	0	0	9394	0	0	0
V	107	0	3	104	1	0	0	0	8292	0	0	0
VI	102	0	3	99	1	0	0	0	7492	0	0	0
VII	98	0	3	95	1	0	0	0	7281	0	0	0
VIII	98	0	3	95	1	0	0	0	7354	0	0	0
IX	99	0	3	96	1	0	0	0	7590	0	0	0
X	102	0	7	95	1	0	0	0	7912	0	0	0
XI	104	0	9	95	2	0	0	0	8310	0	0	0
XII	106	0	12	94	9	0	0	0	9252	0	0	0
2009												
I	39	184	23	201	0	0	12	0	9289	0	0	0
II	40	182	23	198	0	0	12	0	9272	0	0	0
III	44	22	28	38	0	0	12	0	13384	0	0	0

1) Revised data: Starting with Quarterly Report with Q1.2009 the data are revised in accordance with the new introduced methodology for the period from January 2003

2) Starting from January 2009 the data are compiled based on the New Banks' Chart of accounts

Source: NBRM.



Table 13
Liabilities of other depository corporations (banks and saving houses) ^{1,2}
in millions of denars

Period	Deposits										Securities		Other Denar credit liabilities	
	In denars						In foreign currency				In national currency	In foreign currency	In national currency	In foreign currency
	demand deposits	sight deposits	with maturity up to 3 months	with maturity over 3 months up to 1 year	with maturity over 1 year	restricted deposits	sight deposits	with maturity up to 1 year	with maturity over 1 year	restricted deposits				
I. NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR														
- Non-Financial Corporations (Public and Private Corporations)														
XII.03	8507	391	5830	899	231	90	4890	1481	0	463	0	0	0	0
XII.04	8988	259	7813	1905	449	111	5010	4088	0	561	0	0	0	0
XII.05	10143	218	7756	2294	662	107	4485	6502	0	535	0	0	0	0
2006	III	9226	132	9279	2621	737	104	5113	6221	6	542	0	0	0
	VI	10515	147	8235	2071	761	114	5420	6766	7	675	0	0	0
	IX	11550	207	10185	2241	633	114	5267	7871	7	625	0	0	0
	XII	12851	309	12317	2316	495	77	5990	8490	7	756	0	0	0
2007	III	12849	435	13870	2059	473	72	9693	6327	7	522	0	0	0
	VI	13798	386	16566	2232	1197	70	7830	9522	7	615	0	0	0
	IX	15341	374	15358	2690	1393	71	7481	8676	7	659	0	0	0
	XII	19786	536	12070	6508	830	61	7282	9437	44	654	0	0	0
2008	I	18482	550	12808	6876	838	65	7613	9588	42	444	0	0	0
	II	19184	361	13527	6979	899	79	7999	9707	42	559	0	0	0
	III	18441	383	15511	5279	928	66	7212	10423	38	755	0	0	0
	IV	18777	447	19230	2525	1011	136	7184	10556	46	1009	0	0	0
	V	20254	294	17734	4752	1029	137	7296	11038	62	1289	0	0	0
	VI	21009	307	17424	5278	1097	129	7969	10563	62	751	0	0	0
	VII	18849	333	19104	5764	1266	143	7460	11274	166	490	0	0	0
	VIII	20004	422	19222	5573	1348	145	7515	11822	167	1074	0	0	0
	IX	20427	331	18807	4897	1417	162	9033	9941	207	996	0	0	0
	X	19202	333	18405	5645	1438	172	7552	10196	210	787	0	0	0
	XI	20287	328	11132	6744	1495	181	8822	10109	245	613	30	0	0
	XII	22574	331	10699	6751	1504	149	8464	10794	170	455	30	0	0
2009	I	19104	216	10724	6505	1282	484	8148	9949	956	407	0	0	27
	II	19140	206	11491	6078	1220	1189	6532	9933	860	530	0	0	27
	III	17644	200	12019	5709	1209	736	6598	9920	985	626	0	0	27
- Households														
(Individuals and Self-employed individuals)														
XII.03	2594	4504	2751	1004	2179	0	15774	10899	815	0	0	0	0	0
XII.04	2565	4902	3125	2379	1820	0	16890	14529	1137	0	0	0	0	0
XII.05	3004	5599	4020	4152	1461	0	19276	18581	1448	0	0	0	0	0
2006	III	2901	6038	4693	4910	1503	0	19561	19639	1634	0	0	0	0
	VI	3219	6705	5108	5449	1554	0	20291	20103	1751	0	0	0	0
	IX	3084	6183	5648	6053	1652	0	20777	20970	2042	0	0	0	0
	XII	3457	6941	7370	6912	1813	0	20791	21870	2245	0	0	0	0
2007	III	3738	7263	8067	8712	1919	0	20758	22965	2445	0	0	0	0
	VI	4084	8897	9369	10834	2240	0	21030	23374	2933	0	0	0	0
	IX	4085	8935	9983	12605	2664	0	21550	24140	3247	0	0	0	0
	XII	5302	8906	10666	15528	3151	0	21210	25872	3460	0	0	0	0
2008	I	5278	7916	10889	16245	3193	0	21811	26737	3558	0	0	0	0
	II	5704	7345	10959	16453	3221	0	21358	27497	4005	0	0	0	0
	III	5848	6798	10654	16441	3301	0	21190	28296	4276	0	0	0	0
	IV	6646	7095	10539	16360	3308	0	21545	29347	4400	0	0	0	0
	V	6888	6761	10528	16277	3442	0	21483	30055	4493	0	0	0	0
	VI	7443	6641	10583	16449	3614	0	21623	30614	4810	0	0	0	0
	VII	7925	6332	10510	16535	3777	0	21779	31927	5145	0	0	0	0
	VIII	7187	5936	10593	16669	3841	0	21596	33689	5362	0	0	0	0
	IX	8037	5958	10564	16900	4001	0	21448	34795	5710	0	0	0	0
	X	8213	5990	10161	16608	4494	0	20423	34426	6573	0	0	0	0
	XI	7792	5814	9967	16474	4829	0	19588	34631	7233	0	0	0	0
	XII	8753	5475	9296	16243	4697	0	19572	35780	8025	0	0	0	0
2009	I	9830	3411	8995	15703	4799	185	18634	37572	7441	1167	0	0	8
	II	9664	3169	8751	15084	4872	211	18578	39495	7857	1163	0	0	8
	III	9549	2894	7571	13948	4845	199	18798	41870	8190	1133	0	0	10

1) Revised data: Starting with Quarterly Report with Q1.2009 the data are revised in accordance with the new introduced methodology for the period from January 2003

2) Starting from January 2009 the data are compiled based on the New Banks' Chart of accounts

Source: NBRM.


 Liabilities of other depository corporations (banks and saving houses) ^{1,2}
 in millions of denars

Period	Deposits										Securities		Other Denar credit liabilities	
	In denars						In foreign currency				In national currency	In foreign currency	In national currency	In foreign currency
	demand deposits	sight deposits	with maturity up to 3 months	with maturity over 3 months up to 1 year	with maturity over 1 year	restricted deposits	sight deposits	with maturity up to 1 year	with maturity over 1 year	restricted deposits				
- Other														
(Non-Profit Institutions serving households, Other Financial Corporations, State and Local Government)														
XII.03	1681	0	202	171	125	0	190	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
XII.04	1570	0	172	167	37	0	354	0	0	0	0	0	28	0
XII.05	1529	0	446	192	34	0	281	0	0	0	0	0	38	0
2006	1535	0	345	206	32	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	38	0
VI	1596	0	475	241	94	0	240	2	0	0	0	0	38	0
IX	1683	0	263	256	135	0	347	0	0	0	0	0	38	0
XII	1776	0	274	303	174	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	44	0
2007	1818	0	249	329	216	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	42	0
VI	2007	0	220	372	310	0	282	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
IX	2275	0	211	398	358	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	49	0
XII	2254	0	966	419	630	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	47	346
2008	2230	0	979	398	715	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	47	344
II	2188	0	965	428	787	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	47	343
III	2092	0	961	435	856	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
IV	2152	0	545	400	948	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
V	2222	0	519	385	1161	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
VI	2323	0	504	399	1214	0	265	0	0	0	0	0	58	0
VII	2160	0	284	445	1213	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	58	0
VIII	2281	0	288	443	1283	0	340	0	0	0	0	0	58	0
IX	2261	0	345	445	1377	0	378	0	0	0	0	0	55	0
X	2181	0	314	446	1523	0	373	0	0	0	0	0	64	0
XI	2343	0	326	449	1541	0	360	0	0	0	10	0	64	0
XII	2397	0	309	480	1640	0	546	26	0	0	10	0	102	0
2009	1929	145	1586	1990	1577	21	528	464	166	3	0	0	422	77
II	1896	113	1743	1849	1662	54	523	476	168	81	0	0	420	78
III	2010	116	1391	1648	1743	61	492	503	179	3	0	0	368	0

II. GOVERNMENT

XII.03	1154	64	372	104	156	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	887	0
XII.04	551	128	379	15	104	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	889	0
XII.05	833	128	539	14	48	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	770	0
2006	786	129	502	21	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	725	0
VI	1147	132	433	64	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	719	0
IX	1123	132	434	25	49	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	700	0
XII	1079	162	362	20	49	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1029	0
2007	1366	164	351	35	50	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1029	0
VI	878	166	444	32	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1029	0
IX	887	169	389	65	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	972	0
XII	723	176	323	24	113	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	920	0
2008	898	176	776	50	113	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	895	0
II	888	177	773	34	113	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	909	0
III	856	178	686	42	113	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1111	0
IV	758	178	764	24	103	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1161	0
V	735	179	739	30	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1243	0
VI	741	186	1009	23	97	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1290	0
VII	1917	133	814	131	97	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1339	0
VIII	843	8	796	25	97	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1410	0
IX	656	8	851	21	97	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1426	0
X	771	8	771	29	89	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1439	0
XI	668	8	879	25	89	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1491	0
XII	1251	8	854	40	90	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1487	0
2009	1018	1	93	12	61	45	8	0	41	0	0	0	1455	581
II	1018	1	94	11	61	26	8	0	8	0	0	0	1498	707
III	959	1	88	82	61	26	5	0	0	0	0	0	1652	1108

1) Revised data: Starting with Quarterly Report with Q1.2009 the data are revised in accordance with the new introduced methodology for the period from January 2003

2) Starting from January 2009 the data are compiled based on the New Banks' Chart of accounts

Source: NBRM.



Table 14
Report on weighted interest rates on deposits and borrowings^{1,2}
in %, on annual level

	2005	2006	2007	2008												2009		
	XII	XII	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III
A. DENAR INTEREST RATES																		
1. INTEREST RATES ON DENAR CREDITS	12.1	10.7	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9
1.1. Interest rates on credits without FX clause	12.6	10.9	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.7
<i>Interest rates on short-term credits without FX clause</i>	11.4	9.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.2	8.9	8.8	9.0
- on short-term credits on enterprises	10.7	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.9
- on short-term credits on households	19.4	16.9	13.4	13.2	13.1	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.6	13.4	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.0	13.2
<i>Interest rates on long-term credits without FX clause</i>	13.5	11.7	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.8
- on long-term credits on enterprises	10.0	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.3
- on long-term credits on households	15.3	14.3	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.1	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.5
1.2. Interest rates on credits with FX clause	11.1	10.3	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.1
<i>Interest rates on short-term credits with FX clause</i>	9.0	8.1	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.9
- on short-term credits on enterprises	9.1	8.3	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.9
- on short-term credits on households	8.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.9	9.1	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.9	7.8
<i>Interest rates on long-term credits with FX clause</i>	11.5	10.6	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2
- on long-term credits on enterprises	11.0	10.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.3
- on long-term credits on households	11.9	10.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.1
2. INTEREST RATES ON DENAR DEPOSITS	5.6	4.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.6
2.1. Interest rates on Denar deposits without FX clause	5.7	4.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.2
<i>Interest rates on Denar deposits without FX clause on enterprises</i>	7.2	3.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4
- on sight deposits	0.6	0.7	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.4	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
- on short-term deposits	7.3	3.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2
- on long-term deposits	7.3	6.7	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.6	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.1
<i>Interest rates on Denar deposits without FX clause on households</i>	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.5
- on sight deposits	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0
- on short-term deposits	7.0	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0
- on long-term deposits	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2
2.2. Interest rates on Denar credits with FX clause	4.4	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.4
<i>Interest rates on Denar deposits with FX clause on enterprises</i>	4.4	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.4
- on short-term deposits	4.5	3.2	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.4
- on long-term deposits	3.7	5.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.5	5.6
<i>Interest rates on Denar deposits with FX clause on households</i>		8.8	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.5	9.2	9.2	9.2	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.6	9.6
- on short-term deposits		8.8	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.2	8.9	8.9	8.0	8.0
- on long-term deposits			8.0	9.0	9.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9

1) Revised data: Starting with Quarterly Report with Q1.2009 the data are revised in accordance with the new introduced methodology for the period from January 2003

2) Starting from January 2009 the data are compiled based on the New Banks' Chart of accounts

Source: NBRM.



Report on weighted interest rates on deposits and borrowings^{1,2}
in %, on annual level

	2005	2006	2007	2008												2009		
	XII	XII	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III
B. FOREIGN CURRENCY INTEREST RATES																		
1. INTEREST RATES ON FOREIGN CURRENCY CREDITS	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.3	7.8	7.2	6.6	7.0	7.4
1.1. Interest rates on foreign currency short-term credits	8.1	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.0	6.2	5.7	6.2	7.0
<i>Interest rates on foreign currency short-term credits on enterprises</i>	8.0	8.4	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.0	6.2	5.7	6.2	7.0
- in Euros	8.1	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.3	7.5	6.8	6.3	6.8	7.2
- in USA Dollars	7.4	8.0	6.8	5.7	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.8	4.5	3.1	2.5	2.7	6.0
<i>Interest rates on foreign currency short-term credits on households</i>	16.2	13.3	12.4	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.9	11.9	11.8	12.8	10.0	9.3	12.5
- in Euros	16.2	13.3	12.4	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.6	11.9	12.0	11.8	12.8	10.0	9.3	12.5
- in USA Dollars								3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
1.2. Interest rates on foreign currency long-term credits	7.8	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.0	7.5	6.9	7.3	7.5
<i>Interest rates on foreign currency long-term credits on enterprises</i>	7.6	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.0	7.3	6.6	7.0	7.3
- in Euros	7.6	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.1	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.3
- in USA Dollars	6.9	7.6	7.1	6.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3	6.4	4.2	3.7	2.9	3.0	6.3
<i>Interest rates on foreign currency long-term credits on households</i>	10.4	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.5	7.7	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6
- in Euros	10.4	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.5	7.7	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6
- in USA Dollars	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
2. INTEREST RATES ON FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
2.1. Interest rates on foreign currency deposits on enterprises	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6
- on sight deposits	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5
- in Euros	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
- in USA Dollars	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
- on short-term deposits	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.0
- in Euros	2.1	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.0
- in USA Dollars	3.3	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.2
- on long-term deposits		3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.1	2.5	3.8	4.7	4.8
- in Euros		3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.1	2.5	4.2	4.7	4.8
- in USA Dollars												2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5		
2.2. Interest rates on foreign currency deposits on households	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
- on sight deposits	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
- in Euros	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
- in USA Dollars	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
- on short-term time deposits	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1
- in Euros	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3
- in USA Dollars	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2
- on long-term time deposits	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.4
- in Euros	2.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.5
- in USA Dollars	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.8	4.0	3.8

1) Revised data: Starting with Quarterly Report with Q1.2009 the data are revised in accordance with the new introduced methodology for the period from January 2003

2) Starting from January 2009 the data are compiled based on the New Banks' Chart of accounts

Source: NBRM.



Table 15
Interest rates of the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia
in %

Period	Discount rate	Lending interest rates - creating liquidity		Deposit interest rates - withdrawing liquidity	
		Over night credits-Lombard credit	Auction repo- transactions*	CB bills - basic maturity**	
				volume tender	interest rate tender
2003 XII	6.5	14.0			6.2
2004 I	6.5	14.0			6.8
II	6.5	14.0		7.5	
III	6.5	14.0		8.0	
IV	6.5	14.0		8.0	
V	6.5	14.0		8.0	
VI	6.5	14.0		8.0	
VII	6.5	11.0		8.0	
VIII	6.5	11.0		8.3	
IX	6.5	11.0		8.6	
X	6.5	11.0		9.0	
XI	6.5	11.0		9.7	
XII	6.5	13.0		10.0	
2005 I	6.5	13.0		10.0	
II	6.5	13.0		10.0	
III	6.5	13.0		10.0	
IV	6.5	13.0		10.0	
V	6.5	13.0		10.0	
VI	6.5	13.0		10.0	
VII	6.5	13.0		10.0	
VIII	6.5	13.0		10.0	
IX	6.5	13.0		10.0	
X	6.5	13.0			10.0
XI	6.5	13.0			9.1
XII	6.5	13.0			8.5
2006 I	6.5	13.0			7.3
II	6.5	11.0			7.1
III	6.5	11.0			6.8
IV	6.5	11.0			6.2
V	6.5	11.0			5.7
VI	6.5	9.5			5.8
VII	6.5	9.5			5.6
VIII	6.5	9.5			5.5
IX	6.5	9.5			5.4
X	6.5	9.5			5.5
XI	6.5	9.5			5.7
XII	6.5	9.5			5.7
2007 I	6.5	9.5			5.7
II	6.5	9.5			5.4
III	6.5	9.5			5.3
IV	6.5	9.5			5.1
V	6.5	9.5			5.0
VI	6.5	7.5			4.9
VII	6.5	7.5			5.1
VIII	6.5	7.5			5.1
IX	6.5	7.5			4.8
X	6.5	7.5			4.8
XI	6.5	7.5			4.7
XII	6.5	7.5			4.8
2008 I	6.5	7.5			4.9
II	6.5	7.5			5.2
III	6.5	7.5			5.9
IV	6.5	7.5			6.0
V	6.5	7.5			6.8
VI	6.5	8.5			7.0
VII	6.5	8.5			7.0
VIII	6.5	8.5			7.0
IX	6.5	8.5			7.0
X	6.5	8.5			7.0
XI	6.5	8.5			7.0
XII	6.5	8.5			7.0
2009 I	6.5	8.5			7.0
II	6.5	8.5			7.0
III	6.5	8.5			7.0

* The auction repo-transactions are introduced in December and they represent replacement of the auctions of credits, which were used for the last time in 2000.

** 28 days

Source: NBRM.



Table 16
Reserve requirements of banks and saving houses*
in millions of denars

Period	Reserve requirements of banks in Denar						Reserve requirements of banks in foreign currency			Reserve requirements of saving houses in Denar		
	Reserve requirement rate (%)	Liabilite on reserve requirement	Average fulfillment	Excess/Short age	Fulfillment in percents (%)	Renumeratio n rate (%)	Reserve requirement rate (%)	Liabilite on reserve requirement	Renumeratio n rate (%)	Reserve requirement rate (%)	Liabilite on reserve requirement	Renumeratio n rate (%)
2003 XII	7.5	2,488	3,467	980	139.4	4.0	7.5	2,763	1.0	2.5	7	4.0
2004 I	7.5	2,519	3,005	486	119.3	4.0	7.5	2,768	1.0	2.5	7	4.0
II	7.5	2,559	3,053	494	119.3	4.0	7.5	2,869	1.0	2.5	7	4.0
III	7.5	2,558	3,069	511	120.0	4.0	7.5	2,895	1.0	2.5	8	4.0
IV	7.5	2,574	2,961	387	115.1	4.0	7.5	2,934	1.0	2.5	8	4.0
V	7.5	2,610	3,150	540	120.7	4.0	7.5	2,970	1.0	2.5	8	4.0
VI	7.5	2,632	3,016	383	114.6	4.0	7.5	3,089	1.0	2.5	8	4.0
VII	7.5	2,729	3,102	373	113.7	4.0	7.5	3,137	1.0	2.5	8	4.0
VIII	7.5	2,741	3,052	312	111.4	2.0	7.5	3,149	1.0	2.5	8	2.0
IX	7.5	2,827	3,139	375	111.1	2.0	7.5	3,190	1.0	2.5	8	2.0
X	7.5	2,843	3,100	256	109.0	2.0	7.5	3,218	1.0	2.5	8	2.0
XI	7.5	2,854	3,126	265	109.5	2.0	7.5	3,279	1.0	2.5	8	2.0
XII	7.5	2,855	3,309	454	115.9	2.0	7.5	3,374	1.0	2.5	8	2.0
2005 I	10.0	3,844	4,214	370	109.6	2.0	10.0	4,492		2.5	9	2.0
II	10.0	3,837	4,212	375	109.8	2.0	10.0	4,670		2.5	9	2.0
III	10.0	3,926	4,288	362	109.2	2.0	10.0	4,721		2.5	9	2.0
IV	10.0	4,074	4,400	326	108.0	2.0	10.0	4,772		2.5	10	2.0
V	10.0	4,237	4,728	491	111.6	2.0	10.0	4,770		2.5	10	2.0
VI	10.0	4,311	4,574	263	106.1	2.0	10.0	4,845		2.5	10	2.0
VII	10.0	4,450	4,757	306	106.9	2.0	10.0	4,946		2.5	10	2.0
VIII	10.0	4,098	4,399	300	107.3	2.0	10.0	5,000		2.5	11	2.0
IX	10.0	3,877	4,184	307	107.9	2.0	10.0	5,214		2.5	11	2.0
X	10.0	3,931	4,335	404	110.3	2.0	10.0	5,294		2.5	10	2.0
XI	10.0	4,086	4,464	378	109.3	2.0	10.0	5,241		2.5	11	2.0
XII	10.0	4,242	5,267	1,025	124.2	2.0	10.0	5,325		2.5	11	2.0
2006 I	10.0	4,352	4,573	220	105.1	2.0	10.0	5,396		2.5	11	2.0
II	10.0	4,434	5,000	566	112.8	2.0	10.0	5,433		2.5	12	2.0
III	10.0	4,542	4,944	403	108.9	2.0	10.0	5,507		2.5	12	2.0
IV	10.0	4,674	5,162	488	110.4	2.0	10.0	5,572		2.5	12	2.0
V	10.0	4,934	5,550	616	112.5	2.0	10.0	5,655		2.5	13	2.0
VI	10.0	5,058	5,433	375	107.4	2.0	10.0	5,663		2.5	13	2.0
VII	10.0	4,931	5,263	332	106.7	2.0	10.0	5,768		2.5	13	2.0
VIII	10.0	5,030	5,435	405	108.1	2.0	10.0	5,874		2.5	14	2.0
IX	10.0	5,213	5,549	336	106.4	2.0	10.0	6,003		2.5	14	2.0
X	10.0	5,304	5,618	314	105.9	2.0	10.0	6,117		2.5	14	2.0
XI	10.0	5,460	6,674	1,214	122.2	2.0	10.0	6,243		2.5	14	2.0
XII	10.0	5,618	6,705	1,087	119.3	2.0	10.0	6,373		2.5	14	2.0
2007 I	10.0	5,883	6,219	336	105.7	2.0	10.0	6,458		2.5	15	2.0
II	10.0	6,057	6,479	422	107.0	2.0	10.0	6,513		2.5	15	2.0
III	10.0	6,194	6,688	494	108.0	2.0	10.0	6,596		2.5	16	2.0
IV	10.0	6,431	6,900	469	107.3	2.0	10.0	6,675		2.5	16	2.0
V	10.0	6,803	7,401	597	108.8	2.0	10.0	6,736		2.5	16	2.0
VI	10.0	7,082	7,343	261	103.7	2.0	10.0	6,952		2.5	16	2.0
VII	10.0	7,433	8,763	1,330	117.9	2.0	10.0	6,988		2.5	17	2.0
VIII	10.0	7,579	8,428	849	111.2	2.0	10.0	7,143		2.5	17	2.0
IX	10.0	7,553	7,933	380	105.0	2.0	10.0	7,225		2.5	17	2.0
X	10.0	7,722	8,425	703	109.1	2.0	10.0	7,303		2.5	17	2.0
XI	10.0	7,952	8,611	659	108.3	2.0	10.0	7,185		2.5	17	2.0
XII	10.0	8,436	9,125	689	108.2	2.0	10.0	7,288		2.5	17	2.0
2008 I	10.0	8,734	8,966	232	102.7	2.0	10.0	7,394		2.5	17	2.0
II	10.0	9,193	9,555	362	103.9	2.0	10.0	8,455		2.5	17	2.0
III	10.0	9,398	9,622	224	102.4	2.0	10.0	8,555		2.5	17	2.0
IV	10.0	9,468	9,714	246	102.6	2.0	10.0	8,684		2.5	17	2.0
V	10.0	9,600	9,800	200	102.1	2.0	10.0	8,847		2.5	17	2.0
VI	10.0	9,774	10,021	247	102.5	2.0	10.0	9,014		2.5	17	2.0
VII	10.0	10,003	10,369	366	103.7	2.0	10.0	9,139		2.5	18	2.0
VIII	10.0	9,998	10,644	646	106.5	2.0	10.0	9,317		2.5	18	2.0
IX	10.0	10,158	10,528	370	103.6	2.0	10.0	9,758		2.5	18	2.0
X	10.0	10,334	10,613	279	102.7	2.0	10.0	9,997		2.5	18	2.0
XI	10.0	10,234	10,646	412	104.0	2.0	10.0	9,773		2.5	18	2.0
XII	10.0	10,125	10,762	637	106.3	2.0	10.0	9,802		2.5	18	2.0
2009 I	10.0	9,695	9,915	220	102.3	2.0	10.0	9,801		2.5	17	2.0
II	10.0	9,645	9,827	182	101.9	2.0	10.0	10,392		2.5	17	2.0
III	10.0	9,310	9,482	172	101.9	2.0	10.0	10,623		2.5	17	2.0

* Reserve requirement for banks in denars kept the average level, whereas the reserve requirement for banks in foreign currency and the reserve requirement for saving houses in denars kept the fixed level.

Source: NBRM.



Table 17
Interest rates on government securities
in %

Period	1 months	3 months	6 months	12 months	2 years	3 years
2004 I		7.5				
II		7.4				
III		8.8				
IV		8.9				
V		8.3				
VI		8.4				
VII		8.4				
VIII		8.4				
IX		8.5				
X		8.9				
XI		9.2	9.5			
XII		9.2	10.4			
2005 I		9.3	10.8			
II		10.0	10.8			
III		10.5	11.2			
IV		10.4	9.8			
V		10.8	10.5			
VI		10.4	10.5	11.1		
VII		10.4	10.6			
VIII		10.5	10.9			
IX		10.3	11.2			
X		9.8	10.1			
XI		8.9	9.9		10.0	
XII		8.0	8.8	9.6		
2006 I		7.2	7.6			
II		7.0	7.1			
III		6.8	7.3	8.6		
IV		6.4	6.8		9.4	
V		6.1	7.1			
VI		6.5	6.9	8.7		
VII		6.2	6.7			
VIII		6.0	6.6			
IX		6.0	7.0	8.7		
X		6.2	6.9		9.3	
XI		6.1	6.8			9.6
XII		6.3	7.0	8.9		
2007 I		6.5	6.8	8.8		
II		6.4	6.8		8.9	
III		6.4	7.0	8.4		8.0
IV		6.4	6.8			
V		6.2	6.6		5.7	
VI		5.4	5.5	5.8		
VII		5.4	5.6			
VIII		5.4	5.5			
IX		3.7		5.1		
X		5.1	5.4			
XI		5.2	5.4		6.5	
XII		4.8				
2008 I		5.1	5.4	5.7		
II		5.1	5.3		6.3	
III		5.8	5.6	6.5		6.8
IV		6.1	6.3		7.0	
V		6.7	6.3			
VI		7.1	7.2	7.3		8.0
VII		7.3	7.3	7.9		8.0
VIII		7.4	7.8		8.3	
IX		7.4	7.7	8.0		8.4
X		7.6	7.9		8.3	
XI		7.6	7.7			
XII		7.5	7.8	7.0		
2009 I		7.43	7.26	7.00		
II		7.80	7.51		8.50	
III	8.57	8.74	7.69			

Source: NBRM.



Table 18
Republic of Macedonia: balance of payments /1
in USD Million

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
I. Current Account	-82.5	-262.9	-298.9	-339.8	-286.6	-278.8	-65.3	-97.6	-236.1	-377.6	-184.1	-452.8	-157.9	-56.4	-596.8	-1,209.5
GOODS, net	42.8	-184.9	-222.8	-314.7	-386.3	-515.6	-495.9	-690.8	-526.7	-805.6	-851.0	-1,139.0	-1,063.0	-1,285.0	-1,629.7	-2,551.8
Exports, f.o.b.	1,055.3	1,086.3	1,204.0	1,147.4	1,236.8	1,291.5	1,190.0	1,320.7	1,155.4	1,112.1	1,362.7	1,674.9	2,040.6	2,396.3	3,349.5	3,970.9
Imports, f.o.b. /2	-1,012.5	-1,271.3	-1,426.8	-1,462.1	-1,623.1	-1,807.1	-1,685.9	-2,011.6	-1,682.2	-1,917.7	-2,213.7	-2,813.8	-3,103.6	-3,681.2	-4,979.2	-6,522.7
SERVICES, net	-154.5	-155.1	-200.5	-156.2	-137.8	-59.8	38.9	48.7	-19.2	-22.1	-6.6	-54.4	-33.6	28.3	35.0	2.2
Inflow	84.0	172.0	185.2	154.3	138.1	149.3	272.8	316.7	244.6	253.1	380.3	452.5	515.5	601.2	818.1	1,011.6
Outflow	238.5	327.1	385.7	310.4	275.8	209.1	234.0	268.0	263.8	275.3	386.9	506.9	549.1	573.0	783.1	1,009.4
INCOME, net	-56.7	-46.6	-39.6	-51.3	-54.5	-52.3	-71.8	-64.5	-28.0	-44.3	-62.4	-39.2	-113.5	-36.6	-385.0	-108.2
Inflow	4.3	10.0	20.8	22.8	17.5	23.6	24.2	41.6	52.6	50.8	60.4	84.6	97.5	134.9	213.1	272.7
Outflow	61.0	56.6	60.4	74.2	72.0	75.8	96.1	106.2	80.5	95.2	122.8	123.8	211.0	171.6	598.1	380.9
CURRENT TRANSFERS, net	85.8	123.7	163.9	182.3	292.0	348.9	463.6	609.0	337.8	494.4	735.9	779.7	1,052.2	1,237.0	1,383.0	1,448.3
Inflow	115.0	197.0	293.5	341.3	433.3	541.4	618.4	782.1	720.6	655.0	910.4	1,028.8	1,237.7	1,437.0	1,744.4	1,985.6
Outflow	29.2	73.3	129.5	158.9	141.3	192.5	154.8	173.1	382.8	160.6	174.5	249.1	185.5	200.0	361.4	537.4
II. Capital and Financial Account	-12.9	162.3	280.6	318.2	349.6	296.3	-91.4	40.2	236.6	388.0	218.3	434.1	165.5	48.5	638.8	1,209.5
CAPITAL ACCOUNT, net	0.0	30.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	-1.8	0.0	0.3	1.4	8.3	-6.7	-4.6	-2.0	-1.1	4.9	-18.4
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, net	-12.9	132.3	278.9	318.2	349.6	298.1	-91.4	39.9	235.2	379.7	225.0	438.7	167.5	49.7	633.9	1,227.9
Direct investment, net	0.0	24.0	9.5	11.2	58.0	150.5	88.1	215.7	446.3	105.5	117.5	321.9	94.2	424.0	700.2	612.0
Inward direct investment	0.0	24.0	9.5	11.2	58.1	150.5	88.4	215.1	447.1	105.6	117.8	323.0	97.0	424.2	699.1	598.5
Outward direct investment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.6	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3	-1.2	-2.8	-0.2	1.1	13.6
Portfolio investment, net	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.3	5.5	12.5	237.9	92.9	155.6	-72.5
Assets	0.0	0.0	1.4	-0.5	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-2.3	-1.1
Liabilities	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.1	5.3	12.4	237.8	92.8	157.9	-71.3
Other investment, net	44.0	150.2	367.4	300.8	294.1	200.9	-36.2	88.8	-134.4	134.2	153.0	123.7	250.5	-91.4	-78.8	641.2
Assets	32.0	34.7	39.9	77.7	-66.1	-59.1	-184.0	-63.7	-109.0	227.7	58.3	82.3	-97.9	-234.8	-81.3	303.3
Liabilities	12.0	115.5	327.5	223.1	360.3	260.0	147.8	152.6	-25.4	-93.4	134.7	116.3	296.8	58.6	2.5	337.9
Gross official reserves (- = increase) /3	-56.8	-41.9	-100.6	5.9	-3.8	-53.3	-143.3	-264.5	-77.0	139.7	-51.0	-19.5	-415.1	-375.8	-143.0	47.2
III. Errors and Omissions	95.4	100.6	18.3	21.6	-63.1	-17.5	156.7	57.4	-0.5	-10.4	-34.2	18.8	-7.6	7.8	-42.0	0.0

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

1/ Preliminary data.

2/ Imports data are on fob basis in accordance with IMF V Balance of Payments Manual

Calculation of cif / fob factor as % of imports cif equals: 1993-20%, 1994-20%, 1995-20%, 1996-14%, 1997-10%, 1998-5.02%, 1999-4.86%, 2000-3.9%, 2001-4.2%, 2002-3.8% 2003-4.06%, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008-4.14%.

Imports for 2006, 2007 and 2008 have been additionally adjusted with time adjustments for imports of electricity.

3/ Excluding monetary gold and exchange rate differences



Table 19
 Republic of Macedonia: balance of payments /1,3
 in EUR Million

	I. Current Account											II. Capital and Financial Account											III. Errors and Omissions (= increase)/4								
	Goods			Services			Income /5			Current Transfers		Capital Account			Financial Account																
	Net	Exports f.o.b.	Imports f.o.b./2	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Capital transfers	Acquisition (disposal of non- produced, non- fin.assets)	Direct investment			Portfolio investment			Other investment			Gross official reserves (= increase)/4						
																Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Trade credits	Loans	Currency and deposits		Other							
2003	-168.2	-753.0	1203.2	-1956.2	-6.0	335.3	341.4	-55.3	53.2	108.5	646.1	799.6	153.5	193.9	-5.8	-5.8	-0.1	199.7	100.1	100.4	-0.3	4.9	0.1	4.8	133.3	67.4	50.3	5.9	9.8	-38.6	-25.7
2004	-362.7	-914.3	1345.0	-2259.3	-43.4	363.7	407.1	-33.2	67.9	101.1	628.2	828.0	199.8	347.1	-3.8	-3.8	0.0	350.9	259.7	260.7	-0.9	9.5	0.1	9.3	97.6	71.0	6.1	-2.3	22.8	-15.9	15.6
2005	-121.3	-858.5	1642.9	-2501.4	-24.7	416.2	440.8	-91.5	79.0	170.5	853.3	1002.6	149.3	127.7	-1.7	-1.7	0.0	129.4	74.9	77.2	-2.3	200.2	0.1	200.1	202.2	105.9	100.2	-20.3	16.5	-347.9	-6.4
2006	-44.9	-1020.4	1902.6	-2923.1	22.2	477.2	455.1	-28.4	107.2	135.7	981.8	1140.6	158.8	38.0	-0.8	-0.8	0.0	38.8	344.6	344.8	-0.1	73.1	0.0	73.1	-81.4	2.9	-22.3	-83.7	21.7	-297.6	6.9
I	-18.5	-71.5	101.3	-172.8	1.2	32.9	31.7	-3.5	8.1	11.6	55.4	66.0	10.7	15.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	15.8	11.3	11.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	-157.0	-1.3	-151.6	-4.9	0.8	157.6	2.8
II	-7.9	-61.2	123.5	-184.7	-2.7	30.0	32.6	0.0	7.4	7.5	56.0	64.7	8.6	6.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.9	7.8	7.8	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	-1.3	-21.4	21.6	-1.7	0.2	-4.0	1.9
III	-16.8	-89.0	149.5	-238.5	-3.1	36.2	39.4	-2.0	9.1	7.2	73.4	85.9	12.5	18.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	18.1	234.9	235.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	6.5	-41.2	21.3	-4.0	-60.2	1.7	-182.2	-1.6
IV	-34.0	-105.8	144.1	-249.9	-1.4	32.0	33.4	-2.7	5.8	8.5	75.9	88.1	12.2	32.9	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	33.1	10.2	9.5	0.7	5.2	0.0	5.2	52.9	16.7	40.8	-6.0	1.4	-35.2	1.0
V	-7.9	-87.0	159.3	-246.3	-1.8	39.0	40.8	-4.5	8.3	12.8	85.4	98.6	13.2	7.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	7.5	8.6	8.7	-0.1	14.7	0.0	14.7	7.0	2.4	8.2	-4.0	0.3	-22.9	0.7
VI	-16.1	-100.0	163.0	-262.9	-0.6	39.3	40.0	-0.9	10.2	11.1	85.4	99.3	14.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	12.9	12.9	0.0	6.8	0.0	6.8	25.8	5.8	7.6	6.8	5.7	-31.8	2.3
VII	17.7	-85.0	182.2	-267.3	11.0	47.1	36.1	-4.5	7.9	12.3	96.2	110.7	14.5	-23.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	-23.8	6.8	7.4	-0.6	2.1	0.0	2.1	-1.6	-10.1	23.9	-16.5	1.2	-31.2	5.4
VIII	28.0	-78.1	167.8	-245.9	4.6	44.9	40.4	0.2	9.1	8.8	101.3	115.8	14.4	-26.7	-0.8	-0.8	0.0	-25.9	6.4	6.4	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	38.9	0.7	-2.7	39.5	1.3	-75.2	-1.3
IX	53.0	-41.7	199.4	-241.1	8.7	42.2	33.5	-11.8	9.2	21.0	97.8	110.5	12.7	-49.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-49.7	10.8	10.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	-38.6	-43.0	3.3	-0.4	1.4	-24.7	-3.2
X	29.6	-67.9	185.0	-252.8	5.8	44.4	39.0	0.8	10.8	10.0	91.0	106.3	15.4	-30.9	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-30.8	7.3	7.3	-0.1	4.0	0.0	4.0	-9.2	-11.4	-1.9	2.4	1.8	-32.8	-1.3
XI	-20.9	-104.9	158.8	-263.7	2.4	38.8	36.3	5.2	11.9	6.8	76.3	91.5	15.2	23.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	23.1	8.2	8.3	-0.1	8.6	0.0	8.6	20.7	17.2	13.0	-10.0	0.5	-14.4	-2.3
XII	-51.2	-128.3	168.9	-297.2	-2.0	50.0	52.0	-8.7	9.4	18.1	87.8	103.1	15.4	51.2	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	51.8	19.2	19.2	0.0	11.2	0.0	11.2	22.3	25.9	19.6	-28.7	5.4	-0.9	-0.1
Q1	-43.2	-221.8	374.3	-596.1	-4.6	99.1	103.7	-1.6	24.7	26.2	184.8	216.6	31.8	40.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	39.7	25.4	25.1	-0.1	13.7	0.0	13.7	-199.4	-1.3	-134.1	-66.8	2.7	-28.6	3.1
Q2	-58.0	-292.8	466.3	-759.1	-3.8	110.4	114.1	-8.1	24.3	32.4	246.7	286.1	39.4	53.9	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	54.4	31.8	31.1	0.7	26.7	0.0	26.7	85.7	24.9	56.6	-3.2	7.4	-89.9	4.0
Q3	98.7	-204.9	549.4	-754.3	24.3	134.2	109.9	-16.0	26.1	42.1	295.3	337.0	41.7	-99.6	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-99.4	24.1	24.6	-0.6	8.9	0.0	8.9	-1.3	-52.4	24.5	22.6	4.0	-131.1	0.9
Q4	-42.5	-301.0	512.7	-813.7	6.2	133.6	127.3	-2.7	32.2	34.9	235.0	300.9	45.9	43.6	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	44.1	34.7	34.9	-0.2	23.8	0.0	23.8	33.7	31.7	30.7	-36.4	7.7	-48.1	-1.1
2007	-414.8	-1174.8	2441.5	-3616.3	25.5	594.2	568.7	-277.7	155.2	432.9	1012.1	1271.6	259.4	447.6	3.7	1.2	2.4	444.0	506.9	506.0	0.9	114.4	-1.7	116.1	-75.5	-29.0	-128.7	5.9	76.2	-101.8	-32.8
I	-24.8	-81.3	160.5	-241.7	-2.0	37.7	39.7	-10.3	11.7	21.9	68.7	83.3	14.6	25.5	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	26.6	26.1	26.1	0.0	12.2	0.0	12.2	-38.9	-3.3	-42.3	5.9	0.9	27.1	-0.7
II	-14.4	-74.6	175.7	-250.3	1.0	39.7	38.8	-11.9	10.0	21.9	71.1	83.3	12.1	11.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	11.6	25.9	24.0	1.9	-7.6	0.0	-7.6	-19.3	9.6	-15.8	-14.3	1.2	12.6	2.6
III	19.0	-55.6	222.5	-278.1	-0.1	41.0	41.1	-9.5	12.6	22.1	84.2	100.7	16.4	-16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-16.8	35.9	36.0	-0.1	16.0	0.0	16.0	-34.3	-44.4	16.0	-8.3	2.4	-34.4	-2.2
IV	-20.7	-83.8	200.5	-284.2	1.3	41.8	40.6	-27.8	12.5	40.3	89.6	105.1	15.5	23.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	22.8	57.7	57.3	0.4	25.9	0.0	25.9	-14.6	10.7	-21.2	-10.7	6.5	-46.3	-2.9
V	-25.8	-56.3	212.0	-268.3	0.4	46.2	46.7	-7.2	14.5	21.7	89.6	107.7	18.0	16.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	17.4	76.6	76.3	0.3	16.7	0.0	16.8	-101.0	-72.9	-30.1	-0.6	2.6	-9.8	-8.6
VI	-15.1	-68.1	229.3	-297.4	0.4	48.2	47.9	-35.5	11.7	47.1	88.1	105.3	17.2	12.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	11.4	17.2	18.3	-1.0	3.0	-0.3	3.3	-53.6	-13.8	-84.4	31.4	13.1	44.8	3.0
VII	-41.5	-125.2	196.4	-321.6	5.5	57.0	51.6	-41.5	14.1	55.5	119.7	137.9	18.2	51.1	-4.4	1.3	3.1	46.6	36.1	36.1	0.0	6.2	-0.2	6.4	34.8	54.8	7.3	-29.0	1.7	-30.5	-9.5
VIII	47.3	-64.7	214.4	-279.1	7.6	54.8	47.2	-8.7	15.2	23.9	113.1	132.3	19.1	-39.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-39.1	19.0	19.0	0.1	12.4	0.0	12.4	-35.2	-42.2	6.8	-2.7	3.0	-35.3	-8.2
IX	-108.9	-194.3	303.2	-433.5	10.3	53.8	43.5	-48.9	12.3	61.1	88.9	108.8	19.9	59.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	59.2	45.3	45.3	0.0	9.5	-0.2	9.6	40.0	-13.6	-0.2	44.5	9.3	-35.6	0.4
X	-57.6	-136.3	215.5	-351.8	9.9	57.6	47.7	-15.4	12.8	28.3	84.3	110.1	25.9	59.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1	59.2	48.5	49.3	-0.8	24.3	-0.4	24.7	12.1	27.6	20.7	-40.0	3.8	-25.7	-1.8
XI	-120.0	-152.7	208.1	-360.7	0.6	54.3	55.0	-37.4	14.1	51.5	70.7	96.5	25.8	122.8	0.6	-0.1	-0.5	123.4	73.0	73.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.3	49.5	28.2	7.0	11.9	2.5	0.6	-2.8
XII	-153.9	-167.3	214.2	-379.7	-6.9	62.1	69.0	-23.6	13.9	37.5	44.0	100.6	56.6	155.2	-1.4	-1.4	0.0	156.6	45.4	45.2	0.1	-4.4	-0.5	-3.9	85.0	30.2	7.6	17.9	29.2	30.7	-1.3
Q1	-20.3	-211.5	558.7	-770.2	-1.2	118.4	119.6	-31.7	34.2	65.9	224.1	267.2	43.2	20.6	-0.7	-0.7	0.0	21.3	88.0	86.1	1.9	20.5	0.0	20.5	-92.4	-38.0	-42.1	-16.8	4.5	5.3	-0.3
Q2	-10.2	-208.2	641.7	-849.9	1.1	136.2	135.2	-70.5	38.6	109.2	267.4	318.1	50.7	18.7	2.0	2.1	0.0	16.7	151.5	151.9	-0.3	45.6	-0.3	46.0	-169.2	-75.9	-135.7	20.2	23.2	-11.2	-8.5
Q3	-52.8	-298.9	605.1	-904.0	23.3	165.6	142.3	-99.1	41.5	140.6	321.8	379.0	57.2	71.0	4.3	1.2	3.1	66.7	100.4	100.3	0.1	28.0	-0.4	28.4	39.6	-1.0	13.9	12.8	12.9	-101.4	-18.1
Q4	-331.5	-456.3	635.9	-1092.2	2.4	174.0	171.6	-76.4	40.8	117.3	198.9	307.2	108.3	337.3	-1.9	-1.3	-0.6	339.3	166.9	167.6	-0.7	20.2	-0.9	21.2	146.5	86.0	35.3	-10.3	35.6	5.6	-5.9
2008	-851.2	-1736.7	2684.2	-4420.9	0.0	688.1	688.1	-93.4	185.2	278.6	978.9	1346.5	367.6	852.6	-12.8	-1.6	-11.2	865.5	422.0	412.5	9.5	-50.6	-0.6	-50.1	442.4	24.6	172.4	207.5	37.9	51.6	-1.5
I	-30.3	-115.1	181.7	-296.8	8.7	53.6	45.0	-16.0	25.9	9.8	60.1	84.6	24.4	34.8	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	35.2	39.2	30.7	8.6	-0.9	-0.1	-0.8	-9.6	-8.6	-3.8	-4.0	6.8	6.5	-4.6
II	-71.1	-131.3	214.9	-346.2	-5.6	41.1	46.6	6.8	14.2	7.3	58.9	85.3	26.4	72.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	72.6	65.2	60.0	5.2	-3.4	-0.1	-3.3	22.7	0.7	0.4	19.7	1.9	-11.9	-1.2
III	-71.7	-124.6	214.9	-339.5	-3.9	49.5	53.4	0.3	11.3	11.0	56.5	87.9	31.4	77.7	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	78.1	25.6	26.9	-1.3	-3.9	-0.1	-3.8	43.0	-4.7	1.8				



Table 20
 Republic of Macedonia: balance of payments - services
 in EUR Million

	SERVICES																												
	Services, net	1. Travel		2. Transportation			3. Other services																						
		Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow					Outflow													
											Total inflow	Communications	Construction	Insurance	Business services	Government services	Other	Total outflow	Communications	Construction	Insurance	Business services	Government services	Other					
2003	-6.0	335.3	341.4	7.6	49.9	42.3	-34.6	106.2	140.7	20.9	179.3	48.7	36.5	2.0	61.6	5.2	4.8	18.0	12.4	158.4	17.6	3.6	9.5	87.7	4.9	2.9	14.8	25.1	
2004	-43.4	363.7	407.1	14.0	57.9	43.9	-55.3	109.6	164.9	-2.1	196.3	38.6	45.4	3.7	71.7	5.6	5.5	19.1	17.8	198.4	16.8	2.4	10.9	119.1	6.9	2.9	18.1	31.2	
2005	-24.7	416.2	440.8	22.4	72.3	49.9	-47.9	123.2	171.1	0.8	220.6	36.2	47.8	3.9	86.9	8.4	6.1	21.3	24.6	219.8	16.6	7.2	13.1	128.2	7.4	3.3	17.7	37.0	
2006	22.2	477.2	455.1	46.3	102.4	56.2	-38.5	141.2	179.8	14.4	233.6	48.5	38.3	4.7	93.5	8.8	6.8	15.8	32.9	219.1	22.0	2.3	16.5	108.7	5.5	2.4	22.2	47.6	
I	1.2	32.9	31.7	2.5	5.8	3.4	-2.1	9.1	11.2	0.8	17.9	3.7	4.4	0.5	6.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.8	17.1	1.6	0.1	0.7	8.2	0.5	0.3	3.5	3.1	
II	-2.7	30.0	32.6	2.6	6.4	3.8	-4.4	10.0	14.4	-0.9	13.6	3.3	0.6	0.2	6.3	0.7	0.6	1.2	2.0	14.5	1.5	0.6	0.4	7.5	0.6	0.2	1.7	2.8	
III	-3.1	36.2	39.4	2.1	6.9	4.8	-4.9	12.1	17.0	-0.2	17.2	3.6	1.2	0.3	8.1	0.8	0.7	1.8	2.2	17.6	1.4	0.3	1.3	9.6	0.4	0.1	1.7	3.3	
IV	-1.4	32.0	33.4	2.2	6.5	4.3	-4.7	8.9	13.7	1.1	16.6	3.8	2.8	0.8	6.3	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.9	15.5	1.8	0.1	2.3	7.9	0.5	0.3	1.4	2.0	
V	-1.8	39.0	40.8	3.6	8.8	5.2	-4.5	10.8	15.4	-0.8	19.4	4.0	1.9	0.3	9.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.9	20.2	1.7	0.2	1.4	9.9	0.3	0.2	1.9	5.2	
VI	-0.6	39.3	40.0	3.6	8.4	4.8	-4.0	11.3	15.4	-0.2	19.6	3.9	4.1	0.2	7.9	0.6	0.5	1.3	2.2	19.8	1.8	0.1	1.0	11.2	0.6	0.2	1.7	3.9	
VII	11.0	47.1	36.1	6.4	11.8	5.4	0.5	14.1	13.6	4.1	21.2	5.0	2.3	0.3	9.8	0.7	0.4	1.1	2.6	17.1	1.9	0.0	1.2	7.8	0.5	0.2	1.6	4.5	
VIII	4.6	44.9	40.4	7.6	13.2	5.6	-3.7	12.2	15.9	0.7	19.5	4.4	3.8	0.3	8.1	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.9	18.8	2.0	0.0	1.5	9.9	0.6	0.1	1.4	4.1	
IX	8.7	42.2	33.5	4.3	9.1	4.8	-2.1	13.0	15.1	6.6	20.1	3.6	3.4	0.3	8.3	0.8	0.3	1.2	3.3	13.6	2.1	0.7	0.7	6.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	2.6	
X	5.8	44.8	39.0	3.7	8.4	4.6	-0.7	14.1	14.8	2.7	22.4	4.2	3.8	0.4	8.0	0.8	0.5	2.1	3.9	19.6	2.0	0.0	0.6	9.8	0.4	0.3	1.4	5.8	
XI	2.4	38.8	36.3	3.6	8.1	4.4	-2.9	12.0	14.9	1.7	18.7	4.4	4.1	0.3	5.9	0.8	0.5	1.0	3.0	17.0	1.4	0.1	3.4	6.6	0.4	0.2	2.5	3.1	
XII	-2.0	50.0	52.0	3.9	9.1	5.2	-4.8	13.6	18.4	-1.0	27.4	4.5	6.0	0.8	9.1	1.1	0.8	1.9	5.1	28.4	2.9	0.0	2.0	14.0	0.5	0.2	2.2	7.2	
Q1	-4.6	99.1	103.7	7.2	19.1	11.9	-11.4	31.3	42.7	-0.4	48.7	10.6	6.1	0.9	20.8	2.1	1.7	4.2	6.0	49.1	4.4	0.9	2.4	25.3	1.4	0.6	6.9	9.2	
Q2	-3.8	110.4	114.1	9.5	23.7	14.2	-13.3	31.1	44.4	0.1	55.6	11.7	8.7	1.4	23.4	1.8	2.2	3.4	7.0	55.5	5.3	0.4	4.7	29.1	1.4	0.6	5.0	11.1	
Q3	24.3	134.2	109.9	18.3	34.1	15.8	-5.4	39.3	44.7	11.4	60.8	13.0	9.6	0.9	26.2	2.2	1.1	3.2	7.8	49.5	6.0	0.8	3.4	23.9	1.3	0.4	4.2	11.2	
Q4	6.2	133.6	127.3	11.3	25.5	14.3	-8.4	39.6	48.0	3.4	68.5	13.2	13.8	1.4	23.0	2.7	1.8	5.0	12.0	65.1	6.3	0.2	6.0	30.4	1.3	0.6	6.1	16.1	
2007	25.5	594.2	568.7	61.0	134.9	73.9	-48.3	175.2	223.4	12.8	284.2	50.9	54.9	4.2	114.6	22.2	8.5	13.8	45.8	271.4	23.1	4.2	17.4	160.0	145.1	15.8	3.1	28.0	57.4
I	-2.0	37.7	39.7	3.5	8.0	4.5	-3.9	11.2	15.1	-1.7	18.5	3.9	2.5	0.2	8.3	0.9	0.4	1.0	2.5	20.2	1.6	0.0	0.7	8.0	0.4	0.3	4.5	5.4	
II	1.0	39.7	38.8	3.6	8.2	4.6	-5.1	10.7	15.9	2.5	20.8	3.4	2.8	0.3	8.2	0.9	0.5	1.2	4.9	18.2	1.0	0.2	1.3	8.1	2.2	0.2	2.0	5.6	
III	-0.1	41.0	41.1	2.2	7.8	5.6	-3.6	12.6	16.2	1.3	20.6	4.2	3.1	0.6	9.6	1.1	0.6	1.2	2.1	19.3	1.7	0.3	1.4	10.7	2.2	0.3	2.1	3.1	
IV	1.3	41.8	40.6	3.1	8.5	5.3	-3.5	13.0	16.5	1.7	20.4	4.1	2.9	0.6	9.2	0.9	0.4	1.0	2.7	18.7	1.5	0.1	1.1	9.5	1.2	0.3	1.9	4.6	
V	0.6	46.2	46.7	3.2	9.4	6.2	-5.7	13.0	18.7	2.0	23.8	4.6	4.8	0.3	9.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	3.3	21.8	1.9	0.1	1.2	12.7	1.6	0.2	2.1	3.8	
VI	-0.4	48.2	47.9	4.3	10.5	6.1	-2.8	14.5	17.3	-1.2	23.2	3.8	6.5	0.5	6.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	5.3	24.4	2.0	0.1	1.5	14.6	1.6	0.4	1.9	4.3	
VII	5.5	57.0	51.6	7.0	14.5	7.5	-2.1	18.0	20.1	0.6	24.6	5.6	3.0	0.2	10.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	3.8	24.0	2.1	0.2	1.4	12.5	1.2	0.2	2.4	5.4	
VIII	7.6	54.8	47.2	8.8	16.3	7.5	-2.2	16.0	18.1	0.9	22.5	5.4	4.7	0.2	9.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	3.1	21.6	2.6	0.1	1.2	12.6	0.7	0.2	1.5	3.5	
IX	10.3	53.8	43.5	7.9	14.3	6.4	-3.1	15.6	18.7	5.4	23.9	4.7	6.2	0.3	8.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	3.5	18.4	2.0	0.0	0.7	9.9	0.9	0.2	2.1	3.7	
X	9.9	57.6	47.7	6.7	13.6	6.9	-4.2	17.1	21.2	7.4	26.9	3.9	5.9	0.4	10.4	1.0	0.8	1.6	4.7	19.5	2.1	0.3	2.1	9.3	1.2	0.2	1.9	3.9	
XI	-0.6	54.3	55.0	3.9	10.4	6.5	-6.7	16.6	23.4	2.2	27.3	4.5	7.1	0.3	9.0	1.1	0.7	1.2	5.3	25.1	1.8	0.1	1.6	14.4	0.9	0.2	2.6	4.6	
XII	-6.9	62.1	69.0	6.8	13.6	6.7	-5.3	16.9	22.3	-8.4	31.6	3.9	5.3	0.3	16.1	1.8	1.0	1.4	4.6	40.0	2.8	0.2	1.9	22.6	1.6	0.4	3.0	9.4	
Q1	-1.2	118.4	119.6	9.3	24.0	14.7	-12.6	34.5	47.1	2.2	59.9	11.5	8.4	1.1	26.1	2.8	1.5	3.4	9.4	57.7	4.4	0.5	3.3	26.8	4.9	0.7	8.5	14.2	
Q2	1.1	136.2	135.2	10.6	28.3	17.7	-12.0	40.5	52.5	2.5	67.4	12.5	14.3	1.4	25.1	2.8	1.8	2.9	11.3	65.0	5.3	0.3	3.8	36.9	4.4	1.0	6.0	12.7	
Q3	23.3	165.6	142.3	23.7	45.0	21.3	-7.4	49.6	56.9	7.0	71.0	14.7	13.9	0.7	28.0	2.7	2.6	3.3	10.4	64.1	6.8	0.3	3.3	35.1	2.7	0.6	6.0	12.6	
Q4	2.4	174.0	171.6	17.4	37.5	20.2	-16.2	50.6	66.9	1.2	85.8	12.3	18.3	1.0	35.4	3.8	2.5	4.2	14.7	84.6	6.7	0.6	5.6	46.3	3.7	0.8	7.5	17.9	
2008	0.0	688.1	688.1	62.7	155.2	92.4	-58.0	214.6	272.6	-4.7	318.3	54.6	43.3	5.3	147.4	16.1	8.1	13.5	54.2	323.1	32.7	8.8	17.7	161.5	12.8	3.3	26.6	75.9	
I	8.7	53.6	45.0	6.4	12.8	6.3	-4.5	14.6	19.1	6.7	26.2	3.6	6.0	0.6	11.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	3.3	19.5	2.0	0.1	1.7	10.4	1.7	0.2	1.8	3.6	
II	-5.6	41.1	46.6	1.6	7.8	6.2	-3.5	15.4	19.0	-3.6	17.8	4.0	1.2	0.5	7.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	3.9	21.4	2.1	0.2	1.3	10.6	0.8	0.3	1.7	5.5	
III	-3.9	49.5	53.4	2.5	9.4	6.9	-6.1	14.7	20.8	-0.3	25.4	3.3	5.0	0.2	11.4	1.2	0.6	1.1	4.3	25.7	1.9	0.1	1.1	13.5	0.9	0.2	3.9	5.3	
IV	-2.7	52.2	55.0	2.7	10.1	7.4	-6.0	17.0	23.1	0.6	25.1	4.0	2.2	0.3	13.8	1.3	0.6	1.2	3.6	24.5	2.2	0.1	1.4	11.4	1.8	0.2	2.0	7.4	
V	-0.9	51.2	52.1	3.1	10.8	7.7	-3.6	17.8	21.3	-0.4	22.6	4.0	3.0	0.3	10.7	1.6	0.5	1.0	3.6	23.1	2.4	0.2	1.8	12.8	1.1	0.1	1.9	4.1	
VI	-5.3	55.2	60.6	4.2	12.0	7.8	-8.1	17.9	26.1	-1.4	25.3	4.4	4.4	0.3	12.3	1.2	0.8	1.1	2.8	26.7	2.3	0.1	2.1	13.7	1.0	0.2	1.7	6.8	
VII	4.4	68.4	64.0	7.8	18.4	10.7	-6.3	20.2	26.5	2.9	29.8	5.1	4.9	0.3	14.6	1.2	1.0	1.2	3.7	26.9	2.9	0.1	1.7	14.7	0.9	0.3	2.6	4.9	
VIII	11.1	64.6	53.5	11.8	20.3	8.5	-5.0	18.0	23.0	4.3	26.3	5.3	3.3	0.4	10.5	0.9	0.7	1.3	5.6	22.0	3.6	0.1	1.1	9.3	0.5	0.2	1.4	6.5	
IX	12.8	64.2	51.4	6.8	14.6	7.8	-1.7	20.5	22.2	7.7	29.1	5.4	4.4	0.2	14.4	1.5	0.6	0.9	3.7	21.4	3.0	0.1	1.3	11.7	1.1	0.4	1.9	3.4	
X	-6.3	65.2	71.5	4.4	12.9	8.5	-6.3	21.2	27.5	-4.4	31.1	5.2																	



Table 21
 Republic of Macedonia: balance of payments - income
 in EUR Million

	INCOME														
	Income, net	1. Compensation of employees				Investment income, net	2. Investment income						2.3. Other investment		
		Net	Inflow	Outflow	2.1. Direct investment			2.2. Portfolio investment			Net	Interest receipts	Interest payments		
					Net		Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow				Outflow	
2003	-55.3	24.0	24.5	0.5	-79.3	-54.4	0.8	55.2	2.8	4.8	1.9	-27.7	23.2	50.9	
2004	-33.2	40.6	41.7	1.1	-73.8	-56.3	0.3	56.7	3.4	2.2	-1.2	-20.8	23.6	44.5	
2005	-91.5	44.9	46.3	1.4	-136.4	-113.1	0.5	113.5	-2.7	0.9	3.6	-20.7	31.3	52.0	
2006	-28.4	53.1	54.9	1.8	-81.5	-48.2	0.4	48.7	-13.9	2.3	16.3	-19.4	49.6	69.0	
I	-3.5	3.8	3.9	0.1	-7.3	-1.6	0.0	1.6	-0.7	0.0	0.7	-5.0	4.2	9.2	
II	0.0	4.4	4.5	0.1	-4.4	-2.0	0.0	2.0	-0.7	0.1	0.8	-1.7	2.9	4.6	
III	2.0	5.1	5.2	0.2	-3.1	-1.5	0.2	1.7	-0.7	0.1	0.8	-0.9	3.6	4.5	
IV	-2.7	3.0	3.1	0.1	-5.7	-2.3	0.0	2.3	-0.7	0.1	0.8	-2.6	2.6	5.2	
V	-4.5	4.6	4.7	0.1	-9.1	-8.9	0.0	8.9	-0.6	0.1	0.8	0.4	3.4	3.0	
VI	-0.9	5.2	5.3	0.2	-6.1	-4.9	0.0	4.9	-0.5	0.3	0.8	-0.7	4.5	5.2	
VII	-4.5	3.2	3.3	0.1	-7.7	-2.5	0.1	2.6	-0.7	0.0	0.8	-4.5	4.4	8.9	
VIII	0.2	5.1	5.2	0.1	-4.9	-3.1	0.0	3.2	-0.6	0.2	0.8	-1.1	3.6	4.7	
IX	-11.8	3.4	3.5	0.2	-15.2	-15.1	0.0	15.2	-0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	5.3	4.9	
X	0.8	5.6	5.8	0.1	-4.9	-2.1	0.0	2.1	-0.7	0.1	0.9	-2.0	4.9	6.9	
XI	5.2	6.5	6.6	0.2	-1.3	-2.2	0.0	2.2	-0.5	0.2	0.7	1.5	5.1	3.6	
XII	-8.7	3.3	3.6	0.3	-12.0	-1.9	0.0	1.9	-7.0	0.7	7.7	-3.0	5.1	8.2	
Q1	-1.6	13.2	13.6	0.4	-14.8	-5.1	0.2	5.3	-2.0	0.2	2.3	-7.6	10.7	18.3	
Q2	-8.1	12.8	13.2	0.4	-20.9	-16.1	0.0	16.1	-1.8	0.5	2.4	-2.9	10.6	13.5	
Q3	-16.0	11.7	12.1	0.4	-27.8	-20.7	0.2	20.9	-1.8	0.6	2.3	-5.3	13.3	18.5	
Q4	-2.7	15.4	16.0	0.6	-18.1	-6.3	0.0	6.3	-8.3	1.0	9.3	-3.6	15.1	18.7	
2007	-277.7	75.1	77.0	1.8	-352.8	-337.7	1.8	339.5	2.9	9.4	6.6	-17.9	67.0	84.9	
I	-10.3	5.3	5.5	0.2	-15.6	-15.7	0.0	15.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.2	5.8	6.0	
II	-11.9	4.9	5.0	0.1	-16.8	-15.4	0.0	15.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	-1.7	4.6	6.3	
III	-9.5	5.8	6.0	0.1	-15.4	-16.1	0.0	16.1	0.8	0.9	0.0	-0.1	5.7	5.8	
IV	-27.8	6.3	6.5	0.1	-34.1	-32.9	0.0	33.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	-1.5	5.6	7.1	
V	-7.3	7.4	7.5	0.1	-14.7	-15.3	1.1	16.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	5.3	5.2	
VI	-35.5	4.0	4.1	0.1	-39.4	-36.9	0.2	37.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	-3.8	6.1	9.9	
VII	-41.5	7.5	7.6	0.1	-49.0	-49.9	0.2	50.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.3	
VIII	-8.7	8.3	8.4	0.1	-17.0	-18.7	0.0	18.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	6.1	5.1	
IX	-48.9	3.9	4.1	0.2	-52.8	-50.6	0.2	50.8	1.4	1.4	0.0	-3.6	6.6	10.1	
X	-15.4	7.6	7.8	0.2	-23.0	-21.0	0.0	21.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	-2.2	4.9	7.0	
XI	-37.4	9.1	9.3	0.2	-46.5	-46.8	0.1	46.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	-0.2	4.2	4.4	
XII	-23.6	4.9	5.1	0.2	-28.6	-18.5	0.0	18.5	-4.1	2.0	6.1	-5.9	6.8	12.7	
Q1	-31.7	16.1	16.5	0.4	-47.7	-47.2	0.1	47.2	1.5	1.5	0.1	-2.0	16.1	18.1	
Q2	-70.5	17.7	18.1	0.4	-88.2	-85.2	1.3	86.4	2.1	2.2	0.2	-5.1	17.0	22.1	
Q3	-99.1	19.7	20.2	0.5	-118.8	-119.1	0.4	119.5	2.9	3.0	0.1	-2.5	18.0	20.5	
Q4	-76.4	21.7	22.2	0.5	-98.1	-86.3	0.1	86.4	-3.6	2.7	6.2	-8.3	15.9	24.1	
2008	-93.4	92.6	95.9	3.3	-186.0	-184.5	2.3	186.8	44.7	52.1	7.4	-46.2	34.9	81.1	
I	16.0	8.9	9.2	0.3	7.1	-3.4	0.0	3.4	9.7	9.7	0.0	0.7	6.9	6.2	
II	6.8	8.3	8.5	0.2	-1.5	-2.2	0.0	2.2	2.6	2.6	0.0	-1.8	3.1	4.9	
III	0.3	4.4	4.5	0.2	-4.0	-3.4	0.0	3.4	4.1	4.1	0.0	-4.7	2.6	7.4	
IV	5.6	8.0	8.2	0.2	-2.4	-3.0	0.1	3.0	3.8	3.8	0.1	-3.2	2.4	5.5	
V	3.8	6.7	7.0	0.2	-3.0	-4.2	0.3	4.5	3.0	3.1	0.0	-1.8	2.7	4.5	
VI	-9.4	7.7	7.9	0.2	-17.1	-15.5	0.0	15.5	5.1	5.1	0.0	-6.8	2.7	9.5	
VII	5.9	10.4	10.7	0.2	-4.6	-5.8	0.2	6.0	5.4	5.5	0.0	-4.3	2.5	6.8	
VIII	2.9	3.4	3.7	0.4	-0.4	-1.5	1.1	2.6	3.3	3.3	0.0	-2.2	2.6	4.8	
IX	-23.1	7.4	7.7	0.3	-30.5	-31.6	0.1	31.7	4.8	4.9	0.0	-3.7	3.5	7.2	
X	-0.8	11.2	11.5	0.3	-12.0	-10.1	0.4	10.5	4.0	4.1	0.1	-5.8	2.5	8.2	
XI	-98.6	3.3	3.7	0.3	-102.0	-101.4	0.0	101.4	2.9	3.0	0.0	-3.5	2.0	5.5	
XII	-2.9	12.9	13.4	0.5	-15.8	-2.5	0.2	2.6	-4.0	2.9	7.0	-9.2	1.4	10.6	
Q1	23.2	21.6	22.2	0.6	1.6	-9.0	0.0	9.0	16.4	16.5	0.1	-5.8	12.7	18.5	
Q2	0.0	22.5	23.1	0.6	-22.5	-22.7	0.4	23.0	11.9	12.0	0.1	-11.7	7.8	19.5	
Q3	-14.3	21.2	22.1	0.9	-35.5	-38.8	1.4	40.2	13.5	13.6	0.1	-10.2	8.6	18.8	
Q4	-102.3	27.4	28.6	1.2	-129.7	-114.0	0.5	114.5	2.8	9.9	7.1	-18.5	5.8	24.3	
2009	-23.8	19.2	20.0	0.7	-43.1	-29.9	0.1	30.0	8.4	8.4	0.0	-21.5	2.5	24.0	
I	-2.1	2.9	3.2	0.3	-5.0	-0.3	0.1	0.4	3.5	3.5	0.0	-8.2	1.3	9.4	
II	2.2	8.1	8.3	0.2	-5.9	-3.0	0.0	3.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	-5.3	0.5	5.8	
III	-23.9	8.2	8.4	0.2	-32.1	-26.6	0.0	26.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	-8.1	0.7	8.8	
Q1	-23.8	19.2	20.0	0.7	-43.1	-29.9	0.1	30.0	8.4	8.4	0.0	-21.5	2.5	24.0	

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia



Table 22
 Republic of Macedonia: balance of payments - current transfers
 in EUR Million

	Current transfers, net	CURRENT TRANSFERS																
		Net	1. Official transfers						Net	2. Private transfers								
			Inflow			Outflow				2.1. Remittances			2.2. Cash exchange			2.3. Other transfers		
			Total, inflow	Goods	Financial assets	Total, outflow	Goods	Financial assets		Remittances, net	Inflow	Outflow	Cash exchange, net	Cash exchange inflow	Cash exchange outflow	Other transfers, net	Inflow	Outflow
2003	646.1	89.4	92.9	24.2	68.7	3.5	1.5	2.1	356.7	115.2	128.9	13.6	347.0	467.1	120.1	94.5	110.7	16.2
2004	628.2	55.5	60.1	26.3	33.9	4.7	2.0	2.7	572.7	117.9	129.8	11.9	346.1	510.0	163.9	108.7	128.2	19.4
2005	853.3	53.4	60.9	28.2	32.8	7.6	4.0	3.5	799.9	125.3	136.6	11.3	546.9	662.1	115.1	127.7	143.0	15.3
2006	981.8	58.7	66.2	36.8	29.4	7.4	2.8	4.6	923.1	144.7	157.1	12.4	649.5	774.9	125.4	128.9	142.4	13.5
I	55.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	53.9	8.4	9.2	0.8	37.1	45.8	8.7	8.4	9.4	1.0
II	56.0	3.7	4.1	1.2	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	52.3	8.9	9.8	0.9	34.3	40.9	6.6	9.1	9.8	0.7
III	73.4	8.8	9.6	5.9	3.7	0.8	0.1	0.7	64.6	11.8	12.8	1.1	41.0	50.2	9.3	11.8	13.2	1.3
IV	75.9	7.1	7.6	4.3	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	68.8	11.9	12.7	0.8	46.2	56.3	10.0	10.7	11.5	0.8
V	85.4	4.2	5.3	4.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.0	81.2	13.2	14.2	1.0	56.6	66.9	10.3	11.4	12.3	0.9
VI	85.4	4.5	5.2	3.6	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	80.9	12.6	13.5	0.9	57.0	67.9	10.9	11.3	12.7	1.4
VII	96.2	3.3	3.8	2.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	92.9	11.8	12.8	1.0	69.7	81.9	12.2	11.3	12.2	0.9
VIII	101.3	3.6	3.9	2.1	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	97.7	12.9	14.1	1.2	74.1	85.6	11.5	10.7	12.2	1.5
IX	97.8	7.0	7.4	1.3	6.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	90.8	13.9	15.1	1.2	65.8	75.4	9.6	11.1	12.5	1.5
X	91.0	5.8	6.5	3.1	3.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	85.2	14.4	15.6	1.2	60.5	73.1	12.6	10.3	11.1	0.9
XI	76.3	3.0	3.5	2.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	73.3	13.7	14.8	1.2	49.1	61.6	12.5	10.5	11.6	1.1
XII	87.8	6.1	7.2	3.9	3.7	1.4	0.2	1.2	81.7	11.3	12.5	1.2	58.1	69.3	11.2	12.3	13.8	1.5
Q1	184.8	14.1	15.5	8.8	6.7	1.4	0.4	1.0	170.7	29.0	31.8	2.8	112.4	137.0	24.6	29.3	32.3	3.0
Q2	246.7	15.8	18.0	12.1	5.9	2.3	0.6	1.6	230.9	37.7	40.5	2.7	159.8	191.0	31.2	33.4	36.6	3.2
Q3	295.3	14.0	15.1	6.1	9.0	1.2	0.9	0.2	281.4	38.6	42.0	3.4	209.6	242.9	33.3	33.1	37.0	3.9
Q4	255.0	14.9	17.5	9.7	7.8	2.6	0.8	1.8	240.1	39.3	42.9	3.5	167.7	204.0	36.3	33.1	36.6	3.5
2007	1012.1	23.9	60.6	40.9	19.7	36.7	4.7	32.0	988.2	158.1	174.3	16.2	695.4	886.0	190.6	134.6	150.6	16.0
I	68.7	3.2	3.5	1.8	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	65.5	10.1	11.3	1.2	46.4	58.5	12.0	9.0	10.0	1.0
II	71.1	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	69.7	10.8	11.8	1.1	47.9	58.0	10.1	11.0	11.5	0.5
III	84.2	3.9	4.6	3.1	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	80.3	13.5	14.9	1.3	55.4	67.8	12.4	11.3	13.4	2.1
IV	89.6	5.4	6.5	5.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.7	84.2	12.0	13.3	1.3	61.1	73.2	12.1	11.1	12.1	1.0
V	89.6	5.9	6.5	4.8	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	83.7	14.2	15.4	1.1	59.2	74.6	15.4	10.3	11.2	0.9
VI	88.1	5.8	6.7	5.1	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	82.4	13.0	14.4	1.4	57.7	71.7	14.0	11.6	12.6	1.0
VII	119.7	5.2	5.6	4.1	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	114.5	14.8	16.1	1.3	87.6	102.4	14.7	12.1	13.9	1.8
VIII	113.1	2.2	3.8	2.4	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.0	110.9	14.1	15.4	1.3	87.1	102.1	15.0	9.7	10.9	1.2
IX	88.9	3.3	3.8	2.0	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	85.7	14.8	16.2	1.4	58.9	76.3	17.4	11.9	12.5	0.6
X	84.3	3.1	3.6	3.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	81.2	15.6	17.4	1.8	54.1	74.9	20.8	11.5	14.2	2.7
XI	70.7	8.1	9.1	6.4	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.8	62.5	12.5	14.1	1.6	38.8	60.6	21.7	11.2	12.7	1.6
XII	44.0	-23.6	5.1	1.9	3.2	28.8	0.7	28.0	67.6	12.6	14.0	1.4	41.1	66.0	24.9	13.9	15.5	1.6
Q1	224.1	8.6	10.0	6.0	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	215.5	34.4	38.0	3.6	149.7	184.2	34.5	31.4	34.9	3.6
Q2	267.4	17.1	19.6	15.1	4.5	2.5	1.4	1.1	250.3	39.3	43.1	3.8	178.1	219.5	41.5	33.0	35.9	2.9
Q3	321.8	10.7	13.2	8.5	4.7	2.5	1.1	1.3	311.1	43.7	47.7	4.0	233.6	280.8	47.2	33.7	37.3	3.6
Q4	198.9	-12.4	17.8	11.3	6.5	30.2	1.3	28.9	211.3	40.7	45.5	4.8	134.0	201.5	67.4	36.6	42.4	5.9
2008	978.9	47.9	61.0	41.0	20.1	13.1	6.0	7.1	931.0	161.6	180.9	19.2	630.6	948.3	317.7	138.8	156.3	17.5
I	60.1	0.5	4.7	4.0	0.7	4.1	1.3	2.8	59.6	10.3	12.5	2.3	39.8	56.7	16.9	9.5	10.6	1.1
II	58.9	4.4	5.2	3.7	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	54.5	11.2	12.8	1.6	33.4	55.8	22.4	9.9	11.5	1.7
III	56.5	2.7	3.3	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	53.8	13.2	14.5	1.4	30.9	58.7	27.8	9.8	11.3	1.6
IV	74.9	4.1	5.1	4.2	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	70.8	13.5	15.3	1.8	45.7	69.9	24.2	11.6	12.8	1.2
V	90.5	6.6	6.9	5.1	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	83.9	14.0	15.4	1.4	57.9	77.4	19.5	12.0	13.3	1.2
VI	93.6	10.8	11.6	2.9	8.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	82.8	14.0	15.3	1.2	56.5	79.4	22.8	12.3	13.9	1.6
VII	119.9	5.1	5.8	4.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	114.8	15.5	17.0	1.5	87.0	114.6	27.7	12.3	13.8	1.6
VIII	113.8	3.4	4.1	2.8	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	110.3	12.9	14.2	1.3	86.0	107.8	21.9	11.5	12.8	1.3
IX	101.5	2.3	3.4	2.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	99.2	15.7	17.3	1.7	71.9	97.2	25.4	11.7	13.6	1.9
X	89.2	2.0	3.2	2.4	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	87.2	16.1	18.0	1.9	58.9	93.5	34.5	12.2	13.7	1.5
XI	69.8	2.0	2.8	3.4	-0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	67.8	12.0	13.7	1.7	44.9	66.5	21.7	10.9	12.1	1.2
XII	50.1	3.8	5.1	2.7	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.9	46.3	13.3	14.9	1.6	17.8	70.7	52.9	15.2	16.9	1.7
Q1	175.5	7.7	13.2	10.1	3.1	5.5	2.0	3.5	167.9	34.6	39.8	5.2	104.1	171.2	67.1	29.1	33.5	4.4
Q2	259.1	21.5	23.6	12.2	11.4	2.1	1.2	0.8	237.6	41.5	46.0	4.5	160.1	226.6	66.5	35.9	39.9	4.0
Q3	335.2	10.9	13.2	10.2	3.0	2.4	1.5	0.8	324.3	44.1	48.5	4.4	244.8	319.7	74.9	35.4	40.2	4.8
Q4	209.1	7.9	11.1	8.5	2.6	3.2	1.2	2.0	201.3	41.4	46.5	5.1	121.6	230.7	109.2	38.3	42.7	4.4
2009	129.4	10.3	13.2	10.5	2.7	2.9	1.8	1.1	119.0	35.5	39.8	4.3	52.1	163.2	111.2	31.5	35.8	4.3
I	42.1	3.0	3.9	3.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	39.2	11.4	12.7	1.2	18.1	51.5	33.4	9.6	10.9	1.3
II	58.8	1.5	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	57.3	10.9	12.5	1.5	35.2	62.6	27.3	11.2	12.5	1.4
III	28.4	5.8	6.9	5.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	22.5	13.1	14.7	1.6	-1.3	49.1	50.4	10.7	12.4	1.7
Q1	129.4	10.3	13.2	10.5	2.7	2.9	1.8	1.1	119.0	35.5	39.8	4.3	52.1	163.2	111.2	31.5	35.8	4.3

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia



Table 23
 Republic of Macedonia: balance of payments - capital and financial account (without official transfers)
 in EUR Million

	Capital and Financial Account, excluding reserve assets																							
	A. Capital account, net				B. Financial account, excluding reserve assets																			
	Capital and Financial Account, excl. reserve assets	Net	Capital transfers, net	Acquisition / disposal of non-fin. assets	Financial account, net	1. Direct investment			2. Portfolio investment			3. Other investment, net	3.2. Loans						3.3. Currency and deposits				3.4. Other, net	
						Net	Inward	Outward	Net	Assets	Liabilities		3.1. Trade credits, net	Loans, net	Assets	Liabilities			Currency and deposits, net	Monetary Authorities, net	General government, net	Banks, net		Other sectors, net
2003	232.3	-6.1	-6.0	-0.1	238.3	100.1	100.4	-0.3	4.9	0.1	4.8	133.3	67.4	50.3	-1.1	51.4	48.4	3.0	5.9	15.5	0.0	-44.7	35.1	9.8
2004	362.6	-4.2	-4.2	0.0	366.8	259.7	260.7	-0.9	9.5	0.1	9.3	97.6	71.0	6.1	1.5	4.6	25.7	-21.1	-2.3	23.2	0.0	-84.4	58.9	22.8
2005	475.6	-1.7	-1.7	0.0	477.3	74.9	77.2	-2.3	200.2	0.1	200.1	202.2	105.9	100.2	-4.3	104.4	89.0	15.4	-20.3	0.0	0.0	22.4	-42.7	16.5
2006	335.7	-0.7	-0.7	0.0	336.4	344.6	344.8	-0.1	73.1	0.0	73.1	-81.4	2.9	-22.3	4.1	-26.4	-59.4	33.0	-83.7	-5.7	0.0	-10.4	-67.6	21.7
I	-142.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-141.9	11.3	11.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	-157.0	-1.3	-151.6	0.2	-151.8	-154.7	3.0	-4.9	0.0	0.0	-3.6	-1.3	0.8
II	10.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	9.9	7.8	7.8	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	-1.3	-21.4	21.6	0.1	21.4	11.3	10.2	-1.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	-6.1	0.2
III	200.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	200.2	234.9	235.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	6.5	-41.2	21.3	-4.0	0.1	-4.1	-6.1	2.0	-60.2	-56.7	0.0	5.3	-8.8	1.7
IV	68.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	68.3	10.2	9.5	0.7	5.2	0.0	5.2	52.9	16.7	40.8	0.1	40.7	26.2	14.5	-6.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-5.1	1.4
V	30.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	30.4	8.6	8.7	-0.1	14.7	0.0	14.7	7.0	2.4	8.2	0.0	8.2	7.1	1.1	-4.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	-11.4	0.3
VI	45.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.6	12.9	12.9	0.0	6.8	0.0	6.8	25.8	5.8	7.6	3.1	4.5	3.1	1.4	6.8	0.0	0.0	12.8	-6.0	5.7
VII	8.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	7.3	6.8	7.4	-0.6	2.1	0.0	2.1	-1.6	-10.1	23.9	0.1	23.8	21.9	1.9	-16.5	0.0	0.0	-12.7	-3.8	1.2
VIII	48.5	-0.8	-0.8	0.0	49.3	6.4	6.4	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	38.9	0.7	-2.7	0.1	-2.7	-1.1	-1.6	39.5	51.1	0.0	-12.2	0.7	1.3
IX	-25.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-24.9	10.8	10.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	-38.6	-43.0	3.3	0.1	3.2	2.4	0.8	-0.4	0.0	0.0	7.3	-7.7	1.4
X	1.9	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	2.0	7.3	7.3	-0.1	4.0	0.0	4.0	-9.3	-11.4	-1.9	0.1	-2.0	-0.4	-1.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	8.0	-5.7	1.8
XI	37.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	37.5	8.2	8.3	-0.1	8.6	0.0	8.6	20.7	17.2	13.0	0.1	12.9	10.7	2.2	-10.0	0.0	0.0	-3.3	-6.7	0.5
XII	52.1	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	52.7	19.2	19.2	0.0	11.2	0.0	11.2	22.3	25.9	19.6	0.1	19.6	20.3	-0.8	-28.7	0.0	0.0	-23.1	-5.6	5.4
Q1	68.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	68.3	254.0	254.1	-0.1	13.7	0.0	13.7	-199.4	-1.3	-134.1	0.4	-134.5	-149.6	15.1	-66.8	-56.7	0.0	6.1	-16.2	2.7
Q2	143.8	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	144.2	31.8	31.1	0.7	26.7	0.0	26.7	85.7	24.9	56.6	3.2	53.4	36.4	17.0	-3.2	0.0	0.0	19.4	-22.6	7.4
Q3	31.5	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	31.7	24.1	24.6	-0.6	8.9	0.0	8.9	-1.3	-52.4	24.5	0.2	24.3	23.2	1.1	22.6	51.1	0.0	-17.6	-10.8	4.0
Q4	91.7	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	92.2	34.7	34.9	-0.2	23.8	0.0	23.8	33.7	31.7	30.7	0.2	30.5	30.6	-0.1	-36.4	0.0	0.0	-18.3	-18.0	7.7
2007	549.4	3.7	1.2	2.4	545.7	506.9	506.0	0.9	114.4	-1.7	116.1	-75.5	-29.0	-128.7	-0.6	-128.1	-155.5	27.4	5.9	-0.2	0.0	68.4	-62.3	76.2
I	-1.6	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	-0.5	26.1	26.1	0.0	12.2	0.0	12.2	-38.9	-3.3	-42.3	0.0	-42.3	-44.4	2.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.2	0.9
II	-0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	-1.0	25.9	24.0	1.9	-7.6	0.0	-7.6	-19.3	9.6	-15.8	0.0	-15.8	-19.2	3.4	-14.3	0.0	0.0	-8.2	-6.1	1.2
III	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	35.9	36.0	-0.1	16.0	0.0	16.0	-34.3	-44.4	16.0	0.0	16.0	-0.6	16.7	-8.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	-9.0	2.4
IV	69.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	69.0	57.7	57.3	0.4	25.9	0.0	25.9	-14.6	10.7	-21.2	-0.1	-21.1	-21.7	0.5	-10.7	0.0	0.0	-1.6	-9.1	6.5
V	-7.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	-7.7	76.6	76.3	0.3	16.7	0.0	16.8	-101.0	-72.9	-30.1	-0.2	-29.9	-31.5	1.6	-0.6	0.0	0.0	4.9	-5.4	2.6
VI	-32.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	-33.4	17.2	18.3	-1.0	3.0	-0.3	3.3	-53.6	-13.8	-84.4	-0.1	-84.3	-83.0	-1.4	31.4	0.0	0.0	37.9	-6.4	13.1
VII	81.5	4.4	1.3	3.1	77.1	36.1	36.1	0.0	6.2	-0.2	6.4	34.8	54.8	7.3	-0.7	8.0	2.9	5.0	-29.0	0.0	0.0	-22.1	-6.9	1.7
VIII	-3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.8	19.0	19.0	0.1	12.4	0.0	12.4	-35.2	-42.2	6.8	0.0	6.8	8.2	-1.5	-2.7	0.0	0.0	-1.6	-1.1	3.0
IX	94.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	94.8	45.3	45.3	0.0	9.5	-0.2	9.6	40.0	-13.6	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-7.7	7.5	44.5	0.0	0.0	50.6	-6.0	9.3
X	85.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	84.9	48.5	49.3	-0.8	24.3	-0.4	24.7	12.1	27.6	20.7	0.1	20.5	27.7	-7.2	-40.0	-0.3	0.0	-34.2	-5.6	3.8
XI	122.2	-0.6	-0.1	-0.5	122.8	73.0	73.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.3	49.5	28.2	7.0	0.1	6.9	7.4	-0.5	11.9	0.2	0.0	19.8	-8.2	2.5
XII	124.5	-1.4	-1.4	0.0	125.9	45.4	45.2	0.1	-4.4	-0.5	-3.9	85.0	30.2	7.6	0.2	7.4	6.3	1.2	17.9	0.0	0.0	18.6	-0.7	29.2
Q1	15.3	-0.7	-0.7	0.0	16.0	88.0	86.1	1.9	20.5	0.0	20.5	-92.4	-38.0	-42.1	0.0	-42.1	-64.3	22.2	-16.8	0.0	0.0	-3.8	-12.9	4.5
Q2	30.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	28.0	151.5	151.9	-0.3	45.6	-0.3	46.0	-169.2	-75.9	-135.7	-0.4	-135.3	-136.1	0.8	20.2	0.0	0.0	41.2	-20.9	22.2
Q3	172.4	4.3	1.2	3.1	168.1	100.4	100.3	0.1	28.0	-0.4	28.4	39.6	-1.0	13.9	-0.7	14.5	3.5	11.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	26.9	-14.0	13.9
Q4	331.7	-1.9	-1.3	-0.6	333.7	166.9	167.6	-0.7	20.2	-0.9	21.2	146.5	86.0	35.3	0.4	34.8	41.4	-6.6	-10.3	-0.1	0.0	4.2	-14.5	35.6
2008	801.0	-12.8	-1.6	-11.2	813.8	422.0	412.5	9.5	-50.6	-0.6	-50.1	442.4	24.6	172.4	-0.8	173.3	171.9	1.3	207.5	16.0	0.0	234.6	-43.2	37.9
I	28.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	28.7	39.2	30.7	8.6	-0.9	-0.1	-0.8	-9.6	-8.6	-3.8	0.0	-3.8	-7.5	3.7	-4.0	7.4	0.0	-9.4	-1.9	6.8
II	84.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	84.5	65.2	60.0	5.2	-3.4	-0.1	-3.3	22.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	-1.3	1.8	19.7	0.1	0.0	19.4	0.1	1.9
III	64.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	64.7	25.6	26.9	-1.3	-3.9	-0.1	-3.8	43.0	-6.7	1.8	0.1	1.8	10.1	-8.3	45.1	3.2	0.0	37.2	4.7	2.7
IV	45.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	44.3	24.2	25.0	-0.7	-4.4	-0.6	-3.9	24.5	25.5	3.7	-0.2	3.9	1.8	2.1	-8.3	-0.2	0.0	-8.3	0.2	3.7
V	62.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	62.3	60.3	61.2	-0.9	-4.2	0.5	-4.6	6.1	-1.6	5.6	-0.1	5.6	19.3	-13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.8	-4.2	2.1
VI	135.3	-3.8	-0.1	-3.7	139.2	43.9	44.4	-0.5	-2.6	-0.4	-2.1	97.8	39.2	38.7	0.0	38.6	31.9	6.8	16.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	-3.4	3.9
VII	52.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	51.9	21.6	22.4	-0.8	3.1	-0.5	3.6	27.2	8.5	10.2	0.0	10.2	9.2	1.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	4.3	1.3
VIII	45.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	45.5	47.5	47.9	-0.4	-6.2	-0.5	-5.7	4.2	7.7	0.2	-0.2	0.4	1.1	-0.7	-4.9	0.0	0.0	-12.9	8.0	1.1
IX	87.8	-0.9	-0.9	0.0	88.6	20.8	20.9	-0.1	-4.7	0.3	-5.0	72.5	-28.6	49.2	-0.1	49.3	50.2	-1.0	49.8	0.0	0.0	51.1	-1.3	2.1
X	74.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	74.8	19.8	20.1	-0.3	-15.1	0.1	-15.1	70.0	9.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.5	2.5	56.4	-0.1	0.0	103.6	-47.0	1.5
XI	79.6	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	80.1	18.6	18.9	-0.3	-3.9	0.9	-4.8	65.4	4.6	68.7	-0.4	69.1	64.2	4.9	-10.6	-0.6	0.0	5.6	-15.7	2.7
XII	41.7	-7.6	-0.1	-7.5	49.3	35.2	34.2	1.0	-4.5	0.0	-4.5	18.6	-25.2	-5.4	0.0	-5.3	-7.6	2.3	41.1	0.1	0.0	28.0	13.0	8.1
Q1	176.8	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	177.8	130.0	117.6	12.5	-8.3	-0.3	-8.0	56.1	-14.6	-1.5	0.1	-1.6	1.3	-2.9	60.8	10.7	0.0	47.2	2.9	11.4
Q2	243.0	-2.7	1.0	-3.7	245.8	128.4	130.5	-1.1	-11.2	-0.5	-10.6	128.5	63.1	47.9	-0.2	48.2	53.0	-4.8	7.7	5.9	0.0	9.2	-7.4	9.7
Q3	185.4	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	186.0	90.0	91.3	-1.3	-7.7	-0.7	-7.1	103.8	-12.4	59.7	-0.3	59.9	60.6	-0.7	52.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	11.0	4.5
Q4	195.7	-8.5	-1.0	-7.5	204.2	73.6	73.2	0.4	-23.4	1.0	-24.4	154.1	-11.5	66.4	-0.4	6								



Table 24
Merchandise trade by sections of SITC and by end use
in USD Million

	EXPORT								IMPORT							
	2003	2004	2005	2006				2003	2004	2005	2006					
	Total	Total	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total	Total	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
TOTAL	1,367.0	1,675.9	2,042.3	453.1	587.0	703.2	671.9	2,415.2	2,306.4	2,931.6	3,232.8	728.8	986.2	970.5	1,066.7	3,752.3
SITC																
Food and live animals	92.0	125.6	167.2	30.3	55.7	52.4	54.3	192.7	271.2	337.5	343.2	74.4	95.5	94.8	97.6	362.4
Beverages and tobacco	137.1	127.8	163.1	35.2	49.8	65.0	43.6	193.6	24.2	28.0	31.1	5.5	7.7	9.1	9.5	31.8
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	39.9	44.1	67.8	18.9	30.6	30.2	33.9	113.6	60.0	77.4	106.7	31.1	28.6	34.4	39.4	133.5
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	73.7	78.3	163.6	37.7	47.9	84.4	55.1	225.0	323.1	397.8	619.2	171.3	172.5	181.6	233.6	758.9
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.8	7.0	2.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	2.2	24.5	52.9	30.0	6.5	7.8	9.1	7.9	31.4
Chemical products	70.2	73.4	90.8	18.7	26.4	28.3	27.3	100.7	254.9	281.0	334.0	72.6	99.0	95.1	97.9	364.5
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	398.1	552.7	682.8	147.0	200.3	246.9	259.7	853.8	333.2	740.8	950.5	182.1	309.4	313.2	316.3	1,121.0
Machinery and transport equipment	80.6	92.6	109.9	23.9	32.8	31.4	30.5	118.7	434.2	504.5	563.1	133.6	197.0	168.5	189.7	688.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	471.8	570.8	590.5	139.1	142.6	163.1	167.2	612.0	128.7	171.9	252.9	50.6	68.5	64.5	74.1	257.7
Commodities and transactions not classified in SITC	2.7	3.5	3.7	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	3.0	452.4	340.1	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	2.1
END USE																
Production materials	669.2	816.2	1,110.4	242.0	334.6	427.0	395.3	1,398.9	1,492.5	1,904.7	2,099.0	470.4	626.0	643.9	713.3	2,453.5
Capital goods	22.3	30.6	39.9	8.6	9.5	19.0	14.4	51.5	285.9	312.8	348.5	79.5	127.0	100.3	114.4	421.4
Consumption goods	674.5	827.7	891.2	202.5	242.9	257.2	262.2	964.7	525.2	711.8	783.2	177.9	233.0	226.0	238.3	875.3
Unknown	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.3	2.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	2.1

Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia



Merchandise trade by sections of SITC and by end use
in USD Million

	EXPORT					IMPORT					EXPORT					IMPORT					EXPORT	IMPORT
	2007					2007					2008					2008					2009	2009
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q1
TOTAL	739.9	886.0	844.5	927.8	3,398.3	1,057.7	1,205.1	1,280.8	1,737.0	5,280.6	918.5	1,152.1	1,126.9	780.8	3,978.2	1,581.1	1,936.9	1,844.8	1,488.9	6,851.7	521.2	1,141.5
SITC																						
Food and live animals	44.4	65.6	71.5	68.9	250.4	111.7	122.6	114.7	169.3	518.3	59.0	88.6	84.0	76.9	308.4	149.0	158.9	151.7	161.2	620.8	45.4	126.3
Beverages and tobacco	39.5	55.7	55.2	59.2	209.6	7.4	10.4	10.5	10.0	38.3	37.1	68.7	58.5	54.7	218.8	10.8	12.8	15.0	12.5	51.2	26.5	8.6
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	39.5	46.8	35.4	49.0	170.6	59.1	57.0	80.3	101.8	298.2	74.7	78.4	70.5	45.9	269.5	88.5	84.8	124.0	53.0	350.2	26.7	34.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	44.7	19.3	46.9	54.3	165.3	206.2	144.5	229.6	395.3	975.7	66.6	94.5	111.1	42.1	314.3	402.0	377.3	395.5	243.1	1,417.9	31.6	215.3
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.5	2.5	5.6	9.7	14.7	17.0	47.0	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.6	12.4	21.2	17.1	14.5	14.6	67.4	2.5	11.9
Chemical products	26.6	34.6	33.4	38.5	133.1	104.1	128.1	123.0	135.0	490.2	37.5	45.3	50.4	47.9	181.1	137.5	175.9	164.1	134.0	611.4	31.0	115.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	330.1	440.2	356.4	386.6	1,513.2	312.1	401.3	368.3	427.5	1,509.2	362.1	504.1	459.3	272.6	1,598.1	369.4	601.3	519.9	354.9	1,845.5	141.5	237.5
Machinery and transport equipment	30.1	34.1	37.3	50.1	151.6	182.9	244.1	249.9	369.4	1,046.3	44.4	49.7	46.3	44.0	184.3	305.6	386.8	346.6	396.7	1,435.6	36.0	305.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	184.4	189.2	207.5	219.1	800.3	68.3	87.0	89.6	110.9	355.9	232.1	219.6	242.6	193.9	888.2	96.0	120.6	111.7	117.6	445.9	180.0	83.7
Commodities and transactions not classified in SITC	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	3.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.4	5.8	0.1	2.7
END USE																						
Production materials	451.5	565.5	508.6	560.4	2,086.1	708.7	758.2	830.6	1,130.4	3,427.8	547.6	757.5	715.9	413.8	2,434.8	1,068.8	1,288.7	1,240.1	827.1	4,424.7	224.2	632.7
Capital goods	16.7	17.0	17.4	25.6	76.6	108.3	148.8	157.1	229.5	643.7	31.7	35.8	33.0	33.3	133.7	179.2	245.0	225.9	286.3	936.4	33.3	228.0
Consumption goods	271.7	303.6	318.5	341.9	1,235.6	240.2	297.8	292.9	376.5	1,207.5	337.7	358.7	378.0	333.7	1,408.1	332.0	401.7	377.1	374.1	1,484.9	263.7	278.1
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.4	5.7	0.0	2.7

Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia



Table 25
Foreign trade by countries
in USD Million

	EXPORT								IMPORT							
	2003	2004	2005	2006				Total	2003	2004	2005	2006				Total
	Total	Total	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total	Total	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
TOTAL	1,367.0	1,675.9	2,042.3	453.1	587.0	703.2	671.9	2,415.2	2,306.4	2,931.6	3,232.8	728.8	986.2	970.5	1,066.7	3,752.3
Serbia and Montenegro	275.0	347.6	459.7	88.3	141.8	177.5	152.0	559.6	212.8	243.7	264.2	49.1	71.6	74.6	88.0	283.4
Serbia																
Montenegro																
Germany	279.4	317.2	364.2	88.7	88.2	100.4	103.8	381.2	304.8	368.2	336.1	74.1	97.8	91.2	109.2	372.3
Greece	180.4	228.8	313.2	60.3	98.6	120.6	81.8	361.3	300.6	282.6	297.7	62.6	90.4	75.8	77.6	306.4
Italy	95.4	134.6	169.8	53.1	56.3	62.6	66.5	238.5	123.1	168.8	194.1	41.3	61.5	57.5	68.0	228.3
Bulgaria	25.8	51.5	76.1	19.7	31.0	37.7	42.4	130.9	149.2	209.7	234.4	49.0	73.4	61.0	67.9	251.3
Croatia	66.2	80.2	81.1	27.0	34.7	30.8	32.2	124.7	63.5	65.8	75.3	14.5	20.6	21.6	22.3	79.0
Belgium	9.7	15.2	34.6	11.3	14.6	21.7	36.3	83.9	16.7	22.1	27.3	4.1	6.8	7.1	9.1	27.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23.8	33.2	50.5	11.1	15.7	17.9	21.2	65.8	11.8	16.3	23.6	5.3	6.7	7.2	7.4	26.5
Netherlands	47.3	47.3	44.6	11.9	13.0	16.7	14.9	56.5	49.6	57.1	53.3	14.9	14.8	14.5	15.9	60.1
Turkey	32.8	54.0	46.3	14.4	12.8	13.2	14.8	55.2	78.8	94.9	113.9	23.4	32.5	30.1	36.6	122.5
Spain	21.3	23.0	14.0	2.2	9.7	12.8	25.7	50.4	24.6	31.0	32.4	9.7	13.1	13.2	15.9	51.9
Slovenia	21.3	27.2	31.8	7.9	10.2	12.9	10.5	41.4	139.1	140.3	128.0	26.3	34.9	33.6	34.7	129.6
Albanija	17.4	23.6	27.5	8.4	8.2	12.3	11.8	40.7	4.0	6.3	9.1	2.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	11.7
G.Britain	35.2	42.5	42.9	8.0	8.2	9.6	10.7	36.6	39.5	54.7	44.2	7.2	10.0	9.2	11.9	38.2
Russia	13.7	19.7	21.4	6.0	6.5	8.3	4.8	25.6	179.0	271.0	425.2	137.5	98.7	150.5	183.0	569.7
USA	72.8	72.1	44.4	6.4	6.5	5.8	3.7	22.4	56.6	48.0	45.2	8.7	11.3	9.7	10.7	40.3
Sweden	5.6	5.7	8.3	3.4	4.7	3.8	7.6	19.4	20.2	25.1	20.1	4.6	9.4	9.4	6.3	29.6
Austria	7.7	8.5	9.0	2.5	3.6	4.6	4.3	15.0	56.2	68.9	69.2	16.4	27.0	19.6	17.6	80.5
Romania	1.4	1.8	4.2	2.1	2.7	3.6	5.0	13.4	14.4	113.1	64.9	6.4	20.9	34.5	30.2	91.9
Czech	3.1	5.4	6.0	1.7	3.0	3.7	2.3	10.7	12.0	17.5	23.3	6.0	8.8	9.1	8.9	32.9
France	54.7	77.3	19.9	1.3	3.5	2.7	2.8	10.3	51.5	67.5	61.0	13.0	17.6	15.9	20.2	66.6
Switzerland	19.3	6.4	7.5	4.7	1.2	1.8	2.4	10.2	27.2	45.7	63.9	7.9	24.2	9.6	17.5	59.2
Hungary	2.8	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	0.8	6.5	29.1	31.0	36.3	7.2	11.4	10.0	9.0	37.6
Poland	0.5	2.6	4.0	1.0	1.1	1.8	2.3	6.4	26.4	78.3	94.6	17.2	31.5	34.8	34.4	117.8
Cyprus	0.5	4.8	5.5	0.7	1.0	2.0	0.8	4.5	4.1	4.7	3.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.5
Australia	2.5	2.5	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	2.3	6.7	2.7	4.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.8
Ukraine	1.8	2.2	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.8	88.0	74.1	72.1	18.6	31.7	30.1	25.2	105.7
Korea	0.1	2.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	14.0	23.4	33.7	9.1	11.0	10.7	10.6	41.4
China	14.6	1.4	9.9	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	48.3	82.0	115.3	28.3	34.3	36.9	39.1	138.6
Danmark	3.3	2.3	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.6	11.3	14.8	14.3	3.3	6.2	3.7	3.8	16.9
Japan	5.8	2.7	8.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	19.3	24.4	22.8	6.2	8.1	6.2	6.4	26.9
Canada	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	4.0	8.6	22.3	2.0	26.9	4.2	2.4	35.5
Belarus	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hong Kong	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	2.4	3.0	2.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.7
Lihtenstien	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Argentina	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	9.9	8.7	3.1	2.6	2.7	1.8	10.1
Bolivia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	41.1	37.7	5.6	13.6	11.6	7.4	38.2

Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia



Foreign trade by countries
in USD Million

	EXPORT					IMPORT					EXPORT					IMPORT					EXPORT		IMPORT	
	2007					2007					2008					2008					2009		2009	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q1		
TOTAL	739.9	886.0	844.5	927.8	3,398.3	1,057.7	1,205.1	1,280.8	1,737.0	5,280.6	918.5	1,152.1	1,126.9	780.8	3,978.2	1,581.1	1,936.9	1,844.8	1,488.9	6,851.7	521.2	1,141.5		
Serbia and Montenegro																								
Serbia	134.1	149.9	174.9	185.9	644.7	78.6	99.0	109.1	167.9	454.5	200.6	280.9	270.5	182.7	934.7	135.4	142.9	133.4	120.2	532.0	108.4	80.5		
Montenegro	4.4	7.8	7.8	7.9	28.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	8.5	11.3	11.6	7.2	38.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.2	4.5	0.4		
Germany	116.1	115.9	135.8	134.0	501.8	103.7	127.2	124.9	177.3	533.1	154.3	147.6	146.7	114.8	563.3	139.7	182.3	157.8	170.6	650.3	115.7	112.1		
Greece	98.0	112.3	97.0	117.4	424.7	97.2	105.5	102.6	110.9	416.2	124.3	178.8	156.6	75.3	535.0	110.8	145.8	139.6	114.7	510.8	58.0	83.9		
Italy	75.3	103.5	76.6	94.4	349.9	55.9	92.5	70.0	94.8	313.3	74.6	74.6	90.1	81.7	321.0	75.0	115.9	90.5	101.5	382.9	43.1	69.3		
Bulgaria	49.1	57.8	66.1	70.8	243.9	55.7	58.6	67.7	89.0	271.1	95.0	109.8	107.9	63.9	376.6	77.1	82.1	94.5	73.4	327.1	29.8	49.4		
Croatia	32.1	38.7	38.0	56.3	165.1	23.7	30.4	27.1	29.6	110.8	47.9	65.6	65.7	49.8	229.0	33.3	37.5	33.6	33.2	137.7	35.5	25.5		
Belgium	38.0	55.8	38.5	45.7	178.1	5.7	7.7	7.4	11.6	32.4	23.5	26.3	26.9	32.5	109.2	9.5	11.9	9.0	11.7	42.1	8.1	6.6		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.8	23.1	22.4	25.7	89.0	6.6	7.9	10.2	10.3	34.9	22.4	30.4	29.4	22.6	104.8	8.8	15.0	17.9	10.9	52.6	16.9	9.0		
Netherlands	17.4	18.8	21.5	15.5	73.1	15.7	17.4	17.4	24.9	75.3	18.6	15.4	22.1	14.5	70.6	22.7	25.1	22.6	23.3	93.7	14.5	12.5		
Turkey	9.9	11.1	18.7	14.0	53.8	37.8	49.3	50.8	60.6	198.5	9.7	10.1	7.5	4.4	31.6	56.7	81.1	67.7	63.3	268.8	10.1	51.7		
Spain	51.4	75.2	23.7	22.7	173.0	11.5	14.9	11.6	14.1	52.1	16.5	34.6	12.3	13.6	76.9	12.5	14.5	12.9	14.8	54.8	3.2	10.9		
Slovenia	13.6	20.4	19.7	15.2	69.1	29.7	36.5	39.9	50.0	156.1	12.9	20.0	21.4	10.8	65.1	42.5	55.3	55.2	50.5	203.4	6.7	43.8		
Albanija	15.2	17.2	20.4	20.2	73.1	2.4	4.6	6.9	5.7	19.7	19.9	27.1	35.4	24.4	106.8	6.1	10.0	12.1	7.5	35.7	15.4	3.4		
G.Britain	16.0	27.1	18.3	14.6	76.0	11.8	14.5	12.9	13.7	52.9	19.0	15.4	19.3	16.3	69.9	16.1	21.5	16.2	13.3	67.1	8.5	10.6		
Russia	4.9	5.3	6.8	6.6	23.6	151.7	99.1	172.0	215.3	638.2	5.7	7.9	8.1	11.0	32.7	272.1	277.2	247.3	134.2	930.9	2.5	137.7		
USA	6.2	9.7	16.3	20.6	52.7	16.6	22.3	19.8	19.8	78.5	3.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	11.1	20.3	21.1	35.2	22.6	99.2	1.6	24.3		
Sweden	4.2	2.4	5.4	3.2	15.2	8.3	11.7	17.2	17.9	55.0	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.2	9.4	12.6	13.2	15.7	12.1	53.5	2.3	6.2		
Austria	4.6	5.4	5.1	4.9	20.0	16.9	24.4	27.0	34.5	102.7	4.4	5.5	7.3	5.3	22.5	20.8	38.7	29.6	30.7	119.8	3.4	18.9		
Romania	5.9	3.0	4.4	6.0	19.3	31.3	17.4	16.2	31.8	96.7	6.7	7.4	15.2	4.1	33.5	19.6	42.8	41.6	13.5	117.5	2.9	17.6		
Czech	1.1	2.9	3.4	3.9	11.3	9.0	14.4	12.9	28.3	64.6	2.8	4.2	5.0	2.3	14.4	14.0	20.4	15.2	15.8	65.4	2.0	11.8		
France	4.0	5.0	2.6	4.4	16.1	17.6	21.1	22.3	29.7	90.8	4.3	7.1	5.8	7.0	24.3	25.9	34.1	29.9	31.4	121.3	2.6	16.9		
Switzerland	2.5	1.9	4.1	2.2	10.8	16.4	19.7	21.3	57.3	114.7	3.4	3.8	5.2	3.7	16.1	87.9	59.5	87.8	57.5	292.7	2.3	51.4		
Hungary	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.0	6.7	8.9	11.3	13.7	21.3	55.2	1.1	3.4	1.2	1.5	7.2	26.5	22.5	15.9	15.7	80.6	0.5	11.0		
Poland	1.5	2.6	3.5	3.6	11.2	34.3	35.4	40.7	52.3	162.7	4.3	5.0	4.5	2.9	16.8	46.6	81.8	99.9	37.0	265.3	2.2	18.4		
Cyprus	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.4	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	4.0	0.1	0.4		
Australia	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.4	3.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	3.4	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	3.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.4	3.3	0.4	0.7		
Ukraine	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.0	26.6	29.4	23.3	25.1	104.4	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.4	2.9	32.2	78.9	49.7	42.2	203.0	1.9	15.0		
Korea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	12.5	14.5	16.9	55.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	12.5	15.8	15.8	13.3	57.4	0.0	7.2		
China	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	45.2	58.5	52.9	89.0	245.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.6	62.8	80.1	81.5	90.4	314.8	0.0	62.9		
Danmark	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	3.7	3.6	5.5	4.4	6.0	19.5	2.8	2.6	4.8	3.7	13.8	5.2	6.8	5.1	5.4	22.5	0.4	4.8		
Japan	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	6.8	9.2	8.7	16.5	41.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.3	12.7	18.2	12.4	14.6	57.9	0.1	17.0		
Canada	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.8	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.1	15.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.3	2.3	5.1	4.5	5.4	17.3	0.3	4.1		
Belarus	0.1	1.9	0.4	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.6	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.1		
Hong Kong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	12.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.7	1.2	1.7	1.4	16.0	0.0	0.5		
Lihtenstien	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0		
Argentina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	4.2	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.9	2.6	4.1	14.8	0.0	2.7		
Bolivia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.1	18.7	20.1	21.5	75.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	30.9	53.3	22.2	121.7	0.0	15.8		

Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia



Table 26
Stock of foreign direct investment in Republic of Macedonia by country /1
in EUR Million

Country	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)
Afganistan	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Albania	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.6	0
Australia	-0.1	0	0.2	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.4	0
Austria	17.6	12	30.1	11	39.5	11	33.0	6	36.8	4
Bahamas	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Barbados	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Belgium	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.4	0
Bermudas	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.6	1	2.9	1	2.8	1	2.7	0	2.4	0
Belize	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
British Virgin Islands	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.5	0	1.4	0	3.9	0
Bulgaria	2.6	2	3.4	1	2.9	1	3.5	1	6.6	1
Byelorussia	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Canada	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.3	0	0.1	0
Cayman Islands	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Central African Republic	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Sri Lanka	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
China	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Taiwan	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	2.8	0	4.2	0
Cuk Islands	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Croatia	5.8	4	6.4	2	7.6	2	8.2	1	10.3	1
Cyprus	1.2	1	7.1	29	92.8	26	117.9	20	138.7	13
Czech Republic	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0
Denmark	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0
Dominikan Republic	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
El Salvador	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Finland	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
France	0.2	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	8.0	1	5.9	1
Gorgia	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Germany	9.3	7	14.1	5	15.9	4	50.2	9	54.6	5
Gibraltar	0.3	0	0.4	0	0.5	0	0.9	0	0.8	0
Greece	9.7	7	12.8	5	20.5	6	105.3	18	174.2	17
Hong Kong	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.0	0
Hungary	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	300.6	29
Iceland	0.9	1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.0	0
India	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Iran	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.1	0
Iraq	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Ireland	0.0	0	-0.1	0	-0.1	0	0.1	0	0.7	0
Israel	0.0	0	0.2	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.0	0
Italia	9.9	7	11.0	4	11.4	3	11.4	2	13.9	1
Japan	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Johanson Island	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Jordan	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.0	0
Lebanon	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Libya	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Liechtenstein	0.2	0	3.8	1	10.2	3	4.8	1	6.5	1
Luxembourg	0.2	0	1.8	1	1.9	1	2.3	0	2.3	0
Malaysia	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Malta	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Mauricius	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Mexico	0.0	0	-0.9	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Moldova, Republic of	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Montenegro	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Netherlands	1.4	1	4.6	2	10.2	3	14.7	3	15.6	2
Netherlands Antilles	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Nigeria	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Norway	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0
Marshall Island	1.3	1	0.6	0	0.7	0	0.1	0	0.2	0
Pakistan	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Panama	2.0	1	2.9	1	3.1	1	3.5	1	12.9	1
Poland	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Portugal	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Romania	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0
Russia	3.5	3	5.5	2	2.5	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
St Kitts and Nevis	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
San Marino	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Serbia	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Seychelles	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0
Singapore	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Slovakia	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.0	0
Slovenia	16.4	12	21.2	8	43.7	12	56.2	10	58.8	6
South Africa	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Spain	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Sweden	1.4	1	1.6	1	1.7	0	2.2	0	1.1	0
Switzerland	32.1	23	40.8	15	45.8	13	61.5	11	79.2	8
Syria	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Turkey	0.7	1	1.1	0	14.2	4	16.1	3	16.2	2
Ukraine	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Great Britain	5.3	4	5.9	2	4.2	1	39.5	7	26.6	3
Isle of man	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
United States of America	1.4	1	2.4	1	4.1	1	12.5	2	34.0	3
Virgin Islands of the USA	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.2	0
Uzbekistan	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Serbia and Montenegro	15.9	11	19.4	7	21.1	6	19.3	3	29.7	3
International Finance Corporation	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Central African Contrans development support bank	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Northatlantic cooperation alliance	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Total	141.2	100	270.4	100	359.9	100	580.1	100	1,039.2	100

1/ Preliminary data.

Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.


 Stock of foreign direct investment in Republic of Macedonia by country /1
 in EUR Million

Country	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)
Afghanistan	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Albania	2.1	0	2.0	0	4.4	0	3.6	0	11.6	1	16.6	1
Australia	1.8	0	2.1	0	2.1	0	2.1	0	2.3	0	2.0	0
Austria	37.7	3	42.8	3	62.3	4	57.7	3	219.4	10	238.3	9
Bahamas	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Barbados	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.4	0
Belgium	0.5	0	1.3	0	1.3	0	1.3	0	0.9	0	1.3	0
Bermudas	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.4	0	2.4	0	0.7	0	0.2	0	1.0	0	1.3	0
Belize	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
British Virgin Islands	7.0	1	11.3	1	8.7	1	11.8	1	15.8	1	29.4	1
Bulgaria	11.7	1	23.3	2	24.3	2	27.4	2	42.8	2	62.5	2
Byelorussia	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Canada	0.1	0	0.3	0	0.4	0	0.5	0	1.1	0	2.3	0
Cayman Islands	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Central African Republic	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Sri Lanka	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0
China	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.9	0	1.1	0	1.4	0	1.5	0
Taiwan	3.5	0	3.3	0	2.5	0	0.8	0	2.2	0	1.6	0
Cook Islands	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.2	0
Croatia	12.3	1	10.9	1	15.7	1	20.3	1	30.6	1	44.3	2
Cyprus	141.6	12	141.1	11	150.5	9	160.8	9	182.2	9	205.1	1
Czech Republic	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	7.5	0
Denmark	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.5	0	1.2	0
Dominican Republic	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
El Salvador	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Finland	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
France	10.7	1	15.2	1	19.6	1	1.5	0	0.3	0	10.5	0
Gorgia	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Germany	52.5	5	57.3	4	70.6	4	64.1	4	64.1	3	85.9	3
Gibraltar	1.0	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	0.5	0	0.7	0	0.8	0
Greece	213.0	18	223.0	17	264.1	16	279.2	16	320.4	15	387.1	15
Hong Kong	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Hungary	300.1	26	313.4	24	354.4	22	350.0	20	350.4	17	421.3	17
Iceland	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	8.1	0
India	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Iran	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Iraq	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Ireland	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Israel	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	4.3	0
Italia	16.5	1	15.0	1	32.1	2	37.7	2	44.4	2	46.5	2
Japan	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	-0.2	0
Johanson Island	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Jordan	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Lebanon	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Libya	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Liechtenstein	4.1	0	22.0	2	1.5	0	2.5	0	6.7	0	1.6	0
Luxembourg	2.3	0	2.2	0	10.8	1	15.2	1	25.4	1	71.9	3
Malaysia	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Malta	0.0	0	0.0	0	-0.1	0	-0.2	0	-0.1	0	0.0	0
Mauritius	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Mexico	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Moldova, Republic of	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Montenegro	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.2	0
Netherlands	61.1	5	69.7	5	103.2	6	213.3	12	212.0	10	431.3	17
Netherlands Antilles	0.0	0	0.0	0	98.9	6	69.5	4	54.7	3	18.0	1
Nigeria	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Norway	0.1	0	0.0	0	-0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.4	0
Marshall Island	0.2	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Pakistan	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	-0.5	0
Panama	13.3	1	13.3	1	3.0	0	3.2	0	4.1	0	8.6	0
Poland	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.5	0	0.5	0
Portugal	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.8	0	2.2	0
Romania	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.5	0	0.4	0	0.1	0	0.5	0
Russia	1.3	0	1.3	0	1.4	0	1.3	0	1.3	0	1.5	0
St Kitts and Nevis	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	3.0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	36.1	2	17.6	1	19.3	1
San Marino	0.8	0	0.7	0	0.7	0	0.8	0	0.9	0	2.4	0
Serbia	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	66.3	3
Seychelles	0.1	0	-0.1	0	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0
Singapore	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	2.0	0
Slovakia	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.1	0
Slovenia	66.4	6	84.7	7	101.8	6	106.8	6	126.7	6	165.8	7
South Africa	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Spain	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	-0.2	0
Sweden	2.3	0	2.0	0	2.5	0	2.5	0	2.6	0	2.7	0
Switzerland	85.2	7	101.9	8	143.9	9	164.2	9	150.8	7	166.8	7
Suria	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0
Turkey	18.0	2	18.9	1	26.5	2	25.1	1	27.7	1	34.9	1
Ukraine	0.0	0	0.2	0	0.6	0	3.6	0	3.3	0	1.9	0
Great Britain	21.9	2	34.7	3	38.4	2	38.2	2	67.4	3	102.2	4
Isle of man	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
United States of America	41.3	4	42.2	3	25.6	2	29.8	2	45.3	2	35.9	1
Virgin Islands of the USA	0.2	0	0.5	0	0.8	0	0.9	0	1.2	0	7.6	0
Uzbekistan	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	-0.1	0	0.0	0
Serbia and Montenegro	26.7	2	29.1	2	29.5	2	32.8	2	53.8	3	0.0	0
International Finance Corporation	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	0.0	0	2.6	0	2.4	0	1.8	0	1.4	0	0.0	0
Central African Cantris development support bank	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Northatlantic cooperation alliance	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.9	0	1.7	0
Total	1,160.7	100	1,292.1	100	1,610.2	100	1,769.0	100	2,098.6	100	2,545.2	100

1/ Preliminary data.

Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.



Table 27
Stock of foreign direct investment in Republic of Macedonia by activity /1
in EUR Million

Activity	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FISHING	1.1	1	0.6	0	0.9	0	0.8	0	2.7	0	3.7	0	9.8	1	23.1	1	23.0	1	23.1	1	27.0	1
MINING AND QUARRYING	0.3	0	0.4	0	0.7	0	9.9	2	13.6	1	16.9	1	15.5	1	22.4	1	39.3	2	45.3	2	50.7	2
Extraction of petroleum and gas	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.3	0	1.4	0	1.4	0	1.3	0	1.3	0	1.3	0	1.3	0	0.4	0
Mining and quarrying n.i.e.	0.3	0	0.4	0	0.7	0	9.6	2	12.2	1	15.6	1	14.2	1	21.1	1	38.0	2	44.0	2	50.3	2
MANUFACTURING	67.5	48	165.3	61	222.1	62	294.8	51	396.2	38	457.7	39	490.4	38	664.9	41	775.3	44	801.9	38	907.3	36
Food products	16.3	12	61.5	23	85.8	24	112.4	19	138.8	13	164.9	14	173.7	13	182.6	11	187.1	11	189.0	9	173.5	7
Textiles and wearing apparel	3.4	2	5.6	2	8.0	2	10.9	2	9.7	1	14.0	1	15.0	1	18.2	1	21.9	1	36.7	2	44.0	2
Wood, publishing and printing	2.2	2	2.8	1	3.5	1	9.6	2	10.8	1	9.8	1	9.1	1	9.6	1	10.3	1	8.6	0	18.1	1
Refined petroleum products and other treatments	0.0	0	0.4	0	0.2	0	-11.5	-2	1.4	0	31.0	3	25.9	2	55.0	3	64.3	4	75.2	4	88.3	3
Manufacture of chemicals & chemicals products	8.3	6	9.3	3	10.2	3	11.0	2	16.3	2	19.9	2	26.4	2	35.7	2	37.7	2	46.7	2	63.0	2
Rubber and plastic products	0.2	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.7	0	0.6	0	1.0	0	1.4	0	1.8	0	2.8	0	3.1	0	4.3	0
Metal products	25.4	18	31.6	12	46.7	13	74.7	13	98.6	9	96.5	8	115.1	9	188.2	12	287.4	16	258.1	12	365.9	14
Mechanical products	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.2	0	0.3	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	0.3	0	0.5	0	0.9	0	2.1	0	2.5	0
Office machinery and computers	0.2	0	0.3	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	1.0	0	1.0	0	1.0	0	0.9	0	2.5	0	4.1	0
Radio,TV,communication equipments	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.2	0	-0.5	0	-0.4	0	2.1	0	1.9	0	2.1	0
Motor vehicles	2.7	2	1.5	1	1.5	0	1.2	0	0.9	0	4.0	0	5.2	0	12.3	1	12.6	1	12.8	1	12.9	1
Other transport equipment	0.0	0	-0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.5	0	2.0	0	7.2	0	7.8	0	9.4	0	9.0	0
Manufacturing n.i.e.	8.5	6	52.6	19	64.9	18	84.7	15	118.2	11	113.6	10	115.8	9	153.1	10	139.5	8	155.6	7	119.7	5
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.7	0	5.2	0	6.2	0	157.1	7	161.7	6
CONSTRUCTION	0.6	0	0.8	0	5.6	2	32.9	6	47.0	5	56.1	5	65.9	5	64.5	4	61.1	3	70.5	3	87.1	3
TOTAL SERVICES	68.3	48	98.1	36	124.9	35	236.9	41	574.4	55	619.6	53	702.5	54	822.0	51	854.2	48	984.5	47	1,302.7	51
TRADE AND REPAIR	48.4	34	67.9	25	82.7	23	88.7	15	91.6	9	103.7	9	106.2	8	113.7	7	118.9	7	182.0	9	264.0	10
Trade and repair of motor vehicles	3.3	2	5.7	2	5.7	2	7.0	1	8.7	1	8.7	1	8.9	1	12.2	1	11.6	1	18.8	1	31.5	1
Wholesale trade	25.0	18	35.3	13	45.8	13	53.2	9	51.8	5	65.5	6	66.0	5	63.4	4	64.1	4	98.9	5	136.9	5
Retail trade	20.2	14	27.0	10	31.2	9	28.5	5	31.1	3	29.4	3	31.2	2	38.1	2	43.2	2	62.7	3	89.2	4
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	2.4	2	3.0	1	4.7	1	7.4	1	8.2	1	11.8	1	21.6	2	23.8	1	27.7	2	39.6	2	52.9	2
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	2.9	2	5.5	2	4.5	1	11.4	2	342.4	33	350.4	30	372.8	29	445.4	28	425.5	24	422.5	20	542.2	21
Land transport	4.0	3	6.2	2	8.4	2	9.5	2	9.2	1	9.6	1	8.4	1	8.1	1	7.1	0	8.0	0	8.1	0
Sea transport	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Air transport	-1.7	-1	-1.7	-1	-5.3	-1	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.1	0	0.3	0	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Telecommunications	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.4	0	330.8	32	337.7	29	361.1	28	433.7	27	414.4	23	406.2	19	528.0	21
Transport and communication n.i.e.	0.7	0	0.9	0	1.3	0	1.3	0	2.2	0	2.9	0	3.2	0	3.3	0	3.5	0	8.1	0	6.0	0
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	11.5	8	15.8	6	24.9	7	118.9	21	115.0	11	136.1	12	174.6	14	202.3	13	232.8	13	268.2	13	321.6	13
Monetary intermediation	11.4	8	15.5	6	24.7	7	100.1	17	94.6	9	118.0	10	143.5	11	147.6	9	166.8	9	189.1	9	253.3	10
Other financial intermediation	0.0	0	0.3	0	0.2	0	0.1	0	2.9	0	3.5	0	10.4	1	26.3	2	38.4	2	47.7	2	30.1	1
Insurance & activities auxiliary to insurance	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	18.7	3	17.5	2	14.6	1	20.6	2	28.1	2	27.1	2	30.4	1	36.1	1
Financial intermediation n.i.e.	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0	0.4	0	0.9	0	2.3	0
REAL ESTATE & BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	1.8	1	2.4	1	4.1	1	6.0	1	11.2	1	11.8	1	20.0	2	29.0	2	40.1	2	57.5	3	106.0	4
Real estate	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	5.9	0	16.6	1	16.6	1	29.3	1
Computer activities of which	0.2	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.4	0	0.6	0	0.7	0	0.6	0	1.2	0	1.6	0	6.6	0	14.4	1
Other business activities	1.2	1	1.8	1	2.8	1	4.6	1	9.5	1	10.1	1	18.4	1	21.3	1	21.6	1	32.8	2	58.4	2
Real estate and business activities n.i.e.	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	0.5	0	0.4	0	0.5	0	0.6	0	0.3	0	1.2	0	0.9	0
OTHER SERVICES	1.3	1	3.6	1	4.1	1	4.4	1	6.0	1	5.9	1	7.3	1	7.9	0	9.4	1	14.6	1	15.5	1
NOT ALLOCATED	3.6	3	5.1	2	5.7	2	4.7	1	5.3	1	6.7	1	7.3	1	8.1	1	9.9	1	16.2	1	9.1	0
SUB - TOTAL	141.2	100	270.4	100	359.9	100	580.1	100	1,039.2	100	1,160.7	100	1,292.1	100	1,610.2	100	1,769.0	100	2,098.6	100	2,545.2	100
TOTAL	141.2	100	270.4	100	359.9	100	580.1	100	1,039.2	100	1,160.7	100	1,292.1	100	1,610.2	100	1,769.0	100	2,098.6	100	2,545.2	100

1/ Preliminary data.

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia.



Table 28
International investment position of the Republic of Macedonia, as of the end of the period
in USD Million

period	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
International Investment Position, net	-1,999.0	-2,498.5	-2,333.9	-2,474.0	-3,527.7
Assets	1,868.5	2,162.2	2,455.8	3,256.5	3,946.3
Direct investment abroad	42.0	54.2	62.1	39.7	67.6
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	35.7	43.9	43.6	37.7	51.6
Other capital	6.3	10.3	18.5	2.0	16.0
Portfolio investment	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.2	4.4
Equity securities	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.2	4.4
Banks	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.6
Other sectors	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
Other investment	929.3	1,128.6	1,065.4	1,346.9	1,634.7
Trade credits	194.3	267.2	299.0	441.8	652.7
Other sectors	194.3	267.2	299.0	441.8	652.7
Long-term	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1
Short-term	193.9	266.8	298.2	441.0	651.6
Loans	25.5	27.4	26.0	2.3	3.9
Banks	24.0	25.7	25.6	2.0	1.1
Long-term	15.2	16.5	15.0	1.4	1.1
Short-term	8.8	9.2	10.6	0.5	-
Other sectors	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.3	2.8
Long-term	-	1.7	0.1	0.3	2.3
Short-term	1.5	-	0.2	-	0.5
Currency and deposits	706.0	827.7	733.3	868.4	936.4
Monetary authorities	41.4	16.2	15.5	23.6	25.3
Banks	664.6	811.5	717.8	844.8	911.2
Other assets	3.5	6.3	7.1	34.4	41.7
Reserve assets	893.4	975.3	1,324.7	1,865.8	2,239.6
Liabilities	3,867.5	4,660.7	4,789.7	5,730.5	7,474.1
Direct investment in reporting economy	1,614.7	2,190.6	2,086.9	2,763.8	3,739.4
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	1,477.0	1,858.5	1,863.5	2,454.0	3,271.4
Other capital	137.7	332.1	223.4	309.8	468.0
Portfolio investment	107.2	71.7	273.9	366.5	457.2
Equity securities	80.5	40.0	52.8	114.0	194.8
Banks	12.6	19.1	29.5	106.2	90.9
Other sectors	67.9	20.9	23.3	7.8	103.9
Debt securities	26.8	31.7	221.2	252.5	262.5
Other investment	2,145.6	2,398.5	2,428.9	2,600.2	3,277.5
Trade credits	398.2	485.6	457.0	486.2	854.5
Other sectors	398.2	485.6	457.0	486.2	854.5
Long-term	61.8	46.7	29.3	25.8	21.4
Short-term	336.4	438.9	427.6	460.4	833.1
Loans	1,657.2	1,814.4	1,852.2	1,853.3	1,991.9
Monetary authorities	68.4	62.5	62.1	55.8	-
General government	1,256.5	1,351.2	1,292.2	1,152.6	1,068.4
Banks	90.9	89.1	131.0	192.7	317.8
Long-term	80.0	78.4	128.3	192.7	293.6
Short-term	10.9	10.7	2.7	-	24.2
Other sectors	241.4	311.6	366.9	452.2	605.7
Long-term	219.9	293.6	293.5	436.8	547.9
Short-term	21.5	18.0	73.4	15.4	57.8
Currency and deposits	69.0	70.5	86.9	148.6	238.3
Banks	69.0	70.5	86.9	148.6	238.3
Other liabilities	21.4	27.9	32.8	112.1	192.8

Source: NBRM.



Table 29
International investment position of the Republic of Macedonia, as of the end of the period
in EUR Million

period	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
International Investment Position, net	-1,599.7	-1,836.6	-1,978.4	-1,878.5	-2,401.1
Assets	1,495.3	1,589.3	2,081.7	2,472.7	2,686.0
<i>Direct investment abroad</i>	33.6	39.9	52.6	30.1	46.0
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	28.6	32.3	37.0	28.6	35.1
Other capital	5.0	7.6	15.6	1.5	10.9
<i>Portfolio investment</i>	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0
Equity securities	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0
Banks	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5
Other sectors	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Other investment</i>	743.7	829.5	903.1	1,022.7	1,112.7
Trade credits	155.5	196.4	253.5	335.5	444.3
Other sectors	155.5	196.4	253.5	335.5	444.3
Long-term	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
Short-term	155.2	196.1	252.8	334.8	443.5
Loans	20.4	20.1	22.0	1.7	2.6
Banks	19.2	18.9	21.7	1.5	0.7
Long-term	12.2	12.2	12.7	1.1	0.7
Short-term	7.0	6.7	9.0	0.4	-
Other sectors	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.9
Long-term	-	1.2	0.1	0.3	1.6
Short-term	1.2	-	0.2	-	0.3
Currency and deposits	565.0	608.4	621.6	659.4	637.4
Monetary authorities	33.2	11.9	13.2	17.9	17.2
Banks	531.8	596.5	608.4	641.5	620.2
Other assets	2.8	4.6	6.0	26.1	28.4
<i>Reserve assets</i>	715.0	716.9	1,122.9	1,416.7	1,524.4
Liabilities	3,095.0	3,426.0	4,060.1	4,351.2	5,087.2
<i>Direct investment in reporting economy</i>	1,292.1	1,610.2	1,769.0	2,098.6	2,545.2
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	1,182.0	1,366.1	1,579.6	1,863.4	2,226.6
Other capital	110.2	244.1	189.4	235.2	318.6
<i>Portfolio investment</i>	85.8	52.7	232.2	278.3	311.2
Equity securities	64.4	29.4	44.7	86.6	132.6
Banks	10.1	14.0	25.0	80.7	61.9
Other sectors	54.3	15.4	19.7	5.9	70.7
Debt securities	21.4	23.3	187.5	191.7	178.7
<i>Other investment</i>	1,717.1	1,763.1	2,058.9	1,974.3	2,230.8
Trade credits	318.6	356.9	387.3	369.2	581.6
Other sectors	318.6	356.9	387.3	369.2	581.6
Long-term	49.4	34.3	24.9	19.6	14.5
Short-term	269.2	322.6	362.5	349.6	567.1
Loans	1,326.2	1,333.8	1,570.1	1,407.2	1,355.8
Monetary authorities	54.7	46.0	52.7	42.4	-
General government	1,005.5	993.2	1,095.4	875.2	727.2
Banks	72.8	65.5	111.1	146.3	216.3
Long-term	64.0	57.6	108.8	146.3	199.8
Short-term	8.7	7.9	2.3	-	16.5
Other sectors	193.2	229.1	311.0	343.3	412.2
Long-term	175.9	215.8	248.8	331.6	372.9
Short-term	17.2	13.3	62.2	11.7	39.3
Currency and deposits	55.2	51.9	73.7	112.8	162.2
Banks	55.2	51.9	73.7	112.8	162.2
Other liabilities	17.1	20.5	27.8	85.1	131.2

Source: NBRM.



Table 30
 Republic of Macedonia: gross external debt /1
 in USD Million

	31.12. 2004	31.12. 2005	31.03. 2006	30.06. 2006	30.09. 2006	31.12. 2006	31.03. 2007	30.06. 2007	30.09. 2007	31.12. 2007*	31.03. 2008	30.06. 2008	30.09. 2008	31.12. 2008	31.03. 2009
General Government	1,016.46	1,282.82	1,078.19	1,072.97	1,073.97	1,065.56	1,001.67	890.41	878.95	897.71	883.06	882.64	880.13	902.83	913.81
Short-term	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Money market instruments	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade credits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other debt liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arrears	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term	1,016.45	1,282.82	1,078.19	1,072.97	1,073.97	1,065.56	1,001.67	890.41	871.31	897.71	883.06	882.64	880.13	902.83	913.81
Bonds and notes	23.25	187.47	190.43	185.19	189.56	190.38	189.58	183.40	176.85	170.49	164.85	155.20	143.61	131.62	134.35
Loans	993.20	1,095.36	887.76	887.77	884.41	875.19	812.09	707.01	694.46	727.22	718.21	727.44	736.52	771.22	778.98
Trade credits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
Other debt liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Monetary Authorities	45.97	52.66	51.81	47.82	47.26	42.39	38.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Short-term	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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	0.00	0.00
Currency and deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other debt liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arrears	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term	45.97	52.66	51.81	47.82	47.26	42.39	38.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds and notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	45.97	52.66	51.81	47.82	47.26	42.39	38.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Currency and deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other debt liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Banks	123.24	192.02	181.68	191.44	205.47	269.88	266.66	312.89	340.64	387.85	346.15	358.89	389.57	384.05	377.99
Short-term	67.32	81.41	72.25	77.76	83.57	115.44	111.11	144.82	165.31	178.12	142.31	138.83	173.32	171.33	153.22
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	7.04	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.22	30.76	41.67	16.50	10.72	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Currency and deposits	51.71	69.46	61.74	67.18	72.85	104.70	77.56	104.54	114.30	152.26	124.29	121.28	154.87	162.46	143.63
Other debt liabilities	8.57	10.66	10.52	10.58	10.72	10.74	9.33	9.51	9.34	9.36	7.29	7.55	8.45	8.87	9.59
Arrears	8.57	10.66	10.52	10.58	10.72	10.74	9.33	9.51	9.34	9.36	7.29	7.55	8.45	8.87	9.59
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term	55.93	110.60	109.42	113.68	121.90	154.44	155.55	168.07	175.33	209.73	203.84	220.06	216.25	212.72	224.77
Bonds and notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	55.79	106.40	103.29	107.48	115.91	146.31	147.36	159.90	166.87	199.81	189.02	206.48	203.21	201.14	201.14
Currency and deposits	0.14	4.20	6.14	6.20	5.99	8.13	8.20	8.17	8.47	9.92	14.82	13.58	13.04	11.58	23.63
Other debt liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Sectors	600.40	721.01	664.92	727.28	701.21	786.69	1,024.59	1,032.59	1,077.01	1,115.71	1,087.00	1,227.25	1,346.80	1,382.45	1,395.33
Short-term	370.02	475.84	409.86	425.28	390.24	435.42	618.37	635.38	668.16	727.89	676.47	787.25	826.04	823.45	830.76
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	4.78	53.03	15.56	30.32	17.16	11.65	27.83	23.26	38.13	39.32	24.25	21.05	21.49	28.54	16.22
Currency and deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade credits	322.58	362.86	341.53	343.08	314.62	349.59	535.48	535.19	554.89	567.07	552.25	663.18	696.92	672.16	690.02
Other debt liabilities	42.66	59.95	52.76	51.89	58.46	74.17	55.06	76.93	75.15	121.50	99.97	103.02	107.64	122.75	124.53
Arrears	42.66	58.40	52.76	51.89	58.46	74.17	55.06	76.93	75.15	121.50	99.97	103.02	107.64	122.75	124.53
Other	0.00	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term	230.39	245.18	255.06	302.00	310.97	351.27	406.22	397.21	408.85	387.81	410.54	440.00	520.75	559.00	564.56
Bonds and notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	207.63	234.14	242.23	283.70	290.16	331.68	387.03	380.59	393.50	372.92	394.90	421.44	500.95	535.37	542.58
Currency and deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade credits	22.76	11.04	12.83	18.30	20.81	19.59	19.19	16.62	14.99	14.54	15.28	18.20	19.44	23.27	21.63
Other debt liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
Direct investment: Intercompany lending	284.52	269.57	327.43	334.18	332.61	329.30	305.50	376.15	371.37	430.77	521.02	612.70	626.08	649.07	685.12
Debt liabilities to affiliated enterprises	3.70	5.68	5.68	5.68	5.68	13.16	7.54	7.06	6.95	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11
Debt liabilities to direct investors	280.82	263.89	321.75	328.50	326.93	316.14	297.96	369.09	364.42	424.66	514.91	606.59	619.97	642.96	679.01
Gross External Debt	2,070.61	2,518.09	2,304.03	2,373.68	2,360.52	2,493.83	2,636.51	2,612.03	2,667.96	2,832.04	2,837.23	3,081.49	3,242.58	3,318.40	3,372.25

Memorandum items

Public debt	1,201.88	1,477.78	1,267.24	1,259.30	1,259.38	1,260.77	1,187.76	1,046.18	1,028.80	1,048.34	1,027.99	1,036.09	1,038.68	1,097.29	1,106.95
Private debt	868.73	1,040.31	1,036.80	1,114.38	1,101.14	1,233.06	1,448.76	1,565.85	1,639.16	1,783.70	1,809.24	2,045.40	2,203.90	2,221.11	2,265.30

*Revision of trade credits for 2007, based on data from the new KIPO questionnaire.



Table 31
 Republic of Macedonia: gross external claims /
 in EUR Million

	31.12. 2004	31.12. 2005	31.03. 2006	30.06. 2006	30.09. 2006	31.12. 2006	31.03. 2007	30.06. 2007	30.09. 2007	31.12. 2007*	31.03. 2008	30.06. 2008	30.09. 2008	31.12. 2008	31.03. 2009
General Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Short-term	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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	0.00	0.00
Trade credits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other claims	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arrears	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds and notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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	0.00	0.00
Trade credits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other claims	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Monetary Authorities	664.66	1,040.51	1,121.85	1,205.24	1,284.33	1,326.97	1,315.13	1,329.96	1,424.84	1,416.28	1,395.51	1,413.65	1,552.13	1,361.16	1,120.06
Short-term	664.66	1,040.51	1,092.79	1,129.48	1,160.32	1,167.82	1,073.26	1,000.55	1,011.09	917.15	279.69	300.38	404.19	245.87	168.70
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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	0.00	0.00
Currency and deposits	664.66	1,040.51	1,092.79	1,129.48	1,160.32	1,167.82	1,073.26	1,000.55	1,011.09	917.15	279.69	300.38	404.19	245.87	168.70
Other claims	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arrears	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term	0.00	0.00	29.06	75.76	124.01	159.16	241.87	329.41	413.75	499.13	1,115.83	1,113.26	1,147.94	1,115.29	951.35
Bonds and notes	0.00	0.00	29.06	75.76	124.01	159.16	241.87	329.41	413.75	499.13	1,115.83	1,113.26	1,147.94	1,115.29	951.35
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	0.00	0.00
Currency and deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other claims	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Banks	619.59	635.87	618.10	599.78	621.57	668.26	667.61	658.57	644.64	648.05	549.01	529.46	533.83	390.58	442.19
Short-term	618.75	634.56	613.68	595.44	617.26	667.17	650.53	641.73	627.88	631.33	532.31	509.75	514.16	371.06	422.69
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	0.00	2.17	1.92	0.02	0.08	0.39	0.39	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Currency and deposits	596.54	608.45	587.54	570.86	592.20	641.45	624.38	615.25	601.14	604.19	525.74	502.97	507.24	363.95	415.49
Other claims	22.21	23.93	24.22	24.56	24.98	25.33	25.75	26.46	26.73	27.14	6.57	6.77	6.90	7.10	7.20
Arrears	22.21	23.93	24.22	24.56	24.98	25.33	25.75	26.46	26.73	27.14	6.57	6.77	6.90	7.10	7.20
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term	0.84	1.31	4.42	4.34	4.31	1.10	17.08	16.84	16.77	16.72	16.70	19.71	19.67	19.52	19.50
Bonds and notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	0.84	1.31	1.29	1.21	1.18	1.10	1.08	0.84	0.82	0.74	0.72	1.23	1.19	1.04	1.01
Currency and deposits	0.00	0.00	3.13	3.13	3.13	0.00	16.00	16.00	15.95	15.98	15.98	18.48	18.49	18.49	18.49
Other claims	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Sectors	197.77	253.94	256.91	249.34	266.90	336.54	417.22	489.44	521.23	447.43	471.71	520.79	564.13	551.63	505.63
Short-term	196.55	253.46	256.15	248.57	266.13	335.63	415.38	487.81	518.94	445.09	467.36	515.52	559.09	546.53	500.29
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.65	0.31	0.22	0.47	0.70	0.90	0.96	
Currency and deposits	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.12	0.34	0.21	0.22	0.38	0.12	0.39	0.13	0.18	0.05	0.10	
Trade credits	196.12	252.79	255.51	247.97	265.31	334.82	414.00	485.88	516.82	443.51	444.77	492.78	535.12	521.88	474.53
Other claims	0.43	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.60	1.16	1.45	1.35	0.87	22.23	22.09	23.22	23.65	24.71
Arrears	0.43	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.60	1.16	1.45	1.35	0.87	22.23	22.09	23.22	23.65	24.71
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Long-term	1.23	0.49	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.91	1.84	1.63	2.28	2.34	4.35	5.26	5.04	5.09	5.34
Bonds and notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	1.23	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.25	1.11	1.02	1.51	1.57	3.83	4.10	4.07	4.12	4.56
Currency and deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade credits	0.00	0.39	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.73	0.61	0.77	0.77	0.52	1.17	0.97	0.97	0.78
Other claims	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Direct investment: Intercompany lending	47.98	95.87	95.45	92.28	95.69	95.60	108.48	122.58	110.67	123.11	125.57	129.21	133.38	134.45	152.56
Claims from affiliated enterprises	11.28	21.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.69	12.18	13.51	14.06	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Claims from direct investors	36.70	74.54	95.45	92.28	95.69	80.91	96.30	109.07	96.61	106.11	108.58	112.21	116.38	117.46	135.56
Gross External Claims	1,530.00	2,026.19	2,092.31	2,146.63	2,268.48	2,427.38	2,508.44	2,600.55	2,701.38	2,634.87	2,541.80	2,593.10	2,783.47	2,437.83	2,220.44

*Revision of trade credits for 2007, based on data from the new KIPO questionnaire.

Data on trade credits for 2008 are estimated using flow data from the balance of payments.

1/ Preliminary data

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia



Table 32
 Republic of Macedonia: net external debt position /1
 in EUR Million

	31.12. 2004	31.12. 2005	31.03. 2006	30.06. 2006	30.09. 2006	31.12. 2006	31.03. 2007	30.06. 2007	30.09. 2007	31.12. 2007*	31.03. 2008	30.06. 2008	30.09. 2008	31.12. 2008	31.03. 2009
General Government	1,016.46	1,282.82	1,078.19	1,072.97	1,073.97	1,065.56	1,001.67	890.41	878.95	897.71	883.06	882.64	880.13	902.83	913.81
Short-term	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Money market instruments	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade credits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other debt liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arrears	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term	1,016.45	1,282.82	1,078.19	1,072.97	1,073.97	1,065.56	1,001.67	890.41	871.31	897.71	883.06	882.64	880.13	902.83	913.81
Bonds and notes	23.25	187.47	190.43	185.19	189.56	190.38	189.58	183.40	176.85	170.49	164.85	155.20	143.61	131.62	134.35
Loans	993.20	1,095.36	887.76	887.77	884.41	875.19	812.09	707.01	694.46	727.22	718.21	727.44	736.52	771.22	778.98
Trade credits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
Other debt liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Monetary Authorities	-618.69	-987.85	-1,070.04	-1,157.42	-1,237.07	-1,284.58	-1,277.04	-1,329.96	-1,424.84	-1,416.28	-1,395.51	-1,413.65	-1,552.13	-1,361.16	-1,120.06
Short-term	-664.66	-1,040.51	-1,092.79	-1,129.48	-1,160.32	-1,167.82	-1,073.26	-1,000.55	-1,011.09	-917.15	-279.69	-300.38	-404.19	-245.87	-168.70
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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	0.00	0.00
Currency and deposits	-664.66	-1,040.51	-1,092.79	-1,129.48	-1,160.32	-1,167.82	-1,073.26	-1,000.55	-1,011.09	-917.15	-279.69	-300.38	-404.19	-245.87	-168.70
Other debt liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arrears	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term	45.97	52.66	22.75	-27.94	-76.75	-116.77	-203.78	-329.41	-413.75	-499.13	-1,115.83	-1,113.26	-1,147.94	-1,115.29	-951.35
Bonds and notes	0.00	0.00	-29.06	-75.76	-124.01	-159.16	-241.87	-329.41	-413.75	-499.13	-1,115.83	-1,113.26	-1,147.94	-1,115.29	-951.35
Loans	45.97	52.66	51.81	47.82	47.26	42.39	38.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Currency and deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other debt liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Banks	-496.34	-443.85	-436.42	-408.34	-416.09	-398.38	-400.95	-345.68	-304.00	-260.20	-202.86	-170.57	-144.26	-6.53	-64.19
Short-term	-551.43	-553.14	-541.43	-517.68	-533.69	-551.72	-539.42	-496.91	-462.57	-453.20	-390.00	-370.92	-340.84	-199.73	-269.47
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	7.04	-0.87	-1.92	-0.02	-0.08	-0.39	23.83	30.75	41.67	16.50	10.72	9.98	9.98	-0.01	-0.01
Currency and deposits	-544.82	-539.00	-525.81	-503.68	-519.35	-536.75	-546.82	-510.71	-486.84	-451.93	-401.45	-381.68	-352.37	-201.49	-271.86
Other debt liabilities	-13.64	-13.27	-13.70	-13.99	-14.26	-14.59	-16.43	-16.95	-17.39	-17.78	0.73	0.78	1.55	1.78	2.39
Arrears	-13.64	-13.27	-13.70	-13.99	-14.26	-14.59	-16.43	-16.95	-17.39	-17.78	0.73	0.78	1.55	1.78	2.39
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term	55.09	109.29	105.01	109.34	117.60	153.34	138.47	151.23	158.57	193.01	187.14	200.35	196.58	193.19	205.28
Bonds and notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	54.95	105.09	102.00	106.27	114.74	145.21	146.28	159.06	166.05	199.07	188.31	205.25	202.02	200.10	200.13
Currency and deposits	0.14	4.20	3.01	3.07	2.86	8.13	-7.80	-7.83	-7.48	-6.06	-1.16	-4.90	-5.44	-6.91	5.14
Other debt liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Sectors	402.63	467.07	408.01	477.94	434.31	450.15	607.37	543.14	555.78	668.28	615.30	706.47	782.67	830.83	889.69
Short-term	173.47	222.38	153.71	176.71	124.11	99.79	202.99	147.57	149.22	282.81	209.11	271.73	266.95	276.92	330.47
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	4.78	52.83	15.56	30.32	17.16	11.65	27.83	23.16	37.48	39.01	24.03	20.58	20.79	27.65	15.26
Currency and deposits	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-0.12	-0.34	-0.21	-0.22	-0.38	-0.12	-0.39	-0.13	-0.18	-0.05	-0.10	-0.09
Trade credits	126.47	110.07	86.02	95.11	49.31	14.77	121.48	49.31	38.06	123.56	107.48	170.40	161.80	150.28	215.49
Other debt liabilities	42.23	59.48	52.29	51.40	57.97	73.57	53.90	75.48	73.79	120.63	77.73	80.93	84.41	99.09	99.82
Arrears	42.23	57.94	52.29	51.40	57.97	73.57	53.90	75.48	73.79	120.63	77.73	80.93	84.41	99.09	99.82
Other	0.00	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term	229.16	244.69	254.30	301.24	310.20	350.36	404.38	395.57	406.56	385.47	406.19	434.73	515.72	553.91	559.22
Bonds and notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	206.40	234.04	242.13	283.60	290.06	331.43	385.93	379.56	391.99	371.35	391.07	417.34	496.88	531.25	538.01
Currency and deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade credits	22.76	10.65	12.17	17.64	20.15	18.93	18.45	16.01	14.22	13.77	14.76	17.03	18.47	22.30	20.85
Other debt liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
Direct investment: Intercompany lending	236.54	173.71	231.98	241.91	236.92	233.70	197.02	253.57	260.70	307.66	395.45	483.50	492.70	514.61	532.56
Debt liabilities to affiliated enterprises	-7.57	-15.65	5.68	5.68	5.68	-1.53	-4.64	-6.45	-7.11	-10.89	-10.89	-10.89	-10.89	-10.89	-10.89
Debt liabilities to direct investors	244.11	189.36	226.30	236.22	231.24	235.23	201.66	260.02	267.81	318.55	406.33	494.38	503.59	525.50	543.45
Net External Debt Position	540.60	491.90	211.73	227.05	92.04	66.45	128.08	11.48	-33.41	197.17	295.43	488.38	459.11	880.58	1,151.81

1/Net external debt is defined as the difference between the stock of gross external debt and gross external claims, presented by market value for the category debt securities.

2/ Preliminary data

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia


 Table 33
 Reserve assets
 in EUR Million

	1. Reserve Assets					Other foreign assets
	Monetary gold	SDRs	Reserve Position in the	Foreign Exchange	TOTAL	
2003	29.7	0.3	0.0	685.0	715.0	33.2
2004	63.6	0.6	0.0	652.8	716.9	11.9
2005	94.9	0.7	0.0	1,027.3	1,122.9	13.2
2006	105.4	2.3	0.0	1,309.0	1,416.7	17.9
I	102.9	0.7	0.0	865.8	969.4	13.0
II	102.5	0.2	0.0	873.3	976.0	13.1
III	105.4	0.2	0.0	1,052.2	1,157.8	69.7
IV	111.1	2.6	0.0	1,079.3	1,193.1	69.4
V	111.2	0.9	0.0	1,100.3	1,212.5	69.2
VI	104.6	0.9	0.0	1,135.9	1,241.3	69.4
VII	109.8	0.8	0.0	1,165.5	1,276.1	69.3
VIII	105.9	0.3	0.0	1,239.4	1,345.6	18.1
IX	103.8	0.2	0.0	1,266.1	1,370.1	18.2
X	103.1	2.8	0.0	1,295.8	1,401.7	18.2
XI	105.9	0.5	0.0	1,307.3	1,413.8	17.9
XII	105.4	2.3	0.0	1,309.0	1,416.7	17.9
Q1	105.4	0.2	0.0	1,052.2	1,157.8	69.7
Q2	104.6	0.9	0.0	1,135.9	1,241.3	69.4
Q3	103.8	0.2	0.0	1,266.1	1,370.1	18.2
Q4	105.4	2.3	0.0	1,309.0	1,416.7	17.9
2007	124.3	1.0	0.0	1,399.1	1,524.4	17.2
I	108.7	1.7	0.0	1,284.7	1,395.1	18.1
II	111.7	0.2	0.0	1,276.4	1,388.3	12.1
III	108.7	7.0	0.0	1,297.3	1,413.1	17.9
IV	108.5	4.2	0.0	1,343.0	1,455.7	17.7
V	106.8	1.4	0.0	1,357.8	1,466.0	17.8
VI	104.8	1.4	0.0	1,312.2	1,418.4	17.8
VII	106.6	1.4	0.0	1,341.1	1,449.1	17.7
VIII	107.1	1.2	0.0	1,377.1	1,485.4	17.8
IX	113.6	1.1	0.0	1,407.4	1,522.1	17.4
X	118.6	1.1	0.0	1,431.4	1,551.1	17.6
XI	117.7	1.0	0.0	1,428.3	1,547.0	17.1
XII	124.3	1.0	0.0	1,399.1	1,524.4	17.2
Q1	108.7	7.0	0.0	1,297.3	1,413.1	17.9
Q2	104.8	1.4	0.0	1,312.2	1,418.4	17.8
Q3	113.6	1.1	0.0	1,407.4	1,522.1	17.4
Q4	124.3	1.0	0.0	1,399.1	1,524.4	17.2
2008	133.9	1.0	0.0	1,360.0	1,494.9	1.1
I	136.1	1.0	0.0	1,398.6	1,535.8	9.9
II	139.9	0.9	0.0	1,408.1	1,548.9	9.8
III	129.5	0.9	0.0	1,388.9	1,519.3	6.6
IV	121.6	1.1	0.0	1,371.5	1,494.3	6.7
V	123.8	1.0	0.0	1,385.1	1,509.9	0.6
VI	129.3	1.0	0.0	1,413.1	1,543.4	0.6
VII	127.7	1.0	0.0	1,428.2	1,556.9	0.6
VIII	123.9	1.0	0.0	1,474.7	1,599.6	0.6
IX	136.5	1.0	0.0	1,551.5	1,689.0	0.6
X	122.0	1.1	0.0	1,550.1	1,673.2	0.7
XI	139.5	1.0	0.0	1,448.7	1,589.2	1.2
XII	133.9	1.0	0.0	1,360.0	1,494.9	1.1
Q1	129.5	0.9	0.0	1,388.9	1,519.3	6.6
Q2	129.3	1.0	0.0	1,413.1	1,543.4	0.6
Q3	136.5	1.0	0.0	1,551.5	1,689.0	0.6
Q4	133.9	1.0	0.0	1,360.0	1,494.9	1.1
2009	152.0	1.0	0.0	1,114.8	1,267.8	5.2
I	156.4	1.0	0.0	1,284.3	1,441.8	5.4
II	162.9	1.0	0.0	1,249.7	1,413.6	6.1
III	152.0	1.0	0.0	1,114.8	1,267.8	5.2
Q1	152.0	1.0	0.0	1,114.8	1,267.8	5.2

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia



Table 34
Exchange rates (average for the period)

		100 ATS	100 FRF	100 ITL	100 DEM	100 CHF	1 GBP	1 USD	1 EUR	100 JPY
1993	/1	2.0127	4.1226	1.4832	14.1617	15.9867	35.3541	23.5722	-	
1994		3.7833	7.7828	2.6792	26.6162	31.5905	66.0911	43.2351	-	
1995		3.7722	7.6206	2.3369	26.5390	32.1770	60.0303	38.0354	-	
1996		3.7787	7.8183	2.5929	26.5848	32.3948	62.4691	39.9935	-	
1997		4.0780	8.5259	2.9225	28.6980	34.3423	81.6392	49.8299	-	
1998		4.3993	9.2329	3.1357	30.9525	37.5788	90.2462	54.4506	-	
1999		4.4052	9.2409	3.1306	30.9927	37.8747	92.0413	56.8964	-	
2000		4.4131	9.2575	3.1362	31.0482	38.9892	99.6905	65.8856	60.7250	61.1533
2001		4.4267	9.2862	3.1459	31.1445	40.3381	97.9875	68.0421	60.9133	56.0157
2002		-	-	-	-	41.5689	97.0365	64.7341	60.9783	51.6839
2003		-	-	-	-	40.3117	88.6405	54.3031	61.2639	46.8292
2004		-	-	-	-	39.7337	90.4298	49.4105	61.3377	45.6661
2005		-	-	-	-	39.5872	89.6186	49.2919	61.2958	44.7895
2006		-	-	-	-	38.8981	89.7611	48.7854	61.1885	41.9345
2007		-	-	-	-	37.2534	89.4324	44.7184	61.1838	37.9705
2008		-	-	-	-	38.6300	77.1265	41.8646	61.2654	40.7177
2006	Q1	-	-	-	-	39.2848	89.2867	50.9665	61.2334	43.5954
	Q2	-	-	-	-	39.1077	88.8832	48.7465	61.1661	42.5425
	Q3	-	-	-	-	38.7979	89.9489	48.0042	61.1697	41.3318
	Q4	-	-	-	-	38.4127	90.9055	47.4714	61.1856	40.3109
2007	Q1	-	-	-	-	37.8609	91.2615	46.6974	61.1809	39.1234
	Q2	-	-	-	-	37.1487	90.0730	45.3961	61.1741	37.6175
	Q3	-	-	-	-	37.1335	90.0013	44.5585	61.1750	37.8021
	Q4	-	-	-	-	36.8825	86.4403	42.2718	61.2053	37.3601
2008	Q1	-	-	-	-	38.2826	81.0138	40.9350	61.2908	38.8218
	Q2	-	-	-	-	38.0241	77.2550	39.2020	61.2579	37.5382
	Q3	-	-	-	-	37.9561	76.9805	40.7035	61.1776	37.8493
	Q4	-	-	-	-	40.2469	73.3003	46.5786	61.3356	48.6062
2009	Q1	-	-	-	-	41.0135	67.5760	47.0742	61.4067	50.4188
2006	1	-	-	-	-	39.5447	89.3827	50.7503	61.2839	43.8820
	2	-	-	-	-	39.3020	89.6578	51.2317	61.2179	43.4344
	3	-	-	-	-	39.0093	88.8557	50.9433	61.1970	43.4544
	4	-	-	-	-	38.8317	88.0838	49.9694	61.1625	42.5913
	5	-	-	-	-	39.2724	89.4229	47.9649	61.1686	42.8457
	6	-	-	-	-	39.2134	89.1251	48.3312	61.1670	42.1803
	7	-	-	-	-	39.0015	88.9010	48.2135	61.1671	41.7135
	8	-	-	-	-	38.7629	90.3501	47.7888	61.1688	41.2355
	9	-	-	-	-	38.6238	90.6172	48.0105	61.1732	41.0371
	10	-	-	-	-	38.4876	90.9394	48.4970	61.1815	40.8833
	11	-	-	-	-	38.4257	90.8063	47.5741	61.1799	40.5425
	12	-	-	-	-	38.3251	90.9675	46.3465	61.1954	39.5143
2007	1	-	-	-	-	37.8973	92.1831	47.0635	61.1802	39.1269
	2	-	-	-	-	37.7300	91.6664	46.8414	61.1905	38.8048
	3	-	-	-	-	37.9428	89.9742	46.2014	61.1729	39.4077
	4	-	-	-	-	37.3937	90.0173	45.3304	61.1754	38.1562
	5	-	-	-	-	37.0661	89.7285	45.2464	61.1729	37.5017
	6	-	-	-	-	36.9892	90.4847	45.6166	61.1739	37.1983
	7	-	-	-	-	36.9193	90.7086	44.6560	61.1771	36.6735
	8	-	-	-	-	37.3499	90.3063	44.9242	61.1713	38.4779
	9	-	-	-	-	37.1313	88.9552	44.0798	61.1767	38.2698
	10	-	-	-	-	36.6500	87.9323	43.0387	61.1820	37.1373
	11	-	-	-	-	37.1130	86.4482	41.7364	61.2049	37.5533
	12	-	-	-	-	36.8919	84.9406	42.0230	61.2290	37.3960
2008	1	-	-	-	-	37.7680	82.1796	41.6851	61.3375	38.5097
	2	-	-	-	-	38.1420	81.7821	41.6268	61.3231	38.8401
	3	-	-	-	-	38.9287	79.1295	39.5378	61.2140	39.1168
	4	-	-	-	-	38.4651	77.1392	38.9019	61.3727	38.0133
	5	-	-	-	-	37.7336	77.3340	39.3720	61.2280	37.7820
	6	-	-	-	-	37.8834	77.2891	39.3265	61.1740	36.8111
	7	-	-	-	-	37.8104	77.141	38.7910	61.1836	36.3449
	8	-	-	-	-	37.7134	77.2368	40.7884	61.1783	37.3325
	9	-	-	-	-	38.3576	76.55	42.5922	61.1706	39.938
	10	-	-	-	-	40.2313	77.6866	45.7943	61.1979	45.7813
	11	-	-	-	-	40.6211	74.2772	48.2683	61.4102	49.8986
	12	-	-	-	-	39.9004	67.9685	45.7279	61.4012	50.1804
2009	1	-	-	-	-	41.1248	66.6250	46.0763	61.3998	50.9909
	2	-	-	-	-	41.1790	69.3252	48.0659	61.4078	52.1057
	3	-	-	-	-	40.7526	66.9471	47.1763	61.4126	48.3223

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

1/ Denomination of the denar for 100 in may 1993.



Table 35
Mid exchange rates (end of period)

	EUR 1	DEM 100	ITL 100	USD 1	ATS 100	FRF 100	GBP 1	CHF 100
31.12.1993		2,575.2100	2.6000	44.4600	366.3000	757.7600	65.8200	3,029.4800
31.12.1994		2,621.1400	2.5000	40.6000	372.4900	759.5300	63.4500	3,098.1900
31.12.1995		2,649.4300	2.4000	37.9800	376.5900	775.0400	58.6500	3,299.6000
31.12.1996		2,663.4000	2.7100	41.4100	378.4961	789.1662	69.9596	3,062.9100
31.12.1997		3,092.4800	3.1500	55.4200	439.5300	924.1300	92.2200	3,811.4800
31.12.1998		3,098.3900	3.1294	51.8400	440.4100	923.8800	86.6900	3,786.2300
31.12.1999	60.6173	3,099.3136	3.1306	60.3400	440.5231	924.1000	97.5000	3,776.5400
31.12.2000	60.7878	3,108.0300	3.1400	65.3300	441.7600	926.7000	97.4000	3,990.8000
31.12.2001	60.9610	3,116.8844	3.1484	69.1716	443.0206	929.3438	100.1824	4,110.9286
31.12.2002	61.0707			58.5979			93.9549	4,197.8760
31.12.2003	61.2931			49.0502			87.1136	3,930.5566
31.12.2004	61.3100			45.0676			86.4983	3,970.8549
31.12.2005	61.1779			51.8589			89.2717	3,934.0171
31.12.2006	61.1741			46.4496			91.1007	3,806.9637
31.01.2007	61.2139			47.1893			92.7062	3,770.2575
28.02.2007	61.1773			46.2413			90.8079	3,780.3436
31.03.2007	61.1675			45.9284			89.9787	3,764.8489
30.04.2007	61.1621			44.8304			89.6476	3,722.3602
31.05.2007	61.1920			45.5976			90.0545	3,716.0381
30.06.2007	61.1692			45.2973			90.7555	3,695.3543
31.07.2007	61.1658			44.7806			90.5757	3,721.2265
31.08.2007	61.1716			44.9461			90.2236	3,729.5208
30.09.2007	61.1940			43.1582			87.8215	3,686.1635
31.10.2007	61.1821			42.4669			87.7540	3,652.4446
30.11.2007	61.2935			41.5888			85.7552	3,713.6322
31.12.2007	61.2016			41.6564			83.2901	3,685.9552
31.01.2008	61.4240			41.4747			82.6258	3,806.8795
29.02.2008	61.2338			40.4959			80.4279	3,818.2827
31.03.2008	61.2664			38.7860			77.4740	3,893.6384
30.04.2008	61.3856			39.4230			77.8067	3,800.2600
31.05.2008	61.1654			39.4412			77.8186	3,758.0118
30.06.2008	61.1741			38.8456			77.2059	3,810.7581
31.07.2008	61.1879			39.2507			77.7779	3,750.4076
31.08.2008	61.1642			41.5095			75.9804	3,783.9767
30.09.2008	61.1689			42.6294			76.8550	3,860.4544
31.10.2008	61.4099			47.1115			77.6652	4,149.3176
30.11.2008	61.4030			48.2462			73.9884	3,973.0184
31.12.2008	61.4123			43.5610			63.0387	4,104.2772
31.01.2009	61.4129			47.9189			68.4000	4,129.7088
28.02.2009	61.4129			48.5708			68.7637	4,138.0567
31.03.2009	61.4135			46.5501			66.1000	4,051.2897

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia.



Table 36
Indices on effective exchange rate of the Denar*
base period 1995=100, ponders FT 2003

year	quarter	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate of Denar	Real Effective Exchange Rate of Denar		
			Consumer Price Index	Producer Price Index	Unit Labor Cost
1995	Q4	41.2	132.1	117.9	
1996	Q4	48.5	118.4	106.1	
1997	Q4	49.9	97.0	93.4	
1998	Q4	66.6	105.7	112.8	
1999	Q4	82.7	113.0	119.0	
2000	Q4	90.0	107.1	109.8	
2001	Q4	94.1	101.7	101.8	
2002	Q4	97.6	99.9	100.7	
2003	Q4	101.2	100.1	99.1	87.4
2004	Q4	104.4	96.1	95.8	93.4
2005	Q4	104.8	90.8	93.0	88.6
2006	Q4	104.2	89.2	91.9	79.6
2007	Q4	104.4	88.0	90.8	70.6
2008	Q4	106.2	88.4	89.9	75.8
2005	Q1	104.8	94.6	94.9	93.0
	Q2	104.5	92.9	94.2	77.4
	Q3	104.7	91.7	95.1	78.7
	Q4	104.8	90.8	93.0	88.6
2006	Q1	104.8	91.3	94.1	91.1
	Q2	105.6	91.3	95.1	78.8
	Q3	105.1	90.3	94.5	82.1
	Q4	104.2	89.2	91.9	80.3
2007	Q1	104.4	89.0	90.8	74.9
	Q2	104.8	88.8	90.7	71.3
	Q3	104.5	88.0	90.7	69.4
	Q4	104.4	88.0	90.8	71.8
2008	Q1	105.6	90.4	91.2	67.9
	Q2	106.0	89.7	92.7	63.9
	Q3	104.6	87.2	92.0	61.2
	Q4	106.2	88.4	89.9	75.8
2009	Q1	111.8	91.8	91.0	

* Index below 100 indicates increased export competitiveness.

Source: NBRM.



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

REAL SECTOR

Table no. 1 Gross domestic product

The data for the gross domestic product (GDP) are produced by the State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia (SSO). GDP is computed on the basis of the annual accounts data from the Central Registry, SSO statistical research, data from the Ministry of Finance, Public Revenue Office and other sources.

Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices, computed by the production approach, is the final result of the production activity of the resident production units. GDP is a sum of the gross value added of the institutional sectors or activities, expressed in basic prices, plus the turnover tax (i.e. value added tax) and import duties, less subsidies on products (which are not allocated to activities).

Quarterly GDP data are available since 1997. Quarterly GDP, calculated by the production approach, is expressed in constant prices. The data are presented by sector according to the National classification of economic activities (NACE).

Table no. 2 Prices

The price data are from the SSO.

The average monthly retail prices and the structure of the personal consumption are used as a base for computing the *Consumer price index (CPI)*.

The selection of the products whose prices are to be monitored is made on the basis of the products with a significant share in the retail turnover. Retail prices are the prices at which the products are sold in the retail trade and by the individual producers and service providers. Retail prices include VAT.

Consumer price index is based on a specific list of products and services for personal consumption of non-agricultural households and on the average monthly retail prices of those products and services. In other words, the individual price indices of specific products and services are weighted with their respective share in the personal consumption. In January 2007 two new categories are added to the CPI structure- "hotels and restaurants" and "miscellaneous services n.e.c".

Producer prices are monitored in the Monthly survey of producer prices of industrial products, C.41 in 200 industrial enterprises in the Republic of Macedonia. Enterprises are selected on the basis of their importance in the production.

The producer price of the industrial products is the price at which the producer sells the products to the regular buyers on the domestic market, loaded free on rail or truck where the producer is located, or it is the price based on which the producer deals with other producers in the sphere of trade. This price includes producers subsidies, but excludes commercial rebates, discounts, cash discounts and similar reductions offered by the seller. VAT is also excluded from the price.

Starting from January 2001 the Producer Price Index is computed in accordance with the NACE classification.

Table no. 3 Industrial production index

Industrial production data is from the SSORM. The industrial production data is collected by monthly reports delivered by the enterprises in the industrial sector, as well as by their units.

The production indices are computed on the basis of the monthly reports.



The data was collected according to the Uniform Classification of Economic Activity (UCEA) with the Annual Industrial Report till 1998 and with the Monthly Industrial report till 1999, whereas starting from 1999 and 2000, respectively, the data from the same reports is collected according to the National Classification of Economic Activities (NACE).

Production volume index is calculated on the base of production, by allocation of the specific products in appropriate industry, using:

- average monthly final production and production structure in the base year;
- total monthly production in the current year;
- nomenclature of industrial products for the monthly industrial production report;
- weighting coefficients for each product;
- weighting factors which show the structure of production, i.e. the share of each branch in the total industrial production in the Republic of Macedonia.

The *productivity of the industry* is calculated in the NBRM and it is based on data from the SSORM for the volume of the industrial output and the number of the employees in the industry (according to the LFS), on a quarterly basis.

Table no. 4 Employment and productivity in total economy

The source of the presented data for the *employment* is the Labour Force Survey (LFS) of the SSORM.

The LFS is the most extensive research of the economic activity of the population and its demographic, educational and other characteristics, after the Census research. The survey is conducted on the whole territory of the Republic of Macedonia and it is based on a sample of 10.000 households (7.200 households till the 2003) or 1,8% of the total number of households in the country. Until 2003, the LFS was conducted annually, whereas starting from 2004 it is conducted as a continuous weekly survey throughout the year and the processing of the data is on quarterly and on annual basis. The units under observation are persons aged from 15 to 79 years and the households. The LFS is prepared in accordance with international recommendations (ILO and Eurostat). Classifications applied: National classification of activities and National classification of occupations.

Working age population is consisted of all persons aged 15 years and over. Working age population is divided into active population and inactive population.

Active population (labour force) comprises the employed and the unemployed persons.

Inactive population comprises of:

- pupils and students
- retired persons
- housewives
- supported persons (by others or by the state or with a different kind of income such as rents or interests).

The employed in the *agriculture* comprise sectors A and B; the employed in the *industry* comprise sectors C, D, E and F; the employed in the *services* comprise sectors from G to O according to the NACE classification.

The *productivity in the economy* is calculated in the NBRM and it is based on data from the SSORM for the total GDP and the total number of employees in the economy (according to the LFS), on a quarterly basis.

Table no. 5 Wages

The data for the paid net and gross wages per employee are based on monthly reports provided by the business entities that are in private and other (social, state, collective and mixed) ownership with different activities in the Republic of Macedonia. The data are prepared by the SSORM.

Net wages refer to the monthly average incomes per employee, for fulltime work, shorter or longer than full-time (overtime) work. The total amount of paid net wages also comprise a compensation of the net wage



from the company's assets (or other legal entity) for vacation, state holidays, paid absence no longer than 7 days, paid absence for additional training, for sick-leave no longer than 21 days, compensation for time spent in practice by invitation by a state authority, public protection etc.

Gross wages comprise the paid net wages for the reporting month, the paid personal income tax and the paid contributions for pension, disability and health insurance, for employment, professional illness and for water supply.

Starting from May 2001 the data for the wages are published according to the National classification of activities-NACE.

The wages in the *agriculture* comprise sectors A and B; the wages in the *industry* comprise sectors C, D, E and F; the wages in the *services* comprise sectors from G to O according to the NACE classification.

Table no. 6 Budget of the Republic of Macedonia (the Central government budget and the budgets of the funds)

The data for the budget are prepared by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Macedonia.

The Budget of the Republic of Macedonia comprises the Central budget and the budgets of extra-budgetary funds.

The Central budget, that refers to the Central government, comprises the base budget, the budget of the self-financed activities and the budgets of loans and donations.

The extra-budgetary funds are: the Pension and Disability Insurance Fund, the Health Insurance Fund, the Employment Service Agency and the Road Fund.

MONETARY SECTOR

The data in the aggregate balance sheet of other depository corporations (banks and savings houses) and the balance sheet of the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia (NBRM) have been disaggregated in line with the sector and currency criterion and according to the financial instrument underlying the creation of certain claims and liabilities. The data in the presented balance sheets refer to end balances at the end of the reference period. The amounts denominated in foreign currency have been converted according to the middle Denar exchange rate at the end of the reference period, applying the indicative NBRM exchange rate.

In the sector-by-sector classification defined in the IMF Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (in consistence with the sector delineation provided in SNA93 and ESA95), the clients are divided into two basic groups: residents and nonresidents. The group of residents consists of five sectors: financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, government, households and nonprofit institutions serving households.

- The financial corporations sector consists of five subsectors:
 - National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia (monetary authority),
 - Other depository corporations (banks and savings houses),
 - Other financial corporations,
 - Insurance companies and pension funds,
 - Other financial intermediaries other than insurance companies and pension funds and auxiliary financial corporations;
- Nonfinancial corporations sector consists of two subsectors: public nonfinancial corporations and private nonfinancial corporations.
- Government sector is disaggregated to central government (Budget and central government bodies, social insurance funds and other funds and agencies, and public sector institutions (schools, hospitals, etc.)); local government.



- Household sector consists of individuals and self-employed individuals.
- Sector of nonprofit institutions serving households include nonprofit and nonfinancial institutions (institutions of social and humanitarian nature, chambers of commerce, political parties, citizen associations, religious communities, trade unions, Red Cross).

For the purposes of monetary balance sheets, the household sector and the nonprofit institutions serving households are presented jointly as a sector of other residents.

The National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia and other depository corporations (banks and savings houses) constitute the depository corporations of the Republic of Macedonia.

The depository corporations' assets and liabilities are classified in the following aggregated categories: monetary gold and special drawing rights (SDR), currencies and deposits (including the transferable deposits and other deposits), securities other than shares, loans, shares and other equities, other claims and liabilities (including the trade credits and other accounts).

Table 7. National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia - Balance Sheet

The NBRM balance sheet is prepared on the basis of accounting records of all NBRM assets and liabilities to other economy sectors, including the nonresident sector. The NBRM balance sheet is published at the end of the month, including data on the preceding month.

A. NBRM balance sheet assets include the following categories: foreign assets, claims on government and other assets.

The NBRM foreign assets consist of foreign reserves and other foreign assets. Foreign reserves consists of monetary gold, foreign currency in the form of cash foreign currency, transferable and other NBRM deposits in foreign banks, placements in securities issued by nonresidents (in foreign currency), placements in foreign currencies with international financial institutions and holding of Special Drawing Rights (SDR). Other foreign assets include other foreign currencies, checks, transferable and other foreign currency deposits, foreign currency securities and shares and other claims on nonresidents in Denars and in foreign currency which are not a part of the foreign reserves.

NBRM claims on the Central Government pertain to the relations with IMF (allocation of SDR and claims based on replaced IMF loans) and claims based on placements in securities. The placements in securities are a specific category. The issue of such securities is one of the mechanisms in the bank rehabilitation process for assuming the bad placements in the book of one bank. These securities are held by the Bank Rehabilitation Agency. They are depreciated under the agreement between the Government and the Central Bank.

Other NBRM assets include NBRM claims on other sectors based on its current operations, fixed assets, special purpose assets and according to special regulations, stock, inflows from interests, doubtful and contested claims on interest and fees.

B. The NBRM balance sheet liabilities consist of reserve money, currency held by other depository corporations, other NBRM liabilities to other depository corporations, restricted deposits, foreign liabilities, Central Government's deposits and other NBRM liabilities.

Reserve money includes currency in circulation, cash in the vault, banks and savings houses' accounts with the NBRM, other financial institutions' accounts with NBRM (mainly the deposit insurance fund). The currency in circulation is NBRM liability and includes currency in circulation held by nonbanking entities. The banks' accounts with NBRM consist of banks' accounts with NBRM (including the savings houses) and deposited Denar reserve requirement of other financial institutions with NBRM and allocated banks' foreign currency reserve requirement. The reserve requirement is calculated by using the defined reserve requirement rates applied to the average monthly balance of the respective deposits. Average system form reserve requirement maintenance is in place, according to which the bank may use the reserve requirement to maintain the daily liquidity up to 80% of the liability. The data on the currency in circulation are taken from the NBRM



Central Bank Operations Department, and the data on banks and savings houses' daily liquidity are based on their daily reports submitted to the NBRM.

Currency held by other depository corporations includes cash in the vault of the banks and the savings houses.

Other NBRM liabilities to other depository corporations primarily include the NBRM liabilities on issued CB bills. The CB bills auctions are the basic instrument of the NBRM monetary policy used for regulation of the global liquidity level and interest rates in the banking system, and for signaling the monetary policy guidelines. They were introduced for the first time in February 1994, and by definition have been intended for withdrawing liquidity from the banking system. The interventions with this instrument with maturity of 28 days have been carried out by auctions that could be organized as volume tender or interest rate tender (US type). The CB bills auctions lays upon market and flexible base, which ensures their permanent alteration, for increasing their efficiency and successful achievement of their established goals.

Central Government deposits include government demand deposits in Denars (treasury account of the government and other budget funds) and in foreign currency (deposits for special purposes on central government level and other deposits). Since March 2006, Denar government deposits also include cash mobilized through the issue of **treasury bills for monetary purposes**, deposited on a special account. On March 7, the NBRM in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance started issuing 3-month treasury bills for monetary purposes. The treasury bills for monetary purposes have been issued on regular government securities auctions, with same features as the regular government securities. According to the Law on Public Debt, the treasury bills for monetary purposes are not considered a part of the public debt, because they have been issued for monetary policy purposes. In addition, the government has no right to make the withdrawn funds available by issuing treasury bills for monetary purposes. The interest rate on treasury bills for monetary purposes has been charged to the NBRM, according to the average interest rate reached at the 3-month treasury bills. For regulating the mutual relations, the Ministry of Finance and the NBRM have concluded an Agreement on treasury bills for monetary purposes.

Foreign liabilities include NBRM liabilities to nonresidents based on checks and foreign currency L/Cs, and liabilities on used loans from the International Monetary Fund. This category also includes SDR allocation.

Other NBRM liabilities include capital accounts consisting of NBRM own funds, retained earnings, current year financial result, general and specific impairment and special reserve and valuation adjustments. This category also unclassified NBRM liabilities arising from various business relations with resident sector.

Table 8. Report form for other depository corporations (banks and saving houses)

The balance sheet of other depository corporations has been prepared on the basis of accounting records submitted by the banks and the savings houses (KNBIFO), being aggregate balance sheet assets and liabilities of all other depository corporations. The monthly balance sheet of other depository corporations has been published at the end of the month, containing data on the preceding month. The balance sheet includes data on the claims and liabilities (holders of monetary aggregates, as defined by the national definition) of other depository corporations (except for NBRM) to other sectors in the economy, including the nonresident sector. The data have been classified in standardized components by sector, financial instrument and accounting principle.

A. Assets in the balance sheet of other depository corporations include currencies and deposits, securities other than shares, loans, shares and other equities, financial derivatives, other claims, nonfinancial assets.

Currencies and deposits have been divided by currency structure in Denars and foreign currency. Currencies include banknotes and coins in the vaults of other depository corporations issued by the central bank and foreign currencies issued by central banks of foreign states. Deposits consist of transferable deposits which include current accounts of other depository corporations with NBRM (which also include their reserve requirement in Denars deposited with NBRM) and bank accounts abroad. The group of deposits includes sight deposits, savings and other deposits (which also include the banks' compulsory deposit with NBRM).



Securities other than shares have been classified by currency structure and sector and include CB bills, treasury bills, government bonds, corporate bonds, commercial securities, transferable deposit certificates, etc.

Loans refer to assets provided to various sectors by other depository corporations. Loan data include accrued interest, whereas the expected losses, loan loss provisions and impairments have been excluded from this category. According to the currency distribution, the loans have been classified to Denar and foreign currency.

Shares and other equity include financial instruments which supply the holder with the right of ownership of the company of issue.

Other claims include trade credits and advances which refer to financial services provided by other depository corporations to other financial and nonfinancial corporations. This category includes all other items not included in other categories of financial instruments, and consists of dividends, settlement account, items in process of collection, etc.

Nonfinancial assets include tangible (fixed assets, stock, etc.) assets and intangible assets for which no respective liabilities have been recorded (patents, licenses, software, etc.).

B. Liabilities of other depository corporations include liabilities arising from accepted deposits, received loans, issued securities, other liabilities and shares and other equities.

Deposits are differentiated into deposits included and excluded from the broad money, further classified into Denar and foreign currency deposits.

Deposits included in the broad money contain transferable deposits and other deposits of domestic depository corporations included in the national definition of broad money. This category includes deposits of other financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households, nonprofit institutions serving households and local government.

Deposits excluded from the broad money include transferable and other government deposits (except for the local government), depository corporations and nonresidents deposits.

Securities other than shares include commercial securities issued by other depository corporations for the purposes of strengthening the total financial potential.

Loans include funds provided to other depository corporations by various institutional sectors.

Other liabilities include trade credits (received for purchasing goods and services from households, nonprofit institutions and nonfinancial corporations) and advances received for current operations or operations about to start, and advanced payments for goods and services. This category also includes settlement accounts, liabilities on dividends, loss provisions for impaired financial assets, accumulated depreciation and losses arising from impairment and other liabilities. Other liabilities include all accounts n.e.c. in the balance sheet of other depository corporations.

Shares and other equity have been divided into equity investments, retained earnings, financial result from current year, general and specific impairment of value and special reserve and valuation adjustments.

Table 9. Depository corporations survey - NBRM, other depository institutions (ODI - banks and savings houses)

The survey of depository corporations is a consolidated survey of the accounts of banks, savings houses and NBRM, showing the combined assets and liabilities of the monetary system with respect to other resident and nonresident entities. Basic source of preparation of the survey of depository corporations are the NBRM survey and the survey of other depository corporations.

As a consolidated balance sheet of the monetary system, it is a basis for its continuous monitoring. Simultaneously, the survey also provides an analysis of the interactions of the basic macroeconomic sectors: the real, fiscal, external and the monetary sector.



The monthly survey of depository corporations has been published at the end of the month, containing data on the preceding month.

Major components of the Survey of depository corporations are the net foreign assets, domestic credits, money, deposits (restricted and other), liabilities to other financial corporations, capital accounts and other items (net).

Net foreign assets is the difference between the foreign assets and liabilities of the NBRM and other depository corporations (banks and savings houses). All foreign assets and liabilities of the NBRM and other depository corporations have been aggregated and presented as net foreign assets of the monetary system.

Domestic credits include claims of the depository corporations (NBRM, banks and savings houses) on government (recognized on a net basis), claims on local government, public nonfinancial corporations, private sector and other financial corporations (recognized on a gross basis).

Claims on central government include claims on loans, securities and trade credits and advances. Sources of loans to the Government include foreign loans, credit lines, deposit potential and other sources. Claims on Government based on securities include claims on specific securities (issued by the government in the process of rehabilitation of one bank, bonds issued for the old foreign currency savings).

Claims on local government include claims on local currency credits.

Claims on public nonfinancial corporations include claims on local and foreign currency loans to public enterprises.

Claims on private sector include total placements of depository corporations to the private sector based on approved loans, placements in securities and shares and other placements. Claims on private sector contain claims on other nonfinancial corporations, claims on households and claims on nonprofit institutions serving households.

Claims on other financial corporations include total placements of depository corporations based on approved loans, placements in securities and shares.

Money includes currency in circulation (currency outside other depository corporations), demand deposits of the local government and other financial corporations with NBRM and demand deposits of the sector of money holders with banks and savings houses.

Restricted deposits include deposits restrictedly used for a purpose specified by regulation. These deposits are intended for covering open L/Cs in the external payment operations, guarantees, bank remittances, etc.

Other deposits include time, savings and foreign currency deposits of sectors included in the definition of the broad money, with NBRM, banks and savings houses.

Liabilities to other financial corporations include total depository corporations' liabilities on deposits, securities and received loans.

Capital accounts unite the capital accounts of NBRM, banks and savings houses.

Other items (net) recognize all categories not included in the previously presented categories and all unclassified assets and liabilities of the depository corporations.

Table 10. Banks and savings houses' loans

Loans approved by other depository corporations to nongovernment sector have been classified by currency: loans in Denars and in foreign currency. They are further classified into short-term and long-term loans, accrued interest and doubtful and contested claims. Short-term and long-term loans have been divided in to loans with and without currency clause. Loans to nongovernment sector include loans to the following sectors:



nonfinancial corporations, households, nonprofit institutions serving households, local government and other financial corporations.

Table 11. Monetary aggregates and components thereof (non-government sector)

Monetary aggregates, as a sum of financial instruments classified by liquidity level, have been defined in a manner compatible with the internationally accepted definitions and criteria (as specified by the IMF Methodology for monetary and financial statistics). Deposits included in monetary aggregates consist of the following sectors: other financial corporations, local government, nonfinancial corporations (private and public), households (individuals and self-employed individuals) and nonprofit institutions serving households.

Money supply M1 includes currency in circulation and demand deposits. Demand deposits, however, include current accounts with banks and savings houses and current accounts of other financial corporations with NBRM.

Currency in circulation is the difference between the total amount of banknotes and coins and the amount of cash in the banks' vaults, in the NBRM's vault and in the dispersed vaults.

Money supply M2 (liquid assets) includes the monetary aggregate M1 and short-term deposits. Short-term deposits have been defined as deposits which include sight deposits, time deposits with maturity of up to one year, in Denars and in foreign currency.

Money supply M4 (total deposit potential of the monetary system) includes monetary aggregate M2 and short-term deposits, i.e. deposits with maturity of over 1 year, in Denars and in foreign currency.

Table 12. Claims of other depository corporations (banks and savings houses)

Claims of other depository corporations include loans, placements in securities, shares and overdue claims and doubtful and contested claims on loans. Placements of other depository corporations have been decomposed by sector, maturity and currency. According to the accepted standards of the monetary and financial consolidation statistics i.e. exclusion of the mutual claims and liabilities within a sector, the placements exclude the interbank claims.

Claims of banks and savings houses on nonfinancial corporations (private and public) include claims on loans, accrued interest on loans, overdue claims and doubtful and suspicious and contested claims on loans, securities and shares. All categories have been differentiated by currency, and the loans have also been differentiated by maturity. Other depository corporations approve loans from various sources of funding: deposits, own sources, foreign credits, received credit lines and other sources. Claims on securities include claims on short-term securities (checks and notes) and claims on long-term securities, i.e. holdings or investments of the banks and savings houses in securities of nonfinancial corporations. Claims which form the category of shares include financial instruments which supply other depository corporations with the right of ownership of the issuing nonfinancial entity.

Claims of banks and savings houses on households (individuals and self-employed individuals) include claims on loans, accrued interest on loans, overdue claims and doubtful and contested claims on loans. Claims on households have been differentiated by currency, maturity and purpose. By purpose, the loans have been disaggregated to consumer loans, auto loans, housing loans, credit cards and overdrafts, other loans and loans of self-employed individuals.

Claims of banks and savings houses on nonprofit institutions serving households, other financial corporations and local government include claims on loans, accrued interest on loans, overdue claims and doubtful and contested claims on loans, claims on securities, and claims on shares.

Claims of other depository corporations on Government include claims on loans, accrued interest on loans, overdue claims and doubtful and contested claims on loans, claims on securities, and claims on shares. Sources of loans to the Government include foreign loans, credit lines, deposit potential and other sources. Liabilities on Government based on securities include claims on specific securities.

**Table 13. Liabilities of other depository corporations (banks and savings houses)**

According to the dominant classic deposit and credit activity of **other depository corporations, the liabilities to nonfinancial corporations** include deposits of nonfinancial corporations and loans received from nonfinancial entities. Besides deposits and loans, this category also includes securities issued by nonfinancial entities. Deposits have been disaggregated by their maturity and currency structure. Loans and securities have been differentiated by their currency structure.

Liabilities of other depository corporations to households include current accounts, sight deposits, time deposits (up to three months, over three months, up to one year and over one year) and restricted deposits intended for covering L/Cs in the domestic payment operations.

Liabilities of other depository corporations to other clients - nonprofit institutions serving households, to local government, other financial corporations and liabilities to government, respectively. The above are liabilities on various types of deposits differentiated by their maturity and currency structure, and liabilities on securities and other loan liabilities in Denars and foreign currency.

Table no. 14 Report of weighted interest rates on granted loans and received deposits of deposit money banks

Based on a Report on weighted interest rates on deposits and borrowings, which the deposit money banks submit to NBRM on regular monthly basis, aggregated survey on weighted interest rates of deposits and borrowings in Denar and in foreign currencies is prepared.

Interest rates on Denar credits include: interest rates on Denar credits without FX clause and interest rates on Denar credits with FX clause.

Interest rates on Denar deposits include: interest rates on Denar deposits without FX clause and interest rates on Denar deposits with FX clause.

Denar credits/deposits are further categorized by two criteria: sectoral classification and maturity. By sectoral classification, they are divided to: credits/deposits which refer to enterprises, credits/deposits which refer to the households. By maturity, the credits are divided to: short-term and long-term; and the deposits: sight deposits, short-term and long-term time deposits.

Foreign currency credits/deposits are classified by three criteria: by sector, by currency and by maturity. By sector classification, they are divided to: credits/deposits which refer to enterprises, credits/deposits referring to households. By maturity, credits are divided to: short-term and long-term; and the deposits to: sight deposits, short-term and long-term time deposits. By currency, they are divided to: credits/deposits in euros and in USA dollars.

Interest rates on credits and deposits are in percents on annual level.

Table no. 15 Interest rates of the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

1. Discount rate is valid interest rate in the current month.
2. Interest rate on credits over night - Lombard credit is the valid interest rate in the current month.
3. Interest rate on repo transactions for creating liquidity in the banking system is shown as average weighted interest rate achieved at the auctions in that month.
4. Interest rate on CB bills is shown as average weighted interest rate achieved at the auctions with maturity of 28 days in that month. The interest rate is differentiated by the type of tender which can be: volume tender or interest rate tender.
5. Interest rate on repo transactions for liquidity withdrawal from the banking system is shown as average weighted interest rate achieved at the auctions in that month.

**Table no. 16 Reserve requirement of banks and saving houses**

Banks and saving houses allocate reserve requirement based on the average deposit stock in the previous month. The period of maintaining the reserve requirements covers the period from the 11th in the current month to the 10th in the following month. The fulfilling of the banks' reserve requirement in denars is on average basis, whereas the saving houses' reserve requirement in denars and the banks' reserve requirement in foreign currency are on fixed basis.

Table no.17 Interest rates on Government securities

Interest rates on Government securities are shown as average weighted interest rate achieved on the auctions in the adequate month with fixed maturity.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SECTOR**Table no. 18-23 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**

Balance of payments is a statistical statement that systematically summarizes, for a specific time period, the economic transactions of the Republic of Macedonia with the rest of the world.

According to the Law on the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia and the regulations in the area of foreign exchange operations, the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia (NBRM) is responsible for compiling and monitoring of the execution of the Balance of payments.

Statistics of the Balance of payments of the Republic of Macedonia is prepared basically in accordance with the methodology of the International Monetary Fund (Balance of Payments Manual, fifth edition - BPM 5). The data are disseminated (issued) on monthly basis, in millions of euros and USA dollars. The transactions which are denominated in other currencies are converted in euros and USA dollars equivalent to the exchange rate on the day of the transaction.

The main sources of data for compiling the balance of payments are the following:

- the single administrative document (SAD) for the foreign trade of the Republic of Macedonia;
- the system for reporting on the banks' international payment operations (ITRS);
- the system for reporting on the external debt (from the credit indebtedness);
- the banks' reports on the stock of assets and liabilities (the banks' report on the deposit money banks book keeping stock);
- the monthly reports on stocks and flows (changes and stocks) on the accounts abroad of the residents which are not authorized banks and the stock and flow on settlement accounts (monthly reports-MR);
- additional NBRM's reports on the realized turnover in exchange offices and on the official foreign exchange reserves stock of the Republic of Macedonia;
- data from the annual direct investment survey - DI 22.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: SEPARATE ITEMS**CURRENT ACCOUNT****Goods**

The source of data on the foreign trade of the Republic of Macedonia is the SAD, which is prepared by the Customs Administration of the Republic of Macedonia, and it is processed and published by the State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia and the NBRM.



In accordance with the methodology on recording the foreign trade in the trade statistics, the State Statistical Office is publishing the data for the exports on the f.o.b. basis, while regarding the imports, on the c.i.f. basis.

Adjustment for the coverage and classification are made for good's item in the balance of payments in line with the recommendations given in the BPM5, especially regarding the following:

– coverage: regarding the return of goods and the invoiced value of the performed service for the repair of goods;

– classification: regarding the c.i.f./f.o.b. factor and processing of goods. In the balance of payments, both the exports and the imports are presented on f.o.b. basis, because of which an adjustment of the c.i.f. imports for c.i.f./f.o.b. factor is necessary. In the period from 1993 to 1997, the c.i.f./f.o.b. factor was determined on the basis of the average internationally set rates for calculation of these expenses. Since 1998, the c.i.f./f.o.b. factor is calculated on the basis of established methodology based on the SAD data on transport and insurance of the parities with a destination in the Republic of Macedonia adjusted to the overall imports.

The item import of goods in ports by carriers is based on data from the monthly reports - MR.

Services

Transportation: The data that refer to the transportation are taken from the ITRS and the monthly reports MR. There is a possibility for making a desegregation by the type of transport (air, sea, railway and road), and on the basis of the category of services (freight, passengers and other). The adjustment is made for the outflow of transportation services (transport of goods) regarding the c.i.f./f.o.b. factor that refers to the costs of transport of goods provided by non-residents.

Travel: The data originate from the ITRS and the monthly reports-MR.

Other services: The data are taken from the ITRS for the receipts from and payments to non-residents on the basis of type of services: telecommunication, construction, insurance, business, government and other services. The adjustment is made for the insurance outflow regarding the c.i.f./f.o.b. factor that refers to the costs insurance of the transport of goods. Additional source on data for certain types of services are the data from the monthly reports – MR.

Income

The income as a balance of payments' component originates from: compensation of employees (residents employed with non-residents and vice versa) and investment income. Investment income represents a capital gain from the direct investment, portfolio investment and other investment (dividends, loan and credit interests, etc.).

Direct investment income: The data include dividends and distributed branch profits, as well as reinvested earnings and undistributed branch profits. Major data source for the receipts and payments of dividends is the ITRS. For the previous years a basic data source for reinvested earnings is the annual direct investment survey, while for the current year estimates are based on data from the previous years.

Other investment income: The data include received and paid interest on the deposits, short-term, medium-term and long-term loans and credits. The received interest consists of the inflows of interest on foreign currency deposits on the foreign accounts (interest on the foreign exchange reserves and on the foreign exchange assets of the banks). The data sources are the ITRS and the NBRM's reports on the official foreign exchange reserves stock. The paid interests refer to the due current liabilities on disbursed medium-term and long-term foreign loans and credits. The source of data is external debt reports, which are obligatorily recorded in the NBRM (credit indebtedness).

Current transfers

The official transfers mainly refer to the assistance in financial assets and goods received by foreign governments and international organizations. The source of the data for the transfers in financial assets is the ITRS, while regarding the transfers in goods is the customs administration documents.

The private transfers consist of: remittances, cash exchanged and other transfers of which the most are compensations of employees. The source of data is the ITRS. Cash exchanged on the exchange market in



accordance with the BPM5 should be classified in the capital and financial account of the balance of payments. However, regarding the fact that the largest part of these assets originates from the residents' receipts from non-residents on the basis of provided goods and services (unrecorded transactions) and transfers received in cash foreign currency, these transactions are recorded as a part of the balance of payments' current account (private transfers).

CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

This account encompasses the capital transfers for which source of data is the ITRS.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

Direct investment: The direct investment include equity, reinvested earnings and other capital. Trade credits, long-term and short-term loans between affiliates are recorded under other capital. Basic data source for the previous years is the annual direct investment survey DI 22. The source of data for the investment in financial assets is the ITRS, while regarding the investment in goods is the customs administration documents. For the current year data on reinvested earnings and other capital are estimates based on data from the previous years.

Portfolio investment: The source of data for the portfolio investment is the ITRS.

Other investment:

Trade credits: The trade credits (extended to and received from foreign countries) represent a differential between the exports/imports of goods and the corresponding settlements. The estimated data for the trade credits are derived from the foreign trade data in the administration customs documents and corresponding settlements from the ITRS. If the value of the exported goods is higher than the value of receipts on exports, the difference is recorded as an extended trade credits (with a negative sign). If the value of imported goods is higher than the payments on the imports, the difference is recorded as a received trade credits (with a positive sign). Additional source of data are the data from the monthly reports – MR.

Loans: Within the “loans” category, disbursements and amortization on medium-term and long-term loans and credits are recorded. Principal and interest arrears are also recorded as a counter-entry in the category other investment – other. The data are based on the reports on medium-term and long-term public and private external debt prepared by the NBRM, which are obligatory recorded in the NBRM.

Currency and deposits: The data primarily refer to the changes in the foreign exchange assets and foreign exchange liabilities of the banks. The sources of data are the monthly bank's reports on the deposit money banks' book-keeping stock and the ITRS. The changes of foreign exchange assets and foreign exchange liabilities of the banks are showing with partly excluding of valuation changes. The changes of foreign exchange assets of individuals include net cash deposited on foreign exchange accounts with the banks, reduced for the imports of goods by the individuals. The source of data for net cash deposited on foreign exchange accounts with the banks is the ITRS and for imports of goods is the SAD. Additional source of data on currency and deposits for other sectors are the data from the monthly reports – MR.

Gross official reserve assets: The data refer to the changes in the stock of the official foreign exchange reserves. The source of data are the reports of the NBRM regarding the foreign exchange reserves stock calculated according to the exchange rate on the date of the reporting period.

Table no. 24 and 25 Foreign trade

The source of the data regarding the foreign trade is the State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia. The data on the international trade of goods of the Republic of Macedonia is prepared in accordance with the main statistical standards, definitions and recommendations of the UN regarding the concepts and definitions of the foreign trade statistics. The data relating to the exports are published on f.o.b., while those relating to the imports, on c.i.f. basis.

**Table no. 26 and 27 Stock of foreign direct investment**

The calculation and dissemination of foreign direct investment (FDI) data worldwide is based on the methodological recommendations of the Balance of Payments Manual-fifth edition, IMF 1993 and The OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment-third edition, OECD 1996. In accordance with these recommendations, FDI include:

- equity and reinvested earnings;
- claims on direct investors/affiliates abroad;
- liabilities to direct investors/affiliates abroad.

Methodologically, the reinvested earnings include:

- part of the profit distributed in equity;
- part of the profit distributed in reserves;
- part of the profit distributed for loss coverage from the previous period;
- undistributed earnings;
- uncovered losses;
- losses from previous periods, transformed into claims on the investors;
- earnings from previous periods, transformed into liabilities to the investors.

According to the recommendations of the Balance of Payments Manual-fifth edition, the criterion for classifying a transaction as a direct investment is a minimum 10% of equity participation on the right to vote. Accordingly, the distinction between a portfolio and direct investor is based on the percentage of owned shares in the company.

The methodology applied to calculate foreign direct and portfolio investment in the Republic of Macedonia corresponds fully with the methodologies applied by the member countries of the IMF and OECD.

The FDI data in the Republic of Macedonia are disseminated by the country of the investor and the type of activity of the direct investment company.

Table no. 28 and 29 International investment position

The international investment position is a statistical report which presents the position and the structure of the financial claims (assets) of residents on non-residents and the financial liabilities of residents to non-residents arising from their operations. In other words, the international investment position is a balance sheet of the international financial assets and liabilities of a country on a certain date, often at the end of the year.

International financial assets of the country comprise of the direct and portfolio investments of resident legal entities and natural persons in other countries including the investments in financial derivatives, other investments of residents abroad in the form of extended loans and credits, foreign assets of resident banks with foreign commercial banks, as well as the official foreign reserves. International financial liabilities of the country comprise of the liabilities based on direct and portfolio investments of non-resident legal entities and natural persons in the country including the investments in financial derivatives, liabilities on the basis of other investments of non-residents in the country in the form of used loans and credits, and liabilities on the basis of deposits of foreign legal entities and natural persons with resident banks.

The difference between the total international financial assets and liabilities presents the net-international investment position of a country. This means that the international investment position of the Republic of Macedonia is a difference between the investments of residents with non-residents (its international assets) and the investments of non-residents with residents (its international liabilities).

Direct investments are investments by which the investor intends to establish a permanent economic link and/or to exercise right to manage the legal entity it invests in. In line with the international recommendations and standards, a minimum share of 10% in the capital or voting right in the legal entity the investment is made in, is used as a criterion for defining direct investments. Direct investments include shareholders' capital, reinvested gain and the debt of connected entities. Source of data on direct investments for compiling the international investment position of the Republic of Macedonia are the questionnaires - reports on the condition and the turnover of the connected entities which all resident legal entities submit to the NBRM on annual basis, and are related to the investments to and from other countries.



Portfolio investments include the investments in debt securities and in equity instruments, where the investor owns less than 10% of the shareholders' capital or does not have voting right. Source of data on the investments in equity instruments for compiling the international investment position of the Republic of Macedonia are the annual questionnaires - reports on the condition and the turnover of the connected entities, while for the investment in debt securities data are used on the international payment operations of commercial banks (in line with the Reporting system for international transactions), reports on operations with securities from the authorized participants in the Macedonian Stock exchange, as well as the data base of the Central Securities Depository. For calculation of the market value of the securities, data on the market prices from the Macedonian Stock Exchange are used.

Other investments include the assets and the liabilities on the basis of short-term and long-term financial and trade credits and loans, currencies and deposits and other assets and liabilities. In line with the Balance of Payments Manual of the IMF, trade credits denote claims and liabilities arising from international commercial operations of residents (on the basis of import/export of goods and services, advance payment, etc.) Source of data on the trade credits for compiling the international investment position of the Republic of Macedonia are the quarterly reports on the claims and liabilities on the basis of international commercial operations of residents (KIPO Form), while for the financial credits and loans records of registered foreign credits are used (KZ and KO Forms). Currencies and deposits include the deposits which resident banks keep abroad, i.e. liabilities of resident banks to non-residents. Sources of data for this item are the monthly balance sheet of the commercial banks and international payment operations of banks.

Table no. 30-32 Gross external debt, Gross external claims and Net external debt

General methodological notes

The National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia (National Bank) is the institution responsible for recording and monitoring of the external debt of the Republic of Macedonia in accordance with the legislation i.e. the Law on the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia and the Foreign Exchange Law.

The external debt statistics is prepared in accordance with the External Debt Statistics Guide⁴⁶ (Guide).

Gross external debt

Gross external debt, at any given time, is the outstanding amount of those actual current, and not contingent, liabilities that require payment(s) of principal and /or interest by the debtor at some point(s) in the future and that are owed to nonresidents by residents of an economy. According to this definition, gross external debt at a certain date is the stock of all future liabilities of residents to nonresidents, future installments of principal, arrears in principal and interest, as well as late (default) interest, regardless of the type of instrument and maturity.

Gross external claims

Gross external claims are the stock of all current, not contingent claims based on debt instruments, of residents from nonresidents. Basically, the definition of gross external claims is identical with the definition of gross external debt, having in mind that the claims of one economy are liabilities for other.

Net external debt

Net external debt is defined as the difference between the stock of gross external debt and gross external claims. In its structure, net external debt is identical with the gross external debt, where the standard presentations contains classification by institutional sectors, maturity and debt instruments.

According to the Guide, the basic classification of debt is among the four basic institutional sectors of an economy:

- general government (government units that exist at each level—central and local—of government within the national economy and all social security funds operated at each level of government);

⁴⁶ External Debt Statistics: Guide for compilers and Users, IMF, 2003



- monetary authorities - (the central bank or other institution carrying out the operations of a monetary authority);
- banking sector (financial intermediaries carrying out activities of taking deposits and extending credits);
- other sectors (non-bank financial intermediaries, non-financial corporations, households and non-profit institutions serving households).

Furthermore, within each of the sectors, debt is classified by maturity, on short term (with original maturity of one year or less) and long term (maturities of more than one year). On the third level of disaggregation, debt is distributed amongst the standard types of debt instruments, such as:

- trade credits - consist of claims or liabilities arising from the direct extension of credit by suppliers for transactions in goods and services, and advance payment by buyers for goods and services and for work in progress (or to be undertaken);
- loans - include those claims or liabilities created through the direct lending of funds by a creditor (lender) to a debtor (borrower) based on a credit agreement;
- debt securities - creation of debt or a claim through the issuance/purchasing of securities as part of the portfolio investment in the country, being traded on organized markets or over-the-counter;
- currency and deposits - currency (notes and coins) are claims on a central bank or a government that have issued them, from the nonresident holders. Liabilities on deposits are liabilities of the financial institutions that take deposits to nonresident depositors, while claims on deposits arise from the funds deposited with nonresident financial institutions; and
- other - other claims and liabilities, not included under previous debt instruments. An important category within this item are arrears, that have a treatment of short-term claims/liabilities, as they are considered to be immediately due and are a cumulative amount of arrears on all previously mentioned instruments.

Direct investment - intercompany lending claims or liabilities are shown separately. The separation of these claims/liabilities within net external debt is significant in view of the necessary compatibility with the IIP statement, where these claims/liabilities are incorporated within the item Direct investment (Other capital).

From the aspect of valuation, the Guide recommends the nominal value to be used for all debt instruments, except debt securities, where it is recommended to use the market value of debt. This is entirely consistent with the methodological recommendations for the compilation of the IIP of a country.

Stock data, repayment schedules, arrears and new commitments are converted into the unit of account using the mid exchange rate of the National Bank at the cut-off date. Flow data, disbursements and repayments, are converted into the unit of account using the mid exchange rate of the National Bank on the day of the transaction.

The stock of debt is a result of disbursements, decreased for the amortization (repayments of principal), increased for the amounts of capitalized interest in arrears and default interest. Having in mind the fact that stock data are converted using the end period exchange rate, while the flow data are converted using the transaction date exchange rate, discrepancies between debt stock at end-period and beginning of period differ from the net flows, as they include the exchange rate differentials as well.

Data sources and methodology for compiling net external debt of the Republic of Macedonia

Data sources for the net external debt of the General Government sector

-for the category debt securities (bonds and money market instruments) - for debt securities issued abroad and bought by nonresidents, data from the reporting system on external debt (CI);

-for the category debt securities (bonds and money market instruments) - for debt securities issued domestically and bought by nonresidents, data from the reports on operations with securities from the authorized participants in the Macedonian Stock exchange, as well as the data base of the Central Securities Depository are used, while for calculation of the market value of the securities, data on the market prices from the Macedonian Stock Exchange are used. For the current year, the calculation of this item is based on the stock of debt at the end of the previous year increased for the flows from the balance of payments in the item portfolio investment - debt securities.

- for the category loans the data are used from the reporting system on external debt (CI) -the credit records statistics is conveyed by the NBRM and is based on a loan-by-loan data base containing various elements. Various data can be obtained from this data base on the stock of external debt, disbursement,



repayments, arrears etc.; and the reporting system on external claims (CC) -the credit records statistics is conveyed by the NBRM and is based on a loan-by-loan data base containing various elements. Various data can be obtained from this data base on the stock of external claims, disbursement, repayments, arrears etc.;

Data sources for the net external debt of the Monetary Authority sector

- for the category debt securities (bonds and money market instruments) - data from reports of the NBRM on the official foreign reserves of the Republic of Macedonia;
- for the category currency and deposits - data from reports of the NBRM on the official foreign reserves of the Republic of Macedonia;
- for the category loans the data are used from the reporting system on external debt (CI)

Data sources for the net external debt of the Banking sector

- for the category loans the data are used from the reporting system on external debt (CI) and the reporting system on external claims (CC);
- for the category currency and deposits - data from reports of the banks on assets and liabilities - monthly balance sheet of the commercial banks;
- for the category other - the data on arrears are used from the reporting system on external debt (CI) and the reporting system on external claims (CC);

Data sources for the net external debt of the Other sectors

- for the category loans the data are used from the reporting system on external debt (CI) and the reporting system on external claims (CC);
- for the category currency and deposits - data from the monthly reports of resident accounts held abroad (MR);
- for the category short-term trade credits - data are used from the quarterly reports on the claims and liabilities on the basis of international commercial operations of residents (KIPO Form). An exception is made for 2007, where due to the introduction of a new survey still in its testing period, data on liabilities/claims based on the stock of debt/claims at the end of the previous year increased for the flows from the balance of payments in the item other investment - trade credits.
- for the category long-term trade credits the data are used from the reporting system on external debt (CI) and the reporting system on external claims (CC);
- for the category other - the data on arrears are used from the reporting system on external debt (CI) and the reporting system on external claims (CC);

Data sources for the net external debt Intercompany lending (Direct investment)

- a basic data source for the claims and liabilities based on intercompany lending data are used from the annual direct investment survey - inward (DI 22) and outward (DI 11), which all resident legal entities submit to the NBRM on annual basis, and are related to the investments to and from other countries. For the current year, due to lack of data from the basic data source, for intercompany lending in the form of loans data are used from the reporting system on external debt (CI) and the reporting system on external claims (CC), that contain information on relations between creditors and debtors with regard to ownership; for intercompany lending in the form of trade credits data are used from the quarterly reports on the claims and liabilities on the basis of international commercial operations of residents (KIPO Form), where the participation of claims/liabilities of connected entities is estimated based on the participation recorded in previous years.

Data for the period 2004-2005 are disseminated annually, while starting with 2006 data are disseminated quarterly, in Euro and US Dollars.

Table no. 33 Reserve assets

The data reflect the stock of reserve assets and other foreign assets.

Reserve assets being those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by the monetary authorities, consist of: monetary gold, SDRs, reserve position in the Fund and foreign exchange assets.



The components of reserve assets are defined in accordance with the methodology of the International Monetary Fund (Balance of Payments Manual, fifth edition).

The stock of reserve assets is calculated using the mid exchange rate of NBRM on the day for which the data are disseminated.

Monetary gold

Gold: The category monetary gold encompasses gold handled by the NBRM, consisting of gold in the NBRM's treasury, gold granulates, monetary gold deposited in foreign banks and monetary gold in transport.

Gold deposits: Gold deposits consist of term deposits in gold with foreign banks for a longer period of time.

Foreign exchange

Deposits with foreign banks: This category comprises of foreign exchange on nostro accounts with foreign banks, assets with foreign banks used as coverage for opened letters of credit and guarantees, placements in subordinated deposits in foreign currencies with non-residents, as well as term foreign exchange deposits abroad.

Cash in treasury: Cash in treasury consists of cash foreign tenders of payment within the treasury, foreign exchange cheques received at the counter, cheques sent abroad for settlement, as well as cheques received for settlement by domestic banks.

Securities: This category includes the foreign exchange assets placed in debt coupon and discount securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governments, central banks, multilateral development banks and international financial institutions, as well as foreign exchange assets placed in collateralized and agencies' bonds.

Other foreign assets

This category consists of placements in subordinated foreign currency deposits with non-residents, foreign exchange assets with foreign banks used as collateral for issued guarantees, foreign exchange assets received on accounts of the government, as well as placements in equity securities issued by non-residents (BIS equity shares) in foreign currency readily available for sale.

Table no. 34 and 35 Denar exchange rate - average in the period and in the end of the month

The average annual exchange rates are calculated as an arithmetical average of the monthly average rates.

The average quarterly exchange rates are calculated as an arithmetical average of the average monthly exchange rates in the given quarter.

The average monthly rates are calculated as an arithmetical average of the average daily exchange rates.

The exchange rates at the end of the month represents the daily middle exchange rate at the exchange rates list of the NBRM for the last day of the month.

Table no. 36 Indices on effective exchange rate of the Denar

The real effective exchange rate represents an index number which is a quotient of index of the nominal effective exchange rate of the Denar and the relative price index.

The index of the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) of the Denar is calculated as weighted geometrical mean of bilateral average monthly exchange rates of 12 larger external trade partners of the



Republic of Macedonia (Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Great Britain, USA, Slovenia, Turkey and Serbia) with base period 1995=100 and ponders based on foreign trade in 2003.

The relative price index is ration between the average weighted index of the indices of foreign prices of countries, which corresponds with the choice of the countries on currencies which are used for calculating the NEER of the Denar and the index of domestic prices, with base period 1995=100 and ponders based on foreign trade in 2003. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the Producer Price Index (PPI) are being used as deflators.