

**National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia**



**Quarterly Report**  
**October, 2009**



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\* The quarterly report contains an analysis of the macroeconomic developments in the second quarter of 2009 and the disposable data on the movements in the third quarter of 2009, with September 15, 2009 as a cut-off date.

## Introduction

**The latest trends indicate gradual stabilization of the global and the domestic economy, but still there are risks and uncertainty concerning the maintenance of such developments in the next period.** In global terms, unlike before, when the emphasis was put on the adverse risks and the permanent downward revisions of the global growth projections, in the recent period, the assessments for steady economic recovery dominate. This is largely triggered by the voluminous state interventions in the developed economies, aimed at demand stimulation. However, although the combination of expansive fiscal and monetary policies abates the problems in the banking systems and contributes to the returning of confidence, it is considered that the revival of the global economy will go slowly, and the growth will be considerably below the one before the crisis. **In the domestic economy, the second quarter witnessed an interruption of the trend of significant increase in the trade balance deficit, which, alongside the stabilization of the expectations, substantially alleviated the exchange rate pressures.** In this period, the import demand adjustment started accelerating, because of the uncertainty of the future developments and the restriction of the financial flows. The downtrend of private transfers was interrupted, signaling an ease of the psychological pressures and stabilization of the expectations.

**In spite of the initial signs of recovery of the global economy and the disclosed data indicating that the recession in some of our important trading partners is over, in the second quarter of 2009 the domestic economy contraction equaled 1.4%, compared to 0.9% in the first quarter of the year.** Such response delay is explained with the late downward adjustment of the domestic demand, which in the second quarter of the year, under the influence of the stricter lending term, deteriorated perceptions and higher prudence of the domestic economic agents, went down substantially. The contraction of the domestic demand also contributed to faster import contraction in the second quarter, which also led to a structural change in the drivers of the GDP fall, compared to the first quarter. Thus, in spite of the negative contribution of the net-export demand in the first quarter of 2009, in the second quarter, the GDP fall was triggered by the decrease in the domestic demand. The economic fall is expected to touch the bottom in the third quarter, due to the further decrease in the household and investment consumption, with a gradual stabilization of the developments being expected in the last quarter of the year.

**Alongside the opening of negative output gap and the import price reduction, the second quarter of the year witnessed a disinflation process in the Macedonian economy, which accelerated in the third quarter of the year.** The annual average price cut deepened from -0.6% in the second quarter to -1.4% in the third quarter, and the cumulative price change transited to the negative zone and equaled -0.4%. In the first nine months of 2009, the domestic price cut was faster compared to the foreign effective prices. The latest projections indicate further price reduction in the last quarter of the year due to the deflationary effect of the domestic demand and the projections for relatively stable import prices. In the recent period, merely the higher labor costs (higher prices and lower productivity) had an inflationary effect, but it is considered that these developments would not have a great transmission effect on the final prices, in environment of depressed domestic demand and uncertainty for its recovery.

**After the significant deterioration of the external position of the economy in the first quarter, in the second quarter, the trends in some segments of this sector switched. Thus, the current account deficit decreased, which contributed to alleviation of the exchange rate pressures.** The significant trade deficit reduction and the positive dynamics of private transfers were the major drivers of the contraction of the negative gap in the current transactions. The second quarter of the year brought an upturn for the foreign trade due to the faster contraction of imports compared to exports. Such imports reaction, apart from the lower import component of the exports and the lower import of energy sources (due to the reduction of both the import prices and the quantity demand), also resulted from the lower pressure on the domestic demand. Thus the annual imports fall in the second quarter of the year surged by almost twice (to 30.2%) relative to the fall in the first quarter. According to the preliminary data, such foreign trade tendencies extended to the third quarter of the year, given the faster downward adjustment of the domestic demand compared to the foreign demand. Simultaneously, the stabilized expectations of the domestic entities since April have contributed to the increasing trend of the net-inflows from private transfers. The net purchase of foreign currencies on the currency exchange market continued in the third quarter of the year, which, together with the inflows from the issued Eurobonds and the funds withdrawn from the IMF quota, brought about lessening of the pressure on the foreign reserves, which made their level in September 2009 exceed the level reported at the end of 2008. However, in spite of the positive trends, the risks surrounding the pace of recovery of the global economy and the re-stabilization of the global financial developments still create uncertainty concerning the revitalization of the export demand and the



potential for external borrowing for the domestic economy. This, together with the variable dynamics of private transfers and their sensitivity to shocks, creates a need of prudential macroeconomic management aimed at preventing the potential further disturbance of the external equilibrium.

**The increase in the basic interest rate of the monetary policy and the banks' prudential policy in the second quarter of the year were directed towards further tightening of the lending terms.** The credit growth, for the first time in seven years, was negative on quarterly basis, given the significant fall in the foreign currency lending, the lower credit offer to households and reduced corporate lending. Such developments continued in the next period (July and August), largely due to the still present risk aversion of the domestic banks. The modifications in the monetary policy design were having the same purpose. Since the beginning of the third quarter of the year, as a response to the growing uncertainty, the obligation for allocating reserve requirement increased for the banks' Denar liabilities with currency clause (from 10% to 20%) and foreign currency liabilities (from 10% to 13%). Still, it is considered that the banks refrain from lending to the private sector due to the perceptions for credit portfolio quality deterioration and the lower financial power of the borrowers, and the significantly harder access to the banks' sources of funding, compared to the preceding year. Observing the deposits, since the second quarter of the year, the deposit base has gradually stabilized (quarterly growth of 1%, after two quarters of subsequent decrease), a trend which continued in August 2009. In the future period, the banks' lending activity is expected to slowdown, but the gradual stabilization of the developments in the domestic economy could bring about certain changes in the banks' expectations and improvement of the credit market.

**The developments in the economy in the second quarter qualitatively differ from the trends typical for the first three months of the year.** The decrease in the trade deficit, due to the intensive adjustment of the imports to the export dynamics and the lower pressure from the domestic demand, as well as the positive developments of the private transfers, enabled a net-purchase of foreign currencies on the foreign exchange market by NBRM since June. Alongside the adjustments of the domestic demand and the moderate stabilization of the domestic expectations, the latest information indicates better prospects for the global economy. Even though there is a great probability that its recovery will go slowly, still there have been two upward revisions of the global growth assessments. Surely, these changes also indicate positive risks for the domestic economy, particularly in the area of exports, capital flows and expectations. Nevertheless, the uncertainty on a short run is still high, with the structure and volume of capital inflows, necessary for financing the current account deficit, being the major point of risks. Therefore the latest trends are under ongoing monitoring for the purposes of adequate monetary policy adjustment.

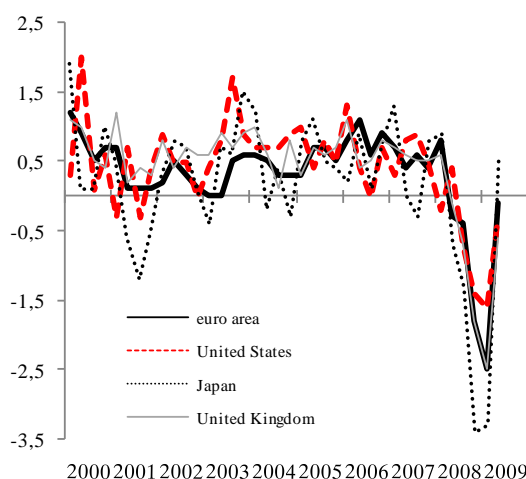
## I. Macroeconomic developments

### 1.1. International economic environment

*The latest developments in global terms indicate gradual stabilization of the global economy, with evident presence of risks. The recovery is triggered by the voluminous state interventions aimed at demand stimulation, gradual return of the confidence and the lower systemic risk on the financial markets. However, the recovery pace is expected to be slow, and consequently, the economic activity to be considerably below the one before the crisis. This is also explained with the still unfavorable position of the financial system, the expectations for gradual termination of the public interventions and with the larger propensity, particularly of the households, to save. The preservation of sound financial system and continuity of prudential macroeconomic policies still remain major challenges. According to the IMF projections<sup>1</sup>, the current recovery will go slowly, accompanied with lower lending activity and higher unemployment. For 2009, with the upward revision of the projections for the global economy of 0.3 percentage points, it is expected to fall by 1.1%, while in 2010 it is expected to go up by 3.1%, which is an upward revision of 0.6 percentage points compared to the July projection.*

#### Real GDP growth in major industrialised economies

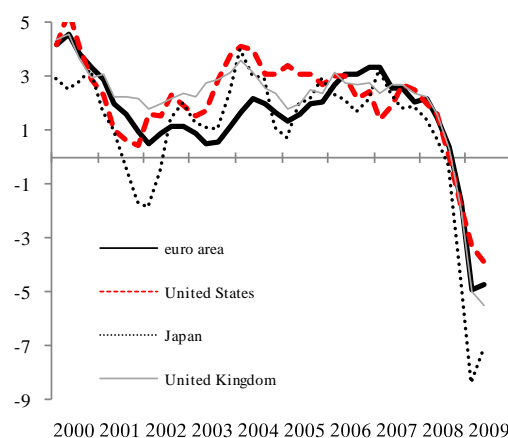
(quarter-on-quarter percentage changes; quarterly data)



Source: Eurostat.

#### Real GDP growth in major industrialised economies

(annual percentage changes; quarterly data)



Source: Eurostat.

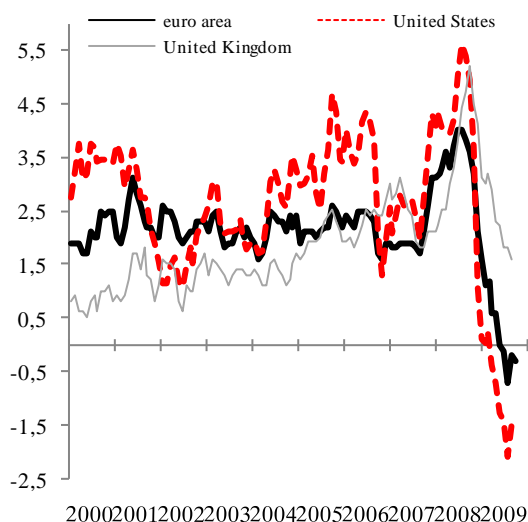
The global economy started to recover, primarily due to the growth in the fast-growing Asian economies and the stabilization and the recovery of the developed economies. However, the recovery pace is slow, and the economic activity is considerably below the one before the crisis. Key factors that drive the global recovery are the output and investments in stock, the stabilization of the retail sale, the returning of the consumer's confidence and the re-strengthening of the property market. The improved economic growth prospects contributed to the increase in the global trade and prices of primary products in the second quarter of 2009. The dilemma remains, however, whether such recovery is sustainable, and whether upon termination of the voluminous fiscal and monetary interventions, the global economy will again enter a stage of deep fall of the economic activity.

According to the IMF projections for 2009, the global economy projections were revised upwardly by 0.3 percentage points, expecting a 1.1% decrease in the global activity and moderate growth of 3.1% for 2010 (upward revision of 0.6 percentage points from the July projections). Unlike the fast-growing Asian economies, whose 2009 GDP is projected to grow by 6.2%, annually, the developed economies expect a fall of GDP of 3.4%. Among this group of country, the fastest contraction for 2009 is expected in Japan (of 5.4%), and according to the IMF, the Euro area will report a fall of 4.2%.

According to the IMF, the annual inflation for 2009 in the advanced economies has been projected to 0.1%, and the 2010 projections

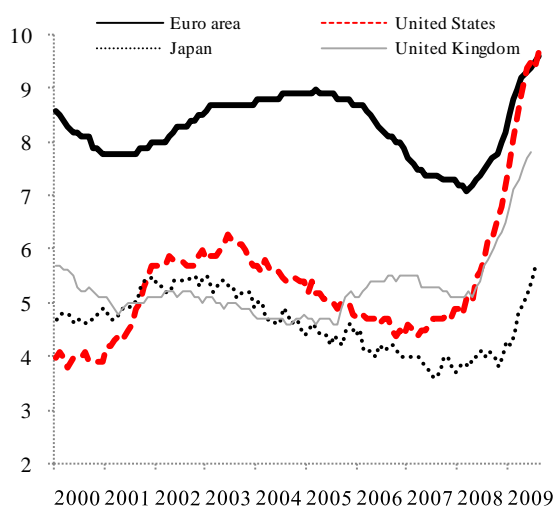
<sup>1</sup> The analysis is based on the World Economic Review, October 2009, the ECB Monthly Report for September, and the European Commission's Quarterly Report of the Euro Area and the European Commission's EU Candidate and Pre-Accession Countries Economic Quarterly.

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



Sources: Eurostat and National data.

### Unemployment rate in major industrialised economies (percent; seasonally adjusted data; monthly data)



Source: Eurostat.

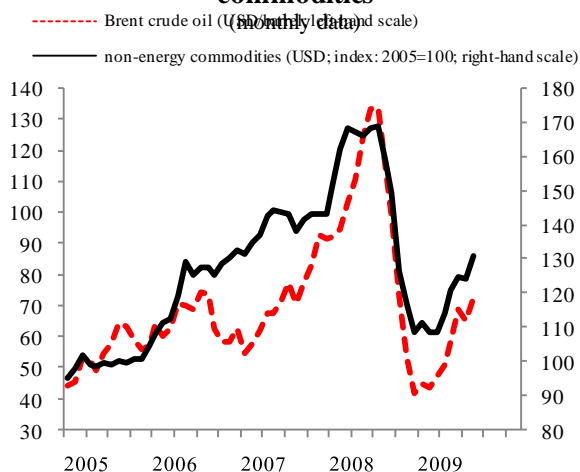
**anticipate an inflation of 1.1%.** The inflationary pressures eased due to the fall in the prices of oil and primary products, and the higher stock and lower capacity exploitation, caused by the contraction of the economic activity in the first quarter of 2009. With the positive prospects for global economic growth, however, the prices of energy sources, food and metals went up in the second quarter. Consequently, a slight inflation increase is expected in the second half of 2009.

**The real annual GDP fall in the second quarter in the Euro area equals 4.7%, which is an improvement of 0.2 percentage points compared to the first quarter, when the decrease equaled 4.9%.** On quarterly basis, the GDP in the Euro area in the second quarter equals 0.1%, which is a significant improvement compared to the fall of 2.5% in the first quarter<sup>2</sup>. The GDP rise is due to the growth of global trade, after the rapid fall at the end of 2008 and beginning of 2009, the export recovery, the undertaken macroeconomic measures and measures for improvement of safety and soundness of the financial system. After the steep contraction of the household consumption in the first quarter of 2009, in the second quarter it stabilized, registering a quarterly increase of 0.2%. The household consumption growth in the remaining period of 2009 is expected to be moderate, due to the expectations for deterioration of the conditions on the labor market. Yet, if the expansive macroeconomic policies still have stimulating effects, of if the confidence rises above the expectations, there could be a faster growth of the household consumption. The investment activity in the Euro area is estimated to be poor to the end of 2009, because of the weak capacity exploitation, the constrained domestic and foreign demand and unfavorable prospects on the property market. **Generally speaking, the Euro area states are expected to recover unevenly due to the interim character of the anti-crisis measures and the deteriorations of both the financial and the nonfinancial sector.** According to ECB, the average annual rate of GDP real fall in the Euro area in 2009 will range from 4.4% to 3.8%, and for 2010, the GDP projections range from -0.5% to 0.9%.

The fall in the prices of crude oil and other primary products also affected the **inflation rate in the Euro area**. From 1% in the first quarter, the inflation rate slowed down to 0.2% in the second quarter of 2009. With the fall in the prices of primary products and energy sources (compared to 2008), the inflation level is expected to be low in 2009. According to the projections of the European Central Bank (ECB), the annual inflation in the Euro area in 2009 is expected to range from 0.2% to 0.6% and from 0.8% and 1.6% in 2010.

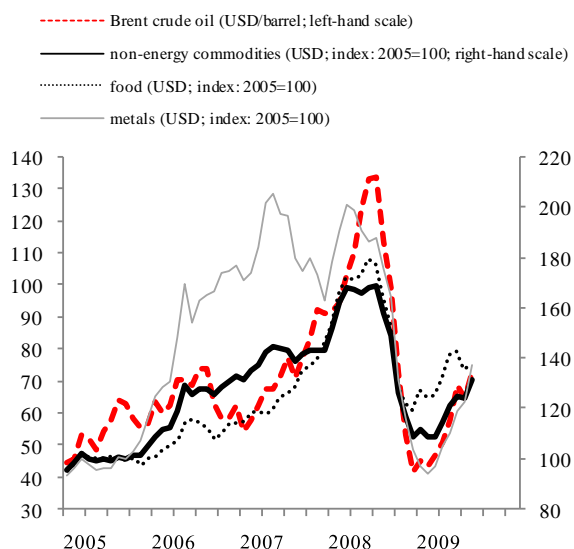
<sup>2</sup> The quarterly changes refer to changes in the seasonally adjusted data.

### Developments of crude oil and non-energy commodities



Source: IMF monthly database.

### Developments in commodity markets (monthly data)



Source: IMF monthly database.

In the second quarter of 2009, the US economy again registered a real annual and quarterly fall (3.9% and 0.3%, respectively), with the quarterly fall significantly slowing down by 1.6% compared to the first quarter. The stricter lending terms and deteriorated conditions on the labor market contributed to reduction of the household consumption and its negative growth. The public consumption growth and the faster fall of the imports compared to the exports were acting in an opposite direction. According to the IMF projections, the annual GDP fall rate for 2009 was revised downwardly by 0.1 percentage points compared to the July projections, and equals -2.7%, whereas the projections for 2010 were revised upwardly and anticipated a growth of 1.3%. Observing the inflationary developments, the second quarter reported a negative average price change, due to the effects of the higher prices of the energy sources and primary products in 2008. Thus in this period, the annual inflation rate equaled -1.1%, whereas the core annual inflation in July this year equaled 1.5%.

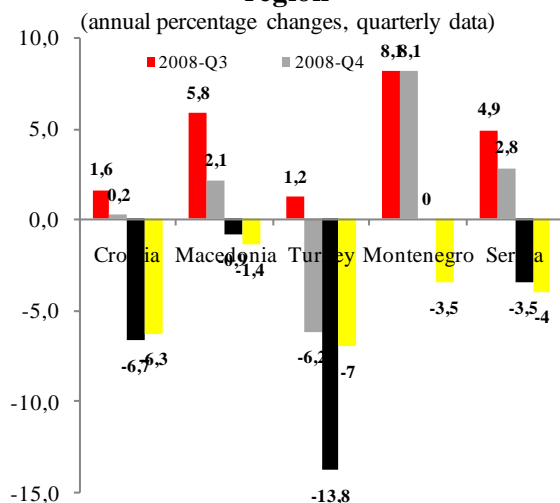
Same as in the first quarter, in the second quarter of 2009, the unemployment in the developed economies keeps on growing. Thus, in the second quarter, the unemployment in the Euro area surged to 9.3% (an increase of 0.5 percentage points compared to the first quarter). The US unemployment rate in the second quarter increased by 1.2 percentage points compared to the first quarter, and equaled 9.3%.

The downward trend of the prices of crude oil and primary (non-energy) products<sup>3</sup> ceased in the first quarter of 2009, continuing with its growth in the second quarter. The prices of primary products started registering a monthly growth since April, whereas the monthly growth in the oil prices started in March 2009. The average price of crude brent oil in the second quarter equaled US Dollar 59 per barrel, which is by 31% higher compared to the preceding quarter (on annual basis, the price went down by 52%). The oil price increased because of the optimistic signals for economic recovery. On monthly basis, in August the oil price reached its level from August 2007, i.e. US Dollar 72.5 per barrel (growth of 67.7% of the lowest price this year of US Dollar 43.3 per barrel). In the second quarter, the primary product price index went up by 9.4% quarterly, whereas on annual level the index went down by 28.1%. Since the beginning of the year, when March reported the lowest primary product prices, the price index went up by 20.7% in August compared to March. While the metal prices went down by 42% annually in the second quarter, along with the higher expectations and economic activities, the metal prices register a quarterly growth of 16.3%. The price index registered a quarterly growth of 10.2% in the second quarter and annual fall of 20.5%.

<sup>3</sup> The primary product price index includes prices of food, beverages, agricultural raw materials and metals.

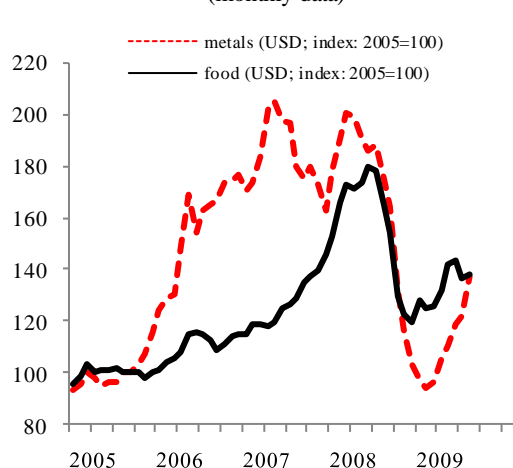


### Real GDP growth in the countries from the region



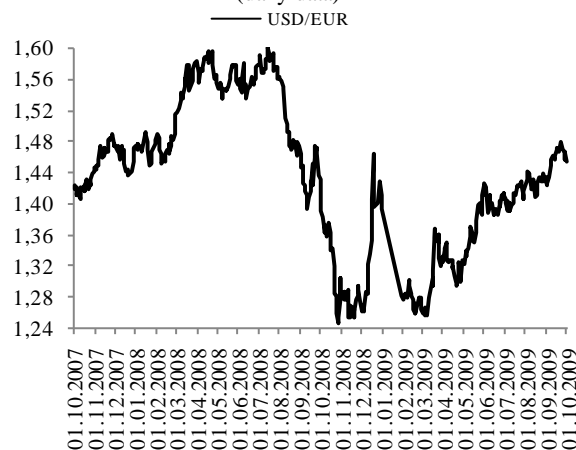
Sources: National statistical offices.

### Developments of food and metals



Source: IMF monthly database.

### Exchange rate developments



Source: ECB.

In conditions of contracted economic activity, improved financial conditions, stabilized household consumption and investment contraction, in the recent period, the **ECB preserved the interest rate** on the same level of May 2009 (1%), and the Fed preserved the basic interest rate on 0.25% (level of December 2008).

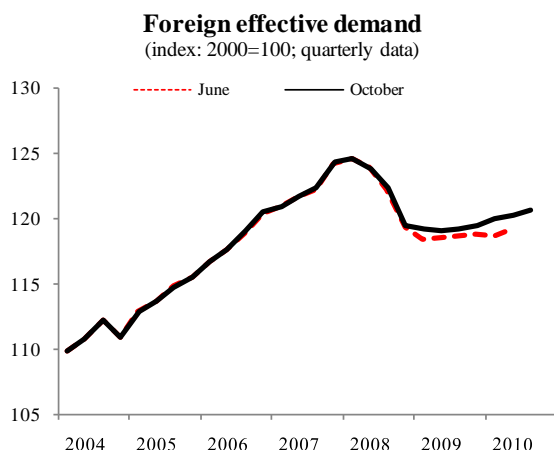
Once the **value of Euro** against the US Dollar stabilized at the beginning of this year, in the second and the third quarter the Euro permanently appreciated against the US Dollar. In the first quarter, the average nominal US Dollar/Euro exchange rate equaled 1.30, and in the third quarter it was 1.43, which is an appreciation of the Euro of 9.8%. In September, the value of Euro was by 1.3% higher compared to the average price of the Euro in September 2008, when the average nominal exchange rate equaled 1.44 US Dollars per one Euro.

**The negative effects of the global financial and economic crisis on the economies of the Western Balkan and Turkey spilled over the second quarter of 2009. The transmission goes mainly through the decrease in the foreign demand, lower foreign direct investments and capital inflows and through deceleration of the credit growth.** Poor capital inflows and contracted lending activity had its adverse effect on the domestic demand and the GDP growth. Thus, in the second quarter, all countries of the region registered a negative GDP growth in real terms, with some of them reporting a slowdown in its fall. Turkey's GDP after the fall of 14.3% in the first quarter further decreased by 7% in the second quarter. In the second quarter, Croatia and Serbia have slower annual GDP fall (unlike the first quarter) of 6.3% and 4%, respectively. In Macedonia and Montenegro, the economic activity contracted in the second quarter compared to the first quarter, and equaled -1.4% and -3.5%, respectively. In July and August, the industrial output still registered negative annual rates in all countries of the region, and the trade balances have been negative and significantly lower on annual basis, due to the contraction of the external and the domestic demand. The unemployment rate registered a slight fall in the second quarter of Croatia, Turkey and Serbia. The lower pressures from the demand also resulted in continuous decrease in the inflation rate and in the second quarter of 2009, with the prices in Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kosovo entering the zone of negative changes.

**According to the latest data from the most important trading partners, the foreign effective demand index<sup>4</sup> in the second quarter registered a**

<sup>4</sup> Foreign effective demand equals the sum of weighted gross domestic product indices of the most important trading partners of the Republic of Macedonia. Weights have been calculated on the basis of the share of these countries in the Macedonian exports. Gross domestic product data on the trading partners of Macedonia have been taken from the Eurostat database (New Cronos database) whereas the projected data



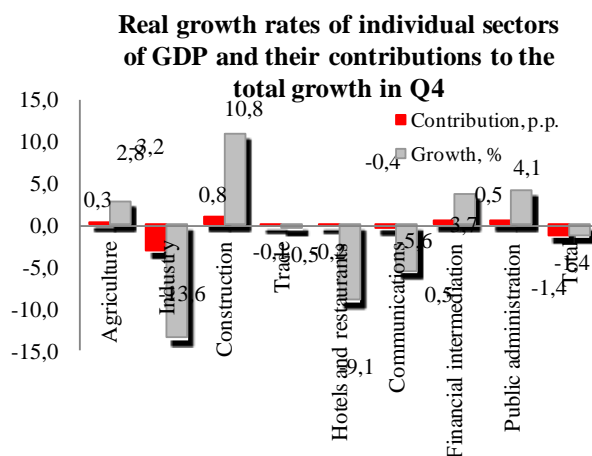


Sources: Eurostat, Consensus Forecast and NBRM calculations.

slower decline than expected. Also, in the second half of 2009, the performance of the foreign effective demand is expected to be better than projected. Taking into account the latest upward revisions for the economic growth in global terms for 2010, the foreign effective demand expects faster growth in this period compared to the previously projected, which surely has positive implications for the expectations for recovery of the domestic economy.

## 1.2. Domestic supply

*In the second quarter, the downturn in the domestic economy sharpened. GDP registered an annual fall of 1.4% in real terms, compared with 0.9% in the preceding quarter. Deteriorated economic flows with the most significant trading partners and the more emphasized decline in the domestic demand are factors explaining such trends. Observed by individual sectors, deepening of the crisis came as a consequence of the deteriorated situation in industry and of the crisis spillover in some of the service activities, primarily trade and catering. While on a global level the crisis starts to lose in intensity, in the Macedonian economy it is expected to reach its peak in the third quarter, under the influence of the further decline in the domestic demand. Stabilization of the economy is expected to start in the last quarter of the year, when the decline in GDP is expected to slow down.*



Source: State statistical office and NBRM

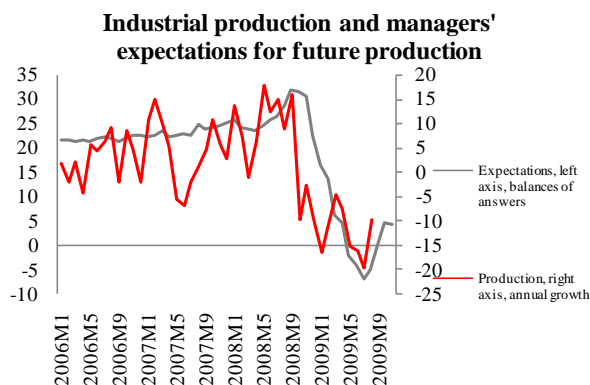
In the second quarter, the downturn in the domestic economy sharpened. The annual GDP fall of 0.9%, as it was in the first quarter, increased to 1.4%. The crisis deepened amid **further decline in the foreign effective demand** (from 4% in the first quarter to 4.4% in the second quarter), however, primarily it was a result of the **reduced domestic demand**, which was lower by 6.2% in the second quarter (as opposed to the rise of 6.1% in the first quarter). Hence, the economic downturn, initially caused by the reduced foreign demand, was caused by the downward adjustment of the domestic demand in the second quarter. With respect to the quarterly dynamics (second quarter of 2009, relative to the first quarter of 2009), the seasonally adjusted data indicated GDP growth of 0.3%, whereby the trend of quarterly decline in the GDP from the preceding two quarters was interrupted.

Unlike the first quarter, when the crisis was dispersed to several activities, in the second quarter the fall in industry was dominant (13.6%), while deterioration was registered also in the trade (fall of 0.5%) and in hotels and restaurants (fall of 9.1%). On the other hand, a significant improvement relative to the first quarter was registered in the construction

have been taken from Consensus Forecast, June 2009 and October 2009. The index calculation includes Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain and Serbia.

(increment of 10.8%, as opposed to 1.7% in the first quarter) and in financial intermediation (rise of 3.7%, as opposed to the fall of 5.2% in the first quarter). The GDP fall of 1.4% also in the second quarter, was significantly lower than the one registered in the countries of the region, of which Serbia registered a decline of 4%, Croatia of 6.3%, and Turkey and Montenegro of 7% and 3.5%, respectively. Only Albania continued with the positive economic results also in the second quarter, when it registered an increase in GDP of 5.3%.

After the significant decline in the production in the export-oriented industrial branches in the preceding two quarters, the situation in industry in the second quarter of 2009 additionally deteriorated as a result of the lower domestic demand, due to which the decline in value added in industry intensified from 7% in the first quarter to 13.6% in the second<sup>5</sup>. Performances in the second quarter are better than the performances of the countries in the region: Turkey, Serbia and Montenegro registered rates of decline of 15.2%, 18.7% and 28%, whereas Croatia and Albania had a smaller fall in the industrial output (9.4% and 6.3%). Also in the second quarter, around two thirds of the decline in the industrial output were a result of the fall in the production of basic metals, but a realistic picture of the situation in the industry is obtained from the fact that a decline in the production was registered in 18 out of 24 branches, which cover 75% of the index. From among the activities which achieved positive results, again an increase was registered in printing, and in this period positive contribution was given by the production of electricity, due to the improved hydro supply in the country, as a result of the favorable weather conditions in the beginning of the year. **Under the influence of the further decline in the domestic demand, the fall in the industrial output in the third quarter increased additionally to 14.9%<sup>6</sup>**, with a negative change being registered in 21 activities, i.e. 86% of the index. Still most significant is the decline in the production of basic metals, and more substantial growth is registered only in the production of electricity. However, despite the extremely sharp fall of the industrial output in the third quarter, in this period moderate intensification of the output was registered. Thus, in August, output was by 7.6% higher relative to July (by 7.9% according to the deseasoned data), which is entirely due to the "manufacture of fabricated metal products", which increased by three times. Although it is not clear whether this increase is of permanent or temporary character, these initial signals of recovery of the industry are in line with the assessments of the managers from the manufacturing, whose expectations

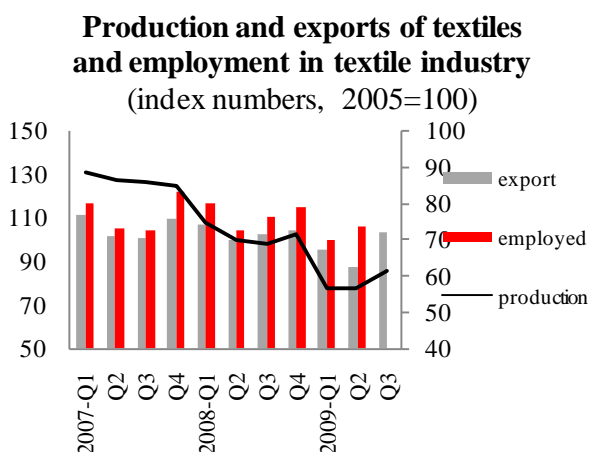


<sup>5</sup> At the same time, the decline in the **volume of the industrial production** equaled 10.9% in the first quarter and 13.2% in the second.

<sup>6</sup> Data pertain to July and August.

about the future production in the surveys from the last two months register an improvement<sup>7</sup>.

**The most significant activity in industry, manufacture of basic metals, continued with the halved volume of operations also in the second and in the third quarters**, when a decline of 52% and 45%, respectively, was registered. Nevertheless, certain positive movements in this activity were evident in August, when the output increased by 12.1% relative to the preceding month. The increase in the output is in line with the increase in the metal prices on the world markets, and having in mind the expectations about maintaining the prices on the current level, gradual increment in the output is expected also in the forthcoming period. **On the other hand, in the second quarter of the year, the situation in the textile industry, activity which employs the biggest number of employees, significantly deteriorated**, with the exports being lower by 12.4%, output by 19.1%, and the number of employees being higher by 1.4%. Certain improvement in the textile industry was registered in the third quarter<sup>8</sup>, when the decline in the exports and output was reduced to 8.7% and 6.5%, respectively.



Source: State statistical office

The lower industrial output led to a decline in the transport of goods also in the second quarter, as a result of which **transport and communication** continued to register negative growth rates (-5.6%). On the basis of the expectations about the future movement of the industrial output, certain improvement of the situation in transport and communications is possible in the last quarter of the year.

**The growing restraint of consumers amid economic crisis, in combination with tightened credit conditions, led to a decline in the private consumption in the second quarter. These movements reflected on the activity in the second most important branch of the economy, trade, which registered a decline for the first time in the past two years (of 0.5%).** In line with the expected further contraction of the private consumption, it is expected the activity in trade also to decline in the second half of the year. Such expectations are confirmed with the first available data, according to which trade turnover in July declined by 8.6% in nominal terms, while the income from VAT in the budget in July and August registered a decline of 4.8%. In contrast to these trends, managers of the trading entities assess the business environment in the second quarter as better relative to the first quarter<sup>9</sup>. At the same time, their expectations about the business environment in the following six months are slightly better than the expectations from three months ago.

<sup>7</sup> From the Survey on the business tendencies in manufacturing of the State Statistical Office from August 2009.

<sup>8</sup> Data on output pertain to July and August, while data on exports pertain to July.

<sup>9</sup> From the Survey on the business tendencies in retail trade of the State Statistical Office from August 2009.

After the sudden slowdown in the first quarter, the activity in construction in the second quarter of 2009 returned to the path of high rise, so that the increment of 10.8% contributed significantly to the alleviation of the GDP fall. Thus, despite the crisis, the period of expansion in the construction, which has been present for two years, continued. The main factor behind the intensified construction activity in the second quarter were the high government capital investments, which went up by 6.5%, and analyzed by construction buildings, the highest growth was registered in the hydro construction (1.3 times). Notwithstanding the favorable results, managers of construction companies assess the business condition in the second quarter to be worse than in the previous quarter<sup>10</sup>, and they emphasize the insufficient demand as the most serious restrictive factor. According to their expectations, in the third and in the fourth quarters a decline in the construction activity may be expected. This is confirmed by the initial available data, according to which the value of performed construction works in July declined by 0.3%, while government capital investments in the third quarter dropped by 7%.

After the sharp decline in the first quarter of 5.2%, **financial intermediation and other business activities** in the second quarter of 2009 registered an increase of 3.7%. Such a movement is contrary to the trend of slowdown of the credit growth, which continued in the second quarter, but also of the deteriorated economic condition in the country. Having in mind that the annual credit growth continued to decelerate also in the third quarter (at the end of August it was reduced down to 6.6%, from 14.3% in June), and this trend is expected to continue until the end of the year, in the second half of the year it is possible to register slower activity also in the financial intermediation.

### 1.3. Aggregate demand

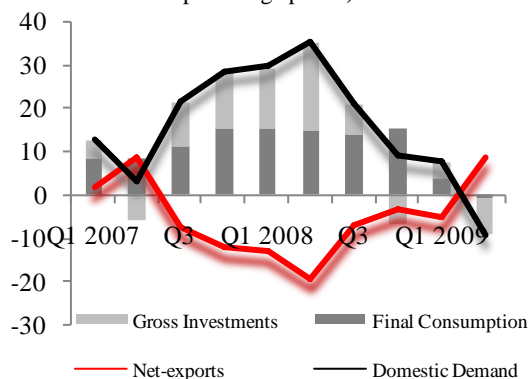
*Characteristics of the second quarter of 2009 is the faster decline of the domestic economy, but also the change in the direction of the domestic and net-export demand. Unlike the first quarter, when the decline was a result of the lower exports as a consequence of the lower foreign demand, the main factor of decline in the second quarter was the reduced domestic demand, i.e. the lower private and investment consumption. Such structural changes indicate a process of adjustment of the behavior of the domestic entities, and they indicate that regaining of the confidence will be one of the factors for recovery from the crisis. On the other hand, the larger contraction of the domestic demand relative to that of the foreign demand spilled over in the imports, whose intensive decline is the reason behind the positive contribution of the net-export demand. The downturn in the economy is expected to hit the bottom in the third quarter, under the influence of the further decline of the private and investment consumption, while in the last quarter it is expected that the intensity of contraction of the economy will decline.*

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<sup>10</sup> From the Survey on the business tendencies in construction of the State Statistical Office from August 2009.

## Domestic Demand and Net-exports

(contributions in nominal growth, in percentage points)



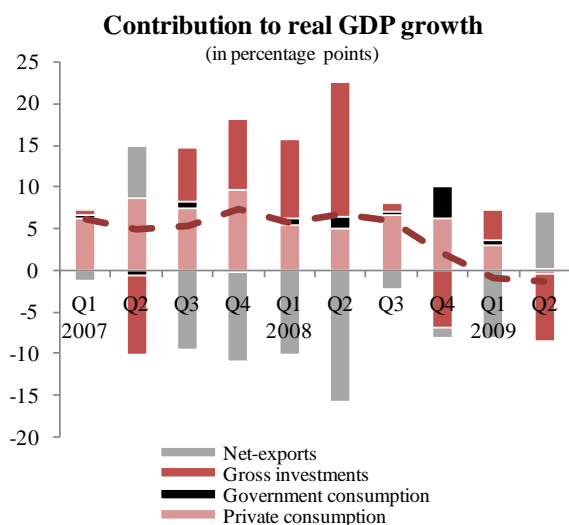
Source: State Statistical Office

The global recession and decelerated global economic activity caused a decline in the Macedonian exports also in the second quarter of 2009. At the same time, sharp fall was registered in the domestic consumption (private and investment) under the influence of the tightened terms of lending, deteriorated perceptions and increased caution of the domestic economic entities. The decline in the domestic demand, combined with the fall in the exports resulted in a more significant decline in the import demand, narrowing of the negative trade balance and positive contribution of the net exports to the GDP growth.

	Nominal growth rates, in %							Contributions to the nominal growth, in p.p.						
	2008-Q1	2008-Q2	2008-Q3	2008-Q4	2008	2009-Q1	2009-Q2	2008-Q1	2008-Q2	2008-Q3	2008-Q4	2008	2009-Q1	2009-Q2
Private consumption	14.9	14.8	14.9	13.6	14.5	1.5	-3.6	12.1	11.3	11.3	10.3	11.2	1.2	-2.7
Government consumption	18.2	22.6	16.9	29.4	22.1	13.9	12.0	3.5	3.9	2.8	5.1	3.9	2.7	2.2
Gross investment	90.9	103.9	26.6	-19.6	32.4	14.9	-25.2	13.9	20.4	6.7	-6.6	7.8	3.8	-8.7
Exports of goods and services	11.3	13.1	22.8	-3.7	10.7	-28.5	-26.9	6.3	7.4	11.9	-1.9	5.7	-15.2	-14.8
Imports of goods and services	27.0	38.6	27.2	2.3	22.3	-12.3	-28.5	19.4	26.8	18.9	1.8	16.1	-9.7	23.6
Domestic demand	25.4	31.5	17.7	6.9	19.3	6.1	-7.2	29.6	35.5	20.8	8.8	22.9	7.7	-9.2
Net exports*	-81.3	-1.5 times	-39.9	-13.3	-55.3	-21.8	31.6	-13.2	-19.4	-7.0	-3.6	-10.4	-5.5	8.7
<b>GDP</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>

\*decrease represents higher deficit

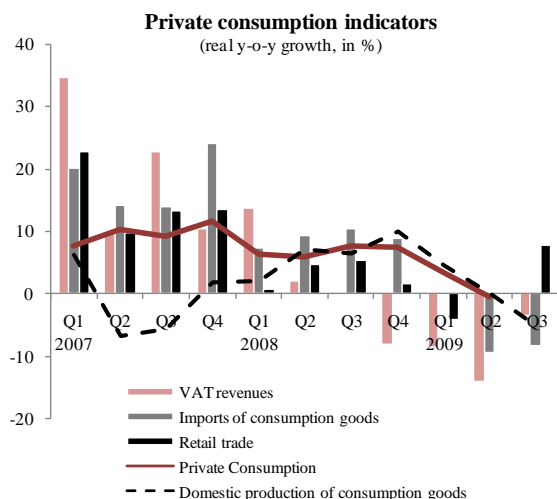
### 1.3.1. Private consumption



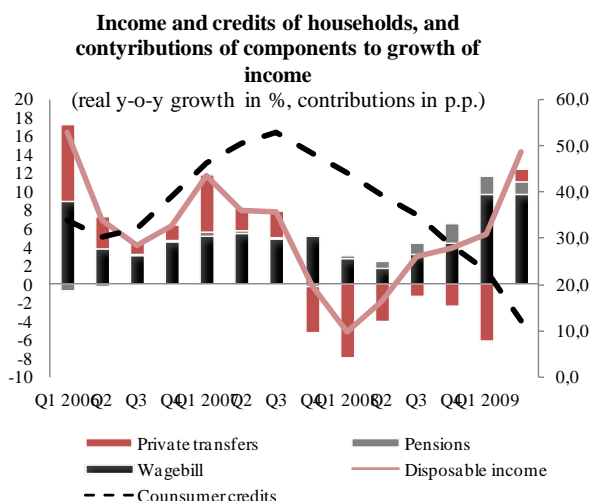
Source: State Statistical Office

In the second quarter, private consumption, with a decline of 0.5% in real terms, adjusted to the conditions of the crisis (only six months ago private consumption went up by 7.4% in real terms), under the influence of the greater restraint of the consumers and the further tightening of the terms of lending. The decline in the private consumption corresponds to a large extent with the movement in the similar categories, of which retail trade turnover registered a decline of 0.1% in real terms, while the decline in VAT revenues was 14%. As a consequence of the lower consumption, real decline is registered also in the import of consumption goods (9.5%), while the domestic production of consumption goods registered a minimum growth of 0.2% in the second quarter.

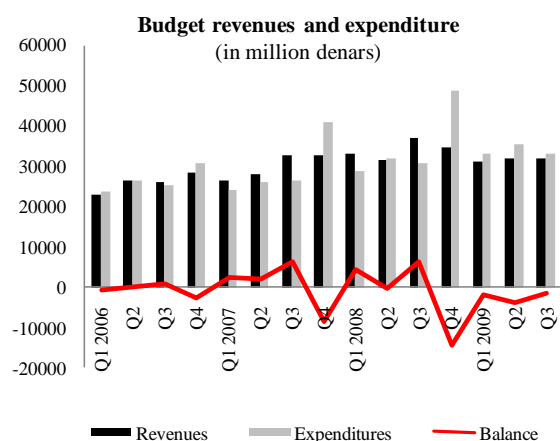
In conditions when households' real disposable income continued to grow intensively also in the second quarter (14.4%), under the influence of the increase in wages (14.1%), pensions (10.6%), but



Source: State Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance



Source: State Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance



Source: Ministry of Finance

also remittances (5%) and employees (4.8%), the decline in the consumption is explained with households' lower propensity to consume, i.e. with restraint from spending, due to the uncertainty regarding the future movement of the income. Equally important is the influence of the lower indebtedness, amid limited access to credits, which is reflected in the fact that the household credit growth in real terms, was reduced down to 12.2%<sup>11</sup> at the end of the second quarter. On the other hand, the rise in the income and fall in the consumption indicate growth in the households' saving. Slower growth of deposits in banks (rise in the total household deposits at the end of June was reduced down to 10.7%).

Available data on the third quarter<sup>12</sup> indicate fall in the private consumption also in this period. Thus, in conditions of slower growth of the disposable income and further deceleration of the credit growth (6.8%), a decline, although slower, was registered also in the VAT revenues (3.5%), import of consumer goods (8.4%) and, for the first time in the past two years, in the domestic production of consumer goods (5.1%). Contrary to such movements, the initial data indicate increase in the retail trade turnover of 7.9%. **Decline in the private consumption is expected also in the last quarter of the year, under the influence of the slower growth of income and credits, with the risks related to the dynamics of private consumption pertaining to the uncertainty about the consumers' expectations, primarily related to the information about the prospects of the global and domestic economy.**

### 1.3.2. Budget and public consumption

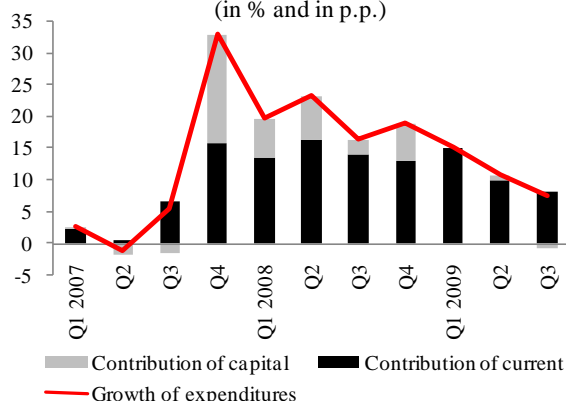
The nominal growth of public consumption in the second quarter equaled 12%, while the data of SSO show its decline in this period, of 0.8% in real terms. In circumstances of higher nominal growth in expenditures (10.7%), relative to the growth in the revenues (0.3%), in the second quarter of the year, the consolidated budget deficit went up to 0.9% of the projected GDP for 2009 (from 0.5% of the projected annual GDP in the first quarter). The growth in budget revenues was entirely a result of the paid dividend of one company. On the contrary, the deteriorated economic condition continued to reflect also on the tax revenues, so that the VAT revenues registered a decline of 14.5%, as a consequence of the inhibited economic activity, while the revenues from the profit tax dropped by 70.4%, partially due to the deteriorated profitability of the companies, but partially also due to the tax relieves which came as part of the anti-crisis measures. On the other hand, the increase in budget expenditures

<sup>11</sup> Excluding the suspicious and disputable claims and accrued interest.

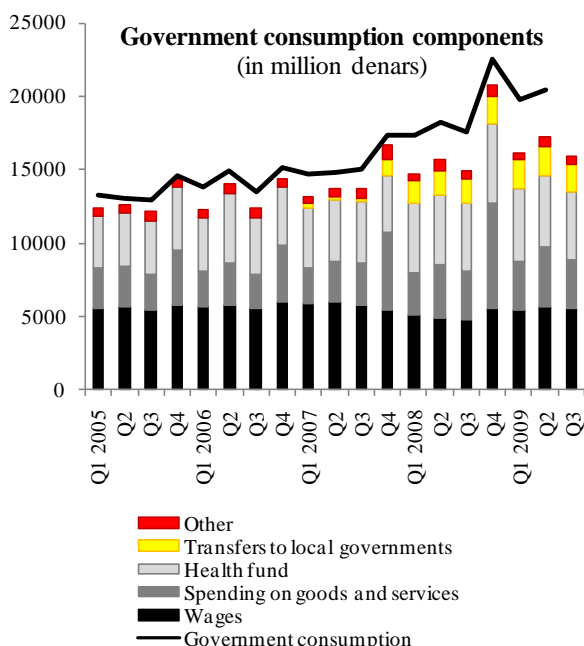
<sup>12</sup> Data on credits, pensions, VAT revenues and domestic production of consumer goods are as of August, while data on wages, transfers, retail trade and import of consumption goods are as of July.



**Budget expenditures growth and contribution of current and capital expenditures**  
(in % and in p.p.)

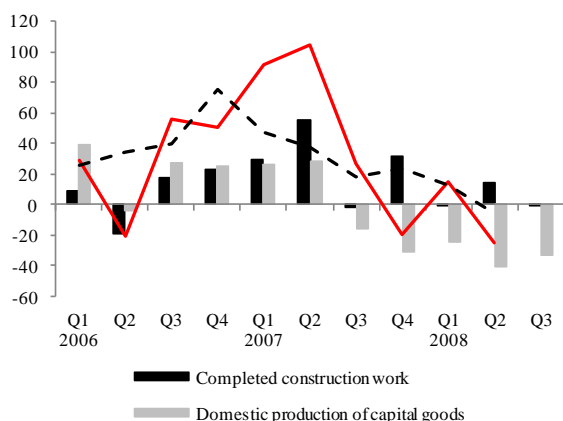


Source: Ministry of Finance



Извор: Министарство за финанси.

**Gross investment and indicative series**  
(nominal annual growth rates, %)



Source: State Statistical Office

is to a large extent a result of the higher current expenditures (11.2%), primarily of the growth in wages (16.3%) and pensions (10.8%), given the high rise both in the transfers to local authorities<sup>13</sup> (22.3%) and other transfers (27%). In the second quarter, increase was registered also in the capital expenditures (6.5%), which stimulated the construction and investment activity in the economy.

Under the influence of the increase in the budget expenditures and decline in the budget revenues, also in the third quarter of 2009 a deficit in the consolidated budget was registered, which is any way lower, in absolute amount, compared with that registered in the previous two quarters. The decline in the budget revenues of 14.3% is partially explained by the decline in the revenues from the profit tax, VAT and export excises (of 42.9%, 5.1% and 25.9%, respectively). It should be stressed that the decline in the revenues from profit tax and VAT is significantly slower compared with the preceding quarter. At the same time, growth in the expenditures slowed down considerably (7.4%), with slower growth in current expenditures (9%) and decline in the capital expenditures (7%). Expenditures for wages and pensions and transfers to the local authorities had the most significant contribution to the growth in current expenditures in the third quarter (15.8%, 7.6% and 23.4%, respectively). In this period, sharp fall was registered in the expenditures of the Health Fund (7.8%), which in combination with the slowdown in the growth of wages and pensions indicates deepening of the decline in the public consumption in real terms, and deceleration of the nominal growth. Additionally, in the third quarter, a decline in the capital expenditures was registered (7%), which is expected to destimulate construction and investments.

### 1.3.3. Investment consumption

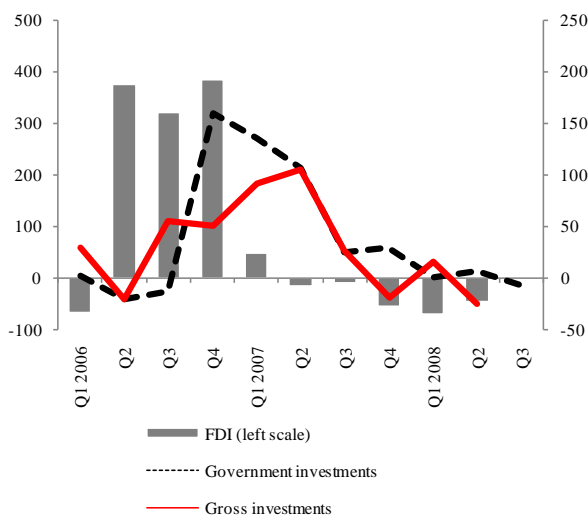
The interest in new investments significantly declined in the second quarter, with the investment activity registering a decline of 20.8% in real terms, and being the main generator of lower domestic demand and increased economic downturn. Although the pace of investments is changeable, such movements indicate restraint from larger investments amid uncertainty, risks, falling domestic and foreign demand and more difficult access to financing. Unlike the preceding two quarters, the movement of investments in the second quarter corresponds with the movement in the indicative categories, of which only completed construction works registered a significant growth (14.7%), while the import of the means of production dropped by 4.9% (for the first time in the

<sup>13</sup> 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.



past three years), and the domestic production of capital goods was lower by 40.1%.

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

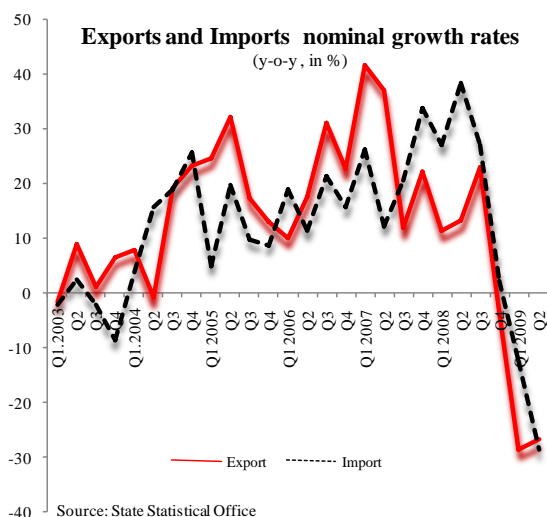


Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM

**The decline in the investment activity in the second quarter appears in conditions of a significant reduction of the sources for its financing.** Thus, in conditions of more rigid terms of lending and lower credit supply, the increase in the long-term corporate credits fell down to 12.2% in June (30.8% on average, in the preceding two quarters). Under the influence of the global recession, foreign direct investments were halved (decline of 45.9%), while the single positive factor of the investment activity, yet insufficient, were the intensified government capital investments (6.5%).

**The initial available data on the third quarter<sup>14</sup> indicate that the investments continue with similar movement in this period.** Slower credit growth (8.1%) suggests lower domestic private investments also in the third quarter. At the same time, the unfavorable condition of foreign direct investments continues (in July net outflows with the foreign direct investments were registered, as a result of the reinvested profit), while government capital investments, with their decline of 7%, have an adverse influence on the investment consumption. **The expectations about slow and long-lasting recovery from the crisis, as well as the conservative credit policy of banks, do not indicate possibility for intensification of the investment activity by the end of 2009.**

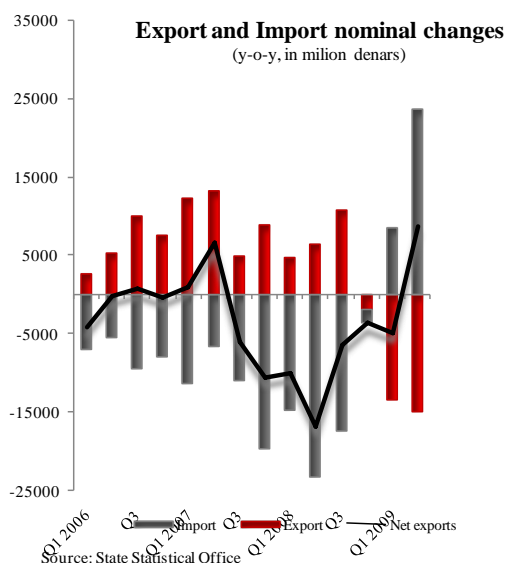
#### 1.3.4. Net export demand



Source: State Statistical Office

**In the second quarter of 2009, there was a significant shift in the import and export dynamics, when the high contraction of the domestic demand caused the decline in the imports to exceed the decline in the exports, and therefore, for the first time in the past two years, an improvement in the trade balance and positive contribution of the net exports to the economic growth was registered.** Similarly as in the previous quarter, the inhibited world demand, along with the low prices of metals and lower domestic supply, led to a sharp decline in the exports in nominal and in real terms, of 26.9% and 9.8%, respectively. The decline in the exports, having in mind their high import component, acted toward a decline in the imports, too. Additional factor which created downward pressures on the imports in the second quarter was the decline in the domestic demand, as a consequence of the significant decline in the investments and decline in the private consumption (first in the past three years). Consequently, imports registered sharp decline in nominal and in real terms of 28.5% and 14.3%, so the net exports also improved.

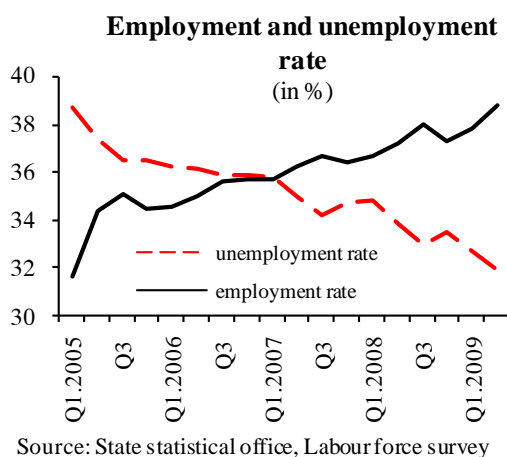
<sup>14</sup> Data on credits are as of August, data on foreign direct investments are as of July and data on government capital investments are as of September.



The expectations about the exports and the imports in the second half of the year are similar to the performances in the first half. Under the influence of the lower foreign demand, further decline in the exports is expected, which, together with the fall in the domestic demand, would generate a decline also in the imports. Such expectations are confirmed also by the initial data on the third quarter (July and August), according to which exports registered a nominal decline of 30.8%, while the decline in the imports was 28.6%. It remains uncertain whether the increment in the prices of metals from the past few months could be interpreted as a signal for possible intensification of the exports toward the end of the year, and whether the possible faster recovery of the world economy could bring back the optimism with the domestic economic entities, which would act toward smaller contraction of the domestic demand, and consequently of the imports.

## 1.4. Employment and wages

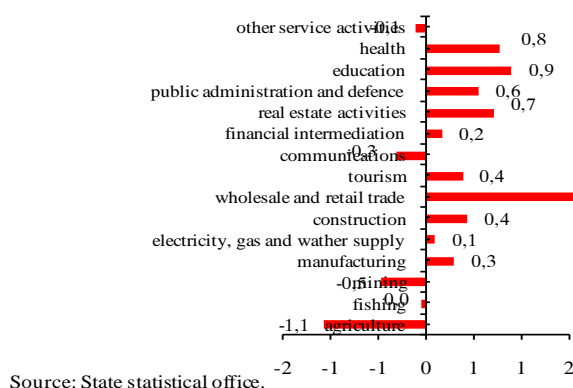
Despite the annual contraction of the economic activity in the previous two quarters, no changes in the trends were evident on the labor market. Thus, in the second quarter, the upward trend in the employment continued in this market segment, with simultaneous drop in the unemployment rate being registered. The lack of reaction on the labor market can be partially explained with several factors. First, the change in the phase of the economic cycle transferred on the labor market with certain delay. In most of the other economies, where the recession touched the bottom, the adjustment of the labor market already happened, whereas our economy expects the deepest drop to happen in the third quarter of the year. Simultaneously, these economies characterized with more intensive fall in the economic activity relative to the drop in the Macedonian economy. Second, with most of the companies, the decrease in the level of facility utilization was followed with temporary termination of the engagement of the employees, as a consequence of the uncertainty about the character and the sustainability of the effects from the crisis. Simultaneously, the uncertainty on the crisis duration discouraged part of the employers to reduce the number of employees in this phase. These factors were still not enough to explain the improvement of the trends on the labor market, manifested through the growth in the employment (which still can be explained mainly by the growth in the employees in the public administration) and drop in the unemployment rate. However, the fall in the domestic economy and the assessments on its deepening till the end of the year indicated to potential worsening in the conditions on the labor market in the area of the unemployment in the following period.



In the second quarter, the number of employees registered rise of 4.8%, so the employment rate reached up to 38.8% (growth by 1.6 percentage points, relative to the same quarter of the previous year). Half of the growth in the employment resulted from the trade (despite the negative real growth rate in the value added in this branch), and 46.7% of the other new employment is within the broadly defined public administration (public administration and defense, education, health and social work). In the same time, more considerable drop was registered in the employees in the agriculture, as well as the mining, where the transmission effects from the decline in the global demand were intensively and directly felt. The unemployment rate reduced to 31.9% in the second

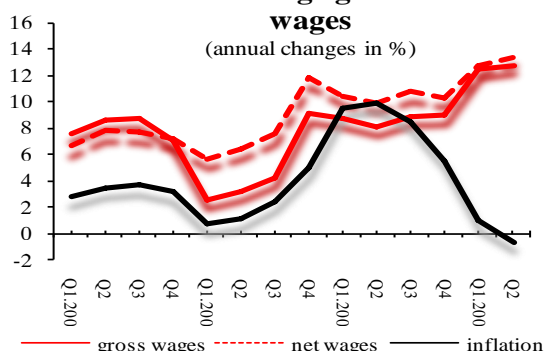


**Contribution of the main economic activities to the growth of total employment in the first quarter of 2009**  
(in percentage points)



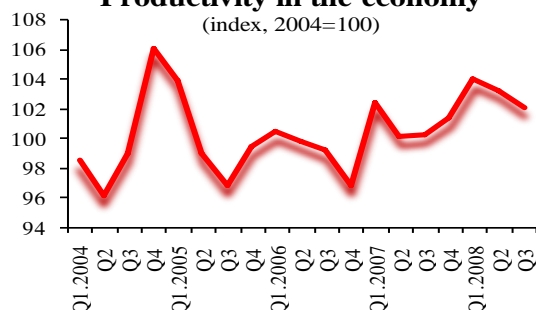
Source: State statistical office.

**Nominal average gross and net wages**  
(annual changes in %)



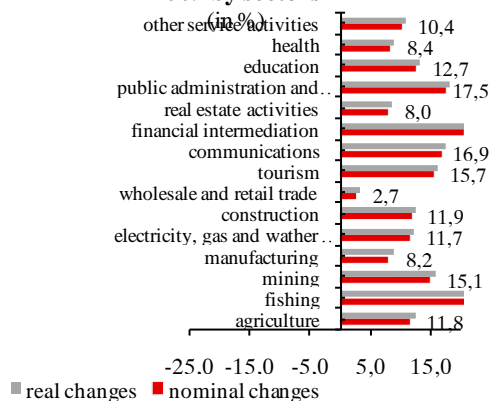
Source: State statistical office.

**Productivity in the economy**  
(index, 2004=100)



Source: State statistical office and NBRM.

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



Source: State statistical office.

quarter (drop by 1.9 percentage points relative to the same period of the previous year), with fall in the number of unemployed of 4.1% being registered.

**The high growth in the survey employment in the trade does not correspond with the latest trends in this branch.** Namely, the real growth rate in the value added of the trade was negative, with considerable downward correction of the final household consumption, negative expectations of the domestic consumers and weakening of the banks' credit activity being registered. In the same time, the performances of the domestic trade resulted mostly from the performances of other segments of the domestic economy, as the tourism, which registered downward trend in the analyzed period.

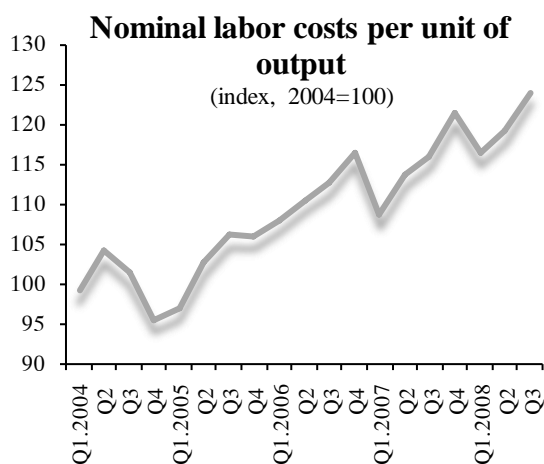
In the second quarter, the *employment* registered rise of 2.9% on quarterly basis. The growth considerably exceeded the usual seasonal rise in the employment with the agriculture and construction in this period. Simultaneously, as a consequence of the crisis, the intensity of the positive seasonal developments on the labor market is insignificantly lower relative to the previous years. On quarterly basis, the catering services, mining and communications registered larger drop.

In the second quarter of 2009, the average net wage was higher by 13.4% on nominal basis, relative to the same period of the previous year, and the average gross wage rose by 12.8%.<sup>15</sup> As the prices entered the zone of the negative change in the second quarter of 2009, such trends represented real wage growth (on net basis by 14.1% and on gross basis by 13.5%). The nominal net wages increased in all activities, mostly in the financial intermediation, public administration and defense and communications. The rise in the wages in the public administration was due to the increase of 10% in September 2008. However, in conditions when deepening in the economy fall is expected, larger downward wage corrections are expected for the following period. This process already started with the monthly drops in the wages since May 2009.

In July, on annual basis, the nominal growth in the net wage (corrected for the structure change)<sup>16</sup>,

<sup>15</sup> The difference in the growth rate of the net and the gross wages was due to the following changes: the contribution for pension insurance dropped from the current 21.2% in 2008 to 19% in 2009; contribution for health insurance dropped from 9.2% to 7.5%, and the contribution for employment reduced from 1.6% to 1.4%. The additional contribution for professional health insurance of 0.5% remained compulsory, i.e. since 2009 it is included in the group of compulsory social contributions. The contribution for water economy of 0.2% seized calculating since 2009. It means that the burdening of the gross wage with contributions reduced from 32.7% in 2008 to 28.4% in 2009.

<sup>16</sup> As a result of the change in the wage calculation in 2009 (gross wage concept, i.e. including the food and transport allowances in the



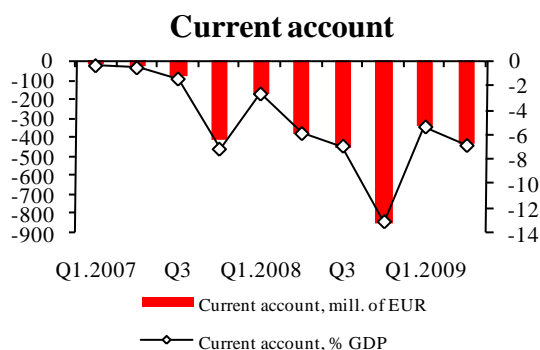
Source: State statistical office and NBRM.

amounted to 10.7%, and the real was 12.1%. Observed by sectors, the highest nominal growth was registered in the industry (12.8%) and agriculture (11.2%), while the services had the lowest (9.4%), in conditions of nominal drop in the net wage in the trade (of 0.7%). The average paid **gross wage** in July corrected for the structure change, registered nominal growth of 10.6%, and real of 12%, relative to the same month of the previous year.

In conditions of growth in the number of the employees (4.8%) and GDP drop (-1.4%), the **labor productivity** registered annual fall (of 6%) in the second quarter of 2009. The lower productivity and the higher nominal gross wage reflected in growth in the **labor cost unit** (20%) in the second quarter. In conditions of lower demand, no compensation of the higher costs per labor unit with higher prices is expected. Consequently, the rise in the labor cost unit is interpreted as a signal for a need for drop in the production costs, which can represent future fall in the number of the employees and/or wage drop.

## 1.5. Balance of payments

*In the second quarter of 2009 positive developments were registered on the current account. The effect from the drop in the export transferred on the import demand with more intensive dynamics, and it was intensified with the smaller pressures through the domestic demand as well, which resulted in annual narrowing in the trade deficit. Simultaneously, with the stabilization of the expectations of the domestic entities, the pressures on the domestic currency dropped as well, so since April the net inflows from private transfers registered upward trend. Opposite to this, the global financial crisis still restricts the foreign investors and creditors to make more considerable financial investments, so the annual fall in the net inflows continued in the capital and financial account. In July 2009, the trend of more intensive downward adjustment in the domestic demand relative to the foreign continued, thus narrowing the trade gap. Besides this, the data from the currency exchange market for the third quarter indicated to higher net purchase of foreign currencies and together with the trends on the foreign exchange market contributed to drop in the pressures on the foreign reserves. Thus, since June 2009, NBRM intervened with net purchase of foreign currencies, which combined with the inflows from the new Eurobonds and the withdrawn assets from the IMF's quota enabled, for the first time in September, the foreign currencies to exceed the level of December in the previous year. Despite the positive trends, the risks about the recovery dynamics of the global economy and the re-stabilization of the global financial flows were still high. This created uncertainty about the possibility for the domestic economy to withdraw additional capital inflows, necessary for funding the gap in the current transactions.*



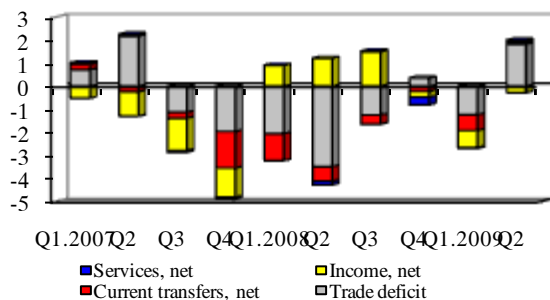
Source: NBRM and SSO.

In the second quarter of 2009, the deficit on the current account on the balance of payment amounted to Euro 97 million, or 5.9% of GDP for this quarter. This represented annual drop of 53.8%, i.e. by 6.8 percentage points of GDP and this was the first drop after 2007. The positive developments resulted mainly from the lower trade deficit, and

base for calculating the personal tax), in order to achieve higher level of annual comparability of the data, a correction is performed assuming that the wage in January 2009 is at the level of the wage in December 2008, and for the following months, this amount is increased with the monthly growth rates of the "new" wages disclosed by SSO.

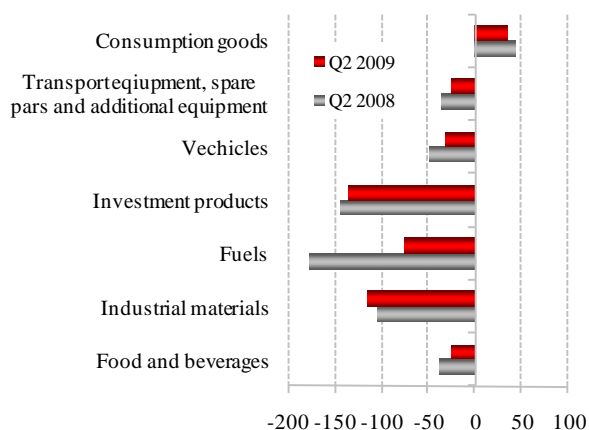


### Change of sub-balances of current account as %GDP (on annual base, in p.p.)

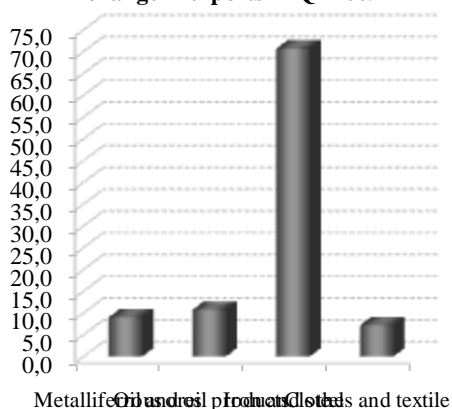


Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

### Trade deficit by categories of goods



### Contribution of several goods towards the change in exports in Q2 2009



consequently to this, the deficit in the services dropped, while the current transfers minimally exceeded the level of the second quarter of the previous year. Such trends were present in July 2009 when surplus in the amount of Euro 27.8 million was realized, relative to the deficit in July 2008, so the private transfers exceeded the trade deficit by 18.4%. In the following period, the positive developments in the current account are expected to continue, in conditions of further more intensive drop in the import than the export and positive trends in the net purchase on the foreign exchange market.

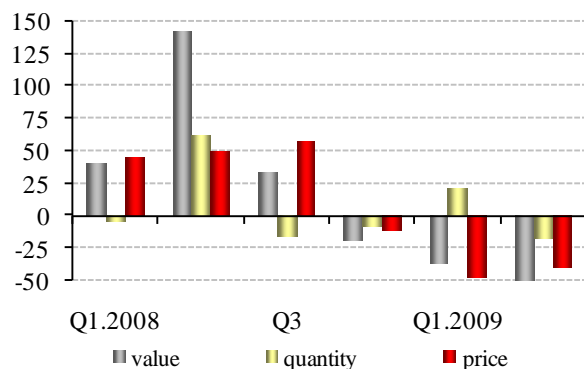
Although the trade deficit increased in the first three months, in the second quarter of 2009, the annual fall in the domestic demand and the decelerated activity of the import-dependent export sector made the negative trade balance narrow by 25.8% on annual basis. The export activity of the domestic facilities in environment of faster fall in the external effective demand and the still low level of the global stock market prices, went on decreasing in a faster pace, dropping by 33.2% on annual basis. Such export dynamics mainly reflects the situation in the metal manufacturing industry, i.e. the decrease in the export of iron and steel (a mix of quantitative and price annual fall of 45% and 34.5%, respectively), with a contribution to the total fall in the exports of 70.7%. In spite of the first signs of revival of the international metal prices (positive monthly growth rates since April 2009), the high-base effect from the preceding year still generates significant annual fall rates (nickel price fell by 50%<sup>17</sup>). Lower imports have been reported within the oil derivatives category (contribution of 10.7%), reflecting the lower annual international oil price and lower exported quantities. Of the other products, the lower export of metal ore, and wearing apparel and textile significantly contributed to the contracted exports activity with 9% and 7.1%, respectively, due to the deceleration of the global economy. Such exports dynamics expanded over the next two months (July - August 2009), when it registered an annual fall of 30.8%. According to the Business Tendencies Survey in the manufacturing industry conducted in July and August 2009, the insufficient external and internal demands are pointed to as main factors for the output volume restriction. However, with the recovery of the global economy, which is still at its very beginning, and the stabilization of the global stock market prices at higher levels, the performances are expected to improve by the end of the year compared to the projections.

The fall in the domestic demand, the lower import component of the exports and the lower oil prices on the international stock markets induced the annual downward adjustment of the imports by significant 30.2% in the second quarter of 2009 (almost as twice as faster fall compared to the first three months of the year). The 34.8% decrease in the

<sup>17</sup> According to Pink Sheet 08. 2009, World Bank

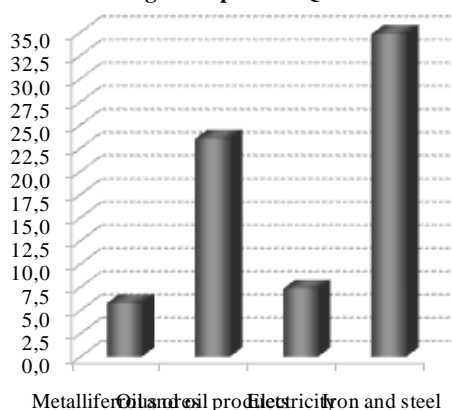


**Annual changes of the import of oil and oil derivatives**  
(in %)



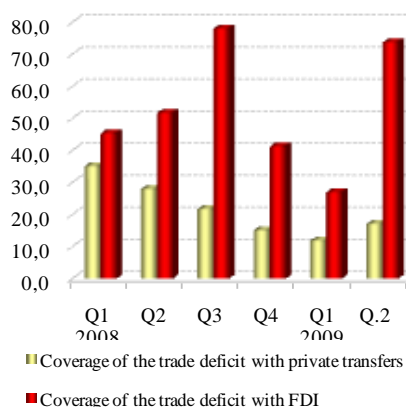
Source: SSO.

**Contribution of several goods towards the change in imports in Q2 2009**



Source: SSO.

**Coverage of the trade deficit (in %)**

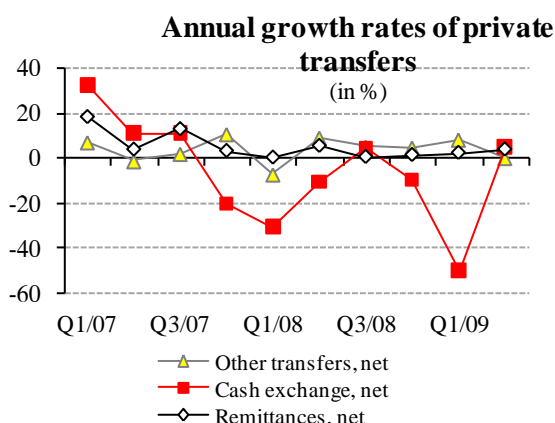
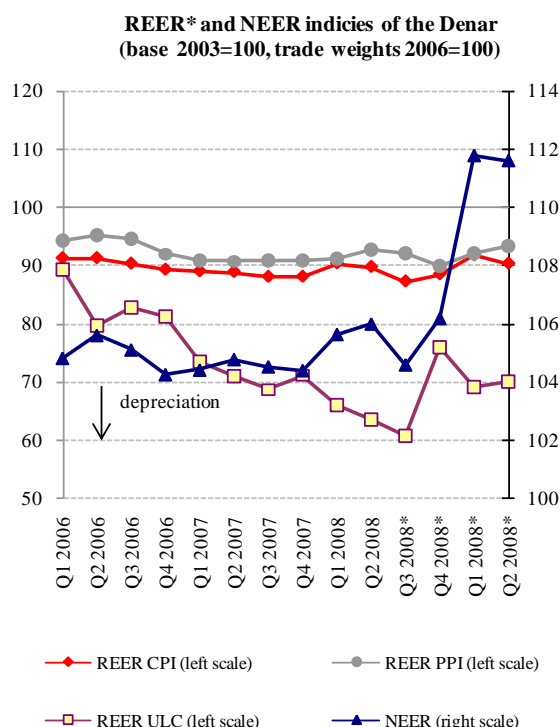


Source: SSO and NBRM.

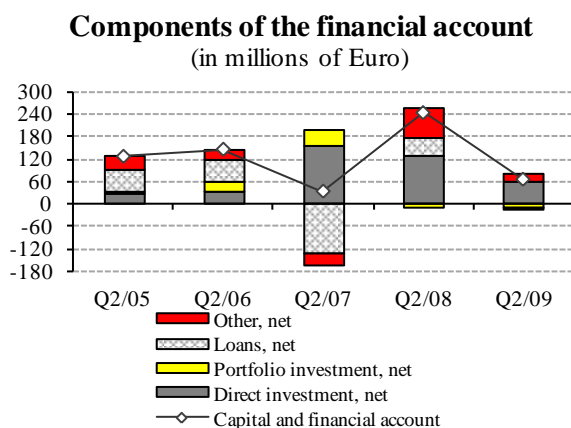
import of energy, and iron and steel had an equal contribution to the total decrease in the import of good. Observing the energy category, the import of oil and oil derivatives dropped by 50.3% on annual basis, as a result of the lower import oil prices, and the lower imported quantities (by 40.2% and 16.9%, respectively). The import of electricity also dropped due to the mix of the quantity and price effect (annual fall of 43.2% and 37.1%, respectively), resulting from the contracted economic activity and improved hydro-potential in the country. Taking into account the highly import orientation of the domestic metal manufacturing industry and its activity in the last quarter, the import of iron and steel registered a drastic annual fall of 73.7%. Of the other imported products, the imported vehicles and the lower import of metal ores also contributed to the total decrease in the imports with 8.2% and 5.8%, respectively. Similar developments within the imports categories have been registered in the July-August 2009 period, with the annual decrease in the imports being 28.6%. In line with the expectations for further gradual decrease in the domestic demand and the export activity, the negative import growth rates are anticipated to carry on, however in a slower pace.

In line with the latest developments of the both exchange components in July and August 2009, i.e. faster fall of the imports compared to exports (in absolute amounts), the trade deficit continued to decrease (by 25.4%, on annual basis). Starting from the expectations for the dynamics of both the exports and the imports, the trade balance is expected to improve by the end of the year. However, these expectations are in conjunction with certain risks, mainly shifting around the global stock market prices, the slow recovery of the global economy, and consequently, the external effective demand, and the uncertainty regarding the pace and the intensity of the domestic demand and its transmission on the imports.

In the second quarter of 2009, the CPI- and PPI-deflated real effective Denar exchange rate (REER) registered a mild annual appreciation of 0.7%. The slight CPI-based appreciation of REER is entirely due to the annual appreciation rate of the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) of 5.3%, which was fully offset by the annual increase in the foreign consumer prices and the fall in the domestic consumer prices. Within the PPI-deflated REER, the NEER annual appreciation dominated over the faster fall of the domestic PPI compared to the foreign PPI. The Labor Price Index-deflated REER reported a 10.6% annual appreciation in the second quarter of the year, reflecting the annual NEER appreciation of 5.3%, accompanied with the faster growth of the domestic labor costs compared to the foreign ones. Such trend of annual appreciation continued in the next period (July-August 2009), however in a faster pace. Thus the CPI- and PPI-based REER appreciated by 2.3% and 2.9%, respectively, on annual basis. In both cases, these



Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.



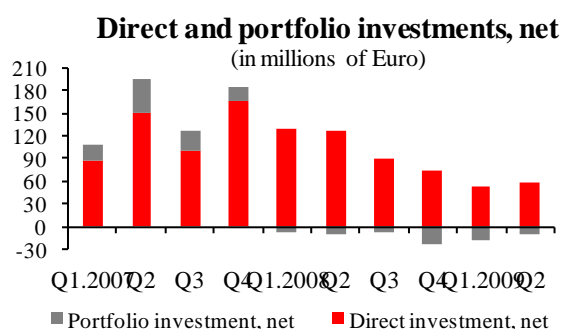
Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

developments results solely from the 6.9% annual NEER appreciation, whereas the relative prices acted divergently.

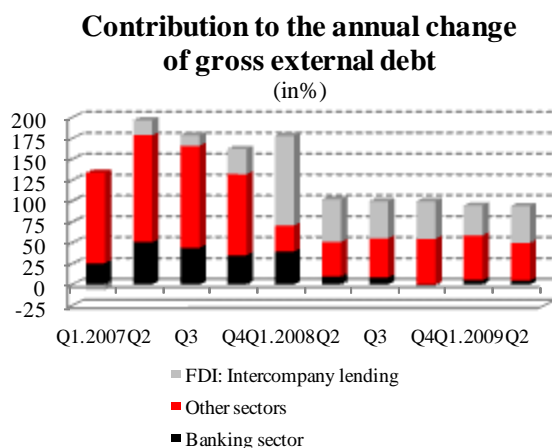
Services also registered a lower negative balance, so that the April-June 2009 period witnessed net outflows of Euro 3 million, which is a decrease of 66.7% compared to the same period of 2008. These developments mostly result from the higher net inflows from travelling, as a result of the increased number of foreign tourists, while the transport and insurance services reported a lower negative balance, which is in line with the dynamics of the foreign trade. July 2009 witnessed net inflows of Euro 9 million, which is as twice as high compared to July last year, mainly due to the lower net outflows from transport services, the shift from deficit to surplus in the business services and the increase in the net inflows from travelling. Considering the seasonal dynamics of the travelling services, and the expectations for lower imports in the next period, and consequently, lower outflows based on transport services, the third quarter could expect generation of net inflows. The signals for lower investment activity of the domestic construction companies abroad in July 2009 act diversely. **The analyzed period reported net outflows of Euro 18.2 million based on income, compared to the equilibrated balance in the second quarter of 2008.** In environment of unchanged amount of net inflows from employee compensations, the balance deteriorated because of the higher net outflows based on investments. The contribution of the paid net income to foreign direct investors was the highest (40%), followed by the contribution of the lower net inflows based on deposit interest and income from securities of the invested foreign reserves, in environment of lower interest rates worldwide. Similar developments were reported in July 2009, with the shift from surplus to deficit primarily being a result of the annual net outflows exceeding the direct investments-based income (contribution of 33.1%) due to the higher paid dividends.

**The net inflows from current transfers in the second quarter of 2009 totaled Euro 260.6 million, registering a minimum annual increase of 0.6%, solely due to the higher private transfers.** The annual increase in **private transfers** results from the positive trend of all components, with the net cash<sup>18</sup> making the highest contribution of 82.3% (annual increase of 5.2%). Conversely to the previous quarter of steep annual fall (of 50%) due to the higher demand for foreign currencies in environment of uncertainty, this quarter witnessed alleviation of pressures. The

<sup>18</sup>In the compilation of the balance of payments of the Republic of Macedonia, the cash net private transfers have been estimated on the basis of currency exchange market data on the net cash inflows to the banking system, since it is assumed that most of them originate from inflows from private cash transfers through informal channel.



Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.



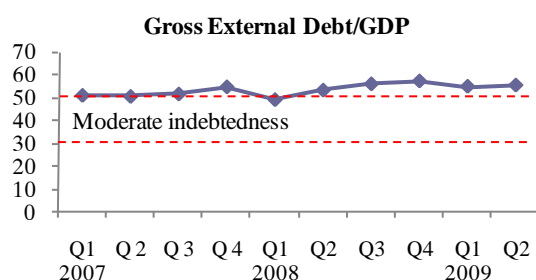
Source: National bank of the Republic Macedonia.

positive pace accelerated, and in July 2009, the inflows from the net cash which amounted Euro 108.9 million reported an annual increase of 25.2%, making it the major driver of the increase in the total private transfers (contribution of almost 90%). The same pace was reported in the next period, and according to the data on the currency exchange market, the net purchase in the third quarter of 2009 went up by 31.8% annually, and the upward trend is expected to continue considering the stable expectations and low-base effect of the last quarter of 2008.

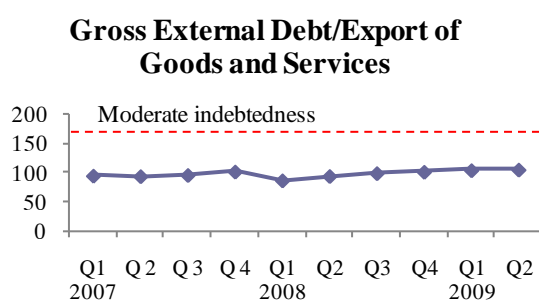
In the second quarter of 2009, the capital and financial account generated net inflows of Euro 62.3 million (annual fall of 74.3%), almost 92% of which being net inflows from foreign direct investments (which finance 59% of the current account deficit). In environment of financial crisis and investment constraint of the foreign investors, the foreign direct investments went down by 55.5% compared to the same quarter of 2008. Such fall, in environment of larger capital investments, is primarily due to the net outflows based on intercompany debt, conversely to the high net inflows from the last year. In July 2009, the direct investments registered net outflows (Euro 31.3 million), resulting from the negative reinvested profit (higher repatriations of dividends). In the second quarter, the portfolio investments register negative dynamics, i.e. 11.1% annual increase of the net outflows. In environment of lower securities disinvestment by nonresidents, such change arises from the investment by domestic pension and investment funds on the foreign securities markets which also continued in July 2009. Still, this month reported high net inflows of Euro 161.3 million, as a result of the issued Eurobonds<sup>19</sup>. The latest data from the Macedonian stock exchange show that in the third quarter of 2009, nonresidents accounted for 5.9% on the purchases side and 9.3% on the sales side of the total turnover, reflecting generation of net outflows in the next months. Also, considering the slow recovery of the global economy and the propensity to invest mainly in the domestic economy, no significant improvement of the inflows from foreign investments is expected on a short run.

Unfavorable developments were also registered in the debt financing. In the April-June 2009 period, the **trade credits** registered lower net inflows on annual basis, due to the net outflows in the credits received at imports. July 2009 witnessed net outflows, conversely to the net inflows in July 2008, given the lower credits received at imports and simultaneously, higher lending to nonresidents. Observing the **loans**, the shift from net inflows to net outflows in the second quarter of 2009 and July 2009 is primarily due to the lower amount of

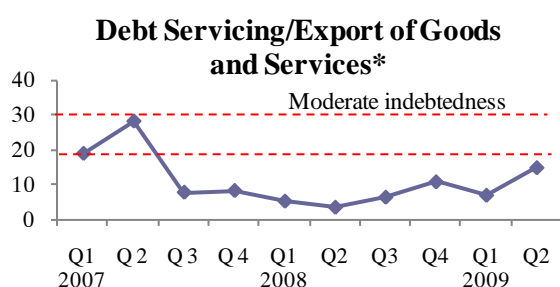
<sup>19</sup> On July 8, 2009, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia issued the second Eurobond in the amount of Euro 175 million which falls due on January 8, 2013 with interest rate of 9.875%.



Source: NBRM.



Source: NBRM.



Source: NBRM.

\*Data on debt servicing have not been revised.

withdrawn funds, and simultaneously, higher principal repayment based on long-term credits. In spite of the improved credit rating of the country<sup>20</sup> and the expanded interest spread, and in conditions of investors' risk aversion, no significant external borrowing of private sector is expected in the next period. In the second quarter of 2009, **the currencies and deposits** registered net inflows of Euro 6 million, most of which (62.2%) resulting from the higher net savings in foreign currency by households, with the banks' net inflows (higher banks' liabilities to nonresidents) acting towards the same direction. Taking into account the favorable deposit interest rates and the preference to hold funds in foreign currency, one could expect further increase in the household savings.

At the end of the second quarter, *the gross external debt*<sup>21</sup> totaled Euro 3,450.6 million, and compared to June 30, 2008 it went up by Euro 369.1 million, or by Euro 34.2 million higher compared to the preceding quarter. The greatest driver of the annual increase is the higher debt of the other sectors (used long-term loans) and the intercompany debt, contributing with 44.7% and 44.2%, respectively, whereas the public and the banking sector register a slight increase. The higher debt of the public sector results from the used long-term loans, and of the private sector it is due to the higher liabilities based on currencies and deposits to nonresidents. Observing the structure, the intercompany debt and the other sectors' debt further increase their structural share, with the share of the public sector going down. Analyzing the instruments, the loans have the largest structural share, which is unchanged compared to the second quarter of 2008, with the fastest increase being registered in the share of the intercompany debt. From the maturity viewpoint, the share of the long-term debt is still the highest.

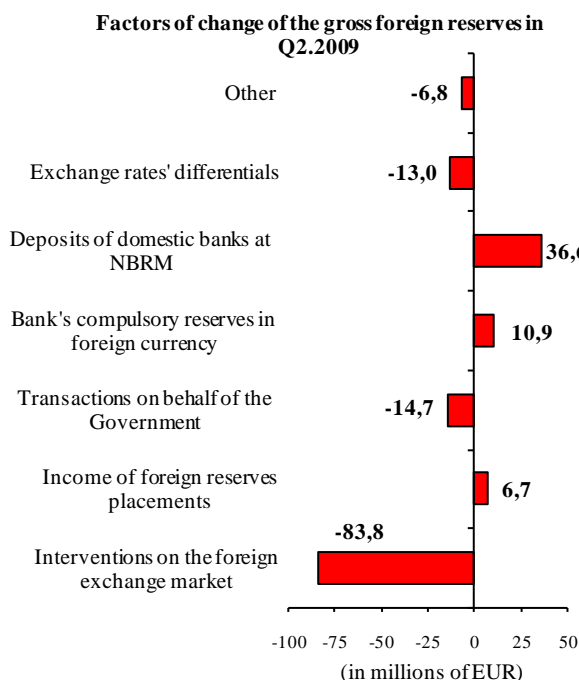
Notwithstanding the increase in the gross debt, most of the external debt ratios<sup>22</sup> (gross external debt/export of goods and services, debt servicing/export of goods and services, interest payments/export of goods and services) show lower indebtedness, reflecting the possibility for additional borrowing to finance the economic activity in the country. On the other hand, the gross external debt / GDP ratio exceeded the limit of moderate indebtedness by 5.5 percentage points.

Considering the lower financial net inflows, in the second quarter of 2009, the current account deficit was partially financed through the gross foreign

<sup>20</sup> In September 2009, the credit rating agency Standard & Poor's upgraded the forecast for the future credit debt of Macedonia from negative to stable, i.e. the sovereign credit rating of the country from BB minus to BB stable.

<sup>21</sup> Since 2007, the NBRM has been compiling and disclosing data on the gross external debt. The gross external debt analysis has been made taking into account data on the market value of the gross external debt.

<sup>22</sup> According to the World Bank Methodology.



Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

reserves. Thus, at the end of June 2009, *the gross foreign reserves* stood at Euro 1,203.6 million, and compared to the end of 2008, they went down by Euro 291.3 million. Yet, only around 22% of the cumulative fall was registered in the second quarter, reflecting significant developments stabilization. In the second quarter of 2009, the pressures for depreciation of the domestic currency continued, but in slower pace, thus in June 2009, such pressures were fully depleted, and NBRM, for the first time this year, reported a net purchase of foreign currencies (Euro 20 million). On the other hand, the undertaken monetary measures contributed to net inflows in the form of foreign currency deposits with banks and reserve requirement in foreign currency, which partially offset the effect of the interventions. With the continual increase in the net purchase on the currency exchange market and the lower imports, the foreign exchange market kept on registering positive developments in the next period, so that the NBRM interventions, with a net purchase of Euro 78.8 million, acted towards increasing the gross foreign reserves. Besides, the inflows of Euro 175 million from the issued Eurobonds and the funds withdrawn from the IMF<sup>23</sup> quota in the amount of Euro 62.8 million further contributed to the creation of the foreign reserves. Consequently, on September 30, 2009, the gross foreign reserves stood at Euro 1,526.6 million, which compared to June 2009 is by Euro 323 million more, ensuring 4.2 export-import coverage (f.o.b) of the next year<sup>24</sup>. The foreign reserves are expected to go down in the next period taking account of the seasonal dynamics of the currency exchange market (lower net purchase) and the higher payments for imports in the last quarter.

## 1.6. Inflation

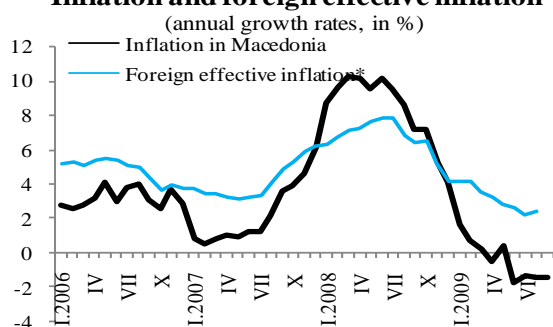
*The changes in the price level in the third quarter follow the previous projections. Typical for this period is the continual disinflation process, which is also distinctive for the global inflationary developments. However, observing the relative prices, in the first nine months of 2009, the domestic inflation rate was going down in a faster pace compared to the foreign effective inflation. In addition, the annual average inflation rate in the third quarter is negative of 1.4%, compared to the 0.6% price cut in the second quarter. Consequently, the cumulative price change shifted to the negative zone, and in the first three quarters of 2009, the average inflation rate equaled -0.4%. The price cut primarily reflects the high-base effects of the energy and food price component, and the abated pressures of the import prices and the fall in the aggregate demand. The labor unit costs went up in the second quarter of 2009, as well, given the lower productivity and higher paid wages, but as the demand dropped, no larger inflationary pressures are expected through this channel. The annual inflation rate projections indicate further decrease in the next period, due to the broadening of the negative output gap and the expectations for relatively stable prices of the global products.*

<sup>23</sup> On August 30, 2009, one tranche from the IMF quota has been withdrawn in the amount of Euro 56 million (51 million of special drawing rights), with additional Euro 6.8 million being withdrawn on September 9, 2009.

<sup>24</sup> According to the balance of payments projection from October 2009.

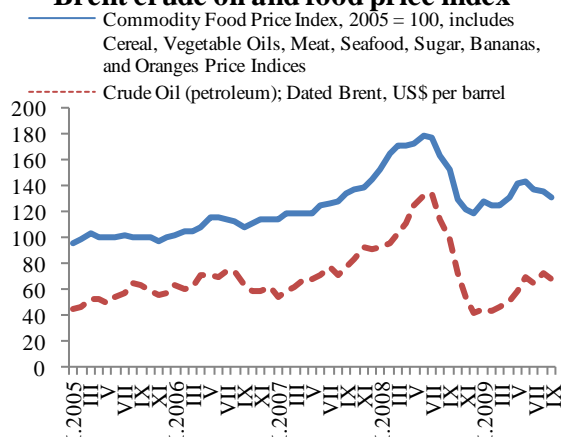


### Inflation and foreign effective inflation



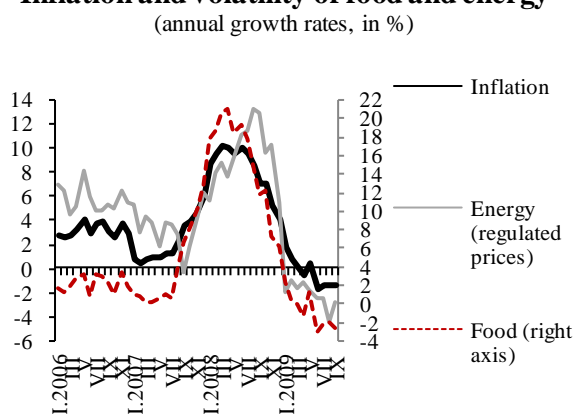
\* Foreign effective inflation is calculated as weighted sum of inflations in countries that are major trade partners with Macedonia.  
Source: State statistical office, Eurostat and NBRM calculations.

### Brent crude oil and food price index



Source: IMF Primary Commodity Prices.

### Inflation and volatility of food and energy



Source: State statistical office and NBRM calculations.

The fall in the aggregate demand and the alleviation of the pressures of the import prices contributed to further lessening of the inflationary pressures. Thus the third quarter witnessed an average annual decrease in the price level of 1.4%, mainly due to the changes in the prices of food and energy component of the inflation index, which were closely connected with the developments in the global product prices.

The annual food price cut (of 1%) in the second quarter of 2009 continued in the third quarter with annual growth rate of 2.2%. The decrease in the price food component results from the faster downward trend of output costs, the slower consumer demand, and probably the supply, due to the favorable weather conditions and substantial agricultural subsidies. In the third quarter, the two food subcomponents, processed food (-3.4%) and fresh food (-0.2%) also went down. Analyzing the processed food products, the cooking oil and fats, and dairy products reported a fastest fall, which corresponds with the lower import prices. Also, observing the fresh food, the prices of fresh fruits and milk had the highest deflationary influence, whereas the fresh meat and vegetables registered significantly higher annual prices due to the higher external demand.

The annual growth rate of the energy prices reflects similar development in the food price growth rates. In the third quarter of 2009, the energy prices went down by 3.4%, after the increase of over 12% a year ago. The fall in this price segment primarily results from the markedly lower domestic prices of oil derivatives and household oil, which depend on the global prices of crude oil. Analyzing the non-oil energy products, the heating energy price went down although the REC increased its price in August 2009<sup>25</sup>, whereas the electricity price<sup>26</sup> remained at the level of the second quarter.

<sup>25</sup> The annual reduction of the heating energy price reflects the higher price correction made by the REC in August 2008 (an increase of 45.3% on average) compared to August 2009 (an increase by 11.5% on average).

<sup>26</sup> On October 29, 2008, the REC made a decision on increasing the average sale price of electricity at which EVN Macedonia supplies the retail tariff consumers for the November - December period by 13.61%.



Table 1  
Price categories  
(annual changes, in %)

	Q 1 2007	Q 2 2007	Q 3 2007	Q 4 2007	2007	Q 1 2008	Q 2 2008	Q 3 2008	Q 4 2008	2008	Q 1 2009	Q 2 2009	Q 3 2009
<b>Inflation (CPI)</b>	0.7	1.1	2.4	4.9	2.3	9.5	9.9	8.4	5.4	8.3	0.9	-0.6	-1.4
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	-2.2
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	-0.2
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	-3.4
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	-3.4
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	-24.6
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	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	-4.9
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	-2.5
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	-1.3
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	-1.8
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	0.1
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	-10.6*

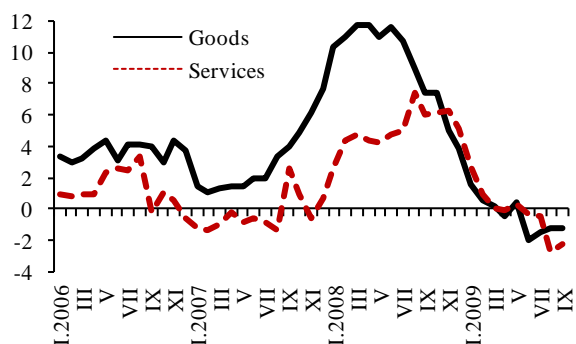
\*July - August average.

Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM calculations.

\* Average for July and August

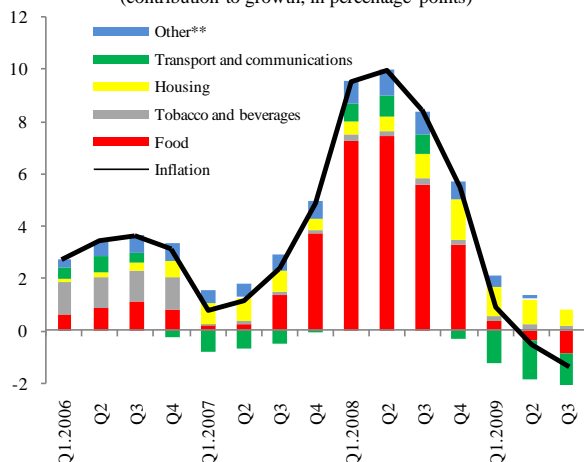
Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM calculations.

### Goods and services (annual growth rates, in %)



Source: State statistical office.

### Inflation and main CPI components\* (contribution to growth, in percentage points)



\*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.

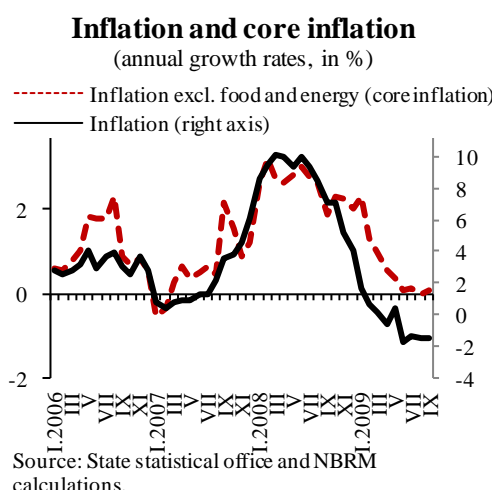
Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM calculations.

After the steep increase of 6.1% a year ago, in the third quarter of 2009, the service prices went down by 1.8% for the first time ever. Such decrease in the service prices arises from the lower price of telecommunication services, which could be explained with the higher competitiveness in this sector. Also, the annual decrease was registered in the transport services (due to the reduction of the prices of oil derivatives) and in the administrative services. After the rapid growth of 13.1% in the third quarter of the preceding year, the service prices in restaurants and hotels kept on decreasing, and in the third quarter of 2009 they registered a growth of only 1%.

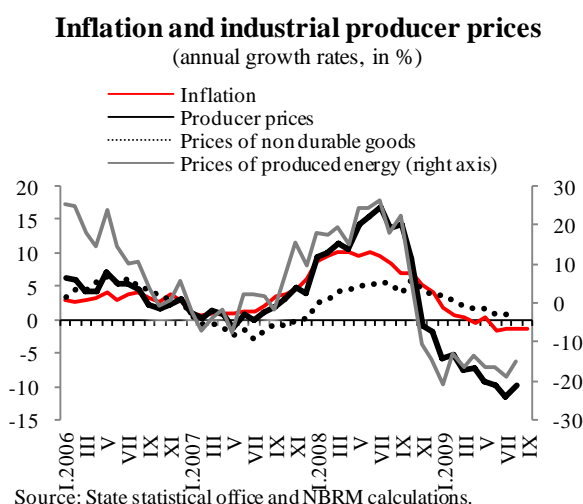
After the negative annual inflation rates in two subsequent quarters, the cumulative price change entered the negative zone, with the average inflation rate in the January-September period equaling 0.4%. Analyzing quarterly, in the third quarter of 2009, the general level of consumer prices went down by 1.6% compared to the second quarter of 2009 (with the seasonally adjusted data, the prices went down by 0.2%, which sufficiently explains the deepening of the negative annual inflation rate in the third quarter). The quarterly price fall of 1.6% is mostly due to the seasonal reduction of prices of fresh vegetables. The prices of other categories generally remained at the level of the second quarter, except for the faster increase in the domestic prices of oil derivatives (in line with the latest developments of the crude oil price) and heating energy<sup>27</sup>.

<sup>27</sup> The increase in the heating energy price in August results from the REC's decision on increasing the price of delivered heating energy from Toplifikacija AD Skopje, Skopje Sever, AD Skopje and ELEM - Subsidiary Energetic, AD Skopje, by 17.1%, 8.1% and 9.2%, respectively.

The deteriorated macroeconomic environment and mitigated pressures of the aggregate demand led to a steady deceleration of the core inflation rate (which is an indicator for the medium-term price trend, and excludes the food and energy prices, or about 53% of the index). The annual core inflation rate in the third quarter of 2009 reduced to 0.1%, compared to 1.5% and 0.3%, respectively, in the first and the second quarter of 2009. The above points to the fact that in spite of the variable price cut (of a part of the energy and food), the medium-term inflation component also markedly slowed down.



The inflation developments in the third quarter of 2009 correspond with the inflationary expectations of the economic entities. Thus, according to the Inflationary Expectations Survey conducted in August 2009, most of the respondents (43%) expected the average annual inflation rate in the third quarter of 2009 to remain at the level of July i.e. -1.3%, 34% of the respondents expected even lower inflation (i.e. higher deflation), and 23% expected higher deflation (i.e. lower deflation). Most frequently mentioned factors by the economic agents as factors that could reduce the inflation were based on the global recession developments, the expectations for lower personal consumption, the harder access to credits and lower investment activity, as well as the expectations for deterioration of the situation on the labor market. Conversely to the expectations for the third quarter, the economic agents expect the average inflation rate to equal -0.2% in 2009.

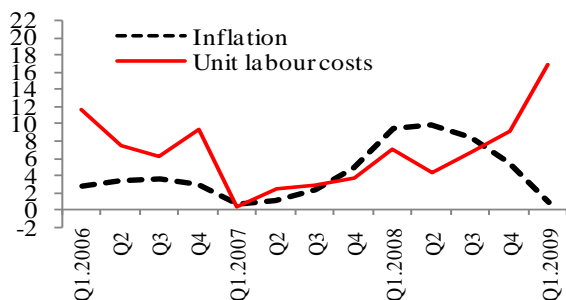


The annual growth rate of the producer prices, which has been negative since the end of 2008, kept on decreasing in 2009, reflecting the lower demand for industrial products and the global price developments (primarily the reduction of the oil and metal prices). In the first two months of the third quarter, the producer prices steeply dropped by 10.6% on annual basis, under the dominant influence of the fall in the producer prices of oil derivatives and basic metals. Also, the food processing prices went down (-3.8%), whereas the producer prices of tobacco and tobacco products went up. The food price cut indicates further pressures for reduction of the retail prices, but with a certain time lag due to the deferred response.

The combined effect of the increase in the gross wages and the output fall, which started in the third quarter of the preceding year, made the nominal labor unit costs steadily increase. Thus, in the second quarter of 2009, the labor unit costs registered a significant annual increase of 20%. However, the growth in these costs is not expected to spill over the inflation, i.e. their effect is expected to be offset with the deflationary effect of the import prices and the fall in the demand. In the next period, the expectations for tightening the labor market conditions



**Inflation and unit labour costs**  
(annual growth rates, in %)



Source: State statistical office and NBRM.

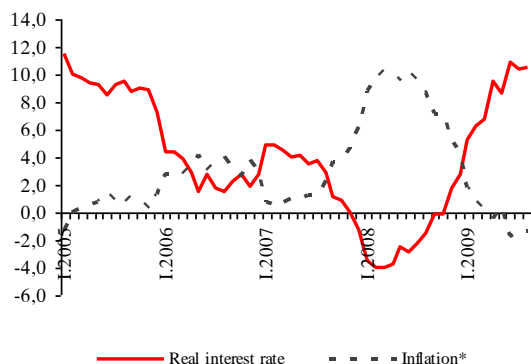
and lower demand could cause a shift in the upward trend of the labor unit costs.

The annual inflation rate projections indicate further dwelling below zero for the next period, due to the widening of the negative output gap, the expectations for relatively stable prices of the global products, and depletion of the inflationary effect of the electricity. The risks to the inflation perspective in the next period are increasing, and mainly refer to the perspectives for accelerated economic activity, and consequently, higher product prices on the global market than expected.

## II. Monetary policy

*In the second quarter of 2009, the pressures on the foreign exchange rate continued, although with smaller intensity, which in environment of anticipated negative risks in the external sector until the end of the year resulted in additional tightening of the monetary policy. At the end of the quarter, the gap between the demand and the supply began to narrow, showing the first signals of change in the environment for monetary policy conduct. Thus in this period, the effects of the adjustment to the import demand were felt, as a result of the higher restraint and hampered access to funding, the effects of creating more favorable expectations and their transmission to the demand for foreign exchange, with these trends with intensified pace continuing also in the third quarter of the year. Simultaneously, also the forecasts pertaining to the global economy significantly improved, pointing to its faster stabilization, which certainly means change in the expectations for the velocity and the intensity of the reduction of the pressures the external sector generates. Although the constant trends and the expectations are more favorable compared to the beginning of the second quarter, however, the risks are still present, especially regarding the external position, continuing to create uncertain environment in the monetary policy conduct.*

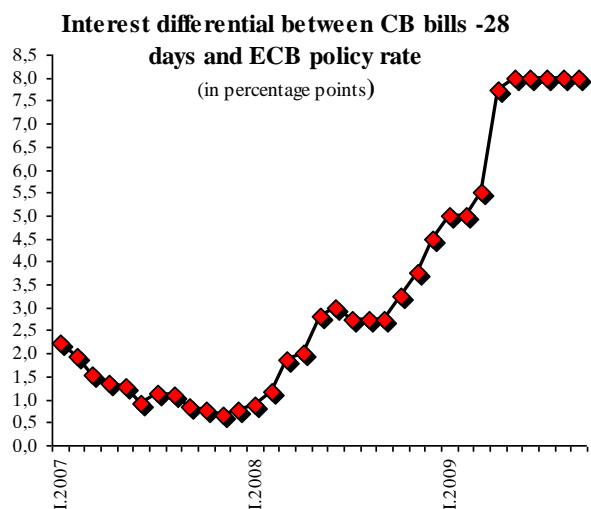
**CB bills real interest rate and inflation**  
(in %)



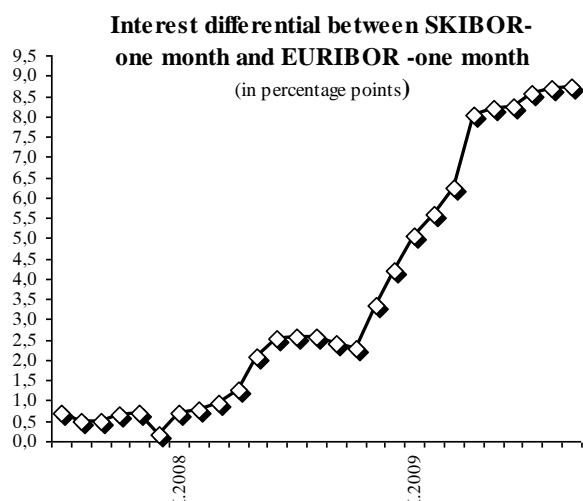
\*Current month/same month of the previous year.

In the second quarter of the year, the monetary policy measures were directed towards further tightening, while in the third quarter, its lay out remained unchanged. Namely, after the rise in the core interest rate in the first quarter of the year, in May the NBRM adopted a decision on additional contraction through the monetary policy instruments by changing the reserve requirement<sup>28</sup>. Such a reaction is a response to the still present pressures for destabilization of the foreign exchange rate. Also, it was a response to then present expectations for apparent adverse risks about the future trends in the external sector, the correction of which required monetary policy adjustment. The transmission effects of the unfavorable tendencies in the external sector continued to be felt on the foreign exchange market also in April and May, when the NBRM intervened with net sale of foreign exchange of

<sup>28</sup>On May 28, 2009 the NBRM adopted a decision on gradual increase in the rate of allocation of reserve requirement of the banks' liabilities with currency component, since July (increase in the rate of the liabilities in foreign currency from 10% to 11.5% and the rate of liabilities in domestic currency with FX clause from 10% to 20%) and since August (increase in the rate of liabilities in foreign currency from 11.5% to 13%).



Source: NBRM and European Central Bank ([www.ecb.int](http://www.ecb.int)).



Source: NBRM and De Nederlandsche Bank ([www.statistics.dnb.nl](http://www.statistics.dnb.nl)).

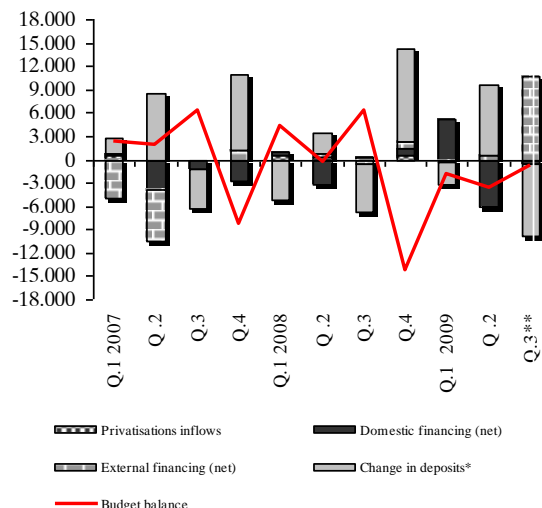
foreign exchange of 1.6% of the GDP<sup>29</sup> (compared to 3.6% of the GDP in the first quarter of the year). **Initial signs of stabilization on the foreign exchange market were registered in June, when the NBRM intervened with net purchase of foreign exchange for the first time from the beginning of the year. This can be treated as a turning point, having in mind that within June - September period the favorable movements are developing in continuity, indicating new phase in the foreign exchange market cycles.** This change is mainly a reflection of two factors, such as the significant downward adjustment of the import demand in the second quarter and the stabilization of the economic agents' expectations, which resulted in extremely favorable trends with the private transfers. The creation of more stable expectations is probably a function of several factors, among which: undertaken measures of the monetary policy; b) smaller effects of the global crisis on the domestic economy compared to many other economies in the region; c) higher uncertainty about the global recovery pace compared to the preceding period; d) the intensive growth in the foreign reserves in this period (combined effect of monetary measures, inflows based on issued Eurobond and SDR allocation), as an important indicator for the capacity for foreign exchange rate stability maintenance. **However, the still present uncertainty, especially the risks related to the private transfer dynamics and the volume and the structure of the capital inflows necessary for financing the gap on the current account dominate over the effects of the favorable movements in the last period, because of which the monetary policy remained unchanged in the third quarter of 2009.**

The necessity for neutralization of the pressures for Denar depreciation through increasing the NBRM interest rates, and the simultaneous relaxation of the ECB monetary policy as a reaction of the recession tendencies and the necessity for higher liquidity and the markets activation, resulted in significant increase in the core interest rate of both the NBRM and the ECB in April 2009. After the last decrease in the core interest rate of the ECB (up to 1% in May), the interest rate spread between the core interest rate of the NBRM and the ECB remained unchanged until the end of the third quarter. On the domestic money market, the one-month SKIBOR<sup>30</sup> moved in line with the movements with the core interest rate, with more significant increase being registered at the end of March and the beginning of April (from 7.5% in March to 9% in April) and it stabilized at the level close to the core interest rate until the end of the third quarter (of 9.2%). On the European Money Market, the one-month EURIBOR was continuously decreasing to the level of 0.46%. Thus the spread between the one-

<sup>29</sup> The data pertaining to GDP for 2009 is given in accordance with the projection made in October.

<sup>30</sup> The interbank interest rate for selling Denar deposits, calculated based on quotations of the reference banks.

### Financing of the budget balance (in Denar millions)



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

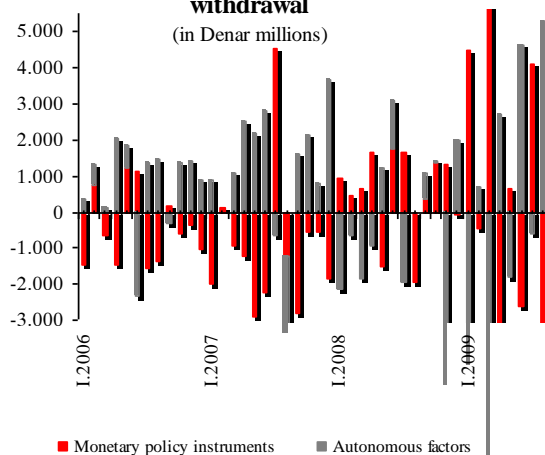
\*\* Refers to July and August 2009.

Source: Ministry of finance of the Republic of Macedonia.

month EURIBOR and the one-month SKIBOR was continuously increasing, thus reaching 8.7 percentage points, on average, in the third quarter, compared to 8.1 percentage point in the second quarter of the year.

**In the second quarter, fiscal position changed, in conditions of widening of the budget deficit by double, compared to the first quarter of the year.** Compared to the previous quarter, when negative balance was fully financed through domestic debiting in form of government securities, the government deposits with the NBRM were the main flow for financing of the higher budget consumption in the second quarter. Thus in the second quarter, amount of roughly Denar 9 billion were withdrawn from the Government's Denar account with the NBRM, which contributed to liquidity creation in the banking system. In July and August, the budget deficit equaled Denar 825 million, with the Euro bond emerging in its financing structure in July 2008, thus increasing the inflows based on external financing by Euro 175 million. As a result, the net position of the Government with the NBRM registered intensive growth, in conditions of higher balance on the Governments' foreign exchange account, as a reflection of the registered inflows. Withdrawal of funds from the Government's Denar account for covering the registered deficit was registered.

### Factors of liquidity provision and withdrawal (in Denar millions)



\*Positive change-liquidity provision; negative change-liquidity withdrawal.

Source: NBRM

**In conditions of more significant liquidity creation through the government deposits with the NBRM in the second quarter of the year, the monetary instruments<sup>31</sup>, together with the foreign exchange transactions of the NBRM acted towards withdrawal of the created liquidity.** Within their frames, the demand for CB bills in the second quarter of the year was higher by 10% compared to the due amount. Such a higher interest for investment in CB bills can be explained with the higher yield from these non-risky investments, as well as with the banks' perceptions for higher risk of the credit activity. These movements continued also in the third quarter of the year, when the banks, once again, demanded larger amount by 10% compared to the due amount, on a quarterly basis. However, in July, the enhanced need for banks' foreign assets, for the purpose of fulfillment of the reserve requirement, resulted in non-renewal of the due amount, because of which Denar 3,374 million were issued through this monetary instrument in July. In August, the balance on the CB bills has risen again (by Denar 2,993 million), acting towards liquidity withdrawal.

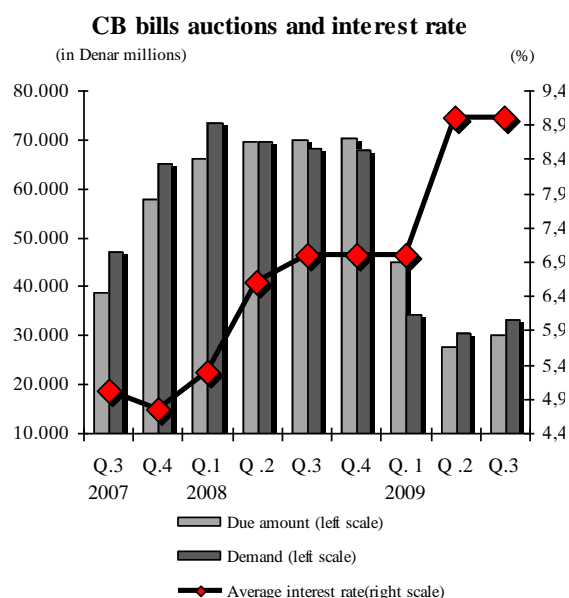
The average daily liquidity of the banking sector in the second quarter of 2009 registered more moderate decrease of 3.2% (compared to 8.8% in the first months of 2009. However, the excess of allocated

<sup>31</sup> It includes the compulsory deposit with the NBRM and the foreign exchange deposits placed with the NBRM.



liquid assets over the reserve requirement (in Denars)<sup>32</sup> in the second quarter equaled 4%, compared to 2% in the first quarter of the year. In comparison with the same quarter of the preceding year, the excess over the reserve requirement is higher by 1.6 percentage points. In the third quarter of the year, the banks' liquid assets went up significantly by 33.7%, which mirrors the higher reserve requirement of the banks<sup>33</sup>. At the end of the second quarter, the reserve money<sup>34</sup> went down by 4.7%, annually, while at the end of May 2009, they surged by 13.7%.

The latest information on the global flows point to their stabilization and faster recovery of the global economy, compared to the so-far expectations. These trends affected the domestic economy, as well, gradually stabilizing the expectations of the domestic entities. This statement is proven by the significantly lower demand for foreign exchange and the new growth in inflows through private transfers. Also, the downward adjustment to the import demand commenced in this period, in conditions of gradual depletion of the sources it was financed from. The effects of the change in the trend can already be perceived through the trends on the foreign exchange market since June. **However, the negative risks are still present to great extent.** Despite the initial positive signals in global terms, however, it is clear that the impeded access to crediting of households and enterprises, the process of "correction" of on-balance sheet positions of the financial institutions and the government interventions are still an integral part of the markets, indicating that the recovery process will be slow. In such circumstances, the possibility for fast recovery of the domestic external position reduces, with the uncertainty regarding the volume and the structure of the capital flows being especially high. The uncertain ambient imposes a need for constant monitoring of the latest tendencies in the global and domestic economy, and adjustment of the monetary policy, if necessary, for the purpose of foreign exchange rate stability maintenance.



Source: NBRM

<sup>32</sup> The period for maintaining (fulfilling) the banks' reserve requirement covers the period from the 11<sup>th</sup> in the current month to the 10<sup>th</sup> in the following month. The excess pertains to the excess of funds allocated to the banks' accounts with NBRM over the reserve requirement

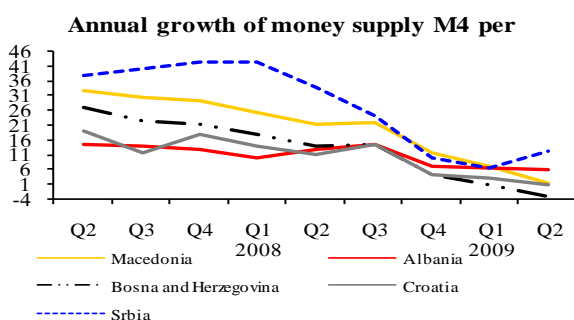
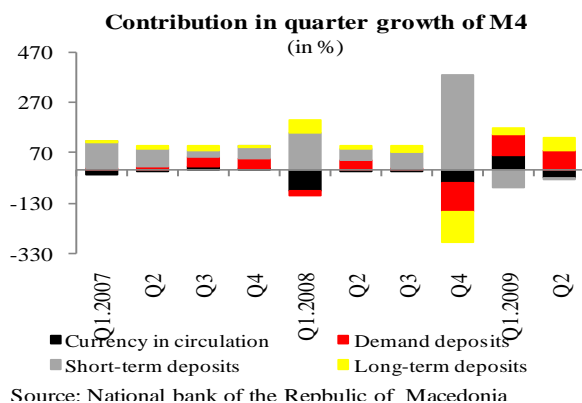
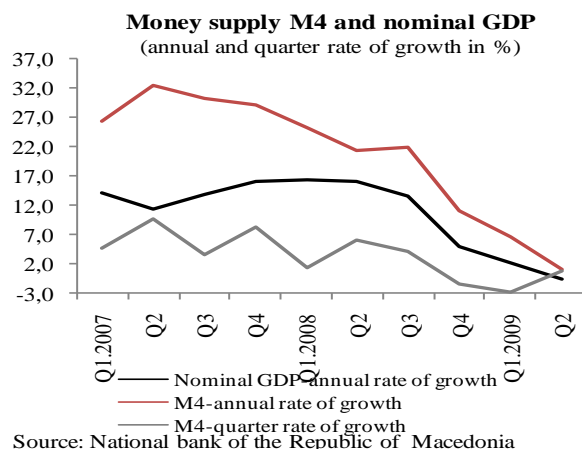
<sup>33</sup> In July 2009, the Decision on reserve requirement (adopted in May, 2009) was enforced, which increased the reserve requirement allocation rate of banks' liabilities in foreign currency from 10% to 11.5% and the rate of liabilities in domestic currency with FX clause from 10% to 20%. Since August 2009, the banks' reserve requirement rate in foreign currency equals 13%.

<sup>34</sup> It includes the reserve requirement in foreign exchange.



## 2.1. Monetary aggregates<sup>35</sup>

Opposite to the drop registered in the two preceding quarters, in the second quarter of 2009 the money supply went up by 0.8% on a quarterly basis. The quarterly increase would be more intensive if isolating the effects of the factors with a single effect (payment of dividend to the Government and the transfer of funds on the households' account for the old foreign exchange saving). This indicates gradual stabilization of the flows in the domestic economy, which is transmitted also to the monetary growth indicators. The significant decrease in the net outflows through the balance of payments relative to the first quarter, given more intensive adjustment of the import demand, favorable tendencies with the private transfers and stabilization of the quarterly flows, as well as the expectations of the economic agents, are the main factors acting towards such changes in the monetary aggregates. These trends with the money supply continued also in July and August. Namely, despite the fact that the annual change rates of the money supply in June entered the negative zone, however, this change reflected the transfer of higher deposit from resident to nonresident accounts. Without this effect, the money supply still registers positive annual growth rates. Until the end of the year, by isolating individual one-time changes, stabilization in the money supply on a constant level is expected.



In the second quarter, the broadest money supply M4 registered moderate quarterly rise of 0.8%, compared to the negative growth rates in the preceding two quarters. Such movements correspond to the first signals for gradual stabilization of the movements in the economy. This mainly refers to the better expectations of the economic agents, which can be perceived through the positive dynamics of the private transfers, as well as the narrowing of the trade deficit, stable capital inflows in the second quarter, and the improved performances in the trade, construction and telecommunications in June. However, since April, the money supply was influenced by specific factors, that had significant influence on its dynamics. These are factors that are not directly connected to the trends in the economy and refer to the payment of the regular installment of the bonds for the old foreign exchange saving (in April), payment of larger amount of dividend to the Government (in May), as well as transfer of funds from resident's deposit to non-resident's deposit (in July). The positive trends with the broadest money supply in the second quarter, continued also in the following period, and in August it reached the highest level since the beginning of the year. On annual basis, the growth rate of the money supply M4 continued to decrease, and in August it was negative and equaled 0.8% (compared to the increase of 22.3% in August 2008), which is the lowest annual growth rate in the last seven years. However, if the effect of the transfer of funds from nonresidents' accounts is eliminated, the annual change remains moderately positive.

<sup>35</sup> 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).

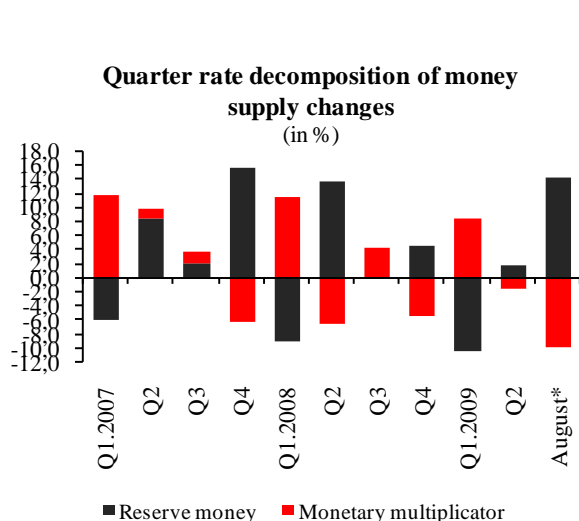


### Main components of money supply M4

	August	quarter rate of growth (in %)							
	Share in M4	Q1 2008	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 2009	Q2	July*	August*
Currency in circulation	7.5	-12.2	2.8	2.3	6.5	-16.8	-3.0	7.7	3.9
Demand money	17.8	-2.1	15.8	1.1	8.5	-12.0	4.0	-1.2	4.2
M1	25.3	-5.9	11.2	1.5	7.8	-13.5	1.8	1.4	4.1
Short-term deposits	66.2	3.5	3.9	4.1	-6.8	2.7	0.0	-1.0	1.2
M2	91.6	0.8	5.8	3.4	-2.8	-2.2	0.5	-0.4	2
Long-term deposits	8.4	15.7	14.3	18.8	20.0	-7.3	5.0	1.7	1.9
M4	100	1.6	6.3	4.3	-1.2	-2.6	0.8	-0.2	2

\*changes according to june 2009

Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia



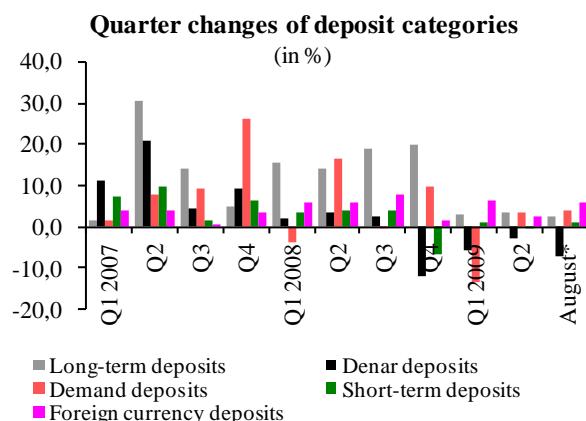
\*changes according to june 2009

Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia

In global terms, the trend of decrease in the broadest money supply M4 is still present, as a result of the lower economic activity and the incompletely regained confidence of the market participants. Thus in conditions of a decrease in the short-term deposits and market instruments, continuing decrease in the money supply in the *Euro area* was registered, with the annual rate of decrease equaling 2.5% (compared to 6% in the first quarter and 4.3% in the second quarter). Such trend was also registered in the countries from this region, with exception to *Serbia*, where quarterly increase in the money supply was registered. This is partially explained with the depositors' return of confidence in the banking system, as well as the return of part of the late liabilities of the Government to the private sector. In *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, negative rate of quarterly growth in the money supply was registered, mainly as a result of the slowing down of the economic activity.

### Share in total deposits (in %)

	2008				2009		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	August
<b>Total denar deposits</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>45.3</b>
Households	26.8	26.1	25.5	25.4	22.6	21.6	21.1
Enterprises	25.3	26.4	25.8	24.0	21.7	21.6	20.0
<b>Total foreign currency deposits</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>54.7</b>
Households	33.5	33.3	34.7	36.2	40.5	42.9	43.8
Enterprises	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.4	10.5	8.8	10.2
<b>Total deposits</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



\*change according to june 2009

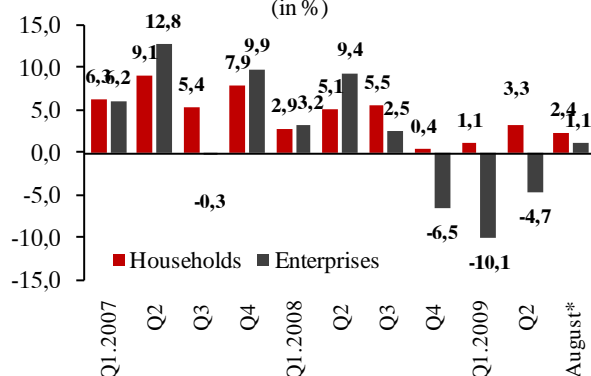
Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia

The decomposition of the money supply M4 by components indicates that dominant contribution for its quarterly growth accounts for the demand deposits (81.4%). Also, significant contribution (48.9%) accounted also for the long-term deposits, which after the decrease in the preceding quarter registered a growth again, pointing to more stable expectations of the economic agents relative to the previous period.

The trend of deceleration of the monetary multiplication commenced in the second quarter, while it intensified in the first two months of the third quarter. Thus the monetary multiplier of the



### Quarter changes of households and enterprises deposits (in %)

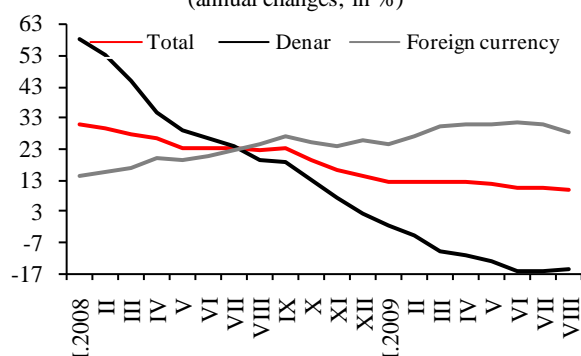


\*changes according to june 2009

Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia

### Household deposits

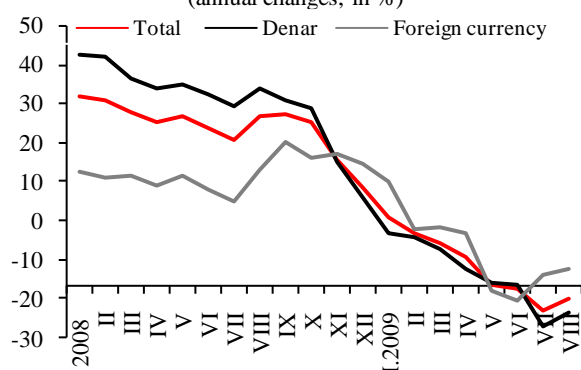
(annual changes, in %)



Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia

### Enterprises deposits

(annual changes, in %)



Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia

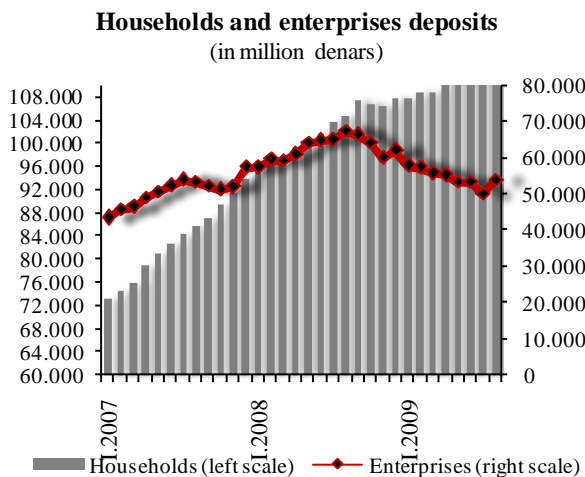
money supply M4 dropped from 5.2% in March, to 5.1% in June and 4.6% in August. Such movements of the monetary multiplier partially results from the rise in the reserve money, as a result of the net purchase of foreign exchange by the NBRM, which commenced in June. However, it is mostly a result of the Decision on the reserve requirement<sup>36</sup>, which enabled increase in the banks' liabilities for allocation of reserve requirement.

**Positive movements in the deposit supply in the second quarter were registered, signaling the gradual stabilization in the expectations of the economic entities.** Thus the total deposits (with demand deposits)<sup>37</sup> registered an increase of 1%, after the negative growth rates in the last two quarters. If the effect of the demand deposit is excluded, an increment in the total deposits of 0.5% is registered (compared to 1.5% in the preceding quarter). Deceleration of the decrease in the Denar deposits has been characteristic for the second quarter, given the simultaneous slowing down in the growth in the foreign currency deposits. However, this quarterly change is not sufficient to conclude whether this is just an one-time effect, or initial sign for gradual return of confidence in the domestic currency. This is verified also with the changes in July and August. Within this period, more intensive monthly growth in the foreign currency deposits was registered again, which contributed to the rise in the level of Euroization (assets substitution) to 49.6% in August from 47.7% in June and 49.9% in March. Although the total deposits reached their highest amount in August since the beginning of the year, however, on annual basis (August 2009/August 2008) moderate growth of only 0.5% was registered, compared to the annual growth of 24.2% in the same period of the previous year.

**The quarterly increase in the households' total deposits intensified in the second quarter to 3.3%, compared to 1.1% in the previous quarter.** The intensification was evident also after the correction of the effect of the inflows created with the payment of regular installment of the bonds from the old foreign exchange saving. These movements correspond to the more intensive quarterly growth in the net wages, as well as with the more sound expectations of the households, compared to the first quarter of the year. The favorable tendencies are perceived also through both maturity and currency structure of the households' deposits. Thus in the second quarter significant slowing down in the decrease in the Denar deposits to 3.4% was registered (compared to the decrease of 12.3% in the preceding quarter), while the decrease in the foreign

<sup>36</sup> In July 2009, the Decision on reserve requirement (adopted in May, 2009) was enforced, which increased the reserve requirement allocation rate of 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%. From August 2009, the reserve requirement rate of the banks' liabilities in foreign currency will equal 13%.

<sup>37</sup> From January 2009, the deposits include accrued interest, as well.



Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia

currency deposits reduced to 7% (compared to 10.4% in the previous period). In contrast to the first three months of 2009, the second quarter is characteristic for the largest contribution of the time deposits (90%) to the increase in the households' deposits, while the role of the demand deposits is minor. Thus, on a quarterly basis, increase in the short-term and long-term deposits of 2.5% and 8%, respectively was registered (compared to 0.1% and 2.5% in the first quarter). These trends continued also in July and August. Annually observed (August 2009 / August 2008), the households' total deposits (with demand deposits) went up by 10%, compared to 22.3% in the same period of 2008.

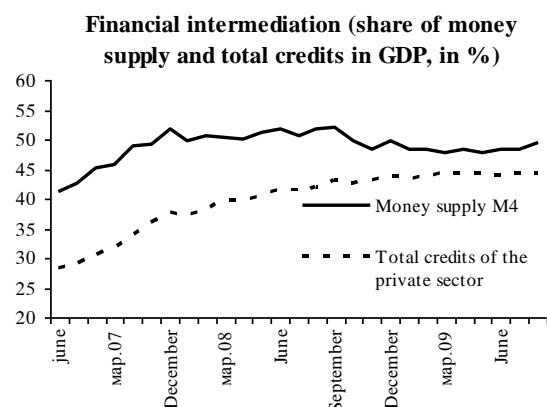
Positive signals are also perceived through the dynamics of the corporate sector's deposits. Namely, slower decrease in the total enterprises' deposits in the second quarter was registered. Their level would remain stable in this period if no payment of dividend from on company to the Government was made, which corresponds to the movements in the external sector in the second quarter of the year. The total enterprises' deposits went down by 4.7% in the second quarter of 2009 (compared to the average decrease of 8.3% in the preceding two quarters). This change is a reflection of the positive change of the demand deposits, while the decrease in the corporate sectors' saving further deepens. Thus the short-term foreign currency deposits have dominant share in the decrease in the enterprises' deposits (94%). On the other hand, the demand deposits incremented by 4.4% in the second quarter (compared to the decrease of 21.8% in the preceding quarter). The stabilization in the flows in the economy reflects also on the changes in the deposits of the corporate sector in July and August. Thus after the drop registered in July as a result of the transfer of funds from a resident's deposit to a nonresident's deposit, in August the corporate deposits returned again at the level registered in June. On annual basis, decrease in the total deposits of enterprises of 20.3% was evidenced, compared to the rise of 26.6% in August.

## 2.2. Credit activity<sup>38</sup>

*In conditions of moderate deterioration in the credit portfolio quality and reduced financial potential of the credit users, the banks continued their more conservative credit policy, in order to protect from risks. Thus the reduced activity on the credit market continued also in the second quarter of 2009, given further downward correction of the supply and demand of credits. Hence for the first time in seven years the total credits dropped on a quarterly basis. The still present uncertainty about both the recovery pace of the global economy, and about the duration and the intensity of the consequences from the global crisis on the domestic economy are the main factors*

<sup>38</sup> The analysis of the credit aggregates is based on the data of the new Methodology for preparation of standard forms of the monetary balance sheets and surveys and the new chart of accounts (that became effective on January 01, 2009).

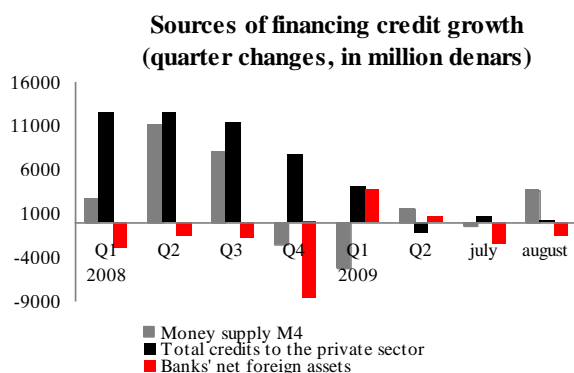
*for the slower credit growth, which is characteristic also for the households crediting segment and the corporate credits. Further deceleration of the banks' credit activity and tightening of the crediting terms are expected for the following period, although it is possible that the gradual stabilization of the flows in the domestic economy will spill over also on the banks' expectations and to result in credit market stabilization.*



Source: NBRM

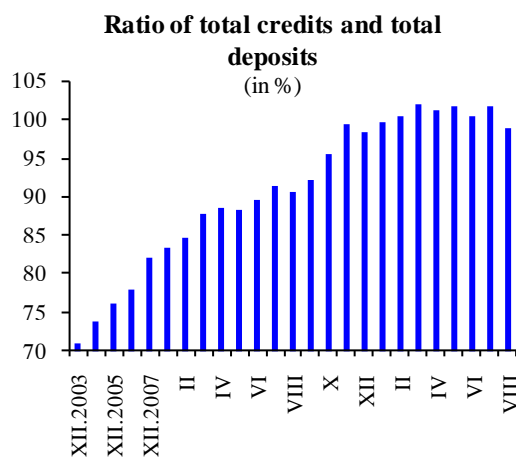
The banks' credit policy continued to adjust towards further tightening of the crediting terms in the second quarter of 2009. Such movements continued also in the following period (July and August), reflecting the banks' tendency to protect themselves from larger exposure to risk, the effects of the changes in the monetary layout, as well as from the more apparent trend of contraction of the available sources of financing of the banks' activities.

Opposite to the deceleration in the quarterly growth rates of the total credits, that commenced at the beginning of the previous year, in the second quarter of 2009 the credit activity registered a decrease on a quarterly basis. Thus in the second three-month period, the total credits went down by 0.6%, whereas the increase of 2.4% in the previous quarter. Significant slowing down of the annual credit growth was evidenced, and in August the increase equals 9.3%, annually, compared to 40.1% in the same period of the preceding year.



\*quarter changes for July and August are according to June 2009  
Source: NBRM

During the analyzed period, the banks continued to conduct cautious policy of approving credits, given simultaneous tightening of the crediting terms, having in mind the growing risks and the uncertainty about the duration and the intensity of the consequences of the global financial crisis. Also, in the first six months of 2009, the banks faced with lower profitability, as well as higher credit risk<sup>39</sup>, which contributed additionally to larger conservativeness of the credit policy. Simultaneously, the slower growth in the saving, as well as the deteriorated condition for debiting abroad, contributed to restriction of the sources of financing of banks. The adjustment can be perceived also on the side of the demand, as a reflection of the worsen trends in the real sector, certain negative trends on the labor force market, as well as the uncertainty about the available income.

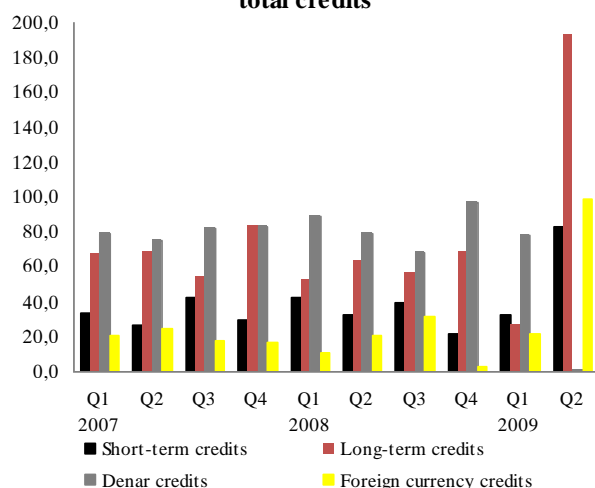


Source: NBRM

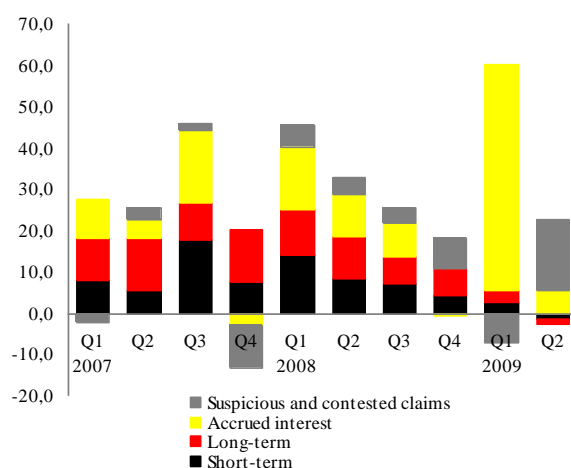
Differently from the previous quarters, when the Denar credits were the main driving force of the changes in the total credits, the credits in foreign currency are the main factor for the credits quarterly dynamics in the second quarter of the year. Thus 98.6% of the quarterly decrease in the total credits result from the decrease in the foreign currency credits by 2.8% (compared to the increase of 2.4% in the preceding period). Such movement of the foreign

<sup>39</sup> Report on the banking system and the banking supervision in the Republic of Macedonia in the first quarter of 2009, September 2009, NBRM.

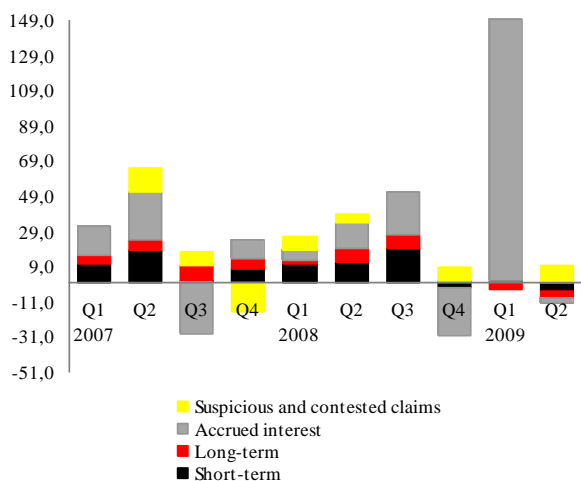


**Percentage share in quarter growth of total credits**

Source: NBRM

**Quarter changes of denar credits components (in %)**

Source: NBRM

**Quarter changes of foreign currency credits components (in %)**

Source: NBRM

currency credits can partially be explained with the continuing decrease in the export and import activities of the country, as a result of the global crisis. Despite such movements, the largest portion of the credits is still approved in domestic currency, which is also indicated by the continuing increase in the share of the Denar credits in the total credits (from 77.7% in March, to 78.1% in June). The slowing down of the growth in both the Denar and the foreign exchange credits continued also in July and August, with their annual growth rate in August equaling 11.2% and 3.1%, respectively (compared to 42.9% and 31.7%, respectively in August 2008).

**Negative quarterly growth rates were registered also with two maturity components of the total credits<sup>40</sup>.** The short-term and the long-term credits registered a decrease of 1.7% and 2.1%, respectively (compared to the increase of 2.5% and 1% in the previous period). However, the long-term credits have the largest contribution for the decrease in the total credits. Such trends with both maturity components of the credits continued also in the following period, and in August the short-term and the long-term credits registered annual growth rates of 7.4% and 5.9%, respectively (compared to 49.7% and 41.2% in the same month of the preceding year).

**In the second quarter of 2009, more intensive deceleration in the growth rate of the credits extended to households<sup>41</sup> was registered.** Thus the households' credits augmented by 0.6%, on a quarterly basis, compared to 3% in the preceding quarter. The worsened position of this sector can be perceived also through the increase in the suspicious and contested claims. Simultaneously, increase in the credit exposure to the dominant credit categories was registered, such as credit cards and consumer credits. Parallel to the lower supply of credits, downward correction of the demand for credits by households occurred. Perspectives on the housing construction market, the costs that are not related to the housing, credits from other banks and spending for durable goods<sup>42</sup> are stated as the factors acting towards credit demand reduction. During the following period, the banks expect further tightening of the crediting terms given the unchanged demand for credits. Observed on annual basis, the total credits augmented by 10.2% in August, opposite to 48.9% in August 2008.

**The increase in the Denar credits of 1%, which was the main driving force for the quarterly increase in the households' credits, was neutralized, to great extent, through the decrease in the foreign exchange credits (of 4.4%).** The credit movements

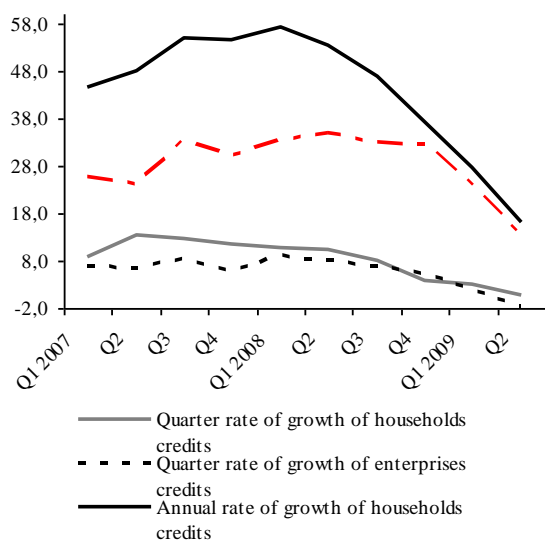
<sup>40</sup> The maturity analysis excludes the suspicious and the contested claims and accrued interest.

<sup>41</sup> It refers to natural persons and self-employed professionals.

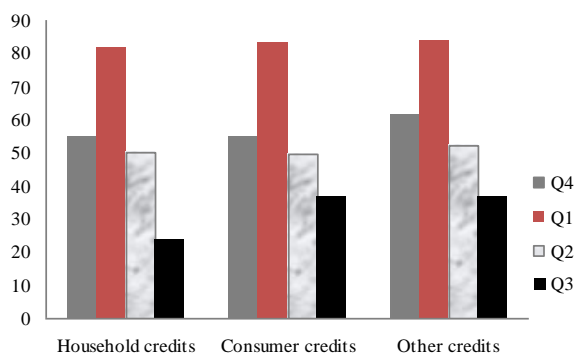
<sup>42</sup> Lending Survey, July 2009, NBRM.



### Total credits of households and enterprises (quarter changes, in %)

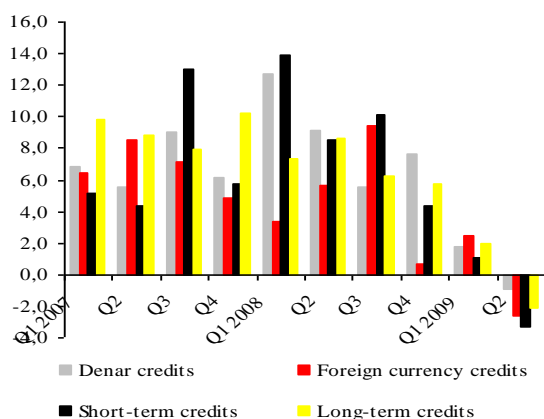


### Reducing of the household credit demand (on quarterly base)\*



\* Percentage number of banks which answered that the demand is partially or significantly reduced in the quarter. The data for the third quarter are based on the credit demand expectations of the banks.  
Source: Survey of the bank's credit activity

### Quarter changes of enterprises credits components (in %)



analyzed from the **maturity aspect** point to reverse movements relative to the preceding quarter, i.e. deceleration of the short-term credits growth of 2.2% (compared to 5.5% in the first quarter). Contemporaneously, drop intensification of the long-term credits of 2%, compared to 0.3% in the previous quarter, was registered. In the following period (July and August), the continuing annual slowing down of the credit growth rates was registered, with the largest change being registered with the foreign currency credits (annual decrease of 5.5% in August).

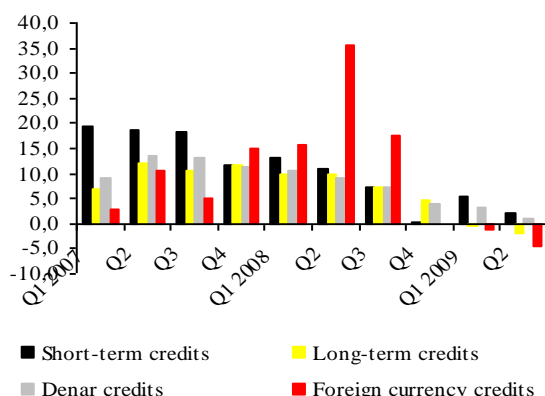
The deterioration of the corporate sector's positions, in conditions of a decrease in the demand, the prices and thus the degree of utilization of the capacities, resulted in future decrease in the banks interest to increase the credit exposure to this sector. Simultaneously, the growing uncertainty related to the new recovery of the economic flows contributes to lower interest for new investments, which results in lower demand for credits. In such circumstances, the corporate credits went down by 1.5% in the second quarter (compared to the rise of 2% in the previous one). In the first half of 2009 the banks registered the largest exposure to the sectors which were most affected by the global crisis, such as industry and retail and wholesale trade<sup>43</sup>. As a result of the reduced financial strength of the enterprises (in conditions of slowing down of their activities), the banks also faced with worsen collection of their claims and higher exposure to more risky credit categories. Thus the enterprises registered an increase in the suspicious and contested claims of 29% annually. From the aspect of the demand of credits<sup>44</sup>, decrease in the credit demand was registered, with the decrease in the investments in fixed assets, as well as the reduced need for financing occurring as main factors. In the following period, parallel to the crediting terms, the banks expect further decrease in the demand for corporate credits. Annually, the trend of a decrease in the credit growth intended for enterprises continued, and in August the growth rate equals 8.9% (compared to 34.5% in August 2008).

In the second quarter, both Denar and foreign currency component of the corporate credits registered a decrease of 0.9% and 2.6%, respectively (compared to the increase of 1.8% and 2.5% in the preceding quarter). The decrease in the Denar credits is mostly a result of the decrease in the short-term credits without FX clause, the interest rates of which registered the largest quarterly change (increase of about 1.5 percentage points). From the aspect of the foreign currency credits, contraction also with the short-term and long-term credits was registered, given the increase in the suspicious and contested claims.

<sup>43</sup> Report on the banking system and the banking supervision in the Republic of Macedonia in the first half of 2009, September 2009, NBRM.

<sup>44</sup> Lending Survey, July 2009, NBRM.

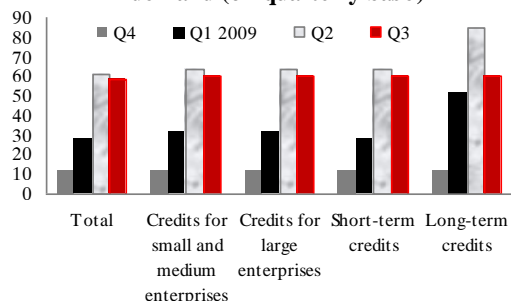
### Quarter changes of household credits components (in %)



However, the largest part of the credits still refers to the credits in domestic currency (with a share in the total credits of 66.9%). **From maturity aspect, contrary to the moderate increase in the previous period, in the second quarter decrease in the short-term and long-term credits of 3.3% and 2.1%, respectively, was registered.** The long-term credits are the dominant category in the total credits' structure (share of 54.6% in June) also in this period. In the following period (July and August) the trend of slowing down of the annual growth rates with all components of the corporate credits, from the aspect of their maturity and currency structure) continued.

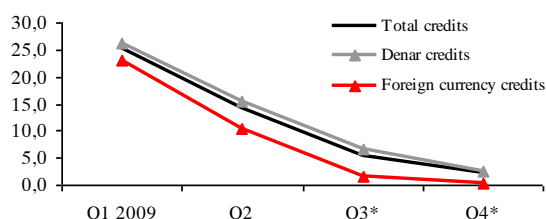
**The expectations related to the movements on the credit market are in direction of further decrease in both the supply and the demand of credits.** The restricted sources of financing, as well as the banks' perceptions for growing risks, contribute to the deceleration in the supply of credits. The gradual worsening in the credit portfolio quality, caused by the worsened liquidity and generally, the financial position of the credit users, which leads to the hampered regular servicing of the debts also act in this direction. On the other hand, the uncertainty related to the intensity of the recovery of the global and domestic economy, as well as the risks related to the future movements in the conditions on the labor market, acted inhibiting on the demand of credits. Although movements on the credit market can be expected with the last improved expectations on global plan and the positive moments in the domestic economy, however this assumption is extremely vague. Namely, the future activity on the credit market is in function of whether the banks percept these changes as temporary or perpetual, and especially of the velocity of the revitalization of the saving, as main source of financing of the credit activity.

### Reducing of the enterprises credit demand (on quarterly base)\*



\* Percentage number of banks which answered that the demand is partially or significantly reduced in the quarter. The data for the third quarter are based on the credit demand expectations of the banks. Source: Survey of the bank's credit activity

### Projections for total credits (annual rate of growth, in %)

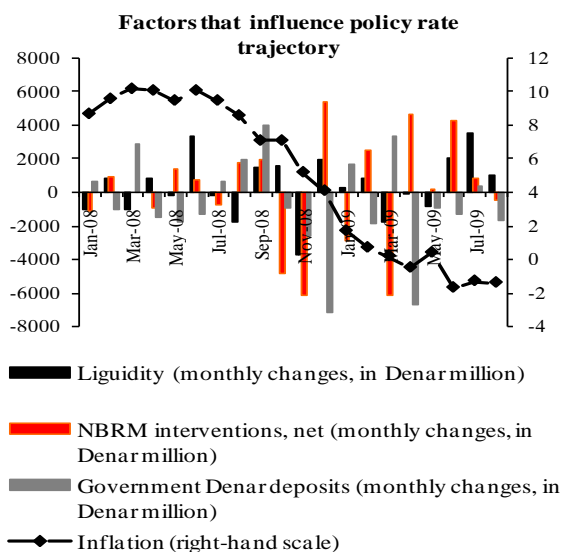


\*projection  
Source: NBRM

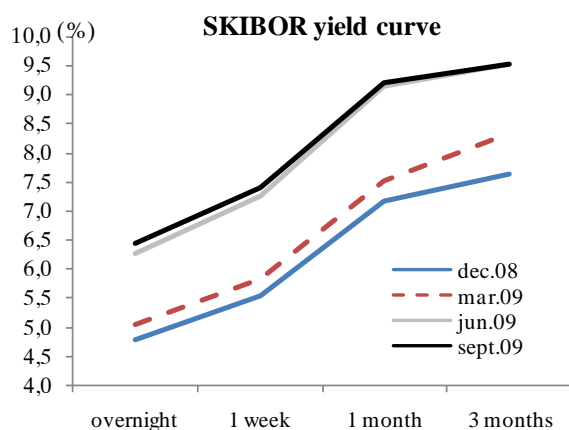
## 2.3. Interest rates

*In the second quarter of 2009, the situation on the domestic financial market was influenced by the more conservative risk assessment by the financial institutions. The caution in the banking system increased, which in combination with the undertaken monetary measures resulted in further tightening of the crediting terms, with evidently larger intensity compared to the preceding quarter. However, from the beginning of the third quarter, gradual stabilization of the domestic macroeconomic flows, in conditions of stabilization in the global economy, calmed down, to certain extent, the pressures for rise in the interest rates. Thus in July and August, the lending bank interest rates maintained relatively stable, with the interest rates on certain categories of the newly extended credit registering a downward trend. The maintenance of such a trend is hard to estimate, having in mind that the banks' interest rate policy depends on several factors, the movements of which are still uncertain. However, having in mind the relatively firm risk aversion of*

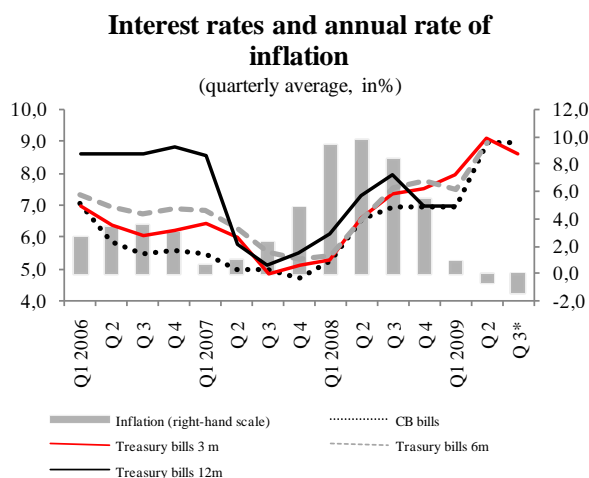
*the domestic banks, as well as the general rigidity of all types of prices for downward correction, there is small probability for change in the banks' interest rate policy until the end of the year.*



Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia.



Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia.



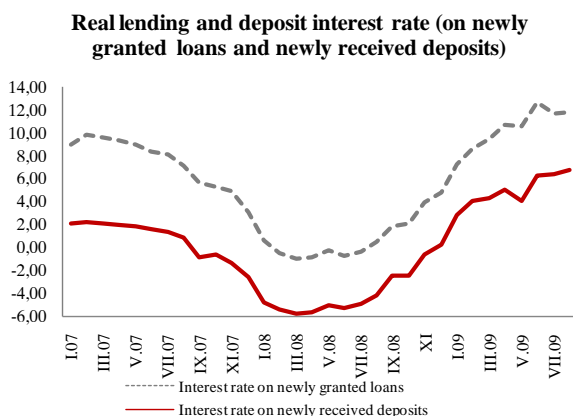
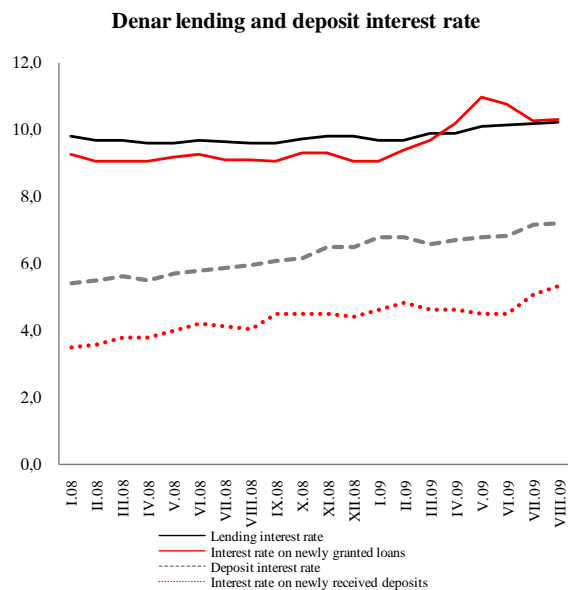
\*Refers to July and August 2009. In July only one auction of 3-month treasury bills in Denars was held, while in August there were no auctions of treasury bills in Denars.

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

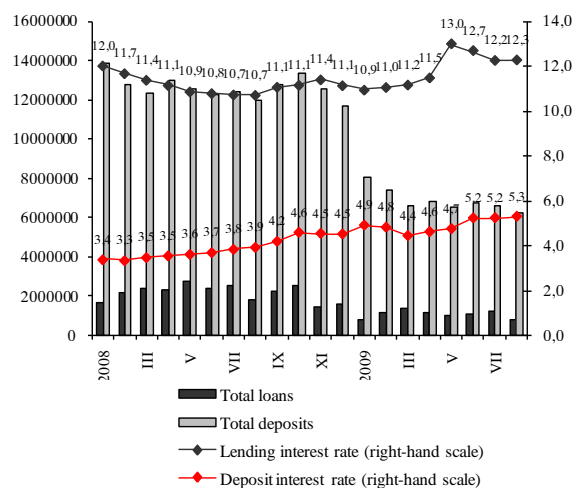
At the beginning of the second quarter of 2009, higher interest rates of the NBRM began to apply, the upward correction of which of 2 percentage points in March 2009 was a reaction of the enhanced risks on the foreign exchange rate stability. Thus the core interest rate of the NBRM (the interest rate of the NBRM on the CB bills) equaled 9% in April, while the interest rate on Lombard credit was set at the level of 10.5%. During the period of monetary changes, the market interest rates have set an upward trend path already, which was additionally intensified with the increase in the core interest rate. Thus the interbank interest rate for concluded overnight transactions (MKDONIA) increased from 5.17% in March to 6.28% in June, while in September it reached the level of 6.54%. Similar movements were registered with the interbank interest rate (MBKS), which equaled 6.91% in September 2009 (compared to 6.37% in June and 5.35% in March). However, in contrast to MKDONIA, which maintained on a relatively stable level in the following period after the intensive upward correction in April (monthly rise of 1.1 percentage point), the monthly movements of the MBKS registered variable intensity and direction. In any case, the interest rates on the deposits market, through the entire spectrum of maturities, showed relatively high responsiveness to the changes in the monetary conditions.

In June 2009, compared to the average in March, the listed interbank interest rate (SKIBOR) registered an increase within an interval of 1.2 - 1.6 percentage points (depending on the maturity), with the highest rise accounting for the maturity of up to one month. After the pressures for depreciation of the domestic currency calmed down, at the end of the second quarter, the banks' liquidity stabilized, as well as their expectations, which stimulated change in the interest rate dynamics. Thus, although the upward trend of SKIBOR continued also in the following three months, it was moving with significantly more moderate pace, registering a quarterly increase in the interval from 0-0.2 percentage points. However, the most intensive quarterly change was registered by the interest rate with the shorter maturity. In such conditions, in September 2009, compared to the end of the first quarter, an upward movement of the SKIBOR yield curve was realized.

In conditions of intensified need of the Government for financial assets, the primary market of government securities, from the beginning of 2009, characterizes with larger number of Treasury bills auctions, as well as the value on the individual issues, and also with new financial instruments in form of one-month Treasury bills in Denars and Treasury bills with currency component with



**Households newly granted loans and newly received deposits and interest rates**

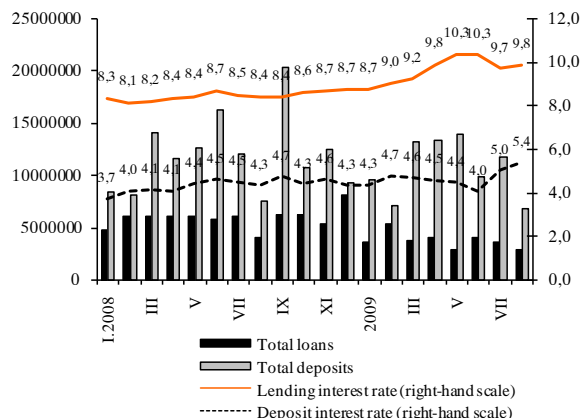


maturity of three, six and twelve months were introduced. Although in the first half of 2009 Treasury bills in the amount higher roughly by 4 times was offered, compared to the same period of the preceding year, 57% were realized, which can be explained with the Government Treasury bills in Denars, with the relatively attractive interest rates with the bills in Denars with FX clause and with hedging from currency risk, as well as with the generally accepted preferences for investment of non-risk bearing instruments in conditions of crisis. On the Treasury bills auctions held in the first half of the year, the interest rates in Denars, equaled, on average, 8.63%, 8.54%, 8.53% and 7%, for one, three, six and twelve months, respectively, while the Treasury bills in Denars with FX clause, on average, equaled 5.25% and 7%, for three and twelve months, respectively. After additional external sources of financing were provided in July (based on inflows from the Euro bond), the situation on the primary market of the Government securities changed. Thus in the third quarter, total of five auctions of Government securities were held, at which Government securities in Denars with maturity of three months (one auction with registered interest rate of 8.86%) and Government securities in Denars with FX clause with maturity of three, six and twelve months were offered (the interest rates of which equaled, on average 5.4%, 5.4% and 5.7%, respectively).

**The real contraction of the economic activity and the consequent worsening of the banks' credit portfolio quality, the increased risk for collection of bank claims, more expensive sources of financing, as well as the generally growing risk in the domestic economy triggered the growth in the lending interest rates of the banks from the beginning of 2009.** The tightening of the banks' crediting terms for issuing credit placements was especially emphasized in the second quarter, which besides the risk factors point to higher influence of the monetary policy on the interest rate proliferation policy of the banking sector. Also the results of the Lending Survey from July goes in favor of such statements, showing that during the second quarter, dominant part of the banks incorporated the effects of the undertaken monetary measures in their lending interest rates.

In such circumstances, in June 2009 the interest rate on Denar credits went up by 0.3 percentage points, quarterly (compared to 0.1 percentage point in the previous quarter) and it equaled 10.1%. **Regarding the newly extended credits**, the increase in this interest rate was more intensive and it equaled 1.1 percentage point, which can suggest absence of more significant upward correction with the interest rates of current credits. The "households" sector faced with more significant increase in the price of credits, having in mind that in the second quarter the interest rates on almost all categories of the newly extended credits registered an increase. According to banks, several

### Enterprises newly granted loans and newly received deposits and interest rates

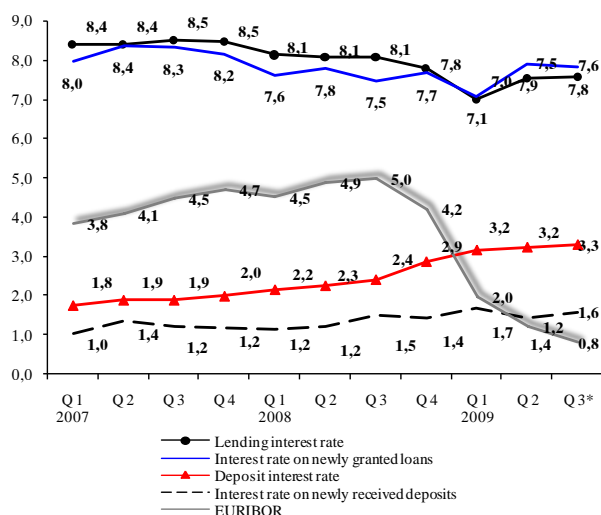


Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

factors influenced on the tightening of the crediting terms for households, which primarily refers to the consumers' credit worthiness, the costs of financial assets and the restrictions on the banks' balance sheets and the expectations for the total economic activity. Changes towards the increase were registered also with the interest rates on the newly extended credits of households, but in smaller interval (from 1.1 - 1.6 percentage points, on a quarterly basis), mainly under the influence of the worsened expectations for the total economic activity and the perspectives of the individual economic branch, as well as the risk of non-realization of the collateral.

The dynamics of the interest rates on the newly extended credits shows that the banks directed the policy for applying more rigid terms of financing to households, probably perceiving it as a sector with higher degree of riskiness. The perceptions arises from the expectations for the unfavorable perspectives on the labor market, the decelerated growth in the personal wages and the reduced inflows based on private transfers (trend characteristic for the first quarter of the year). However, it can be generally stated that the weakened financial condition of the total economy and the lower capacity for regular servicing of the liabilities are the main limiting factors for sustainable inflow of financial assets from the banking sector in the real economy.

### Interest rates on foreign currency loans and deposits and international 3-month interest rate EURIBOR (quarterly average, in %)



\*Refers to July and August 2009.

Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia and DeNederlandsche Bank.

The dominant role of the risk factor in the proliferation of the interest rate policy of the banks proves also through the dynamic of the foreign exchange interest rate on the newly extended credits in the second quarter, which registered an increase of 0.8 percentage points on a quarterly basis, in conditions when the EURIBOR continued registering the downward trend. In June 2009, the foreign currency exchange interest rate on the total credits equaled 7.7% (7.4% in March).

Parallel to the increase in the active interest rates, the deposit interest rate continued to grow (in June the interest rate on the Denar deposits went up by 0.2 percentage points, quarterly, and it equaled 6.8%), which enabled maintenance of the relatively stable Denar interest rate spread. The same tendency is characteristic also for the interest rate spread between the foreign exchange credits and deposits (the deposit foreign exchange interest rate in June registered quarterly growth of 0.1 percentage point and it equaled 3.3%).

Until the end of the year no changes of higher significance in the banks' interest rate policy were registered. Namely, from the beginning of the third quarter, the lending interest rates showed signs of stabilization and in August the interest rates on Denar and foreign currency credits equaled 10.2% and 7.6%,

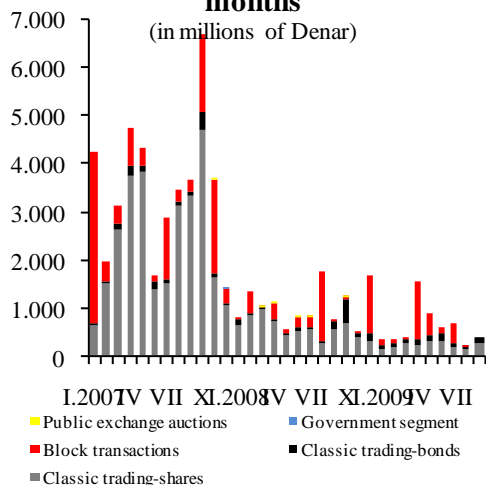


respectively. With certain categories of newly extended credits even relaxation of the interest rate conditions was registered. Such movements, by one hand, give positive signals for possible stabilization of the expectations of the domestic banks. On the other hand, other factors acting on the banks' interest rate policy continue to be followed by the certain dose of risk, while the uncertainty is still high. This refers to the dynamics of the key macroeconomic variables in the country, the changes in the credit worthiness of the households and the corporate sector, the availability to the sources of financing and the price they are provided at. In such circumstances, and in conditions of high degree of conservativeness of the domestic banks, the prudent dimensioning of the interest rate policy is estimated to be characteristic of the following period. Also, having in mind that the price of deposits continue to grow (the interest rate on the Denar deposits in August equaled 7.2%), while the credit growth, as high-yield assets slows down and the effects on the banks' profitability becomes important, which once more narrows the possibility for relaxation of the interest rates conditions.

### III. Capital market

*Large oscillations, i.e. alternating growths and decreases characterized the situation on the Macedonian Stock Exchange during the second quarter of 2009. The variability is influenced by the movements on the world and regional stock exchanges, which are directly exposed to the changes in the global economic flows in much larger volume. In May and in the beginning of June, the regional stock exchanges, including the Macedonian capital market, registered slight movement. However, the first reason that attracted the investors, even partially, to return to the Macedonian stock exchange, was the yields based on dividends. In the third quarter of 2009, the market inertness and the weakened activity are again the main characteristic of the Macedonian capital market.*

**Stock exchange turnover structure per months**

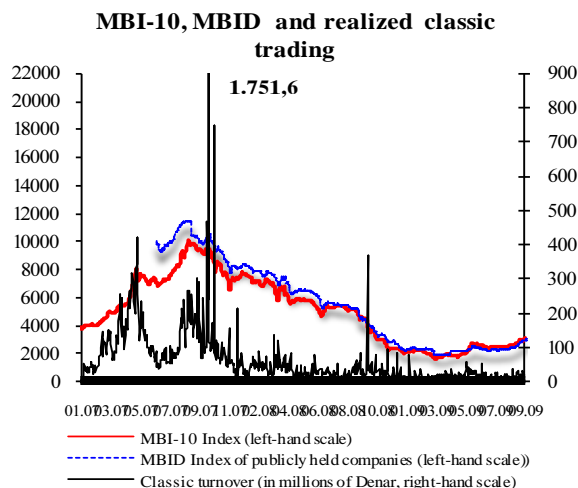


Source: Macedonian stock exchange.

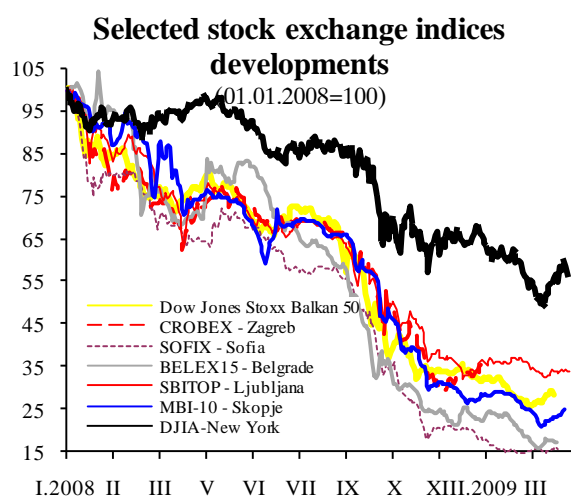
In the second quarter of 2009, the oscillations of the stock exchange index were mostly a reflection of the volatile segment of the domestic investors (which have dominant position) and the market shallowness. Thus during the quarter, the MBI-10<sup>45</sup> registered slight decrease until the beginning of May, followed by significant upward correction (with short periods of stagnation), reaching the maximum at the beginning of June, after which alternating decreases and increases of the index were registered. On June 30, 2009, MBI-10 positioned at a level which exceeds the level of the index registered at the end of March by 32.7%, while the index of the publicly owned companies (MBID<sup>46</sup>) registered an increment of 19.8%.

<sup>45</sup> Price index weighted with market capitalization, created on the basis of common shares of the ten quoted companies on the official market.

<sup>46</sup> Price non-weighted index, the elements of which are selected taking into the consideration the number of days for trading and the registered turnover between two revisions of the index.



Source: Macedonian stock exchange.



Source: Bloomberg, national stock exchanges.

The optimism on the international stock exchanges arising from the stabilization of the main indicators for the US economy transmitted to the regional capital markets, which registered a significant increase. However, the reduced risk aversion that triggered positive movement on the regional stock exchanges had no support in the local macroeconomic indicators. The most significant increase in the value was registered by Podgorica MOSTE (77.4%), followed by Belgrade BELEX-15 (49.5%) and Bucharest BET (45.1%). In comparison with them, the increase in the Macedonian stock exchange index is slightly more moderate (32.9%).

The total stock exchange turnover<sup>47</sup> (including the block transactions and the government segment) equaled Denar 2.9 billion in the second quarter of 2009, which is a quarterly increase of 2.7 times. The increase mainly arises from the growth in the block transactions. Besides the announcements for dividend distribution by the companies, the movement on the stock exchange was also contributed by the issuance of the eighth issue of the denationalization bond. However, the turnover registered by classical trading augmented by 56.3% during the analyzed period, compared to the preceding quarter.

In the second quarter, the total sale of securities on the stock exchange by the foreign investors exceeded the purchase by Denar 199.8 million. At the end of June 2009, the foreign investors participated with 30.69% in the total principal of the companies and 3.93% in the total face

<sup>47</sup> **Classical trading** on the stock exchange denotes the trading through the BEST system (stock exchange electronic trading system) of the Macedonian Stock exchange. The turnover realized by classical trading does not include the turnover realized on the public stock exchange auctions and announced block transactions; The **public stock exchange auctions** are carried out at a special stock exchange segment within the BEST system. Subject of the auctions is the state capital in form of shares in the joint stock companies in the Republic of Macedonia in the ownership of the Republic of Macedonia and the bodies of the government authority, sold by the authorized government bodies, as well as the shares in the ownership of the Pension and Disability Insurance Fund of the Republic of Macedonia. Also the shares offered by the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia in a manner and conditions defined in a law can be subject of the auction; **Block transaction** is a transaction with securities which is concluded with the mediation of one or several members of the Stock exchange outside the regular trading on the BEST system. Block transaction can be concluded only with shares. The members of the stock exchange can conclude block transactions only if the value of the block transaction equals at least Denar 5,000,000.00. The price of the announced block transaction for the shares traded on the Official and the Regular market on the Stock exchange should not deviate more than  $\pm 10\%$  of the weighted average price of all transactions with those shares on the Stock exchange in the last 30 calendar days, including also the date of trading in which the block transaction occurs. If the shares traded on the Official and Regular market on the stock exchange, subject of the block transaction, were not traded in the last 30 calendar days, including also the day of trading in which the block transaction is announced, the price of the shares in the block transaction are created unrestrictedly.



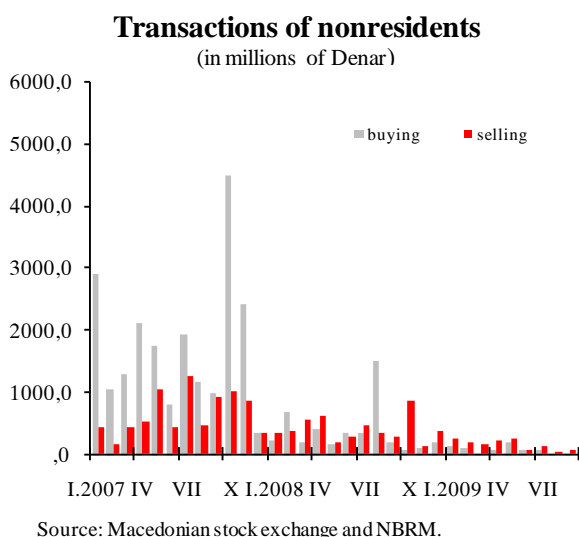
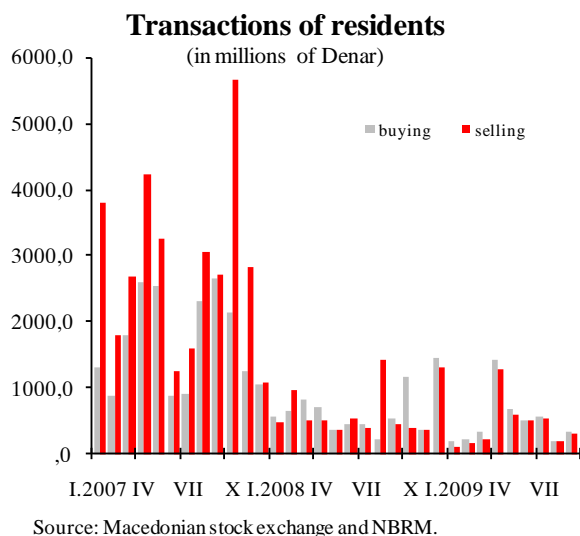
value of the bonds (31.75% and 4.34%, respectively, at the end of March 2009<sup>48</sup>).

**In the second quarter of 2009, the turnover of bonds on the stock exchange's official market<sup>49</sup>** equals Denar 476.9 million, which is quarterly growth of 77.9%. The turnover was dominated by the denationalization bond from the eighth issue (with a share of 75.2%). With downwards movement in the larger part of the quarter, OMB<sup>50</sup> registered a decrease of 1.7%, quarterly. Compared to the end of 2008, OMB characterizes with a decrease in the value of 1.2%.

During the analyzed quarter, total of six transactions with the Treasury bills in the nominal amount of Denar 8.6 million were carried out on the Over the Counter Market, and two transactions with CB bills, in the nominal amount of Denar 100 million. The total secondary trading with the stated securities of this market segment is reduced by 72.5% compared to the first quarter of 2009.

**In the third quarter of 2009, the market inertness and the weakened activity are once more the main characteristic of the Macedonian capital market.** The Macedonian stock exchange index registered a significant increase during the analyzed period, in contrast to the reduced total stock exchange turnover. At the end of the quarter, MBI-10 is higher by 22.5% on a quarterly basis, while compared to the end of the preceding year, it registers an increase of 48%. During the analyzed period, MBI-10 characterizes with significantly lower variability regarding the permanently growing trend. But, on the other hand, the stock exchange turnover registered by classical trading is reduced by more than one third compared to the preceding quarter. Simultaneously, the non-residents were selling securities on the Macedonian stock exchange in the amount of Denar 67.4 million on net basis.

The current economic situation gives no possibility for expecting fast return of the investors on

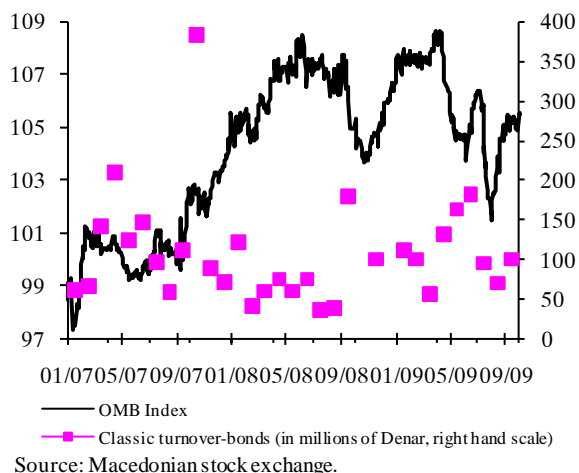


<sup>48</sup> Source: CSD.

<sup>49</sup> At the Stock exchange's official market, quoted securities are traded. Quotation of securities denotes the procedure for entering certain security on the official market in conformity with certain criteria prescribed by the Stock Exchange and obligation for regular disclosure of price sensitive financial and non-financial information and data in public. The official market makes division on Stock exchange quotation and Super quotation. The second Stock exchange segment is the Regular market, which is divided at: Market of publicly owned joint stock companies and Free market. The Market of publicly owned joint stock companies is a segment which has inserted non-quoted securities issued from joint stock companies with special obligations for disclosure, in conformity with the Securities Law. Free market is the market segment at which all other securities, except those traded on the official market and the market for publicly owned joint stock companies are traded.

<sup>50</sup> OMB is price index weighted with the turnover and it is an integral part of the bonds for old foreign exchange saving and the denationalization bond from the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth issue, with the OMB initial value equaling 100.

### OMB Index and classic trading-bonds

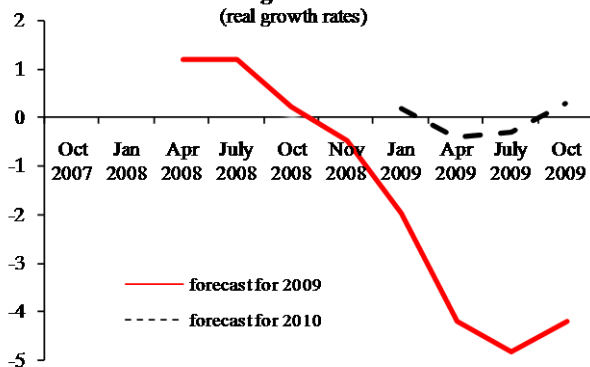


the capital market, while the high interest rates on the deposits and the Treasury bills directly competes the instruments on the capital market. During the last period, the Macedonian stock exchange shows stronger correlation with the world and the regional stock exchanges. Consequently, factors that can act towards an upward movement on the stock exchange in the following period are: the optimism arising from the announced GDP growth for the second quarter in Germany, France and Japan and the announcements that the US economy shows signs of stabilization. Larger fluctuation in the price levels due to the unfavorable macroeconomic indicators are not anticipated, having in mind that this information is already expected and incorporated in the prices of securities. The problem with low liquidity on the Macedonian capital market is still present. The returning of the regional institutional investors on the domestic capital market will depend, to great extend, on the pace of the global recovery, as well as on the foreign investors' perceptions about the capacity of the domestic companies for overcoming the problems caused by the world crisis.

## IV. Macroeconomic projections

*In the second quarter of the year, the macroeconomic movements in the Macedonian economy were in conformity with the NBRM projections made in July. However, having in mind more optimistic forecasts for the world economic growth until the end of the year and the stabilized demand for part of our most important export products, an upward correction for the decrease in the economy for the entire 2009 from 1.8% to 1.6% in October was registered. Regarding the quarterly dynamics, in the third quarter of the year, more apparent contraction of the economic activity is still expected, while the signals for flows stabilization are expected for the end of the year. In conditions of insignificant changes in the factors influencing on the price movement, it is assessed that the inflation in 2009 will be within the previously projected interval (from -1.1% to -0.4%), i.e. it will equal -0.6%.*

### Revision of GDP growth in the euro area (real growth rates)



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (various issues)

*The registered rate of the real decrease in the GDP of 1.4% in the second quarter registered insignificant deviation from the projection made in July, according to which the economy was estimated to drop by 1.6%. The performances show slighter decrease in the export than expected and thus higher positive contribution of the net export demand than the previously estimated one. Deviation was also registered with the household consumption, which registered moderate decrease in the second quarter, although it was expected to remain unchanged on annual basis.*

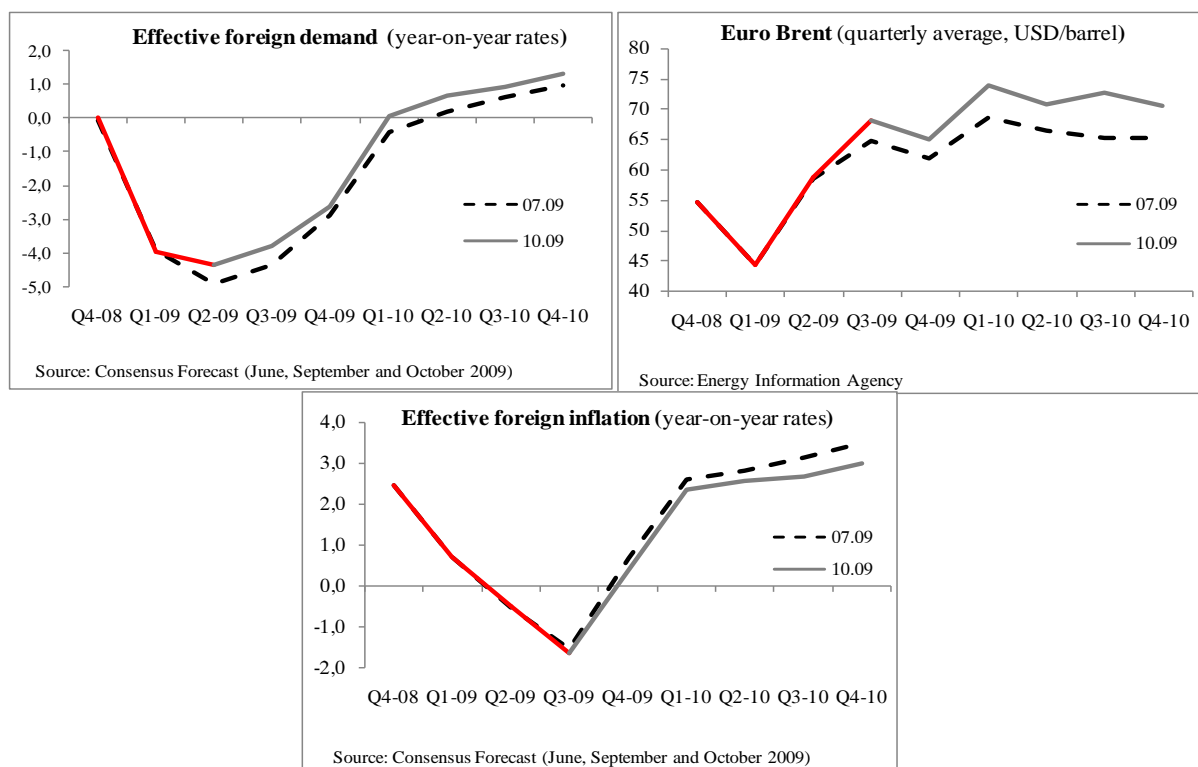
## Annex 1

### Presumptions for exogenous variables<sup>51</sup>

The official data and the upward revisions of the projections for the world economic activity point to faster recovery of the global economy than previously expected. Such movements in the expectations have suitable effect on the *external effective demand for Macedonian products*<sup>52</sup>, which is expected to decrease by 3.7% in 2009, compared to the previously anticipated decline of 4%. Adequately, lower rates of decrease are expected also in the third and fourth quarter of 2009 (of roughly 0.6 and 0.3 percentage points, respectively, compared to the previously projections). The anticipated trajectory of the external effective demand for 2010 has also been revised in upward direction, with leaving the negative growth zone being already expected for the first quarter of the year.

The positive movements on the international market and the anticipated recovery of the demand conditioned upward revisions of the projected changes in the prices of oil. Namely, in the third quarter of 2009, the average *price of oil* was higher than the projected one (US Dollar 68.2 per barrel compared to US Dollar 64.8 as projected in July). Such movements, accompanied with the altered expectations with regard to the duration of the world crisis resulted in correction also of the average price of oil for 2010 to US Dollar 72 per barrel, compared to US Dollar 66 per barrel, as estimated in July.

Adversely to the upward revisions for the external demand and the prices of oil, the anticipated movement on the side of the *external effective inflation*<sup>53</sup> changed downwards. The main reason is the deeper drop in the prices in the third quarter of 1.7%, compared to the expected decline of 1.5%, with the projected in July. The initial point conditioned moderate downward corrections of the projections for the entire 2009 and 2010.



<sup>51</sup> In the figures pertaining to the exogenous variables, red denotes the registered movements in the third quarter (the second quarter for the demand).

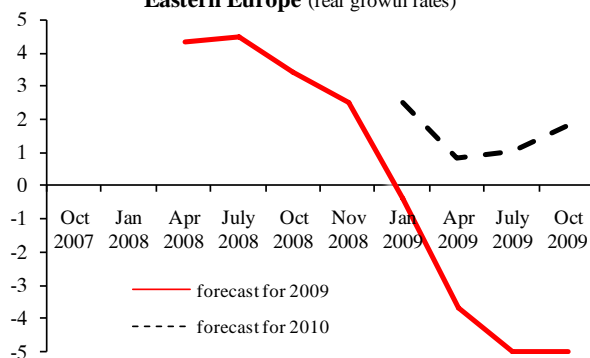
<sup>52</sup> The effective external demand is calculated as a sum of the weighted indices of the GDP for the most important trading partners of the Republic of Macedonia, through the normalized share of these countries of these countries in the Macedonian export. The calculation of this indicator covers Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain and Serbia.

<sup>53</sup> The effective external inflation is calculated as a sum of the weighted price indices of the GDP for the most important trading partners of the Republic of Macedonia, through the normalized share of these countries of these countries in the Macedonian import. The calculation of this indicator covers Austria, Germany, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia and Serbia.





Revision of GDP growth in Central and Eastern Europe (real growth rates)

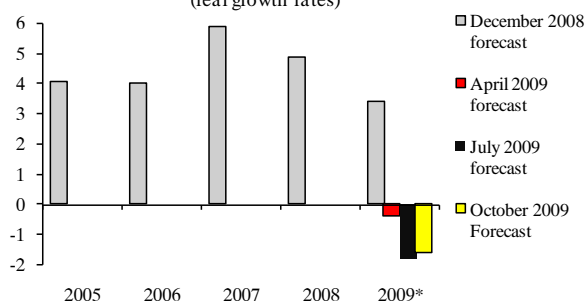


Source: IMF World Economic Outlook (various issues)

*In conformity with the latest presumptions for the trends in both domestic and the global economy until the end of the year, the projection for the negative economic growth of the Macedonian economy of 1.8% has been revised to 1.6%.* The positive movement in the projection is in conformity with more optimistic expectations for the trajectory of the effective external demand and the expectations for stabilization of the international metal market, as key factors for the export dynamics. Accordingly, the main revisions in the projection refer to the correction in the export decrease from 24.9% to 21.6% and the decrease in the import from 18% to 16.7%. On the other hand, the anticipated drop in the household consumption in 2009 has been slightly corrected downwards and it equals 0.5%, in conditions of more intensive adjustment of this component in comparison with the expectations. No changes relative to the previous projection regarding the public consumption were made, while in line with the gradual stabilization of the expectations and the forecasts for the global growth, the decrease in the gross investments for entire 2009 has been revised from 15.8% to 13.6%.

GDP

(real growth rates)



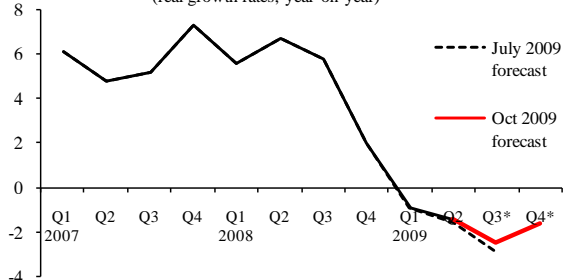
Source: State Statistical Office

\* NBRM forecast

*The trajectory of the GDP movement per quarters remains to be as in the previous projection. Thus the decline in the economic activity is expected to reach the bottom in the third quarter of the year, with the decrease in the GDP being estimated to 2.5%, compared to 2.9% as it equaled in the projection from July.* Main contribution for the slighter decrease in the economy than the previously projected had the improvement of the net export demand, i.e. slighter decrease in the export (of 23.6%, compared to 29.2% in the projection made in July), while regarding the decrease in the imports, no larger change was registered (23.4%). On the other hand, the assessment of the movement of the personal consumption has been insignificantly changed compared to the previous projection (projected decrease of 1.7%, compared to 1.5% in the preceding projection), while in the third quarter, the estimates for the investment demand are in direction of severer decrease compared to the preceding projection (28.5%, compared to 16.2% in the previous projection).

Quarterly distribution of GDP

(real growth rates, year-on-year)



Source: State Statistical Office

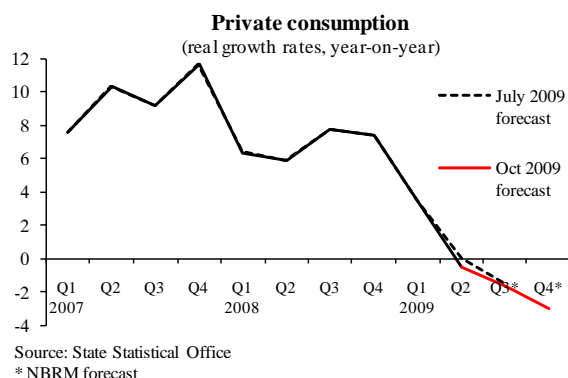
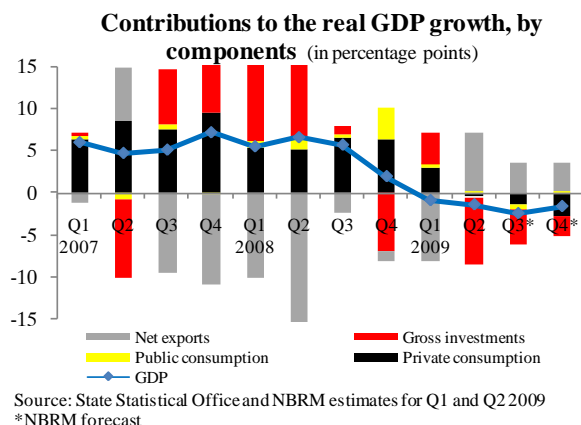
\* NBRM forecast

*The first signals for stabilization of the domestic economy are expected in the last quarter of the year, when deceleration of the decrease in the GDP to 1.6% is projected.* The rapidity of the recovery is followed by high degree of uncertainty and it depends to large extend on the intensification of the export demand, the revitalization of the domestic demand, the regaining of confidence and stabilization in the economic agents' expectations. However, the faster recovery of the world economy than expected and accordingly, the upward revisions of the projections for the world economic activity point to the possibility for registering *smaller decrease in the domestic economy than projected.*



The negative movement of the GDP in the last three months of the year is fully explained by the depreciated domestic demand as a result of the lower households consumption, supplemented with the still inhibited investment activity of the companies. Such negative movements on the side of the domestic consumption are expected to be buffered with the positive contribution of the net export.

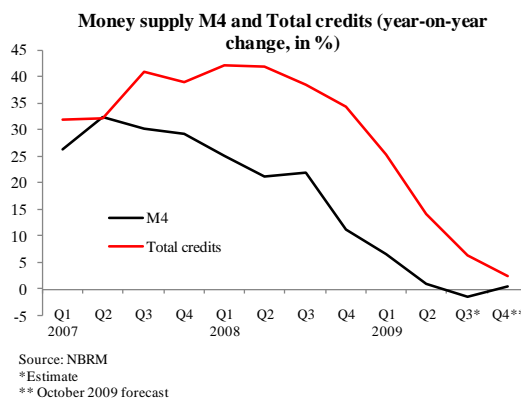
*The dominant part of the decrease in the domestic demand in the fourth quarter is due to the deepening of the decrease in the household consumption, which is expected to reach 3% on annual basis.* The main factors which explain the change refer to the tightened conditions for financing the household consumption, as well as the changed expectations of the economic entities. Thus the hampered access to credits and the higher interest rates have direct influence on the decrease in the additional sources of financing of the households' expenses. Also, the anticipated further slowing down of the wage growth intensifies the unfavorable expectations with regard to the future income and results in delay in the current consumption. Additional factor that would influence towards more restrained household consumption is the improved attractiveness of the saving at the expense of the consumption, if current high yields based on savings remain. On the other hand, opposite to the creation of negative expectations based on slower increase in the wages, with the private transfers, as significant component of the households' available income, continuation of the favorable movements that started at the beginning of the second quarter, is expected. Such movements, accompanied with the possibility for change in the expectations of the households sector, as well as the possible stabilization of the credit market indicate presence of upward risks pertaining to the household consumption.



## Annex 2

### Projections for the banks' credit activity in the fourth quarter of 2009

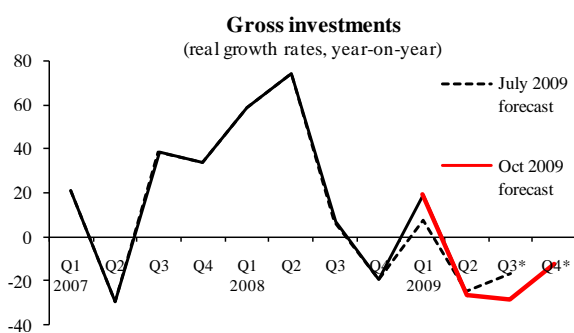
Within April - August 2009 period, the monetary and credit aggregates showed different responsiveness to the changes in the domestic and global environment. Thus while the positive effects of the commenced stabilization of the economy on the domestic market were visible from the second quarter already, the banks' credit activity registered a contraction. However, the credits movement path registered no significant deviation from the projections, while the dynamics of the money supply is more favorable than expected. Having in mind the registered movements, the *monetary growth was subjected to more significant revision relative to the July projection, with the correction with the credit growth being not so apparent. However, compared to the previous projection, the risks related to the new*



**projection are in direction of registering higher growth in the money supply and credits. This corresponds to the more optimistic forecasts for both global and domestic growth.**

The broadest money supply, in the period between two projections, showed significantly more favorable trends compared to those projected in July. Namely, in case of unfavorable trends in the real and external sector since the beginning of the year and more negative risks apparent then, the deposit potential in the banking sector narrowed. **With regard to such accomplishments, and having in mind the large uncertainty in that period and bearish projections, the expectations until the end of the year were developing towards money supply contraction by 4.8% on annual basis in December. However, the change in the trends of the domestic economy in the second quarter and the stabilization of the global flows had positive effects on the monetary growth.** Thus despite the realized transfer of larger deposit from resident to non-resident account in July (repatriation of dividend to foreign investor, which, according to the presumptions in the July projection was envisaged for the fourth quarter), in August 2009 the broadest money supply M4 went down annually by 0.8%, compared to the projected 2.3% for the end of the third quarter. **Thus in line with these trends, the basis effect<sup>54</sup> and the incorporation of the individual specific factors (payment of regular installment of the bond for old foreign exchange saving in October and the expectations for withdrawal of part of the assets from the resident accounts for dividend repatriation) moderate widening of the broadest money supply M4 in the fourth quarter is expected, with the annual growth rate in December being equal to 0.6%.**

**The credit activity, in conformity with the banks' risk perceptions and the narrowed space for financing, in the May - August 2009 period registered a contraction, and generally, the movements on the credit market were in line with the July projection (registered annual growth rate of the credits of 9.3%, in August, compared to the projected 7.1% for September).** The reduced intensity of the credit growth primarily mirrors the influence of the factors on the side of supply, presented through the banks' narrowed willingness for crediting in a risky economic environment. Namely, the crisis' effects on the enterprises reflect to the lower profitability, while the households are affected by the unfavorable perspectives on the labour market, thus indicating to the poorer capability of the private sector for regular servicing of the liabilities based on credits. In such conditions, when the restrictions to the financial flows from the banking to the real sector, arises, to great extent, from the subjective estimates of the banks for the acceptable exposure to risks, more recent change in the trends is uncertain. Also the previous experience in crisis conditions in the world practice shows that in conditions of disturbed flows in the economy, the recovery of the credit growth can be expected after the consolidation of the sources of financing, while the negative banks' expectations will be replaced with positive perceptions for the economic growth. Having in mind the relatively high capitalization of the domestic banking system and the expectations for stabilization of both domestic and global economy, moderate revival of the credit market in the following year can be expected. However, it is expected that it will happen gradually, having in mind that in this and even the following year, the banking sector would probably face with further deterioration in the credit portfolio quality (which is still moderate until now) as inevitable associate effect of the economic recession. Although the domestic banking sector, basically has adequate level of capital for buffering the potential losses, the secondary effects of the recession on the credit portfolio can not be precised yet, which indicates caution behavior of the banks also in the following period. **Until the end of 2009, decrease in the annual rate of the credit growth is expected to continue up to 2.6% in December (compared to 2.9% as in the projection made in July).**



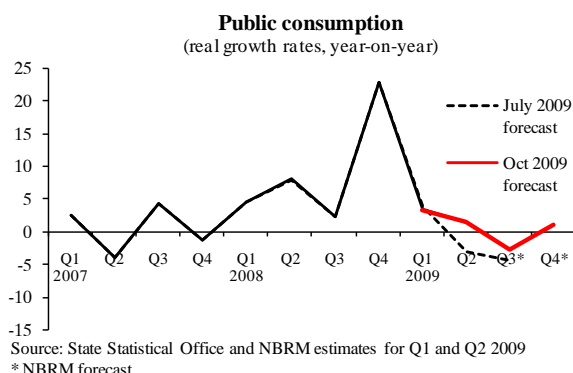
Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM estimates for Q1 and Q2 2009  
\* NBRM forecast

Despite the households' restraining from expenditure, the drop in the domestic demand in the last quarter of the year additionally deepened as a result of the investment activity as well which was still dropping. **The drop in the gross investments was expected to characterize the last three months of the year as well, but with considerable fall in the intensity relative to the previous quarters.** It is assessed that the fall in the gross investments shall amount to 12.6%, in conditions of still low demand and narrowed sources of funding (i.e. more difficult approach to credits and high interests, lower profitability of the companies and lower foreign direct investments). The slowing down in the fall in the

<sup>54</sup> The positive annual change in the broadest money supply partially reflects the lower comparison base from December 2008, having in mind that in the last quarter of 2008, after the escalation of the world financial crisis, moderate deposits withdrawal from the banking sector was registered, which resulted in a decrease in the money supply by 1.2%, on a quarterly basis.

investments was partially explained by the lower comparison basis (in the fourth quarter of 2008 the investments reduced by 19.1%).

**The public consumption was the only component of the domestic demand which registered growth in the fourth quarter.** The development in the public consumption was in accordance with the latest budget revision and the performances till September 2009. According to these data the real growth in the public consumption in the last three months of the year was expected to be positive and to equal 1.2%.



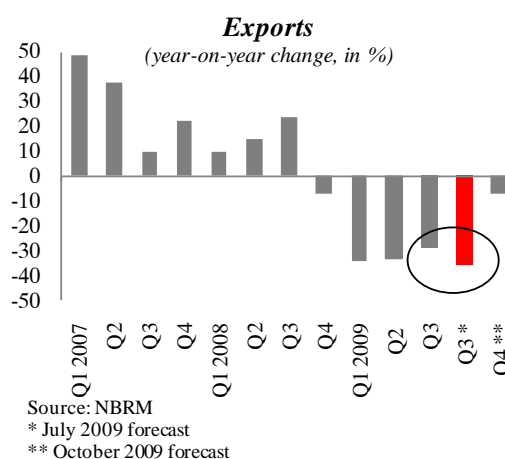
The positive developments in the international trade were expected to transfer on the foreign trade as well in the **last three month of the year. However, drop in the export and import was expected for the last quarter as well, although with lower dynamics.** The projected drop in the export amounted to 9.1%, whereas with import dependence of the export and further fall in the domestic demand being registered, the drop in the import was projected at 10% in the last quarter. According to this, as a continuation of the developments in the previous two quarters, the more considerable drop in the import relative to the export shall result in improvement in the trade balance, which shall represent positive contribution of the net export demand to GDP. The price developments of the foreign exchange products, mainly the metals, the expectations for sooner revitalization of the world economy relative to the previously projected, as well as the speed of recovery of the domestic demand were the factors which indicated presence of increasing risks for the projections of the export and the import (lower fall in the export and the import).

### Annex 3

#### Projections of the developments in the external sector

The newest assessments for recovery of the world economy, the stabilization of the prices of the international foreign exchange products, but also the more favorable current perception of the domestic economic agents relative to the projection in July, contributed to **upward revision of the expectations for the dynamics of the balance of payments in the following period.** Thus, in accordance with such information and in accordance with the latest performances in the external sector, **in the third quarter of the year the current account payment balance is expected to be positive, i.e. surplus of 1.7% of GDP is anticipated** (relative to the anticipated deficit of 0.1% of GDP according to the projection in July).

**The corrections in the projected amount of the current account for the third quarter of the year generally resulted from the improved flows with the private transfers and the improved trade balance.** The positive dynamics with the net turnover on the currency exchange market, which was the basic indicator for the developments in the private transfers, contributed to upward correction with this balance position. Thus, in the third quarter of the year, realization of positive annual rate of 24.6% with the net assets is expected with the new projection, relative to the anticipations for annual fall of 4.7% with the projection in July. Within the foreign trade, the upward correction of the *export of goods* resulted from the more solid performances in the third quarter



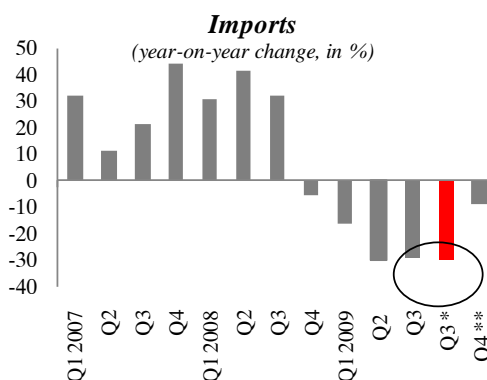
of 2009, relative to the projected one, mainly as a result of the further growth in the metal price (especially the nickel), as well as the more moderate fall in the foreign effective demand, which is reflected through the higher export of goods. The annual fall rate with the export of goods amounted to 29% in the third quarter, relative to 35.9% in the projection of July. On the side of the *import of goods*, the realized amount was almost within the projected import according to the projection in July. Namely, the slower adjustment of the import demand with the iron and steel and products thereof, the vehicles and the consumption goods was fully neutralized by the lower import of energy for the third quarter of the year. Therefore, instead of the anticipated fall of 29.4% according to the projection in July, the import of goods reduced by 29.2% on annual basis.

With the *capital and financial account* in the third quarter of 2009 the current projection for the capital inflows was lower relative to the projection in July, which was due to the lower amount of planned foreign direct investments and foreign indebtedness. Such tendency was in accordance with the high uncertainty and restraining of the investors in the process of adopting the future investment decisions, which were still evident. However, in the third quarter of the year, the Government managed to mobilize capital through issuing the Eurobond on the international financial markets, and in the same time inflows were realized through SDR allocation, which resulted in growth in the foreign currency reserves.

***In the last quarter of 2009, the deficit on the current account of the balance of payments was expected to amount to about 3.9% of GDP (relative to 6.2% of GDP in the fourth quarter of 2008), in conditions of narrowing in the trade deficit (about 6.8% of GDP), with more conservative assumptions on the dynamics of the private transfers being registered. The intensity of the annual drop in the export is perceived to slow down to 7.7%, in the last quarter of the year, under the influence of the slower fall in the foreign effective demand and the gradual growth in the foreign exchange prices of metals, whereas the fall in the import was assessed to 8.9%, with further contraction of the domestic demand and gradual revival of the activity of the domestic export capacities. Within the current account, the private transfers were projected at approximately 3.5% of GDP. The dominant item of this category, the net effective, is envisaged to register annual growth rate of 20%, which considering the latest performances and the stabilization of the expectations of the domestic economic agents, was considered for conservative assumption. The net inflows in the capital and financial account in the last quarter of the year, projected at 1.1% of GDP, were mainly expected to result from the net foreign indebtedness and foreign direct investments.***

Such projected flows in the balance of payments imposed a need for part of the funding of deficit on the current account to fall on the gross foreign reserves in the last quarter.

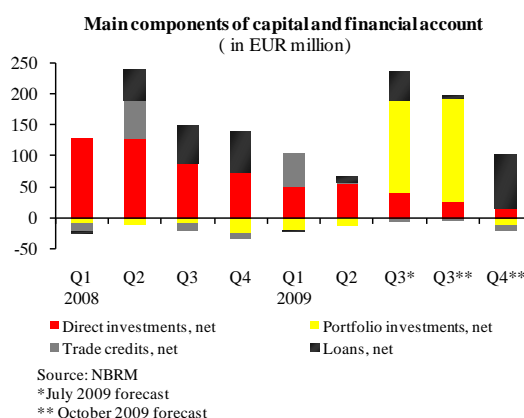
***In accordance with the latest revisions in the balance of payments, till the end of the year the negative gap on the current account was envisaged to amount to 9.1% of GDP (relative to 11.6% of GDP according to the projection in July), which represented narrowing of 4 percentage points on annual basis. The trade deficit in 2009 is expected to drop by 3 percentage points relative to 2008 and to amount to 23.7% of GDP (relative to 24.4% of GDP according to the projection of July). This revision was third in a row since the beginning of the year.***



Source: NBRM

\* July 2009 forecast

\*\* October 2009 forecast



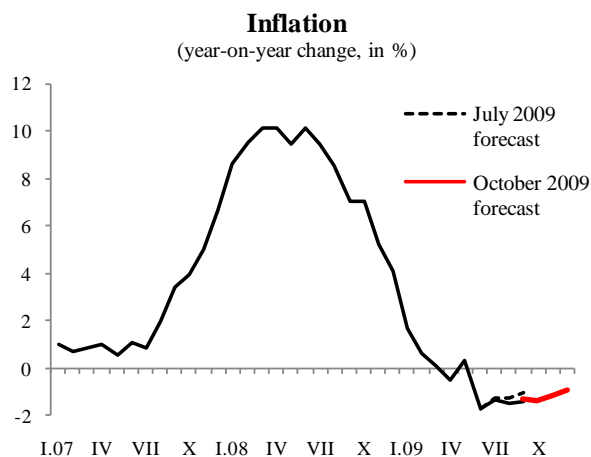
Source: NBRM

\* July 2009 forecast

\*\* October 2009 forecast

***The fall in the aggregate demand and the lower pressures from the import prices contributed to further drop in the prices in the third quarter as well, which was characteristic for the global inflation developments also. Thus, in the third quarter, average annual drop in the price level of 1.4% was registered***





Source: State Statistical Office  
(NBRM forecast for the last three months of 2009)

which was mainly due to the changes in the prices of the energy and the food component of the inflation index because of the basic effects connected with the price level of the global products in the previous year. In conditions of drop in the demand, the constant growth in the costs per labor unit was not expected to spill over the inflation, and simultaneously drop in these pressures can be expected through the gradual adjustment of the policy of wages and recovery in the activity.

*The changes in the price level in the third quarter were in a line with the previous projections.* Thus, the realized annual inflation rate of -1.4% in the third quarter deviates minimally from the projected one of -1.2%, which can be explained with the marginally deeper fall in the prices of food and nonfood products relative to the expectations. The short-term projection for the annual inflation for the following period reflected the lower external price pressures, the lower demand, as well as the depletion of the inflationary effect of the electricity registered so far. In accordance with these factors, the cumulative inflation rate of -0.4% registered so far (January-September 2009) was expected to intensify to -0.6%, average annual inflation for the total 2009.

*The projections of the annual inflation rates for the last quarter of the year indicated that the deepening of the negative changes has stopped, so the average inflation is expected to amount to approximately -1.2%.* The change in the prices remained in the negative zone in the last quarter of 2009 as well, and it was mainly due to the depletion of the inflationary effect from the prices of the electricity and of the basic effects from the food prices (which was due to the delayed adjustment of the rapid drop in the global prices of the food in the fourth quarter of 2008). The risks for the perspective of the inflation in the last quarter of the year were relatively low and they mainly pertain to the eventual changes in the administrative prices and to the direction of price development of the products on the international market.



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### Methodological explanations

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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 <sup>1/</sup>	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 <sup>2/</sup>	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 <sup>3/</sup>	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 <sup>4/</sup>	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 <sup>3/</sup> 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 <sup>4/</sup> 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 <sup>4/</sup> 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
Q2	64589	-1.4	6341	2.8	13243	-13.6	5490	10.8	8712	-0.5	1080	-9.1	4881	-5.6	9068	3.7	8730	4.1

<sup>1/</sup> National classification of activities.

<sup>2/</sup> Real value of GDP and added value by sectors from 2006 are calculated on the basis of annual rates of growth.

<sup>3/</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>4/</sup> Estimated data.

Source: State Statistical Office.



Table 2  
Prices  
annual rates (in %)

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 <sup>/1</sup>	Other services <sup>/1</sup>		
							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 <sup>2</sup>	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	-8.8	
Q3	-1.4	-1.3	-1.8	-2.2	3.8	0.2	4.1	1.3	6.2	1.0	2.3	-4.4	-9.1	1.0	-5.8	-	
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	-9.9	
July	-1.3	-1.5	-0.4	-2.1	4.2	0.0	6.2	1.5	9.5	1.5	2.6	-3.0	-11.5	1.0	-8.1	-11.5	
August	-1.4	-1.2	-2.7	-2.0	3.7	0.1	3.2	1.4	4.6	1.0	2.5	-3.4	-9.6	0.8	-8.1	-9.8	
September	-1.4	-1.2	-2.2	-2.5	3.5	0.4	3.0	0.9	4.5	0.4	1.7	-6.7	-6.1	1.2	-1.2	-	

<sup>1/</sup> 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.

<sup>2/</sup> 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 <sup>1/</sup>	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	-12.1	-1.6	-0.1	-29.8	-24.9	-16.3	6.2
Q2	-13.2	-19.2	-15.4	15.6	-0.9	-25.9	-40.1	-32.4	2.8
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
June	-16.2	-30.8	-18.4	25.5	10.0	-28.3	-46.0	-41.1	-4.4
July	-19.8	-24.0	-21.6	5.7	-0.2	-39.2	-38.2	-29.2	-1.6
August	-9.9	-6.2	-12.7	21.2	0.4	-13.4	-27.8	-2.3	-7.5

<sup>1/</sup> 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 <sup>1/</sup>
		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	2.7
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	2.2
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	0.7
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	-3.8
Q2	1,637,828	933,878	636,156	297,722	122,958	188,433	322,983	-6.0

<sup>1/</sup> 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
Q2	30,137	17.9	18.6	19,489	29,156	33,394	20,116	28.2	28.9	13,191	19,414	22,423
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
May	30,100	17.5	17.1	19,831	28,249	33,603	20,112	27.9	27.4	13,431	18,810	22,561
June	30,171	17.5	19.6	19,507	29,851	32,896	20,070	27.4	29.6	13,211	19,903	21,987
July	29,730	15.5	17.0	18,930	29,137	32,725	19,763	25.0	26.7	12,879	19,420	21,806

\*High increase of wages from January 2009 is due to application of the gross wage calculus concept, which includes food and transport allowances in wages.

Source: State Statistical Office.



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	Q2	July	August
<b>TOTAL BUDGET REVENUES</b>	<b>26,445</b>	<b>27,882</b>	<b>32,599</b>	<b>32,683</b>	<b>119,609</b>	<b>33,134</b>	<b>31,688</b>	<b>37,073</b>	<b>34,516</b>	<b>136,411</b>	<b>31,299</b>	<b>31,772</b>	<b>11,455</b>	<b>9,277</b>
<b>Revenues base on taxes and contributions</b>	<b>23,478</b>	<b>24,648</b>	<b>26,586</b>	<b>28,507</b>	<b>103,219</b>	<b>28,002</b>	<b>28,105</b>	<b>29,329</b>	<b>29,667</b>	<b>115,103</b>	<b>26,554</b>	<b>26,033</b>	<b>10,304</b>	<b>8,411</b>
Tax revenues (SRA)*	59	45	46	97	247	135	31	66	63	295	37	58	12	40
Tax revenues	15,755	16,514	18,282	18,964	69,515	19,046	19,006	19,658	18,849	76,559	17,327	16,248	6,837	5,501
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	2,198	771	625
profit tax	2,035	1,237	1,278	1,348	5,898	2,823	2,075	1,747	1,934	8,579	1,996	614	471	329
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	7,817	3,647	2,472
excises	2,780	3,234	3,788	3,463	13,265	3,291	3,389	3,870	3,726	14,276	3,124	3,662	1,298	1,456
custom duties	1,502	1,380	1,403	1,914	6,199	1,320	1,675	1,666	1,614	6,275	1,304	1,316	423	396
other	488	507	625	678	2,298	680	588	690	602	2,560	699	641	227	223
Contributions	7,664	8,089	8,258	9,446	33,457	8,821	9,068	9,605	10,755	38,249	9,190	9,727	3,455	2,870
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	6,650	2,325	1,957
Employment Biro	343	364	372	444	1,523	416	425	436	513	1,790	439	450	167	136
Health Fund	2,350	2,506	2,442	2,700	9,998	2,451	2,619	2,688	3,115	10,873	2,566	2,627	963	777
<b>Non-tax revenues</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>5,517</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>13,962</b>	<b>4,552</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>3,624</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>759</b>
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	1,436	426	387
Profit from public financial institutions	72	368	3,032	60	3,532	1,338	46	3,839	323	5,546	1,197	2,406	65	10
National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia	0	258	0	0	258	1,289	0	0	0	1,289	1,161	0	0	0
Asset Management Agency	49	15	100	0	164	0	0	0	260	260	0	0	60	0
Other property revenues	7	0	5	0	12	4	0	3	3	10	2	0	1	0
Interests from assets deposited in NBRM	16	94	50	58	218	44	44	44	50	182	34	23	4	9
Dividend	0	1	2,877	2	2,880	1	2	3,792	10	3,805	0	2,383	0	1
Administrative taxes	419	384	406	474	1,683	472	453	456	477	1,858	446	464	184	145
Participation for health services	70	78	81	138	367	121	119	83	67	390	76	77	25	26
Other administrative taxes	72	68	67	117	324	121	143	127	170	561	137	128	38	32
Other non-tax revenues	78	72	220	157	527	147	179	406	210	942	126	216	65	-15
Compensations for the Road Fund	309	419	425	464	1,617	471	552	514	406	1,943	346	446	178	174
<b>Capital revenues</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Donations from abroad</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Revenues of recovered loans</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>24,144</b>	<b>25,968</b>	<b>26,376</b>	<b>40,948</b>	<b>117,436</b>	<b>28,874</b>	<b>31,945</b>	<b>30,710</b>	<b>48,693</b>	<b>140,222</b>	<b>33,231</b>	<b>35,357</b>	<b>11,365</b>	<b>10,192</b>
<b>Current expenditures</b>	<b>23,038</b>	<b>24,296</b>	<b>23,995</b>	<b>32,366</b>	<b>103,695</b>	<b>26,274</b>	<b>28,499</b>	<b>27,733</b>	<b>37,654</b>	<b>120,160</b>	<b>30,639</b>	<b>31,687</b>	<b>10,363</b>	<b>9,654</b>
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	5,782	1,921	1,866
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	4,481	1,535	1,023
Transfers	13,715	14,235	14,545	19,906	62,401	17,469	18,771	18,743	22,959	77,942	20,809	20,699	6,799	6,655
Transfers (SRA)*	191	164	106	176	637	320	452	326	185	1,283	221	255	65	68
Social transfers	12,336	12,449	12,769	12,437	49,991	13,848	14,275	14,453	15,528	58,104	15,132	15,430	5,143	4,871
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	9,047	3,040	3,008
Employment Agency	417	437	411	389	1,654	368	407	386	465	1,626	435	500	158	212
State benefit	1,026	876	1,118	1,027	4,047	1,004	1,022	986	978	3,990	957	1,114	380	383
Public health	4,013	4,168	4,174	3,750	16,105	4,684	4,683	4,568	5,187	19,122	4,808	4,769	1,565	1,268
Other transfers	1,171	1,603	1,658	7,267	11,699	3,284	4,030	3,953	7,221	18,488	5,446	4,997	1,582	1,715
Refugees	17	19	12	26	74	17	14	11	25	67	10	17	9	1
Interest payments	559	875	372	1,068	2,874	420	682	387	1,157	2,646	503	725	108	110
Interest on domestic debt	94	455	126	378	1,053	141	408	48	346	943	139	479	38	56
Interest on external debt	465	420	246	690	1,821	279	274	339	811	1,703	364	246	70	54
Guaranties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Capital expenditures</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>8,582</b>	<b>13,741</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>3,446</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>11,039</b>	<b>20,062</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>3,670</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>538</b>
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	2,049	824	392
Capital transfers	260	590	1,254	2,816	4,920	464	1,574	1,096	3,460	6,594	306	1,621	178	146
<b>BUDGET DEFICIT / SURPLUS</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>6,223</b>	<b>-8,265</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>-257</b>	<b>6,363</b>	<b>-14,177</b>	<b>-3,811</b>	<b>-1,932</b>	<b>-3,585</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-915</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>-2,301</b>	<b>-1,914</b>	<b>-6,223</b>	<b>8,265</b>	<b>-2,173</b>	<b>-4,260</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>-6,363</b>	<b>14,177</b>	<b>3,811</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>-90</b>	<b>915</b>
<b>Inflow</b>	<b>3,039</b>	<b>8,944</b>	<b>-5,230</b>	<b>12,542</b>	<b>19,295</b>	<b>-3,737</b>	<b>3,419</b>	<b>-5,662</b>	<b>16,767</b>	<b>10,787</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>6,899</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,018</b>
Revenues based on privatisation	662	0	0	0	662	661	377	0	602	1,640	0	0	0	0
Foreign loans	273	375	804	2,191	3,643	355	678	136	1,497	2,666	185	1,045	10,750	106
Deposits	1,985	8,503	-4,848	9,814	15,454	-5,151	2,769	-6,104	11,832	3,345	-2,752	9,060	-10,913	1,712
Treasury bills	118	58	-1,232	530	-526	379	-475	305	2,829	3,038	5,424	-3,206	173	-800
Sale of shares	1	8	46	7	62	19	70	1	7	97	50	0	1	0
<b>Outflow</b>	<b>5,340</b>	<b>10,858</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>21,468</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>3,162</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>6,976</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>103</b>
Repayment of principal	5,340	10,858	993	4,277	21,468	523	3,162	701	2,590	6,976	975	3,314	101	103
External debt	5,340	7,021	862	977	14,200	392	317	701	468	1,878	593	554	101	103
Domestic debt	0	3,837	131	3,300	7,268	131	2,845	0	2,122	5,098	382	2,760	0	0

\*Specific Revenue Accounts.

Source: Ministry of Finance.



Table 7  
National bank of the Republic of Macedonia - balance sheet<sup>1,2,3</sup>  
in millions of denars

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007											
	XII	XII	XII	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
<b>A. ASSETS</b>	<b>52223</b>	<b>51352</b>	<b>75272</b>	<b>95647</b>	<b>94406</b>	<b>93597</b>	<b>95344</b>	<b>96597</b>	<b>97331</b>	<b>94300</b>	<b>96242</b>	<b>98465</b>	<b>100557</b>	<b>101674</b>	<b>101704</b>	<b>99990</b>
1. Foreign Assets	46078	44831	69588	88102	86888	86093	87915	90541	91282	88276	90234	92466	94632	96578	96604	94979
1.1. Official Reserves Assets	44178	44423	68698	86664	85397	84574	86434	89030	89708	86762	88635	90867	93142	94902	94822	93291
1.2 Other Foreign Assets	1900	408	890	1438	1491	1519	1481	1511	1574	1514	1599	1599	1490	1676	1782	1688
2. Claims on Central Government	3890	3495	3549	2519	2525	2524	2525	1290	1290	1290	1284	1284	1284	1284	1306	1271
2.1. In national currency	3815	3495	3549	2505	2512	2511	2512	1277	1277	1277	1277	1277	1277	1277	1299	1264
2.2. In foreign currency	75	0	0	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	7	7	7	7	7	7
3. Other Assets	2254	3025	2135	5025	4993	4980	4904	4766	4759	4733	4723	4715	4641	3812	3794	3740
<b>B. TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>52223</b>	<b>51352</b>	<b>75272</b>	<b>95647</b>	<b>94406</b>	<b>93597</b>	<b>95344</b>	<b>96597</b>	<b>97331</b>	<b>94300</b>	<b>96242</b>	<b>98465</b>	<b>100557</b>	<b>101674</b>	<b>101704</b>	<b>99990</b>
1. Reserve money	22345	22683	28374	34018	31343	32387	32875	35118	34308	35483	40721	37516	36796	38525	38427	41468
1.1. Currency in circulation	15010	15071	15813	17732	15924	16506	16502	17098	17003	17434	18414	18196	18514	18295	17982	19894
1.2. Other Depository Corporations	6018	6043	10307	13769	12745	12865	13091	14492	13837	14633	18579	15331	14237	15928	16066	17966
1.2.1. Transferable Deposits Excluded, NC	3248	2677	4984	7396	6283	6356	6496	7817	7097	7684	11592	8187	7008	8611	8868	10689
1.2.2. Other Deposits Excluded from Broad money, NC																
1.2.3. Other Deposits Excluded from Broad money, FC	2770	3366	5323	6373	6462	6509	6595	6675	6740	6949	6987	7144	7229	7317	7198	7277
1.3. State and Local Government	0	0	679	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	635	694	766	925	1082	1097	1143	1404	1367	1388	1654	1883	1602
1.4. Other Financial Corporations	1317	1569	1575	1882	1980	2250	2357	2446	2371	2273	2325	2623	2657	2648	2496	2006
2. Currency held by Other Depository Corporations	844	921	1389	1545	1419	1543	1491	1590	1668	1615	1766	1843	1796	1747	1721	1986
3. Other Depository Corporations - Other Liabilities	4581	4713	8945	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	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
3.3. Securities Excluded from Broad money, NC	4388	4566	8945	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
5. Foreign liabilities	3982	3457	3863	3249	3223	3056	3055	2849	593	649	649	590	590	590	590	555
6. Central Government Deposits	12348	12865	24025	34648	33535	31899	33520	32565	34404	28856	30219	35145	31906	30412	28468	20833
6.1. In national currency	3997	6584	8399	16962	18690	19088	21447	21351	23132	23189	24925	30243	27090	26275	24587	15313
6.2. In foreign currency	8351	6281	15626	17686	14845	12811	12073	11214	11272	5667	5294	4902	4816	4137	3881	5520
7. Other liabilities	8967	7634	10065	14252	14659	15074	14572	14286	14224	14190	14526	14736	14892	14338	15013	16094

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

4) In accordance with the IMF guidelines, SDR allocations is treated as foreign liabilities and no longer as "shares and other equity". The all historical series is revised.

Source: NBRM.



National bank of the Republic of Macedonia - balance sheet <sup>1,2,3</sup>  
in millions of denars

	2008												2009					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<b>A. ASSETS</b>	<b>100006</b>	<b>100544</b>	<b>98510</b>	<b>97154</b>	<b>97441</b>	<b>99435</b>	<b>100296</b>	<b>102261</b>	<b>107770</b>	<b>107245</b>	<b>101893</b>	<b>96111</b>	<b>93073</b>	<b>91373</b>	<b>82366</b>	<b>78467</b>	<b>76168</b>	<b>78057</b>
<b>1. Foreign Assets</b>	<b>94978</b>	<b>95488</b>	<b>93530</b>	<b>92181</b>	<b>92431</b>	<b>94492</b>	<b>95338</b>	<b>97898</b>	<b>103371</b>	<b>102821</b>	<b>97688</b>	<b>91908</b>	<b>88888</b>	<b>87201</b>	<b>78197</b>	<b>74290</b>	<b>72012</b>	<b>73904</b>
<b>1.1. Official Reserves Assets</b>	<b>94332</b>	<b>94847</b>	<b>93085</b>	<b>91726</b>	<b>92357</b>	<b>94414</b>	<b>95263</b>	<b>97838</b>	<b>103314</b>	<b>102750</b>	<b>97584</b>	<b>91808</b>	<b>88543</b>	<b>86814</b>	<b>77859</b>	<b>73928</b>	<b>71658</b>	<b>73618</b>
<b>1.2 Other Foreign Assets</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>286</b>
<b>2. Claims on Central Government</b>	<b>1272</b>	<b>1272</b>	<b>1272</b>	<b>1272</b>	<b>1272</b>	<b>1272</b>	<b>1272</b>	<b>1272</b>	<b>1272</b>	<b>1272</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>1309</b>	<b>1305</b>	<b>1305</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>1305</b>
2.1. In national currency	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1286	1296	1297	1297	1297	1297	1297	1297
2.2. In foreign currency	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	12	8	8	9	9	9
<b>3. Other Assets</b>	<b>3756</b>	<b>3784</b>	<b>3708</b>	<b>3701</b>	<b>3738</b>	<b>3671</b>	<b>3686</b>	<b>3090</b>	<b>3127</b>	<b>3152</b>	<b>2911</b>	<b>2898</b>	<b>2876</b>	<b>2867</b>	<b>2864</b>	<b>2872</b>	<b>2850</b>	<b>2847</b>
<b>B. TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>100006</b>	<b>100544</b>	<b>98510</b>	<b>97154</b>	<b>97441</b>	<b>99435</b>	<b>100296</b>	<b>102261</b>	<b>107770</b>	<b>107245</b>	<b>101893</b>	<b>96111</b>	<b>93073</b>	<b>91373</b>	<b>82366</b>	<b>78467</b>	<b>76168</b>	<b>78057</b>
<b>1. Reserve money</b>	<b>39386</b>	<b>40317</b>	<b>38826</b>	<b>40481</b>	<b>40310</b>	<b>44247</b>	<b>45792</b>	<b>45563</b>	<b>46424</b>	<b>48556</b>	<b>44403</b>	<b>48035</b>	<b>45654</b>	<b>45915</b>	<b>42550</b>	<b>42717</b>	<b>42016</b>	<b>44035</b>
1.1. Currency in circulation	18333	18124	17792	18508	18421	18454	19892	18776	18894	18963	18179	20799	18484	17856	17267	17388	17144	16822
1.2. Other Depository Corporations	16939	17772	16718	17566	17396	20716	20542	19910	21740	23624	20185	21619	21246	22026	19686	19678	18742	20850
1.2.1. Transferable Deposits Excluded, NC	9518	9343	8158	8865	8580	11700	11400	9447	10514	11931	8394	10288	10550	10787	8823	8444	7279	9281
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	331	275	324
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	10903	11189	11245
1.3. State and Local Government	1891	2038	1953	2033	2043	2569	2505	2668	2858	2940	2988	2823	3080	3185	2655	2646	2992	3219
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	2646	2992	3219
1.4. Other Financial Corporations	2223	2383	2363	2374	2450	2508	2853	4209	2932	3029	3051	2794	2844	2848	2942	3006	3157	3143
<b>2. Currency held by Other Depository Corporations</b>	<b>1948</b>	<b>1916</b>	<b>2074</b>	<b>2191</b>	<b>2041</b>	<b>2303</b>	<b>3155</b>	<b>2426</b>	<b>2369</b>	<b>2381</b>	<b>2355</b>	<b>3198</b>	<b>2569</b>	<b>2515</b>	<b>2621</b>	<b>2627</b>	<b>2700</b>	<b>2613</b>
<b>3. Other Depository Corporations - Other Liabilities</b>	<b>21616</b>	<b>22218</b>	<b>21738</b>	<b>20653</b>	<b>23252</b>	<b>21641</b>	<b>19979</b>	<b>20759</b>	<b>20096</b>	<b>18436</b>	<b>16879</b>	<b>17451</b>	<b>13593</b>	<b>14103</b>	<b>7511</b>	<b>10502</b>	<b>9923</b>	<b>12489</b>
3.1. Transferable Deposits Excluded from Broad money, FC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	418	602	663	1557	2835
3.3. Securities Excluded from Broad money, NC	21616	22218	21738	20653	23252	21641	19979	20759	20096	18436	16879	17451	13593	13685	6909	9838	8366	9654
<b>4. Restricted Deposits</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>5. Foreign liabilities</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>733</b>
<b>6. Central Government Deposits</b>	<b>21431</b>	<b>20262</b>	<b>22929</b>	<b>21256</b>	<b>19287</b>	<b>18749</b>	<b>19193</b>	<b>21034</b>	<b>24584</b>	<b>23346</b>	<b>21679</b>	<b>12334</b>	<b>13738</b>	<b>11696</b>	<b>14900</b>	<b>8287</b>	<b>7600</b>	<b>5445</b>
6.1. In national currency	15928	14910	17830	16385	14645	13343	14005	15977	19936	19034	16393	9208	10876	9055	12445	5757	4808	3485
6.2. In foreign currency	5503	5352	5099	4871	4642	5406	5188	5057	4648	4312	5286	3126	2862	2641	2455	2530	2793	1960
<b>7. Other liabilities</b>	<b>17013</b>	<b>17187</b>	<b>14458</b>	<b>14204</b>	<b>14031</b>	<b>14237</b>	<b>14387</b>	<b>13961</b>	<b>15722</b>	<b>15961</b>	<b>17984</b>	<b>17324</b>	<b>19137</b>	<b>18708</b>	<b>16455</b>	<b>15999</b>	<b>15878</b>	<b>15338</b>

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

4) In accordance with the IMF guidelines, SDR allocations is treated as foreign liabilities and no longer as "shares and other equity". The all historical series is revised.

Source: NBRM.



Table 8  
Report form for other depository corporations (banks and saving houses) <sup>1,2</sup>  
in millions of denars

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007											
	XII	XII	XII	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
<b>A. ASSETS</b>	<b>128133</b>	<b>146283</b>	<b>171189</b>	<b>207475</b>	<b>205847</b>	<b>209161</b>	<b>215036</b>	<b>220068</b>	<b>226029</b>	<b>232246</b>	<b>234757</b>	<b>238964</b>	<b>237869</b>	<b>239141</b>	<b>244111</b>	<b>254348</b>
<b>1. Currency and Deposits</b>	<b>40700</b>	<b>44136</b>	<b>49509</b>	<b>55860</b>	<b>52995</b>	<b>53883</b>	<b>54904</b>	<b>56212</b>	<b>55694</b>	<b>56082</b>	<b>60509</b>	<b>59079</b>	<b>54878</b>	<b>55522</b>	<b>55015</b>	<b>59192</b>
<b>1.1. Currency</b>	<b>2368</b>	<b>2390</b>	<b>3332</b>	<b>3905</b>	<b>3203</b>	<b>3382</b>	<b>3306</b>	<b>3653</b>	<b>3658</b>	<b>3601</b>	<b>4030</b>	<b>4135</b>	<b>3691</b>	<b>3562</b>	<b>3347</b>	<b>4791</b>
1.1.1. Holdings of National Currency	844	921	1389	1545	1419	1543	1491	1590	1668	1615	1766	1843	1796	1747	1721	1986
1.1.2. Holdings of Foreign Currency	1524	1469	1943	2360	1784	1839	1815	2063	1990	1986	2264	2292	1895	1815	1626	2805
<b>1.2. Deposits</b>	<b>38332</b>	<b>41746</b>	<b>46177</b>	<b>51955</b>	<b>49792</b>	<b>50501</b>	<b>51598</b>	<b>52559</b>	<b>52036</b>	<b>52481</b>	<b>56479</b>	<b>54944</b>	<b>51187</b>	<b>51960</b>	<b>51668</b>	<b>54401</b>
1.2.1. In National Currency	3583	2850	4814	7420	6329	6473	6614	7885	7141	7730	11581	8213	7011	7736	8951	10848
1.2.1.1. Central Bank Required Reserves and Clearing	3295	2767	4742	7329	6250	6367	6511	7814	7066	7681	11541	8166	6966	7699	8919	10649
Balances, Compulsory deposit	288	83	72	91	79	106	103	71	75	49	40	47	45	37	32	199
1.2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	34749	38896	41363	44535	43463	44028	44984	44674	44895	44751	44898	46731	44176	44224	42717	43553
1.2.2. In Foreign Currency	771	343	766	1347	1051	1042	1122	1182	1248	1298	1519	1393	1155	789	786	1183
1.2.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	2951	3504	5323	6373	6462	6509	6595	6675	6740	6949	6987	7144	7229	7246	7198	7277
1.2.2.2. Central Bank	31027	35049	35274	36815	35950	36477	37267	36817	36907	36504	36392	38194	35792	36189	34733	35091
1.2.2.3. Nonresidents																
<b>2. Securities Other than Shares</b>	<b>10778</b>	<b>11656</b>	<b>16218</b>	<b>22912</b>	<b>24767</b>	<b>24747</b>	<b>25706</b>	<b>27046</b>	<b>29978</b>	<b>32167</b>	<b>27094</b>	<b>28275</b>	<b>30630</b>	<b>30654</b>	<b>32259</b>	<b>34300</b>
<b>2.1. In National Currency</b>	<b>4829</b>	<b>6041</b>	<b>16140</b>	<b>22835</b>	<b>24609</b>	<b>24667</b>	<b>25626</b>	<b>26967</b>	<b>29899</b>	<b>32088</b>	<b>27013</b>	<b>28194</b>	<b>30550</b>	<b>30770</b>	<b>32176</b>	<b>34217</b>
2.1.1. Central Bank	4006	4465	8932	9457	11632	11167	11305	11759	13786	15099	10114	10462	16345	17619	19178	21000
2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
2.1.4. Central Government	823	1571	7205	13365	13045	13481	14307	15173	16084	16975	16834	17667	14141	12887	12923	12837
2.1.5. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	0	5	3	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	64	64	64	64	75	80
2.1.6. Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2.2. In Foreign Currency</b>	<b>5949</b>	<b>5615</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>
2.2.1. Central Government	5889	5502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2.2. Nonresidents	60	113	78	77	77	80	80	79	79	81	79	81	80	84	83	83
<b>3. Loans</b>	<b>49164</b>	<b>60126</b>	<b>72604</b>	<b>95069</b>	<b>96695</b>	<b>99162</b>	<b>102000</b>	<b>104047</b>	<b>106810</b>	<b>110877</b>	<b>114476</b>	<b>117577</b>	<b>122121</b>	<b>123219</b>	<b>126744</b>	<b>131562</b>
<b>3.1. In National Currency</b>	<b>40735</b>	<b>47799</b>	<b>54148</b>	<b>70302</b>	<b>71869</b>	<b>73640</b>	<b>75809</b>	<b>77645</b>	<b>79734</b>	<b>82601</b>	<b>85571</b>	<b>88115</b>	<b>91625</b>	<b>93124</b>	<b>95758</b>	<b>99521</b>
3.1.1. Central Bank	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	1568	1413	1526	1667	1624	1740	1802	1696	1614	1856	1712	1782	1966
3.1.3. Other Financial Corporations	46	0	3	4	7	7	7	2	4	2	1	1	1	22	38	52
3.1.4. Central Government	24	153	44	268	288	314	262	208	182	161	199	176	164	151	145	139
3.1.5. State and Local Government	2	20	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.1.6. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	458	677	517	363	356	395	429	423	416	413	406	382	380	334	315	315
3.1.7. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	28507	30065	30336	37026	37753	38708	39508	40049	40458	41739	42661	43784	45601	45900	46811	48498
3.1.8. Other Resident Sectors	10355	16139	22428	31049	32032	32664	33914	35324	36920	38456	40588	42134	43596	44980	46641	48487
3.1.9. Nonresidents	1	2	11	24	20	26	22	15	16	26	19	24	27	25	26	64
<b>3.2. In Foreign Currency</b>	<b>8429</b>	<b>12327</b>	<b>18456</b>	<b>24767</b>	<b>24826</b>	<b>25522</b>	<b>26191</b>	<b>26402</b>	<b>27076</b>	<b>28276</b>	<b>28905</b>	<b>29462</b>	<b>30496</b>	<b>30095</b>	<b>30986</b>	<b>32041</b>
3.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	917	666	962	988	1042	955	957	914	897	890	1156	1156	1234	1121	1140	1151
3.2.2. Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	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
3.2.4. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	27	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
3.2.5. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	7069	10934	16477	21864	21864	22658	23271	23444	24109	25257	25592	26120	27049	26670	27449	28361
3.2.6. Other Resident Sectors	180	458	750	1709	1714	1705	1759	1833	1874	1948	1977	2006	2047	2110	2214	2358
3.2.7. Nonresidents	234	263	267	204	204	202	202	208	195	180	179	179	165	193	182	171
<b>4. Shares and Other Equity</b>	<b>1424</b>	<b>1349</b>	<b>1567</b>	<b>1622</b>	<b>1503</b>	<b>1502</b>	<b>1483</b>	<b>1400</b>	<b>1383</b>	<b>1368</b>	<b>1374</b>	<b>1379</b>	<b>1339</b>	<b>1329</b>	<b>1328</b>	<b>1308</b>
4.1. In National Currency	1275	1200	1415	1451	1330	1331	1307	1225	1207	1191	1190	1195	1213	1151	1157	1117
4.2. In Foreign Currency	149	149	152	171	173	171	176	175	176	177	184	184	180	178	171	191
<b>5. Financial Derivatives</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>6. Other claims</b>	<b>15085</b>	<b>17498</b>	<b>20113</b>	<b>18538</b>	<b>19038</b>	<b>18951</b>	<b>20008</b>	<b>20444</b>	<b>21227</b>	<b>20879</b>	<b>20496</b>	<b>21858</b>	<b>18120</b>	<b>18374</b>	<b>18693</b>	<b>17935</b>
6.1. In National Currency	13686	15345	18946	17214	17915	17713	18673	19171	19677	19314	18928	19876	16284	16463	16975	16141
6.2. In Foreign Currency	1399	2153	1167	1324	1123	1238	1335	1273	1550	1565	1568	1982	1836	1911	1718	1794
<b>7. Nonfinancial Assets</b>	<b>10982</b>	<b>11518</b>	<b>11178</b>	<b>10744</b>	<b>10849</b>	<b>10935</b>	<b>10919</b>	<b>10937</b>	<b>10873</b>	<b>10808</b>	<b>10796</b>	<b>10727</b>	<b>10043</b>	<b>10072</b>	<b>10051</b>	<b>10951</b>
<b>B. Liabilities</b>	<b>128133</b>	<b>146283</b>	<b>171189</b>	<b>207475</b>	<b>205847</b>	<b>209161</b>	<b>215036</b>	<b>220068</b>	<b>226029</b>	<b>232246</b>	<b>234757</b>	<b>238964</b>	<b>237869</b>	<b>239141</b>	<b>244111</b>	<b>254348</b>
<b>1. Deposit included in Broad money</b>	<b>65671</b>	<b>78831</b>	<b>92725</b>	<b>117838</b>	<b>119702</b>	<b>122955</b>	<b>125065</b>	<b>130543</b>	<b>134662</b>	<b>138175</b>	<b>141459</b>	<b>142373</b>	<b>142811</b>	<b>144141</b>	<b>148375</b>	<b>155869</b>
<b>1.1. In National Currency</b>	<b>31159</b>	<b>36262</b>	<b>41617</b>	<b>57385</b>	<b>57866</b>	<b>60136</b>	<b>60773</b>	<b>62620</b>	<b>67738</b>	<b>72582</b>	<b>75065</b>	<b>76421</b>	<b>75889</b>	<b>81553</b>	<b>87613</b>	<b>87163</b>
1.1.1. Other Financial Corporations	398	285	338	492	533	548	573	726	612	714	750	880	873	847	911	1008
1.1.2. State and Local Government	308	193	16	10	11	11	10	10	11	11	11	12	33	32	33	33
1.1.3. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	457	659	609	674	613	619	594	570	705	643	624	803	806	873	951	2511
1.1.4. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	15491	18866	20571	27691	27180	28307	29164	30882	32064	33606	34566	34121	34421	34153	34039	37280
1.1.5. Other Resident Sectors	14505	16259	20083	28518	29529	30651	31727	34585	36211	37608	38669	39250	40629	42683	45620	46781
<b>1.2. In Foreign Currency</b>	<b>34512</b>	<b>42569</b>	<b>51108</b>	<b>60453</b>	<b>61836</b>	<b>62819</b>	<b>62996</b>	<b>63770</b>	<b>65060</b>	<b>65593</b>	<b>66839</b>	<b>67308</b>	<b>66070</b>	<b>65552</b>	<b>66822</b>	<b>68256</b>
1.2.1. Other Financial Corporations	49	73	20	32	86	42	60	48	111	53	76	104	117	68	66	78
1.2.2. State and Local Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2.3. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.2.4. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	6834	9659	11522	15243	15729	16538	16549	17265	17643	17974	18536	18217	16823	16139	16906	17417
1.2.5. Other Resident Sectors	27629	32837	39566	45178	46021	46239	46387	46457	47306	47566	48227	48987	49130	49345	49850	50761
<b>2. Deposit excluded from Broad money</b>	<b>7372</b>	<b>5849</b>	<b>8541</b>	<b>13869</b>	<b>11275</b>	<b>11803</b>	<b>12832</b>	<b>12336</b>	<b>12843</b>	<b>14673</b>	<b>13492</b>	<b>14763</b>	<b>15276</b>	<b>16199</b>	<b>15776</b>	<b>18367</b>
<b>2.1. In National Currency</b>	<b>3166</b>	<b>2241</b>	<b>2985</b>	<b>3516</b>	<b>3242</b>	<b>3313</b>	<b>3877</b>	<b>3409</b>	<b>3635</b>	<b>3921</b>	<b>3846</b>	<b>4152</b>	<b>3962</b>	<b>4106</b>	<b>4302</b>	<b>4398</b>
2.1.1. Central Bank NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	11															

Report form for other depository corporations (banks and saving houses) <sup>1,2</sup>  
in millions of denars

	2008												2009					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
A. ASSETS	254344	260479	259638	266302	269256	275230	280768	286509	284799	284014	279281	283710	279841	283209	281636	284510	282706	284134
1. Currency and Deposits	55552	55793	53142	55432	53979	56547	57250	60132	58007	54892	50692	50211	49414	50741	50913	53215	55682	54737
1.1. Currency	3582	3491	3870	4298	4017	4782	5753	4819	4335	5309	4723	5667	5043	4812	4962	5203	5268	5025
1.1.1. Holdings of National Currency	1948	1916	2074	2191	2041	2303	3155	2426	2369	2381	2355	3198	2569	2515	2621	2627	2700	2613
1.1.2. Holdings of Foreign Currency	1634	1575	1796	2107	1976	2479	2598	2393	1966	2928	2368	2469	2474	2297	2341	2576	2568	2412
1.2. Deposits	51970	52302	49272	51134	49962	51765	51497	55313	53672	49583	45969	44544	44370	45930	45952	48012	50414	49713
1.2.1. In National Currency	9520	9522	8080	8765	8434	11713	11386	10556	11806	13671	10495	11977	11675	11737	9307	8942	7739	9812
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	8522	7289	9366
1.2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	25	295	17	16	14	136	136	134	12	17	322	361	467	365	452	420	450	447
1.2.2. In Foreign Currency	42450	42780	41192	42369	41528	40052	40111	44757	41866	35912	35474	32567	32696	34192	36644	39071	42675	39900
1.2.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	789	783	1276	1581	1438	1688	1958	2091	2039	1913	1564	1832	1225	1375	1716	1888	2985	3063
1.2.2.2. Central Bank	7421	8429	8560	8701	8816	9016	9142	9314	9758	9892	9743	9769	9801	10392	10623	10903	11189	12468
1.2.2.3. Nonresidents	34240	33568	31356	32087	31274	29348	29011	33352	30069	24107	24167	20966	21669	22425	24305	26280	28301	24369
2. Securities Other than Shares	34323	33490	32436	30461	31902	29482	27623	28453	28024	26704	25875	27339	23722	23509	21291	20610	17722	19528
2.1. In National Currency	34240	33408	32355	30379	31820	29401	27541	28370	27940	26616	25770	27240	23663	23450	21233	20551	17664	19434
2.1.1. Central Bank	21594	22195	21660	20683	23226	21607	19958	20724	20058	18412	16851	17437	13460	13281	6893	9824	8331	9594
2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	224	222	272	222	222	222	222	212	212	212	529	529	860	863	868	871	876	895
2.1.3. Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	34	34	34	13	
2.1.4. Central Government	12342	10911	10343	9394	8292	7492	7281	7354	7590	7912	8310	9252	9289	9272	13384	9823	8422	8932
2.1.5. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	22	0	0	0	0	0	
2.1.6. Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	
2.2. In Foreign Currency	83	82	81	82	82	81	82	83	84	88	105	99	59	59	59	59	58	94
2.2.1. Central Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
2.2.2. Nonresidents	83	82	81	82	82	81	82	83	84	88	105	99	59	59	59	59	58	3
3. Loans	134501	140277	144039	149379	152467	157345	162214	164785	169638	171812	174121	176417	177028	179306	180406	180993	180305	179846
3.1. In National Currency	101756	107169	110734	114704	117282	121319	124651	126447	130078	132009	134270	136665	136261	138503	139788	140089	140167	139659
3.1.1. Central Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	8	8	9	
3.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	1800	2903	2005	2247	2172	2676	2778	2984	3713	2765	2704	2849	2223	2388	2771	2813	2714	2607
3.1.3. Other Financial Corporations	47	45	50	44	50	50	64	59	62	58	91	30	118	141	87	95	50	57
3.1.4. Central Government	133	128	121	116	108	103	99	99	100	103	106	115	52	52	56	56	55	105
3.1.5. State and Local Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	24	23	23	22	
3.1.6. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	331	294	295	290	285	278	274	264	248	246	217	133	92	91	90	94	87	37
3.1.7. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	49509	52126	54714	56753	57791	59750	61199	61471	63141	64574	66113	68078	66608	68693	69356	69471	69411	68790
3.1.8. Other Resident Sectors	49896	51655	53533	55231	56864	58443	60182	61492	62767	64208	64987	65414	67083	67044	67344	67472	67764	67978
3.1.9. Nonresidents	40	18	16	23	12	19	30	53	22	31	28	22	53	53	53	56	55	55
3.2. In Foreign Currency	32745	33108	33305	34675	35185	36026	37563	38338	39560	39803	39851	39752	40767	40803	40617	40815	40138	40187
3.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	1146	1142	1140	1135	1162	1161	1155	1156	1157	1159	1160	1175	1076	1083	1068	1063	1044	1088
3.2.2. Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	126	131	130	130	104
3.2.3. Central Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	182	22	21	21	21
3.2.4. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	282	281	427	418	425	415
3.2.5. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	28948	29281	29324	30320	30467	30977	32206	32824	33904	34105	34152	34128	34700	34657	34557	34845	34200	33667
3.2.6. Other Resident Sectors	2461	2575	2729	2997	3332	3697	4039	4215	4351	4391	4389	4348	4381	4341	4285	4210	4172	4094
3.2.7. Nonresidents	190	110	112	223	224	189	163	143	148	148	150	105	130	132	129	128	146	798
4. Shares and Other Equity	1319	1306	1295	1305	1320	1334	1333	1322	1279	1271	1540	1593	1224	1261	1259	1271	1278	1299
4.1. In National Currency	1124	1114	1108	1116	1126	1145	1145	1136	1096	1093	1395	1402	1051	1086	1092	1092	1097	1121
4.2. In Foreign Currency	195	192	187	189	194	189	188	186	183	178	145	191	173	176	167	179	181	179
5. Financial Derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
6. Other claims	18557	19491	18572	19512	19296	20171	21881	21234	17231	18632	16375	17193	17038	16571	16283	17019	16218	17028
6.1. In National Currency	16843	17737	16956	17744	17629	18462	20039	19562	16004	17428	15218	16024	16060	15628	15126	15845	14985	16017
6.2. In Foreign Currency	1714	1754	1616	1768	1667	1709	1842	1672	1227	1204	1157	1169	977	943	1157	1174	1233	1010
7. Nonfinancial Assets	10092	10122	10154	10213	10292	10351	10467	10583	10620	10703	10678	10957	11417	11821	11483	11490	11501	11696
B. Liabilities	254344	260479	259638	266302	269256	275230	280768	286509	284799	284014	279281	283710	279841	283209	281636	284510	282706	284134
1. Deposit included in Broad money	157534	160504	160448	164434	168327	171071	173138	176800	178437	175665	171303	175130	173922	174586	172789	174714	173259	174596
1.1. In National Currency	87462	89079	87994	90119	92383	94414	96460	95235	95929	95125	89702	91298	88487	88391	83493	82879	83275	82972
1.1.1. Other Financial Corporations	1094	1165	1217	1356	1578	1621	1545	1709	1792	1843	1898	1947	5227	5232	4850	4859	5018	5495
1.1.2. State and Local Government	33	31	30	32	31	32	31	31	30	31	47	42	61	60	61	52	52	59
1.1.3. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	2432	2619	2281	2261	2309	2269	1592	1877	1610	2130	2207	3095	5455	5220	5278	5073	4695	4330
1.1.4. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	37187	38410	38327	39865	41891	42975	43867	44837	44431	43065	37960	38913	32860	34104	32240	31848	32275	33312
1.1.5. Other Resident Sectors	46716	46854	46139	46065	46574	47517	47517	48066	48056	47590	47301							



Table 9

Depository corporations survey - NBRM, other depository corporations (ODI-banks and saving houses) <sup>1,2</sup>  
in millions of denars

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007											
		XII	XII	XII	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
<b>A. FOREIGN ASSETS (NET)</b>		<b>65371</b>	<b>67722</b>	<b>88937</b>	<b>107524</b>	<b>106020</b>	<b>106699</b>	<b>107850</b>	<b>110398</b>	<b>112890</b>	<b>106764</b>	<b>109907</b>	<b>112097</b>	<b>110546</b>	<b>112962</b>	<b>111613</b>	<b>109068</b>
1. Foreign Assets, Net	NBRM	42096	41374	65725	84853	83665	83037	84860	87692	90689	87627	89585	91876	94042	95988	96014	94424
1.1. Foreign Assets	NBRM	46078	44831	69588	88102	86888	86093	87915	90541	91282	88276	90234	92466	94632	96578	96604	94979
1.2. Foreign Liabilities	NBRM	-3982	-3457	-3863	-3249	-3223	-3056	-3055	-2849	-593	-649	-649	-590	-590	-590	-590	-555
2. Foreign Assets, Net	ODC	23275	26348	23212	22671	22355	23662	22990	22706	22201	19137	20322	20221	16504	16974	15599	14644
2.1. Foreign Assets	ODC	33080	37106	37797	39732	38279	38866	39637	39435	39441	39028	39204	41021	38204	38562	36894	38478
2.2. Foreign Liabilities	ODC	-9805	-10758	-14585	-17061	-15924	-15204	-16647	-16729	-17240	-19891	-18882	-20800	-21700	-21588	-21295	-23834
<b>B. DOMESTIC CREDIT</b>		<b>43317</b>	<b>55212</b>	<b>57232</b>	<b>72912</b>	<b>75966</b>	<b>80198</b>	<b>81751</b>	<b>84941</b>	<b>86764</b>	<b>97185</b>	<b>99365</b>	<b>98450</b>	<b>102393</b>	<b>103979</b>	<b>109606</b>	<b>121814</b>
1. Claims on Central Government, Net		-4392	-4132	-15271	-21263	-19989	-18168	-19371	-18340	-19278	-12899	-14246	-18574	-18632	-18351	-16229	-8922
1.1. Claims on Central Government	NBRM	3890	3495	3549	2519	2525	2524	2525	1290	1290	1290	1284	1284	1284	1284	1306	1271
1.2. Central Government Deposits	NBRM	-12348	-12865	-24025	-34648	-33535	-31899	-33520	-32565	-34404	-28856	-30219	-35145	-31906	-30412	-28468	-20833
1.3. Claims on Central Government	ODC	6833	7333	7542	13646	13533	13828	14620	15457	16369	17267	17193	18032	14523	13279	13338	12995
1.4. Central Government Deposits	ODC	-2767	-2095	-2338	-2781	-2512	-2621	-2996	-2523	-2533	-2600	-2504	-2746	-2533	-2502	-2405	-2355
2. Claims on State & Local Government		2	20	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
2.2. Claims on State & Local Government	ODC	2	20	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations		485	682	517	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
3.2. Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations	ODC	485	682	517	363	356	395	429	424	416	413	406	382	381	335	316	315
4. Claims on Private Sector		47172	58639	71967	93803	95586	97958	100680	102849	105618	109662	113197	116636	120640	121970	125478	130366
4.1. Claims on Private Sector	NBRM	-1	44	1063	1092	1120	1117	1112	1107	1104	1099	1096	1138	1149	1141	1135	1412
4.2. Claims on Private Sector	ODC	47173	58595	70904	92711	94466	96841	99568	101742	104514	108563	112101	115498	119491	120829	124343	128954
5. Claims on Other Financial Corporations		49	3	6	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
5.2. Claims on Other Financial Corporations	ODC	46	0	3	6	9	9	10	5	4	6	4	3	1	22	38	52
<b>C. MONEY</b>		<b>28265</b>	<b>28842</b>	<b>31354</b>	<b>36788</b>	<b>34774</b>	<b>35743</b>	<b>36698</b>	<b>38361</b>	<b>38653</b>	<b>39124</b>	<b>41024</b>	<b>42145</b>	<b>42464</b>	<b>41990</b>	<b>43411</b>	<b>48858</b>
1. Currency outside Other Depository Corporations	NBRM	14166	14150	14424	16187	14505	14963	15011	15508	15335	15819	16648	16353	16718	16548	16261	17908
2. Public Sector Liabilities	NBRM	0	0	679	635	694	766	925	1082	1097	1143	1404	1367	1388	1654	1883	1602
3. Other Financial Corporations Liabilities	NBRM	1317	1569	1575	1882	1980	2250	2357	2446	2371	2273	2325	2623	2657	2648	2496	2006
4. Demand Money	ODC	12782	13123	14676	18084	17595	17764	18405	19325	19850	19889	20647	21802	21701	21140	22771	27342
<b>D. RESTRICTED DEPOSITS</b>		<b>166</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>85</b>
1. Restricted Deposits	NBRM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Restricted Deposits	ODC	166	324	150	98	95	105	111	111	81	87	84	88	88	90	91	85
<b>E. OTHER DEPOSITS</b>		<b>52889</b>	<b>65708</b>	<b>78049</b>	<b>99754</b>	<b>102107</b>	<b>105191</b>	<b>106660</b>	<b>111218</b>	<b>114812</b>	<b>118286</b>	<b>120812</b>	<b>120571</b>	<b>121110</b>	<b>123001</b>	<b>125604</b>	<b>128527</b>
1. Time, Savings, & Foreign Currency Deposits	ODC	52889	65708	78049	99754	102107	105191	106660	111218	114812	118286	120812	120571	121110	123001	125604	128527
<b>F. LIABILITIES TO OTHER FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>346</b>
1. Liabilities to Other Financial Corporations	NBRM	0	0	0	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	357	347	346
<b>G. CAPITAL ACCOUNTS</b>		<b>38327</b>	<b>40727</b>	<b>45756</b>	<b>47644</b>	<b>48904</b>	<b>49234</b>	<b>48656</b>	<b>49276</b>	<b>49935</b>	<b>50380</b>	<b>50740</b>	<b>51555</b>	<b>53046</b>	<b>52822</b>	<b>53514</b>	<b>52570</b>
<b>H. OTHER ITEMS (NET)</b>		<b>-10959</b>	<b>-12667</b>	<b>-9140</b>	<b>-3863</b>	<b>-3910</b>	<b>-3396</b>	<b>-2543</b>	<b>-3647</b>	<b>-3847</b>	<b>-3947</b>	<b>-3408</b>	<b>-3832</b>	<b>-3788</b>	<b>-1339</b>	<b>-1748</b>	<b>496</b>

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) <sup>1,2</sup>  
in millions of denars

		2008												2009						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
A. FOREIGN ASSETS (NET)		109870	109285	104779	104025	104424	104162	104093	108162	111029	104329	97548	90980	88967	87428	80949	78762	78534	77493	
1. Foreign Assets, Net		NBRM	94418	94928	92970	91621	91871	93932	94394	96955	102428	101876	96743	90953	87939	86251	77247	73340	71278	73172
1.1. Foreign Assets		NBRM	94978	95488	93530	92181	92431	94492	95338	97898	103371	102821	97688	91908	88888	87201	78197	74290	72012	73904
1.2. Foreign Liabilities		NBRM	-560	-560	-560	-560	-560	-560	-944	-943	-943	-945	-945	-955	-949	-950	-949	-949	-734	-733
2. Foreign Assets, Net		ODC	15452	14357	11809	12404	12553	10230	9699	11207	8601	2453	805	27	1029	1177	3702	5421	7256	4322
2.1. Foreign Assets		ODC	36468	35609	33598	34802	33808	32421	32134	36258	32517	27524	26999	23904	24682	25244	27203	29365	31604	27899
2.2. Foreign Liabilities		ODC	-21016	-21252	-21789	-22398	-21255	-22191	-22435	-25051	-23916	-25071	-26194	-23877	-23654	-24067	-23501	-23944	-24348	-23577
B. DOMESTIC CREDIT			123439	127900	129284	135034	139083	142983	146070	147978	148996	153632	158519	169749	170028	173783	174959	178445	177414	179028
1. Claims on Central Government, Net			-10468	-10837	-14107	-13353	-12498	-13044	-14752	-15233	-18389	-16837	-14763	-5530	-6033	-4360	-4082	-1073	-1643	1028
1.1. Claims on Central Government		NBRM	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1294	1304	1309	1305	1305	1306	1306	1305
1.2. Central Government Deposits		NBRM	-21431	-20262	-22929	-21256	-19287	-18749	-19193	-21034	-24584	-23346	-21679	-12334	-13738	-11696	-14900	-8287	-7601	-5446
1.3. Claims on Central Government		ODC	12616	11099	10539	9621	8548	7781	7602	7710	7984	8346	8784	9380	9800	9588	13529	9972	8576	9228
1.4. Central Government Deposits		ODC	-2925	-2946	-2989	-2990	-3031	-3348	-4433	-3181	-3061	-3109	-3163	-3880	-3405	-3557	-4017	-4064	-3924	-4060
2. Claims on State & Local Government			0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	23	22
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
2.2. Claims on State & Local Government		ODC	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	23	22
3. Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations			331	294	295	290	285	280	274	264	248	246	217	133	374	372	516	512	511	453
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
3.2. Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations		ODC	331	294	295	290	285	280	274	264	248	246	217	133	374	372	516	512	511	453
4. Claims on Private Sector			133526	138395	143042	148050	151243	155694	160456	162859	167047	170138	172640	174782	175068	177000	177802	178276	177861	176876
4.1. Claims on Private Sector		NBRM	1408	1425	1421	1412	1406	1399	1393	1388	1473	1466	1514	1508	1499	1490	1494	1506	1498	1491
4.2. Claims on Private Sector		ODC	132118	136970	141621	146638	149837	154295	159063	161471	165574	168672	171126	173274	173569	175509	176307	176769	176363	175386
5. Claims on Other Financial Corporations			50	48	53	47	53	53	67	62	65	61	401	340	595	747	699	708	661	649
5.1. Claims on Other Financial Corporations		NBRM	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	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	707	660	648
C. MONEY			46489	47705	46415	48299	50237	52003	51029	52699	53040	52147	52285	56942	52702	52073	49446	49465	50319	50854
1. Currency outside Other Depository Corporations		NBRM	16385	16208	15718	16317	16380	16151	16737	16350	16525	16582	15824	17601	15915	15341	14646	14760	14443	14210
2. Public Sector Liabilities		NBRM	1891	2038	1953	2033	2043	2569	2505	2668	2858	2940	2988	2823	3080	3185	2655	2646	2992	3219
3. Other Financial Corporations Liabilities		NBRM	2223	2383	2363	2374	2450	2508	2853	4209	2932	3029	3051	2794	2844	2848	2942	3006	3137	3143
4. Demand Money		ODC	25990	27076	26381	27575	29364	30775	28934	29472	30725	29596	30422	33724	30863	30700	29203	29053	29746	30281
D. RESTRICTED DEPOSITS			79	79	148	142	143	133	133	127	57	50	61	69	3201	5509	5649	5667	5917	5592
1. Restricted Deposits		NBRM	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	11	2	1	1	13	17	17
2. Restricted Deposits		ODC	79	79	148	142	142	132	132	126	56	49	58	58	3199	5507	5648	5654	5900	5575
E. OTHER DEPOSITS			131544	133428	134067	136859	138963	140296	144204	147328	147712	146069	140881	141406	143059	143887	143586	145660	143514	144315
1. Time, Savings, & Foreign Currency Deposits		ODC	131544	133428	134067	136859	138963	140296	144204	147328	147712	146069	140881	141406	143059	143887	143586	145660	143514	144315
F. LIABILITIES TO OTHER FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS			344	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	441	452	436	369	360	340
1. Liabilities to Other Financial Corporations		NBRM	0	0	0	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	369	360	340
G. CAPITAL ACCOUNTS			54590	54879	53889	54668	54919	55595	56364	57160	59982	61321	63569	61474	64514	65062	63470	62687	62817	62648
H. OTHER ITEMS (NET)			263	751	-456	-909	-755	-883	-1566	-1175	-766	-1626	-739	828	-4921	-5772	-6680	-6641	-6979	-7226

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<sup>1,2</sup>  
in millions of denars

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007											
	XII	XII	XII	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
<b>TOTAL LOANS</b>	<b>46644</b>	<b>58298</b>	<b>70524</b>	<b>92017</b>	<b>93728</b>	<b>96139</b>	<b>98890</b>	<b>101078</b>	<b>103780</b>	<b>107818</b>	<b>111227</b>	<b>114428</b>	<b>118675</b>	<b>120017</b>	<b>123469</b>	<b>128071</b>
<b>1. In National currency</b>	<b>39368</b>	<b>46901</b>	<b>53297</b>	<b>68442</b>	<b>70148</b>	<b>71774</b>	<b>73858</b>	<b>75798</b>	<b>77796</b>	<b>80612</b>	<b>83657</b>	<b>86301</b>	<b>89578</b>	<b>91236</b>	<b>93805</b>	<b>97352</b>
1.1. Short-term loans	15975	17200	17800	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	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	578	581	653	632	632	665	660	686	743	774	745	760	752
1.4. Doubtful and contested claims	8640	8506	8947	8887	8871	8789	8715	8877	9270	8976	8786	8867	9125	8768	8775	8206
<b>2. In foreign currency</b>	<b>7276</b>	<b>11397</b>	<b>17227</b>	<b>23575</b>	<b>23580</b>	<b>24365</b>	<b>25032</b>	<b>25280</b>	<b>25984</b>	<b>27206</b>	<b>27570</b>	<b>28127</b>	<b>29097</b>	<b>28781</b>	<b>29664</b>	<b>30719</b>
2.1. Short-term loans	1863	3246	3360	4654	4605	4848	5175	5209	5539	6155	5873	5976	6224	5912	6208	6734
2.2. Long-term loans	4016	6993	12684	17692	17652	18286	18615	18776	19105	19623	20300	20613	21367	21371	22045	22695
2.3. Accrued Interest	33	45	44	76	87	67	88	88	101	112	93	95	80	93	86	88
2.4. Doubtful and contested claims	1364	1113	1139	1153	1236	1164	1154	1207	1239	1316	1304	1443	1426	1405	1325	1202
annual growth rate																
<b>TOTAL LOANS</b>		<b>24.98</b>	<b>20.97</b>	<b>30.48</b>	<b>31.40</b>	<b>32.15</b>	<b>32.02</b>	<b>31.65</b>	<b>32.43</b>	<b>32.19</b>	<b>34.38</b>	<b>36.24</b>	<b>40.93</b>	<b>37.07</b>	<b>38.01</b>	<b>39.18</b>
<b>1. In National currency</b>		<b>19.13</b>	<b>13.64</b>	<b>28.42</b>	<b>30.10</b>	<b>30.81</b>	<b>31.42</b>	<b>32.18</b>	<b>33.04</b>	<b>32.49</b>	<b>35.75</b>	<b>38.28</b>	<b>43.88</b>	<b>40.45</b>	<b>41.77</b>	<b>42.24</b>
1.1. Short-term loans		7.67	3.49	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	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	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	-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
<b>2. In foreign currency</b>		<b>56.64</b>	<b>51.15</b>	<b>36.85</b>	<b>35.41</b>	<b>36.27</b>	<b>33.83</b>	<b>30.07</b>	<b>30.65</b>	<b>31.32</b>	<b>30.41</b>	<b>30.32</b>	<b>32.57</b>	<b>27.33</b>	<b>27.33</b>	<b>30.30</b>
2.1. Short-term loans		74.24	3.51	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	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	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	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

Source: NBRM.



Banks and saving houses' loans<sup>1,2</sup>  
in millions of denars

	2008												2009					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<b>TOTAL LOANS</b>	<b>131192</b>	<b>135976</b>	<b>140645</b>	<b>145635</b>	<b>148789</b>	<b>153197</b>	<b>157989</b>	<b>160350</b>	<b>164498</b>	<b>167606</b>	<b>169973</b>	<b>172150</b>	<b>173301</b>	<b>175397</b>	<b>176298</b>	<b>176758</b>	<b>176261</b>	<b>175164</b>
<b>1. In National currency</b>	<b>99783</b>	<b>104120</b>	<b>108592</b>	<b>112318</b>	<b>114990</b>	<b>118521</b>	<b>121744</b>	<b>123311</b>	<b>126243</b>	<b>129110</b>	<b>131432</b>	<b>133679</b>	<b>133925</b>	<b>135992</b>	<b>136900</b>	<b>137156</b>	<b>137334</b>	<b>136884</b>
1.1. Short-term loans	32902	34889	36638	38004	38594	39808	40767	41331	42634	43113	44516	44469	44943	45454	45691	46097	45789	45204
1.1.1. In National currency without a currency clause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40204	40759	40424	39468	38549
1.1.2. In National currency with a currency clause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4738	4695	5267	6628	6654
1.2. Long-term loans	57617	59857	62460	64789	66568	68774	70868	71702	73271	75458	76171	78193	78631	80030	80332	80069	79653	79141
1.2.1. In National currency without a currency clause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29856	30968	30948	28581	28388
1.2.2. In National currency with a currency clause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48775	49062	49384	51488	50753
1.3. Accrued Interest	799	830	866	892	930	952	978	1079	1033	1066	1138	1027	1542	1552	1589	1615	1690	1681
1.4. Doubtful and contested claims	8465	8544	8628	8633	8898	8987	9131	9199	9305	9473	9607	9990	8808	8956	9287	9375	10201	10858
<b>2. In foreign currency</b>	<b>31409</b>	<b>31856</b>	<b>32053</b>	<b>33317</b>	<b>33799</b>	<b>34676</b>	<b>36245</b>	<b>37039</b>	<b>38255</b>	<b>38496</b>	<b>38541</b>	<b>38471</b>	<b>39376</b>	<b>39405</b>	<b>39398</b>	<b>39602</b>	<b>38927</b>	<b>38280</b>
2.1. Short-term loans	7114	7369	7460	8014	8206	8394	8998	9176	10034	9889	9725	9829	9974	10173	9967	10428	9786	9516
2.2. Long-term loans	22537	22662	23197	24018	24372	24813	25878	26491	26718	27058	27168	27064	26559	26323	26027	25563	25452	25034
2.3. Accrued Interest	93	89	93	118	105	107	101	105	133	120	111	96	243	260	238	222	231	232
2.4. Doubtful and contested claims	1665	1736	1303	1167	1116	1362	1268	1267	1370	1429	1537	1482	2601	2649	3166	3389	3456	3499
annual growth rate																		
<b>TOTAL LOANS</b>	<b>39.97</b>	<b>41.44</b>	<b>42.22</b>	<b>44.08</b>	<b>43.37</b>	<b>42.09</b>	<b>42.04</b>	<b>40.13</b>	<b>38.61</b>	<b>39.65</b>	<b>37.66</b>	<b>34.42</b>	<b>32.10</b>	<b>28.99</b>	<b>25.35</b>	<b>21.37</b>	<b>18.46</b>	<b>14.34</b>
<b>1. In National currency</b>	<b>42.25</b>	<b>45.07</b>	<b>47.03</b>	<b>48.18</b>	<b>47.81</b>	<b>47.03</b>	<b>45.53</b>	<b>42.88</b>	<b>40.93</b>	<b>41.51</b>	<b>40.11</b>	<b>37.32</b>	<b>34.22</b>	<b>30.61</b>	<b>26.07</b>	<b>22.11</b>	<b>19.43</b>	<b>15.49</b>
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	21.29	18.64	13.55
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	23.58	19.66	15.07
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	81.05	81.70	76.61
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	8.60	14.65	20.82
<b>2. In foreign currency</b>	<b>33.20</b>	<b>30.74</b>	<b>28.05</b>	<b>31.79</b>	<b>30.08</b>	<b>27.46</b>	<b>31.47</b>	<b>31.68</b>	<b>31.47</b>	<b>33.75</b>	<b>29.93</b>	<b>25.24</b>	<b>25.37</b>	<b>23.70</b>	<b>22.92</b>	<b>18.86</b>	<b>15.17</b>	<b>10.39</b>
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	30.13	19.26	13.37
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	6.43	4.43	0.89
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	88.13	120.30	116.41
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	190.39	209.72	156.88

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

Source: NBRM.



Table 11

Monetary aggregates and components thereof (non-government sector)<sup>1,2</sup>  
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
<b>1. Currency in circulation</b>	<b>14166</b>	<b>14150</b>	<b>14424</b>	<b>13684</b>	<b>14558</b>	<b>14792</b>	<b>16187</b>	<b>14505</b>	<b>14963</b>	<b>15011</b>	<b>15508</b>	<b>15335</b>	<b>15819</b>	<b>16648</b>	<b>16353</b>	<b>16718</b>	<b>16548</b>	<b>16261</b>	<b>17908</b>
<b>2. Demand Deposits</b>	<b>14099</b>	<b>14692</b>	<b>16251</b>	<b>15437</b>	<b>17104</b>	<b>18207</b>	<b>19966</b>	<b>19575</b>	<b>20014</b>	<b>20762</b>	<b>21771</b>	<b>22221</b>	<b>22162</b>	<b>22972</b>	<b>24425</b>	<b>24358</b>	<b>23788</b>	<b>25267</b>	<b>29348</b>
<b>3. (1+2) Money supply M1</b>	<b>28265</b>	<b>28842</b>	<b>30675</b>	<b>29121</b>	<b>31662</b>	<b>32999</b>	<b>36153</b>	<b>34080</b>	<b>34977</b>	<b>35773</b>	<b>37279</b>	<b>37556</b>	<b>37981</b>	<b>39620</b>	<b>40778</b>	<b>41076</b>	<b>40336</b>	<b>41528</b>	<b>47256</b>
<b>4. Short-term deposits</b>	<b>48986</b>	<b>61593</b>	<b>73802</b>	<b>78997</b>	<b>81253</b>	<b>86268</b>	<b>94187</b>	<b>96667</b>	<b>99516</b>	<b>101006</b>	<b>104728</b>	<b>107515</b>	<b>110914</b>	<b>112793</b>	<b>112546</b>	<b>112711</b>	<b>114898</b>	<b>117300</b>	<b>119697</b>
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
<b>5. (3+4.1.) Money supply M2 - Denar</b>	<b>44017</b>	<b>49564</b>	<b>55352</b>	<b>57345</b>	<b>60093</b>	<b>64035</b>	<b>72895</b>	<b>71818</b>	<b>74721</b>	<b>76757</b>	<b>81295</b>	<b>83684</b>	<b>86857</b>	<b>89469</b>	<b>89712</b>	<b>91630</b>	<b>93636</b>	<b>96117</b>	<b>102855</b>
<b>6. (5+4.2.) Money supply M2 - total</b>	<b>77251</b>	<b>90435</b>	<b>104477</b>	<b>108118</b>	<b>112915</b>	<b>119267</b>	<b>130340</b>	<b>130747</b>	<b>134493</b>	<b>136779</b>	<b>142007</b>	<b>145071</b>	<b>148895</b>	<b>152413</b>	<b>153324</b>	<b>153787</b>	<b>155234</b>	<b>158828</b>	<b>166953</b>
<b>7. Long-term deposits</b>	<b>3903</b>	<b>4115</b>	<b>4247</b>	<b>4558</b>	<b>4956</b>	<b>5208</b>	<b>5567</b>	<b>5440</b>	<b>5675</b>	<b>5654</b>	<b>6490</b>	<b>7297</b>	<b>7372</b>	<b>8019</b>	<b>8025</b>	<b>8399</b>	<b>8103</b>	<b>8304</b>	<b>8830</b>
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
<b>8. (6+7) Money supply M4 - total</b>	<b>81154</b>	<b>94550</b>	<b>108724</b>	<b>112676</b>	<b>117871</b>	<b>124475</b>	<b>135907</b>	<b>136187</b>	<b>140168</b>	<b>142433</b>	<b>148497</b>	<b>152368</b>	<b>156267</b>	<b>160432</b>	<b>161349</b>	<b>162186</b>	<b>163337</b>	<b>167132</b>	<b>175783</b>
annual growth rate																			
<b>1. Currency in circulation</b>		<b>-0.11</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>8.84</b>	<b>9.77</b>	<b>12.22</b>	<b>10.85</b>	<b>9.87</b>	<b>9.70</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>8.66</b>	<b>8.85</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>13.02</b>	<b>11.98</b>	<b>13.86</b>	<b>10.63</b>
<b>2. Demand Deposits</b>		<b>4.21</b>	<b>10.61</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>14.06</b>	<b>18.27</b>	<b>22.86</b>	<b>26.07</b>	<b>24.61</b>	<b>34.50</b>	<b>38.66</b>	<b>34.26</b>	<b>29.58</b>	<b>27.85</b>	<b>32.94</b>	<b>33.78</b>	<b>27.05</b>	<b>33.82</b>	<b>46.99</b>
<b>3. Money supply M1</b>		<b>2.04</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>11.60</b>	<b>14.30</b>	<b>17.86</b>	<b>19.11</b>	<b>17.84</b>	<b>22.84</b>	<b>23.27</b>	<b>23.41</b>	<b>19.96</b>	<b>19.12</b>	<b>22.91</b>	<b>24.48</b>	<b>20.41</b>	<b>25.23</b>	<b>30.71</b>
<b>4. Short-term deposits</b>		<b>25.74</b>	<b>19.82</b>	<b>19.47</b>	<b>12.69</b>	<b>24.72</b>	<b>27.62</b>	<b>27.38</b>	<b>29.96</b>	<b>27.86</b>	<b>28.90</b>	<b>29.99</b>	<b>36.50</b>	<b>35.66</b>	<b>31.91</b>	<b>30.65</b>	<b>28.85</b>	<b>27.97</b>	<b>27.08</b>
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
<b>5. Money supply M2 - denar</b>		<b>12.60</b>	<b>11.68</b>	<b>10.67</b>	<b>9.30</b>	<b>28.38</b>	<b>31.69</b>	<b>31.67</b>	<b>32.85</b>	<b>33.85</b>	<b>35.14</b>	<b>35.73</b>	<b>44.54</b>	<b>42.69</b>	<b>40.47</b>	<b>43.09</b>	<b>40.14</b>	<b>41.56</b>	<b>41.10</b>
<b>6. Money supply M2 - total</b>		<b>17.07</b>	<b>15.53</b>	<b>14.60</b>	<b>12.38</b>	<b>21.65</b>	<b>24.75</b>	<b>25.12</b>	<b>26.58</b>	<b>26.51</b>	<b>27.37</b>	<b>28.22</b>	<b>31.87</b>	<b>30.94</b>	<b>29.39</b>	<b>28.94</b>	<b>26.54</b>	<b>27.24</b>	<b>28.09</b>
<b>7. Long-term deposits</b>		<b>5.43</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>33.20</b>	<b>30.01</b>	<b>36.26</b>	<b>31.08</b>	<b>26.75</b>	<b>28.92</b>	<b>24.05</b>	<b>30.79</b>	<b>54.60</b>	<b>48.75</b>	<b>66.02</b>	<b>54.59</b>	<b>61.27</b>	<b>49.72</b>	<b>48.76</b>	<b>58.61</b>
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
<b>8. Money supply M4 - total</b>		<b>16.51</b>	<b>14.99</b>	<b>15.25</b>	<b>13.03</b>	<b>22.20</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>25.18</b>	<b>26.67</b>	<b>26.41</b>	<b>27.52</b>	<b>29.28</b>	<b>32.58</b>	<b>32.33</b>	<b>30.45</b>	<b>30.30</b>	<b>27.52</b>	<b>28.16</b>	<b>29.34</b>

Source: NBRM.



Monetary aggregates and components thereof (non-government sector) <sup>1,2</sup>  
in millions of denars

	2008												2009					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<b>1. Currency in circulation</b>	<b>16385</b>	<b>16208</b>	<b>15718</b>	<b>16317</b>	<b>16380</b>	<b>16151</b>	<b>16737</b>	<b>16350</b>	<b>16525</b>	<b>16582</b>	<b>15824</b>	<b>17601</b>	<b>15915</b>	<b>15341</b>	<b>14646</b>	<b>14760</b>	<b>14443</b>	<b>14210</b>
<b>2. Demand Deposits</b>	<b>28213</b>	<b>29459</b>	<b>28744</b>	<b>29949</b>	<b>31814</b>	<b>33283</b>	<b>31787</b>	<b>33681</b>	<b>33657</b>	<b>32625</b>	<b>33473</b>	<b>36518</b>	<b>33707</b>	<b>33548</b>	<b>32145</b>	<b>32059</b>	<b>32883</b>	<b>33425</b>
<b>3. (1+2) Money supply M1</b>	<b>44598</b>	<b>45667</b>	<b>44462</b>	<b>46266</b>	<b>48194</b>	<b>49434</b>	<b>48524</b>	<b>50031</b>	<b>50182</b>	<b>49207</b>	<b>49297</b>	<b>54119</b>	<b>49622</b>	<b>48888</b>	<b>46791</b>	<b>46819</b>	<b>47326</b>	<b>47635</b>
<b>4. Short-term deposits</b>	<b>122689</b>	<b>123836</b>	<b>123847</b>	<b>126001</b>	<b>127350</b>	<b>128619</b>	<b>132004</b>	<b>134108</b>	<b>133842</b>	<b>130872</b>	<b>124744</b>	<b>124766</b>	<b>128446</b>	<b>128828</b>	<b>128168</b>	<b>130009</b>	<b>127606</b>	<b>128129</b>
4.1. in denars	56661	57017	56462	57141	57250	57585	59307	59146	58247	57902	51234	49584	50444	50453	46995	46580	45341	45530
4.2. in foreign currency	66028	66819	67385	68860	70100	71034	72697	74962	75595	72970	73510	75182	78002	78376	81173	83429	82264	82598
<b>5. (3+4.1.) Money supply M2 - Denar</b>	<b>101259</b>	<b>102684</b>	<b>100924</b>	<b>103407</b>	<b>105444</b>	<b>107019</b>	<b>107831</b>	<b>109177</b>	<b>108429</b>	<b>107109</b>	<b>100531</b>	<b>103703</b>	<b>100065</b>	<b>99341</b>	<b>93786</b>	<b>93400</b>	<b>92668</b>	<b>93165</b>
<b>6. (5+4.2.) Money supply M2 - total</b>	<b>167287</b>	<b>169503</b>	<b>168309</b>	<b>172267</b>	<b>175544</b>	<b>178053</b>	<b>180528</b>	<b>184139</b>	<b>184024</b>	<b>180079</b>	<b>174041</b>	<b>178885</b>	<b>178067</b>	<b>177717</b>	<b>174959</b>	<b>176829</b>	<b>174932</b>	<b>175763</b>
<b>7. Long-term deposits</b>	<b>8855</b>	<b>9592</b>	<b>10220</b>	<b>10858</b>	<b>11613</b>	<b>11677</b>	<b>12200</b>	<b>13220</b>	<b>13870</b>	<b>15197</b>	<b>16137</b>	<b>16640</b>	<b>14613</b>	<b>15058</b>	<b>15418</b>	<b>15651</b>	<b>15908</b>	<b>16186</b>
7.1. in denars	4811	4986	5151	5403	5769	6054	6399	6617	6957	7627	8046	7990	7180	7239	7295	7246	7288	7160
7.2. in foreign currency	4044	4606	5069	5455	5844	5623	5801	6603	6913	7570	8091	8650	7433	7820	8123	8405	8620	9026
<b>8. (6+7) Money supply M4 - total</b>	<b>176142</b>	<b>179095</b>	<b>178529</b>	<b>183125</b>	<b>187157</b>	<b>189730</b>	<b>192728</b>	<b>197359</b>	<b>197894</b>	<b>195276</b>	<b>190178</b>	<b>195525</b>	<b>192681</b>	<b>192775</b>	<b>190377</b>	<b>192480</b>	<b>190840</b>	<b>191949</b>
annual growth rate																		
<b>1. Currency in circulation</b>	<b>12.96</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>6.81</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>-1.15</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>-2.69</b>	<b>-1.71</b>	<b>-2.87</b>	<b>-5.35</b>	<b>-6.82</b>	<b>-9.54</b>	<b>-11.82</b>	<b>-12.02</b>
<b>2. Demand Deposits</b>	<b>44.13</b>	<b>47.19</b>	<b>38.44</b>	<b>37.56</b>	<b>43.17</b>	<b>50.18</b>	<b>38.38</b>	<b>37.90</b>	<b>38.18</b>	<b>37.15</b>	<b>32.48</b>	<b>24.43</b>	<b>19.47</b>	<b>13.88</b>	<b>11.83</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>0.43</b>
<b>3. Money supply M1</b>	<b>30.86</b>	<b>30.56</b>	<b>24.29</b>	<b>24.11</b>	<b>28.33</b>	<b>30.15</b>	<b>22.47</b>	<b>22.69</b>	<b>22.17</b>	<b>21.99</b>	<b>18.71</b>	<b>14.52</b>	<b>11.26</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>-1.80</b>	<b>-3.64</b>
<b>4. Short-term deposits</b>	<b>26.92</b>	<b>24.44</b>	<b>22.61</b>	<b>20.31</b>	<b>18.45</b>	<b>15.96</b>	<b>17.03</b>	<b>19.16</b>	<b>18.75</b>	<b>13.90</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>4.69</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>-0.38</b>
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	-18.48	-20.80	-20.93
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	21.16	17.35	16.28
<b>5. Money supply M2 - denar</b>	<b>40.99</b>	<b>37.42</b>	<b>31.48</b>	<b>27.20</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>23.21</b>	<b>20.52</b>	<b>21.70</b>	<b>18.33</b>	<b>14.39</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>-1.18</b>	<b>-3.26</b>	<b>-7.07</b>	<b>-9.68</b>	<b>-12.12</b>	<b>-12.95</b>
<b>6. Money supply M2 - total</b>	<b>27.95</b>	<b>26.03</b>	<b>23.05</b>	<b>21.31</b>	<b>21.01</b>	<b>19.58</b>	<b>18.45</b>	<b>20.10</b>	<b>19.66</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>9.58</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>-1.29</b>
<b>7. Long-term deposits</b>	<b>62.78</b>	<b>69.02</b>	<b>80.76</b>	<b>67.30</b>	<b>59.15</b>	<b>58.40</b>	<b>52.14</b>	<b>64.74</b>	<b>65.14</b>	<b>87.55</b>	<b>94.33</b>	<b>88.45</b>	<b>65.03</b>	<b>56.99</b>	<b>50.86</b>	<b>44.14</b>	<b>36.98</b>	<b>38.62</b>
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	34.11	26.32	18.27
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	54.08	47.51	60.52
<b>8. Money supply M4 - total</b>	<b>29.34</b>	<b>27.77</b>	<b>25.34</b>	<b>23.32</b>	<b>22.83</b>	<b>21.41</b>	<b>20.13</b>	<b>22.32</b>	<b>22.02</b>	<b>19.55</b>	<b>13.79</b>	<b>11.23</b>	<b>9.39</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>1.17</b>

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) <sup>1,2</sup>  
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
<b>XII.03</b>	20696	5717	15577	10836	313	33	7956	1346	0	0	596	0
<b>XII.04</b>	23010	9796	17499	15307	253	45	7479	1098	5	0	514	0
<b>XII.05</b>	23077	15318	17065	21330	280	44	7496	1115	3	0	446	0
<b>2006</b> III	24710	16455	18491	22674	313	76	7470	1179	3	0	439	0
VI	26994	17952	20122	24824	351	62	7553	1353	3	0	452	0
IX	26844	19199	19431	26612	327	75	7214	1147	3	0	453	0
XII	29812	20668	20288	30192	334	76	7243	1120	13	0	446	0
<b>2007</b> 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
<b>2008</b> 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
<b>2009</b> 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
IV	63847	31998	39012	56833	531	193	5187	3071	0	0	354	0
V	63289	31297	37902	56684	564	201	5645	3127	0	0	358	0
VI	62440	30727	36971	56195	529	200	5858	3156	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) <sup>1,2</sup>  
in millions of denars

**I. NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR**

**- 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
<b>XII.03</b>	9569	3	2141	7431	93	0	680	18	-	-	1499	1175	6695	203
<b>XII.04</b>	14966	344	2902	12408	132	0	1023	15	-	-	2018	1490	11342	460
<b>XII.05</b>	20763	717	4079	17401	205	0	1416	24	-	-	2803	2350	15390	937
<b>2006</b>	21889	963	4543	18309	216	0	1530	24	-	-	2910	2723	16131	1088
III	23930	1323	4928	20325	227	0	1724	24	-	-	3177	3183	17504	1388
VI	26112	1496	5601	22007	243	0	1459	29	-	-	3512	3894	18694	1508
IX	29150	1675	6478	24347	244	0	1608	32	-	-	3901	4818	20325	1781
XII	30099	1682	7196	24585	257	0	1629	32	-	-	3978	5582	20407	1814
<b>2007</b>	30693	1667	7332	25028	258	0	1664	38	-	-	4065	5701	20699	1895
I	32040	1720	7745	26015	266	0	1556	34	-	-	4188	6140	21442	1990
II	33423	1794	8250	26967	272	0	1575	34	-	-	4315	6587	22250	2065
III	34892	1835	8819	27908	283	0	1676	34	-	-	4450	7117	23011	2149
IV	36444	1903	9195	29152	288	0	1660	39	-	-	4640	7523	23983	2201
V	38420	1929	9888	30461	303	0	1708	39	-	-	4848	8106	25158	2237
VI	39836	1916	10506	31246	318	0	1821	81	-	-	5010	8605	25833	2304
VII	41153	1951	10870	32234	325	0	1955	87	-	-	5211	8979	26562	2352
VIII	42504	2012	11368	33148	334	0	1945	89	-	-	5361	9346	27357	2452
IX	44094	2113	11634	34573	334	0	2010	85	-	-	5570	9643	28431	2563
X	45905	2249	12149	36005	332	0	2050	93	-	-	5772	10165	29548	2669
XI	47206	2297	12788	36715	370	0	2112	111	-	-	5897	10737	30133	2736
XII	48894	2435	13277	38052	370	0	2185	124	-	-	6041	11151	31290	2847
<b>2008</b>	50650	2589	13748	39491	393	0	2284	123	-	-	6220	11614	32455	2950
I	52333	2922	14214	41041	405	0	2285	58	-	-	6448	11985	33773	3049
II	53803	3217	14756	42264	417	0	2431	98	-	-	6740	12502	34652	3126
III	55243	3455	15246	43452	428	0	2556	225	-	-	7114	12949	35465	3170
IV	56761	3824	15599	44986	436	0	2761	199	-	-	7468	13317	36211	3589
V	57889	3991	16160	45720	464	0	2903	208	-	-	7767	13829	36740	3544
VI	58961	4100	16367	46694	461	0	3116	233	-	-	8110	14022	37424	3505
VII	60318	4130	16512	47936	476	0	3182	242	-	-	8487	14230	38103	3628
VIII	61020	4122	16693	48449	480	0	3198	251	-	-	8730	14409	38380	3623
IX	61222	4083	16392	48913	460	0	3450	245	-	-	8932	14263	38303	3807
X	61987	4064	17053	48998	1036	30	3977	273	23382	4252	13162	16664	4329	4262
XI	61895	3997	16973	48920	1038	30	4022	299	23238	4237	13273	16562	4352	4231
XII	62136	3932	17293	48776	1060	28	4058	310	23147	4213	13615	16758	4384	3953
<b>2009</b>	62112	3850	17360	48601	1083	28	4187	318	23029	4249	13722	16876	4329	3756
I	61996	3800	17577	48219	1125	29	4556	330	22697	4214	13732	17131	4256	3766
II	61752	3707	17668	47791	1151	30	4999	343	23553	4177	13730	17287	2909	3803

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) <sup>1,2</sup>  
in millions of denars

**I. NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR**

**- 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
<b>XII.03</b>	57	159	120	96	0	0	4	0	0		0	0
<b>XII.04</b>	34	99	45	88	0	0	4	0	0		0	0
<b>XII.05</b>	25	9	16	18	0	0	35	0	0		0	0
<b>2006</b>	III 38	7	31	14	0	0	35	0	0		0	0
	VI 31	3	22	12	0	0	36	0	0		0	0
	IX 24	2	17	9	0	0	36	0	0		0	0
	XII 15	3	9	9	0	0	36	1	0		0	0
	I 18	2	13	7	0	0	36	0	0		0	0
	II 20	2	15	7	0	0	36	0	0		0	0
<b>2007</b>	III 23	6	14	15	0	0	36	1	1		0	0
	IV 20	6	11	15	0	0	36	1	1		0	0
	V 35	5	15	25	0	0	36	1	1		0	0
	VI 32	5	12	25	0	0	36	2	1		0	0
	VII 34	9	14	29	0	0	125	1	1		0	0
	VIII 32	9	14	27	0	0	128	1	1		0	0
	IX 33	8	13	28	0	0	131	1	0		0	0
	X 52	8	33	27	0	0	167	1	0		0	0
	XI 71	15	35	51	0	0	170	1	0		0	0
	XII 80	15	44	51	0	0	172	1	0		0	0
<b>2008</b>	I 81	16	46	51	0	0	174	37	0		0	0
	II 74	15	39	50	0	0	177	1	0		0	0
	III 76	16	42	50	0	0	180	1	0		0	0
	IV 69	16	36	49	0	0	183	1	0		0	0
	V 77	16	46	47	0	0	186	1	0		0	0
	VI 78	16	47	47	0	0	188	1	0		0	0
	VII 122	15	74	63	0	0	191	1	0		0	0
	VIII 126	15	78	63	0	0	194	1	0		0	0
	IX 120	15	72	63	0	0	196	3	0		0	0
	X 115	15	68	62	0	0	199	4	0		0	0
	XI 204	14	158	60	0	0	200	2	0		307	0
	XII 131	14	95	50	0	0	205	2	0		307	0
<b>2009</b>	I 222	27	185	64	2	0	1	0	53		405	5
	II 250	140	199	191	2	0	1	0	34		441	5
	III 197	144	143	197	2	1	1	0	34		441	4
	IV 206	143	153	197	2	1	1	0	34		442	4
	V 157	142	97	202	2	1	1	0	34		442	4
	VI 152	116	80	188	2	1	1	0	13		470	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) <sup>1,2</sup>  
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
<b>XII.03</b>	14	2	14	2	10	0	0	0	823	5889	0	0
<b>XII.04</b>	151	1	151	1	2	0	0	0	1571	5502	0	0
<b>XII.05</b>	43	0	41	2	1	0	0	0	7205	0	0	0
<b>2006</b>												
III	221	0	167	54	1	0	0	0	9831	0	0	0
VI	290	0	240	50	1	0	0	0	11136	0	0	0
IX	125	0	77	48	2	0	0	0	13044	0	0	0
XII	267	0	236	31	1	0	0	0	13365	0	0	0
<b>2007</b>												
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
<b>2008</b>												
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
<b>2009</b>												
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
IV	44	21	27	38	0	0	12	0	9823	0	0	0
V	43	21	27	37	0	0	12	0	8422	0	0	0
VI	92	20	14	98	1	0	12	0	8932	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) <sup>1,2</sup>  
in millions of denars

Period	Deposits										Securities		Other credit liabilities	
	In denars						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	In national currency	In foreign currency	In national currency	In foreign currency
<b>I. NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR</b>														
<b>- Non-Financial Corporations ( Public and Private Corporations)</b>														
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	0
VI	10515	147	8235	2071	761	114	5420	6766	7	675	0	0	0	0
IX	11550	207	10185	2241	633	114	5267	7871	7	625	0	0	0	0
XII	12851	309	12317	2316	495	77	5990	8490	7	756	0	0	0	0
2007 III	12849	435	13870	2059	473	72	9693	6327	7	522	0	0	0	0
VI	13798	386	16566	2232	1197	70	7830	9522	7	615	0	0	0	0
IX	15341	374	15358	2690	1393	71	7481	8676	7	659	0	0	0	0
XII	19786	536	12070	6508	830	61	7282	9437	44	654	0	0	0	0
2008 I	18482	550	12808	6876	838	65	7613	9588	42	444	0	0	0	0
II	19184	361	13527	6979	899	79	7999	9707	42	559	0	0	0	0
III	18441	383	15511	5279	928	66	7212	10423	38	755	0	0	0	0
IV	18777	447	19230	2525	1011	136	7184	10556	46	1009	0	0	0	0
V	20254	294	17734	4752	1029	137	7296	11038	62	1289	0	0	0	0
VI	21009	307	17424	5278	1097	129	7969	10563	62	751	0	0	0	0
VII	18849	333	19104	5764	1266	143	7460	11274	166	490	0	0	0	0
VIII	20004	422	19222	5573	1348	145	7515	11822	167	1074	0	0	0	0
IX	20427	331	18807	4897	1417	162	9033	9941	207	996	0	0	0	0
X	19202	333	18405	5645	1438	172	7552	10196	210	787	0	0	0	0
XI	20287	328	11132	6744	1495	181	8822	10109	245	613	30	0	0	0
XII	22574	331	10699	6751	1504	149	8464	10794	170	455	30	0	0	0
2009 I	19104	324	10724	6505	1282	375	8148	9949	251	1111	0	0	27	3
II	19140	332	11491	6078	1220	1063	6532	9933	257	1132	0	0	27	3
III	17644	261	12019	5709	1209	675	6598	9920	188	1423	0	0	27	2
IV	16796	615	13448	4241	1131	690	6574	10089	221	1341	0	0	27	2
V	17752	305	8226	8879	1134	674	7568	7177	219	1200	0	0	27	2
VI	18427	270	7180	10146	1050	569	6873	7209	236	1089	0	0	26	1
<b>- Households</b>														
<b>(Individuals and Self-employed individuals)</b>														
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	0
VI	3219	6705	5108	5449	1554	0	20291	20103	1751	0	0	0	0	0
IX	3084	6183	5648	6053	1652	0	20777	20970	2042	0	0	0	0	0
XII	3457	6941	7370	6912	1813	0	20791	21870	2245	0	0	0	0	0
2007 III	3738	7263	8067	8712	1919	0	20758	22965	2445	0	0	0	0	0
VI	4084	8897	9369	10834	2240	0	21030	23374	2933	0	0	0	0	0
IX	4085	8935	9983	12605	2664	0	21550	24140	3247	0	0	0	0	0
XII	5302	8906	10666	15528	3151	0	21210	25872	3460	0	0	0	0	0
2008 I	5278	7916	10889	16245	3193	0	21811	26737	3558	0	0	0	0	0
II	5704	7345	10959	16453	3221	0	21358	27497	4005	0	0	0	0	0
III	5848	6798	10654	16441	3301	0	21190	28296	4276	0	0	0	0	0
IV	6646	7095	10539	16360	3308	0	21545	29347	4400	0	0	0	0	0
V	6888	6761	10528	16277	3442	0	21483	30055	4493	0	0	0	0	0
VI	7443	6641	10583	16449	3614	0	21623	30614	4810	0	0	0	0	0
VII	7925	6332	10510	16535	3777	0	21779	31927	5145	0	0	0	0	0
VIII	7187	5936	10593	16669	3841	0	21596	33689	5362	0	0	0	0	0
IX	8037	5958	10564	16900	4001	0	21448	34795	5710	0	0	0	0	0
X	8213	5990	10161	16608	4494	0	20423	34426	6573	0	0	0	0	0
XI	7792	5814	9967	16474	4829	0	19588	34631	7233	0	0	0	0	0
XII	8753	5475	9296	16243	4697	0	19572	35780	8025	0	0	0	0	0
2009 I	9830	3411	8995	15703	4799	185	18634	37572	7441	1167	0	0	8	0
II	9664	3169	8751	15084	4872	211	18578	39495	7857	1163	0	0	8	0
III	9549	2894	7571	13948	4845	199	18798	41870	8190	1133	0	0	10	0
IV	10477	3183	7017	13323	4860	234	19454	43330	8494	1142	0	0	10	0
V	10175	3034	6845	13073	4950	262	19492	44021	8745	1125	0	0	2	0
VI	9923	2987	7022	12563	4919	282	19770	44875	9163	1116	0	0	4	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.



Liabilities of other depository corporations (banks and saving houses) <sup>1,2</sup>  
in millions of denars

Period		Deposits										Securities		Other credit liabilities	
		In denars						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	In national currency	In foreign currency	In national currency	In foreign currency
I. NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR															
- 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	III	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	III	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	I	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	I	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
	IV	1781	42	1421	1802	1747	70	470	529	180	10	0	0	370	1
	V	1819	56	1534	1884	1725	49	616	529	182	10	0	0	376	1
	VI	1932	191	1790	1970	1706	46	452	638	181	21	0	0	357	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	III	786	129	502	21	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	725	0
	VI	1147	132	433	64	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	719	0
	IX	1123	132	434	25	49	0	1	0	0	0	0	700	0
	XII	1079	162	362	20	49	0	1	0	0	0	0	1029	0
2007	III	1366	164	351	35	50	0	1	0	0	0	0	1029	0
	VI	878	166	444	32	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1029	0
	IX	887	169	389	65	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	972	0
	XII	723	176	323	24	113	0	1	0	0	0	0	920	0
2008	I	898	176	776	50	113	0	2	0	0	0	0	895	0
	II	888	177	773	34	113	0	2	0	0	0	0	909	0
	III	856	178	686	42	113	0	1	0	0	0	0	1111	0
	IV	758	178	764	24	103	0	1	0	0	0	0	1161	0
	V	735	179	739	30	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	1243	0
	VI	741	186	1009	23	97	0	1	0	0	0	0	1290	0
	VII	1917	133	814	131	97	0	1	0	0	0	0	1339	0
	VIII	843	8	796	25	97	0	1	0	0	0	0	1410	0
	IX	656	8	851	21	97	0	1	0	0	0	0	1426	0
	X	771	8	771	29	89	0	1	0	0	0	0	1439	0
	XI	668	8	879	25	89	0	2	0	0	0	0	1491	0
	XII	1251	8	854	40	90	0	2	0	0	0	0	1487	0
2009	I	1018	1	93	12	61	45	8	0	41	0	0	1455	581
	II	1018	1	94	11	61	26	8	0	8	0	0	1498	707
	III	959	1	88	82	61	26	5	0	0	0	0	1652	1108
	IV	1048	1	88	82	61	18	8	0	0	0	0	1624	1112
	V	903	2	89	117	61	11	8	0	0	0	0	1630	1081
	VI	1034	1	90	117	61	6	6	0	0	0	0	1696	1024

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<sup>1,2</sup>  
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	IV	V	VI
<b>A. DENAR INTEREST RATES</b>																					
<b>1. INTEREST RATES ON DENAR CREDITS</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>1.1. Interest rates on credits without FX clause</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.4</b>
<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	9.2	9.5	9.6
- 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	9.1	9.4	9.6
- 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	13.6	13.4	13.4
<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	11.8	12.2	12.6
- 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	9.4	9.7	9.8
- 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	13.5	14.0	14.6
<b>1.2. Interest rates on credits with FX clause</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<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	8.4	8.6	8.8
- 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	8.4	8.6	8.8
- 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	8.1	8.2	8.6
<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	9.3	9.3	9.1
- 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	9.3	9.5	9.4
- 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	9.2	9.2	8.8
<b>2. INTEREST RATES ON DENAR DEPOSITS</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>2.1. Interest rates on Denar deposits without FX clause</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<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	6.4	6.5	6.6
- 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	2.2	1.5	1.6
- 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	6.3	6.3	6.4
- 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	9.2	9.2	9.0
<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	7.6	8.0	8.2
- 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	1.0	1.0	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	8.2	8.7	8.8
- 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	9.7	9.8	10.1
<b>2.2. Interest rates on Denar credits with FX clause</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<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	4.3	4.1	3.8
- 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	4.2	4.1	3.7
- 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	5.5	5.5	5.5
<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	9.6	7.6	7.6
- 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	8.0	7.5	7.5

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 <sup>1,2</sup>  
in %, on annual level

	2005 XII	2006 XII	2007 XII	2008												2009					
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
- 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	9.9	9.9	9.9
<b>B. FOREIGN CURRENCY INTEREST RATES</b>																					
<b>1. INTEREST RATES ON FOREIGN CURRENCY CREDITS</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>1.1. Interest rates on foreign currency short-term credits</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<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	7.2	7.2	7.3
- 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	7.4	7.4	7.6
- 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	6.1	6.2	5.9
<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	12.0	11.1	11.1
- 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	12.1	11.5	11.8
- 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	3.1	3.0	
<b>1.2. Interest rates on foreign currency long-term credits</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	
<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	7.3	7.3	7.4
- 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	7.3	7.3	7.4
- 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	6.3	6.3	6.1
<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	8.8	8.8	10.3
- 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	8.8	8.8	10.3
- 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	2.5	2.8	2.8
<b>2. INTEREST RATES ON FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>2.1. Interest rates on foreign currency deposits on enterprises</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
- 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	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
- in Euros	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
- 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	0.3	0.3	0.3
- 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	4.0	3.9	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	4.0	3.9	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	2.2	2.2	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	4.8	4.8	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	4.8	4.8	4.8
- in USA Dollars												2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5					
<b>2.2. Interest rates on foreign currency deposits on households</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
- 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	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	0.8	0.8	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	0.4	0.4	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	4.1	4.2	4.3
- 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	4.3	4.4	4.5
- 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	2.1	2.1	2.1
- 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	5.4	5.4	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	5.5	5.5	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	3.9	3.9	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
XII-2003	6.5	14.0			6.2
I-2004	6.5	14.0			6.8
II-2004	6.5	14.0		7.5	
III-2004	6.5	14.0		8.0	
IV-2004	6.5	14.0		8.0	
V-2004	6.5	14.0		8.0	
VI-2004	6.5	14.0		8.0	
VII-2004	6.5	11.0		8.0	
VIII-2004	6.5	11.0		8.3	
IX-2004	6.5	11.0		8.6	
X-2004	6.5	11.0		9.0	
XI-2004	6.5	11.0		9.7	
XII-2004	6.5	13.0		10.0	
I-2005	6.5	13.0		10.0	
II-2005	6.5	13.0		10.0	
III-2005	6.5	13.0		10.0	
IV-2005	6.5	13.0		10.0	
V-2005	6.5	13.0		10.0	
VI-2005	6.5	13.0		10.0	
VII-2005	6.5	13.0		10.0	
VIII-2005	6.5	13.0		10.0	
IX-2005	6.5	13.0		10.0	
X-2005	6.5	13.0			10.0
XI-2005	6.5	13.0			9.1
XII-2005	6.5	13.0			8.5
I-2006	6.5	13.0			7.3
II-2006	6.5	11.0			7.1
III-2006	6.5	11.0			6.8
IV-2006	6.5	11.0			6.2
V-2006	6.5	11.0			5.7
VI-2006	6.5	9.5			5.8
VII-2006	6.5	9.5			5.6
VIII-2006	6.5	9.5			5.5
IX-2006	6.5	9.5			5.4
X-2006	6.5	9.5			5.5
XI-2006	6.5	9.5			5.7
XII-2006	6.5	9.5			5.7
I-2007	6.5	9.5			5.7
II-2007	6.5	9.5			5.4
III-2007	6.5	9.5			5.3
IV-2007	6.5	9.5			5.1
V-2007	6.5	9.5			5.0
VI-2007	6.5	7.5			4.9
VII-2007	6.5	7.5			5.1
VIII-2007	6.5	7.5			5.1
IX-2007	6.5	7.5			4.8
X-2007	6.5	7.5			4.8
XI-2007	6.5	7.5			4.7
XII-2007	6.5	7.5			4.77
I-2008	6.5	7.5			4.89
II-2008	6.5	7.5		5.15	
III-2008	6.5	7.5		5.85	
IV-2008	6.5	7.5		6.00	
V-2008	6.5	7.5		6.80	
VI-2008	6.5	8.5		7.00	
VII-2008	6.5	8.5		7.00	
VIII-2008	6.5	8.5		7.00	
IX-2008	6.5	8.5		7.00	
X-2008	6.5	8.5		7.00	
XI-2008	6.5	8.5		7.00	
XII-2008	6.5	8.5		7.00	
I-2009	6.5	8.5		7.00	
II-2009	6.5	8.5		7.00	
III-2009	6.5	8.5		7.00	
IV-2009	6.5	10.5		9.00	
V-2009	6.5	10.5		9.00	
VI-2009	6.5	10.5		9.00	

\* 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 (%)	Liability on reserve requirement	Average fulfillment	Excess / Shortage	Fulfillment in percents (%)	Renumeration rate (%)	Reserve requirement rate (%)	Liability on reserve requirement	Renumeration rate (%)	Reserve requirement rate (%)	Liability on reserve requirement	Renumeration rate (%)
XII-2003	7.5	2,488	3,467	980	139.4	4.0	7.5	2,763	1.0	2.5	7	4.0
I-2004	7.5	2,519	3,005	486	119.3	4.0	7.5	2,768	1.0	2.5	7	4.0
II-2004	7.5	2,559	3,053	494	119.3	4.0	7.5	2,869	1.0	2.5	7	4.0
III-2004	7.5	2,558	3,069	511	120.0	4.0	7.5	2,895	1.0	2.5	8	4.0
IV-2004	7.5	2,574	2,961	387	115.1	4.0	7.5	2,934	1.0	2.5	8	4.0
V-2004	7.5	2,610	3,150	540	120.7	4.0	7.5	2,970	1.0	2.5	8	4.0
VI-2004	7.5	2,632	3,016	383	114.6	4.0	7.5	3,089	1.0	2.5	8	4.0
VII-2004	7.5	2,729	3,102	373	113.7	4.0	7.5	3,137	1.0	2.5	8	4.0
VIII-2004	7.5	2,741	3,052	312	111.4	2.0	7.5	3,149	1.0	2.5	8	2.0
IX-2004	7.5	2,827	3,139	375	111.1	2.0	7.5	3,190	1.0	2.5	8	2.0
X-2004	7.5	2,843	3,100	256	109.0	2.0	7.5	3,218	1.0	2.5	8	2.0
XI-2004	7.5	2,854	3,126	265	109.5	2.0	7.5	3,279	1.0	2.5	8	2.0
XII-2004	7.5	2,855	3,309	454	115.9	2.0	7.5	3,374	1.0	2.5	8	2.0
I-2005	10.0	3,844	4,214	370	109.6	2.0	10.0	4,492	0.0	2.5	9	2.0
II-2005	10.0	3,837	4,212	375	109.8	2.0	10.0	4,670	0.0	2.5	9	2.0
III-2005	10.0	3,926	4,288	362	109.2	2.0	10.0	4,721	0.0	2.5	9	2.0
IV-2005	10.0	4,074	4,400	326	108.0	2.0	10.0	4,772	0.0	2.5	10	2.0
V-2005	10.0	4,237	4,728	491	111.6	2.0	10.0	4,770	0.0	2.5	10	2.0
VI-2005	10.0	4,311	4,574	263	106.1	2.0	10.0	4,845	0.0	2.5	10	2.0
VII-2005	10.0	4,450	4,757	306	106.9	2.0	10.0	4,946	0.0	2.5	10	2.0
VIII-2005	10.0	4,098	4,399	300	107.3	2.0	10.0	5,000	0.0	2.5	11	2.0
IX-2005	10.0	3,877	4,184	307	107.9	2.0	10.0	5,214	0.0	2.5	11	2.0
X-2005	10.0	3,931	4,335	404	110.3	2.0	10.0	5,294	0.0	2.5	10	2.0
XI-2005	10.0	4,086	4,464	378	109.3	2.0	10.0	5,241	0.0	2.5	11	2.0
XII-2005	10.0	4,242	5,267	1,025	124.2	2.0	10.0	5,325	0.0	2.5	11	2.0
I-2006	10.0	4,352	4,573	220	105.1	2.0	10.0	5,396	0.0	2.5	11	2.0
II-2006	10.0	4,434	5,000	566	112.8	2.0	10.0	5,433	0.0	2.5	12	2.0
III-2006	10.0	4,542	4,944	403	108.9	2.0	10.0	5,507	0.0	2.5	12	2.0
IV-2006	10.0	4,674	5,162	488	110.4	2.0	10.0	5,572	0.0	2.5	12	2.0
V-2006	10.0	4,934	5,550	616	112.5	2.0	10.0	5,655	0.0	2.5	13	2.0
VI-2006	10.0	5,058	5,433	375	107.4	2.0	10.0	5,663	0.0	2.5	13	2.0
VII-2006	10.0	4,931	5,263	332	106.7	2.0	10.0	5,768	0.0	2.5	13	2.0
VIII-2006	10.0	5,030	5,435	405	108.1	2.0	10.0	5,874	0.0	2.5	14	2.0
IX-2006	10.0	5,213	5,549	336	106.4	2.0	10.0	6,003	0.0	2.5	14	2.0
X-2006	10.0	5,304	5,618	314	105.9	2.0	10.0	6,117	0.0	2.5	14	2.0
XI-2006	10.0	5,460	6,674	1,214	122.2	2.0	10.0	6,243	0.0	2.5	14	2.0
XII-2006	10.0	5,618	6,705	1,087	119.3	2.0	10.0	6,373	0.0	2.5	14	2.0
I-2007	10.0	5,883	6,219	336	105.7	2.0	10.0	6,458	0.0	2.5	15	2.0
II-2007	10.0	6,057	6,479	422	107.0	2.0	10.0	6,513	0.0	2.5	15	2.0
III-2007	10.0	6,194	6,688	494	108.0	2.0	10.0	6,596	0.0	2.5	16	2.0
IV-2007	10.0	6,431	6,900	469	107.3	2.0	10.0	6,675	0.0	2.5	16	2.0
V-2007	10.0	6,803	7,401	597	108.8	2.0	10.0	6,736	0.0	2.5	16	2.0
VI-2007	10.0	7,082	7,343	261	103.7	2.0	10.0	6,952	0.0	2.5	16	2.0
VII-2007	10.0	7,433	8,763	1,330	117.9	2.0	10.0	6,988	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
VIII-2007	10.0	7,579	8,428	849	111.2	2.0	10.0	7,143	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
IX-2007	10.0	7,553	7,933	380	105.0	2.0	10.0	7,225	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
X-2007	10.0	7,722	8,425	703	109.1	2.0	10.0	7,303	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
XI-2007	10.0	7,952	8,611	659	108.3	2.0	10.0	7,185	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
XII-2007	10.0	8,436	9,125	689	108.2	2.0	10.0	7,288	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
I-2008	10.0	8,734	8,966	232	102.7	2.0	10.0	7,394	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
II-2008	10.0	9,193	9,555	362	103.9	2.0	10.0	8,455	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
III-2008	10.0	9,398	9,622	224	102.4	2.0	10.0	8,555	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
IV-2008	10.0	9,468	9,714	246	102.6	2.0	10.0	8,684	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
V-2008	10.0	9,600	9,800	200	102.1	2.0	10.0	8,847	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
VI-2008	10.0	9,774	10,021	247	102.5	2.0	10.0	9,014	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
VII-2008	10.0	10,003	10,369	366	103.7	2.0	10.0	9,139	0.0	2.5	18	2.0
VIII-2008	10.0	9,998	10,644	646	106.5	2.0	10.0	9,317	0.0	2.5	18	2.0
IX-2008	10.0	10,158	10,528	370	103.6	2.0	10.0	9,758	0.0	2.5	18	2.0
X-2008	10.0	10,334	10,613	279	102.7	2.0	10.0	9,997	0.0	2.5	18	2.0
XI-2008	10.0	10,234	10,646	412	104.0	2.0	10.0	9,773	0.0	2.5	18	2.0
XII-2008	10.0	10,125	10,762	637	106.3	2.0	10.0	9,802	0.0	2.5	18	2.0
I-2009	10.0	9,695	9,915	220	102.3	2.0	10.0	9,801	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
II-2009	10.0	9,645	9,827	182	101.9	2.0	10.0	10,392	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
III-2009	10.0	9,310	9,482	172	101.9	2.0	10.0	10,623	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
IV-2009	10.0	9,146	9,462	316	103.5	2.0	10.0	10,903	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
V-2009	10.0	8,952	9,224	272	103.0	2.0	10.0	11,189	0.0	2.5	16	2.0
VI-2009	10.0	8,867	9,365	498	105.6	2.0	10.0	11,291	0.0	2.5	16	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	DENARS						DENARS (with foreign clause)					
	1 months	3 months	6 months	12 months	2 years	3 years	1 months	3 months	6 months	12 months	2 years	3 years
I-2004		7.5										
II-2004		7.4										
III-2004		8.8										
IV-2004		8.9										
V-2004		8.3										
VI-2004		8.4										
VII-2004		8.4										
VIII-2004		8.4										
IX-2004		8.5										
X-2004		8.9										
XI-2004		9.2	9.5									
XII-2004		9.2	10.4									
I-2005		9.3	10.8									
II-2005		10.0	10.8									
III-2005		10.5	11.2									
IV-2005		10.4	9.8									
V-2005		10.8	10.5									
VI-2005		10.4	10.5	11.1								
VII-2005		10.4	10.6									
VIII-2005		10.5	10.9									
IX-2005		10.3	11.2									
X-2005		9.8	10.1									
XI-2005		8.9	9.9		10.0							
XII-2005		8.0	8.8	9.6								
I-2006		7.2	7.6									
II-2006		7.0	7.1									
III-2006		6.8	7.3	8.6								
IV-2006		6.4	6.8		9.4							
V-2006		6.1	7.1									
VI-2006		6.5	6.9	8.7								
VII-2006		6.2	6.7									
VIII-2006		6.0	6.6									
IX-2006		6.0	7.0	8.7								
X-2006		6.2	6.9		9.3							
XI-2006		6.1	6.8			9.6						
XII-2006		6.3	7.0	8.9								
I-2007		6.5	6.8	8.8								
II-2007		6.4	6.8		8.9							
III-2007		6.4	7.0	8.4		8.0						
IV-2007		6.4	6.8									
V-2007		6.2	6.6		5.7							
VI-2007		5.4	5.5	5.8								
VII-2007		5.4	5.6									
VIII-2007		5.4	5.5									
IX-2007		3.7		5.1								
X-2007		5.1	5.4									
XI-2007		5.2	5.4		6.5							
XII-2007		4.8										
I-2008		5.1	5.4	5.7								
II-2008		5.1	5.3		6.3							
III-2008		5.8	5.6	6.5		6.8						
IV-2008		6.1	6.3		7.0							
V-2008		6.7	6.3									
VI-2008		7.1	7.2	7.3		8.0						
VII-2008		7.31	7.30	7.92		8.0						
VIII-2008		7.39	7.76		8.25							
IX-2008		7.43	7.68	7.99		8.40						
X-2008		7.55	7.86		8.25							
XI-2008		7.58	7.69									
XII-2008		7.48	7.84	7.00								
I-2009		7.43	7.26	7.00								
II-2009		7.80	7.51									
III-2009	8.57	8.74	7.69									
IV-2009	8.81	8.97	9.10									
V-2009		9.03	8.80									
VI-2009		9.35	8.99					5.25		7.00		

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
<b>I. Current Account</b>	-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
<b>GOODS, net</b>	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
<b>SERVICES, net</b>	-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
<b>INCOME, net</b>	-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
<b>CURRENT TRANSFERS, net</b>	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
<b>II. Capital and Financial Account</b>	-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
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT, net</b>	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
<b>FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, net</b>	-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
<b>Direct investment, net</b>	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
<b>Portfolio investment, net</b>	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
<b>Other investment, net</b>	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
<b>Gross official reserves (- = increase) /3</b>	-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
<b>III. Errors and Omissions</b>	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																
	Goods						Services						Income						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	Exports, f.o.b.	Imports, f.o.b. /2	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Capital transfers	Acquisition/ disposal of non-produced, non-fin. assets	Net	Net	Inward	Outward	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Trade credits		Loans	Currency and deposits	Other	Gross official reserves (= increase) /4												
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	-0.8	-0.8	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	44.8	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	-9.3	-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	-0.8	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	254.0	254.1	-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	255.0	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													
I 2007	-414.8	-1174.7	2441.5	-3616.3	25.5	594.2	568.7	-27.7	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													
II	-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													
III	-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	22.1	2.6													
IV	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													
V	-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													
VI	25.5	-56.3	212.0	-268.3	-0.6	46.2	46.7	-7.3	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													
VII	-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	18.0	-1.0	3.0	-0.3	3.3	-53.6	-13.8	-84.4	31.4	13.1	44.8	3.0													
VIII	-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													
IX	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													
X	-58.6	-108.9	194.3	-303.2	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													
XI	-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													
XII	-120.0	-152.7	208.1	-360.7	-0.6	54.3	55.0	-54.7	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													
Q1	-153.9	-167.3	212.4	-379.7	-6.9	62.1	69.0	-23.6	13.9	37.5	44.0	100.6	56.3	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													
Q2	-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													
Q3	-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	22.2	-11.2	-8.5													
Q4	-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	13.9	-101.4	-18.1													
I 2008	-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													
II	-30.3	-115.1	181.7	-296.8	8.7	53.6	45.9	-6.0	14.6	25.9	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	-1.7	19.0	25.4	-0.7													
III	-71.1	-131.3	214.9	-346.2	-5.6	41.1	46.6	8.8	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															





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

	SERVICES																																	
	Services, net	Inflow		Outflow		1. Travel		2. Transportation		3. Other services																								
										Inflow										Outflow														
										Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Total, inflow	Communi- cations	Construc- tion	Insurance	Business services			Government services	Other	Total, outflow	Communi- cations	Construc- tion	Insurance	Business services			Government services	Other
																					o/w Agency commission	o/w Forwarding services	o/w Agency commission							o/w Forwarding services				
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	-0.3	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	12.2	8.5	13.8	45.8	271.4	23.1	1.7	16.0	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	4.4	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	-88.0	214.6	272.6	-4.7	318.3	46.3	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																			



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

		INCOME													
		Income, net	1. Compensation of employees			Investment income, net	2.1. Direct investment			2. Investment income			2.3. Other investment		
			Net	Inflow	Outflow		Net	Inflow	Outflow	2.2. Portfolio investment			Net	Interest receipts	Interest payments
										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		-43.5	41.8	43.3	1.5	-85.3	-59.9	0.1	60.0	14.9	15.1	0.2	-40.3	3.8	44.2
I		0.5	2.9	3.2	0.3	-2.5	3.9	0.1	-3.9	3.5	3.5	0.0	-9.9	1.3	11.2
II		6.5	8.1	8.3	0.2	-1.6	1.3	0.0	-1.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	-5.3	0.5	5.8
III		-19.3	8.2	8.4	0.2	-27.5	-22.4	0.0	22.4	2.6	2.6	0.0	-7.7	0.7	8.4
IV		2.6	11.0	11.3	0.3	-8.4	-5.0	0.0	5.0	2.2	2.3	0.1	-5.6	0.6	6.2
V		-25.9	3.6	3.9	0.2	-29.5	-25.1	0.0	25.1	2.0	2.0	0.0	-6.4	0.3	6.8
VI		-7.9	7.9	8.2	0.3	-15.8	-12.7	0.0	12.7	2.3	2.4	0.1	-5.4	0.3	5.8
Q1		-12.3	19.3	20.0	0.7	-31.6	-17.1	0.1	17.2	8.4	8.4	0.0	-22.9	2.5	25.4
Q2		-31.2	22.5	23.3	0.8	-53.7	-42.7	0.1	42.8	6.5	6.7	0.2	-17.5	1.3	18.8

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	
I	2003	646.1	89.4	92.9	24.2	68.7	3.5	1.5	2.1	556.7	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	
	II	2003	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
		2004	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
		2005	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
		2006	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
		2003	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
		2004	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
		2005	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
		2006	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
2003		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	
2004		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	
2005		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	
2006		87.8	6.1	7.5	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	2003	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	
	2004	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	
	2005	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	
	2006	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	
	2003	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	
	2004	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	
	2005	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	
	2006	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	
	2003	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	
	2004	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	
	2005	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	
	2006	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	2003	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	
	2004	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	
	2005	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	
	2006	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	
	2003	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	
	2004	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	
	2005	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	
	2006	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	
	2003	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	
	2004	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	2003	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
		2004	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
2005		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	
2006		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	
2003		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	
2004		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	
2005		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	
2006		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	
2003		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	
2004		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	
2005		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	
2006		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	2003	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	
	2004	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	
	2005	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	
	2006	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	
	2003	390.0	23.2	29.6	21.4	8.1	6.4	3.5	2.8	366.8	78.8	87.2	8.4	220.5	403.0	182.5	67.5	77.0	9.5	
	2004	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	
	2005	58.8	1.5	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	57.4	10.9	12.5	1.5	35.2	62.6	27.3	11.2	12.6	1.4	
	2006	28.4	5.8	6.9	5.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	22.6	13.1	14.7	1.6	-1.3	49.1	50.4	10.7	12.4	1.7	
	2003	76.7	5.5	6.9	4.6	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.8	71.1	14.2	15.7	1.4	46.1	75.0	28.9	10.8	12.9	2.1	
	2004	84.5	2.0	3.2	2.0	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	82.5	14.3	15.6	1.3	57.5	78.6	21.1	10.7	12.0	1.2	
	2005	99.4	5.4	6.3	4.2	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	94.0	14.7	16.1	1.3	64.9	86.2	21.3	14.4	16.2	1.8	
	2006	129.4	10.3	13.2	10.5	2.7	2.9	1.8	1.1	119.1	35.5	39.8	4.3	52.1	163.2	111.2	31.5	35.9	4.3	
Q2	260.6	12.9	16.4	10.9	5.5	3.5	1.8	1.7	247.7	43.3	47.3	4.1	168.4	239.8	71.3	36.0	41.1	5.1		

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				Financial account, net	B. Financial account, excluding reserve assets																	
		Net	Capital transfers, net	Acquisition/ disposal of non-produced, non-fin. assets	1. Direct investment			2. Portfolio investment			3. Other investment, net	3.1. Trade credits, net	3.2. Loans					3.3. Currency and deposits					3.4. Other, net	
					Net		Inward	Outward	Net	Assets			Liabilities	Loans, net	Assets	Liabilities			Currency and deposits, net	Monetary Authorities, net	General government, net	Banks, net		Other sectors, net
																Total	Long-term	Short-term						
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	14.4	-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	6.1	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	77.8	-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	-2.1	-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			



Table 24  
Merchandise trade by sections of SITC and by end use  
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	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,366.99</b>	<b>1,675.88</b>	<b>2,042.30</b>	<b>453.07</b>	<b>587.03</b>	<b>703.22</b>	<b>671.85</b>	<b>2,415.16</b>	<b>2,306.35</b>	<b>2,931.63</b>	<b>3,232.84</b>	<b>728.78</b>	<b>986.24</b>	<b>970.52</b>	<b>1,066.71</b>	<b>3,752.26</b>
<b>SITC</b>																
Food and live animals	92.01	125.63	167.22	30.29	55.72	52.39	54.31	192.71	271.18	337.47	343.21	74.42	95.55	94.83	97.60	362.39
Beverages and tobacco	137.09	127.78	163.06	35.23	49.83	65.00	43.56	193.62	24.19	27.98	31.10	5.53	7.66	9.11	9.54	31.85
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	39.89	44.11	67.75	18.92	30.57	30.21	33.91	113.60	60.03	77.36	106.71	31.08	28.61	34.42	39.42	133.52
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	73.75	78.34	163.61	37.66	47.88	84.43	55.05	225.03	323.06	397.78	619.25	171.34	172.46	181.56	233.57	758.92
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.82	7.01	2.86	0.44	0.65	0.84	0.23	2.16	24.47	52.89	30.03	6.55	7.78	9.11	7.93	31.36
Chemical products	70.17	73.42	90.80	18.74	26.36	28.30	27.26	100.66	254.87	280.95	334.00	72.61	99.02	95.05	97.86	364.55
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	398.07	552.69	682.82	146.96	200.28	246.85	259.69	853.79	333.21	740.76	950.51	182.13	309.39	313.19	316.27	1,120.97
Machinery and transport equipment	80.63	92.61	109.93	23.93	32.82	31.40	30.50	118.65	434.25	504.46	563.07	133.61	197.03	168.47	189.74	688.84
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	471.83	570.80	590.52	139.12	142.62	163.11	167.15	612.00	128.71	171.85	252.86	50.58	68.54	64.48	74.13	257.73
Commodities and transactions not classified in SITC	2.73	3.50	3.73	1.77	0.30	0.69	0.19	2.95	452.39	340.13	2.10	0.94	0.20	0.31	0.67	2.12
<b>END USE</b>																
Production materials	669.25	816.23	1,110.42	241.98	334.64	426.97	395.27	1,398.85	1,492.51	1,904.65	2,098.99	470.40	625.98	643.89	713.26	2,453.53
Capital goods	22.33	30.58	39.86	8.62	9.47	19.03	14.42	51.54	285.94	312.84	348.53	79.54	127.03	100.35	114.44	421.36
Consumption goods	674.47	827.74	891.21	202.47	242.91	257.20	262.15	964.73	525.23	711.84	783.22	177.90	233.03	225.99	238.35	875.28
Unknown	0.93	1.33	0.81	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	2.67	2.29	2.10	0.93	0.19	0.29	0.66	2.08

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		
	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,752.26</b>	<b>739.89</b>	<b>886.05</b>	<b>844.48</b>	<b>927.85</b>	<b>3,398.27</b>	<b>1,057.73</b>	<b>1,205.07</b>	<b>1,280.77</b>	<b>1,737.02</b>	<b>5,280.58</b>	<b>918.50</b>	<b>1,152.07</b>	<b>1,126.88</b>	<b>780.79</b>	<b>3,978.23</b>	<b>1,581.06</b>	<b>1,936.89</b>	<b>1,844.84</b>	<b>1,488.88</b>	<b>6,851.67</b>	<b>521.23</b>	<b>669.99</b>	<b>1,146.68</b>	<b>1,170.64</b>
<b>SITC</b>																									
Food and live animals	362.39	44.39	65.57	71.48	68.92	250.36	111.66	122.55	114.72	169.35	518.28	58.95	88.58	84.00	76.90	308.43	148.97	158.93	151.72	161.18	620.81	45.38	82.86	126.31	132.21
Beverages and tobacco	31.85	39.46	55.69	55.21	59.23	209.60	7.36	10.43	10.47	10.00	38.27	37.06	68.66	58.46	54.65	218.83	10.84	12.81	15.04	12.47	51.16	26.49	66.83	8.58	13.73
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	133.52	39.54	46.76	35.39	48.95	170.65	59.09	56.99	80.26	101.81	298.15	74.71	78.44	70.51	45.89	269.55	88.45	84.79	123.97	52.97	350.17	26.71	36.98	34.37	45.46
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	758.92	44.72	19.35	46.89	54.34	165.30	206.23	144.48	229.62	395.35	975.67	66.60	94.54	111.09	42.10	314.32	401.99	377.30	395.51	243.06	1,417.86	31.59	46.62	220.35	147.21
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	31.36	0.22	0.28	0.42	1.55	2.46	5.59	9.70	14.65	17.00	46.95	3.36	3.06	3.39	2.62	12.43	21.25	17.06	14.49	14.64	67.44	2.46	2.12	11.85	9.29
Chemical products	364.55	26.64	34.56	33.40	38.49	133.09	104.07	128.09	122.99	135.02	490.17	37.52	45.31	50.38	47.88	181.08	137.45	175.91	164.09	133.98	611.43	31.02	41.58	115.82	141.37
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,120.97	330.07	440.17	356.39	386.58	1,513.20	312.07	401.34	368.28	427.48	1,509.16	362.06	504.14	459.34	272.57	1,598.10	369.42	601.28	519.88	354.89	1,845.47	141.48	188.13	237.51	303.64
Machinery and transport equipment	688.84	30.07	34.09	37.35	50.07	151.57	182.88	244.09	249.86	369.43	1,046.28	44.36	49.66	46.26	43.99	184.27	305.58	386.76	346.60	396.65	1,435.59	35.99	36.83	305.44	278.01
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	257.73	184.43	189.24	207.49	219.11	800.27	68.31	87.02	89.60	110.93	355.86	232.11	219.59	242.59	193.94	888.23	96.05	120.60	111.65	117.63	445.93	180.03	167.85	83.72	97.65
Commodities and transactions not classified in SITC	2.12	0.35	0.33	0.47	0.62	1.77	0.46	0.38	0.31	0.64	1.79	1.77	0.10	0.87	0.25	2.99	1.06	1.46	1.89	1.42	5.82	0.08	0.19	2.72	2.08
<b>END USE</b>																									
Production materials	2,453.53	451.53	565.52	508.62	560.39	2,086.06	708.72	758.15	830.55	1,130.36	3,427.78	547.59	757.54	715.92	413.79	2,434.85	1,068.75	1,288.75	1,240.07	827.15	4,424.72	224.18	345.98	637.91	661.15
Capital goods	421.36	16.69	16.97	17.38	25.60	76.65	108.30	148.76	157.07	229.54	643.66	31.66	35.79	32.99	33.29	133.73	179.22	245.03	225.87	286.25	936.38	33.34	29.68	227.98	188.07
Consumption goods	875.28	271.66	303.56	318.47	341.86	1,235.55	240.25	297.81	292.87	376.53	1,207.46	337.65	358.74	377.98	333.70	1,408.07	332.03	401.66	377.13	374.06	1,484.88	263.71	294.33	278.10	319.40
Unknown	2.08	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.46	0.36	0.28	0.59	1.69	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.59	1.05	1.45	1.77	1.41	5.69	0.00	0.00	2.69	2.01

Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia





Table 25  
Foreign trade by countries  
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,366.99</b>	<b>1,675.88</b>	<b>2,042.30</b>	<b>453.07</b>	<b>587.03</b>	<b>703.22</b>	<b>671.85</b>	<b>2,415.16</b>	<b>2,306.35</b>	<b>2,931.63</b>	<b>3,232.84</b>	<b>728.78</b>	<b>986.24</b>	<b>970.52</b>	<b>1,066.71</b>	<b>3,752.26</b>
Serbia and Montenegro	274.99	347.60	459.66	88.26	141.84	177.47	152.04	559.61	212.80	243.72	264.21	49.12	71.63	74.65	88.02	283.41
Serbia																
Montenegro																
Germany	279.39	317.22	364.21	88.75	88.22	100.39	103.81	381.17	304.77	368.19	336.14	74.14	97.78	91.16	109.19	372.27
Greece	180.40	228.76	313.15	60.27	98.58	120.62	81.81	361.27	300.58	282.64	297.72	62.60	90.42	75.78	77.56	306.36
Italy	95.41	134.55	169.81	53.14	56.26	62.57	66.51	238.48	123.13	168.81	194.12	41.29	61.50	57.47	68.00	228.27
Bulgaria	25.83	51.54	76.10	19.73	31.01	37.73	42.40	130.87	149.21	209.75	234.41	48.99	73.38	61.04	67.93	251.33
Croatia	66.17	80.16	81.08	26.96	34.69	30.81	32.24	124.71	63.55	65.78	75.25	14.55	20.58	21.56	22.35	79.03
Belgium	9.70	15.16	34.64	11.33	14.58	21.71	36.25	83.87	16.70	22.10	27.28	4.11	6.77	7.10	9.05	27.03
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23.79	33.23	50.46	11.10	15.66	17.88	21.16	65.79	11.75	16.31	23.58	5.29	6.70	7.17	7.36	26.52
Netherlands	47.33	47.31	44.58	11.89	12.97	16.67	14.93	56.46	49.60	57.13	53.31	14.93	14.78	14.54	15.88	60.14
Turkey	32.81	53.95	46.31	14.41	12.83	13.19	14.81	55.25	78.82	94.88	113.90	23.36	32.49	30.11	36.56	122.52
Spain	21.29	23.03	14.01	2.21	9.66	12.83	25.70	50.40	24.61	30.97	32.36	9.67	13.07	13.24	15.88	51.86
Slovenia	21.34	27.19	31.81	7.89	10.16	12.88	10.51	41.44	139.07	140.34	128.02	26.27	34.94	33.64	34.73	129.58
Albanija	17.42	23.59	27.52	8.39	8.20	12.31	11.81	40.71	3.96	6.35	9.08	2.16	3.24	3.33	2.99	11.72
G.Britain	35.18	42.46	42.94	8.02	8.17	9.61	10.75	36.56	39.48	54.75	44.16	7.15	9.97	9.21	11.87	38.20
Russia	13.74	19.67	21.42	6.01	6.49	8.34	4.79	25.62	178.97	271.01	425.24	137.46	98.70	150.55	183.03	569.74
USA	72.80	72.06	44.45	6.42	6.55	5.77	3.68	22.42	56.55	47.95	45.21	8.69	11.28	9.66	10.72	40.34
Sweden	5.65	5.75	8.34	3.36	4.68	3.80	7.61	19.45	20.18	25.10	20.06	4.56	9.42	9.35	6.30	29.63
Austria	7.68	8.51	9.00	2.48	3.56	4.62	4.35	15.00	56.20	68.86	69.21	16.42	26.95	19.60	17.59	80.55
Romania	1.39	1.83	4.19	2.11	2.70	3.61	4.95	13.38	14.38	113.06	64.91	6.39	20.89	34.50	30.16	91.94
Czech	3.07	5.36	6.05	1.67	3.01	3.67	2.30	10.66	11.95	17.47	23.35	6.03	8.84	9.13	8.92	32.93
France	54.66	77.32	19.91	1.29	3.49	2.71	2.82	10.31	51.51	67.55	60.98	13.02	17.57	15.87	20.16	66.63
Switzerland	19.31	6.45	7.52	4.73	1.24	1.75	2.43	10.16	27.22	45.70	63.87	7.88	24.20	9.59	17.52	59.18
Hungary	2.83	2.19	2.70	1.85	1.75	2.10	0.76	6.45	29.14	30.99	36.29	7.24	11.36	10.04	8.99	37.63
Poland	0.49	2.62	4.04	1.04	1.14	1.85	2.35	6.37	26.42	78.31	94.65	17.17	31.49	34.82	34.37	117.84
Cyprus	0.50	4.80	5.54	0.67	1.05	2.02	0.76	4.50	4.08	4.69	3.47	0.82	0.37	0.20	0.10	1.50
Australia	2.47	2.52	1.71	0.44	0.48	0.55	0.78	2.25	6.72	2.73	4.29	0.47	0.52	0.32	0.46	1.78
Ukraine	1.78	2.16	2.04	0.09	0.30	0.85	0.55	1.80	88.03	74.10	72.11	18.61	31.72	30.14	25.24	105.71
Korea	0.12	1.96	1.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.65	1.65	14.02	23.38	33.69	9.08	10.99	10.73	10.62	41.42
China	14.59	1.36	9.93	0.12	1.19	0.11	0.05	1.47	48.32	82.02	115.28	28.31	34.33	36.89	39.07	138.60
Danmark	3.28	2.31	2.78	0.19	0.34	0.43	0.61	1.56	11.30	14.83	14.29	3.27	6.16	3.66	3.84	16.92
Japan	5.76	2.72	8.40	0.74	0.14	0.24	0.11	1.23	19.35	24.37	22.76	6.20	8.10	6.24	6.40	26.94
Canada	0.49	1.12	1.09	0.21	0.07	0.32	0.37	0.97	3.96	8.65	22.27	1.97	26.90	4.17	2.40	35.45
Belarus	0.12	0.16	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.40	0.04	0.94	0.63	0.22	0.24	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.07	0.25
Hong Kong	0.22	0.14	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.15	0.18	2.43	2.96	2.58	0.23	0.59	0.56	0.34	1.72
Lihtenstien	0.00	0.31	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.13	0.72	0.36	0.60	0.12	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.22
Argentina	0.01	0.31	1.59	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.59	9.88	8.74	3.08	2.59	2.67	1.75	10.09
Bolivia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.81	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brazil	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.25	41.07	37.66	5.55	13.63	11.59	7.39	38.16

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	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2			
TOTAL	739.89	886.05	844.48	927.85	3,398.27	1,057.73	1,205.07	1,280.77	1,737.02	5,280.58	918.50	1152.07	1126.88	780.79	3,978.23	1,581.06	1,936.89	1,844.84	1,488.88	6,851.67	521.23	669.99	1,146.68	1,170.64					
Serbia and Montenegro																													
Serbia	134.07	149.89	174.85	185.93	644.74	78.57	98.97	109.11	167.89	454.54	200.65	280.91	270.50	182.66	934.72	135.43	142.93	133.42	120.23	532.02	108.36	102.17	80.48	100.26					
Montenegro	4.40	7.83	7.84	7.89	27.95	0.17	0.35	0.40	0.43	1.35	8.48	11.33	11.59	7.17	38.57	0.23	0.16	0.25	0.58	1.21	4.54	5.78	0.42	0.45					
Germany	116.08	115.93	135.79	133.97	501.78	103.74	127.18	124.94	177.27	533.13	154.26	147.57	146.66	114.76	563.25	139.69	182.27	157.81	170.56	650.33	115.66	102.44	112.17	128.29					
Greece	97.95	112.35	96.95	117.40	424.65	97.21	105.53	102.61	110.90	416.24	124.27	178.79	156.63	75.30	535.00	110.77	145.77	139.56	114.73	510.83	58.00	83.75	83.94	100.28					
Italy	75.33	103.47	76.65	94.44	349.89	55.94	92.54	69.97	94.84	313.28	74.59	74.60	90.08	81.73	321.00	75.01	115.94	90.46	101.50	382.91	43.13	43.80	69.28	102.17					
Bulgaria	49.09	57.83	66.14	70.85	243.91	55.73	58.63	67.73	89.04	271.13	95.04	109.78	107.92	63.90	376.64	77.11	82.06	94.48	73.42	327.07	29.76	51.43	49.35	60.35					
Croatia	32.12	38.74	37.99	56.29	165.13	23.73	30.38	27.10	29.64	110.85	47.90	65.60	65.65	49.80	228.96	33.34	37.51	33.62	33.24	137.71	35.50	44.92	25.48	25.97					
Belgium	38.03	55.84	38.53	45.67	178.08	5.67	7.73	7.43	11.58	32.41	23.49	26.34	26.93	32.45	109.21	9.52	11.86	9.03	11.69	42.10	8.12	4.34	6.56	7.88					
Bosnia and Herzegovina	17.83	23.05	22.38	25.70	88.97	6.58	7.88	10.16	10.32	34.94	22.37	30.43	29.40	22.65	104.84	8.75	15.04	17.89	10.91	52.60	16.88	20.49	9.00	11.65					
Netherlands	17.36	18.79	21.46	15.54	73.15	15.68	17.36	17.42	24.86	75.31	18.64	15.37	22.07	14.53	70.61	22.68	25.13	22.59	23.32	93.72	14.47	10.84	12.45	15.89					
Turkey	9.95	11.12	18.74	13.98	53.78	37.79	49.31	50.77	60.59	198.46	9.65	10.05	7.49	4.37	31.56	56.69	81.05	67.67	63.34	268.75	10.12	11.25	51.70	63.22					
Spain	51.37	75.16	23.74	22.68	172.95	11.52	14.90	11.56	14.12	52.09	16.45	34.64	12.25	13.55	76.90	12.52	14.51	12.93	14.83	54.80	3.20	5.29	10.91	12.66					
Slovenia	13.64	20.45	19.74	15.24	69.06	29.70	36.52	39.85	50.00	156.08	12.87	20.04	21.36	10.83	65.11	42.49	55.26	55.16	50.45	203.36	6.67	7.81	43.80	43.69					
Albanija	15.21	17.21	20.44	20.24	73.11	2.43	4.59	6.94	5.71	19.67	19.89	27.11	35.37	24.40	106.77	6.09	10.01	12.09	7.47	35.66	15.44	22.23	3.40	6.99					
G.Britain	16.00	27.12	18.27	14.57	75.96	11.78	14.48	12.87	13.75	52.88	18.99	15.42	19.27	16.26	69.94	16.11	21.46	16.20	13.31	67.08	8.50	8.55	10.55	14.25					
Russia	4.89	5.30	6.82	6.59	23.60	151.75	99.11	172.01	215.31	638.18	5.74	7.89	8.05	11.00	32.68	272.11	277.19	247.34	134.25	930.89	2.49	6.34	142.78	93.32					
USA	6.24	9.66	16.27	20.57	52.74	16.63	22.32	19.75	19.77	78.47	3.10	2.27	2.64	3.08	11.09	20.29	21.11	35.22	22.56	99.18	1.65	2.31	24.25	19.87					
Sweden	4.16	2.42	5.42	3.24	15.23	8.27	11.66	17.15	17.95	55.03	1.66	2.75	2.85	2.17	9.43	12.58	13.22	15.68	12.06	53.54	2.34	1.89	6.20	6.96					
Austria	4.60	5.38	5.07	4.92	19.97	16.90	24.39	26.96	34.49	102.75	4.41	5.53	7.27	5.28	22.49	20.81	38.71	29.61	30.71	119.83	3.40	4.61	18.87	26.29					
Romania	5.92	2.96	4.37	6.04	19.30	31.27	17.36	16.23	31.79	96.66	6.73	7.43	15.23	4.07	33.47	19.65	42.81	41.55	13.51	117.51	2.85	3.36	17.61	21.67					
Czech	1.09	2.91	3.44	3.88	11.33	9.00	14.41	12.89	28.31	64.61	2.82	4.22	5.05	2.34	14.43	14.04	20.41	15.19	15.77	65.40	2.01	2.12	11.82	12.50					
France	4.03	4.96	2.64	4.43	16.06	17.59	21.10	22.33	29.75	90.77	4.35	7.11	5.79	7.03	24.27	25.88	34.09	29.89	31.39	121.25	2.59	3.07	16.94	20.77					
Switzerland	2.48	1.91	4.15	2.22	10.75	16.38	19.71	21.28	57.30	114.67	3.38	3.83	5.25	3.69	16.14	87.89	59.52	87.82	57.46	292.69	2.32	3.26	51.37	24.82					
Hungary	1.61	1.37	1.71	2.05	6.74	8.87	11.28	13.75	21.35	55.24	1.11	3.40	1.20	1.46	7.18	26.47	22.54	15.89	15.67	80.56	0.47	0.99	10.99	12.83					
Poland	1.47	2.62	3.53	3.62	11.24	34.31	35.41	40.66	52.28	162.67	4.35	5.04	4.52	2.90	16.80	46.56	81.82	99.94	36.97	265.29	2.23	1.90	18.40	24.00					
Cyprus	1.74	0.28	0.27	0.68	2.97	0.18	0.14	0.20	1.40	1.92	0.63	0.46	0.47	0.42	1.98	0.39	1.29	1.08	1.28	4.04	0.05	0.03	0.43	0.19					
Australia	0.89	0.44	0.87	1.39	3.60	0.59	0.84	1.14	0.87	3.44	0.64	0.52	1.05	1.05	3.26	0.30	0.69	0.89	1.41	3.29	0.44	0.88	0.73	0.91					
Ukraine	0.40	0.51	0.55	0.57	2.04	26.60	29.41	23.27	25.09	104.37	0.30	0.71	1.52	0.41	2.95	32.17	78.94	49.67	42.19	202.97	1.86	5.36	15.03	17.79					
Korea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.23	12.46	14.51	16.89	55.09	0.31	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.32	12.54	15.80	15.84	13.26	57.44	0.00	0.00	7.19	9.69					
China	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.43	0.58	45.25	58.48	52.94	88.98	245.65	0.46	0.44	0.61	0.10	1.61	62.84	80.11	81.47	90.36	314.77	0.01	0.30	62.94	67.49					
Danmark	0.49	1.01	1.21	1.01	3.73	3.56	5.53	4.40	6.01	19.49	2.80	2.56	4.76	3.71	13.83	5.18	6.76	5.12	5.41	22.47	0.38	0.49	4.81	4.73					
Japan	0.24	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.67	6.81	9.21	8.68	16.54	41.24	0.25	0.13	0.83	0.08	1.29	12.66	18.22	12.38	14.61	57.87	0.05	0.17	17.00	12.64					
Canada	0.25	0.23	0.29	1.05	1.82	3.56	3.79	4.34	4.08	15.77	0.28	0.21	0.17	0.63	1.29	2.27	5.11	4.53	5.44	17.35	0.28	0.21	4.08	6.20					
Belarus	0.10	1.86	0.43	0.23	2.63	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.38	0.24	2.13	0.60	0.11	3.09	0.14	0.61	0.32	0.41	1.48	0.06	0.34	0.14	0.14					
Hong Kong	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.62	0.66	0.57	12.07	13.92	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.09	11.72	1.19	1.68	1.36	15.95	0.02	0.24	0.45	0.45					
Lihtenstien	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.13	0.07	0.06	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.09	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02					
Argentina	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	3.10	2.89	3.23	4.17	13.39	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	3.17	4.94	2.57	4.07	14.75	0.00	0.00	2.73	2.61					
Bolivia	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01					
Brazil	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.09	15.07	18.67	20.09	21.53	75.36	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.04	15.20	30.93	53.30	22.22	121.65	0.00	0.00	15.83	12.81					



Table 26

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

Country	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
FDI in Republic of Macedonia	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
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	77.1	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
Dominican 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
Italy	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
Mauritius	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 Cantris 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>141.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>270.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>359.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>580.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,039.2</b>	<b>100</b>

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 (%)
FDI in Republic of Macedonia												
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
Cuk 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	20.5	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	0.1	0	0.5	0	1.2	0
Dominikan 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	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Iraq	0.0	0	0.0	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	4.3	0
Israel	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Italy	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
Paraguay	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
Sarbia	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
Slavonia	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
Syria	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,160.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,292.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,610.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,769.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,098.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,545.2</b>	<b>100</b>

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 %
<b>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FISHING</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>2</b>
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	0.6	2	12.2	1	15.6	1	14.2	1	21.1	1	38.0	2	44.0	2	50.3	2
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>222.1</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>294.8</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>396.2</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>457.7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>490.4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>664.9</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>775.3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>801.9</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>907.3</b>	<b>36</b>
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	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
<b>ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>161.7</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL SERVICES</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>236.9</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>574.4</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>619.6</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>702.5</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>822.0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>854.2</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>984.5</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,302.7</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>TRADE AND REPAIR</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>182.0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>264.0</b>	<b>10</b>
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
<b>HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>342.4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>350.4</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>372.8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>445.4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>425.5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>422.5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>542.2</b>	<b>21</b>
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
<b>FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>174.6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>202.3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>232.8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>268.2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>321.6</b>	<b>13</b>
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
<b>REAL ESTATE &amp; BUSINESS ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>4</b>
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
<b>OTHER SERVICES</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>NOT ALLOCATED</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>SUB - TOTAL</b>	<b>141.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>270.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>359.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>580.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,039.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,160.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,292.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,610.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,769.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,098.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,545.2</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>270.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>359.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>580.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,039.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,160.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,292.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,610.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,769.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,098.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,545.2</b>	<b>100</b>

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
<b>International Investment Position, net</b>	<b>-1,999.0</b>	<b>-2,498.5</b>	<b>-2,333.9</b>	<b>-2,474.0</b>	<b>-3,527.7</b>
<b>Assets</b>	<b>1,868.5</b>	<b>2,162.2</b>	<b>2,455.8</b>	<b>3,256.5</b>	<b>3,946.3</b>
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
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>3,867.5</b>	<b>4,660.7</b>	<b>4,789.7</b>	<b>5,730.5</b>	<b>7,474.1</b>
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: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

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
<b>International Investment Position, net</b>	<b>-1,599.7</b>	<b>-1,836.6</b>	<b>-1,978.4</b>	<b>-1,878.5</b>	<b>-2,401.1</b>
<b>Assets</b>	<b>1,495.3</b>	<b>1,589.3</b>	<b>2,081.7</b>	<b>2,472.7</b>	<b>2,686.0</b>
<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
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>3,095.0</b>	<b>3,426.0</b>	<b>4,060.1</b>	<b>4,351.2</b>	<b>5,087.2</b>
<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: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

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	30.06. 2009
<b>General Government</b>	<b>1,016.46</b>	<b>1,282.82</b>	<b>1,078.19</b>	<b>1,072.97</b>	<b>1,073.97</b>	<b>1,065.56</b>	<b>1,001.67</b>	<b>890.41</b>	<b>878.95</b>	<b>897.71</b>	<b>883.06</b>	<b>882.64</b>	<b>880.13</b>	<b>902.83</b>	<b>913.81</b>	<b>904.92</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
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	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	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	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	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	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	0.00
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>1,016.45</b>	<b>1,282.82</b>	<b>1,078.19</b>	<b>1,072.97</b>	<b>1,073.97</b>	<b>1,065.56</b>	<b>1,001.67</b>	<b>890.41</b>	<b>871.31</b>	<b>897.71</b>	<b>883.06</b>	<b>882.64</b>	<b>880.13</b>	<b>902.83</b>	<b>913.81</b>	<b>904.92</b>
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	129.17
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	774.73
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	1.02
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	0.00
<b>Monetary Authorities</b>	<b>45.97</b>	<b>52.66</b>	<b>51.81</b>	<b>47.82</b>	<b>47.26</b>	<b>42.39</b>	<b>38.09</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
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	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	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	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	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	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	0.00
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>45.97</b>	<b>52.66</b>	<b>51.81</b>	<b>47.82</b>	<b>47.26</b>	<b>42.39</b>	<b>38.09</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
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	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	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	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	0.00
<b>Banks</b>	<b>123.24</b>	<b>192.02</b>	<b>181.68</b>	<b>191.44</b>	<b>205.47</b>	<b>269.88</b>	<b>266.66</b>	<b>312.89</b>	<b>340.64</b>	<b>387.85</b>	<b>346.15</b>	<b>358.89</b>	<b>389.57</b>	<b>384.05</b>	<b>377.99</b>	<b>377.85</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>67.32</b>	<b>81.41</b>	<b>72.25</b>	<b>77.76</b>	<b>83.57</b>	<b>115.44</b>	<b>111.11</b>	<b>144.82</b>	<b>165.31</b>	<b>178.12</b>	<b>142.31</b>	<b>138.83</b>	<b>173.32</b>	<b>171.33</b>	<b>153.22</b>	<b>162.77</b>
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	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	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	153.59
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	9.18
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	9.18
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	0.00
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>55.93</b>	<b>110.60</b>	<b>109.42</b>	<b>113.68</b>	<b>121.90</b>	<b>154.44</b>	<b>155.55</b>	<b>168.07</b>	<b>175.33</b>	<b>209.73</b>	<b>203.84</b>	<b>220.06</b>	<b>216.25</b>	<b>212.72</b>	<b>224.77</b>	<b>215.08</b>
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	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	191.39
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	23.69
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	0.00
<b>Other Sectors</b>	<b>600.40</b>	<b>721.01</b>	<b>664.92</b>	<b>727.28</b>	<b>701.21</b>	<b>786.69</b>	<b>1,024.59</b>	<b>1,032.59</b>	<b>1,077.01</b>	<b>1,115.71</b>	<b>1,087.00</b>	<b>1,227.25</b>	<b>1,346.80</b>	<b>1,382.45</b>	<b>1,395.12</b>	<b>1,392.17</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>370.02</b>	<b>475.84</b>	<b>409.86</b>	<b>425.28</b>	<b>390.24</b>	<b>435.42</b>	<b>618.37</b>	<b>635.38</b>	<b>668.16</b>	<b>727.89</b>	<b>676.47</b>	<b>787.25</b>	<b>826.04</b>	<b>823.45</b>	<b>803.41</b>	<b>793.84</b>
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	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	9.19
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	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	679.53	670.33
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	107.66	114.32
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	107.66	114.32
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	0.00
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>230.39</b>	<b>245.18</b>	<b>255.06</b>	<b>302.00</b>	<b>310.97</b>	<b>351.27</b>	<b>406.22</b>	<b>397.21</b>	<b>408.85</b>	<b>387.81</b>	<b>410.54</b>	<b>440.00</b>	<b>520.75</b>	<b>559.00</b>	<b>591.72</b>	<b>598.34</b>
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	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	569.53	576.88
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	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	21.83	21.09
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	0.36
<b>Direct investment: Intercompany lending</b>	<b>284.52</b>	<b>269.57</b>	<b>327.43</b>	<b>334.18</b>	<b>332.61</b>	<b>329.30</b>	<b>305.50</b>	<b>376.15</b>	<b>371.37</b>	<b>430.77</b>	<b>521.02</b>	<b>612.70</b>	<b>626.08</b>	<b>649.07</b>	<b>729.50</b>	<b>775.69</b>
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	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	723.39	769.58
<b>Gross External Debt</b>	<b>2,070.61</b>	<b>2,518.09</b>	<b>2,304.03</b>	<b>2,373.68</b>	<b>2,360.52</b>	<b>2,493.83</b>	<b>2,636.51</b>	<b>2,612.03</b>	<b>2,667.96</b>	<b>2,832.04</b>	<b>2,837.23</b>	<b>3,081.49</b>	<b>3,242.58</b>	<b>3,318.40</b>	<b>3,416.43</b>	<b>3,450.63</b>

**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	1,106.96	1,096.99
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	2,309.47	2,353.64

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

Data on trade credits for 2008 and 2009 are estimated using flow data from the balance of payments.

1/ Preliminary data

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia



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	30.06. 2009
<b>General Government</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
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	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	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	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	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	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	0.00
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
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	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	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	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	0.00
<b>Monetary Authorities</b>	<b>664.66</b>	<b>1,040.51</b>	<b>1,121.85</b>	<b>1,205.24</b>	<b>1,284.33</b>	<b>1,326.97</b>	<b>1,315.13</b>	<b>1,329.96</b>	<b>1,424.84</b>	<b>1,416.28</b>	<b>1,395.51</b>	<b>1,413.65</b>	<b>1,552.13</b>	<b>1,361.16</b>	<b>1,120.06</b>	<b>1,060.47</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>664.66</b>	<b>1,040.51</b>	<b>1,092.79</b>	<b>1,129.48</b>	<b>1,160.32</b>	<b>1,167.82</b>	<b>1,073.26</b>	<b>1,000.55</b>	<b>1,011.09</b>	<b>917.15</b>	<b>279.69</b>	<b>300.38</b>	<b>404.19</b>	<b>245.87</b>	<b>168.70</b>	<b>249.03</b>
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	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	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	249.03
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	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	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	0.00
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>29.06</b>	<b>75.76</b>	<b>124.01</b>	<b>159.16</b>	<b>241.87</b>	<b>329.41</b>	<b>413.75</b>	<b>499.13</b>	<b>1,115.83</b>	<b>1,113.26</b>	<b>1,147.94</b>	<b>1,115.29</b>	<b>951.35</b>	<b>811.44</b>
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	811.44
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	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	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	0.00
<b>Banks</b>	<b>619.59</b>	<b>635.87</b>	<b>618.10</b>	<b>599.78</b>	<b>621.57</b>	<b>668.26</b>	<b>667.61</b>	<b>658.57</b>	<b>644.64</b>	<b>648.05</b>	<b>549.01</b>	<b>529.46</b>	<b>533.83</b>	<b>390.58</b>	<b>442.32</b>	<b>454.79</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>618.75</b>	<b>634.56</b>	<b>613.68</b>	<b>595.44</b>	<b>617.26</b>	<b>667.17</b>	<b>650.53</b>	<b>641.73</b>	<b>627.88</b>	<b>631.33</b>	<b>532.31</b>	<b>509.75</b>	<b>514.16</b>	<b>371.06</b>	<b>422.82</b>	<b>434.12</b>
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	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	9.43
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	417.15
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	7.33	7.53
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	7.33	7.53
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	0.00
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>4.34</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>17.08</b>	<b>16.84</b>	<b>16.77</b>	<b>16.72</b>	<b>16.70</b>	<b>19.71</b>	<b>19.67</b>	<b>19.52</b>	<b>19.50</b>	<b>20.68</b>
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	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	2.19
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	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	0.00
<b>Other Sectors</b>	<b>197.77</b>	<b>253.94</b>	<b>256.91</b>	<b>249.34</b>	<b>266.90</b>	<b>336.54</b>	<b>417.22</b>	<b>489.44</b>	<b>521.23</b>	<b>447.43</b>	<b>471.71</b>	<b>520.79</b>	<b>564.13</b>	<b>551.63</b>	<b>505.62</b>	<b>510.77</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>196.55</b>	<b>253.46</b>	<b>256.15</b>	<b>248.57</b>	<b>266.13</b>	<b>335.63</b>	<b>415.38</b>	<b>487.81</b>	<b>518.94</b>	<b>445.09</b>	<b>467.36</b>	<b>515.52</b>	<b>559.09</b>	<b>546.53</b>	<b>500.28</b>	<b>504.10</b>
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	0.00
Loans	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.65	0.31	0.22	0.47	0.70	0.90	0.95	0.42
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	0.07	0.06
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	474.55	478.75
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	24.87
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	24.87
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	0.00
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>6.66</b>
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	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	5.89
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	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	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	0.00
<b>Direct investment: Intercompany lending</b>	<b>47.98</b>	<b>95.87</b>	<b>95.45</b>	<b>92.28</b>	<b>95.69</b>	<b>95.60</b>	<b>108.48</b>	<b>122.58</b>	<b>110.67</b>	<b>123.11</b>	<b>125.57</b>	<b>129.21</b>	<b>133.38</b>	<b>134.45</b>	<b>146.20</b>	<b>179.24</b>
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	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	129.20	162.24
<b>Gross External Claims</b>	<b>1,530.00</b>	<b>2,026.19</b>	<b>2,092.31</b>	<b>2,146.63</b>	<b>2,268.48</b>	<b>2,427.38</b>	<b>2,508.44</b>	<b>2,600.55</b>	<b>2,701.38</b>	<b>2,634.87</b>	<b>2,541.80</b>	<b>2,593.10</b>	<b>2,783.47</b>	<b>2,437.83</b>	<b>2,214.19</b>	<b>2,205.26</b>

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

Data on trade credits for 2008 and 2009 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 <sup>2</sup>	31.03. 2008	30.06. 2008	30.09. 2008	31.12. 2008	31.03. 2009	30.06. 2009
<b>General Government</b>	<b>1,016.46</b>	<b>1,282.82</b>	<b>1,078.19</b>	<b>1,072.97</b>	<b>1,073.97</b>	<b>1,065.56</b>	<b>1,001.67</b>	<b>890.41</b>	<b>878.95</b>	<b>897.71</b>	<b>883.06</b>	<b>882.64</b>	<b>880.13</b>	<b>902.83</b>	<b>913.81</b>	<b>904.92</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
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	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	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	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	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	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	0.00
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>1,016.45</b>	<b>1,282.82</b>	<b>1,078.19</b>	<b>1,072.97</b>	<b>1,073.97</b>	<b>1,065.56</b>	<b>1,001.67</b>	<b>890.41</b>	<b>871.31</b>	<b>897.71</b>	<b>883.06</b>	<b>882.64</b>	<b>880.13</b>	<b>902.83</b>	<b>913.81</b>	<b>904.92</b>
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	129.17
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	774.73
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	1.02
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	0.00
<b>Monetary Authorities</b>	<b>-618.69</b>	<b>-987.85</b>	<b>-1,070.04</b>	<b>-1,157.42</b>	<b>-1,237.07</b>	<b>-1,284.58</b>	<b>-1,277.04</b>	<b>-1,329.96</b>	<b>-1,424.84</b>	<b>-1,416.28</b>	<b>-1,395.51</b>	<b>-1,413.65</b>	<b>-1,552.13</b>	<b>-1,361.16</b>	<b>-1,120.06</b>	<b>-1,060.47</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>-664.66</b>	<b>-1,040.51</b>	<b>-1,092.79</b>	<b>-1,129.48</b>	<b>-1,160.32</b>	<b>-1,167.82</b>	<b>-1,073.26</b>	<b>-1,000.55</b>	<b>-1,011.09</b>	<b>-917.15</b>	<b>-279.69</b>	<b>-300.38</b>	<b>-404.19</b>	<b>-245.87</b>	<b>-168.70</b>	<b>-249.03</b>
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	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	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	-249.03
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	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	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	0.00
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>45.97</b>	<b>52.66</b>	<b>22.75</b>	<b>-27.94</b>	<b>-76.75</b>	<b>-116.77</b>	<b>-203.78</b>	<b>-329.41</b>	<b>-413.75</b>	<b>-499.13</b>	<b>-1,115.83</b>	<b>-1,113.26</b>	<b>-1,147.94</b>	<b>-1,115.29</b>	<b>-951.35</b>	<b>-811.44</b>
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	-811.44
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	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	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	0.00
<b>Banks</b>	<b>-496.34</b>	<b>-443.85</b>	<b>-436.42</b>	<b>-408.34</b>	<b>-416.09</b>	<b>-398.38</b>	<b>-400.95</b>	<b>-345.68</b>	<b>-304.00</b>	<b>-260.20</b>	<b>-202.86</b>	<b>-170.57</b>	<b>-144.26</b>	<b>-6.53</b>	<b>-64.32</b>	<b>-76.94</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>-551.43</b>	<b>-553.14</b>	<b>-541.43</b>	<b>-517.68</b>	<b>-533.69</b>	<b>-551.72</b>	<b>-539.42</b>	<b>-496.91</b>	<b>-462.57</b>	<b>-453.20</b>	<b>-390.00</b>	<b>-370.92</b>	<b>-340.84</b>	<b>-199.73</b>	<b>-269.60</b>	<b>-271.35</b>
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	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	-9.43
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	-263.57
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	2.27	1.65
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	2.27	1.65
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	0.00
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>55.09</b>	<b>109.29</b>	<b>105.01</b>	<b>109.34</b>	<b>117.60</b>	<b>153.34</b>	<b>138.47</b>	<b>151.23</b>	<b>158.57</b>	<b>193.01</b>	<b>187.14</b>	<b>200.35</b>	<b>196.58</b>	<b>193.19</b>	<b>205.28</b>	<b>194.41</b>
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	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	189.20
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	5.21
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	0.00
<b>Other Sectors</b>	<b>402.63</b>	<b>467.07</b>	<b>408.01</b>	<b>477.94</b>	<b>434.31</b>	<b>450.15</b>	<b>607.37</b>	<b>543.14</b>	<b>555.78</b>	<b>668.28</b>	<b>615.30</b>	<b>706.47</b>	<b>782.67</b>	<b>830.83</b>	<b>889.51</b>	<b>881.41</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>173.47</b>	<b>222.38</b>	<b>153.71</b>	<b>176.71</b>	<b>124.11</b>	<b>99.79</b>	<b>202.99</b>	<b>147.57</b>	<b>149.22</b>	<b>282.81</b>	<b>209.11</b>	<b>271.73</b>	<b>266.95</b>	<b>276.92</b>	<b>303.12</b>	<b>289.73</b>
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	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	8.77
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	-0.07	-0.06
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	204.98	191.58
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	82.95	89.45
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	82.95	89.45
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	0.00
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>229.16</b>	<b>244.69</b>	<b>254.30</b>	<b>301.24</b>	<b>310.20</b>	<b>350.36</b>	<b>404.38</b>	<b>395.57</b>	<b>406.56</b>	<b>385.47</b>	<b>406.19</b>	<b>434.73</b>	<b>515.72</b>	<b>553.91</b>	<b>586.38</b>	<b>591.67</b>
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	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	564.97	570.99
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	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	21.05	20.32
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	0.36
<b>Direct investment: Intercompany lending</b>	<b>236.54</b>	<b>173.71</b>	<b>231.98</b>	<b>241.91</b>	<b>236.92</b>	<b>233.70</b>	<b>197.02</b>	<b>253.57</b>	<b>260.70</b>	<b>307.66</b>	<b>395.45</b>	<b>483.50</b>	<b>492.70</b>	<b>514.61</b>	<b>583.30</b>	<b>596.45</b>
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	-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	594.20	607.34
<b>Net External Debt Position</b>	<b>540.60</b>	<b>491.90</b>	<b>211.73</b>	<b>227.05</b>	<b>92.04</b>	<b>66.45</b>	<b>128.08</b>	<b>11.48</b>	<b>-33.41</b>	<b>197.17</b>	<b>295.43</b>	<b>488.38</b>	<b>459.11</b>	<b>880.58</b>	<b>1,202.24</b>	<b>1,245.37</b>

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 Fund	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	146.1	0.9	0.0	1,056.6	1,203.6	3.9
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
IV	146.3	1.0	0.0	1,056.6	1,203.8	5.6
V	150.5	0.9	0.0	1,015.4	1,166.8	5.0
VI	146.1	0.9	0.0	1,056.6	1,203.6	3.9
Q1	152.0	1.0	0.0	1,114.8	1,267.8	5.2
Q2	146.1	0.9	0.0	1,056.6	1,203.6	3.9

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
	Q2	-	-	-	-	40.5226	69.6867	45.0823	61.3386	46.2837
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	1-6	-	-	-	-	38.1533	79.1344	40.0685	61.2744	38.1800
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	77.1410	38.7910	61.1836	36.3449
	8	-	-	-	-	37.7134	77.2368	40.7884	61.1783	37.3325
	9	-	-	-	-	38.3576	76.5500	42.5922	61.1706	39.9380
	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	1-6	-	-	-	-	40.7667	68.6372	46.0728	61.3724	48.3398
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
	4	-	-	-	-	40.4791	68.2231	46.4123	61.3479	46.9268
	5	-	-	-	-	40.6244	69.3441	45.1223	61.4011	46.6773
	6	-	-	-	-	40.4609	71.5043	43.7110	61.2647	45.2340

1/ Denomination of the denar for 100 in may 1993  
Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia



Table 35  
Mid exchange rates (end of period)

	EUR	DEM	ITL	USD	ATS	FRF	GBP	CHF
	1	100	100	1	100	100	1	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
30.04.2009	61.4115			46.2924			68.3299	4,076.7061
31.05.2009	61.4128			43.5614			70.3549	4,059.5452
30.06.2009	61.1642			43.5085			72.0724	4,008.1389

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

quarter	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate of Denar	Real Effective Exchange Rate of Denar		
		Consumer Price Index	Producer Price Index	Unit Labor Cost
Q4	41.2	132.1	117.9	
Q4	48.5	118.4	106.1	
Q4	49.9	97.0	93.4	
Q4	66.6	105.7	112.8	
Q4	82.7	113.0	119.0	
Q4	90.0	107.1	109.8	
Q4	94.1	101.7	101.8	
Q4	97.6	99.9	100.7	
Q4	101.2	100.1	99.1	87.5
Q4	104.4	96.1	95.8	92.3
Q4	104.8	90.8	93.0	90.5
Q4	104.2	89.2	91.9	81.2
Q4	104.4	88.0	90.8	71.0
Q4	106.2	88.4	89.9	76.0
Q1	104.8	94.6	94.9	91.3
Q2	104.5	92.9	94.2	77.4
Q3	104.7	91.7	95.1	79.3
Q4	104.8	90.8	93.0	90.5
Q1	104.8	91.3	94.1	89.3
Q2	105.6	91.3	95.1	79.5
Q3	105.1	90.3	94.5	82.8
Q4	104.2	89.2	91.9	81.2
Q1	104.4	89.0	90.8	73.3
Q2	104.8	88.8	90.7	70.9
Q3	104.5	88.0	90.7	68.6
Q4	104.4	88.0	90.8	71.0
Q1	105.6	90.4	91.2	66.0
Q2	106.0	89.7	92.7	63.4
Q3	104.6	87.2	92.0	60.5
Q4	106.2	88.4	89.9	76.0
Q1	111.8	91.8	92.1	69.0
Q2	111.6	90.3	93.3	69.9

\* 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 Guide<sup>55</sup> (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);

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<sup>55</sup> 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**

Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) is an index calculated by the Nominal Effective Exchange Rate Index of the Denar relative to the Relative Prices Index.

Nominal Effective Exchange Rate Index (NEER) is calculated as weighted geometric mean of the average monthly nominal exchange rates of 12 countries which are major foreign trade partners of the Republic



of Macedonia (Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, Slovenia, Turkey, USA and Serbia), with base period 2003=100 and overall trade weights in 2006.

The Relative Prices Index is calculated as an interrelation of the weighted average index of the prices in the selected 12 countries and the domestic price index, with base period 2003=100 and overall trade weights in 2006. Consumer Price Index (CPI), Producer Price Index (PPI) and Unit labor cost (ULC) are used as deflators.