

National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia



Quarterly Report
April, 2010



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* The quarterly report contains an analysis of the macroeconomic developments in the fourth quarter of 2009 and the disposable data on the movements in the first quarter of 2010, with April 15, 2010 as a cut-off date.



Introduction

The NBRM reduced its key interest rate from 9% to 8.5% in end November 2009, after which additional reduction of the key interest rate followed in three instances during the first quarter of 2010 (by 50 basis points on January 4, 2010 and on February 4, 2010, and by 100 basis points on March 25, 2010), down to 6.5%. The changes towards the additional relaxation of the monetary policy resulted from the relatively favorable developments on the foreign exchange market and from the improved external sector results. Namely, the faster decline in the imports in the first two months and the better than expected dynamics of the private transfers enabled further growth of foreign reserves, thus strengthening the capacity for amortization of any future negative shocks.

Despite the fact that the trends in the external sector create a more positive setting for monetary policy implementation, there are still risks related to the assumptions for export demand recovery and for the degree of capital inflows into the domestic economy, which results are determined by the sustainability of the global economy's ongoing recovery. In case these assumptions are not realized as expected, it might worsen the entities' perceptions and create new pressures on the foreign exchange market. The need remains, therefore, to closely monitor the developments and to exercise caution in making future monetary decisions.

The real economy results in the last quarter of 2009 exceeded the expectations, whereas the initial official evaluation of the State Statistical Office (SSO) shows a real annual GDP growth of 1.2% (0.7% fall for the whole year of 2009). The growth was due to the more intensive recovery of the private and investment demand, which can primarily be explained with the reinstated trust, higher expectations, and, consequently, the reduced refraining from consumption. These changes in perceptions are consistent with the ongoing global economy recovery, as well as with the improved prospects and smaller risks for the domestic economy. In an environment of an intensive fall of the public consumption, the positive developments in consumption and investments by the households and by the corporate sector made a less negative contribution of the total domestic demand towards the total GDP. This kind of a positive shift was complemented by the further reduction of import pressures, and consequently with the positive contribution of the net export to the GDP. Such trends are expected to continue in the first quarter of 2010, when a positive economic growth rate is expected, under the impact of the further positive contribution of the net export and still weak domestic demand. There are still risks concerning the recovery of the domestic economy, and they are mainly concentrated on the labor market adjustment (where minor deteriorations were noticed in the second half of 2009, which were emphasized in the last quarter, when a quarterly employment reduction of 1% was registered), on the recovery of the export demand, and on the improved assumptions concerning the investment activity sources of financing.

The impact of the lower import prices was exhausted since the beginning of 2010. That impact dominated during 2009 and due to it the domestic prices in the previous year had a disinflationary development. In an environment of intensified foreign inflation, an annual growth of 0.5% of the domestic price level was registered in the first quarter of 2010. Such inflation realizations are mostly due to the energy prices growth (resulting from the decisions to increase the prices of electricity and heating as of 2010, as well as to increase fuel prices), which was only partly neutralized with the further fall of food prices. The core inflation realizations in the first quarter of 2010 point to a significant slowdown of the negative trend of the long-term inflation component, which appeared towards the end of 2009 (narrowing of the annual decline from -0.6% in the last quarter of 2009, to -0.2%). Mild intensification of the inflation is expected till the year end, conditioned by the forecasts for the import prices growth.

Under the influence of the positive developments in the real and external sector, the deposit potential of banks in the fourth quarter reached the highest growth on quarterly basis from the beginning of the year (5.4%). Simultaneously, the significant stabilization of domestic entities' expectations contributed to positive developments in the deposit base components, whereas for the first time since the beginning of 2009, a quarterly growth of deposits in local currency was noted, as well as the highest growth rate of long-term saving. The expansion of the banks' deposit base continued in the first two months of 2010, resulting in higher total deposits by 1.2% in end February than in end 2009. **The deposit potential increase in an environment of a more stable macroeconomic situation, relaxation of the monetary policy, and gradual stabilization of the expectations, contributed to a revitalization of the credit market in the last quarter of 2009 and in the first two months of 2010.** The increased loan offer is directed to the corporate sector, to which also contributes the allocation of additional capital through the EIB, which is exclusively intended for financial support of businesses. The increased loan demand by the private sector in the last quarter of 2009, noted for the first time that year, also contributed to the credit segment recovery. The positive credit flows are expected to continue in



the forthcoming period, thus contributing to credit growth rates increase by the year end. Nevertheless, the uncertainty regarding the domestic economy recovery, the profitability of the companies and the future available population income continue to be the main risks for such expectations.

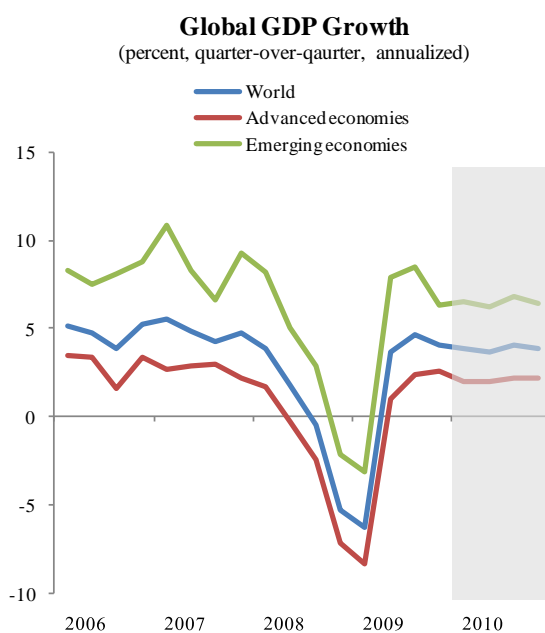
Contrary to the realized current account surplus in the third quarter, in an environment of a seasonal expansion of the negative trade balance in the last quarter of 2009, a deficit (2.1% of the GDP) was realized in the current account. Nevertheless, the positive developments within the capital and financial account that began in the third quarter also continued in the last quarter of the year with realized 2.8% of the GDP net-inflows, which enabled complete financing of the current account deficit and additional foreign reserves cumulation. During the whole 2009, the current account deficit reached 7.3% of the GDP, which compared to 2008 was a narrowing by 5.8 percentage points. The most recent data about the developments in the balance of payments for January 2010 point to an extension of these trends. The current account deficit was reduced by 72.7% on annual basis, mainly because of the improvements in trade balance (annual export growth and import reduction) and the increased inflow from private transfers (growth of net purchased cash). According to the data on foreign trade in the first two months of 2010, the import continued to decline (annual drop of 14.1%), while export grew by 14.5%. These changes, together with the net inflows from the currency exchange market in the first three months of 2010 (that were three times higher than in the same period the preceding year, at low comparable basis), have enabled cumulative net-purchasing of foreign currencies by the NBRM, whereas the foreign reserves in end March were higher for additional Euro 9 million compared to end 2009. Although the developments on the foreign exchange market are relatively positive, serious risks regarding the assumptions about the future position of the balance of payments should be considered, whereas the issue of the sustainability of positive trends on the foreign exchange market gains a great significance and represents an important element in making monetary decisions.



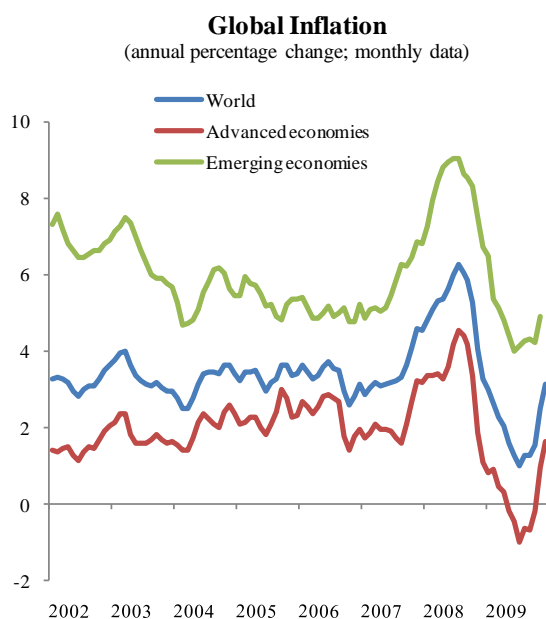
I. Macroeconomic developments

1.1. International economic environment¹

The global economy's recovery began in the second quarter of 2009 and continued with a greater intensity in the last quarter of the year. The growth was supported by the stimulative monetary and fiscal policy, but also by the re-established trust of the economic entities, as well as by the positive effect of the cycle of reserves². The positive developments of the global economic activity are followed by a quick recovery of the world trade. Nevertheless, there is still insecurity concerning the prospects of the global growth and its sustainability after the effects from the temporary factors (stimulative policies and cycle of reserves) are exhausted. In the last quarter of 2009, the global inflation went back to positive, and continued to increase in early 2010, which mainly reflects the basis effects related to food and energy prices.



Source: IMF.



Source: IMF.

The recovery from one of the deepest global recession is happening with a faster than expected pace. Economies are recovering with different dynamics, i.e. more developed economies are recovering with a slower, and less developed ones with a faster pace. The fall of the world economy for 2009 was 0.6%, despite the latest projections for economic activity reduction of 0.8%. In 2010, the world output is expected to increase by 4.2%, which is an upward revision by 0.3 percentage points (pp) compared to the IMF's January projection. The recovery is expected to be slow in most of the developed economies, while in most of the fast-growing and developing economies a relatively strong activity is expected, mainly stimulated by the domestic demand.

The global production and trade grew in the second half of 2009. The trust was greatly improved both in the financial and in the real sector, which was a result of the stimulative policies that prevented another Great Depression. The restarted cycle of reserves and the unexpected consumption increase in the USA were the main contributors to the positive developments in the developed economies. The great domestic demand was the main bearer of growth in the fast-growing and developing economies, although the growth of reserves and the normalized global trade also played an important role. Nevertheless, the stimulative policies are considered a factor of the greatest influence in escaping the crisis. Namely, the monetary policy was expansive, with historically low interest rates and a significant liquidity support to the economy. The fiscal stimulus was also big, and the governmental support to the financial sector had the biggest contribution in prevention of even greater negative effects of the

¹ The analysis is based on the World Economic Outlook January and April 2010, the ECB Monthly Report for March, the Quarterly Report of the European Commission on the Euro Area, and the EU Candidate and Pre-Accession Countries Economies Quarterly.

² The positive effect of the cycle of reserves shows growth of reserves, which is then manifested by growth of gross investments. Namely, according to the theory of the cycle of reserves, when GDP growth is led by the offer and not by the demand, the increased offer results in growth of reserves.



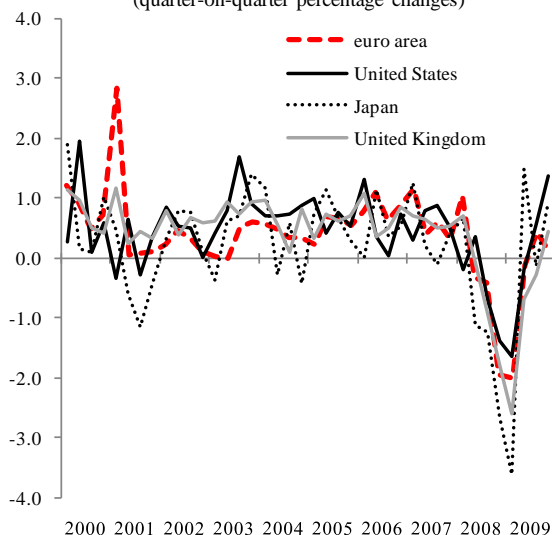
financial sector to the real sector. Towards the end of the year, however, the first indications were noted of the recovery of the autonomous³ (non-stimulated) private demand in developed economies, which points to improved expectations and perceptions of the economic entities.

Developed economies are expected to reach a 2.3% economic growth in 2010 (after the big fall of 3.2% in 2009), which is an upward revision of the projection by 2.2 pp. Despite the upward revision, the recovery in developed economies is still expected to be slow, and the growth rate to remain lower than in the pre-crisis period, until the end of 2011. Despite that, the high unemployment rate and public debt, as well as the insufficiently recovered financial systems, and in some countries the weak household balances will continue to challenge the recovery of these economies. **The growth of fast-growing and developing economies is expected to reach 6.3% in 2010, after the modest 2.4% in 2009 (an upward revision of 0.3% pp).** The more resistant economic structure⁴ and the quick reaction of policies helped most of the fast-growing economies to deal with the external shock more easily and to become attractive for the foreign capital again.

The still low level of capacities utilization and the expectations for stable inflation point to relatively weak inflation pressures. In developed economies, the annual inflation is expected to reach 1.5% in 2010 (from 0.1% in 2009), as a result of the more prominent increase of energy prices versus the reduced labor costs. In the fast-growing and developing economies, the inflation is expected to increase to 6.2% (from 5.2% in 2009), whereupon some of these economies might face mounting inflation pressures due to the accelerated growth and increased capital inflows. **The economic activity in the Eurozone continued to grow in the fourth quarter of 2009, supported by the world economy recovery, the significant macroeconomic incentives, and the measures undertaken to renew the financial system functioning.** In the last quarter of 2009, the real GDP in the Eurozone increased by 0.1%⁵ on quarterly basis, which indicates a slowdown of the pace of growth compared to the 0.4% growth registered in the third quarter (the previous five quarters were characterized by the fall of economy in the Eurozone). The real quarterly growth of GDP in the last quarter of 2009 was fully stimulated by the positive contribution of the net-export, while the domestic demand again made a negative contribution, reflecting the unchanged personal consumption and the reduced investment and public expenditure. Despite the return of the positive trend on quarterly basis, the GDP in Eurozone for the whole 2009 fell by 4.1% for the first time in the Eurozone

Real GDP growth in major industrialised economies

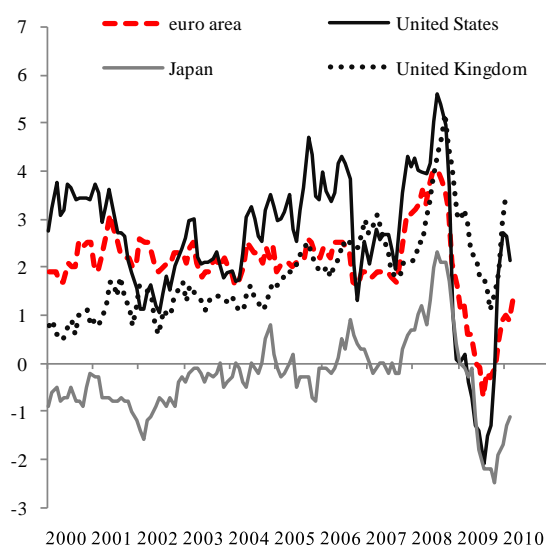
(quarter-on-quarter percentage changes)



Source: Eurostat.

Inflation rates in major industrialised economies

(consumer prices; annual percentage changes; monthly data)



Sources: Eurostat and National data.

³ World Economic Outlook, January 2010, p. 3

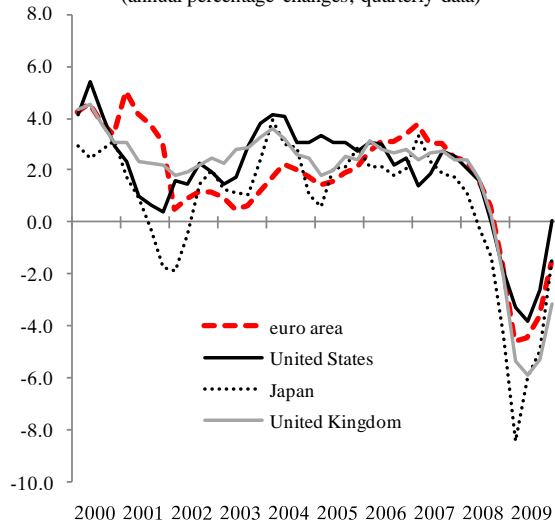
⁴ World Economic Outlook, January 2010, p.3

⁵ Seasonally adjusted data.



Real GDP growth in major industrialised economies

(annual percentage changes; quarterly data)



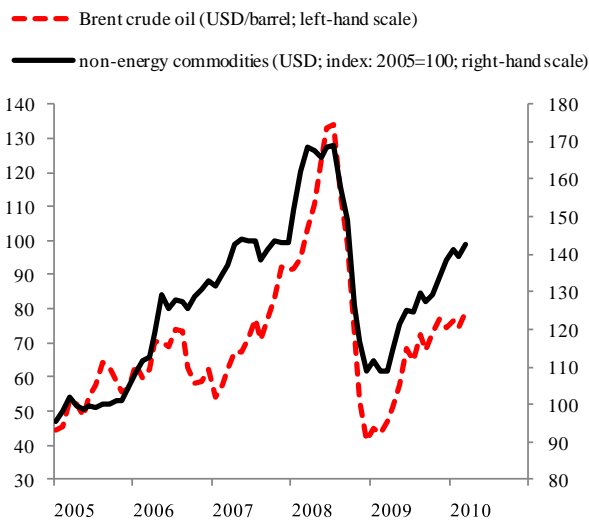
Source: Eurostat.

history, after a 0.6% growth in the preceding year. The projections for the real GDP growth in the Eurozone in 2010 are that it will be moderate due to the low capacity exploitation and reduced investments, while the aggravated labor market is expected to influence consumption. The most recent projections of the ECB are that GDP will have a real growth between 0.4% and 1.2%. The risks of the economic prospect in the Eurozone are still considered to be balanced in an environment of continuous insecurities.

Consumer prices trends in the Eurozone, in the fourth quarter of 2009 and in the first quarter of 2010, turned back to positive, with an annual growth of 0.4% and 1.1% respectively. This kind of inflation rate development in the Eurozone mainly results from the basic effects, due to the low level of energy and food prices in the same period of the preceding year. The main reasons for expecting a moderate inflation growth in the Eurozone in 2010 (from 0.8% to 1.6%) are the expectations for a slow recovery of the domestic and foreign demand, and for stable labor costs.

Developments of crude oil and non-energy commodities

(monthly data)



Source: IMF monthly database.

The American economy is recovering with a faster pace than the Eurozone economy. In the last quarter of 2009, the real GDP of the USA grew by 1.4% on quarterly basis, compared to 0.6% in the third quarter. This increase of growth rate reflects the strong contribution of the reserves, and, to a smaller extent, of the investments. The positive effect of the external sector, which contributed mostly for the economy growth in the previous quarters, was exhausted in the last quarter. This change results from the import growth, stimulated by the personal consumption recovery. The economic activity in the USA was by 2.4% lower during the whole 2009, marked by a fall in the first half and recovery in the second half of the year, the latter being supported by the fiscal and monetary stimulative measures. The projections in March issue of "Consensus Forecast"⁶ are that the real GDP in the USA in 2010 will be 3.1%, which means the prospects of the American economy are stable for now. That growth is expected to be driven by the fiscal and monetary stimulative policies, as well as by the reserves growth. **From the inflatory developments aspect,** as of November 2009, the consumption prices in the USA have moved back to positive zone, and registered a 2.4% annual growth in the first two months of 2010. That growth was mainly due to basic effects of energy prices in the preceding year. Nevertheless, the expanded negative production gap can be a limiting factor for an intensified inflation in the forthcoming period.

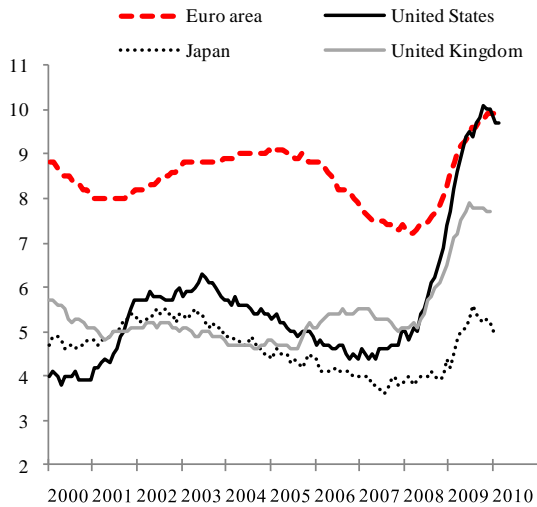
The unemployment rate in the Eurozone and the USA continued to increase in the last quarter of 2009, but with a slower pace than in the preceding quarters. The average unemployment rate in the Eurozone in the fourth quarter of 2009 increased

⁶ Consensus Forecast, March, 2010.



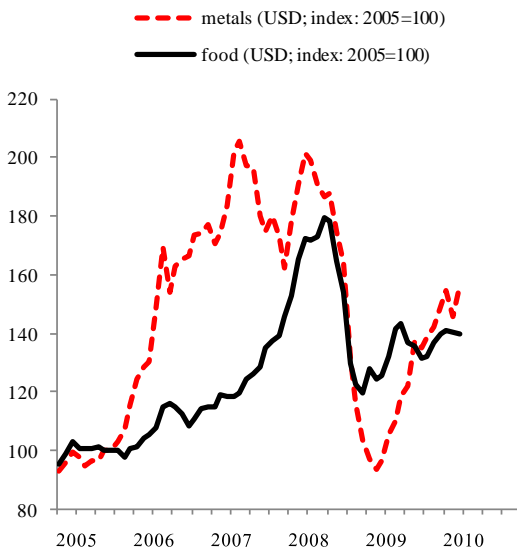
Unemployment rate in major industrialised economies

(percent; seasonally adjusted data; monthly data)



Developments of food and metals

(monthly data)



Source: IMF monthly database.

minimally on quarterly basis (by 0.2 pp) and reached 9.9%. The unemployment rate in the USA reached 10%, which was by 0.4 pp higher than in the preceding quarter. In the first two months of 2010, the unemployment rate in the Eurozone remained almost equal to the previous quarter rate, while the first effects of the USA economy recovery also became obvious on the labor market by reducing the unemployment rate to 9.7%.

In the previous period, the monetary policy in the Eurozone and the USA, followed through the variations in basic interest rates, remained unchanged. In an environment of a slow economic recovery, a temporary character of factors that impact the ongoing economic growth and stable inflatory expectations, the ECB kept the same interest rate from May 2009 (1%). No change of the interest rate took place in the USA either, where FED kept the basic interest rate at 0.25% (as of December 2008).

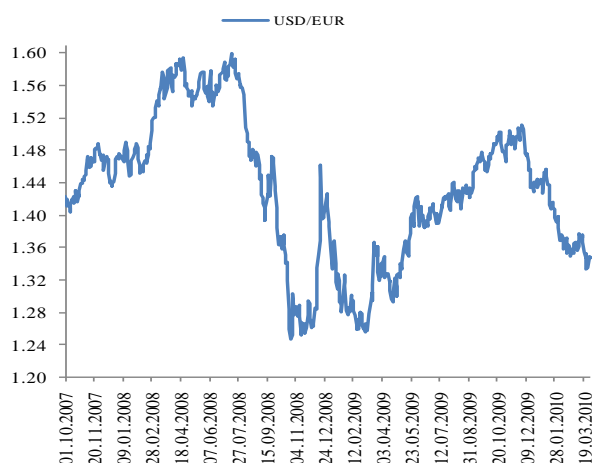
The growing trend of the crude oil and primary (non-energy) products⁷ prices, which started in the second quarter of 2009, continued in the last quarter of 2009 and in the first quarter of 2010. The average price of the **Brent Crude oil** in the fourth quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010 reached 75.0 and 76.7 USD per barrel, respectively, and was higher by 9.6% and 2.2% respectively on quarterly basis (the price grew from 34% to 70% respectively on annual basis). The oil price increase is related to the signals of the global economy recovery and the increased demand, mainly from the fast-growing economies, which brought to reduction of reserves cumulated in 2008. The producers responded to the increased demand by increasing the production as of November 2009. In the meantime, the International Energy Agency kept increasing the projections for oil demand over the preceding period. **The primary product price index** in the fourth quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010 registered a quarterly growth by 5.2% and 5.5% respectively, while on an annual level the index was higher by 14% and 28.6% respectively, in an environment of increased metal and food prices. The most significant metal prices quarterly growth was registered in the prices of nickel, sheet metal, copper and aluminum, and in terms of food prices – in the prices of meat, sugar and edible oil, while simultaneously wheat and corn prices declined.

After the nominal appreciation in the previous three quarters, the Euro registered a nominal fall against the US Dollar in the first quarter of 2010, which is explained with the problems in the fiscal position of some of the Eurozone member countries. Thus, in the first quarter of 2010, the average nominal US Dollar/Euro exchange

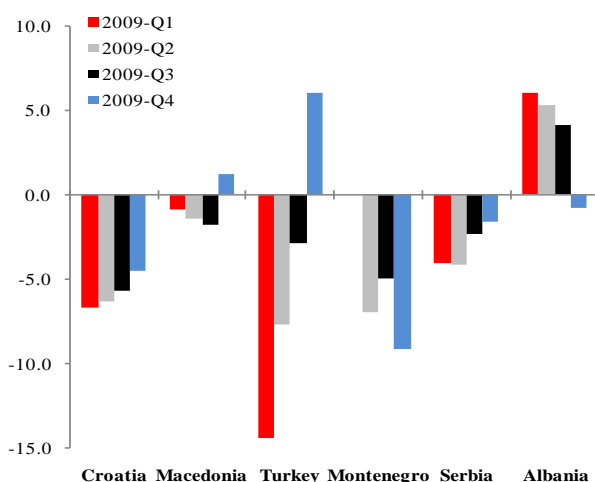
⁷ Price index of primary products includes the prices of food, beverages, agricultural raw materials and metals.



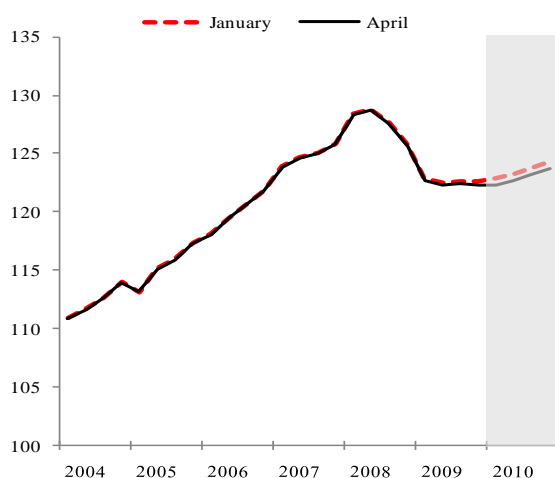
Exchange rate developments (daily data)



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



Foreign effective demand (index: 2000=100; quarterly data)



rate was 1.38, compared to the 1.48 in the preceding quarter, which was a 6.4% depreciation of the Euro. In March 2010, the Euro value was by 6.3% higher than the average price of Euro in March 2009, when the average nominal exchange rate was 1.31 US Dollars for 1 Euro.

The most recent data on the Western Balkans economies' real GDP in the fourth quarter of 2009 still do not indicate a switch in the economic growth, excluding our economy that registered a mild recovery. Unlike these economies, the encouraging developments in Turkey in end 2009 implied this country's way out from the crisis, stirred by the strong recovery of the personal consumption. Croatia and Serbia registered a fall of the real GDP in the last quarter of 2009, although the fall pace was decelerated. In Croatia, a 4.5% fall of the economic activity was registered against a 5.7% fall in the preceding quarter. The same trend was registered in Serbia (1.6% fall in the fourth quarter against a 2.3% decline in the preceding quarter). In Turkey, although it was one of the first economies in Southeastern Europe affected by the crisis, the economy is recovering quickly. After the registered fall in the previous four quarters, the Turkish economy grew with 6.0% in the last quarter of 2009, supported by the high personal consumption, which led to a smaller than expected GDP fall for the whole 2009 (-4.7%). On the other hand, the fall of the economic activity in Montenegro deepened in the last quarter of 2009, and in Albania a real fall of the GDP of 0.8% was registered for the first time since the crisis began. In the first two months of 2010, Turkey and Serbia reported positive results in the industrial production, while the other countries registered negative annual rates of a different intensity. From the price movement aspect, the higher import prices in the last quarter of 2009 compared to the same quarter of 2008 caused a moderate increase of the inflation rates in most of the countries in this group. The joint characteristic of these countries was a continuous and significant narrowing of their trade balances in an environment of a descending correction of the import demand. The economic fall caused an adjustment of the labor markets in 2009, so that Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Turkey and Croatia reported an increase of the unemployment rate (from 2 to 6 percentage points).

According to the most recent data and revisions of the preceding period considering the growth of our most significant trading partners, the index of the foreign effective demand⁸ in the last

⁸ Foreign effective demand is a sum of weighted indices of GDP of the most important trading partners of the Republic of Macedonia. Weights have been calculated on the basis of share of these countries in the Macedonian exports. GDP data for the countries - trading partners of Macedonia are retrieved from the Eurostat database (New Cronos database), whereas the projected data are taken from the Consensus Forecast, December 2009 and March 2010. The calculation of this index includes Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Serbia, Croatia and Bulgaria.



quarter of 2009 registered a bigger than expected fall. Considering the expectations for 2010, the most recent projections showed no improvement in the foreign effective demand compared to the January projections, which creates prospects for weaker positive impulses for recovering of the domestic economy through the foreign demand channel.

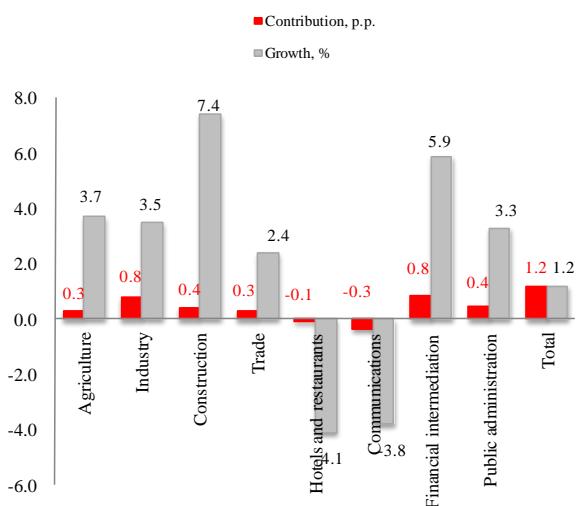
1.2. Domestic supply

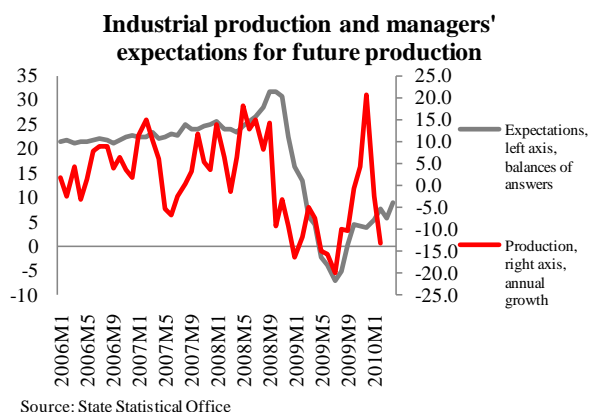
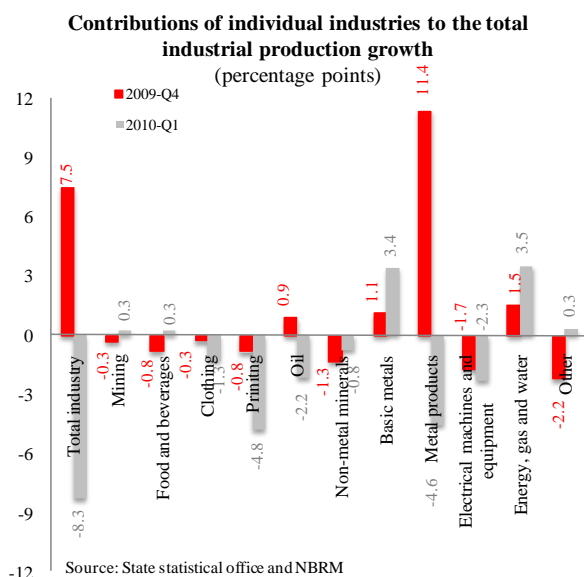
The positive developments in the external factors, effectuated by the decelerated fall of the foreign demand and the higher metal prices, as well as the domestic demand growth due to increased expectations, triggered a 1.2% GDP growth in the last quarter of 2009. The main annual growth generator, from the aspect of supply, was the increased industry activity, where positive results were registered for the first time after four quarters. Almost all other sectors (except for the catering industry and transport) registered positive growth rates, while only trading registered an increased dynamics of growth.

After the economic activity fall in the first three quarters, an annual growth of 1.2% was registered in the last quarter of 2009. The seasonally adjusted data show a quarterly GDP growth of 1.3%. The economic activity growth resulted from the slowdown of the decline in the foreign effective demand, the positive signals on the metals market, and the better expectations of the corporate sector.

The industry was one of the essential growth generators for the domestic activity in the last quarter, with an annual 3.5% growth, by which the trend of reduction of activity in this sector was discontinued. Besides the industry, the most significant positive rates were registered in construction (7.4%) and in the “financial intermediation, real estate activities, and other business and service related activities” (5.9), but with a smaller intensity; growth deceleration was registered in agriculture and public administration (3.7% and 3.3%, respectively), while growth in trading reached 2.4%. On the other hand, the 4.1% decline in catering services equals the preceding quarter intensity; while transport and communications registered an increasingly negative dynamics (3.8% decline). The comparative analysis with countries in the region shows that Macedonia registered better economic performances in the last quarter compared to most of the analyzed countries. Turkey registered a GDP dynamics similar to the one of the Macedonian economy, but Turkey’s growth in the last quarter of 2009 is much higher (6%). Other countries also reported improvements, where lower negative annual rates of change were registered compared to the previous quarters (Croatia registered a 4.5% GDP decline, Romania – 6.5%, and Serbia – 1.6%). Intensified decline of the economic activity was reported by Bulgaria (from 5.4% in the third quarter to 5.9% in the last quarter of 2009) and Montenegro (from 5% to 9%). Albania also registered a decline of the economic activity, because in the last quarter it reported a 0.8% annual fall for the first time in 2009.

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





Contrary to the intensive declining trend in industry, which started in the last quarter of 2008, a 3.5%⁹ increment of the added value in industry was registered in the fourth quarter of 2009. The increased added value in industry partly emanates from the low comparative basis, and from the enhanced export demand, supplemented by the stimulative effect of the metal prices increase. In comparison with the countries in the region, a higher growth in the industrial output volume was registered in Turkey (15.3%), and a lower one in Romania (3.2%). Nevertheless, Serbia, Croatia, Bulgaria and Montenegro still reported negative change rates (3.3%, 8.1%, 13.1% and 36.3% respectively), but with a reduced intensity. From a structural aspect, the annual industry growth in the last quarter of 2009 mostly resulted from the increased production of metal products (almost three times higher than in the fourth quarter of 2008), determined by the increased export demand for these products. The increase of basic metals and oil derivatives production is mainly due to the low comparative basis of the same quarter in the preceding year. A more significant positive output is still registered in the electric energy production, in circumstances of an improved water situation in the country, which contributed for a reduction of the electricity import. Nevertheless, most of the industrial activities, which make 65.5% of the total industrial output, (17 out of 24) registered an annual decline. This generally unfavorable situation in the industry is emphasized in the first quarter of 2010, when an 8.3%¹⁰ annual fall of production is registered. The production output fall, despite the lower comparative basis from the same period of 2009, indicates that total industrial output still shows no clear signals of recovery from the crisis, and that the recovery in the previous quarter partly resulted from the one-off effect of metal products production. In addition, this sector registered a big annual decline (individual contribution of 4.6 pp) in the first two months of 2010. The publishing sector also had a significant negative contribution (of 4.8 pp), because of the high comparative basis from 2009 (high growth in the printing industry before the local and presidential elections). Generally speaking, 16 industrial sectors (50.8% of the index) registered an annual fall. However, the estimations of company managers in manufacturing point to a certain positive movement, because they have positive expectations for the future production¹¹.

The basic metal production, which is the most important industrial activity, registered positive results in the last quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010, which was a good signal. The basic

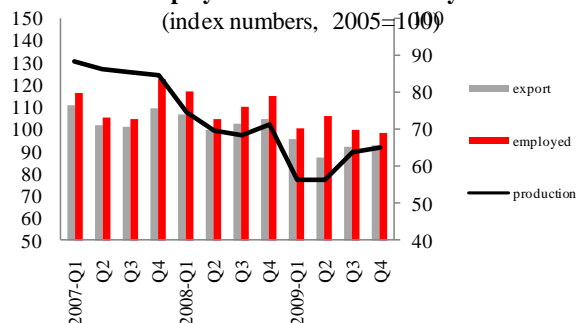
⁹ At the same time, the increment in the volume of the industrial output equaled 7.5% in the fourth quarter.

¹⁰ Data pertain to January and February 2010.

¹¹ From the Survey on the Business Tendencies in Manufacturing of the State Statistical Office from December 2009, January and February 2010.



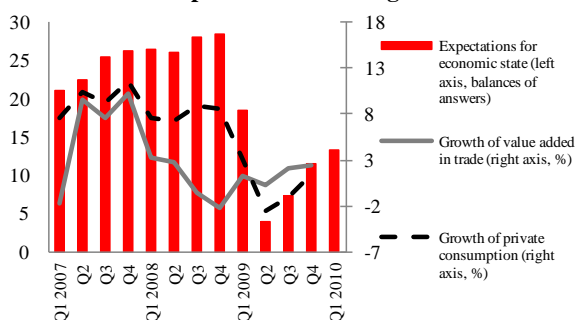
Production and exports of textiles and employment in textile industry
(index numbers, 2005=100)



Source: State statistical office

metal production increased by 13.4% on annual basis in the fourth quarter of 2009, while its positive dynamics increased in the first two months of 2010 and the output increased by 1.7 times. These developments correspond with the larger export of iron and steel, in an environment of a recovering world market of metals as of August 2009. Considering the expectations for a significant growth of metal prices, especially of nickel, as well as the expectations for a moderately improved foreign demand, a gradual increment of the production in the forthcoming period is probable. **On the other hand, the textile industry reported a worsening situation in the last quarter of 2009**, i.e. 8.8% deepening of decline on annual basis (compared to the 6.5% in the previous quarter), in an environment of almost 15% decrease of the workforce. The most recent data also do not indicate any improvements in this sector, as in the first two months of 2010 the production fell by 17.9%. A similar dynamics was recorded in textile and clothes export, which registered an annual decline of 11% and 14.8% respectively in the analyzed periods.

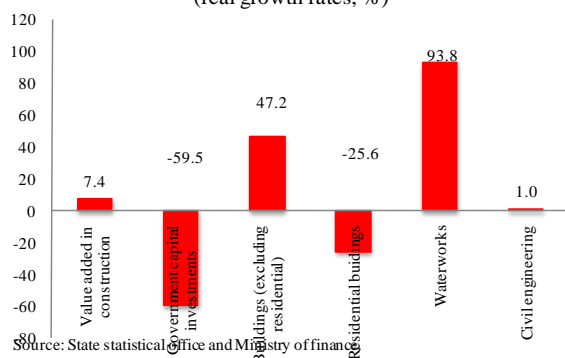
Trade, private consumption and expectations of managers



Source: State statistical office

In the fourth quarter of 2009, the trading sector reported an enhanced annual growth of 2.4% in circumstances of an increased personal consumption. Budget revenues from the VAT also grew, and registered a 20.3% real annual growth in the last quarter. The most recent available data indicate that, in the first month of 2010, the turnover in trading registered a small real annual fall of 1.1%, while revenues from the VAT in the budget, on annual cumulative basis, declined by 9.3% in the first two months of 2010. On the other hand, considering the estimations of top managers of the trading entities about the business situation in the next six months, which are more favorable and more optimistic than the managers' expectations in the preceding quarter¹², the positive trend can be expected to continue in the first quarter of 2010.

Construction in 2009-Q4
(real growth rates, %)



Source: State statistical office and Ministry of finance

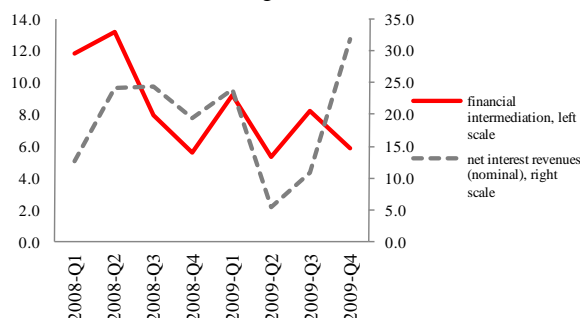
An increased construction activity by 7.4% was registered in the last quarter of 2009 compared to the same quarter in 2008. Such developments correspond to the growth of the value of completed works (22.9% real growth on annual basis), especially in high-rise building sector (excluding the residential buildings) and in hydro construction. Estimations of top managers of the construction companies about the business situation in the fourth quarter¹³ are that the situation would worsen compared to the preceding quarter, whereas they still emphasize the insufficient demand as the most important limiting factor, in addition to the lack of equipment and increased financial costs. The expectations for the first quarter of

¹² From the Survey on the Business Tendencies in Retail Sale of the State Statistical Office from February 2010.

¹³ From the Survey on the Business Tendencies in Construction of the State Statistical Office from February 2010.

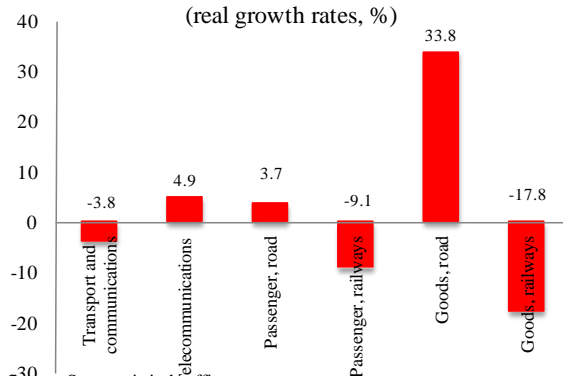


Value added in financial intermediation and other business activities and total credits
(annual growth rates, %)



Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM.

Transports and communications in 2009-Q4
(real growth rates, %)



Source: State statistical office

2010 are positive, which is in accordance with the available data about the completed and contracted construction work in January 2010 (real annual growth of 33.5% and 54.4% respectively), as well as the growth of the government capital expenses that register a 37.3% cumulative growth in the first two months of the year.

The added value in the “**financial intermediation, real estate activities and other business and service activities**” grew continuously, whereas in the last quarter of 2009 an annual growth of 5.9% was registered, which was a moderate slowdown of its intensity (8.2% in the third quarter). The dynamics in the financial intermediation (which makes about one third of this sector) can partially be recognized through the development of the net incomes of banks from interest rates, which in the fourth quarter of 2009 show an invigorated nominal growth of 31.8%. In the first quarter of 2010, the net income from interest rates and credit activity in the first two months of 2010 registered a decline of the increment rate, so that a continuation of the activity growth in the financial intermediation can be expected, but with a slower pace.

In the last quarter of 2009, the activity in the sector of **transport, storing and communications** again registered a 3.8% annual fall, keeping the negative trend from the beginning of the year. A minor activity growth can be expected in the forthcoming period in transport and communication, considering the continuous growth in telecommunications and the positive developments in total goods export in 2010, which is affirmed by the positive dynamics in rail transport in January 2010.

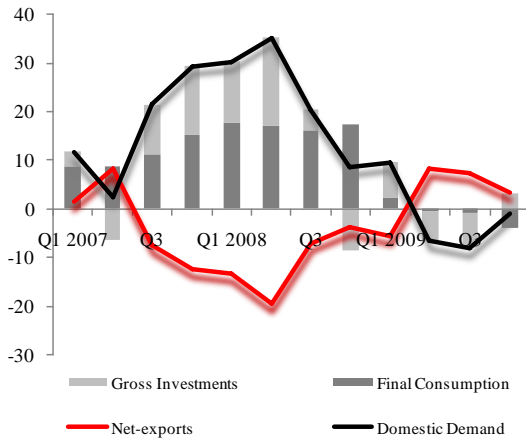
1.3. Aggregate demand

The 1.2% annual GDP growth in the last quarter of the year is explained by the recovery of the personal and investments consumption and further reduction of the import pressures. The positive developments in both components of the domestic demand can basically be explained with better expectations, which reduced the restraint that was characteristic for the preceding period. In addition, the improved expectations of the households and corporate sector resulted from the signals of global economy recovery, as well as from the currently relatively resistant domestic economy. Unlike these two components, public expenditure registered an intensive fall in the fourth quarter, due to which the total domestic demand again registered a decline, although with a slower pace. The improved world demand and the low comparative basis enabled a slowdown of the export decline, which together with the personal consumption and investments growth contributed for a reduced decline also in the import in the last quarter. Nevertheless, like in the previous two quarters, the downward adjustment of the import was more intensive than the export adjustment, by which net export again contributed positively to the growth. A positive rate of the GDP growth is also expected in the first quarter of 2010, under the positive influence of the net export, and in an environment of still weak domestic demand.

The improvement of the global economic situation, combined with the relatively small decline of the domestic economy, reinstated the trust of the domestic economic entities and brought more



Domestic Demand and Net-exports
(contributions in nominal growth, in percentage points)



optimistic expectations for the future in the fourth quarter of 2009. In absence of clearer signs of fundamental improvements and in circumstances of a still difficult access to financing, the reinstated trust can be considered a main factor for the growth of the personal and investment consumption, which were the main contributors of the 1.2% real GDP annual growth in this period. Besides the decelerated fall of the foreign demand, a slower decline was also registered in export, which together with the recovery of the domestic demand resulted in a decelerated fall of the import. The import declined more intensively than the export, due to which a positive contribution of the net export to the economic growth was registered in the fourth quarter.

Real annual growth rates

	2008-Q1	2008-Q2	2008-Q3	2008-Q4	2008	2009-Q1	2009-Q2	2009-Q3	2009-Q4	2009
Private consumption	7.6	7.2	8.9	8.5	8.1	3.1	-2.5	-1.0	1.5	0.2
Government consumption	3.7	7.1	1.5	22.2	8.8	-2.0	0.3	2.4	-16.6	-4.7
Gross investment	43.8	60.0	-3.8	-26.8	7.3	14.8	-19.6	-26.7	0.3	-9.2
Exports of goods and services	-12.1	-12.9	-1.8	-3.3	-7.4	-15.9	-6.6	-7.1	-3.7	-7.9
Imports of goods and services	-0.1	4.7	-2.2	-1.8	0.1	-0.3	-16.1	-17.7	-7.3	-10.5
Domestic demand	9.6	14.7	4.9	1.1	7.3	3.7	-7.2	-7.9	-1.8	-3.4
Net exports*	25.3	55.7	-3.1	0.7	16.2	22.8	-31.5	-42.8	-13.0	-14.9
GDP	6.4	7.9	6.4	1.2	5.4	-0.9	-1.4	-1.8	1.2	-0.7

*decrease represents higher deficit

Source: SSO and NBRM calculations.

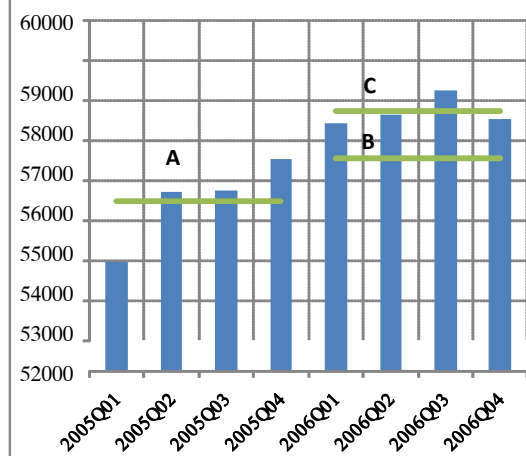
Annex 1

Carry-over effect on the annual average real GDP growth

This annex explains the concept of the carry-over effect and emphasizes its importance for understanding the dynamics of growth in 2009 and the prospects for 2010.

The real GDP growth rate throughout a year is determined simultaneously by the **growth dynamics** in that year and by the so-called **carry-over effect** from the previous year. The carry-over effect indicates how much the GDP would grow within a year if all quarterly growth rates throughout that year would equal zero (which equals the assumption that quarterly GDP values in that year have kept the same value as the one in the fourth quarter of the preceding year). The growth dynamics for the year in question is actually the difference between the annual average growth rate and the carry-over effect.

Real GDP value in 2005 and 2006
(in million denars, by prices from 1997)





The first graph shows the quarterly levels of the real GDP for 2005 and 2006, used as an example for this concept. The lines marked with A and C represent the average GDP level in 2005 and 2006 respectively, while the B line refers to the average GDP level in 2006, where all quarterly growth levels during 2006 are assumed to be zero (i.e. the quarterly levels equal the level registered in the fourth quarter of 2005). The percentage change between C and A refers to the annual growth rate in 2006 (4.0%), while the percentage change between B and A gives the carry-over effect (1.9%). The difference between B and C, i.e. between the average annual growth rate and the carry-over effect reflects the dynamics of growth in 2006 (2.1%).

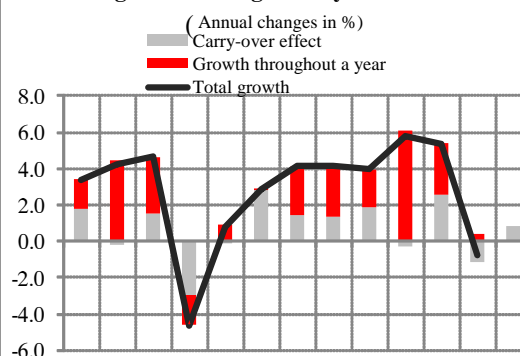
The developments of 2006 essentially correspond with the historical average values calculated for the period from 1998 to 2009. The positive average carry-over effect is related with the fact that the GDP mainly shows a positive trend. On the average, the carry-over effect explains over one third of the GDP annual growth. The graph shows the GDP growth by years, from 1998 to 2009, decomposed into a carry-over effect and a dynamics of growth for each year. For 2010, only the carry-over effect is presented.

In 2008, the growth dynamic was positive (2.8%), and almost half (2.6%) of the average positive growth of 5.4% was explained by the carry-over effect, as a result of the GDP growth in 2007.

The next observation is the unusual downward turn in 2009, when the GDP fell by 0.7%. The carry-over effect that year was negative (-1.2%), while the growth dynamic throughout the year was unexpectedly positive (0.4%), unlike in most other countries.

The analysis of other countries (Eurozone, USA, Germany, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia), points not only to the understandable negative contribution of the carry-over effect, but also to the negative impact of the growth dynamics throughout the year, which supports the reasoning that it is difficult to realize a positive growth dynamics during a global crisis. All countries in the analysis will register a positive carry-over effect on the growth in 2010, as an outcome from the economies' recovery in the last quarter of 2009, after the weak results in the several preceding quarters, i.e. with the emergence of the global economic and financial crisis.

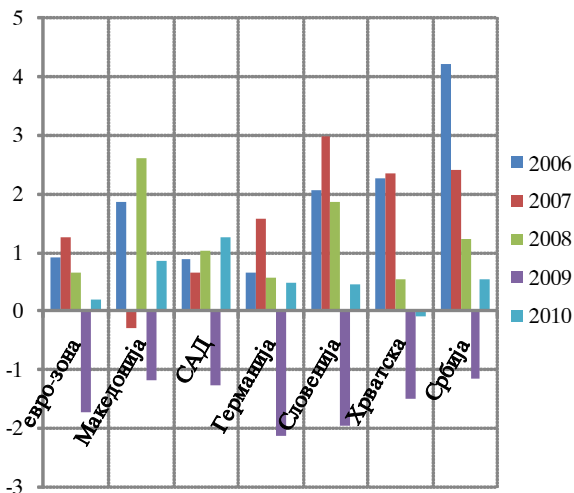
Annual GDP growth, carry-over effect and growth throughout a year



Source: SOO and computations of the NBRM
Note: Data is seasonally adjusted.

Carry-over effect from the previous year

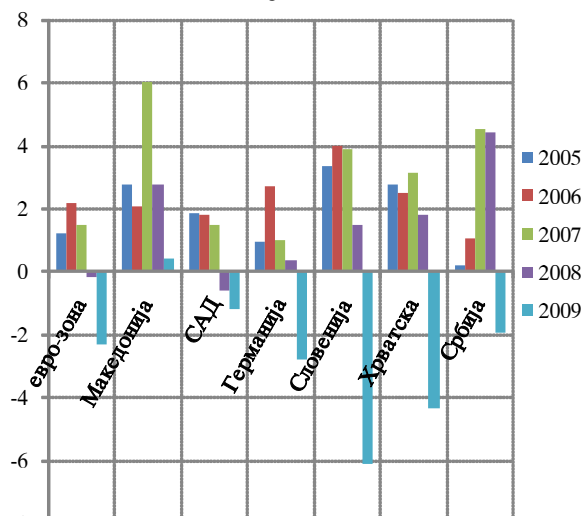
Annual changes in %



Source: Eurostat, national statistic and computations of NBRM
Note: Data is seasonally adjusted.

Growth dynamics throughout the year

Annual changes in %

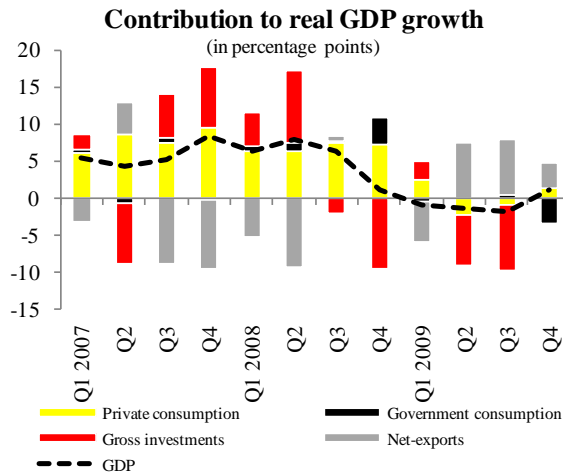


Source: Eurostat, national statistic and computations of NBRM.
Note: Data is seasonally adjusted.

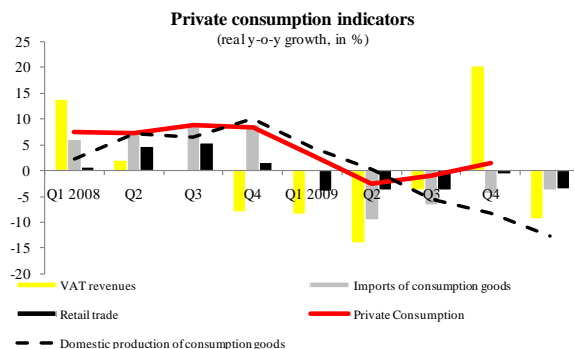


It was estimated that the carry-over effect from the 2009 growth on the 2010 growth was 0.9%. This estimation can change because the current data might be revised in the following announcements on the GDP. The NBRM projects a 1% GDP growth, which implies that the growth dynamics in 2010 will be 0.1%, i.e. a small positive effect is expected on the growth in 2010.

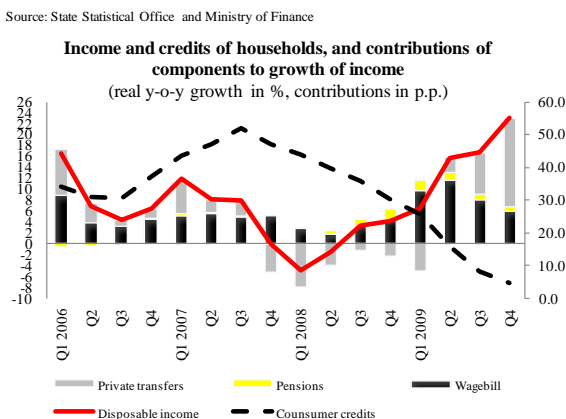
1.3.1. Private consumption



Source: State Statistical Office



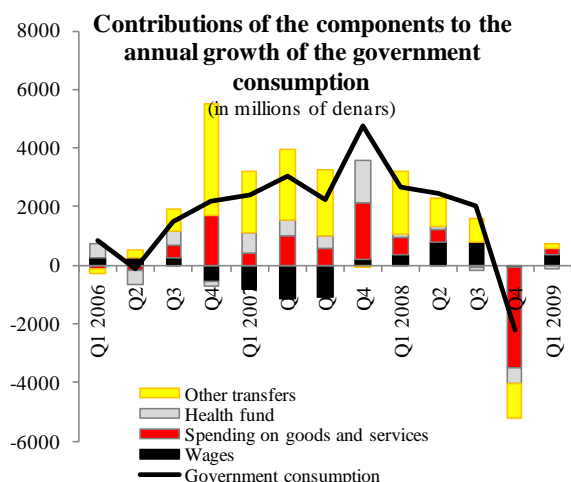
Source: State Statistical Office and Ministry of Finance



Unlike in the previous two quarters and contrary to the developments in most of the indicative categories, in the last quarter of 2009, a 1.5% real annual growth was registered of the personal consumption, which was one of the main instigators of the positive economic growth rate in this period. In an environment of a stable growth of the available income and further reduction of the credit support by banks, the intensified consumption is explained with the more positive perceptions resulting from the signs of the world economy recovery and the fact that previous negative expectations for the employment and income did not come about. The intensity of the personal consumption growth in the last quarter can be seen more easily from the deseasonized growth rate compared to the preceding quarter, which was 3.9%, i.e. the highest value in the last eleven quarters and much higher than the average 1.7% in the period from 2002-2008. Including the growth in the last quarter, the growth rate of the personal consumption for the whole 2009 reached 0.2%.

The personal consumption revival in the fourth quarter of 2009 was not in concordance with the development of the indicative categories of personal consumption, in which no significant improvement was reported. For instance, the turnover in retail and import of consumption products, despite the small improvement compared to the previous quarters, registered negative real annual growth rates in the fourth quarter as well, which was also the case with the domestic consumption goods production (-0.6%, -4.5% and -8.3% respectively). In an environment of decelerated growth of the constant component of the available income¹⁴ to 8.8% in the fourth quarter from about 15% in the preceding three quarters, and in circumstances of a further slowdown of the growth of commercial banks' loans to individuals (4.5%), the personal consumption increase in the fourth quarter can be explained with factors of a psychological nature, i.e. with the more optimistic expectations of the consumers and the increased consumption tendency due to postponed consumption in the previous two quarters.

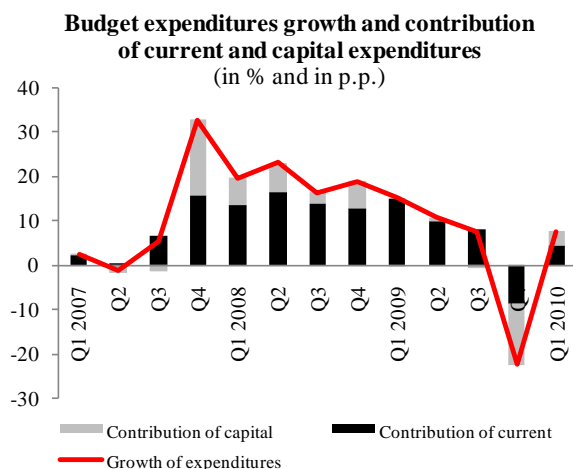
¹⁴ Despite the available income growth in the fourth quarter increased to 23%, the growth of the constant income component (salaries and pensions) decelerated, so that the growth of the total available income was mostly due to the high growth of private transfers, which was to a great extent a redistribution of the existing foreign currency cash assets into Denar savings or expenditure.



Извор: Министерство за финансии.

The expectations considering the personal consumption dynamics generally are that it will continue to recover. The better expectations, the estimations for a stable labor market and for an increased credit support are factors supporting such forecasts. Nevertheless, all these expectations are very uncertain and mainly depend on the labor market situation. In fact, the first signals of employment adjustment appeared already in the last quarter of 2009, which together with the further slowdown of salaries' growth (to 3.6% in January, real, annually), indicated that the possible consumption growth on a short term will be motivated mainly by the tendency for consumption. This is supported by the data on the credit support to individuals, which do not indicate a start of recovery in this segment (the real credit growth rate in February was -0.6%, compared to December when it was 4.5%). The initial available data on the indicative categories showed no revival of the consumption tendency. Thus, all indicators registered a decline in the first quarter, the retail trade was lower by 3.5%, the import of consumer goods was also lower by 3.7%, as well as the domestic production of consumer goods - by 12.6%¹⁵.

1.3.2. Budget and public consumption

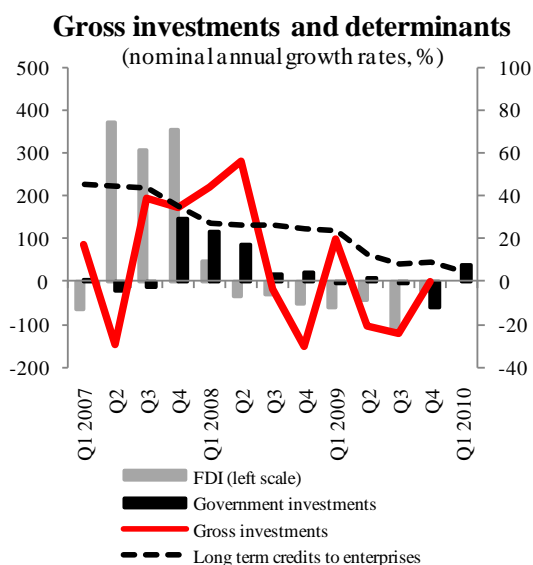


Source: Ministry of Finance

The public expenditure in the fourth quarter of 2009 registered a big real decline of 16.6%, by which it contributed for a decline of the domestic demand despite the increment of the personal consumption and of investments. The public expenditure, adjusted with seasonal effects, also fell sharply by 3.7% compared to the preceding quarter, which was the second biggest decline in the last three years. With that, the public expenditure decline for the whole 2009 reached 4.7%.

Despite the economic activity growth in the last quarter of the year, the revenues in the consolidated budget registered a decline (by 2.6% nominally) in that period, as well. A much more intensive decline in the fourth quarter, however, was registered on the side of expenses (nominally by 22.4%, on high comparable basis from the previous year). With that, the budget deficit, which was 3.8% of the GDP in the fourth quarter, was by 71% lower than in the same period the previous year. At the same time, the deficit for the whole 2009 reached 2.7% of the GDP. Unlike the total budget revenues, the tax revenues realized an increment in the last quarter of the year (nominally by 0.5%), mostly because of the high nominal increase of the revenues from the VAT (for 17.7%). On the other hand, the fall in budget expenditures, which was registered for the first time in the last ten quarters, was a result of the reduction of the current expenditures (from 11.2%,

¹⁵ Data on domestic production of consumption goods are for January and February, while data on trade and consumer goods import are for January.

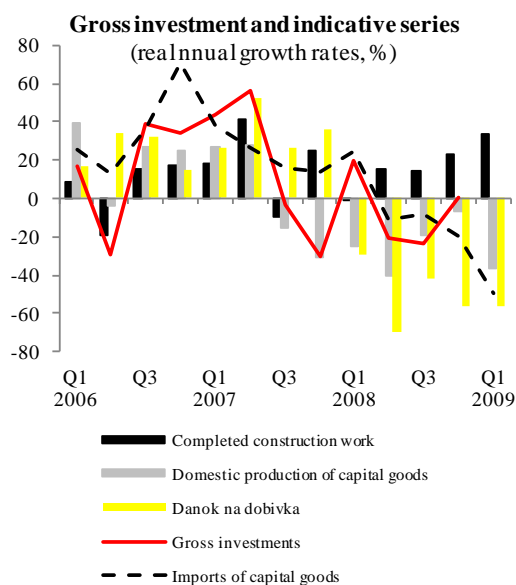


nominally), primarily due to the lower expenses for goods and services (by 44.1%), as well as to the reduced capital expenditures (nominal decline of 60.4%).

The negative developments in budget revenues also continued in the first quarter¹⁶ of 2010, when they registered a nominal decline of 5.8%. With a 7.7% nominal increase of the expenditures, the budget deficit in the first quarter, in nominal terms, was the highest in the last five quarters. Unlike in the previous quarter, in the first quarter a decline was registered again in tax revenues (11.5%). The increase of the current budget expenditures by 5% is mostly a result of the transfers increase, mostly for the Pension and Disability Insurance of Macedonia, but also for the expenses for wages and goods and services. **These developments indicate a public expenditure growth in the first quarter of 2010 and its positive contribution to the GDP. At the same time, increment is also reported in capital expenditures (37.7%), which would represent a significant incentive for the investment and construction activity in the first quarter of 2010.**

1.3.3. Investment consumption

Contrary to the preceding two quarters that were mainly characterized by depressed investment activity, the gross investments in the last quarter of the year registered a small real annual growth of 0.3%, which made them the second instigator of the GDP growth. The investments in the fourth quarter were higher by 42% compared to the previous quarter, on deseasonized basis. With that, the decline of the investments in the 2009 was reduced to 9.2%.



Despite the growth in gross investments, in the fourth quarter no significant improvement was registered in factors that determine the investments. Namely, the investments grow in an environment of reduced foreign direct investments and government investments, so that the only positive factor is the still existing credit support by banks¹⁷. In addition, the movements of the indicative categories in the fourth quarter were very similar to those in the preceding two quarters. The decline in this period, just like in the previous two quarters, was registered in the import and domestic production of investment products, as well as in the revenues from the income tax in the budget (19.7%, 6.8% and 56.3% respectively). Growth was reported only in completed construction works (20.3%), which was a small increase compared to the previous two quarters, when it was at 13.6%. **Thus, in absence of more convincing indications of revival of the investments in fixed assets, potential explanation of growth in gross investments from the fourth quarter**

¹⁶ Data refer to January and February.

¹⁷ FDI in the fourth quarter registered a 23% decline; government capital investments registered a 60% decline, while growth of the long-term loans to corporations was 9.2% at the end of the year.



is the possible increase of reserves, in accordance with the theory of a cycle of reserves. According to this theory, when the GDP growth is determined by the offer rather than by demand, the increased offer results in increment of reserves. The cycle of reserves is emphasized as one of the main factors for current global recovery.

In an environment of still anemic investment activity by the private sector, greatly due to the narrowed financing sources, the government is still the bearer of investments in the first quarter of 2010.

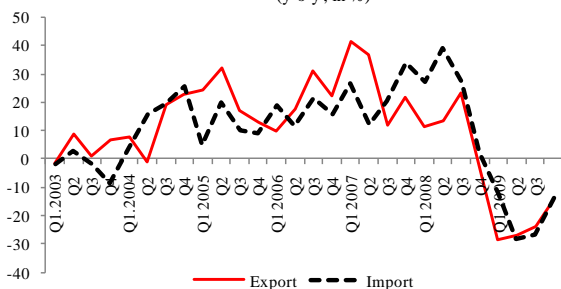
Thus the positive contribution by the government continues in this period, when a 37.1% increment of the government capital investments is registered. On the other hand, a more substantial investing by the domestic corporations is still limited by the sources for investment financing, in circumstances of a reduced credit support to corporations by banks (credit growth slowed down to 4.5% from 9.2% in December). In accordance with these situations, estimations are that in the first quarter the reduction of investments in machines and equipment continues, which is supported by the decline of the import and domestic production of investment goods (by 50% and 37% respectively, annually, in real terms), in circumstances of growth of investments in construction works, which is indicated by the 33.5% (real, annual) increase of the completed construction works.

1.3.4. Net export demand

Net export, like in the previous two quarters, contributed positively to the GDP growth also in the fourth quarter, although a minor slowdown of the decline was registered both in export and import. Thus under the impact of the minor increase of the foreign demand, the export decline in the fourth quarter decelerated compared to the three previous quarters (to 14.6% nominally, and 3.7% in real terms). A small improvement in the fourth quarter was registered in domestic demand, for which reason deceleration of the decline was also registered in import (13.6% nominally, and 7.3% in real terms). The import decline was, however, greater than the export one, which is why the net export made a positive contribution to the GDP growth. Thus, the total decline of the export and import in 2009 reached 23.7% and 20.7% nominally, and 7.9% and 10.5% in real terms.

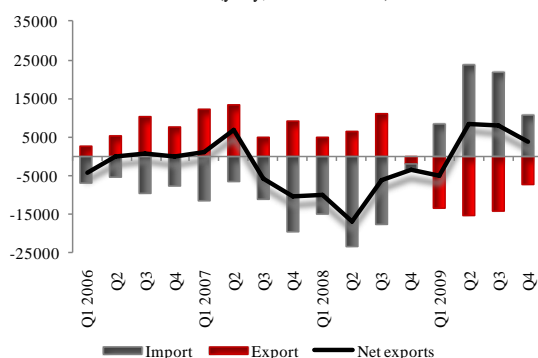
On the grounds of the latest data referring to the foreign trade exchange, in the first two months of 2010, an improvement in export and further decrease of the import were registered. In that period, the import noted an annual nominal growth of 14.5%, which besides by the basis effect is also explained by the increased foreign demand and higher prices. In addition, the export increase in January and February, compared to the fourth quarter of 2009, and according to deseasonized data, was 3%. At the same time, the

Exports and Imports nominal growth rates
(y-o-y, in %)



Source: State Statistical Office

Export and Import nominal changes
(y-o-y, in million denars)



Source: State Statistical Office



import in the first two months of 2010 registered a nominal annual fall of 14.1% and a quarterly fall of 10.2% (corrected by the seasonal effect), which indicates a lower domestic demand in that period. **Consequently, further positive contribution of the net export to the GDP growth is expected in the first quarter of 2010.**

Annex 2

Comparative analysis of the volatility of the gross domestic product and the industrial production

Volatility of the data about the economic activity has been analyzed in the economic literature from several aspects. The greatest attention has undoubtedly been paid to the issue of the reduced GDP volatility in the last twenty-something years compared to the preceding period, as well as to the factors explaining the reduced volatility¹⁸. Another important aspect seen in the literature is the connection between the data volatility and the risks of the economy¹⁹. Nevertheless, from the aspect of the monetary policy implementation, the most significant is probably the question about the data volatility and forecast precision, and consequently about the impact of the volatility on the process of making monetary decisions²⁰. Quite logically, the greater data volatility makes the forecasting more difficult and results in less precise projections. Since the monetary policy decisions are proactive - i.e. they take into account the projections for future economic developments - the higher data volatility, through the smaller preciseness of the economic projections can have significant implications on the monetary decisions.

The gross domestic product is the most significant indicator of the economic activity. However, from the aspect of making monetary decisions, GDP has several drawbacks. First, the GDP data are available only with quarterly dynamics. Second, the data are published relatively late (about 75 days after the end of the period they refer to). Third, they are subject to frequent and important revisions. For all these reasons, a more relevant indicator of the economic situation than the GDP is often the industrial production index. Unlike the GDP, this index refers to industry only, and not to the other economy sectors, which is its greatest weakness. On the other hand, in almost all countries in the world, the industry is the most important economic activity. The advantages of the industrial production index are that it is available much sooner than the GDP (about 25 days after the end of the period it refers to), and that it is available monthly. In addition, the industrial production data are revised much less frequently than the GDP data.

The comparative analysis was made on a sample of 38 countries, including the European Union countries, countries in the Western Balkans, as well as the USA and Japan. The GDP data are on quarterly basis and refer to the period from 1997 to the fourth quarter of 2009, while the industrial production data are with monthly dynamics and refer to the period from 2000 to February 2010²¹. The data were taken from the Eurostat, excluding Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Bulgaria and Romania, which data were retrieved from the respective national statistical offices. All data are seasonally adjusted. The standard deviation was taken as a volatility measure, as it is usually done in the literature. The comparison was made according to the quarterly growth rates, deduced on annual level²², and to the annual growth rates.

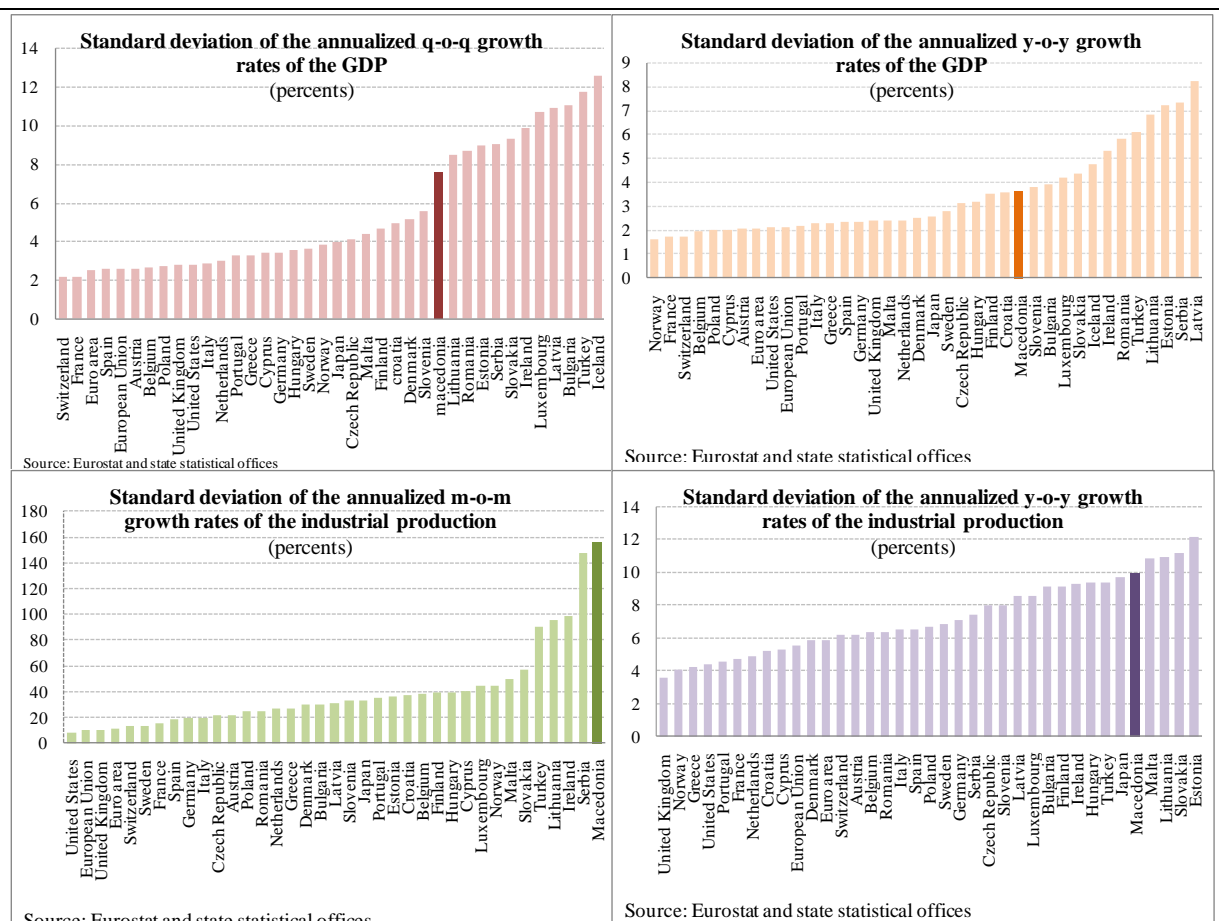
¹⁸ See, for example, Stephen G. Cecchetti, Alfonso Flores-Lagunes & Stefan Krause (2005), "Assessing the Sources of Changes in the Volatility of Real Growth", RBA Annual Conference Volume, in: Christopher Kent & David Norman (ed.), The Changing Nature of the Business Cycle, Reserve Bank of Australia.

¹⁹ José Pablo Dapena (2006), "Volatility of GDP, Macro Applications and Policy Implications of Real Options for Structure of Capital Markets", CEMA Working Papers, Serie Documentos de Trabajo, 320, Universidad del CEMA.

²⁰ Elke Hahn and Frauke Skudelny (2008), "Early estimates of Eurozone real GDP growth - a bottom up approach from the production side", Working Paper Series 975, European Central Bank.

²¹ Only the GDP data for Croatia, Greece and Malta refer to the period from 2000 onwards, while the industrial production data for Malta refer to the period after 2005.

²² The quarterly rate deduced to an annual level shows what would be the growth rate for the whole year, provided in the following three quarters the quarterly growth rate equals the rate in the current quarter. It is approximately equal to the quarterly rate multiplied by four (the precise formula is: $(1 + \frac{quart.rate}{100})^4 * 100 - 100$).



Graphs show that, in terms of the **GDP volatility**, Macedonia is amongst the countries with high volatility. Namely, only 11 countries (according to quarterly rates), i.e. 12 (according to annual rates), have a more volatile GDP than Macedonia. Nevertheless, the volatility of the Macedonian GDP is low compared to the other countries from the Western Balkans region, i.e. only Croatia has a less volatile GDP than Macedonia in this region. Considering the **industrial production volatility**, Macedonia is amongst one of the countries with the highest volatility. According to the quarterly rates, no other country has a more volatile industrial production, while according to the annual rates, only four countries have a more volatile industrial production. Compared to the other countries in the Western Balkans, Macedonia has by far the most volatile industrial production according to both criteria.

It can be concluded from the above that the abrupt turn-about in economic activity data are not characteristic for Macedonia only, i.e. the high volatility of the economic activity data is also registered in other countries. The volatility in Macedonia, however, is amongst the greatest in Europe, which makes the evaluation of the economic situation rather difficult. For example, when the industrial production in December registers a 20% growth, and only two months later it registers a 13% decline, it is exceptionally difficult to estimate if the economic situation is improving or deteriorating. Further on, the abrupt turn-about of data make the projections for future development also more difficult. Thus, the econometric projection techniques greatly depend on the latest available data. In reality, this means that significant differences in projections would appear, depending on whether the latest available data indicate an improvement or deterioration of the economic situation. Finally, considering that the monetary policy should mind the future economic activity, and due to the time delay with which the monetary decisions affect the real economy, a wrong projection of the future economic developments can result in inadequate monetary decisions. Thus, if the projections indicate an improvement of the economic situation, it would require a different setup of the monetary policy than in case the projections indicate a deterioration of the economic situation. Hence, the high data volatility renders the evaluation of the current economic situation more difficult; it can result in wrong estimations of the future economic developments, and can impact the monetary policy managing and the adequacy of the monetary decisions.



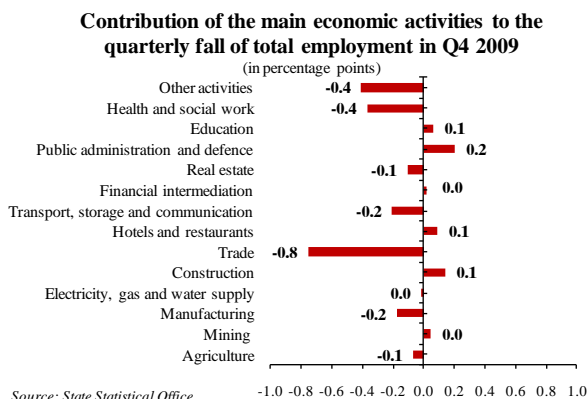
1.4. Employment and wages

The quarterly movements of the labor market during the last quarter of 2009 point to its gradual adjustment to the contracted economic activity. Thus, during this period there was a quarterly decline of employment by 1%, while the unemployment continued to decline, but with a slower pace. These changes also resulted with a slowdown of the annual growth of employment and decline of unemployment. However, it may be said that the adjustment is slow and relatively low, where the uncertainty regarding the further trends of the labor market is still very high and represents a big risk factor for the recovery of the national economy. After using up the effect of increasing the salaries in the public sector in September 2008, during the fourth quarter of the year, a moderate growth of nominal net and gross salaries has been seen, compared to the growth of the first nine months of the year.

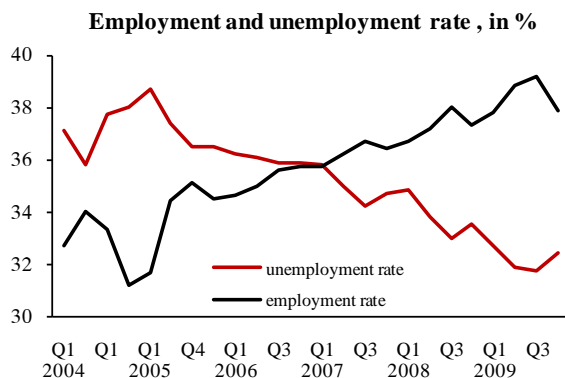


*Positive change of the unemployed persons on the diagram refers to a decrease in unemployment and leads to an increase in employment.

Source: State Statistical Office, Labour force survey



Source: State Statistical Office



Source: State Statistical Office, Labour force survey

The situation on the labor market in the fourth quarter is also estimated as more favorable compared to the preceding year. On the other hand, the analysis of the quarterly dynamics of crucial categories points to gradual deterioration of conditions on the labor market, especially during the last quarter.²³ Namely, in the fourth quarter, the number of employed persons registered a decline by 1% on a quarterly basis, which supplemented by the growth of capable population, resulted with quarterly decline of the employment rate (by 0.4 p.p.). However, the decline of employment was not followed by appropriate adjustment of unemployment, which continued to decline (a quarterly decline by 1%) and resulted in decline of labor force and growth of inactive population. Thus, the labor force in the economy registered a decline by 1% on a quarterly basis (or 9,493 persons), whereby the inactive population increased by 1.6% (or by 11,551 persons).

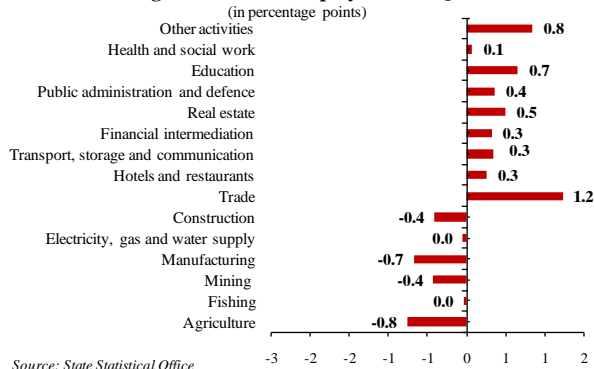
Analyzed by individual activities, the decline on a quarterly basis was registered in the agriculture and processing industry, and to a significant extent in the service sector, where the number of employed persons, until the last quarter had a growing trend. The sharpest decline was registered in the trade, an activity that to date has had a dominant contribution in the growth. In the remaining service sector, decreased employment compared to the third quarter was registered in the activities related to the “real estate, lease and business activities”, communications, health, and in “other communal, cultural, general and personal services”.

The movements of the labor market in the last quarter of the year show a relatively slow adjustment ability of the segment of the economy, bearing in mind that the decline of the economic activity had stated during the last quarter of 2008 (quarterly change). Changes on the domestic labor market do not correspond neither with trends in other transition economies, where the unemployment

²³ The analysis of the quarterly dynamics of employment and unemployment has been made by seasonally adjusted data. The seasonal adjustment has been made only for the total number of capable population to work.



Contribution of the main economic activities to the annual growth of total employment in Q4 2009



rate has started to grow as of the beginning of 2009.

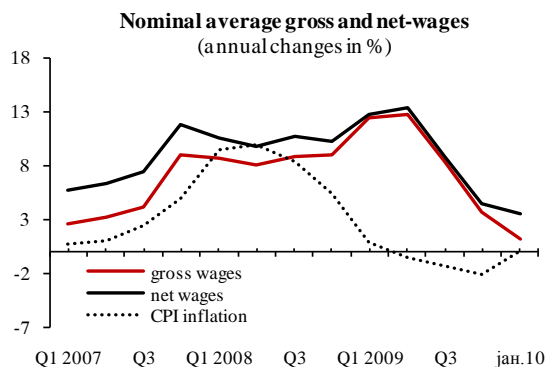
In the last quarter, the adjustment has been made by declining the employment, where the number of unemployed persons is still declining. One of the possible explanations may be the lack of motivation to look for a job, which results in the fact that these persons are no longer treated as unemployed persons.

Analysis of annual changes of the labor market leads to almost identical conclusions as in the preceding quarters. Yet, the deterioration of the situation in the last quarter of the year caused slowdown of annual growth/fall of primary categories. The employment in the last quarter of the year registered annual growth by 2.3% (or by 14,179 persons), compared to the growth by 4% (or by 22,739 persons) in the third quarter. The annual rate of growth of unemployed persons during the last three months of the year is explained by the growth of labor force, as well as by the decreased number of unemployed persons. Both components have almost identical contribution in the growth of employment – the labor force increased by 0.8% (6,987 persons), whereby the unemployment declined by 2.4% (7,192 persons) on annual basis.



*Positive change of the unemployed persons on the diagram refers to a decrease in unemployment and leads to an increase in employment.
Source: State Statistical Office, Labour force survey

The employment rate in the fourth quarter reached 37.9% which means annual growth by 0.6 p.p. (compared to the annual growth in the third quarter, which was 1.2 pp). Additionally, the unemployment rate, which during the analyzed period has been 32.4%, registered a slowdown of annual decline by 1.3 p.p. in the last quarter, 1.9 p.p. in the second quarter of the year and 1.1 p.p. in the last quarter.



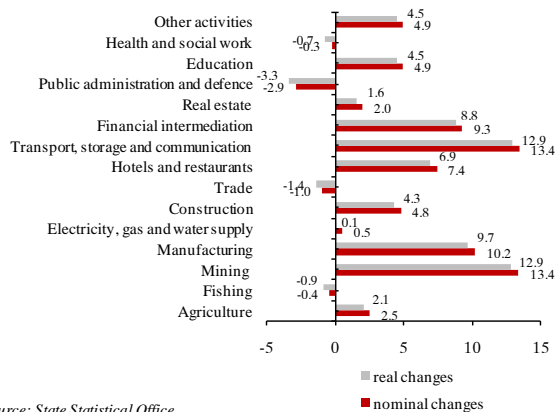
Source: State Statistical Office

The biggest individual contribution to the annual growth of employment has been provided by the trade (1.2 p.p.), education (0.7 p.p.) and the activity "other communal, cultural, general and personal services" (0.8 pp). The annual growth of employment in the trade, although it matches with the higher added value in this activity and the positive change of personal consumption at the end of the year, it does not correspond with the registered decline of trade in the fourth quarter of the year. A higher number of employed persons can be found in other services, whereas the decline of employment is registered in the agriculture, industry and civil engineering.

In the fourth quarter, after using up the effect of increased wages in the public sector in September 2008, a moderate growth of nominal net and gross wages has been registered.²⁴ The moderate fall of

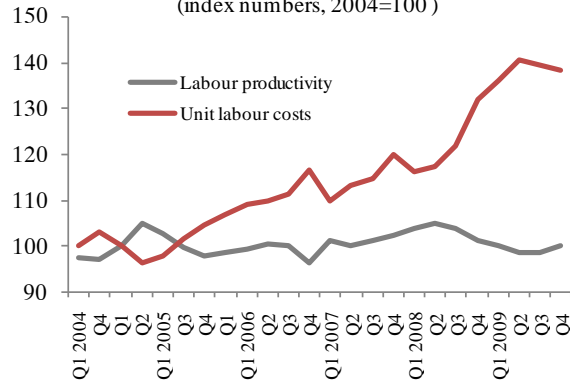
²⁴ Due to the change in the method of wage calculation as of 2009 (the concept of gross wage, or inclusion of reimbursements for food and transport in the basis on which the personal income tax is paid), with the aim of achieving a higher level of inter-annual comparison of data, a correction was made by assuming that the wages in 2008 were on the same level as the wages in January 2009, while for the preceding months (prior to December 2008) this amount was

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



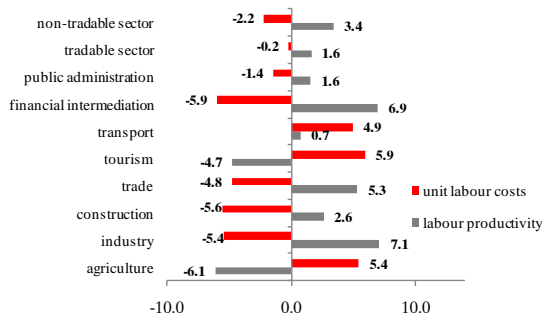
Source: State Statistical Office.

Labour productivity and unit labour costs (index numbers, 2004=100)



Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM.

Labour productivity and unit labour costs by economic activity (quarterly changes, in %)



Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM.

consumption prices in the analyzed period resulted with higher real compared to the nominal growth, which points to the increase of the real purchasing power of economic entities. Thus, the nominal net wages paid during the last three months of the year are higher by 4.5%, whereas the nominal gross wages by 3.7%.²⁵ The real change in the paid net and gross wages was 6.8% and 5.0%, respectively. From the aspect of economic structure, higher wages were paid in almost all activities. Yet, compared to the three preceding quarters of the year, a decline of wages was registered in several activities during the fourth quarter. The most significant decline of wages was noted in the public administration, where the effect of the decision for increase of wages in the public administration was the most significant. Such movements have continued in 2010, as well. The annual growth of nominal net wage by 3.6% in January 2010 is supported by the growth of wages in almost all other economic activities. As in the last three months of the year, there was also annual decline of wages in the public sector in January. Additionally, there was a significant decline of wages in the activity "hotels and restaurants" during January (by 10.8%).

Compared to the quarterly decline of wages in the third quarter, the nominal net wages paid during the last quarter of the year registered a quarterly growth by 1.4%. With the exception of wages in the agriculture, which are lower by 1% (due to the declines of wages in fishing, as a result of season factors), a moderate growth of wages was registered in the industry (by 0.4%) and in the service sector (by 1.3%).

Analysis of wages in the fourth quarter and in January 2010 confirms the conclusions from the preceding quarter – gradual slowdown of annual growth of wages. Bearing in mind the hypothesis about the downward wage rigidity and the lower burden of gross wages, which also means lower labor costs for the employers, it is more likely that the wages will remain stable rather than being corrected in downward direction in the forthcoming period.

The improved economic situation, as well as the decline of the employment in the fourth quarter of 2009 led to quarterly growth of labor productivity by 1.8%. The positive quarterly rate resulted in

corrected according to the monthly changes published by the State Statistical Office.

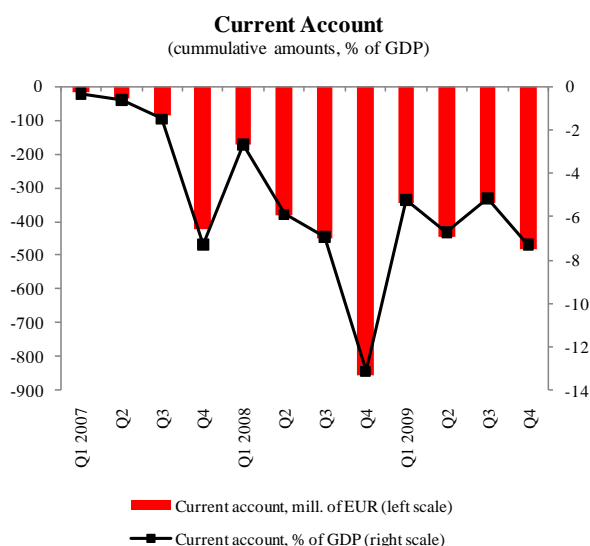
²⁵ The difference in the growth of net and gross wages is a result of the following changes: contribution for pension insurance of 21.2% in 2008 was reduced to 19% in 2009; contribution for health insurance was reduced from 9.2% to 7.5% while the contribution for employment from 1.6% was reduced to 1.4%. The additional contribution for professional health insurance of 0.5% has become mandatory, i.e. as of 2009 it has been included in the group of mandatory social contributions. The contribution for water economy of 0.2% was terminated in 2009. This means that the burden on gross wages with contributions of 32.7% in 2008 has been reduced to 28.4% in 2009.

slowdown of the annual rate of decline, which in the last three months of the year equaled -1.1%. **The positive trends regarding the productivity, in a situation of moderate growth of average gross wages resulted in quarterly decline of labor costs per unit of output (by 0.7% as opposed to the preceding quarter). Thus, the annual growth rate of labor per unit of output was reduced to 4.9%.** The quarterly reduction of labor costs per unit of output was registered in the sector of non-exchangeable goods (by 2%) and in the sector of exchangeable goods (by 0.2%).²⁶ Lower labor costs per unit of output on a quarterly basis are typical for most of the economic activities, with the exception of the tourism, agriculture and transport.

1.5. Balance of payments

As a result of the regular seasonal dynamics, during the last quarter of 2009 a quarterly increase of deficit on the current account was registered. The increased trade deficit is the main factor for this change, as well as the combined effect of the increased import of investment products and the rise of oil price at the world stock markets, in conditions of insignificant decline of the export. However, the net inflows from current transfers and capital inflows exceeded the level for necessary financing of the trade gap, which enabled additional accumulation of foreign currency reserves. The positive tendencies in the export sector have also continued in the first couple of months of 2010, in a situation of quarterly decline of imports and enhancement of exports. Also, during this period a nominal depreciation of the effective foreign exchange rate was registered, which may support the stimulating effect on the exports by the positive forecasts for foreign demand and rise of price of metals.

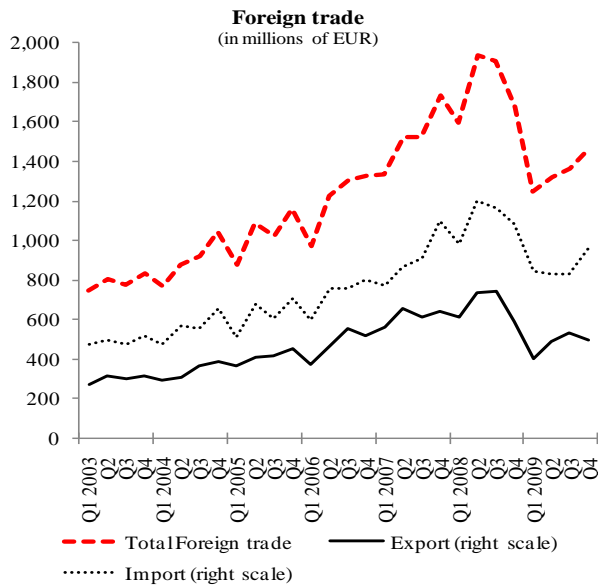
1.5.1. Current account



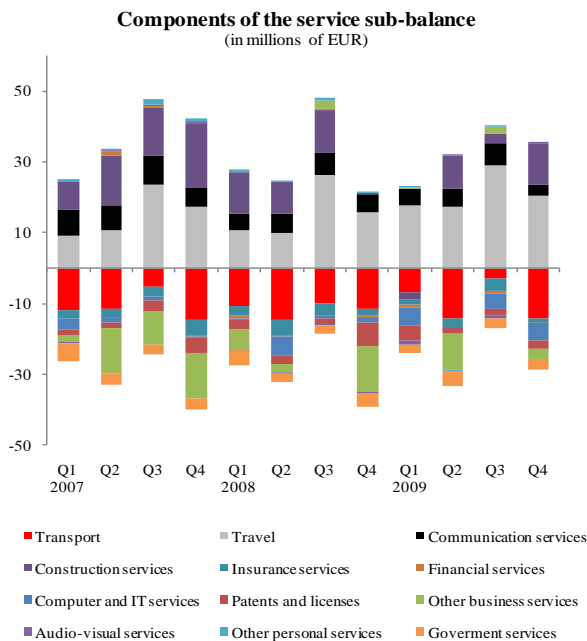
Source: NBRM and SSO.

Contrary to the achieved surplus on the current account in the third quarter of 2009, a deficit by 2.1% of GDP or Euro 140 million was registered during the last quarter. The cumulative trade deficit had the biggest contribution to the deterioration of the current account balance on a quarterly basis. During this quarter, a slowdown in the quarterly dynamics of inflows from current transfers, a higher negative balance in the income and realization of a lower surplus in the balance of services were registered. However, relative to the last quarter of 2008, the negative balance of the current account was lower by Euro 261.2 million. Such annual improvement, in almost identical negative trade gap is due to the basic effect of inflows from private transfers, or the annual improvement of their dynamics. The cumulative deficit for the whole 2009 reached 7.3% of GDP or Euro 483.3 million, which compared to 2008, represents a decrease by 5.8 percentage points. The latest data about the movements in the balance of payments for January 2010 show a deficit in amount of

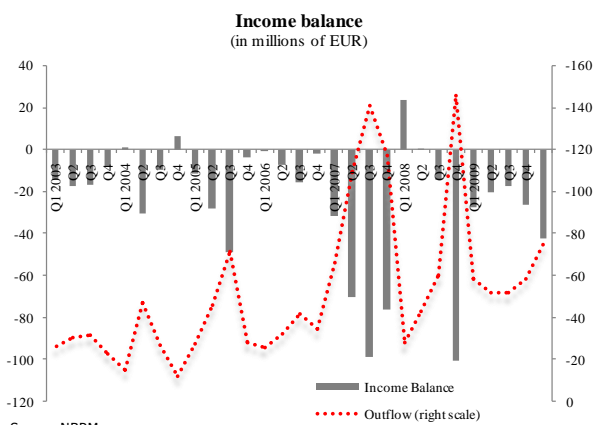
²⁶ The following sectors are included in the sector of exchangeable goods: agriculture, hunting and forestry, fishing, mining, stone excavation, processing industry and the sector of supply with electricity, gas and water. All other activities are included in the sector of non-exchangeable goods.



Source: NBRM and SSO.



Source: NBRM.



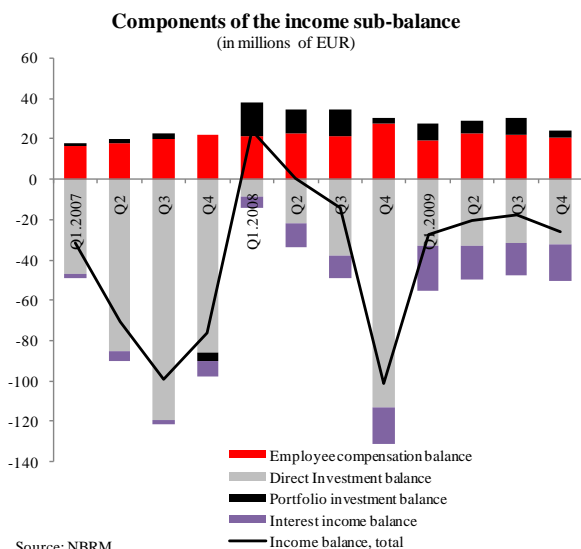
Source: NBRM.

Euro 31.8 million, which means a reduction of deficit by 72.7% on annual basis. These positive trends, to the greatest extent are the results of the improved trade balance (due to the annual decrease of imports, and accomplished growth of exports) and increased inflows from private transfers (contributions by 62.8% and 36.5%, respectively).

After the significant quarterly decline (25%) of the foreign trade exchange in the first quarter of 2009, by the end of the year, the exchange of goods registered a gradual and slow improvement. The exports were the main carrier of the improvement in the first three months, while the imports remained on the same level as in the beginning of the year. A change occurred during the last quarter of 2009, when the imports registered a significant quarterly growth by Euro 127.9 million, while the exports registered a decline by Euro 35.4 million. According to the data concerning the foreign trade exchange for the first two months of 2010, the total exchange of goods is below the level of exchange in the last quarter of 2009, as well as compared with the first two months of 2009. The imports shows a downward trend, whereby the decline of exports continues with a slower pace relative to the preceding period. The total imports of goods in the first two months of 2010 compared with the same period of 2009 is lower by 14.1% (or by Euro 79.9 million) while the exports of goods is higher by 14.5% (or by Euro 36.5 million).

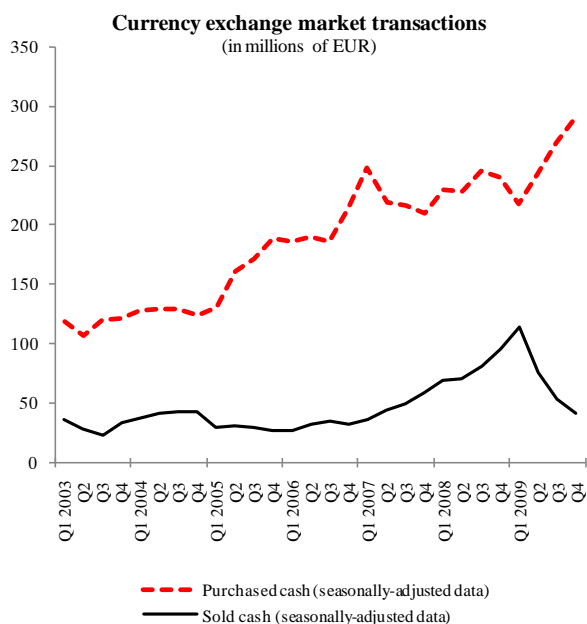
From the aspect of separate components of trade exchange, the cumulative deficit in the exchange of investment goods had the biggest share in the quarterly expansion of the trade deficit in the last quarter of 2009. The higher deficit in the energy balance, in the exchange of tobacco and beverages (due to the higher base effect from the preceding quarter) and in the exchange of textile fibers and road vehicles has also contributed to the expansion of trade deficit, (as an effect from the rise of oil price). Since the beginning of 2010, a quarterly improvement in the energy balance has been registered, while the exchange with metal ores and metal waste has registered a significant surplus. A lower deficit in the exchange of investment products was realized during this period.

In the fourth quarter of 2009 a positive balance was accomplished in the trade in services by Euro 6.9 million, which is lower by Euro 16.4 million on a quarterly basis. Such a change is a combined effect of the decreased surplus in the area of services related to the road transport (due to the increased use of these services by residential companies) and the narrowed positive balance in travelling (due to the seasonal decrease inflow from non-residents). However, compared to the same period of the preceding year, the trade in services was higher by Euro 25.1 million, as a result of the higher inflow from performed construction works abroad by our companies (in a situation of lower



payments for performed construction works of non-residential companies in our country) as well as due to the lower negative balance in the area of business services. At the same time, there is an annual growth of inflow from travelling, while in the road transport there were negative tendencies, in a situation of increased imports and lower exports of these services. In total, the net inflow from services in 2009 was higher by Euro 23.7 million than the inflow in 2008, which means the accomplishments in the services sector have returned to the level from the period before the crisis. According to the latest data, a minimum surplus by Euro 1.4 million in the trade in services was registered in January 2010, which compared to January 2009 represents a positive change by Euro 2.9 million. This is the effect of the decreased imports of other services (computer and IT services, patents and licenses and business services).

Income deficit in the fourth equaled Euro 26.3 million as opposed to Euro 17.6 million in the preceding quarter of 2009. The quarterly expansion of the deficit is a result of paid interest on the basis of the first issued Euro bond on the international capital market, as well as of the higher interest payments on the basis of used loans and lower inflow from remuneration of residents for performed activities abroad. On annual basis, the net outflow of income is lower by Euro 74.7 million which is due to the high comparative basis of 2008 (high dividends to foreign investors). In 2009, the cumulative negative balance of income equaled Euro 91.7 million and was at the level of 2008 (minimum expansion of deficit by Euro 0.8 million). The income deficit in January 2010 registered annual increase by Euro 2.3 million as a result of the higher interest payments to the private sector (without banks) based on taken loans. On the other hand, in January there were higher inflows based on interests from investment of foreign exchange reserves into long-term securities on the international capital market.



Current transfers in the last quarter registered a quarterly fall, which is of seasonal nature. Consequently, in the last quarter of 2009, the current transfers balance registered a surplus by Euro 343.6 million, which represents a quarterly fall by Euro 54.1 million. **However, on annual basis, the positive dynamics of current transfers in the last quarter continued with more intensive pace.** Thus, in conditions of more stable expectations and positive perceptions in this category, an annual growth was registered by Euro 133.2 million or 63.3%. The surplus of current transfers in 2009 reached the level before the crisis and equaled Euro 1131.4 million (17% of the GDP). This is a positive annual change by 15% and coverage of the trade balance in the current year by 73%. According to the latest data from the balance of payments for January 2010, the current transfers registered high annual growth by Euro 30.9 million, which to a great extent is a result of the low comparative basis. From the aspect of components, the



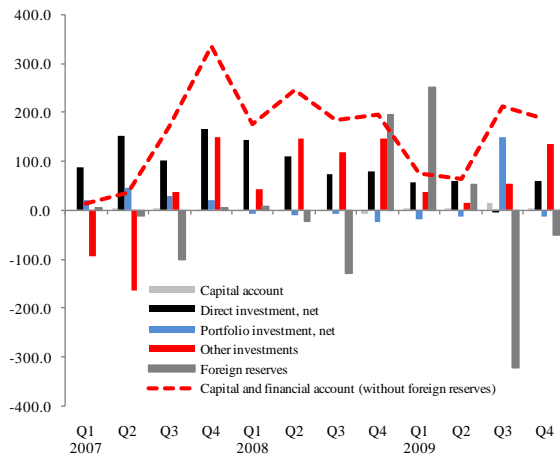
net cash in January registered the highest annual growth where the purchasing net cash increased by Euro 32.4 million and equaled Euro 50.5 million. The retained positive dynamics of current transfers in 2010 may also be noticed through the available data from the foreign exchange market, where the cumulative net inflows in the first three months of 2010 reached Euro 180.5 million and were higher by Euro 126 million or by 3.3 times compared to the same period of the preceding year.

1.5.2. Capital and financial account

The favorable movements within the capital and financial account that started in the third quarter, continued in the last three months of the year as well. **In the fourth quarter of 2009, the net inflows of capital and financial account (2.8% of GDP) enabled complete financing of the deficit on the current account and additional accumulation of foreign exchange reserves.** Thus, the capital inflows during this period reached Euro 185.8 million, which represents a fall by 4.5% on annual basis. The decomposition of capital and financial account shows that most of the net inflows come from trade credits, foreign direct investment and foreign loans.

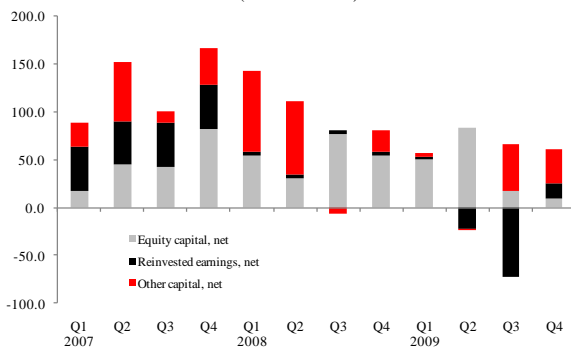
In the fourth quarter of 2009, net inflows of Euro 126.4 million were registered through the trade credits (compared to the realized net outflows of Euro 41.7 million, in the same period of 2008). Such movements in the trade credits correspond to the decreased liquidity of the national economy, and the need of the foreign partners to preserve the market share in the export markets. **In the area of direct investments, inflows by 60.9 were registered on net basis, or the highest quarterly amount in 2009, which represents 35% of the total number of realized direct investments in 2009.** Predominant part of them (58.2%) refer to intercompany debt, or to the approved credits by main companies to the residents - foreign direct investors. On annual basis, in conditions of global financial uncertainty, international insolvency and high reserves as concerns the investment by foreign investors, the direct investment registered a fall by 24.4%, which is completely due to the annual decrease (84%) of the shareholders capital.

Capital and financial account and it's main components,
(In EUR millions)



Source: NBRM.

Foreign Direct Investment's structure
(In EUR millions)

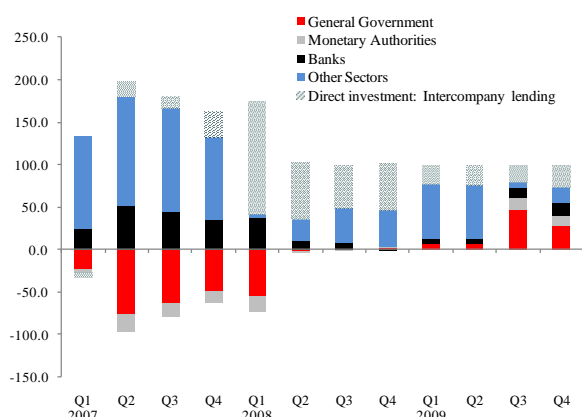


Source: NBRM.

During the last quarter of the year, with the foreign indebtedness on net basis, net inflows by Euro 59.4 million were realized, which actually interrupted the trend of continual net outflows through this category, which had started last year. The structural analysis of net loans shows higher withdrawn amounts based on short-term credits, concrete short-term indebtedness of the banking sector during the last month of the year. On annual basis, the category registered a fall by 32.5%, mainly as a result of the decrease of used credits by the private sector in the long run (difficult access to international financial



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

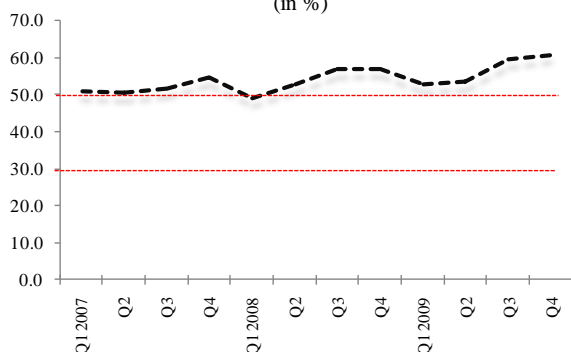


Source: NBRM.

markets as well as decreased need for additional external financing) in conditions of stable level of payment. **In the area of foreign exchange and deposits, net outflows by Euro 62.1 million were registered, which is mainly due to the increased payment of foreign exchange obligations by the banks, as well as due to the withdrawal of foreign exchange assets of the remaining sectors (population in the economy, out of the banking system. Net outflows during the last quarter were also realized through portfolio investments in amount of Euro 12.8 million (compared to the net outflows by Euro 23.4 million during the same period of 2008).**

The gross external debt²⁷ on 21 December 2009 reached an amount of Euro 3,839.4 million and on a quarterly basis, it registered a small growth by 2.4%. Compared to the end of 2008, the gross external debt registered increase by Euro 535.3 million. The upward trend of the external debt (27%) is mostly a result of the indebtedness of the state on international financial markets, through the second issue of the government Eurobonds. The increase of loans between related entities, or the increased obligations towards direct investors in the long run have significantly contributed (26.8%) to the growth of the debt. Of the other components of the gross debt, the increase of the debt of the corporative sector is more significant (by 7.2%) where the biggest increase is registered in the area of short-term trade credits, while in the banking sector, the higher level of indebtedness (by 21.8%) is also a result of the increased obligations in the short run, in forms of loans. The debt of the non-banking sectors registered a significant slowdown as concerns the crediting, compared to the preceding years (18.5% and 41.8% annual growth in 2008 and 2007, respectively), which corresponds to the more difficult access to loans on international financial markets and decreased needs for financing, in conditions of contracted economic activity. The structural analysis of the gross debt shows that the corporative sector still has the biggest share in it, in spite of its decline on annual basis (by 3.3 p.p.), for the account of the increased share of the debt of the monetary authorities (withdrawal of the special drawing rights to IMF). As concerns the instruments, the loans are the most present in the indebtedness abroad (63.8%), but compared to 2008, their structural share registered a decrease as a result of the increased share of debt securities because of the second issue of the Eurobond. Analysis from the aspect of the duration of the debt shows that 66.1% of indebtedness is made in the long run.

Gross external debt/GDP
(in %)



Source: NBRM.

The share of the gross external debt in the nominal GDP²⁸ is one of the basic indicators of the indebtedness of a country. According to this indicator,

²⁷ As of 2007, NBRM has started to prepare and publish data on the gross external debt. Analysis of the gross external debt has been made based on the data of the gross external debt expressed at market value.

²⁸ Three year average, according to the World Bank Methodology.



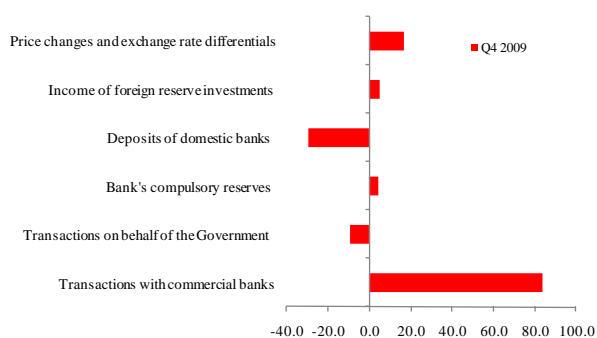
the gross external debt of the Republic of Macedonia equals 60.8% of GDP (growth by 1.4 p.p. on annual basis) and is listed in the group of countries with high indebtedness. On the other hand, according to other indicators regarding the external indebtedness²⁹ ("gross external debt/export of goods and services", "debt servicing/export of goods and services" and "payment of interest/export of goods and services"), our country is listed in the group of countries with low indebtedness.

Indicators for external indebtedness	Q1 2007	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 2008	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 2009	Q2	Q3	Q4
Gross external debt/GDP (criterion: moderate indebtedness 30-50%)	51.1	50.6	51.7	54.8	49.4	52.8	56.8	57.0	52.9	53.5	59.4	60.8
Gross external debt/Export of goods and services (criterion: lower indebtedness 0-165%)	95.3	94.5	96.5	102.4	87.6	93.7	100.9	101.3	100.3	101.5	112.7	115.3
Debt servicing/Export of goods and services* (criterion: moderate indebtedness 18-30%)	19.0	28.2	7.9	8.4	5.4	3.7	6.5	10.9	7.0	14.7	7.7	7.1
Interest payments/Export of goods and services* (criterion: lower indebtedness 0-12%)	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.9	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.3

* Servicing debt and interest payments data are not revised.

Source: NBRM.

Factors of influence on the level of foreign reserves in Q4 2009
(In EUR millions)



Source: NBRM.

The movements in the balance of payments during the last quarter of the year, or the high inflows within the private transfers, as well as the net inflows from the capital and financial account enabled accumulation of foreign exchange reserves in amount of Euro 70.9 million. Thus, at the end of 2009 the gross foreign exchange reserves equaled Euro 1,597.5 million, which compared to 31 December 2008, represents an increase by Euro 102.6 million.

In January 2010, within the capital and financial account, the realized net inflows equaled Euro 44.2 million. Most of the capital inflows come from direct investments, net inflows based on foreign exchange and deposits and trade credits. Direct investments on net basis in the first month of the year equaled Euro 23.8 million and most of them come from re-invested assets and intercompany borrowing. In the area of foreign exchange and deposits, net inflows in amount of Euro 15.2 million were realized, which is completely a result of the decreased foreign exchange assets of banks in foreign accounts, in conditions of further withdrawal of foreign exchange assets by the population out of the domestic banking system. On annual basis, capital inflows increased by 3.3 times, mostly as a result of the high comparative basis from January 2009, when the initial impact of the world financial crisis was felt. Such trends give a clear picture about the higher realized net inflows in the area of foreign exchange and deposits and trade credits, and decreased net outflows based on net indebtedness abroad.

Positive dynamics in the foreign exchange market has also continued in the first months of 2010. Namely, in conditions of still high net inflows in the foreign exchange market, and realization of annual growth of exports of goods, the NBRM intervened in

²⁹ According to the World Bank Methodology.

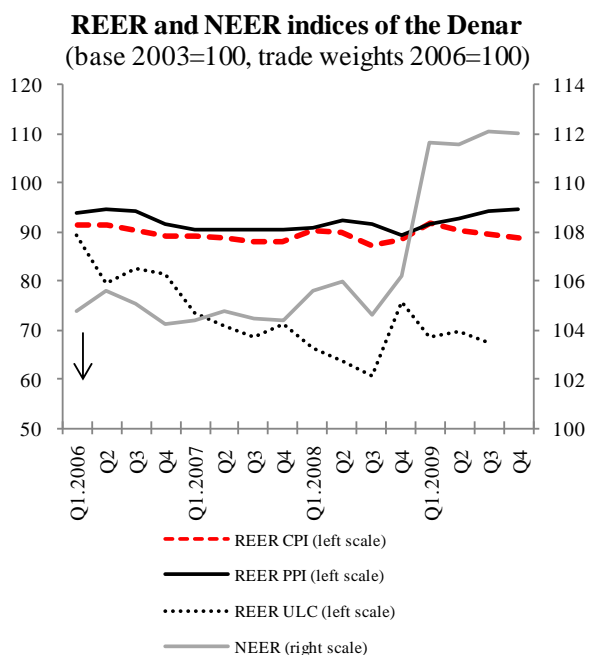


the foreign exchange market with net buyout in amount of Euro 23.3 million. Thus, the condition of gross foreign exchange reserves on 31.03.2010 reached the amount of Euro 1,606.6 million, which compared with the end of 2009, represents a growth by Euro 9.1 million. This level of foreign exchange reserves ensures 4.1 month coverage of export and import of goods and services of the subsequent year.

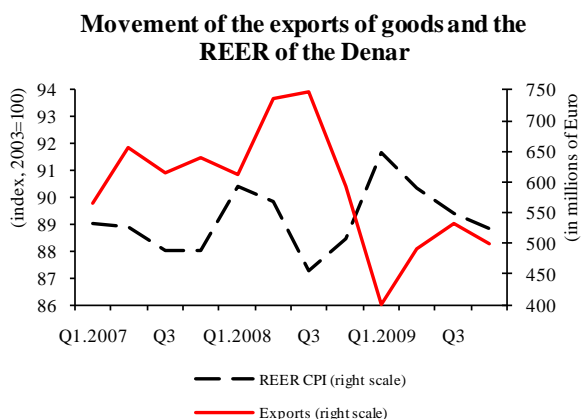
1.5.3. Price competitiveness

In the last quarter of 2009, in conditions of stable nominal effective exchange rate (NEER), the competitive position of the Macedonian economy has slightly improved according to REER – living costs and unchanged according to REER - industrial producers on a quarterly basis. On annual basis, REER calculated according to the index for living costs registered slight depreciation by 0.4%, which represents a balanced effect of the annual nominal appreciation of the effective exchange rate - NEER by 5.5% and favorable price ratio (foreign inflation and fall of domestic prices). However, REER deflated by the price index of producers of industrial products registered a significant appreciation by 5.7%, which along with the nominal appreciation results from the more significant fall in foreign prices compared to the domestic prices of producers.

In the first two months of 2010, compared to the preceding quarter, the nominal effective exchange rate registered depreciation. Such tendency, in condition of fixed exchange rate of the Denar compared to the Euro is due to the depreciation of the Denar compared to the Russian Ruble and Turkish Lira, which represents transfer of the depreciation effect of the Euro in relation to the given currencies. Simultaneously, domestic effective inflation registered a more intensive growth than the foreign one and almost equal upward reaction of producers' prices of industrial products was noted. Such movements did not cause any significant change in the REER. However, from annual perspective, since the beginning of 2010, the base effect from the NEER appreciation in the first quarter of 2009 has been neutralized, i.e. in this period, the average annual nominal appreciation of the effective exchange rate equals 0.3%, while the price ratio is the main reason for the different movements of both indices of REER. According to living costs index, REER registered an annual depreciation by 2.5%, which is due to the lower domestic than foreign inflation, while REER measured according to the price indices of producers appreciated by 2.8% on annual basis, due to the more intensive increase of domestic than foreign prices of producers of industrial products.



Source: NBRM.



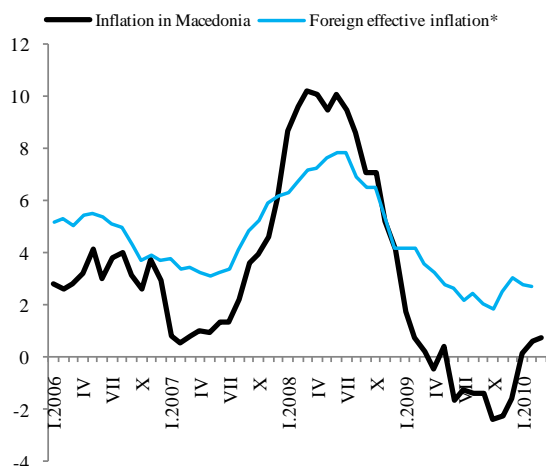
Source: NBRM and SSO.



1.6. Inflation

Consumer prices in the first quarter of 2010 returned to the zone of positive changes, with annual growth by 0.5% compared to the fall by 2.1 % in the last quarter of 2009. Such movement of the inflation rate is explained by higher import prices, especially of oil, and the upward corrections of regulated prices (price for electricity and heating). On the other hand, the food prices still continue to create downward pressure on the general price level. The movement of domestic inflation corresponds to the global inflation movements, which are mainly a result of the base effects related to world prices of food and energy. From the aspect of relative prices, in the first quarter of 2010, the domestic inflation rate increased with a slower pace than the foreign effective inflation. The core inflation followed the dynamics of total inflation. Thus, in the first quarter of 2010, the core inflation decreased by 0.2%, which represents a further slowdown of the fall of this price component. In the forthcoming period, a moderate increase of inflation is expected, mainly led by the rise of import prices, and estimations about slow improvement of the domestic and foreign demand.

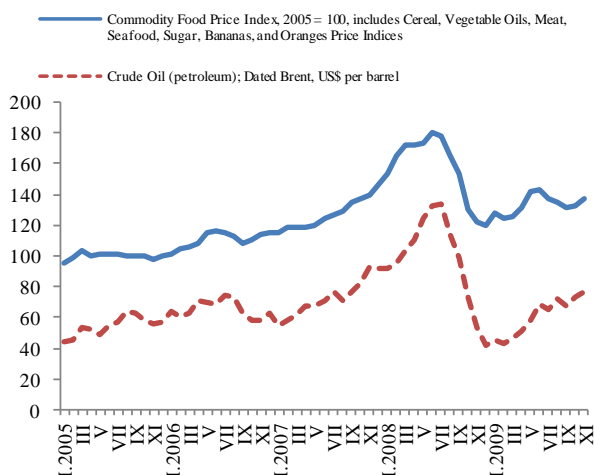
Inflation and foreign effective inflation
(annual growth rates, in %)



* Foreign effective inflation is calculated as weighted sum of inflations in countries that are major trade partners with Macedonia.

Source: State statistical office, Eurostat and NBRM calculations.

Brent crude oil and food price index



Source: IMF Primary Commodity Prices.

In the first quarter of 2010, the average annual inflation rate equaled 0.5%, which means that after three quarters, the change in the prices left the negative zone. Such a change is conditioned by the rise in the price of energy and regulated prices (i.e. by the higher prices for electricity and heating, effective as of January 2010). Lower prices for food and disinflation effect of core inflation were not sufficient to neutralize the high rise of energy price. Further pressures for rise of final prices are felt through the rise of producers' prices of industrial products in the last four months. Bearing in mind that the significant fall of prices in the manufacturing sector in 2009 has not been completely transferred to the final prices (high positive margin between the change in the living costs and the prices of manufacturing sector) and the still weak demand, there is a possibility this growth of input prices not to be completely transmitted to the final prices. The movement of foreign effective inflation also gives indications for moderate rise of inflation, which within the first quarter shows a tendency of growth. Thus, in the first quarter of 2010, foreign consumer prices, upon the decrease in the first three quarters, registered annual increase by 0.9%.

In the first quarter of 2010, the deflation impact of food prices registered a slowdown (average annual fall by 2.4%, compared to the fall by 4.2% in the last quarter of 2009), with negative contribution by 0.9 percentage points for the change in the inflation index. Prices continued to fall with slower intensity (average annual fall by 3.0% and 1.8, respectively) compared to 5.3% and 3.6% respectively in the preceding quarter). Structural analysis shows that the prices of grain products, processed milk and vegetable oil were the greatest contributors to the decrease of food prices. High price on annual basis is registered in the sector of fresh and processed meat.



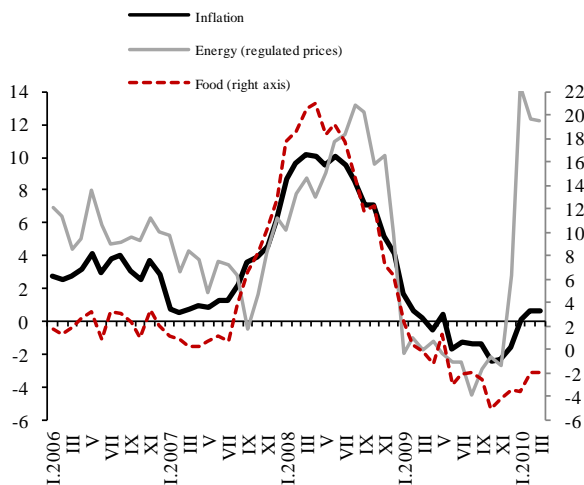
Table 1
Separate price categories (annual changes in %)

	Q 1 2008	Q 2 2008	Q 3 2008	Q 4 2008	2008	Q 1 2009	Q 2 2009	Q 3 2009	Q 4 2009	2009	Q 1 2010
Inflation (CPI)	9.5	9.9	8.4	5.4	8.3	0.8	-0.6	-1.4	-2.1	-0.8	0.5
Food	19.0	19.5	14.7	8.5	15.4	0.9	-1.0	-2.2	-4.2	-1.6	-2.4
Fresh food	26.4	25.2	16.0	11.0	19.7	1.0	1.9	-0.2	-5.3	-0.6	-3.0
Processed food	13.3	15.2	13.2	6.3	12.0	1.4	-3.0	-3.4	-3.6	-2.2	-1.8
Energy	7.4	9.2	12.5	8.3	9.3	-1.6	-1.9	-3.4	-1.1	-2.0	12.9
Fuels and lubricants	18.6	22.6	23.6	-6.2	14.6	-27.1	-27.7	-24.6	-4.0	-20.9	26.0
Electrical power	1.6	0.0	0.0	8.7	2.6	13.1	13.1	13.1	4.0	10.8	9.9
Heating power	4.6	10.9	23.2	25.3	16.0	4.2	3.6	-4.9	-6.2	-0.9	6.4
Food and energy (volatile prices)	16.1	16.9	14.1	8.5	13.9	0.3	-1.2	-2.5	-3.4	-1.7	1.3
Goods	11.0	11.4	9.0	5.4	9.2	0.8	-0.7	-1.3	-2.0	-0.8	0.6
Services	3.9	4.5	6.1	5.8	5.1	1.2	0.0	-1.8	-2.4	-0.7	-0.2
Core inflation (inflation excl. food and energy)	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.6	1.5	0.3	0.1	-0.6	0.3	-0.2
Industrial producer prices	10.5	13.6	15.1	2.2	10.4	-6.2	-8.8	-10.1	-0.5	-6.4	7.5

Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM calculations.

Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM calculations

Inflation and volatility of food and energy
(annual growth rates, in %)



Source: State statistical office and NBRM calculations.

Table 2
Contributions to inflation (in pp)

	Q 1 2008	Q 2 2008	Q 3 2008	Q 4 2008	2008	Q 1 2009	Q 2 2009	Q 3 2009	Q 4 2009	2009	Q 1 2010
Inflation (CPI)	9.5	9.9	8.4	5.4	8.3	0.8	-0.6	-1.4	-2.1	-0.8	0.5
Food	7.3	7.5	5.6	3.3	5.9	0.4	-0.4	-0.9	-1.7	-0.7	-0.9
Fresh food	4.7	4.5	2.8	2.0	3.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	-1.0	-0.1	-0.5
Processed food	2.7	3.1	2.7	1.3	2.5	0.3	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4
Energy	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	1.6
Fuels and lubricants	0.7	0.9	0.9	-0.2	0.6	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-0.2	-0.9	0.8
Electrical power	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.6
Heating power	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.2
Food and energy (volatile prices)	8.2	8.6	7.2	4.3	7.1	0.2	-0.6	-1.3	-1.8	-0.9	0.6
Core inflation (inflation excl. food and energy)	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.2	-0.1

Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM calculations.

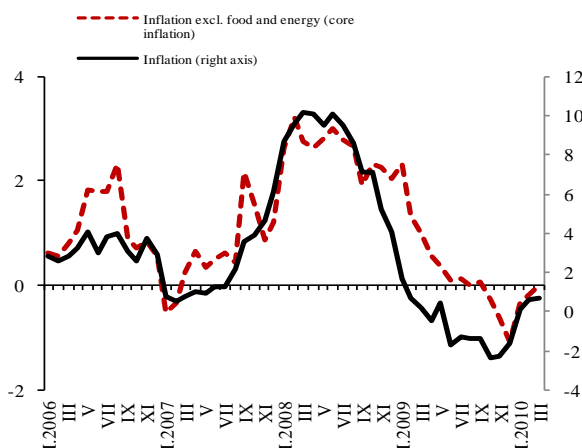
Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM calculations

In the first quarter, the negative contribution of freely formed prices on the market has been overcome by the positive contribution of regulated prices. Energy prices in the first quarter registered annual growth by 12.9%. Such developments relate to the increase of domestic oil derivative prices (result of the lower comparative basis than the preceding year) as well as of the upward corrections of electricity and heating (the growth of which came into effect in January 2010).

Parallel with the growth of volatile prices, in the first quarter of 2010, the deflatory impact of long-term component of inflation decreased as well. During the preceding year, the growth of core inflation was steadily decreasing, and in the last quarter this inflation component also entered the zone of negative annual changes (fall of 0.6%, which in the first quarter of 2010 has already decreased to 0.2%). **Transmission effects of the rise of energy prices are factors that account for tendency of the core inflation.** Observed

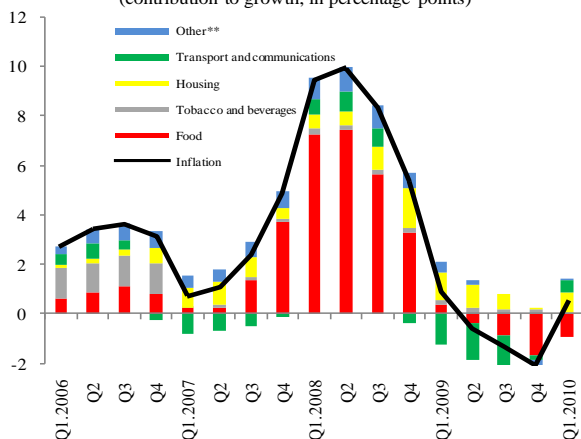


Inflation and core inflation (annual growth rates, in %)



Source: State statistical office and NBRM calculations.

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

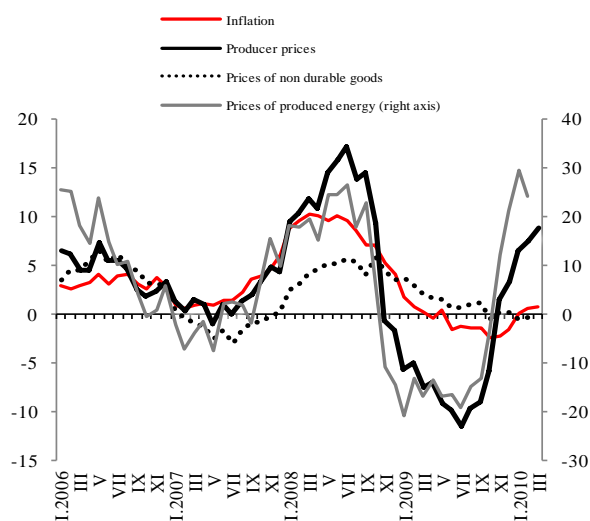


*CPI - Consumer price index represent the measure of inflation.

**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.

Inflation and industrial producer prices (annual growth rates, in %)



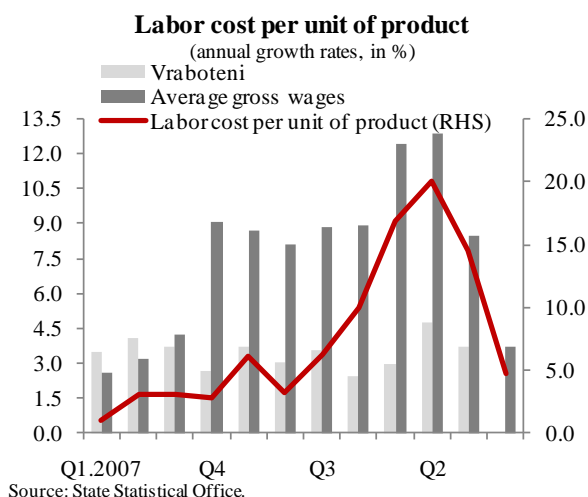
Source: State statistical office and NBRM calculations.

by separate components, the service prices have annual fall by 0.2% in the first quarter (compared to the fall by 2.4% in the preceding quarter). On annual basis, a fall of service prices in hotels and restaurants was registered, as well as a fall of prices of administrative, transport and postal services, while an increase was registered in the prices of financial services, education and development and care and hygiene services.

Analyzed from the aspect of the quarterly dynamics, in the first quarter of 2010, the general level of consumer prices is higher by 1.7% compared to the preceding quarter, as opposed to the fall by 0.1% in the last quarter of 2009. The higher prices of fresh vegetables have significant inflatory effect in this quarter, while growth is also registered in the domestic oil derivative prices, electric power and heating (higher price of central heating). By isolating the seasonal effect, the quarterly rise of prices is lower and equals 1.4% (compared to the fall by 0.7% in the preceding quarter).

The inflation in the first quarter of 2010 mainly corresponds with the inflatory expectations of economic entities. According to the Inflationary Expectations Survey, conducted in February 2010, most of the respondents (49%) expect the average annual inflation rate at the end of the first quarter of 2010 to be higher than the January level of 0.1%. 47% expect that the inflation will remain stable, and 4% expect even lower inflation. The most emphasized factors that create positive perceptions among economic entities are the following: expectations for recovery from the global recession and revival of the global economy, rise of electricity price, more relaxed monetary policy and expectation for easier access to financial sources. The expected inflation rate for March 2010, based on the Survey results, equals 0.3%, compared to the accomplished one of 0.7%.

After leaving the deflation track in November 2009, the prices of the manufacturing sector in the first three months of 2009 registered accelerated upward trend. Consequently, the average level of prices of the manufacturing sector in the first quarter of 2010 compared to the same period of the preceding year was higher by 7.5% (compared to the fall by 0.5% in the preceding quarter). Analyzed from the aspect of contributions, the change in trends of prices of the manufacturing sector was completely driven by the higher prices of producers of oil derivatives and electricity. Prices of producers of food products and beverages, as well as the base metal producers are lower by 2.2% and 4.6%, respectively, while their sum contributes to the fall of the index by 1 p.p. The contribution to the index of all other product categories, due to their small share or insignificant changes moves around zero.

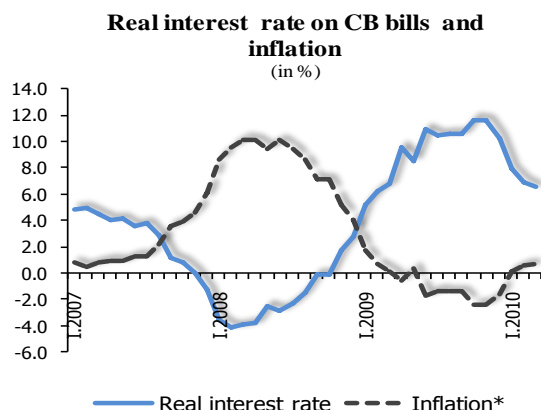


The decline of productivity in combination with the slower growth of nominal wages, in the fourth quarter resulted with significant slowdown of annual growth of nominal labor costs per unit of output, which in the last quarter of 2009 were higher by 4.8% (compared to the registered growth by 14.5% in the preceding quarter).

With respect to the pace of inflation in the period to come, there are perceptions for moderate annual growth in the general price level. Key factors with inflatory impact on the domestic economy are the following: growth of world price of crude oil and import prices in general, while price pressures through the demand are less probable.

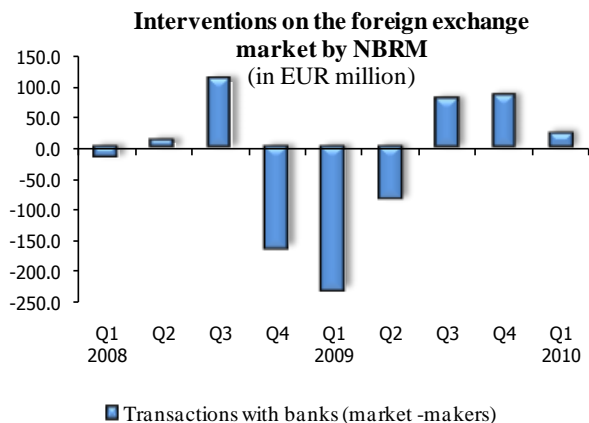
II. Monetary policy

After the decrease in the interest rate by 0.5 p.p. at the end of November 2009, during the first quarter of 2010 the NBRM reduced the basic interest rate in three occasions, reducing it to 6.5%. Such a monetary reaction was conditioned by the continuity of the relatively favorable movements on the foreign exchange market and better forecasts for the external sector. Thus the stabilized expectations, the reduced import demand and the moderate recovery of the capital flows enabled the foreign reserves to increase in 2009, contrary to the expectations for their decrease. The better initial position registered at the end of 2009 was supplemented also with the favorable trends on the foreign exchange market in the first quarter of 2010. Namely, the bigger decrease in the imports in the first two months than estimated and the improved dynamics of the private transfers, enabled cumulative purchase of foreign exchange in the first quarter and further increase in the foreign reserves. Such movements point to changed trends in the external sector, which created favorable environment for the monetary policy conduct. But the risks are still present and they are mostly related to the presumptions for the exports recovery and the level of capital inflows. The non-realization of these assumptions will also mean higher probability for new pressures on the foreign exchange market, through their negative influence on the entities' expectations and creation of new supply of foreign exchange on sustainable basis. Hence, the adoption of the monetary decisions is still accompanied with uncertainty, larger than the usual one, which imposes a need of caution when making additional changes.

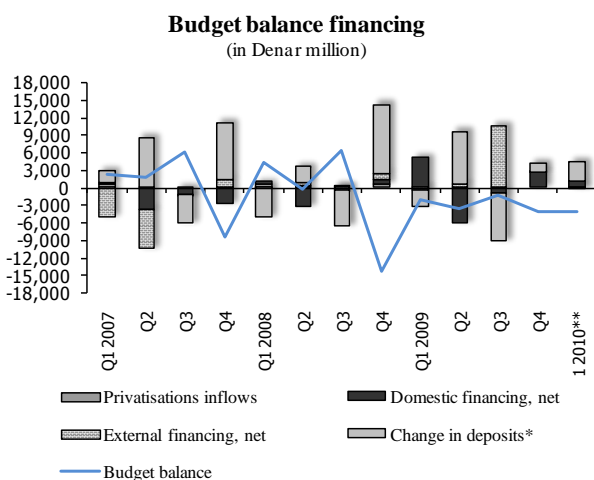


*Current month/same month of the previous year.
Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM.

In the last quarter of 2009, the changes in the current and capital and financial account of the balance of payments enabled increase in the level of the foreign reserves. Namely, the trade deficit continued to register annual contraction also in the last quarter, the inflows based on private transfers went up, while the registered net inflows in the capital and financial account were sufficient for covering the gap in the balance of payments' current transactions. Consequently, the interventions by the net purchase of foreign exchange on the foreign exchange market, which began in June 2009, carried on in continuity also in the last quarter. These movements in the external sector can partially be explained with the expectations for bigger stability of the domestic economy (which was contributed by the undertaken monetary measures in the



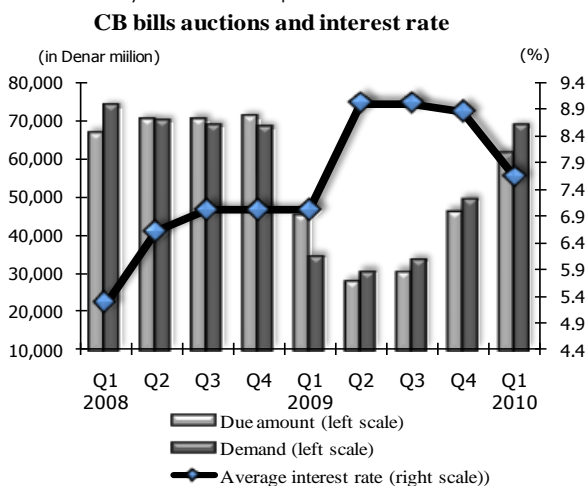
Source: NBRM



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

** Refers to January and February 2010.

Source: Ministry of finance of the Republic of Macedonia.

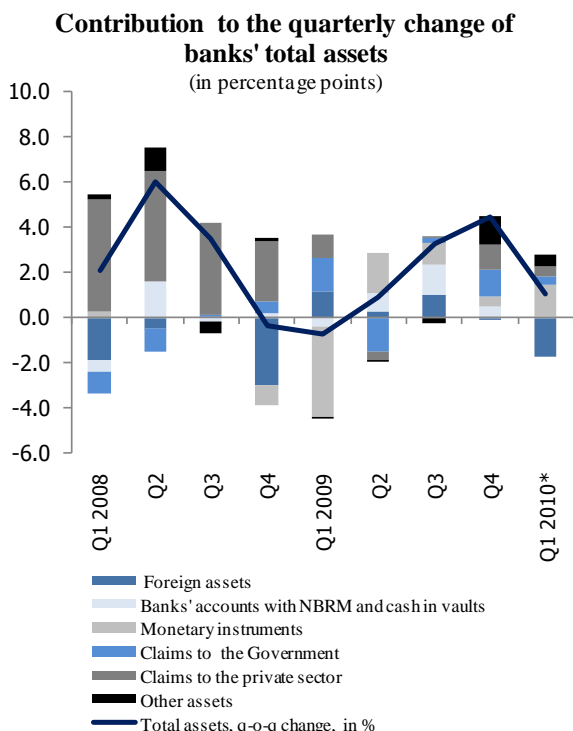


Source: NBRM

first half of the year³⁰), as well as by the fact that some of the developed countries overcame the recession, and thus more positive estimates for the perspectives of the global and the domestic economy in the forthcoming period. The improved trends on the foreign exchange market can be partially explained with the fiscal position, as well. Namely, despite the fact that the budget spending was revised downwards in two occasions, the total budget consumption was lower than expected, which meant also favorable tendencies on the foreign exchange market than expected. Having in mind that the trends on the foreign exchange market were better than expected, while the risks in the external sector, although still present, yet significantly decreased, on November 30, 2009 NBRM adopted a decision on decreasing the basic interest rate from 9% to 8.5%. **The favorable tendencies on the foreign exchange market continued also at the beginning of 2010 (given the cumulative net purchase of foreign exchange by the NBRM on the foreign exchange market), creating conditions for additional monetary policy relaxation.** The latest estimates for the macroeconomic environment in 2010, incorporated in the January projection, were in favor of such a monetary reaction, which pointed to slightly more favorable performances in the external sector relative to the initial projection made in November 2009. Consequently, in the first quarter of 2010, the NBRM basic interest rate was reduced by 50 basic points in two occasions (on January 04, 2010 and in February 04, 2010) and with the third reduction by 100 basic points on March 25, 2010, it reduced to 6.5%.

In the last quarter of 2009 budget deficit in the amount of Denar 4,162 million was realized, which was mostly financed through debiting on the domestic financial market and partially through deposits withdrawal from the Government's foreign exchange account with NBRM. Quarterly, the Government Denar deposits with the NBRM increased, thus acting towards liquid assets withdrawal from the banking system. In the first two months of 2010, the Government Denar deposits changed in the same direction, while the foreign currency deposits decreased, thus being the main source of financing of the budget deficit (in the amount of Denar 4,105 million, on cumulative basis, in the first two months of 2010). However, as in the last quarter of 2009, the funds withdrawn from the Government's foreign exchange account in the first two months of 2010 were mostly converted in Denars and used for settlement of liabilities

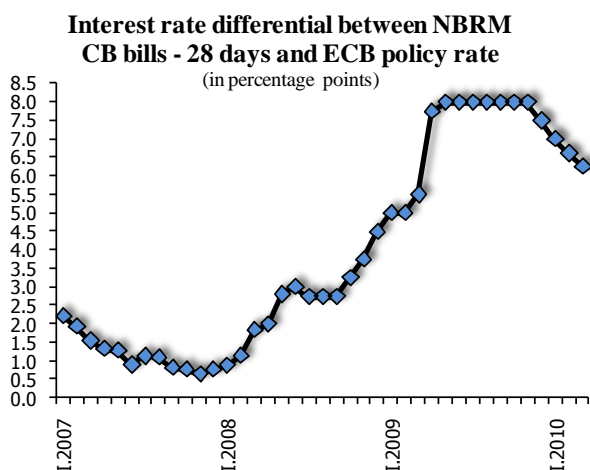
³⁰ On March 26, 2009 NBRM increased the basic interest rate from 7% to 9%, while on May 28, 2009 it adopted a Decision of gradual increase in the reserve requirement allocation rate on the banks' liabilities with currency component, since July (increase in the rate of foreign currency liabilities from 10% to 11.5% and the rate of Denar liabilities with FX clause from 10% to 20%) and since August (increase in the rate of foreign currency liabilities from 11.1% to 13%).



* Refers to January and February 2010.
Source: NBRM.

in the domestic economy, with their effect on the change in the foreign reserves being almost neutral.

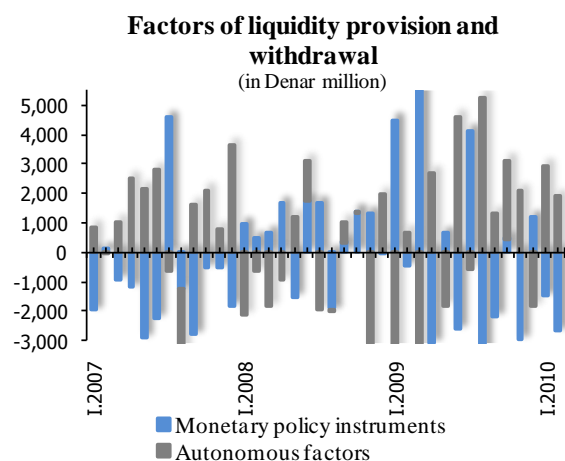
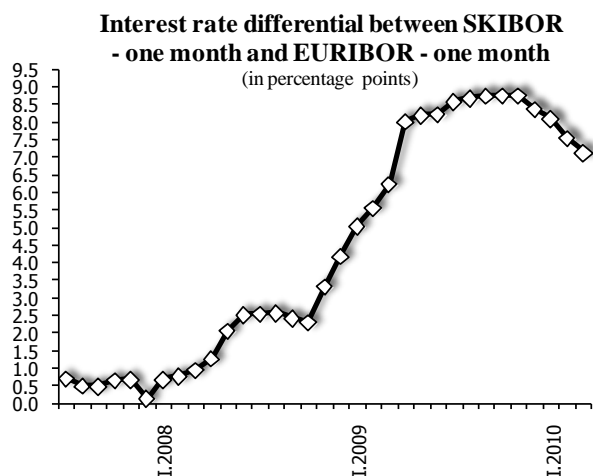
In conditions of slight increase in the Government Denar deposits in the last quarter (by 1,236 million), the significantly expansive effect of the foreign exchange transactions on the liquidity in the banking system in this period was mostly neutralized through the CB bills. Thus in the last quarter of 2009, the total demand for CB bills was higher by 7.1% relative to the due amount, with liquid assets in the total amount of Denar 3,233 million being withdrawn through this monetary instruments. Despite the decrease in the basic interest rate, in the first two months of 2010 the banks' demand for CB bills increased, with their demand for CB bills being higher by 14.7% than the due amount. Such movements point to the still present risk aversion of the banks, i.e. their restraint to place free funds in form of credit products with the private sector, and in one part they can be explained also with the smaller issuance of Government securities (in comparison with the preceding quarter), as alternative non-risk bearing instrument. In March 2010 the banks' demand for CB bills went down (and it was higher by 7.9% than the due amount), signaling that the banks possibly began to adjust to the lower level of the interest rate of the NBRM. On cumulative basis, in the first quarter of 2010, total of 4,955 million were sterilized through the CB bills.



Source: NBRM and European Central Bank (www.ecb.int).

Opposite to the domestic monetary policy which was conducted towards monetary terms relaxation, in the last quarter of 2009 and in the first quarter of 2010 the ECB retained the basic interest rate unchanged at the level of 1% set in May 2009 (starting from 2.5% at the beginning of the year). Such a monetary policy layout aroused from the ECB estimates for harmonization of the current level of the interest rate with the current performances in the Euro area, by approaching the inflation to the target and positive performances in the real economy. In environment of unchanged basic interest rate and the market interest rates EURIBOR, of all maturities, within the analyzed period registered relatively stable movements. On the other hand, in the domestic economy, the decrease in the basic interest rate transmitted to the money market, with downward adjustment of the market interest rate SKIBOR³¹. Such movements resulted in contraction of the interest rate spread between the basic interest rates of NBRM and ECB from 8 percentage points in September 2009, to 7.5 percentage points in December 2009 and additionally to 6.3 percentage points in March 2010. The interest rate spread between the one-month SKIBOR and the one-month EURIBOR moved in the same direction and it fell from 8.7 percentage points in September 2009 to 8.4 percentage points in December

³¹ Interbank interest rate for selling Denar deposits, calculated from the quotations on the reference banks.



*Positive change-liquidity provision;
negative change-liquidity withdrawal.
Source: NBRM

2009. In the first quarter of 2010 the interest rate spread between these two interest rates additionally narrowed and in March 2010 it equaled 7.1 percentage points.

The average liquidity of the banking sector registered moderate rise on a quarterly basis of 0.6% in the last quarter of 2009. The excess of allocated liquid assets over the reserve requirement (in Denars)³² in the last quarter equaled 3.2%, on average, compared to 1.4% in the third quarter of the year. Relative to the last quarter of 2008, the excess over the reserve requirement is smaller by 2 percentage points. In the first quarter of 2010 the average daily liquidity of the banks went up on a quarterly basis by 13%, with the excess over the allocated liquid assets over the reserve requirement being equal to 2.7%, on average. In February 2010, the annual growth rate of the reserve money³³ equaled 15.4%, compared to 12.4% at the end of the preceding year.

The performances from the beginning of the year generally prove the statement that the conditions for monetary policy conduct in 2010 have been relatively more favorable, in environment of still present risks. The risks primarily refer to the still uncertain recovery pace of the export demand, in line with the still evident uncertainty about the sustainability of the already started recovery of the global economy. The generally mounting prices of the energy sources on the international markets since the beginning of the year and their potential negative effects on the misbalance on the trade account are considered to be additional risk factor. In such an environment, and having in mind that the financing of the current account through the capital inflows is still uncertain and its predictability is hard, on a short-term and long-term run, the risks of potential new pressures on the foreign reserves are still evident. All of this imposes a need for further cautious monitoring of the movements and provident undertaking of additional changes in the monetary policy.

2.1. Monetary aggregates³⁴

In the last quarter of 2009, monetary growth acceleration was registered, which corresponds to the bigger activity of the real economy, high inflows of private transfers, the recovery of the capital flows, as well as intensified credit activity. Additional feature for this period are the positive changes with the deposit base components. Thus, after a one-year period, quarterly increase in the deposits in domestic currency and bigger inclination for saving on a long-term basis was evidenced in the last quarter, which points to the significant stabilization in the expectations of

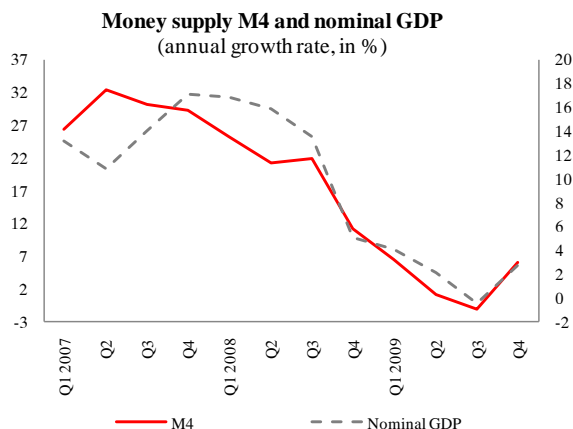
³² The period for maintaining (fulfilling) the banks' reserve requirement covers the period from the 11th in the current month to the 10th in the following month. The excess pertains to the excess of funds allocated to the banks' accounts with NBRM over the reserve requirement.

³³ It includes also the reserve requirement in foreign exchange.

³⁴ The analysis of the monetary 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).

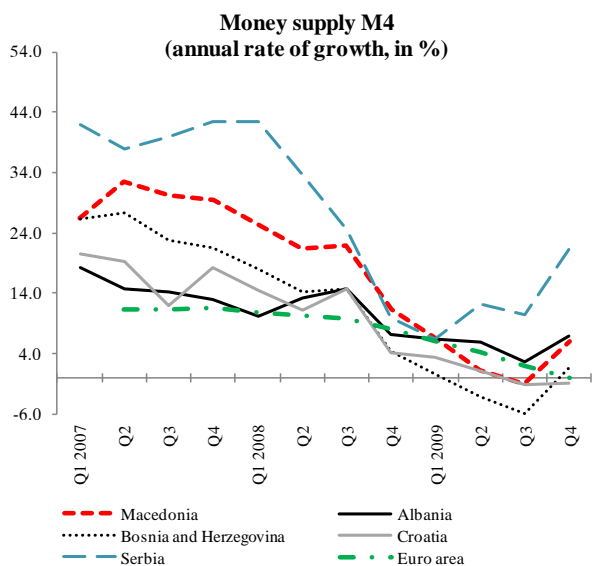


the domestic entities. Observed from the aspect of the sectors, in the last quarter the households' deposits registered the highest quarterly growth, while for the corporate deposits characterized with positive quarterly change, the first from the beginning of the year. The broadening of the banks' deposit potential, as well as the acceleration in the monetary growth continued also in the first two months of 2010. The estimates for the following period point to further acceleration in the deposit potential growth, with such expectations being conditioned to large extent by the recovery of the domestic economy.



Source: State statistic office and NBRM

The constant improvement in the macroeconomic trends and the stabilized expectations enabled increase in the new saving in the last quarter of 2009. Thus the money supply continued to increase more intensively in comparison with the increase in the preceding quarter (in the fourth quarter the monetary aggregate M4 went up by 5.9%, quarterly, compared to 2% in the preceding quarter). The bigger activity in the real economy, the significant improvement in the economic agents' perceptions, as well as the rise in the capital inflows are factors that supported the higher inflows on the banks' deposit accounts. The positive changes to the broadest monetary aggregate continued also in the first months of 2010, although with slower pace, recording an increase of 0.5% compared to the end of 2009. The analysis of the annual growth rates of the broadest money supply shows a rise of 8% in February 2010 (compared to 7.6% in the same period of the previous year).



Source: web pages of the central banks

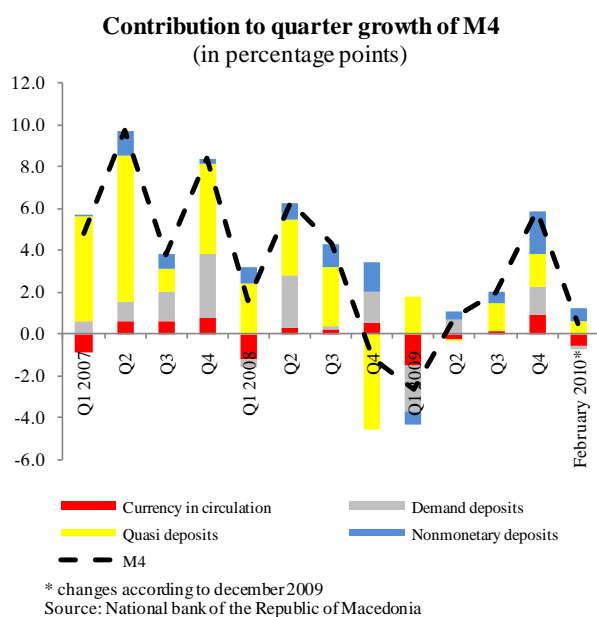
The comparative analysis of the dynamics of the monetary aggregates shows similar movements also with other countries. Thus in conditions of slight recovery of the economic activity and gradual stabilization on the financial markets, gradual increase in the broadest money supply, or deceleration of its decrease, in the last quarter in most of the countries was registered. Thus in December, annual increase in the money supply of 1.7% in Bosnia and Herzegovina was registered (opposite to the decrease of 5.8% in the previous quarter). In Croatia, slower decrease in the annual rate of decline in the money supply (-0.9% in the last quarter of 2009, compared to -1.2 in the previous period) was recorded. Also, in the last quarter of 2009, positive movements also with the money supply of Serbia were registered, mostly as a result of the increase in the foreign currency deposits (registered annual increase of 21.3%, compared to 10.4% in the third quarter).

**Main components of money supply M4**

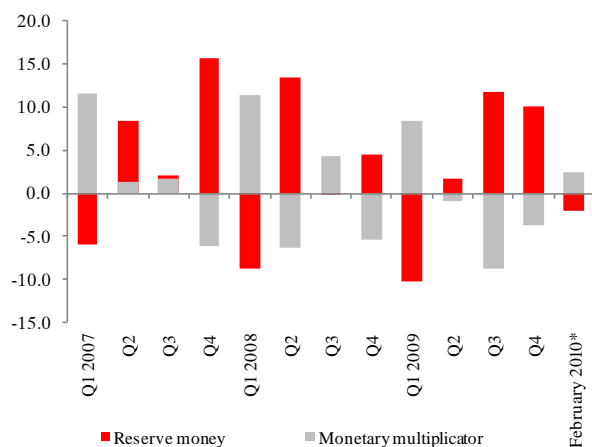
	February	quarter rate of growth (in %)					
	Share in M4	Q1 2009	Q2	Q3	Q4	January*	February*
Currency in circulation	7.2	-16.8	-3.0	1.7	12.5	-4.6	-7.2
Demand money	17.1	-12.0	4.0	0.1	7.5	-4.2	-0.8
M1	24.4	-13.5	1.8	0.6	9.0	-4.3	-2.8
Short-term deposits	64.8	2.7	0.0	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.0
M2	89.2	-2.2	0.5	1.6	4.1	0.1	-0.1
Long-term deposits	10.8	-7.3	5.0	5.9	24.2	3.5	5.6
M4	100	-2.6	0.8	2.0	5.9	0.4	0.5

* changes according to december 2009

Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia



The analysis of the main categories of the broadest money supply in the last quarter of 2009 shows rise in all of its components. Contrary to the previous quarter, when the increase in the money supply was a result of the short-term deposits growth (smaller quarterly contribution from 67.6% to 26.7%), the dominant category in the last quarter were the long-term deposits (with a share of 35.9%, compared to 25.1% in the third quarter). Larger contribution of the other components to the money supply growth was also evidenced. Thus in the fourth quarter, the share of the currency in circulation to this contribution equaled 15.7% , compared to 6.5% in the previous period, which is mostly due to the seasonal effect, i.e. the higher need of cash for the New Year and Christmas Holidays. On the other hand, in conditions of intensified economic activities, the demand deposits augmented, with their contribution to the increase in the money supply being incremented from 0.7% to 21.7%, on a quarterly basis.

Quarter rate of decomposition of money supply changes
(in %)

The monetary multiplication continued to slow down also in the fourth quarter, and the multiplier of the money supply M4 at the end of 2009 equaled 4.5%, compared to 4.7% in September. The impediment of the monetary multiplier can be explained with the increase in the reserve money, in conditions of a slight liquidity withdrawal through the monetary instruments. On the other hand, in the first two months of 2010, the multiplier increased (in February it equaled 4.6%), in conditions of a decrease in the reserve money and a rise in the broadest money supply.

Influenced by the positive movements in both the real and external sector, the banks' deposit potential continued to increase also in the fourth quarter, registering the highest quarterly growth since the beginning of the year. Thus the total deposits (without demand deposits)³⁵ in December registered a quarterly growth of 4.9% compared to 2.4% in the preceding period. In environment of improved

³⁵If including the demand deposits, the total deposits registered quarterly increase of 5.4% (1.9% in the preceding quarter).



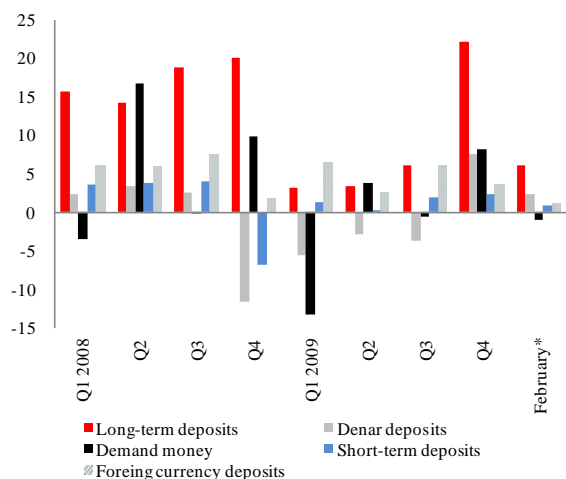
perceptions of the currency risk, change in the currency structure of the demand deposit was registered. Thus for the first time in 2009 quarterly rise in the Denar deposits of 7.6% was evidenced (opposite to the negative quarterly growth rates in the preceding quarters). The foreign currency deposits registered slower quarterly growth, and in the fourth quarter it equaled 3.5%, compared to 6% in the previous quarter. **Such movements resulted in a decrease in the Euroization level and in December the share of the foreign currency deposits in the total money supply equaled 48.5%, compared to 49.6% in September. In the following period, both the Denar and the foreign currency deposits registered smaller growth (an increase of 2.4% and 1.2%, respectively, compared to the end of 2009).** The analysis of the annual growth rates showed slower decline with the Denar deposits, as well as slower increase in the foreign currency deposits (of -3.2% and 18%, respectively in February, compared to -7% and 20.7%, respectively in the same period of the preceding year).

Share in total deposits* (in %)

	2008				2009				2010
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	February
Total denar deposits	46.0	45.4	44.1	40.7	37.8	36.5	34.3	35.2	35.5
Households	27.7	26.6	25.3	25.3	20.5	19.2	18.9	19.8	21.2
Enterprises	16.5	17.3	17.3	13.7	13.8	13.3	11.0	10.6	9.4
Total foreign currency deposits	54.0	54.6	55.9	59.3	62.2	63.5	65.7	64.8	64.5
Households	40.1	40.7	41.9	44.8	48.7	51.9	53.2	52.3	52.7
Enterprises	13.7	13.8	13.7	14.1	12.6	10.7	11.7	11.6	11.0
Total deposits	100	100	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Demand money are not included in the total deposits and in the denar deposits

Quarter changes of deposit categories (in %)

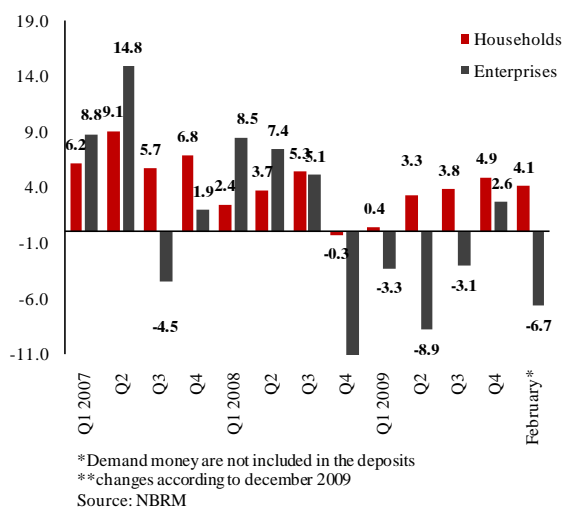
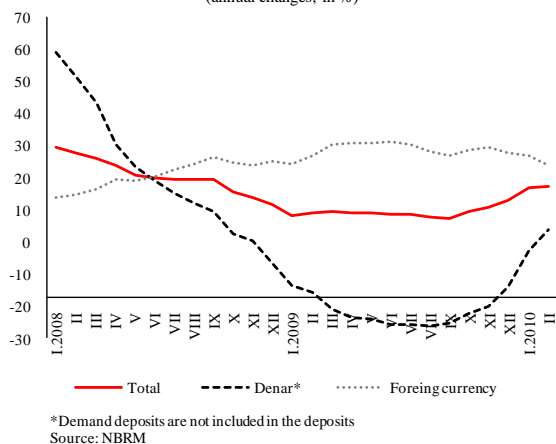


*changes according to december 2009
Source: National bank of the Republic of Macedonia

Observed from maturity structure, the continuous stimulating interest rate policy and improved expectations are factors that enabled the highest quarterly deposits growth on a long-term run since the beginning of the year. Thus in the last quarter, the short-term and the long-term deposits registered an increase of 2.4% and 22%, respectively (compared to 1.9% and 6.1%, respectively in the preceding quarter). The trend of increase in the long-term saving continued, with a growth rate of 6.1%, relative to the end of 2009 being registered, opposite to the increase in the short-term deposits of 0.8%. Annually, both the short-term and the long-term deposits augmented by 4.6% and 46.4% in February (compared to 2.8% and 73.5% in February 2009). The favorable movements in the total deposit potential of the banking system can be perceived also on annual basis, and since September, the annual growth rates were constantly in the positive zone. In February, the total deposits registered annual growth of 9.5% (compared to 7.8% in the same month of the previous year).



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

Household deposits
(annual changes, in %)

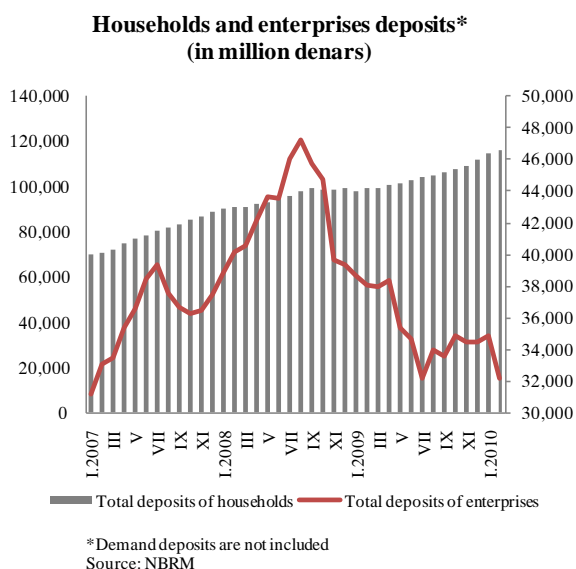
In the environment of continuing increase in the nominal wages, high inflows of private transfers, as well as stabilized expectations, in the fourth quarter the households' deposits³⁶ (without demand deposits) registered the highest quarterly growth of 4.9% since the beginning of the year (compared to 3.8% in the previous period). In October regular installment of the old foreign exchange saving was paid, which contributed additionally to the inflow of funds on the households' deposits accounts. The bigger propensity for saving in domestic currency, which began in the third quarter continued also in the last three months of 2009, with the Denar deposits³⁷ registering the highest quarterly growth of 9.8% (compared to 0.7% in the previous period). At the same time, the growth in the foreign currency deposits slowed down from 5% in the previous quarter to 3.1%. Such movements continued also in the following period, with the Denar and foreign currency deposits being incremented by 8.6% and 2.4%, respectively relative to the end of 2009. From the aspect of the annual growth rates, positive annual change with the Denar deposits for the first time after a year was registered. Thus in February, the Denar deposits³⁸ augmented by 3.9% (compared to -15.5% in February 2009), while the growth with the foreign currency deposits continued to decelerate to 23.7% (compared to 26.9% in the previous quarter). From maturity aspect, the saving on a long run intensified, which registered a quarterly rise of 25.6% (compared to 6.2% in the previous quarter). On the other hand, the quarterly growth of the short-term deposits slowed down to 1.5% (compared to 3.4% in the previous quarter). In the following period, both long-term deposits registered smaller growth, given the simultaneous increase in the short-term deposits (of 4.7% and 4%, respectively, compared to the end of 2009). Annually, in February the growth rates of the short-term and long-term deposits equaled 11.9% and 54.5%, respectively (compared to 3.4% and 76.2%, respectively in February 2009). **The favorable movements registered with all segments of the households' deposits at the beginning of 2010 contributed to their annual growth rate of 17.3% in February, which is the highest annual growth rate in the last 16 months.**

The positive movements in both the real and the external sector, primarily in the industrial output and trade, as well as the intensified credit activity in the last months of 2009, contributed to a quarterly rise in the total enterprises' deposits, first since the beginning of the year. Thus in the last quarter of 2009

³⁶ If demand deposits are included, the quarterly growth would equal 6.5% (compared to 3.7% in the preceding period).

³⁷ If demand deposits are included, the quarterly growth would equal 13.6%, compared to 1.2% in the preceding period.

³⁸ If demand deposits are included, annual growth of 9% in February.



the corporate deposits (without demand deposits)³⁹ registered an increase of 2.6% (compared to the decrease of 3.1% in the previous quarter). This period characterizes with the enterprises' propensity to save in domestic currency. Thus after the negative quarterly growth rates in the previous periods, in the fourth quarter the Denar deposits mounted by 0.7%, whereas the foreign currency deposits which plunged by 4.5% (compared to 12% in the third quarter). Observed from the maturity aspect, the negative growth rates of the short-term deposits in the previous quarters was followed by an increase of 2.9% in the last quarter, while with the long-term deposits the quarterly decrease in the long-term deposits continued to the level of -1.6%. **However, in the first months of 2010, the positive changes with almost all components of the corporate deposits impeded, except the long-term deposits (in February, a cumulative increase of 15.5%).** On the other hand, in February the short-term deposits registered a decrease of 7.9% compared to the end of 2009, with the same decline with the corporate deposits' currency components by 9.6% and 4.1%, with Denar (without demand deposits) and foreign currency deposits being registered. Annually, in February both the Denar and the foreign currency deposits fell by 26.5% and 3.1%, respectively (compared to the decrease of 7.6% and 2.5%, respectively, in the same period of 2009). On the other hand, the continuing impediment of the annual decrease in the short-term deposits ceased in February, when annual drop of 16.1% was registered. With the long-term deposits, the annual rate of decrease in February equals 6.5%. **Such movements in the first two months of 2010 contributed also to intensified annual decrease in the total deposits (without demand deposits)⁴⁰ of 15.6%.**

2.2. Credit activity⁴¹

In the last quarter of 2009 and during the first two months of 2010, the credit segment showed the first recovery signs of the credit activity. After the stalemate in the third quarter, in this period the banks injected new credit amounts in the economy, showing responsiveness to the changes in the economic environment, their on-balance sheet positions, as well as to the changes in the monetary policy. Although they are relatively small changes in certain crediting segments (credit growth arises from the lending to the corporate sector), they indicate possible turning point for bigger financial support to the real economy. The beginning of the new crediting "phase" is carried out in environment of stabilized macroeconomic environment, widening of the deposit base and gradual expectation stabilization, and thus actuation of the supply of and demand for credits. Assessing that these factors will act also in the forthcoming period, the banks are expected to be

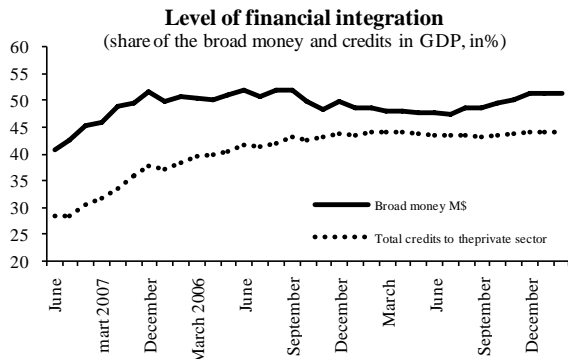
³⁹ If demand deposits are included, the quarterly growth would equal 1.7%.

⁴⁰ If demand deposits are included, the annual growth rate of the corporate deposits would equal -11.8%.

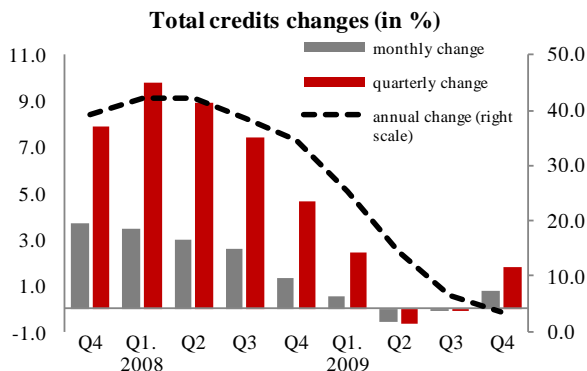
⁴¹ The analysis of the credit aggregates is based on the data of the new Methodology for preparation of standard forms of the monetary balance sheets and surveys and the new chart of accounts (that became effective on January 01, 2009).



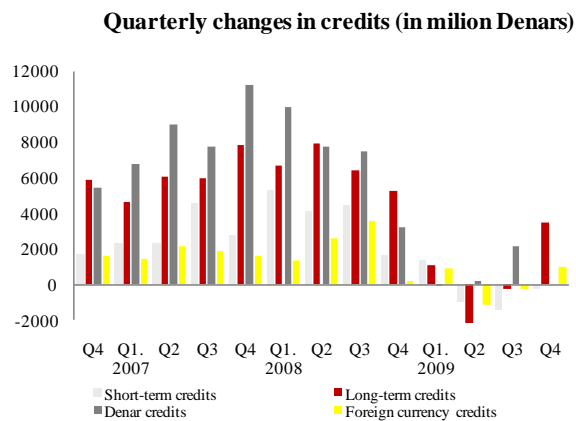
more disposed for crediting, and the private sector to be less restraint from new debiting, which will reflect on the faster credit growth rates at the end of the year. However, such expectations are still accompanied with risks, reflecting primarily the uncertainty related to the future available income of the households, the enterprises' profitability and the economy's adjustment pace.



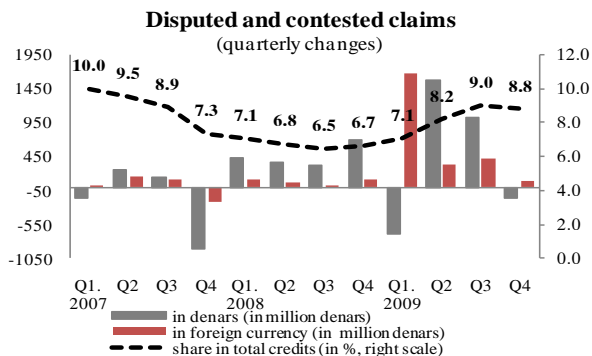
Source: NBRM



Source: NBRM



Source: NBRM



Source: NBRM

Within the October 2009 - February 2010 period, certain signs of credit market recovery were registered. Better trends in the domestic and world economy have stabilized the bank's expectations and have lead to deposit base strengthening. In such an ambient, the further tightening of the crediting terms ceased, while the credits' quarterly change were again positive (from negative 0.6% and 0.1% in the second and in the third quarter, to positive 1.8% in the last three months of the year). **The monetary policy relaxation also acted towards bigger credit offer** (decrease in the basic interest rate from 9% to 7.5% in November, January and February), which reduced the opportunity costs of the banks' crediting and signalized smaller future risks). **The decrease in the Government indebtedness with the domestic private sector in the first two months of 2010 acted as an additional factor** (in January and February, the supply of Treasury bills was smaller by approximately 58% relative to the supply registered in the fourth quarter of 2009), which diminished the alternatives for banks' investments. **The favorable developments were registered also on the side of the credit demand, which augmented with both, enterprises and households⁴², for the first time from the beginning of the year.**

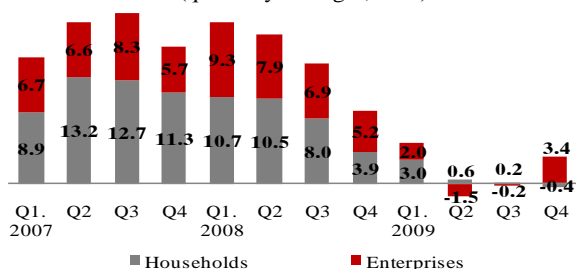
From the aspect of the annual dynamics, the downward trend of the credit growth rate during the analyzed period slowed down. However, the crediting growth reached the historically lowest level, with a rise of only 2.4% in February.

Analyzed from the aspect of the currency structure, positive quarterly changes were evidenced also with the Denar and foreign currency credits. The increase in the total credits was triggered by the Denar crediting (with a contribution of 68.6%), which went higher by 1.6%. However, the growth in the foreign currency credits should also be emphasized, which after the consequent decrease in the second and third quarter, registered a rise of 2.6% in the fourth quarter. This credit growth corresponds to the more intensive increase in the imports in the last three months of 2009 (15.4% compared to 0.4% in the third quarter). **The annual dynamics** of individual currency components indicate higher volatility with the foreign currency credits, the credit growth rates of which registered negative values, and at the end of February they surged by 1.1% (compared to the fall of 0.8% in January). The Denar credits increased by 2.8% (compared to 4.3% in January), retaining the dominance in the annual growth of the total credits (89.7%). **From**

⁴² Lending Survey of the banks in the fourth quarter of 2009.

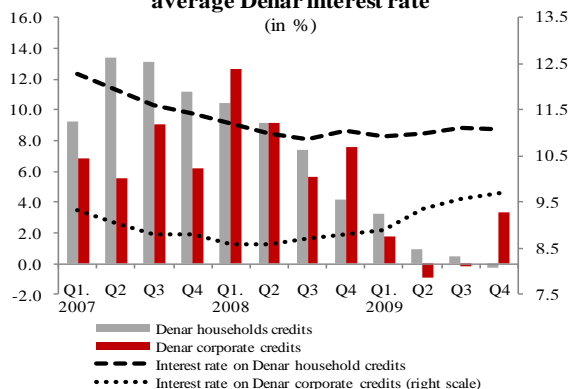


Total credits to households and enterprises
(quarterly changes, in %)



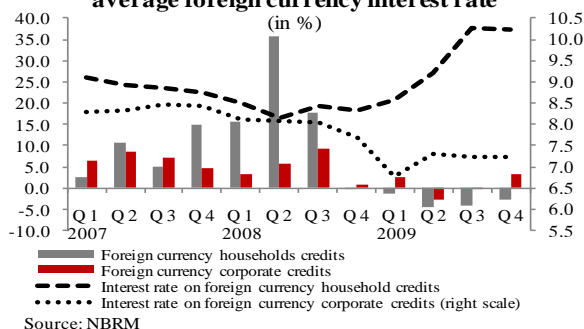
Source: NBRM

Total Denar credits by sector and average Denar interest rate
(in %)



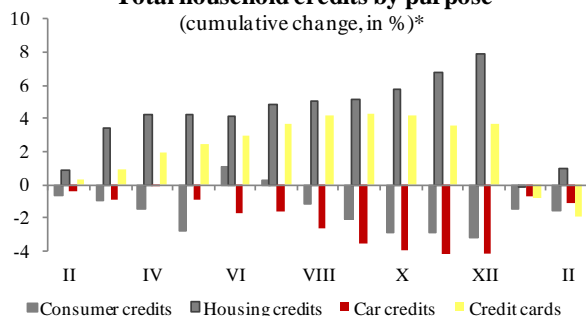
Source: NBRM

Total foreign currency credits by sector and average foreign currency interest rate
(in %)



Source: NBRM

Total household credits by purpose
(cumulative change, in %)*



*Until December 2009, cumulative change compared to January 2009. From January 2010, cumulative change compared to December 2009.

Source: NBRM

the aspect of maturity⁴³, the long-term credits augmented (by 3.3%) on a quarterly basis, given further, although more moderate decrease in the short-term credits (0.4%). Annually, in the first two months of 2010, the drop of the short-term credits deepened (4.6% in February, compared to 2.2% in December 2009), while growth dynamics of the long-term credits is increasing more slowly (0.8% in February, compared to 2% in December).

In the fourth quarter of 2009, the quarterly growth rate of the credits extended to households⁴⁴ continued to decline and for the first time in the last seven years it entered into a negative zone (-0.4%). The largest portion of the reduced crediting (62.9%) arises from the negative quarterly flow with the households' Denar credits, where the rate of decrease equaled 0.3% (compared to the growth of 0.5% in the preceding quarter). The foreign currency credits as well remained in the negative zone and it registered a quarterly decrease of 2.7%. However, the dynamics analysis of the foreign currency credits indicates their slower decrease, which is not the case with the Denar credits. From the aspect of the maturity, the credit movements point to reverse movements relative to the previous quarter. Thus after the continuous quarterly drop in the long-term credits in the first three quarters, in the last quarter of 2009 they increased by 0.4%. Oppositely, the short-term credits fell by 2.1%, after the continual decline in the growth in the previous three quarters.

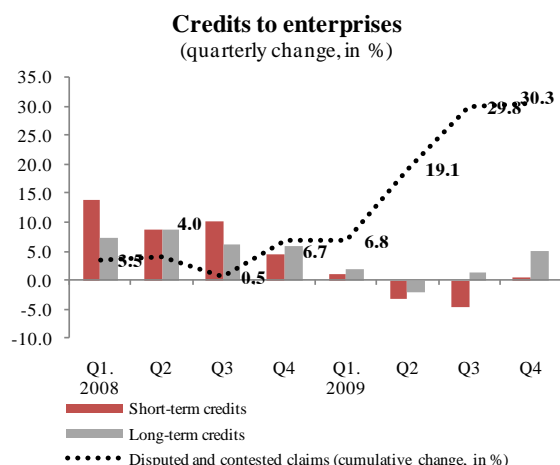
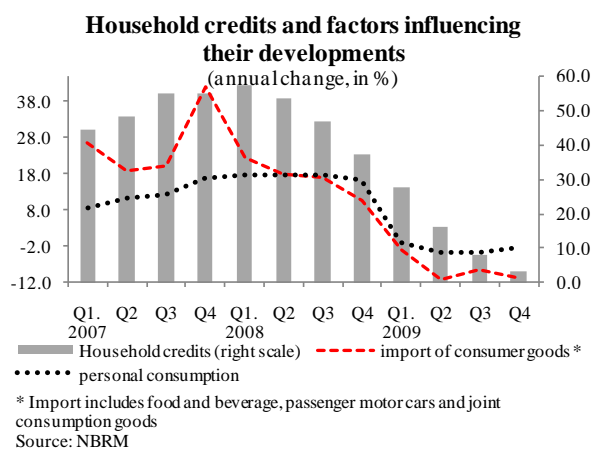
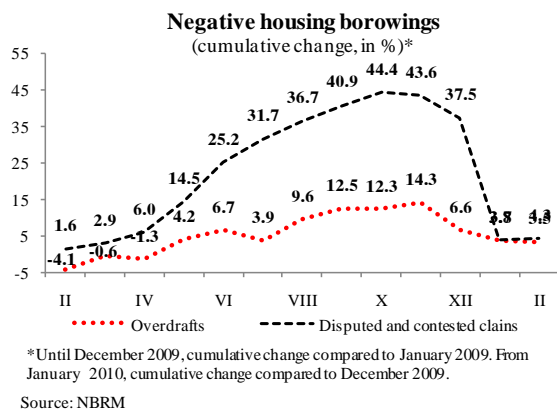
Annually, the credit growth impediment directed towards households continued, reducing the growth rate to 3.5% in December 2009. In January and February, the credit flows towards households were quite moderate, with a growth rate of 0.5%. The poor recovery of the "households" segment is related to the still present influence of the risks related to the foreclosure non-realization, the households' credit worthiness and the banks' financing costs⁴⁵. However, their influence in the fourth quarter, according to the banks' responses in the Survey, is with significantly smaller intensity. Additionally, on the side of the demand, the banks pointed to the consumers' return of confidence, as a factor causing higher demand. Such information, accompanied with more optimistic expectations of the banks presented in the Survey, show that revival of this market segment in the forthcoming period can be expected.

The analysis by types of households' credits point to divergent movements between individual types of credits. Thus the housing credits continued to mount with intensified quarterly growth rate (2.5%, compared

⁴³ The maturity structure does not include the suspicious and contested claims and calculated interest.

⁴⁴ It refers to natural persons and self employed professionals.

⁴⁵ Lending Survey, January 2010.

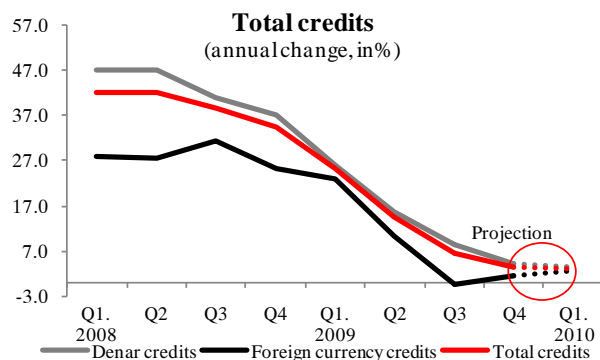


to 1% in the third quarter), in conditions of improved confidence of the consumers. As a factor on the side of the supply of housing credits can be considered the insurance of these credits with collateral, which make them safer and rises the banks' inclination to such type of lending. Regarding the consumer and car credits, the quarterly drop diminished (from 3.2% and 1.8% in the third quarter to 1% and 0.7%, respectively in the fourth quarter), which corresponds to the quarterly increase in the import of consumer goods. Upward movements were obvious also with the suspicious and contested claims, which after the high quarterly growth in the first three quarters of 2009, fell by 2.4%. On the other hand, decrease with the credit cards and current account overdrafts of 0.6% and 5.3%, respectively was registered.

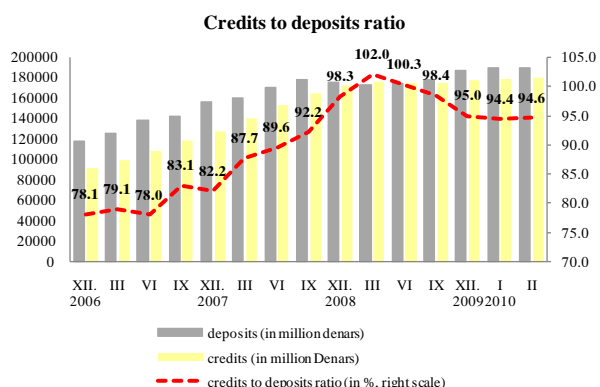
In conditions of reduced credit support to households, the enhanced crediting during the fourth quarter was fully directed towards the corporate sector. The increase in the corporate credits (of 3.4%, quarterly) corresponds to the higher imports aimed at investments in the fourth quarter (20.4%, compared to the drop of 5.4% in the previous quarter). **From the aspect of the currency,** both the Denar and the foreign currency credits registered an increase (3.4% and 3.3%, respectively). **From maturity aspect,** the increase in the corporate credits was mostly due to the long-term credits (a share of 95.8%), which increased by 5.8%. However, opposite to the decrease registered in the second and the third quarter, the short-term credits moved back to the positive zone in the last three months and registered quarterly growth of 0.5%. According to the banks' perceptions⁴⁶, the positive changes with the "enterprises" segment are obvious and on the side of both the supply and the demand. The improved economic flows gradually reinstate the enterprises' interest and the capability to invest, which increase the demand for credits. On the side of the supply, the risk in the banking operations is still a factor for conducting cautious credit policy, but in the fourth quarter its significance began to attenuate. Better expectations of the business sector were also signalized in the Surveys for the expectations in the manufacturing industry and trade, where the expectations goes towards moderate intensification of the operating condition of the enterprises (with the trade) and production (with the manufacturing industry) in the following period.

On annual basis, the credit flows towards enterprises were positive, with intensification of the credit growth being the most evident in January 2010. Thus opposite to the average growth of 3.9% in the last three months of 2009, the annual increase in January reached 5%, while in February, it returned to the average registered in the fourth quarter. From maturity aspect, the short-term credits remained on the downward path, while the long-term ones continued to

⁴⁶ Lending Survey, January 2010, NBRM.



Source: NBRM



Source: NBRM

increase. The currency components also registered positive movements, with more evident increase with the Denar corporate credits being registered.

Influenced by the positive impulses of the domestic and world economy, the undertaken monetary measures and the improved banking sentiment, the positive credit flows to the private sector are expected to continue also in the following period. The banks' expectations given in the Lending Survey go also in this direction, pointing to improvement on the side of both the credit supply of and the demand for credits. The improvement in the macroeconomic environment is expected to contribute to the strengthening of the banking financial capacity in the following period, as well as to the normalization in the possible risks perceptions, which will reflect on higher credit support of the banks to the private sector. The credit growth potential of the banking sector in 2010 can be perceived also through the dynamics in the credit/deposit correlation, which in conditions of more intensive increase in the deposit base and moderate credit growth, on average, in the analyzed period, equaled 95.4%.

However, although reduced, the crediting risks still exist. This primarily refers to the possible further worsening of the banks' credit portfolio, in conditions of uncertain profitability position of the enterprises and uncertain income flows of the households. Certainly, the future credit expansion, to large extent, is conditioned by the savings dynamics and the availability of the additional sources of financing.

Annex 3

Initial signs for credit activity recuperation?⁴⁷

One of the features of the global crisis was the significant impediment of the credit flows in large number of economies. Such trends were a logical consequence of the developments on the global financial system, where part of the financial institutions collapsed or were nationalized. Thus the level of both the available funds and confidence was low, restricting the activity on the credit market. However, at the end of 2009 the conditions on the global credit market improved. The smaller risks of systemic financial collapse and global recession delay, contributed to bigger activity within the crediting domain, which in combination with the improved liquidity and market stability, pointed to certain flows normalization. The developments on the credit market are expected to accelerate the process of global economic recovery on a short-term basis. However, the sustainability of such trends on a long run is of key importance for the global growth. Analyzed from this aspect, the uncertainty is high. Despite the improvements, the level of the economic activity remains to be significantly below the potential. It creates risks for further deterioration of the bank's balance sheets, with possible negative implications on the recovery process, not only with the credit, by the economic activity, as well.

The latest IMF researches⁴⁸ referring to the group of 21 developed countries show that the economic recovery from a crisis differs depending on the type of the crisis. Those crisis that are

⁴⁷ The data are taken from various reports posted on the web sites of the central banks and IMF.

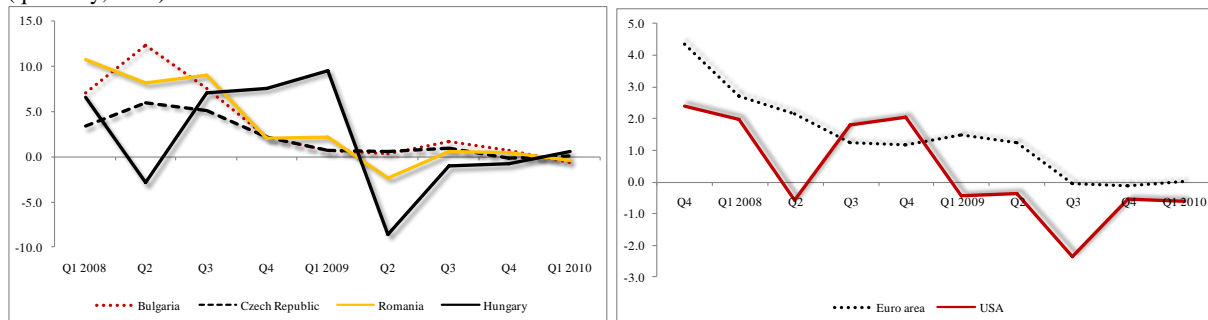
⁴⁸ Credit conditions and recovery from Financial crisis, Prakash Kannan, Research Summaries, IMF Research Bullten, December 2009.

characterized as financial ones, assumes quite slower economic recovery. The recovery of the economy from such type of crisis is followed by an absence of credit growth. **Thus the results show that two years after the recession termination, the credit activity registers no changes of higher importance, given the relatively low demand and supply of credits. In any case, it is interesting to perceive also the movements on a short-term basis, which will show whether in 2009 and at the beginning of 2010 the credit markets have stabilized and signalized moderate recovery of the activities in this segment.**

Developments on the credit markets in 2009 and at the beginning of 2010

The short analysis of the current flows is made by monitoring the credit dynamics by countries, as well as according to the results of the lending surveys for the countries where such surveys are carried out. Generally, all economies characterized with tightening of the crediting conditions, in environment of worsen expectations and on-balance sheet restrictions of the banks. Also, the restrain from credits demand, given unstable movements on the labor market and lower propensity for saving was also characteristic. However, the dynamics analysis provides general statement for the change in such trends at the end of the year. Namely, in the second half of 2009, with the first sighs of the economic activity recovery, as well as the trade and capital flows, positive movements on the credit markets were also evidenced. In this period, as a result of the undertaken financial and monetary measures, positive economic growth in most of the countries was registered, given improvement in the financial stability also of the financial market conditions, as well stabilization on the world economy. The gradual return of confidence and the increase in the deposit base contributed to slower decrease or moderate increase in the credit activity. However, the banks' expectations for the following period confirm the results of the aforementioned researches. Namely the lending surveys indicate that slow recovery of the credit market is expected. Such expectations results from the long period necessary for recapitalization, consolidation of the banks' balance sheets, as well as for increasing the liquidity of the private sector. Also, despite the improved macroeconomic movements, the banks in most of the countries still conduct cautious credit policy, having in mind the current risks.

Increase in the total credits in the European countries
(quarterly, in %)



*Q1 2010 shows the change in the credits in February relative to December 2009, with exception to USA where the change in the credits refers to March 2010 relative to December 2009.

Source: web sites of the central banks.

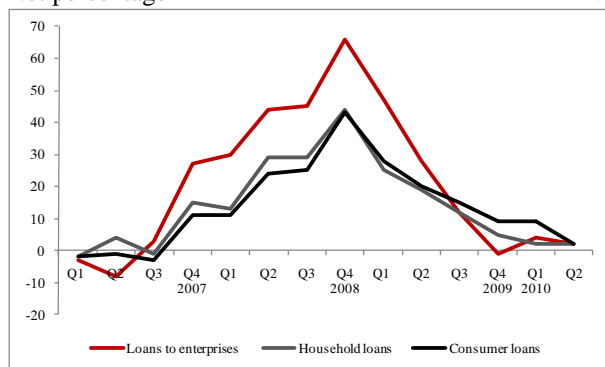
The last data pertaining to part of the developed countries prove the statements for stabilization of the credit markets at the end of 2009. The economic activity of the USA, after more than a year of constant decrease, entered the positive zone in the second half of 2009, mainly as a result of the improved financial conditions, as well as the stimulations from the undertaken monetary fiscal measures. Most of the large banking institutions issued additional shares, part of them were intended for increasing or improving the capital quality, and some of them were aimed at payment of investments the Government made through the Troubled Assets Relief Program (TARP). At the same time, the companies with access to the capital markets issued shares, replacing the debt with own long-term financing. On the other hand, the small and the medium-size companies with finance depending on the banks, faced with limited access to credits, in conditions of continuing tightening of the crediting terms during 2009. Such an interest rate policy of the banks is a result of the big credit losses based on commercial credits, as well as on the reports on the doubtful quality of the business credits. The households also face with limited credit offer, which is due to the banks' concern on the households' capability to service their credits in conditions of high unemployment and constant decrease in the real estate prices.⁴⁹

⁴⁹Monetary policy report for Congress, February 24 2010, FED

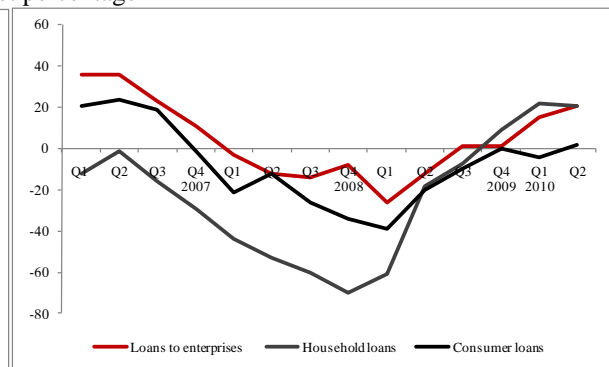


According to the FED Survey⁵⁰, in the last quarter of 2009, the constant tightening of the crediting terms ceased with most of the credits, although the credit demand by enterprises and households is still poor. The data indicate that the quarterly decrease in the commercial and industrial credits slowed down from September, and in March 2010 it equaled -4.5% (compared to -5% in the last quarter of 2009). In the first quarter 2010, the real estate credits dropped by 2%, opposite to the positive quarterly changes in 2009 (except to the third quarter), which corresponds to the slower recovery of the real estate market in the second half of 2009, as well as the continuous decrease in the real estate value. On the other hand, in the first three months of 2010, the consumer credits registered positive quarterly change of 8.7%, compared to the decrease in the three previous quarters. With respect to the Euro area, the last data published by the European Central Bank suggest moderate optimism as for the credit market recovery. However, in the following period, the Euro area banks expect no intensive recovery of the credit activity, but gradual adjustment of the developments on the credit market to the recovery dynamics of the global economy. According to the ECB credit activity in the first quarter of 2010, no larger changes in the conditions for extending corporate credits were registered, compared to the intensified tightening of the terms for extending housing credits. The analysis of the factors that influence on the crediting terms for enterprises, indicates that the banks' liquidity position contributes to the crediting terms relaxation, while the cost of their capital position and the access to financing have adverse effect. On the other hand, regarding the households' credits, a tightening was registered with the housing loans, given unchanged crediting terms with the consumer loans. The tightening of the households' crediting terms is mainly a result of the registered slower recovery of the real estate market, as well as to the lack of sufficient confidence. According to the Survey, in the first three months of 2010, poorer credit demand by both the households and enterprises was registered, opposite to the banks' expectations in the previous Survey for bigger credit demand in this period. In the following period, the banks expect unchanged crediting terms with the corporate credits, given slower tightening of the crediting terms for households' credits. The data indicate that in the first quarter, slower decrease with the corporate credits of 0.1% was registered (continuous negative quarterly rates during the year), while with the households, the credits registered a continuous increase, reducing to the level of 0.8%. The deceleration in the decrease in the corporate credits is mainly a result of the monthly rise in the enterprises' credits (first since August 2009). However, the recovery period is too short to estimate whether it is a one-time effect, or it is a beginning of the recovery of the corporate credit segment.⁵¹

Standards for extending credits to enterprises and households-expectations
Net percentage*



Demand for corporate credits and credits by households-expectations
Net percentage**



*Net percentage is a difference between the number of banks committed to tightening of crediting standards and banks committed to relaxation of the crediting standards

** Net percentage represents a difference between the number of banks committed to higher demand and the number of banks committed to lower demand.

Source: Lending Survey, ECB, April 2010

The analysis of the credit movements in the regional countries shows that in the last months of 2009 parallel to the recovery of the economic activity and improvement of the trade balances, the credit activity began to recuperate gradually. The credit activity in the regional countries recuperates with different intensity and it mostly depends on the features of the credit markets and the recovery pace of the economic activity. From the aspect of individual countries, the quarterly decrease in the credits in *Bosnia and Herzegovina* and *Montenegro* decelerated. According to the data, the credits in Bosnia and Herzegovina declined slightly by 0.1% in February 2010, compared to December (opposite to the quarterly fall of 0.4% in the last three months of 2009), while in Montenegro, the credits registered cumulative decrease of 0.9% (compared to the one of 1.2% in

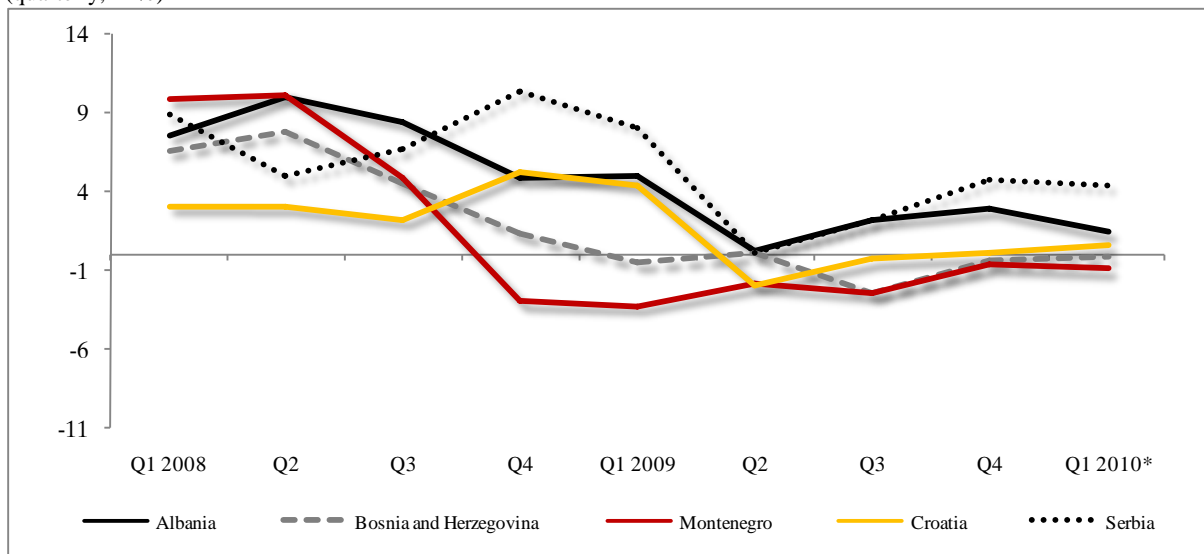
⁵⁰ Senior loan officer opinion survey on bank lending practices, January 2010, FED

⁵¹ Monthly Report, ECB, April 2010

the fourth quarter). In *Serbia*, the credits register positive trends from the third quarter. In conditions of reduced liquidity in the private sector as a result of the global crisis, the enterprises were oriented towards liquidity credits, while the households were mostly interested in housing credits (mainly as a result of the state program for extending housing credits with certain subventions). On the other hand, *Croatia* evidenced stabilization in the monetary movements from the end of 2009, favorable liquidity of the banking system, as well as stable movements of the exchange rate of the national currency. The first signs of recovery of the credit activity were registered in such environment (quarterly rise of 0.1% in the last quarter of 2009), compared to the negative quarterly changes in the two preceding periods). These positive movements continued also in the beginning of 2010, and in January the credits augmented by 0.6% relative to the end of December 2009. However, the enhanced credit activity in this period is still insufficiently strong to compensate the continuous decrease in the credits which was registered in the three quarters of 2009. According to the Central Bank of Croatia⁵², the insufficiently fast recovery of the credit activity is due to the banks' disinclination to undertake risk of new credits, as well as to the lower credit demand by the private sector. From the aspect of the sector crediting, partial recovery of the credit activity in this period is due to the credits intended to enterprises, while regarding the households' credit, stagnation in the fourth quarter of 2009 was registered, which continued also in the following period. In *Albania*, in the second half of 2009, constant increase in the credit activity was registered, primarily as a result of the rise in the corporate credits (higher utilization of credits for improving the liquidity position), given further growth deceleration in the households' crediting. Thus in the fourth quarter of 2009, quarterly increase of 3.3% in the total credits was evidenced, compared to 0.8% and 2.3% in the previous two quarters, respectively. Such movements continued also in the following period, although with slower pace, and in February the credits went up by 1.5%, relative to the end of 2009.

During the following period, the banks expect gradual stabilization in the credit activity, given improved crediting terms and better expectations of the private sector. Thus the banks in Albania expect deceleration in the crediting terms contraction and increase in the demand for credits⁵³. According to the last projections, in Croatia and Serbia, moderate recuperation of the credit activity is expected in 2010, with annual credit growth in 2010 of about 4% and 5%, respectively (2% and -8%⁵⁴, respectively at the end of 2009).

Increase in the total credits in the regional countries
(quarterly, in %)



*Q1 2010 shows the change in the credits in February relative to December 2009, with exception to Montenegro and Croatia where the change in the credits refers to January 2010 - December 2009.

Source: web sites of the central banks.

The short review of the credit movements in certain countries point to a general conclusion for moderate recovery of the credit flows at the end of 2009 and at beginning of 2010. However, the data simultaneously show that it is not a process characteristic for all countries, nor it can be said that the

⁵² Bulletin 157, Central Bank of Croatia, March 2010

⁵³ Bank Lending Survey, February 2010, BoA

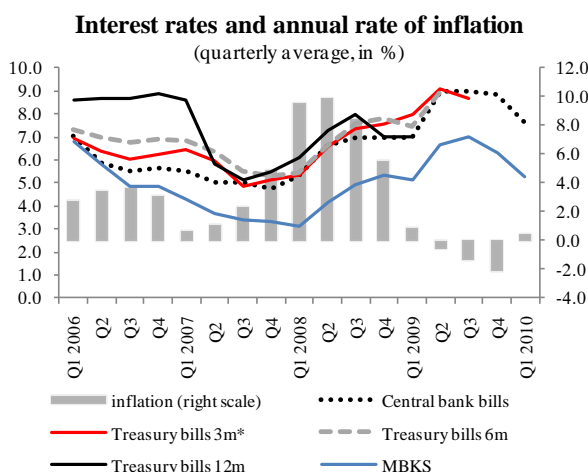
⁵⁴ The credits of Serbia include the Government credits, while Croatia includes the credits of households, enterprises and other financial institutions.



recovery is sustainable, having in mind the risks related to the banks' expectations, sources of financing, as well as the future trends in the credit portfolio quality. The data on the achievements and the banks' expectations point no significant recovery of the credit activity on a short-term basis, which supports the conclusions from the so-far researches for the expected credit activity stalemate, at least two years after the crisis end.

2.3. Interest rates

The banks stabilized expectations and perceptions for smaller risks were evident through the changes in the interest terms of the credit and the deposit market in the fourth quarter of 2009 and at the beginning of 2010. The trend of crediting terms contraction ceased, with moderate decreased in the interest rates being evidenced. The higher growth pace of the saving in the last quarter also enabled relaxation of the crediting conditions. Also, during this period, first signs of recovery of the credit activities were recorded, which means bigger activities volume of the banks of this segment and additional stimulus for decreasing the credits price. Downward adjustment of the interest rates was also seen on the deposits market. In conditions of a decrease in the risk premium, the trend of constant rise in the deposits interest rates was terminated. Beside the factors related to the expectations and the banks' on-balance sheet limitations, the changes in the monetary policy, i.e. decrease in the basic interest rate of the NBRM also affected the interest rate policy. With the gradual lessening of the pressures as a result of the so far limiting factors, further moderate downward correction of the interest rates can be expected.



*The last auction of three month treasury bills was held in July
Source: NBRM, Ministry of finance and Statistics state office

In environment of lower risks and better forecasts for the future period, in the fourth quarter of 2009 the NBRM reduced the basic interest rate by 0.5 percentage points, and in the first quarter of 2010 the interest rate declined by additional two percentage, and thus reducing to 6.5%. In line with this change, the interest rate on Lombard Credits also fell from 10.5% to 8%. The decline in the basic interest rate transmitted also to other segments of the financial market. The trend of decrease in the **interbank interest rate (MBKS)**⁵⁵ began before the changes in the monetary policy and at the end of 2009 this interest rate equaled 6.1%. However, in the first quarter of 2010 the decrease accelerated and in March MBKS reduced to 4.4%. The changes in the **interbank interest rate for concluded overnight transaction (MKDONIA)** correspond to the downward movements of MBKS. Thus the interest rate on the concluded overnight transactions has been continually decreasing since September, and in December it equaled 6.05%, 4.40% in March 2010. The decrease in the interest rates on the interbank market corresponds to the moderate rise in the banking system's liquidity level with significant stabilization in the economic expectations.

In the fourth quarter, for the first time since the beginning of the year, quarterly decrease in the listed interbank interest rate on the deposits market (SKIBOR) was registered. Thus, the average interbank interest rate (SKIBOR) decreased, within an interval of 0.1-0.3 percentage points for all maturities, except for the 7-day maturity (increase of 0.3 percentage points).

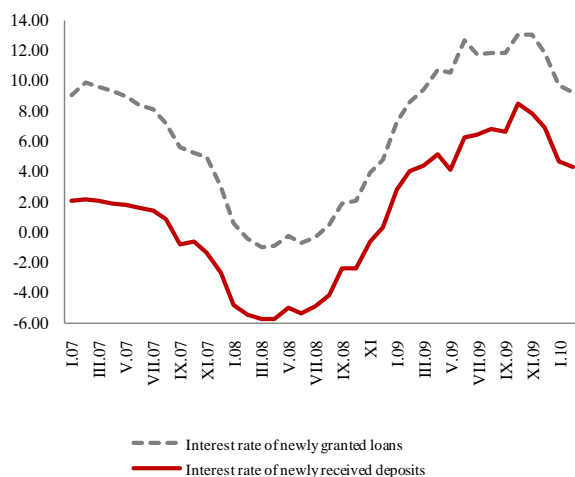
⁵⁵ MBKS-average interest rate on the interbank money market.



Such a trend of decrease in the SKIBOR, on average, continued also in the first quarter of 2010, when decrease in the average interbank interest rate on the deposits market SKIBOR in the interval of 0.7 - 1.3 percentage points for all maturities was registered.

During the fourth quarter, auctions of Treasury bills with FX clause on the primary market were held, with Treasury bills with maturity of three and 6 months and interest rate of 5.3% and 5.5% being offered (compared to 5.4% and 5.5%, respectively on the last auction held in the third quarter). However the interest for these financial instruments was high, with a realization of the offered amounts of 99.9%. The huge interest has been expected, having in mind that they are securities with no currency risk, thus providing relatively favorable yields. In the first quarter 2010, only 6-month Treasury bills with FX clause were offered, the interest rate of which was lower and in March it reduced to 4.99%.

Real lending and deposit interest rates (on newly granted loans and newly received deposits)



Source: NBRM

The gradual intensification in the credit market activities, as well as the favorable macroeconomic trends in the last months of 2009 contributed to stabilization and partial relaxation of the banks' interest rate policy. In this period, the banks were mostly following the monetary policy signals, towards interest rates relaxation. The analysis of the **interest rate on the newly extended credits** showed that after the moderate increase in October and November (by 0.1 percentage point, respectively), a decrease in December was registered, so this interest rate equaled 10.1% (compared to 10.3% in September). Such changes in banks' interest rates are consistent with the Lending Survey results⁵⁶, which show that the banks do not tend much to tighten the crediting terms, with the largest part of the banks indicating that the crediting conditions remained unchanged. **The interest rate on the total Denar credits remained unchanged on a quarterly basis and in December it equaled 10.3%.** This period characterizes with gradual change in the banks' strategies. Thus 2009 characterized with evident stimulating interest rate policy of the banks in order to attract new deposits. With the stabilization of the economic flows and decrease in the basic interest rate, the banks adjusted more the interest rate policy towards new stimulation of the credit market. **Hence, in the last quarter, no quarterly change in the interest rate on the newly accepted deposits and in December this interest equaled 5.2% (7.5% on the total deposits).**

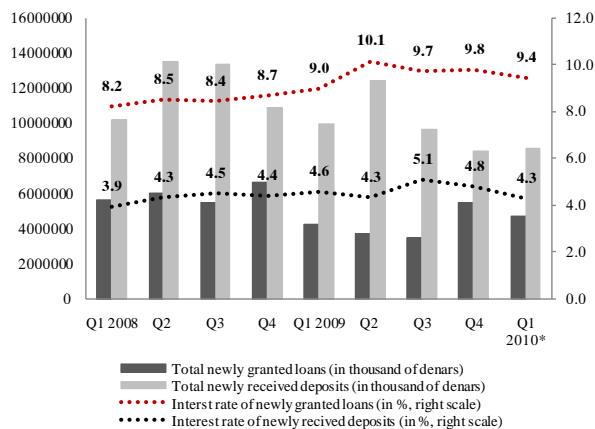
The trend of relaxation of the banks' interest rate continued also in the first two months of 2010. Thus in comparison with December, the interest rates on the newly extended credits and newly accepted deposits fell, and in February they equaled 9.9% and 4.9%, respectively. These movements are in line with the banks' expectations for crediting terms relaxation in the

⁵⁶ Lending Survey, January 2010



first quarter of 2010, in accordance with the perceptions for smaller risks, improved on-balance sheet position and monetary policy relaxation⁵⁷.

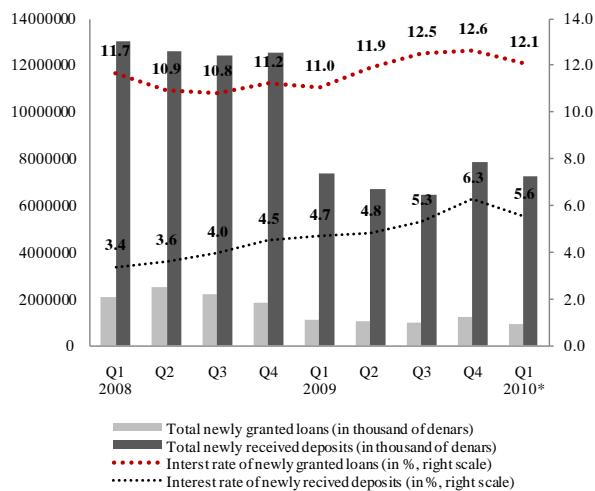
Newly granted loans and newly received deposits of enterprises and their interest rates (in average)



* January and February

With the corporate sector, moderate increase in the average aggregate interest rate on the newly extended credits from 9.7% to 9.8% on a quarterly basis, in the last quarter of 2009 was registered. This growth is mostly due to the increase in the interest rates on both the short-term and the long-term newly extended credits with FX clause. However, initial signals for gradual relaxation in the crediting terms in this period were registered. This can also be perceived from the Lending Survey, the results of which show that the banks which were mostly tightening the crediting terms so far, indicate unchanged crediting terms for the last quarter. The banks' expectations for the forthcoming period are partial decrease in the interest rate. It can also be perceived in the movement in the aggregate interest rate on the newly extended credits, which on average plunged to 9.4%, on average, in the first two months of 2010. **From the aspect of the deposit interest rates, downward trend of the interest rate on the newly accepted deposits was evidenced.** Thus in the last three-month period, the average aggregate interest rate on the newly accepted deposits declined by 0.3 percentage points and it equaled 4.8%. This trend continued also in the first two months of 2010, and on average, this interest rate reduced to the level of 4.3%.

Newly granted loans and newly received deposits of households and their interest rates (in average)



* January and February

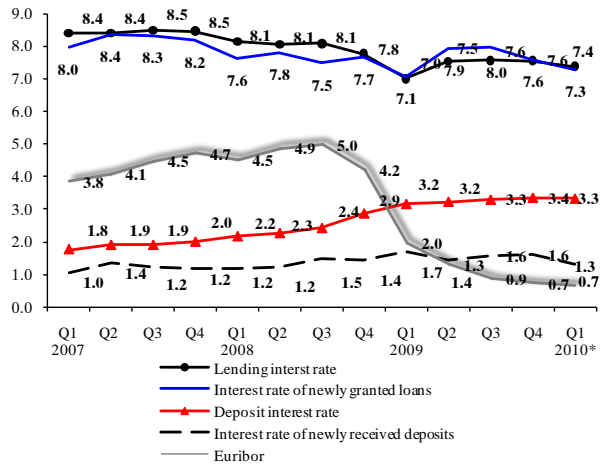
Regarding the households' interest rates, similar movements as with the corporate sector were registered. Thus in the last quarter, quarterly rise of 0.1 percentage point of the average aggregate interest rate on the newly extended credits was recorded and it equaled 12.6%. This growth is mostly due to the increase in the interest rates on the newly extended credits without FX clause. According to the Lending Survey, the largest portion of the banks pointed to preserved interest rate in this period, with one third of the banks indicating partial decrease in the credits price. Relaxation in the interest rate crediting terms in the following period is expected, which can be perceived also through the registered decrease in the aggregate interest rate on the new credits in the first two months of 2010 (11.5% in February, compared to 12.4% in December). **From the aspect of the aggregate interest rate on the newly accepted deposits, quarterly increase, of 1 percentage point, on average was recorded and in the last quarter it equaled 6.3%, while in the following two months this interest rate reduced to 5.4%, as it equaled in February.**

Regarding the interest rate on the newly extended foreign currency credits, quarterly decrease from 8.3% in September to 7.5% in December was registered, in conditions of downward trend of the

⁵⁷ Lending Survey, January 2010



Interest rates of foreign currency loans and deposits and three month international interest rate Euribor
(quarterly average, in %)



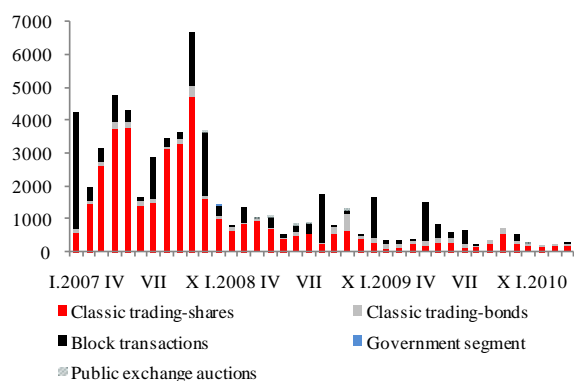
*january and february
Source: NBRM and Central bank of Finland

international three-month interest rate EURIBOR. On the other hand, the interest rate on the newly accepted foreign currency deposits registered moderate increase of 0.1 percentage point, and at the end of 2009 it equaled 1.6%. The following period characterized with downward movement of the interest rates on the newly extended foreign currency credits and the newly accepted foreign currency deposits, and in February they equaled 7% and 1.3%, respectively.

In environment of smaller risks, which pressured for upward correction of the interest rate in 2009, further relaxation in the banks' interest rate policy for the following period is expected. Such an expected future interest rate path is certainly conditioned by the realization of the assumptions for recovery of the sources of financing and improvement in the financial capacity of the current and potential credit users. If such assumptions fail to realize, it could mean change in the banks' interest rate layout, towards tightening of the crediting terms.

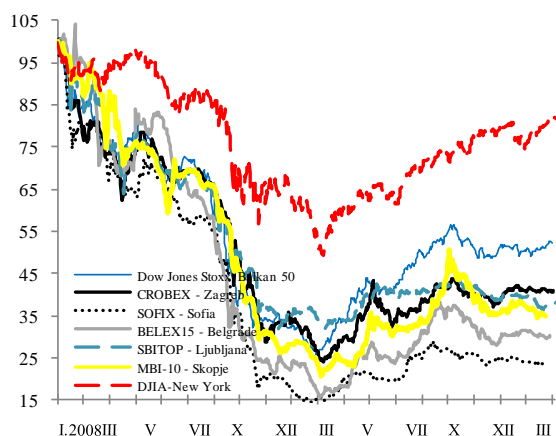
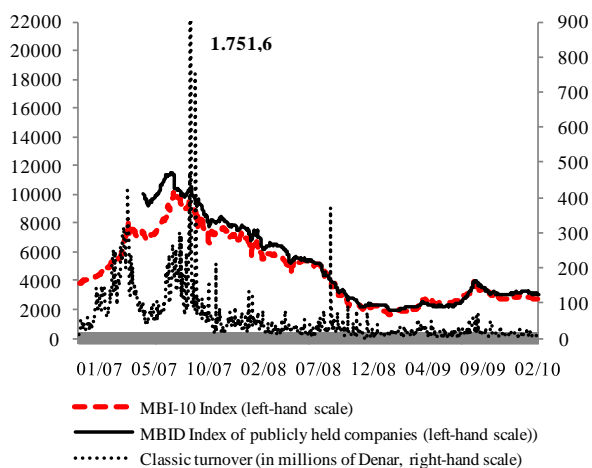
III. Capital market

In the fourth quarter of 2009, the dynamics of the stock exchange turnover depended on the behavior of the domestic investors, given the relatively small share of the foreign investors in the total transactions. The stock exchange turnover registered a quarterly increase, while the stock exchange index MBI-10 registered downward correction. The value drop is a characteristic also for large part of the regional indices, except to the East European markets which emit positive impulse, due to the expectations for faster recovery of these economies. The actuation of the activity on the domestic capital market in the forthcoming period is conditioned by the higher certainty about the recovery dynamics from the crisis, and thus better risk perceptions by the investors and increase in the funds available for investments.

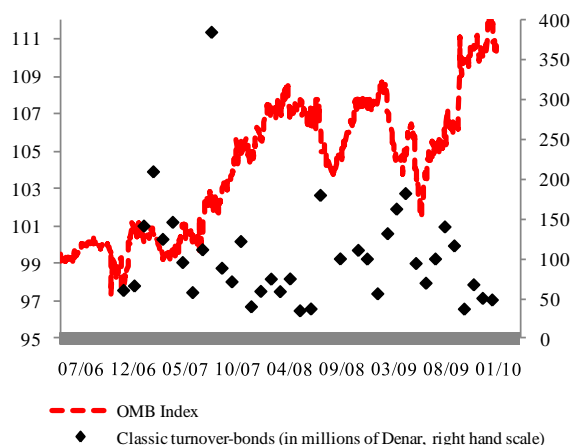


In the last quarter of the year, the domestic capital markets characterized with variable movements and small liquidity. After the movement on the stock exchange turnover in October, as a result of the domestic investors (which in conditions of decision-making based on psychological factors was on a short run), it began registering downward trends and cyclical ups and downs in the last two months of the year. At the end of the year, MBI-10 plunged by 11.3% compared to the end of September, while the decrease in the index of the publically owned enterprises (MBID) is slightly smaller (1.5%).

In the fourth quarter of 2009, the value of most of the regional stock exchange indices declined, in environment of foreign investors withdrawal. Thus the most significant quarterly decrease was registered by the Podgorica MOSTE (32.7%), followed by the Belgrade BELEX-15 (19.6%) and Sofia SOFIX (11%). Opposite to these indices, the East European index MSCI EM and Warsaw VIG20 moved in positive direction (which registered an increase of 9.3% and 9%, respectively), which can be explained with the expectations for Russian market recovery due to the



OMB Index and classic trading-bonds



increase in the oil price, as well as the favorable macroeconomic situation in Poland.

During the analyzed period, the total stock exchange turnover (including the block transactions and the government segment) equaled Denar 1.5 billion, which was higher by 21.1% on a quarterly basis. The main driving force of the stock exchange turnover is the increment in the trading of shares (by 78.4%). On the other hand, the turnover registered through the block transactions is halved relative to the preceding quarter.

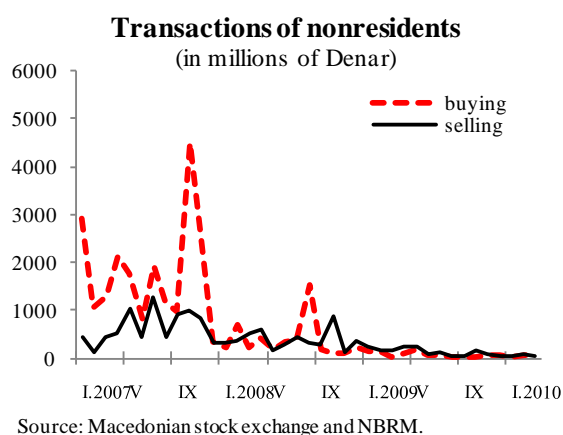
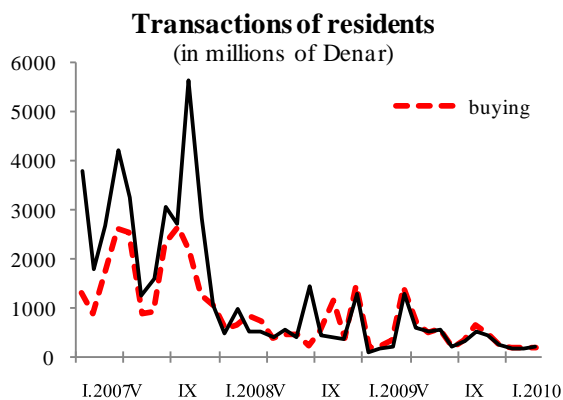
During the October - December 2009 period, the dynamics of the stock exchange turnover was dictated by the domestic investors, for the account of the foreign ones, the investments of which are minor and in direction of withdrawal from the domestic capital market. Thus during the quarter, the non-residents were selling securities, on net basis, on the Macedonian stock exchange in the amount of Denar 135.6 million. On December 31, 2009, the foreign investors participated with 26.91% in the total principal of the enterprises and 3.57% in the total nominal value of the bonds (30.58% and 3.91%, respectively, at the end of the preceding quarter⁵⁸).

The registered turnover based on bonds on the official stock exchange market in the respective period equals Denar 294.6 million, which is an increase of 11.2% compared to the previous quarter. The largest portion in the turnover (71.4%) accounted for the denationalization bond from the fifth and eighth issue. Within the analyzed quarter, OMB registered no significant fluctuations, except to the end of November, when it reached its maximum, followed by minor decrease and stabilization. In comparison with the end of the third quarter, the value of the OMB went higher by 4.3%, while relative to December 31, 2008 it augmented by 2.3%.

In the last quarter of the year, four transactions with Treasury bills with a nominal value of Denar 119.1 million and three transactions with CB bills in the nominal value of Denar 120 on the over the counter market were registered, while no bonds transactions were carried out. The total secondary trading with the stated securities at this markets segment registered an increase by 9.3 times compared to the preceding quarter.

In the first quarter of 2010, in environment of further uncertainty related to the lack of liquidity, the dynamics on the domestic capital market varies, with quarterly decrease being evidenced with the stock exchange turnover and the Macedonian stock exchange index. Thus at the end of March, the Macedonian stock exchange index registered a level which is lower by 1.5% relative to December 31, 2009.

⁵⁸ Source: CSD.



MBI-10 is mainly moving upwards until the mid February, when moves downwards, with the minimum value being registered in the third week of March. During the analyzed period, the stock exchange turnover by classical trading stagnated and in comparison with the last quarter of 2009 it plunged by 46.2%, while OMB ended the quarter almost unchanged. Simultaneously, the foreign investors withdrew their investments in securities on the stock exchange in the amount of Denar 45.3 million.

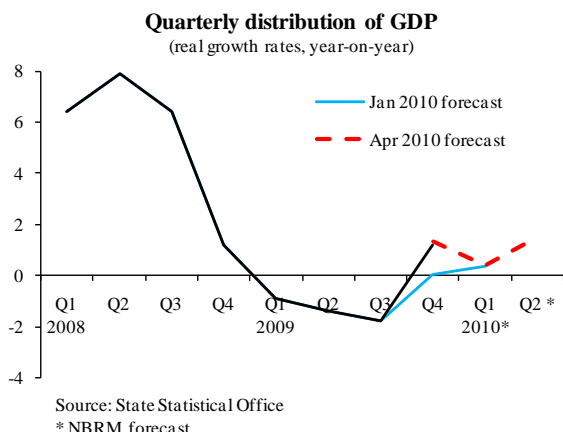
The impulses for developments on the domestic capital market are largely expected to depend on the foreign investors' decisions. However, their current activity is relatively poor, which indicates a need of time to improve the perceptions and to increase the liquidity. However, the downward revisions to the Greece growth, as a neighboring country, can have negative transmission effects on the investors' inclination for risk taking. On the other hand, the publishing of the relatively good financial results of part of the domestic companies is an encouraging signal which could result in larger activity on the capital market. Also, the decrease in the deposits yields can influence on actuation of the stock exchange flows, which can result in a return of interest for trading with shares, for the account of the reduced attractiveness for investing into less risky assets.

IV. Macroeconomic projections

The lower real drop of GDP in 2009, relative to the estimated one, created positive inertia in the projections for 2010. Together with the anticipations for lower restraining of the economic agents, the positive expectations and normalized financial flows, it enables upward revision of the projections for growth in 2010 (previously projected at 1%). However, the downward revision of the rise in the foreign effective demand⁵⁹ represented a factor which acted towards the opposite direction. Therefore, the dynamics of the recovery of the domestic economy was still expected to be moderate, with real GDP rise of 1%, same as in the previous projection. In the first quarter minimal growth of 0.4% was estimated, with its gradual intensification to 1.5% in the second quarter. The risks about the central projection in this phase were dominantly downward. Such assessment resulted mainly from the uncertainty about the performances of Greece and its transmission effects on the EU economy. The worse performances than the anticipated could mean slower recovery of the Macedonian export, which would have effects on the total available income as well and on the anticipations, thus limiting the possibility for higher economy rise. Given the unchanged projection for the economic growth, the inflation in 2010 was still expected to range between 1% and 1.5%, whereas in the second quarter of the year it will amount to 0.7%.

In the last quarter of 2009, the Macedonian economy entered the zone of positive annual changes (real rise of 1.2%). Such performances were considerably better than the assessments in the January projection, according to which the aggregate demand was expected to be relatively low

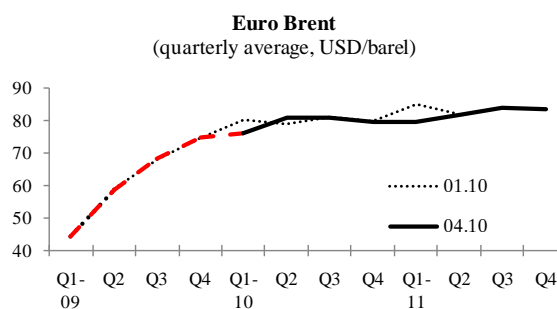
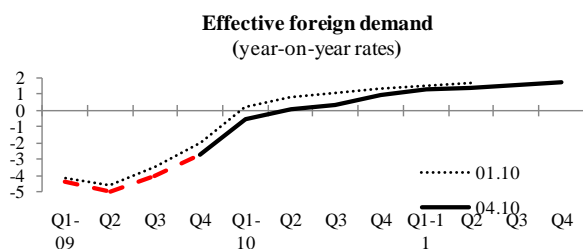
⁵⁹ The downward revision resulted mostly from the higher projected economic drop of Greece, relative to the previous assumptions.



at the end of the last quarter 2009 and to remain at the same level as in the last quarter of 2008. The higher resilience of the domestic economy can be explained by the domestic demand recovery, which according to the official data was performing much faster than the anticipated one. In conditions when the fundamentals which activated the absorption were not considerably improved and were not highly differing from the projection assumptions, the more positive anticipations can be possible explanation for these deviations. Thus, the rise in the personal consumption (opposite to the projected drop), in conditions of already initiated worsening on the labor market and stagnation of the credit support, can be explained by the fall in the uncertainty and the return of the trust with the households, with improved chances and lower risks for the domestic economy being registered. Moreover, opposite to the anticipated drop in the investment consumption, in the fourth quarter of 2009 the investments registered minimal annual growth. Despite the improved anticipations, the total allocation of the bank credits to the corporate sector in the last quarter also represented a factor that can explain the deviation.

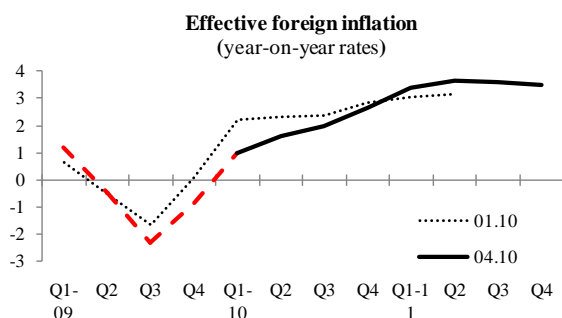
Annex 4 Assumptions for exogenous variables⁶⁰

The data on the **foreign effective demand**⁶¹ indicated that in 2009 the realized economic developments with the most significant importers from Macedonia were more negative than the previous assessments. Also, downward projection corrections were made for the foreign demand in 2010 and 2011. Thus, the foreign effective demand was expected to go up by 0.2% in 2010, opposite to the previously anticipated rise of 0.9%, whereas in 2011 it will register growth rate of 1.5%. According to these assessments, the rise in the foreign demand was negative in the first quarter of 2010 as well (-0.5%) and it became positive in the second quarter, when it is anticipated to amount to 0.1% on annual basis. The downward revisions were mainly due to the worsened anticipations for the economic rise with some of the trade partners (especially Greece), and far less to the broadened sample.



⁶⁰ In the figures for the exogenous variables, the red color denotes the realized developments in the first quarter of 2010 (the fourth quarter of 2009 for the demand).

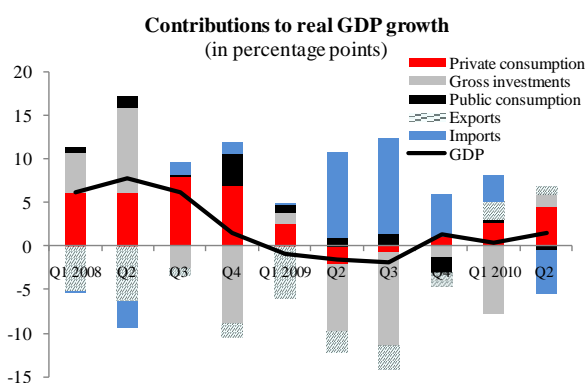
⁶¹ Relative to the previous projections, the sample was broadened (with Bulgaria and Croatia) as well as the period used for construction of the effective foreign demand, in order to achieve larger scope. This indicator is calculated as a sum of the weighted GDP indices of the most significant importing countries from the Republic of Macedonia, through the normalized participation of these countries in the export in the period 2006-2009. The calculation of this indicator includes the following countries: Germany, Greece, Italy, Nederland, Belgium, Spain, Serbia, Croatia and Bulgaria.



Source: Consensus Forecast (December 2009 and March 2010)

No considerable revisions of the oil price projection were made, relative to the previous projection. In the first quarter of 2010, the average **oil price** was lower than the one projected in January (USA Dollar 76.3 opposite to USA Dollar 80.1 per barrel). For the rest of 2010, the moderate rise of the oil price was expected to continue, so the average price for the whole year was expected to amount to USA Dollar 80 per barrel.

The anticipations for the development of the **foreign effective inflation**⁶² in 2010 were revised in downward direction, which was in accordance with the downward revisions of the foreign demand. These assessments were mainly due to the broadening in the sample which is used for calculation of this indicator. In the first quarter of 2010 moderate rise in the foreign prices of 1% was registered. Relatively low inflation rates were anticipated for 2010, which shall intensify in 2011 (1.8% and 3.6%, respectively), in accordance with the anticipations for gradual recovery of the foreign demand.



Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM estimates and forecast

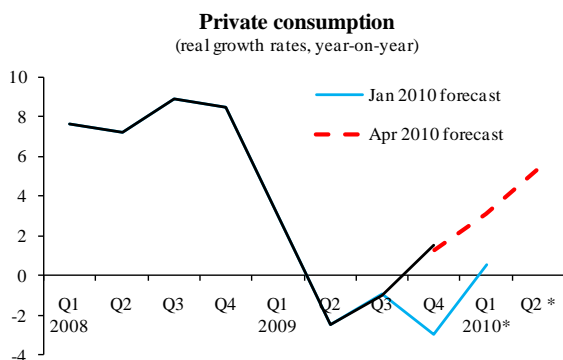
The assessment for the real GDP growth for the first quarter of 2010 was not changed relative to the previous expectations. In the first quarter, moderate GDP rise of 0.4% was anticipated, with similar structure as in the previous projection. Thus, the domestic demand was still expected to contribute negatively to the rise in the first quarter (moderately higher relative to the previous projection) as a consequence to the lower investment activity. The assumptions for the still weak financial support of the investment activity (especially in form of foreign investments) in this period and the time required for creating positive perceptions for the future demand were the factors which explain the assessed investment drop. This is confirmed by the available indicative categories for the first quarter as well, which indicated possible fall in the investment activity. On the other hand, the revival of the personal consumption, which started in the previous quarter, was estimated to continue in the first quarter of 2010 as well, with considerably higher intensity relative to the January projection. Such upward deviation in the personal consumption can be explained by the more optimistic anticipations of the economic agents regarding the gradual recovery of the world and domestic economy. However, if the quarterly developments are analyzed, the indications on the household consumption are unfavorable. The data on wages and employees adjusted for seasonal effects indicated their drop, whereas the credit support to the households was evidently low. In such conditions, in the

⁶² Similar with the foreign demand, the sample was changed (Nederland and Poland are excluded and Bulgaria, Croatia and USA are included) as well as the period used for construction of the effective foreign inflation in order to achieve more accurate calculation. This indicator is calculated as a sum of the weighted price indices of the most significant exporting countries of consumer goods in the Republic of Macedonia, through the normalized participation of these countries in the import in the period 2006-2009. The calculation of this indicator includes the following countries: Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, France, Italy, Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, USA and Serbia.



first quarter of 2010, the household consumption was estimated to register drop on quarterly basis. Moreover, the contribution of the net export in the first quarter was more intensive relative to the previous projection. This deviation can be explained mostly by the better assessments for recovery of the export relative to the previous assessments, whereas the downward revision of the import contribution was lower. The improved export perspectives corresponded with the improved trends on the international metal market relative to the expected, so positive transmission effects were anticipated based on the activities of the domestic exporters.

After the moderate increase in the first quarter, the economic rise is expected to intensify to 1.5%, on annual basis, in the second quarter of 2010. Different from the previous several quarters, the domestic demand was expected to be the main generator of the rise. The fall in the financial restrictions and the improved perceptions were anticipated to stimulate the consumption and investments. Their spillover into import pressures is assessed to exceed the export increase. Therefore, after a longer period, the contribution of the net export is expected to be negative. This return of the structure of growth which was present before the crises was consistent with the assessments for gradual depletion of the effects from the global crises on the domestic economy.



Source: State Statistical Office

* NBRM forecast

In the second quarter, the positive development in the economy was expected to result from the further rise in the personal consumption and the recovery of the investment demand, given the expectations for drop in the public consumption. **The rise in the personal consumption is expected to intensify to 5.4% in the second quarter of the year, so this component would give the most intensive positive contribution to the growth.** The lower restraining and the improved approach to additional financing were expected to be the developing factors for the consumption. On the other hand, no positive developments with the fundamental factors which influence the consumption were expected. This is similar with the movements in the previous year, when the high uncertainty, and therefore the unfavorable expectations and the limited possibilities and needs for financing, resulted in consumption stagnation, despite the generally good conditions on the labor market. In the second quarter of 2010, the more stable ambient and the assessments for gradual recovery of the credit market were anticipated to increase the personal consumption. On the other hand, when explaining the high growth in the second quarter, the lower comparison basis should be taken in consideration, regarding the fact that the fall in the personal consumption was deepest exactly in the second quarter of the previous year. The assessments for dominant influence of the expectations resulted from the projections for further worsening in the conditions on the labor market, which reacted to the cycle with larger

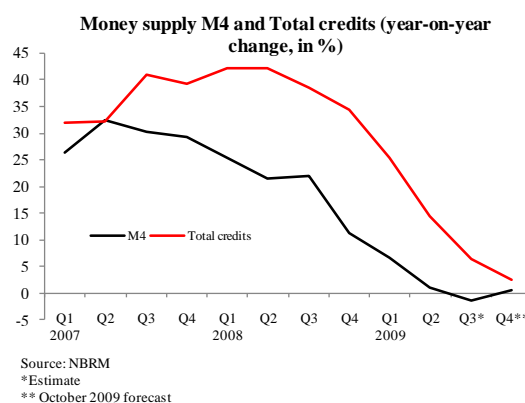


delay. Namely, more considerable downward adjustment on the labor market is expected for 2010, relative to the one registered in the previous two quarters. The adjustment is expected to be made mostly through the channel of employment drop, whereas it is estimated that the wages will stagnate, after the high growth rates in the past. Although, recovery of the credit market for households is expected for the time being, still the developments registered so far indicated that this segment stagnates. This shows not enough improved perceptions of banks, and if they remain, they can represent inhibiting effect of the credit flows on the consumption. **The risks for the personal consumption were downward and they mainly pertain to the labor market. The downward correction in the employment and wages would have a direct effect on the consumption, which can be intensified by the faster adjustment of the household expectations.**

Annex 5

Projections for the banks' credit activity in the second quarter of 2010

The favorable trends with the money supply, that began in the last quarter of 2009, continued also in the first quarter of 2010, with more intensive dynamics relative to the anticipated one being registered. Thus in March 2010, the broadest money supply M4 was higher annually by 10.7%, compared to 9.2%, as anticipated in the January projection. The better performances in the external sector, together with the improved expectations of the economic agents and the banks' credit activity, are factors that contributed to the increase in the new saving in the banking sector and acceleration in the monetary growth rate. In conditions of gradual recovery of the economic activity and expectations for relatively favorable movements in the external sector until the end of the year, continuation of the trend of faster growth of the bank deposits in the following period is expected. Also the potential increase in the deposits from cautious reasons can act in this direction, having in mind that it is a post crisis period, and the recovery pace of the economic activity is still uncertain in both the global and domestic frames. Certain indications for potential increase in the propensity for saving with the households on this basis have been registered on the basis of the movements registered in the first quarter, which is the second consecutive quarter in which the long-term deposits register significant quarterly rise of 10.3% (22% in the preceding quarter). There are also certain downward risks pertaining to the presumption for the saving growth, concentrated to large extent to the possibility for moderate decrease in the yields of the saving instruments. The reduced risk premium, as well as the decrease in the yields from the banks' investment alternatives can possibly spill over in a decrease in the banks' costs for accepted deposits. However, it is estimated that in conditions of minor uncertainty, the possible decrease in the deposit interest rates will fail to act non-stimulating on the deposits level in the banking system. In any case, having in mind the estimates for revitalization of the economic activity and expectations for transmission effects of the favorable tendencies in the external sector on the supply of money in the economy, we find that the positive risks of further growth acceleration in the saving prevail over the possibility for its deceleration in the following period. Thus at the end of the second quarter of 2010, the annual growth rate of the broadest money supply M4 is expected to equal 12.7%, while at the end of the year the growth is expected to slow down moderately up to 10.1% (7.5% in the January projection), primarily due to the base effect⁶³. The upward revision of the volume of the anticipated widening of the banks' deposit portfolio, together with the anticipated decrease in the price of credits

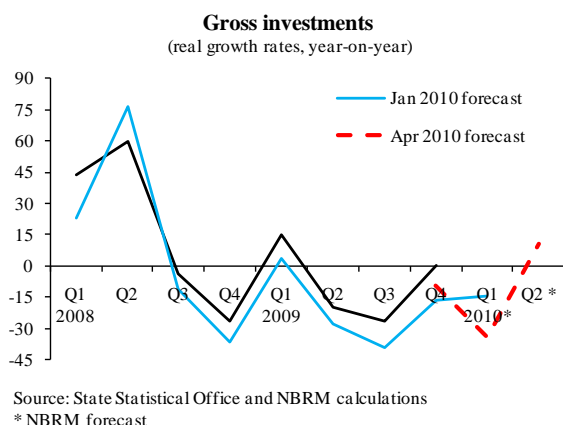


⁶³ In the last quarter of 2009, the broadest money supply M4 registered high quarterly growth of 5.5% (compared to 0.8% and 2% in the second and in the third quarter, respectively), which resulted in higher comparison base for the end of 2010.

generate positive risks on the credit activity, creating a room for more apparent restructuring of the banks' balance sheets towards intensified crediting of the private sector in the following period.

On the credit market segment, the improved expectations of the banks, the strengthened deposit base and the monetary policy relaxation in conditions of more stable macroeconomic ambient were the main factors for credit activity recovery in the first three months of 2010. However, the newly created credit support to the private sector in this period was below the projected level, registering annual credit growth of 2.5% in March compared to the anticipated 3.1% in January projection. One of the reasons for such divergence can be located in the poor recovery of the households' crediting, where the risks related to the foreclosure non-realization and households' credit worthiness in conditions of uncertain income flows proved as factor that still limits the banks to commence more active crediting of this market segment. Additionally, the delay in the transmission of the monetary signals contributes to partial responsiveness of the banks to the undertaken monetary measures, and they retained the interest for investment in non-risk investments (monetary instruments) at the expense of smaller credit exposure. On the other hand, the strengthened corporate crediting points to the banks' readiness to respond to the necessity of financial assets for economy support especially in such post crisis period, when the bank credits are extremely significant for financing the investments and personal consumption.

Until the end of the year, the crediting of the domestic economy is expected to increase. The rise in the savings in the banking sector is expected to be the main source for new credits, while more optimistic forecasts pertaining to the economy are expected to move and to direct the banks' expectations towards more active crediting. Positive movements on the credit market are already evident in the Lending Survey, where the banks' expectations suggest that the current moderate relaxation of the crediting terms and the increase in the credit demand, in conditions of smaller pressure than the factors related to the risk perceptions, will continue gradually also in the following period. The effect of the monetary policy relaxation is expected to have additional contribution in this direction. Thus the credit growth in the second quarter is expected to reach 5.3%, annually, and at the end of the year the credit growth is expected to reach 10.1% (9.2% in the January projections). However, there are risks related to the projected developments on the credit market and they mainly refer to the uncertainty about the domestic economy recovery pace and its effect on the banks' perceptions and anticipations and on the availability of the sources of financing of the credit growth.

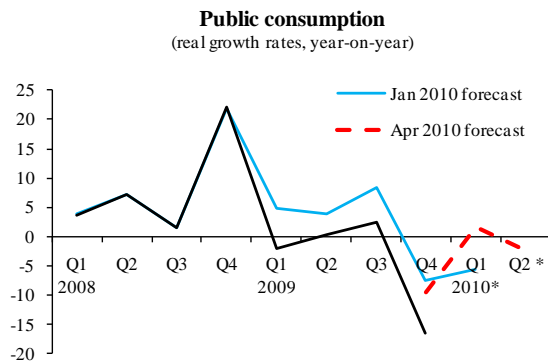


The gradual lessening of the consequences of the world crisis is expected to transfer also into the gross investments growth, with which the investment activity will have generally an upward trend. **The projected increase in the gross investments in the second quarter equals 10.5%.** The main factors influencing on the initiation of the positive movements phase of the investment demand are related to the domestic circumstances. Namely, the government capital investments and the recuperation of both the consumption and the exports will have strong stimulating effect on the investments. Also, the enterprises' investments are expected to be supported by the larger supply of credits and favorable financing terms (an assumption proved with the credit activity data, which showed growth in the crediting of the corporate sector). Although, in 2010 rise in the foreign direct investments is generally expected, however favorable trends are considered more apparent in the second part of the year. Thus in the second quarter, no larger support to the investments through this channel is expected. **The risks for the investment demand are mainly related to the assumptions for banks financing and foreign direct investments.**

The public consumption is the single component of the domestic demand which is expected to have negative contribution on the growth in the second quarter of 2010. Based on the data pertaining to the



budget, it is expected that the public consumption in the second quarter will register real annual decrease of 2.5%.



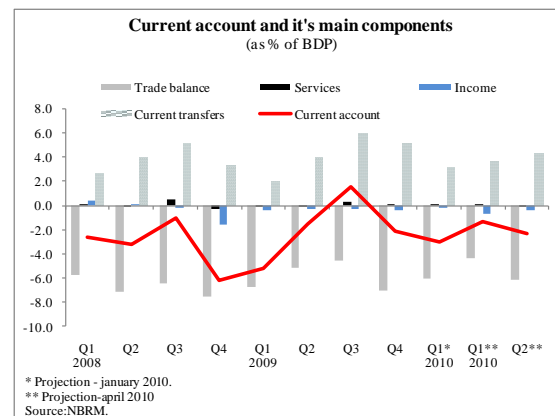
Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM calculations
* NBRM forecast

The influence of the net export demand in the second quarter of 2010 will have opposite direction from the domestic factors, as a result of the slower growth of the exports compared to the imports. **It is expected that the real annual rise in the exports in the second quarter will equal 2.6%.** In conditions of downward revisions to the growth projections of the most significant countries importers (foreign effective demand), the higher export prices are expected to be the main factor to move the export. This primarily refers to the prices of the metal products, which reflect the relatively strong growth in the demand in the fast growing economies. The risks related to the export recovery are still present. The increase in the foreign effective demand, which can be jeopardized by the possible relaxation of the stimulating policies in certain countries and effectualization of the consequences from the expansive fiscal and monetary policy on the future fiscal sustainability and the inflationary expectations, can be emphasized as the most significant factor for the uncertainty. The increase in the exports, together with the higher growth in the personal and investment consumption will contribute to the real annual increase in the imports, for the first time after almost two years. Thus **real annual growth rate in the imports of 9.4% in the second quarter is expected.**

Annex 6

External sector projections

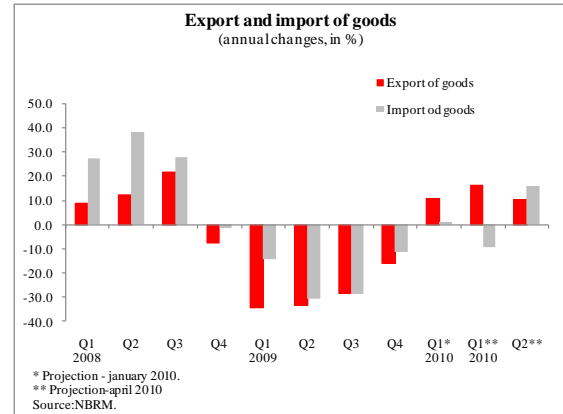
In the first quarter of 2010 the negative gap on balance of payments' the current account equals 1.4% of the GDP, compared to the projected deficit of 3% of the GDP with the January projection. The favorable movements in the world economy contributed to the higher exports than projected, while the still low domestic demand conditioned low imports. Such movements in the foreign trade of goods, together with the higher net inflows from private transfers conditioned downward revision of the projected current account deficit. Namely, in the first three months of the year, the export of goods registered more intensive annual growth than expected (of 15.9% compared to the projected of 10.5% in the January projection), which is due to the better performances with the exports segment which is triggered by the recovery of the global economic activity (higher import of ore, tobacco, chemical products than expected). On the other hand, the import of goods remained low, i.e. in the first quarter it registered annual drop of 9.6%, compared to the anticipated growth of 1.1% according to the January projection. Such significant deviation from the imports projection is due to the lower import of investment goods and energy than projected. Having in mind more significant recovery of the exports and the downward imports trajectory, in the first quarter of 2010 the trade deficit went down by 30.9%, annually (significant divergence from the annual decrease of 6.8% according to the January projection). Also the net purchase of the currency exchange operations acted towards narrowing of the current account deficit, which in the first three months of 2010 was higher by 3.5 times on annual basis (compared to the expected growth of 2.7 times with the January projection).





In the second quarter of 2010, the current account deficit has been projected at 2.4% of the GDP, which is quarterly and annual broadening of about 1.p.p. of the GDP. Such a projection is mainly based on the expected widening of the negative trade balance and the presumptions for more moderate dynamics of the private transfers. The export of goods is expected to register an annual increase of 10% in conditions of higher metal prices on the world stock exchanges and annual growth rate of the foreign effective demand, while the import of goods is expected to surge by 15.9%, annually. The imports upward trajectory is based on the expectations for recovery of the domestic demand and the activity of the domestic export oriented capacities. With the private transfers, which are projected to equal 4.1% of the GDP, continuation of the favorable movements that commenced from the middle of the previous year is expected (annual growth of 12.3%).

In conformity with the latest revisions of the balance of payments, **the current account deficit in 2010 is expected to equal 6.4% of the GDP** (compared to 8.3% with January projection). Thus the current account deficit in 2010 will register an increase of 0.9 p.p. of the GDP relative to 2009. **The negative trade balance in 2010 is expected to equal 22.4% of the GDP** (compared to 24.8% of the GDP with the January projection), which is narrowing of 0.9 p.p. of the GDP on annual basis.



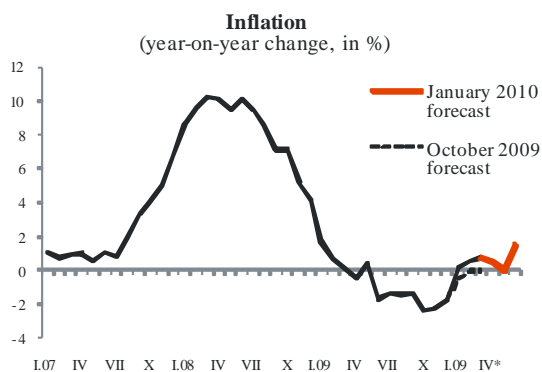
The better performances of the domestic economy in 2009 than expected created positive inertness in the growth projections for 2010. However, such an effect has been absorbed from the downward projection of the growth in the foreign effective demand, which shows potentially smaller stimulating effects of the global recovery relative to the previously expected. **Thus the projections pertaining to the growth fails to change and show real growth of the GDP of 1% for the entire 2010. It is still expected that the main driving force of the growth will be the domestic demand (personal and investment),** compared to the net export for which is expected to have negative contribution to the growth as a result of the import demand intensification. Regarding the growth projection for 2010, both upward and downward risks are present (see table). However, the risks are estimated as to be dominantly downwards. This statement is conditioned by the flows in Greece. Although the reduced activity in this economy has been revised downwards, however, the debt crisis and the fiscal consolidation measures indicate the possibility for even bigger decrease in the activity. Moreover, the possible endangering of the growth projections of the other EU economies, as a result of the crisis in Greece, as well as the problems with the public finance in other European countries can hamper additionally the recovery of the Macedonian export. In a small and open economy, this would also mean smaller possibility for creation of positive perceptions and income growth, with negative reverse effects on the domestic absorption. This negative scenario is mitigated with the favorable conjunction on the metal market, which is mainly moved by the recovery of the fast growing economies. It is expected to continue also in future and it will have positive effects on the exports.

	Upward growth risks	Downward growth risks
Personal consumption		Larger downward adjustment of the labor market and negative effects on the available income and expectations
Investments	Better performances with the sources of financing and larger stimulating effect of the recuperated demand	Smaller financial support than expected (smaller financial and public investments, smaller credit growth) and insufficient recovery of the demand
Exports	Better conjuncture on the metal market and larger positive overflows on the exports; Smaller decrease in the foreign demand, due to the stabilization of other EU economies; The exports recovery pace has implications also on the expectations and the available income for domestic absorption	Decrease in the foreign effective demand given further downward revisions of the projected growth of Greece and realization of the scenario for stronger negative transmission effects on other EU economies; The exports recovery pace has implications also on the expectations and the available income for domestic absorption
Imports	Slower growth, due to the small recovery of both the domestic and the export demand	More intensive growth due to larger recovery of both the domestic and the export demand

The upward corrections of the regulated prices (the prices of electricity and heating energy) and higher import prices, primarily of oil derivatives, caused certain pressures on the general level of the consumer prices. The registered annual inflation rate in the first quarter of 2010 of 0.5% deviates by 0.7 p.p. relative to the January projection (of -0.2). The main reason for such deviation relative to the projection in the first quarter of 2010 is the revision to the shares in the price index categories for 2010, which reflects on the data for 2009, as well. Namely, the conducted simulation of the projection with new updated data with new shares being included, in case of the same input assumptions, point to positive inflation in 2010.

The projection of the inflation rate for the second quarter of 2010 points to annual increase in the general price level of 0.7%. Such a change in the prices arises from the upward corrections of the administrated prices, effective since 2010, as well as the higher level of crude oil price relative to the same period of the previous year. However, the positive contribution of these prices is expected to be significantly neutralized with the negative contribution of the food component of the inflation, because of their still present base effect, as well as the influence of the still lower world food prices.

The average annual inflation rate for the entire 2010 is expected to range from 1% to 1.5%. However, the risks for the inflation perception in the second quarter and for the entire 2010 move mainly upwards. They are mainly related with the further possible more intensive increase in crude oil and food prices on the international stock exchanges, which through the external effective inflation could results in larger inflationary pressures than expected. Additional source of upward risks are the possible more apparent transfer effects of the rise in the administrative prices on the prices of other products and services.





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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 ^{1/}	GDP total	%	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	%	Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply	%	Construction	%	Wholesales and retail sales	%	Hotels and restaurants	%	Transport, storage and communications	%	Financial intermediation	%	Public administration and defence	%
			A+B		C+D+E		F		G		H		I		J+K+L		M+N+O+P	
1997	186018	1.4	20411		45317		9867		21297		2819		11372		26002		27067	
1998	192308	3.4	21083	3.3	45969	1.4	10626	7.7	21377	0.4	3025	7.3	14385	26.5	26002	0.0	27395	1.2
1999	200669	4.3	21273	0.9	46750	1.7	11732	10.4	22025	3.0	3771	24.7	16854	17.2	26499	1.9	28519	4.1
2000	209777	4.5	21489	1.0	51122	9.4	12037	2.6	22695	3.0	3345	-11.3	18282	8.5	27215	2.7	28546	0.1
2001	200284	-4.5	19169	-10.8	48786	-4.6	10300	-14.4	22505	-0.8	3195	-4.5	16761	-8.3	27783	2.1	27876	-2.3
2002	201993	0.9	18779	-2.0	48390	-0.8	10364	0.6	23725	5.4	3726	16.6	16467	-1.8	26758	-3.7	28843	3.5
2003	207690	2.8	19686	4.8	50845	5.1	11741	13.3	24146	1.8	4085	9.6	16539	0.4	25787	-3.6	30262	4.9
2004	216164	4.1	20908	6.2	50439	-0.8	12610	7.4	27933	15.7	3623	-11.3	15745	-4.8	28817	11.8	30068	-0.6
2005	225035	4.1	20941	0.2	51803	2.7	12725	0.9	29243	4.7	3675	1.4	17387	10.4	28283	-1.9	31476	4.7
2006 ^{2/}	233819	3.9	21994	5.0	53033	2.4	14369	12.9	31378	7.3	3951	7.5	19222	10.6	30947	9.4	32185	2.3
2007	247422	5.9	21657	-2.9	57601	9.3	14857	3.9	33354	6.7	4382	10.9	20830	10.4	33563	8.1	32959	2.1
2008 ^{3/}	260783	4.8	22934	5.7	60534	3.5	14339	-3.2	33583	0.8	4642	5.9	23300	12.1	36748	8.7	34427	4.5
2009 ^{4/}	258887	-0.7	23848	4.0	54876	-9.4	15740	9.6	34101	1.5	4420	-4.8	22235	-4.6	39364	7.1	35682	3.6
2005 Q1	51487	3.0	5064	1.2	11358	0.6	2003	-4.1	6500	2.7	783	-1.3	3988	10.7	7010	-2.9	7847	3.7
Q2	56655	5.1	5251	0.7	13210	8.7	3337	-3.3	7328	5.0	905	3.2	4343	11.8	7042	-2.4	7834	3.4
Q3	57353	4.2	5341	-0.1	13112	1.8	3684	3.0	7225	5.4	1056	3.2	4517	12.4	7058	-1.9	7847	5.1
Q4	59540	4.0	5285	-1.0	14123	0.0	3701	6.0	8190	5.4	931	0.1	4539	7.1	7173	-0.3	7948	6.5
2006 Q1	54936.629	6.7	5185.5	2.4	11267.136	-0.8	2728.1	36.2	8053.5	23.9	832.33	6.3	4733.76	18.7	7346.5	4.8	8035.328	2.4
Q2	58581.27	3.4	5697.3	8.5	13302.47	0.7	4331.4	29.8	7276.7	-0.7	984.64	8.8	4712.16	8.5	7711	9.5	7935.842	1.3
Q3	60106	4.8	5699	6.7	13846	5.6	3990	8.3	7948	10.0	1136	7.6	4793	6.1	7848	11.2	8004	2.0
Q4	60195	1.1	5412	2.4	14617	3.5	3320	-10.3	8100	-1.1	998	7.2	4984	9.8	8041	12.1	8210	3.3
2007 ^{3/} Q1	57958	5.5	5559	7.2	13070	16.0	2633	-3.5	7909	-1.8	870	4.5	4933	4.2	7839	6.7	8164	1.6
Q2	61042	4.2	5754	1.0	13821	3.9	4310	-0.5	7968	9.5	1145	16.3	4967	5.4	8174	6.0	8134	2.5
Q3	63231	5.2	5408	-5.1	14719	6.3	4213	5.6	8544	7.5	1294	13.9	5094	6.3	8625	9.9	8212	2.6
Q4	65191	8.3	4936	-8.8	15991	9.4	3702	11.5	8934	10.3	1073	7.5	5836	17.1	8925	11.0	8448	2.9
2008 ^{4/} Q1	61667	6.4	5637	1.4	14076	7.7	2493	-5.3	8170	3.3	996	14.5	5628	14.1	8764	11.8	8482	3.9
Q2	65864	7.9	6157	7.0	15328	10.9	4155	-3.6	8183	2.7	1182	3.2	6010	21.0	9253	13.2	8460	4.0
Q3	67278	6.4	6111	13.0	16338	11.0	3838	-8.9	8492	-0.6	1354	4.6	5680	11.5	9307	7.9	8606	4.8
Q4	65973	1.2	5029	1.9	14792	-7.5	3853	4.1	8738	-2.2	1110	3.5	5982	2.5	9425	5.6	8879	5.1
2009 ^{4/} Q1	61112	-0.9	5800	2.9	12190	-13.4	2722	9.2	8276	1.3	951	-4.5	5425	-3.6	9570	9.2	8762	3.3
Q2	64942	-1.4	6422	4.3	13228	-13.7	4753	14.4	8208	0.3	1106	-6.4	5505	-8.4	9743	5.3	8840	4.5
Q3	66067	-1.8	6411	4.9	14148	-13.4	4126	7.5	8671	2.1	1298	-4.1	5550	-2.3	10070	8.2	8907	3.5
Q4	66765	1.2	5215	3.7	15310	3.5	4138	7.4	8947	2.4	1065	-4.1	5755	-3.8	9981	5.9	9172	3.3

^{1/} National classification of activities.

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

^{3/} Provisional data.

^{4/} Estimated data.

Source: State Statistical Office.



Table 2
Prices
annual rates (in %)

	Consumer price index (growth rates)															Producer price index (growth rates)	
	Total	Goods	Services	By categories													
				Food	Tobacco and beverages	Clothing and footwear	Housing				Hygiene and health	Culture and entertainment	Transport means and services	Restaurants and hotels ^{/1}	Other services ^{/1}		
							Total	Flat (rent, water, services)	Fuel and lighting	Household appliances							
1997	2.6	2.2	3.8	4.2	-3.9	-1.6	1.7	0.3	3.8	1.6	-0.5	-8.6	19.4	-	-	4.2	
1998	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	3.6	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.1	-10.3	2.4	-	-	4.0	
1999	-0.7	-1.1	0.5	-1.6	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	-1.9	-1.4	-2.2	-0.8	-	-	-0.1	
2000	5.8	5.2	8.9	-0.4	13.9	-2.3	19.3	8.8	27.4	1.7	-1.7	-1.6	22.4	-	-	8.9	
2001	5.5	4.5	10.9	6.9	2.3	1.3	5.5	11.3	3.9	0.1	-0.7	1.9	9.5	-	-	2.0	
2002	1.8	1.2	5.0	1.8	1.0	6.8	1.7	4.1	1.0	-0.6	-3.8	3.6	2.1	-	-	-0.9	
2003	1.2	0.3	5.9	-1.4	3.4	2.2	3.9	3.9	4.4	1.1	3.9	2.2	4.2	-	-	-0.3	
2004	-0.4	-1.1	3.3	-3.1	1.1	0.9	2.2	-0.3	3.0	4.2	0.4	1.3	4.0	-	-	0.9	
2005	0.5	0.3	1.3	-1.2	5.5	2.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	-1.2	-3.5	0.9	3.7	-	-	3.2	
2006	3.2	3.7	1.3	2.2	17.8	0.2	2.0	-0.7	3.7	-0.8	2.0	6.4	1.8	-	-	7.3	
2007	2.3	3.0	-0.3	3.9	1.8	1.8	4.7	6.3	5.8	-0.7	0.3	2.4	-3.1	4.7	8.6	2.6	
2008	8.3	9.2	5.1	15.3	4.0	1.8	6.0	6.1	7.3	1.4	1.5	0.2	3.2	11.4	2.2	10.3	
2009	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-1.6	4.0	0.0	4.5	2.0	6.3	1.7	2.1	-3.8	-7.9	2.2	-5.8	-6.5	
2006 Q1 ²	2.7	3.2	0.9	1.6	17.7	-0.5	0.9	-0.2	1.6	-0.5	0.3	6.0	2.6	-	-	7.7	
Q2	3.4	3.8	2.0	2.3	17.5	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.9	-0.5	1.9	6.8	3.8	-	-	9.1	
Q3	3.6	4.0	1.9	2.9	17.9	0.5	1.7	-0.6	3.2	-0.9	2.7	6.9	2.3	-	-	7.6	
Q4	3.1	3.7	0.4	2.1	17.9	0.6	4.2	-2.2	7.9	-1.1	2.9	5.7	-1.5	-	-	4.9	
2007 Q1	0.7	1.3	-1.1	0.7	0.1	1.8	5.1	1.6	8.8	-1.8	0.0	3.5	-5.0	3.0	-2.8	1.1	
Q2	1.1	1.6	-0.5	0.7	2.2	1.0	5.9	6.6	7.8	-0.9	0.5	3.1	-4.3	3.6	11.6	0.7	
Q3	2.4	3.0	0.2	3.8	2.3	1.1	5.2	7.5	6.0	-0.1	0.9	3.6	-3.1	3.9	12.5	1.4	
Q4	4.9	6.2	0.4	10.4	2.4	3.5	2.8	9.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.6	8.0	13.0	7.0	
2008 Q1	9.5	11.0	3.9	19.0	4.2	1.6	3.6	8.5	2.7	0.4	1.5	-0.3	4.4	11.8	16.7	10.5	
Q2	9.9	11.4	4.5	19.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.7	3.7	1.0	1.1	0.5	5.8	12.0	1.9	13.6	
Q3	8.4	9.0	6.1	14.7	4.1	1.9	6.3	5.7	7.9	1.6	1.2	-0.2	5.1	13.1	-1.1	15.2	
Q4	5.5	5.4	5.8	8.6	4.3	0.3	10.4	5.8	14.4	2.7	2.1	0.9	-2.4	8.9	-6.6	2.2	
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	-10.1	
Q4	-2.1	-2.0	-2.4	-4.2	3.3	-0.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.3	1.4	-6.9	-2.1	-0.1	-0.9	-0.5	
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	-9.0	
October	-2.4	-2.4	-2.2	-5.0	3.4	0.0	2.9	0.8	4.6	-0.1	1.6	-6.5	-6.0	0.8	-0.8	-5.9	
November	-2.3	-2.2	-2.8	-4.1	3.3	0.0	-1.7	0.7	-2.9	-0.3	1.3	-7.6	-1.5	-0.6	-1.0	1.4	
December	-1.6	-1.5	-2.3	-3.4	3.3	-2.5	-0.5	0.4	-0.8	-0.5	1.2	-6.5	1.1	-0.6	-1.0	3.2	
2010 Q1	0.5	0.6	-0.2	-2.4	1.2	-0.4	4.9	0.3	8.7	-0.2	1.2	-0.1	4.0	-0.4	-2.3	7.5	
January	0.1	0.1	0.2	-3.5	2.4	-1.2	5.4	0.4	9.5	-0.2	1.2	-0.5	3.7	-0.4	-0.2	6.5	
February	0.6	0.8	-0.3	-1.9	0.7	-0.3	4.8	0.3	8.6	-0.3	0.9	-0.3	4.0	-0.4	0.8	7.4	
March	0.7	0.9	-0.6	-1.9	0.5	0.4	4.5	0.3	7.9	-0.2	1.6	0.4	4.2	-0.5	-7.6	8.7	

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

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

Source: State Statistical Office.



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

	Total	By sectors			By group of products				
		Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industry	Electricity, gas and water	Energy	Intermediary goods, except energy	Capital goods	Durable consumer goods	Non-durable consumer goods
2002	-5.3	-24.5	-4.7	-3.8	-16.8	-8.0	53.3	-22.6	-2.4
2003	4.7	-39.1	5.9	9.8	28.7	-12.1	-9.0	36.9	19.0
2004	-2.2	-5.0	-2.1	-2.6	-1.8	0.9	-20.1	9.1	-3.4
2005	7.0	40.4	7.3	2.5	4.6	14.2	-3.2	-14.9	3.8
2006	2.5	28.0	2.4	-0.6	1.5	7.3	8.2	-5.0	-2.2
2007	3.7	9.8	5.2	-9.5	-6.9	12.9	19.7	8.8	-2.0
2008	5.5	9.9	6.3	-3.1	-0.1	7.7	-1.3	64.2	4.0
2009	-7.7	-12.3	-9.3	8.8	2.5	-14.3	-24.5	-20.7	-1.4
2005 Q1 ^{1/}	5.2	-18.9	6.4	3.8	2.3	14.8	-0.9	-18.2	1.8
Q2	13.5	17.0	16.3	-0.5	6.5	24.6	-1.2	4.8	8.9
Q3	6.0	62.9	5.5	2.0	4.0	9.8	-2.5	-11.1	5.4
Q4	4.2	97.1	2.5	4.3	7.4	9.5	-5.3	-24.8	-0.1
2006 Q1	0.5	111.6	-0.9	-0.9	3.0	5.6	-2.5	10.5	-6.1
Q2	1.7	53.2	1.3	-2.0	-3.0	5.1	17.0	-6.5	-0.3
Q3	4.3	13.1	4.9	0.1	0.7	12.0	0.1	2.1	-0.7
Q4	3.5	4.8	4.0	1.9	5.7	6.3	26.3	-12.5	-1.1
2007 Q1	11.6	13.9	16.0	-9.1	-2.1	25.0	39.0	10.3	6.2
Q2	-2.8	16.2	-1.5	-20.8	-16.6	7.9	-4.4	25.3	-7.8
Q3	1.1	15.4	1.5	-8.7	-4.5	7.5	27.3	-3.0	-5.8
Q4	6.2	-3.3	7.8	-1.1	-6.2	15.3	24.7	6.5	1.8
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
Q3	-13.1	-11.3	-15.1	10.4	-5.2	-21.1	-19.3	-15.3	-4.9
Q4	7.5	-6.5	7.4	14.2	16.2	27.8	-6.8	-17.3	-7.6
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
September	-9.8	-2.5	-11.4	4.6	-16.4	-12.9	11.7	-12.6	-5.8
October	-1.0	-6.5	-2.3	13.8	5.5	13.3	-12.8	-7.7	-14.1
November	4.3	-4.0	3.6	14.8	15.9	14.2	-9.9	-15.0	-4.4
December	20.0	-8.9	22.7	14.0	28.9	62.7	3.0	-27.9	-4.8
January '10	-2.9	11.4	-8.2	16.7	5.6	0.8	-40.0	-9.7	-5.3
February '10	-13.1	0.9	-20.7	31.2	6.4	-15.7	-33.5	-19.0	-18.3

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

Source: State Statistical Office.



Table 4
Employment and productivity in total economy

	Total population fit for work	Active population			Number of employees by economic activities:			Productivity ^{1/}
		Total	Employees	Unemployed	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
1996	1,436,602	789,081	537,591	251,489	100,067	193,975	243,548	-
1997	1,489,625	800,513	512,301	288,213	84,256	163,988	264,056	-
1998	1,503,365	823,826	539,762	284,064	107,249	190,674	241,839	-
1999	1,518,250	806,674	545,222	261,452	115,361	185,283	244,580	-
2000	1,534,256	811,557	549,846	261,711	119,971	187,066	242,809	-
2001	1,554,420	862,504	599,308	263,196	131,094	190,458	277,755	-
2002	1,566,953	824,824	561,341	263,483	134,293	186,917	238,868	-
2003	1,579,450	860,976	545,108	315,868	120,132	184,855	238,583	-
2004	1,594,557	832,281	522,995	309,286	88,050	171,390	261,810	-
2005	1,607,997	869,187	545,253	323,934	106,533	175,868	261,523	-0.1
2006	1,618,482	891,679	570,404	321,274	114,777	186,085	268,117	-0.7
2007	1,628,635	907,138	590,234	316,905	107,717	184,928	294,305	2.2
2008	1,633,341	919,424	609,015	310,409	119,749	190,530	297,189	2.2
2009	1,638,869	928,775	629,901	298,873	116,668	187,077	324,410	-4.0
2005 Q1	1,603,675	827,428	507,397	320,030	76,546	181,450	251,307	5.3
Q2	1,606,833	883,522	552,797	330,724	126,194	174,588	251,112	2.8
Q3	1,609,071	889,725	564,880	324,845	135,712	170,157	257,804	-2.1
Q4	1,612,410	876,074	555,938	320,136	87,921	180,089	286,837	-6.1
2006 Q1	1,615,584	877,798	559,702	318,096	103,319	190,355	264,550	-3.4
Q2	1,617,423	885,609	566,293	319,316	128,519	189,630	246,842	0.6
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	1.9
Q2	1,627,216	906,199	589,254	316,944	112,982	184,622	288,104	-0.2
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	6.1
2008 Q1	1,635,058	920,512	600,593	319,919	121,238	178,848	298,110	2.6
Q2	1,633,339	917,566	607,125	310,441	129,711	186,184	289,783	4.5
Q3	1,631,646	925,073	619,802	305,271	119,149	198,499	301,415	2.6
Q4	1,633,321	914,547	608,541	306,006	108,896	198,590	299,451	-1.0
2009 Q1	1,634,986	919,026	618,189	300,837	120,186	181,567	314,199	-3.7
Q2	1,637,828	933,878	636,156	297,722	122,958	188,433	322,983	-6.0
Q3	1,640,302	940,661	642,541	298,120	119,474	189,239	333,028	-5.2
Q4	1,642,360	921,534	622,720	298,814	104,055	189,069	327,428	-1.1

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

Source: State Statistical Office. Labour Force Survey.



Table 5
Wages
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
2009	29,923	9.4	10.3	19,331	29,068	33,056	19,958	9.9	10.8	13,096	19,316	22,136
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
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	12.5	11.5	19,127	28,496	32,764	19,653	12.7	11.8	12,973	18,774	21,885
Q2*	30,137	12.8	13.5	19,489	29,156	33,394	20,116	13.4	14.1	13,191	19,414	22,423
Q3*	29,833	8.4	9.9	19,453	29,248	32,861	19,891	8.9	10.4	13,171	19,496	21,973
Q4*	30,183	3.7	5.9	19,254	29,372	33,207	20,172	4.5	6.8	13,051	19,579	22,261
January*	29,586	11.7	9.9	19,610	28,815	32,608	19,616	11.6	9.8	13,241	18,752	21,767
February*	29,433	13.6	12.8	18,840	27,834	32,929	19,598	14.1	13.3	12,811	18,490	21,973
March*	29,602	12.1	11.8	18,930	28,841	32,753	19,746	12.6	12.3	12,869	19,081	21,913
April*	30,139	13.5	14.1	19,129	29,367	33,683	20,167	14.4	15.0	12,931	19,530	22,723
May*	30,100	12.5	12.1	19,831	28,249	33,603	20,112	13.2	12.7	13,431	18,810	22,561
June*	30,171	12.5	14.4	19,507	29,851	32,896	20,070	12.7	14.7	13,211	19,903	21,987
July*	29,730	10.6	12.0	18,930	29,137	32,725	19,763	10.7	12.1	12,879	19,420	21,806
August*	29,767	10.6	12.2	19,841	29,139	32,850	19,867	11.2	12.7	13,421	19,430	21,975
September*	30,002	4.4	5.9	19,589	29,469	33,009	20,044	5.1	6.6	13,213	19,636	22,137
October*	30,110	3.8	6.4	19,618	29,173	32,919	20,116	4.6	7.2	13,306	19,449	22,051
November*	29,829	3.8	6.3	19,434	29,644	32,640	19,918	4.6	7.0	13,173	19,732	21,855
December*	30,611	3.5	5.1	18,710	29,300	34,061	20,483	4.4	6.1	12,676	19,555	22,877
January '10	29,947	1.2	1.1	19,844	29,370	32,586	20,330	3.6	3.5	13,651	19,850	22,196

*From January 2009 there is structural break in the wage data, due to the "gross wage" reform. Consequently, values for net and gross wages from January 2009 are significantly higher than in the previous period. On the other hand, growth rates for net and gross wages shown in the table correspond to data that are corrected for this structural break. The correction is done by the NBRM staff, assuming that the wage in January 2009 remains on the December 2008 level, and then multiplying this value with the official SSO monthly growth rates.

Source: State Statistical Office.



Table 6
Budget of the Republic of Macedonia

	2007				Jan.-Dec. 2007	2008				Jan.-Dec. 2008	2009				Jan.-Dec. 2009	2010	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		January	February
TOTAL BUDGET REVENUES	26,445	27,882	32,599	32,683	119,609	33,134	31,688	37,073	34,516	136,411	31,298	31,780	31,785	33,635	128,498	9,249	8,904
Revenues base on taxes and contributions	23,478	24,648	26,586	28,507	103,219	28,002	28,105	29,329	29,667	115,103	26,554	26,033	27,774	29,499	109,860	8,003	7,718
Tax revenues (SRA)*	59	45	46	97	247	135	31	66	63	295	37	58	63	111	269	70	51
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	18,234	18,945	70,754	5,258	4,551
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	2,141	2,342	8,710	582	726
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	997	827	4,434	240	162
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	9,205	9,976	35,173	2,365	2,501
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	3,991	3,756	14,533	1,514	675
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	1,235	1,374	5,229	267	270
other	488	507	625	678	2,298	680	588	690	602	2,560	699	641	665	670	2,675	290	217
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	9,477	10,443	38,837	2,675	3,116
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	6,412	7,034	26,281	1,821	2,109
Employment Biro	343	364	372	444	1,523	416	425	436	513	1,790	439	450	457	502	1,848	126	134
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	2,608	2,907	10,708	728	873
Non-tax revenues	2,521	2,844	5,517	3,080	13,962	4,552	3,035	7,189	3,624	18,400	4,160	5,173	3,533	3,536	16,402	1,024	984
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	1,740	1,851	6,859	630	620
Profit from public financial institutions	72	368	3,032	60	3,532	1,338	46	3,839	323	5,546	1,197	2,406	101	103	3,807	9	0
National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia	0	258	0	0	258	1,289	0	0	0	1,289	1,161	0	0	0	1,161	0	0
Asset Management Agency	49	15	100	0	164	0	0	0	260	260	0	0	60	72	132	0	0
Other property revenues	7	0	5	0	12	4	0	3	3	10	2	0	1	0	3	0	0
Interests from assets deposited in NBRM	16	94	50	58	218	44	44	44	50	182	34	23	24	30	111	8	0
Dividend	0	1	2,877	2	2,880	1	2	3,792	10	3,805	0	2,383	16	1	2,400	1	0
Administrative taxes	419	384	406	474	1,683	472	453	456	477	1,858	446	464	495	492	1,897	133	152
Participation for health services	70	78	81	138	367	121	119	83	67	390	76	77	74	85	312	27	27
Other administrative taxes	72	68	67	117	324	121	143	127	170	561	137	128	110	139	514	38	42
Other non-tax revenues	78	72	220	157	527	147	179	406	210	942	125	216	509	415	1,265	79	51
Compensations for the Road Fund	309	419	425	464	1,617	471	552	514	406	1,943	346	446	504	451	1,747	108	92
Capital revenues	167	151	301	778	1,397	336	282	373	399	1,390	414	238	194	321	1,167	150	115
Donations from abroad	259	200	180	267	906	191	237	162	737	1,327	114	268	204	247	833	58	52
Revenues of recovered loans	20	39	15	51	125	53	29	20	89	191	57	68	80	32	237	14	35
TOTAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES	24,144	25,968	26,376	40,948	117,436	28,874	31,945	30,710	48,693	140,222	33,231	35,357	33,008	37,797	139,393	11,565	10,693
Current expenditures	23,038	24,296	23,995	32,366	103,695	26,274	28,499	27,733	37,654	120,160	30,639	31,687	30,216	33,423	125,965	10,245	9,639
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	5,650	5,697	22,699	1,916	1,915
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	3,631	4,351	16,220	1,161	1,187
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	20,593	22,500	84,601	7,107	6,455
Transfers (SRA)*	191	164	106	176	637	320	452	326	185	1,283	221	255	416	613	1,505	80	67
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	15,368	15,812	61,742	5,191	5,177
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	9,147	9,329	36,455	3,050	3,095
Employment Agency	417	437	411	389	1,654	368	407	386	465	1,626	435	500	590	746	2,271	174	160
State benefit	1,026	876	1,118	1,027	4,047	1,004	1,022	986	978	3,990	957	1,114	1,144	1,090	4,305	403	408
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	4,487	4,647	18,711	1,564	1,514
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	4,793	6,060	21,296	1,835	1,210
Refugees	17	19	12	26	74	17	14	11	25	67	10	17	16	15	58	1	1
Interest payments	559	875	372	1,068	2,874	420	682	387	1,157	2,646	503	725	342	875	2,445	62	82
Interest on domestic debt	94	455	126	378	1,053	141	408	48	346	943	139	479	161	232	1,011	16	41
Interest on external debt	465	420	246	690	1,821	279	274	339	811	1,703	364	246	181	643	1,434	46	40
Guaranties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital expenditures	1,106	1,672	2,381	8,582	13,741	2,600	3,446	2,977	11,039	20,062	2,592	3,670	2,792	4,374	13,428	1,321	1,054
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	2,125	2,993	9,453	1,160	592
Capital transfers	260	590	1,254	2,816	4,920	464	1,574	1,096	3,460	6,594	306	1,621	667	1,381	3,975	161	462
BUDGET DEFICIT / SURPLUS	2,301	1,914	6,223	-8,265	2,173	4,260	-257	6,363	-14,177	-3,811	-1,933	-3,577	-1,223	-4,162	-10,895	-2,316	-1,789
Financing	-2,301	-1,914	-6,223	8,265	-2,173	-4,260	257	-6,363	14,177	3,811	1,933	3,577	1,223	4,162	10,895	2,316	1,789
Inflow	3,039	8,944	-5,230	12,542	19,295	-3,737	3,419	-5,662	16,767	10,787	2,908	6,891	2,049	7,091	18,939	2,391	2,081
Revenues based on privatisation	662	0	0	0	662	661	377	0	602	1,640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign loans	273	375	804	2,191	3,643	355	678	136	1,497	2,666	185	1,038	11,088	729	13,040	18	95
Deposits	1,985	8,503	-4,848	9,814	15,454	-5,151	2,769	-6,104	11,832	3,345	-2,751	9,059	-8,062	1,480	-274	1,227	1,988
Treasury bills	118	58	-1,232	530	-526	379	-475	305	2,829	3,038	5,424	-3,206	-978	4,858	6,098	1,146	-2
Sale of shares	1	8	46	7	62	19	70	1	7	97	50	0	1	24	75	0	0
Outflow	5,340	10,858	993	4,277	21,468	523	3,162	701	2,590	6,976	975	3,314	826	2,929	8,044	75	292
Repayment of principal	5,340	10,858	993	4,277	21,468	523	3,162	701	2,590	6,976	975	3,314	826	2,929	8,044	75	292
External debt	5,340	7,021	862	977	14,200	392	317	701	468	1,878	593	554	695	514	2,356	75	292
Domestic debt	0	3,837	131	3,300	7,268	131	2,845	0	2,122	5,098	382	2,760	131	2,415	5,688	0	0

*Specific Revenue Accounts.

Source: Ministry of Finance.



Table 7
National bank of the Republic of Macedonia - balance sheet^{1,2,3,4}
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
A. ASSETS	52223	51352	75272	95647	94406	93597	95344	96597	97331	94300	96242	98465	100557	101674	101704	99990
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. TOTAL LIABILITIES	52223	51352	75272	95647	94406	93597	95344	96597	97331	94300	96242	98465	100557	101674	101704	99990
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^{1,2,3,4}
in millions of denars

	2008												2009											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
A. ASSETS	100006	100544	98510	97154	97441	99435	100296	102261	107770	107245	101893	96111	93073	91373	82366	78467	76168	78057	89571	96341	97643	98975	101631	102010
1. Foreign Assets	94978	95488	93530	92181	92431	94492	95338	97898	103371	102821	97688	91908	88888	87201	78197	74290	72012	73904	85428	92219	93538	94889	97499	97807
1.1. Official Reserves Assets	94332	94847	93085	91726	92357	94414	95263	97838	103314	102750	97584	91808	88543	86814	77859	73928	71658	73618	85235	92066	93387	94760	97380	97725
1.2 Other Foreign Assets	646	641	445	455	73	78	75	60	57	71	104	100	345	387	338	362	354	286	193	154	151	129	119	83
2. Claims on Central Government	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1294	1304	1309	1305	1305	1306	1306	1305	1306	1306	1301	1294	1319	1327
2.1. In national currency	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1264	1286	1296	1297	1297	1297	1297	1297	1297	1297	1297	1293	1286	1311	1318
2.2. In foreign currency	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	12	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	9
3. Other Assets	3756	3784	3708	3701	3738	3671	3686	3090	3127	3152	2911	2898	2876	2867	2864	2872	2850	2847	2837	2815	2804	2792	2813	2876
B. TOTAL LIABILITIES	100006	100544	98510	97154	97441	99435	100296	102261	107770	107245	101893	96111	93073	91373	82366	78467	76168	78057	89571	96341	97643	98975	101631	102010
1. Reserve money	39386	40317	38826	40481	40310	44247	45792	45563	46424	48556	44403	48035	45654	45915	42550	42717	42016	44035	49041	49542	48875	52287	51188	51892
1.1. Currency in circulation	18333	18124	17792	18508	18421	18454	19892	18776	18894	18963	18179	20799	18484	17856	17267	17388	17144	16822	18094	17599	17170	17243	17449	19482
1.2. Other Depository Corporations	16939	17772	16718	17566	17396	20716	20542	19910	21740	23624	20185	21619	21246	22026	19686	19678	18742	20850	24377	25356	24860	28055	27171	26639
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	12815	13470	12612	15759	14881	14245
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	310	281	269	239	186	169
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	11252	11605	11978	12058	12104	12225
1.3. State and Local Government	1891	2038	1953	2033	2043	2569	2505	2668	2858	2940	2988	2823	3080	3185	2655	2646	2992	3219	3157	3290	3467	3596	3241	2361
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	3157	3290	3467	3596	3241	2361
1.4. Other Financial Corporations	2223	2383	2363	2374	2450	2508	2853	4209	2932	3029	3051	2794	2844	2848	2942	3006	3137	3143	3414	3296	3379	3392	3327	3410
2. Currency held by Other Depository Corporations	1948	1916	2074	2191	2041	2303	3155	2426	2369	2381	2355	3198	2569	2515	2621	2627	2700	2613	2795	2834	2714	2639	2979	3216
3. Other Depository Corporations - Other Liabilities	21616	22218	21738	20653	23252	21641	19979	20759	20096	18436	16879	17451	13593	14103	7511	10502	9923	12489	8391	13054	15247	14830	17846	16676
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	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	418	602	663	1557	2835	2110	3781	2618	2496	2526	814
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	6280	9274	12629	12333	15319	15862
4. Restricted Deposits	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	11	2	1	1	13	17	17	8	2	12	7	0	0
5. Foreign liabilities	560	560	560	560	560	560	944	943	943	945	945	955	949	950	949	949	734	733	733	4158	4542	4484	4505	4561
6. Central Government Deposits	21431	20262	22929	21256	19287	18749	19193	21034	24584	23346	21679	12334	13738	11696	14900	8287	7600	5445	16149	14595	13536	12103	11903	12692
6.1. In national currency	15928	14910	17830	16385	14645	13343	14005	15977	19936	19034	16393	9208	10876	9055	12445	5757	4808	3485	3812	2170	1539	1523	1674	2775
6.2. In foreign currency	5503	5352	5099	4871	4642	5406	5188	5057	4648	4312	5286	3126	2862	2641	2455	2530	2793	1960	12337	12425	11997	10580	10229	9917
7. Other liabilities	17013	17187	14458	14204	14031	14237	14387	13961	15722	15961	17984	17324	19137	18708	16455	15999	15878	15338	15249	14989	15431	15264	16189	16189

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) ^{1,2}
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
A. ASSETS	128133	146283	171189	204745	205847	209161	215036	220068	226029	232246	234757	238964	237869	239141	244111	254348
1. Currency and Deposits	40700	44136	49509	55860	52995	53883	54904	56212	55694	56082	60509	59079	54878	55522	55015	59192
1.1. Currency	2368	2390	3332	3905	3203	3382	3306	3653	3658	3601	4030	4135	3691	3562	3347	4791
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
1.2. Deposits	38332	41746	46177	51955	49792	50501	51598	52559	52036	52481	56479	54944	51187	51960	51668	54401
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 Balances, Compulsory deposit	3295	2767	4742	7329	6250	6367	6511	7814	7066	7681	11541	8166	6966	7699	8919	10649
1.2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	288	83	72	91	79	106	103	71	75	49	40	47	45	37	32	199
1.2.2. In Foreign Currency	34749	38896	41363	44535	43463	44028	44984	44674	44895	44751	44898	46731	44176	44224	42717	43553
1.2.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	771	343	766	1347	1051	1042	1122	1182	1248	1298	1519	1393	1155	789	786	1185
1.2.2.2. Central Bank	2951	3504	5323	6373	6462	6509	6595	6675	6740	6949	6987	7144	7229	7246	7198	7277
1.2.2.3. Nonresidents	31027	35049	35274	36813	35950	36477	37267	36817	36907	36504	36392	38194	35792	36189	34733	35091
2. Securities Other than Shares	10778	11656	16218	22912	24767	24747	25706	27046	29978	32167	27094	28275	30630	30654	32259	34300
2.1. In National Currency	4829	6041	16140	22835	24690	25626	26967	29899	32088	27013	28194	30550	30570	32176	34217	34217
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
2.2. In Foreign Currency	5949	5615	78	77	77	80	80	79	79	79	81	81	80	84	83	83
2.2.1. Central Government	5889	5502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2.2. Nonresidents	60	113	78	77	77	80	80	79	79	79	81	81	80	84	83	83
3. Loans	49164	60126	72604	95069	96695	99162	102000	104047	106810	110877	114476	117577	122121	123219	126744	131562
3.1. In National Currency	40735	47799	54148	70302	71869	73640	75809	77645	79734	82601	85571	88115	91625	93124	95758	99521
3.1.1. Central Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	2	4	2	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
3.2. In Foreign Currency	8429	12327	18456	24767	24826	25522	26191	26402	27076	28276	28905	29462	30496	30095	30986	32041
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
4. Shares and Other Equity	1424	1349	1567	1622	1503	1502	1483	1400	1383	1368	1374	1379	1393	1329	1328	1308
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
5. Financial Derivatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Other claims	15085	17498	20113	18538	19038	18951	20008	20444	21227	20879	20496	21858	18120	18374	18693	17935
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
7. Nonfinancial Assets	10982	11518	11178	10744	10849	10916	10935	10919	10937	10873	10808	10796	10727	10043	10072	10051

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 form for other depository corporations (banks and saving houses) ^{1,2}
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. Liabilities	128133	146283	171189	204745	205847	209161	215036	220068	226029	232246	234757	238964	237869	239141	244111	254348
1. Deposit included in Borad money	65671	78831	92725	117838	119702	122955	125065	130543	134662	138175	141459	142373	142811	144141	148375	155869
1.1. In National Currency	31159	36262	41617	57385	57866	60136	62069	66773	69602	72582	74620	75065	76741	78589	81553	87613
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	11	10	10	11	11	11	12	33	32	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
1.2. In Foreign Currency	34512	42569	51108	60453	61836	62819	62996	63770	65060	65593	66839	67308	66070	65552	66822	68256
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
2. Deposit excluded from Broad money	7372	5849	8541	13869	11275	11803	12832	12336	12843	14673	13492	14763	15276	16199	15776	18367
2.1. In National Currency	3166	2241	2985	3516	3242	3313	3877	3409	3635	3921	3846	4152	3962	4106	4302	4398
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	1150	740	1273	1746	1695	1681	1800	1795	2045	2264	2260	2307	2313	2446	2753	2954
2.1.3. Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.4. Central Government	1850	1177	1562	1672	1452	1527	1966	1503	1509	1570	1502	1757	1561	1570	1458	1359
2.1.5. Local Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.6. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	166	324	150	98	95	105	111	111	81	87	84	88	88	90	91	85
2.1.7. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.8. Other Resident Sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.9. Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2. In Foreign Currency	4206	3608	5556	10353	8033	8490	8955	8927	9208	10752	9646	10611	11314	12093	11474	13969
2.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	760	340	964	1657	1321	1290	1404	1460	1495	1586	1644	1667	1390	1543	1182	1571
2.2.2. Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2.3. Central Government	25	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2.2.4. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2.5. Other Resident Sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2.6. Nonresidents	3421	3241	4591	8695	6711	7199	7550	7466	7713	9166	8002	8944	9924	10550	10291	12397
3. Securities Other than Shares	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
4. Loans	8959	9691	13556	14646	15357	14455	15677	15439	15507	16765	17058	17709	17833	17157	17403	17860
4.1. In National Currency	2532	1946	2218	3212	3118	3233	3381	3343	3433	3505	3390	3295	3519	3363	3464	3575
4.2. In Foreign Currency	6427	7745	11338	11434	12239	11222	12296	12096	12074	13260	13668	14414	14314	13794	13939	14285
5. Other liabilities	14131	16931	18778	19115	19499	19765	21657	21212	21984	21106	21044	21861	18427	18653	19063	18639
5.1. In National Currency	12791	14086	17542	17802	18046	19851	19625	19854	19435	19019	19948	16306	16530	17184	16684	
5.2. In Foreign Currency	1340	2845	1236	1313	1237	1719	1806	1587	2130	1671	2025	1913	2121	2123	1879	1955
6. Shares and Other Equity	32000	34981	37589	39277	40014	40183	39805	40538	41033	41527	41704	42258	43522	42991	43494	43313

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.



	2008												2009											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
A. ASSETS	253443	260479	259638	266302	269256	275230	280768	286509	284799	284014	279281	283710	279841	283209	281636	284510	282706	284134	287565	293062	293358	298724	302720	306469
1. Currency and Deposits	55552	55793	53142	55432	53979	56547	57250	60132	58007	54892	50692	50211	49414	50741	50913	53215	55682	54737	60173	62983	60786	63857	61073	60794
1.1. Currency	3582	3491	3870	4298	4017	4782	5753	4819	4335	5309	4723	5667	5043	4812	4962	5203	5268	5025	6109	5512	5349	5200	5539	5912
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	2795	2834	2714	2639	2979	3216
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	3315	2679	2635	2561	2560	2696
1.2. Deposits	51970	52302	49272	51134	49962	51765	51497	55313	53672	49583	45969	44544	44370	45930	45952	48012	50414	49713	54064	57471	55437	58657	55535	54882
1.2.1. In National Currency	9520	9522	8080	8765	8434	11713	11386	10556	11806	13671	10495	11977	11675	11737	9307	8842	7739	9812	13404	14055	13167	16135	15262	14611
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	12958	13604	12730	15702	14824	14176
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	447	451	438	433	438	438
1.2.2. In Foreign Currency	42450	42780	41192	42369	41528	40052	40111	44757	41866	35912	35474	32567	32696	34192	36644	39071	42675	39900	40659	43415	42270	42522	40273	40268
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	2596	3666	2693	2106	2819	1686
1.2.2.2. Central Bank	7421	8429	8560	8701	8816	9016	9142	9314	9758	9892	9743	9769	9801	10392	10623	10903	11189	12468	12231	13196	12835	13404	13083	12225
1.2.2.3. Nonresidents	34240	33568	31356	32087	31274	29348	29011	33352	30069	24107	24167	20966	21669	22425	24305	26280	28501	24369	25833	26553	26742	27012	24371	26357
2. Securities Other than Shares	34323	33490	32436	30461	31902	29482	27623	28453	28024	26704	25875	27339	23722	23509	21291	20610	17722	19528	16807	20231	22937	23633	28020	29782
2.1. In National Currency	34240	33498	32355	30379	31820	29401	27541	28370	27940	26616	25770	27240	23663	23450	21233	20634	17664	19434	16590	19944	22637	23331	27500	29265
2.																								

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

Source: NBRM.



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

	2008												2009											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
B. Liabilities	254344	260479	259638	266302	269256	275230	280768	286509	284799	284014	279281	283710	279841	283210	281636	284510	282706	284134	287565	293062	293358	298724	302720	306469
1. Deposit included in Borad money	157534	160504	160448	164434	168327	171071	173138	176800	178437	175665	171303	175130	173922	174586	172789	174714	173259	174596	172880	177642	177897	181947	183647	187587
1.1. In National Currency	87462	89079	87994	90119	92383	94414	94640	95235	95929	95125	89702	91298	88487	88391	83493	82879	82375	82972	78099	80497	80773	83617	85023	87073
1.1.1. Other Financial Corporations	1094	1165	1217	1356	1578	1621	1545	1709	1792	1843	1898	1947	5227	5232	4850	4859	5018	5495	5158	5387	5893	6244	6708	7005
1.1.2. State and Local Government	33	31	30	32	31	32	31	31	30	31	47	42	61	60	61	52	59	37	32	29	42	39	34	34
1.1.3. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	2432	2619	2281	2261	2309	2269	1592	1877	1610	2130	2207	3095	5455	5220	5278	5073	4695	4330	3625	4260	3692	3487	3183	3067
1.1.4. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	37187	38410	38327	39865	41891	42975	43867	44837	44431	43065	37960	38913	32860	34104	32240	31848	32275	33312	29409	31276	30733	31548	32111	31459
1.1.5. Other Resident Sectors	46716	46854	46139	46605	46574	47517	47605	46781	48066	48056	47590	47301	44884	43774	41065	41047	40335	39776	39870	39543	40426	42295	42983	45508
1.2. In Foreign Currency	70072	71425	72454	74315	75944	76657	78498	81565	82508	80540	81601	83832	85435	86195	89296	91834	90885	91624	94780	97145	97124	98330	98624	100513
1.2.1. Other Financial Corporations	57	58	56	47	52	92	60	92	57	85	94	217	793	893	844	873	1017	994	935	941	933	971	1015	1108
1.2.2. State and Local Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
1.2.3. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1791	327	383	435	261	230	392	457	431	459	484	358
1.2.4. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	17687	18307	18428	18795	19685	19345	19390	20578	20177	18745	19789	19883	17668	17528	17746	17790	15904	15177	16361	17641	16829	17609	17131	17679
1.2.5. Other Resident Sectors	52328	53060	53970	55473	56207	57220	59048	60895	62274	61710	61718	63732	65176	67440	70316	72729	73695	75215	77084	78096	78922	79283	79986	81360
2. Deposit excluded from Broad money	15760	16701	17489	18212	16955	18760	19821	21665	20501	21081	22034	23512	21661	23950	24033	24248	25233	20024	24959	25539	25359	24009	24103	21332
2.1. In National Currency	4919	5272	4908	4828	4833	5189	6267	4965	4773	4701	4797	5721	4087	4771	4713	5047	5373	5012	5971	6665	6737	6028	5937	6124
2.1.1. Central Bank NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	0	0	3	3	4	6	7	7	7	8
2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	2827	3208	2885	2859	2904	3001	3043	3070	3084	2984	3070	3420	510	504	593	530	561	562	593	621	628	542	554	552
2.1.3. Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	88	19	4	4	34	34	37	37	37	37
2.1.4. Central Government	2013	1985	1875	1827	1787	2056	3092	1769	1633	1668	1669	2243	1230	1212	1217	1299	1182	1310	1330	1931	1948	1365	1168	1226
2.1.5. Local Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	23	23	24	24	18	18	18	18	18	18
2.1.6. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	79	79	148	142	142	132	126	56	49	58	58	39	39	39	39	39	39	0	19	19	19	21	21	21
2.1.7. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483	966	1077	1097	1072	1000	989	976	1007	930	956	912
2.1.8. Other Resident Sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	803	1020	828	810	1113	792	860	830	830	891	930	1136
2.1.9. Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	964	970	846	1228	1377	1280	2138	2231	2245	2219	2247	2214
2.2. In Foreign Currency	10841	11429	12581	13384	12122	13571	13554	16700	15728	16380	17237	17791	17573	19179	19320	19202	19861	15012	18988	18874	18622	17981	18165	15208
2.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	1065	1062	1562	1949	1759	2132	2307	2456	2226	2209	1868	2308	1213	963	1170	1247	1382	1454	1493	1780	1350	921	1150	902
2.2.2. Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	56	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
2.2.3. Central Government	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	49	16	5	8	8	6	5	7	6	4	5	5
2.2.4. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	1826	1910	1942	1935	1923	1861	1792	1797	1753	1757	1747
2.2.5. Other Resident Sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1606	1633	1770	1742	1717	1797	1809	2058	2392	2344	2156	2243
2.2.6. Nonresidents	9774	10365	11018	11434	10363	11438	11246	14243	13501	14170	15367	15481	14414	14686	14455	14253	14809	9822	13812	13229	13069	12951	13087	10303
3. Securities Other than Shares	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	954	954	957	959	975	977	944	932	936	940	943	947	942	932
4. Loans	17411	18187	17092	17452	17511	17977	18395	18473	19162	18364	18339	16047	15599	15955	16088	16330	15912	20139	19923	19672	19695	20991	21801	25445
4.1. In National Currency	3367	4521	3640	3968	4021	4610	4777	5030	5732	4887	4896	5089	4838	4999	5358	5360	5263	5209	5181	5074	5101	5412	5441	5779
4.2. In Foreign Currency	14044	13666	13452	13484	13490	13367	13618	13443	13430	13477	13443	10958	10760	10956	10730	10971	10649	14929	14742	14598	14594	15578	16359	19666
5. Other liabilities	19213	20336	19949	20512	20339	20820	22269	21923	17556	19136	16685	18373	17133	17215	17787	18570	17326	18010	17996	17923	17516	18329	19228	18366
5.1. In National Currency	17269	18341	18030	18307	18203	18856	19745	20083	16182	17768	15415	17090	15824	15924	16520	17287	16112	16664	16683	16655	15921	16763	17623	17036
5.2. In Foreign Currency	1944	1995	1919	2205	2136	1964	2524	1840	1374	1368	1270	1283	1309	1290	1267	1282	1214	1346	1313	1268	1595	1567	1605	1330
6. Shares and Other Equity	44126	44451	44360	45392	45824	46302	46845	47348	48843	49468	49966	49694	50569	50544	49964	49672	50031	50432	50871	51347	51948	52501	53000	52806

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

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

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

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

Source: NBRM.



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

	2008												2009											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
A. FOREIGN ASSETS (NET)	109870	109285	104779	104025	104424	104162	104093	108162	111029	104329	97548	90980	88967	87428	80949	78762	78534	77493	86604	90895	92170	92974	92113	94764
1. Foreign Assets, Net	94418	94928	92970	91621	91871	93932	94394	96955	102428	101876	96743	90953	87939	86251	77247	73340	71278	73172	84696	88061	88996	90405	92994	93246
1.1. Foreign Assets	94978	95488	93530	92181	92431	94492	95338	97898	103371	102821	97688	91908	88888	87201	78197	74290	72012	73904	85428	92219	93538	94889	97499	97807
1.2. Foreign Liabilities	-560	-560	-560	-560	-560	-560	-944	-943	-943	-945	-945	-955	-949	-950	-949	-949	-734	-733	-733	-4158	-4542	-4484	-4505	-4561
2. Foreign Assets, Net	15452	14357	11809	12404	12553	10230	9699	11207	8601	2453	805	27	1029	1177	3702	5421	7256	4322	1908	2834	3174	2569	-881	1518
2.1. Foreign Assets	36468	35609	33598	34802	33808	32421	32134	36258	32517	27524	26999	23904	24682	25244	27203	29365	31604	27899	30187	30465	30720	30978	28489	30643
2.2. Foreign Liabilities	-21016	-21252	-21789	-22398	-21255	-22191	-22435	-25051	-23916	-25071	-26194	-23877	-23654	-24067	-23501	-23944	-24348	-23577	-28279	-27632	-27546	-28409	-29370	-29125
B. DOMESTIC CREDIT	123439	127900	129284	135034	139083	142983	146070	147978	148996	153632	158519	169749	170028	173783	174959	178445	177414	179028	169596	170240	170646	174054	177231	178825
1. Claims on Central Government, Net	-10468	-10837	-14107	-13353	-12498	-13044	-14752	-15233	-18389	-16837	-14763	-5530	-6033	-4360	-4082	-1073	-1643	1028	-9009	-7941	-7308	-4287	-2648	-2408
1.1. Claims on Central Government	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1272	1294	1304	1309	1305	1305	1306	1306	1306	1306	1301	1294	1319	1327	
1.2. Central Government Deposits	-21431	-20262	-22929	-21256	-19287	-18749	-19193	-21034	-24584	-23346	-21679	-12334	-13738	-11696	-14900	-8287	-7601	-5446	-16149	-14595	-13536	-12103	-11903	-12692
1.3. Claims on Central Government	12616	11099	10539	9621	8548	7781	7602	7710	7984	8346	8784	9380	9800	9588	13529	9972	8576	9228	9884	10018	9687	10690	11945	13059
1.4. Central Government Deposits	-2925	-2946	-2989	-2990	-3031	-3348	-4433	-3181	-3061	-3109	-3163	-3880	-3405	-3557	-4017	-4064	-3924	-4060	-4050	-4669	-4761	-4168	-4009	-4103
2. Claims on State & Local Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	23	22	22	21	21	20	20	
2.1. Claims on State & Local Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.2. Claims on State & Local Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	23	22	22	21	21	20	20	
3. Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations	331	294	295	290	285	280	274	264	248	246	217	133	374	372	516	512	511	453	431	435	446	441	439	431
3. 1. Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. 2. Claims on Public Nonfinancial Corporations	331	294	295	290	285	280	274	264	248	246	217	133	374	372	516	512	511	453	431	435	446	441	439	431
4. Claims on Private Sector	133526	138395	143042	148050	151243	155694	160456	162859	167047	170138	172640	174782	175068	177000	177802	178276	177861	176876	177546	177138	176893	177287	178846	180196
4. 1. Claims on Private Sector	1408	1425	1421	1412	1406	1399	1393	1388	1473	1466	1514	1508	1499	1490	1494	1506	1498	1491	1487	1480	1471	1464	1480	1512
4. 2. Claims on Private Sector	132118	136970	141621	146638	149837	154295	159063	161471	165574	168672	171126	173274	173569	175509	176307	176769	176363	175386	176059	175658	175422	175823	177366	178684
5. Claims on Other Financial Corporations	50	48	53	47	53	53	67	62	65	61	401	340	595	747	699	708	661	649	607	586	593	592	573	587
5. 1. Claims on Other Financial Corporations	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5. 2. Claims on Other Financial Corporations	47	45	50	44	50	50	64	59	62	58	398	337	594	746	698	707	660	648	606	585	592	591	572	586
C. MONEY	46489	47705	46415	48299	50237	52003	51029	52699	53040	52147	52285	56942	52702	52073	49446	49465	50319	50854	51471	52894	51376	52716	52301	54584
1. Currency outside Other Depository Corporations	16385	16208	15718	16317	16380	16151	16737	16350	16525	16582	15824	17601	15915	15341	14646	14760	14443	14210	15299	14766	14456	14604	14470	16266
2. Public Sector Liabilities	1891	2038	1953	2033	2043	2569	2505	2668	2858	2940	2988	2823	3080	3185	2655	2646	2992	3219	3157	3290	3467	3596	3241	2361
3. Other Financial Corporations Liabilities	2223	2383	2363	2374	2450	2508	2853	4209	2932	3029	3051	2794	2844	2848	2942	3006	3137	3143	3414	3296	3379	3392	3327	3410
4. Demand Money	25990	27076	26381	27575	29364	30775	28934	29472	30725	29596	30422	33724	30863	30700	29203	29053	29746	30281	29602	31542	30075	31123	31262	32547
D. RESTRICTED DEPOSITS	79	79	148	142	143	133	133	127	57	50	61	69	3201	5509	5649	5667	5917	5592	5551	5695	6075	5962	5838	6077
1. Restricted Deposits	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	11	2	1	13	17	17	8	2	12	7	0	0	
2. Restricted Deposits	79	79	148	142	142	132	132	126	56	49	58	58	3199	5507	5648	5654	5900	5575	5543	5693	6062	5955	5837	6077
E. OTHER DEPOSITS	131544	133428	134067	136859	138963	140296	144204	147328	147712	146069	140881	141406	143059	143887	143586	145660	143514	144315	143278	146100	147823	150824	152385	155040
1. Time, Savings, & Foreign Currency Deposits	131544	133428	134067	136859	138963	140296	144204	147328	147712	146069	140881	141406	143059	143887	143586	145660	143514	144315	143278	146100	147823	150824	152385	155040
F. LIABILITIES TO OTHER FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS	344	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	441	452	436	369	360	340	381	361	356	415	407	397
1. Liabilities to Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. Liabilities to Other Financial Corporations	344	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	441	452	436	369	360	340	381	361	356	415	407	397
G. CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	54590	54879	53889	54668	54919	55595	56364	57160	59982	61321	63569	61474	64514	65062	63470	62687	62817	62648	62848	63140	63672	64130	65552	65554
H. OTHER ITEMS (NET)	263	751	-456	-909	-755	-883	-1566	-1175	-766	-1626	-739	828	-4921	-5772	-6680	-6641	-6979	-7226	-7329	-7055	-6485	-7019	-7140	-8062

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

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

Source: NBRM.



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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007											
	XII	XII	XII	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
TOTAL LOANS	46644	58298	70524	92017	93728	96139	98890	101078	103780	107818	111227	114428	118675	120017	123469	128071
1. In National currency	39368	46901	53297	68442	70148	71774	73858	75798	77796	80612	83657	86301	89578	91236	93805	97352
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
2. In foreign currency	7276	11397	17227	23575	23580	24365	25032	25280	25984	27206	27570	28127	29097	28781	29664	30719
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																
TOTAL LOANS		24.98	20.97	30.48	31.40	32.15	32.02	31.65	32.43	32.19	34.38	36.24	40.93	37.07	38.01	39.18
1. In National currency		19.13	13.64	28.42	30.10	30.81	31.42	32.18	33.04	32.49	35.75	38.28	43.88	40.45	41.77	42.24
1.1. Short-term loans		7.67	3.49	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
2. In foreign currency		56.64	51.15	36.85	35.41	36.27	33.83	30.07	30.65	31.32	30.41	30.32	32.57	27.33	27.33	30.30
2.1. Short-term loans		74.24	3.51	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 ^{1,2}
in millions of denars

	2008												2009											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
TOTAL LOANS	131192	135976	140645	145635	148789	153197	157989	160350	164498	167606	169973	172150	173301	175397	176298	176758	176261	175164	175711	175326	175066	175384	176889	178196
1. In National currency	99783	104120	108592	112318	114990	118521	121744	123311	126243	129110	131432	133679	133925	135992	136900	137156	137334	136884	137406	137151	137052	137201	138212	139197
1.1. Short-term loans	32902	34889	36638	38004	38594	39808	40767	41331	42634	43113	44516	44469	44943	45454	45691	46097	45789	45204	45330	44905	44496	42948	43485	44529
1.1.1. In National currency without a currency clause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40204	40759	40424	39468	39004	38549	38424	37803	37339	35794	36187	36400
1.1.2. In National currency with a currency clause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4738	4695	5267	6628	6785	6654	6906	7102	7157	7153	7298	8130
1.2. Long-term loans	57617	59857	62460	64789	66568	68774	70868	71702	73271	75458	76171	78193	78631	80030	80332	80069	79653	79141	79123	78939	78834	79650	80109	81155
1.2.1. In National currency without a currency clause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29856	30968	30948	28581	28297	28388	28144	27968	27865	28008	27969	28288
1.2.2. In National currency with a currency clause	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48775	49062	49384	51488	51357	50753	50979	50972	50969	51642	52141	52866
1.3. Accrued Interest	799	830	866	892	930	952	978	1079	1033	1066	1138	1027	1542	1552	1589	1615	1690	1681	1723	1824	1841	1849	1904	1788
1.4. Doubtful and contested claims	8465	8544	8628	8633	8898	8987	9131	9199	9305	9473	9607	9990	8808	8956	9287	9375	10201	10858	11230	11483	11880	12753	12713	11725
2. In foreign currency	31409	31856	32053	33317	33799	34676	36245	37039	38255	38496	38541	38471	39376	39405	39398	39602	38927	38280	38304	38175	38015	38183	38676	38998
2.1. Short-term loans	7114	7369	7460	8014	8206	8394	8998	9176	10034	9889	9725	9829	9974	10173	9967	10428	9786	9516	9554	9342	8797	8873	9210	8558
2.2. Long-term loans	22537	22662	23197	24018	24372	24813	25878	26491	26718	27058	27168	27064	26559	26323	26027	25563	25452	25034	25080	25059	25075	25171	25318	26226
2.3. Accrued Interest	93	89	93	118	105	107	101	105	133	120	111	96	243	260	238	222	231	232	224	244	226	220	230	216
2.4. Doubtful and contested claims	1665	1736	1303	1167	1116	1362	1268	1267	1370	1429	1537	1482	2601	2649	3166	3389	3456	3499	3445	3530	3917	3919	3918	3999

annual growth rate

TOTAL LOANS	39.97	41.44	42.22	44.08	43.37	42.09	42.04	40.13	38.61	39.65	37.66	34.42	32.10	28.99	25.35	21.37	18.46	14.34	11.22	9.34	6.42	4.64	4.07	3.51
1. In National currency	42.25	45.07	47.03	48.18	47.81	47.03	45.53	42.88	40.93	41.51	40.11	37.32	34.22	30.61	26.07	22.11	19.43	15.49	12.87	11.22	8.56	6.27	5.16	4.13
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	11.19	8.65	4.37	-0.38	-2.32	0.14
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	11.65	10.09	7.59	5.56	5.17	3.79
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	76.15	69.02	78.19	73.49	67.35	74.09
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	22.99	24.82	27.67	34.63	32.33	17.37
2. In foreign currency	33.20	30.74	28.05	31.79	30.08	27.46	31.47	31.68	31.47	33.75	29.93	25.24	25.37	23.70	22.92	18.86	15.17	10.39	5.68	3.07	-0.63	-0.81	0.35	1.37
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	6.18	1.81	-12.33	-10.27	-5.30	-12.93
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	-3.08	-5.41	-6.15	-6.98	-6.81	-3.10
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	122.26	132.42	69.77	83.37	107.57	124.79
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	171.70	178.59	185.94	174.25	154.92	169.84

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)^{1,2}
in millions of denars

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

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

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

Source: NBRM.



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

	2008												2009											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1. Currency in circulation	16385	16208	15718	16317	16380	16151	16737	16350	16525	16582	15824	17601	15915	15341	14646	14760	14443	14210	15299	14766	14456	14604	14470	16266
2. Demand Deposits	28213	29459	28744	29949	31814	33283	31787	33681	33657	32625	33473	36518	33707	33548	32145	32059	32883	33425	33016	34838	33453	34516	34590	35957
3. (1+2) Money supply M1	44598	45667	44462	46266	48194	49434	48524	50031	50182	49207	49297	54119	49622	48888	46791	46819	47326	47635	48315	49603	47909	49119	49060	52223
4. Short-term deposits	122689	123836	123847	126001	127350	128619	132004	134108	133842	130872	124744	124766	128446	128828	128168	130009	127606	128129	126819	129604	130687	132786	132869	133761
4.1. in denars	56661	57017	56462	57141	57250	57585	59307	59146	58247	57902	51234	49584	50444	50453	46995	46580	45341	45530	41523	42133	43538	44957	45742	45735
4.2. in foreign currency	66028	66819	67385	68860	70100	71034	72697	74962	75595	72970	73510	75182	78002	78376	81173	83429	82264	82598	85296	87471	87149	87829	87128	88025
5. (3+4.1.) Money supply M2 - Denar	101259	102684	100924	103407	105444	107019	107831	109177	108429	107109	100531	103703	100065	99341	93786	93400	92668	93165	89837	91736	91447	94076	94801	97958
6. (5+4.2.) Money supply M2 - total	167287	169503	168309	172267	175544	178053	180528	184139	184024	180079	174041	178885	178067	177717	174959	176829	174932	175763	175133	179208	178596	181905	181929	185984
7. Long-term deposits	8855	9592	10220	10858	11613	11677	12200	13220	13870	15197	16137	16640	14613	15058	15418	15651	15908	16186	16460	16496	17136	18038	19516	21279
7.1. in denars	4811	4986	5151	5403	5769	6054	6399	6617	6957	7627	8046	7990	7180	7239	7295	7246	7288	7160	6975	6823	7161	7537	8019	8791
7.2. in foreign currency	4044	4606	5069	5455	5844	5623	5801	6603	6913	7570	8091	8650	7433	7820	8123	8405	8620	9026	9485	9673	9975	10501	11496	12488
8. (6+7) Money supply M4 - total	176142	179095	178529	183125	187157	189730	192728	197359	197894	195276	190178	195525	192681	192775	190377	192480	190840	191949	191593	195704	195732	199943	201445	207262
annual growth rate																								
1. Currency in circulation	12.96	8.32	4.71	5.22	6.81	2.10	0.53	-0.02	-1.15	0.21	-2.69	-1.71	-2.87	-5.35	-6.82	-9.54	-11.82	-12.02	-8.59	-9.69	-12.52	-11.93	-8.55	-7.59
2. Demand Deposits	44.13	47.19	38.44	37.56	43.17	50.18	38.38	37.90	38.18	37.15	32.48	24.43	19.47	13.88	11.83	7.05	3.36	0.43	3.87	3.43	-0.60	5.79	3.34	-1.54
3. Money supply M1	30.86	30.56	24.29	24.11	28.33	30.15	22.47	22.69	22.17	21.99	18.71	14.52	11.26	7.05	5.24	1.20	-1.80	-3.64	-0.43	-0.85	-4.53	-0.18	-0.48	-3.50
4. Short-term deposits	26.92	24.44	22.61	20.31	18.45	15.96	17.03	19.16	18.75	13.90	6.35	4.23	4.69	4.03	3.49	3.18	0.20	-0.38	-3.93	-3.36	-2.36	1.46	6.51	7.21
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	-29.99	-28.76	-25.25	-22.36	-10.72	-7.76
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	17.33	16.69	15.28	20.36	18.52	17.08
5. Money supply M2 - denar	40.99	37.42	31.48	27.20	26.00	23.21	20.52	21.70	18.33	14.39	4.59	0.82	-1.18	-3.26	-7.07	-9.68	-12.12	-12.95	-16.69	-15.97	-15.66	-12.17	-5.70	-5.54
6. Money supply M2 - total	27.95	26.03	23.05	21.31	21.01	19.58	18.45	20.10	19.66	16.00	9.58	7.15	6.44	4.85	3.95	2.65	-0.35	-1.29	-2.99	-2.68	-2.95	1.01	4.53	3.97
7. Long-term deposits	62.78	69.02	80.76	67.30	59.15	58.40	52.14	64.74	65.14	87.55	94.33	88.45	65.03	56.99	50.86	44.14	36.98	38.62	34.91	24.78	23.55	18.69	20.94	27.88
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	9.00	3.11	2.93	-1.18	-0.33	10.02
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	63.50	46.50	44.29	38.72	42.09	44.37
8. Money supply M4 - total	29.34	27.77	25.34	23.32	22.83	21.41	20.13	22.32	22.02	19.55	13.79	11.23	9.39	7.64	6.64	5.11	1.97	1.17	-0.59	-0.84	-1.09	2.39	5.92	6.00

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

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

Source: NBRM.



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

I. NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR													
- Nonfinancial Corporations (public and private)													
Period	Loans				Accrued interest		Overdue and doubtful and contested claims based on loans		Securities		Shares		
	By currency		By maturity		By currency		By currency		By currency		By currency		
	In denars	In foreign currency	Short-term	Long-term	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	
XII.03	20696	5717	15577	10836	313	33	7956	1346	0	0	596	0	
XII.04	23010	9796	17499	15307	253	45	7479	1098	5	0	514	0	
XII.05	23077	15318	17065	21330	280	44	7496	1115	3	0	446	0	
2006	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
2007	I	30579	20573	20504	30648	324	87	7206	1204	13	0	447	0
	II	31619	21465	21099	31985	395	67	7089	1126	13	0	446	0
	III	32448	22064	21338	33174	366	88	7123	1119	13	0	428	0
	IV	32846	22185	21212	33819	360	88	7266	1172	13	0	414	0
2008	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
	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
2009	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
	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	
VII	62624	30921	37162	56383	538	193	5963	3091	0	0	354	0	
VIII	62185	30751	36300	56636	596	211	6073	3161	0	0	356	0	
IX	61796	30305	35238	56863	596	195	6309	3517	0	0	358	0	
X	61178	30519	33811	57886	570	188	7040	3515	0	0	363	0	
XI	62024	31073	34709	58388	602	200	7006	3518	0	0	353	6	
XII	64196	31381	35418	60159	529	187	6300	3567	0	0	352	0	

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

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

Source: NBRM.



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

- Households (Individuals and Self-Employed Individuals)

Period	Loans				Accrued interest		Overdue and doubtful and contested claims based on loans		Loans					
	By currency		By maturity		By currency		By currency		By purposes					
	In denars	In foreign currency	Short-term	Long-term	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	Consumer	Auto	Lending for house purchase	Credit cards and overdrafts	Other	Self-employed individuals activity
XII.03	9569	3	2141	7431	93	0	680	18	-	-	1499	1175	6695	203
XII.04	14966	344	2902	12408	132	0	1023	15	-	-	2018	1490	11342	460
XII.05	20763	717	4079	17401	205	0	1416	24	-	-	2803	2350	15390	937
2006 III	21889	963	4543	18309	216	0	1530	24	-	-	2910	2723	16131	1088
VI	23930	1323	4928	20325	227	0	1724	24	-	-	3177	3183	17504	1388
IX	26112	1496	5601	22007	243	0	1459	29	-	-	3512	3894	18694	1508
XII	29150	1675	6478	24347	244	0	1608	32	-	-	3901	4818	20325	1781
2007 I	30099	1682	7196	24585	257	0	1629	32	-	-	3978	5582	20407	1814
II	30693	1667	7332	25028	258	0	1664	38	-	-	4065	5701	20699	1895
III	32040	1720	7745	26015	266	0	1556	34	-	-	4188	6140	21442	1990
IV	33423	1794	8250	26967	272	0	1575	34	-	-	4315	6587	22250	2065
V	34892	1835	8819	27908	283	0	1676	34	-	-	4450	7117	23011	2149
VI	36444	1903	9195	29152	288	0	1660	39	-	-	4640	7523	23983	2201
VII	38420	1929	9888	30461	303	0	1708	39	-	-	4848	8106	25158	2237
VIII	39836	1916	10506	31246	318	0	1821	81	-	-	5010	8605	25833	2304
IX	41153	1951	10870	32234	325	0	1955	87	-	-	5211	8979	26562	2352
X	42504	2012	11368	33148	334	0	1945	89	-	-	5361	9346	27357	2452
XI	44094	2113	11634	34573	334	0	2010	85	-	-	5570	9643	28431	2563
XII	45905	2249	12149	36005	332	0	2050	93	-	-	5772	10165	29548	2669
2008 I	47206	2297	12788	36715	370	0	2112	111	-	-	5897	10737	30133	2736
II	48894	2435	13277	38052	370	0	2185	124	-	-	6041	11151	31290	2847
III	50650	2589	13748	39491	393	0	2284	123	-	-	6220	11614	32455	2950
IV	52333	2922	14214	41041	405	0	2285	58	-	-	6448	11985	33773	3049
V	53803	3217	14756	42264	417	0	2431	98	-	-	6740	12502	34652	3126
VI	55243	3455	15246	43452	428	0	2556	225	-	-	7114	12949	35465	3170
VII	56761	3824	15599	44986	436	0	2761	199	-	-	7468	13317	36211	3589
VIII	57889	3991	16160	45720	464	0	2903	208	-	-	7767	13829	36740	3544
IX	58961	4100	16367	46694	461	0	3116	233	-	-	8110	14022	37424	3505
X	60318	4130	16512	47936	476	0	3182	242	-	-	8487	14230	38103	3628
XI	61020	4122	16693	48449	480	0	3198	251	-	-	8730	14409	38380	3623
XII	61222	4083	16392	48913	460	0	3450	245	-	-	8932	14263	38303	3807
2009 I	61987	4064	17053	48998	1036	30	3977	273	23382	4252	13162	16664	4329	4262
II	61895	3997	16973	48920	1038	30	4022	299	23238	4237	13273	16562	4352	4231
III	62136	3932	17293	48776	1060	28	4058	310	23147	4213	13615	16758	4384	3953
IV	62112	3850	17360	48601	1083	28	4187	318	23029	4249	13722	16876	4329	3756
V	61996	3800	17577	48219	1125	29	4556	330	22697	4214	13732	17131	4256	3766
VI	61752	3707	17668	47791	1151	30	4999	343	23553	4177	13730	17287	2909	3803
VII	61669	3631	17652	47648	1184	30	5266	355	23357	4183	13834	17286	2892	3748
VIII	61544	3567	17887	47224	1227	32	5409	368	23008	4138	13862	17550	2866	3686
IX	61409	3485	17980	46914	1244	30	5570	400	22793	4102	13878	17666	2854	3602
X	61278	3446	17932	46792	1278	31	5713	404	22620	4083	13953	17640	2838	3592
XI	61433	3402	17915	46921	1302	30	5706	400	22602	4061	14080	17633	2840	3619
XII	61366	3351	17612	47105	1258	28	5424	432	22542	4074	14233	17375	2864	3629

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

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

Source: NBRM.



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

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
XII.03	57	159	120	96	0	0	4	0	0		0	0
XII.04	34	99	45	88	0	0	4	0	0		0	0
XII.05	25	9	16	18	0	0	35	0	0		0	0
2006	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
2007	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
2008	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
2009	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
	VII 160	83	70	173	2	1	1	0	13		473	4
	VIII 115	83	60	138	1	1	1	0	13		473	4
	IX 125	82	74	133	2	1	1	0	0		484	4
	X 142	79	78	142	1	1	1	0	0		484	4
	XI 137	53	71	119	2	0	1	0	0		493	4
	XII 122	52	57	117	2	0	1	0	0		510	4

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

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

Source: NBRM.



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

II. GOVERNMENT

Period	Loans				Accrued interest		Overdue and doubtful and contested claims based on loans		Securities		Shares	
	By currency		By maturity		By currency		By currency		By currency		By currency	
	In denars	In foreign currency	Short-term	Long-term	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency
XII.03	14	2	14	2	10	0	0	0	823	5889	0	0
XII.04	151	1	151	1	2	0	0	0	1571	5502	0	0
XII.05	43	0	41	2	1	0	0	0	7205	0	0	0
2006												
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
2007												
I	287	0	257	30	1	0	0	0	13045	0	0	0
II	313	0	283	30	1	0	0	0	13481	0	0	0
III	261	0	143	118	1	0	0	0	14307	0	0	0
IV	207	0	95	112	1	0	0	0	15173	0	0	0
V	181	0	76	105	1	0	0	0	16084	0	0	0
VI	160	0	59	101	1	0	0	0	16975	0	0	0
VII	198	0	42	156	1	0	0	0	16834	0	0	0
VIII	175	0	24	151	1	0	0	0	17667	0	0	0
IX	162	0	17	145	2	0	0	0	14141	0	0	0
X	150	0	11	139	1	0	0	0	12887	0	0	0
XI	144	0	4	140	1	0	0	0	12923	0	0	0
XII	138	0	4	134	1	0	0	0	12837	0	0	0
2008												
I	132	0	4	128	1	0	0	0	12342	0	0	0
II	127	0	4	123	1	0	0	0	10911	0	0	0
III	120	0	4	116	1	0	0	0	10343	0	0	0
IV	115	0	4	111	1	0	0	0	9394	0	0	0
V	107	0	3	104	1	0	0	0	8292	0	0	0
VI	102	0	3	99	1	0	0	0	7492	0	0	0
VII	98	0	3	95	1	0	0	0	7281	0	0	0
VIII	98	0	3	95	1	0	0	0	7354	0	0	0
IX	99	0	3	96	1	0	0	0	7590	0	0	0
X	102	0	7	95	1	0	0	0	7912	0	0	0
XI	104	0	9	95	2	0	0	0	8310	0	0	0
XII	106	0	12	94	9	0	0	0	9252	0	0	0
2009												
I	39	184	23	201	0	0	12	0	9289	0	0	0
II	40	182	23	198	0	0	12	0	9272	0	0	0
III	44	22	28	38	0	0	12	0	13384	0	0	0
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
VII	91	19	14	96	0	0	12	0	9461	0	0	0
VIII	91	18	14	95	0	0	12	0	9521	0	0	0
IX	90	18	14	94	0	0	12	0	9169	0	0	0
X	89	20	15	94	1	0	12	0	10161	302	0	0
XI	90	19	15	93	0	0	12	0	11350	363	0	0
XII	89	18	15	92	1	0	9	0	12571	359	0	0

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

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

Source: NBRM.



Table 13

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

Period	Deposits										Securities		Other 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														
- Non-Financial Corporations (Public and Private Corporations)														
XII.03	8507	391	5830	899	231	90	4890	1481	0	463	0	0	0	0
XII.04	8988	259	7813	1905	449	111	5010	4088	0	561	0	0	0	0
XII.05	10143	218	7756	2294	662	107	4485	6502	0	535	0	0	0	0
2006 III	9226	132	9279	2621	737	104	5113	6221	6	542	0	0	0	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
VII	17590	281	8636	4982	985	560	7494	7690	264	1305	0	0	26	1
VIII	19636	215	9044	5111	966	564	7523	9093	281	1202	0	0	26	3
IX	18135	289	8745	5773	927	557	7624	8303	237	1096	0	0	26	2
X	18211	215	8676	6453	948	533	7771	8974	233	1089	0	0	27	2
XI	18394	197	8585	6607	941	571	6860	9597	250	908	0	0	26	3
XII	18126	205	7499	7091	990	616	7718	9116	271	932	0	0	26	3
- Households														
(Individuals and Self-employed individuals)														
XII.03	2594	4504	2751	1004	2179	0	15774	10899	815	0	0	0	0	0
XII.04	2565	4902	3125	2379	1820	0	16890	14529	1137	0	0	0	0	0
XII.05	3004	5599	4020	4152	1461	0	19276	18581	1448	0	0	0	0	0
2006 III	2901	6038	4693	4910	1503	0	19561	19639	1634	0	0	0	0	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
VII	10316	2897	7198	12387	4775	303	20177	45775	9623	1215	0	0	4	0
VIII	10101	2744	7281	12375	4692	349	20288	46327	9825	1337	0	0	4	0
IX	10179	2668	7662	12481	4809	335	20319	46811	10148	1373	0	0	6	0
X	11058	2868	7967	12680	5076	358	19871	47062	10696	1387	0	0	6	0
XI	10998	2790	8234	12825	5522	355	19528	47085	11692	1380	0	0	6	0
XII	12631	2708	8575	13006	6102	317	19518	47398	12679	1481	0	0	10	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) ^{1,2}
in millions of denars

Period	Deposits										Securities		Other credit	
	In denars						In foreign currency				In national currency	In foreign currency	In national currency	In foreign currency
	demand deposits	sight deposits	with maturity up to 3 months	with maturity over 3 months up to 1 year	with maturity over 1 year	restricted deposits	sight deposits	with maturity up to 1 year	with maturity over 1 year	restricted deposits				
I. NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR														
- 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	38	0
	VI	1596	0	475	241	94	0	240	2	0	0	0	38	0
	IX	1683	0	263	256	135	0	347	0	0	0	0	38	0
2007	XII	1776	0	274	303	174	0	304	0	0	0	0	44	0
	III	1818	0	249	329	216	0	279	0	0	0	0	42	0
	VI	2007	0	220	372	310	0	282	0	0	0	0	50	0
2008	IX	2275	0	211	398	358	0	310	0	0	0	0	49	0
	XII	2254	0	966	419	630	0	297	0	0	0	0	47	346
	I	2230	0	979	398	715	0	279	0	0	0	0	47	344
	II	2188	0	965	428	787	0	258	0	0	0	0	47	343
	III	2092	0	961	435	856	0	264	0	0	0	0	61	0
	IV	2152	0	545	400	948	0	228	0	0	0	0	61	0
	V	2222	0	519	385	1161	0	228	0	0	0	0	61	0
	VI	2323	0	504	399	1214	0	265	0	0	0	0	58	0
	VII	2160	0	284	445	1213	0	257	0	0	0	0	58	0
	VIII	2281	0	288	443	1283	0	340	0	0	0	0	58	0
	IX	2261	0	345	445	1377	0	378	0	0	0	0	55	0
	X	2181	0	314	446	1523	0	373	0	0	0	0	64	0
2009	XI	2343	0	326	449	1541	0	360	0	0	10	0	64	0
	XII	2397	0	309	480	1640	0	546	26	0	10	0	102	0
	I	1929	145	1586	1990	1577	21	528	464	166	3	0	422	77
	II	1896	113	1743	1849	1662	54	523	476	168	81	0	420	78
	III	2010	116	1391	1648	1743	61	492	503	179	3	0	368	0
	IV	1781	42	1421	1802	1747	70	470	529	180	10	0	370	1
	V	1819	56	1534	1884	1725	49	616	529	182	10	0	376	1
	VI	1932	191	1790	1970	1706	46	452	638	181	21	0	357	0
	VII	1695	45	1736	1954	1714	45	414	622	183	21	0	369	0
	VIII	1806	58	1754	2062	1699	42	431	635	185	19	0	348	1
	IX	1760	57	1743	2641	1968	46	365	650	187	9	0	340	0
	X	1854	31	1821	2694	2116	57	339	701	194	13	0	399	0
XI	1870	144	2006	2750	2173	61	414	705	196	9	0	389	1	
XII	1791	24	1840	3158	2332	64	529	683	179	10	0	380	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
2007	XII	1079	162	362	20	49	0	1	0	0	0	0	1029	0
	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
2008	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
	I	898	176	776	50	113	0	2	0	0	0	0	895	0
2009	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
	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	
VII	1037	1	130	158	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	1652	1019	
VIII	1645	2	125	158	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	1676	1021	
IX	1669	2	118	158	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	1815	954	
X	1091	2	113	158	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	1801	955	
XI	932	2	88	142	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	1863	928	
XII	992	2	88	142	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	1958	870	

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

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

Source: NBRM.



Table 14

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

	2005 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	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII			
A. DENAR INTEREST RATES																											
1. INTEREST RATES ON DENAR CREDITS	12.1	10.7	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3		
1.1. Interest rates on credits without FX clause	12.6	10.9	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.7	11.1	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6		
Interest rates on short-term credits without FX clause	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	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.0		
- on short-term credits on enterprises	10.7	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.9		
- on short-term credits on households	19.4	16.9	13.4	13.2	13.1	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.6	13.4	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.0	13.2	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	14.1	14.3		
Interest rates on long-term credits without FX clause	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	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5		
- 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	9.7	9.8	9.8	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	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6		
1.2. Interest rates on credits with FX clause	11.1	10.3	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3		
Interest rates on short-term credits with FX clause	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	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0		
- 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	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.0		
- 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	8.7	8.2	8.4	8.5		
Interest rates on long-term credits with FX clause	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	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3		
- 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	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.7		
- 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	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0		
2. INTEREST RATES ON DENAR DEPOSITS	5.6	4.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4		
2.1. Interest rates on Denar deposits without FX clause	5.7	4.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2		
Interest rates on Denar deposits without FX clause on enterprises	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	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2		
- 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	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1		
- 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	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1		
- 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	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1		
Interest rates on Denar deposits without FX clause on households	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	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5		
- on sight deposits	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1		
- 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	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1		
- 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	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.5		
2.2. Interest rates on Denar credits with FX clause	4.4	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5		
Interest rates on Denar deposits with FX clause on enterprises	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	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5		
- 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	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5		
- 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	5.5	6.0	7.1	7.1		
Interest rates on Denar deposits with FX clause on households		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	7.6	7.6	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	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5		
- 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	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7		

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

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

Source: NBRM.



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

	2005 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	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
B. FOREIGN CURRENCY INTEREST RATES																												
1. INTEREST RATES ON FOREIGN CURRENCY CREDITS	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.3	7.8	7.2	6.6	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	
1.1. Interest rates on foreign currency short-term credits	8.1	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.0	6.2	5.7	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.4	
<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	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.4
- 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	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	
- 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	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	
<i>Interest rates on foreign currency short-term credits on households</i>	16.2	13.3	12.4	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.9	11.9	11.8	12.8	10.0	9.3	12.5	12.0	11.1	11.1	10.5	10.1	9.4	9.7	9.4	9.6	
- 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	11.1	10.5	10.2	10.2	9.9	10.0	
- 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	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	
1.2. Interest rates on foreign currency long-term credits	7.8	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.0	7.5	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	
<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	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	
- in Euros	7.6	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.1	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	
- in USA Dollars	6.9	7.6	7.1	6.6	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3	6.4	4.2	3.7	2.9	3.0	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	
<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	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	
- in Euros	10.4	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.5	7.7	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	
- 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	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	
2. INTEREST RATES ON FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	
2.1. Interest rates on foreign currency deposits on enterprises	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	
- 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	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	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	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	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	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	
- on short-term deposits	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	
- 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	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	
- 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	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	
- 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	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0
- 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	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0
- in USA Dollars												2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5												
2.2. Interest rates on foreign currency deposits on households	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	
- 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	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	
- 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	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	
- in USA Dollars	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	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	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	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	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	
- in USA Dollars	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	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	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	
- on long-term time deposits	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	
- 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	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	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	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6

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	
VII-2009	6.5	10.5		9.00	
VIII-2009	6.5	10.5		9.00	
IX-2009	6.5	10.5		9.00	
X-2009	6.5	10.5		9.00	
XI-2009	6.5	10.5		9.00	
XII-2009	6.5	10.0		8.50	

* 28 days

Source: NBRM.



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

Period	Banks' reserve requirements ratio (in%)			Reserve requirements of banks in Denar						Reserve requirements		Reserve requirements of saving houses in Denar		
	Liabilities in domestic currency (%)	Liabilities in domestic currency with FX clause	Liability in foreign currency	Percentage of the amount calculated from liabilities in foreign currency**	Reserve requirement	Average fulfillment	Excess / Shortage	Fulfillment in percents (%)	Renumeration rate (%)	Reserve requirement	Renumeration rate (%)	Reserve requirement rate (%)	Reserve requirement	Renumeration rate (%)
XII-2003	7.5		7.5	0.00	2,488	3,467	980	139.4	4.0	2,763	1.0	2.5	7	4.0
I-2004	7.5		7.5	0.00	2,519	3,005	486	119.3	4.0	2,768	1.0	2.5	7	4.0
II-2004	7.5		7.5	0.00	2,559	3,053	494	119.3	4.0	2,869	1.0	2.5	7	4.0
III-2004	7.5		7.5	0.00	2,558	3,069	511	120.0	4.0	2,895	1.0	2.5	8	4.0
IV-2004	7.5		7.5	0.00	2,574	2,961	387	115.1	4.0	2,934	1.0	2.5	8	4.0
V-2004	7.5		7.5	0.00	2,610	3,150	540	120.7	4.0	2,970	1.0	2.5	8	4.0
VI-2004	7.5		7.5	0.00	2,632	3,016	383	114.6	4.0	3,089	1.0	2.5	8	4.0
VII-2004	7.5		7.5	0.00	2,729	3,102	373	113.7	4.0	3,137	1.0	2.5	8	4.0
VIII-2004	7.5		7.5	0.00	2,741	3,052	312	111.4	2.0	3,149	1.0	2.5	8	2.0
IX-2004	7.5		7.5	0.00	2,827	3,139	375	111.1	2.0	3,190	1.0	2.5	8	2.0
X-2004	7.5		7.5	0.00	2,843	3,100	256	109.0	2.0	3,218	1.0	2.5	8	2.0
XI-2004	7.5		7.5	0.00	2,854	3,126	265	109.5	2.0	3,279	1.0	2.5	8	2.0
XII-2004	7.5		7.5	0.00	2,855	3,309	454	115.9	2.0	3,374	1.0	2.5	8	2.0
I-2005	10.0		10.0	0.00	3,844	4,214	370	109.6	2.0	4,492	0.0	2.5	9	2.0
II-2005	10.0		10.0	0.00	3,837	4,212	375	109.8	2.0	4,670	0.0	2.5	9	2.0
III-2005	10.0		10.0	0.00	3,926	4,288	362	109.2	2.0	4,721	0.0	2.5	9	2.0
IV-2005	10.0		10.0	0.00	4,074	4,400	326	108.0	2.0	4,772	0.0	2.5	10	2.0
V-2005	10.0		10.0	0.00	4,237	4,728	491	111.6	2.0	4,770	0.0	2.5	10	2.0
VI-2005	10.0		10.0	0.00	4,311	4,574	263	106.1	2.0	4,845	0.0	2.5	10	2.0
VII-2005	10.0		10.0	0.00	4,450	4,757	306	106.9	2.0	4,946	0.0	2.5	10	2.0
VIII-2005	10.0		10.0	0.00	4,098	4,399	300	107.3	2.0	5,000	0.0	2.5	11	2.0
IX-2005	10.0		10.0	0.00	3,877	4,184	307	107.9	2.0	5,214	0.0	2.5	11	2.0
X-2005	10.0		10.0	0.00	3,931	4,335	404	110.3	2.0	5,294	0.0	2.5	10	2.0
XI-2005	10.0		10.0	0.00	4,086	4,464	378	109.3	2.0	5,241	0.0	2.5	11	2.0
XII-2005	10.0		10.0	0.00	4,242	5,267	1,025	124.2	2.0	5,325	0.0	2.5	11	2.0
I-2006	10.0		10.0	0.00	4,352	4,573	220	105.1	2.0	5,396	0.0	2.5	11	2.0
II-2006	10.0		10.0	0.00	4,434	5,000	566	112.8	2.0	5,433	0.0	2.5	12	2.0
III-2006	10.0		10.0	0.00	4,542	4,944	403	108.9	2.0	5,507	0.0	2.5	12	2.0
IV-2006	10.0		10.0	0.00	4,674	5,162	488	110.4	2.0	5,572	0.0	2.5	12	2.0
V-2006	10.0		10.0	0.00	4,934	5,550	616	112.5	2.0	5,655	0.0	2.5	13	2.0
VI-2006	10.0		10.0	0.00	5,058	5,433	375	107.4	2.0	5,663	0.0	2.5	13	2.0
VII-2006	10.0		10.0	0.00	4,931	5,263	332	106.7	2.0	5,768	0.0	2.5	13	2.0
VIII-2006	10.0		10.0	0.00	5,030	5,435	405	108.1	2.0	5,874	0.0	2.5	14	2.0
IX-2006	10.0		10.0	0.00	5,213	5,549	336	106.4	2.0	6,003	0.0	2.5	14	2.0
X-2006	10.0		10.0	0.00	5,304	5,618	314	105.9	2.0	6,117	0.0	2.5	14	2.0
XI-2006	10.0		10.0	0.00	5,460	6,674	1,214	122.2	2.0	6,243	0.0	2.5	14	2.0
XII-2006	10.0		10.0	0.00	5,618	6,705	1,087	119.3	2.0	6,373	0.0	2.5	14	2.0
I-2007	10.0		10.0	0.00	5,883	6,219	336	105.7	2.0	6,458	0.0	2.5	15	2.0
II-2007	10.0		10.0	0.00	6,057	6,479	422	107.0	2.0	6,513	0.0	2.5	15	2.0
III-2007	10.0		10.0	0.00	6,194	6,688	494	108.0	2.0	6,596	0.0	2.5	16	2.0
IV-2007	10.0		10.0	0.00	6,431	6,900	469	107.3	2.0	6,675	0.0	2.5	16	2.0
V-2007	10.0		10.0	0.00	6,803	7,401	597	108.8	2.0	6,736	0.0	2.5	16	2.0
VI-2007	10.0		10.0	0.00	7,082	7,343	261	103.7	2.0	6,952	0.0	2.5	16	2.0
VII-2007	10.0		10.0	0.00	7,433	8,763	1,330	117.9	2.0	6,988	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
VIII-2007	10.0		10.0	0.00	7,579	8,428	849	111.2	2.0	7,143	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
IX-2007	10.0		10.0	0.00	7,553	7,933	380	105.0	2.0	7,225	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
X-2007	10.0		10.0	0.00	7,722	8,425	703	109.1	2.0	7,303	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
XI-2007	10.0		10.0	0.00	7,952	8,611	659	108.3	2.0	7,185	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
XII-2007	10.0		10.0	0.00	8,436	9,125	689	108.2	2.0	7,288	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
I-2008	10.0		10.0	0.00	8,734	8,966	232	102.7	2.0	7,394	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
II-2008	10.0		10.0	0.00	9,193	9,555	362	103.9	2.0	8,455	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
III-2008	10.0		10.0	0.00	9,398	9,622	224	102.4	2.0	8,555	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
IV-2008	10.0		10.0	0.00	9,468	9,714	246	102.6	2.0	8,684	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
V-2008	10.0		10.0	0.00	9,600	9,800	200	102.1	2.0	8,847	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
VI-2008	10.0		10.0	0.00	9,774	10,021	247	102.5	2.0	9,014	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
VII-2008	10.0		10.0	0.00	10,003	10,369	366	103.7	2.0	9,139	0.0	2.5	18	2.0
VIII-2008	10.0		10.0	0.00	9,998	10,644	646	106.5	2.0	9,317	0.0	2.5	18	2.0
IX-2008	10.0		10.0	0.00	10,158	10,528	370	103.6	2.0	9,758	0.0	2.5	18	2.0
X-2008	10.0		10.0	0.00	10,334	10,613	279	102.7	2.0	9,997	0.0	2.5	18	2.0
XI-2008	10.0		10.0	0.00	10,234	10,646	412	104.0	2.0	9,773	0.0	2.5	18	2.0
XII-2008	10.0		10.0	0.00	10,125	10,762	637	106.3	2.0	9,802	0.0	2.5	18	2.0
I-2009	10.0		10.0	0.00	9,695	9,915	220	102.3	2.0	9,801	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
II-2009	10.0		10.0	0.00	9,645	9,827	182	101.9	2.0	10,392	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
III-2009	10.0		10.0	0.00	9,310	9,482	172	101.9	2.0	10,623	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
IV-2009	10.0		10.0	0.00	9,146	9,462	316	103.5	2.0	10,903	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
V-2009	10.0		10.0	0.00	8,952	9,224	272	103.0	2.0	11,189	0.0	2.5	16	2.0
VI-2009	10.0		10.0	0.00	8,867	9,365	498	105.6	2.0	11,291	0.0	2.5	16	2.0
VII-2009	10.0	20.0 ***	11.5	13.00	11,957	12,161	204	101.7	2.0	11,251	0.0	2.5	16	2.0
VIII-2009	10.0	20	13.0	23.00	13,239	13,375	136	101.0	2.0	11,604	0.0	2.5	15	2.0
IX-2009	10.0	20	13.0	23.00	13,207	13,410	203	101.5	2.0	11,979	0.0	2.5	15	2.0
X-2009	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	13,489	14,058	569	104.2	2.0	12,058	0.1	2.5	15	2.0
XI-2009	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	13,653	14,029	376	102.8	2.0	12,104	0.1	2.5	14	2.0
XII-2009	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	13,874	14,253	379	102.7	2.0	12,225	0.1	2.5	14	2.0

* Banks fulfill reserve requirement in Denars on averaging provision, while bank's reserve requirement in Euro and

** Percentage of amount calculated from liabilities in foreign currency, which is fulfilled in Denars. The remaining

***Before July 11, 2009 the reserve requirement ratio on liabilities in domestic currency with FX clause was equal to the reserve requirement ratio on liabilities
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		5.7		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		
VII-2009		8.65							5.25	5.70		
VIII-2009									5.50			
IX-2009								5.40				
X-2009									5.50			
XI-2009									5.50			
XII-2009								5.30				

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	2009
I. Current Account	-82.5	-262.9	-298.9	-339.8	-286.5	-280.1	-65.6	-103.1	-235.4	-378.8	-185.5	-451.6	-159.3	-28.5	-605.7	-1,220.1	-645.6
GOODS, net	42.8	-184.9	-222.8	-314.7	-386.3	-515.6	-495.9	-690.8	-526.7	-805.6	-851.0	-1,139.0	-1,063.0	-1,260.5	-1,638.5	-2,572.5	-2,156.9
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	2,410.7	3,391.5	3,970.9	2,685.5
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	-3,671.2	-5,030.0	-6,543.4	-4,842.3
SERVICES, net	-154.5	-155.1	-200.5	-156.2	-137.8	-59.8	38.9	48.7	-19.2	-22.1	-6.6	-54.4	-33.6	28.5	34.4	11.4	40.1
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	601.3	818.4	1,011.7	862.7
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	572.8	784.0	1,000.2	822.6
INCOME, net	-56.7	-46.6	-39.6	-51.3	-54.4	-53.5	-72.1	-70.0	-27.2	-45.5	-63.8	-38.0	-114.8	-33.7	-385.0	-114.7	-128.0
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	178.1
Outflow	61.0	56.6	60.4	74.2	71.9	77.1	96.4	111.7	79.8	96.3	124.2	122.6	212.4	168.6	598.1	387.4	306.2
CURRENT TRANSFERS, net	85.8	123.7	163.9	182.3	292.0	348.9	463.6	609.0	337.8	494.4	735.9	779.7	1,052.2	1,237.1	1,383.4	1,455.7	1,599.2
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	1,437.2	1,744.8	1,989.9	1,672.4
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	534.2	73.2
II. Capital and Financial Account	-12.9	162.3	280.6	318.2	349.6	296.3	-91.4	40.2	236.6	388.0	218.3	434.1	165.5	23.0	647.8	1,215.4	619.1
CAPITAL ACCOUNT, net	0.0	30.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	-1.8	0.0	0.3	1.4	8.3	-6.7	-4.6	-2.0	-1.1	4.9	-17.6	28.4
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, net	-12.9	132.3	278.9	318.2	349.6	298.1	-91.4	39.9	235.2	379.7	225.0	438.7	167.5	24.1	642.9	1,232.9	590.8
Direct investment, net	0.0	24.0	9.5	11.2	58.0	150.5	88.1	215.7	446.3	105.5	117.5	321.9	94.2	424.0	700.2	600.5	234.8
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	587.0	247.9
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	13.5	-13.1
Portfolio investment, net	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.3	5.5	12.5	237.9	92.9	155.6	-72.6	147.6
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	-1.2	-51.2
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	-71.4	198.8
Other investment, net	44.0	150.2	367.4	300.8	294.1	200.9	-36.2	88.8	-134.4	134.2	153.0	123.7	250.5	-116.9	-69.9	657.8	344.8
Assets	32.0	34.7	39.9	77.7	-66.1	-59.1	-184.0	-63.7	-109.0	227.7	18.4	7.4	-46.3	-149.1	-81.3	303.1	-143.6
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	32.2	11.4	354.7	488.4
Gross official reserves (- = increase) /3	-56.8	-41.9	-100.6	5.9	-3.8	-53.3	-143.3	-264.5	-77.0	139.7	-51.0	-19.5	-415.1	-375.8	-143.0	47.2	-136.5
III. Errors and Omissions	95.4	100.6	18.3	21.6	-63.2	-16.2	157.0	62.9	-1.2	-9.2	-32.8	17.6	-6.2	5.6	-42.0	4.7	26.5

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

1/ Preliminary data.

a. Revision of data has been done in November 2009 in the following categories:

- for 2008 data: direct investment, income and other investment, due to inclusion of data from the annual FDI Survey DI 22 and improved coverage of credit indebtedness data;
- goods and services - a new c.i.f.-f.o.b. factor has been calculated and applied for 2008
- goods, services and trade credits data for 2006 and 2007 due to the final data on foreign trade for 2006 and 2007.

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, 2007-4,14%, 2008 and 2009-3,86%.

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												
		Goods			Services			Income			Current Transfers			
		Net	Exports, f.o.b.	Imports, f.o.b. /2	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow	
I	2003	-169.8	-753.0	1,203.2	-1,956.2	-6.0	335.3	341.4	-56.9	53.2	110.1	646.1	799.6	153.5
	2004	-361.8	-914.3	1,345.0	-2,259.3	-43.4	363.7	407.1	-32.3	67.9	100.2	628.2	828.0	199.8
	2005	-122.5	-858.5	1,642.9	-2,501.4	-24.7	416.2	440.8	-92.6	79.0	171.6	853.3	1,002.6	149.3
	2006	-23.4	-1,001.5	1,914.0	-2,915.5	22.4	477.3	455.0	-26.1	107.2	133.4	981.9	1,140.7	158.7
		-17.2	-70.4	102.9	-173.3	1.2	32.9	31.7	-3.3	8.1	11.4	55.4	66.0	10.7
	II	-7.7	-61.2	123.6	-184.8	-2.7	30.0	32.6	0.1	7.4	7.3	56.0	64.7	8.6
	III	-17.0	-89.4	149.5	-238.9	-3.1	36.2	39.4	2.2	9.1	7.0	73.4	85.9	12.5
	IV	-33.9	-105.9	144.1	-250.0	-1.4	32.0	33.4	-2.5	5.8	8.3	75.9	88.1	12.2
	V	-7.6	-87.0	159.4	-246.4	-1.8	39.0	40.8	-4.3	8.3	12.6	85.4	98.6	13.2
	VI	-15.9	-100.0	163.0	-263.0	-0.6	39.3	40.0	-0.7	10.2	10.9	85.4	99.3	14.0
	VII	17.8	-85.0	182.3	-267.3	11.0	47.1	36.1	-4.3	7.9	12.1	96.2	110.7	14.5
	VIII	28.2	-78.1	167.8	-245.9	4.5	44.9	40.4	0.4	9.1	8.6	101.3	115.8	14.4
2007	IX	53.8	-41.1	200.7	-241.8	8.8	42.2	33.5	-11.6	9.2	20.8	97.8	110.5	12.7
	X	29.9	-67.8	185.5	-253.4	5.7	44.8	39.1	0.9	10.8	9.8	91.0	106.4	15.4
	XI	-8.0	-92.3	166.0	-258.3	2.6	38.8	36.2	5.4	11.9	6.6	76.4	91.5	15.2
	XII	-45.8	-123.2	169.2	-292.4	-1.9	50.0	51.9	-8.5	9.4	17.9	87.8	103.1	15.4
	Q1	-41.9	-221.0	376.0	-597.1	-4.6	99.1	103.7	-1.0	24.7	25.7	184.8	216.6	31.8
	Q2	-57.5	-292.8	466.5	-759.3	-3.8	110.4	114.1	-7.5	24.3	31.8	246.7	286.0	39.4
	Q3	99.9	-204.3	550.8	-755.0	24.3	134.2	109.9	-15.5	26.1	41.6	295.3	337.0	41.7
	Q4	-23.9	-283.3	520.7	-804.0	6.5	133.6	127.2	-2.2	32.2	34.3	255.2	301.0	45.9
		-421.2	-1,181.0	2,472.2	-3,653.2	25.1	594.5	569.4	-277.7	155.2	432.9	1,012.4	1,271.9	259.4
	I	-21.6	-78.0	160.7	-238.7	-2.0	37.7	39.6	-10.3	11.7	21.9	68.7	83.3	14.6
	II	-15.2	-75.4	176.0	-251.5	0.9	39.7	38.8	-11.9	10.0	21.9	71.1	83.3	12.1
	III	17.3	-57.4	226.6	-284.0	-0.1	41.1	41.2	-9.5	12.6	22.1	84.3	100.8	16.4
2008	IV	-19.9	-82.9	207.7	-290.6	1.2	41.9	40.7	-27.8	12.5	40.3	89.6	105.1	15.5
	V	21.5	-60.1	216.4	-276.5	-0.7	46.2	46.9	-7.3	14.5	21.7	89.6	107.7	18.1
	VI	-17.2	-70.2	231.9	-302.1	0.3	48.2	47.9	-35.5	11.7	47.1	88.2	105.4	17.2
	VII	-41.0	-124.8	203.2	-328.0	5.4	57.1	51.7	-41.5	14.1	55.5	119.9	138.1	18.2
	VIII	48.0	-64.0	216.0	-279.9	7.5	54.8	47.3	-8.7	15.2	23.9	113.1	132.3	19.1
	IX	-59.0	-109.3	194.5	-303.8	10.3	53.8	43.5	-48.9	12.3	61.1	88.9	108.8	19.9
	X	-58.5	-137.3	217.7	-355.0	9.9	57.6	47.7	-15.4	12.8	28.3	84.3	110.1	25.9
	XI	-120.4	-153.1	208.7	-361.8	-0.6	54.4	55.0	-37.4	14.1	51.5	70.7	96.5	25.8
	XII	-155.1	-168.5	212.7	-381.3	-7.0	62.1	69.0	-23.6	13.9	37.5	44.0	100.6	56.6
	Q1	-19.5	-210.8	563.4	-774.2	-1.2	118.5	119.6	-31.7	34.2	65.9	224.1	267.3	43.2
	Q2	-15.6	-213.3	656.0	-869.2	0.8	136.3	135.5	-70.5	38.6	109.2	267.4	318.1	50.7
	Q3	-51.9	-298.0	613.7	-911.7	23.2	165.7	142.5	-99.1	41.5	140.6	321.9	379.2	57.2
2009	Q4	-334.1	-458.9	639.2	-1,098.1	2.3	174.1	171.8	-76.4	40.8	117.3	199.0	307.3	108.3
		-853.3	-1,750.7	2,684.2	-4,434.9	4.3	686.3	681.9	-90.9	185.2	276.1	984.0	1,349.4	365.4
	I	-30.3	-116.0	181.7	-297.8	9.0	53.5	44.5	16.2	25.9	9.6	60.6	84.8	24.2
	II	-71.2	-132.4	214.9	-347.3	-5.1	41.0	46.1	7.0	14.2	7.1	59.3	85.5	26.2
	III	-71.7	-125.8	214.9	-340.7	-3.4	49.5	52.9	0.6	11.3	10.8	56.9	88.1	31.2
	IV	-62.2	-141.0	228.0	-369.1	-2.4	52.1	54.5	5.8	14.5	8.7	75.3	103.3	28.0
	V	-47.3	-141.8	259.3	-401.2	-0.4	51.2	51.5	4.0	13.0	9.0	90.9	113.2	22.3
	VI	-101.2	-181.2	248.5	-429.6	-4.9	55.1	60.0	-9.2	15.7	24.9	94.0	120.3	26.3
	VII	-35.2	-165.8	274.9	-440.7	5.0	68.4	63.4	5.3	18.9	13.6	120.3	151.5	31.2
	VIII	-14.5	-143.4	227.6	-371.0	11.5	64.5	53.0	3.2	10.7	7.5	114.2	139.0	24.8
	IX	-18.5	-110.7	242.7	-353.5	13.2	64.1	50.9	-22.9	16.2	39.1	101.9	131.8	29.9
	X	-93.9	-177.2	228.8	-406.0	-5.8	65.2	71.0	-0.5	18.4	18.9	89.7	128.5	38.9
2009	XI	-188.6	-162.4	190.9	-353.2	1.9	53.3	51.4	-98.4	8.6	107.0	70.2	95.4	25.2
	XII	-118.8	-153.0	171.9	-324.9	-14.3	68.5	82.8	-2.1	17.9	19.9	50.6	107.8	57.3
	Q1	-173.1	-374.2	611.6	-985.8	0.5	144.0	143.6	23.8	51.4	27.6	176.8	258.4	81.6
	Q2	-210.7	-464.0	735.8	-1,199.9	-7.6	158.3	166.0	0.7	43.2	42.6	260.3	336.9	76.5
	Q3	-68.3	-419.9	745.2	-1,165.1	29.6	196.9	167.3	-14.4	45.7	60.2	336.4	422.3	85.9
	Q4	-401.2	-492.6	591.6	-1,084.2	-18.1	187.0	205.1	-101.0	44.9	145.8	210.5	331.8	121.3
		-483.3	-1,551.0	1,920.9	-3,471.9	28.0	618.3	590.3	-91.7	128.0	219.7	1,131.4	1,463.4	332.0
	I	-116.6	-143.0	113.7	-256.7	-1.5	43.9	45.4	-14.2	8.1	22.3	42.1	79.0	36.9
	II	-95.3	-152.0	136.7	-288.6	3.5	49.2	45.6	-5.7	11.2	16.9	58.8	89.9	31.1
	III	-133.7	-151.6	149.9	-301.5	-3.0	48.6	51.6	-7.5	11.7	19.3	28.4	83.2	54.8
	IV	-68.2	-142.6	155.0	-297.6	0.8	54.6	53.8	-3.1	14.2	17.3	76.7	110.5	33.8
	V	-11.0	-79.9	164.5	-244.3	-4.1	43.2	47.3	-11.5	6.3	17.8	84.5	109.3	24.9
2009	VI	-20.9	-116.6	171.7	-288.4	2.1	50.5	48.4	-5.8	11.0	16.8	99.4	124.8	25.4
	VII	24.8	-120.6	186.1	-306.7	9.5	61.5	52.0	-6.0	13.1	19.0	141.9	166.3	24.5
	VIII	20.9	-111.3	162.1	-273.4	9.2	51.6	42.4	-7.5	8.2	15.7	130.5	149.2	18.7
	IX	56.7	-69.0	184.2	-253.2	4.5	50.3	45.8	-4.2	12.3	16.5	125.4	142.1	16.7
	X	-41.1	-159.8	157.6	-317.4	-0.4	49.8	50.2	-7.7	9.4	17.1	126.8	147.3	20.5
	XI	-70.2	-160.0	170.2	-330.2	-2.8	45.0	47.8	-6.4	10.3	16.7	98.9	119.8	20.9
	XII	-28.7	-144.5	169.2	-313.7	10.1	70.0	59.9	-12.2	12.3	24.4	117.9	142.0	24.1
	Q1	-345.6	-446.6	400.3	-846.8	-1.0	141.7	142.7	-27.4	31.0	58.4	129.4	252.1	122.7
	Q2	-100.1	-339.1	491.3	-830.3	-1.2	148.3	149.6	-20.4	31.4	51.8	260.6	344.6	84.0
	Q3	102.5	-301.0	532.4	-833.4	23.3	163.4	140.2	-17.6	33.7	51.3	397.8	457.6	59.8
	Q4	-140.0	-464.3	497.0	-961.3	6.9	164.8	157.9	-26.3	32.0	58.2	343.6	409.1	65.4

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

1/ Preliminary data.

a. Revision of data has been done in November 2009 in the following categories:

- for 2008 data: direct investment, income and other investment, due to inclusion of data from the annual FDI Survey DI 22 and improved coverage of credit indebtedness data;
- goods and services - a new c.i.f.-f.o.b. factor has been calculated and applied for 2008
- goods, services and trade credits data for 2006 and 2007 due to the final data on foreign trade for 2006 and 2007.

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, 2007-4.14%, 2008 and 2009-3.86%.

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

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

		II. Capital and Financial Account																III. Errors and Omissions	
		Capital Account				Financial Account													
		Net	Capital transfers	Acquisition/d isposal of non produced, non- finan.assets	Net	Direct investment			Portfolio investment			Other investment					Gross official reserves (= + increase) / 3		
						Net	Inward	Outward	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Trade credits	Loans	Currency and deposits	Other			
2003	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	-24.1	
2004	347.1	-3.8	-3.8	0.0	350.9	259.7	260.7	-0.9	9.5	0.1	9.3	97.6	71.0	6.1	-2.3	22.8	-15.9	14.7	
2005	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	-5.3	
2006	18.3	-0.8	-0.8	0.0	19.1	344.7	344.8	-0.1	73.1	0.0	73.1	-101.1	-17.4	-22.3	-83.1	21.7	-297.6	-5.1	
I	14.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	14.7	11.3	11.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	-158.1	-2.4	-151.6	-4.8	0.8	157.6	2.6	
II	6.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	6.0	7.8	7.8	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	-1.2	-21.3	21.6	-1.6	0.2	-4.0	1.6	
III	18.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	18.5	234.9	235.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	6.5	-40.8	21.7	-4.0	-60.2	1.7	-182.2	-1.9	
IV	33.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	33.2	10.2	9.5	0.7	5.2	0.0	5.2	53.0	16.6	40.8	-5.8	1.4	-35.2	0.8	
V	7.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	7.4	8.6	8.7	-0.1	14.7	0.0	14.7	7.0	2.4	8.2	-3.9	0.3	-22.9	0.5	
VI	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	-2.1	
VII	-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	5.2	
VIII	-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	39.6	1.3	-75.2	-1.5	
IX	-50.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-50.3	10.8	10.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	-39.2	-43.7	3.3	-0.3	1.4	-24.7	-3.4	
X	-31.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-30.9	7.3	7.3	-0.1	4.0	0.0	4.0	-9.3	-11.5	-1.9	2.4	1.8	-32.8	1.1	
XI	10.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	10.8	8.2	8.3	-0.1	8.6	0.0	8.6	8.4	4.8	13.0	-10.0	0.5	-14.4	-2.9	
XII	45.0	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	45.6	19.2	19.2	0.0	11.2	0.0	11.2	16.0	19.7	19.6	-28.7	5.4	-0.9	0.8	
Q1	39.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	39.2	254.0	254.1	-0.1	13.7	0.0	13.7	-200.0	-2.0	-134.1	-66.6	2.7	-28.6	2.4	
Q2	54.1	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	54.5	31.8	31.2	0.7	26.7	0.0	26.7	85.8	24.7	56.6	-2.9	7.4	-89.9	3.4	
Q3	-100.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-100.0	24.1	24.7	-0.6	8.9	0.0	8.9	-1.9	-53.1	24.5	22.8	4.0	-131.1	0.3	
Q4	24.9	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	25.5	34.7	34.9	-0.2	23.8	0.0	23.8	15.0	13.0	30.7	-36.3	7.7	-48.1	-1.0	
2007	454.0	3.7	1.2	2.4	450.3	506.9	506.0	0.9	114.4	-1.7	116.1	-69.2	-22.7	-128.7	5.9	76.2	-101.8	-32.8	
I	22.1	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	23.2	26.1	26.1	0.0	12.2	0.0	12.2	-42.2	-6.7	-42.3	5.9	0.9	27.1	-0.5	
II	12.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	12.4	25.9	24.0	1.9	-7.6	0.0	-7.6	-18.5	10.5	-15.8	-14.3	1.2	12.6	2.6	
III	-15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-15.3	35.9	36.0	-0.1	16.0	0.0	16.0	-32.7	-42.8	16.0	-8.3	2.4	-34.4	-2.1	
IV	22.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	22.1	57.7	57.3	0.4	25.9	0.0	25.9	-15.3	10.1	-21.2	-10.7	6.5	-46.3	-3.0	
V	-12.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	-13.4	76.6	76.3	0.3	16.7	0.0	16.8	-97.0	-68.9	-30.1	-0.6	2.6	-9.8	-8.6	
VI	14.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	13.6	17.2	18.3	-1.0	3.0	-0.3	3.3	-51.4	-11.6	-84.4	31.4	13.1	44.8	2.9	
VII	50.5	4.4	1.3	3.1	46.0	36.1	36.1	0.0	6.2	-0.2	6.4	34.2	54.3	7.3	-29.0	1.7	-30.5	-9.5	
VIII	-39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-39.7	19.0	19.0	0.1	12.4	0.0	12.4	-35.9	-42.9	6.8	-2.7	3.0	-35.3	-8.2	
IX	59.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	59.5	45.3	45.3	0.0	9.5	-0.2	9.6	40.4	-13.2	-0.2	44.5	9.3	-35.6	-0.4	
X	60.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1	60.2	48.5	49.3	-0.8	24.3	-0.4	24.7	13.1	28.6	20.7	-40.0	3.8	-25.7	-1.8	
XI	123.3	-0.6	-0.1	-0.5	123.9	73.0	73.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.3	50.0	28.7	7.0	11.9	2.5	0.6	-2.9	
XII	156.4	-1.4	-1.4	0.0	157.8	45.4	45.2	0.1	-4.4	-0.5	-3.9	86.2	31.4	7.6	17.9	29.2	30.7	-1.3	
Q1	19.6	-0.7	-0.7	0.0	20.3	88.0	86.1	1.9	20.5	0.0	20.5	-93.5	-39.1	-42.1	-16.8	4.5	5.3	0.0	
Q2	24.2	2.0	2.1	0.0	22.2	151.5	151.9	-0.3	45.6	-0.3	46.0	-163.7	-70.4	-135.7	20.2	22.2	-11.2	-8.6	
Q3	70.1	4.3	1.2	3.1	65.8	100.4	100.3	0.1	28.0	-0.4	28.4	38.8	-1.8	13.9	12.8	13.9	-101.4	-18.2	
Q4	340.1	-1.9	-1.3	-0.6	342.0	166.9	167.6	-0.7	20.2	-0.9	21.2	149.2	88.7	35.3	-10.3	35.6	5.6	-6.0	
2008	851.2	-12.2	-1.1	-11.2	863.5	409.4	399.9	9.5	-50.7	-0.6	-50.1	453.2	-15.7	225.6	207.4	35.8	51.6	21.1	
I	33.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	33.5	49.0	40.4	8.6	-0.9	-0.1	-0.8	-21.1	-20.0	-3.9	-4.0	6.8	6.5	-2.9	
II	73.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	73.5	66.3	61.2	5.2	-3.4	-0.1	-3.4	22.5	-5.1	6.1	19.7	1.9	-11.9	-2.1	
III	77.8	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	78.2	27.1	28.4	-1.3	-4.0	-0.1	-3.9	41.6	-15.3	9.0	45.1	2.7	13.4	-6.2	
IV	63.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	63.0	15.3	16.0	-0.7	-4.5	-0.6	-3.9	33.0	34.5	3.2	-8.3	3.7	19.2	-1.7	
V	51.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	51.0	58.8	59.7	-0.9	-4.2	0.5	-4.6	9.5	2.1	5.3	0.0	2.1	-13.0	-4.0	
VI	106.0	-3.8	-0.1	-3.7	109.8	37.5	38.0	-0.5	-2.1	-0.4	-1.7	104.2	51.1	32.7	16.0	4.4	-29.7	-4.9	
VII	36.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	36.1	5.2	5.9	-0.8	3.1	-0.5	3.6	41.8	5.6	27.9	7.0	1.3	-14.0	-1.0	
VIII	6.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.9	42.5	42.9	-0.4	-6.2	-0.6	-5.7	9.5	9.6	3.8	-4.9	1.0	-39.9	8.5	
IX	14.1	-0.8	-0.8	0.0	14.9	27.2	27.3	-0.1	-5.2	0.3	-5.5	66.7	-36.4	50.8	49.8	2.5	-73.7	4.4	
X	88.4	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	88.8	16.4	16.6	-0.3	-14.9	0.0	-15.0	73.5	12.0	3.6	56.4	1.5	13.8	5.5	
XI	181.8	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	182.2	14.2	14.5	-0.3	-3.9	0.9	-4.8	66.8	-6.7	81.8	-10.6	2.4	105.1	6.8	
XII	119.1	-7.5	0.0	-7.5	126.6	50.0	49.0	1.0	-4.5	0.0	-4.5	5.2	-47.0	5.4	41.1	5.7	75.9	-0.3	
Q1	184.3	-0.8	-0.8	0.0	185.1	142.5	130.0	12.5	-8.3	-0.3	-8.0	43.0	-40.4	11.2	60.8	11.3	8.0	-11.2	
Q2	221.3	-2.6	1.1	-3.7	223.9	111.5	113.6	-2.1	-10.8	-0.5	-10.2	146.7	87.7	41.2	7.7	10.1	-23.5	-10.6	
Q3	56.4	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	56.9	74.8	76.1	-1.3	-8.3	-0.7	-7.6	118.0	-21.2	82.4	52.0	4.8	-127.6	11.9	
Q4	389.2	-8.3	-0.8	-7.5	397.6	80.5	80.1	0.4	-23.3	0.9	-24.2	145.5	-41.7	90.8	86.9	9.5	194.8	12.0	
2009	466.1	20.0	12.5	7.5	446.2	171.9	181.0	-9.1	104.3	-37.6	141.9	239.3	166.5	45.5	-62.1	89.3	-69.4	17.1	
I	101.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.9	27.4	27.4	0.1	-4.7	-1.8	-2.8	-9.5	2.1	-11.3	-2.1	1.7	87.7	25.6	
II	92.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	92.0	26.8	26.9	-0.1	-3.7	-2.8	-0.9	32.2	21.1	4.8	3.8	2.5	36.7	1.9	
III	134.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	133.6	2.3	2.5	-0.2	-10.8	-9.5	-1.2	13.7	29.2	3.7	-21.3	2.1	128.4	-0.2	
IV	71.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	71.6	32.7	32.9	-0.2	-8.6	-4.1	-4.5	-11.2	12.8	4.2	-29.7	1.4	58.7	-3.3	
V	16.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	16.4	19.0	19.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-36.3	-15.5	2.9	-24.9	1.2	34.2	-5.6	
VI	27.8	1.6	1.6	0.0	26.2	8.6	8.7	-0.1	-3.3	-0.1	-3.2	61.6	5.1	-13.5	67.9	2.0	-40.6	-6.9	
VII	-33.1	4.2	4.2	0.0	-37.3	-29.9	-29.9	0.0	161.3	-6.3	167.6	21.5	-15.4	-1.0	37.0	1.0	-190.3	8.3	
VIII	-20.3	3.0	3.0	0.0	-23.3	26.9	27.0	0.0	-9.3	-7.3	-2.0	72.4	28.0	0.4	-12.7	56.8	-113.3	-0.6	
IX	-58.1	8.0	0.5	7.5	-66.1	-2.9	-1.9	-1.0	-3.3	-1.9	-1.4	-40.5	-27.2	-4.1	-18.0	8.8	-19.4	1.4	
X	44.3	0.9	0.9	0.0	43.5	32.2	32.8	-0.5	-4.2	-0.3	-3.9	36.7	40.5	8.5	-14.6	2.3	-21.3	-3.2	
XI	69.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	69.2	29.7	29.7	0.0	-4.6	-2.6	-2.0	70.0	22.1	5.1	37.9	4.9	-25.9	0.4	
XII	20.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	19.4	-1.0	5.7	-6.8	-4.										

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

1/ Preliminary data.

a. Revision of data has been done in November 2009 in the following categories:

- for 2008 data: direct investment, income and other investment, due to inclusion of data from the annual FDI Survey DI 22 and improved coverage of credit indebtedness data;
- goods and services - a new c.i.f.-f.o.b. factor has been calculated and applied for 2008
- goods, services and trade credits data for 2006 and 2007 due to the final data on foreign trade for 2006 and 2007.

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



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

	Services, net	SERVICES																															
		1. Travel		2. Transportation						3. Other services																							
										Inflow														Outflow									
										Inflow	Outflow	Net	Total, inflow	Communi- cations	Construction	Insurance	Business services		Government services	Other	Total, outflow	Communi- cations	Construction	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	22.4	477.3	455.0	46.3	102.4	56.2	-38.3	141.3	179.6	14.4	233.6	48.5	47.8	3.7	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	4.5	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	8.8	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	5.7	44.8	39.1	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	2.6	38.8	36.2	3.6	8.1	4.4	-2.8	12.0	14.8	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	3.3	6.6	0.4	0.2	2.5	3.1					
XII	-1.9	50.0	51.9	3.9	9.1	5.2	-4.7	13.6	18.3	-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	-11.5	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	6.5	133.6	127.2	11.3	25.5	14.3	-8.2	39.6	47.9	3.4	68.5	13.2	13.8	1.4	23.0	2.7	1.8	5.0	12.0	65.0	6.3	0.2	6.0	30.4	1.3	0.6	6.1	16.1					
2007	25.1	594.5	569.4	61.0	134.9	73.9	-48.7	175.4	224.1	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	16.1	145.1	15.8	3.1	28.0	57.4					
I	-2.0	37.7	39.6	3.5	8.0	4.5	-3.8	11.2	15.0	-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	0.9	39.7	38.8	3.6	8.2	4.6	-5.2	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	41.1	41.2	2.2	7.8	5.6	-3.6	12.7	16.3	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	1.2	41.9	40.7	3.1	8.5	5.3	-3.6	13.0	16.6	1.7	20.4	4.1	2.9	0.6	9.2	0.9	0.4	1.0	2.7	18.8	1.5	0.1	1.1	9.5	1.2	0.3	1.9	4.6					
V	-0.7	46.2	46.9	3.2	9.4	6.2	-5.9	13.0	18.8	1.9	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	0.3	48.2	47.9	4.3	10.5	6.1	-2.9	14.5	17.4	-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	5.4	57.1	51.7	7.0	14.5	7.5	-2.2	18.0	20.2	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	7.5	54.8	47.3	8.8	16.3	7.5	-2.2	16.0	18.2	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	52.8	42.5	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	21.3	7.4	26.9	5.9	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	54.4	55.0	3.9	10.4	6.5	-6.7	16.7	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	-7.0	62.1	69.0	6.8	13.6	6.7	-5.4	16.9	22.3	-8.4	31.6	3.6	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	118.5	119.6	9.3	24.0	14.7	-12.6	34.6	47.2	-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	0.8	136.3	135.5	10.6	28.3	17.7	-12.3	40.5	52.8	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	23.2	165.7	142.5	23.7	45.0	21.3	-7.4	49.6	57.1	6.9	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	2.3	174.1	171.8	17.4	37.5	20.2	-16.3	50.7	67.0	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	4.3	686.3	681.9	62.7	155.2	92.4	-52.0	214.7	266.7	-6.3	316.4	54.6	41.4	5.3	147.4	16.1	8.1	13.5	54.2	322.8	32.7	8.9	17.4	161.3	12.8	3.3	26.6	75.9					
I	9.0	53.5	44.5	6.4	12.8	6.3	-4.1	14.6	18.7	6.6	26.1	3.6	5.9	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	-5.1	41.0	46.1	1.6	7.8	6.2	-3.1	15.4	18.5	-3.7	17.7	4.0	1.1	0.5	7.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	3.9	21.4	2.1	0.3	1.3	10.4	0.8	0.3	1.7	5.5					
III	-3.4	49.5	52.9	2.5	9.4	6.9	-5.6	14.7	20.3	-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	-2.4	52.1	54.5	2.7	10.1	7.4	-5.5	17.0	22.6	0.5	24.9	4.0	2.0	0.3	13.8	1.3	0.8	1.2	3.6	24.4	2.2	0.1	1.3	11.4	1.8	0.2	2.0	7.4					
V	-0.4	51.2	51.5	3.1	10.8	7.7	-3.0	17.8	20.8	-0.5	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	-4.9	55.1	60.0	4.2	12.0	7.8	-7.6	17.9	25.5	-1.5	25.2	4.4	4.3	0.3	12.3	1.2	0.8	1.1	2.8	26.7	2.3	0.1	2.0	13.7	1.0	0							



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

	INCOME													
	1. Compensation of employees				2. Investment income									
	Income, net	Net	2.1. Direct investment		Investment income, net	2.2. Portfolio investment						2.3. Other investment		
			Inflow	Outflow		Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Interest receipts	Interest payments
2003	-56.9	24.0	24.5	0.5	-80.9	-56.0	0.8	56.8	2.8	4.8	1.9	-27.7	23.2	50.9
2004	-32.3	40.6	41.7	1.1	-72.9	-55.4	0.3	55.8	3.4	2.2	-1.2	-20.8	23.6	44.5
2005	-92.6	44.9	46.3	1.4	-137.5	-114.2	0.5	114.6	-2.7	0.9	3.6	-20.7	31.3	52.0
2006	-26.1	53.1	54.9	1.8	-79.2	-45.9	0.4	46.4	-13.9	2.3	16.3	-19.4	49.6	69.0
I	-3.3	3.8	3.9	0.1	-7.1	-1.4	0.0	1.4	-0.7	0.0	0.7	-5.0	4.2	9.2
II	0.1	4.4	4.5	0.1	-4.2	-1.8	0.0	1.8	-0.7	0.1	0.8	-1.7	2.9	4.6
III	2.2	5.1	5.2	0.2	-3.9	-1.3	0.2	1.5	-0.7	0.1	0.8	-0.9	3.6	4.5
IV	-2.5	3.0	3.1	0.1	-5.5	-2.1	0.0	2.1	-0.7	0.1	0.8	-2.6	2.6	5.2
V	-4.3	4.6	4.7	0.1	-8.9	-8.7	0.0	8.7	-0.6	0.1	0.8	0.4	3.4	3.0
VI	-0.7	5.2	5.3	0.2	-5.9	-4.7	0.0	4.7	-0.5	0.3	0.8	-0.7	4.5	5.2
VII	-4.3	3.2	3.3	0.1	-7.5	-2.3	0.1	2.4	-0.7	0.0	0.8	-4.5	4.4	8.9
VIII	0.4	5.1	5.2	0.1	-4.7	-2.9	0.0	3.0	-0.6	0.2	0.8	-1.1	3.6	4.7
IX	-11.6	3.4	3.5	0.2	-15.0	-14.9	0.0	15.0	-0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	5.3	4.9
X	0.9	5.6	5.7	0.1	-4.7	-1.9	0.0	1.9	-0.7	0.1	0.9	-2.0	4.9	6.9
XI	5.4	6.5	6.6	0.2	-1.1	-2.1	0.0	2.1	-0.5	0.2	0.7	1.5	5.1	3.6
XII	-8.5	3.3	3.6	0.3	-11.8	-1.7	0.0	1.7	-7.0	0.7	7.7	-3.0	5.1	8.2
Q1	-1.0	13.2	13.6	0.4	-14.2	-4.5	0.2	4.8	-2.0	0.2	2.3	-7.6	10.7	18.3
Q2	-7.5	12.8	13.2	0.4	-20.3	-15.5	0.0	15.6	-1.8	0.5	2.4	-2.9	10.6	13.5
Q3	-15.5	11.7	12.1	0.4	-27.2	-20.1	0.2	20.3	-1.8	0.6	2.3	-5.3	13.3	18.5
Q4	-2.2	15.4	16.0	0.6	-17.6	-5.7	0.0	5.7	-8.3	1.0	9.3	-3.6	15.1	18.7
2007	-277.7	75.1	77.0	1.8	-337.7	-337.7	1.8	339.5	2.9	9.4	6.5	-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	0.7	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	-90.9	92.6	95.9	3.3	-183.5	-181.9	2.3	184.2	44.7	52.1	7.4	-46.3	34.9	81.2
I	16.2	8.9	9.2	0.3	7.3	-3.1	0.0	3.1	9.7	9.7	0.0	0.7	6.9	6.2
II	7.0	8.3	8.5	0.2	-1.3	-2.0	0.0	2.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	-1.8	3.1	4.9
III	0.6	4.4	4.5	0.2	-3.8	-3.2	0.0	3.2	4.1	4.1	0.0	-4.7	2.6	7.3
IV	5.8	8.0	8.2	0.2	-2.2	-2.8	0.1	2.8	3.8	3.8	0.1	-3.2	2.4	5.6
V	4.0	6.7	7.0	0.2	-2.8	-4.0	0.3	4.3	3.0	3.1	0.0	-1.8	2.7	4.5
VI	-9.2	7.7	7.9	0.2	-16.9	-15.3	0.0	15.3	5.1	5.1	0.0	-6.7	2.7	9.4
VII	5.3	10.4	10.7	0.2	-5.2	-5.5	0.2	5.8	5.4	5.5	0.0	-5.1	2.5	7.6
VIII	3.2	3.4	3.7	0.4	-0.2	-1.2	1.1	2.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	-2.2	2.6	4.8
IX	-22.9	7.4	7.7	0.3	-30.3	-31.4	0.1	31.5	4.8	4.9	0.0	-3.7	3.5	7.2
X	-0.5	11.2	11.5	0.3	-11.7	-9.9	0.4	10.3	4.0	4.1	0.1	-5.7	2.5	8.2
XI	-98.4	3.3	3.7	0.3	-101.7	-101.1	0.0	101.1	2.9	3.0	0.0	-3.5	2.0	5.5
XII	-2.1	12.9	13.4	0.5	-14.9	-2.3	0.2	2.4	-4.0	2.9	7.0	-8.6	1.4	10.0
Q1	23.8	21.6	22.2	0.6	2.3	-8.4	0.0	8.4	16.4	16.5	0.1	-5.8	12.7	18.5
Q2	0.7	22.5	23.1	0.6	-21.8	-22.0	0.4	22.4	11.9	12.0	0.1	-11.7	7.8	19.5
Q3	-14.4	21.2	22.1	0.9	-35.6	-38.2	1.4	39.6	13.5	13.6	0.1	-11.0	8.6	19.6
Q4	-101.0	27.4	28.6	1.2	-128.3	-113.3	0.5	113.9	2.8	9.9	7.1	-17.8	5.8	23.6
2009	-91.7	84.2	87.1	2.9	-175.9	-130.3	1.7	132.0	27.1	32.8	5.7	-72.7	6.4	79.1
I	-14.2	2.9	3.2	0.3	-17.2	-10.9	0.1	11.0	3.5	3.5	0.0	-9.7	1.3	11.0
II	-8.1	8.7	8.8	0.1	-13.8	-8.3	0.0	11.0	0.5	2.3	0.0	-5.1	0.7	5.6
III	-7.5	8.2	8.4	0.2	-15.7	-11.0	0.0	11.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	-7.3	0.7	8.0
IV	-3.1	11.0	11.3	0.3	-14.1	-11.0	0.0	11.0	2.2	2.3	0.1	-5.3	0.6	5.9
V	-11.5	3.6	3.9	0.2	-15.1	-11.0	0.0	11.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	-6.2	0.3	6.5
VI	-5.8	7.9	8.2	0.3	-13.7	-11.0	0.0	11.0	2.3	2.4	0.1	-5.1	0.3	5.4
VII	-6.0	9.5	9.7	0.3	-15.4	-10.6	0.4	11.0	2.5	2.6	0.0	-7.4	0.3	7.7
VIII	-7.5	3.6	3.8	0.1	-11.1	-10.2	0.8	11.0	2.9	3.0	0.1	-3.8	0.7	4.5
IX	-4.2	8.8	9.0	0.2	-13.0	-11.0	0.0	11.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	-4.9	0.4	5.3
X	-7.7	4.5	4.8	0.3	-12.2	-11.0	0.0	11.0	4.1	4.1	0.1	-5.3	0.4	5.7
XI	-6.4	6.9	7.0	0.1	-13.2	-10.7	0.3	11.0	2.6	2.8	0.2	-5.2	0.2	5.4
XII	-12.2	9.2	9.5	0.3	-21.3	-11.0	0.0	11.0	-2.8	2.3	5.1	-7.5	0.5	8.0
Q1	-27.4	19.3	20.0	0.7	-46.7	-32.9	0.1	33.0	8.4	8.4	0.0	-22.1	2.5	24.7
Q2	-20.4	22.5	23.3	0.8	-42.9	-32.9	0.1	33.0	6.5	6.7	0.2	-16.5	1.3	17.8
Q3	-17.6	21.9	22.6	0.7	-39.5	-31.8	1.2	33.0	8.4	8.5	0.1	-16.1	1.4	17.5
Q4	-26.3	20.5	21.3	0.7	-46.8	-32.7	0.3	33.0	3.9	9.2	5.3	-18.0	1.2	19.2

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																
			1. Official transfers						2. Private transfers										
			Net	Inflow			Outflow			Net	2.1. Remittances			2.2. Cash exchange			2.3. Other transfers		
				Total, inflow	Goods	Financial assets	Total, outflow	Goods	Financial assets		Remittances, net	Inflow	Outflow	Cash exchange, net	Cash exchange inflow	Cash exchange outflow	Other transfers, net	Inflow	Outflow
2003	646.1	89.4	92.9	24.2	68.7	3.5	1.5	2.1	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	981.9	58.8	66.3	36.9	29.4	7.4	2.8	4.6	923.1	144.7	157.1	12.4	649.5	774.9	125.4	128.9	142.4	13.5	
I	55.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	53.9	8.4	9.2	0.8	37.1	45.8	8.7	8.4	9.4	1.0	
II	56.0	3.7	4.1	3.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	52.3	8.9	9.8	0.9	34.3	40.9	6.6	9.1	9.8	0.7	
III	73.4	8.8	9.6	5.9	3.7	0.8	0.1	0.7	64.6	11.8	12.8	1.1	41.0	50.2	9.3	11.1	13.2	1.3	
IV	75.9	7.1	7.6	4.3	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	68.8	11.9	12.7	0.8	46.2	56.3	10.0	10.7	11.5	0.8	
V	85.4	4.2	5.3	4.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.0	81.2	13.2	14.2	1.0	56.6	66.9	10.3	11.4	12.3	0.9	
VI	85.4	4.4	5.2	3.6	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	80.9	12.6	13.5	0.9	57.0	67.9	10.9	11.3	12.7	1.4	
VII	96.2	3.3	3.8	2.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	92.9	11.8	12.8	1.0	69.7	81.9	12.2	11.3	12.2	0.9	
VIII	101.3	3.6	3.9	2.1	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	97.7	12.9	14.1	1.2	74.1	85.6	11.5	10.7	12.2	1.5	
IX	97.8	7.0	7.4	1.3	6.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	90.8	13.9	15.1	1.2	65.8	75.4	9.6	11.1	12.5	1.5	
X	91.0	5.9	6.6	3.4	5.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	85.2	14.4	15.6	1.2	60.5	73.1	12.6	10.3	11.1	0.9	
XI	76.4	3.1	3.5	2.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	73.3	13.7	14.8	1.2	49.1	61.6	12.5	10.5	11.6	1.1	
XII	87.8	6.1	7.5	3.8	3.7	1.4	0.2	1.2	81.7	11.3	12.5	1.2	58.1	69.3	11.2	12.3	13.8	1.5	
Q1	184.8	14.1	15.5	8.8	6.7	1.4	0.4	1.0	170.7	29.0	31.8	2.8	112.4	137.0	24.6	29.3	32.3	3.0	
Q2	246.7	15.8	18.0	12.1	5.9	2.3	0.6	1.6	230.9	37.7	40.5	2.7	159.8	191.0	31.2	33.4	36.6	3.2	
Q3	295.3	14.0	15.1	6.1	9.0	1.2	0.9	0.2	281.4	38.6	42.0	3.4	209.6	242.9	33.3	33.1	37.0	3.9	
Q4	255.2	15.0	17.6	9.8	7.8	2.6	0.8	1.8	240.1	39.3	42.9	3.5	167.7	204.0	36.3	33.1	36.6	3.5	
2007	1,012.4	24.3	61.0	41.3	19.7	36.7	4.7	32.0	988.2	158.1	174.3	16.2	695.4	886.0	134.6	124.6	150.6	16.0	
I	68.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	65.5	10.1	11.3	1.2	46.4	58.5	12.0	9.0	10.0	1.0	
II	71.1	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	69.7	10.8	11.8	1.1	47.9	58.0	10.1	11.0	11.5	0.5	
III	84.3	4.0	4.6	3.2	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	80.3	13.5	14.9	1.3	55.4	67.8	12.4	11.3	13.4	2.1	
IV	89.6	5.4	6.5	5.3	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.7	84.2	12.0	13.3	1.3	61.1	73.2	12.1	11.1	12.1	1.0	
V	89.6	5.9	6.5	4.8	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	83.7	14.2	15.4	1.1	59.2	74.6	15.4	10.3	11.2	0.9	
VI	88.2	5.8	6.7	5.1	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	82.4	13.0	14.4	1.4	57.7	71.7	14.0	11.6	12.6	1.0	
VII	119.9	5.4	5.7	4.2	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	114.5	14.8	16.1	1.3	87.6	102.4	14.7	12.1	13.9	1.8	
VIII	113.1	2.4	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	1.9	
IX	88.9	3.3	3.8	2.0	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	85.7	14.8	16.2	1.4	58.9	76.3	17.4	11.9	12.5	0.6	
X	84.3	3.1	3.7	3.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	81.2	15.6	17.4	1.8	54.1	74.9	20.8	11.5	14.2	2.7	
XI	70.7	8.2	9.1	6.4	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.8	62.5	12.5	14.1	1.6	38.8	60.6	21.7	11.2	12.7	1.6	
XII	44.0	-23.6	5.1	1.9	3.2	28.8	0.7	28.0	67.6	12.6	14.0	1.4	41.1	66.0	24.9	13.9	15.5	1.6	
Q1	224.1	8.7	10.1	6.1	4.0	1.4	0.8	0.6	215.5	34.4	38.0	3.6	149.7	184.2	34.5	31.4	34.9	3.6	
Q2	267.4	17.1	19.7	15.2	4.5	2.5	1.5	1.1	250.3	39.3	43.1	3.8	178.1	219.5	41.5	33.0	35.9	3.9	
Q3	321.9	10.9	13.3	8.6	4.7	2.5	1.1	1.3	311.1	43.7	47.7	4.0	233.6	280.8	47.2	33.7	37.3	3.6	
Q4	199.0	-12.4	17.9	11.3	6.5	20.2	1.3	28.9	211.3	40.7	45.5	4.8	134.0	201.5	67.4	36.6	42.4	5.9	
2008	984.0	47.9	61.0	41.0	20.1	13.1	6.0	7.1	936.1	161.6	180.9	19.2	630.6	948.3	317.7	143.8	159.2	15.4	
I	60.6	0.5	4.7	4.0	0.7	4.1	1.3	2.8	60.0	10.3	12.5	2.3	39.8	56.7	16.9	9.9	10.9	1.0	
II	59.3	4.4	5.2	3.7	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	54.9	11.2	12.8	1.6	33.4	55.8	22.4	10.3	11.8	1.5	
III	56.9	2.7	3.3	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	54.2	13.2	14.5	1.4	30.9	58.7	27.8	10.2	11.6	1.4	
IV	75.3	4.1	5.1	4.2	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	71.2	13.5	15.3	1.8	45.7	69.9	24.2	12.0	13.0	1.0	
V	90.9	6.6	6.9	5.1	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	84.3	14.0	15.4	1.4	57.9	77.4	19.5	12.4	13.5	1.0	
VI	94.0	10.8	11.6	2.9	8.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	83.2	14.0	15.3	1.2	56.5	79.4	22.8	12.7	14.1	1.4	
VII	120.3	5.1	5.8	4.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	115.2	15.5	17.0	1.5	87.0	114.6	27.7	12.7	14.1	1.6	
VIII	114.2	3.4	4.1	2.8	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	110.8	12.9	14.2	1.3	86.0	107.8	21.9	11.9	13.0	1.1	
IX	101.9	2.3	3.4	2.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	99.6	15.7	17.3	1.7	71.9	97.2	25.4	12.1	13.9	1.7	
X	89.7	2.0	3.2	2.4	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	87.6	16.1	18.0	1.9	58.9	93.5	34.5	12.6	13.9	1.3	
XI	70.2	2.0	2.8	3.4	-0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	68.3	12.0	13.7	1.7	44.9	66.5	21.7	11.4	12.4	1.0	
XII	50.6	3.8	5.1	2.7	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.9	46.7	13.3	14.9	1.6	17.8	70.7	52.9	15.6	17.1	1.5	
Q1	176.8	7.7	13.2	10.1	3.1	5.5	2.0	3.5	169.1	34.6	39.8	5.2	104.1	171.2	67.1	30.4	34.2	3.8	
Q2	260.3	21.5	23.6	12.2	11.4	2.1	1.2	0.8	238.8	41.5	46.0	4.5	160.1	226.6	66.5	37.2	40.6	3.5	
Q3	336.4	10.9	13.2	10.2	3.0	2.4	1.5	0.8	325.6	44.1	48.5	4.4	244.8	319.7	74.9	36.7	40.9	4.2	
Q4	210.5	7.9	11.1	8.5	2.6	3.2	1.2	2.0	202.6	41.4	46.5	5.1	121.6	230.7	109.2	39.6	43.4	3.8	
2009	1,131.4	53.9	71.4	40.5	30.9	17.5	12.1	5.4	1,077.6	170.1	186.2	16.0	756.0	1,035.7	279.7	151.4	170.2	18.8	
I	42.1	3.0	3.9	3.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	39.2	11.4	12.7	1.2	18.1	51.5	33.4	9.6	10.9	1.3	
II	58.8	1.5	2.3	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	57.4	10.9	12.5	1.5	35.2	62.6	27.3	11.2	12.6	1.4	
III	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	
IV	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	
V	84.5	1.9	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	
VI	94.4	5.4	6.4	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	1.4	
VII	141.9	2.8	3.9	2.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	139.1	15.8	17.0	1.2	108.9	129.0	20.1	14.4	16.4	2.0	
VIII	130.5	4.1	5.3	3.4	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	126.5	13.9	14.9	1.0	100.8	116.0	15.2	11.8	12.9	1.2	
IX	125.4	1.4	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	124.0	16.7	18.0	1.3	94.1	107.8	13.6	13.1	14.2	1.0	
X	126.8	15.0	16.3	3.0	13.3	1.2	1.0	0.2	111.8	15.4	16.8	1.4	83.3	99.5	16.2	13.1			



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

	Capital and Financial Account, excl. reserve assets	Capital and Financial Account, excluding reserve assets																							
		A. Capital account, net				Financial account, net	B. Financial account, excluding reserve assets																		3.4. Other, net
		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							
					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	102.2	100.2	100.4	-4.3	104.4	89.4	15.2	-20.3	0.0	0.0	-42.2	22.4	16.5	
2006	316.0	-0.7	-0.7	0.0	316.7	344.7	344.8	-0.1	73.1	0.0	73.1	-101.1	-17.4	-22.3	4.1	-26.4	-59.4	33.0	-103.1	-5.7	0.0	-10.4	-67.0	21.7	
I	-143.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-142.9	11.3	11.3	0.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	-158.1	-2.4	-151.6	0.2	-151.8	-154.7	3.0	-4.8	0.0	0.0	-3.6	-1.2	0.8	
II	10.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	10.0	7.8	7.8	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	-1.2	-21.3	21.6	0.1	21.4	11.3	10.2	-1.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	-6.1	0.2	
III	201.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	200.7	234.9	235.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	6.5	-40.8	21.7	-4.0	0.1	-4.1	-6.1	2.0	-60.2	-56.7	0.0	5.3	-8.7	1.7	
IV	68.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	68.4	10.2	9.5	0.7	5.2	0.0	5.2	53.0	16.6	40.8	0.1	40.7	26.2	14.5	-5.8	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-4.9	1.4	
V	30.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	30.3	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	-3.9	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	-5.9	5.7	
VII	8.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	7.4	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	39.6	51.1	0.0	-12.2	0.7	1.3	
IX	-25.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-25.5	10.8	10.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	-39.2	-43.7	3.3	0.1	3.2	2.4	0.8	-0.3	0.0	0.0	7.3	-7.6	1.4	
X	1.9	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	1.9	7.3	7.3	-0.1	4.0	0.0	4.0	-9.3	-11.5	-1.9	0.1	-2.0	-0.4	-1.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	8.0	-5.7	1.8	
XI	25.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	25.2	8.2	8.3	-0.1	8.6	0.0	8.6	8.4	4.8	13.0	0.1	12.9	10.7	2.2	-10.0	0.0	0.0	-3.3	-6.7	0.5	
XII	45.9	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	46.5	19.2	19.2	0.0	11.2	0.0	11.2	16.0	19.7	19.6	0.1	19.6	20.3	-0.8	-28.7	0.0	0.0	-23.1	-5.6	5.4	
Q1	68.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	67.7	254.0	254.1	-0.1	13.7	0.0	13.7	-200.0	-2.0	-134.1	0.4	-134.5	-149.6	15.1	-66.6	-56.7	0.0	6.1	-16.0	2.7	
Q2	143.9	0.4	-0.4	0.0	144.3	31.8	31.2	0.7	26.7	0.0	26.7	85.8	24.7	56.6	3.2	53.4	36.4	17.0	-2.9	0.0	0.0	19.4	-22.2	7.4	
Q3	31.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	31.1	24.1	24.7	-0.6	8.9	0.0	8.9	-1.9	-53.1	24.5	0.2	24.3	23.2	1.1	22.8	51.1	0.0	-17.6	-10.7	4.0	
Q4	73.0	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	73.6	34.7	34.9	-0.2	23.8	0.0	23.8	15.0	13.0	30.7	0.2	30.5	30.6	-0.1	-36.3	0.0	0.0	-18.3	-18.0	7.7	
2007	555.7	1.2	3.7	2.4	552.0	506.9	506.0	0.9	114.4	-1.7	116.1	-69.2	-22.7	-128.7	-0.6	-128.1	-155.5	27.4	5.9	-0.2	0.0	68.4	-62.3	76.2	
I	-5.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	-3.9	26.1	26.1	0.0	12.2	0.0	12.2	-42.2	-6.7	-42.3	0.0	-42.3	-44.4	2.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.2	0.9	
II	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.2	25.9	24.0	1.9	-7.6	0.0	-7.6	-18.5	10.5	-15.8	0.0	-15.8	-19.2	3.4	-14.3	0.0	0.0	-8.2	-6.1	1.2	
III	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	35.9	36.0	-0.1	16.0	0.0	16.0	-32.7	-42.8	16.0	0.0	16.0	-0.6	16.7	-8.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	-9.0	2.4	
IV	69.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	68.3	57.7	57.3	0.4	25.9	0.0	25.9	-15.3	10.1	-21.2	-0.1	-21.1	-21.7	0.5	-10.7	0.0	0.0	-1.6	-9.1	6.5	
V	-3.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	-3.6	76.6	76.3	0.3	16.7	0.0	16.8	-97.0	-68.9	-30.1	-0.2	-29.9	-31.5	1.6	-0.6	0.0	0.0	4.9	-5.4	2.6	
VI	-30.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	-31.2	17.2	18.3	-1.0	3.0	-0.3	3.3	-51.4	-11.6	-84.4	-0.1	-84.3	-83.0	-1.4	31.4	0.0	0.0	37.9	-6.4	13.1	
VII	81.0	4.4	1.3	3.1	76.5	36.1	36.1	0.0	6.2	-0.2	6.4	34.2	54.3	7.3	-0.7	8.0	2.9	5.0	-29.0	0.0	0.0	-22.1	-6.9	1.7	
VIII	-4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.5	19.0	19.0	0.1	12.4	0.0	12.4	-35.9	-42.9	6.8	0.0	6.8	-8.2	-1.5	-2.7	0.0	0.0	-1.6	-1.1	3.0	
IX	95.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	95.1	45.3	45.3	0.0	9.5	-0.2	9.6	-40.4	-13.2	0.0	-0.2	-13.2	-7.5	44.5	-0.3	0.0	0.0	50.6	-6.0	9.3	
X	86.0	0.1	0.2	-0.1	85.9	48.5	49.3	-0.8	24.3	-0.4	24.7	13.1	28.6	20.7	0.1	20.5	27.7	-7.2	-40.0	-0.3	0.0	-34.2	-5.6	3.8	
XI	122.7	-0.6	-0.1	-0.5	123.3	73.0	73.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.3	50.0	28.7	7.0	0.1	6.9	7.4	-0.5	11.9	0.2	0.0	19.8	-8.2	2.5	
XII	125.7	-1.4	-1.4	0.0	127.2	45.4	45.2	0.1	-4.4	-0.5	-3.9	86.2	31.4	7.6	0.2	7.4	6.3	1.2	17.9	0.0	0.0	18.6	-0.7	29.2	
Q1	14.3	-0.7	-0.7	0.0	15.0	88.0	86.1	1.9	20.5	0.0	20.5	-93.5	-39.1	-42.1	0.0	-42.1	-64.3	22.2	-16.8	0.0	0.0	-3.8	-12.9	4.5	
Q2	35.5	2.0	2.1	0.0	33.5	151.5	151.9	-0.3	45.6	-0.3	46.0	-163.7	-70.4	-135.7	-0.4	-135.3	-136.1	0.8	20.2	0.0	0.0	41.2	-20.9	22.2	
Q3	171.5	4.3	1.2	3.1	167.2	100.4	100.3	0.1	28.0	-0.4	28.4	38.8	-1.8	13.9	-0.7	14.5	3.5	11.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	26.9	-14.0	13.9	
Q4	334.5	-1.9	-1.3	-0.6	336.4	166.9	167.6	-0.7	20.2	-0.9	21.2	149.2	88.7	35.3	0.4	34.8	41.4	-6.6	-10.3	-0.1	0.0	4.2	-14.5	35.6	
2008	799.6	-12.2	-1.1	-11.2	811.9	409.4	399.9	9.5	-50.7	-0.6	-50.1	453.2	-15.7	225.6	-4.4	230.0	256.9	-27.0	207.4	16.0	0.0	234.6	-43.2	35.8	
I	26.7	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	27.0	49.0	40.4	8.6	-0.9	-0.1	-0.8	-21.1	-20.0	-3.9	-2.0	-2.0	10.7	-12.7	-4.0	7.4	0.0	-9.4	-1.9	6.8	
II	85.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	85.4	66.3	61.2	5.2	-3.4	-0.1	-3.4	22.5	-5.1	6.1	-0.1	6.2	5.9	0.3	19.7	0.1	0.0	19.4	0.1	1.9	
III	64.4	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	64.7	27.1	28.4	-1.3	-4.0	-0.1	-3.9	41.6	-15.3	9.0	0.0	9.0	17.4	-8.3	45.1	3.2	0.0	37.2	4.7	2.7	
IV	44.7	0.9	0.9	0.0	43.8	15.3	16.0	-0.7	-4.5	-0.6	-3.9	33.0	34.5	3.2	-0.7	3.9	1.8	2.1	-8.3	-0.2	0.0	-8.3	0.2	3.7	
V	64.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	64.1	58.8	59.7	-0.9	-4.2	0.5	-4.6	9.5	2.1	5.3	-0.3	5.6	19.3	-13.7	0.0	6.1	0.0	-1.8	-4.2	2.1	
VI	135.8	-3.8	-0.1	-3.7	139.6	37.5	38.0	-0.5	-2.1	-0.4	-1.7	104.2	51.1	32.7	-0.5	33.2	31.4	1.8	16.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	-3.4	4.4	
VII	50.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	50.1	5.2	5.9	-0.8	3.1	-0.5	3.6	41.8	5.6	27.9	0.0	27.9	26.9	1.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	4.3	1.3	
VIII	45.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	45.8	42.5	42.9	-0.4	-6.2	-0.6	-5.7	9.5	9.6	3.8	-0.2	3.9	4.7	-0.7	-4.9	0.0	0.0	-12.9	8.0	1.0	
IX	87.8	-0.8	-0.8	0.0	88.7	27.2	27.3	-0.1	-5.2	0.3	-5.5	66.7	-36.4	50.8	-0.1	50.9	51.8	-0.9	49.8	0.0	0.0	51.1	-1.3	2.5	
X	74.6	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	74.9	16.4	16.6	-0.3	-14.9	0.0	-15.0	73.5	12.0	3.6	0.0	3.5	6.0	-2.4	56.4	-0.1	0.0	103.6	-47.0	1.5	
XI	76.7	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	77.1	14.2	14.5	-0.3	-3.9	0.9	-4.8	66.8	-6.7	81.8	-0.4	82.3	76.0	6.2	-10.6	-0.6	0.0	5.6	-15.7	2.4	
XII	43.2	-7.5	0.0	-7.5	50.8	50.0	49.0	1.0	-4.5	0.0	-4.5	5.2	47.0	5.4	-0.1	5.5	5.1	0.5	41.1	0.1	0.0	28.0	12.		



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

	EXPORT					IMPORT					EXPORT					IMPORT					EXPORT					IMPORT				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008				Total	2008				Total	2009				Total	2009				Total
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		Q2	Q3	Q4		
TOTAL	1,367.0	1,675.9	2,042.3	2,415.2	3,398.3	2,306.4	2,931.6	3,232.8	3,752.3	5,280.6	918.5	1,152.1	1,126.9	780.8	3,978.2	1,581.1	1,936.9	1,844.8	1,488.9	6,851.7	521.2	670.8	762.5	736.9	2,691.5	1,146.6	1,176.7	1,239.9	1,479.96	5,043.11
SITC																														
Food and live animals	92.0	125.6	167.2	192.7	250.4	271.2	337.5	343.2	362.4	518.3	59.0	88.6	84.0	76.9	308.4	149.0	158.9	151.7	161.2	620.8	45.4	82.9	77.0	78.3	283.5	126.3	132.2	141.5	160.32	560.37
Beverages and tobacco	137.1	127.8	163.1	193.6	209.6	24.2	28.0	31.1	31.8	38.3	37.1	68.7	58.5	54.7	218.8	10.8	12.8	15.0	12.5	51.2	26.5	66.8	66.2	37.5	197.0	8.6	13.7	12.8	16.55	51.71
fuels	39.9	44.1	67.8	113.6	170.6	60.0	77.4	106.7	133.5	298.2	74.7	78.4	70.5	45.9	269.5	88.5	84.8	124.0	53.0	350.2	26.7	37.7	50.2	58.3	172.9	34.4	45.6	53.0	64.44	197.33
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	73.7	78.3	163.6	225.0	165.3	323.1	397.8	619.2	758.9	975.7	66.6	94.5	111.1	42.1	314.3	402.0	377.3	395.5	243.1	1,417.9	31.6	46.6	69.8	54.9	202.9	220.4	150.5	196.4	242.50	809.75
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.8	7.0	2.9	2.2	2.5	24.5	52.9	30.0	31.4	47.0	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.6	12.4	21.2	17.1	14.5	14.6	67.4	2.5	2.1	2.6	1.0	8.2	11.9	10.2	10.7	12.94	45.66
Chemical products	70.2	73.4	90.8	100.7	133.1	254.9	281.0	334.0	364.5	490.2	37.5	45.3	50.4	47.9	181.1	137.5	175.9	164.1	134.0	611.4	31.0	41.7	43.6	56.0	172.2	115.8	141.5	145.1	166.33	568.76
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	398.1	552.7	682.8	853.8	1,513.2	333.2	740.8	950.5	1,121.0	1,509.2	362.1	504.1	459.3	272.6	1,598.1	369.4	601.3	519.9	354.9	1,845.5	141.5	188.2	223.7	217.6	770.9	237.6	304.8	305.7	353.53	1,201.54
Machinery and transport equipment	80.6	92.6	109.9	118.7	151.6	434.2	504.5	563.1	688.8	1,046.3	44.4	49.7	46.3	44.0	184.3	305.6	386.8	346.6	396.7	1,435.6	36.0	36.8	31.2	38.8	142.7	304.9	277.7	276.7	350.02	1,209.29
articles	471.8	570.8	590.5	612.0	800.3	128.7	171.9	252.9	257.7	355.9	232.1	219.6	242.6	193.9	888.2	96.0	120.6	111.7	117.6	445.9	180.0	167.9	198.0	194.4	740.3	84.1	98.3	97.5	112.90	392.85
Commodities and transactions not classified in SITC	2.7	3.5	3.7	3.0	1.8	452.4	340.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	3.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.4	5.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	2.7	2.1	0.6	0.42	5.85
END USE																														
Production materials	669.2	816.2	1,110.4	1,398.9	2,086.1	1,492.5	1,904.7	2,099.0	2,453.5	3,427.8	547.6	757.5	715.9	413.8	2,434.8	1,068.8	1,288.7	1,240.1	827.1	4,424.7	224.2	346.8	416.6	379.6	1,367.3	637.9	666.9	725.8	851.33	2,881.89
Capital goods	22.3	30.6	39.9	51.5	76.6	285.9	312.8	348.5	421.4	643.7	31.7	35.8	33.0	33.3	133.7	179.2	245.0	225.9	286.3	936.4	33.3	29.7	23.5	29.2	115.7	228.0	188.4	185.6	235.17	837.11
Consumption goods	674.5	827.7	891.2	964.7	1,235.6	525.2	711.8	783.2	875.3	1,207.5	337.7	358.7	378.0	333.7	1,408.1	332.0	401.7	377.1	374.1	1,484.9	263.7	294.3	322.4	328.1	1,208.6	278.1	319.4	327.8	393.04	1,318.40
Unknown	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.4	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.0	0.6	0.41	5.72

Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia



Table 25
Foreign trade by countries
in USD Million

	EXPORT					IMPORT					EXPORT					IMPORT					EXPORT					IMPORT				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008				Total	2008				Total	2009				Total	2009				Total
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
TOTAL	1,367.0	1,675.9	2,042.3	2,415.2	3,398.3	2,306.4	2,931.6	3,232.8	3,752.3	5,280.6	918.5	1,152.1	1,126.9	780.8	3,978.2	1,581.1	1,936.9	1,844.8	1,488.9	6,851.7	521.2	670.8	762.5	736.9	2,691.5	1,146.6	1,176.7	1,239.9	1,480.0	5,043.1
Serbia and Montenegro	275.0	347.6	459.7	559.6		212.8	243.7	264.2	283.4																					
Serbia					644.7					454.5	200.6	280.9	270.5	182.7	934.7	135.4	142.9	133.4	120.2	532.0	108.4	102.2	57.5	69.5	337.6	80.4	100.3	101.4	114.9	397.1
Montenegro					28.0					1.4	8.5	11.3	11.6	7.2	38.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.2	4.5	5.8	7.4	7.1	24.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.8
Germany	279.4	317.2	364.2	381.2	501.8	304.8	368.2	336.1	372.3	533.1	154.3	147.6	146.7	114.8	563.3	139.7	182.3	157.8	170.6	650.3	115.7	102.4	107.6	124.7	450.4	112.2	128.4	130.0	146.9	517.5
Greece	180.4	228.8	313.2	361.3	424.7	300.6	282.6	297.7	306.4	416.2	124.3	178.8	156.6	75.3	535.0	110.8	145.8	139.6	114.7	510.8	58.0	84.2	77.4	70.4	290.0	83.9	100.7	120.4	134.1	439.2
Italy	95.4	134.6	169.8	238.5	349.9	123.1	168.8	194.1	228.3	313.3	74.6	74.6	90.1	81.7	321.0	75.0	115.9	90.5	101.5	382.9	43.1	44.1	66.9	63.9	218.0	69.2	102.2	85.5	104.8	361.7
Bulgaria	25.8	51.5	76.1	130.9	243.9	149.2	209.7	234.4	251.3	271.1	95.0	109.8	107.9	63.9	376.6	77.1	82.1	94.5	73.4	327.1	29.8	51.5	75.0	60.7	217.0	49.4	61.5	64.0	67.8	242.6
Croatia	66.2	80.2	81.1	124.7	165.1	63.5	65.8	75.3	79.0	110.8	47.9	65.6	65.7	49.8	229.0	33.3	37.5	33.6	33.2	137.7	35.5	44.9	32.2	40.1	152.7	25.5	26.0	30.9	36.0	118.3
Belgium	9.7	15.2	34.6	83.9	178.1	16.7	22.1	27.3	27.0	32.4	23.5	26.3	26.9	32.5	109.2	9.5	11.9	9.0	11.7	42.1	8.1	4.3	14.1	9.5	36.1	6.6	7.9	10.0	9.0	33.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23.8	33.2	50.5	65.8	89.0	11.8	16.3	23.6	26.5	34.9	22.4	30.4	29.4	22.6	104.8	8.8	15.0	17.9	10.9	52.6	16.9	20.5	23.5	25.8	86.6	9.0	11.7	12.6	13.2	46.5
Netherlands	47.3	47.3	44.6	56.5	73.1	49.6	57.1	53.3	60.1	75.3	18.6	15.4	22.1	14.5	70.6	22.7	25.1	22.6	23.3	93.7	14.5	10.8	19.5	16.7	61.5	12.5	15.9	19.5	22.6	70.4
Turkey	32.8	54.0	46.3	55.2	53.8	78.8	94.9	113.9	122.5	198.5	9.7	10.1	7.5	4.4	31.6	56.7	81.1	67.7	63.3	268.8	10.1	11.2	8.4	11.0	40.8	51.8	63.4	55.7	79.9	250.7
Spain	21.3	23.0	14.0	50.4	173.0	24.6	31.0	32.4	51.9	52.1	16.5	34.6	12.3	13.6	76.9	12.5	14.5	12.9	14.8	54.8	3.2	5.3	19.4	10.8	38.7	10.9	12.7	10.8	14.0	48.3
Slovenia	21.3	27.2	31.8	41.4	69.1	139.1	140.3	128.0	129.6	156.1	12.9	20.0	21.4	10.8	65.1	42.5	55.3	55.2	50.5	203.4	6.7	7.8	10.3	9.5	34.3	43.8	43.7	47.3	56.0	190.9
Albanija	17.4	23.6	27.5	40.7	73.1	4.0	6.3	9.1	11.7	19.7	19.9	27.1	35.4	24.4	106.8	6.1	10.0	12.1	7.5	35.7	15.4	22.3	23.3	22.9	83.9	3.4	7.0	8.2	5.4	24.1
G.Britain	35.2	42.5	42.9	36.6	76.0	39.5	54.7	44.2	38.2	52.9	19.0	15.4	19.3	16.3	69.9	16.1	21.5	16.2	13.3	67.1	8.5	8.5	12.3	13.6	42.9	10.6	14.2	15.2	22.5	62.5
Russia	13.7	19.7	21.4	25.6	23.6	179.0	271.0	425.2	569.7	638.2	5.7	7.9	8.1	11.0	32.7	272.1	277.2	247.3	134.2	930.9	2.5	6.3	5.6	8.1	22.5	142.8	96.9	104.4	150.9	495.0
USA	72.8	72.1	44.4	22.4	52.7	56.6	48.0	45.2	40.3	78.5	3.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	11.1	20.3	21.1	35.2	22.6	99.2	1.6	2.3	2.3	3.2	9.5	24.3	19.9	30.0	36.6	110.7
Sweden	5.6	5.7	8.3	19.4	15.2	20.2	25.1	20.1	29.6	55.0	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.2	9.4	12.6	13.2	15.7	12.1	53.5	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.9	9.5	6.2	7.0	8.2	10.2	31.6
Austria	7.7	8.5	9.0	15.0	20.0	56.2	68.9	69.2	80.5	102.7	4.4	5.5	7.3	5.3	22.5	20.8	38.7	29.6	30.7	119.8	3.4	4.6	5.1	5.9	19.1	18.9	26.3	25.3	29.8	100.3
Romania	1.4	1.8	4.2	13.4	19.3	14.4	113.1	64.9	91.9	96.7	6.7	7.4	15.2	4.1	33.5	19.6	42.8	41.6	13.5	117.5	2.9	3.4	5.9	7.8	20.0	17.6	21.7	26.8	41.7	107.8
Czech	3.1	5.4	6.0	10.7	11.3	12.0	17.5	23.3	32.9	64.6	2.8	4.2	5.0	2.3	14.4	14.0	20.4	15.2	15.8	65.4	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.7	9.3	11.8	12.5	12.9	14.6	51.9
France	54.7	77.3	19.9	10.3	16.1	51.5	67.5	61.0	66.6	90.8	4.3	7.1	5.8	7.0	24.3	25.9	34.1	29.9	31.4	121.3	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.3	12.6	16.9	20.8	22.4	31.3	91.4
Switzerland	19.3	6.4	7.5	10.2	10.8	27.2	45.7	63.9	59.2	114.7	3.4	3.8	5.2	3.7	16.1	87.9	59.5	87.8	57.5	292.7	2.3	3.3	6.3	5.5	17.4	51.4	24.8	25.5	21.4	123.1
Hungary	2.8	2.2	2.7	6.5	6.7	29.1	31.0	36.3	37.6	55.2	1.1	3.4	1.2	1.5	7.2	26.5	22.5	15.9	15.7	80.6	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.1	3.8	11.0	12.8	13.4	13.6	50.9
Poland	0.5	2.6	4.0	6.4	11.2	26.4	78.3	94.6	117.8	162.7	4.3	5.0	4.5	2.9	16.8	46.6	81.8	99.9	37.0	265.3	2.2	1.9	1.5	2.4	8.1	18.4	24.0	21.6	19.2	83.2
Cyprus	0.5	4.8	5.5	4.5	3.0	4.1	4.7	3.5	1.5	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.2
Australia	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.3	3.6	6.7	2.7	4.3	1.8	3.4	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	3.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.4	3.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.8	3.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	3.1
Ukraine	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	88.0	74.1	72.1	105.7	104.4	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.4	2.9	32.2	78.9	49.7	42.2	203.0	1.9	5.4	1.7	1.2	10.1	15.0	18.1	27.0	24.4	84.5
Korea	0.1	2.0	1.4	1.7	0.0	14.0	23.4	33.7	41.4	55.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	12.5	15.8	15.8	13.3	57.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.5	7.2	9.7	9.7	11.8	38.4
China	14.6	1.4	9.9	1.5	0.6	48.3	82.0	115.3	138.6	245.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.6	62.8	80.1	81.5	90.4	314.8	0.0	0.3	1.6	1.3	3.2	62.9	67.6	67.5	91.4	289.4
Danmark	3.3	2.3	2.8	1.6	3.7	11.3	14.8	14.3	16.9	19.5	2.8	2.6	4.8	3.7	13.8	5.2	6.8	5.1	5.4	22.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	2.2	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.2	19.5
Japan	5.8	2.7	8.4	1.2	0.7	19.3	24.4	22.8	26.9	41.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.3	12.7	18.2	12.4	14.6	57.9	0.1	0.2	2.9	0.1	3.2	17.0	12.6	9.1	15.6	54.4
Canada	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	4.0	8.6	22.3	35.5	15.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.3	2.3	5.1	4.5	5.4	17.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.4	4.1	6.2	4.7	8.3	23.2
Belarus	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.6	0.1	3.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1
Hong Kong	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.4	3.0	2.6	1.7	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.7	1.2	1.7	1.4	16.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	2.5
Lihtenstien	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0							



Country	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
FDI in Republic of Macedonia	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)
Afganistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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
Albania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.0	0.2	4.4	0.3	3.6	0.2	11.6	0.6	16.6	0.7	23.9	0.8
Australia	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.2	2.1	0.2	2.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.1	2.4	0.1
Austria	17.6	12.4	30.1	11.2	39.5	11.0	33.0	5.7	36.8	3.5	37.7	3.3	42.8	3.3	62.3	3.9	57.7	3.3	219.4	10.5	238.3	9.4	334.6	11.3
Bahamas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barbados	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Belgium	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.0
Bermudas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bosnia and Hercegovina	1.6	1.1	2.9	1.1	2.8	0.8	2.7	0.5	2.4	0.2	2.4	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.8	0.1
Belize	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
British Virgin Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.2	3.9	0.4	7.0	0.6	11.3	0.9	8.7	0.5	11.8	0.7	15.8	0.8	29.4	1.2	51.3	1.7
Bulgaria	2.6	1.8	3.4	1.2	2.9	0.8	3.5	0.6	6.6	0.6	11.7	1.0	23.3	1.8	24.3	1.5	27.4	1.6	42.8	2.0	63.5	2.5	86.5	2.9
Byelorussia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	3.2	0.1
Cayman Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	0.0
Central African Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.3	0.0
Taiwan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.5																

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Table 27

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

FDI in Republic of Macedonia	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %	Value	Share %
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FISHING	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.1	2.7	0.3	3.7	0.3	9.8	0.8	23.1	1.4	23.0	1.3	23.1	1.1	27.0	1.1	30.9	1.0
MINING AND QUARRYING	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	9.9	1.7	13.6	1.3	16.9	1.5	15.5	1.2	22.4	1.4	39.3	2.2	45.3	2.2	50.7	2.0	168.5	5.7
MANUFACTURING	67.5	47.8	165.3	61.2	222.1	61.7	294.8	50.8	396.2	38.1	457.7	39.4	490.4	38.0	664.9	41.3	775.3	43.8	801.9	38.2	907.3	35.6	886.3	29.9
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER CONSTRUCTION	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	5.2	0.3	6.2	0.4	157.1	7.5	161.7	6.4	164.3	5.5
CONSTRUCTION	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	5.6	1.6	32.9	5.7	47.0	4.5	56.1	4.8	65.9	5.1	64.5	4.0	61.1	3.5	70.5	3.4	87.1	3.4	117.2	3.9
TOTAL SERVICES	68.3	48.4	98.1	36.3	124.9	34.7	236.9	40.8	574.4	55.3	619.6	53.4	702.5	54.4	822.0	51.1	854.2	48.3	984.5	46.9	1,302.7	51.2	1,601.5	53.9
NOT ALLOCATED	3.6	2.5	5.1	1.9	5.7	1.6	4.7	0.8	5.3	0.5	6.7	0.6	7.3	0.6	8.1	0.5	9.9	0.6	16.2	0.8	9.1	0.4	0.0	
SUB - TOTAL	141.2		270.4		359.9		580.1		1,039.2		1,160.7		1,292.1		1,610.2		1,769.0		2,098.6		2,545.2		2,968.8	
TOTAL	141.2	100.0	270.4	100.0	359.9	100.0	580.1	100.0	1,039.2	100.0	1,160.7	100.0	1,292.1	100.0	1,610.2	100.0	1,769.0	100.0	2,098.6	100.0	2,545.2	100.0	2,968.8	100.0

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	2008
International Investment Position, net	-1,999.0	-2,498.5	-2,333.9	-2,474.0	-3,527.7	-4,606.2
Assets	1,868.5	2,162.2	2,455.8	3,256.5	3,946.3	3,462.8
Direct investment abroad	42.0	54.2	62.1	39.7	67.6	85.0
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	35.7	43.9	43.6	37.7	51.6	68.2
Other capital	6.3	10.3	18.5	2.0	16.0	16.8
Portfolio investment	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.2	4.4	3.1
Equity securities	3.8	4.1	3.6	4.2	4.4	3.1
Banks	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.6	2.1
Other sectors	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investment	929.3	1,128.6	1,065.4	1,346.9	1,634.7	1,267.1
Trade credits	194.3	267.2	299.0	441.8	652.7	674.0
Other sectors	194.3	267.2	299.0	441.8	652.7	674.0
Long-term	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4
Short-term	193.9	266.8	298.2	441.0	651.6	672.7
Loans	25.5	27.4	26.0	2.3	3.9	8.5
Banks	24.0	25.7	25.6	2.0	1.1	1.5
Long-term	15.2	16.5	15.0	1.4	1.1	1.5
Short-term	8.8	9.2	10.6	0.5	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.3	2.8	7.0
Long-term	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.3	2.3	5.8
Short-term	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.2
Currency and deposits	706.0	827.7	733.3	868.4	936.4	541.1
Monetary authorities	41.4	16.2	15.5	23.6	25.3	1.6
Banks	664.6	811.5	717.8	844.8	911.2	539.2
Other assets	3.5	6.3	7.1	34.4	41.7	43.4
Reserve assets	893.4	975.3	1,324.7	1,865.8	2,239.6	2,107.6
Liabilities	3,867.5	4,660.7	4,789.7	5,730.5	7,474.1	8,069.0
Direct investment in reporting economy	1,614.7	2,190.6	2,086.9	2,763.8	3,739.4	4,185.3
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	1,477.0	1,858.5	1,863.5	2,454.0	3,271.4	3,394.0
Other capital	137.7	332.1	223.4	309.8	468.0	791.4
Portfolio investment	107.2	71.7	273.9	366.5	457.2	373.5
Equity securities	80.5	40.0	52.8	114.0	194.8	187.9
Banks	12.6	19.1	29.5	106.2	90.9	99.7
Other sectors	67.9	20.9	23.3	7.8	103.9	88.2
Debt securities	26.8	31.7	221.2	252.5	262.5	185.5
Other investment	2,145.6	2,398.5	2,428.9	2,600.2	3,277.5	3,510.1
Trade credits	398.2	485.6	457.0	486.2	854.5	914.4
Other sectors	398.2	485.6	457.0	486.2	854.5	909.5
Long-term	61.8	46.7	29.3	25.8	21.4	33.2
Short-term	336.4	438.9	427.6	460.4	833.1	876.3
Loans	1,657.2	1,814.4	1,852.2	1,853.3	1,991.9	2,180.9
Monetary authorities	68.4	62.5	62.1	55.8	0.0	0.0
General government	1,256.5	1,351.2	1,292.2	1,152.6	1,068.4	1,087.3
Banks	90.9	89.1	131.0	192.7	317.8	283.6
Long-term	80.0	78.4	128.3	192.7	293.6	283.6
Short-term	10.9	10.7	2.7	0.0	24.2	0.0
Other sectors	241.4	311.6	366.9	452.2	605.7	810.0
Long-term	219.9	293.6	293.5	436.8	547.9	789.0
Short-term	21.5	18.0	73.4	15.4	57.8	21.0
Currency and deposits	69.0	70.5	86.9	148.6	238.3	245.3
Banks	69.0	70.5	86.9	148.6	238.3	245.3
Other liabilities	21.4	27.9	32.8	112.1	192.8	169.5

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia



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	2008
International Investment Position, net	-1,599.7	-1,836.6	-1,978.4	-1,878.5	-2,401.1	-3,267.2
Assets	1,495.3	1,589.3	2,081.7	2,472.7	2,686.0	2,456.2
Direct investment abroad	33.6	39.9	52.6	30.1	46.0	60.3
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	28.6	32.3	37.0	28.6	35.1	48.4
Other capital	5.0	7.6	15.6	1.5	10.9	11.9
Portfolio investment	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.2
Equity securities	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.2
Banks	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.5
Other sectors	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Debt securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other investment	743.7	829.5	903.1	1,022.7	1,112.7	898.8
Trade credits	155.5	196.4	253.5	335.5	444.3	478.1
Other sectors	155.5	196.4	253.5	335.5	444.3	478.1
Long-term	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0
Short-term	155.2	196.1	252.8	334.8	443.5	477.1
Loans	20.4	20.1	22.0	1.7	2.6	6.1
Banks	19.2	18.9	21.7	1.5	0.7	1.1
Long-term	12.2	12.2	12.7	1.1	0.7	1.0
Short-term	7.0	6.7	9.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.9	5.0
Long-term	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.3	1.6	4.1
Short-term	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.9
Currency and deposits	565.0	608.4	621.6	659.4	637.4	383.8
Monetary authorities	33.2	11.9	13.2	17.9	17.2	1.1
Banks	531.8	596.5	608.4	641.5	620.2	382.4
Other assets	2.8	4.6	6.0	26.1	28.4	30.8
Reserve assets	715.0	716.9	1,122.9	1,416.7	1,524.4	1,494.9
Liabilities	3,095.0	3,426.0	4,060.1	4,351.2	5,087.2	5,723.5
Direct investment in reporting economy	1,292.1	1,610.2	1,769.0	2,098.6	2,545.2	2,968.7
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	1,182.0	1,366.1	1,579.6	1,863.4	2,226.6	2,407.4
Other capital	110.2	244.1	189.4	235.2	318.6	561.3
Portfolio investment	85.8	52.7	232.2	278.3	311.2	264.9
Equity securities	64.4	29.4	44.7	86.6	132.6	133.3
Banks	10.1	14.0	25.0	80.7	61.9	70.7
Other sectors	54.3	15.4	19.7	5.9	70.7	62.6
Debt securities	21.4	23.3	187.5	191.7	178.7	131.6
Other investment	1,717.1	1,763.1	2,058.9	1,974.3	2,230.8	2,489.8
Trade credits	318.6	356.9	387.3	369.2	581.6	648.6
Other sectors	318.6	356.9	387.3	369.2	581.6	645.1
Long-term	49.4	34.3	24.9	19.6	14.5	23.6
Short-term	269.2	322.6	362.5	349.6	567.1	621.6
Loans	1,326.2	1,333.8	1,570.1	1,407.2	1,355.8	1,546.9
Monetary authorities	54.7	46.0	52.7	42.4	0.0	0.0
General government	1,005.5	993.2	1,095.4	875.2	727.2	771.2
Banks	72.8	65.5	111.1	146.3	216.3	201.1
Long-term	64.0	57.6	108.8	146.3	199.8	201.1
Short-term	8.7	7.9	2.3	0.0	16.5	0.0
Other sectors	193.2	229.1	311.0	343.3	412.2	574.6
Long-term	175.9	215.8	248.8	331.6	372.9	559.7
Short-term	17.2	13.3	62.2	11.7	39.3	14.9
Currency and deposits	55.2	51.9	73.7	112.8	162.2	174.0
Banks	55.2	51.9	73.7	112.8	162.2	174.0
Other liabilities	17.1	20.5	27.8	85.1	131.2	120.3

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia



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	30.09. 2009	31.12. 2009
General Government	1,016.46	1,282.82	1,078.19	1,072.97	1,073.97	1,065.56	1,001.67	890.41	878.95	897.71	883.72	883.07	880.13	906.33	916.40	906.78	1,093.17	1,055.84
Short-term	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
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	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	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	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	0.00	0.21
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	0.00	0.21
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	0.00	0.00
Long-term	1,016.45	1,282.82	1,078.19	1,072.97	1,073.97	1,065.56	1,001.67	890.41	871.31	897.71	883.72	883.07	880.13	906.33	916.40	906.78	1,093.17	1,055.64
Bonds and notes	23.25	187.47	190.43	185.19	189.56	190.38	189.58	183.40	176.85	170.49	165.51	155.64	143.61	131.62	134.35	129.18	320.16	275.57
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	770.34	777.60
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	3.49	3.08	2.87	2.67	2.46
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	0.00	0.00
Monetary Authorities	55.54	62.81	61.79	57.71	57.04	51.99	47.61	9.43	9.21	9.01	8.72	8.69	9.09	9.15	9.50	9.25	71.46	71.74
Short-term	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	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	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	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	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	0.00	0.00
Long-term	55.54	62.81	61.79	57.71	57.04	51.99	47.61	9.43	9.21	9.01	8.72	8.69	9.09	9.15	9.50	9.25	71.46	71.74
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	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	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	0.00	0.00
Other debt liabilities	9.56	10.14	9.98	9.89	9.78	9.60	9.53	9.43	9.21	9.01	8.72	8.69	9.09	9.15	9.50	9.25	71.46	71.74
SDR Allocation	9.56	10.14	9.98	9.89	9.78	9.60	9.53	9.43	9.21	9.01	8.72	8.69	9.09	9.15	9.50	9.25	71.46	71.74
Banks	123.24	192.02	181.68	191.44	205.47	269.88	266.66	312.89	340.64	387.85	346.15	358.89	389.60	384.07	377.53	377.43	448.16	467.75
Short-term	67.32	81.41	72.25	77.76	83.57	115.44	111.11	144.82	165.31	178.12	142.31	138.83	173.34	171.35	153.22	162.82	227.33	222.20
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	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	0.00	40.00
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	218.29	172.84
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	8.48	8.90	9.59	9.23	9.04	9.36
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	8.48	8.90	9.59	9.23	9.04	9.36
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	0.00	0.00
Long-term	55.93	110.60	109.42	113.68	121.90	154.44	155.55	168.07	175.33	209.73	203.84	220.06	216.25	212.72	224.30	214.62	220.83	245.55
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	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	200.67	190.92	194.00	219.63
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	26.82	25.92
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	0.00	0.00
Other Sectors	600.40	721.01	664.92	727.28	701.21	786.69	1,024.59	1,032.59	1,077.01	1,115.71	1,031.96	1,143.09	1,328.26	1,321.91	1,340.18	1,341.35	1,352.17	1,417.72
Short-term	370.02	475.84	409.86	425.28	390.24	435.42	618.37	635.38	668.16	727.89	643.68	727.10	808.99	738.32	745.03	736.73	750.23	818.19
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	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	24.35	16.37	16.51	14.91	17.02	11.31	9.00	5.03
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	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	539.02	626.80	703.70	621.55	626.68	620.76	634.16	694.72
Other debt liabilities	42.66	59.95	52.76	51.89	58.46	74.17	55.06	76.93	75.15	121.50	80.30	83.92	88.69	101.87	101.33	104.67	107.06	118.45
Arrears	42.66	58.40	52.76	51.89	58.46	74.17	55.06	76.93	75.15	121.50	80.30	83.92	88.69	101.87	101.33	104.67	107.06	118.45
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	0.00	0.00
Long-term	230.39	245.18	255.06	302.00	310.97	351.27	406.22	397.21	408.85	387.81	388.28	415.99	519.36	583.59	595.15	604.62	601.94	599.53
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	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	371.83	397.35	499.36	559.66	574.66	584.61	581.92	582.29
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	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	16.10	18.28	19.64	23.57	20.13	19.65	19.67	16.88
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	0.36	0.36
Direct investment: Intercompany lending	284.52	269.57	327.43	334.18	332.61	329.30	305.50	376.15	371.37	430.77	588.22	664.41	685.47	682.70	695.77	742.67	785.44	826.37
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	4.30	5.46	6.35	7.40	9.35	9.37	9.43	9.48
Short-term	2.70	4.68	4.68	4.														



Table 31
Republic of Macedonia: gross external claims /1
in EUR Million

	31.12. 2004	31.12. 2005	31.03. 2006	30.06. 2006	30.09. 2006	31.12. 2006	31.03. 2007	30.06. 2007	30.09. 2007	31.12. 2007*	31.03. 2008	30.06. 2008	30.09. 2008	31.12. 2008	31.03. 2009	30.06. 2009	30.09. 2009	31.12. 2009
General Government	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Short-term	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	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	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	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	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	0.00	0.00
Long-term	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds and notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	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	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	0.00	0.00
Monetary Authorities	664.66	1,040.51	1,121.85	1,285.24	1,284.33	1,326.97	1,315.13	1,329.96	1,424.84	1,416.28	1,395.51	1,413.65	1,552.13	1,361.16	1,128.06	1,060.47	1,315.08	1,366.89
Short-term	664.66	1,040.51	1,092.79	1,129.48	1,160.32	1,167.82	1,073.26	1,000.55	1,011.09	917.15	279.69	300.38	404.19	245.87	168.70	249.03	515.89	465.13
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	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	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	515.89	465.13
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	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	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	0.00	0.00
Long-term	0.00	0.00	29.06	75.76	124.01	159.16	241.87	329.41	413.75	499.13	1,115.83	1,113.26	1,147.94	1,115.29	951.35	811.44	799.19	901.76
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	799.19	901.76
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	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	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	0.00	0.00
Banks	619.59	635.87	618.10	599.78	621.57	608.26	667.61	658.57	644.64	648.05	549.07	529.53	533.90	390.65	442.10	454.55	510.61	496.74
Short-term	618.75	634.56	613.68	595.44	617.26	667.17	650.53	641.73	627.88	631.33	532.37	509.81	514.22	371.12	422.58	433.88	488.92	473.08
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	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	12.16	11.14
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	469.32	454.29
Other claims	22.21	23.93	24.22	24.56	24.98	25.33	25.75	26.46	26.73	27.14	6.63	6.83	6.96	7.16	7.09	7.30	7.44	7.65
Arrears	22.21	23.93	24.22	24.56	24.98	25.33	25.75	26.46	26.73	27.14	6.63	6.83	6.96	7.16	7.09	7.30	7.44	7.65
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	0.00	0.00
Long-term	0.84	1.31	4.42	4.34	4.31	1.10	17.08	16.84	16.77	16.72	16.70	19.71	19.67	19.52	19.52	20.68	21.69	23.66
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	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	1.03	2.19	3.20	5.17
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	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	0.00	0.00
Other Sectors	197.77	253.94	256.91	249.34	266.90	336.54	417.22	409.44	521.23	447.43	490.79	540.12	588.92	507.00	460.93	466.64	496.43	431.28
Short-term	196.55	253.46	256.15	248.57	266.13	335.63	415.38	487.81	518.94	445.09	486.45	534.86	583.89	501.91	455.20	459.55	490.24	425.39
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	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	0.23	0.46	0.68	0.88	0.95	0.42	0.41	0.06
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	0.04	0.23	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.02
Trade credits	196.12	252.79	255.51	247.97	265.31	334.82	414.00	485.88	516.82	443.51	463.85	512.13	559.94	477.14	429.81	434.59	464.88	399.23
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	24.36	24.48	24.90	26.08
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	24.36	24.48	24.90	26.08
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	0.00	0.00
Long-term	1.23	0.49	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.91	1.84	1.63	2.28	2.34	4.35	5.26	5.04	5.09	5.73	7.09	6.19	5.88
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	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	4.96	6.31	5.60	5.30
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	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	0.58	0.58
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	0.00	0.00
Direct investment: Intercompany lending	47.98	95.87	95.45	92.28	95.69	95.60	108.48	122.58	110.67	123.11	130.14	138.32	127.95	133.29	143.93	181.16	175.31	178.91
Claims from affiliated enterprises	11.28	21.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.69	12.18	13.51	14.06	17.00	16.81	17.53	17.93	19.33	19.37	19.51	20.22	20.86
Short-term	11.28	18.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.99	10.98	12.06	12.22	15.79	15.60	15.65	15.97	17.24	17.21	17.21	17.12	16.94
Long-term	0.00	3.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.70	1.20	1.45	1.84	1.21	1.21	1.88	1.96	2.10	2.16	2.30	3.10	3.92
Claims from direct investors	36.70	74.54																



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 ²	31.03. 2008	30.06. 2008	30.09. 2008	31.12. 2008	31.03. 2009	30.06. 2009	30.09. 2009	31.12. 2009
General Government	1,016.46	1,282.82	1,078.19	1,072.97	1,073.97	1,065.56	1,001.67	890.41	878.95	897.71	883.72	883.07	880.13	906.33	916.40	906.78	1,093.17	1,055.84
Short-term	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21
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	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	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	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	0.00	0.21
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	0.00	0.21
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	0.00	0.00
Long-term	1,016.45	1,282.82	1,078.19	1,072.97	1,073.97	1,065.56	1,001.67	890.41	871.31	897.71	883.72	883.07	880.13	906.33	916.40	906.78	1,093.17	1,055.64
Bonds and notes	23.25	187.47	190.43	185.19	189.56	190.38	189.58	183.40	176.85	170.49	165.51	155.64	143.61	131.62	134.35	129.18	320.16	275.57
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	770.34	777.60
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	3.49	3.08	2.87	2.67	2.46
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	0.00	0.00
Monetary Authorities	-609.12	-977.70	-1,060.06	-1,147.53	-1,227.29	-1,274.98	-1,267.51	-1,320.52	-1,415.63	-1,407.27	-1,386.79	-1,404.95	-1,543.04	-1,352.01	-1,110.56	-1,051.22	-1,243.62	-1,295.15
Short-term	-664.66	-1,040.51	-1,092.79	-1,129.48	-1,160.32	-1,167.82	-1,073.26	-1,000.55	-1,011.09	-917.15	-279.69	-300.38	-404.19	-245.87	-168.70	-249.03	-515.89	-465.13
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	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	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	-515.89	-465.13
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	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	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	0.00	0.00
Long-term	55.54	62.81	32.73	-18.05	-66.97	-107.17	-194.25	-319.98	-404.54	-490.11	-1,107.10	-1,104.57	-1,138.85	-1,106.14	-941.86	-802.19	-727.73	-830.02
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	-799.19	-901.76
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	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	0.00	0.00
Other debt liabilities	9.56	10.14	9.98	9.89	9.78	9.60	9.53	9.43	9.21	9.01	8.72	8.69	9.09	9.15	9.50	9.25	71.46	71.74
SDR Allocation	9.56	10.14	9.98	9.89	9.78	9.60	9.53	9.43	9.21	9.01	8.72	8.69	9.09	9.15	9.50	9.25	71.46	71.74
Banks	-496.34	-443.85	-436.42	-408.34	-416.09	-398.38	-400.95	-345.68	-304.00	-260.20	-202.92	-170.63	-144.30	-6.57	-64.58	-77.12	-62.45	-29.00
Short-term	-551.43	-553.14	-541.43	-517.68	-533.69	-551.72	-539.42	-496.91	-462.57	-453.20	-390.06	-370.98	-340.88	-199.77	-269.36	-271.06	-261.59	-250.89
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	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	-12.16	28.86
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	-251.03	-281.46
Other debt liabilities	-13.64	-13.27	-13.70	-13.99	-14.26	-14.59	-16.43	-16.95	-17.39	-17.78	0.67	0.72	1.51	1.74	2.51	1.94	1.60	1.71
Arrears	-13.64	-13.27	-13.70	-13.99	-14.26	-14.59	-16.43	-16.95	-17.39	-17.78	0.67	0.72	1.51	1.74	2.51	1.94	1.60	1.71
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term	55.09	109.29	105.01	109.34	117.60	153.34	138.47	151.23	158.57	193.01	187.14	200.35	196.58	193.19	204.78	193.94	199.14	221.89
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	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	199.64	188.73	190.80	214.45
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	8.34	7.44
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	0.00	0.00
Other Sectors	402.63	467.07	408.01	477.94	434.31	450.15	607.37	543.14	555.78	668.28	541.17	602.97	739.33	814.91	879.25	874.70	855.75	986.45
Short-term	173.47	222.38	153.71	176.71	124.11	99.79	202.99	147.57	149.22	282.81	157.23	192.24	225.01	236.41	289.84	277.18	259.99	392.80
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	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	24.13	15.92	15.83	14.02	16.07	10.89	8.59	4.97
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	-0.04	-0.23	-0.07	-0.06	-0.06	-0.02
Trade credits	126.47	110.07	86.02	95.11	49.31	14.77	121.48	49.31	38.06	123.56	75.17	114.67	143.76	144.40	196.87	186.17	169.29	295.48
Other debt liabilities	42.23	59.48	52.29	51.40	57.97	73.57	53.90	75.48	73.79	120.63	58.07	61.83	65.47	78.21	76.97	80.18	82.17	92.37
Arrears	42.23	57.94	52.29	51.40	57.97	73.57	53.90	75.48	73.79	120.63	58.07	61.83	65.47	78.21	76.97	80.18	82.17	92.37
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	0.00	0.00
Long-term	229.16	244.69	254.30	301.24	310.20	350.36	404.38	395.57	406.56	385.47	383.94	410.72	514.32	578.50	589.42	597.53	595.76	593.65
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	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	368.00	393.25	495.29	555.54	569.70	578.30	576.31	576.99
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	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	15.58	17.11	18.67	22.60	19.36	18.87	19.08	16.30
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	0.36	0.36
Direct investment: Intercompany lending	236.54	173.71	231.98	241.91	236.92	233.70	197.02	253.57	260.70	307.66	458.08	526.10	557.52	549.40	551.83	561.51	610.13	647.46
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	-12.51	-12.07	-11.58	-11.93	-10.02	-10.14</		



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	1,270.6	1,382.6	17.9
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	168.1	63.5	0.0	1,365.9	1,597.5	1.0
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
VII	145.5	0.9	0.0	1,247.0	1,393.4	2.4
VIII	145.5	57.0	0.0	1,302.6	1,505.0	2.1
IX	150.2	63.3	0.0	1,313.1	1,526.6	2.0
X	154.1	62.4	0.0	1,332.5	1,549.0	1.6
XI	171.5	62.7	0.0	1,357.7	1,591.8	1.5
XII	168.1	63.5	0.0	1,365.9	1,597.5	1.0
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
Q3	150.2	63.3	0.0	1,313.1	1,526.6	2.0
Q4	168.1	63.5	0.0	1,365.9	1,597.5	1.0

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
2009		-	-	-	-	40.5769	68.8041	44.0766	61.2728	47.1313
2005	Q1	-	-	-	-	39.6393	88.4807	46.8029	61.4032	44.7904
	Q2	-	-	-	-	39.7513	90.4176	48.6819	61.3730	45.2948
	Q3	-	-	-	-	39.4147	89.5738	50.1566	61.2196	45.1496
	Q4	-	-	-	-	39.5461	89.9864	51.4655	61.1906	43.9286
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
	Q3	-	-	-	-	40.2498	70.2639	42.8182	61.1774	45.7428
	Q4	-	-	-	-	40.5307	67.6727	41.4079	61.1720	46.1421
2005	1	-	-	-	-	39.7112	87.8420	46.6876	61.4287	45.1666
	2	-	-	-	-	39.5700	88.9779	47.1916	61.3590	44.9537
	3	-	-	-	-	39.6300	88.6702	46.5671	61.4176	44.2666
	4	-	-	-	-	39.6527	89.8171	47.4544	61.3886	44.1968
	5	-	-	-	-	39.7529	89.8212	48.2674	61.4171	45.2970
	6	-	-	-	-	39.8482	91.6345	50.3377	61.3120	46.3906
	7	-	-	-	-	39.2967	89.0983	50.8157	61.2015	45.4303
	8	-	-	-	-	39.4266	89.3141	49.7871	61.2329	45.0299
	9	-	-	-	-	39.5245	90.3334	49.8574	61.2245	44.9833
	10	-	-	-	-	39.4880	89.7278	50.8468	61.1880	44.3459
	11	-	-	-	-	39.6099	90.1112	51.8977	61.1789	43.8416
	12	-	-	-	-	39.5424	90.1243	51.6661	61.2046	43.5954
2006	1	-	-	-	-	39.5447	89.3827	50.7503	61.2839	43.8820
	2	-	-	-	-	39.3020	89.6578	51.2317	61.2179	43.4344
	3	-	-	-	-	39.0093	88.8557	50.9433	61.1970	43.4544
	4	-	-	-	-	38.8317	88.0838	49.9694	61.1625	42.5913
	5	-	-	-	-	39.2724	89.4229	47.9649	61.1686	42.8457
	6	-	-	-	-	39.2134	89.1251	48.3312	61.1670	42.1803
	7	-	-	-	-	39.0015	88.9010	48.2135	61.1671	41.7135
	8	-	-	-	-	38.7629	90.3501	47.7888	61.1688	41.2355
	9	-	-	-	-	38.6238	90.6172	48.0105	61.1732	41.0371
	10	-	-	-	-	38.4876	90.9394	48.4970	61.1815	40.8833
	11	-	-	-	-	38.4257	90.8063	47.5741	61.1799	40.5425
	12	-	-	-	-	38.3251	90.9675	46.3465	61.1954	39.5143
2007	1	-	-	-	-	37.8973	92.1831	47.0635	61.1802	39.1269
	2	-	-	-	-	37.7300	91.6664	46.8414	61.1905	38.8048
	3	-	-	-	-	37.9428	89.9742	46.2014	61.1729	39.4077
	4	-	-	-	-	37.3937	90.0173	45.3304	61.1754	38.1562
	5	-	-	-	-	37.0661	89.7285	45.2464	61.1729	37.5017
	6	-	-	-	-	36.9892	90.4847	45.6166	61.1739	37.1983
	7	-	-	-	-	36.9193	90.7086	44.6560	61.1771	36.6735
	8	-	-	-	-	37.3499	90.3063	44.9242	61.1713	38.4779
	9	-	-	-	-	37.1313	88.9552	44.0798	61.1767	38.2698
	10	-	-	-	-	36.6500	87.9323	43.0387	61.1820	37.1373
	11	-	-	-	-	37.1130	86.4482	41.7364	61.2049	37.5533
	12	-	-	-	-	36.8919	84.9406	42.0230	61.2290	37.3960
2008	1	-	-	-	-	37.7680	82.1796	41.6851	61.3375	38.5097
	2	-	-	-	-	38.1420	81.7821	41.6268	61.3231	38.8401
	3	-	-	-	-	38.9287	79.1295	39.5378	61.2140	39.1168
	4	-	-	-	-	38.4651	77.1392	38.9019	61.3727	38.0133
	5	-	-	-	-	37.7336	77.3340	39.3720	61.2280	37.7820
	6	-	-	-	-	37.8834	77.2891	39.3265	61.1740	36.8111
	7	-	-	-	-	37.8104	77.1410	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	-	-	-	-	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
	7	-	-	-	-	40.2642	71.0768	43.4667	61.1950	46.0554
	8	-	-	-	-	40.1109	70.9292	42.9041	61.1714	45.2262
	9	-	-	-	-	40.3786	68.7365	42.0592	61.1656	45.9535
	10	-	-	-	-	40.4087	66.9090	41.3269	61.1685	45.8048
	11	-	-	-	-	40.4927	68.1054	41.0722	61.1695	45.9878
	12	-	-	-	-	40.6894	68.0175	41.8137	61.1778	46.6287

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
31.07.2009	61.1704			43.5284			71.7626	3,994.4103
31.08.2009	61.1761			42.8764			69.4867	4,015.7608
30.09.2009	61.1741			42.0469			67.0916	4,044.8360
31.10.2009	61.1741			41.3339			68.4465	4,045.1035
30.11.2009	61.1741			41.0069			67.2908	4,060.9466
31.12.2009	61.1732			42.6651			67.6695	4,111.6548

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia



Table 36

Indices on effective exchange rate of the Denar*

base period 1995=100, ponders FT 2003

year	quarter	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate of Denar	Real Effective Exchange Rate of Denar		
			Consumer Price Index	Producer Price Index	Unit Labor Cost
1995	Q4	41.1	131.9	117.7	
1996	Q4	48.5	118.7	106.3	
1997	Q4	49.9	96.9	93.4	
1998	Q4	66.6	105.7	112.7	
1999	Q4	82.7	113.0	119.0	
2000	Q4	90.0	107.1	109.7	
2001	Q4	94.1	101.7	101.8	
2002	Q4	97.6	99.9	100.8	
2003	Q4	101.2	100.1	99.1	87.5
2004	Q4	104.3	96.1	95.8	92.4
2005	Q4	104.8	90.9	93.0	90.6
2006	Q4	104.2	89.3	91.5	81.3
2007	Q4	104.4	88.0	90.5	71.1
2008	Q4	106.2	88.5	89.4	75.6
2009	Q4	112.0	88.8	94.5	
2005	Q1	104.8	94.6	95.0	91.3
	Q2	104.5	93.0	94.2	77.2
	Q3	104.7	91.8	95.2	79.2
	Q4	104.8	90.9	93.0	90.6
2006	Q1	104.8	91.3	94.0	89.3
	Q2	105.6	91.4	94.8	79.4
	Q3	105.1	90.4	94.1	82.6
	Q4	104.2	89.3	91.5	81.3
2007	Q1	104.4	89.0	90.4	73.4
	Q2	104.7	88.9	90.3	71.0
	Q3	104.5	88.0	90.4	68.5
	Q4	104.4	88.0	90.5	71.1
2008	Q1	105.6	90.4	90.9	66.2
	Q2	106.0	89.8	92.3	63.7
	Q3	104.6	87.2	91.6	60.4
	Q4	106.2	88.5	89.4	75.6
2009	Q1	111.6	91.7	91.5	68.7
	Q2	111.6	90.4	92.7	69.7
	Q3	112.1	89.4	94.4	67.3
	Q4	112.0	88.8	94.5	

* 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 corporations (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.

Portfolio investment income: Data on inflow include interest receipts on foreign debt securities and accrued interest on foreign debt securities as part of the gross official reserves. Data on outflows include dividends paid on equity securities and interest paid on debt securities. The data sources are the ITRS, the NBRM's reports on the official foreign exchange reserves stock and the annual direct investment survey.

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 rents. 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 main 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. Loans within other capital are based on the system for reporting on the external debt and claims.

Portfolio investment: The source of data for the portfolio investment is the ITRS. Additional data source for the previous years is the annual direct investment survey DI 22.

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 Guide⁶⁴ (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

⁶⁴ External Debt Statistics: Guide for compilers and Users, IMF, 2003

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);
- 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) ;

- for the category other the data are used from the reporting system on external debt (CI) and include a debt liability for SDR allocations.

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). For the current year, this category is based on estimation of the stock of debt/claims from commercial operations by adding trade credits flows from the balance of payments to the stock at the end of previous quarter.

- 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: 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); for other claims and liabilities, data 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, are used.

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.