

**National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia**



**Quarterly Report  
October, 2011**



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## Introduction

During the third quarter of 2011, NBRM maintained its key interest rate unchanged at 4% and made changes in the setup of the monetary instrument - reserve requirement and in the macroprudential framework. *These changes, whose primary goal is more efficient liquidity management by banks and stimulation of long-term saving, bring some relaxation of the monetary conditions in the country, which would contribute to more favorable economic environment, without jeopardizing price stability, the stability of exchange rate and financial stability in the country.* the latest macroeconomic developments and expectations for their movements in the forthcoming period supported such monetary policy stance. Thus, the annual **inflation rate** in the third quarter had a **downward adjustment faster than expected** and averaged 3.6% (4.4%, according to the July projection), while the latest available information confirmed the prevailing estimates of predominantly downward risks associated with the dynamics of inflation over the next period. **Core inflation remained low also in the third quarter** and averaged 1.3% annually. In the third quarter, relatively stable movements were registered on the foreign exchange market, which contributed to the growth of **foreign reserves** and their further maintenance at an adequate level. **Economic activity** continued to recover also during the second quarter, when the achieved real GDP growth was higher than expected. On the other hand, the deepening of the debt crisis in the Euro area has **raised the uncertainty about the prospects of the global economic growth to a higher level, and negative risks have increased**. This implied potentially increased vulnerability also of the domestic economic activity, resulting in downward revision of expected economic growth for the second half of the year. Regarding the **external sector**, estimates are that the policy of de facto fixed exchange rate of the denar against the euro remains to be firmly supported by the availability of an adequate level of foreign reserves in the next period. **Current account deficit** for 2011 was revised downward, while the assumed significant amount of government borrowing and capital inflows, is expected to provide further increase in foreign reserves in 2012, too. **However, the increased global uncertainty, implies potentially increased risks for the economic activity but also for the external sector, which requires careful monitoring of the situation in order to timely and adequately adjust the monetary policy towards achieving the monetary goals.**

**Domestic economic activity has continuously increased and registered faster growth for five consecutive quarters, and in the second quarter of 2011 it reached a rate 5.3%, higher than anticipated.** Generator of the growth in the second quarter was the domestic demand. The growth of *private consumption* strengthened further, but it can not be fully supported by the trends in high-frequency indicators of private consumption, because the directions are divergent. *Gross investments*, which in the previous three quarters were a major driver of domestic demand growth, dropped in the second quarter. However, the movements in the high-frequency data suggest growth of investments in fixed assets, and to this end is the considerable support through the government investment and increased lending to the corporate sector. Hence, the negative contribution of gross investment probably stems from the reduction of inventories. *Exports* also contributed to the growth, which recorded slower increment amid weaker foreign demand and lower growth in the prices of major export products in world markets. At the same time, *imports* recorded a significant deceleration of growth so that in the second quarter, the net-exports had a positive contribution to GDP. **The latest projections for the forthcoming period point to weaker growth prospects for the domestic economy by the end of the year, but because of the better results from the beginning of the year, GDP growth in 2011 would be maintained at around 3.5%, as was expected in the July projection, too. The slowdown in growth is expected to continue in 2012, and real GDP will be higher by about 3%, driven mainly by the announced government and foreign investment.** The risks around the projections for growth are mostly downward and still connected to the projected path of foreign demand and world prices, the expected investment from abroad and the realization of the planned government investments.

**Inflation in 2011 is expected to be lower than in the previous projections (3.9% on annual basis),** due to lower inflation and lower expected growth in world oil and food prices in the last quarter of the year. **Downward trajectory in world prices is expected to continue**



**over the next year, which amid the slower economic growth will be the main factor for the further slowdown of domestic inflation, expected to be reduced to around 2%.** The increase in the regulated prices of electricity and heating are expected to be an important determinant of inflation in the coming year. The uncertainty about the future trajectory of global prices and their transmission effect on the domestic prices remains a significant risk factor.

**In the second quarter of 2011, total loans increased by 3.1% on a quarterly basis, which** compared to the credit growth rate in the previous two quarters (quarterly growth of 2.3% and 1.2%, respectively) indicates the enhanced credit support of banks for the private sector. However, in July the credit growth rate slowed down significantly on a monthly basis, while in August the credit market stagnated. Such developments showed that the recovery of credit activity remains highly sensitive and vulnerable to new risk reassessments. **The prudential approach of banks remains to be major feature of the credit market and the quality of credit demand is the dominant factor affecting the volume of lending activity.** Considering the safety and soundness of the banking system, expectations for further strengthening of their financial capacity and retention of generally favorable developments in the economic activity, **there is a room for greater credit support to the domestic economy in the forthcoming period (annual growth of loans and deposits in the banking sector at the end of 2011 is expected to be around 9%).** The changes that NBRM made toward the end of the third quarter of the year, aimed at moderate improvement of the monetary conditions in the next period, are expected to contribute to this end. However, the downward risks to lending activity still exist, and are related to the growth intensity of global and domestic economy, as a factor that greatly affects the perception of risk (both with banks, and the potential borrowers), and thus the pace of credit growth in the future.

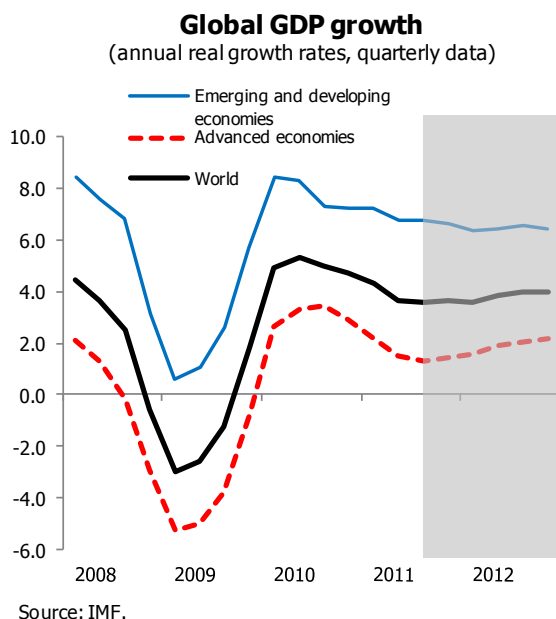
**In the second quarter of 2011, the balance of payments current account deficit significantly narrowed on a quarterly basis and reduced to 0.9% of GDP (2.8% of GDP in the previous quarter).** Narrowing of the current account deficit is mainly due to the improved trade balance, due to the significantly slower growth in imports relative to the exports, as well as higher inflows from private transfers, amid greater seasonal supply of foreign currency on the currency exchange market. Despite the significant narrowing of the current account deficit, only a small part of it was funded by the modest capital net-inflows, while the rest was covered from foreign reserves. According to recent data, the level of foreign exchange reserves totaled Euro 1,847.8 million as of September 30, 2011 and provides adequate coverage of imports of goods and services in the next year. **The latest revisions to the projection on the external sector are aimed at achieving lower current account deficit in 2011 compared to previous expectations (from 5.5% to 4.8% of GDP), mainly resulting from more favorable expectations about inflows from private transfers, as the most significant component of the current account surplus. In 2012, the current account deficit as share of GDP is expected to maintain the level of 2011, which will be fully covered by inflows in the capital and financial account, allowing growth in the gross foreign reserves on an annual basis.** The risks are certainly still present. The uncertainty about the resolution of debt crisis in the Euro area and its impact on the growth of the European Union as our most important trading partner, but also on the global economic growth, create uncertainty about the movement of export demand and the trade balance, about the realization of expected capital inflows for financing the domestic economy (including government needs) and about the movement of world prices. Therefore, careful monitoring of risks continues, in order to ensure timely response by the monetary policy.



## I. Macroeconomic developments

### 1.1. International economic environment<sup>1</sup>

*In the second quarter there was a significant slowdown in the global economic growth, mostly due to the lower growth in developed countries. The growth in the Euro area was significantly lower than expected due to the exhaustion of certain temporary effects, the more restrictive fiscal policy and the decline in the confidence of households and enterprises because of the debt crisis and volatility in financial markets. Unlike previous estimates for the temporary slowdown in global growth it is now assumed that it will last longer due to the fundamental nature of the limiting factors, especially low private demand in developed countries, prolonged external imbalances and uncertainty about the crisis in the Euro area. In addition to downward revisions to growth in most countries, the risks for the projection are predominantly negative. They are mostly related to the possible future failure in resolving the debt crisis in the Euro area and its possible spillover in the banking sector and real economy in the larger countries, as well as to the uncertainty about the medium-term fiscal consolidation and adverse conditions of the real estate market in the USA. Recent estimates indicate stabilization of inflation amid lower prices of energy and food.*



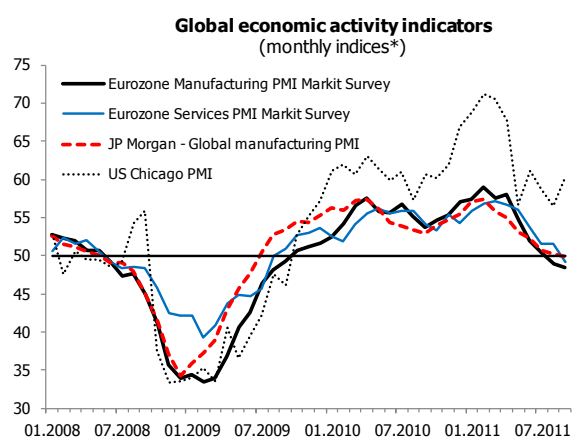
In the second quarter of 2011, global economic growth amounted to 3.7% on an annual basis, which is a significant slowdown compared to previous periods (4.3% in the first quarter), but also in terms of expectations. The slowdown is mostly due to movements in developed countries, reflecting the two groups of factors. First, although they were largely anticipated, the effects of supply disruptions due to natural disasters in Japan and oil supply shocks due to the events in the Middle East were stronger than expected. The second group of factors adversely affecting growth, are those of fundamental nature related to poor recovery of private demand in developed countries and volatility of financial markets due to the debt crisis and possible problems in the banking sector in developed countries, especially in the Euro area. Analyzed by region, a significant slowdown compared to the first quarter was registered in the USA and the Euro area, while in Japan the slowdown moderately increased. On the other hand, despite the slowdown compared to the first quarter, emerging and developing economies still

<sup>1</sup> The analysis is based on the ECB Monthly Bulletin for June and July 2011; the IMF's World Economic Outlook of June 2011; the EU Candidate and Pre-Accession Countries Economies Quarterly of the European Commission of July 2011; the weekly reports of the National Bank of Greece; the August Report for Southeastern Europe of the Business Monitor International; the Economic Review of the Eurozone by Roubini Global Economics of June 2011.



have relatively high rates of growth and in most of them there are still indications of overheating. The growth rates in Latin America remain relatively high, although a certain slowdown was observed due to more restrictive macroeconomic policies, weaker foreign demand and volatility in global financial markets. In Asian countries, the consequences of supply disruptions due to the natural disasters in Japan had a negative effect on growth, but it remained relatively high due to the strong domestic demand amid high credit growth and stimulating monetary policy. On the other hand, the recovery of the economies of Central and Eastern Europe continues to be mostly due to foreign demand, as opposed to the weak domestic demand given the adverse conditions in the labor market and insufficient credit growth.

**According to latest estimates<sup>2</sup>, the global growth by the end of the year will be close to the one realized in the second quarter**, reflecting the expectations of anemic growth in developed countries despite further relatively high growth rates in emerging and developing economies. The slowdown in growth is confirmed by high frequency PMI<sup>3</sup> indicators. The manufacturing PMI indicators for the Euro area and global manufacturing PMI fall steadily since April this year, which indicates less favorable economic developments. In September they fell below the neutral level of 50 for the first time since mid-2009, indicating economic contraction. Based on recent global economic trends and the latest estimates, in the **September projections of the IMF projected global growth in 2011 was revised downwardly from 4.3% to 4%**. This is mostly due to the downward revision of growth in developed countries from 2.2% to 1.6%, with negative revisions for almost all countries, especially the USA. On the other hand, there are still expectations for relatively high growth in emerging and developing economies (6.4% as opposed to 6.6% previously). Additionally, it is estimated that the recovery will continue in 2012, but with unstable and less dynamic pace than previous expectations. The expected global growth next year is revised from 4.5% to 4%, and it will be driven primarily by projected growth of 6.1% in emerging and developing economies, as opposed to the relatively low growth of 1.9% in developed countries. Key factors that will have positive



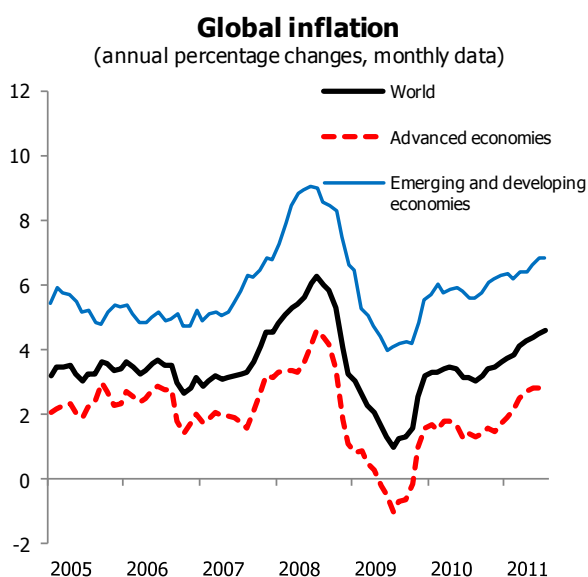
\*The PMI index reflects the percentage of respondents that reported better business conditions compared to the previous month and it can take values between 0 and 100. PMI=50 is considered as a reference value, indicating unchanged economic conditions. A PMI value over 50 is taken to indicate that the economy is expanding, while a PMI value below 50 suggests that the economy is contracting.  
Source: Bloomberg.

<sup>2</sup> According to the IMF's World Economic Outlook, September 2011.

<sup>3</sup> The Purchasing Manager's Indices (PMI) are based on survey research of representative sample of companies in the production and services sector, and are often used as high frequency indices of the current and future economic activity.



influence on global growth are the rapid recovery of the Japanese economy, the decline in oil and food prices, the continued growth in demand in emerging and developing economies and the stimulating monetary policy. On the other hand, household consumption, volatility of financial markets and fiscal consolidation are assessed to be the main limiting factors. It must be stressed that these projections are based on relatively strong assumptions for successfully coping with the crisis in the peripheral countries of the Euro area, an appropriate balance between fiscal stimulus and fiscal consolidation in the medium term in the USA and absence of escalating instability in global markets. Hence, **despite downward revisions to global growth, the risks of the underlying projection are predominantly negative and more pronounced than in the June projections of the IMF.** The most significant risk remains associated with the problems of public debt in the Euro area, where it is possible that the actions of policy makers will be insufficient to cope with the crisis. On the other hand, in the USA, the absence of political agreement on fiscal consolidation, the adverse conditions on the real estate market and the growth of household savings also represent risks to growth. Furthermore, overheating in emerging and developing economies poses a risk to financial stability, given the high growth of loans and real estate prices.

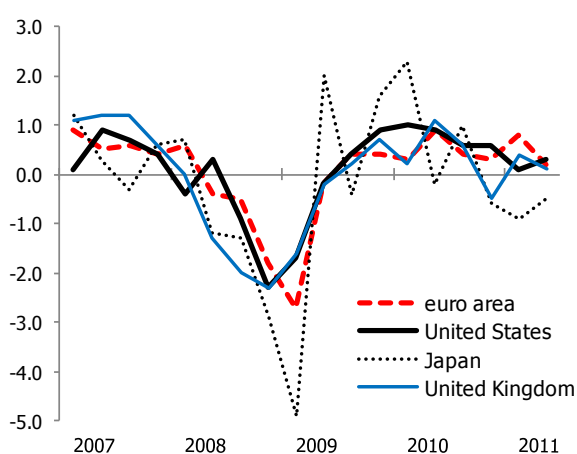


Source: MMF.

**Global inflation in the second quarter reached an annual rate of 4.4%, mainly due to continuing inflationary pressures in emerging and developing economies.** Annual inflation in these countries was 6.6%, versus 2.8% in developed countries. However, recent estimates indicate a stabilization of inflation, especially in developed countries. This is due primarily to the decline in energy and food prices, as well as the negative output gap in most developed countries. Assuming stabilization of energy and food prices at current levels, **according to IMF projections, inflation in developed countries will be 2.6% in 2011 and 1.4% in 2012. On the other hand, the projected inflation in emerging and developing countries has been revised upward to 7.5% in this and 5.9% in the next year** due to expected growth in core inflation due to pressures from domestic demand. The risks to global inflation are moderately upward and linked up with the possible transmission of the past rise in the energy and food prices in wages and inflation, especially in emerging and developing economies, given their higher share in the consumption in these countries.

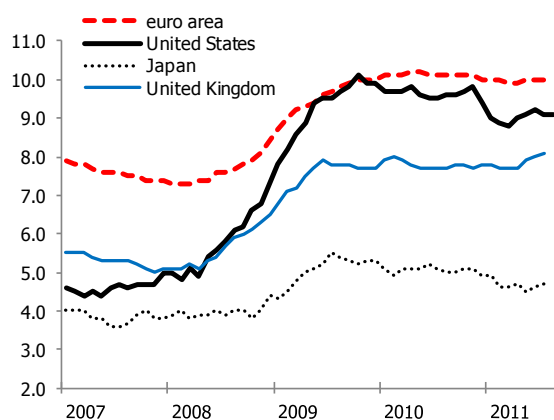


**Real GDP growth in advanced economies**  
(quarter-on-quarter percentage changes)



Source: Eurostat.

**Unemployment in advanced economies**  
(in percent; seasonally adjusted monthly data)



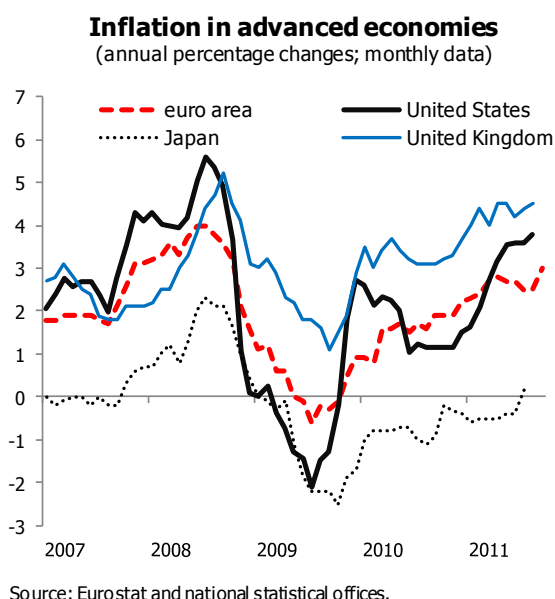
Source: Eurostat.

**The second quarter saw a significant slowdown in the growth of the Euro area to 0.2% on a quarterly basis (compared with 0.8% in the first quarter), resulting in slowing the annual rate from 2.4% to 1.6%.**

This partly reflects the effects of global factors (impaired supply due to natural disasters in Japan and delayed effects of the rise in the oil price). However, the greatest contribution to the slowdown was that of the exhausted effects of the temporary fast growth in construction in the first quarter, and the withdrawal of the stimulating measures and implementation of plans for fiscal consolidation in some countries. An additional negative effect was that of the reduced confidence of households and businesses because of the debt crisis and volatility of financial markets. Thus, the growth in the second quarter is mostly due to the contribution of net exports, although lower rate of growth of both exports and imports was observed. On the other hand, the contribution of domestic demand is still relatively low. The consumption of households experienced a quarterly decline for the first time in six quarters, largely due to adverse movements in real income and insufficient employment growth. Investments in fixed assets noted significantly lower rates of growth relative to the first quarter, amid slowdown in other investments (non-construction) and decline in the investments in construction. Furthermore, although the contribution of public spending and the change in inventories were positive, they have continued to decline compared with the previous few quarters. **Anemic economic activity reflected in the labor market by keeping the unemployment rate unchanged at the level of 10% in the period from May to August of this year.** The differences between Member States are maintained, considering the fact that peripheral countries have the highest rates of unemployment. Also, the trend of faster growth in the number of hours worked versus slower increase in employment, continues.

Surveys on the economic activity in the Euro area and expectations of anemic growth in the global economy point to a slowdown in **the growth of the Euro zone by the end of the year and relatively low growth over the next year.** In September projections, IMF made a significant downward revision of growth from 2% to 1.6% in 2011 and from 1.7% to 1.1% in 2012, with downward revisions to growth in all larger countries. The lower confidence and difficulties over funding due to the continued uncertainty about the debt crisis is a major factor for the

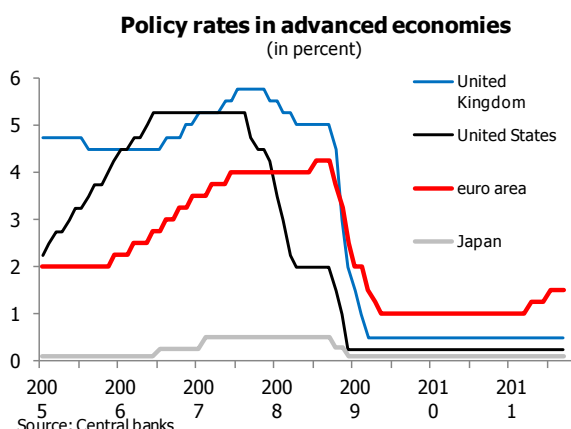
pessimistic expectations. Similar are the revised September projections of the ECB, which forecast growth between 1.4% and 1.8% in 2011 and between 0.4% and 2.2% in 2012. According to ECB, growth by the end of this year will be mostly due to net exports and to a smaller extent to the investments of enterprises. Furthermore, during 2012, private consumption is expected to grow further and private investment is expected to increase moderately. **According to the IMF and the ECB, amid exceptionally high uncertainty, risks for the projection are mainly downward.** Predominant risk is still the worsening debt crisis and its possible spillover to the real sector in the key countries in the Euro area through the harder and more expensive financing of private investments. Furthermore, any continued failure to cope with the crisis could lead to increased volatility of financial markets and threaten the banking sector, thus disrupting the global financial stability<sup>4</sup>.



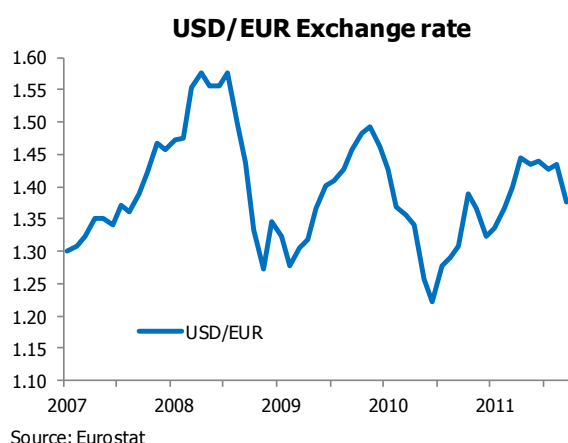
**Inflation in the Euro area in July and August was 2.5% on an annual basis and continued to move along the descending trajectory which started in April, although it remained above the 2% target.** Stabilization of prices is mostly a result of the exhaustion of effects of the growth in oil prices, although estimates suggest continued upward pressure from the prices of other fuels. Contrary to expectations of further stabilization, in September a significant increase in inflation of 3% was registered, which represents the highest rate since October 2008. According to the September projections of ECB the expected rate of inflation between 2.5% and 2.7% in 2011, is retained, while the projection for 2012 is revised on an interval between 1.2% and 2.2% (previously between 1.1% and 2.3%). ECB estimates suggest **balanced risks to inflation over the medium term.** The upward risks reflect the potential faster growth in the prices of oil and other primary products, as well as the possible faster growth of indirect taxes and administered prices. On the other hand, the downward risks are associated with the possibly lower economic growth in the world and in the Euro area.

**The central banks of major developed countries continued to lead accommodative monetary policy in the third quarter of 2011.**

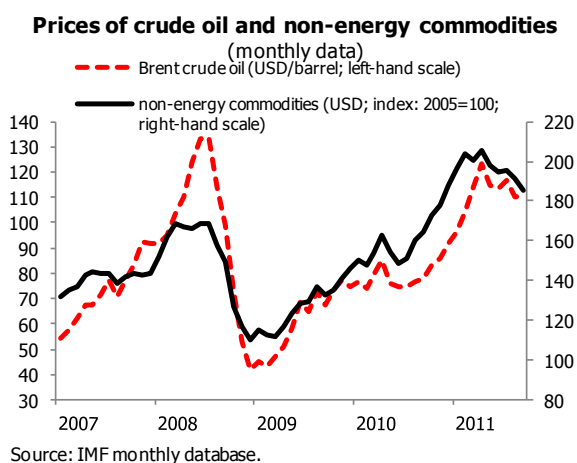
<sup>4</sup> According to the Economic Review of the Eurozone by Roubini Global Economics of September 2011, besides the mentioned expectations, there is an increased risk of a double dip recession in the Euro area by the end of 2012, due to the possibility of bankruptcy of some of the peripheral countries, rapid decline of confidence or possible need of bail out of banks by the national governments.



During this period, their key interest rates remained unchanged, with the exception of the Euro area where it increased from 1.25% to 1.5% in early July. Contrary to previous expectations for further increase in ECB interest rate, the latest estimates suggest its retention at the same level or possible decrease, having in mind the more negative expectations for growth and smaller risks to inflation in the Euro area. Projections for the policies of FED, the Bank of Japan and the Bank of England still point to unchanged key interest rates. Moreover, given the expected continuation of unfavorable economic conditions, in the beginning of August, the FED announced retention of the interest rate to a historically lowest level until mid-2013. Furthermore, the Bank of Switzerland and the Bank of Japan took measures to prevent appreciation of their currencies and deflationary pressures. On the other hand, some of the central banks in emerging and developing economies continued to moderately increase their key rates due to possible overheating of their economies, although the IMF estimates suggest that real interest rates are still relatively low.

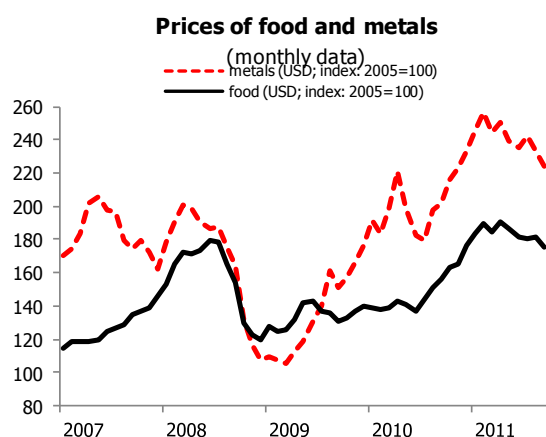


**The exchange rate of euro against the USA Dollar during July and August was relatively stable and remained around the level reached in May,** which was the highest value of the Euro since the end of 2009. However, in September a significant depreciation of the euro occurred (4% relative to the average in August), mainly due to the uncertainty about the debt crisis and the economic growth in the Euro area. The average nominal exchange rate in September stood at USA Dollar 1.38 per Euro, representing appreciation of the Euro by 4.2% compared to December 2010.



**The average price of crude oil "Brent" in September was 110.9 USA Dollars per barrel,** which denoted further reduction in prices after the relatively fast growth until April and generally downward movement which started in May. The main factor for the moderate decline in prices is slowing of the global economy in the second quarter and the deterioration of expectations for future global economic activity. Volatility of financial markets resulting from the crisis in the Euro area had an additional impact on these movements. However, the average oil price in September was by 39.2% higher than the average in the last year.



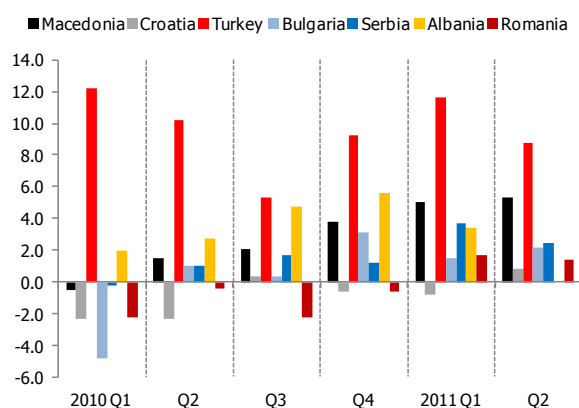


Source: IMF monthly database

Similar to oil prices, the **prices of non-energy primary products<sup>5</sup> noted stronger growth until April and then they were generally declining.** In September, the indices of the main groups of products registered the lowest levels in 2011 and they were lower than at the end of 2010. Such movements are mostly due to the weaker demand due to the slowdown and the downward revisions to the expectations for the global economy. Although they remained significantly higher than the average in 2010, food prices in the third quarter registered a quarterly decline of 3.9% for the first time since 2009. This is mostly due to the fall in the prices of wheat, corn, beef and cooking oil, despite the sharp rise in the prices of sugar and rice. Prices of metals in the third quarter were lower by 3.6% on a quarterly basis, which has intensified the reduction that started in the previous quarter. The most significant decline was registered in the prices of aluminum, lead, nickel and tin.

### Real GDP growth in countries from the region

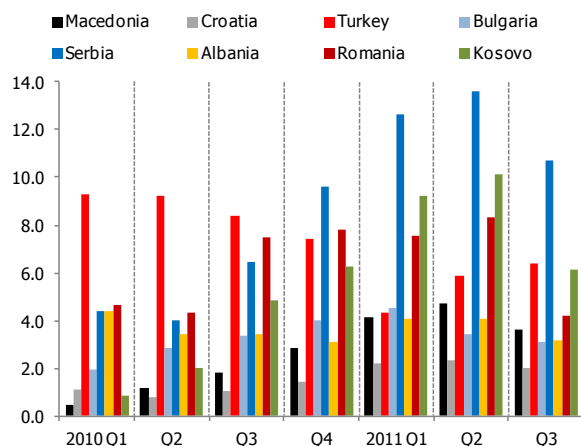
(annual percentage changes, quarterly data)



Source: Eurostat and national statistical offices.

### Inflation in countries from the region

(annual percentage changes)



Source: Eurostat and national statistical offices.

**All countries in the region registered positive annual growth in the second quarter, though in some of them signs of growth deceleration were present.** Given this and the more negative projections for the global economy, expectations for future developments are generally revised downward. The highest growth was again observed in Turkey, as a result of exceptionally strong private and investment demand. Although achieved growth has exceeded the expectations, it is still lower than the one registered in the first quarter, mostly due to the slowdown of the global economy. Romania reported moderately lower growth than in the first quarter, retaining the unfavorable structure where inventories are the only component with a positive contribution to growth. In Bulgaria, growth intensified due to the private consumption and exports, despite the negative effect of private investment. Despite the fall in the previous quarter, the positive net exports and private demand contributed to the growth of the Croatian economy in the second quarter, despite the continued decline in investment since the beginning of 2009. In Serbia growth decelerated as well, amid slower export demand and industrial output.

**In the third quarter annual inflation rates in all countries of the region slowed down, as opposed to the previous trend of acceleration in most of them.** In almost all countries these trends are mostly due to food

<sup>5</sup> The price index of primary products includes the prices of food, beverages, agricultural raw materials, and metals.

prices, but also to the relatively low rates of core inflation. An exception is Turkey, where in the third quarter the uptrend in the inflation rate continued, mainly due to higher food prices and the depreciation of the Lira. In most countries of the region further slowdown in the rates of inflation is expected, given the projections for slower growth in global food and oil prices.

## 1.2. Domestic Supply

***The performances in the second quarter of 2011 have rounded off the continuous five-quarter cycle of strengthening of the domestic economic activity. In the second quarter of 2011, the annual increase in the domestic output reached 5.3%, with the trade giving the largest individual contribution to the GDP creation. Industry, as the most important economic activity, registers slightly decelerated activity, given the slowed down annual increase in both the foreign demand and the prices of our main export products, although still remaining in the zone of two-digit annual growth rates. In conditions of strong investment stimulus by the Government, considerable amplification of the positive contribution is registered also with the construction. In the following period the domestic economy growth is expected to slow down. Namely, in September, the indicator for the economic activity in the Euro area<sup>6</sup> indicates downward movement in the production in the manufacturing sector, for the first time in two years, which implies more evident downward risks in the following period, having in mind the large dependence of the domestic economy on the trends in the Euro area, as our most important trading partner. However, it is expected that the structural changes in the economy and the broadening of its production capacity will contribute towards bigger domestic growth potential, and thus bigger resistance of the domestic economy to the influences of the external factors.***

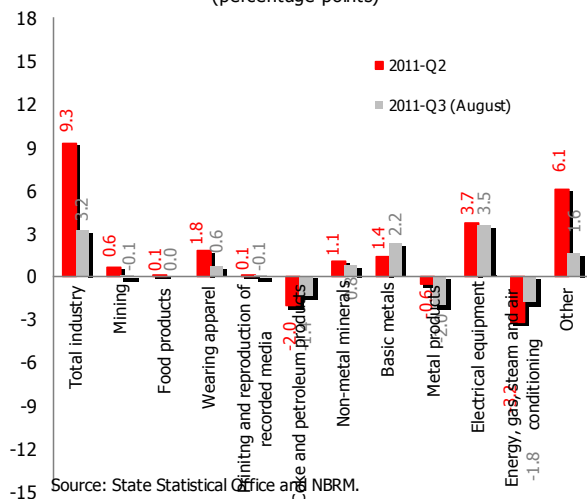
**In the second quarter of 2011, the growth of the domestic economic activity additionally intensified.** In conditions of more evident risks in the global environment and stagnation in the foreign effective demand, the economy growth was largely supported by the

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<sup>6</sup> Analyzed according to the Eurozone Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI). The index is produced by Markit and it is based on the results of a survey research, which includes a representative sample of about 3000 manufacturing companies. Regarding national economies, it includes Germany, France, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Austria, the Republic of Ireland and Greece, which together constitute 90% of the manufacturing sector of the Euro area. Thereto, it was not a survey research of opinions, expectations, etc., but the questions refer to real events that happened. Data processing results in an index, where the index value above 50 indicates growth against the previous month, while index value below 50 indicates decline. This index is considered the earliest indicator of the economic developments in the Euro area that is produced on a monthly basis and published at the beginning of each month with data referring to the month that has just ended. The index has a history of precise anticipation of production in the manufacturing sector.



**Contributions of individual industries to the total industrial production growth**  
(percentage points)



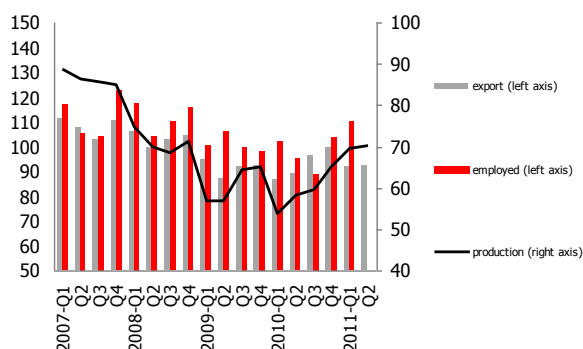
domestic consumption. The operations of the new export-oriented capacities acted towards growth support, which contributed towards additional increase in the production volume in the manufacturing sector.

In the second quarter, the economic activity registered quarterly increase (of 1.4% seasonally adjusted), which contributed towards intensified annual change (increase of 5.3%<sup>7</sup>). The growth in the second quarter is a result of the annual increase in all activities, except in "financial intermediation, real estate activities, and other business and service activities", which once again registered negative annual change. The highest individual contribution to the annual GDP growth in the second quarter accounts for the trade, followed by industry and construction.

**In the second quarter of 2011, the value added in industry registered quarterly real increase (of 2.9% seasonally adjusted), while on annual basis it equals 12.8%<sup>8</sup>.**

Intensified annual production with fourteen out of twenty seven industrial branches, which comprise about 64% of the total index, has been registered. This indicates growth concentration in smaller number of branches, for which accounts larger part of the index, compared to the preceding quarter. The largest individual positive contribution to the annual growth accounts for the production of electric equipment, tobacco products, as well as production of clothing. The production of electric equipment registers almost triple increase, mostly reflecting the effect of the functioning of a relatively new production plant. The production of tobacco products registers high annual increase (of 43.1%), which is probably also influenced by the program for support and subsidies for competitive agricultural products that have potential for bigger production. The production of clothing registered annual increase of 26.4%, as well as slight quarterly deceleration (analyzed on seasonally adjusted base), which would also mean certain stagnancy in the gradual approach to the level common for the pre crisis period.

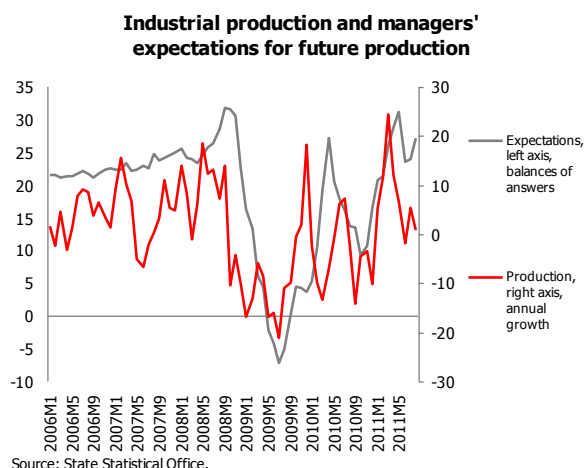
**Production and exports of textiles and employment in textile industry**  
(index numbers, 2006=100)



**In the first two months of the third quarter, the physical volume of the total industrial output registers annual increase of 3.2% which is further growth slowdown.** Analyzed by branches, twelve out of twenty seven branches, which encompass about 50% of the total index, registered an increase. The growth

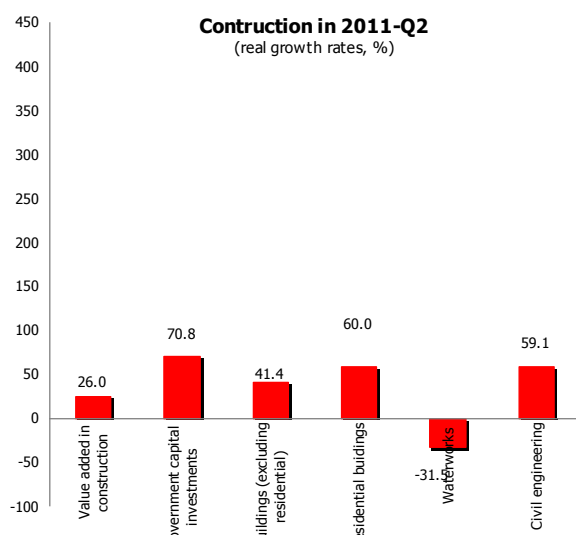
<sup>7</sup> Data on GDP for 2010 and 2011 are estimated data of SSO.

<sup>8</sup> Simultaneously, the annual increase in the physical volume of the industrial output in the second quarter equaled 5.3%.



deceleration is mostly due to the reduced production in the activity "fabricated metal products, except machines and equipment", as well as to the lower production of electricity (mainly due to the overhaul and modernization of the current production plants). Simultaneously, the production of both electric equipment and metals characterizes with the largest individual positive contribution in the total industrial output. For the following three-month period, the responses of the managers of the industrial capacities<sup>9</sup> point to positive expectations about the movement of the production volume.

**The value added in trade in the second quarter of 2011 registers quarterly growth of 11.5% (seasonally adjusted) and further acceleration of the annual growth (18%).** The annual dynamics is in line with the increase in the private consumption, enabled through the intensified credit support to the households and fulfilled mainly from the larger domestic production of consumer goods. The latest data on the trade from July 2011 show real annual increase of 5.4% with the retail trade, and real decrease of 2.9% with the wholesale trade.<sup>10</sup> The Survey of trade entities managers also indicates possible increase in the trade activities in the following period. Namely, according to the responses of the respondents participating in the Survey, there are more favorable expectations about the business condition of the trade companies in the following period, which includes expectations for increased orders and expectations for increase in the number of employees in the trade in the following three to four months<sup>11</sup>.



**In the second quarter of 2011, the construction activities registered quarterly real decrease of 4.8% (according to the seasonally adjusted data) and high annual increase of 26%.** Such movements correspond to the higher value of the completed construction works (real annual increase of 52.8%). Analyzed by structure, with exception to the hydro construction which registers annual decrease, considerable upward movement within the civil engineering and building construction has been registered. The government capital investments remain to be the important stimulus for the

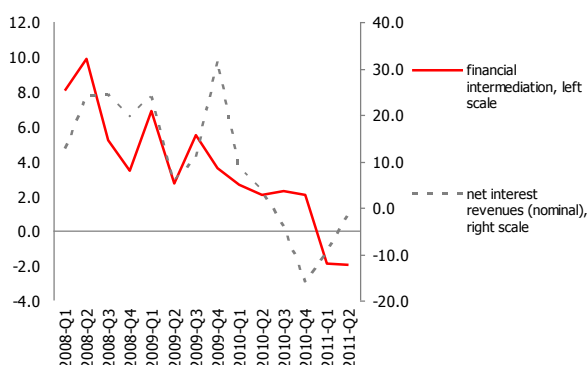
<sup>9</sup> Survey on business tendencies in manufacturing industry, of State Statistical Office (SSO), August 2011.

<sup>10</sup> In January 2011, a methodological change was made in the collection of trade data. The sample was changed, including only firms that registered the trade as their prevalent activity, and excluding those registered as manufacturers and vendors.

<sup>11</sup> Survey on business tendencies in retail trade, of SSO for the second quarter of 2011.

construction activity also in the second quarter, with real annual growth of 70.8%. The last available data indicate further maintenance of the positive trends in construction. Namely, positive expectations with the managers regarding the total orders, as well as with regard to the number of employees in the construction for the following three-month period<sup>12</sup> have been registered. The results of the Survey are also verified with the further surge in the value of the completed construction works in July 2011 (4.4% real annual increase). Also, the value of the issued construction approvals in July - August 2011 period registers high annual increase (28.5%), mostly in the building construction. Simultaneously, within July - August period, the production of construction materials enlarges<sup>13</sup> (by 10.4%), with the government capital investments being the only segment registering real annual decrease (of 15.4%)

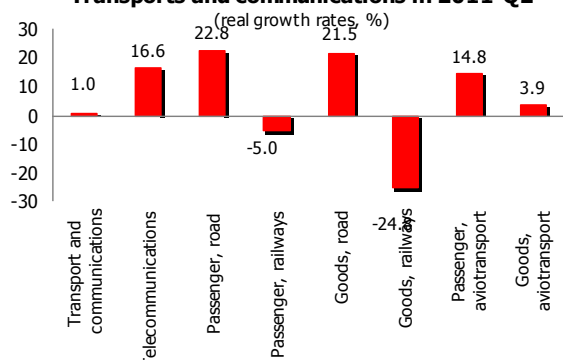
**Value added in financial intermediation and other business activities and total credits**  
(annual growth rates, %)



Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM.

**The activity "financial intermediation, real estate activities and other business and service activities" registered downward movements also in the second quarter, recording slight real quarterly decrease of 0.1% (seasonally adjusted) and real annual decline of 2%.** During the analyzed period, negative annual change with slower dynamics (of 1.3% nominally) was also registered in the banks' net income based on interest, as one of the indicators for financial intermediation (which comprises about one fourth of the total activity<sup>14</sup>). The data on July - August 2011 period show annual increase with the net interest income and point to possible termination of the negative annual dynamics with the financial activity.

**Transports and communications in 2011-Q2**



Source: State statistical office.

In the second quarter, the value added with the activity **"transport, storage and communication" registers quarterly drop of 2.3% (seasonally adjusted) and annual real increase of 1%.** Annual increase was also registered with telecommunications, as well as with the road and passenger and freight air transport, amid simultaneous decrease in the railway transport. The data on July 2011 indicate annual increase with the telecommunication and road transport, whereas annual fall in the railway passenger and cargo transport. Also, the intensified production with the export-oriented

<sup>12</sup> Survey on business Tendencies in the construction ,of the SSO for the second quarter of 2011.

<sup>13</sup> Manufacture of other nonmetallic mineral products (activity 23).

<sup>14</sup> The datum pertains to the share calculated by SSO on the basis of GDP data for 2009.

branches, as well as the higher total export of goods in July and August 2011 point to expectations for annual increase with this activity in the third quarter.

**Entering the third quarter, the global economy faces with more uncertainties than in the preceding period.** This is happening in a period when the monetary and fiscal policy of USA and EU provide smaller support to the economic activity<sup>15</sup> and in conditions of mounting uncertainty about the future economic movements, especially in the peripheral Euro area countries. Having in mind the current movements of the leading indicators for the Euro area, there is concern for the sustainability of the economic recovery also in the Central and Southeastern European countries. Despite the large dependence of the growth on the trends in the Euro area, the domestic economy may show bigger resistance to the external environment effects, having in mind the structural changes in the economy and the widening of its production capacity, which are expected to contribute in the future period to additional increase in the domestic growth potential.

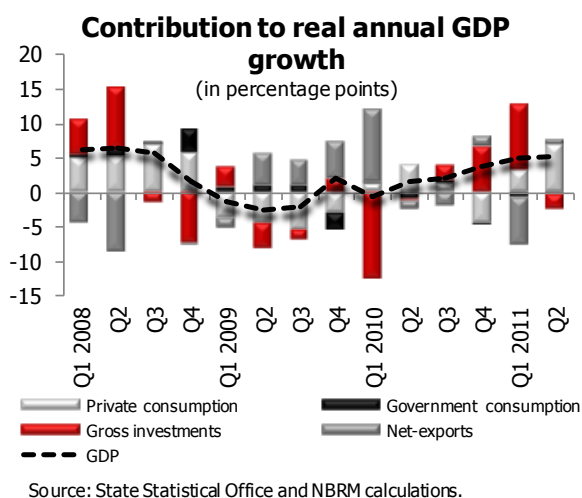
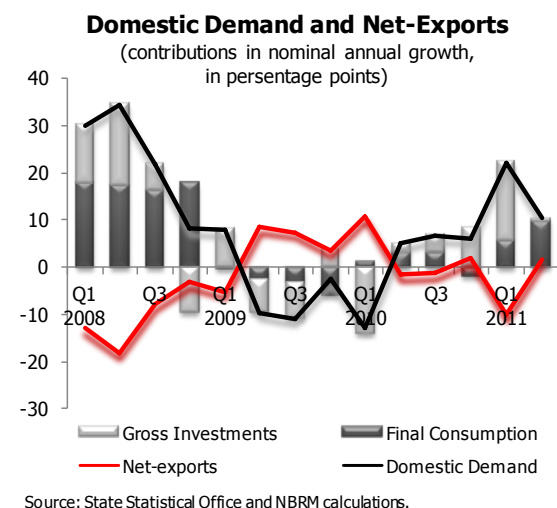
### 1.3. Aggregate Demand

***In the second quarter of 2011, the total economic activity additionally intensified, retaining the growth trend that was common for the previous four quarters. Namely, the quarterly GDP growth contributed towards realization of higher annual growth rate by 5.3% in the second quarter, as opposed to the realized 5.1% in the first quarter of the year. Largest part of the annual increase arose from the favorable developments with the domestic demand, as well as from the positive contribution of the net exports. e With respect to individual components, largest contribution for the growth accounted for the private consumption. Exports, as a second contributing GDP component in this quarter, register slower growth dynamics, in conditions of decelerated annual price growth of the main export products on the international stock exchanges and growth stagnation of the foreign demand. On the other hand, the investments, which were the main growth generator of the domestic demand in the preceding three quarters, registered negative contribution in the second quarter, with the public consumption, which registers negative contribution to the growth for three consecutive quarters, acting in the same direction. The reduced domestic and***

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<sup>15</sup>At the end of June, the Federal Reserves of USA completed the second stage of the quantitative easing policy (QE2), which began in November 2010. The indicators for the economic activity in the USA suggest considerable deterioration during this period, i.e. in the period before the Federal Reserves initiates the third cycle of unconventional measures in September 2011 (known as Operation Twist). Consequently, the Federal Reserve performed downward revision to the anticipated recovery rate of the economic activity for the following quarters. In the Euro area, in July, ECB increased once again the key interest rate (from 1.25% to 1.5%).

**foreign demand resulted in slower increase in the imports and positive contribution of the net exports to the economic growth. The domestic economy growth is expected to proceed also in the third quarter of 2011, although with more moderate dynamics, given smaller positive contribution of the domestic demand and minimal negative contribution of the net exports.**



In the second quarter of 2011, the gross domestic product registered real increase on both quarterly and annual basis of 1.3% (on seasonally adjusted basis<sup>16</sup>) and 5.3%, respectively. The annual increase is mainly a result of the intensified domestic demand and less of the net exports. Analyzed by components, the private consumption registers the highest positive contribution to the annual GDP growth, with twice higher growth rate compared to the first quarter of 8.4%. The exports continue to have positive contribution to the growth, although considerably smaller than the one registered in the preceding two quarters. The slower increase with the foreign demand and the metal prices, in accordance with the amplified uncertainty about the global economy, as well as the slower increase in the domestic industrial output resulted in substantial slowdown in the real annual increase in the exports which equals 8.9% (34.8% and 40% in the two preceding quarters). As opposed to the high real annual increase in the previous quarter, in the second quarter the gross investments declined by 7.5%. Having in mind that the high frequency indicators suggest high increase in fixed assets investments, this decline is probably due to the inventories reduction. The public consumption dropped in real terms once again, thus registering slight negative contribution to the total economic growth for three consecutive quarters. The decelerated annual real increase in the domestic and export demand resulted in more intensive deceleration of the imports growth pace, thus contributing for trade deficit narrowing and positive input of the net export.

<sup>16</sup> As opposed to 2.3% in the last quarter of 2010, on seasonally adjusted basis.

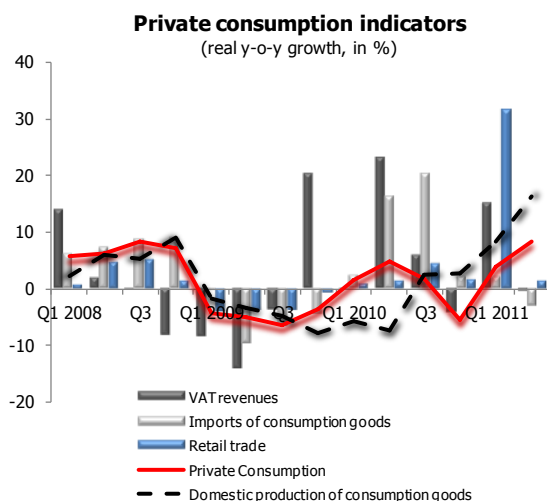
### Real annual growth rates (%)

	2008-Q1	2008-Q2	2008-Q3	2008-Q4	2008	2009-Q1	2009-Q2	2009-Q3	2009-Q4	2009	2010-Q1	2010-Q2	2010-Q3	2010-Q4	2010	2011-Q1	2010-Q2
Private consumption	5.7	6.2	8.5	7.2	7.4	-4.4	-5.1	-6.4	-3.5	-4.7	1.5	4.9	1.7	-5.5	0.4	3.9	8.4
Government consumption	3.0	6.4	0.8	21.4	10.6	5.1	5.9	7.5	-12.9	0.5	1.5	-5.1	2.3	-0.1	-0.4	-3.2	-0.6
Gross investment	24.6	49.9	-2.9	-19.5	5.4	19.1	-14.2	-10.3	1.9	-1.5	-47.0	-0.4	12.4	26.3	-3.7	60.1	-7.5
Exports of goods and services	-11.2	-12.5	-2.0	-2.9	-6.3	-20.9	-12.8	-12.9	-18.2	-16.2	8.4	16.4	27.2	40.0	23.4	34.8	8.9
Imports of goods and services	-0.8	4.5	-2.0	-1.6	0.8	-10.0	-15.1	-15.6	-19.5	-15.0	-13.8	12.5	24.2	22.1	10.9	36.5	4.5
Domestic demand	8.6	12.8	4.7	1.5	6.7	0.0	-5.6	-4.9	-2.6	-3.3	-8.5	2.3	3.6	1.9	-0.1	10.3	3.8
Net exports*	18.7	46.6	-2.0	0.6	14.7	5.3	-18.5	-22.6	-21.6	-14.0	-37.2	6.3	15.4	-8.7	-9.8	39.6	-3.1
GDP	7.1	6.6	5.3	1.4	5.0	-1.4	-2.4	-2.1	2.0	-0.9	-0.5	1.5	2.1	3.8	1.8	5.1	5.3

\*decrease represents lower deficit  
Source: SSO and NBRM calculations.

### 1.3.1. Private Consumption

In the second quarter of 2011, private consumption registered the highest annual growth rate since the last quarter of 2008, when the domestic economy experienced the first signs of the world crisis. On a quarterly basis, increase of 5.9% (seasonally adjusted) was registered, while on annual basis, the real growth reached 8.4%. However, the high frequency data on private consumption monitoring register divergent movements and fail to support entirely its high rise. The increase in the consumption is bolstered only by the production of consumer goods and the retail trade (with an increase which gradually slackens on annual basis). The deceleration in trade most probably impacted the VAT based income, which contrary to the fast growth in the previous quarter, registered minimal real annual fall in the second quarter. Real annual decrease is also registered with the import of consumer goods, which maybe indicates domestic-based fulfillment of private consumption needs (from domestic production or from inventories). Divergent movements are also registered with the sources of financing of the household consumption. The steady part of the income registered annual decrease. Despite the gradual inflation reduction, in the second quarter the trend of annual decrease in the real wage intensified, given smaller annual increase in the number of employees. These movements, supplemented with the decrease in the pensions and the private transfers, point to annual fall in the disposable real income. On the other hand, the favorable perceptions for the future economy growth and the confidence in the consumers enabled relaxation of the consumer loans terms<sup>17</sup>, given their intensified demand (mainly long-term consumer loans). Hence, also in the second quarter of 2011 the household credits continued to mount, representing the only source for financing the consumption growth.

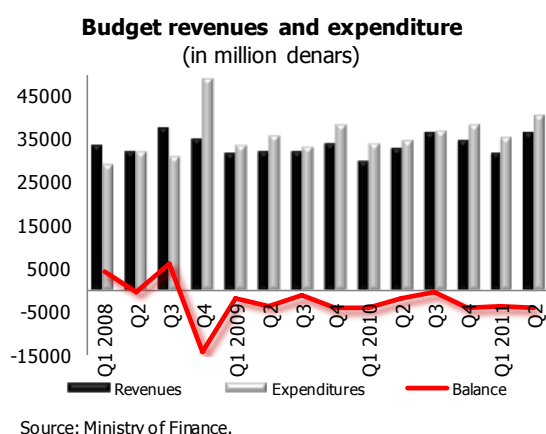


Source: State Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance and NBRM calculations.

<sup>17</sup> Lending Survey of NBRM conducted in August 2011.



**For the third quarter of 2011, it is forecasted that the private consumption will register small quarterly and continuous high annual increase.** The latest available data prove these expectations. Namely, in conditions of slower inflation, the net wages, which simultaneously intensify the growth also in nominal terms, register slower real annual decrease, whereas pensions increase on annual basis. Considerable slowdown in the real annual decrease is also registered by the net private transfers from abroad (from 12.8% in the first quarter to 3.2% in the second )<sup>18</sup>. At the same time, in August 2011 further growth acceleration in household crediting was registered, despite the banks 'expectations for unchanged crediting terms and unchanged demand for credits by the households in the third quarter of 2011<sup>19</sup>. Some of the high frequency indicators also point to further increase in the private demand. Namely, the retail trade registers faster real annual increase, with the annual increase in the revenues from VAT being also registered. The retail trade managers also point to increase in the third quarter of 2011, i.e. they have more favorable expectations regarding the orders, number of employees and especially the business condition of the enterprises<sup>20</sup>. In contrast, the domestic production of consumer goods registers considerable slowdown in the real growth dynamics, while the import of consumer goods accelerated its annual real decrease<sup>21</sup>.



### 1.3.2. Public Consumption

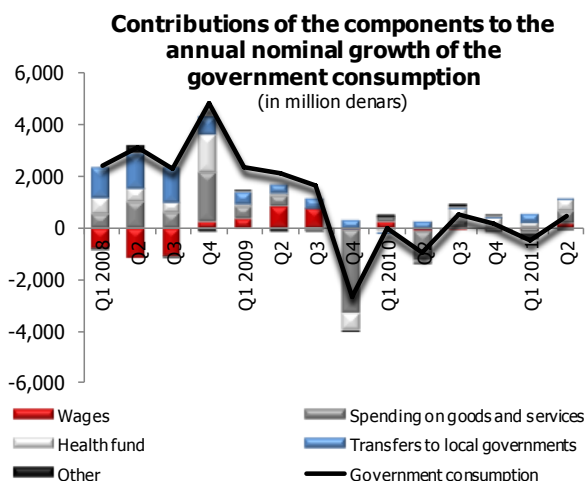
**In the second quarter of 2011, the public consumption registered slight real growth on a quarterly basis (0.4% seasonally adjusted), which conditioned deceleration in the annual rate of decrease, which equals 0.6% (as opposed to the decrease of 3.2% in the previous quarter).** The movement in the public consumption can mostly be explained with the spending related to the parliamentary elections held in June 2011. Hence the deceleration in the decrease is a result of the positive movements in the costs of goods

<sup>18</sup> Data on the net purchase of foreign exchange on the currency exchange market, as the largest component within the private transfers, show annual nominal increase of 13.3% in the third quarter of 2011.

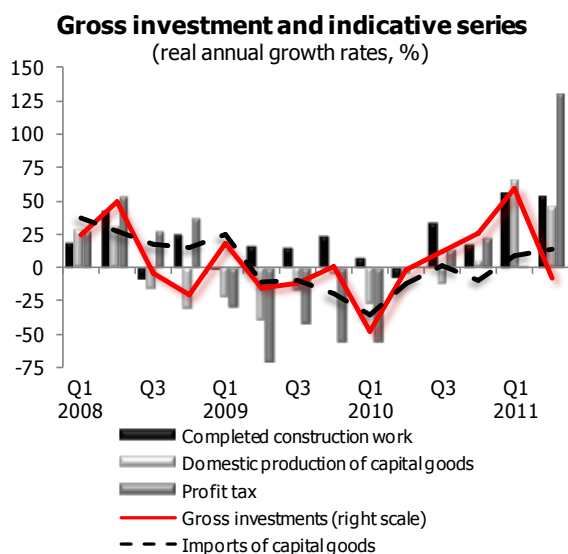
<sup>19</sup> Lending Survey of NBRM, conducted in August 2011.

<sup>20</sup> Survey on business tendencies in retail trade, of SSO, conducted in the second quarter of 2011.

<sup>21</sup> The data on the domestic production of consumption goods, import of consumer goods, VAT income and household credits are given as of August, while the data on wages, private transfers and retail trade are given as of July.



Source: Ministry of Finance and State Statistical Office.



Source: State Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance and NBRM calculations.

and services, the Health Insurance Fund, as well as wage expenses.

According to the realized expenditures of the central government and the funds, as well as on the basis of the planned budget for 2011, **real annual decrease in the public consumption for the third quarter is estimated.**

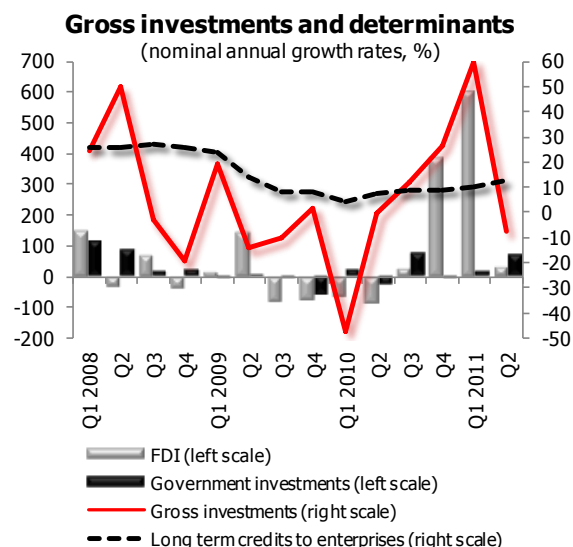
### 1.3.3. Investment Consumption

As opposed to the trend of accelerated annual growth, the investments in the second quarter of 2011 registered severe drop on a quarterly basis (of 21%, seasonally adjusted), which resulted in annual decrease of 7.5%. However, the substantial drop in this GDP component cannot be explained through the high frequency indicators, which point to high annual increase in the investments in fixed assets. Namely, the value of the completed construction works preserved the high annual real growth from the previous quarter, in conditions of even stronger government support. In comparison with the second quarter of 2010, the foreign direct investments (in equity) register solid growth, which is still far from the high amount registered in the preceding quarter. It shows that the foreign direct investors still have favorable perceptions about the domestic economy and they are interested in investing in the country. The intensified investment can also be perceived through the larger import of capital goods, which registers accelerated annual increase, as well as through the enlarged domestic production of capital products, which registers smaller, but still high increase. The movements on the credit market point to the investment growth, as well. Namely in the second quarter, corporate credits maintained the dynamics of gradual acceleration of the annual increase. The Lending Survey shows larger credit demand by enterprises primarily for investments in inventories and working capital, as well as for investments in fixed assets<sup>22</sup>, which is favorable indicator of the possibility for additional enlargement of the domestic economy potential. Amid indications for increase in investments in fixed assets given simultaneous slower growth in total imports, the decrease in the gross investments in the second quarter is most probably due to the substantial reduction of the inventories.

**The estimates for the third quarter of 2011 indicate unchanged investments on a quarterly basis and their slight decrease on**

<sup>22</sup> Lending Survey of NBRM conducted in August 2011.

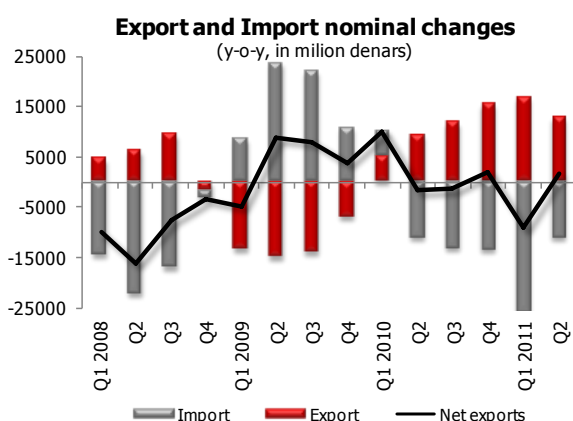




Source: State Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance and NBRM calculations.

**annual basis**, in conditions of downward trend in the indicators for the investment activity<sup>23</sup> and expectations for reduced investment activity because of the increased financial instability in global terms. Thus the latest available data point to slower dynamics of the annual growth of the value of completed construction works, as well as the import of means of operations and the production of capital goods. Such a dynamics corresponds with the annual decrease in the government investments, while the long-term lending to enterprises registers slight growth deceleration. The slower increase corresponds with the banks' more negative perceptions about the crediting terms. However, the maintenance of the solid increase in the enterprises' credits in a long run (real annual increase of 12.3%) verifies the expectations for substantial increase in the demand for the third quarter of 2011<sup>24</sup>. In addition, high annual increase has been registered also in the foreign direct investments, as well as the profit tax income of the preceding quarter, which indicates realization of higher gain and possibility for larger investments in the following period. The substantial annual rise in the value of issued approvals within the second quarter also acts in the same direction, with the expectations of the managers in the construction activity for the third quarter<sup>25</sup>, regarding the total number of orders and the number of employees, being more favorable than in the preceding quarter.

#### 1.3.4. Net export demand



Source: State Statistical Office.

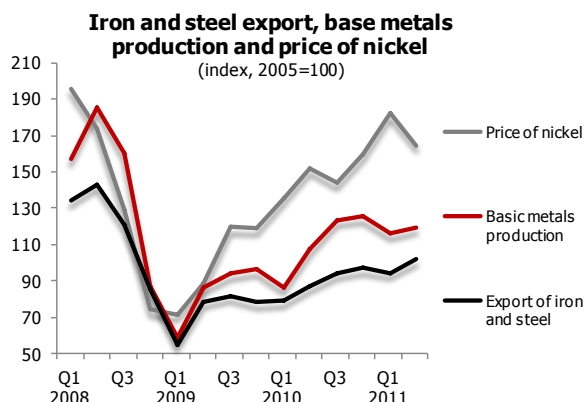
**In conditions of intensified increase in the exports compared to the imports, in the second quarter of 2011 the negative net export reduced by 1.3%, in real terms, and it registered positive contribution to GDP.** The net exports register positive contribution also on quarterly basis, given larger decrease in the imports compared to the exports.

In the second quarter of 2011, the export of goods and services registered quarterly decrease (of 7%, seasonally adjusted) and consequently, deceleration of the real annual growth dynamics to 8.9% (34.8% in the previous quarter). The growth deceleration is partially due to the stagnation of the annual growth in the foreign demand as opposed to the slight increase

<sup>23</sup> The data on the completed construction works and on the foreign direct investments (in equity) are given as of July, while the other data are given as of August.

<sup>24</sup> Lending Survey of NBRM, conducted in August 2011.

<sup>25</sup> Survey on the business tendencies in construction of the SSO conducted in the second quarter of 2011.



Source: State Statistical Office, IMF monthly database and NBRM calculations.

in the first quarter, in conditions of slower increase primarily of Germany, as the most important export market. Simultaneous growth slowdown of the world metal prices, especially of nickel, was registered. Hence, also the domestic industrial output registers slower increase, although the use of production capacities is larger in comparison with the same quarter of 2010<sup>26</sup>. This dynamics of the export demand, when the needs for private consumption were met from domestic production<sup>27</sup> and from inventories, impacted the import of goods and services. Consequently, in the second quarter, the imports registered quarterly fall (of 7.1%, seasonally adjusted), which resulted in considerable slowdown of the real annual increase of 4.5% (36.5% in the previous quarter).

The latest data for the July - August 2011 period point to realization of almost identical nominal annual increase in the export and import of goods of about 15%, with the trade deficit being broader by 14.6%, compared to the same period of 2010. The high comparison base, as well as the forecasts for slower increase in the Euro area countries would contribute to continued dynamics of decelerated annual growth with the exports. Hence, having in mind the estimates for growth deceleration of the domestic and export demand for the third quarter of 2011, further slowdown of the annual real growth also with the imports is estimated. As a result, **net export is anticipated to have negative contribution to the annual GDP growth.**

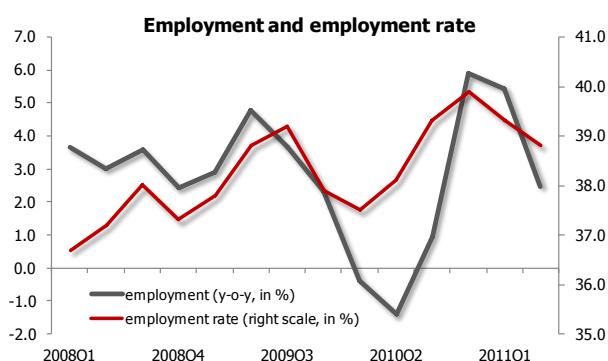
## 1.4. Employment and Wages

***In the second quarter of 2011 moderate quarterly decrease in both the employment and the activity rate is registered. However, compared to the same period of the previous year, the movements of these labor market categories remain in the positive zone. Thus the increase in the number employees upheld, which is accompanied with moderate increase in the average wages, higher activity rate and decrease in the unemployment rate. Despite the level of real wages, which is still lower compared to the wages paid in the previous year, in the second quarter of the year their quarterly decrease diminished as a result of the considerable inflation deceleration. Still favorable expectations of the managers in some of the economic sectors support the positive trends. However, the negative quarterly developments, for two consecutive quarters, accompanied with the possibility for further replacement of the labor factor with the intensified productivity, as well as the higher risks for the growth of the global economy,***

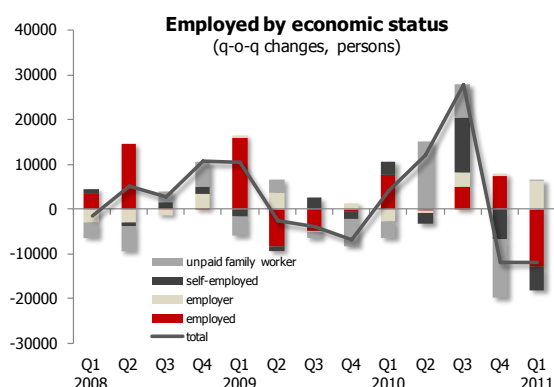
<sup>26</sup> Survey on the business tendencies in manufacturing industry of the SSO, conducted in the second quarter of 2011.

<sup>27</sup> In the second quarter of 2011, the value of the import of consumer goods increased on annual basis by 1.6% (-3% in real terms), while the domestic output registers an increase of 16.4%.

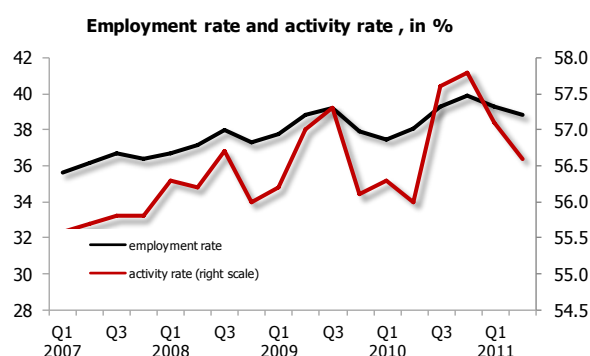
**could result in creation of more negative expectations regarding the performances of the labor market in the following period. Hence, the movements in the labor market in the following period are estimated as uncertain.**



Source: State Statistical Office, Labour Force Survey.



Source: State Statistical Office, Labor Force Survey.



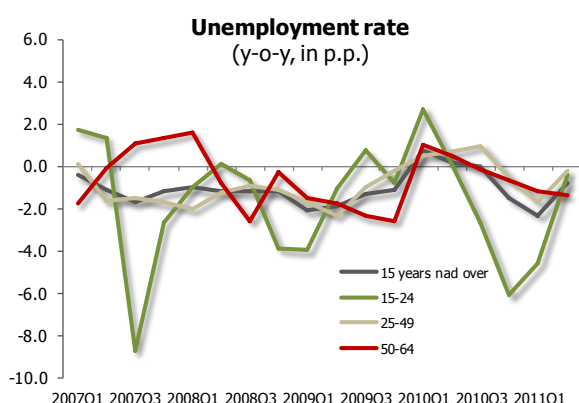
Source: State Statistical Office, Labour force survey.

The second quarter of 2011 characterizes with annual rise in the number of employed persons and increase in the employment rate, although with slower dynamics compared to the preceding quarter. The annual increase in the employment in the second quarter equals 2.5% (as opposed to 5.5% in the first quarter of 2011), given simultaneous slowdown of the increase in the employment rate (from 1.8 percentage points in the first quarter to 0.7 percentage points in the second quarter). Such movements are conditioned, to a great extent, by the downward adjustment of the employment on a quarterly basis. The analysis of the quarterly dynamics points to slight decrease in the employment in the second quarter of 2011 of 1.2%<sup>28</sup>, which amid unchanged total number of working population, conditioned employment rate of 38.8% (as opposed to 39.3% in the first quarter). In contrast to the first quarter, when the downward adjustment of the employment was explained with the movements in the most changeable categories of employees (self-employed individuals and non-paid family workers), in this quarter a decrease was registered also with the employees category (quarterly decrease of 2.7%)<sup>29</sup>.

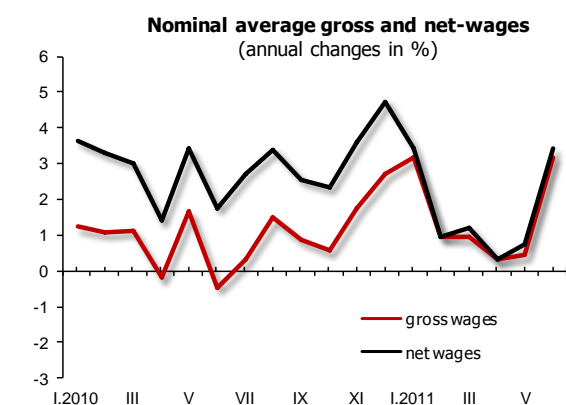
Similar movements compared to the previous year are evident also on the supply side. Namely, in the second quarter, the total working population increased by 1.4%, compared to the same period of the previous year, while the activity rate reached 56.6% (as opposed to 56% in the second quarter of 2010). On the other hand, the lower employment on a quarterly basis was also accompanied by a decrease in the working population (quarterly decline of 0.7%), which indicates gradual reduction of the work preferences.

<sup>28</sup> The analysis of the quarterly dynamics of the employment and the unemployment was conducted by using seasonally adjusted data. Only the data on total working population was not subject to seasonal adjustment due to absence of seasonal dynamics in this series.

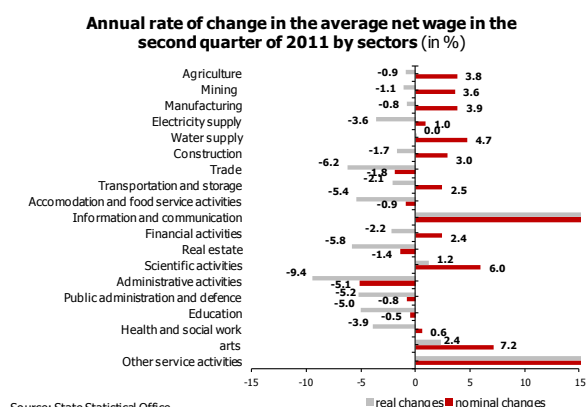
<sup>29</sup> Since January 2011, the State Statistical Office has applied the new National Classification of Activities (NCA rev. 2) for collection and processing of labor market data (wages and employment). The change in classification prevented the analysis of employment, wages, productivity, and unit labor cost in each economic activity. Comparable data per activity are available according to the new classification only for the annual changes in wages.



**In an environment of favorable movements in employment and the activity rate relative to the preceding quarter, further decrease in the unemployment was registered.** In the second quarter of the year, the number of unemployed persons fell by 0.9% on annual basis, with the unemployment rate being equal to 31.3% (as opposed to 32.1% in the second quarter of 2010). On a quarterly basis, the unemployment remained on almost the same level compared to the preceding quarter (slight quarterly growth in the number of unemployed persons of 0.4%).



**The movements on the labor market in the following period are difficult to estimate. The determined positive risks, evident in the preceding quarter, are still present.** First, the expectations of the managers in construction and trade, with regard to the movement of the employment in these sectors<sup>30</sup> are still favorable. Second, the current economic situation in the country (high growth in GDP and private consumption in the second quarter) indicates possible short-term character of the unfavorable quarterly movements. **On the other hand, the high quarterly GDP growth in the second quarter is explained with the higher labor productivity.** The possibility for continuation of this trend in future could have unfavorable reflection on the employment level. Second, the higher negative risks for the world economy additionally elevate the uncertainty regarding the future economic situation in the country, and hence the future developments on the labor market.



**In the second quarter of the year, after the decrease in the first quarter, moderate increase in the average nominal wages in the economy has been registered.** The nominal net and gross wages incremented by 1.5% and 1.3% on annual base, while the quarterly growth equaled 1%, respectively. Moderate nominal increase on both annual and quarterly basis is evidenced in most of the economic activities. The analysis of the annual changes indicates moderate annual increase in the wages in most of the activities, given slight decrease in part of the services activities (trade, tourism, real estate activities, administrative activities and education). Exception are the activities "other services" and "information and

<sup>30</sup> Source: SSO, Surveys on the business tendencies in manufacturing industry (second quarter of 2011) and in construction (second quarter of 2011).

communication", where high increase in the nominal net wages was registered. The quarterly changes indicate higher wages in all sectors, except for mining, financial activities and education. **The average real wages are still lower compared to the same period of the preceding year (annual decrease of about 3% on net and gross wages, respectively).** However, in conditions of decelerated inflation in the second quarter of the year, the quarterly drop of the real net and gross wages considerably decreased and reduced to 0.4% (as opposed to 4% in the previous quarter).

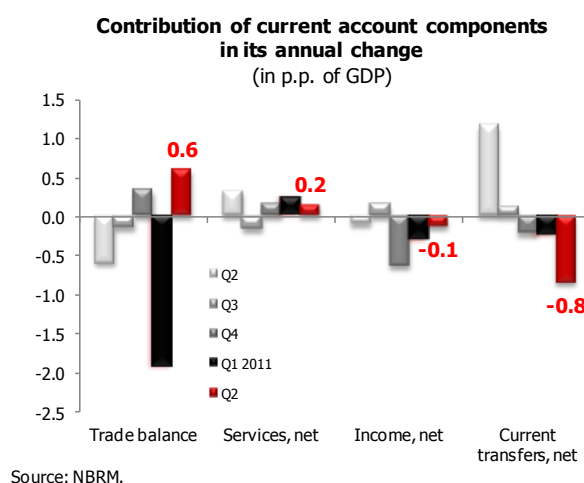
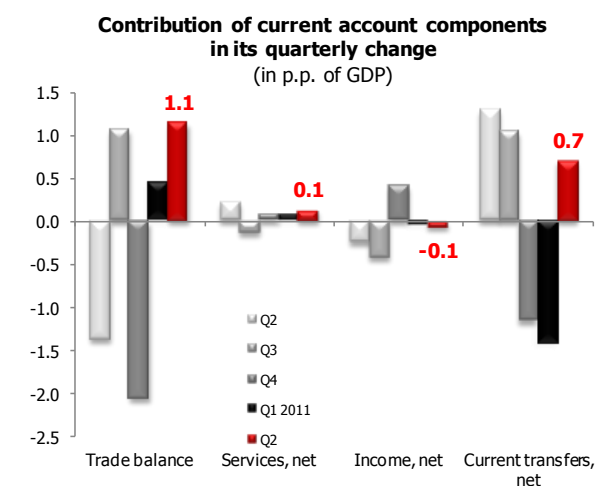
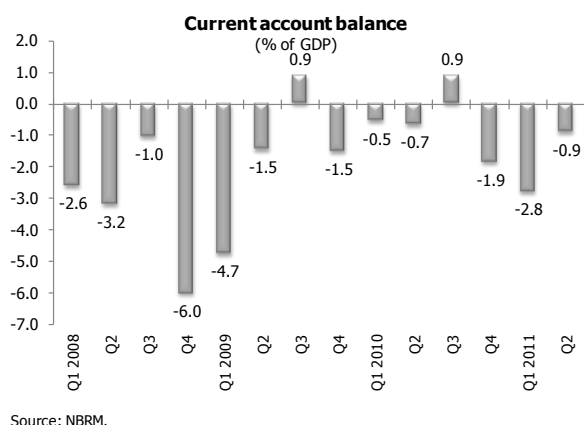
**The high economic growth in the second quarter was substantially supported by the intensified labor productivity.** Namely the labor productivity is higher by 2.7% on annual and 2.6% on a quarterly basis. The trend of increased productivity would most probably continue in the following period, having in mind that the current productivity level is still lower than the pre-crisis level. **The favorable movements with the labor productivity in conditions of moderate increase in the gross wages in the economy, resulted in smaller unit labor costs.** On annual basis, the unit labor costs fell by 1.4%, while the quarterly drop equaled 1.7%.

## 1.5. Balance of Payments

*In the second quarter of 2011, the current account deficit considerably narrowed on quarterly basis, amid downward correction in the trade deficit and increasing dynamics of the private transfers being registered. Relative to the same period of the last year, deficit broadening was registered which, despite the improved performances in the international trade in goods and services, was mainly due to the lower inflows from the private transfers. In conditions of more stable expectations of the economic entities, the lower net inflows from the private transfers fully reflect the situation in 2010, when in accordance with the gradual exhaustion of the effects from the world crisis these inflows considerably rose. The latest data from the currency exchange market (for the third quarter of 2011) indicate positive change in this dynamics and realization of considerable net inflows on this basis. Within the financial account of the balance of payments, in the second quarter modest net inflows were registered, so the deficit on the current account was mostly financed through the foreign reserves. The lower net inflows mostly reflected the repayments of liabilities by the foreign investors to the parent companies, as well as the withdrawal of the reinvested gain. Despite such developments, the cumulated assets at the beginning of the year still provide sufficient coverage of the import of goods and services in the next year by the foreign reserves, trend which is expected to persist until the end of 2011.*



### 1.5.1. Current Account



In the second quarter of 2011, the negative gap in the current account of the balance of payments amounts to Euro 67.9 million, or 0.9% of GDP. On quarterly basis, the current account deficit registered considerable narrowing of 68% (or 1.9 p.p. of GDP). This change mostly results from the **fall in the trade deficit (by 1.1 p.p. of GDP)**, but also from the positive developments in all other current account components, excluding income. *Within foreign trade*, the narrowed deficit, amid retained positive export dynamics, resulted from the considerably lower quarterly growth in the import of goods (of 1.5%), relative to the common seasonal increase (of 16.5% on average in the period 2003-2010). Out of the other components, **the current transfers** contributed the most to the narrowing of the current account deficit, **and they registered growth of 0.7 p.p. of GDP**, which represents usual seasonal dynamics. The change mostly reflected the larger net purchase of cash foreign currency on the currency exchange market<sup>31</sup>, with twice higher increase in the supply relative to the demand of foreign currency being registered (23.4% and 11.6%, respectively). **The surplus in services rose by 0.1 p.p. of the GDP**, due to the larger surplus in the intermediation services and the net inflows in the computer and information services (as opposed to the net outflows registered in the first quarter). On the other hand, compared to the previous quarter, **the income deficit rose by 0.1 p.p. of GDP** (which was mainly due to the larger interest based liabilities arising from the intercompany debt).

Compared to the same period of the last year, the deficit in the current account of the balance of payments deepened by Euro 22.2 million and it amounts to Euro 67.9 million, as opposed to the deficit of Euro 45.7 million in the second quarter of 2010. *Analyzed through the relative participation in GDP*, the current account deficit rose by 0.2 p.p. and it amounts to 0.9% of GDP. Such annual movements are due to the lower net inflows with current transfers and the increased income deficit, which were partially neutralized by the improved performances with the trade balance and services. **The current transfers realized annual fall of 8.3% (or 0.8 p.p. of GDP)**, which was due to the decrease in the cash private transfers, perceived through the lower net purchase of foreign currency on the currency exchange market

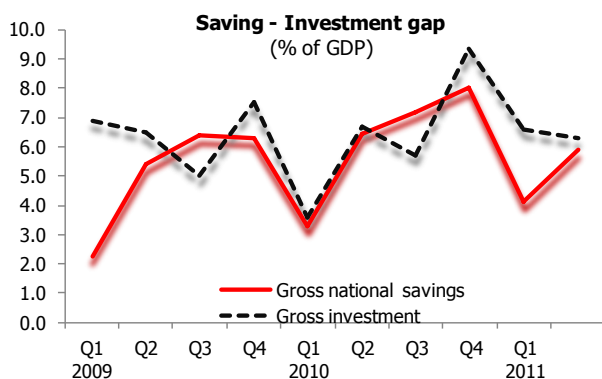
<sup>31</sup> For assessment of cash private transfers the net inflow from currency exchange operations is used.

(of 14.6%). Considering the quarterly increase in these net inflows, the annual fall can be fully explained by the higher base effect compared with the previous year. *The latest data coming from the currency exchange market<sup>32</sup> about the third quarter of 2011* indicates positive developments with this category, as a confirmation to the still stable expectations of the economic entities. Namely, the realized intensive quarterly dynamics (approximately 70%) resulted in growth on annual basis (of 13.3%), despite the high base effect in the third quarter of 2010, when the historically highest quarterly net purchase of foreign currency was realized. ***The income deficit rose on annual basis (by 0.1 p.p. of GDP)***, which was mainly due to the larger net outflows in the income from direct investments. On the other hand, ***the deficit on the trade account registered narrowing (by 0.6 p.p. of GDP)***, resulting from the higher growth in the export than in the import of goods (Annex 1). ***The positive annual change in the services (of 0.1 p.p. of GDP)*** was mostly due to the larger surplus in the other services, which registered higher net inflows from communication services (lower import of these services, which corresponds with the increase in the category "transport, storage and communication" of GDP), higher export of intermediation services, as well as realized surplus with the computer and information services (as opposed to the deficit registered in the same period of the last year).

**In July 2011, according to the latest balance of payments data , the current account deficit amounts to Euro 7.9 million,** as opposed to the surplus of Euro 36.2 million, realized in the same month of 2010. This negative change is generally determined by the deepening in the trade deficit, which resulted from the annual increase in the import of goods (12.9%), with small fall in the export of goods bring registered (1.1%). **On cumulative basis (January-July), the negative balance on the current account reached up to Euro 287.9 million or 3.8% of GDP.** Compared to the same period of 2010, the deficit deepened considerably (by 3.1 p.p.), which resulted mainly from the broadened trade deficit, with simultaneously lower net inflows from current transfers.

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<sup>32</sup> The net purchase of foreign currency on the currency exchange market is used for assessment of the net purchased cash.



In the second quarter of 2011, **the gap between the national saving<sup>33</sup> and the gross investments narrowed** on quarterly basis, which is due to the intensive increase in the saving, in conditions of further investments fall, but with still lower intensity. In the second quarter of the year, **the analysis with respect to the gross national disposable income (GNDI) and absorption<sup>34</sup>** indicates slightly higher increment of the GNDI compared to the absorption growth, so it can be concluded that in this period no higher need for external financing was created.

#### **Annex 1: Analysis of the foreign trade<sup>35</sup> and movement of the nominal and real effective exchange rate (NEER and REER)**

**In the second quarter of 2011, the export of goods grew considerably (by 15.7%), as opposed to the moderate increase in the import of goods (of 2.4%), which resulted in narrowing of the trade deficit on quarterly basis (by 16%).** As opposed to the developments in the previous quarter<sup>36</sup>, the change was mostly due to the lower deficit in the trade of intermediary products and energy, whereas the negative balance of the capital products registered more considerable broadening. The improved balance with the **intermediary products<sup>37</sup>** was mainly due to the larger surplus in the export oriented metal manufacturing sector and the realized net export of one larger production plant in the free economic zone. Namely, in the second quarter, the export of iron and steel reached up the highest level in the last eleven quarters, returning back to the level of the third quarter of 2008, period before the world economic crisis. The growth in the export of iron and steel comes from the larger exported quantities, but also from the higher export prices<sup>38</sup> (as opposed to the developments on the international stock exchanges). Simultaneously, the import of iron and steel realized quarterly decrease, increasing further the positive gap in this group of products. The realized net export of one larger production plant in the free economic zone was due to the lower import of raw materials (non-ferrous metals and inorganic chemical products), which can be explained by the high quantity import in the first quarter which partially satisfied the needs for raw materials in the following period as well. The narrowed negative balance in the food products positively influenced the decrease in the trade deficit (as a result to the seasonally larger export of fruits and vegetables), as opposed to the developments in the tobacco and tobacco products, which registered considerable fall on the exports side. The **energy balance** registered intensified deficit narrowing, with the largest change being registered in the oil and oil derivatives and electricity. This results from the quarterly fall in the imported quantity of energy (mainly the crude oil, which was due

<sup>33</sup> The national saving represents a differential between the gross national disposable income - GNDI and the final consumption.

<sup>34</sup> The absorption represents a sum of the final consumption and the gross investments.

<sup>35</sup> According to the Methodology for foreign trade, the data on the export of goods are disclosed on f.o.b., and for the import of goods on c.i.f. basis.

<sup>36</sup> In the first quarter considerably high import of goods was registered, as a result of the single import effect with one production plant in the free economic zone and high international prices of the crude oil.

<sup>37</sup> The intermediary products are historically dominant in the foreign trade of the Republic of Macedonia, contributing equally in the export and the import of goods. In the second quarter their share amounted to 52%. On the import side, the decrease in the contribution of the intermediary products to the foreign trade resulted from the lower quarterly import of non-ferrous metals, inorganic chemical products and iron and steel, amid imported machines, equipment and vehicles.

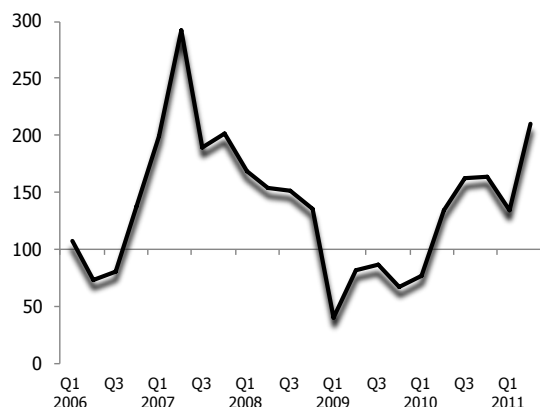
<sup>38</sup> The export prices of iron and steel are implicit prices, obtained as a ratio of the value export of these products to the exported quantities.



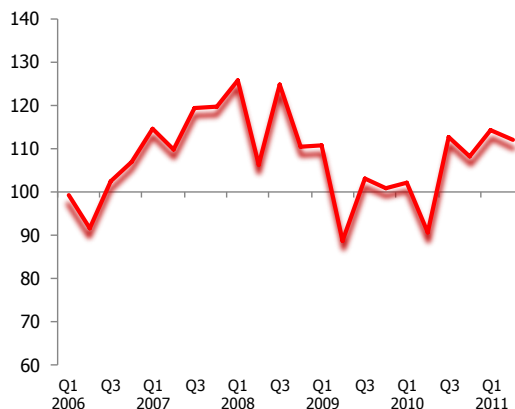


to the overhaul of the domestic refinery), in conditions of higher prices on the international stock exchanges<sup>39</sup>.

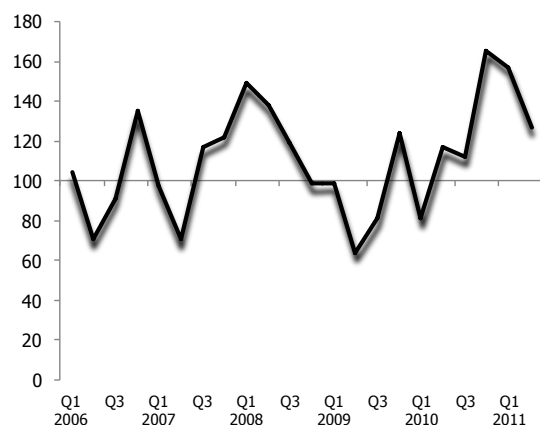
**Surplus in the trade of iron and steel**  
(index 2006=100)



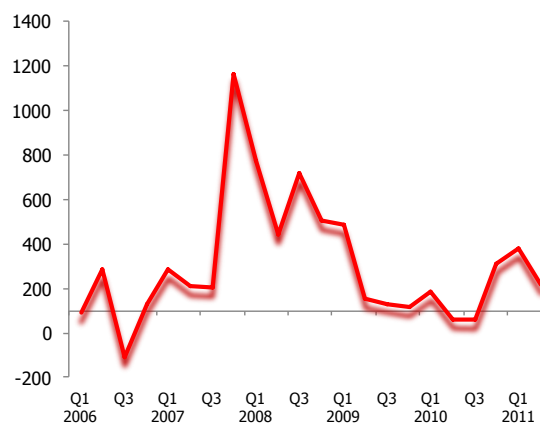
**Surplus in the trade of clothes**  
(index 2006=100)



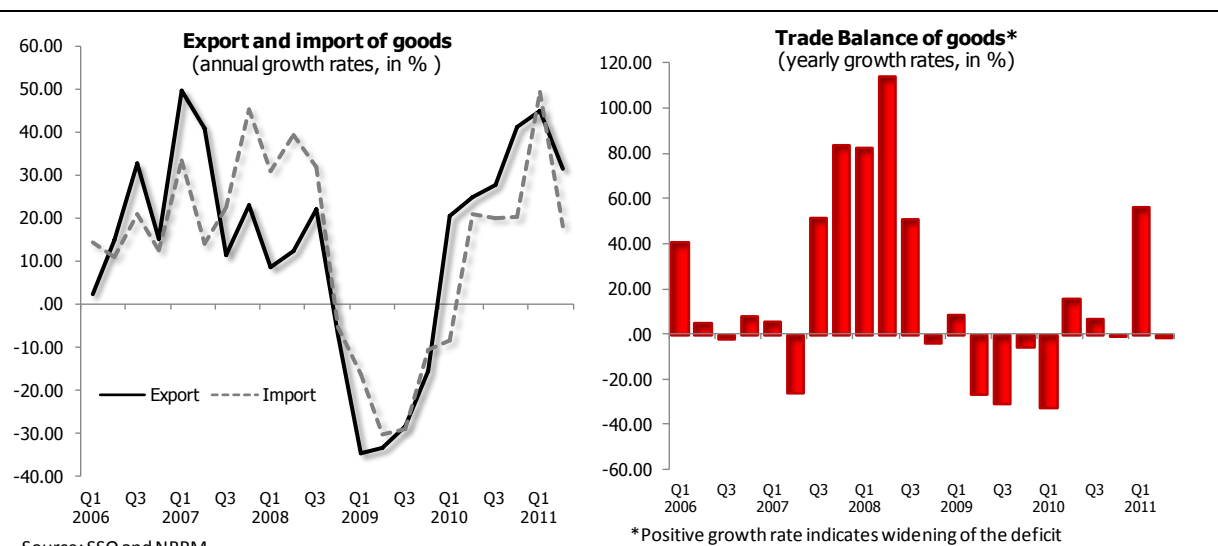
**Deficit in the trade of oil and derivatives of oil**  
(index 2006=100)



**Deficit in the trade of electric energy**  
(index 2006=100)



<sup>39</sup> The regular overhaul of the domestic refinery started in the second half of May and lasted during June, unlike previous year, when the overhaul was performed in the first quarter of 2010.



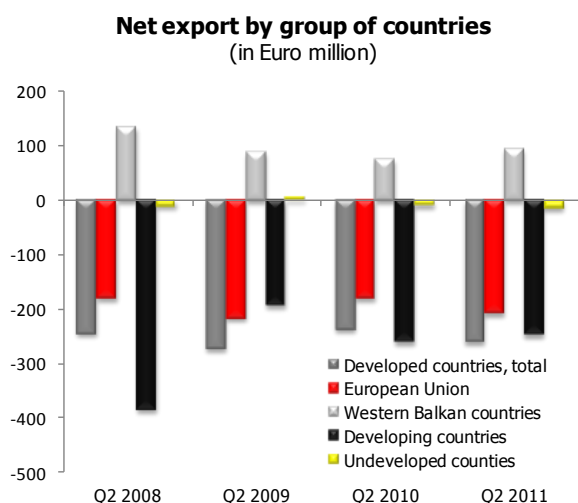
Analyzed on annual basis, in the second quarter of 2011 the trade deficit registered small narrowing (of 1.1%), in conditions of continuation of the trend of high growth rates in the export of goods (of 31.5%), with simultaneous increase in the import of goods (of 18%). With respect to the trade of goods by the economic purpose, most of the positive developments in the trade deficit reflected the lower import of passenger cars, whereas the larger surplus in the joint consumption goods, as well as the lower deficit in the intermediary products considerably contributed to the decrease in the negative trade gap as well. The favorable dynamics in the non-energy balance was mostly neutralized by the considerable deepening in the energy balance. The lower deficit with the **passenger cars** category resulted from the expiration of the legal benefits in the import of used vehicles from abroad. Namely, in the second quarter of 2010 the high base effect from the import of vehicles resulted in negative annual growth rate of 38.2% and intensive effect in direction of narrowing of the trade deficit. The improved balance of the **joint consumption goods** was mainly due to the improved performances of the *textile*, which realized considerably higher net export rates on annual basis. The small positive change in the balance of the **intermediary products** was due to the positive developments realized with the export of chemical materials and products, which resulted from the output of one larger export oriented production plant in the free economic zone. As a result of the high import component of the abovementioned export, the volume of imported non-ferrous metals and inorganic chemical products increased as well (basic raw materials in the output of this company). In the second quarter of 2011, the surplus in the trade in iron and steel considerably broadened which was due to the increase in the exported quantities and higher prices on the international stock exchanges. The *tobacco* realized unusual dynamics, the export of which in the second quarter reduced below the export realized in the analyzed period of 2010. The increased deficit in the **energy balance** was due to the higher import in all energy sources, with largest contribution of electricity and oil being registered. The increase in the industrial output caused intensified consumption of electricity by the direct users, which in conditions of considerably lower output, increased the imported quantity<sup>40</sup>. The deficit in the trade in oil and oil derivatives acted towards the same direction, and its broadening was solely due to the price growth, in conditions of lower quantity balance compared to the second quarter of 2010.

The data on the foreign trade for July and August indicates worsening in the trade in energy, capital products and intermediary products, while improvement was

<sup>40</sup> In accordance with the monthly reports of MEPSO, in the second quarter of 2011 the total production of electricity reduced by 13.5% on annual basis, which represented the effect from the fall in the output of hydropower plants of 53.1%. The total production is below the planned one for this period (by 19.6%), which in conditions of increase in the consumption of the direct users (of 40.1%), caused increase in the quantity import of MEPSO of 307.3% on annual basis.

**realized only in the trade in vehicles.** On annual basis, the trade deficit for these two months registered broadening of 14.6%, amid almost equal growth rates in the exports (15.2%) and in the imports (15%).. The energy balance gave the largest contribution to the deficit growth, which is due to larger import of electricity and oil and oil derivatives (effect from the large growth in the international prices of oil compared to the same period of the previous year, given lower imported quantities). The broadening in the capital products balance resulted from the increase in the import of transport equipment, which was due to the single import of busses from China in August, and the larger deficit in the intermediary products resulted primarily from the higher import of non-ferrous metals and iron and steel, amid simultaneous fall in the export of tobacco. The improved balance of the chemical materials and products acted towards the opposite direction, which was due to the exports activity of one of the larger production plants in the free economic zone. The negative gap in the trade of passenger cars continued to fall on annual basis.

In the second quarter of 2011, **the foreign trade of the Republic of Macedonia analyzed by the trade partners** indicates annual worsening in the deficit in the trade with the EU member states and the EFTA countries, which is fully compensated by the improved balances in the trade with the countries from West Balkans, the group of developing countries and other developed economies. The deficit with EU registers broadening, but with slower dynamics (of 15.3%), as a result of the larger quantity of imported goods from the EU, as opposed to the larger export of goods to the EU, in absolute amounts. The worsening in the trade balance with fifteen out of total twenty seven member states is most evident in the trade with Greece and Great Britain, followed by Bulgaria, Spain, Italy and Belgium. The negative balance with Greece is considerably broadened both, on quarterly and on annual basis, which is mainly due to the larger import of oil derivatives. The registered deficit in

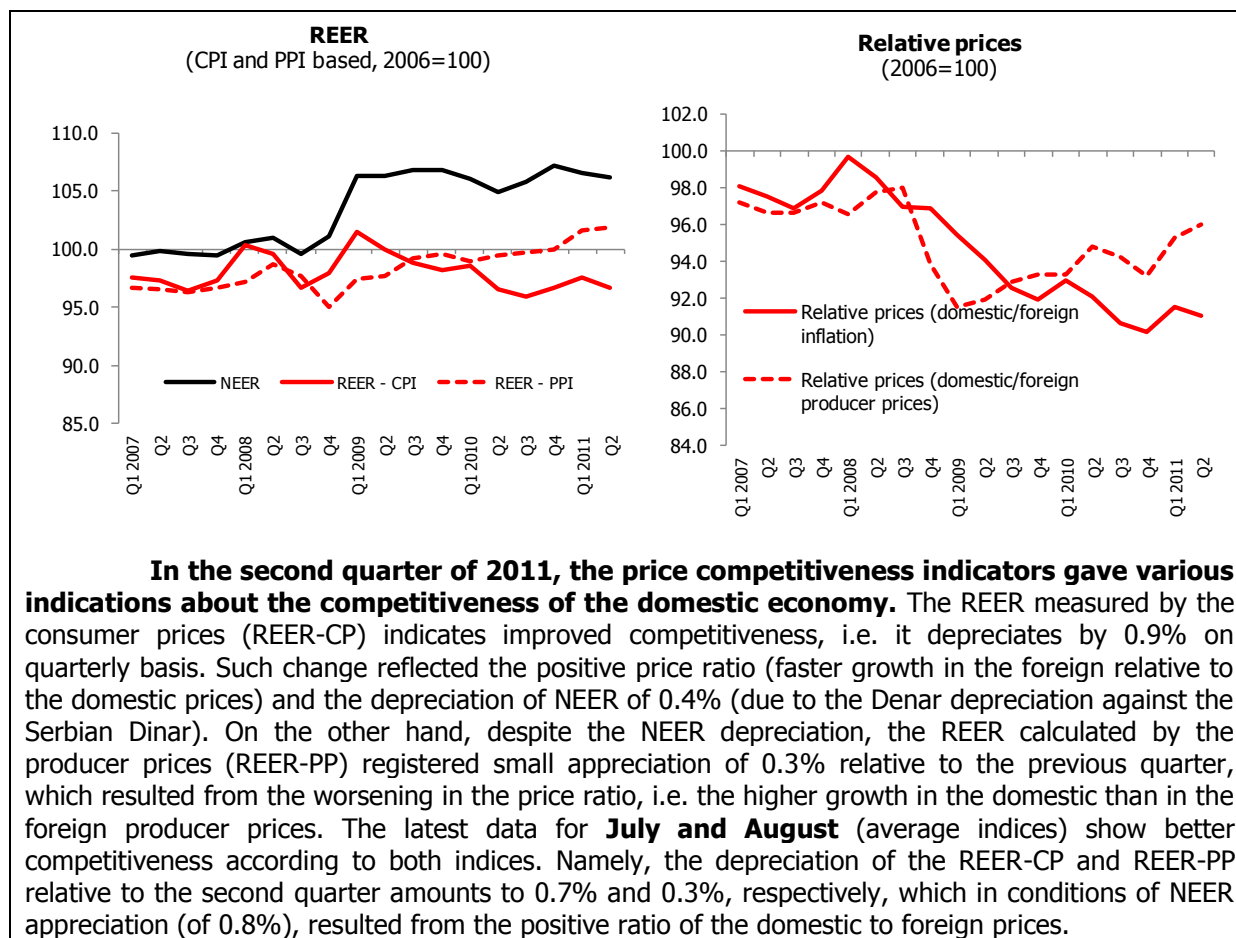


the trade with Great Britain still results from the import of non-ferrous metals realized from the output capacity in the industrial zone. On the other hand, net export was realized with five EU member states, among which the surplus in the trade with Germany is most significant.<sup>41</sup> The positive developments in the trade with countries from Western Balkans resulted from the larger exports in Serbia and Kosovo, whereas the deficit in the trade with the most important trade partners among the developing countries, Russia and China, still broadens, but with considerably lower dynamics.

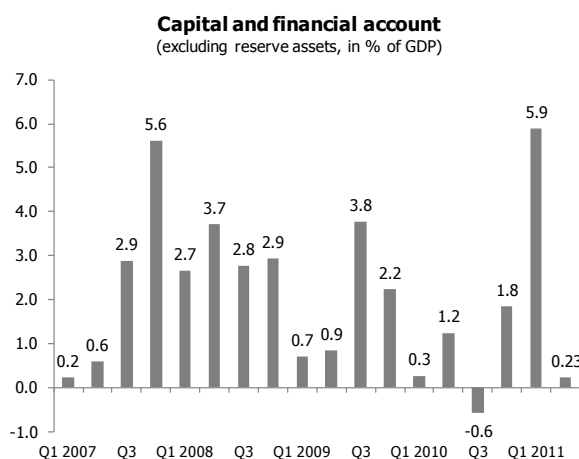
The latest data on the foreign trade in **July and August** show broadening in the deficit in the trade with the EU member states, as a

result of the increase in the negative balances with Bulgaria, Italy and Greece, whereas the significantly larger net exports in the trade with Germany acted towards the opposite direction. The deficit with the developing countries is still broadening (which is due to the deficit in the trade with Turkey and China), whereas the trade with the countries from Western Balkans registered decrease in the positive balance.

<sup>41</sup> In the second quarter, the exports to Germany increased at an annual rate of 98.4%.



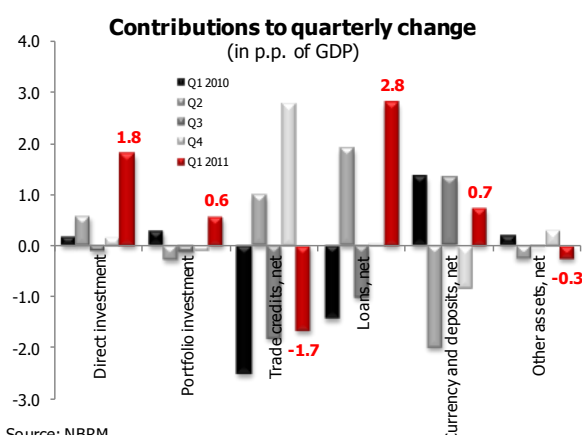
### 1.5.2. Capital and Financial Account



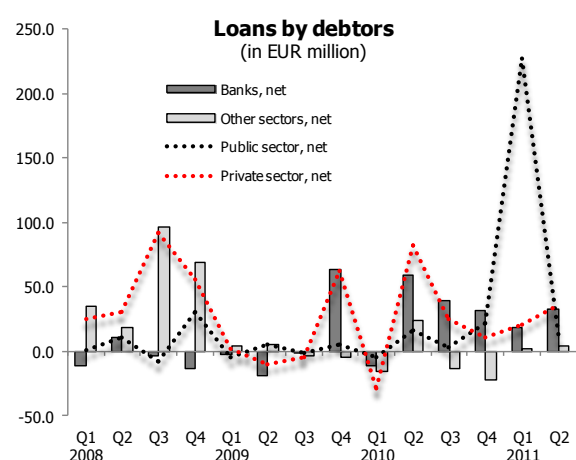
Source: NBRM.

**In the second quarter of 2011, in the capital and financial account, net inflows in the amount of Euro 17.5 million were registered (or 0.2% of GDP).** The realized capital net inflows were not sufficient to finance the current account deficit, which was mostly financed from the foreign reserves. Net inflows in the capital and financial account were registered on the basis of net external debt, trade credits and other assets, whereas direct investments, portfolio investments and the category currencies and deposits registered capital net outflows.

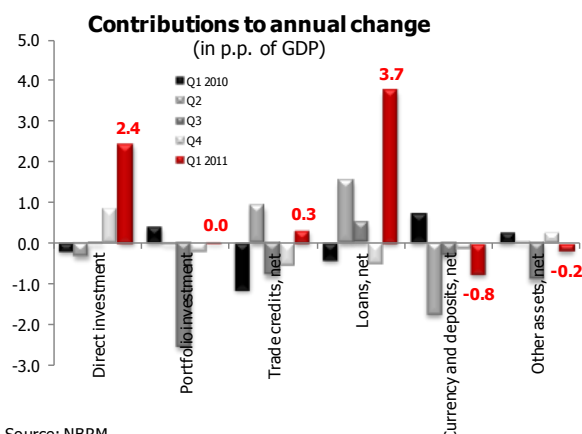
**Compared to the previous quarter, the capital net inflows realized considerable drop of 96.1% or by 5.7 p.p. of GDP.** The realized quarterly dynamics resulted generally from two factors, i.e. the *net outflows within the direct investments* (as opposed to the high inflows in the previous quarter) and *lower inflows from financial loans* (which were due to the high base effect, i.e. the withdrawn funds from the precautionary credit line (PCL) of IMF). **The direct investments**, after the exceptionally high amount in the first quarter, realized net outflows of Euro 53.1 million (or 0.7%



Source: NBRM.



Source: NBRM.



Source: NBRM.

of GDP), or quarterly fall of 3.3 p.p., which resulted from the repayments based on intercompany debt and reinvested gain. Simultaneously, on the basis of investments in equity, net inflows were registered. **The net external debt** amounts to Euro 48.8 million (or 0.6% of GDP), which represents a decrease of 2.6 p.p., on quarterly basis (high comparison basis). If the PCL effect is excluded from the base effect, the net loans realized increase of 71.1% (or 0.3 p.p.), which was mainly due to the higher net debt of the banking sector on a short run (single effect from the borrowing of one bank). The net outflows with the **portfolio investments**, compared to the small net inflows realized in the previous quarter, represent an additional factor for the negative quarterly change. On the other hand, with the **trade credits**, increase in the net liabilities on quarterly basis was registered (net inflows of Euro 34.1 million, as opposed to almost balanced position in the previous quarter). With **the currency and deposits** slightly lower net outflows were registered (by 6.8%) which amount to Euro 24.6 million. The realized net outflows came solely from the withdrawal of foreign exchange by the households from the banking system, whereas small net inflows were realized with the banks, which mainly result from the increase in the foreign liabilities based on currency and deposits.

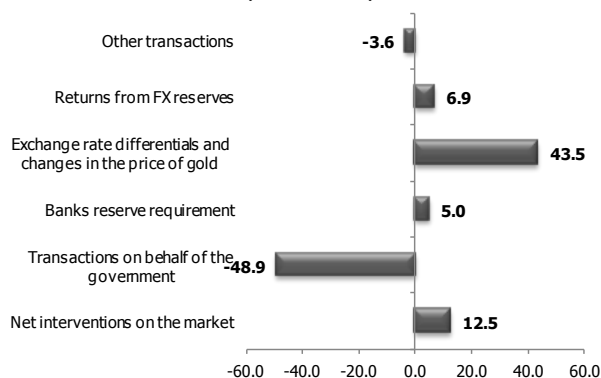
**The capital net inflows fell on annual basis as well, decreasing by 79.6% or by 1 p.p. of GDP.** The annual dynamics of the capital and financial account could be mainly explained by the changes in FDI and the net loans, same as with the quarterly change. *The decline in direct investments*, is due to the realization of net outflows in the intercompany debt and the reinvested gain, as opposed to the net inflows in the same period of the last year. *The annual fall in the financial loans resulted mainly from the lower external debt of the private sector on a long run.* Simultaneously, based on trade credits, lower net inflows were realized on annual basis. This negative change was mostly neutralized by the category currency and deposits, which realized lower net outflows on annual basis, as a result of the considerably lower amount of foreign assets of banks accumulated on their external accounts, compared to the same period of the last year. Simultaneously, the portfolio investments registered lower net outflows, as opposed to the developments in the same quarter of the previous year.



**In July 2011, on the capital and financial account net outflows of Euro 42.7 million were realized.** Most of the net outflows result from the category currencies and deposits (higher amount of foreign assets of banks on their external accounts), and by the portfolio investments and net debt, whereas capital net inflows were registered with the trade credits and direct investments. On annual basis, such developments represent a decrease in the capital net outflows (by 22.8%), which is due to the realization of net inflows with the direct investments and trade credits, as opposed to the net outflows registered with these categories in July 2010. **On cumulative basis (January-July), the capital net inflows reached up to Euro 421.6 million, or 5.6% of GDP,** which was mostly due to the high inflows based on net loans (PCL) and direct investments. Compared to the period January-July in the previous year, the capital net inflows considerably rose (by 4.8 p.p.), which resulted from the higher net inflows from loans and direct investments.

*At the end of June 2011, the gross foreign reserves reached up to the level of Euro 1.832,4 million and relative to the end of 2010 they rose by Euro 117.9 million, which is mostly due to the withdrawn funds from PCL. According to the last available data, the stock of the foreign reserves as of September 30, 2011 amounts to Euro 1.847,8 million, which represents an increase of Euro 15.4 million, relative to the end of the second quarter. Despite the net outflows in the transactions for the account of the Government, the positive change in the foreign reserves was mostly due to the inflows from the NBRM interventions on the foreign exchange market, the income from investing the foreign reserves and, to a large extent the positive currency changes and changes in the gold price. The level of foreign reserves still indicates adequate monthly coverage of the import of goods and services in the following year.*

**Factors of influence on the change of the level of gross reserves in Q3 2011**  
(in EUR million)

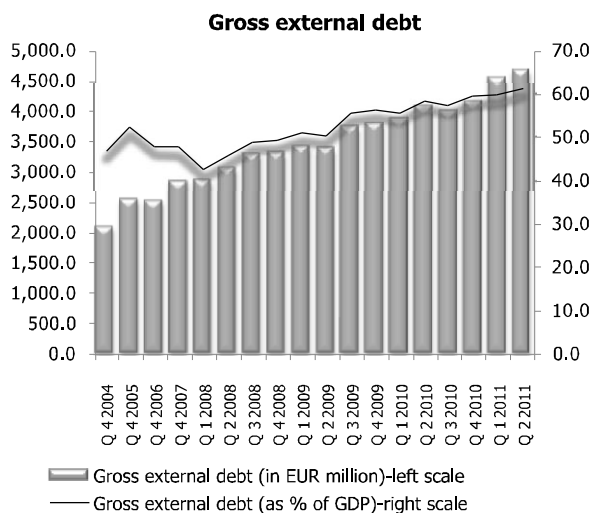


Source: NBRM.

### 1.5.3. Gross external debt

**At the end of the second quarter of 2011, the gross external debt reached up to the level of Euro 4.647,5 million or 61.2% of GDP.** This represents quarterly growth of Euro 124.6 million, or 2.8%, which is solely explained by the increased debt of the public sector (contribution of 96.6%). With respect to the institutional sectors, the debt almost solely reflects the higher debt of the **monetary authority**. Namely, in the second quarter of 2011, the NBRM started concluding short-term REPO and reverse

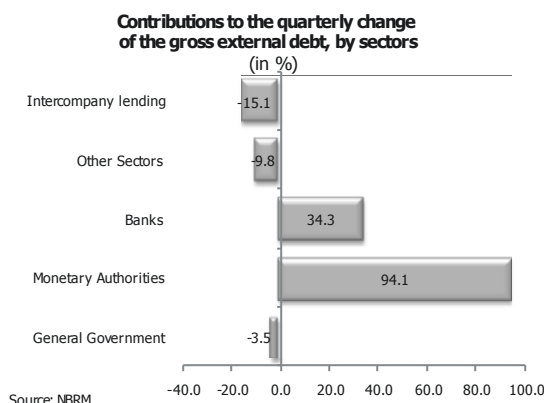




Source: NBRM

repo agreements<sup>42</sup>, which increased the external debt on gross basis by Euro 118.2 million. If the effect from the repo transactions on the gross debt is excluded, it would increase by minimal 0.1% on quarterly basis. The increased **banks' liabilities**, which pertain to the loans and deposits of non-residents, represented an additional factor for debt growth compared to the previous quarter (contribution of 34.3%). On the other hand, the intercompany debt, the debt of other sectors and of the Government registered quarterly decrease, which is a movement opposite to the change in the previous quarter. Namely, the lower liabilities with the **intercompany debt** result from the repayments of loans to direct investors, while with the **other sectors** they are a result of the lower debt based on trade credits. The purchase of Eurobonds by the domestic investors acted toward a decline in the **Government** gross debt.

*With respect to the maturity*, the increase in the total gross debt results from the higher short-term debt, whereas the long-term debt contributes to a decline in the total debt.

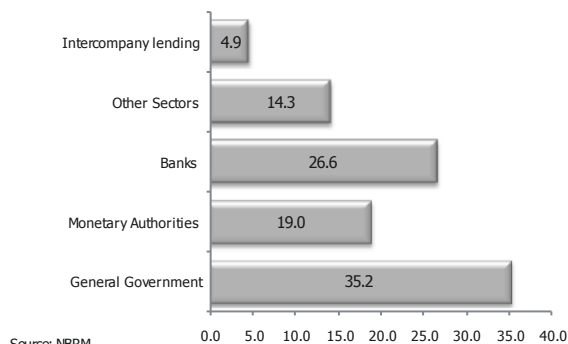


*Analyzed on annual basis*, the gross external debt rose by Euro 586.7 million, or by 14.4%, which mostly resulted from the larger long-term **Government** debt (contribution of 35.2%), i.e. withdrawn assets from the precautionary credit line (PCL) of IMF in the first quarter. The second significant contribution (of 26.6%) came from the higher debt of the **banking sector**, in the form of loans and increase in the deposits of non-residents. Regarding the long-term bank loans, 46.6% pertain to the credit lines of parent banks, while a certain portion accounts for the larger liabilities of the Macedonian Bank for Development Promotion based on the credit line of EIB for support of the small and medium enterprises. The debt of the **monetary authority**, i.e. the higher short-term liabilities based on loans, which simultaneously reflect the liabilities based on repo transactions, also contributed to the increase in the debt on annual basis (contribution of 19%). The growth in the debt of the **other economy sectors**, mainly in the form of short-term trade

<sup>42</sup> When concluding the repo transactions, liabilities are created (classified under the category of loans) which contribute toward an increase in the level of the gross debt. Simultaneously, when concluding the reverse repo agreements, the created claims contribute to an increase in the gross claims. The NBRM performs simultaneously matched concluding of repo and reverse repo agreements, in almost identical amounts. On the whole, as they are concluded simultaneously, on net basis, these transactions have neutral effect, i.e. they emerge in almost identical amount both, on the liability side and on the claims side, so they do not reflect on the total net external debt.



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



Source: NBRM.

credits and long-term loans, also represented an additional factor for the increase in the gross external debt (contribution of 14.3%). On the other hand, the debt based on short-term loans within this segment registered annual decrease. **The intercompany debt** also contributed to larger indebtedness, in conditions of higher long-term liabilities to the direct investors. Considerable portion of these liabilities pertains to the companies from the energy and telecommunications area.

The increase in the public sector's debt gave larger contribution than the indebtedness of the private sector, i.e. it explains 62.3% of the annual increase in the total gross external debt. *With respect to the maturity*, the contribution of the long-term debt is higher (66.4%).

EXTERNAL DEBT INDICATORS	Solvency			
	Interest payments/ Exports of goods and services	Gross debt/ Export of goods and services	Gross debt/ GDP	Debt service/ Exports of goods and services
	in %			
31.12.2004	2.2	120.1	49.3	11.5
31.12.2005	2.3	128.5	56.3	9.7
31.12.2006	2.9	109.8	51.8	18.2
31.12.2007	2.4	102.3	53.2	16.6
31.03.2008	2.3	87.5	47.9	8.8
30.06.2008	2.3	93.6	51.2	8.8
30.09.2008	2.3	100.7	55.1	8.8
31.12.2008	2.3	101.1	55.3	8.8
31.03.2009	2.1	102.3	52.9	10.2
30.06.2009	2.1	101.1	52.2	10.2
30.09.2009	2.1	111.7	57.7	10.2
31.12.2009	2.1	113.3	58.5	10.2
31.03.2010	2.7	114.3	56.9	12.1
30.06.2010	2.7	120.1	59.8	12.1
30.09.2010	2.7	117.8	58.7	12.1
31.12.2010	2.7	122.2	60.9	12.1
31.03.2011	3.1	126.9	63.9	14.6
30.06.2011	3.1	130.4	65.6	14.6
Moderate indebtedness criterion	12 - 20%	165 - 275%	30 - 50%	18 - 30%

\*The moderate indebtedness criterion is according to the World Bank's methodology of calculating indebtedness indicators, which implies 3-year moving averages of GDP and exports of goods and services in the calculation of the indicators.

Source: NBRM.

The analysis of the dynamics of the indicators on the gross external debt solvency, measured by the World Bank's methodology<sup>43</sup>, indicates increase in the debt with all indicators on annual basis. This conclusion should be accepted with certain reservation, considering the low starting basis with almost all indicators. Therefore, the largest worsening among the stated indicators was registered with the **ratio of the gross debt to the export of goods and services** by 10.3 p.p. Considerable negative change of 5.8 p.p. is registered also with the **share of the gross external debt in the nominal GDP**, which at the end of the second quarter reached 65.6%. Such deviation with these two indicators can be explained by the more intensive increase in the gross debt relative to the increment in the three-year average of the export of goods and services and the nominal GDP, respectively. Namely, the average is determined on the basis of the performances in 2009 and 2010, years when the domestic economy and especially the exports were especially hit by the world economic crisis. The indicators **debt servicing/export of goods and services** and **interest servicing/export of goods and services** registered more moderate annual deterioration by 2.5 and 0.3 p.p., respectively, which indicates potentially lower capability of the domestic economy for repayment of the liabilities from external debt. *The analysis regarding the reference values for the degree of*

<sup>43</sup> The Methodology of the World Bank implies using three-year flexible averages of the GDP and the export of goods and services and other inflows (which include: inflows based on investments income, compensation from employees and remittances), as denominators in the calculation of the indicators. This methodology defines criteria of indebtedness, as reference values for the indebtedness degree.



EXTERNAL DEBT INDICATORS	Foreign reserves/ST debt	Liquidity	
		Foreign reserves/ST debt at remaining maturity*	ST debt/Total gross debt
	ratio	ratio	in %
31.12.2004	1.14	0.89	30.3
31.12.2005	1.67	1.04	26.7
31.12.2006	1.95	1.34	29.0
31.12.2007	1.35	1.08	39.8
31.03.2008	1.51		35.1
30.06.2008	1.39		36.4
30.09.2008	1.35		38.1
31.12.2008	1.29	0.95	35.2
31.03.2009	1.03		36.0
30.06.2009	1.07		33.2
30.09.2009	1.26		32.5
31.12.2009	1.29	0.94	32.9
31.03.2010	1.33		31.2
30.06.2010	1.32		31.9
30.09.2010	1.36		31.3
31.12.2010	1.29	0.89	32.1
31.03.2011	1.42		29.6
30.06.2011	1.23	0.87	32.1
Criterion		1.00	

In compliance with "External debt statistics: Guide for compilers and users," published by the IMF.

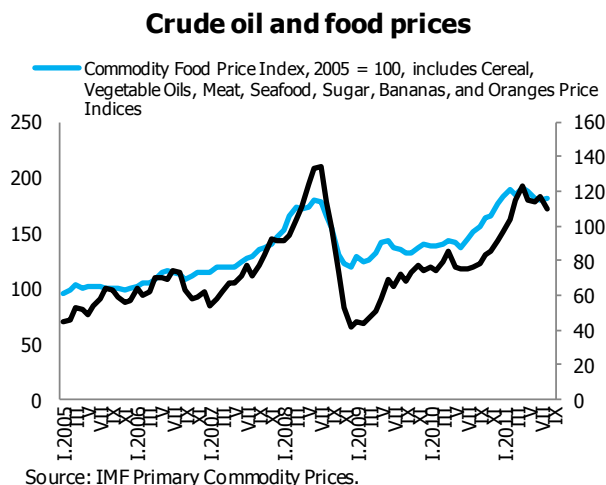
\*According to the "Greenspan-Guidotti rule", a country should maintain full coverage of short-term debt at remaining maturity with gross foreign reserves.

Source: NBRM.

indebtedness shows that according to three criteria, the Republic of Macedonia is in the group of less indebted countries, and only by the share of the gross external debt in the GDP it is in the group of highly indebted countries. **The liquidity indicators also show larger external financing of the domestic economy.** Namely, the structural share of the short-term debt in the total debt registers small increase on annual basis, of 0.2 p.p., and the coverage of the short-term debt by the foreign reserves is lower by 6.9%. If the repo transactions are excluded, the coverage of the short-term debt by the foreign reserves is higher by 1.1% and it amounts to 1.33.

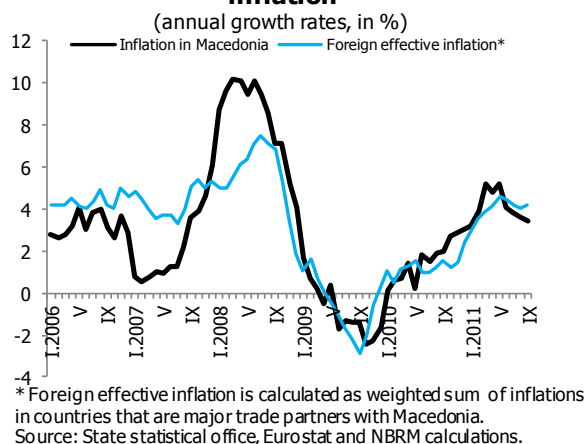
## 1.6. Inflation

**In the third quarter of 2011, for the first time since the end of 2010 the consumer price level registers considerably downward development on quarterly basis. The decrease represents a combined effect of the usual seasonal price drop, supplemented by the downward adjustments of the world prices of food and oil. These factors cumulatively caused a slowdown in the annual inflation rate of 3.6% in the third quarter of 2011, a level lower than the expected one. The long-term component of the inflation (core inflation) is still stable and it remained at almost the same level of the previous quarter of 1.3%. Quarterly fall (of 1%) and annual slowing down (from 11.6% to 10.2%) was registered also with the producer prices. In conditions of larger increase in the productivity relative to the increase in wages, unit labor costs register quarterly and annual fall in the second quarter of 2011. The lower increase in the prices than the expected one and the expectations for lower world prices related to the slower growth of the global economy than anticipated, indicate even more certain continuation of the started deceleration of the inflation in the following period.**

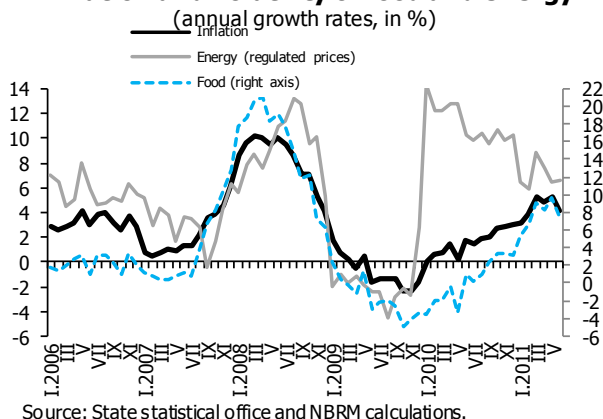


The consumer prices registered

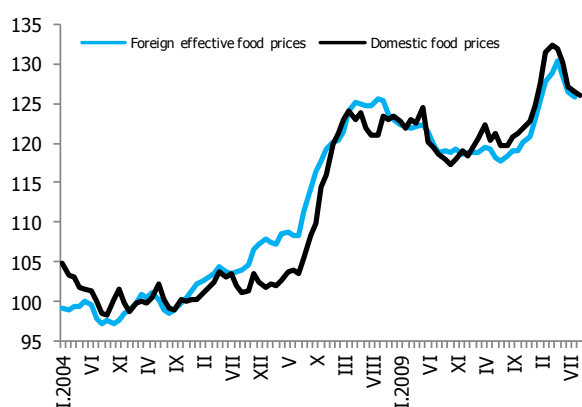
### Domestic inflation and foreign effective inflation



### Inflation and volatility of food and energy



### Foreign effective food prices\* and domestic food prices



**considerable decrease in the third quarter of 2011, so the upward trend which started in the last quarter of 2010 was interrupted.** The general price level in the third quarter went down by 1.4% relative to the previous quarter, which represents a considerable quarterly fall in the prices and which remains after the removal of the seasonal effects from the prices, typical for this period of the year (quarterly seasonally adjusted decrease of 0.2%). The decrease in the prices was solely due to the seasonally lower food prices of 3.8% (fall of 1.3% seasonally adjusted), which was mainly due to the lower prices of the fresh fruits and vegetables (by 33.3% and 12.3%, respectively), despite the increase in the prices of fats and meat. The prices of oil derivatives had neutral effect on the total inflation in the third quarter, despite the fall in the price of the crude oil, which can be explained by the return of the excise on oil derivatives after the expiration of the temporary Government decision on its reduction<sup>44</sup>. With respect to the energy prices, the upward correction of the price of heating energy gave small positive contribution<sup>45</sup>.

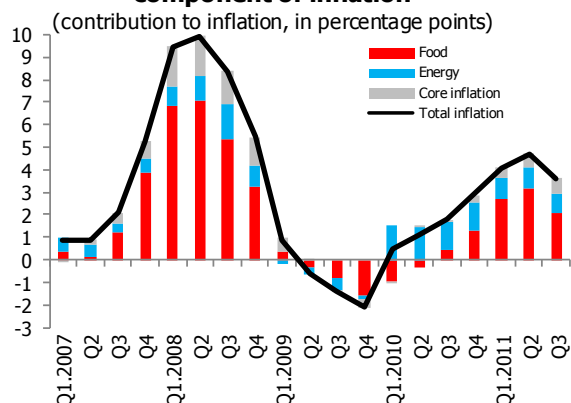
**The annual inflation rate slowed down in the third quarter of 2011. Therefore, the constant uptrend in the prices, which started in the last quarter of the previous year, was interrupted.** The annual increase in the consumer prices slowed down to 3.6% (4.7% in the previous quarter), which is solely due to the lower annual contribution of the food component, amid exhausted global inflation pressures and decrease in the world prices of the basic products. Slowing down in the annual growth rates was registered also with the foreign effective inflation, which in the third quarter amounts to 4.1%, compared to 4.4% in the previous quarter.

**The annual increment in the food prices in the third quarter slowed down substantially, compared to the annual rate of the previous quarter (from 8.4 to 5.4%), which corresponds with the considerably negative quarterly dynamics of these prices.** The slowing down results from the annual fall in the prices of fresh food (mainly fruits and vegetables), and to some extent from the lower annual rise in the prices of processed food as well (mainly fats). Such movement in the prices of

<sup>44</sup> On August 10, 2011 the previous values of the excise on petrols and diesel fuels and the compensation for mandatory oil reserves (reduced on April 14, 2010) were reestablished.

<sup>45</sup> On the basis of the Regulatory Energy Committee decisions, the price of the central heating increased by 0.5% on average, in August 2011.

### Volatile (food and energy) and long-term component of inflation



fresh food on annual basis can be explained by the larger supply on the domestic market and considerably weakened foreign demand for such products. Simultaneously, slowdown was registered with the annual growth in the foreign effective prices of food, which in the third quarter grew at a rate of 6.7%, compared to 8.7% in the previous quarter. **The annual increase in the energy prices (6.8%) minimally slowed down in the third quarter, compared to the increase in the previous quarter (6.9%).** Such dynamics with the energy prices was mainly due to the more moderate growth in the prices of the heating energy (from 5.7% to 4.2%), as a result of the exhausted effect of the growth in the price of heating in August 2010 and the lower upward correction in August this year relative to the previous year. On the other hand, with the prices of oil derivatives moderate intensification was registered, which reflected the return of the excise in mid-August, in conditions of slower annual rise in the price of the crude oil.

### Certain price categories (annual changes in %)

	2007	2008	2009	2010				2010	2011		
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Consumer price index - all items</b>	2.3	8.3	-0.8	0.4	1.1	1.8	2.9	1.6	4.1	4.7	3.6
Food	3.9	15.4	-1.6	-2.4	-1.0	1.2	3.3	0.3	7.1	8.4	5.4
Fresh food	3.8	19.7	-0.6	-3.0	-2.4	0.2	1.6	-0.9	4.6	6.7	2.0
Processed food	4.1	12.0	-2.2	-1.9	0.4	2.0	4.7	1.3	8.5	9.9	8.4
Energy	4.7	9.3	-2.0	12.6	11.8	9.9	10.3	11.2	7.1	6.9	6.8
Fuels and lubricants	1.4	14.6	-20.9	26.0	23.5	13.1	14.6	19.3	18.4	10.9	12.0
Electrical power	8.0	2.6	10.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	1.8	5.4	5.4
Heating power	2.2	16.0	-0.9	6.4	5.3	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.3	5.7	4.2
Food and energy (volatile prices)	4.1	13.9	-1.7	1.1	2.1	3.3	5.1	2.9	7.1	8.0	5.7
Goods	3.0	9.2	-0.8	0.6	1.4	2.0	3.5	1.9	4.5	5.4	4.4
Services	-0.3	5.1	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.2
Core inflation (inflation excl. food and energy)	0.6	2.6	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.3
Industrial producer prices	2.5	10.1	-7.2	7.3	10.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	13.6	11.6	10.3

Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM calculations.

### Contribution to the inflation (in p.p.)

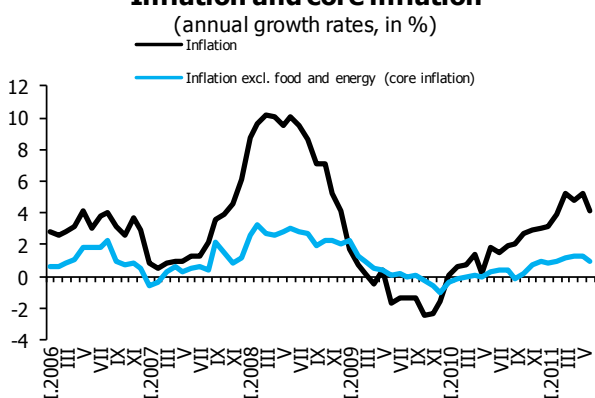
	2007	2008	2009	2010				2010	2011		
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Consumer price index - all items</b>	2.3	8.3	-0.8	0.4	1.1	1.8	2.9	1.6	4.1	4.7	3.6
Food	1.4	5.9	-0.7	-1.0	-0.4	0.4	1.3	0.1	2.7	3.2	2.0
Fresh food	0.6	3.5	-0.1	-0.6	-0.4	0.0	0.3	-0.2	0.8	1.2	0.3
Processed food	0.8	2.5	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.3	1.7	2.0	1.8
Energy	0.6	1.2	-0.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
Fuels and lubricants	0.1	0.6	-0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Electrical power	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4
Heating power	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Food and energy (volatile prices)	2.0	7.1	-0.9	0.5	1.1	1.7	2.6	1.5	3.6	4.1	3.0
Core inflation (inflation excl. food and energy)	0.3	1.3	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6

Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM calculations.

**The price component which excludes the food and energy (core inflation) continues to register stable annual rates in the third quarter of 2011 as well, which indicates the fact that the increment in the domestic demand does not create inflation**

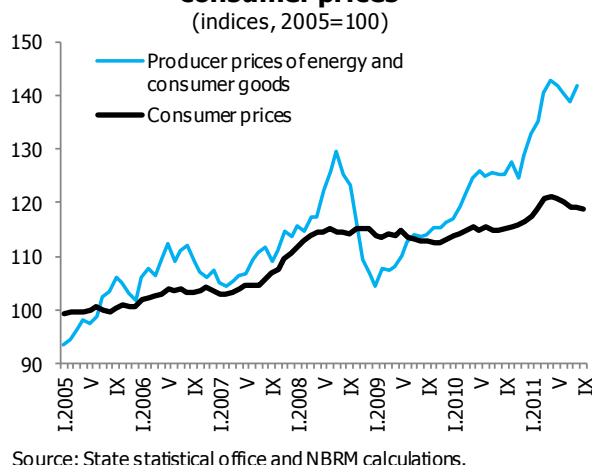


### Inflation and core inflation



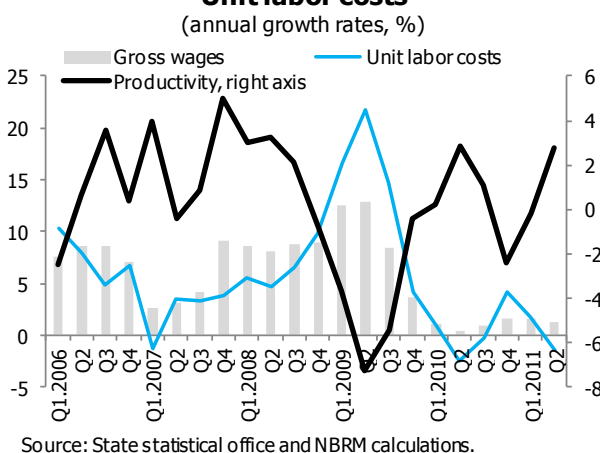
pressures for the time being<sup>46</sup>. Therefore, in the third quarter, the annual core inflation rate amounts to 1.3% and compared to the previous quarter it registers minimal increase of 0.1 percentage point. The realized growth in the long-term inflation component of 1.3% can be explained by the increased prices of the means of hygiene, utility and housing services and the prices of services in restaurants and hotels.

### Producer prices with influence to consumer prices



In the third quarter, the producer prices registered quarterly decrease of 1.0%, so the continuous uptrend which started in the middle of 2009 was interrupted (according to the seasonally adjusted data the prices remain unchanged). The fall was mostly due to the lower selling prices of the producers of oil derivatives (contribution of 0.7 p.p.). On annual basis, in the third quarter the slowdown in the growth in the producer prices continued, thus reducing to 10.2% (as opposed to 11.6% in the previous quarter). The prices of oil derivatives, food products, electricity and basic metals still explain the most part of the realized annual growth in the producer prices. With respect to the producer prices which influence the domestic inflation component<sup>47</sup>, their level also registers decrease on quarterly basis of 0.8% and slowing down in the annual increment to 12.3% (13.4% in the previous quarter). Such price developments indicate calming down of the possible pressures on the dynamics of the producer prices in the following period.

### Unit labor costs



Unit labor costs register quarterly decline for the second quarter in a row, so in the second quarter of 2011 they fell on annual basis as well. Such positive developments with the unit labor costs are expected to influence downward on the development of the consumer prices.

Until the end of the year, continuation of the slowdown in the annual increment of the consumer prices is expected. Such assessments correspond with the weakened global pressures by the prices of the crude oil and food, which is related to the lower growth in the global economy than expected, supplemented by the downward base effects as a result of the price growth registered a year ago. The risks regarding the projection are still related to the uncertainty about the developments of the

<sup>46</sup> The NBRM assessments show that the output is still below the potential level (negative output gap).

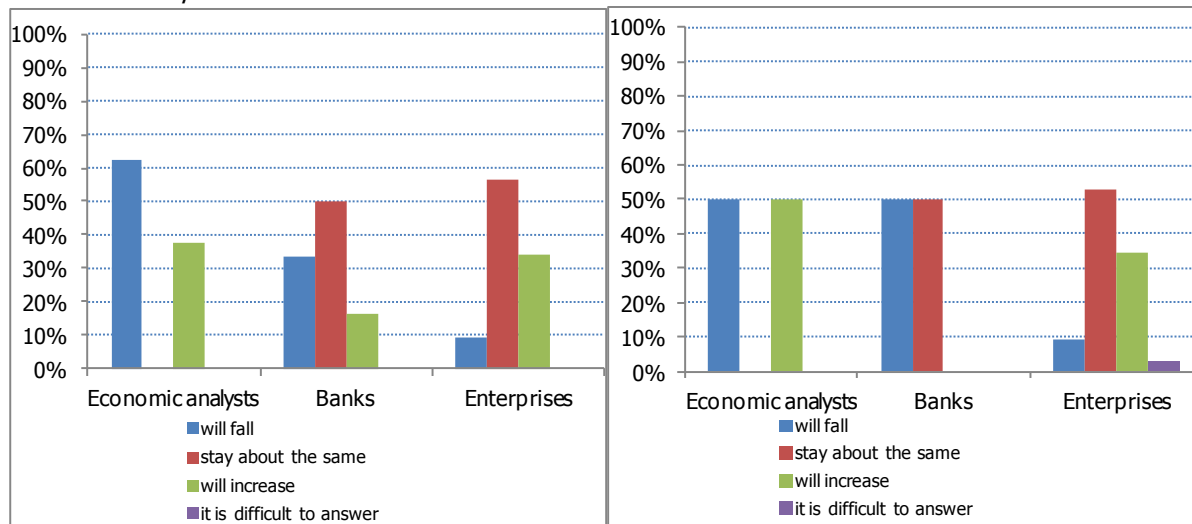
<sup>47</sup> Joint consumption goods (durable and non-durable) and energy.

world prices of food and oil, and their transmission effect on the domestic prices.

## Annex 2: Inflation expectations of the economic entities in the Republic of Macedonia

**According to the Inflation Expectations Survey conducted in October 2011<sup>48</sup>, the inflation expectations for the following period indicate stable inflation rate.** Namely, most of the respondents (46%) expected the annual inflation rate to maintain the level of 3.4% realized in September 2011, at the end of the fourth quarter of 2011. One third of the respondents (32%) are of an opinion that the inflation will increase, and smaller part (22%) expects its decline. With respect to individual groups of respondents, more than a half (56.3%) of the surveyed *enterprises* anticipate stable inflation, smaller part (34.4%) expects its increase, whereas 9.4% are of an opinion that the inflation will be lower. Most of the surveyed *banks* have stable inflation expectations (50%), whereas one third (33.3%) anticipate decrease, and smaller part (16.7%) expects increase in the inflation rate. Different from the banks and enterprises, the *analysts* mostly expect lower inflation than the one realized in September (62.5%), whereas 37.5% of them anticipate inflation growth. *On the basis of the weighted answers of the economic entities, the expected annual inflation rate in December 2011 amounts to approximately 3.5%.*

Distribution of answers for the inflation expectations by groups of respondents  
for the fourth quarter of 2011 for the whole 2011



Source: NBRM, Inflation Expectations Survey.

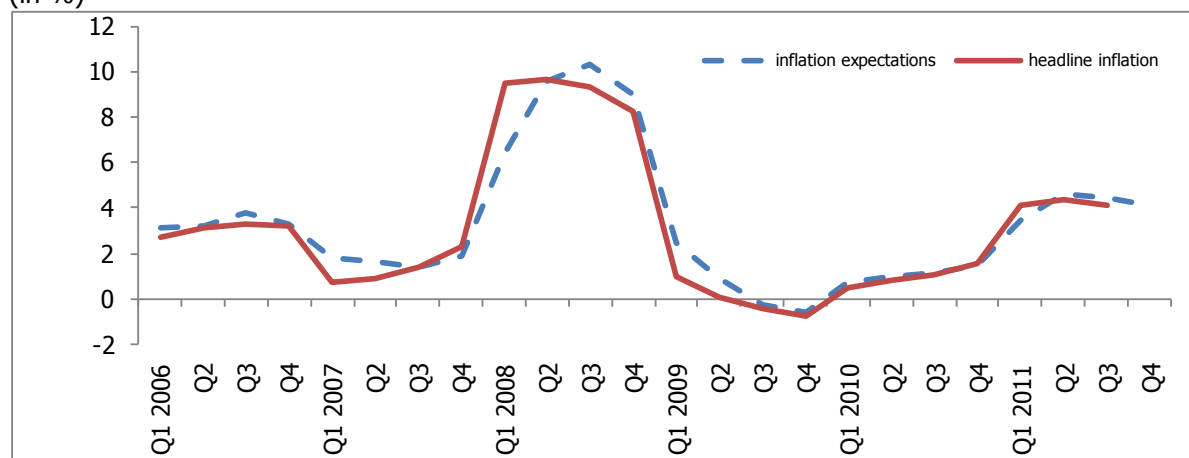
**Relative to the whole 2011, stable expectations are dominant as well. Namely, most of the respondents (43.5%) expect the inflation to remain at the average level realized in the first three quarters of the year,** whereas 32.6% of the respondents expect inflation growth, and 21.7% its decrease<sup>49</sup>. Analyzed by groups of respondents, 53.1% of the surveyed *enterprises* expect the inflation rate to be maintained, whereas 34.4% anticipate its increase, and 9.4% its decline. The expectations of the surveyed *banks* are equally distributed between the expectations for stabilization and expectations for inflation decrease until the end of the year. Also, half of the *analysts* have expectations for lower inflation until the end of 2011, whereas the other half expects inflation increment. *The average anticipated inflation rate in 2011, on the basis*

<sup>48</sup> The survey had responsiveness of 63%, i.e. the survey was answered by 46 out of 73 respondents. Observed by groups of respondents, the responsiveness with the banks is 85.7%, followed by the economic analysts with 61.5%, while the enterprises have the smallest responsiveness (60.4%).

<sup>49</sup> The remaining percentage to 100%, in the whole text, pertains to the respondents who chose the option "it is hard to determine".

of answers of the surveyed economic entities, amounts to approximately 4.1%<sup>50</sup>, which indicates expectations for lower inflation, relative to the previous survey (approximately 4.4%).

Expectations for average inflation rate for the whole year and realized average cumulative inflation (in %)



Source: NBRM, Inflation Expectations Survey and SSO.

Relative to the expectations for 2012, 34.8% of the respondents expect that the inflation rate registered in 2011 will remain, whereas 17.4% expect inflation decline, and 15.2% its increase<sup>51</sup>. On the part of the surveyed **banks**, half of the banks (50%) expect the inflation to remain at the same level, while one third (33.3%) expect its drop. The surveyed **enterprises** also generally expect the inflation rate to be maintained (34.4%), whereas 21.9% expect its increase, and only 9.4% its decrease. Only with the surveyed **analysts** the expectation for lower inflation in 2012 is dominant (with 37.5% of the respondents), whereas 25% are of an opinion that the inflation will be stable and that it will remain at the level realized in 2011. *The average inflation rate in 2012, on the basis of the answers of the economic entities, would be at the level of 2011, which indicates adjustable character of the expectations.*

The answers in the survey indicate that the debt crisis in Europe and its negative influence on the foreign demand, the downward developments in the prices of energy, metals and food on the international stock exchanges, as well as the downward pressures by the domestic demand mostly contributed to the creating of the inflation expectations of the economic entities.

## II. Monetary Policy

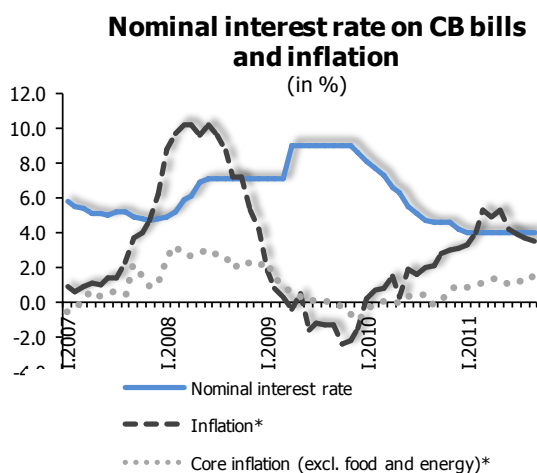
***In the third quarter of 2011, NBRM preserved the key interest rate unchanged at the level of 4% and made changes in the setup of the monetary instrument reserve requirement and in the macro prudent framework. These changes, the primarily objective of which is to ensure more efficient liquidity management by the banks and to stimulate long-term savings also signalize certain relaxation of the monetary conditions in the country, which would contribute towards more favorable economic environment, without jeopardizing the price stability, the stability of the exchange rate, as well as the financial stability of the country. Such monetary setup was supported by the latest***

<sup>50</sup> The reduction in the anticipated average inflation rate until the end of 2011, compared to the previous survey, was due to the higher percentage of the respondents who stated that the inflation will remain at the current level (43.5% of the respondents, as opposed to 26.1% in the previous survey).

<sup>51</sup> 32.6% of the respondents are of an opinion that it is hard to assess the inflation rate in 2012.

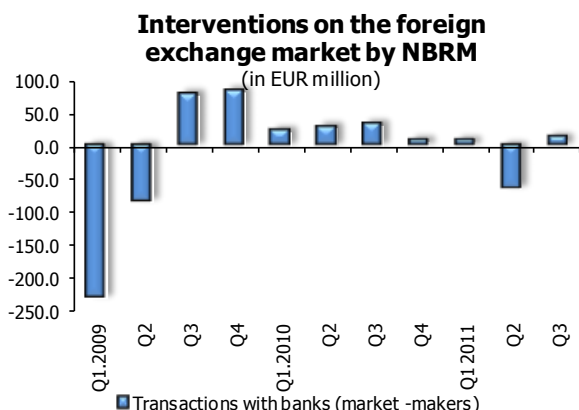


**macroeconomic developments, which showed more rapid stabilization of the inflation in the third quarter than previously expected and relatively stable movements on the foreign exchange market, which enabled further maintenance of the foreign reserves on adequate level. Positive movements were registered also with the economic growth, which was beyond the NBRM expectations for the second quarter. However, the latest assessment of the macroeconomic projections from October showed potentially higher vulnerability of the domestic economic activity in the following period in accordance with the higher risks on global level, caused by the deepening of the debt crisis in the Euro area. Thus the risks on the inflation additionally moved downwards. Regarding the external sector, it was assessed that the policy of de facto fixed foreign exchange rate of the Denar relative to the Euro remains to be strongly supported by adequate foreign reserves level also in the following period. However, the bigger uncertainty implies also bigger vulnerability of the external sector, imposing the need of constant vigilance and careful monitoring of the developments by NBRM for the purpose of timely and adequate adjustment of the monetary policy.**



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

In the third quarter of 2011, NBRM preserved the key interest rate unchanged at the level of 4%. At the end of the quarter, NBRM adopted decisions introducing changes in the setup of the monetary instrument reserve requirement and also in the macro prudent framework, contributing for more favorable monetary conditions. Such monetary setup was supported also by the latest macroeconomic developments and expected future trends with the key macroeconomic variables, as well as the risk assessment in the forthcoming period. Thus in the third quarter, annual average inflation rate of 3.6% was registered, which is below the latest projection of NBRM (of 4.4%), indicating more rapid stabilization of the increase in the general price level than expected. The core inflation rate, which excludes food and energy price effect, remained stable and in the third quarter it equaled 1.3% on average, annually. On the foreign exchange market, in the third quarter NBRM realized net purchase of foreign currency in the total amount of Euro 12.5 million, which contributed to quarterly increase in the foreign reserves and their further maintenance on adequate level. The economic activity continued to recover also in the second quarter, with the registered increase in the real GDP being higher than expected. However, with the developments worldwide that followed in the third quarter, the sustainability of this dynamics and intensity of the economic growth became more uncertain. Namely, as a result of the deepening of the debt crisis in the Euro area, the negative risks related to the global economic growth augmented, which implied potentially bigger vulnerability also of the domestic economic activity in the second half of the year. From a viewpoint of price stability, as ultimate monetary



Source: NBRM.

objective, these movements additionally emphasize the downward risks for the inflation. From a viewpoint of the exchange rate stability, as an intermediate monetary objective, it is estimated that the credibility of the strategy of de facto fixed exchange rate is still firmly upheld by the availability of adequate level of foreign reserves also in the following period. However, having in mind that the higher global riskiness implies also potentially larger vulnerability of the domestic external sector, the need of being highly precautionary when adopting monetary measures becomes even more important. In such conditions, NBRM decided to keep the key interest rate unchanged. However, indirectly, through other measures directed towards more efficient liquidity management by the banks and stimulation of the long-term savings, monetary conditions in the country were relaxed to a certain extent.

**Thus on September 15, 2011, the NBRM Council adopted decisions on changes in the setup of the monetary instrument reserve requirement and in the macro prudent framework, which become effective on January 11, 2012 and October 01, 2011, respectively.** Regarding the reserve requirement instrument<sup>52</sup>, the main change refers to the release of the banks from the obligation to allocate reserve requirement (implementation of the reserve requirement ratio of 0%) for the banks' liabilities to natural persons for time deposits with contractual maturity of more than two years, as well as the liabilities based on repo transactions in Denars. This change is intended to stimulate the natural persons to save on a long-term basis, as well as to stir up the development of the repo market, as a segment of the money markets. Also, it is expected that these changes will release one part of the banks' assets placed in reserve requirement, which will mean additional potential for the banks for private sector crediting. Within the frames of the macro prudent framework of NBRM, amendments to the **Decision on managing banks' liquidity risk**<sup>53</sup> were made, thus providing certain relaxation of the conditions for meeting the prescribed minimal liquidity level by the banks. In conditions of evidently

<sup>52</sup> More details about the changes in the setup of the monetary instrument reserve requirement are given in the Decision on the reserve requirement, "Official Gazette of RM" no. 126/2011.

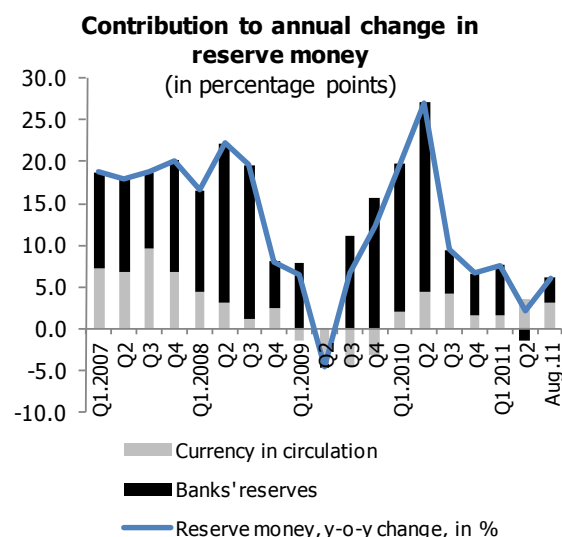
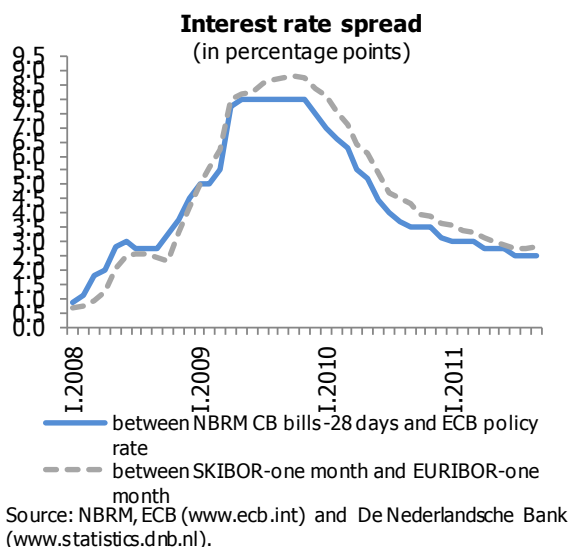
<sup>53</sup> More details about the amendments within the liquidity risk management by banks are provided in the Decision on managing banks' liquidity risk ("Official Gazette of RM" no. 126/2011).



strengthened bank liquidity<sup>54</sup>, the objective is to enable easier liquidity management by the banks, which could give positive impulse, to certain extent, on the credit growth and support to the economic activity, given the simultaneous maintenance of the safety and stability of the banking sector.

**In July 2011, ECB performed additional tightening of the monetary policy, increasing the key interest rate by additional 0.25 percentage points, as a result of which it now equals 1.5%.** Such a monetary reaction was explained with the perceptions for the still present upward risks to the price stability in the Euro area. However, despite the tightening, the key interest rate remains low, which points to further maintenance of the adjustable character of the monetary policy, which is in favor of the economic growth support. The increase in the reference interest rate by ECB, in conditions of unchanged interest rate of NBRM, resulted in narrowing of the interest rate spread between the key interest rates of NBRM and ECB, which reduced to 2.5 percentage points in September 2011, as opposed to 2.75 percentage points as it equaled in June. The changes in the monetary policy stance of ECB were followed by the financial markets in July, when increase in EURIBOR on a monthly basis was registered. In the following two months, EURIBOR registered downward trend, as a reflection of the renewed tensions on the financial markets in the Euro area, instigated by the deepening of the debt crisis. On the domestic financial market, generally stable movements with SKIBOR<sup>55</sup> were registered. In such conditions, in September, the interest rate spread between the one-month SKIBOR and the one-month EURIBOR equaled 2.8 percentage points, as opposed to 2.9 percentage points in June. Thus the interest rate spread remains to be in favor of the domestic financial instruments.

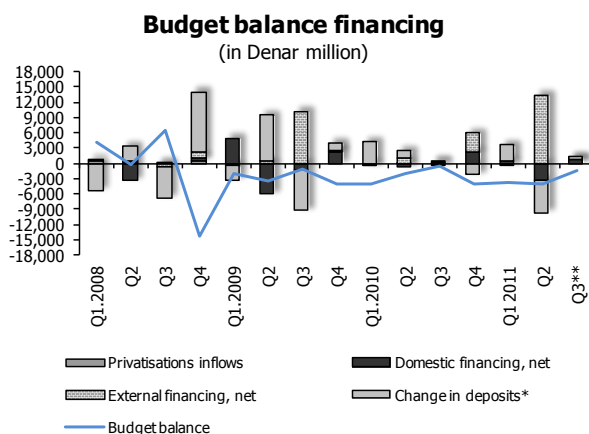
**At the end of the third quarter of 2011, the bank accounts with NBRM<sup>56</sup> were lower by Denar 2,106 million on a quarterly basis.** In the third quarter, the banks allocated 1.9%, on average, over the reserve requirement



<sup>54</sup> In the first half of 2011, the share of the highly liquid assets in the total bank assets was on the historically highest level (of about 24%).

<sup>55</sup> Interbank interest rate on Denar deposits, calculated from quotations of reference banks.

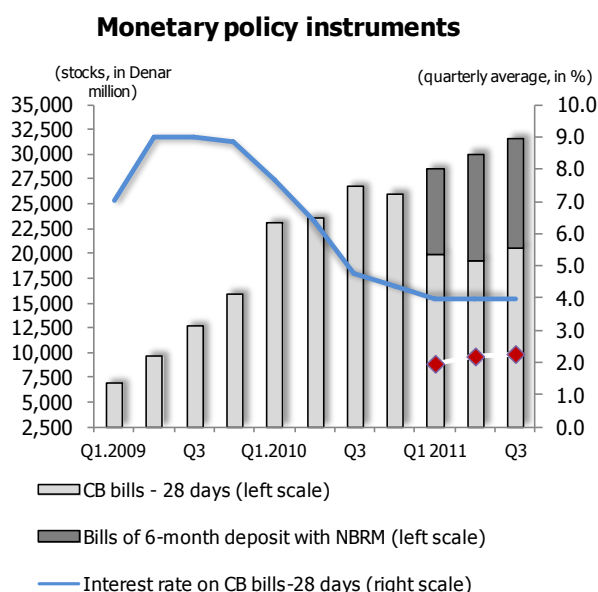
<sup>56</sup> It refers to the Denar accounts of the banks being required to allocate reserve requirement.



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

\*\* Refers to July and August 2011.

Source: Ministry of finance of the Republic of Macedonia.



Source: NBRM.

(in Denars)<sup>57</sup>, as opposed to 2.1%, which was the average in the second quarter. In the third quarter of 2011, the excess of allocated liquid assets over the reserve requirement is lower by 1.2 percentage points, on average, compared to the previous year. In August 2011, the annual growth rate of the reserve money<sup>58</sup> equaled 6.1%, as opposed to 2.1% at the end of the second quarter of 2011.

**As for the factors influencing the banking sector liquidity, in the third quarter of 2011, the Government acted towards liquid assets withdrawal,** with total liquidity effect of Denar 1,416 million. Within those frames, in the third quarter, the government Denar deposits with NBRM had effect towards liquid assets withdrawal of Denar 2,103 million on cumulative basis. Within July - August 2011 period, deficit in the amount of Denar 1,493 million in the Budget of the Republic of Macedonia was registered (central budget and funds' budgets), which was mostly funded from domestic sources of funds (issuance of government securities and government deposits with NBRM).

**During the third quarter of 2011, on the CB bills auctions, the banks claimed total amount which was by 2.4% higher than the due amount, with the CB bills contribution for liquidity withdrawal being equal to total of Denar 1,275 million. During the third quarter, the banks placed a total of Denar 265 million in the instrument bill of six-month deposit<sup>59</sup>, which was introduced in February 2011.** Thus the outstanding amount of the monetary instruments of NBRM (CB bills and bill of six-month deposit) at the end of September 2011 equaled Denar 31,570 million, as opposed to Denar 30,030 million at the end of June 2011, which means that within this period NBRM mopped up extra liquidity from the banking sector in the amount of Denar 1,540 million.

**According to the global and domestic macroeconomic developments, as well as the estimates for the following period and the risks thereof, it can be concluded that the key challenge for the monetary policy in the following period will be the possible materialization of the risks related to the debt crisis in the Euro area.** In that context, the

<sup>57</sup> 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.

<sup>58</sup> It includes also the reserve requirement in foreign exchange.

<sup>59</sup> More details about the characteristics of the new NBRM instrument are provided in the Decision on the bill of six-month deposit with NBRM, "Official Gazette of RM" no.14/11.

monetary policy stance in the forthcoming period will be mainly conditioned by the worldwide developments and the effects thereof on the global economic growth and the global financial stability, as well as on the intensity and the transmission channels in the Macedonian economy. In such conditions, NBRM will continue to monitor the situation carefully, showing constant readiness to react adequately, which will enable further attainment of the monetary objectives and maintenance of foreign exchange and price stability, as well as the financial stability in the country.

## 2.1. Monetary Aggregates

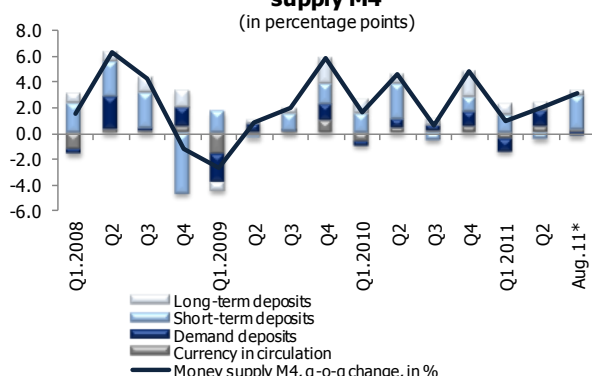
***During the second quarter of 2011, acceleration of the quarterly growth rate of the broadest money supply M4 was registered. Such movements were driven by the increase in the most liquid components of the money supply (currency in circulation and demand deposits), which corresponds to the intensified increase in the economic activity and primarily the increase in the private consumption in the second quarter, as factors contributing towards larger demand for cash for transaction purposes. The savings in the banking sector continued to mount also in the second quarter, but at considerably slower pace compared to the preceding quarter. The growth deceleration in the second quarter was primarily conditioned by an extraordinary factor (payment of dividend by one large company), which caused large single outflow from the corporate accounts in April and reduction of the corporate total deposits on a quarterly basis. Also the slower increase in the household savings had additional impact, despite the extra inflows the households realized on the basis of the regular payment of old foreign exchange savings bond in April. These movements point to possible limiting effects of the intensified consumption based on the savings capacity of the household sector, amid moderate growth in the nominal wages and slight worsening of the labor market conditions. In July and August, growth intensification of the total deposit potential was registered, mostly as a result of the realized high inflows on the corporate deposit accounts, while the trend of deceleration of the growth dynamics of the households' savings continued also in these two months. Until the end of the year, further widening of the money supply is expected, the intensity of which remains to be conditioned by the recovery pace of the domestic economy and the movements in the external sector.***

**In the second quarter of 2011, the broadest money supply M4 registered quarterly increase of 2%, which is twice higher than the increase registered in the preceding quarter. The growth acceleration in the broadest money supply was supported by the positive developments in the real sector of the economy in the second quarter (in accordance with the intensified real GDP growth and primarily the private consumption), which contributed towards higher demand for cash for transaction purposes.)**



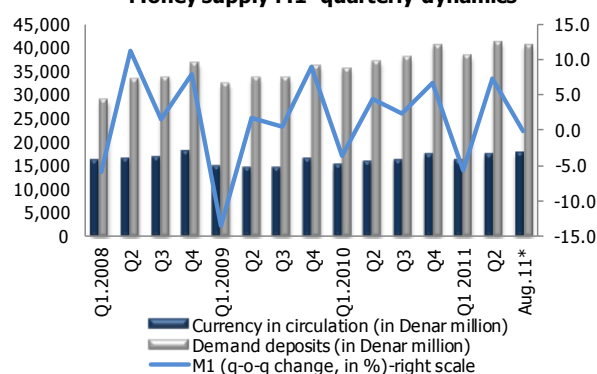


### Contribution to quarterly change in money supply M4



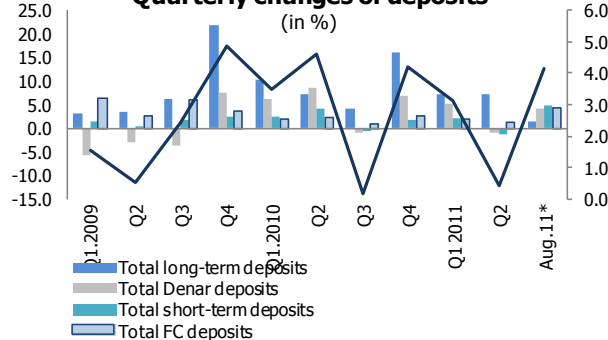
\*Change in August as compared to June 2011.  
Source: NBRM.

### Money supply M1- quarterly dynamics



\*Change in August as compared to June 2011.  
Source: NBRM.

### Quarterly changes of deposits



\*Change in August as compared to June 2011.  
Source: NBRM.

Thus the narrowest and the most liquid monetary aggregate M1 (currency in circulation and demand deposits) registered quarterly rise of 7.3% (as opposed to the seasonally conditioned drop of 5.8% in the previous quarter), contributing with 1.7 percentage points to the quarterly increase in the broadest money supply. The total deposits (without demand deposits) had minor contribution to the M4 growth in the second quarter (of 0.3 percentage points, as opposed to 2.3 percentage points in the previous quarter), which is primarily explained with the presence of extraordinary factor (payment of dividend of one domestic company to the Government and the foreign investor), which caused high single outflows from the corporate deposit accounts in April. The payment of dividend mirrored through substantial slowdown of the quarterly growth rate of the total deposits, but it also contributed for changing the maturity and currency structure of the total deposits growth compared to the previous quarter. The reason for this lies in the fact that for settlement of the liabilities for dividend payment, corporate short-term deposits were used, with the largest portion of the outflow being made from the accounts in domestic currency (with FX currency clause).

**In such conditions, the total deposit potential of the banks<sup>60</sup> in the second quarter of 2011, increased by 0.4% on a quarterly basis, as opposed to 3.1% as this increase equaled in the first quarter.** Analyzed with respect to the maturity structure, the total short-term deposits registered quarterly fall of 1.3%, as opposed to the increase of 2.2% in the first quarter, when their contribution to the quarterly growth of the total deposit potential equaled 57%. Thus the increase in the total deposits growth in the second quarter was fully conditioned by the increase in the long-term deposits, which mounted by 7.3% on a quarterly basis (7.1% in the previous quarter). Quarterly decrease of 0.9% was registered also with total Denar deposits, as opposed to the increase of 5.1% in the first quarter, which meant 63% contribution of the Denar deposits to the total deposits growth. The foreign currency deposits continued to mount and they soared by 1.2% on a quarterly basis (1.9% in the first quarter). Such movements in the total deposits' currency structure resulted in slight increase in the

<sup>60</sup>It refers to the total deposits without demand deposits. If demand deposits are included, the quarterly growth in the total deposits in the second quarter of 2011 will equal 1.6%, as opposed to 1.4% in the previous quarter.





Euroization degree<sup>61</sup> to 61.8% in June 2011, as opposed to 61.3% at the end of the first quarter.

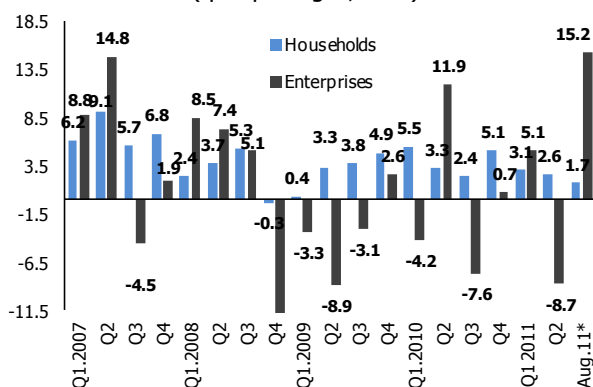
Average share in total deposits\*, in the respective quarter, in %

	2008				2009				2010				2011		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3**
<b>Total Denar deposits</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>38.1</b>
Households	28.4	26.8	25.4	25.7	22.0	19.5	19.0	19.5	21.1	22.4	24.2	25.0	25.9	26.5	25.9
Enterprises	16.3	17.2	18.0	15.2	13.8	13.5	10.9	10.9	9.9	9.7	7.7	8.1	8.2	7.1	7.8
<b>Total FC deposits</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>61.9</b>
Households	39.8	40.5	41.3	43.5	46.9	50.9	53.3	52.3	52.2	50.0	50.3	49.2	48.9	50.1	48.8
Enterprises	13.6	13.9	13.7	13.6	12.9	11.5	11.9	11.7	11.2	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.8	11.0	12.3
<b>Total deposits</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

\* total and Denar deposits do not include demand deposits.

\*\*refers to July and August 2011.

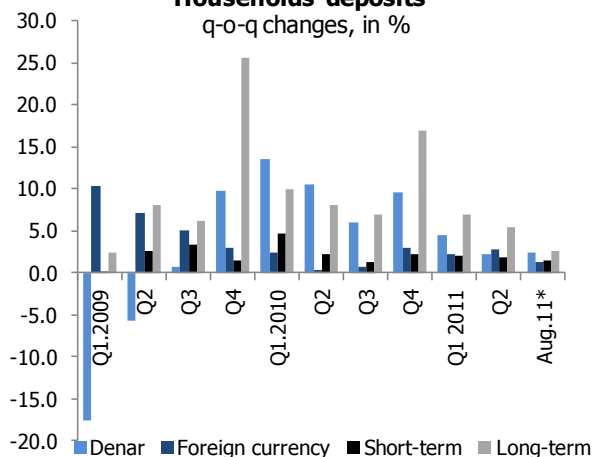
**Households and enterprises deposits\***  
(q-o-q changes, in %)



\*Demand deposits are not included.

\*\*Change in August as compared to June 2011.

**Households' deposits\***  
q-o-q changes, in %



\*Denar deposits do not include demand deposits.

\*\* Change in August as compared to June 2011.

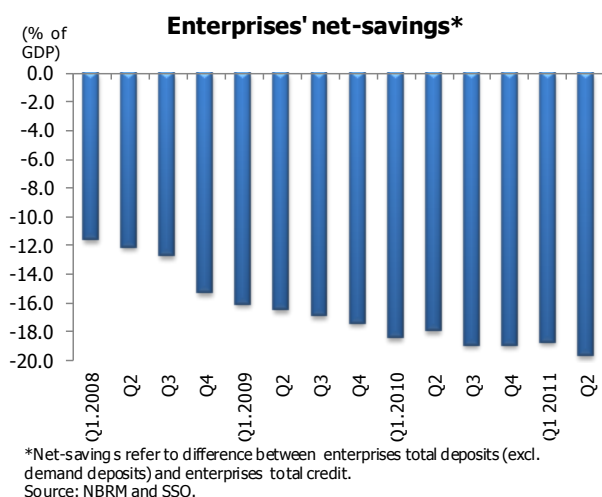
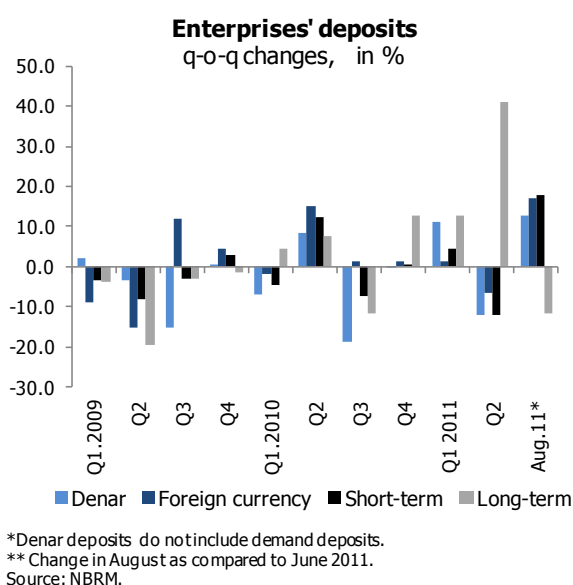
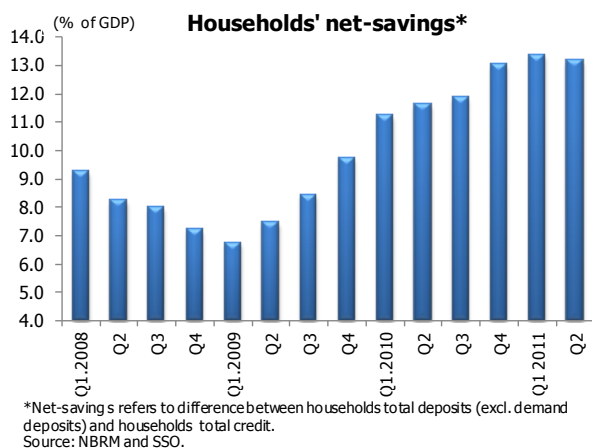
Source: NBRM.

Regarding the sector structure, the total deposits growth in the second quarter was completely caused by the increase in the household new savings, given realized growth in the household total deposits (without demand deposits)<sup>62</sup> of 2.6% on a quarterly basis. However, such a change meant additional slowdown of the increase in the total deposits of this sector, in comparison with the first quarter, when quarterly growth rate of 3.1% was registered (5.1% in the last quarter of 2010). In conditions of realized additional inflows on the household accounts on the basis of the payment of the regular installment of the old foreign exchange savings bond in April, the growth deceleration of the household total deposits may indicate limited savings capacity of this sector. This thesis is supported by the fact that in the second quarter the increase in the private consumption intensified, in conditions of moderate quarterly rise in the nominal wages and slight deterioration of the conditions on the labor market. Simultaneously, although the bank lending for consumption purposes intensified in the second quarter, however, that increase is not intensive enough to provide more significant financial support to the private consumption<sup>63</sup>. Hence, for the first half of 2011, engagement of the larger part of the household disposable income for consumption is registered, at the expense of the savings in the banking sector. With respects to the currency structure, as in the first quarter, the quarterly growth in the domestic currency deposits decelerated (from 4.6% in the first to 2.2% in the second quarter), as a result of which the contribution of the Denar deposits to the quarterly increase in the household total deposits equaled

<sup>61</sup> Measured through the share of the foreign currency deposits in the total deposits (without demand deposits).

<sup>62</sup> With the demand deposits being included, the quarterly growth rate of the total households' deposits equals 3.2% in the second quarter of 2011, as opposed to 2% in the previous quarter.

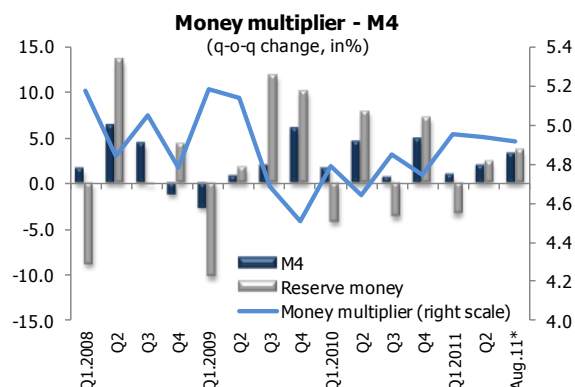
<sup>63</sup> The change in the consumer credits in the second quarter participates with 15.6% in the nominal increase in the private consumption, on a quarterly basis.



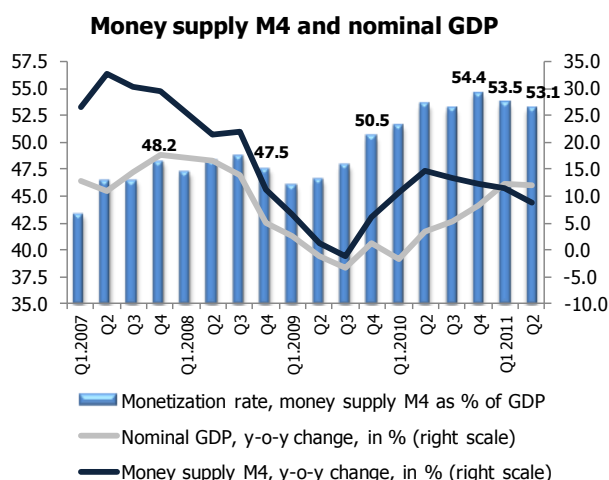
29% in the second quarter (as opposed to 51% in the preceding quarter). On the other hand, in the second quarter the increase in the foreign currency deposits accelerated and equaled 2.8% on a quarterly basis (as opposed to 2.3% in the first quarter and 2.9% in the last quarter of 2010). These movements in the currency structure of the household deposits are partially a reaction to the inflation intensification, which registered the highest increase since the beginning of the growth in domestic prices in the second half of 2010. Regarding maturity, the movements with the household total deposits in the second quarter corresponds, to a large extent, to the performances in the preceding quarter. Thus the short-term deposits retained and moderately strengthened their more significant position in the creation of the new deposit base of the households, contributing with 54% to the quarterly increase in the total household deposits in the second quarter. The quarterly growth rate of the short-term deposits equaled 1.8% in the second quarter (2% in the previous quarter), while the long-term deposits went higher by 5.5% on a quarterly basis (6.9% in the previous quarter).

**In the second quarter of 2011, the total corporate deposits were under dominant influence of the dividend payment** by one domestic company to the Government and the foreign investor, which caused huge single outflow of corporate short-term deposits in April (monthly decrease in the total corporate deposits, without demand deposits, of 12.1%). Part of the effect of this extraordinary factor was compensated through the new inflows on the corporate deposit accounts in the following months, as a result of which the quarterly rate of decrease of the total **corporate deposits<sup>64</sup> equaled 8.7% in the second quarter (increase of 5.1% in the previous quarter)**. With respect to the currency structure, the Denar deposits registered quarterly decline of 12% (as opposed to the increase of 11% in the preceding quarter), given the simultaneous decrease also in the foreign currency deposits (of 6.4%, quarterly, as opposed to the increase of 1.3% in the previous quarter). The decrease with the short-term deposits equaled 11.8% (increase of 4.6% in the first quarter), while the growth rate of the long-term deposits intensified to 40.9% on a quarterly basis (12.7% in the preceding quarter). Still, the share of the long-term deposits in the total

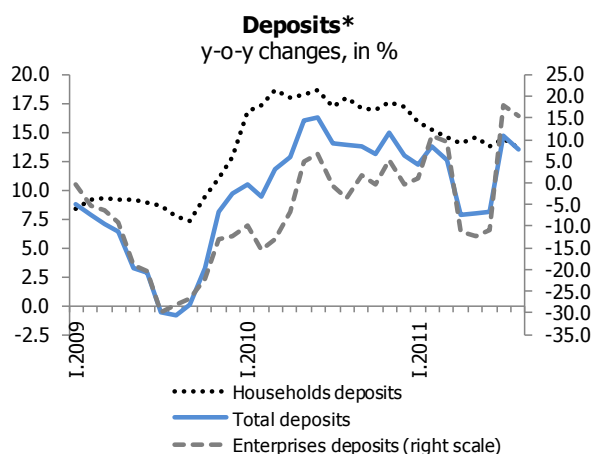
<sup>64</sup> It refers to the total deposits without demand deposits. With included demand deposits, the quarterly decrease equaled 2.8%, as opposed to 0.2% in the previous quarter.



\*Change in August as compared to June 2011.  
Source: NBRM.



Source: NBRM and SSO.



\*Refers to total deposits excluding demand deposits.  
Source: NBRM

corporate deposits remained low and in June 2011 it equaled 9.1%.

The increase in the broadest money supply in the second quarter was realized amid **monetary multiplication of 4.9, which is almost at the level registered in the previous quarter, when the value of the monetary multiplier of the broadest money supply M4 equaled 5.**

Analyzed on annual basis, the **increase in the broadest money supply M4 equaled 8.6% in June 2011 (11.4% in March) and it is below the nominal GDP growth in the second quarter.** In such conditions, the rate of monetization, measured through the share of the money supply in GDP in the second quarter equals 53.1%, as opposed to 53.5% in the preceding quarter. The structural analysis of the broadest money supply M4 shows deceleration in the annual growth rate of the total deposits (without demand deposits<sup>65</sup>) to 8.1% in June (12.6% in March), which was partially compensated with the accelerated growth in the money supply M1 (10.4% in June, as opposed to 7.5% as the annual increase equaled in March). The annual total deposits growth (without demand deposits) was caused by the increase in the household deposits of 13.8% in June (14.5% in March), given the decrease in the corporate deposits of 10.8% on annual basis (as opposed to the increase of 9.4% in March).

**The latest data show intensification of the total deposits growth (without demand deposits) during July and August, and they were higher by 4.2% in August in comparison with the end of the second quarter.** This growth was dominantly caused by the corporate deposits growth (with a contribution of 66.3%), which in August 2011 were higher by 15.2%, compared to the end of the second quarter. On the other hand, the increase in the households' savings continued to slow down, as a result of which in August, compared to June 2011, the total household deposits were higher by 1.7%. In July and August, the narrowest monetary aggregate M1 registered relatively stable movements. With such movements being registered with the key components, the broadest money supply M4 in August, compared to June 2011, registered an increase of 3.1%. On annual basis, in August 2011 the broadest money supply

<sup>65</sup> With demand deposits, the annual growth rate of the total deposits equaled 9.2% in June, as opposed to 12.4% in March 2011.



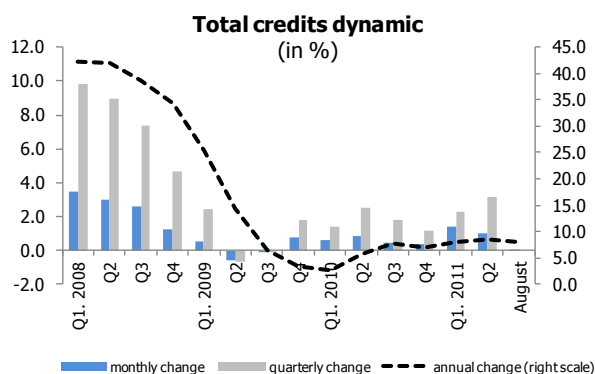
M4 is higher by 12.3%, given annual increase in the total deposits (without demand deposits) and money supply M1 of 13.6% and 8.2%, respectively. Within total deposits (without demand deposits), in August 2011 both, the household and corporate deposits augmented by 13.7% and 15.5%, respectively.

**In the forthcoming period, further widening of the money supply is expected,** with the intensity of such change being conditioned, to a great extent, by the domestic economy capacity for generating additional income, i.e. the recovery pace of the domestic economic activity. On the other hand, in line with the stabilization of the price growth in the second half of the year, it may be concluded that the inflationary risks are already exhausted, which means also smaller influence of this factor on the dynamics and the structure of the savings in the banking sector in the following period.

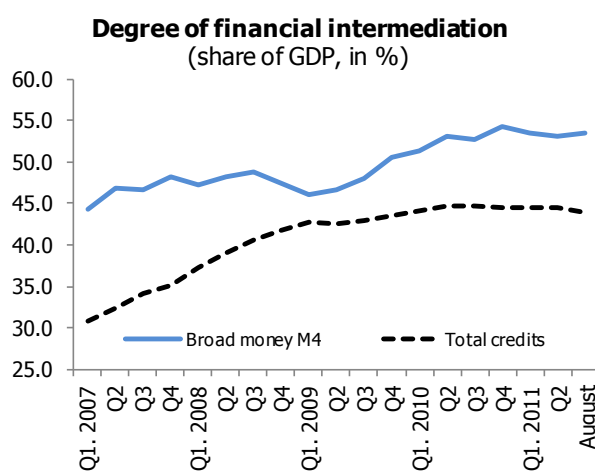
## 2.2. Credit Activity

***In conditions of relatively stable developments in the external sector, further recovery of the domestic economy and strengthening of the banks' financial capacity, the credit flows to the private sector continued to soar also in the second quarter of 2011. Despite the favorable performances that indicated bigger possibilities for bank credit activity, however, the more prudent approach of the banks remains to be the main feature of the credit market, while the credit demand quality is still the primary factor having an impact on the credit activity volume. Having in mind that the banks' credit decisions are mainly under the influence of their perceptions about the risk degree in the economy, and the individual clients, the reemerging of the issue about global economy hurdles and the possible effects on the domestic economy, once again forced the banks to behave cautiously and to restrain from additional credit exposure. This can be perceived especially through the performances in the first two months of the third quarter, having in mind that in July the credit flows were almost halved compared to June, while in August the credit market stagnated. In the following period, in accordance with the expectations for further increase in the economic activity and further widening of the deposit base, it is expected that the credits will continue to mount. However, there are still downward risks for the credit activity and they are mainly connected to the recovery intensity of the global and domestic economy, as a factor which influences, to a great extent, the expectations, not only of the banks, but of the potential borrowers, as well.***

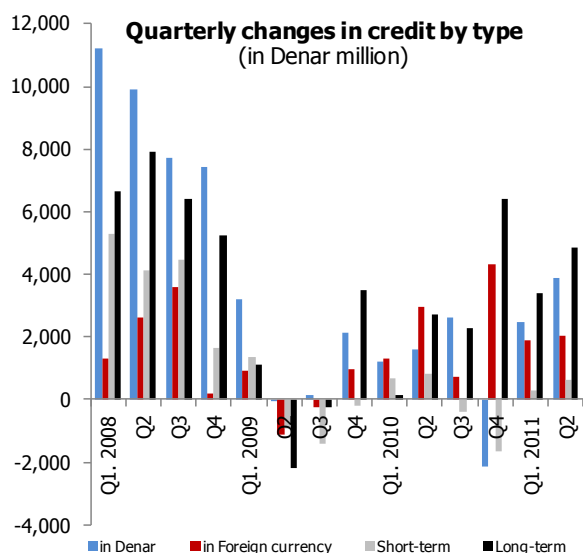
**The bank credit activity continued to increase also in the second quarter of 2011,** with the credit flows to the private sector being augmented by 3.1%, on a quarterly basis (2.3% in the first quarter). The environment the banking system was functioning in during the second quarter, characterized with relatively favorable movements in the real sector and relatively



Source: NBRM



Source: NBRM and SSO.



Source: NBRM

favorable external position of the economy. Regarding the sources of financing of the banks, the deposit base registered solid growth rates also in the second quarter, while the foreign currency liabilities to abroad continued to increase with faster dynamics in comparison with the foreign assets. As a result of the higher increase in the regular credits<sup>66</sup> relative to the increase in suspicious and contested claims, improvement with most indicators for the credit portfolio quality was registered<sup>67</sup>.

Despite the intensified quarterly increase, the annual analysis of the credit activity points to the still slow growth dynamics of the bank credit activity. In July and August, the annual rise equaled 8.7% and 7.9%, which is below the expectations for the credit growth in the third quarter (of 10%). Such movement indicates more conservative approach of the banks to new credit exposure which may be stimulated by the reactualization/reemerging of the problems in the euro area and the banks' perceptions for higher risks for the domestic economy and the clients' perspectives. Banks' expectations for the third quarter provided in the Lending Survey from August 2011, also indicate this, where some of the banks pointed to increased restraint regarding the change in the crediting terms, while other indicated possible tightening, primarily with the corporate sector. In conditions of slower increase in the new crediting in July and August relative to the increase in the suspicious and contested claims, the share of the suspicious and contested claims in the total credits registered an increase.

**Regarding the currency structure, positive quarterly changes with both Denar and foreign currency credits were registered.** Thus the Denar credits increased by 2.7% (1.8% in the preceding quarter), while the foreign currency credits by 4.1% (3.9% in the previous quarter). As in the previous quarter, the largest portion (about 65%) of the credit flows to the private sector was denominated in Denars. As opposed to the movements in the second quarter, in July and in August all of the credits were placed in foreign currency, given the decrease in the Denar credits in these two months. As a result of such movements, the annual increase in the Denar credits decelerated (from 4.8% in June to 2.7% in August). Consequently, the annual increase in the

<sup>66</sup> Total credits reduced by the suspicious and contested claims and calculated interest.

<sup>67</sup> "Report on the banking system of the Republic of Macedonia in the second quarter of 2011", November 2011.

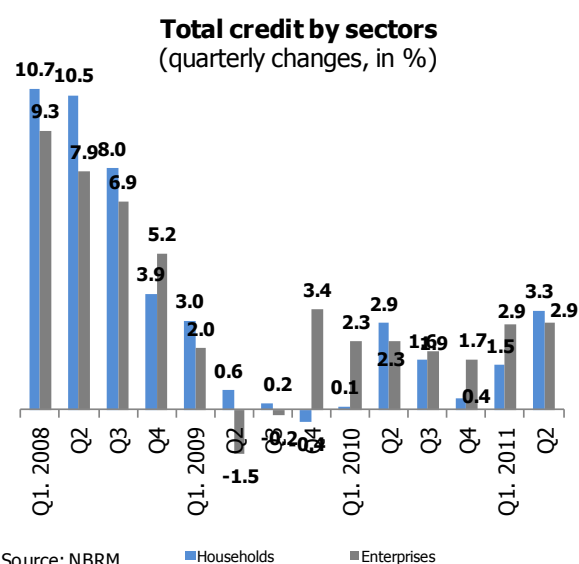


foreign currency credits intensified and in August it equaled 25.2% (20.9% in June).

**With respect to the maturity structure<sup>68</sup>, the long-term credits remain to be the main driving force of the new crediting on quarterly basis.** Their quarterly growth equaled 4% (2.8% in the preceding quarter), with the short-term credits also registering an increase (from 0.6% in the first quarter to 1.2%). On annual basis, the trend of negative annual changes with the short-term credits, which began in December 2010, continued also in the April - August 2011 period, amid further growth intensification of the long-term credits.

### Total credit

	quarterly change in total credits (%)	contribution in quarterly change of total credits, in p.p.					
		households	enterprises	short-term	long-term	denar	F/C
Q1. 2008	9.8	4.2	5.6	4.1	5.2	8.8	1.0
Q2	8.9	4.2	4.7	2.9	5.6	7.1	1.9
Q3	7.4	3.2	4.1	2.9	4.2	5.0	2.3
Q4	4.7	1.6	3.1	1.0	3.2	4.5	0.1
Q1. 2009	2.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.5
Q2	-0.6	0.3	-0.9	-0.5	-1.2	0.0	-0.6
Q3	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.2	0.1	-0.2
Q4	1.8	-0.2	2.0	-0.1	2.0	1.2	0.6
Q1. 2010	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.7
Q2	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.5	0.9	1.6
Q3	1.8	0.7	1.2	-0.2	1.2	1.4	0.4
Q4	1.2	0.2	1.0	-0.9	3.4	-1.1	2.3
Q1. 2011	2.3	0.6	1.7	0.2	1.8	1.3	1.0
Q2	3.0	1.3	1.7	0.3	2.5	2.0	1.1



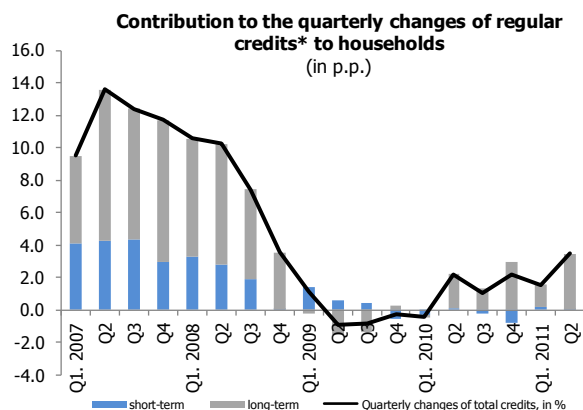
**As for the sector structure, the new credits to households was twice bigger compared to the previous quarter, given unchanged growth dynamics of the corporate credits. As a result, the contribution of the household credits to the total credit growth increased from 25.5% in the first quarter to 42.3% in the second quarter of 2011.** The quarterly growth rate of these credits equaled 3.3% (1.5% in the preceding quarter). The growth dynamics of the regular credits intensified compared to the increase in the suspicious and contested claims, which contributed towards reduced share of the suspicious and contested claims in the total credits of this market segment. Also the Lending Survey indicates that the banks perceive gradual diminishing of the risks in this market segment, with the expectations about the economic situation in the country and the client solvency acting in this direction. The improved competition is also an additional factor,

<sup>68</sup> Maturity analysis excludes the suspicious and contested claims and accrued interest.



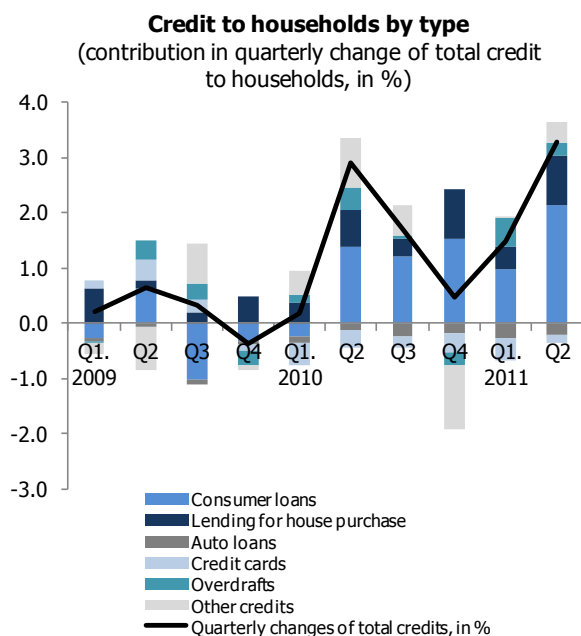


which indicates possible restoration of the banks' intensified activity on this credit segment.

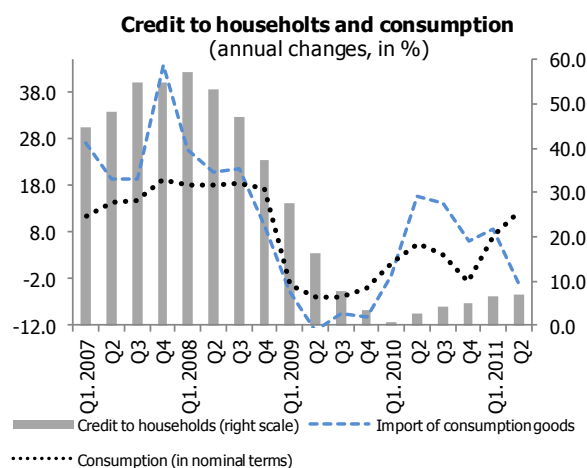


\* Total credit to households minus doubtful and contested claims and accrued interest.

Source: NBRM



Извор: НБРМ.



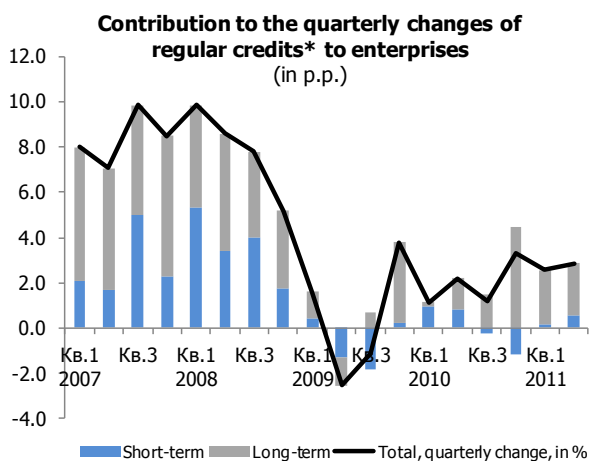
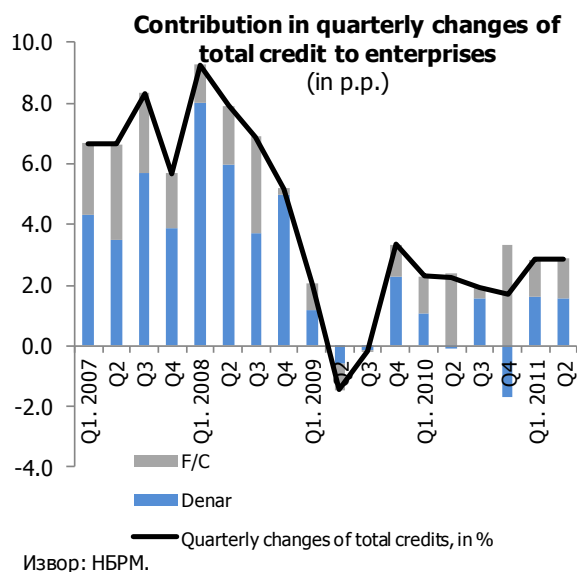
Source: NBRM

**With respect to currency,** most of the intensified increase in the household credits (80.7%) arises from the Denar crediting (which increased by 2.9% as opposed to 1% in the previous quarter). Simultaneously, the increase in the foreign currency credits remained almost on the same level as in the preceding quarter and it equaled 8.8%. **Regarding the maturity,** the long-term credits registered intensified growth (4.5% as opposed to 1.8% in the previous quarter), while the increase in the short-term credits was quite moderate and it equaled 0.3% (0.7% in the previous quarter).

As for the dynamics of **the individual types of household credits**, the largest part of the increase in the second quarter referred to the consumer loans (realized increase of 6.4% and contribution of 65%), which supported the solid quarterly growth of the private consumption. Continuous, twice bigger increase relative to the first quarter was registered with the housing loans, as well (of 4.4%). According to the results of the Lending Survey, factors having positive influence on the demand are the improved confidence and household savings, as well as the larger consumption of durable goods, with the demand for consumer loans. Simultaneously, continuous, although slower quarterly growth of 3.8% was registered also with the current accounts overdrafts. Among other categories, the car loans continued to register decline of 4.9%, with negative, although more moderate, change being registered with the credit cards, as well. In the following period, most of the banks, according to the Lending Survey, expect maintenance of the current conditions for credit approval and unchanged credit demand.

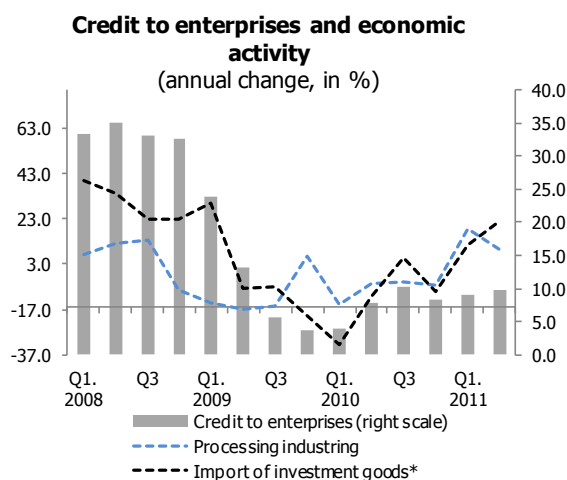
The analyzed quarterly movements with the individual categories of the household credits reflected also on **annual level**. The growth rate of the total household credits in August equaled 7.5% (7% in June and 6.6% in March). From the aspect of the currency, both the Denar and the foreign currency credits follow an upward trend. As for the maturity, continuous increase in the analyzed period by the long-term credits was registered, while the short-term credits remained in the negative zone of changes.

**In the second quarter, the credit support to the corporate sector continued to mount with the same dynamics as in the**



\* Total credit to households minus doubtful and contested claims and accrued interest.

Source: NBRM

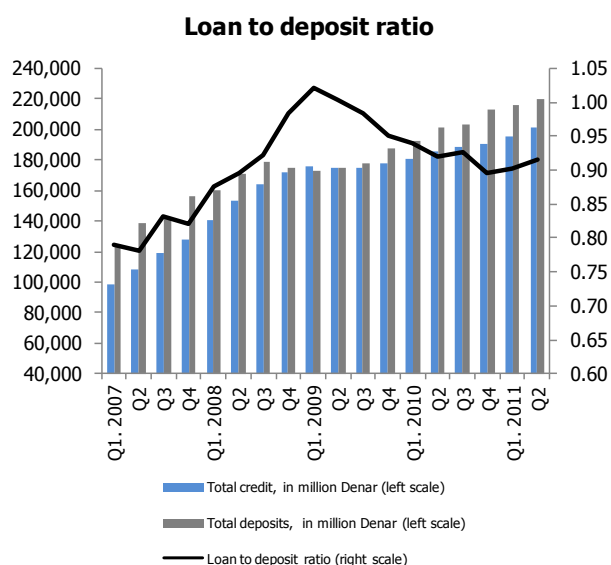


\*Includes import of capital goods and transport equipment, parts and accessories.

**previous quarter.** Consequently, the quarterly growth rate retained the level registered in the previous quarter and it equaled 2.9%. The share of the suspicious and contested claims in the total corporate credits remained unchanged, as well. The maintenance of stable quarterly growth dynamics points to cautious approach of the banks regarding the credit activity in this sector, despite the relatively favorable macroeconomic movements. Pursuant to the Lending Survey in the second quarter, the restraint from more intensive crediting and relaxation of the crediting terms for enterprises arises from the banks' expectations about the economic situation in the country, the perspectives of certain clients, as well as the risk of collateral failure. According to the responses, these factors contribute to inalterability and tightening of the crediting terms. **Regarding the currency,** as in the previous quarter, the new crediting is almost equally distributed in both Denars and foreign currency (with slightly higher contribution of the Denar loans of 53.7%). Consequently, also the quarterly growth rates of the Denar and the foreign currency credits remained almost unchanged and they equaled 2.5% and 3.5%, respectively. **With respect to maturity,** dominant contribution to the growth still accounts for the long-term credits (with a growth of 3.5% and contribution of 71.8%). Nevertheless, the increase in the short-term credits should also be emphasized, which augmented by 1.7% (0.5% in the previous quarter), which is in line with the results of the Lending Survey, where the bigger need of working capital is one of the factors for larger demand.

The movements **on annual basis** indicate that, on average, the annual increase in the corporate credits in the second quarter is higher than in the preceding quarter, despite the monthly oscillations in the growth intensity. However, in comparison with the average registered in the second quarter of 2010 (9.1%), in the first eight months of 2011, the annual growth is lower and it equals 8.8%, on average. Regarding the currency, the foreign currency credits continue to register two-digit growth rates, as opposed to the slow increase in the Denar credits. In August 2011, the Denar credits registered moderate fall of 0.1%. As for the maturity, during the analyzed period, the long-term credits registered continuous growth, while the short-term credits continued to decrease.

**In general, in the second quarter of the year, the credit market characterized with relatively positive movements.** The indicator for credit-to-deposit ratio registered



Source: NBRM

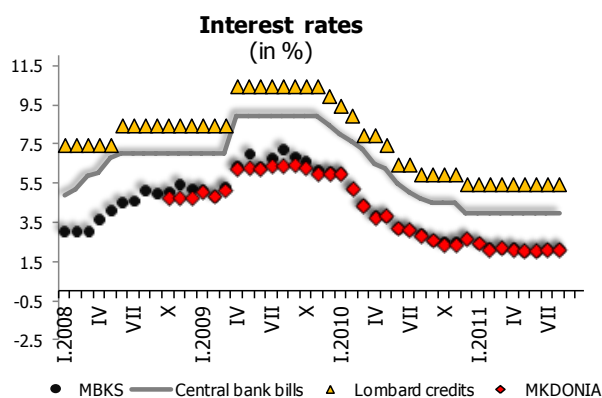
moderate increase (to 91.5%, on average for the second quarter, from 90% in the first quarter) which indicated improved utilization of the growing deposit potential of the banks. However, in July and August, the credit activity decelerated and it is below the projections for the third quarter, suggesting possible changes in the banks' risk perceptions. This probably mostly reflects the increased uncertainty about the developments in the Euro area, because of which, for prudent reasons, the banks act with higher restraint regarding larger credit exposure. However, **the safety and the soundness of the banking system, as well as the expectations for further real growth in the domestic economy and continuous increase in the deposit potential, undoubtedly show that there is possibility for more intensive credit activity of the banks in the following period.** The changes that the NBRM introduced in the third quarter of the year<sup>69</sup> are expected to contribute towards this direction. In any case, the banks' perceptions for the risk degree, the general economic situation and the financial condition of the private sector will continue to be the basic factors that the credit growth in the following period will depend on.

## 2.3. Interest rates

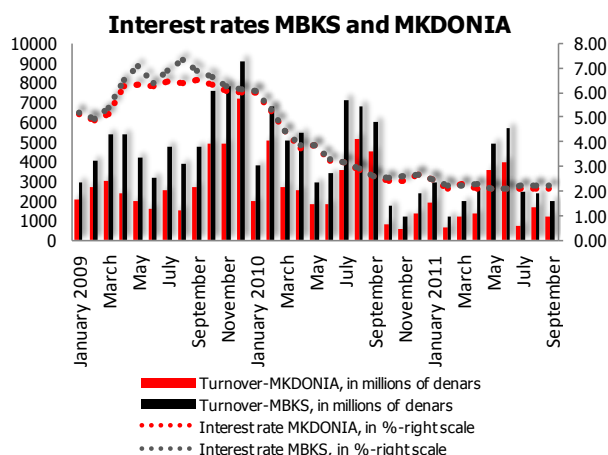
***Within April - August 2011 period, the banks' interest rate policy was subjected to more significant changes. The movements with the lending and the deposit interest rates of the banks indicate slower downward movement compared to the previous period, which corresponds to the banks' generally more restrained credit policy during the analyzed period, because of the reemerging of the issue about the hurdles in the Euro area and the potential negative effects on the domestic economy. The more conservative approach of the banks is evident also with the interest rate on the newly extended credits, which, as opposed to the downward trend registered from March 2010 till April 2011, during the analyzed period registered slight upward movement. The expectations about the banks' interest rate policy over the next period will again depend to a great extent on the quality of the domestic credit demand, as well as on the developments in global terms.***

**The environment in which the monetary policy was conducted, remained**

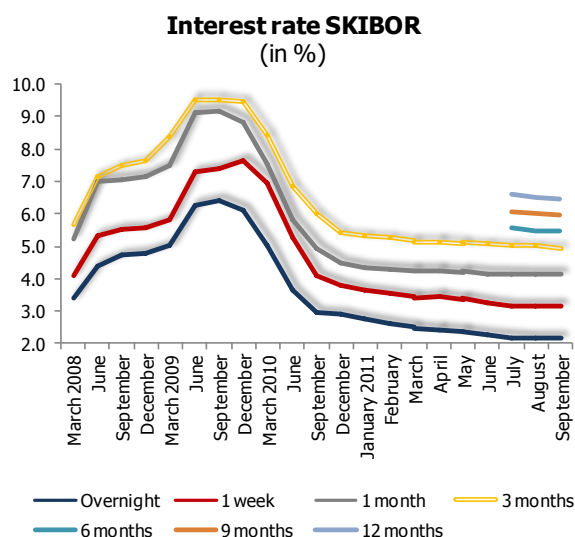
<sup>69</sup> At the end of the third quarter, NBRM adopted decisions thus making changes in the setup of the monetary instrument reserve requirement (more details are provided in the Decision on the reserve requirement, "Official Gazette of RM", no. 126/2011), as well as in the macro prudent regulations within which several modifications regarding the banks' liquidity management were made (more details are provided in the Decision on the banks' liquidity management, "Official Gazette of RM", no. 126/2011).



Source: NBRM



Source: NBRM



Source: NBRM

**relatively favorable in the third quarter of 2011.** The general price level registered monthly decrease, while on annual basis, the inflation decelerated more rapidly than expected. The foreign reserves were maintained on adequate level, amid relatively favorable movements in the external sector, and slightly faster recovery of the domestic economy. Still, the uncertainty about the duration and the possible escalation of the problems in the Euro area imposed a need of prudence in the designing of the monetary policy. As a result of these movements, **in the third quarter NBRM retained the same unchanged level of the key interest rate of 4%.**

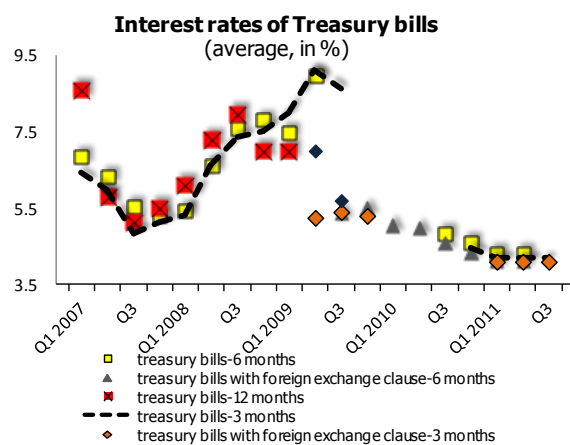
Despite the unchanged key interest rate, in the third quarter of 2011 **the interbank interest rate (MBKS)<sup>70</sup>** moved upwards (except in September), as opposed to the downward trend in the first two quarters of the year. In September, this interest rate equaled 2.19% (2.1% in June). **The interbank interest rate for concluded overnight transactions (MKDONIA)** followed the upward trend, as well, which in September equaled 2.17% (2.09% in June). Reverse movement trend is characteristic for the **quoted interbank interest rate on the deposit market (SKIBOR)**, which continued to register moderate decrease with all maturities<sup>71</sup>.

**At the government securities auctions,** held on "volume tender and fixed interest rate" principle as practiced so far, the volume of the government securities supply increased by 17.1% in the third quarter, compared to the previous quarter. The interest rates on the offered types of securities remained on the levels registered in the previous quarter, and the interest in these securities remained high, with a realization degree of the offered amount of 90% (91% in the preceding quarter). The interest rates on the offered Treasury bills, with maturity of three months in Denars, three months with FX clause and six months in Denars with FX clause equaled 4.20%, 4.10% and 4.10%, respectively. Additionally, in September, government bonds in Denars and in Denars with FX clause with five-year maturity<sup>72</sup>, were offered on the government

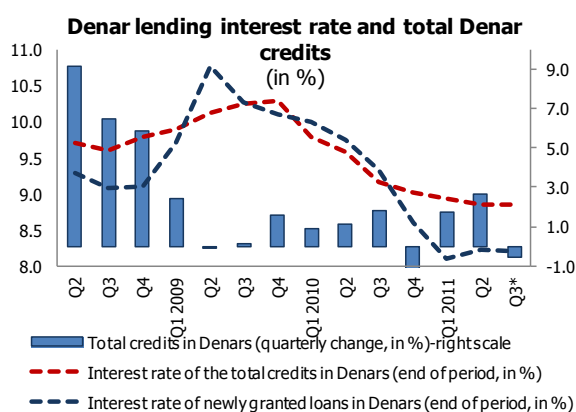
<sup>70</sup> MBKS - average interest rate on the interbank money market.

<sup>71</sup> Since July the banks have started to quote interest rates for sale of deposits - SKIBOR with longer maturities, i.e. of six, nine and twelve months. In July, the SKIBOR interest rates for these maturities equaled 5.55%, 6.05% and 6.60%, respectively, while in September, they equaled 5.47%, 5.98%, 6.47%, respectively.

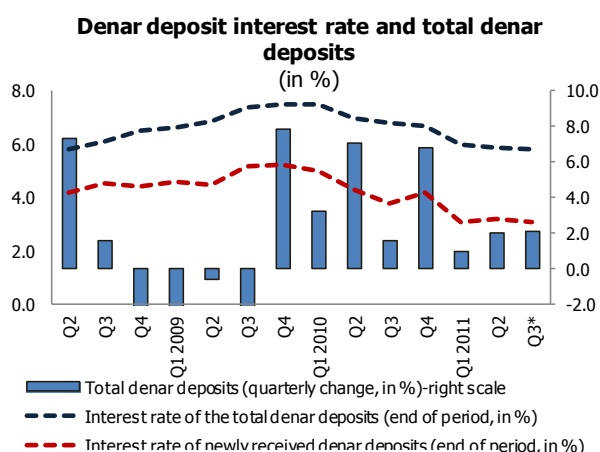
<sup>72</sup> The last auction of government bonds before the auction in September 2011 was held on February 24, 2009, when



Source: NBRM



\*July and August  
Source: NBRM



\*July and August  
Source: NBRM

securities market, the interest rates of which equaled 5.70% and 5.50%, respectively.

The weighted interest rate on the total Denar credits in the second quarter of 2011 reduced by 0.1 percentage point and it equaled 8.9%, on average. In July and August, it equaled 8.8% and 8.9%, respectively. The slow adjustment dynamics of the lending interest rates indicates banks' prudent approach in credit activity expansion and credit price reduction. Such approach is also suggested by the responses of most of the banks, which point out that the expectations for the economic situation and the risks of failed foreclosure<sup>73</sup> are factors that hinder crediting terms relaxation (primarily with the corporate sector). More careful approach of the banks in this regard is evident also with the interest rate on the newly extended Denar credits<sup>74</sup>, which augmented by 0.1 percentage point in May 2011, thus terminating the downward trend which began in March 2010. After the change in May, this interest rate preserved the level registered in May (8.2%), except in July, when it registered additional increase of 0.1 percentage point.

Moderate downward movement in the analyzed period was registered also by the deposit interest rates. In the second quarter, on average, the Denar deposit interest rate equaled 6% and it was lower by 0.2 percentage points compared to the first quarter. In July and August, this interest rate additionally fell and it reduced to 5.8%. Regarding the interest rate on the newly accepted Denar deposits, the downward trend that commenced at the end of 2010 remained until April (when this interest rate reduced to 2.9%), followed by the increase to 3.2% in July. In August this interest rate decreased again and it equaled 3.1%.

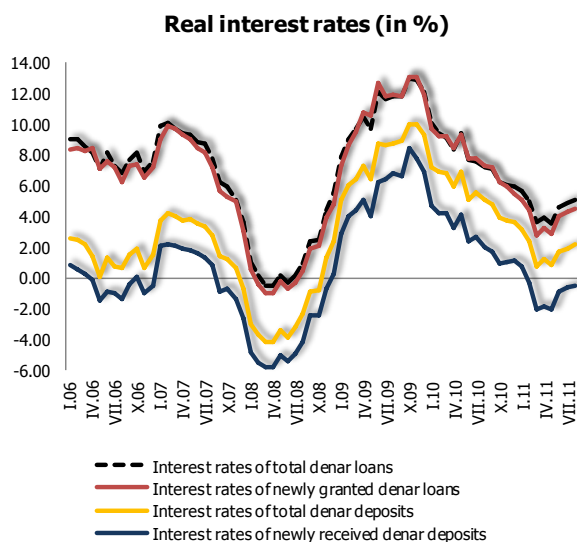
As regards the individual sectors, the household sector registered more intensive downward adjustment of the deposit interest rates, compared to the lending interest rates. Thus the lending weighted interest rate on the total Denar credits with this sector from the beginning of 2011 was quite stable

government bonds in Denars with interest rate of 8.5% and two-year maturity were traded.

<sup>73</sup> Lending Survey - August 2011.

<sup>74</sup> The changes in the interest rates on the newly extended credits and the newly accepted deposits are more evident, because they are influenced by the type of credits or deposits dominant in the respective month, and they can significantly differ from the previous structure of the credits and deposits.





Source: NBRM

and after the decrease down to 9.2% in May (9.3% in the first four months), it did not register any changes until August 2011. As a result of such movements, the quarterly change of this interest rate was small and it equaled 0.1 percentage point. On the other hand, *the weighted interest rate on the total Denar deposits of the household sector* declined by 0.5 percentage points, on average, in the second quarter, following a continuous downward trend until June, after which no changes in the following two months were registered and it equaled 6.2% (6.3% on average for the second quarter). More moderate changes with the lending interest rates in the household sector are in line with the Lending Survey for the second quarter of 2011, where the banks generally point to the unchanged interest rates for this market segment. The statement for bigger adjustments with the deposit relative to the lending interest rate is proved also with the newly extended credits and newly accepted deposits. Thus *the weighted interest rate on the newly extended Denar loans* decreased by 0.4 percentage points, on average in the second quarter and it equaled 9%, while the *interest rate on the newly accepted Denar deposits* declined by 0.8 percentage points and it equaled 3.4%. After the downward movements in the second quarter, in July and August the interest rate on the newly extended Denar credits registered moderate increase and it equaled 9.1%. As for the newly accepted deposits, the interest rate equaled 3.4% and 3.5%, respectively, in July and August.

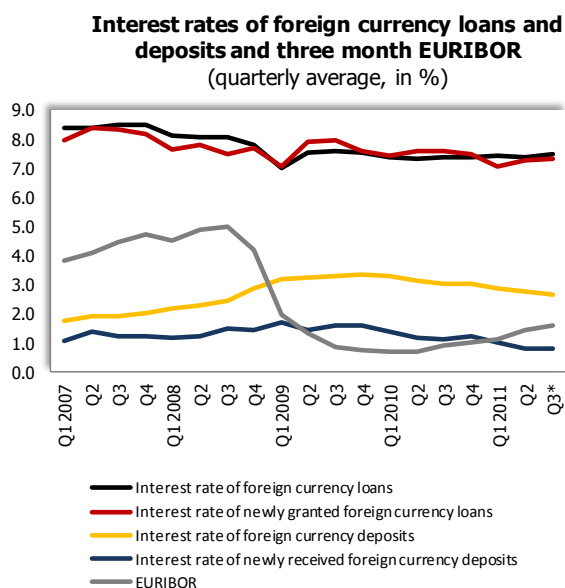
As opposed to the downward trend of both the lending and the deposit interest rates of households, **moderate decline of the lending interest rates with the enterprises was registered, given the increase in the yields based on Denar deposits.** Thus in the second quarter of the year, *the weighted interest rates on the total and the newly extended credits* decreased by 0.1 percentage point, on average, compared to the average of the second quarter, and they equaled 8.6% and 7.9%, respectively, which points to further moderate interest adjustment with this sector compared to the household sector, primarily with the newly extended credits. In July and August, the interest rate on the total Denar credits was at the level of the second quarter average, while the interest rate on the new credits equaled 8% and 7.9%, respectively. The moderate changes with the enterprises are result of prudent and more restrained behavior of the banks, in conditions when the banks' perceptions for the economic situation in general and individually, of





particular enterprises<sup>75</sup>, point to the still relatively higher risk level related to this sector. On the other hand, the weighted *interest rates on the total and the newly accepted Denar deposits* registered upward trend despite the monthly oscillations. Thus in the second quarter, these interest rates equaled 4.6% and 2.7%, on average, respectively (4.3% and 2.6%, respectively, in the first quarter of 2011). In July and August, the interest rate on the total deposits equaled 4.4% and 4.5%, while the interest rate on the newly accepted deposits equaled 2.9% and 2.6%, respectively.

**Also in the second quarter of 2011, the weighted interest rate on the total foreign currency credits was maintained on unchanged level of 7.4%.** In July, for the first time since June 2010, this interest rate registered moderate increase of 0.1 percentage point, but in August it returned again to 7.4%. However, in contrast to the first three months, more substantial increase with monthly fluctuations in both directions with the **interest rate on the newly extended foreign currency credits** was registered, which in the second quarter equaled 7.3%, on average (7% on average in the first quarter, with characteristic downward movement). In July and August, it retained the average registered in the second quarter. Regarding the deposit interest rates, the movement in the **interest rate on the total foreign currency deposits** was stable and it equaled 2.8% during the entire quarter (2.9% on average in the first quarter). In July and August, this interest equaled 2.7%. On the other hand, after the decrease in April of 0.2 percentage points, the interest rate on the newly accepted foreign currency deposits remained unchanged during the entire analyzed period at the level of 0.8% (1% on average, in the first quarter).



Refers to July and August  
Source: NBRM

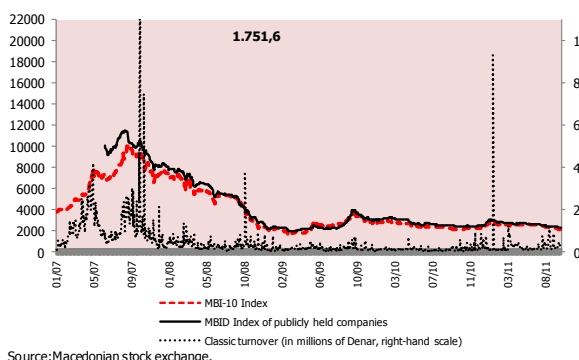
In the following period, the interest rate policy of the banks is expected to be conditioned by several factors, among which the following are of primary significance: their perceptions for the credit demand quality, the macroeconomic environment in the country, as well as in the global economy (which becomes more important as a risk factor), as well as the increase in the deposit base, which is primary source of funding of the domestic banks' credit activity.

<sup>75</sup> Lending Survey, August 2011.

### III. Capital Market

*In the second quarter of the year, the total stock exchange turnover registered quarterly increase mainly as a result of the block transactions<sup>76</sup>, while the turnover on the basis of classical trading registered a decline as a result of the bonds turnover. In conditions of enhanced turnover based on shares, the Macedonian stock exchange index surged by 0.9% at the end of the second quarter. However, these trends were terminated in the third quarter of the year, when substantial quarterly decrease in the total stock exchange turnover was registered, which resulted in downward movement of the stock exchange indices. As for the expectations, the reemerging of the issue for resolving of the debt crisis with the Euro area countries elevated the uncertainty which may lead to increased risk aversion with both the domestic and the foreign investors. The possible restraint of the investors because of these reasons could result in stagnation and downward trends in the stock exchange turnover and the value of the stock exchange indices in the following period.*

MBI-10, MBID and realized classic trading



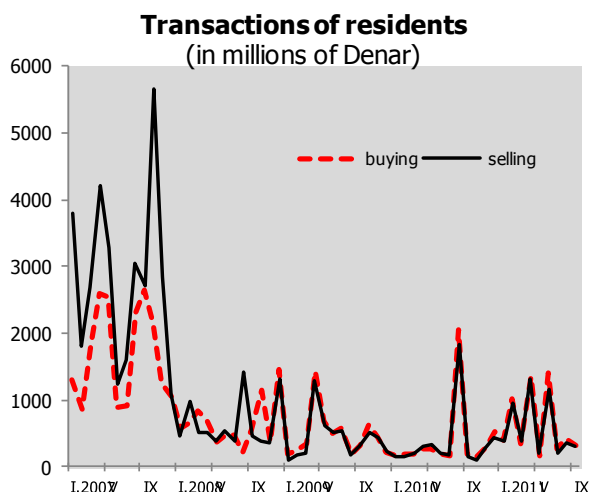
Selected stock exchange indices developments (01.01.2008=100)



In the second quarter of 2011 the total stock exchange turnover on the capital market continued to increase, although with smaller intensity in comparison with the previous quarter. Minimal increase in the Macedonian stock exchange index (MBI-10) was registered, while the index of companies in public ownership (MBID) reduced on quarterly basis. In April and May, MBI-10 registered continuous upward movement reaching the highest value on May 31, 2011, while until the end of June it characterizes with a gradual downward trend. In comparison with the end of March 2011, MBI-10 was positioned at the level higher by 0.9%. The value of MBID during the second quarter was continuously falling, except for certain periods of stagnation and growth, thus registering quarterly decrease of 5.2%.

In the second quarter of 2011, the regional stock exchange indices registered a quarterly drop. It is due to the reduced turnover on the capital markets, which corresponds with the increased risk aversion by the domestic and foreign investors caused by reemerging of the debt crisis in Greece, as well as in the peripheral member states of the Euro area, especially evident since June. The investors' perceptions for higher risk were most apparent with the regional

<sup>76</sup> During the analyzed period, three block transactions of higher significance were performed, two of which were carried out on April 6 and 7, 2011 with the common shares of "Izvozna i kreditna banka" AD Skopje, with 38,337 common shares in the total amount of Denar 1,506 million being traded. Third more important block transaction was performed on June 7, when 228,165 common shares of "Tutunska banka" AD Skopje in the total amount of Denar 1,444 million were traded. Thus the total turnover on the basis of these three block transactions equaled 2,950.2, i.e. 73.9% of the total realized stock exchange turnover.



countries that are members of the European Union and the Euro area, with the highest quarterly decrease in the stock exchange indices being registered with Ljubljana SBITOR of 9.8%, Sofia SOFIX and Bucharest BET of 7.1%, respectively. Additional factor that influenced the decrease in the regional stock exchange indices and the stock exchange turnover is the slower recovery of both the regional and the Euro area economies. Namely, most of the regional countries registered lower annual and quarterly GDP growth rates in the second quarter of the year in comparison with the first quarter. Lower economic growth than previously expected is registered also in Germany and France, with the growth percentages with these countries being revised downwards.

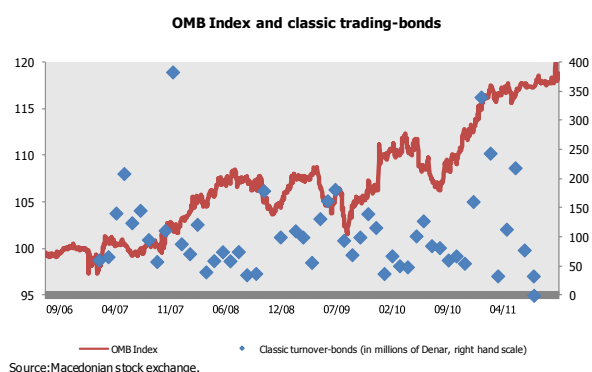
**In the second quarter of the year, the total stock exchange turnover (including the block transactions and the government segment)** equaled Denar 3,991 million, which is a quarterly increase of 69.4%. Such an increase in the total turnover on the Macedonian stock exchange is mainly due to the concluded three block transactions in the total value of Denar 2,950.2 million, which is 95.6% of the value of the total realized block transactions, or 73.9% of the total realized stock exchange turnover. The turnover based on classical trading registered a quarterly decline of 3%, as a result of the reduced bonds turnover of 15.5%, while the trade in shares registered moderate increase of 6.1%. Also, at the beginning of June 2011, **the Securities and Exchange Commission issued an approval for introduction of capital market makers**, which is expected to increase the trade volume, the depth of the capital market and the liquidity of securities. In accordance with the amendments to the Rules of trading on the Macedonian Stock Exchange, a capital market maker can be any brokerage house and authorized bank authorized to trade on its behalf and for its account, which has concluded a market maker agreement with the stock exchange. As of the end of June 2011, such market maker agreement with the stock exchange has been concluded by five commercial banks and one brokerage house.

**Within April - June 2011 period, the turnover on the Macedonian stock exchange arises from the investment activities of the domestic investors, in conditions of substantially higher net sale by nonresidents compared to the preceding quarter.** The volume of the net sold securities by the foreign investors is considerably higher and it equals Denar 251.7 million, as opposed to 27.2 million in



the previous quarter<sup>77</sup>. As of June 30, 2011, the share of the foreign investors in the total principal of the companies remained almost unchanged and it equaled 25.1%, while the share in the total nominal value of the bonds reduced and it equaled 1.7% as opposed to 2.3% at the end of March 2011<sup>78</sup>.

**The downward trend of the total realized bonds turnover on the official market of the Stock Exchange, which commenced at the beginning of 2011, continued in the second quarter of the year, as well, although with slower dynamics.** In the analyzed period, the total bonds turnover equaled Denar 330.9 million, which is quarterly decrease of 15.5%. The largest share in the total bonds turnover accounts for the denationalization bonds of the third, sixth and fifth issue, with a share of 27.7%, 26.7% and 15.7% respectively in the total bonds turnover. Within the quarter, OMB remained on almost unchanged level compared to the preceding quarter (minimal increase of 0.1%).

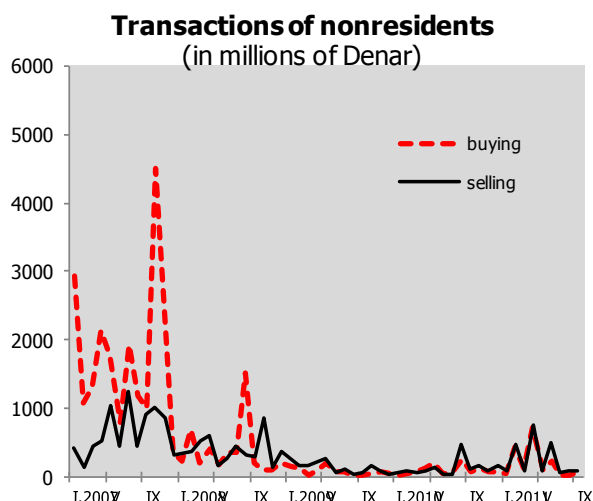


In the second quarter of 2011, on the Over the Counter Market total of four transactions with Treasury bills in the total amount of Denar 425 million were realized, three of which were transactions with Treasury bills with one month maturity in the nominal value of Denar 405 million and one Treasury bills transaction with three to six-month maturity in nominal value of Denar 20 million. Also, on the Over the Counter Market, one CB bills transaction in nominal value of Denar 250 million was realized. Regarding the other segments of the Over the Counter Market (Treasury bills with maturity over one year and government bonds), no transaction was performed.

**In the third quarter of 2011, the total stock exchange turnover and the stock exchange indices (except OMB) registered a decrease.** The total stock exchange turnover dropped substantially by 79.3% on a quarterly basis, which is due to the reduced turnover on almost all market segments of the stock exchange. The severest quarterly drop of 98.3% was registered with the realized block transactions,

<sup>77</sup> The information on the first quarter of 2011 is based on the official data published in the monthly statistical bulletin of Macedonian Stock Exchange AD Skopje for January, February and March 2011 and does not include the transition of the public bid of securities by "Komerčijalna banka" AD Skopje. If the public bid of securities by "Komerčijalna banka" AD Skopje is included, then in the first quarter of the year the nonresidents realized net purchase of securities in the amount of Denar 741.8 million.

<sup>78</sup> Source: CSD.



having in mind the high comparison base of the previous quarter. The turnover registered on the basis of classical trading also registered a decline of 21.4%, which is completely a result of the reduced turnover based on shares of 34%, while the turnover based on bonds remained almost unchanged (increase of 0.4%). In line with the decrease in the total realized turnover based on shares, the Macedonian stock exchange index MBI-10 and the index of companies in public ownership MBID registered continuous decrease in the third quarter, and at the end of September 2011 they positioned at a level which is lower by 16.6% and 11.7% compared to the end of June 2011. In contrast, the OMB index surged by 1.2%.

At the auction held on September 27, 2011, the Ministry of Finance issued five-year continuous government bonds<sup>79</sup>. These bonds are new instruments on the primary capital market with a potential to enhance the secondary securities trading on the free Stock Exchange segment<sup>80</sup> in the future. During July - September 2011 period, the trend of sale of securities by foreign investors continued, although less intensively than in the previous quarter. During the third quarter, the foreign investors sold securities in the amount of Denar 129.6 million, as opposed to Denar 251.7 million in the second quarter.

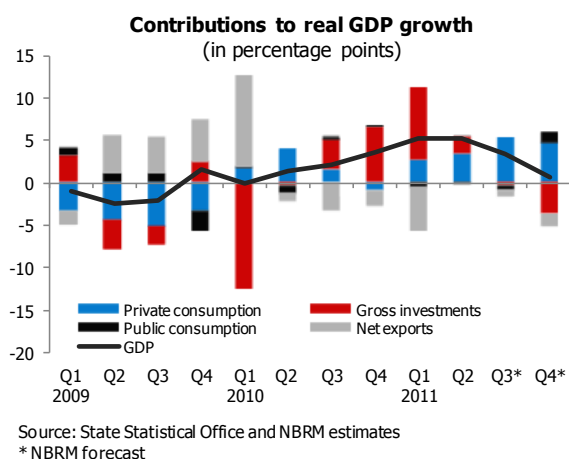
**Re-emerging of the debt crisis in Greece and its spreading in other member states of the Euro area (Spain, Portugal and Italy),** which led to lowering their credit ratings in the third quarter of 2011, are factors that can contribute to bigger risk aversion for investments in both the country and the region. Additional reason which can act towards lowering the preferences for investment on the capital market in the country are also the expectations for gradual deceleration of the domestic and regional economic growth, resulting from the lower foreign demand, in line with the latest downward revisions to the growth rates of the Euro area countries. In future, these factors could have unfavorable reflection on the Macedonian stock exchange turnover.

<sup>79</sup> Without currency clause in the amount of Denar 517 million and interest rate of 5.7%, as well as with Euro clause in the amount of Denar 360.74 million and interest rate of 5.5%.

<sup>80</sup> Neither quoted on the stock exchange nor included in the structure of the OMB index.

## IV. Macroeconomic projections

**The high economic growth continued also in the second quarter of the year with a growth rate of the real GDP of 5.3%. The more positive movements in the first half of the year resulted in upward revision of the anticipated growth in the third quarter from 2.7% to 3.5%, annually. As opposed to the previous projections, it is estimated that the household consumption is the main growth generator, which is in accordance with the performances so-far. On the other hand, the contribution of the gross investments in the third quarter is negative, which probably reflects the inventories reduction, having in mind the positive indications for the main categories of investment in fixed assets. However, in the fourth quarter, slowdown of the economic activity is expected, amid the growth rate of 0.7% on annual basis. The growth structure is determined, to great extent, by the comparison base and points to negative contribution of the investments and net export, amid positive contribution of the private consumption. Consequently, the GDP growth projection in 2011 remained almost unchanged and it equals 3.6%, which, in conditions of worsened global environment reflects the improved performances in the first half of the year. It is expected that in 2012 the growth will decelerate and it will equal 3%, driven by investment and, to a smaller extent, private consumption. The growth risks remain to be dominantly downward, which is related to the possible deepening of the Euro area crisis. The slower increase in the foreign prices than previously expected, conditioned inflation rate of 3.6% in the third quarter, as opposed to the previously projected rate of 4.4%, annually. It is estimated that such movements will persist also until the end of the year, which conditioned downward correction to the average inflation rate for 2011 from 4.5% to 3.9%. Further inflation deceleration for 2012 is expected, i.e. it would equal about 2%, on average. The risks for the inflation projection refer to the probably severer drop of the foreign prices and lower economic growth than expected on the one hand, and possibly higher regulated electricity and heating prices, on the other.**



In the second quarter, gross domestic product growth rate of 5.3% was registered, which was higher than previously expected growth of 4.3%, annually. The comparison between the projected (July projection) and official data, indicates substantial deviations in the growth structure. Namely, despite the expectations that the investments will be the main growth factor, the achievements illustrated their negative contribution. These performances are not in compliance with the movements with the indicative investment categories<sup>81</sup> and with the sources of their funding, which point to high growth in the fixed assets investments. Hence, the negative contribution of the gross investments to the growth could only be explained through inventories reduction. On the other hand, the expectations for unchanged private consumption<sup>82</sup> on annual basis failed to materialize, i.e. high

<sup>81</sup> More details about the high frequency data and expectations about their influence on the expenditure components of GDP for the third quarter of 2011 are provided in part 1.3. Aggregate demand.

<sup>82</sup> More details about the high frequency data and expectations about their influence on the expenditures components of GDP for the third quarter of 2011 are provided in part 1.3. Aggregate demand.





growth of this component was registered, which in absence of obvious growth support through highly frequent indicators, probably reflects the more favorable households perceptions. According to the official data, the contribution of the net export was positive, as opposed to the previous expectations for substantial negative influence of this component. The main reason for the deviation is the slower import growth.

### **Annex 3: Assumptions about exogenous variables<sup>83</sup>**

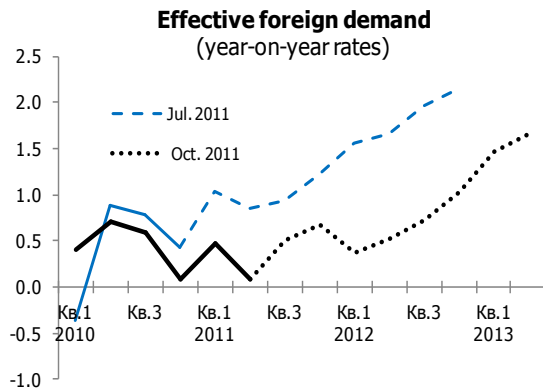
In the second quarter of 2011, the **foreign effective demand<sup>84</sup>** remained almost at the same level observed on annual basis (minimal growth of 0.1%), which is a downward deviation compared to the July projection, when growth of 0.8% was projected. The downward deviation almost fully arises from the larger than expected economic downturn of Greece.. However, increase in the foreign demand in the second half of the year and in 2012 is expected, although with slower pace compared to the July assumptions. In the second half of 2011, annual average increase of 0.6% is expected, while the average growth rate for the entire 2011 will equal 0.4%, as opposed to the July growth assessment of 1.1% and 1%, respectively. Such downward movements are due to the poorer performances in the first half of 2011, as well as to the downward revisions to the projected growth rates by "Consensus Forecast" for the second half of 2011 with most of the countries comprising the foreign effective demand. Anemic movements are expected also in 2012, with the increase in the foreign effective demand being revised to 0.7%, as opposed to the previously projected growth of 1.8%.

In the third quarter of 2011, **the foreign effective inflation<sup>85</sup>** equaled 4.2% on annual basis, and remained on unchanged level compared to the preceding quarter (minimal slowdown of 0.1 p.p.). This is a negative divergence from the expected growth of 4.9% according to the July projection. Such a deviation of the price level growth dynamics is mostly due to the lower imported inflation from Serbia. In the fourth quarter of 2011, it is expected that the foreign effective inflation will remain on the similar level as in the current quarter, i.e. it is expected to reach 4.3%, which is a downward deviation in comparison with the July assumptions, when increase of 4.9% was expected. In accordance with the realization pertaining to the foreign effective inflation, as well as the expectations for preserving the foreign inflation on the same level in the last quarter of the year, the average foreign inflation for 2011 is estimated to reach 4.1%, as opposed to the July growth estimates of 4.4%. In 2012, slowdown of the foreign effective inflation is expected, which will equal 2.5%.

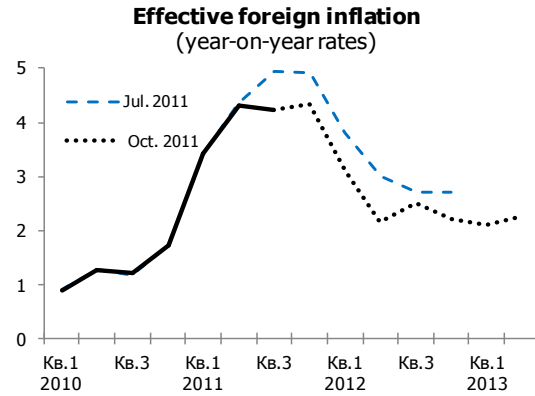
<sup>83</sup> EUROSTAT and state statistical offices of the respective countries are used as sources of the historical data on foreign demand, foreign inflation and US Dollar / Euro rate, while the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) provides the oil prices. The foreign demand, foreign inflation and US Dollar rate projections are based on Consensus Forecast, while the oil price projections are based on Bloomberg projections.

<sup>84</sup> This indicator is calculated as a sum of weighted GDP indices of the most important countries - importers from the Republic of Macedonia, through the normalized share in the exports of these countries within 2006-2009 period. The calculation of this indicator includes the following countries: Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Serbia, Croatia and Bulgaria.

<sup>85</sup> This indicator is calculated as a sum of weighted GDP indices of the most important countries - exporters of joint consumption goods to the Republic of Macedonia, through the normalized share of these countries in the imports within 2006-2009 period. The calculation of this indicator includes Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, France, Italy, Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, USA and Serbia.

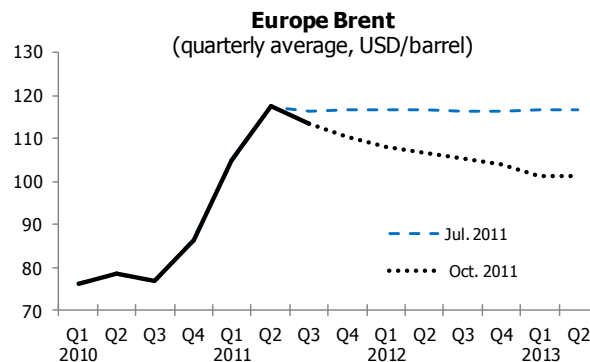


Source: Statistical offices and Consensus Forecast (June and October 2011); actual data up to and including 2011 Q2 are in solid line.

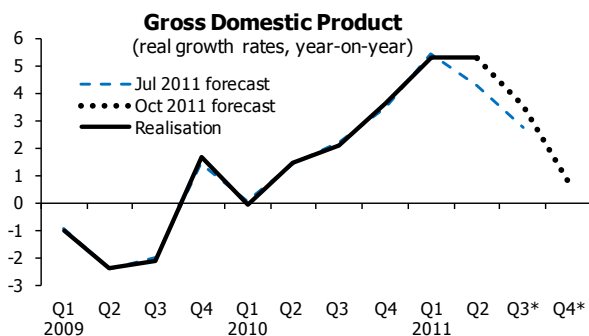


Source: Statistical offices and Consensus Forecast (June and October 2011); actual data up to and including 2011 Q3 are in solid line.

In the third quarter of 2011, **the average oil price** increased by 47.5% on annual basis and reached US Dollar 113.3 per barrel. Such a price growth of crude oil on the international stock exchanges was lower than the assumption used in the July projection, according to which annual increase in the oil prices of 51.4% was expected. It is expected that the oil prices in the fourth quarter of 2011 will decrease slightly and they will equal about US Dollar 110.4 per barrel, as opposed to the assumptions in the previous projection of US Dollar 116.7 per barrel. Having in mind the lower realization with the oil prices in the third quarter of the year, and the lower expected oil prices in the last quarter of the year, the oil price for 2011 will equal US Dollar 111.5 per barrel, on average, i.e. it will increase by 40.3% on annual basis, as opposed to the July projection when average price growth of 43.2% in 2011 was expected. In 2012, it is expected that oil prices will continue to decline, with the average annual oil price being equal to US Dollar 106 per barrel, which is a decrease of 4.9% on annual basis.



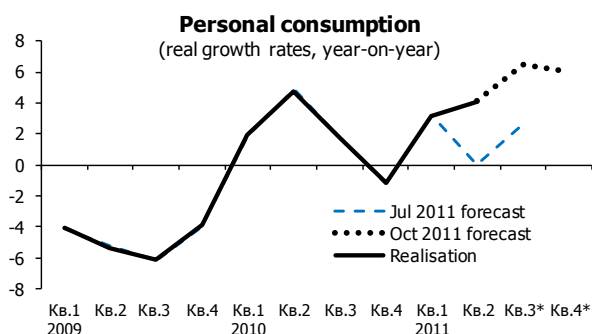
Source: Energy Information Agency and Bloomberg; actual data up to and including 2011 Q3 are in solid line



Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM estimates  
\* NBRM forecast

The elongated effect of the extremely positive movements in the first half of the year conditions **upward revision of the estimated growth in the third quarter to 3.5% on annual basis, as opposed to the expected growth of 2.7% in the July projection.** However, this is a downward growth revision on quarterly basis from 0 to -0.6%, which is due to the considerably more positive performances in the second quarter. Analyzed by components, the revision of the annual growth rate in the third quarter is mainly due to the higher positive contribution of the domestic, as well as less negative contribution of the net export demand.

**The contribution of the private consumption to the growth will be far more positive (expected increase of 6.4% on annual basis, as opposed to 2.6% in the previous projections).** Positive perceptions of households as a significant factor for continuance of the strong private consumption recovery, which commenced at the beginning of 2011, are expected to remain, amid simultaneous moderate intensification of the credit support from the banking sector. The considerably more favorable expectations about the private transfers until the end of the year, as well as the expectations for smaller wage reduction had positive effect on the upward revision. As opposed to the projected growth of 6.7% in the July projections, **it is expected that in the third quarter the gross investments will register real annual fall of 1.9%, which assumes further inventories reduction.** According to the current performances and planned budget, it is estimated that the **public consumption** will register annual decrease of 2.8% in real terms, as opposed to the previous expectations for moderate growth of 0.3%. Furthermore, **the contribution of the net export to the growth in the third quarter will be less negative than previously expected.** Namely, the moderately weaker foreign demand and poorer price competitiveness in the third quarter conditioned **revision of the real annual growth in the exports to 2% (as opposed to 2.6% in the July projections).** The smaller increase in the exports and the sustained negative movements of the investments resulted in **downward revision of the estimated real annual growth in the imports from 3.3% to 2.4%.** However, these expectations are conditioned by the assessment that the higher personal consumption will further be satisfied through inventories reduction, thus causing no pressures on the import demand.



Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM estimates  
\* NBRM forecast

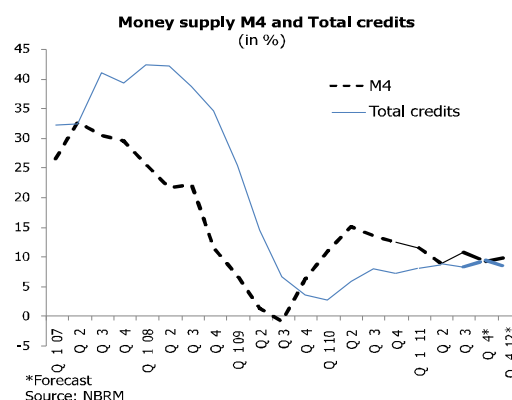
**The annual GDP growth is expected to slowdown substantially in the fourth quarter and it should equal 0.7%.** The slowdown of the annual increase compared to the previous developments is a reflection of the substantially smaller positive contribution of the domestic demand, given the expected severe reduction in the investment activity, as well as the higher negative contribution of the net exports. On a quarterly basis, increase of 0.7% is expected.

**In the fourth quarter of the year, the high annual increase in the private consumption is expected to endure, which for the last three months of the year is projected at 6%.** Most of the larger consumption

would be financed from the households' additional inflows, i.e. through anticipated annual increase in the private transfers, as well as from the more intensive borrowing of the households. On the other hand, the permanent component of the real households' disposable income is expected to reduce in conditions of further unfavorable movements in the real wages and employment. **In comparison with the preceding quarter, the private consumption would be lower by 0.5%.**

#### Annex 4: Projections about the banks' credit activity

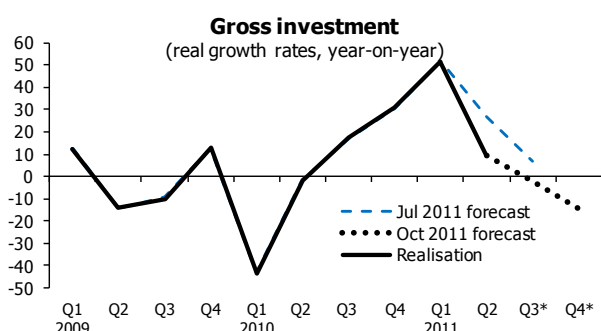
In the third quarter of 2011, the total supply of money in the economy continued to mount, although with slower pace than anticipated. Thus the annual growth rate of the broadest money supply M4 in September 2011 equaled 10.5%, which is below the July projection which envisaged annual growth in the broadest money supply of 11.9% for the end of the third quarter. Having in mind the divergence in the third quarter, as well as the expectations for slightly slower economic growth in the fourth quarter compared to the July projection, the latest estimates are that the growth dynamics of the broadest money supply will be less intensive than expected. **Thus the annual growth rate of the money supply M4 at the end of 2011 is expected to equal 9%, as opposed to 11.4% in the July projection.** The total money supply in the economy will continue to expand also in 2012, and the forecast is that in December 2012 the broadest money supply M4 will register annual growth rate of 9.8%, thus providing adequate support to the projected economic growth. In line with such a projected growth dynamics, the share of the broadest money supply M4 in GDP is expected to equal 54.3%, at the end of 2012. **The risks about the monetary growth dynamics until the end of 2011 and in 2012** remain to relate to the domestic economy growth pace, i.e. to the capacity of the economy to generate additional income.



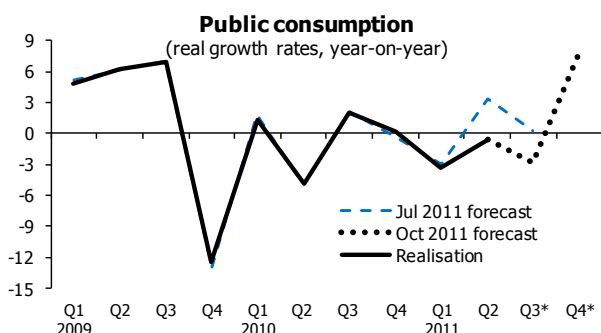
In the third quarter, the activity on the credit market intensified with slower dynamics than in the preceding quarter and at the end of September, the annual credit growth dynamics equaled 8.1%, which is below the level stated in the July projection (of 10%). The smaller credit supply in conditions of further increase in the credit demand, indicates change in the banks' risk perceptions in the economy. Such behaviour of the banks emerges in the period when the problems in the Euro area reappeared and amid growing uncertainty in global terms, which, probably, once again resulted in their restraint regarding new credit exposure. **In the fourth quarter of 2011, it is expected that the banks will continue to credit the domestic economy with rather intensified dynamics compared to the previous quarter, which will result in annual credit growth rate of 9.2% at the end of the year.** The capacity for further bank lending mirrors the soundness and the safety of the banking system, as well as the available reliable sources of financing. Namely, the credit-deposit ratio in September equals 90.6%, which in conditions of expected continuing increase in the deposit base points to a solid bank potential for growing credit activity. However, despite the favorable fundamentals of the banking sector, the future credit activity still depends on the credit demand quality which remains to be the most important factor having direct influence on the credit growth dynamics. In comparison with the July projection, the credit growth for 2011 has been revised downwards, which mostly arises from the lower performances in the third quarter, but it is in compliance also with the slower expected real growth of the economy for the fourth quarter, in conditions of more evident downward risks compared to the July projection. **In 2012, further support of banking system to the domestic economy**

growth is expected. However Annual credit growth of 8% is anticipated, thus increasing the share of the credits in GDP by almost one percentage point and in 2012 it will equal 45.4% of GDP. The projected growth is slightly more moderate compared to 2011, which is in line with the expectations for decelerated real growth of the economy in 2012, in conditions of worsened expectations for the global economy growth. **The credit activity risks remain also in the following year and they are connected to the growth intensity of both, the global and the domestic economy**, as a factor having influence, to a great extent, on the risk perceptions (not only with the banks, but with potential credit users, as well), and thus on the credit growth dynamics.

In the fourth quarter of 2011, further reduction in the investment activity is expected. In comparison with the same period of the previous year, the gross investments will be lower by 14.1%. The high rate of the annual decrease is conditioned, to a great extent, by the comparison base of the preceding year, when the gross investments augmented by 31%. As in the third quarter, it is once again estimated that the downward movement of the gross investments is due to the inventories reduction, although it is expected that this trend will be exhausted at the end of the year. **On the other hand, the indicative categories for the movement of the investments in fixed assets are expected to remain in the positive zone.** In addition, the surveys<sup>86</sup> indicate improved short-term expectations of the managers in construction and industry regarding the future production volume.



Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM estimates  
\* NBRM forecast



Source: State Statistical Office and NBRM estimates  
\* NBRM forecast

In accordance with the planned budget expenditures, **in the fourth quarter, high increase in the public consumption of 7.8% on annual, i.e. 7% on quarterly basis is expected.**

**The fourth quarter expects 0.3% annual real export growth**, indicating a 4.6% acceleration of the quarterly growth rate. The moderate export growth in the last quarter of the year largely reflects the base effect of the preceding year, when the exports were increasing by almost 40% annually. Fundamental factors that determine the export dynamics are expected to deteriorate. First, the expected growth of foreign effective demand in the fourth quarter of the year was subjected to major downward revision, as a result of the expectations for severe economic contraction of all most important trading partners. Second, the movement of relative export prices indicates worsened position of domestic exporters on foreign markets, i.e. the growth of domestic prices exceeds the growth of foreign prices of our export products. **In the fourth quarter, the**

<sup>86</sup> Source: State Statistical Office, Business Tendencies Survey in Manufacturing Industry (August 2011) and in Construction (second quarter of 2011).

**imports are expected to soar both annually and quarterly, by 2.6% and 3%, respectively.** Expectations for moderate import growth result from the relatively low export growth, the lower demand for investment goods, amid projected fall of investment demand, and perceptions that most of the private consumption will be covered by inventories. Since the imports are expected to outgrow the exports, the net export demand is expected to make severe negative contribution to the growth in the fourth quarter.

**Developments perceived for the third quarter and expected for the last three months of the year indicate 3.6% GDP growth in 2011.** The growth is expected to be driven by the domestic demand, primarily as a result of the high private consumption. Moreover, the exports are expected to make outstanding positive contribution. Yet, the contribution of the net exports remains negative due to the simultaneous growth of imports.

**Generally speaking, macroeconomic developments are expected to remain favorable in the year ahead, when the GDP growth is projected to be 3%,** which is a slowdown of the growth mainly due to the private consumption developments, which is expected to stabilize after the staggeringly high growth in 2011. Hence, compared to 2011, when the domestic demand growth is expected to reflect the significant private consumption, in 2012 the positive impetus will largely reflect the higher investment demand, which is attributable to the planned government capital investments and expectations for new foreign direct investments. Furthermore, the negative contribution of net exports is expected to alleviate notably, given the slower growth of imports, which, in turn, depends on the private consumption developments. On the other hand, in spite of the unfavorable perceptions for global economy, the favorable export developments are expected to continue and to make the greatest individual positive contribution to the growth. Such development largely reflects the expectations for further improvement of performances of some industrial facilities located in the free economic zones.

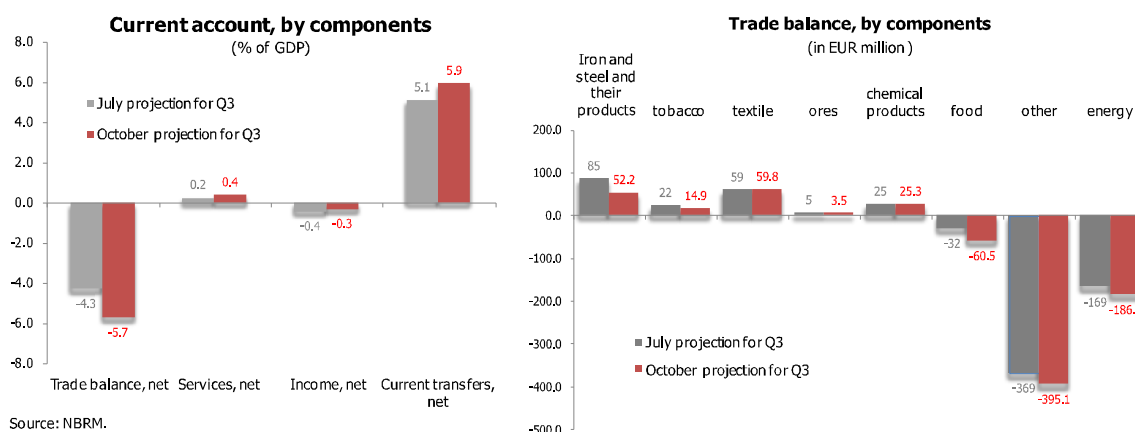
**Observing risks surrounding the forecasted growth for this year and the year ahead, downward risks still dominate and are even more apparent due to the recent developments in the global economy.** High uncertainty in respect of the duration and severity



of debt crisis in the Euro area, with possibility to be spread worldwide, remain to be a major risk. Further deterioration could imply more dramatic slowdown or contraction of foreign effective demand, which would have direct effect on the exports. The lower exports would, in turn, bring about lower production and investments, and most likely, hit the labor market, tending to decrease the employment rate and the private consumption. Materialization of such risks in 2011, and especially in 2012, also indicates slower economic growth relative to the expectations.

## Annex 5: External sector forecasts

In line with the most recent external sector data<sup>87</sup>, the third quarter of 2011 is expected to witness current account surplus of 0.2% of GDP, compared to the planned surplus of 0.9% of GDP, as forecasted in July. Downward revision of positive balance is solely due to the widening of the foreign trade negative gap, notwithstanding the improved performances of all other current account components. **Trade deficit** enlarged (contribution of 84.3%) primarily owing to the extension of non-energy balance deficit, more precisely the lower iron and steel surplus and higher food and other products deficit. Small portion (contribution of 15.7%) of the trade deficit enlargement results from the widened energy balance, which, in turn, reflects the faster growth of import of energy compared to the export of energy. The expansion of trade deficit was partially offset by higher than expected net inflows of **private transfers**, i.e. net cash from currency exchange operations<sup>88</sup>. Thus according to the latest available data (as of September 30, 2011) from the currency exchange market, the third quarter experienced an annual growth of net purchase of 13.3%, rather than an annual fall of 12.3% as forecasted in July. Also, the performances indicate higher **services** surplus, while the **income** deficit is expected to be lower compared to the forecasts made in July.

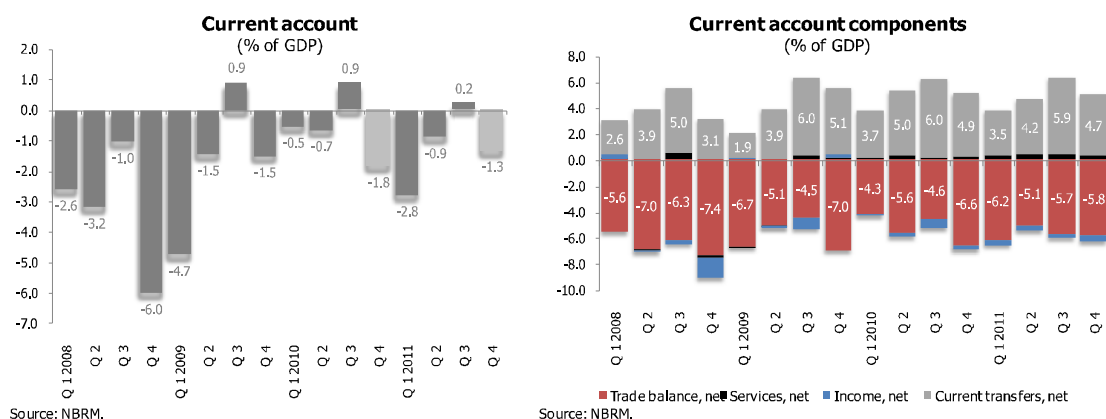


The last quarter of 2011 expects the current account deficit to make up 1.3% of GDP, which is an annual reduction of 0.5 percentage points of GDP. Such annual growth reflects positive developments in all current account components, save for the income. **Foreign trade** deficit is expected to reduce by 0.8 percentage points of GDP, as a result of the shrinkage of the negative nonenergy balance, amid additional expansion of the energy deficit. Lower food prices on the

<sup>87</sup> Latest available external sector data used in the forecast made in July include balance of payments for July 2011, foreign trade for August 2011 and currency exchange operations as of September 2011.

<sup>88</sup> Data on currency exchange market are taken into account to estimate net inflows of private transfers in the form of cash exchange.

global markets are expected to reduce the deficit in the balance of this category (lower expected import of food), and at the same time, textile and other product balances expect positive developments (expected higher annual export of other products). Current account deficit is expected to shrink under the influence of **current transfers**, projected to achieve by 4.4% higher annual net inflows and to reach 4.7% of GDP<sup>89</sup>. **Services** surplus is expected to increase marginally on annual basis, whereas the **income** sub-balance expects higher annual net outflows.

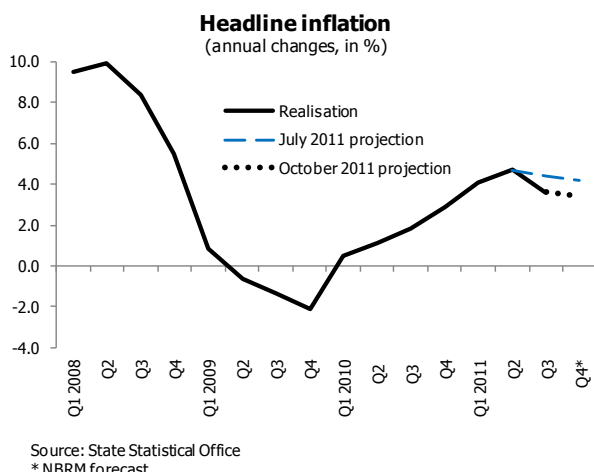


**Current account deficit is expected to account for 4.8% of GDP by the end of 2011, compared to the deficit of 5.5% of GDP, as forecasted in July.** The negative current account gap is expected to extend by 2.6 percentage points of GDP annually, mainly owing to the enlargement of the negative current account balance. The projected capital net inflows (mainly from the increased government external borrowing) are expected to finance, in full, the current transactions deficit and to bring about additional buildup of foreign reserves. Thus, by the end of the year, foreign reserves are expected to be maintained at adequate level that will provide about 4-month import coverage for the year ahead.

**It is also expected the current account deficit in 2012 to be preserved at 4.8% of GDP.** Analyzing the relative share in GDP, 2012 expects to experience favorable developments in the international trade in goods and services, aimed to reduce the negative gap from 22.9% of GDP in 2011 to 22.1% of GDP in 2012. Such developments are assumed to be fully offset by the expected lower net inflows of current transfers, and the enlarged income deficit. Analyzing the international trade in goods and services in spite of the forecasts for global economic contraction, the activity of the production plants located in the free economic zone and the increasingly favorable expectations concerning the food (given the further decrease of global prices) are expected to bring about favorable developments in the nonenergy balance. On the other hand, the expansion of domestic economy will result in higher energy import (higher quantitative import of electricity) and will tend to further open the negative energy gap. The projected current account deficit is expected to be fully financed by the net inflows on the capital and financial account, which are expected to ensure additional buildup of foreign reserves and 4-month import coverage. Most of the capital inflows are expected to originate from foreign direct investments and government borrowing<sup>90</sup> on the international capital markets. **Balance of payments projection is still surrounded by risks.** Uncertainty clouding the solution of debt crisis in the Euro area and its impact on the growth of the European Union as our most important trading partner, and on the global economic growth, put at stake the development of export demand and trade balance, the effectuation of expected capital inflows aimed to finance the domestic economy (including the government needs) and the global price development.

<sup>89</sup> The analysis of relative indicators shows decrease of net inflows of private transfers, as a percent of GDP, due to the higher growth rate of the nominal GDP.

<sup>90</sup> A portion of the government borrowing is expected to be used to repay the Eurobond that falls due at the beginning of 2013.



**In the third quarter of 2011, the annual inflation rate equaled 3.6%, rather than 4.4% as expected before.** This deviation results from the materialization of downward risks to the growth of foreign prices, evident in the previous forecast. In fact, the annual growth of foreign effective inflation, oil prices and global wheat prices decelerated.

The performance in the third quarter, including the downward revision of forecasts for the foreign effective inflation, foreign food and oil prices in the fourth quarter, indicates further deceleration of the inflation rate. **Thus the annual inflation rate is expected to be 3.4% in the fourth quarter of 2011.** The lower inflation in the second half of the year requires downward revision of the expected inflation rate for 2011. **According to the performances and modifications of the assumptions, the average inflation rate is expected to be 3.9% in 2011, rather than 4.5% as expected in the previous forecast.** The expected rate of inflation is fully grounded on the developments of factors on the supply side. On the other hand, with the current output still being below the potential output in the economy, no pressures of the demand are expected. Core inflation is expected to remain as projected, at about 1.2%. **Risks to the inflation forecast are perceived as mostly downwards,** taking into account the current events related to the financial difficulties of the Euro area. Under such circumstances, the future trajectory of global prices and their transmission effect on the domestic prices is highly uncertain. In addition, the materialization of negative risks to the economic growth would place additional downward pressures on prices.

**2012 is expected to experience substantially slower increase of prices, i.e. average inflation rate of 2%.** The forecast for 2012 is based on the assumption that the oil price and the global food prices will decrease and that the imported inflation will be relatively low. Negative output gap expected throughout most of the year indicates absence of pressures of the domestic demand. The baseline inflation forecast includes the announced rise of electricity and central heating prices early next year. If the direct effect of such rise is ignored, the inflation rate would equal around 1.3% in 2012. Risks to the inflation forecast could arise from the steeper fall of foreign prices, and the slower economic growth than expected, due to the more significant deceleration of the global economy than expected. The expected average inflation rate of about 2%



largely depends on the realization of assumptions for increase of regulated prices of electricity and central heating. Price increase above assumptions would bring about higher price level than expected.

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### **Methodological explanations**

# Gross Domestic Product (by production approach)

In millions of denars (at constant prices - reference year 2005) and real annual growth rates (in %)

	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, real estate and other business and service activities	%	Public administration and defence	%
			A+B		C+D+E		F		G		H		I		J+K+L		M+N+O+P	
1997 <sup>1</sup>	242107	1.4	30099		45646		12570		26280		2844		15378		38109		35331	
1998	250294	3.4	31090	3.3	46303	1.4	13537	7.7	26379	0.4	3052	7.3	19453	26.5	38109	0.0	35759	1.2
1999	261176	4.3	31370	0.9	47089	1.7	14946	10.4	27179	3.0	3804	24.7	22792	17.2	38838	1.9	37226	4.1
2000	273030	4.5	31689	1.0	51493	9.4	15335	2.6	28005	3.0	3375	-11.3	24723	8.5	39887	2.7	37261	0.1
2001	260674	-4.5	28268	-10.8	49140	-4.6	13122	-14.4	27771	-0.8	3223	-4.5	22666	-8.3	40720	2.1	36387	-2.3
2002	262899	0.9	27693	-2.0	48741	-0.8	13203	0.6	29276	5.4	3759	16.6	22268	-1.8	39218	-3.7	37649	3.5
2003	270314	2.8	29030	4.8	51214	5.1	14957	13.3	29796	1.8	4121	9.6	22366	0.4	37794	-3.6	39501	4.9
2004	282748	4.6	30888	6.4	52648	2.8	15810	5.7	33282	11.7	4051	-1.7	21292	-4.8	43010	13.8	39264	-0.6
2005	295052	4.4	30991	0.3	55052	4.6	15761	-0.3	38649	16.1	4245	4.8	23459	10.2	42625	-0.9	40670	3.6
2006	309895	5.0	32465	4.8	56465	2.6	16513	4.8	40528	4.9	4309	1.5	25759	9.8	46139	8.2	41301	1.6
2007	328951	6.1	31508	-2.9	63607	12.6	17063	3.3	43186	6.6	4677	8.5	28460	10.5	48015	4.1	42274	2.4
2008	345239	5.0	33293	5.7	65133	2.4	16125	-5.5	46014	6.5	4954	5.9	31920	12.2	51177	6.6	44175	4.5
2009 <sup>2</sup>	342062	-0.9	34175	2.6	58159	-10.7	16835	4.4	48974	6.4	4528	-8.6	31563	-1.1	53556	4.6	45215	2.4
2010 <sup>3</sup>	348357	1.8	35695	4.4	56882	-2.2	19360	15.0	51912	6.0	4109	-9.3	33169	5.1	54769	2.3	45807	1.3
2005 Q1	63697	2.3	5291	-2.6	12563	9.1	2133	-21.7	7730	14.4	906	-0.8	5058	0.8	10662	-0.9	10157	3.8
Q2	74535	8.2	6871	0.3	14503	15.6	3956	-6.0	9899	25.7	1022	3.7	5883	10.7	10734	-0.6	10229	4.5
Q3	75061	4.4	7439	2.2	13793	0.1	4585	6.3	9672	14.2	1229	8.7	6386	17.9	10569	-1.8	10164	3.7
Q4	81760	2.6	11390	0.5	14194	-4.2	5086	11.5	11348	11.5	1088	6.6	6132	10.7	10660	-0.2	10121	2.3
2006 Q1	67610	6.1	5414	2.3	11822	-5.9	2777	30.2	9843	27.3	922	1.8	5966	18.0	11137	4.5	10321.0	1.6
Q2	77191	3.6	7455	8.5	14042	-3.2	4821	21.9	9709	-1.9	1047	2.4	6336	7.7	11676	8.8	10307.0	0.8
Q3	80100	6.7	7937	6.7	14883	7.9	4634	1.1	10312	6.6	1238	0.7	6732	5.4	11616	9.9	10308	1.4
Q4	84994	4.0	11659	2.4	15718	10.7	4281	-15.8	10664	-6.0	1102	1.3	6726	9.7	11710	9.8	10365	2.4
2007 Q1	72083	6.6	5803	7.2	14342	21.3	2606	-6.2	9362	-4.9	923	0.1	6325	6.0	11474	3.0	10465	1.4
Q2	81116	5.1	7533	1.0	15540	10.7	4763	-1.2	10570	8.9	1185	13.2	6846	8.0	11873	1.7	10553	2.4
Q3	84493	5.5	7535	-5.1	16417	10.3	4910	6.0	11136	8.0	1391	12.4	7317	8.7	12218	5.2	10577	2.6
Q4	91259	7.4	10635	-8.8	17308	10.1	4785	11.8	12118	13.6	1178	6.9	7973	18.5	12450	6.3	10678	3.0
2008 Q1	76552	6.2	5885	1.4	15484	8.0	2443	-6.3	10290	9.9	1056	14.4	7223	14.2	12395	8.0	10908	4.2
Q2	86448	6.6	8059	7.0	16443	5.8	4511	-5.3	11544	9.2	1225	3.4	8032	17.3	13050	9.9	11019	4.4
Q3	89403	5.8	8514	13.0	17199	4.8	4360	-11.2	11744	5.5	1456	4.7	8231	12.5	12851	5.2	11094	4.9
Q4	92836	1.7	10834	1.9	16007	-7.5	4812	0.6	12436	2.6	1218	3.4	8433	5.8	12881	3.5	11155	4.5
2009 Q1	75516	-1.4	6042	2.7	13398	-13.5	2551	4.4	10785	4.8	1002	-5.1	7243	0.3	13249	6.9	11135	2.1
Q2	84368	-2.4	7873	-2.3	14443	-12.2	4897	8.6	11957	3.6	1135	-7.3	7847	-2.3	13404	2.7	11345	3.0
Q3	87495	-2.1	8821	3.6	14659	-14.8	4446	2.0	12546	6.8	1346	-7.6	8253	0.3	13554	5.5	11328	2.1
Q4	94683	2.0	11439	5.6	15658	-2.2	4942	2.7	13685	10.0	1045	-14.2	8220	-2.5	13348	3.6	11407	2.3
2010 <sup>2</sup> Q1	75125	-0.5	6313	4.5	12626	-5.8	2670	4.7	11308	4.8	846	-15.6	7256	0.2	13596	2.6	11498	3.3
Q2	85630	1.5	8219	4.4	14239	-1.4	4457	-9.0	12716	6.3	1055	-7.0	8267	5.4	13684	2.1	11384	0.3
Q3	89328	2.1	9194	4.2	14648	-0.1	5405	21.6	13489	7.5	1234	-8.3	8147	-1.3	13862	2.3	11398	0.6
Q4	98273	3.8	11969	4.6	15369	-1.8	6829	38.2	14399	5.2	973	-6.9	9499	15.6	13627	2.1	11527	1.1
2011 <sup>2</sup> Q1	78883	5.0	6457	2.3	14353	13.7	3236	21.2	12075	6.8	860	1.7	7788	7.3	13339	-1.9	11672	1.5
Q2	90207	5.3	8426	2.5	16063	12.8	5616	26.0	15009	18.0	1094	3.7	8348	1.0	13414	-2.0	11726	3.0

<sup>1</sup> Real value of GDP and value added by sectors from 1997q1 to 2002q4 are calculated on the basis of annual growth rates derived from values of constant prices with reference year 1997.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated data.

Source: State Statistical Office.



# Prices

Annual rates (%)

Annual rates (%)	Consumer price index (growth rates)															Producer price index (growth rates)	
	Total Goods Services			By categories													
				Food	Tobacco and beverages	Clothing and footwear	Housing					Hygiene and health	Culture and entertainment	Transport means and services	Restaurants and hotels <sup>1/</sup>		Other services <sup>1/</sup>
							Total	Flat (rent, water, services)	Fuel and lighting	Household appliances							
1997	2.6	2.2	3.8	4.2	-3.9	-1.6	1.7	0.3	3.8	1.6	-0.5	-8.6	19.4	-	-	4.2	
1998	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	3.6	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.1	-10.3	2.4	-	-	4.0	
1999	-0.7	-1.1	0.5	-1.6	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	-1.9	-1.4	-2.2	-0.8	-	-	-0.1	
2000	5.8	5.2	8.9	-0.4	13.9	-2.3	19.3	8.8	27.4	1.7	-1.7	-1.6	22.4	-	-	8.9	
2001	5.5	4.5	10.9	6.9	2.3	1.3	5.5	11.3	3.9	0.1	-0.7	1.9	9.5	-	-	2.0	
2002	1.8	1.2	5.0	1.8	1.0	6.8	1.7	4.1	1.0	-0.6	-3.8	3.6	2.1	-	-	-0.9	
2003	1.2	0.3	5.9	-1.4	3.4	2.2	3.9	3.9	4.4	1.1	3.9	2.2	4.2	-	-	-0.3	
2004	-0.4	-1.1	3.3	-3.1	1.1	0.9	2.2	-0.3	3.0	4.2	0.4	1.3	4.0	-	-	0.9	
2005	0.5	0.3	1.3	-1.2	5.5	2.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	-1.2	-3.5	0.9	3.7	-	-	3.2	
2006	3.2	3.7	1.3	2.2	17.8	0.2	2.0	-0.7	3.7	-0.8	2.0	6.4	1.8	-	-	6.9	
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	2.5	
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	10.2	
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	-7.0	
2010	1.6	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	5.1	0.6	8.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.7	0.4	-5.6	8.7	
2006 Q1 <sup>2/</sup>	2.7	3.2	0.9	1.6	17.7	-0.5	0.9	-0.2	1.6	-0.5	0.3	6.0	2.6	-	-	7.2	
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	-	-	9.0	
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	-	-	6.9	
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	-	-	4.4	
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	1.3	
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	0.5	
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	1.3	
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	7.1	
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	10.3	
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	13.7	
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	15.3	
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	1.5	
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	-6.6	
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	-10.0	
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	-11.0	
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	-0.8	
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	7.3	
Q2	1.1	1.4	-0.2	-0.9	0.1	0.9	4.7	-0.2	8.3	0.2	-0.3	0.8	5.2	-0.1	-7.1	10.5	
Q3	1.8	2.0	0.6	1.2	-0.2	1.1	5.2	0.0	8.9	0.7	0.0	1.6	2.6	0.5	-6.8	8.4	
Q4	2.9	3.5	0.0	3.3	0.8	1.6	5.8	2.5	8.9	1.1	0.7	-0.8	3.1	1.6	-6.2	8.6	
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	6.0	
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	7.2	
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	8.5	
April	1.4	1.8	-0.5	-0.3	0.3	0.7	4.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.2	1.1	5.4	-0.5	-7.4	11.2	
May	0.2	0.3	-0.7	-3.4	0.0	1.1	4.7	-0.3	8.3	0.2	-0.4	0.0	5.7	-0.1	-6.9	11.6	
June	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	1.0	4.6	-0.4	8.2	0.4	-0.6	1.2	4.5	0.3	-6.9	8.7	
July	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.2	-0.2	1.0	4.7	-0.2	8.2	0.6	-0.1	2.1	3.6	0.6	-7.1	8.2	
August	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.0	-0.3	1.2	5.5	-0.2	9.5	0.7	-0.1	3.0	2.8	0.7	-6.8	8.3	
September	2.0	2.5	-0.3	2.3	-0.2	1.2	5.4	0.4	9.1	0.7	0.1	-0.3	1.3	0.2	-6.4	8.6	
October	2.7	3.5	-0.8	3.4	0.7	2.0	5.7	1.6	9.1	1.0	-0.1	-2.5	3.1	0.7	-6.5	9.0	
November	2.9	3.5	0.4	3.4	0.9	1.5	5.9	3.0	8.9	1.3	0.6	0.3	2.5	2.2	-6.1	7.3	
December	3.0	3.5	0.3	3.2	0.7	1.3	5.7	3.0	8.6	1.0	1.5	-0.3	3.6	1.9	-6.1	9.3	
2011 Q1	4.1	4.5	1.0	7.1	1.0	1.0	3.0	6.0	3.3	0.4	1.4	-0.8	4.8	1.5	-5.5	13.6	
Q2	4.7	5.4	1.1	8.4	1.0	1.4	4.3	6.9	5.5	-0.1	3.5	-2.6	2.8	1.6	2.4	11.7	
January	3.2	3.6	0.7	5.3	0.8	0.9	2.3	4.8	2.3	0.7	1.2	-0.9	5.0	1.0	-8.3	12.7	
February	3.9	4.2	0.9	6.8	1.1	1.0	2.3	6.5	2.0	0.4	1.4	-0.5	4.6	1.1	-8.3	12.8	
March	5.2	5.7	1.5	9.1	1.2	1.2	4.3	6.7	5.6	0.1	1.6	-1.0	4.9	2.3	0.1	15.3	
April	4.8	5.3	1.6	8.3	0.9	1.5	4.2	6.9	5.4	-0.1	3.3	-2.2	3.7	2.0	2.3	13.3	
May	5.2	5.9	1.5	9.6	1.1	1.6	4.3	6.8	5.5	-0.1	3.4	-2.8	2.9	1.6	2.3	10.8	
June	4.1	5.1	0.2	7.2	1.1	1.2	4.3	7.0	5.5	-0.1	3.9	-2.8	1.7	1.2	2.5	10.9	
July	3.8	4.5	0.9	6.2	1.1	1.8	4.2	6.7	5.5	-0.2	3.3	-2.2	2.0	1.7	2.4	9.5	
August	3.6	4.6	-0.6	5.6	1.2	1.4	3.9	6.5	4.8	0.2	4.2	-1.7	2.4	1.6	2.1	11.1	
September	3.4	4.1	0.3	4.3	1.2	1.2	3.7	5.8	4.7	0.0	4.0	1.7	3.5	1.6	1.6	10.0	

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

<sup>2/</sup> Quarterly calculations are made in the Research Department in NBRM.

Source: State Statistical Office.

**Industrial production**  
Annual growth rates (%)

Annual growth rates (%)		By sectors			By group of products					
		Total	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		5.9	11.1	6.4	0.8	3.2	10.1	6.1	-17.1	4.7
2007		3.9	10.0	5.5	-9.5	-6.9	11.8	25.0	9.3	-1.3
2008		5.1	9.4	5.9	-3.1	-0.1	7.5	-1.0	64.6	2.8
2009		-8.7	-12.4	-10.4	8.7	2.5	-14.9	-23.1	-21.6	-3.3
2010		-4.8	-3.8	-7.5	14.4	6.8	-12.8	-10.8	-1.0	-1.8
2005 Q1 <sup>1/</sup>		4.8	-19.7	5.8	3.7	2.0	14.0	-1.7	-19.3	0.7
	Q2	13.5	14.0	16.3	-0.3	5.8	24.6	-2.2	10.0	8.8
	Q3	6.0	62.4	5.5	2.0	3.8	9.8	-5.4	-10.7	5.1
	Q4	4.1	95.1	2.5	3.7	6.9	9.5	-7.1	-26.3	0.1
2006	Q1	3.0	37.9	2.4	-0.7	4.7	5.8	-18.0	2.1	2.2
	Q2	4.2	23.6	3.9	1.0	-2.9	4.1	27.3	-37.9	7.4
	Q3	10.5	2.8	11.5	4.6	5.2	18.6	11.6	-5.4	6.2
	Q4	5.4	-4.8	6.9	-0.4	5.3	11.3	1.0	-16.7	2.4
2007	Q1	11.0	14.3	15.2	-9.0	-2.1	20.9	60.3	10.3	6.0
	Q2	-2.6	16.6	-1.2	-20.7	-16.7	6.9	-1.2	25.3	-7.3
	Q3	1.5	16.0	1.9	-8.6	-4.5	7.0	30.2	-2.3	-4.9
	Q4	6.9	-3.7	8.6	-1.1	-6.3	15.3	27.0	7.7	2.9
2008	Q1	6.0	10.5	6.9	-0.8	1.7	9.2	28.5	74.6	-1.3
	Q2	11.4	13.1	12.3	1.8	15.9	13.0	29.9	73.7	2.4
	Q3	12.4	2.5	13.8	1.9	3.4	26.8	-16.7	52.1	2.9
	Q4	-8.2	11.9	-8.6	-12.1	-15.3	-18.3	-31.5	60.3	6.1
2009	Q1	-12.3	-12.2	-14.0	-1.6	-0.1	-27.2	-22.7	-16.1	-0.6
	Q2	-14.5	-18.8	-16.9	15.5	-0.9	-25.1	-39.7	-31.7	-1.0
	Q3	-13.4	-11.4	-15.4	10.3	-5.2	-22.1	-17.7	-14.2	-4.1
	Q4	6.4	-7.4	6.3	14.2	16.1	22.2	-5.1	-22.4	-6.5
2010	Q1	-9.3	-6.4	-14.6	19.1	-2.5	-15.5	-27.7	-1.3	-6.2
	Q2	-0.9	-0.4	-5.8	38.5	28.6	-5.1	-5.9	1.9	-8.1
	Q3	-3.6	5.1	-5.1	6.9	8.5	-12.6	-12.7	-5.8	3.0
	Q4	-6.0	-12.5	-5.9	-3.8	-1.7	-17.6	5.1	1.1	2.9
January		-2.8	8.8	-8.0	16.8	6.6	-10.1	-36.7	5.9	0.0
February		-10.6	1.0	-17.9	31.3	7.2	-21.4	-26.5	0.0	-10.2
March		-13.3	-22.9	-16.6	10.6	-20.9	-13.8	-22.3	-8.5	-7.4
April		-7.2	-14.2	-11.4	29.6	2.5	-4.8	-24.3	10.3	-12.4
May		-1.1	-3.2	-6.1	37.6	55.1	-12.0	-21.4	-17.3	-6.9
June		5.5	20.6	0.1	49.7	33.3	2.1	31.3	14.1	-5.2
July		8.0	10.7	5.0	35.1	24.3	17.8	4.2	1.5	-4.0
August		-2.5	6.1	-3.2	-0.1	9.7	-13.2	-13.9	-3.3	6.2
September		-14.0	-0.5	-14.9	-10.8	-12.4	-29.0	-22.4	-13.2	7.9
October		-4.7	-7.5	-4.1	-8.2	-10.1	-9.3	2.9	-1.0	2.3
November		-2.9	-11.4	-1.0	-14.3	-4.3	-11.2	-16.7	-0.8	6.7
December		-10.0	-18.8	-12.2	10.0	8.7	-30.7	28.1	5.5	-0.6
2011	Q1	13.8	7.9	18.4	-3.1	6.8	19.9	64.5	65.2	3.8
	Q2	5.3	14.6	9.7	-21.6	-23.3	4.2	44.7	117.5	9.7
January		4.9	2.4	8.0	-4.8	-6.1	16.8	72.6	19.5	-1.8
February		10.9	-2.7	16.6	-7.9	1.2	18.2	81.9	22.4	3.2
March		24.5	24.4	28.9	4.1	31.8	23.6	47.4	150.2	9.3
April		11.8	20.8	14.7	-6.3	12.9	4.7	44.8	107.0	7.3
May		6.9	27.3	11.9	-24.4	-30.1	12.2	87.0	103.9	10.2
June		-1.8	-2.8	3.4	-33.5	-45.7	-3.6	17.6	139.8	11.4
July		5.5	2.2	9.0	-18.7	-15.5	2.6	26.1	181.1	6.3
August		0.9	-8.9	3.1	-12.9	-21.1	9.9	55.0	3.8	-3.1

<sup>1/</sup> Quartile calculations are made in the Research Department in NBRM.

Source: State Statistical Office.

## Employment and productivity of the 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	0.2	
2006	1,618,482	891,679	570,404	321,274	114,777	186,085	268,117	0.5	
2007	1,628,635	907,138	590,234	316,905	107,717	184,928	294,305	2.3	
2008	1,633,341	919,424	609,015	310,409	119,749	190,530	297,189	1.9	
2009	1,638,869	928,775	629,901	298,873	116,668	187,077	324,410	-4.2	
2010	1,649,473	939,479	640,199	299,279	121,184	186,664	330,060	-0.7	
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	6.0
	Q3	1,609,071	889,725	564,880	324,845	135,712	170,157	257,804	-1.7
	Q4	1,612,410	876,074	555,938	320,136	87,921	180,089	286,837	-7.8
2006	Q1	1,615,584	877,798	559,702	318,096	103,319	190,355	264,550	-2.5
	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	3.6
	Q4	1,621,475	903,576	578,810	324,766	101,948	176,592	298,599	0.3
2007	Q1	1,624,611	902,588	579,301	323,287	95,384	186,975	293,629	4.0
	Q2	1,627,216	906,199	589,254	316,944	112,982	184,622	288,104	-0.4
	Q3	1,630,010	909,466	598,327	311,139	117,531	181,993	294,863	0.8
	Q4	1,632,702	910,301	594,054	316,247	104,975	186,122	300,622	5.0
2008	Q1	1,635,058	920,512	600,593	319,919	121,238	178,848	298,110	3.0
	Q2	1,633,339	917,566	607,125	310,441	129,711	186,184	289,783	3.2
	Q3	1,631,646	925,073	619,802	305,271	119,149	198,499	301,415	2.1
	Q4	1,633,321	914,547	608,541	306,006	108,896	198,590	299,451	-0.8
2009	Q1	1,634,986	919,026	618,189	300,837	120,186	181,567	314,199	-3.6
	Q2	1,637,828	933,878	636,156	297,722	122,958	188,433	322,983	-7.3
	Q3	1,640,302	940,661	642,541	298,120	119,474	189,239	333,028	-5.5
	Q4	1,642,360	921,534	622,720	298,814	104,055	189,069	327,428	-0.4
2010	Q1	1,644,423	925,613	615,962	309,651	109,821	182,562	321,505	0.2
	Q2	1,648,132	923,323	627,129	296,194	121,442	183,307	320,243	2.9
	Q3	1,649,507	949,313	648,773	300,540	128,825	186,077	332,186	1.1
	Q4	1,652,026	954,928	659,557	295,371	126,995	189,024	341,179	-2.4
2011	Q1	1,653,275	944,216	649,575	294,641	118,837	192,349	335,187	2.7
	Q2	1,655,188	936,256	642,809	293,448	122,698	194,047	323,785	0.0

<sup>/1</sup> Annual growth rates (%). NBRM staff calculations.

Source: State Statistical Office. Labour Force Survey.

# Salaries

Amount in denars, change 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
2010	30,226	1.0	-0.6	19,597	29,762	32,659	20,554	3.0	1.4	13,388	20,090	22,289
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
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
2010 Q1	29,879	1.1	0.6	19,358	29,223	32,467	20,303	3.3	2.8	13,234	19,774	22,136
Q2	30,238	0.3	-0.8	19,678	29,636	32,650	20,557	2.2	1.1	13,491	19,982	22,283
Q3	30,099	0.9	-0.9	20,072	29,724	32,325	20,465	2.9	1.1	13,668	20,056	22,049
Q4	30,688	1.7	-1.2	19,280	30,465	33,194	20,890	3.6	0.7	13,161	20,548	22,690
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
February	29,751	1.1	0.5	19,205	28,801	32,659	20,240	3.3	2.7	13,155	19,565	22,324
March	29,938	1.1	0.4	19,026	29,500	32,157	20,338	3.0	2.3	12,897	19,907	21,889
April	30,081	-0.2	-1.6	19,723	29,249	32,481	20,449	1.4	0.0	13,551	19,760	22,155
May	30,598	1.7	1.5	19,684	29,925	32,971	20,798	3.4	3.2	13,573	20,154	22,501
June	30,035	-0.5	-2.2	19,626	29,734	32,500	20,424	1.8	0.0	13,348	20,033	22,193
July	29,827	0.3	-1.2	20,661	29,164	31,921	20,299	2.7	1.2	14,125	19,728	21,792
August	30,207	1.5	-0.4	19,839	29,976	32,421	20,541	3.4	1.5	13,499	20,215	22,118
September	30,263	0.9	-1.1	19,716	30,031	32,634	20,554	2.5	0.5	13,379	20,226	22,236
October	30,279	0.6	-2.1	18,716	30,034	32,582	20,584	2.3	-0.4	12,630	20,245	22,232
November	30,349	1.7	-1.1	19,488	29,734	32,786	20,633	3.6	0.7	13,363	20,071	22,382
December	31,435	2.7	-0.3	19,636	31,629	34,213	21,454	4.7	1.7	13,491	21,329	23,456
2011 Q1	30,383	1.7	-2.3	20,478	31,582	33,718	20,682	1.9	-2.1	14,093	21,319	23,030
Q2	30,633	1.3	-3.2	21,613	32,000	34,397	20,864	1.5	-3.1	14,871	21,597	23,515
January '11**	30,902	3.2	0.0	20,689	31,900	34,252	21,029	3.4	0.2	14,247	21,369	23,431
February	30,032	0.9	-2.8	19,938	31,550	33,346	20,433	1.0	-2.8	13,731	21,394	22,748
March	30,216	0.9	-4.1	20,806	31,297	33,557	20,585	1.2	-3.8	14,301	21,193	22,910
April	30,172	0.3	-4.3	21,195	31,705	33,735	20,519	0.3	-4.3	14,542	21,276	23,027
May	30,736	0.5	-4.5	21,765	32,342	34,274	20,954	0.7	-4.3	14,966	21,850	23,441
June	30,990	3.2	-0.9	21,880	31,954	35,181	21,119	3.4	-0.7	15,104	21,664	24,078
July	30,528	2.4	-1.3	21,314	31,453	34,030	20,813	2.5	-1.3	14,741	21,343	23,281

\*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.

\*\* Starting from January 2011 the State Statistical Office applied the new National Classification of Activities (NACE Rev.2) for collecting and processing data on the average monthly net and gross wages.

Source: State Statistical Office.

**Budget of the Republic of Macedonia (Central Budget and Budgets of Funds)**

	2010				Total 2010	2011		2011	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	Q2	July	Aug.
<b>TOTAL BUDGET REVENUES</b>	<b>29,521</b>	<b>32,322</b>	<b>36,134</b>	<b>34,173</b>	<b>132,150</b>	<b>31,422</b>	<b>36,042</b>	<b>11,918</b>	<b>10,897</b>
<b>Revenues base on taxes and contributions</b>	<b>25,295</b>	<b>28,151</b>	<b>29,176</b>	29,818	<b>112,440</b>	<b>27,332</b>	<b>29,519</b>	<b>10,600</b>	<b>9,742</b>
Tax revenues (SRA)*	177	160	196	282	815	192	146	52	40
Tax revenues	16,009	18,528	19,209	19,192	72,938	18,002	19,411	7,095	6,465
personal income tax	2,111	2,116	2,085	2,560	8,872	2,242	2,325	781	708
profit tax	879	623	1,154	1,034	3,690	920	1,496	284	185
value added tax	8,204	9,734	9,929	9,827	37,694	9,834	10,140	4,160	3,383
excises	3,140	3,542	4,304	3,939	14,925	3,423	3,687	1,273	1,533
custom duties	953	1,772	903	1,084	4,712	809	950	304	378
other	722	741	834	748	3,045	774	813	293	278
Contributions	9,109	9,463	9,771	10,344	38,687	9,138	9,962	3,453	3,237
Pension and Disability Insurance Fund of Republic of Macedonia	6,162	6,385	6,613	6,977	26,137	6,188	6,740	2,332	2,186
Employment Biro	400	400	412	439	1,651	388	425	149	140
Health Fund	2,547	2,678	2,746	2,928	10,899	2,562	2,797	972	911
<b>Non-tax revenues</b>	<b>3,703</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>6,284</b>	<b>3,563</b>	<b>16,570</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>3,648</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>1,011</b>
Non-tax revenues (SRA)*	1,864	1,431	1,821	1,320	6,436	1,677	1,536	454	349
Profit from public financial institutions	495	63	3,157	764	4,479	12	22	43	230
National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia	408	0	0	0	408	0	0	0	0
Asset Management Agency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other property revenues	77	37	632	748	1,494	1	22	24	198
Interests from assets deposited in NBRM	8	26	15	15	64	11	0	19	32
Dividend	2	0	2,510	1	2,513	0	0	0	0
Administrative taxes	448	474	381	472	1,775	439	565	125	119
Participation for health services	85	80	75	75	315	82	90	28	25
Other administrative taxes	133	137	115	158	543	127	196	50	52
Other non-tax revenues	247	289	145	203	884	297	770	265	49
Compensations for the Road Fund	358	446	574	449	1,827	340	458	162	184
<b>Capital revenues</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Donations from abroad</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Revenues of recovered loans</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>33,625</b>	<b>34,293</b>	<b>36,644</b>	<b>38,130</b>	<b>142,692</b>	<b>35,148</b>	<b>40,048</b>	<b>13,187</b>	<b>11,121</b>
<b>Current expenditures</b>	<b>30,396</b>	<b>31,563</b>	<b>31,703</b>	<b>33,696</b>	<b>127,358</b>	<b>31,152</b>	<b>35,166</b>	<b>11,317</b>	<b>10,041</b>
Wages and salaries	5,751	5,636	5,588	5,663	22,638	5,755	5,773	1,950	1,947
Goods and services	3,728	3,179	3,785	3,989	14,681	3,516	3,718	1,110	934
Transfers	20,687	22,086	20,960	23,132	86,865	21,523	24,938	7,067	6,990
Transfers (SRA)*	264	309	369	243	1,185	173	211	64	76
Social transfers	15,620	15,931	16,079	16,156	63,786	15,931	17,203	5,575	5,528
<i>Pension and Disability Insurance Fund of Republic of Macedonia</i>	<i>9,231</i>	<i>9,380</i>	<i>9,378</i>	<i>9,625</i>	<i>37,614</i>	<i>9,521</i>	<i>9,800</i>	<i>3,263</i>	<i>3,229</i>
<i>Employment Agency</i>	<i>495</i>	<i>525</i>	<i>518</i>	<i>656</i>	<i>2,194</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>552</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>170</i>
<i>State benefit</i>	<i>1,267</i>	<i>1,336</i>	<i>1,215</i>	<i>856</i>	<i>4,674</i>	<i>1,070</i>	<i>1,757</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>426</i>
<i>Public health</i>	<i>4,627</i>	<i>4,690</i>	<i>4,968</i>	<i>5,019</i>	<i>19,304</i>	<i>4,852</i>	<i>5,094</i>	<i>1,711</i>	<i>1,703</i>
Other transfers	4,794	5,829	4,502	6,718	21,843	5,419	7,524	1,428	1,386
Interest payments	231	661	1,370	912	3,174	358	737	1190	170
Interest on domestic debt	99	464	185	271	1,019	196	444	75	66
Interest on external debt	131	198	1,185	641	2,155	162	293	1115	104
Guaranties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Capital expenditures</b>	<b>3,229</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>4,941</b>	<b>4,434</b>	<b>15,334</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>4,882</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>1,080</b>
Investments in fixed assets	2,387	1,816	3,623	3,301	11,127	3,358	3,793	1,486	759
Capital transfers	843	914	1,318	1,133	4,208	638	1,089	384	321
<b>BUDGET DEFICIT / SURPLUS</b>	<b>-4,104</b>	<b>-1,972</b>	<b>-510</b>	<b>-3,957</b>	<b>-10,543</b>	<b>-3,726</b>	<b>-4,006</b>	<b>-1,269</b>	<b>-224</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>4,104</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>3,957</b>	<b>10,543</b>	<b>3,726</b>	<b>4,006</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>224</b>
<b>Inflow</b>	<b>4,699</b>	<b>5,504</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>6,276</b>	<b>18,024</b>	<b>4,518</b>	<b>7,810</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>334</b>
Revenues based on privatisation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign loans	337	1,593	722	4,525	7,177	635	14,324	285	74
Deposits	4,440	1,616	129	-2,173	4,012	3,199	-6,315	918	-367
Treasury bills	-78	2,295	695	3,884	6,796	615	-199	328	584
Sale of shares	0	0	0	40	40	69	0	0	43
<b>Outflow</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>3,532</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>3,804</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>110</b>
Repayment of principal	596	3,532	1,035	2,319	7,482	792	3,804	262	110
External debt	596	534	726	734	2,590	650	783	130	110
Domestic debt	0	2,998	309	1,585	4,892	142	3,021	132	0

\*Specific Revenue Accounts.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

# Report form for the Central bank<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>

in millions of denars

	2003	2004	2007	2006	2007	2008	2009											
	XII	XII	XII	XII	XII	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
<b>A. ASSETS</b>	<b>52223</b>	<b>51352</b>	<b>75272</b>	<b>95647</b>	<b>99990</b>	<b>96111</b>	<b>93073</b>	<b>91373</b>	<b>82366</b>	<b>78467</b>	<b>76168</b>	<b>78057</b>	<b>89571</b>	<b>96341</b>	<b>97643</b>	<b>98975</b>	<b>101631</b>	<b>102010</b>
<b>1. Foreign Assets</b>	<b>46078</b>	<b>44831</b>	<b>69588</b>	<b>88102</b>	<b>94979</b>	<b>91908</b>	<b>88888</b>	<b>87201</b>	<b>78197</b>	<b>74290</b>	<b>72012</b>	<b>73904</b>	<b>85428</b>	<b>92219</b>	<b>93538</b>	<b>94889</b>	<b>97499</b>	<b>97807</b>
<b>1.1. Official Reserves Assets</b>	<b>44178</b>	<b>44423</b>	<b>68698</b>	<b>86664</b>	<b>93291</b>	<b>91808</b>	<b>88543</b>	<b>86814</b>	<b>77859</b>	<b>73928</b>	<b>71658</b>	<b>73618</b>	<b>85235</b>	<b>92066</b>	<b>93387</b>	<b>94760</b>	<b>97380</b>	<b>97725</b>
<b>1.2 Other Foreign Assets</b>	<b>1900</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>1688</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>2. Claims on Central Government</b>	<b>3890</b>	<b>3495</b>	<b>3549</b>	<b>2519</b>	<b>1271</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>1309</b>	<b>1305</b>	<b>1305</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>1305</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>1301</b>	<b>1294</b>	<b>1319</b>	<b>1327</b>
2.1. In national currency	3815	3495	3549	2505	1264	1296	1297	1297	1297	1297	1297	1297	1297	1297	1293	1286	1311	1318
2.2. In foreign currency	75	0	0	14	7	8	12	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	9
<b>3. Other Assets</b>	<b>2254</b>	<b>3025</b>	<b>2135</b>	<b>5025</b>	<b>3740</b>	<b>2898</b>	<b>2876</b>	<b>2867</b>	<b>2864</b>	<b>2872</b>	<b>2850</b>	<b>2847</b>	<b>2837</b>	<b>2815</b>	<b>2804</b>	<b>2792</b>	<b>2813</b>	<b>2876</b>
<b>B. TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>52223</b>	<b>51352</b>	<b>75272</b>	<b>95647</b>	<b>99990</b>	<b>96111</b>	<b>93073</b>	<b>91373</b>	<b>82366</b>	<b>78467</b>	<b>76168</b>	<b>78057</b>	<b>89571</b>	<b>96341</b>	<b>97643</b>	<b>98975</b>	<b>101631</b>	<b>102010</b>
<b>1. Reserve money</b>	<b>22345</b>	<b>22683</b>	<b>28374</b>	<b>34018</b>	<b>41468</b>	<b>48035</b>	<b>45654</b>	<b>45915</b>	<b>42550</b>	<b>42717</b>	<b>42016</b>	<b>44035</b>	<b>49041</b>	<b>49542</b>	<b>48875</b>	<b>52287</b>	<b>51188</b>	<b>51892</b>
1.1. Currency in circulation	15010	15071	15813	17732	19894	20799	18484	17856	17267	17388	17144	16822	18094	17599	17170	17243	17449	19482
1.2. Other Depository Corporations	6018	6043	10307	13769	17966	21619	21246	22026	19686	19678	18742	20850	24377	25356	24860	28055	27171	26639
1.2.1. Transferable Deposits Excluded, NC	3248	2677	4984	7396	10689	10288	10550	10787	8823	8444	7279	9281	12815	13470	12612	15759	14881	14245
1.2.2. Other Deposits Excluded from Broad money, NC						1528	895	847	240	331	275	324	310	281	269	239	186	169
1.2.3. Other Deposits Excluded from Broad money, FC	2770	3366	5323	6373	7277	9803	9801	10392	10623	10903	11189	11245	11252	11605	11978	12058	12104	12225
1.3. State and Local Government	0	0	679	635	1602	2823	3080	3185	2655	2646	2992	3219	3157	3290	3467	3596	3241	2361
1.3.1. Transferable Deposits - State and Local Government NC	0	0	679	635	1602	2823	3080	3185	2655	2646	2992	3219	3157	3290	3467	3596	3241	2361
1.4. Other Financial Corporations	1317	1569	1575	1882	2006	2794	2844	2848	2942	3006	3137	3143	3414	3296	3379	3392	3327	3410
<b>2. Currency held by Other Depository Corporations</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>1389</b>	<b>1545</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>3198</b>	<b>2569</b>	<b>2515</b>	<b>2621</b>	<b>2627</b>	<b>2700</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>2795</b>	<b>2834</b>	<b>2714</b>	<b>2639</b>	<b>2979</b>	<b>3216</b>
<b>3. Other Depository Corporations - Other Liabilities</b>	<b>4581</b>	<b>4713</b>	<b>8945</b>	<b>9480</b>	<b>21040</b>	<b>17451</b>	<b>13593</b>	<b>14103</b>	<b>7511</b>	<b>10502</b>	<b>9923</b>	<b>12489</b>	<b>8391</b>	<b>13054</b>	<b>15247</b>	<b>14830</b>	<b>17846</b>	<b>16676</b>
3.1. Transferable Deposits Excluded from Broad money, FC	193	147	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	418	602	663	1557	2835	2110	3781	2618	2496	2526	814
3.3. Securities Excluded from Broad money, NC	4388	4566	8945	9480	21040	17451	13593	13685	6909	9838	8366	9654	6280	9274	12629	12333	15319	15862
<b>4. Restricted Deposits</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>5. Foreign liabilities</b>	<b>3982</b>	<b>3457</b>	<b>3863</b>	<b>3249</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>4158</b>	<b>4542</b>	<b>4484</b>	<b>4505</b>	<b>4561</b>
<b>6. Central Government Deposits</b>	<b>12348</b>	<b>12865</b>	<b>24025</b>	<b>34648</b>	<b>20833</b>	<b>12334</b>	<b>13738</b>	<b>11696</b>	<b>14900</b>	<b>8287</b>	<b>7600</b>	<b>5445</b>	<b>16149</b>	<b>14595</b>	<b>13536</b>	<b>12103</b>	<b>11903</b>	<b>12692</b>
6.1. In national currency	3997	6584	8399	16962	15313	9208	10876	9055	12445	5757	4808	3485	3812	2170	1539	1523	1674	2775
6.2. In foreign currency	8351	6281	15626	17686	5520	3126	2862	2641	2455	2530	2793	1960	12337	12425	11997	10580	10229	9917
<b>7. Other liabilities</b>	<b>8967</b>	<b>7634</b>	<b>10065</b>	<b>14252</b>	<b>16094</b>	<b>17324</b>	<b>19137</b>	<b>18708</b>	<b>16455</b>	<b>15999</b>	<b>15878</b>	<b>15338</b>	<b>15249</b>	<b>14989</b>	<b>15431</b>	<b>15264</b>	<b>16189</b>	<b>16189</b>

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

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

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

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



# Report form for the Central bank<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>

in millions of denars

	2010												2011					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<b>A. ASSETS</b>	<b>103709</b>	<b>103882</b>	<b>103114</b>	<b>105478</b>	<b>107774</b>	<b>109433</b>	<b>105350</b>	<b>110091</b>	<b>112350</b>	<b>110622</b>	<b>111982</b>	<b>114473</b>	<b>113189</b>	<b>112959</b>	<b>138681</b>	<b>138380</b>	<b>142965</b>	<b>140365</b>
<b>1. Foreign Assets</b>	<b>99515</b>	<b>99697</b>	<b>98935</b>	<b>101310</b>	<b>103590</b>	<b>105246</b>	<b>101212</b>	<b>105896</b>	<b>104160</b>	<b>102450</b>	<b>103745</b>	<b>105495</b>	<b>105025</b>	<b>104760</b>	<b>116919</b>	<b>118563</b>	<b>122646</b>	<b>120236</b>
<b>1.1. Official Reserves Assets</b>	<b>99435</b>	<b>99595</b>	<b>98837</b>	<b>101209</b>	<b>103485</b>	<b>105138</b>	<b>101126</b>	<b>105844</b>	<b>104119</b>	<b>102408</b>	<b>103707</b>	<b>105451</b>	<b>104979</b>	<b>104715</b>	<b>116881</b>	<b>115470</b>	<b>116006</b>	<b>112912</b>
<b>1.2 Other Foreign Assets</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3092</b>	<b>6640</b>	<b>7324</b>
<b>2. Claims on Central Government</b>	<b>1337</b>	<b>1347</b>	<b>1347</b>	<b>1355</b>	<b>1380</b>	<b>1394</b>	<b>1370</b>	<b>1381</b>	<b>5405</b>	<b>5402</b>	<b>5477</b>	<b>5493</b>	<b>5451</b>	<b>5468</b>	<b>19039</b>	<b>18451</b>	<b>18932</b>	<b>18750</b>
2.1. In national currency	1328	1338	1338	1346	1371	1383	1360	1371	5395	5392	5465	5479	5379	5395	5402	5209	5317	5281
2.2. In foreign currency	9	9	9	9	9	11	10	11	11	10	12	13	72	74	13637	13242	13615	13469
<b>3. Other Assets</b>	<b>2857</b>	<b>2838</b>	<b>2832</b>	<b>2813</b>	<b>2804</b>	<b>2793</b>	<b>2768</b>	<b>2813</b>	<b>2784</b>	<b>2770</b>	<b>2760</b>	<b>3485</b>	<b>2713</b>	<b>2731</b>	<b>2722</b>	<b>1366</b>	<b>1387</b>	<b>1379</b>
<b>B. TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>103709</b>	<b>103882</b>	<b>103114</b>	<b>105478</b>	<b>107774</b>	<b>109433</b>	<b>105350</b>	<b>110091</b>	<b>112350</b>	<b>110622</b>	<b>111982</b>	<b>114473</b>	<b>113189</b>	<b>112959</b>	<b>138681</b>	<b>138380</b>	<b>142965</b>	<b>140365</b>
<b>1. Reserve money</b>	<b>52672</b>	<b>51077</b>	<b>50046</b>	<b>51684</b>	<b>52365</b>	<b>54127</b>	<b>52346</b>	<b>52903</b>	<b>51432</b>	<b>54313</b>	<b>53027</b>	<b>53917</b>	<b>53993</b>	<b>54389</b>	<b>61954</b>	<b>65852</b>	<b>65868</b>	<b>65572</b>
1.1. Currency in circulation	18431	17949	17995	17925	18576	18463	19752	19338	18879	19007	18507	20173	18875	19087	18744	19841	20592	20135
1.2. Other Depository Corporations	28044	27090	26001	27345	27166	29001	27167	28000	26845	29445	28770	28830	29518	29633	37199	39600	38934	39148
1.2.1. Transferable Deposits Excluded, NC	15704	14919	13761	14877	14760	16299	14479	15109	13804	16514	15849	15659	16123	15073	15083	16396	16023	14422
1.2.2. Other Deposits Excluded from Broad money, NC	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1070	8597	9549	9120	10818
1.2.3. Other Deposits Excluded from Broad money, FC	12189	12171	12240	12468	12406	12702	12688	12891	13042	12931	12921	13170	13395	13490	13519	13655	13791	13907
1.3. State and Local Government	2896	2622	2592	2930	3162	3179	3157	3370	3425	3532	3420	2505	3124	3177	3452	3836	3716	3621
1.3.1. Transferable Deposits - State and Local Government NC	2896	2622	2592	2930	3162	3179	3157	3370	3425	3532	3420	2505	3124	3177	3452	3836	3716	3621
1.4. Other Financial Corporations	3300	3415	3459	3484	3460	3484	2270	2195	2282	2328	2330	2409	2476	2492	2559	2575	2626	2668
<b>2. Currency held by Other Depository Corporations</b>	<b>2906</b>	<b>2862</b>	<b>3151</b>	<b>2702</b>	<b>3071</b>	<b>2801</b>	<b>3024</b>	<b>3135</b>	<b>2934</b>	<b>2939</b>	<b>2922</b>	<b>3215</b>	<b>3061</b>	<b>3025</b>	<b>2801</b>	<b>3044</b>	<b>3311</b>	<b>3095</b>
<b>3. Other Depository Corporations - Other Liabilities</b>	<b>18194</b>	<b>21033</b>	<b>23201</b>	<b>23447</b>	<b>25012</b>	<b>23660</b>	<b>22878</b>	<b>25427</b>	<b>27618</b>	<b>25623</b>	<b>27118</b>	<b>26867</b>	<b>27142</b>	<b>27388</b>	<b>19874</b>	<b>15946</b>	<b>19493</b>	<b>19219</b>
3.1. Transferable Deposits Excluded from Broad money, FC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.2. Other Deposits Excluded from Broad money, FC	417	215	246	215	197	185	62	985	986	924	984	923	923	923	0	0	0	0
3.3. Securities Excluded from Broad money, NC	17776	20817	22954	23231	24814	23475	22816	24441	26631	24698	26133	25944	26218	26465	19874	15945	19492	19219
<b>4. Restricted Deposits</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>5. Foreign liabilities</b>	<b>4638</b>	<b>4719</b>	<b>4722</b>	<b>4777</b>	<b>4812</b>	<b>4903</b>	<b>4724</b>	<b>4993</b>	<b>4816</b>	<b>4788</b>	<b>4872</b>	<b>4886</b>	<b>4786</b>	<b>4832</b>	<b>4761</b>	<b>7688</b>	<b>11342</b>	<b>12000</b>
<b>6. Central Government Deposits</b>	<b>11385</b>	<b>9507</b>	<b>8242</b>	<b>7620</b>	<b>6112</b>	<b>6774</b>	<b>7807</b>	<b>8043</b>	<b>10435</b>	<b>8172</b>	<b>8024</b>	<b>9009</b>	<b>9659</b>	<b>8185</b>	<b>34240</b>	<b>32730</b>	<b>28990</b>	<b>26840</b>
6.1. In national currency	3110	3013	4206	2384	1546	2189	3995	4402	3485	2129	2875	5941	5515	4132	2906	5384	1315	2552
6.2. In foreign currency	8274	6494	4035	5236	4566	4585	3812	3640	6950	6043	5149	3068	4144	4053	31334	27346	27674	24288
<b>7. Other liabilities</b>	<b>16820</b>	<b>17546</b>	<b>16904</b>	<b>17950</b>	<b>19474</b>	<b>19968</b>	<b>17594</b>	<b>18725</b>	<b>18049</b>	<b>17726</b>	<b>18941</b>	<b>19794</b>	<b>17610</b>	<b>18165</b>	<b>17852</b>	<b>16164</b>	<b>17272</b>	<b>16733</b>

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

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

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

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

**Report form for other depository  
corporations (Banks and Saving houses) <sup>1,2</sup>**

in millions of denars

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009											
	XII	XII	XII	XII	XII	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
<b>A. ASSETS</b>	<b>128133</b>	<b>146283</b>	<b>171189</b>	<b>204745</b>	<b>254348</b>	<b>283710</b>	<b>279841</b>	<b>283209</b>	<b>281636</b>	<b>284510</b>	<b>282706</b>	<b>284134</b>	<b>287565</b>	<b>293062</b>	<b>293358</b>	<b>298724</b>	<b>302720</b>	<b>306469</b>
<b>1. Currency and Deposits</b>	<b>40700</b>	<b>44136</b>	<b>49509</b>	<b>55860</b>	<b>59192</b>	<b>50211</b>	<b>49414</b>	<b>50741</b>	<b>50913</b>	<b>53215</b>	<b>55682</b>	<b>54737</b>	<b>60173</b>	<b>62983</b>	<b>60786</b>	<b>63857</b>	<b>61073</b>	<b>60794</b>
<b>1.1. Currency</b>	<b>2368</b>	<b>2390</b>	<b>3332</b>	<b>3905</b>	<b>4791</b>	<b>5667</b>	<b>5043</b>	<b>4812</b>	<b>4962</b>	<b>5203</b>	<b>5268</b>	<b>5025</b>	<b>6109</b>	<b>5512</b>	<b>5349</b>	<b>5200</b>	<b>5539</b>	<b>5912</b>
1.1.1. Holdings of National Currency	844	921	1389	1545	1986	3198	2569	2515	2621	2627	2700	2613	2795	2834	2714	2639	2979	3216
1.1.2. Holdings of Foreign Currency	1524	1469	1943	2360	2805	2469	2474	2297	2341	2576	2568	2412	3315	2679	2635	2561	2560	2696
<b>1.2. Deposits</b>	<b>38332</b>	<b>41746</b>	<b>46177</b>	<b>51955</b>	<b>54401</b>	<b>44544</b>	<b>44370</b>	<b>45930</b>	<b>45952</b>	<b>48012</b>	<b>50414</b>	<b>49713</b>	<b>54064</b>	<b>57471</b>	<b>55437</b>	<b>58657</b>	<b>55535</b>	<b>54882</b>
1.2.1. In National Currency	3583	2850	4814	7420	10848	11977	11675	11737	9307	8942	7739	9812	13404	14055	13167	16135	15262	14614
1.2.1.1. Central Bank/Required Reserves and Clearing Balances, Compulsory deposit	3295	2767	4742	7329	10649	11616	11208	11373	8856	8522	7289	9366	12958	13604	12730	15702	14824	14176
1.2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	288	83	72	91	199	361	467	365	452	420	450	447	447	451	438	433	438	438
1.2.2. In Foreign Currency	34749	38896	41363	44535	43553	32567	32696	34192	36644	39071	42675	39900	40659	43415	42270	42522	40273	40268
1.2.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	771	343	766	1347	1185	1832	1225	1375	1716	1888	2985	3063	2596	3666	2693	2106	2819	1686
1.2.2.2. Central Bank	2951	3504	5323	6373	7277	9769	9801	10392	10623	10903	11189	12468	12231	13196	12835	13404	13083	12225
1.2.2.3. Nonresidents	31027	35049	35274	36815	35091	20966	21669	22425	24305	26280	28501	24369	25833	26553	26742	27012	24371	26357
<b>2. Securities Other than Shares</b>	<b>10778</b>	<b>11656</b>	<b>16218</b>	<b>22912</b>	<b>34300</b>	<b>27339</b>	<b>23722</b>	<b>23509</b>	<b>21291</b>	<b>20610</b>	<b>17722</b>	<b>19528</b>	<b>16807</b>	<b>20231</b>	<b>22937</b>	<b>23633</b>	<b>28020</b>	<b>29782</b>
<b>2.1. In National Currency</b>	<b>4829</b>	<b>6041</b>	<b>16140</b>	<b>22835</b>	<b>34217</b>	<b>27240</b>	<b>23663</b>	<b>23450</b>	<b>21233</b>	<b>20551</b>	<b>17664</b>	<b>19434</b>	<b>16590</b>	<b>19944</b>	<b>22637</b>	<b>23331</b>	<b>27500</b>	<b>29265</b>
2.1.1. Central Bank	4006	4465	8932	9457	21000	17437	13460	13281	6893	9824	8331	9594	6280	9572	12628	12331	15318	15861
2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	0	0	0	0	300	529	860	863	868	871	876	895	837	838	839	839	832	833
2.1.3. Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	34	34	34	34	13	13	13	0	0	0	0
2.1.4. Central Government	823	1571	7205	13365	12837	9252	9289	9272	13384	9823	8422	8932	9461	9521	9169	10161	11350	12571
2.1.5. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	0	5	3	13	80	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.6. Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2.2. In Foreign Currency</b>	<b>5949</b>	<b>5615</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>517</b>
2.2.1. Central Government	5889	5502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	215	284	300	302	363	359
2.2.2. Nonresidents	60	113	78	77	83	99	59	59	59	59	58	3	3	3	0	0	157	159
<b>3. Loans</b>	<b>49164</b>	<b>60126</b>	<b>72604</b>	<b>95069</b>	<b>131562</b>	<b>176417</b>	<b>177028</b>	<b>179306</b>	<b>180406</b>	<b>180903</b>	<b>180305</b>	<b>179846</b>	<b>180324</b>	<b>180022</b>	<b>179793</b>	<b>180417</b>	<b>181923</b>	<b>184241</b>
<b>3.1. In National Currency</b>	<b>40735</b>	<b>47799</b>	<b>54148</b>	<b>70302</b>	<b>99521</b>	<b>136665</b>	<b>136261</b>	<b>138503</b>	<b>139788</b>	<b>140089</b>	<b>140167</b>	<b>139659</b>	<b>140192</b>	<b>139829</b>	<b>139662</b>	<b>140081</b>	<b>141064</b>	<b>142289</b>
3.1.1. Central Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	8	8	8	9	10	12	11	12	12	14
3.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	1342	743	796	1568	1966	2849	2223	2398	2771	2813	2714	2607	2618	2507	2439	2710	2683	2925
3.1.3. Other Financial Corporations	46	0	3	4	52	30	118	141	87	95	50	57	44	24	33	35	35	31
3.1.4. Central Government	24	153	44	268	139	115	52	52	56	56	55	105	103	103	102	102	102	98
3.1.5. State and Local Government	2	20	13	0	0	24	24	24	24	23	22	22	22	22	21	21	20	20
3.1.6. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	458	677	517	363	315	133	92	91	90	94	87	37	34	32	31	29	30	33
3.1.7. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	28507	30065	30336	37026	48498	68078	66608	68693	69356	69471	69411	68790	69090	68821	68671	68759	69602	70993
3.1.8. Other Resident Sectors	10355	16139	22428	31049	48487	65414	67083	67044	67344	67472	67764	67978	68216	68252	68296	68357	68526	68121
3.1.9. Nonresidents	1	2	11	24	64	22	53	53	53	56	55	55	54	56	58	56	55	54
<b>3.2. In Foreign Currency</b>	<b>8429</b>	<b>12327</b>	<b>18456</b>	<b>24767</b>	<b>32041</b>	<b>39752</b>	<b>40767</b>	<b>40803</b>	<b>40617</b>	<b>40815</b>	<b>40138</b>	<b>40187</b>	<b>40131</b>	<b>40192</b>	<b>40131</b>	<b>40337</b>	<b>40859</b>	<b>41952</b>
3.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	917	666	962	988	1151	1175	1076	1083	1068	1063	1044	1088	1093	1095	1088	1045	1071	1826
3.2.2. Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	2	0	0	13	126	131	130	130	104	72	71	71	68	41	41
3.2.3. Central Government	2	1	0	0	0	0	185	182	22	21	21	21	19	18	18	20	19	18
3.2.4. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	27	5	0	0	0	0	282	281	427	418	425	415	396	403	416	412	409	398
3.2.5. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	7069	10934	16477	21864	28361	34128	34700	34657	34557	34845	34200	33667	33808	33721	33601	33810	34382	34737
3.2.6. Other Resident Sectors	180	458	750	1709	2358	4344	4381	4341	4285	4210	4172	4094	4029	3980	3928	3893	3844	3823
3.2.7. Nonresidents	234	263	267	204	171	105	130	132	129	128	146	798	715	905	1010	1089	1092	1109
<b>4. Shares and Other Equity</b>	<b>1424</b>	<b>1349</b>	<b>1567</b>	<b>1622</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>1593</b>	<b>1224</b>	<b>1261</b>	<b>1259</b>	<b>1271</b>	<b>1278</b>	<b>1299</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>1316</b>	<b>1334</b>	<b>1332</b>	<b>1353</b>
4.1. In National Currency	1275	1200	1415	1451	1117	1402	1051	1086	1092	1092	1097	1121	1119	1122	1135	1147	1144	1154
4.2. In Foreign Currency	149	149	152	171	191	191	173	176	167	179	181	179	181	184	181	187	189	198
<b>5. Financial Derivatives</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>6. Other claims</b>	<b>15085</b>	<b>17498</b>	<b>20113</b>	<b>18538</b>	<b>17935</b>	<b>17193</b>	<b>17038</b>	<b>16571</b>	<b>16283</b>	<b>17019</b>	<b>16218</b>	<b>17028</b>	<b>17310</b>	<b>16661</b>	<b>16671</b>	<b>17684</b>	<b>18461</b>	<b>17861</b>
6.1. In National Currency	13686	15345	18946	17214	16141	16024	16060	15628	15126	15845	14985	16017	16326	15663	15394	16351	17071	16549
6.2. In Foreign Currency	1399	2153	1167	1324	1794	1169	977	943	1157	1174	1233	1010	985	999	1276	1333	1390	1312
<b>7. Nonfinancial Assets</b>	<b>10982</b>	<b>11518</b>	<b>11178</b>	<b>10744</b>	<b>10051</b>	<b>10957</b>	<b>11417</b>	<b>11821</b>	<b>11483</b>	<b>11490</b>	<b>11501</b>	<b>11696</b>	<b>11651</b>	<b>11842</b>	<b>11840</b>	<b>11783</b>	<b>11895</b>	<b>12424</b>

**Report form for other depository  
corporations (Banks and Saving houses) <sup>1,2</sup>**

in millions of denars

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009											
<b>B. Liabilities</b>	<b>128133</b>	<b>146283</b>	<b>171189</b>	<b>204745</b>	<b>254348</b>	<b>283710</b>	<b>279841</b>	<b>283210</b>	<b>281636</b>	<b>284510</b>	<b>282706</b>	<b>284134</b>	<b>287565</b>	<b>293062</b>	<b>293358</b>	<b>298724</b>	<b>302720</b>	<b>306469</b>
<b>1. Deposit included in Borad money</b>	<b>65671</b>	<b>78831</b>	<b>92725</b>	<b>117838</b>	<b>155869</b>	<b>175130</b>	<b>173922</b>	<b>174586</b>	<b>172789</b>	<b>174714</b>	<b>173259</b>	<b>174596</b>	<b>172880</b>	<b>177642</b>	<b>177897</b>	<b>181947</b>	<b>183647</b>	<b>187587</b>
<b>1.1. In National Currency</b>	<b>31159</b>	<b>36262</b>	<b>41617</b>	<b>57385</b>	<b>87613</b>	<b>91298</b>	<b>88487</b>	<b>88391</b>	<b>83493</b>	<b>82879</b>	<b>82375</b>	<b>82972</b>	<b>78099</b>	<b>80497</b>	<b>80773</b>	<b>83617</b>	<b>85023</b>	<b>87073</b>
1.1.1. Other Financial Corporations	398	285	338	492	1008	1947	5227	5232	4850	4859	5018	5495	5158	5387	5893	6244	6708	7005
1.1.2. State and Local Government	308	193	16	10	33	42	61	60	61	52	52	59	37	32	29	42	39	34
1.1.3. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	457	659	609	674	2511	3095	5455	5220	5278	5073	4695	4330	3625	4260	3692	3487	3183	3067
1.1.4. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	15491	18866	20571	27691	37280	38913	32860	34104	32240	31848	32275	33312	29409	31276	30733	31548	32111	31459
1.1.5. Other Resident Sectors	14505	16259	20083	28518	46781	47301	44884	43774	41065	41047	40335	39776	39870	39543	40426	42295	42983	45508
<b>1.2. In Foreign Currency</b>	<b>34512</b>	<b>42569</b>	<b>51108</b>	<b>60453</b>	<b>68256</b>	<b>83832</b>	<b>85435</b>	<b>86195</b>	<b>89296</b>	<b>91834</b>	<b>90885</b>	<b>91624</b>	<b>94780</b>	<b>97145</b>	<b>97124</b>	<b>98330</b>	<b>98624</b>	<b>100513</b>
1.2.1. Other Financial Corporations	49	73	20	32	78	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	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
1.2.3. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	1791	327	383	435	261	230	392	457	431	459	484	358
1.2.4. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	6834	9659	11522	15243	17417	19883	17668	17528	17746	17790	15904	15177	16361	17641	16829	17609	17131	17679
1.2.5. Other Resident Sectors	27629	32837	39566	45178	50761	63732	65176	67440	70316	72729	73695	75215	77084	78096	78922	79283	79986	81360
<b>2. Deposit excluded from Broad money</b>	<b>7372</b>	<b>5849</b>	<b>8541</b>	<b>13869</b>	<b>18367</b>	<b>23512</b>	<b>21661</b>	<b>23950</b>	<b>24033</b>	<b>24248</b>	<b>25233</b>	<b>20024</b>	<b>24959</b>	<b>25539</b>	<b>25359</b>	<b>24009</b>	<b>24103</b>	<b>21332</b>
<b>2.1. In National Currency</b>	<b>3166</b>	<b>2241</b>	<b>2985</b>	<b>3516</b>	<b>4398</b>	<b>5721</b>	<b>4087</b>	<b>4771</b>	<b>4713</b>	<b>5047</b>	<b>5373</b>	<b>5012</b>	<b>5971</b>	<b>6665</b>	<b>6737</b>	<b>6028</b>	<b>5937</b>	<b>6124</b>
2.1.1. Central Bank NC	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	0	0	0	3	3	4	6	7	7	8
2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	1150	740	1273	1746	2954	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	4	88	19	4	4	34	34	37	37	37	37
2.1.4. Central Government	1850	1177	1562	1672	1359	2243	1230	1212	1217	1299	1182	1310	1330	1931	1948	1365	1168	1226
2.1.5. Local Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	23	23	23	24	24	18	18	18	18	18
2.1.6. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	166	324	150	98	85	58	39	39	39	39	39	39	0	19	19	19	21	21
2.1.7. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	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	803	1020	828	810	1113	792	860	830	830	891	930	1136
2.1.9. Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	964	970	846	1228	1377	1280	2138	2231	2245	2219	2247	2214
<b>2.2. In Foreign Currency</b>	<b>4206</b>	<b>3608</b>	<b>5556</b>	<b>10353</b>	<b>13969</b>	<b>17791</b>	<b>17573</b>	<b>19179</b>	<b>19320</b>	<b>19202</b>	<b>19861</b>	<b>15012</b>	<b>18988</b>	<b>18874</b>	<b>18622</b>	<b>17981</b>	<b>18165</b>	<b>15208</b>
2.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	760	340	964	1657	1571	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	47	56	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	9	9
2.2.3. Central Government	25	27	1	1	1	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	244	1826	1910	1942	1935	1923	1861	1792	1797	1753	1757	1747
2.2.5. Other Resident Sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	1606	1633	1770	1742	1717	1797	1809	2058	2392	2344	2156	2243
2.2.6. Nonresidents	3421	3241	4591	8695	12397	15481	14414	14686	14455	14253	14809	9822	13812	13229	13069	12951	13087	10303
<b>3. Securities Other than Shares</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>932</b>
<b>4. Loans</b>	<b>8959</b>	<b>9691</b>	<b>13556</b>	<b>14646</b>	<b>17860</b>	<b>16047</b>	<b>15599</b>	<b>15955</b>	<b>16088</b>	<b>16330</b>	<b>15912</b>	<b>20139</b>	<b>19923</b>	<b>19672</b>	<b>19695</b>	<b>20991</b>	<b>21801</b>	<b>25445</b>
4.1. In National Currency	2532	1946	2218	3212	3575	5089	4838	4999	5358	5360	5263	5209	5181	5074	5101	5412	5441	5779
4.2. In Foreign Currency	6427	7745	11338	11434	14285	10958	10760	10956	10730	10971	10649	14929	14742	14598	14594	15578	16359	19666
<b>5. Financial derivatives</b>																		<b>1</b>
5.1. In National Currency																		0
5.2. In Foreign Currency																		1
<b>6. Other liabilities</b>	<b>14131</b>	<b>16931</b>	<b>18778</b>	<b>19115</b>	<b>18639</b>	<b>18373</b>	<b>17133</b>	<b>17215</b>	<b>17787</b>	<b>18570</b>	<b>17326</b>	<b>18010</b>	<b>17996</b>	<b>17923</b>	<b>17516</b>	<b>18329</b>	<b>19228</b>	<b>18366</b>
6.1. In National Currency	12791	14086	17542	17802	16684	17090	15824	15924	16520	17287	16112	16664	16683	16655	15921	16763	17623	17036
6.2. In Foreign Currency	1340	2845	1236	1313	1955	1283	1309	1290	1267	1282	1214	1346	1313	1268	1595	1567	1605	1330
<b>7. Shares and Other Equity</b>	<b>32000</b>	<b>34981</b>	<b>37589</b>	<b>39277</b>	<b>43313</b>	<b>49694</b>	<b>50569</b>	<b>50544</b>	<b>49964</b>	<b>49672</b>	<b>50031</b>	<b>50432</b>	<b>50871</b>	<b>51347</b>	<b>51948</b>	<b>52501</b>	<b>53000</b>	<b>52806</b>

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

**Report form for other depository  
corporations (Banks and Saving houses) <sup>1,2</sup>**

in millions of denars

	2010												2011					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<b>A. ASSETS</b>	<b>307928</b>	<b>309677</b>	<b>310961</b>	<b>317359</b>	<b>324351</b>	<b>328194</b>	<b>331352</b>	<b>331594</b>	<b>335190</b>	<b>337668</b>	<b>342815</b>	<b>349758</b>	<b>348059</b>	<b>351252</b>	<b>356990</b>	<b>360817</b>	<b>366040</b>	<b>369593</b>
<b>1. Currency and Deposits</b>	<b>57956</b>	<b>55073</b>	<b>53849</b>	<b>56658</b>	<b>60361</b>	<b>60487</b>	<b>60167</b>	<b>60032</b>	<b>59705</b>	<b>63303</b>	<b>64985</b>	<b>68466</b>	<b>66204</b>	<b>66670</b>	<b>74245</b>	<b>77974</b>	<b>77060</b>	<b>76951</b>
<b>1.1. Currency</b>	<b>5153</b>	<b>4932</b>	<b>5286</b>	<b>5231</b>	<b>5534</b>	<b>5297</b>	<b>6135</b>	<b>6152</b>	<b>5635</b>	<b>5514</b>	<b>5427</b>	<b>6204</b>	<b>5339</b>	<b>5340</b>	<b>4926</b>	<b>5577</b>	<b>5569</b>	<b>5773</b>
1.1.1. Holdings of National Currency	2906	2862	3151	2702	3071	2801	3024	3135	2934	2939	2922	3215	3061	3025	2801	3044	3311	3095
1.1.2. Holdings of Foreign Currency	2247	2070	2135	2530	2463	2496	3111	3018	2701	2575	2506	2989	2278	2315	2125	2533	2258	2678
<b>1.2. Deposits</b>	<b>52802</b>	<b>50140</b>	<b>48563</b>	<b>51427</b>	<b>54827</b>	<b>55190</b>	<b>54032</b>	<b>53880</b>	<b>54070</b>	<b>57789</b>	<b>59557</b>	<b>62262</b>	<b>60865</b>	<b>61331</b>	<b>69319</b>	<b>72397</b>	<b>71491</b>	<b>71178</b>
1.2.1. In National Currency	15967	15031	13930	14952	14926	16737	14560	15320	14059	16609	16079	15978	16271	16293	23818	25905	25061	25135
1.2.1.1. Central Bank/Required Reserves and Clearing Balances, Compulsory deposit	15528	14586	13484	14580	14529	16312	14132	14871	13630	16173	15647	15391	15826	15849	23372	25509	24666	24749
1.2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	439	445	446	372	397	425	428	449	429	436	432	587	445	444	446	397	395	385
1.2.2. In Foreign Currency	36835	35109	34633	36475	39901	38453	39472	38560	40011	41180	43479	46285	44595	45038	45501	46491	46430	46043
1.2.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	1233	1123	1166	1095	1021	1010	934	1726	1748	1886	1729	1789	1493	1630	757	996	792	854
1.2.2.2. Central Bank	12189	12171	12240	12468	12406	12702	12688	12891	13042	12931	12921	13170	13395	13490	13519	13655	13791	13907
1.2.2.3. Nonresidents	23412	21814	21227	22912	26474	24742	25850	23943	25221	26363	28828	31325	29707	29918	31224	31841	31847	31282
<b>2. Securities Other than Shares</b>	<b>32668</b>	<b>35877</b>	<b>36709</b>	<b>36801</b>	<b>38309</b>	<b>38149</b>	<b>36272</b>	<b>38681</b>	<b>40898</b>	<b>39765</b>	<b>42739</b>	<b>44492</b>	<b>44601</b>	<b>44793</b>	<b>38121</b>	<b>34060</b>	<b>36421</b>	<b>36058</b>
<b>2.1. In National Currency</b>	<b>32145</b>	<b>35353</b>	<b>36336</b>	<b>36431</b>	<b>37952</b>	<b>37789</b>	<b>35919</b>	<b>38316</b>	<b>40530</b>	<b>39384</b>	<b>42357</b>	<b>44114</b>	<b>44222</b>	<b>44351</b>	<b>37675</b>	<b>33610</b>	<b>35965</b>	<b>35601</b>
2.1.1. Central Bank	17776	20814	22954	23230	24814	23196	22816	24441	26630	24698	26132	25943	26218	26465	19873	15944	19492	19218
2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	836	839	840	841	835	837	838	840	841	842	835	617	618	619	621	622	617	618
2.1.3. Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.4. Central Government	13533	13701	12542	12360	12303	13756	12266	13036	13060	13845	15390	17554	17385	17267	17181	17044	15857	15765
2.1.5. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.1.6. Nonresidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2.2. In Foreign Currency</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>457</b>
2.2.1. Central Government	362	361	374	370	357	360	353	365	367	381	381	377	379	442	446	450	455	457
2.2.2. Nonresidents	161	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>3. Loans</b>	<b>184395</b>	<b>185977</b>	<b>187083</b>	<b>188961</b>	<b>190102</b>	<b>191702</b>	<b>192930</b>	<b>194698</b>	<b>195411</b>	<b>195873</b>	<b>196655</b>	<b>198375</b>	<b>198310</b>	<b>200049</b>	<b>203787</b>	<b>206275</b>	<b>209023</b>	<b>211061</b>
<b>3.1. In National Currency</b>	<b>142513</b>	<b>142846</b>	<b>143465</b>	<b>143654</b>	<b>143816</b>	<b>144628</b>	<b>146210</b>	<b>147201</b>	<b>147004</b>	<b>147292</b>	<b>146911</b>	<b>144692</b>	<b>144552</b>	<b>145486</b>	<b>146885</b>	<b>148673</b>	<b>149914</b>	<b>150990</b>
3.1.1. Central Bank	13	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	13	14	13	16	15	13	21	35	46	52
3.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	2690	2911	2905	2245	2285	2486	2611	2849	2262	2056	1966	2061	1974	1756	1758	1849	2095	1940
3.1.3. Other Financial Corporations	41	41	42	43	39	21	23	19	39	37	40	21	21	25	20	39	39	39
3.1.4. Central Government	97	98	101	96	97	102	95	98	97	93	95	99	89	92	97	88	97	105
3.1.5. State and Local Government	20	20	19	18	18	17	18	17	16	16	15	15	15	14	13	13	13	12
3.1.6. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	33	32	31	25	23	18	13	12	11	10	10	10	12	17	17	19	21	25
3.1.7. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	71540	71734	72103	72594	72099	72006	73382	73620	73731	73866	73386	71848	71792	72916	73681	74993	75100	75502
3.1.8. Other Resident Sectors	68025	67945	68196	68561	69186	69908	69997	70517	70801	71141	71330	70544	70577	70601	71216	71600	72447	73260
3.1.9. Nonresidents	53	54	54	61	55	56	57	57	55	57	57	58	57	56	57	56	56	55
<b>3.2. In Foreign Currency</b>	<b>41882</b>	<b>43131</b>	<b>43618</b>	<b>45307</b>	<b>46286</b>	<b>47074</b>	<b>46720</b>	<b>47497</b>	<b>48407</b>	<b>48581</b>	<b>49745</b>	<b>53683</b>	<b>53758</b>	<b>54563</b>	<b>56902</b>	<b>57602</b>	<b>59109</b>	<b>60071</b>
3.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	1817	2263	2265	2908	2954	2850	3144	3150	3633	3526	3622	4593	4632	4742	5759	6564	6794	7059
3.2.2. Other Financial Corporations	46	46	46	45	44	45	44	45	43	41	24	23	34	31	32	31	29	28
3.2.3. Central Government	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	12	11	11	11	10	10	9	9	8	7	5
3.2.4. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	391	386	395	395	437	430	421	419	422	416	407	407	398	397	383	274	269	265
3.2.5. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	34798	35630	36057	36992	37744	38595	37973	38644	39041	39186	40170	42844	42815	43289	44313	44139	45272	46006
3.2.6. Other Resident Sectors	3806	3778	3833	3990	4077	4218	4352	4435	4526	4649	4753	5085	5134	5299	5528	5786	5944	6014
3.2.7. Nonresidents	1005	1009	1005	961	1013	920	770	791	731	751	758	721	735	796	877	801	794	694
<b>4. Shares and Other Equity</b>	<b>1337</b>	<b>1347</b>	<b>1351</b>	<b>1356</b>	<b>1342</b>	<b>1355</b>	<b>1340</b>	<b>1339</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>1335</b>	<b>1342</b>	<b>1430</b>	<b>1431</b>	<b>1436</b>	<b>1417</b>	<b>1416</b>	<b>1430</b>	<b>1434</b>
4.1. In National Currency	1137	1144	1143	1144	1143	1153	1145	1142	1140	1141	1145	1238	1242	1245	1228	1227	1233	1240
4.2. In Foreign Currency	199	203	207	212	199	202	195	198	193	194	197	192	189	192	188	188	197	194
<b>5. Financial Derivatives</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>6. Other claims</b>	<b>19238</b>	<b>19079</b>	<b>19597</b>	<b>21036</b>	<b>21731</b>	<b>23890</b>	<b>27983</b>	<b>24206</b>	<b>24916</b>	<b>24468</b>	<b>23288</b>	<b>23080</b>	<b>23627</b>	<b>24538</b>	<b>25437</b>	<b>26986</b>	<b>27883</b>	<b>29652</b>
6.1. In National Currency	17971	17810	18316	19774	20511	22637	26814	23017	23724	23399	22250	22101	22718	23132	24007	25589	26221	27932
6.2. In Foreign Currency	1267	1269	1282	1262	1219	1253	1169	1189	1191	1069	1038	979	909	1406	1431	1397	1662	1720
<b>7. Nonfinancial Assets</b>	<b>12317</b>	<b>12321</b>	<b>12367</b>	<b>12538</b>	<b>12488</b>	<b>12591</b>	<b>12644</b>	<b>12631</b>	<b>12927</b>	<b>12913</b>	<b>13806</b>	<b>13913</b>	<b>13874</b>	<b>13754</b>	<b>13982</b>	<b>14106</b>	<b>14225</b>	<b>14437</b>

**Report form for other depository  
corporations (Banks and Saving houses) <sup>1,2</sup>**

in millions of denars

	2010										2011									
<b>B. Liabilities</b>	<b>307928</b>	<b>309677</b>	<b>310961</b>	<b>317359</b>	<b>324351</b>	<b>328194</b>	<b>331352</b>	<b>331594</b>	<b>335190</b>	<b>337668</b>	<b>342815</b>	<b>349758</b>	<b>348059</b>	<b>351252</b>	<b>356990</b>	<b>360817</b>	<b>366040</b>	<b>369593</b>		
<b>1. Deposit included in Borad money</b>	<b>189304</b>	<b>189768</b>	<b>192433</b>	<b>196282</b>	<b>200480</b>	<b>201213</b>	<b>197149</b>	<b>201567</b>	<b>203658</b>	<b>206073</b>	<b>211217</b>	<b>213202</b>	<b>213743</b>	<b>214900</b>	<b>216220</b>	<b>215044</b>	<b>218119</b>	<b>219709</b>		
<b>1.1. In National Currency</b>	<b>87556</b>	<b>88087</b>	<b>89897</b>	<b>91937</b>	<b>95189</b>	<b>96197</b>	<b>92959</b>	<b>96227</b>	<b>97744</b>	<b>99695</b>	<b>102694</b>	<b>104409</b>	<b>104662</b>	<b>105056</b>	<b>105381</b>	<b>105271</b>	<b>106796</b>	<b>107536</b>		
1.1.1. Other Financial Corporations	7062	7266	7497	7777	7896	7690	7985	8293	8148	8070	8111	7821	8022	8294	8073	8008	7903	7857		
1.1.2. State and Local Government	33	33	33	33	33	32	34	40	41	46	45	18	24	22	16	18	19	26		
1.1.3.Public Nonfinancial Corporations	2410	3127	2799	2962	2684	2732	2546	3021	3381	3560	3467	2927	2856	2740	2739	2690	2880	2527		
1.1.4. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	31777	29999	29881	30026	32156	32122	27750	29945	30428	30817	32342	31646	32106	31223	31698	29936	31086	31696		
1.1.5. Other Resident Sectors	46273	47663	49685	51138	52420	53621	54644	54929	55747	57202	58730	61997	61655	62778	62854	64619	64908	65430		
<b>1.2. In Foreign Currency</b>	<b>101748</b>	<b>101681</b>	<b>102535</b>	<b>104345</b>	<b>105292</b>	<b>105016</b>	<b>104190</b>	<b>105340</b>	<b>105914</b>	<b>106378</b>	<b>108523</b>	<b>108793</b>	<b>109081</b>	<b>109844</b>	<b>110839</b>	<b>109773</b>	<b>111323</b>	<b>112173</b>		
1.2.1. Other Financial Corporations	1085	1044	1382	956	970	1010	1140	1052	1023	937	1000	1037	985	977	931	1047	1076	1091		
1.2.2. State and Local Government	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0		
1.2.3.Public Nonfinancial Corporations	369	364	362	363	365	341	351	360	294	279	283	311	317	344	333	324	312	308		
1.2.4. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	17732	16931	17370	19636	20693	20034	19531	19660	20381	20500	21196	20648	20581	20695	20893	19176	19383	19550		
1.2.5. Other Resident Sectors	82553	83333	83412	83380	83254	83621	83159	84258	84206	84652	86035	86788	87190	87829	88681	89226	90551	91225		
<b>2. Deposit excluded from Broad money</b>	<b>19363</b>	<b>19154</b>	<b>19076</b>	<b>18423</b>	<b>18380</b>	<b>18501</b>	<b>19259</b>	<b>18070</b>	<b>18236</b>	<b>18722</b>	<b>19261</b>	<b>21811</b>	<b>19065</b>	<b>19029</b>	<b>20061</b>	<b>20986</b>	<b>21653</b>	<b>21582</b>		
<b>2.1. In National Currency</b>	<b>6438</b>	<b>5582</b>	<b>5743</b>	<b>5786</b>	<b>5655</b>	<b>5688</b>	<b>5646</b>	<b>5447</b>	<b>5681</b>	<b>5837</b>	<b>6083</b>	<b>5754</b>	<b>5428</b>	<b>5582</b>	<b>5630</b>	<b>5852</b>	<b>6195</b>	<b>6174</b>		
2.1.1. Central Bank NC	9	10	12	13	15	17	20	19	21	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0		
2.1.2. Other Depository Corporations	565	551	582	491	494	523	515	536	518	534	517	679	499	488	516	564	565	574		
2.1.3. Other Financial Corporations	38	33	34	33	33	33	45	46	46	16	16	16	16	15	15	25	26	27		
2.1.4. Central Government	1256	1122	1175	1307	1154	1104	854	827	1072	1039	1118	1157	1100	1137	1095	1173	1088	1060		
2.1.5. Local Government	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	3	3	3	3		
2.1.6. Public Nonfinancial Corporations	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22		
2.1.7. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	1048	992	992	939	933	899	893	912	920	963	1059	984	947	939	909	937	1029	1094		
2.1.8. Other Resident Sectors	1187	1128	1132	1170	1169	1226	1452	1329	1322	1365	1402	1362	1292	1404	1544	1491	1812	1600		
2.1.9. Nonresidents	2302	1713	1786	1801	1824	1853	1836	1751	1755	1892	1943	1528	1545	1572	1525	1637	1648	1793		
<b>2.2. In Foreign Currency</b>	<b>12926</b>	<b>13571</b>	<b>13333</b>	<b>12637</b>	<b>12725</b>	<b>12813</b>	<b>13613</b>	<b>12623</b>	<b>12555</b>	<b>12885</b>	<b>13177</b>	<b>16057</b>	<b>13636</b>	<b>13447</b>	<b>14431</b>	<b>15134</b>	<b>15459</b>	<b>15408</b>		
2.2.1. Other Depository Corporations	849	875	945	862	807	797	829	738	764	953	718	870	571	717	769	1001	805	862		
2.2.2. Other Financial Corporations	9	9	12	12	12	14	13	14	13	14	15	15	15	13	19	19	19	19		
2.2.3. Central Government	6	7	6	6	6	5	5	7	5	4	201	164	114	107	103	95	97	90		
2.2.4. Other Nonfinancial Corporations	1764	1762	1652	1626	1673	1636	1543	1512	1495	1524	1472	1434	1397	1412	1393	1373	1314	1271		
2.2.5. Other Resident Sectors	2258	2353	2404	2474	2430	2808	2482	2451	2522	2531	2627	2639	2619	2633	2717	2802	2814	3336		
2.2.6. Nonresidents	8040	8567	8316	7657	7798	7553	8740	7901	7755	7859	8146	10936	8921	8564	9429	9844	10410	9829		
<b>3. Securities Other than Shares</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>618</b>		
<b>4. Loans</b>	<b>25125</b>	<b>26354</b>	<b>25004</b>	<b>25900</b>	<b>27845</b>	<b>28593</b>	<b>30978</b>	<b>31177</b>	<b>31230</b>	<b>30615</b>	<b>30882</b>	<b>33749</b>	<b>33349</b>	<b>33306</b>	<b>35518</b>	<b>37895</b>	<b>38563</b>	<b>38639</b>		
4.1. In National Currency	5462	5713	5710	4964	5139	5363	5421	5655	5063	4745	4742	4807	4565	4353	4363	4282	4607	4466		
4.2. In Foreign Currency	19663	20641	19294	20936	22705	23230	25557	25522	26167	25870	26140	28942	28784	28952	31155	33613	33955	34173		
<b>5. Financial derivatives</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>		
5.1. In National Currency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5.2. In Foreign Currency	5	6	1	0	0	2	0	8	5	7	3	1	6	1	6	18	8	7		
<b>6. Other liabilities</b>	<b>19854</b>	<b>19760</b>	<b>19810</b>	<b>22141</b>	<b>22690</b>	<b>24395</b>	<b>28220</b>	<b>24605</b>	<b>25220</b>	<b>25009</b>	<b>23855</b>	<b>23924</b>	<b>24456</b>	<b>25377</b>	<b>26650</b>	<b>28021</b>	<b>28452</b>	<b>30033</b>		
6.1. In National Currency	18481	18356	18454	20796	21334	23033	26880	23278	23873	23758	22613	22572	23264	23631	24977	25847	26579	28202		
6.2. In Foreign Currency	1373	1404	1356	1345	1356	1362	1340	1327	1347	1251	1242	1353	1192	1746	1673	2175	1873	1832		
<b>7. Shares and Other Equity</b>	<b>53340</b>	<b>53693</b>	<b>53692</b>	<b>53664</b>	<b>54011</b>	<b>54555</b>	<b>54808</b>	<b>55224</b>	<b>55894</b>	<b>56293</b>	<b>56671</b>	<b>56454</b>	<b>56822</b>	<b>58019</b>	<b>57913</b>	<b>58230</b>	<b>58629</b>	<b>59005</b>		

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

**Depository corporations survey NBRM, other depository corporations (ODI banks and saving houses) <sup>1,2</sup>**

in millions of denars

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009											
	XII	XII	XII	XII	XII	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
A. FOREIGN ASSETS (NET)	65371	67722	88937	107524	109068	90980	88967	87428	80949	78762	78534	77493	86604	90895	92170	92974	92113	94764
1. Foreign Assets, Net	42096	41374	65725	84853	94424	90953	87939	86251	77247	73340	71278	73172	84696	88061	88996	90405	92994	93246
1.1. Foreign Assets	46078	44831	69588	88102	94979	91908	88888	87201	78197	74290	72012	73904	85428	92219	93538	94889	97499	97807
1.2. Foreign Liabilities	-3982	-3457	-3863	-3249	-555	-955	-949	-950	-949	-949	-734	-733	-733	-4158	-4542	-4484	-4505	-4561
2. Foreign Assets, Net	23275	26348	23212	22671	14644	27	1029	1177	3702	5421	7256	4322	1908	2834	3174	2569	-881	1518
2.1. Foreign Assets	33080	37106	37797	39732	38478	23904	24682	25244	27203	29365	31604	27899	30187	30465	30720	30978	28489	30643
2.2. Foreign Liabilities	-9805	-10758	-14585	-17061	-23834	-23877	-23654	-24067	-23501	-23944	-24348	-23577	-28279	-27632	-27546	-28409	-29370	-29125
B. DOMESTIC CREDIT	43317	55212	57232	72912	121814	169749	170028	173783	174959	178445	177414	179028	169596	170240	170646	174054	177231	178825
1. Claims on Central Government, Net	-4392	-4132	-15271	-21263	-8922	-5530	-6033	-4360	-4082	-1073	-1643	1028	-9009	-7941	-7308	-4287	-2648	-2408
1.1. Claims of Central Government	3890	3495	3549	2519	1271	1304	1309	1305	1305	1306	1306	1305	1306	1306	1301	1294	1319	1327
1.2. Central Government Deposits	-12348	-12865	-24025	-34648	-20833	-12334	-13738	-11696	-14900	-8287	-7601	-5446	-16149	-14595	-13536	-12103	-11903	-12692
1.3. Claims on Central Government	6833	7333	7542	13646	12995	9380	9800	9588	13529	9972	8576	9228	9884	10018	9687	10690	11945	13059
1.4. Central Government Deposits	-2767	-2095	-2338	-2781	-2355	-3880	-3405	-3557	-4017	-4064	-3924	-4060	-4050	-4669	-4761	-4168	-4009	-4103
2. Claims on State & Local Government	2	20	13	0	0	24	24	24	24	23	23	22	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
2.2. Claims on State & Local Government	2	20	13	0	0	24	24	24	24	23	23	22	22	22	21	21	20	20
3. Claims on Public NonfinancialCorporations	485	682	517	363	315	133	374	372	516	512	511	453	431	435	446	441	439	431
3. 1. Claims on Public NonfinancialCorporations	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	485	682	517	363	315	133	374	372	516	512	511	453	431	435	446	441	439	431
4. Claims on Private Sector	47172	58639	71967	93803	130366	174782	175068	177000	177802	178276	177861	176876	177546	177138	176893	177287	178846	180196
4. 1. Claims on Private Sector	-1	44	1063	1092	1412	1508	1499	1490	1494	1506	1498	1491	1487	1480	1471	1464	1480	1512
4. 2. Claims on Private Sector	47173	58595	70904	92711	128954	173274	173569	175509	176307	176769	176363	175386	176059	175658	175422	175823	177366	178684
5. Claims on Other Financial Corporations	49	3	6	9	55	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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5. 2. Claims on Other Financial Corporations	46	0	3	6	52	337	594	746	698	707	660	648	606	585	592	591	572	586
C. MONEY	28265	28842	31354	36788	48858	56942	52702	52073	49446	49465	50319	50854	51471	52894	51376	52716	52301	54584
1. Currency outside Other Depository Corporations	14166	14150	14424	16187	17908	17601	15915	15341	14646	14760	14443	14210	15299	14766	14456	14604	14470	16266
2. Public Sector Liabilities	0	0	679	635	1602	2823	3080	3185	2655	2646	2992	3219	3157	3290	3467	3596	3241	2361
3. Other Financial Corporations Liabilities	1317	1569	1575	1882	2006	2794	2844	2848	2942	3006	3137	3143	3414	3296	3379	3392	3327	3410
4. Demand Money	12782	13123	14676	18084	27342	33724	30863	30700	29203	29053	29746	30281	29602	31542	30075	31123	31262	32547
D. RESTRICTED DEPOSITS	166	324	150	98	85	69	3201	5509	5649	5667	5917	5592	5551	5695	6075	5962	5838	6077
1. Restricted Deposits	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	1	1	13	17	17	8	2	12	7	0	0
2. Restricted Deposits	166	324	150	98	85	58	3199	5507	5648	5654	5900	5575	5543	5693	6062	5955	5837	6077
E. OTHER DEPOSITS	52889	65708	78049	99754	128527	141406	143059	143887	143586	145660	143514	144315	143278	146100	147823	150824	152385	155040
1. Time, Svaings, & Foreign Currency Deposits	52889	65708	78049	99754	128527	141406	143059	143887	143586	145660	143514	144315	143278	146100	147823	150824	152385	155040
F. LIABILITIES TO OTHER FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS	0	0	0	15	346	10	441	452	436	369	360	340	381	361	356	415	407	397
1. Liabiltes to Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Liabiltes to Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	0	346	10	441	452	436	369	360	340	381	361	356	415	407	397
G. CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	38327	40727	45756	47644	52570	61474	64514	65062	63470	62687	62817	62648	62848	63140	63672	64130	65552	65554
H. OTHER ITEMS (NET)	-10959	-12667	-9140	-3863	496	828	-4921	-5772	-6680	-6641	-6979	-7226	-7329	-7055	-6485	-7019	-7140	-8062

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**Depository corporations survey NBRM, other depository corporations (ODI banks and saving houses) <sup>1,2</sup>**

in millions of denars

	2010												2011					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<b>A. FOREIGN ASSETS (NET)</b>	<b>95012</b>	<b>92917</b>	<b>92943</b>	<b>96911</b>	<b>100656</b>	<b>99983</b>	<b>94424</b>	<b>97854</b>	<b>97099</b>	<b>96366</b>	<b>99436</b>	<b>99869</b>	<b>99191</b>	<b>99443</b>	<b>110825</b>	<b>108111</b>	<b>107580</b>	<b>104757</b>
<b>1. Foreign Assets, Net</b>	<b>94877</b>	<b>94978</b>	<b>94214</b>	<b>96534</b>	<b>98778</b>	<b>100343</b>	<b>96488</b>	<b>100903</b>	<b>99344</b>	<b>97662</b>	<b>98873</b>	<b>100610</b>	<b>100239</b>	<b>99928</b>	<b>112158</b>	<b>110875</b>	<b>111304</b>	<b>108236</b>
1.1. Foreign Assets	99515	99697	98935	101310	103590	105246	101212	105896	104160	102450	103745	105495	105025	104760	116919	118563	122646	120236
1.2. Foreign Liabilities	-4638	-4719	-4722	-4777	-4812	-4903	-4724	-4993	-4816	-4788	-4872	-4886	-4786	-4832	-4761	-7688	-11342	-12000
<b>2. Foreign Assets, Net</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>-2061</b>	<b>-1271</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>1877</b>	<b>-360</b>	<b>-2064</b>	<b>-3049</b>	<b>-2245</b>	<b>-1296</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>-740</b>	<b>-1048</b>	<b>-485</b>	<b>-1333</b>	<b>-2764</b>	<b>-3723</b>	<b>-3479</b>
2.1. Foreign Assets	27146	25372	24694	26761	30269	28488	30044	28071	29002	30009	32411	35346	33018	33332	34543	35503	35233	34985
2.2. Foreign Liabilities	-27012	-27433	-25965	-26383	-28392	-28848	-32108	-31120	-31247	-31304	-31848	-36086	-34066	-33817	-35876	-38267	-38956	-38464
<b>B. DOMESTIC CREDIT</b>	<b>181649</b>	<b>184830</b>	<b>186027</b>	<b>188332</b>	<b>190973</b>	<b>193713</b>	<b>193501</b>	<b>195453</b>	<b>197962</b>	<b>201704</b>	<b>203991</b>	<b>206007</b>	<b>205104</b>	<b>208176</b>	<b>198325</b>	<b>199754</b>	<b>204961</b>	<b>208906</b>
<b>1. Claims on Central Government, Net</b>	<b>-91</b>	<b>2070</b>	<b>2145</b>	<b>2476</b>	<b>4153</b>	<b>5036</b>	<b>3675</b>	<b>4253</b>	<b>5726</b>	<b>8849</b>	<b>10365</b>	<b>11511</b>	<b>10800</b>	<b>12210</b>	<b>-294</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>3682</b>	<b>5595</b>
1.1. Claims of Central Government	1337	1347	1347	1355	1380	1394	1370	1381	5405	5402	5477	5493	5451	5468	19039	18451	18932	18750
1.2. Central Government Deposits	-11385	-9507	-8242	-7620	-6112	-6774	-7807	-8043	-10435	-8172	-8024	-9009	-9659	-8185	-34240	-32730	-28990	-26840
1.3. Claims on Central Government	14021	14195	13056	12865	12800	14266	12764	13550	13580	14379	15932	18060	17880	17833	17756	17605	16434	16354
1.4. Central Government Deposits	-4064	-3965	-4017	-4124	-3916	-3849	-2652	-2636	-2825	-2759	-3019	-3033	-2872	-2907	-2849	-2795	-2695	-2669
<b>2. Claims on State &amp; Local Government</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>
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
2.2. Claims on State & Local Government	20	20	19	18	18	17	18	17	16	16	15	15	15	14	13	13	13	12
<b>3. Claims on Public NonfinancialCorporations</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>290</b>
3. 1. Claims on Public NonfinancialCorporations	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	424	417	426	420	461	448	433	431	433	427	417	417	410	414	400	292	290	290
<b>4. Claims on Private Sector</b>	<b>180710</b>	<b>181736</b>	<b>182852</b>	<b>184832</b>	<b>185758</b>	<b>187635</b>	<b>188797</b>	<b>190177</b>	<b>191215</b>	<b>191822</b>	<b>192617</b>	<b>193394</b>	<b>193216</b>	<b>194878</b>	<b>197557</b>	<b>198274</b>	<b>200308</b>	<b>202335</b>
4. 1. Claims on Private Sector	1514	1493	1487	1468	1453	1444	1445	1492	1482	1475	1464	1455	1445	1437	1427	110	101	98
4. 2. Claims on Private Sector	179196	180244	181364	183364	184305	186191	187352	188686	189733	190347	191153	191939	191771	193441	196130	198165	200208	202237
<b>5. Claims on Other Financial Corporations</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>674</b>
5. 1. Claims on Other Financial Corporations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
5. 2. Claims on Other Financial Corporations	585	585	585	585	582	576	576	574	571	589	575	668	661	659	648	643	666	674
<b>C. MONEY</b>	<b>52872</b>	<b>53367</b>	<b>52866</b>	<b>53508</b>	<b>56104</b>	<b>55706</b>	<b>55854</b>	<b>56966</b>	<b>57197</b>	<b>57301</b>	<b>57428</b>	<b>59867</b>	<b>57755</b>	<b>57299</b>	<b>57505</b>	<b>61008</b>	<b>61896</b>	<b>61637</b>
1. Currency outside Other Depository Corporations	15525	15087	14844	15224	15505	15662	16728	16204	15945	16068	15585	16958	15814	16062	15944	16797	17281	17040
2. Public Sector Liabilities	2896	2622	2592	2930	3162	3179	3157	3370	3425	3532	3420	2505	3124	3177	3452	3836	3716	3621
3. Other Financial Corporations Liabilities	3300	3415	3459	3484	3460	3484	2270	2195	2282	2328	2330	2409	2476	2492	2559	2575	2626	2668
4. Demand Money	31151	32242	31971	31871	33976	33381	33699	35198	35544	35373	36093	37995	36341	35567	35551	37801	38273	38308
<b>D. RESTRICTED DEPOSITS</b>	<b>6291</b>	<b>6268</b>	<b>6211</b>	<b>6241</b>	<b>6237</b>	<b>6601</b>	<b>6402</b>	<b>6232</b>	<b>6288</b>	<b>6411</b>	<b>6589</b>	<b>6447</b>	<b>6283</b>	<b>6416</b>	<b>6589</b>	<b>6627</b>	<b>6994</b>	<b>7326</b>
1. Restricted Deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Restricted Deposits	6290	6268	6211	6240	6237	6600	6401	6231	6287	6411	6589	6446	6283	6415	6589	6627	6993	7325
<b>E. OTHER DEPOSITS</b>	<b>158153</b>	<b>157526</b>	<b>160461</b>	<b>164411</b>	<b>166504</b>	<b>167832</b>	<b>163449</b>	<b>166369</b>	<b>168113</b>	<b>170700</b>	<b>175124</b>	<b>175207</b>	<b>177402</b>	<b>179333</b>	<b>180670</b>	<b>177243</b>	<b>179846</b>	<b>181402</b>
1. Time, Svaings, & Foreign Currency Deposits	158153	157526	160461	164411	166504	167832	163449	166369	168113	170700	175124	175207	177402	179333	180670	177243	179846	181402
<b>F. LIABILITIES TO OTHER FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>487</b>
1. Liabiltes to Other Financial Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Liabiltes to Other Financial Corporations	398	396	379	378	363	348	415	402	383	357	365	407	413	401	407	423	459	487
<b>G. CAPITAL ACCOUNTS</b>	<b>66408</b>	<b>67627</b>	<b>67758</b>	<b>68609</b>	<b>70473</b>	<b>71522</b>	<b>69495</b>	<b>71133</b>	<b>71132</b>	<b>71169</b>	<b>72798</b>	<b>72902</b>	<b>71610</b>	<b>73387</b>	<b>72944</b>	<b>72973</b>	<b>74481</b>	<b>74282</b>
<b>H. OTHER ITEMS (NET)</b>	<b>-7460</b>	<b>-7437</b>	<b>-8705</b>	<b>-7903</b>	<b>-8053</b>	<b>-8313</b>	<b>-7690</b>	<b>-7796</b>	<b>-8052</b>	<b>-7870</b>	<b>-8877</b>	<b>-8953</b>	<b>-9169</b>	<b>-9217</b>	<b>-8964</b>	<b>-10410</b>	<b>-11135</b>	<b>-11470</b>

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

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

## Banks and saving houses' loans <sup>1,2</sup>

in millions of denars

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009											
	XII	XII	XII	XII	XII	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
<b>TOTAL LOANS</b>	<b>46644</b>	<b>58298</b>	<b>70524</b>	<b>92017</b>	<b>128071</b>	<b>172150</b>	<b>173301</b>	<b>175397</b>	<b>176298</b>	<b>176758</b>	<b>176261</b>	<b>175164</b>	<b>175711</b>	<b>175326</b>	<b>175066</b>	<b>175384</b>	<b>176889</b>	<b>178196</b>
<b>1. In National currency</b>	<b>39368</b>	<b>46901</b>	<b>53297</b>	<b>68442</b>	<b>97352</b>	<b>133679</b>	<b>133925</b>	<b>135992</b>	<b>136900</b>	<b>137156</b>	<b>137334</b>	<b>136884</b>	<b>137406</b>	<b>137151</b>	<b>137052</b>	<b>137201</b>	<b>138212</b>	<b>139197</b>
1.1. Short-term loans	15975	17200	17800	22121	32070	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	14347	20810	26065	36856	56324	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	406	385	485	578	752	1027	1542	1552	1589	1615	1690	1681	1723	1824	1841	1849	1904	1788
1.4. Doubtful and contested claims	8640	8506	8947	8887	8206	9990	8808	8956	9287	9375	10201	10858	11230	11483	11880	12753	12713	11725
<b>2. In foreign currency</b>	<b>7276</b>	<b>11397</b>	<b>17227</b>	<b>23575</b>	<b>30719</b>	<b>38471</b>	<b>39376</b>	<b>39405</b>	<b>39398</b>	<b>39602</b>	<b>38927</b>	<b>38280</b>	<b>38304</b>	<b>38175</b>	<b>38015</b>	<b>38183</b>	<b>38676</b>	<b>38998</b>
2.1. Short-term loans	1863	3246	3360	4654	6734	9829	9974	10173	9967	10428	9786	9516	9554	9342	8797	8873	9210	8558
2.2. Long-term loans	4016	6993	12684	17692	22695	27064	26559	26323	26027	25563	25452	25034	25080	25059	25075	25171	25318	26226
2.3. Accrued Interest	33	45	44	76	88	96	243	260	238	222	231	232	224	244	226	220	230	216
2.4. Doubtful and contested claims	1364	1113	1139	1153	1202	1482	2601	2649	3166	3389	3456	3499	3445	3530	3917	3919	3918	3999

annual growth rate

<b>TOTAL LOANS</b>		<b>24.98</b>	<b>20.97</b>	<b>30.48</b>	<b>39.18</b>	<b>34.42</b>	<b>32.10</b>	<b>28.99</b>	<b>25.35</b>	<b>21.37</b>	<b>18.46</b>	<b>14.34</b>	<b>11.22</b>	<b>9.34</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>3.51</b>
<b>1. In National currency</b>		<b>19.13</b>	<b>13.64</b>	<b>28.42</b>	<b>42.24</b>	<b>37.32</b>	<b>34.22</b>	<b>30.61</b>	<b>26.07</b>	<b>22.11</b>	<b>19.43</b>	<b>15.49</b>	<b>12.87</b>	<b>11.22</b>	<b>8.56</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>4.13</b>
1.1. Short-term loans		7.67	3.49	24.28	44.98	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		45.05	25.25	41.40	52.82	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		-5.17	25.97	19.18	30.10	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		-1.55	5.18	-0.67	-7.66	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
<b>2. In foreign currency</b>		<b>56.64</b>	<b>51.15</b>	<b>36.85</b>	<b>30.30</b>	<b>25.24</b>	<b>25.37</b>	<b>23.70</b>	<b>22.92</b>	<b>18.86</b>	<b>15.17</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>-0.63</b>	<b>-0.81</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>1.37</b>
2.1. Short-term loans		74.24	3.51	38.51	44.69	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		74.13	81.38	39.48	28.28	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		36.36	-2.22	72.73	15.79	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		-18.40	2.34	1.23	4.25	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

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

# Banks and saving houses' loans <sup>1,2</sup>

in millions of denars

	2010												2011					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<b>TOTAL LOANS</b>	<b>178702</b>	<b>179611</b>	<b>180722</b>	<b>182662</b>	<b>183668</b>	<b>185258</b>	<b>186222</b>	<b>187728</b>	<b>188609</b>	<b>189365</b>	<b>190133</b>	<b>190816</b>	<b>190799</b>	<b>192584</b>	<b>195209</b>	<b>196874</b>	<b>199135</b>	<b>201151</b>
<b>1. In National currency</b>	<b>139660</b>	<b>139771</b>	<b>140391</b>	<b>141241</b>	<b>141366</b>	<b>141971</b>	<b>143432</b>	<b>144184</b>	<b>144577</b>	<b>145072</b>	<b>144779</b>	<b>142457</b>	<b>142417</b>	<b>143569</b>	<b>144952</b>	<b>146645</b>	<b>147621</b>	<b>148839</b>
1.1. Short-term loans	44518	44621	45084	45791	46018	46099	46151	46266	46238	46156	46161	44287	44374	44943	45601	45807	45978	45785
1.1.1. In National currency without a currency clause	36099	35654	36159	36519	36657	36529	36595	36926	36878	36671	36626	35188	35498	35907	36615	36794	37008	36782
1.1.2. In National currency with a currency clause	8419	8967	8925	9272	9360	9570	9556	9340	9360	9485	9535	9099	8877	9036	8986	9012	8971	9003
1.2. Long-term loans	80273	80265	80545	80346	79934	80684	81155	80648	81191	81733	82337	83433	82675	83370	84230	85504	86111	87663
1.2.1. In National currency without a currency clause	27841	27837	28200	28544	28906	29524	30007	29800	30386	31093	31804	33200	33087	33784	34540	35802	35975	37123
1.2.2. In National currency with a currency clause	52433	52428	52345	51802	51028	51160	51149	50848	50805	50641	50533	50233	49588	49586	49690	49702	50136	50540
1.3. Accrued Interest	1913	1880	1874	1890	1921	1907	1941	1971	1933	1992	1971	1713	1790	1790	1821	1870	1896	1895
1.4. Doubtful and contested claims	12954	13004	12889	13212	13494	13281	14185	15300	15217	15191	14310	13024	13578	13466	13300	13465	13636	13495
<b>2. In foreign currency</b>	<b>39042</b>	<b>39840</b>	<b>40331</b>	<b>41421</b>	<b>42302</b>	<b>43287</b>	<b>42790</b>	<b>43544</b>	<b>44032</b>	<b>44292</b>	<b>45354</b>	<b>48359</b>	<b>48382</b>	<b>49016</b>	<b>50257</b>	<b>50229</b>	<b>51514</b>	<b>52313</b>
2.1. Short-term loans	8303	8441	8704	8781	8705	8510	8084	8246	7964	7957	8007	8278	8312	8432	7264	7233	7572	7730
2.2. Long-term loans	26256	26899	26963	28062	28543	29551	29805	30491	31338	31444	32468	35520	35444	35853	38102	38160	38765	39504
2.3. Accrued Interest	234	245	249	231	249	258	253	278	301	273	276	301	302	317	352	322	344	360
2.4. Doubtful and contested claims	4249	4255	4414	4347	4805	4968	4647	4529	4430	4619	4603	4260	4324	4413	4540	4514	4833	4719

annual growth rate

<b>TOTAL LOANS</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>7.97</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>7.08</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>7.22</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>7.78</b>	<b>8.42</b>	<b>8.58</b>
<b>1. In National currency</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>4.84</b>
1.1. Short-term loans	-0.94	-1.83	-1.33	-0.66	0.50	1.98	1.81	3.03	3.91	7.47	6.15	-0.54	-0.32	0.72	1.15	0.03	-0.09	-0.68
1.1.1. In National currency without a currency clause	-10.21	-12.53	-10.55	-7.47	-6.02	-5.24	-4.76	-2.32	-1.23	2.45	1.21	-3.33	-1.67	0.71	1.26	0.75	0.96	0.69
1.1.2. In National currency with a currency clause	77.68	90.99	69.44	39.90	37.96	43.82	38.39	31.51	30.77	32.60	30.65	11.92	5.43	0.77	0.69	-2.80	-4.16	-5.92
1.2. Long-term loans	2.09	0.29	0.26	0.35	0.35	1.95	2.57	2.16	2.99	2.62	2.78	2.81	2.99	3.87	4.57	6.42	7.73	8.65
1.2.1. In National currency without a currency clause	-6.75	-10.11	-8.88	-0.13	2.15	4.00	6.62	6.55	9.05	11.01	13.71	17.36	18.85	21.36	22.48	25.43	24.46	25.74
1.2.2. In National currency with a currency clause	7.50	6.86	6.00	0.61	-0.64	0.80	0.33	-0.24	-0.32	-1.94	-3.08	-4.98	-5.43	-5.42	-5.07	-4.06	-1.75	-1.21
1.3. Accrued Interest	24.01	21.15	17.93	17.06	13.69	13.43	12.65	8.06	4.99	7.69	3.51	-4.21	-6.44	-4.81	-2.81	-1.08	-1.32	-0.61
1.4. Doubtful and contested claims	47.07	45.20	38.79	40.93	32.27	22.31	26.32	33.24	28.09	19.12	12.57	11.08	4.81	3.55	3.19	1.91	1.06	1.61
<b>2. In foreign currency</b>	<b>-0.85</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>8.67</b>	<b>13.08</b>	<b>11.71</b>	<b>14.07</b>	<b>15.83</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>17.26</b>	<b>24.00</b>	<b>23.92</b>	<b>23.03</b>	<b>24.61</b>	<b>21.26</b>	<b>21.78</b>	<b>20.85</b>
2.1. Short-term loans	-16.75	-17.02	-12.67	-15.79	-11.05	-10.57	-15.39	-11.74	-9.47	-10.33	-13.06	-3.27	0.10	-0.11	-16.55	-17.63	-13.02	-9.17
2.2. Long-term loans	-1.14	2.19	3.60	9.78	12.14	18.05	18.84	21.68	24.98	24.92	28.24	35.44	34.99	33.29	41.31	35.98	35.81	33.68
2.3. Accrued Interest	-3.73	-6.08	4.53	3.88	7.73	11.24	12.85	14.07	33.10	23.85	19.61	39.35	29.36	29.70	41.09	39.76	37.96	39.88
2.4. Doubtful and contested claims	63.37	60.67	39.42	28.27	39.00	42.00	34.89	28.30	13.09	17.85	17.48	6.53	1.75	3.71	2.85	3.84	0.60	-5.02

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

**Monetary aggregates and components thereof (non-government sector) <sup>1,2</sup>**

in millions of denars

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009											
	XII	XII	XII	XII	XII	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
<b>1. Currency in circulation</b>	<b>14166</b>	<b>14150</b>	<b>14424</b>	<b>16187</b>	<b>17908</b>	<b>17601</b>	<b>15915</b>	<b>15341</b>	<b>14646</b>	<b>14760</b>	<b>14443</b>	<b>14210</b>	<b>15299</b>	<b>14766</b>	<b>14456</b>	<b>14604</b>	<b>14470</b>	<b>16266</b>
<b>2. Demand Deposits</b>	<b>14099</b>	<b>14692</b>	<b>16251</b>	<b>19966</b>	<b>29348</b>	<b>36518</b>	<b>33707</b>	<b>33548</b>	<b>32145</b>	<b>32059</b>	<b>32883</b>	<b>33425</b>	<b>33016</b>	<b>34838</b>	<b>33453</b>	<b>34516</b>	<b>34590</b>	<b>35957</b>
<b>3. (1+2) Money supply M1</b>	<b>28265</b>	<b>28842</b>	<b>30675</b>	<b>36153</b>	<b>47256</b>	<b>54119</b>	<b>49622</b>	<b>48888</b>	<b>46791</b>	<b>46819</b>	<b>47326</b>	<b>47635</b>	<b>48315</b>	<b>49603</b>	<b>47909</b>	<b>49119</b>	<b>49060</b>	<b>52223</b>
<b>4. Short-term deposits</b>	<b>48986</b>	<b>61593</b>	<b>73802</b>	<b>94187</b>	<b>119697</b>	<b>124766</b>	<b>128446</b>	<b>128828</b>	<b>128168</b>	<b>130009</b>	<b>127606</b>	<b>128129</b>	<b>126819</b>	<b>129604</b>	<b>130687</b>	<b>132786</b>	<b>132869</b>	<b>133761</b>
4.1. in denars	15752	20722	24677	36742	55599	49584	50444	50453	46995	46580	45341	45530	41523	42133	43538	44957	45742	45735
4.2. in foreign currency	33234	40871	49125	57445	64098	75182	78002	78376	81173	83429	82264	82598	85296	87471	87149	87829	87128	88025
<b>5. (3+4.1.) Money supply M2 - Denar</b>	<b>44017</b>	<b>49564</b>	<b>55352</b>	<b>72895</b>	<b>102855</b>	<b>103703</b>	<b>100065</b>	<b>99341</b>	<b>93786</b>	<b>93400</b>	<b>92668</b>	<b>93165</b>	<b>89837</b>	<b>91736</b>	<b>91447</b>	<b>94076</b>	<b>94801</b>	<b>97958</b>
<b>6. (5+4.2.) Money supply M2 - total</b>	<b>77251</b>	<b>90435</b>	<b>104477</b>	<b>130340</b>	<b>166953</b>	<b>178885</b>	<b>178067</b>	<b>177717</b>	<b>174959</b>	<b>176829</b>	<b>174932</b>	<b>175763</b>	<b>175133</b>	<b>179208</b>	<b>178596</b>	<b>181905</b>	<b>181929</b>	<b>185984</b>
<b>7. Long-term deposits</b>	<b>3903</b>	<b>4115</b>	<b>4247</b>	<b>5567</b>	<b>8830</b>	<b>16640</b>	<b>14613</b>	<b>15058</b>	<b>15418</b>	<b>15651</b>	<b>15908</b>	<b>16186</b>	<b>16460</b>	<b>16496</b>	<b>17136</b>	<b>18038</b>	<b>19516</b>	<b>21279</b>
7.1. in denars	2625	2417	2264	2559	4672	7990	7180	7239	7295	7246	7288	7160	6975	6823	7161	7537	8019	8791
7.2. in foreign currency	1278	1698	1983	3008	4158	8650	7433	7820	8123	8405	8620	9026	9485	9673	9975	10501	11496	12488
<b>8. (6+7) Money supply M4 - total</b>	<b>81154</b>	<b>94550</b>	<b>108724</b>	<b>135907</b>	<b>175783</b>	<b>195525</b>	<b>192681</b>	<b>192775</b>	<b>190377</b>	<b>192480</b>	<b>190840</b>	<b>191949</b>	<b>191593</b>	<b>195704</b>	<b>195732</b>	<b>199943</b>	<b>201445</b>	<b>207262</b>

annual growth rate

<b>1. Currency in circulation</b>		<b>-0.11</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>12.22</b>	<b>10.63</b>	<b>-1.71</b>	<b>-2.87</b>	<b>-5.35</b>	<b>-6.82</b>	<b>-9.54</b>	<b>-11.82</b>	<b>-12.02</b>	<b>-8.59</b>	<b>-9.69</b>	<b>-12.52</b>	<b>-11.93</b>	<b>-8.55</b>	<b>-7.59</b>
<b>2. Demand Deposits</b>		<b>4.21</b>	<b>10.61</b>	<b>22.86</b>	<b>46.99</b>	<b>24.43</b>	<b>19.47</b>	<b>13.88</b>	<b>11.83</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>-0.60</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>-1.54</b>
<b>3. Money supply M1</b>		<b>2.04</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>17.86</b>	<b>30.71</b>	<b>14.52</b>	<b>11.26</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>-1.80</b>	<b>-3.64</b>	<b>-0.43</b>	<b>-0.85</b>	<b>-4.53</b>	<b>-0.18</b>	<b>-0.48</b>	<b>-3.50</b>
<b>4. Short-term deposits</b>		<b>25.74</b>	<b>19.82</b>	<b>27.62</b>	<b>27.08</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>4.69</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>-0.38</b>	<b>-3.93</b>	<b>-3.36</b>	<b>-2.36</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>6.51</b>	<b>7.21</b>
4.1. in denars		31.55	19.09	48.89	51.32	-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		22.98	20.20	16.94	11.58	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
<b>5. Money supply M2 - denar</b>		<b>12.60</b>	<b>11.68</b>	<b>31.69</b>	<b>41.10</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>-1.18</b>	<b>-3.26</b>	<b>-7.07</b>	<b>-9.68</b>	<b>-12.12</b>	<b>-12.95</b>	<b>-16.69</b>	<b>-15.97</b>	<b>-15.66</b>	<b>-12.17</b>	<b>-5.70</b>	<b>-5.54</b>
<b>6. Money supply M2 - total</b>		<b>17.07</b>	<b>15.53</b>	<b>24.75</b>	<b>28.09</b>	<b>7.15</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>-1.29</b>	<b>-2.99</b>	<b>-2.68</b>	<b>-2.95</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>3.97</b>
<b>7. Long-term deposits</b>		<b>5.43</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>31.08</b>	<b>58.61</b>	<b>88.45</b>	<b>65.03</b>	<b>56.99</b>	<b>50.86</b>	<b>44.14</b>	<b>36.98</b>	<b>38.62</b>	<b>34.91</b>	<b>24.78</b>	<b>23.55</b>	<b>18.69</b>	<b>20.94</b>	<b>27.88</b>
7.1. in denars		-7.92	-6.33	13.03	82.57	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		32.86	16.78	51.69	38.23	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
<b>8. Money supply M4 - total</b>		<b>16.51</b>	<b>14.99</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>29.34</b>	<b>11.23</b>	<b>9.39</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>-0.59</b>	<b>-0.84</b>	<b>-1.09</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>6.00</b>

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

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

**Monetary aggregates and components thereof (non-government sector) <sup>1,2</sup>**

in millions of denars

	2010												2011					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<b>1. Currency in circulation</b>	<b>15525</b>	<b>15087</b>	<b>14844</b>	<b>15224</b>	<b>15505</b>	<b>15662</b>	<b>16728</b>	<b>16204</b>	<b>15945</b>	<b>16068</b>	<b>15585</b>	<b>16958</b>	<b>15814</b>	<b>16062</b>	<b>15944</b>	<b>16797</b>	<b>17281</b>	<b>17040</b>
<b>2. Demand Deposits</b>	<b>34451</b>	<b>35658</b>	<b>35430</b>	<b>35355</b>	<b>37437</b>	<b>36865</b>	<b>35969</b>	<b>37393</b>	<b>37827</b>	<b>37701</b>	<b>38423</b>	<b>40404</b>	<b>38817</b>	<b>38060</b>	<b>38109</b>	<b>40376</b>	<b>40899</b>	<b>40976</b>
<b>3. (1+2) Money supply M1</b>	<b>49976</b>	<b>50745</b>	<b>50274</b>	<b>50578</b>	<b>52942</b>	<b>52527</b>	<b>52697</b>	<b>53596</b>	<b>53772</b>	<b>53769</b>	<b>54008</b>	<b>57362</b>	<b>54631</b>	<b>54122</b>	<b>54053</b>	<b>57172</b>	<b>58180</b>	<b>58016</b>
<b>4. Short-term deposits</b>	<b>136124</b>	<b>135063</b>	<b>136879</b>	<b>139799</b>	<b>141464</b>	<b>142646</b>	<b>138009</b>	<b>140246</b>	<b>141594</b>	<b>143320</b>	<b>146452</b>	<b>144217</b>	<b>145550</b>	<b>146838</b>	<b>147519</b>	<b>143712</b>	<b>145763</b>	<b>146532</b>
4.1. in denars	47145	46229	47695	49297	50090	51574	47799	49184	50072	51562	52980	51296	52544	53326	53281	50782	51460	51660
4.2. in foreign currency	88979	88835	89184	90502	91374	91072	90211	91062	91522	91758	93472	92921	93006	93512	94238	92930	94303	94872
<b>5. (3+4.1.) Money supply M2 - Denar</b>	<b>97121</b>	<b>96974</b>	<b>97969</b>	<b>99876</b>	<b>103032</b>	<b>104101</b>	<b>100495</b>	<b>102781</b>	<b>103844</b>	<b>105331</b>	<b>106988</b>	<b>108658</b>	<b>107175</b>	<b>107447</b>	<b>107334</b>	<b>107954</b>	<b>109640</b>	<b>109676</b>
<b>6. (5+4.2.) Money supply M2 - total</b>	<b>186100</b>	<b>185808</b>	<b>187153</b>	<b>190377</b>	<b>194406</b>	<b>195173</b>	<b>190706</b>	<b>193842</b>	<b>195366</b>	<b>197089</b>	<b>200460</b>	<b>201579</b>	<b>200181</b>	<b>200959</b>	<b>201572</b>	<b>200884</b>	<b>203944</b>	<b>204548</b>
<b>7. Long-term deposits</b>	<b>22029</b>	<b>22463</b>	<b>23582</b>	<b>24612</b>	<b>25040</b>	<b>25186</b>	<b>25440</b>	<b>26123</b>	<b>26518</b>	<b>27380</b>	<b>28672</b>	<b>30989</b>	<b>31852</b>	<b>32495</b>	<b>33150</b>	<b>33531</b>	<b>34083</b>	<b>34869</b>
7.1. in denars	9260	9617	10231	10769	11123	11242	11460	11845	12127	12760	13621	15118	15777	16163	16549	16689	17063	17569
7.2. in foreign currency	12769	12846	13351	13843	13918	13945	13979	14278	14391	14619	15051	15872	16074	16332	16601	16842	17020	17301
<b>8. (6+7) Money supply M4 - total</b>	<b>208129</b>	<b>208271</b>	<b>210735</b>	<b>214989</b>	<b>219446</b>	<b>220359</b>	<b>216146</b>	<b>219965</b>	<b>221884</b>	<b>224469</b>	<b>229132</b>	<b>232569</b>	<b>232033</b>	<b>233454</b>	<b>234722</b>	<b>234416</b>	<b>238026</b>	<b>239417</b>
annual growth rate																		
<b>1. Currency in circulation</b>	<b>-2.45</b>	<b>-1.65</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>10.22</b>	<b>9.34</b>	<b>9.74</b>	<b>10.30</b>	<b>10.03</b>	<b>7.71</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>10.33</b>	<b>11.45</b>	<b>8.80</b>
<b>2. Demand Deposits</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>10.22</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>13.85</b>	<b>10.29</b>	<b>8.95</b>	<b>7.33</b>	<b>13.07</b>	<b>9.23</b>	<b>11.08</b>	<b>12.37</b>	<b>12.67</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>14.20</b>	<b>9.25</b>	<b>11.15</b>
<b>3. Money supply M1</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>11.87</b>	<b>10.27</b>	<b>9.07</b>	<b>8.05</b>	<b>12.24</b>	<b>9.47</b>	<b>10.09</b>	<b>9.84</b>	<b>9.31</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>13.04</b>	<b>9.89</b>	<b>10.45</b>
<b>4. Short-term deposits</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>7.53</b>	<b>10.86</b>	<b>11.33</b>	<b>8.82</b>	<b>8.21</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>7.93</b>	<b>10.22</b>	<b>7.82</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>7.77</b>	<b>2.80</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>2.72</b>
4.1. in denars	-6.54	-8.37	1.49	5.83	10.47	13.27	15.11	16.74	15.01	14.69	15.83	12.16	11.45	15.35	11.71	3.01	2.74	0.17
4.2. in foreign currency	14.07	13.34	9.87	8.48	11.07	10.26	5.76	4.10	5.02	4.47	7.28	5.56	4.53	5.27	5.67	2.68	3.21	4.17
<b>5. Money supply M2 - denar</b>	<b>-2.94</b>	<b>-2.38</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>11.18</b>	<b>11.74</b>	<b>11.86</b>	<b>12.04</b>	<b>13.56</b>	<b>11.96</b>	<b>12.85</b>	<b>10.92</b>	<b>10.35</b>	<b>10.80</b>	<b>9.56</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>5.36</b>
<b>6. Money supply M2 - total</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>11.13</b>	<b>11.04</b>	<b>8.89</b>	<b>8.17</b>	<b>9.39</b>	<b>8.35</b>	<b>10.19</b>	<b>8.39</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>8.15</b>	<b>7.70</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>4.80</b>
<b>7. Long-term deposits</b>	<b>50.74</b>	<b>49.17</b>	<b>52.95</b>	<b>57.25</b>	<b>57.41</b>	<b>55.60</b>	<b>54.56</b>	<b>58.36</b>	<b>54.75</b>	<b>51.79</b>	<b>46.92</b>	<b>45.63</b>	<b>44.59</b>	<b>44.66</b>	<b>40.57</b>	<b>36.24</b>	<b>36.11</b>	<b>38.45</b>
7.1. in denars	28.96	32.85	40.24	48.62	52.63	57.00	64.30	73.61	69.35	69.30	69.84	71.97	70.38	68.07	61.76	54.98	53.40	56.28
7.2. in foreign currency	71.78	64.28	64.36	64.70	61.45	54.49	47.39	47.60	44.27	39.22	30.92	27.09	25.89	27.14	24.34	21.66	22.29	24.07
<b>8. Money supply M4 - total</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>8.04</b>	<b>10.69</b>	<b>11.69</b>	<b>14.99</b>	<b>14.80</b>	<b>12.82</b>	<b>12.40</b>	<b>13.36</b>	<b>12.27</b>	<b>13.74</b>	<b>12.21</b>	<b>11.49</b>	<b>12.09</b>	<b>11.38</b>	<b>9.04</b>	<b>8.47</b>	<b>8.65</b>

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

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

Claims of other depository corporations (banks and saving houses) <sup>1,2</sup>

In millions of denars

I. NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR

- Nonfinancial Corporations (public and private)

Period	Loans				Accrued interest		Overdue and doubtful and contested claims based on loans		Securities		Shares		
	By currency		By maturity		By currency		By currency		By currency		By currency		
	In denars	In foreign currency	Short-term	Long-term	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	
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
2007	XII	29812	20668	20288	30192	334	76	7243	1120	13	0	446	0
	I	30579	20573	20504	30648	324	87	7206	1204	13	0	447	0
	II	31619	21465	21099	31985	395	67	7089	1126	13	0	446	0
	III	32448	22064	21338	33174	366	88	7123	1119	13	0	428	0
	IV	32846	22185	21212	33819	360	88	7266	1172	13	0	414	0
	V	32934	22804	21279	34459	382	101	7558	1204	13	0	402	0
	VI	34500	23870	22261	36109	372	112	7280	1275	13	0	382	0
	VII	35731	24235	22739	37227	383	93	6953	1264	64	0	382	0
	VIII	36823	24664	23221	38266	425	95	6918	1361	64	0	382	0
	IX	38493	25632	25166	38959	449	80	7039	1338	64	0	381	0
	X	39167	25263	24718	39712	411	93	6656	1315	64	0	365	0
	2008	XI	40105	26125	25207	41023	426	86	6595	1239	75	0	373
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
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
2009		X	58138	32802	36422	54518	590	120	6092	1183	80	0	341
	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
	2010	IX	61796	30305	35238	56863	596	195	6309	3517	0	0	358
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	6
I		63659	31173	35100	59732	596	204	7318	3813	0	0	351	6
II		63838	31965	35486	60317	596	221	7331	3831	0	0	357	6
III		64418	32248	36317	60349	565	226	7152	3978	0	0	357	6
IV		64627	33277	37090	60815	572	210	7420	3900	0	0	357	6
V		64199	33603	37126	60676	572	228	7352	4350	0	0	355	6
VI		64377	34409	37112	61674	542	237	7107	4378	0	0	355	6
VII		64959	34134	37008	62085	560	232	7876	4028	0	0	353	6
2011		VIII	64256	34910	37181	61985	559	256	8816	3898	0	0	351
	IX	64591	35396	36867	63121	525	278	8625	3789	0	0	350	6
	X	64702	35366	36802	63266	565	249	8610	3987	0	0	350	6
	XI	64948	36313	36935	64326	565	252	7883	4012	0	0	351	6
	XII	63994	39303	35705	67592	476	275	7388	3672	0	0	351	6
	I	63485	39205	35721	66969	522	275	7798	3733	0	0	355	6
	II	64583	39575	36521	67637	523	291	7828	3820	0	0	356	6
	III	65507	40447	35899	70055	528	323	7664	3927	0	0	356	6
	IV	66620	40210	36184	70646	569	291	7822	3911	0	0	355	6
	V	66683	41010	36532	71161	571	311	7867	4220	0	0	353	6
	VI	67179	41821	36501	72499	520	327	7828	4123	0	0	352	6



Claims of other depository corporations (banks and saving houses) <sup>1,2</sup>

In millions of denars

I. NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR

- Households (Individuals and Self-Employed Individuals)

Period	Loans				Accrued interest		Overdue and doubtful and contested claims based on loans		Loans						
	By currency		By maturity		By currency		By currency		By purposes						
	In denars	In foreign currency	Short-term	Long-term	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	Consumer	Auto	Lending for house purchase	Credit cards and overdrafts	Other	Self - employed individuals activity	
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	
2007	XII	29150	1675	6478	24347	244	0	1608	32	-	3901	4818	20325	1781	
	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	
2008	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	
2009	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	
2010	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	
2011	XII	45905	2249	12149	36005	332	0	2050	93	-	5772	10165	29548	2669	
	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	
2012	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	
2013	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	
2014	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	
2015	XII	61222	4083	16392	48913	460	0	3450	245	-	8932	14263	38303	3807	
	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
2016	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
2017	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
2018	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
2019	XII	61366	3351	17612	47105	1258	28	5424	432	22542	4074	14233	17375	2864	3629
	I	61003	3329	17663	46669	1316	29	5636	436	22220	4045	14211	17403	2850	3603
	II	60925	3318	17518	46725	1283	24	5673	425	22197	4028	14367	17246	2837	3568
2020	III	61069	3363	17411	47021	1308	23	5736	436	22346	3983	14498	17177	2854	3574
	IV	61363	3512	17426	47449	1317	21	5792	447	22585	3963	14678	17207	2919	3524
	V	61618	3591	17541	47667	1348	21	6137	454	22806	3918	14770	17312	2942	3461
2021	VI	62260	3599	17469	48390	1364	20	6169	589	23313	3897	14983	17257	2985	3424
	VII	62230	3693	17215	48708	1380	21	6304	619	23634	3823	15104	17003	3008	3351
	VIII	62535	3764	17315	48985	1410	21	6478	631	23845	3763	15217	17138	3061	3276
2022	IX	62721	3845	17317	49249	1407	21	6586	641	24187	3716	15226	17150	3048	3238
	X	63062	3977	17284	49755	1426	23	6576	631	24487	3664	15421	17120	3127	3220
	XI	63430	4127	17208	50348	1405	23	6423	590	24759	3617	15642	17087	3235	3216
2023	XII	63585	4460	16814	51231	1236	25	5631	588	25331	3579	15890	16719	3317	3210
	I	63456	4503	16938	51021	1267	27	5769	591	25203	3511	15888	16856	3338	3162
	II	63622	4665	16827	51461	1265	26	5627	593	25527	3444	16029	16732	3430	3125
2024	III	64219	4873	16939	52154	1292	28	5622	613	26071	3377	16199	16810	3536	3100
	IV	64548	5139	16787	52900	1300	30	5636	603	26615	3322	16368	16663	3620	3100
	V	65223	5285	16943	53565	1323	32	5762	613	27120	3260	16566	16826	3658	3080
2025	VI	66122	5372	16984	54510	1374	32	5667	596	27725	3210	16892	16868	3730	3068

Claims of other depository corporations (banks and saving houses) <sup>1,2</sup>

In millions of denars

I. NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR

- Other

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

Period	Loans				Accrued interest		Overdue and doubtful and contested claims based on loans		Securities		Shares	
	By currency		By maturity		By currency		By currency		By currency		By currency	
	In denars	In foreign currency	Short-term	Long-term	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency
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
2007	I 18	2	13	7	0	0	36	0	0		0	0
	II 20	2	15	7	0	0	36	0	0		0	0
	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
2010	I 130	57	58	129	2	0	1	0	0		493	4
	II 122	57	58	122	2	0	1	0	0		493	4
	III 142	56	59	139	1	0	1	0	0		493	4
	IV 147	55	57	145	1	0	1	0	0		493	4
	V 134	54	55	133	1	1	5	0	0		494	5
	VI 147	54	29	171	1	1	5	0	0		505	5
	VII 118	62	12	168	1	1	5	0	0		505	5
	VIII 123	63	16	170	1	1	5	0	0		505	5
	IX 116	60	18	159	1	1	5	0	0		505	4
	X 127	58	28	157	1	1	5	0	0		505	4
	XI 120	36	25	131	1	1	5	0	0		509	4
	XII 141	35	45	130	1	1	4	0	0		601	4
2011	I 108	48	27	129	1	0	11	0	0		601	4
	II 108	45	27	126	1	1	11	0	0		603	4
	III 105	45	27	123	1	1	14	0	0		587	4
	IV 142	44	68	118	1	1	7	0	0	0	587	4
	V 183	41	74	150	2	1	7	0	0	0	594	4
	VI 147	41	29	158	1	1	0	0	0	0	603	4

Claims of other depository corporations (banks and saving houses) <sup>1,2</sup>

In millions of denars

II. GOVERNMENT

Period	Loans				Accrued interest		Overdue and doubtful and contested claims based on loans		Securities		Shares	
	By currency		By maturity		By currency		By currency		By currency		By currency	
	In denars	In foreign currency	Short-term	Long-term	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency	In denars	In foreign currency
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	9831	0	0	0
	VI	290	0	240	50	1	0	0	11136	0	0	0
	IX	125	0	77	48	2	0	0	13044	0	0	0
	XII	267	0	236	31	1	0	0	13365	0	0	0
2007	I	287	0	257	30	1	0	0	13045	0	0	0
	II	313	0	283	30	1	0	0	13481	0	0	0
	III	261	0	143	118	1	0	0	14307	0	0	0
	IV	207	0	95	112	1	0	0	15173	0	0	0
	V	181	0	76	105	1	0	0	16084	0	0	0
	VI	160	0	59	101	1	0	0	16975	0	0	0
	VII	198	0	42	156	1	0	0	16834	0	0	0
	VIII	175	0	24	151	1	0	0	17667	0	0	0
	IX	162	0	17	145	2	0	0	14141	0	0	0
	X	150	0	11	139	1	0	0	12887	0	0	0
	XI	144	0	4	140	1	0	0	12923	0	0	0
	XII	138	0	4	134	1	0	0	12837	0	0	0
2008	I	132	0	4	128	1	0	0	12342	0	0	0
	II	127	0	4	123	1	0	0	10911	0	0	0
	III	120	0	4	116	1	0	0	10343	0	0	0
	IV	115	0	4	111	1	0	0	9394	0	0	0
	V	107	0	3	104	1	0	0	8292	0	0	0
	VI	102	0	3	99	1	0	0	7492	0	0	0
	VII	98	0	3	95	1	0	0	7281	0	0	0
	VIII	98	0	3	95	1	0	0	7354	0	0	0
	IX	99	0	3	96	1	0	0	7590	0	0	0
	X	102	0	7	95	1	0	0	7912	0	0	0
	XI	104	0	9	95	2	0	0	8310	0	0	0
	XII	106	0	12	94	9	0	0	9252	0	0	0
2009	I	39	184	23	201	0	0	12	9289	0	0	0
	II	40	182	23	198	0	0	12	9272	0	0	0
	III	44	22	28	38	0	0	12	13384	0	0	0
	IV	44	21	27	38	0	0	12	9823	0	0	0
	V	43	21	27	37	0	0	12	8422	0	0	0
	VI	92	20	14	98	1	0	12	8932	0	0	0
	VII	91	19	14	96	0	0	12	9461	0	0	0
	VIII	91	18	14	95	0	0	12	9521	0	0	0
	IX	90	18	14	94	0	0	12	9169	0	0	0
	X	89	20	15	94	1	0	12	10161	302	0	0
	XI	90	19	15	93	0	0	12	11350	363	0	0
	XII	89	18	15	92	1	0	9	12571	359	0	0
2010	I	87	18	13	92	1	0	8	13533	362	0	0
	II	87	18	14	91	2	0	8	13701	361	0	0
	III	90	17	17	90	3	0	8	12542	374	0	0
	IV	86	17	14	89	1	0	8	12360	370	0	0
	V	85	17	14	88	3	0	8	12303	357	0	0
	VI	88	17	17	88	4	0	9	13756	360	0	0
	VII	85	17	15	88	1	0	9	12266	353	0	0
	VIII	85	12	12	85	4	0	9	13036	365	0	0
	IX	83	11	10	85	6	0	9	13060	367	0	0
	X	82	11	10	82	2	0	9	13845	381	0	0
	XI	81	11	11	81	5	0	9	15390	381	0	0
	XII	80	10	11	80	11	0	9	17554	377	0	0
2011	I	78	10	11	77	3	0	8	17385	379	0	0
	II	75	9	8	76	9	0	8	17267	442	0	0
	III	73	9	7	74	16	0	8	17181	446	0	0
	IV	75	8	10	73	4	0	8	17044	450	0	0
	V	74	7	12	69	14	0	8	15857	455	0	0
	VI	72	5	11	67	24	0	8	15765	457	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

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

in millions of denars

Period	Deposits										Securities		Other credit liabilities		
	In denars						In foreign currency								
	demand deposits	sight deposits	with maturity up to 3 months	with maturity over 3 months up to 1 year	with maturity over 1 year	restricted deposits	sight deposits	with maturity up to 1 year	with maturity over 1 year	restricted deposits	In national currency	In foreign currency	In national currency	In foreign currency	
I. NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR															
- Non-Financial Corporations ( Public and Private Corporations)															
2006	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
	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
2007	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
	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
2008	XII	19786	536	12070	6508	830	61	7282	9437	44	654	0	0	0	0
	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
2009	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
2010	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
	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
2011	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
2012	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
2013	I	17374	254	7766	7260	1044	490	8134	8561	297	1108	0	0	26	3
	II	18300	147	6280	6881	1039	479	7284	8630	273	1108	0	0	26	3
	III	17411	231	8980	4544	1008	507	7468	8817	219	1228	0	0	26	2
	IV	17217	154	8647	5486	960	526	9324	9487	231	958	0	0	26	2
	V	18776	375	6760	7394	1001	534	10305	9080	221	1453	0	0	26	2
2014	VI	18298	205	5980	8856	1003	512	9505	9277	206	1387	0	0	26	1
	VII	18233	307	5235	5043	977	500	9643	8107	206	1926	0	0	26	1
	VIII	20122	298	5567	5345	987	646	9356	8926	210	1528	0	0	26	1
	IX	20377	257	5069	6463	998	646	10023	9022	202	1428	0	0	26	1
	X	20388	303	4956	6993	1053	684	9175	9747	184	1673	0	0	26	0
2015	XI	20962	284	4830	8044	1058	631	9193	10259	57	1970	0	0	26	0
	XII	21180	276	3854	7510	1148	606	9885	9671	116	1288	0	0	26	0
	I	20545	248	4677	7680	1178	634	9584	9798	123	1393	0	0	26	0
	II	19412	242	5108	7573	1174	454	9196	9747	141	1954	0	0	26	0
	III	19568	106	6666	6468	1192	437	9666	10032	145	1383	0	0	26	0
2016	IV	20387	401	5337	4888	1166	447	10019	7924	68	1489	0	0	26	0
	V	21101	168	5584	5477	1226	410	9960	8163	69	1504	0	0	26	0
	VI	21136	181	5283	5715	1367	540	9634	8042	78	2104	0	0	26	0

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

in millions of denars

- Households (Individuals and Self-employed individuals)														
XII.03		2594	4504	2751	1004	2179	0	15774	10899	815	0	0	0	0
XII.04		2565	4902	3125	2379	1820	0	16890	14529	1137	0	0	0	0
XII.05		3004	5599	4020	4152	1461	0	19276	18581	1448	0	0	0	0
2006	III	2901	6038	4693	4910	1503	0	19561	19639	1634	0	0	0	0
	VI	3219	6705	5108	5449	1554	0	20291	20103	1751	0	0	0	0
	IX	3084	6183	5648	6053	1652	0	20777	20970	2042	0	0	0	0
2007	XII	3457	6941	7370	6912	1813	0	20791	21870	2245	0	0	0	0
	III	3738	7263	8067	8712	1919	0	20758	22965	2445	0	0	0	0
	VI	4084	8897	9369	10834	2240	0	21030	23374	2933	0	0	0	0
2008	IX	4085	8935	9983	12605	2664	0	21550	24140	3247	0	0	0	0
	XII	5302	8906	10666	15528	3151	0	21210	25872	3460	0	0	0	0
	I	5278	7916	10889	16245	3193	0	21811	26737	3558	0	0	0	0
	II	5704	7345	10959	16453	3221	0	21358	27497	4005	0	0	0	0
	III	5848	6798	10654	16441	3301	0	21190	28296	4276	0	0	0	0
	IV	6646	7095	10539	16360	3308	0	21545	29347	4400	0	0	0	0
	V	6888	6761	10528	16277	3442	0	21483	30055	4493	0	0	0	0
	VI	7443	6641	10583	16449	3614	0	21623	30614	4810	0	0	0	0
	VII	7925	6332	10510	16535	3777	0	21779	31927	5145	0	0	0	0
	VIII	7187	5936	10593	16669	3841	0	21596	33689	5362	0	0	0	0
	IX	8037	5958	10564	16900	4001	0	21448	34795	5710	0	0	0	0
	X	8213	5990	10161	16608	4494	0	20423	34426	6573	0	0	0	0
	XI	7792	5814	9967	16474	4829	0	19588	34631	7233	0	0	0	0
	XII	8753	5475	9296	16243	4697	0	19572	35780	8025	0	0	0	0
2009	I	9830	3411	8995	15703	4799	185	18634	37572	7441	1167	0	0	8
	II	9664	3169	8751	15084	4872	211	18578	39495	7857	1163	0	0	8
	III	9549	2894	7571	13948	4845	199	18798	41870	8190	1133	0	0	10
	IV	10477	3183	7017	13323	4860	234	19454	43330	8494	1142	0	0	10
	V	10175	3034	6845	13073	4950	262	19492	44021	8745	1125	0	0	2
	VI	9923	2987	7022	12563	4919	282	19770	44875	9163	1116	0	0	4
	VII	10316	2897	7198	12387	4775	303	20177	45775	9623	1215	0	0	4
	VIII	10101	2744	7281	12375	4692	349	20288	46327	9825	1337	0	0	4
	IX	10179	2668	7662	12481	4809	335	20319	46811	10148	1373	0	0	6
	X	11058	2868	7967	12680	5076	358	19871	47062	10696	1387	0	0	6
	XI	10998	2790	8234	12825	5522	355	19528	47085	11692	1380	0	0	6
	XII	12631	2708	8575	13006	6102	317	19518	47398	12679	1481	0	0	10
2010	I	11943	2739	9010	13711	6374	318	19465	48340	12961	1509	0	0	10
	II	12142	2685	9463	14259	6612	334	19686	48688	13048	1589	0	0	10
	III	12725	2731	9820	14845	7118	338	19571	48434	13552	1557	0	0	12
	IV	12804	2906	9969	15482	7520	355	19037	48425	14040	1556	0	0	11
	V	13162	2828	10227	15880	7870	360	18776	48466	14148	1562	0	0	3
	VI	12787	2894	10590	16553	8124	369	18906	48621	14202	1602	0	0	5
	VII	13039	2748	10675	17011	8579	395	18643	48410	14246	1566	0	0	5
	VIII	12514	2619	10709	17504	8931	414	18817	48985	14557	1567	0	0	5
	IX	12597	2550	10707	17960	9220	430	18473	49202	14674	1554	0	0	6
	X	12859	2706	10738	18521	9606	443	18141	49682	14964	1535	0	0	6
	XI	13101	2624	10665	19105	10459	443	17996	50376	15517	1564	0	0	6
	XII	14981	2582	10628	19415	11697	434	18072	50589	16224	1463	0	0	9
2011	I	13634	2603	10809	19610	12277	476	17935	51021	16382	1503	0	0	9
	II	13960	2576	10920	20078	12593	493	17788	51495	16633	1565	0	0	9
	III	13879	2545	10658	20150	12924	529	17934	51861	16927	1595	0	0	10
	IV	15227	2780	10640	20126	13155	541	18006	51989	17248	1595	0	0	10
	V	15184	2743	10597	20145	13418	558	18326	52816	17464	1575	0	0	10
	VI	15174	2772	10592	20126	13772	581	18520	52994	17717	1581	0	0	5

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

in millions of denars

I. NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR

- Other (Non-Profit Institutions serving households, Other Financial Corporations, State and Local Government)

XII.03		1681	0	202	171	125	0	190	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
XII.04		1570	0	172	167	37	0	354	0	0	0	0	0	28	0
XII.05		1529	0	446	192	34	0	281	0	0	0	0	0	38	0
2006	III	1535	0	345	206	32	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	38	0
	VI	1596	0	475	241	94	0	240	2	0	0	0	0	38	0
	IX	1683	0	263	256	135	0	347	0	0	0	0	0	38	0
	XII	1776	0	274	303	174	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	44	0
2007	III	1818	0	249	329	216	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	42	0
	VI	2007	0	220	372	310	0	282	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
	IX	2275	0	211	398	358	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	49	0
	XII	2254	0	966	419	630	0	297	0	0	0	0	0	47	346
2008	I	2230	0	979	398	715	0	279	0	0	0	0	0	47	344
	II	2188	0	965	428	787	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	47	343
	III	2092	0	961	435	856	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
	IV	2152	0	545	400	948	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
	V	2222	0	519	385	1161	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
	VI	2323	0	504	399	1214	0	265	0	0	0	0	0	58	0
	VII	2160	0	284	445	1213	0	257	0	0	0	0	0	58	0
	VIII	2281	0	288	443	1283	0	340	0	0	0	0	0	58	0
	IX	2261	0	345	445	1377	0	378	0	0	0	0	0	55	0
	X	2181	0	314	446	1523	0	373	0	0	0	0	0	64	0
	XI	2343	0	326	449	1541	0	360	0	0	0	10	0	64	0
	XII	2397	0	309	480	1640	0	546	26	0	0	10	0	102	0
2009	I	1929	145	1586	1990	1577	21	528	464	166	3	0	0	422	77
	II	1896	113	1743	1849	1662	54	523	476	168	81	0	0	420	78
	III	2010	116	1391	1648	1743	61	492	503	179	3	0	0	368	0
	IV	1781	42	1421	1802	1747	70	470	529	180	10	0	0	370	1
	V	1819	56	1534	1884	1725	49	616	529	182	10	0	0	376	1
	VI	1932	191	1790	1970	1706	46	452	638	181	21	0	0	357	0
	VII	1695	45	1736	1954	1714	45	414	622	183	21	0	0	369	0
	VIII	1806	58	1754	2062	1699	42	431	635	185	19	0	0	348	1
	IX	1760	57	1743	2641	1968	46	365	650	187	9	0	0	340	0
	X	1854	31	1821	2694	2116	57	339	701	194	13	0	0	399	0
	XI	1870	144	2006	2750	2173	61	414	705	196	9	0	0	389	1
	XII	1791	24	1840	3158	2332	64	529	683	179	10	0	0	380	0
2010	I	1834	29	1753	3138	2452	65	486	698	174	13	0	0	380	0
	II	1801	40	1784	3182	2590	69	479	707	176	11	0	0	383	1
	III	1836	132	1550	3336	2724	62	786	715	176	11	0	0	361	0
	IV	1850	59	1225	3796	2926	55	450	655	172	10	0	0	359	0
	V	2038	48	1099	3893	2893	50	439	656	177	10	0	0	344	1
	VI	2296	36	1038	3836	2766	54	476	648	176	10	0	0	328	0
	VII	2427	8	1246	3953	2533	48	574	676	181	13	0	0	383	0
	VIII	2562	14	1342	4014	2592	47	508	689	183	13	0	0	370	0
	IX	2570	20	1287	3969	2562	62	483	655	185	13	0	0	351	0
	X	2126	20	1313	4138	2786	59	427	679	157	13	0	0	355	0
	XI	2029	19	1241	4335	2805	58	727	693	158	13	0	0	362	0
	XII	1835	20	1098	4146	2938	61	626	687	160	13	0	0	401	2
2011	I	2162	5	1050	4095	2927	50	497	679	155	11	0	0	407	3
	II	2194	40	1099	4079	3011	49	494	663	156	11	0	0	397	2
	III	2104	59	1020	3920	3089	67	478	640	165	11	0	0	398	2
	IV	2187	29	1185	3686	3022	68	601	661	161	11	0	0	405	0
	V	1989	40	1157	3823	3099	76	618	652	164	14	0	0	440	0
	VI	1998	42	1232	3841	3102	80	684	607	200	14	0	0	467	0



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

in millions of denars

### II. GOVERNMENT

<b>XII.03</b>	1154	64	372	104	156	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	887	0
<b>XII.04</b>	551	128	379	15	104	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	889	0
<b>XII.05</b>	833	128	539	14	48	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	770	0
<b>2006</b>	III	786	129	502	21	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	725	0
	VI	1147	132	433	64	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	719	0
	IX	1123	132	434	25	49	0	1	0	0	0	0	700	0
	XII	1079	162	362	20	49	0	1	0	0	0	0	1029	0
<b>2007</b>	III	1366	164	351	35	50	0	1	0	0	0	0	1029	0
	VI	878	166	444	32	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1029	0
	IX	887	169	389	65	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	972	0
	XII	723	176	323	24	113	0	1	0	0	0	0	920	0
<b>2008</b>	I	898	176	776	50	113	0	2	0	0	0	0	895	0
	II	888	177	773	34	113	0	2	0	0	0	0	909	0
	III	856	178	686	42	113	0	1	0	0	0	0	1111	0
	IV	758	178	764	24	103	0	1	0	0	0	0	1161	0
	V	735	179	739	30	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	1243	0
	VI	741	186	1009	23	97	0	1	0	0	0	0	1290	0
	VII	1917	133	814	131	97	0	1	0	0	0	0	1339	0
	VIII	843	8	796	25	97	0	1	0	0	0	0	1410	0
	IX	656	8	851	21	97	0	1	0	0	0	0	1426	0
	X	771	8	771	29	89	0	1	0	0	0	0	1439	0
	XI	668	8	879	25	89	0	2	0	0	0	0	1491	0
	XII	1251	8	854	40	90	0	2	0	0	0	0	1487	0
<b>2009</b>	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
<b>2010</b>	I	1013	2	88	142	0	11	6	0	0	0	0	1920	868
	II	888	52	38	142	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	1954	871
	III	918	2	109	142	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	1971	814
	IV	1051	2	109	142	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	1903	816
	V	908	2	109	132	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	1935	789
	VI	929	2	37	132	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	1970	752
	VII	686	2	72	91	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	1035	746
	VIII	661	2	71	91	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	1041	748
	IX	905	2	72	91	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	1051	685
	X	861	2	72	91	0	13	4	0	0	0	0	1019	685
	XI	954	2	69	91	0	2	201	0	0	0	0	1028	658
	XII	949	2	97	107	0	2	164	0	0	0	0	1038	635
<b>2011</b>	I	952	3	37	106	0	2	114	0	0	0	0	1007	630
	II	928	3	38	167	0	2	107	0	0	0	0	1012	630
	III	888	3	37	167	0	1	103	0	0	0	0	1023	575
	IV	1001	2	2	167	0	1	95	0	0	0	0	943	576
	V	979	3	4	102	0	1	97	0	0	0	0	951	549
	VI	949	3	4	102	0	3	90	0	0	0	0	969	537

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

# Report on weighted interest rates on deposits and borrowings<sup>1,2</sup>

(in % on annual level)

	2005 XII	2006 XII	2007 XII	2008 XII	I.09	II.09	III.09	IV.09	V.09	VI.09	VII.09	VIII.09	IX.09	X.09	XI.09	XII.09	I.10	II.10	III.10	IV.10	V.10	VI.10	VII.10	VIII.10	IX.10	X.10	XI.10	XII.10	I.10	II.10	III.10	IV.11	V.11	VI.11	
A. DENAR INTEREST RATES																																			
1. INTEREST RATES ON DENAR CREDITS	12.1	10.7	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	
1.1. Interest rates on credits without FX clause	12.6	10.9	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.7	11.1	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.0	10.9	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	
Interest rates on short-term credits without FX clause	11.4	9.9	8.9	9.2	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	
- on short-term credits on enterprises	10.7	9.5	8.6	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	
- on short-term credits on households	19.4	16.9	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.0	13.2	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	14.1	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.0	14.0	13.7	13.4	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.0	
Interest rates on long-term credits without FX clause	13.5	11.7	11.3	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.8	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.1	12.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	
- on long-term credits on enterprises	10.0	8.4	8.4	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	
- on long-term credits on households	15.3	14.3	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	14.0	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.1	13.9	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.3	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	
1.2. Interest rates on credits with FX clause	11.1	10.3	9.5	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	
Interest rates on short-term credits with FX clause	9.0	8.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.9	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1	
- on short-term credits on enterprises	9.1	8.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.9	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	
- on short-term credits on households	8.1	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.2	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.2	
Interest rates on long-term credits with FX clause	11.5	10.6	9.6	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	
- on long-term credits on enterprises	11.0	10.4	9.3	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	
- on long-term credits on households	11.9	10.8	9.8	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	
2. INTEREST RATES ON DENAR DEPOSITS	5.6	4.4	5.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	
2.1. Interest rates on Denar deposits without FX clause	5.7	4.5	5.6	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	
Interest rates on Denar deposits without FX clause on enterprises	7.2	3.4	5.4	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	
- on sight deposits	0.6	0.7	2.3	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
- on short-term deposits	7.3	3.4	5.4	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	
- on long-term deposits	7.3	6.7	7.5	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.5	
Interest rates on Denar deposits without FX clause on households	4.8	5.0	5.7	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	
- on sight deposits	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
- on short-term deposits	7.0	6.7	6.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	
- on long-term deposits	8.0	8.0	8.3	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.2	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	
2.2. Interest rates on Denar credits with FX clause	4.4	3.4	3.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.8	
Interest rates on Denar deposits with FX clause on enterprises	4.4	3.3	3.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.8	
- on short-term deposits	4.5	3.2	3.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.6	
- on long-term deposits	3.7	5.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	
Interest rates on Denar deposits with FX clause on households		8.8	8.3	9.2	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	4.3	4.6	6.3	6.3	
- on short-term deposits		8.8	8.3	8.9	8.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.3	4.6	6.3	6.3	
- on long-term deposits			8.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0					

## Report on weighted interest rates on deposits and borrowings <sup>1,2</sup>

(in % on annual level)

	2005 XII	2006 XII	2007 XII	2008 XII	I.09	II.09	III.09	IV.09	V.09	VI.09	VII.09	VIII.09	IX.09	X.09	XI.09	XII.09	I.10	II.10	III.10	IV.10	V.10	VI.10	VII.10	VIII.10	IX.10	X.10	XI.10	XII.10	I.10	II.10	III.10	IV.11	V.11	VI.11		
<b>B. FOREIGN CURRENCY INTEREST RATES</b>																																				
<b>1. INTEREST RATES ON FOREIGN CURRENCY CREDITS</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>		
<b>1.1. Interest rates on foreign currency short-term credits</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	
<i>Interest rates on foreign currency short-term credits on enterprises</i>	8.0	8.4	8.0	6.2	5.7	6.2	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4
- in Euros	8.1	8.4	8.1	6.8	6.3	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.4	
- in USA Dollars	7.4	8.0	6.8	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	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.6	
<i>Interest rates on foreign currency short-term credits on households</i>	16.2	13.3	12.4	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	9.6	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.8	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	
- in Euros	16.2	13.3	12.4	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	9.6	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.8	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	
- in USA Dollars				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																				
<b>1.2. Interest rates on foreign currency long-term credits</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>		
<i>Interest rates on foreign currency long-term credits on enterprises</i>	7.6	8.4	8.7	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	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	
- in Euros	7.6	8.5	8.7	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	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	
- in USA Dollars	6.9	7.6	7.1	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	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5		
<i>Interest rates on foreign currency long-term credits on households</i>	10.4	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
- in Euros	10.4	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	
- in USA Dollars	4.2	4.1	4.7	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	2.8	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4		
<b>2. INTEREST RATES ON FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>		
<b>2.1. Interest rates on foreign currency deposits on enterprises</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>		
- on sight deposits	0.5	0.6	0.6	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	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		
- in Euros	0.5	0.6	0.6	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	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		
- in USA Dollars	0.5	0.6	0.6	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	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		
- on short-term deposits	2.5	3.2	3.6	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	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7		
- in Euros	2.1	2.8	3.6	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	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7		
- in USA Dollars	3.3	4.3	3.8	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	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3		
- on long-term deposits		3.0	2.7	2.5	3.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.9	3.9	3.2		
- in Euros		3.0	2.7	2.5	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.9	3.9	3.2		
- in USA Dollars				2.5	1.5																															
<b>2.2. Interest rates on foreign currency deposits on households</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>		
- on sight deposits	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		
- in Euros	0.7	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	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		
- in USA Dollars	0.5	0.6	0.6	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	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		
- on short-term time deposits	1.8	2.3	2.6	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	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4		
- in Euros	1.8	2.3	2.6	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	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6		
- in USA Dollars	1.7	2.3	2.4	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	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0		
- on long-term time deposits	2.9	3.7	3.7	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	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8		
- in Euros	2.9	3.8	3.9	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9		
- in USA Dollars	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.8</																															

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

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

## Interest rates of the National bank of the Republic of Macedonia

(in %)

Period	Discount rate	Reference rate for calculating the penalty interest rate	Lending interest rates - creating liquidity		Deposit interest rates - withdrawing liquidity	
			Over night credits-Lombard credit	Auction repo-transactions	CB bills - basic maturity*	
					volume tender	interest rate tender
2003.XII	6.5		14.0			6.2
2004.XII	6.5		13.0		10.0	
2005.XII	6.5		13.0			8.5
2006.XII	6.5		9.5			5.7
2007.XII	6.5		7.5			4.77
2008.XII	6.5		8.5		7.00	
2009.I	6.5	7.0	8.5		7.00	
II	6.5	7.0	8.5		7.00	
III	6.5	7.0	8.5		7.00	
IV	6.5	7.0	10.5		9.00	
V	6.5	7.0	10.5		9.00	
VI	6.5	7.0	10.5		9.00	
VII	6.5	9.0	10.5		9.00	
VIII	6.5	9.0	10.5		9.00	
IX	6.5	9.0	10.5		9.00	
X	6.5	9.0	10.5		9.00	
XI	6.5	9.0	10.5		9.00	
XII	6.5	9.0	10.0		8.50	
2010.I	6.5	8.5	9.5		8.00	
II		8.5	9.0		7.61	
III		8.5	9.0		7.26	
IV		8.5	8.0		6.50	
V		8.5	7.5		6.24	
VI		8.5	6.5		5.46	
VII		5.0	6.5		5.00	
VIII		5.0	6.0		4.68	
IX		5.0	6.0		4.50	
X		5.0	6.0		4.50	
XI		5.0	6.0		4.50	
XII		5.0	5.5		4.11	
2011.I		4.0	5.5		4.00	
II		4.0	5.5		4.00	
III		4.0	5.5		4.00	
IV		4.0	5.5		4.00	
V		4.0	5.5		4.00	
VI		4.0	5.5		4.00	

\* 28 days

# 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 of banks in foreign currency		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 (%)
2003.XII	7.5		7.5	0.00	2,488	3,467	980	139.4	4.0	2,763	1.0	2.5	7	4.0
2004.XII	7.5		7.5	0.00	2,855	3,309	454	115.9	2.0	3,374	1.0	2.5	8	2.0
2005.XII	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
2006.XII	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
2007.XII	10.0		10.0	0.00	8,436	9,125	689	108.2	2.0	7,288	0.0	2.5	17	2.0
2008.XII	10.0		10.0	0.00	10,125	10,762	637	106.3	2.0	9,802	0.0	2.5	18	2.0
2009.I	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	10.0	20	13.0	23.00	13,489	14,058	569	104.2	2.0	12,058	0.1	2.5	15	2.0
XI	10.0	20	13.0	23.00	13,653	14,029	376	102.8	2.0	12,104	0.1	2.5	14	2.0
XII	10.0	20	13.0	23.00	13,874	14,253	379	102.7	2.0	12,225	0.1	2.5	14	2.0
2010.I	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	14,097	14,549	452	103.2	2.0	12,151	0.1	2.5	14	2.0
II	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	14,212	14,606	394	102.8	2.0	12,144	0.1	2.5	14	2.0
III	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	13,914	14,217	302	102.2	2.0	12,237	0.1	2.5	14	2.0
IV	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	14,164	14,348	184	101.3	2.0	12,459	0.1	2.5	14	2.0
V	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	14,439	14,559	120	100.8	2.0	12,418	0.1	2.5	14	2.0
VI	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	14,843	15,152	309	102.8	2.0	12,693	0.1	2.5	14	2.0
VII	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	15,034	15,415	381	102.5	2.0	12,696	0.1	2.5	14	2.0
VIII	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	14,518	15,035	517	103.6	2.0	12,876	0.1	2.5	14	2.0
IX	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	14,420	14,887	467	103.2	2.0	13,030	0.1	2.5	15	2.0
X	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	14,572	14,919	347	102.4	2.0	12,942	0.1	2.5	15	2.0
XI	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	14,878	15,072	194	101.3	2.0	12,938	0.1	2.5	16	2.0
XII	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	15,284	15,595	311	102.0	2.0	13,170	0.1	2.5	17	2.0
2011.I	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	15,484	15,785	301	101.9	2.0	13,395	0.1	2.5	17	2.0
II	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	15,637	15,915	278	101.8	2.0	13,489	0.1	2.5	17	2.0
III	10.0	20.0	13.0	23.00	15,703	16,040	337	102.2	2.0	13,517	0.1	2.5	17	2.0
IV	10.00	20.00	13.00	23.00	15,770	16,291	521	103.3	2.0	13,656	0.1	2.5	18	2.0
V	10.00	20.00	13.00	23.00	15,923	16,226	302	101.9	2.0	13,768	0.1	2.5	18	2.0
VI	10.00	20.00	13.00	23.00	15,689	15,863	174	101.1	2.0	13,906	0.1	2.5	18	2.0

\* Banks fulfill reserve requirement in Denars on averaging provision, while bank's reserve requirement in Euro and savings houses' reserve requirement in Denars is held on fixed basis.

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

\*\*\*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 in domestic currency.

## 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
2004.XII		9.2	10.4									
2005.XII		8.0	8.8	9.6								
2006.XII		6.3	7.0	8.9								
2007.XII		4.8										
2008.XII		7.48	7.84	7.00								
2009.I		7.43	7.26	7.00								
II		7.80	7.51									
III	8.57	8.74	7.69									
IV	8.81	8.97	9.10									
V		9.03	8.80									
VI		9.35	8.99					5.25		7.00		
VII		8.65							5.25	5.70		
VIII									5.50			
IX								5.40				
X									5.50			
XI									5.50			
XII								5.30				
2010.I									5.20			
II									5.00			
III									4.99			
IV									4.99			
V									4.99			
VI									4.99			
VII									4.70			
VIII			5.00						4.70			
IX			4.70						4.40			
X			4.70						4.40			
XI		4.50	4.50						4.30			
XII		4.46							4.30			
2011.I			4.30						4.15			
II		4.20							4.10			
III		4.20	4.30					4.10	4.10			
IV			4.30					4.10	4.10			
V		4.20						4.10	4.10			
VI		4.20						4.10	4.10			



**Republic of Macedonia: balance of payments**  
**Summary / 1**

In USD Million

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>I. Current Account</b>	<b>-82.5</b>	<b>-262.9</b>	<b>-298.9</b>	<b>-339.8</b>	<b>-286.5</b>	<b>-280.1</b>	<b>-65.6</b>	<b>-103.1</b>	<b>-235.4</b>	<b>-378.8</b>	<b>-185.5</b>	<b>-451.6</b>	<b>-159.3</b>	<b>-28.5</b>	<b>-605.7</b>	<b>-1235.8</b>	<b>-609.6</b>	<b>-200.0</b>
<b>GOODS, net</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>-184.9</b>	<b>-222.8</b>	<b>-314.7</b>	<b>-386.3</b>	<b>-515.6</b>	<b>-495.9</b>	<b>-690.8</b>	<b>-526.7</b>	<b>-805.6</b>	<b>-851.0</b>	<b>-1139.0</b>	<b>-1063.0</b>	<b>-1260.5</b>	<b>-1638.5</b>	<b>-2589.9</b>	<b>-2168.8</b>	<b>-1945.6</b>
Exports, f.o.b.	1055.3	1086.3	1204.0	1147.4	1236.8	1291.5	1190.0	1320.7	1155.4	1112.1	1362.7	1674.9	2040.6	2410.7	3391.5	3983.3	2702.3	3295.6
Imports, f.o.b. /2	-1012.5	-1271.3	-1426.8	-1462.1	-1623.1	-1807.1	-1685.9	-2011.6	-1682.2	-1917.7	-2213.7	-2813.8	-3103.6	-3671.2	-5030.0	-6573.2	-4871.0	-5241.2
<b>SERVICES, net</b>	<b>-154.5</b>	<b>-155.1</b>	<b>-200.5</b>	<b>-156.2</b>	<b>-137.8</b>	<b>-59.8</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>-19.2</b>	<b>-22.1</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>-57.1</b>	<b>-39.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>64.4</b>
Inflow	84.0	172.0	185.2	154.3	138.1	149.3	272.8	316.7	244.6	253.1	381.2	453.4	516.6	603.5	822.3	1017.3	861.6	917.1
Outflow	-238.5	-327.1	-385.7	-310.4	-275.8	-209.1	-234.0	-268.0	-263.8	-275.3	-391.6	-510.4	-555.9	-581.2	-783.6	-1001.4	-837.5	-852.7
<b>INCOME, net</b>	<b>-56.7</b>	<b>-46.6</b>	<b>-39.6</b>	<b>-51.3</b>	<b>-54.4</b>	<b>-53.5</b>	<b>-72.1</b>	<b>-70.0</b>	<b>-27.2</b>	<b>-45.5</b>	<b>-60.0</b>	<b>-35.3</b>	<b>-109.2</b>	<b>-27.5</b>	<b>-389.3</b>	<b>-119.8</b>	<b>-66.9</b>	<b>-123.7</b>
Inflow	4.3	10.0	20.8	22.8	17.5	23.6	24.2	41.6	52.6	50.8	60.3	84.6	97.1	134.7	213.1	272.7	178.1	194.8
Outflow	-61.0	-56.6	-60.4	-74.2	-71.9	-77.1	-96.4	-111.7	-79.8	-96.3	-120.3	-119.9	-206.3	-162.2	-602.4	-392.5	-245.0	-318.5
<b>CURRENT TRANSFERS, net</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>163.9</b>	<b>182.3</b>	<b>292.0</b>	<b>348.9</b>	<b>463.6</b>	<b>609.0</b>	<b>337.8</b>	<b>494.4</b>	<b>735.9</b>	<b>779.7</b>	<b>1052.2</b>	<b>1237.1</b>	<b>1383.4</b>	<b>1458.0</b>	<b>1602.0</b>	<b>1804.9</b>
Inflow	115.0	197.0	293.5	341.3	433.3	376.5	507.2	635.5	372.4	535.2	773.8	824.5	1094.9	1279.2	1480.9	1528.0	1668.4	1867.0
Outflow	-29.2	-73.3	-129.5	-158.9	-141.3	-27.6	-43.6	-26.5	-34.6	-40.8	-37.9	-44.8	-42.7	-42.1	-97.5	-70.0	-66.4	-62.2
<b>II. Capital and Financial Account</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>162.3</b>	<b>280.6</b>	<b>318.2</b>	<b>349.6</b>	<b>296.3</b>	<b>-91.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>236.6</b>	<b>388.0</b>	<b>218.3</b>	<b>434.1</b>	<b>165.5</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>657.6</b>	<b>1266.7</b>	<b>569.2</b>	<b>175.9</b>
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT, net</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>-17.6</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, net</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>278.9</b>	<b>318.2</b>	<b>349.6</b>	<b>298.1</b>	<b>-91.4</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>235.2</b>	<b>379.7</b>	<b>225.0</b>	<b>438.7</b>	<b>167.5</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>652.7</b>	<b>1284.2</b>	<b>540.5</b>	<b>158.8</b>
<b>Direct investment, net</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>150.5</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>215.7</b>	<b>446.3</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>321.9</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>424.0</b>	<b>700.2</b>	<b>600.5</b>	<b>185.5</b>	<b>205.6</b>
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	197.1	207.5
Outward direct investment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.6	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3	-1.2	-2.8	-0.2	1.1	13.5	-11.6	-1.9
<b>Portfolio investment, net</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>238.6</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>-72.5</b>	<b>147.2</b>	<b>-78.4</b>
Assets	0.0	0.0	1.4	-0.5	1.7	0.2	0.1	-0.8	3.2	1.2	0.3	-0.9	0.8	-0.5	-2.8	-1.1	-51.3	-29.0
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	198.5	-49.4
<b>Other investment, net</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>367.4</b>	<b>300.8</b>	<b>294.1</b>	<b>201.1</b>	<b>-36.3</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>-137.6</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>152.8</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>249.7</b>	<b>-116.4</b>	<b>-69.4</b>	<b>676.2</b>	<b>355.1</b>	<b>108.7</b>
Assets	32.0	34.7	39.9	77.7	-66.1	-58.9	-184.1	-63.0	-112.2	226.8	18.2	8.5	-47.0	-148.6	-80.9	297.7	-144.6	-206.3
Liabilities	12.0	115.5	327.5	223.1	360.3	260.0	147.8	152.6	-25.4	-93.4	134.7	116.3	296.8	32.2	11.4	378.4	499.7	315.0
<b>Gross official reserves (- = increase) /3</b>	<b>-56.8</b>	<b>-41.9</b>	<b>-100.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-53.3</b>	<b>-143.3</b>	<b>-264.5</b>	<b>-77.0</b>	<b>139.7</b>	<b>-51.0</b>	<b>-19.5</b>	<b>-415.1</b>	<b>-374.2</b>	<b>-133.2</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>-147.3</b>	<b>-77.1</b>
<b>III. Errors and Omissions</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>-63.2</b>	<b>-16.2</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>-32.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-51.8</b>	<b>-30.9</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

1/ Preliminary data.

a. Revision of data has been done in September 2011 in the following categories:

- for 2010 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 and introducing of accrual interest;
- services and current transfers for 2010- as a result of improved coverage of data
- goods, services and trade credits data for 2009 due to the final data on foreign trade for 2009.
- calculation of Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) has been introduced within the BoP, starting from 2003
- securities within the reserve assets are presented without price changes, starting from 2006.

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, 2009 and 2010-3,86%

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

3/ For the period 2006-2010 excluding price changes and exchange rate differences. Excluding monetary gold and exchange rate differences up to 2005.

**Republic of Macedonia: balance of payments**  
**Summary / 1, 4**

In EUR Million

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010	1	2	3	4	5	6	Q1	Q2	2011
<b>I. Current Account</b>	<b>-169.8</b>	<b>-361.8</b>	<b>-122.5</b>	<b>-23.4</b>	<b>-421.2</b>	<b>-862.2</b>	<b>-457.1</b>	-15.2	-14.7	-7.5	-36.6	-4.8	-4.3	36.2	-39.1	63.4	-41.4	-9.4	-77.0	-37.4	-45.7	60.6	-127.9	<b>-150.4</b>	-96.8	-75.8	-39.5	-46.0	-1.7	-20.1	-212.1	-67.9	<b>-280.0</b>
<b>GOODS, net</b>	<b>-753.0</b>	<b>-914.3</b>	<b>-858.5</b>	<b>-1001.5</b>	<b>-1181.0</b>	<b>-1762.5</b>	<b>-1559.6</b>	-87.1	-92.5	-117.1	-156.8	-112.1	-122.8	-112.9	-146.4	-59.1	-129.9	-132.0	-199.0	-296.8	-391.8	-318.5	-460.8	<b>-1467.8</b>	-196.3	-146.2	-130.3	-152.9	-107.0	-126.2	-472.8	-386.1	<b>-858.9</b>
Exports, f.o.b.	<b>1203.2</b>	<b>1345.0</b>	<b>1642.9</b>	<b>1914.0</b>	<b>2472.2</b>	<b>2692.6</b>	<b>1932.6</b>	133.8	158.5	190.1	182.7	206.8	226.4	232.7	203.0	249.4	233.0	252.2	224.1	482.4	616.0	685.1	709.3	<b>2492.8</b>	218.7	234.0	246.4	271.5	280.3	251.9	699.0	803.7	<b>1502.7</b>
Imports, f.o.b. /2	<b>-1956.2</b>	<b>-2259.3</b>	<b>-2501.4</b>	<b>-2915.5</b>	<b>-3653.2</b>	<b>-4455.1</b>	<b>-3492.2</b>	-221.0	-251.0	-307.3	-339.5	-319.0	-349.3	-345.6	-349.5	-308.5	-362.8	-384.2	-423.0	-779.2	-1007.8	-1003.6	-1170.1	<b>-3960.7</b>	-414.9	-380.2	-376.7	-424.5	-387.3	-378.1	-1171.8	-1189.9	<b>-2361.7</b>
<b>SERVICES, net</b>	<b>-9.4</b>	<b>-45.6</b>	<b>-29.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>	0.8	0.3	3.2	2.6	6.4	10.5	6.7	5.9	-2.6	-2.9	10.8	7.6	4.3	19.5	10.1	15.5	<b>49.4</b>	15.7	-4.7	12.2	6.4	13.5	13.3	23.2	33.2	<b>56.4</b>
Inflow	<b>336.1</b>	<b>364.4</b>	<b>417.1</b>	<b>479.1</b>	<b>597.3</b>	<b>692.0</b>	<b>617.6</b>	39.7	44.3	50.7	51.6	55.5	65.8	63.6	65.6	59.0	56.2	64.9	76.9	134.7	172.9	188.2	197.9	<b>693.8</b>	61.2	50.3	68.1	64.0	70.3	70.2	179.6	204.5	<b>384.1</b>
Outflow	<b>-345.5</b>	<b>-410.0</b>	<b>-446.3</b>	<b>-461.7</b>	<b>-569.1</b>	<b>-682.8</b>	<b>-601.1</b>	-38.9	-44.0	-47.4	-49.0	-49.1	-55.3	-56.9	-59.7	-61.6	-59.0	-54.1	-69.3	-130.4	-153.3	-178.2	-182.4	<b>-644.3</b>	-45.5	-55.0	-55.9	-57.6	-56.8	-57.0	-156.4	-171.3	<b>-327.8</b>
<b>INCOME, net</b>	<b>-53.5</b>	<b>-30.1</b>	<b>-88.1</b>	<b>-21.2</b>	<b>-280.8</b>	<b>-94.4</b>	<b>-47.3</b>	-1.8	-4.0	1.6	-2.4	-7.4	-11.8	-7.4	-44.7	1.1	-11.4	1.2	-12.2	-4.2	-21.6	-50.9	-22.4	<b>-99.1</b>	-12.2	-7.7	-8.7	-11.9	-10.9	-11.3	-28.6	-34.1	<b>-62.8</b>
Inflow	<b>53.2</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>185.2</b>	<b>128.0</b>	9.0	10.5	13.6	12.6	9.5	13.3	12.6	12.5	14.4	11.7	12.7	14.1	33.1	35.4	39.6	38.5	<b>146.6</b>	15.5	12.8	17.0	14.3	14.9	13.9	45.4	43.1	<b>88.5</b>
Outflow	<b>-106.7</b>	<b>-98.0</b>	<b>-166.7</b>	<b>-128.3</b>	<b>-436.0</b>	<b>-279.6</b>	<b>-175.3</b>	-10.7	-14.6	-12.0	-15.0	-16.9	-25.1	-20.0	-57.2	-13.3	-23.1	-11.5	-26.3	-37.3	-57.0	-90.5	-60.8	<b>-245.7</b>	-27.7	-20.6	-25.7	-26.2	-25.8	-25.2	-74.0	-77.2	<b>-151.2</b>
<b>CURRENT TRANSFERS, net</b>	<b>646.1</b>	<b>628.2</b>	<b>853.3</b>	<b>981.9</b>	<b>1012.4</b>	<b>985.5</b>	<b>1133.3</b>	72.9	81.5	104.8	120.1	108.3	119.8	149.9	146.1	124.0	102.7	110.6	126.5	259.2	348.2	420.0	339.8	<b>1367.2</b>	96.0	82.8	87.4	112.4	102.7	104.2	266.1	319.3	<b>585.4</b>
Inflow	<b>679.5</b>	<b>664.2</b>	<b>887.5</b>	<b>1015.3</b>	<b>1081.3</b>	<b>1033.2</b>	<b>1181.0</b>	75.9	84.2	108.9	124.1	110.9	124.4	153.3	149.5	128.4	107.7	116.0	130.7	269.1	359.4	431.1	354.4	<b>1414.0</b>	99.3	86.1	91.3	116.1	107.2	108.4	276.7	331.7	<b>608.4</b>
Outflow	<b>-33.4</b>	<b>-36.0</b>	<b>-34.2</b>	<b>-33.4</b>	<b>-68.9</b>	<b>-47.7</b>	<b>-47.7</b>	-3.0	-2.7	-4.1	-4.0	-2.6	-4.6	-3.4	-3.4	-4.4	-5.0	-5.5	-4.2	-9.8	-11.2	-11.2	-14.6	<b>-46.9</b>	-3.3	-3.3	-3.9	-3.7	-4.5	-4.3	-10.6	-12.5	<b>-23.0</b>
<b>II. Capital and Financial Account</b>	<b>193.9</b>	<b>347.1</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>461.1</b>	<b>886.2</b>	<b>430.0</b>	12.8	13.1	-0.1	40.9	-5.4	2.4	-29.4	33.3	-58.3	45.6	-0.1	76.2	25.7	37.8	-54.4	121.7	<b>130.9</b>	101.6	79.3	56.5	59.8	5.4	16.2	237.4	81.5	<b>318.9</b>
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNT, net</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-12.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.1	-0.1	1.4	0.5	3.0	1.8	3.5	2.7	4.9	<b>12.9</b>	7.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.7	9.2	3.3	<b>12.5</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, net</b>	<b>199.7</b>	<b>350.9</b>	<b>129.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>457.4</b>	<b>898.4</b>	<b>409.8</b>	12.0	12.6	-0.7	39.6	-6.2	1.0	-31.0	32.2	-58.3	44.1	-0.5	73.2	24.0	34.4	-57.1	116.8	<b>118.0</b>	93.9	78.4	55.9	58.7	4.1	15.5	228.2	78.2	<b>306.4</b>
<b>Direct investment, net</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>259.7</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>344.7</b>	<b>506.9</b>	<b>409.4</b>	<b>136.9</b>	13.6	-26.8	24.0	11.7	19.1	19.7	-47.4	69.6	20.5	15.6	14.2	24.0	10.7	50.6	42.6	53.7	<b>157.6</b>	50.0	50.0	96.0	-18.1	-16.0	-19.0	196.0	-53.1	<b>142.9</b>
Inward direct investment	<b>100.4</b>	<b>260.7</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>344.8</b>	<b>506.0</b>	<b>399.9</b>	<b>145.0</b>	13.7	-26.3	24.1	11.9	19.1	20.4	-48.1	69.7	20.5	15.6	14.2	24.2	11.5	51.5	42.0	54.0	<b>159.1</b>	50.3	50.3	95.9	-18.0	-16.3	-19.1	196.5	-53.3	<b>143.2</b>
Outward direct investment	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.7	0.7	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.8	-0.9	0.6	-0.3	<b>-1.4</b>	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.2	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>Portfolio investment, net</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>200.8</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>-50.6</b>	<b>104.0</b>	0.5	-0.4	5.7	-2.1	-1.2	-9.9	-18.1	-1.1	-4.8	-6.8	-5.1	-18.3	5.8	-13.2	-24.0	-30.3	<b>-61.7</b>	0.3	10.1	-1.1	0.3	1.4	-5.4	9.2	-3.7	<b>5.5</b>
Assets	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-37.6</b>	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-3.9	-1.3	-1.1	-2.3	-1.2	-2.8	-2.8	-2.6	-3.4	-0.5	-6.3	-6.3	-8.8	<b>-21.9</b>	-1.3	-3.0	-2.3	-2.7	0.0	-2.6	-6.6	-5.3	<b>-12.0</b>
Liabilities	<b>4.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>200.1</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>-50.1</b>	<b>141.7</b>	0.5	-0.1	6.0	1.8	0.1	-8.8	-15.8	0.1	-2.0	-4.0	-2.5	-14.9	6.3	-6.9	-17.7	-21.5	<b>-39.7</b>	1.6	13.1	1.2	3.0	1.3	-2.8	15.8	1.6	<b>17.4</b>
<b>Other investment, net</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>201.6</b>	<b>-100.7</b>	<b>-68.9</b>	<b>464.4</b>	<b>245.8</b>	16.7	25.8	-42.5	52.5	-15.3	7.9	8.6	19.2	-88.6	13.1	-8.5	94.7	0.0	45.1	-60.8	99.3	<b>83.7</b>	62.0	4.8	165.5	63.2	6.8	1.1	232.3	71.1	<b>303.4</b>
Assets	<b>14.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>-39.8</b>	<b>-117.6</b>	<b>-61.5</b>	<b>207.4</b>	<b>-107.0</b>	54.1	20.1	-1.8	-42.1	-71.3	20.2	-28.0	33.1	-21.0	-23.8	-43.7	-55.6	72.4	-93.2	-15.9	-123.1	<b>-159.7</b>	28.3	-8.5	-25.1	-74.2	-60.4	-16.9	-5.3	-151.4	<b>-156.8</b>
Liabilities	<b>119.1</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>241.4</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>256.9</b>	<b>352.8</b>	-37.4	5.7	-40.7	94.6	56.0	-12.3	36.6	-13.9	-67.6	36.9	35.2	150.3	-72.4	138.3	-44.9	222.4	<b>243.4</b>	33.7	13.3	190.7	137.4	67.2	18.0	237.7	222.5	<b>460.2</b>
<b>Gross official reserves (- = increase) /3</b>	<b>-38.6</b>	<b>-15.9</b>	<b>-347.9</b>	<b>-296.4</b>	<b>-94.7</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>-76.9</b>	-18.8	14.1	12.1	-22.5	-8.9	-16.7	25.9	-55.5	14.6	22.3	-1.0	-27.2	7.4	-48.1	-15.0	-6.0	<b>-61.7</b>	-18.4	13.5	-204.5	13.3	11.9	38.8	-209.4	64.0	<b>-145.5</b>
<b>III. Errors and Omissions</b>	<b>-24.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>-39.9</b>	<b>-24.0</b>	<b>27.1</b>	2.4	1.7	7.6	-4.4	10.2	2.0	-6.8	5.7	-5.1	-4.1	9.5	0.9	11.7	7.8	-6.2	6.2	<b>19.5</b>	-4.8	-3.4	-17.0	-13.8	-3.7	3.9	-25.3	-13.6	<b>-38.9</b>

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

1/ Preliminary data.

a. Revision of data has been done in September 2011 in the following categories:

- for 2010 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 and introducing of accrual interest;
- services and current transfers for 2010- as a result of improved coverage of data
- goods, services and trade credits data for 2009 due to the final data on foreign trade for 2009.
- calculation of Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) has been introduced within the BoP, starting from 2003
- securities within the reserve asstes are presented without price changes, starting from 2006.

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, 2009, 2010 and 2011-3,86%. Imports for 2006, 2007 and 2008 have been additionally adjusted with time adjustments for imports of electricity.

3/ For the period 2006-2011 excluding price changes and exchange rate differences. Excluding monetary gold and exchange rate differences up to 2005.

4/ Methodological notes: Calculation of Financial Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) has been introduced starting January 2011.

Liabilities under PCL with the IMF are classified under Financial Account-Other Investment-Liabilities-Loans-General Government-Long Term-Drawings.

**Republic of Macedonia: balance of payments - services**  
 In EUR Million

Period	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010	1	2	3	4	5	6	Q1	Q2	2011
<b>Services, net</b>	-9.4	-45.6	-29.2	17.4	28.3	9.3	16.5	4.3	19.5	10.1	15.5	49.4	15.7	-4.7	12.2	6.4	13.5	13.3	23.2	33.2	56.4
- Credit	336.1	364.4	417.1	479.1	597.3	692.0	617.6	134.7	172.9	188.2	197.9	693.8	61.2	50.3	68.1	64.0	70.3	70.2	179.6	204.5	384.1
- Debit	-345.5	-410.0	-446.3	-461.7	-569.1	-682.8	-601.1	-130.4	-153.3	-178.2	-182.4	-644.3	-45.5	-55.0	-55.9	-57.6	-56.8	-57.0	-156.4	-171.3	-327.8
1. Transportation	-32.8	-52.8	-45.3	-33.9	-43.3	-47.6	-38.4	-7.0	-6.0	-2.8	-4.6	-20.4	0.1	-0.5	1.1	-3.7	2.3	-4.2	0.8	-5.7	-4.9
- Credit	110.9	115.2	129.3	148.1	183.9	222.8	180.4	42.8	52.0	59.0	64.2	218.0	20.5	18.5	23.0	20.4	24.3	23.7	62.0	68.4	130.4
- Debit	-143.7	-168.0	-174.6	-182.0	-227.2	-270.4	-218.8	-49.8	-61.8	-68.8	-74.0	-238.4	-20.4	-19.0	-21.8	-24.1	-22.0	-27.9	-61.2	-74.1	-135.3
2. Travel	7.6	14.0	22.4	46.3	61.0	62.7	84.0	14.2	18.0	26.6	20.9	79.7	7.8	4.6	5.6	6.0	5.4	6.0	18.0	17.4	35.4
- Credit	49.9	57.9	72.3	102.4	134.9	155.2	156.2	26.7	36.0	51.0	35.9	149.6	12.3	8.7	10.8	11.6	12.7	13.8	31.8	38.1	69.9
- Debit	-42.3	-43.9	-49.9	-56.2	-73.9	-92.4	-72.2	-12.5	-18.0	-24.3	-15.0	-69.9	-4.4	-4.1	-5.2	-5.6	-7.3	-7.8	-13.8	-20.7	-34.5
3. Other services	15.7	-6.7	-6.3	5.0	10.5	-5.8	-29.1	-2.9	7.5	-13.7	-0.8	-9.8	7.7	-8.8	5.5	4.1	5.8	11.6	4.4	21.4	25.9
- Credit	175.3	191.4	215.4	228.5	278.6	314.1	280.9	65.3	84.8	78.3	97.8	326.2	28.4	23.1	34.3	32.0	33.3	32.8	85.8	98.0	183.8
- Debit	-159.6	-198.1	-221.8	-223.5	-268.0	-319.9	-310.0	-68.1	-77.3	-92.0	-98.6	-336.0	-20.7	-31.8	-28.9	-27.9	-27.5	-21.2	-81.4	-76.6	-158.0
3.1. Communications services	31.1	21.8	19.6	26.5	27.8	21.9	19.6	4.3	4.8	9.0	4.9	23.0	5.0	2.4	2.2	2.5	5.5	2.9	9.7	10.8	20.5
- Credit	48.7	38.6	36.2	48.5	50.9	54.6	61.9	10.2	14.0	16.7	19.1	60.0	6.5	4.7	3.7	4.3	5.9	3.5	14.9	13.7	28.6
- Debit	-17.6	-16.8	-16.6	-22.0	-23.1	-32.7	-42.3	-5.9	-9.1	-7.7	-14.2	-37.0	-1.6	-2.3	-1.4	-1.9	-0.4	-0.6	-5.3	-2.8	-8.1
Postal and courier services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
- Credit	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7
- Debit	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-0.9	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.5	-1.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0
Telecommunications services	30.3	21.2	19.0	26.0	27.3	21.3	19.2	4.1	5.1	9.0	5.0	23.2	5.1	2.5	2.2	2.6	5.5	2.9	9.8	11.0	20.8
- Credit	47.6	37.7	35.4	47.4	49.8	53.5	60.5	9.9	13.6	16.4	18.8	58.6	6.5	4.6	3.4	4.3	5.7	3.3	14.5	13.3	27.9
- Debit	-17.3	-16.5	-16.4	-21.4	-22.5	-32.2	-41.3	-5.8	-8.5	-7.4	-13.7	-35.4	-1.4	-2.1	-1.3	-1.7	-0.2	-0.4	-4.8	-2.3	-7.1
3.2. Construction services	32.9	43.0	40.6	36.0	53.2	34.3	22.4	2.0	2.6	1.5	0.4	6.6	0.4	-0.2	-0.5	0.1	-0.5	1.2	-0.3	0.8	0.5
- Credit	36.5	45.4	47.8	38.3	54.9	43.3	31.8	2.6	3.5	3.9	3.8	13.8	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.3	2.6	3.1	5.7
- Debit	-3.6	-2.4	-7.2	-2.3	-1.7	-8.9	-9.4	-0.6	-0.9	-2.4	-3.4	-7.2	-0.8	-0.5	-1.6	-0.5	-1.8	-0.1	-2.9	-2.3	-5.2
Construction abroad	36.5	45.4	47.7	29.2	34.1	29.1	29.4	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.6	12.5	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.0	2.4	2.5	5.0
- Credit	36.5	45.4	47.7	29.2	34.1	29.1	29.4	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.6	12.5	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.0	2.4	2.5	5.0
- Debit	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
Construction in the compiling economy	-3.6	-2.4	-7.1	6.8	19.1	5.2	-7.0	-0.4	-0.4	-2.0	-3.1	-6.0	-0.7	-0.5	-1.5	-0.3	-1.7	0.2	-2.7	-1.7	-4.5
- Credit	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.1	20.8	14.1	2.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8
- Debit	-3.6	-2.4	-7.2	-2.3	-1.7	-8.9	-9.4	-0.6	-0.9	-2.4	-3.4	-7.2	-0.8	-0.5	-1.6	-0.5	-1.8	-0.1	-2.9	-2.3	-5.2
3.3. Insurance services	-7.5	-7.1	-9.1	-11.8	-11.9	-12.1	-8.9	-3.0	-3.8	-4.2	-4.3	-15.3	0.7	-1.2	-1.3	-0.3	-1.1	-1.3	-1.8	-2.7	-4.5
- Credit	2.0	3.7	3.9	4.7	4.2	5.3	6.2	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.3	5.1	1.7	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.6	2.0	4.5
- Debit	-9.5	-10.9	-13.1	-16.5	-16.1	-17.4	-15.2	-4.0	-5.3	-5.6	-20.5	-1.0	-1.8	-1.5	-1.3	-1.5	-1.9	-4.4	-4.7	-9.0	
3.4. Financial services	-3.3	-2.3	-5.4	-3.3	4.6	2.4	-13.1	-2.3	-3.8	-2.6	-4.8	-13.5	-0.5	0.0	-0.6	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-2.6	-3.7
- Credit	3.3	3.2	3.7	5.9	9.2	7.5	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	2.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.1
- Debit	-6.6	-5.6	-9.1	-9.2	-4.6	-5.1	-15.3	-3.4	-4.2	-3.4	-5.1	-16.1	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-1.2	-1.7	-3.1	-4.9
3.5. Computer and information services	-7.5	-9.6	-6.2	-13.3	-6.4	-8.4	-14.4	-1.5	-0.7	-2.5	0.9	-3.8	1.5	-3.8	-1.3	0.5	1.0	1.4	-3.6	2.9	-0.7
- Credit	4.0	7.1	13.5	18.6	24.0	34.3	26.4	8.0	8.0	8.5	12.8	37.3	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.4	9.2	10.3	19.6
- Debit	-11.5	-16.7	-19.7	-31.9	-30.4	-42.7	-40.8	-9.4	-8.7	-11.0	-11.9	-41.1	-1.6	-6.6	-4.7	-2.8	-2.6	-2.1	-12.9	-7.4	-20.3
3.6. Royalties and license fees	-4.1	-5.0	-5.8	-4.7	-10.5	-13.3	-10.2	-2.0	-0.8	-2.8	-2.6	-8.1	-0.8	-1.4	-1.1	-0.5	-1.0	-0.3	-3.4	-1.9	-5.2
- Credit	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.1	3.4	3.9	4.5	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.0	5.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.4
- Debit	-6.2	-7.5	-8.3	-6.9	-13.9	-17.2	-14.6	-3.3	-2.7	-4.0	-3.5	-13.4	-1.1	-1.7	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-0.7	-4.2	-3.5	-7.7
3.7. Other business services	-28.0	-49.9	-44.2	-19.7	-36.9	-18.7	-10.9	3.8	13.9	-7.5	8.5	18.6	2.7	-2.8	9.7	4.0	3.7	10.1	9.6	17.8	27.5
- Credit	56.9	66.0	80.7	86.7	106.2	139.3	121.4	35.3	49.5	38.8	51.8	175.3	13.5	12.0	22.9	19.7	18.8	21.2	48.4	59.7	108.1
- Debit	-84.9	-115.9	-125.0	-106.4	-143.2	-158.1	-132.3	-31.5	-35.6	-46.2	-43.3	-156.6	-10.8	-14.8	-13.2	-15.7	-15.1	-11.0	-38.8	-41.8	-80.6
3.7.1. Merchanting and other trade-related services	7.9	6.8	15.1	12.4	1.9	16.3	7.4	7.2	16.9	10.4	16.1	50.6	3.6	3.2	12.8	9.9	7.2	10.5	19.7	27.6	47.2
- Credit	12.9	13.8	22.5	17.8	17.7	29.2	20.6	9.9	19.7	12.5	19.1	61.1	4.3	3.8	13.6	10.5	8.5	11.3	21.8	30.3	52.1
- Debit	-4.9	-6.9	-7.4	-5.5	-15.8	-12.8	-13.2	-2.7	-2.8	-2.1	-2.9	-10.5	-0.7	-0.6	-0.8	-0.6	-1.3	-0.9	-2.1	-2.7	-4.8
3.7.2. Operational leasing services	0.1	-0.3	-1.2	-2.6	-5.8	-3.8	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.6	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6
- Credit	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7
- Debit	-1.0	-1.2	-2.9	-3.6	-6.5	-5.2	-1.9	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	-2.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-1.3
3.7.3. Miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services	-36.1	-56.4	-58.2	-29.5	-33.1	-31.3	-17.7	-3.1	-2.8	-17.9	-7.6	-31.3	-1.0	-6.0	-2.8	-6.0	-3.4	0.0	-9.8	-9.4	-19.1
- Credit	42.9	51.4	56.5	67.9	87.8	108.8	99.5	25.0	29.4	25.9	32.4	112.7	9.1	8.0	9.2	9.1	10.3	9.8	26.3	29.1	55.4
- Debit	-79.0	-107.8	-114.6	-97.4	-120.9	-140.1	-117.2	-28.1	-32.2	-43.7	-39.9	-144.0	-10.0	-14.0	-12.0	-15.0	-13.7	-9.8	-38.0	-38.5	-74.5
3.7.3.1. Legal, accounting, management consulting, and public relations	-15.7	-17.2	-17.3	-15.3	-15.5	-30.5	-16.5	-3.9	-3.7	-7.4	-5.6	-20.5	-1.0	-3.5	-3.0	-2.6	-3.3	-0.3	-7.5	-6.2	-13.7
- Credit	4.2	6.8	11.2	16.2	16.7	22.9	23.4	5.6	6.6	6.6	9.2	28.0	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	6.7	7.8	14.5
- Debit	-19.8	-24.0	-28.5	-31.5	-32.2	-53.4	-39.9	-9.4	-10.3	-14.0	-14.8	-48.5	-3.5	-5.5	-5.2	-5.1	-5.8	-3.1	-14.2	-14.0	-28.2
3.7.3.2. Advertising, market research, and public opinion polling	-1.0	-3.3	-2.5	2.3	-0.3	-1.5	9.0	1.0	0.6	-0.9	-0.8	0.0	1.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.3	-1.3	0.5	-1.3	-0.8
- Credit	9.5	10.8	12.3	15.7	19.3	23.6	22.3	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.6	22.6	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	5.4	4.9	10.3
- Debit	-10.5	-14.1	-14.8	-13.4	-19.5	-25.0	-13.3	-4.7	-4.8	-6.8	-6.4	-22.7	-1.0	-2.0	-1.8	-1.9	-1.3	-3.0	-4.9	-6.2	-11.1
3.7.3.3. Research and development	-8.2	-5.8	-2.2	-4.9	-7.5	-3.1	-9.5	-0.9	0.1	-1.1	-0.7	-2.6	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
- Credit	4.9	4.5	4.6	2.6	3.6	4.1	4.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.8	3.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.2	2.2
- Debit	-13.1	-10.3	-6.7	-7.5	-11.0	-7.2	-13.7	-1.9	-1.2	-1.8	-1.5	-6.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.9	-0.9	-1.8
3.7.3																					

Republic of Macedonia: balance of payments - income

In EUR Million

Period	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010	1	2	3	4	5	6	Q1	Q2	2011
<b>Income, net</b>	<b>-53.5</b>	<b>-30.1</b>	<b>-88.1</b>	<b>-21.2</b>	<b>-280.8</b>	<b>-94.4</b>	<b>-47.3</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-21.6</b>	<b>-50.9</b>	<b>-22.4</b>	<b>-99.1</b>	<b>-12.2</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>-11.3</b>	<b>-28.6</b>	<b>-34.1</b>	<b>-62.8</b>
- Credit	53.2	67.9	78.6	107.1	155.2	185.2	128.0	33.1	35.4	39.6	38.5	146.6	15.5	12.8	17.0	14.3	14.9	13.9	45.4	43.1	88.5
- Debit	-106.7	-98.0	-166.7	-128.3	-436.0	-279.6	-175.3	-37.3	-57.0	-90.5	-60.8	-245.7	-27.7	-20.6	-25.7	-26.2	-25.8	-25.2	-74.0	-77.2	-151.2
1. Compensation of employees including border, seasonal and other workers	24.0	40.6	44.9	53.1	75.1	92.6	84.3	19.8	23.1	25.6	25.9	94.3	7.3	9.1	11.7	9.0	9.5	9.9	28.2	28.3	56.5
- Credit	24.5	41.7	46.3	54.9	77.0	95.9	87.2	20.4	23.8	26.2	26.6	96.9	7.5	9.3	11.9	9.2	9.7	10.0	28.7	28.9	57.7
- Debit	-0.5	-1.1	-1.4	-1.8	-1.8	-3.3	-2.9	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-2.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.6	-1.2
2. Investment income	-77.5	-70.7	-133.0	-74.3	-356.0	-187.0	-131.6	-24.0	-44.7	-76.5	-48.3	-193.5	-19.5	-16.8	-20.4	-20.9	-20.4	-21.2	-56.8	-62.5	-119.3
- Credit	28.7	26.2	32.3	52.2	78.2	89.3	40.9	12.7	11.7	13.4	11.9	49.7	8.0	3.5	5.1	5.1	5.2	3.8	16.6	14.2	30.8
- Debit	-106.1	-96.9	-165.3	-126.5	-434.2	-276.3	-172.4	-36.7	-56.4	-89.9	-60.2	-243.2	-27.6	-20.4	-25.5	-26.0	-25.6	-25.1	-73.4	-76.6	-150.1
2.1. Direct investment	-56.0	-55.4	-114.2	-45.9	-337.7	-181.9	-97.2	-19.3	-39.1	-70.1	-39.7	-168.2	-16.7	-15.0	-16.9	-17.4	-17.8	-17.3	-48.6	-52.5	-101.1
- Credit	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.8	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.7	5.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.4	1.6	2.9
- Debit	-56.8	-55.8	-114.6	-46.4	-339.5	-184.2	-98.9	-20.2	-40.1	-71.8	-41.4	-173.5	-17.1	-15.5	-17.4	-18.0	-18.4	-17.6	-50.0	-54.0	-104.0
2.1.1. Income on equity	-56.0	-55.4	-114.2	-45.9	-337.7	-181.9	-97.2	-14.6	-32.4	-62.9	-33.2	-143.1	-15.0	-15.0	-14.8	-15.0	-14.8	-14.4	-44.8	-44.1	-89.0
- Credit	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.8	2.3	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.0
- Debit	-56.8	-55.8	-114.6	-46.4	-339.5	-184.2	-98.9	-14.8	-32.6	-63.6	-33.7	-144.8	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-45.0	-45.0	-90.0
2.1.2. Income on debt (interest)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.7	-6.7	-7.1	-6.5	-25.1	-1.7	0.0	-2.1	-2.5	-3.0	-2.9	-3.8	-8.3	-12.2
- Credit								0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	3.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	-0.3	1.2	0.7	1.9
- Debit								-5.4	-7.5	-8.2	-7.7	-28.8	-2.1	-0.5	-2.4	-3.0	-3.4	-2.6	-5.0	-9.0	-14.0
2.2. Portfolio investment	2.8	3.4	-2.7	-13.9	2.9	44.7	27.1	4.2	2.8	4.1	2.2	13.3	4.9	0.2	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.5	5.8	3.7	9.5
- Credit	4.8	2.2	0.9	2.3	9.4	52.1	32.8	10.5	9.5	10.0	8.8	38.9	7.0	2.3	2.8	3.9	3.6	2.7	12.1	10.2	22.3
- Debit	-1.9	1.2	-3.6	-16.3	-6.6	-7.4	-5.7	-6.3	-6.8	-5.9	-6.6	-25.6	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.3	-6.3	-6.5	-12.8
2.2.1. Income on equity	-1.8	1.7	-3.0	-8.7	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
- Credit	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
- Debit	-1.8	1.7	-3.0	-8.7	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
2.2.2. Income on debt (interest)	4.6	1.7	0.3	-5.3	2.9	44.7	27.1	4.2	2.8	4.1	2.2	13.3	4.9	0.2	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.5	5.8	3.7	9.5
- Credit	4.8	2.2	0.9	2.3	9.4	52.1	32.8	10.5	9.5	10.0	8.8	38.9	7.0	2.3	2.8	3.9	3.6	2.7	12.1	10.2	22.3
- Debit	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-7.6	-6.6	-7.4	-5.7	-6.3	-6.8	-5.9	-6.6	-25.6	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.3	-6.3	-6.5	-12.8
Bonds and notes	4.6	1.7	0.3	-5.3	2.9	44.7	27.1	4.2	2.8	4.1	2.2	13.3	4.9	0.2	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.5	5.8	3.7	9.5
- Credit	4.8	2.2	0.9	2.3	9.4	52.1	32.8	10.5	9.5	10.0	8.8	38.9	7.0	2.3	2.8	3.9	3.6	2.7	12.1	10.2	22.3
- Debit	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-7.6	-6.6	-7.4	-5.7	-6.3	-6.8	-5.9	-6.6	-25.6	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.3	-6.3	-6.5	-12.8
Monetary authorities	4.8	2.2	0.9	2.3	9.4	52.1	32.8	10.4	9.5	9.7	8.8	38.4	7.0	2.3	2.6	3.9	3.6	2.7	12.0	10.2	22.2
- Credit	4.8	2.2	0.9	2.3	9.4	52.1	32.8	10.4	9.5	9.7	8.8	38.4	7.0	2.3	2.6	3.9	3.6	2.7	12.0	10.2	22.2
- Debit																					
General government	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-7.6	-6.6	-7.4	-5.7	-6.3	-6.8	-5.9	-6.3	-25.3	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.3	-6.3	-6.5	-12.8
- Credit																					
- Debit	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-7.6	-6.6	-7.4	-5.7	-6.3	-6.8	-5.9	-6.3	-25.3	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.3	-6.3	-6.5	-12.8
Banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Credit								0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
- Debit								0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
- Credit								0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
- Debit								0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Money-market instruments	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
- Credit	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
- Debit	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
2.3. Other investment	-24.3	-18.7	-16.1	-14.4	-21.1	-49.8	-61.5	-8.8	-8.4	-10.6	-10.7	-38.5	-7.8	-2.0	-4.2	-5.2	-4.1	-4.4	-14.0	-13.7	-27.7
- Credit	23.1	23.6	31.0	49.5	67.0	34.9	6.4	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	5.5	0.6	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	3.2	2.4	5.6
- Debit	-47.4	-42.3	-47.1	-63.9	-88.1	-84.7	-67.9	-10.1	-9.6	-12.2	-12.1	-44.0	-8.4	-2.8	-6.0	-5.9	-5.0	-5.2	-17.1	-16.1	-33.2
2.3.1. Monetary authorities	22.4	22.9	30.2	47.8	66.0	15.2	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7
- Credit	23.2	23.6	31.3	49.6	67.0	15.5	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8
- Debit	-0.7	-0.7	-1.1	-1.8	-1.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
2.3.2. General government	-27.2	-22.4	-22.7	-21.7	-23.4	-21.7	-17.7	-0.8	-2.4	-2.6	-2.7	-8.4	-1.9	1.4	-2.1	-1.3	-1.2	-1.1	-2.6	-3.6	-6.1
- Credit	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
- Debit	-27.2	-22.4	-22.7	-21.7	-23.4	-21.7	-17.7	-0.8	-2.4	-2.6	-2.7	-8.4	-1.9	1.4	-2.1	-1.3	-1.2	-1.1	-2.6	-3.6	-6.1
2.3.3. Banks	-9.8	-6.6	-8.4	-13.3	-25.9	-7.7	-13.2	-2.8	-1.6	-2.5	-2.2	-9.2	-0.8	0.1	0.9	-1.3	-0.4	-1.8	0.2	-3.5	-3.3
- Credit	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	19.4	3.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.4	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	2.7	1.8	4.5
- Debit	-9.7	-6.6	-8.1	-13.2	-25.8	-27.1	-17.0	-3.8	-2.4	-3.3	-3.0	-12.6	-1.2	-0.5	-0.8	-1.8	-1.2	-2.3	-2.5	-5.3	-7.7
2.3.4. Other sectors	-9.8	-12.6	-15.2	-27.1	-37.9	-35.6	-33.0	-5.4	-4.6	-6.1	-6.2	-22.4	-5.2	-3.7	-3.0	-2.7	-2.6	-1.7	-11.9	-7.1	-18.9
- Credit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
- Debit	-9.8	-12.6	-15.2	-27.1	-37.9	-35.6	-33.0	-5.5	-4.7	-6.2	-6.4	-22.8	-5.3	-3.7	-3.0	-2.8	-2.6	-1.8	-12.0	-7.2	-19.2

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

Republic of Macedonia: balance of payments - current transfers

In EUR Million

Period	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010	1	2	3	4	5	6	Q1	Q2	2011
<b>Current transfers, net</b>	<b>646.1</b>	<b>628.2</b>	<b>853.3</b>	<b>981.9</b>	<b>1012.4</b>	<b>985.5</b>	<b>1133.3</b>	<b>259.2</b>	<b>348.2</b>	<b>420.0</b>	<b>339.8</b>	<b>1367.2</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>266.1</b>	<b>319.3</b>	<b>585.4</b>
- Credit	679.5	664.2	887.5	1015.3	1081.3	1033.2	1181.0	269.1	359.4	431.1	354.4	1414.0	99.3	86.1	91.3	116.1	107.2	108.4	276.7	331.7	608.4
- Debit	-33.4	-36.0	-34.2	-33.4	-68.9	-47.7	-47.7	-9.8	-11.2	-11.2	-14.6	-46.9	-3.3	-3.3	-3.9	-3.7	-4.5	-4.3	-10.6	-12.5	-23.0
1. General government - official transfers	89.4	55.5	53.4	58.8	24.3	49.4	35.3	4.3	14.2	6.9	6.7	32.0	17.7	1.9	1.8	10.7	2.3	1.4	21.4	14.4	35.8
- Credit	92.9	60.1	60.9	66.3	61.0	62.5	41.2	5.1	15.1	7.4	8.4	36.0	18.0	2.4	2.1	11.0	3.5	1.9	22.5	16.4	38.9
- Debit	-3.5	-4.7	-7.6	-7.4	-36.7	-13.1	-5.9	-0.8	-0.9	-0.5	-1.7	-4.0	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-1.2	-0.5	-1.1	-2.0	-3.0
2. Other sectors - private transfers	556.7	572.7	799.9	923.1	988.2	936.1	1098.1	255.0	334.0	413.0	333.1	1335.1	78.3	80.9	85.5	101.8	100.4	102.8	244.7	304.9	549.6
- Credit	586.6	604.1	826.5	949.0	1020.4	970.7	1139.8	264.0	344.3	423.7	346.0	1378.0	81.3	83.8	89.2	105.2	103.7	106.5	254.2	315.4	569.6
- Debit	-29.9	-31.3	-26.6	-25.9	-32.2	-34.6	-41.8	-9.0	-10.3	-10.7	-12.9	-42.9	-3.0	-2.9	-3.6	-3.4	-3.3	-3.8	-9.5	-10.5	-20.0
2.1. Workers' remittances	115.2	117.9	125.3	144.7	158.1	161.6	170.1	39.3	47.7	46.6	48.2	181.8	10.7	11.9	15.0	15.7	16.7	16.2	37.7	48.6	86.2
- Credit	128.9	129.8	136.6	157.1	174.3	180.9	186.2	42.7	51.1	50.0	52.4	196.3	11.9	13.1	15.9	16.8	17.8	17.5	40.9	52.1	93.0
- Debit	-13.6	-11.9	-11.3	-12.4	-16.2	-19.2	-16.0	-3.5	-3.4	-3.4	-4.2	-14.5	-1.2	-1.1	-0.9	-1.1	-1.1	-1.3	-3.2	-3.5	-6.8
2.2. Other transfers	441.5	454.8	674.6	778.4	830.1	774.4	927.9	215.7	286.3	366.5	284.9	1153.4	67.6	68.9	70.5	86.1	83.7	86.6	207.0	256.3	463.4
- Credit	457.7	474.3	690.0	791.9	846.0	789.8	953.7	221.2	293.2	373.7	293.6	1181.8	69.4	70.7	73.2	88.4	85.9	89.0	213.3	263.3	476.6
- Debit	-16.2	-19.4	-15.3	-13.5	-16.0	-15.4	-25.7	-5.6	-6.9	-7.3	-8.7	-28.4	-1.8	-1.8	-2.7	-2.3	-2.2	-2.5	-6.3	-6.9	-13.3

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

In EUR Million

[illegible]

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2010	1	2	3	4	5	6	Q1	Q2	2011
<b>Capital and financial account</b>	<b>193.9</b>	<b>347.1</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>461.1</b>	<b>898.4</b>	<b>430.0</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>-54.4</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>237.4</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>318.9</b>
<b>B. Financial account</b>	<b>199.7</b>	<b>350.9</b>	<b>129.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>457.4</b>	<b>898.4</b>	<b>430.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>-57.1</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>228.7</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>306.4</b>
<b>1. Direct investment</b>	<b>-100.1</b>	<b>259.7</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>344.7</b>	<b>508.4</b>	<b>409.7</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>-18.1</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-19.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>-53.1</b>	<b>142.1</b>
<b>1.1. Abroad</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>a. Equity capital</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>b. Reinvested earnings</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>c. Other capital</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>1.2. In reporting economy</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>260.7</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>344.8</b>	<b>506.0</b>	<b>399.9</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>-18.0</b>	<b>-16.3</b>	<b>-19.1</b>	<b>196.5</b>	<b>-53.3</b>	<b>143.2</b>
<b>a. Equity capital</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>288.8</b>	<b>185.7</b>	<b>159.3</b>	<b>183.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>137.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>b. Reinvested earnings</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>183.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>-113.7</b>	<b>-18.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>-39.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>-34.2</b>	<b>-7.3</b>
<b>c. Other capital</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>-46.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>172.9</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>-24.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>-40.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>-24.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>-26.9</b>	<b>-24.6</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>-38.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>2. Portfolio investment</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>200.8</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>-50.6</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>-13.2</b>	<b>-24.0</b>	<b>-30.3</b>	<b>-61.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>2.1. Assets</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-37.6</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>-21.9</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>-12.0</b>
<b>a. Equity securities</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-22.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>-14.0</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-12.2</b>
<b>- Monetary authorities</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- General government</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- Banks</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- Other sectors</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-22.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>-13.9</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-12.2</b>
<b>b. Debt securities</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-15.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>- Bonds and notes</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-15.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>- Monetary authorities</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- General government</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- Banks</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- Other sectors</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- Money-market instruments</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- Monetary authorities</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- General government</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- Banks</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- Other sectors</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>2.2. Liabilities</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>200.1</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>-50.1</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-17.7</b>	<b>-21.5</b>	<b>-39.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>a. Equity securities</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>-34.2</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>- Banks</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>-13.9</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>
<b>- Other sectors</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>-20.3</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>b. Debt securities</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>-15.9</b>	<b>151.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-17.5</b>	<b>-20.0</b>	<b>-36.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>- Bonds and notes</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>-15.9</b>	<b>151.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-17.5</b>	<b>-20.0</b>	<b>-36.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>- Monetary authorities</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- General government</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>-15.9</b>	<b>151.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-17.5</b>	<b>-20.0</b>	<b>-36.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>- Banks</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- Other sectors</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- Money-market instruments</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- Monetary authorities</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- General government</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- Banks</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>- Other sectors</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>2.3. Financial derivatives, net</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
<b>3. Other investment</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>-100.7</b>	<b>-61.9</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>-60.0</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>6</b>								

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

## In USD Million

Source: State Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia



# Foreign trade by countries

In USD Million

	EXPORT								IMPORT								EXPORT								IMPORT								EXPORT				IMPORT			
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total		
TOTAL	1,367.0	1,675.9	2,042.3	2,415.2	3,398.3	3,990.6	2,306.4	2,931.6	3,232.8	3,752.3	5,280.6	6,882.7	521.9	673.4	768.9	744.2	2,708.5	1,150.6	1,181.4	1,244.8	1,496.1	5,072.8	666.7	781.5	887.8	965.8	3,301.8	1,117.4	1,335.5	1,349.4	1,648.4	5,450.7	959.8	1,139.7	1,650.7	1,748.3				
Serbia and Montenegro	275.0	347.6	459.7	559.6			212.8	243.7	264.2	283.4																														
Serbia					644.7	934.8					454.5	533.1	108.4	102.2	57.5	69.7	337.8	80.5	100.3	101.4	115.8	398.0	46.0	67.1	73.7	85.0	271.8	88.3	102.3	100.0	127.7	418.4	57.8	97.2	111.6	124.7				
Montenegro					28.0	39.0					1.4	1.2	4.5	5.8	7.4	7.1	24.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.8	4.9	8.3	7.0	7.2	27.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.4	6.0	9.7	0.2	0.4				
Germany	279.4	317.2	364.2	381.2	501.8	564.9	304.8	368.2	336.1	372.3	533.1	652.9	116.2	103.3	110.5	125.8	455.9	113.4	129.6	130.6	148.0	521.7	134.9	143.8	173.4	240.5	692.5	117.2	156.8	163.7	172.4	610.1	295.8	315.7	170.4	192.0				
Greece	180.4	228.8	313.2	361.3	424.7	536.4	300.6	282.6	297.7	306.4	416.2	511.7	58.1	84.4	77.7	71.5	291.6	84.0	100.8	120.8	136.2	441.9	60.6	67.2	65.5	51.9	245.1	88.9	96.5	105.3	157.9	448.6	43.7	58.8	102.2	158.0				
Italy	95.4	134.6	169.8	238.5	349.9	321.4	123.1	168.8	194.1	228.3	313.3	390.2	43.1	44.2	67.1	63.9	218.3	70.4	103.8	87.6	106.7	368.5	48.7	56.6	63.6	65.7	234.6	70.3	89.8	75.4	91.8	327.3	57.3	76.4	70.9	130.5				
Bulgaria	25.8	51.5	76.1	130.9	243.9	379.3	149.2	209.7	234.4	251.3	271.1	327.9	29.8	51.5	75.0	60.7	216.9	49.4	61.7	64.1	69.1	244.3	67.8	73.2	76.5	76.5	294.0	54.9	72.8	79.8	94.2	301.6	72.4	83.8	96.1	112.5				
Croatia	66.2	80.2	81.1	124.7	165.1	230.5	63.5	65.8	75.3	79.0	110.8	137.8	35.5	44.9	32.2	40.1	152.7	25.5	26.0	30.9	36.0	118.4	31.2	29.1	30.6	32.8	123.6	23.8	27.3	29.8	32.4	113.3	37.1	39.3	27.2	36.1				
Belgium	9.7	15.2	34.6	83.9	178.1	109.2	16.7	22.1	27.3	27.0	32.4	42.1	8.1	4.3	14.2	9.5	36.1	6.6	8.0	10.1	9.0	33.7	27.0	18.7	16.5	18.6	80.8	8.2	6.8	8.0	8.4	31.5	19.5	6.9	11.1	8.9				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23.8	33.2	50.5	65.8	89.0	104.8	11.8	16.3	23.6	26.5	34.9	52.6	16.9	20.5	23.5	25.8	86.7	9.0	11.7	12.6	13.2	46.5	15.7	22.7	21.2	25.3	84.9	9.4	11.9	13.9	13.9	49.1	17.1	26.3	16.6	25.0				
Netherlands	47.3	47.3	44.6	56.5	73.1	70.6	49.6	57.1	53.3	60.1	75.3	94.1	14.5	10.8	19.5	16.8	61.7	12.5	16.1	19.6	22.8	71.0	14.4	15.8	17.4	22.7	70.3	13.7	16.8	13.7	24.3	68.5	20.9	23.4	15.4	18.2				
Turkey	32.8	54.0	46.3	55.2	53.8	31.6	78.8	94.9	113.9	122.5	198.5	272.1	10.1	11.2	8.4	11.1	40.8	52.3	63.8	56.0	81.2	253.4	12.2	10.1	14.1	14.5	50.9	51.9	66.9	60.9	80.7	260.3	19.7	17.8	72.2	94.1				
Spain	21.3	23.0	14.0	50.4	173.0	77.0	24.6	31.0	32.4	51.9	52.1	55.6	3.2	5.3	19.4	10.8	38.8	11.0	13.1	10.9	14.0	49.0	9.7	30.1	16.8	17.0	73.7	11.7	14.7	13.3	20.7	60.4	16.1	18.5	10.9	20.4				
Slovenia	21.3	27.2	31.8	41.4	69.1	65.1	139.1	140.3	128.0	129.6	156.1	203.4	6.7	7.8	10.3	9.5	34.3	43.8	43.7	47.3	56.0	190.9	9.2	15.9	23.4	20.6	69.1	37.8	35.3	45.0	47.0	165.1	22.6	26.0	39.8	50.2				
Albania	17.4	23.6	27.5	40.7	73.1	107.0	4.0	6.3	9.1	11.7	19.7	35.7	15.4	22.3	23.3	22.9	84.0	3.4	7.0	8.2	5.4	24.1	16.6	16.1	18.5	21.1	72.4	2.6	7.1	7.4	5.8	22.9	18.1	21.7	5.7	10.9				
G.Britain	35.2	42.5	42.9	36.6	76.0	70.1	39.5	54.7	44.2	38.2	52.9	70.6	8.5	8.5	12.3	13.6	42.9	10.8	14.5	15.4	22.9	63.6	10.7	10.5	20.4	17.8	59.3	43.7	66.4	55.3	118.2	283.6	12.5	11.4	222.7	130.1				
Russia	13.7	19.7	21.4	25.6	23.6	32.7	179.0	271.0	425.2	569.7	638.2	932.0	2.5	6.3	5.6	8.1	22.5	142.8	96.9	104.4	150.9	495.1	4.0	6.4	6.1	10.3	26.7	128.4	130.5	145.2	148.5	552.5	12.6	9.8	210.2	141.6				
USA	72.8	72.1	44.4	22.4	52.7	11.2	56.6	48.0	45.2	40.3	78.5	101.6	1.6	2.3	2.3	3.2	9.5	24.3	19.9	30.0	36.7	110.8	2.0	3.3	2.4	6.6	14.2	24.2	23.4	31.8	23.0	102.4	8.4	4.9	16.1	16.7				
Sweden	5.6	5.7	8.3	19.4	15.2	9.4	20.2	25.1	20.1	29.6	55.0	53.5	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.9	9.5	6.2	7.0	8.2	10.2	31.6	2.3	3.1	3.4	4.3	13.2	4.5	12.8	7.0	9.5	33.8	2.7	4.5	7.8	8.9				
Austria	7.7	8.5	9.0	15.0	20.0	22.5	56.2	68.9	69.2	80.5	102.7	119.9	3.4	4.6	5.1	5.9	19.1	18.9	26.3	25.3	29.8	100.3	6.3	10.3	9.2	11.1	37.0	17.0	23.4	26.0	27.2	93.7	8.8	10.5	25.4	36.6				
Romania	1.4	1.8	4.2	13.4	19.3	33.5	14.4	113.1	64.9	91.9	96.7	117.7	2.9	3.4	5.9	7.9	20.0	17.6	21.7	26.9	42.6	108.8	6.2	11.5	21.4	15.2	54.3	34.0	33.2	28.3	30.7	126.2	9.4	13.2	32.3	19.9				
Czech	3.1	5.4	6.0	10.7	11.3	14.4	12.0	17.5	23.3	32.9	64.6	65.5	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.7	9.3	11.8	12.5	12.9	14.6	51.9	1.4	3.0	5.8	5.0	15.3	12.3	11.6	13.3	14.2	51.3	2.9	8.6	13.2	14.5				
France	54.7	77.3	19.9	10.3	16.1	24.3	51.5	67.5	61.0	66.6	90.8	124.7	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.3	12.6	17.0	20.9	22.4	31.4	91.8	3.7	2.8	3.3	4.1	13.9	18.1	22.2	22.6	22.0	85.0	3.7	4.2	23.3	26.2				
Switzerland	19.3	6.4	7.5	10.2	10.8	16.2	27.2	45.7	63.9	59.2	114.7	292.8	2.3	3.3	6.3	5.5	17.4	51.4	25.4	25.9	21.6	124.3	3.6	4.5	5.0	5.6	18.8	21.2	19.0	19.1	38.2	97.5	6.2	9.6	39.9	38.4				
Hungary	2.8	2.2	2.7	6.5	6.7	7.2	29.1	31.0	36.3	37.6	55.2	80.6	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.1	3.8	11.0	12.8	13.4	13.6	50.9	2.0	1.5	2.2	3.0	8.6	12.2	11.2	12.5	11.7	47.6	1.7	1.9	10.0	12.1				
Poland	0.5	2.6	4.0	6.4	11.2	16.8	26.4	78.3	94.6	117.8	162.7	265.3	2.2	1.9	1.5	2.4	8.1	18.4	24.0	21.6	19.2	83.2	2.4	3.9	10.1	7.8	24.2	12.8	14.7	20.9	21.4	69.8	4.9	9.1	18.9	21.1				
Cyprus	0.5	4.8	5.5	4.5	3.0	5.5	4.1	4.7	3.5	1.5	1.9	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3				
Australia	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.3	3.6	3.3	6.7	2.7	4.3	1.8	3.4	3.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.8	3.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	3.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	3.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	2.4	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.8				
Ukraine	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	3.0	88.0	74.1	72.1	105.7	104.4	203.0	1.9	5.4	1.7	1.2	10.1	15.0	18.1	27.0	24.4	84.5	0.3	5.1	5.7	10.2	21.3	24.5	35.5	22.0	34.6	116.6	26.7	24.6	48.2	34.9				
Korea	0.1	2.0	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.3	14.0	23.4	33.7	41.4	55.1	57.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.8	4.6	7.2	9.7	9.8	11.8	38.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.6	11.0	11.4	12.5	43.4	0.0	0.0	8.8	11.5				
China	14.6	1.4	9.9	1.5	0.6	1.6	48.3	82.0	115.3	138.6	245.6	315.6	0.0	0.3	1.6	1.3	3.2	63.1	67.7	67.7	91.6	290.1	18.4	15.5	22.5	31.4	87.9	65.6	66.4	70.0	85.4	287.4	14.7	29.5	70.4	89.5				
Danmark	3.3	2.3	2.8	1.6	3.7	13.8	11.3	14.8	14.3	16.9	19.5	22.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	2.2	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.2	19.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	2.0	4.6	4.5	5.9	5.0	3.3	20.7	3.3	3.1	5.2	5.5				
Japan	5.8	2.7	8.4	1.2	0.7	1.3	19.3	24.4	22.8	26.9	41.2	58.1	0.1	0.2	2.9	0.1	3.2	17.2	12.7	9.2	15.6	54.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.9	8.5	10.8	11.9	14.0	45.2	0.1	0.7	13.1	12.8				
Canada	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.3	4.0	8.6	22.3	35.5	15.8	17.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.4	4.1	6.2																					

**Stock of direct investment in Republic of Macedonia-**  
**by country - 1997 - 2010**  
 in million EUR

Country	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)
Afganistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Albania	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.11	0.02	0.60	0.06	2.06	0.18	2.04	0.16
Azerbaijan														
Australia	-0.08	-0.06	0.15	0.06	0.29	0.08	0.33	0.06	0.44	0.04	1.82	0.16	2.11	0.16
Austria	17.56	12.43	30.15	11.15	39.47	10.97	32.99	5.69	36.78	3.54	37.69	3.25	42.82	3.31
Bahamas									0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Barbados														
Belgium	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.42	0.04	0.50	0.04	1.25	0.10
Bermudas														
Bosnia and Hercegovina	1.57	1.11	2.94	1.09	2.81	0.78	2.72	0.47	2.40	0.23	2.42	0.21	2.36	0.18
Belize														
British Virgin Islands	0.07	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.49	0.14	1.41	0.24	3.86	0.37	7.00	0.60	11.33	0.88
Bulgaria	2.58	1.83	3.35	1.24	2.90	0.81	3.55	0.61	6.57	0.63	11.68	1.01	23.28	1.80
Byelorussia														
Canada	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.28	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.28	0.02
Cayman Islands	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.03								
Central African Republic														
Sri Lanka														
China	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.22	0.02
Taiwan							2.77	0.48	4.21	0.41	3.48	0.30	3.28	0.25
Cuk Islands														
Costa Rica														
Croatia	5.77	4.09	6.40	2.37	7.58	2.10	8.18	1.41	10.33	0.99	12.33	1.06	10.92	0.85
Cuba														
Cyprus	1.18	0.83	77.11	28.52	92.76	25.77	117.87	20.32	138.70	13.35	141.58	12.20	141.07	10.92
Czesh Republic	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.10	0.03	0.13	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.18	0.02	0.22	0.02
Denmark	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.08	0.01
Dominikan Republic														
El Salvador														
Estonia														
Finland														
France	0.23	0.16	0.35	0.13	0.42	0.12	7.99	1.38	5.89	0.57	10.75	0.93	15.18	1.17
Gorgia														
Germany	9.33	6.61	14.12	5.22	15.92	4.42	50.18	8.65	54.57	5.25	52.47	4.52	57.26	4.43
Gibraltar	0.31	0.22	0.40	0.15	0.49	0.14	0.88	0.15	0.78	0.08	1.01	0.09	0.35	0.03
Greece	9.74	6.89	12.77	4.72	20.48	5.69	105.28	18.15	174.21	16.76	213.02	18.35	223.02	17.26
Hong Kong					0.29	0.08	0.32	0.06						
Hungary	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	300.58	28.93	300.10	25.86	313.37	24.25
Iceland	0.89	0.63	0.12	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.00				
India							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Iran	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.00
Ireland	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.02	-0.06	-0.02	0.13	0.02	0.65	0.06				
Israel			0.15	0.06	0.10	0.03	0.11	0.02						
Italy	9.87	6.99	10.96	4.05	11.44	3.18	11.41	1.97	13.88	1.34	16.50	1.42	14.97	1.16
Japan							0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00				
Johanson Island														
Jordan	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00		
Korea, Republic														
Lebanon														
Libya					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Liechtenstein	0.18	0.12	3.77	1.40	10.24	2.85	4.76	0.82	6.49	0.62	4.07	0.35	22.00	1.70
Lithuania														
Luxembourg	0.20	0.14	1.80	0.66	1.88	0.52	2.28	0.39	2.33	0.22	2.30	0.20	2.24	0.17
Malaysia													0.00	0.00
Malta									0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	-0.03	0.00
Mauricius														
Mexico			-0.91	-0.34	0.15	0.04								
Moldova														
Montenegro														
Netherlands	1.43	1.01	4.63	1.71	10.23	2.84	14.70	2.53	15.59	1.50	61.06	5.26	69.72	5.40
Netherlands Antilles														
Nigeria	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00								
Norway					0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.00
Marshall Island	1.25	0.89	0.65	0.24	0.67	0.19	0.11	0.02	0.21	0.02	0.19	0.02	0.25	0.02
Pakistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Panama	2.00	1.42	2.91	1.08	3.10	0.86	3.52	0.61	12.93	1.24	13.30	1.15	13.34	1.03
Poland			0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.00
Portugal														
Romania							0.12	0.02	0.14	0.01	0.33	0.03	0.33	0.03
Russia	3.52	2.50	5.47	2.02	2.51	0.70	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.29	0.11	1.31	0.10
St Kitts and Nevis														
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines														
San Marino											0.79	0.07	0.67	0.05
Saudi Arabia														
Serbia														
Seychelles							0.05	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.09	0.01	-0.12	-0.01
Singapore														
Slovakia	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Slovenia	16.41	11.62	21.18	7.84	43.70	12.14	56.16	9.68	58.83	5.66	66.41	5.72	84.74	6.56
South Africa													0.01	0.00
Spain							-0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	-0.04	0.00
Sweden	1.40	0.99	1.63	0.60	1.72	0.48	2.21	0.38	1.10	0.11	2.34	0.20	1.96	0.15
Switzerland	32.14	22.76	40.85	15.11	45.83	12.73	61.48	10.60	79.20	7.62	85.15	7.34	101.85	7.88
Syria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.18	0.02	0.15	0.01
United Arab Emirates							0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
Turkey	0.70	0.50	1.15	0.42	14.24	3.96	16.12	2.78	16.23	1.56	17.98	1.55	18.86	1.46
Ukraine	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.18	0.01
Egypt														
Great Britain	5.27	3.73	5.85	2.17	4.19	1.16	30.17	5.20	19.03	1.83	12.75	1.10	23.13	1.79
Jrsey														
Isle of man														
United States of America	1.40	0.99	2.37	0.88	4.14	1.15	12.54	2.16	33.96	3.27	41.27	3.56	42.24	3.27
Virgin Islands of the USA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0.17	0.02	0.22	0.02	0.48	0.04
Uzbekistan													0.00	0.00
Serbia and Montenegro	15.86	11.23	19.43	7.19	21.12	5.87	19.28	3.32	29.65	2.85	26.68	2.30	29.13	2.25
International Finance Corporation														
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development							9.33256	1.61	7.576185	0.73	9.193529	0.79	14.13	1.09
Central African Cantris development support bank														
Northatlantic cooperation alliance														
<b>Total</b>	<b>141.22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>270.37</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>359.9</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>580.05</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1039.153</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1160.707</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,292.14</b>	<b>###</b>

**Stock of direct investment in Republic of Macedonia-**  
**by country - 1997 - 2010**  
in million EUR

Country	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)	Value	Share (%)
Afganistan	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00
Albania	4.42	0.27	3.57	0.20	11.60	0.55	16.63	0.65	23.90	0.81	27.90	0.89	35.68	1.06
Azerbaijan													4.02	0.12
Australia	2.10	0.13	2.08	0.12	2.32	0.11	1.96	0.08	2.40	0.08	2.36	0.08	2.41	0.07
Austria	62.29	3.87	57.72	3.26	219.41	10.46	238.29	9.36	334.58	11.27	362.58	11.54	371.88	11.10
Bahamas	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00								
Barbados							0.41	0.02						
Belgium	1.31	0.08	1.28	0.07	0.89	0.04	1.28	0.05	1.17	0.04	1.20	0.04	1.17	0.03
Bermudas					0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.23	0.01
Bosnia and Hercegovina	0.70	0.04	0.20	0.01	1.00	0.05	1.32	0.05	1.82	0.06	2.54	0.08	3.39	0.10
Belize					0.00	0.00					0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00
British Virgin Islands	8.72	0.54	11.80	0.67	15.85	0.76	29.44	1.16	51.31	1.73	58.11	1.85	66.98	2.00
Bulgaria	24.33	1.51	27.36	1.55	42.79	2.04	62.49	2.46	86.50	2.91	92.29	2.94	116.19	3.47
Byelorussia	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00										
Canada	0.41	0.03	0.47	0.03	1.06	0.05	2.33	0.09	3.16	0.11	2.85	0.09	4.13	0.12
Cayman Islands									-1.00	-0.03	-1.00	-0.03	-1.31	-0.04
Central African Republic							0.02	0.00						
Sri Lanka							0.05	0.00						
China	0.93	0.06	1.08	0.06	1.41	0.07	1.51	0.06	1.30	0.04	0.95	0.03	1.01	0.03
Taiwan	2.55	0.16	0.77	0.04	2.16	0.10	1.57	0.06	0.77	0.03	0.77	0.02		
Cuk Islands							1.17	0.05	1.29	0.04				
Costa Rica									0.19	0.01	0.19	0.01	0.26	0.01
Croatia	15.74	0.98	20.34	1.15	30.59	1.46	44.27	1.74	53.23	1.79	55.54	1.77	72.27	2.16
Cuba									0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cyprus	150.53	9.35	160.81	9.09	182.23	8.68	20.53	0.81	34.90	1.18	47.93	1.53	45.69	1.36
Czesh Republic	0.26	0.02	0.27	0.02	0.29	0.01	7.51	0.30	0.49	0.02	0.51	0.02	2.85	0.09
Denmark	0.07	0.00			0.54	0.03	1.24	0.05	1.27	0.04	1.45	0.05	1.90	0.06
Dominikan Republic			-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
El Salvador							0.00	0.00						
Estonia									0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Finland														
France	19.58	1.22	1.47	0.08	0.29	0.01	10.51	0.41	13.04	0.44	26.15	0.83	129.68	3.87
Gorgia							0.00	0.00						0.00
Germany	70.57	4.38	64.07	3.62	64.08	3.05	85.91	3.38	66.23	2.23	61.98	1.97	71.37	2.13
Gibraltar	0.44	0.03	0.51	0.03	0.70	0.03	0.79	0.03						0.00
Greece	264.10	16.40	279.21	15.78	320.40	15.27	387.14	15.21	450.70	15.18	380.31	12.11	431.55	12.88
Hong Kong									0.04	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.00
Hungary	354.40	22.01	350.01	19.79	350.35	16.69	421.25	16.55	410.56	13.83	388.75	12.38	346.77	10.35
Iceland							8.14	0.32	12.15	0.41	11.62	0.37	3.26	0.10
India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Iran	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.00
Iraq	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ireland							0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.40	0.01	0.41	0.01
Israel					0.01	0.00	4.27	0.17	4.11	0.14	3.99	0.13	4.39	0.13
Italy	32.09	1.99	37.69	2.13	44.39	2.12	46.50	1.83	55.54	1.87	55.85	1.78	58.50	1.75
Japan							-0.17	-0.01						
Johanson Island					0.02	0.00								
Jordan									0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
Korea, Republic													0.03	0.00
Lebanon			0.01	0.00					0.00	0.00	0.31	0.01	0.41	0.01
Libya														
Liechtenstein	1.48	0.09	2.46	0.14	6.70	0.32	1.57	0.06	2.05	0.07	1.65	0.05	18.09	0.54
Lithuania														0.00
Luxembourg	10.83	0.67	15.16	0.86	25.42	1.21	71.85	2.82	69.14	2.33	62.03	1.97	16.10	0.48
Malaysia	0.00	0.00												
Malta	-0.12	-0.01	-0.18	-0.01	-0.13	-0.01	-0.05	0.00	0.06	0.00	-0.03	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Mauricius							0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00
Mexico														
Moldova			-0.05	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.06	0.00
Montenegro							0.18	0.01	0.24	0.01	0.22	0.01	2.48	0.07
Netherlands	103.23	6.41	213.35	12.06	211.99	10.10	431.31	16.95	435.57	14.67	523.56	16.67	554.43	16.55
Netherlands Antilles	98.87	6.14	69.52	3.93	54.71	2.61	17.96	0.71	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.61	0.02
Nigeria									0.01	0.00				
Norway	-0.08	-0.01					0.41	0.02	0.85	0.03	1.02	0.03	0.83	0.02
Marshall Island	0.28	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pakistan	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.55	-0.02	-0.32	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Panama	2.98	0.19	3.24	0.18	4.13	0.20	8.64	0.34	11.12	0.37	10.58	0.34	11.70	0.35
Poland	0.06	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.53	0.03	0.48	0.02	0.50	0.02	0.41	0.01	0.40	0.01
Portugal					1.81	0.09	2.24	0.09	2.28	0.08	1.58	0.05	1.54	0.05
Romania	0.47	0.03	0.43	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.45	0.02	-0.26	-0.01	0.87	0.03	1.78	0.05
Russia	1.38	0.09	1.34	0.08	1.35	0.06	1.52	0.06	1.32	0.04	1.22	0.04	4.93	0.15
St Kitts and Nevis							2.97	0.12	2.94	0.10	2.97	0.09	2.92	0.09
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			36.09	2.04	17.55	0.84	19.35	0.76	62.14	2.09	48.02	1.53	94.59	2.82
San Marino	0.70	0.04	0.76	0.04	0.88	0.04	2.39	0.09	2.40	0.08				
Saudi Arabija									0.03	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Serbia							66.33	2.61	62.31	2.10	83.72	2.67	84.53	2.52
Seychelles	2.06	0.13	-0.01	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.01	0.00	2.52	0.08	-0.15	0.00
Singapore			0.02	0.00			2.00	0.08					0.00	0.00
Slovakia	0.07	0.00	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Slovenia	101.85	6.33	106.79	6.04	126.71	6.04	165.84	6.52	262.78	8.85	391.21	12.45	415.73	12.41
South Africa	0.01	0.00												
Spain	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	-0.20	-0.01	-0.13	0.00	-0.86	-0.03	0.17	0.00
Sweden	2.51	0.16	2.47	0.14	2.57	0.12	2.70	0.11	-1.76	-0.06	3.56	0.11	5.11	0.15
Switzerland	143.90	8.94	164.20	9.28	150.78	7.18	166.82	6.55	200.73	6.76	202.07	6.43	152.26	4.54
Syria	0.15	0.01	0.15	0.01										
United Arab Emirates	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turkey	26.49	1.65	25.06	1.42	27.72	1.32	34.91	1.37	42.98	1.45	49.74	1.58	47.96	1.43
Ukraine	0.64	0.04	3.55	0.20	3.28	0.16	1.89	0.07	0.89	0.03	0.65	0.02	-14.03	-0.42
Egypt													0.00	0.00
Great Britain	27.66	1.72	26.37	1.49	53.36	2.54	80.60	3.17	114.83	3.87	76.73	2.44	110.87	3.31
Jrsey									0.45	0.02				
Isle of man														
United States of America	25.62	1.59	29.84	1.69	45.32	2.16	35.88	1.41	47.79	1.61	48.78	1.55	35.94	1.07
Virgin Islands of the USA	0.83	0.05	0.86	0.05	1.24	0.06	7.56	0.30	6.99	0.24	6.54	0.21	5.65	0.17
Uzbekistan	0.00	0.00			-0.09	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Serbia and Montenegro	29.50	1.83	32.83	1.86	53.77	2.56								
International Finance Corporation														
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	13.17	0.82	13.60	0.77	15.43	0.74	21.64	0.85	30.76	1.04	36.52	1.16	20.87	0.62
Central African Cantris development support bank					0.01	0.00								
Northatlantic cooperation alliance					0.94	0.04	1.72	0.07						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,610.22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,768.97</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,098.57</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,545.17</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,968.75</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,141.38</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>3,350.69</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Stock of direct investment in  
Republic of Macedonia by**  
(in million EUR)

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	1.05	0.75	0.60	0.22	0.90	0.25	0.78	0.13	2.67	0.26	3.73	0.32	9.81	0.76	23.09	1.43	22.98	1.30	23.11	1.10	27.00	1.06	30.86	1.04
MINING AND QUARRYING	0.27	0.19	0.42	0.15	0.68	0.19	9.89	1.71	13.60	1.31	16.94	1.46	15.53	1.20	22.37	1.39	39.27	2.22	45.30	2.16	50.74	1.99	168.52	5.68
MANUFACTURING	67.45	47.76	165.33	61.15	222.08	61.70	294.83	50.83	396.21	38.13	457.70	39.43	490.36	37.95	664.92	41.29	775.32	43.83	801.86	38.21	907.35	35.65	886.28	29.85
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER CONSTRUCTION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.06	5.17	0.32	6.21	0.35	157.08	7.49	161.70	6.35	164.33	5.54
CONSTRUCTION	0.58	0.41	0.83	0.31	5.63	1.56	32.94	5.68	47.04	4.53	56.06	4.83	65.91	5.10	64.49	4.01	61.08	3.45	70.48	3.36	87.05	3.42	117.25	3.95
TOTAL SERVICES	68.31	48.37	98.12	36.29	124.93	34.71	236.89	40.84	574.38	55.27	619.61	53.38	702.51	54.37	822.03	51.05	854.22	48.29	984.55	46.92	1,302.69	51.18	1,601.52	53.95
NOT ALLOCATED	3.56	2.52	5.07	1.87	5.70	1.58	4.73	0.82	5.25	0.51	6.66	0.57	7.26	0.56	8.15	0.51	9.89	0.56	16.19	0.77	9.10	0.36	0.00	0.00
<b>SUB - TOTAL</b>	<b>141.22</b>		<b>270.37</b>		<b>359.90</b>		<b>580.05</b>		<b>1,039.15</b>		<b>1,160.71</b>		<b>1,292.14</b>		<b>1,610.22</b>		<b>1,768.97</b>		<b>2,098.57</b>		<b>2,545.17</b>		<b>2,968.75</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141.22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>270.37</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>359.90</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>580.05</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,039.15</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,160.71</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,292.14</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,610.22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,768.97</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,098.57</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,545.17</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,968.75</b>	<b>100.00</b>

1/ Preliminary data

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

**International Investment position: external assets and liabilities at the end of period**

(in million USD)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>International Investment Position, net</b>	-1,999.02	-2,511.57	-2,348.53	-2,485.90	-3,528.98	-4,605.49	-5,181.77	-4,941.84
<b>Assets</b>	1,868.50	2,161.76	2,455.64	3,255.25	3,946.33	3,463.54	3,737.29	3,918.10
Direct investment abroad	41.97	54.21	62.05	38.39	67.58	85.81	95.65	95.44
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	35.71	43.91	43.59	36.38	51.57	69.00	71.12	63.44
Claims on affiliated enterprises	35.71	43.91	43.59	36.38	51.57	69.00	71.12	63.44
Liabilities to affiliated enterprises (-)								
Other capital	6.25	10.30	18.46	2.02	16.01	16.82	24.53	32.00
Claims on affiliated enterprises	10.77	15.34	25.16	19.35	24.98	27.25	35.27	47.85
Liabilities to affiliated enterprises (-)	-4.51	-5.04	-6.70	-17.33	-8.98	-10.43	-10.74	-15.86
Portfolio investment	3.78	4.10	3.62	4.18	4.43	3.07	6.25	31.75
Equity securities	3.78	4.10	3.62	4.18	4.43	3.07	6.25	23.86
Monetary authorities								
General government								
Banks	3.02	3.28	2.92	3.42	3.62	2.07	2.22	2.15
Other sectors	0.76	0.82	0.71	0.76	0.81	1.00	4.02	21.71
Debt securities								7.88
Bonds and notes								7.88
Monetary authorities								
General government								
Banks								
Other sectors								7.88
Money-market instruments								
Monetary authorities								
General government								
Banks								
Other sectors								
Financial derivatives								
Monetary authorities								
General government								
Banks								
Other sectors								
Other investment	929.33	1,128.13	1,065.26	1,346.93	1,634.73	1,267.09	1,344.88	1,513.08
Trade credits	194.28	266.80	298.67	441.83	652.74	674.04	586.10	721.78
General government								
Long-term								
Short-term								
Other sectors	194.28	266.80	298.67	441.83	652.74	674.04	586.10	721.78
Long-term	0.37		0.46	0.87	1.13	1.37	0.84	0.02
Short-term	193.91	266.80	298.22	440.96	651.61	672.67	585.26	721.76
Loans	25.51	2.81	4.47	2.28	3.85	8.53	31.49	19.70
Monetary authorities								
Long-term								
Short-term								
General government								
Long-term								
Short-term								
Banks	24.00	1.14	4.11	1.95	1.08	1.48	23.39	13.57
Long-term	15.19	1.14	1.55	1.44	1.08	1.47	7.42	4.77
Short-term	8.81		2.56	0.51		0.01	15.98	8.80
Other sectors	1.51	1.67	0.36	0.33	2.77	7.05	8.10	6.13
Long-term		1.67	0.12	0.33	2.31	5.81	7.73	6.13
Short-term	1.51		0.24		0.46	1.24	0.37	0.00
Currency and deposits	706.40	827.72	733.33	868.67	936.98	541.08	679.27	737.02
Monetary authorities	41.44	16.19	15.54	23.61	25.25	1.59	1.38	
General government								
Banks	664.59	811.53	717.79	844.79	911.15	539.16	677.86	736.96
Other sectors	0.38			0.27	0.58	0.32	0.03	0.06
Other assets	3.14	30.80	28.78	34.15	41.16	43.44	48.02	34.58
Monetary authorities								
Long-term								
Short-term								
General government								
Long-term								
Short-term								
Banks		30.21	28.23	33.35	39.88	10.09	11.07	9.97
Long-term								
Short-term	0.00	30.21	28.23	33.35	39.88	10.09	11.07	9.97
Other sectors	3.14	0.59	0.55	0.79	1.28	33.34	36.95	24.60
Long-term								
Short-term	3.14	0.59	0.55	0.79	1.28	33.34	36.95	24.60
Reserve assets	893.42	975.32	1,324.71	1,865.75	2,239.59	2,107.57	2,290.51	2,277.83
Monetary gold	37.08	86.47	111.98	138.76	182.59	188.81	240.98	307.79
Special drawing rights	0.39	0.83	0.78	2.98	1.45	1.37	91.06	1.25
Reserve position in the Fund								
Foreign exchange	855.95	888.02	1,211.95	1,724.01	2,055.55	1,917.38	1,958.47	1,968.79
Currency and deposits	768.61	863.28	1,177.39	1,514.40	1,322.23	345.05	665.53	462.27
With monetary authorities	705.98	685.16	1,073.79	913.94	1,064.78	129.90	665.53	462.27
With banks	62.63	178.12	103.60	600.46	257.45	215.15		
Securities	87.34	24.74	34.56	209.61	733.32	1,572.34	1,292.94	1,506.52
Equities								
Bonds and notes	87.34	24.74	34.56	209.61	733.32	1,572.34	1,292.94	1,506.52
Money-market instruments								
Financial derivatives ,net								
Other claims								

**International Investment position: external assets and liabilities at the end of period**

(in million USD)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Liabilities</b>	3,867.52	4,673.33	4,804.17	5,741.15	7,475.31	8,069.03	8,919.06	8,859.94
Direct investment in reporting economy	1,614.65	2,190.55	2,086.86	2,763.82	3,739.36	4,185.34	4,504.11	4,449.71
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	1,477.00	1,858.46	1,863.48	2,454.03	3,271.35	3,393.98	3,557.64	3,509.50
Claims on direct investors (-)								
Liabilities to direct investors	1,477.00	1,858.46	1,863.48	2,454.03	3,271.35	3,393.98	3,557.64	3,509.50
Other capital	137.65	332.09	223.38	309.79	468.01	791.36	946.47	940.22
Claims on direct investors (-)	-59.96	-49.93	-87.93	-106.56	-155.90	-160.66	-243.69	-305.15
Liabilities to direct investors	197.61	382.02	311.31	416.35	623.91	952.02	1,190.15	1,245.37
Portfolio investment	107.24	71.62	273.93	364.73	445.25	373.49	590.69	524.71
Equity securities	80.48	39.99	52.77	114.01	194.77	187.93	195.57	181.74
Banks	12.60	19.06	29.53	106.21	90.88	99.69	107.12	107.45
Other sectors	67.88	20.94	23.25	7.79	103.89	88.24	88.45	74.30
Debt securities	26.76	31.63	221.15	250.73	250.48	185.55	395.11	342.96
Bonds and notes	26.76	31.63	221.15	250.73	250.48	185.55	395.11	342.96
Monetary authorities								
General government	26.76	31.63	221.15	250.73	250.48	185.55	395.11	342.96
Banks								
Other sectors								
Money-market instruments								
Monetary authorities								
General government								
Banks								
Other sectors								
Financial derivatives								
Monetary authorities								
General government								
Banks								
Other sectors								
Other investment	2,145.63	2,411.16	2,443.39	2,612.59	3,290.70	3,510.20	3,824.26	3,885.52
Trade credits	398.16	469.80	441.08	486.21	854.50	914.41	914.57	877.88
General government						4.92	3.53	2.18
Long-term						4.92	3.53	2.18
Short-term								
Other sectors	398.16	469.80	441.08	486.21	854.50	909.49	911.04	875.70
Long-term	61.76	30.96	13.02	25.80	21.36	33.23	27.49	18.08
Short-term	336.40	438.84	428.06	460.41	833.14	876.26	883.55	857.62
Loans	1,657.16	1,788.12	1,820.15	1,853.31	1,991.89	2,180.86	2,338.13	2,420.42
Monetary authorities	68.35	62.54	62.13	55.83				
Use of Fund credit & loans from the	68.35	62.54	62.13	55.83				
Other long-term								
Short-term								
General government	1,256.52	1,351.15	1,292.19	1,152.62	1,068.43	1,087.27	1,114.92	1,132.21
Long-term	1,256.52	1,351.15	1,292.19	1,152.62	1,068.43	1,087.27	1,114.92	1,132.21
Short-term								
Banks	90.92	85.47	127.06	192.69	317.80	283.57	372.93	498.91
Long-term	80.03	75.90	125.52	192.69	293.56	283.57	315.58	493.99
Short-term	10.89	9.57	1.53		24.24		57.35	4.93
Other sectors	241.37	288.96	338.78	452.17	605.66	810.03	850.27	789.30
Long-term	219.85	282.46	276.21	436.82	547.89	789.01	839.39	730.01
Short-term	21.52	6.50	62.56	15.35	57.77	21.02	10.88	59.29
Currency and deposits	68.95	70.55	86.89	148.60	238.27	245.36	284.98	260.04
Monetary authorities								
General government								
Banks	68.95	70.55	86.89	148.60	238.27	245.36	284.98	260.04
Other sectors								
Other liabilities	21.36	82.70	95.26	124.47	206.04	169.57	286.59	327.17
Monetary authorities		13.01	11.97	12.64	13.24	12.90	102.87	101.48
Long-term		13.01	11.97	12.64	13.24	12.90	102.87	101.48
SDR Allocation		13.01	11.97	12.64	13.24	12.90	102.87	101.48
Short-term								
General government							0.30110	0.55
Long-term								
Short-term							0.30110	0.55
Banks		11.66	12.57	14.15	13.76	12.55	13.42	6.01
Long-term								
Short-term		11.66	12.57	14.15	13.76	12.55	13.42	6.01
Other sectors	21.36	58.03	70.72	97.68	179.04	144.12	170.01	219.14
Long-term					0.53	0.51	0.52	14.41
Short-term	21.36	58.03	70.72	97.68	178.51	143.62	169.49	204.73

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

**International Investment position: external assets and liabilities at the end of period**

(in million EUR)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>International Investment Position, net</b>	-1,599.73	-1,846.20	-1,990.79	-1,887.55	-2,401.97	-3,266.77	-3,614.01	-3,721.27
<b>Assets</b>	1,495.28	1,589.06	2,081.58	2,471.72	2,686.04	2,456.76	2,606.56	2,950.37
Direct investment abroad	33.58	39.85	52.60	29.15	46.00	60.87	66.71	71.87
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	28.58	32.28	36.95	27.62	35.10	48.94	49.60	47.77
Claims on affiliated enterprises	28.58	32.28	36.95	27.62	35.10	48.94	49.60	47.77
Liabilities to affiliated enterprises (-)								
Other capital	5.00	7.57	15.65	1.53	10.90	11.93	17.11	24.09
Claims on affiliated enterprises	8.62	11.28	21.33	14.69	17.00	19.33	24.60	36.03
Liabilities to affiliated enterprises (-)	-3.61	-3.70	-5.68	-13.16	-6.11	-7.40	-7.49	-11.94
Portfolio investment	3.02	3.02	3.07	3.17	3.02	2.18	4.36	23.91
Equity securities	3.02	3.02	3.07	3.17	3.02	2.18	4.36	17.97
Monetary authorities								
General government								
Banks	2.42	2.41	2.47	2.59	2.46	1.47	1.55	1.62
Other sectors	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.55	0.71	2.81	16.35
Debt securities								5.94
Bonds and notes								5.94
Monetary authorities								
General government								
Banks								
Other sectors								5.94
Money-market instruments								
Monetary authorities								
General government								
Banks								
Other sectors								
Financial derivatives								
Monetary authorities								
General government								
Banks								
Other sectors								
Other investment	743.70	829.26	902.99	1,022.72	1,112.67	898.77	937.99	1,139.37
Trade credits	155.47	196.12	253.18	335.48	444.28	478.11	408.77	543.51
General government								
Long-term								
Short-term								
Other sectors	155.47	196.12	253.18	335.48	444.28	478.11	408.77	543.51
Long-term	0.30	0.00	0.39	0.66	0.77	0.97	0.58	0.01
Short-term	155.18	196.12	252.79	334.82	443.51	477.14	408.19	543.50
Loans	20.41	2.07	3.79	1.73	2.62	6.05	21.97	14.83
Monetary authorities								
Long-term								
Short-term								
General government								
Long-term								
Short-term								
Banks	19.21	0.84	3.48	1.48	0.74	1.05	16.32	10.22
Long-term	12.16	0.84	1.31	1.09	0.74	1.04	5.17	3.59
Short-term	7.05		2.17	0.39		0.01	11.14	6.63
Other sectors	1.21	1.23	0.31	0.25	1.89	5.00	5.65	4.62
Long-term	0.00	1.23	0.10	0.25	1.57	4.12	5.39	4.62
Short-term	1.21		0.20		0.31	0.88	0.26	
Currency and deposits	565.30	608.44	621.63	659.58	637.75	383.80	473.76	554.99
Monetary authorities	33.16	11.90	13.17	17.93	17.19	1.13	0.96	
General government								
Banks	531.84	596.54	608.45	641.45	620.17	382.44	472.78	554.94
Other sectors	0.30			0.21	0.39	0.23	0.02	0.05
Other assets	2.51	22.64	24.40	25.93	28.02	30.81	33.49	26.04
Monetary authorities								
Long-term								
Short-term								
General government								
Long-term								
Short-term								
Banks		22.21	23.93	25.33	27.14	7.16	7.72	7.51
Long-term								
Short-term		22.21	23.93	25.33	27.14	7.16	7.72	7.51
Other sectors	2.51	0.43	0.46	0.60	0.87	23.65	25.77	18.53
Long-term								
Short-term	2.51	0.43	0.46	0.60	0.87	23.65	25.77	18.53
Reserve assets	714.97	716.94	1,122.92	1,416.67	1,524.36	1,494.94	1,597.51	1,715.23
Monetary gold	29.67	63.56	94.92	105.36	124.28	133.93	168.07	231.77
Special drawing rights	0.31	0.61	0.66	2.26	0.99	0.97	63.51	0.94
Reserve position in the Fund								
Foreign exchange	684.98	652.76	1,027.34	1,309.04	1,399.09	1,360.04	1,365.93	1,482.52
Currency and deposits	615.09	634.58	998.04	1,149.89	899.97	244.75	464.17	348.10
With monetary authorities	564.97	503.65	910.22	693.96	724.73	92.14	464.17	348.10
With banks	50.12	130.93	87.82	455.93	175.23	152.61		
Securities	69.89	18.19	29.30	159.16	499.13	1,115.29	901.76	1,134.43
Equities								
Bonds and notes	69.89	18.19	29.30	159.16	499.13	1,115.29	901.76	1,134.43
Money-market instruments								
Financial derivatives ,net								
Other claims								



**International Investment position: external assets and liabilities at the end of period**

(in million EUR)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Liabilities</b>	3,095.01	3,435.26	4,072.37	4,359.26	5,088.01	5,723.53	6,220.57	6,671.64
Direct investment in reporting economy	1,292.14	1,610.22	1,768.97	2,098.57	2,545.17	2,968.75	3,141.38	3,350.69
Equity capital and reinvested earnings	1,181.98	1,366.11	1,579.62	1,863.35	2,226.62	2,407.42	2,481.27	2,642.69
Claims on direct investors (-)								
Liabilities to direct investors	1,181.98	1,366.11	1,579.62	1,863.35	2,226.62	2,407.42	2,481.27	2,642.69
Other capital	110.16	244.11	189.36	235.23	318.55	561.33	660.11	708.00
Claims on direct investors (-)	-47.98	-36.70	-74.54	-80.91	-106.11	-113.96	-169.96	-229.78
Liabilities to direct investors	158.14	280.82	263.89	316.14	424.66	675.29	830.07	937.78
Portfolio investment	85.82	52.65	232.20	276.94	303.06	264.92	411.97	395.11
Equity securities	64.40	29.40	44.73	86.57	132.57	133.31	136.40	136.86
Banks	10.08	14.01	25.03	80.65	61.85	70.71	74.71	80.91
Other sectors	54.32	15.39	19.71	5.92	70.71	62.59	61.69	55.95
Debt securities	21.42	23.25	187.47	190.38	170.49	131.62	275.57	258.25
Bonds and notes	21.42	23.25	187.47	190.38	170.49	131.62	275.57	258.25
Monetary authorities								
General government	21.42	23.25	187.47	190.38	170.49	131.62	275.57	258.25
Banks								
Other sectors								
Money-market instruments								
Monetary authorities								
General government								
Banks								
Other sectors								
Financial derivatives								
Monetary authorities								
General government								
Banks								
Other sectors								
Other investment	1,717.05	1,772.39	2,071.20	1,983.75	2,239.79	2,489.86	2,667.22	2,925.84
Trade credits	318.63	345.34	373.90	369.18	581.61	648.61	637.86	661.06
General government						3.49	2.46	1.64
Long-term						3.49	2.46	1.64
Short-term								
Other sectors	318.63	345.34	373.90	369.18	581.61	645.12	635.40	659.41
Long-term	49.42	22.76	11.04	19.59	14.54	23.57	19.17	13.62
Short-term	269.21	322.58	362.86	349.59	567.07	621.55	616.23	645.80
Loans	1,326.15	1,314.40	1,542.90	1,407.22	1,355.76	1,546.93	1,630.72	1,822.61
Monetary authorities	54.70	45.97	52.67	42.39				
Use of Fund credit & loans from the Fund	54.70	45.97	52.67	42.39				
Other long-term								
Short-term								
General government	1,005.54	993.20	1,095.36	875.19	727.22	771.22	777.60	852.57
Long-term	1,005.54	993.20	1,095.36	875.19	727.22	771.22	777.60	852.57
Short-term								
Banks	72.76	62.83	107.70	146.31	216.31	201.14	260.10	375.69
Long-term	64.04	55.79	106.40	146.31	199.81	201.14	220.10	371.98
Short-term	8.71	7.04	1.30		16.50		40.000000	3.71
Other sectors	193.16	212.41	287.17	343.33	412.24	574.57	593.02	594.35
Long-term	175.94	207.63	234.14	331.68	372.92	559.66	585.43	549.71
Short-term	17.22	4.78	53.03	11.65	39.32	14.91	7.59	44.64
Currency and deposits	55.18	51.86	73.66	112.83	162.18	174.04	198.76	195.82
Monetary authorities								
General government								
Banks	55.18	51.86	73.66	112.83	162.18	174.04	198.76	195.82
Other sectors								
Other liabilities	17.09	60.79	80.75	94.51	140.24	120.28	199.88	246.36
Monetary authorities		9.56	10.14	9.60	9.01	9.15	71.74	76.42
Long-term		9.56	10.14	9.60	9.01	9.15	71.74	76.42
SDR Allocation		9.56	10.14	9.60	9.01	9.15	71.74	76.42
Short-term								
General government							0.21	0.41
Long-term								
Short-term							0.21	0.41
Banks		8.57	10.66	10.74	9.36	8.90	9.36	4.52
Long-term								
Short-term		8.57	10.66	10.74	9.36	8.90	9.36	4.52
Other sectors	17.09	42.66	59.95	74.17	121.86	102.23	118.57	165.01
Long-term					0.36	0.36	0.36	10.85
Short-term	17.09	42.66	59.95	74.17	121.50	101.87	118.21	154.17

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

**Republic of Macedonia: gross external debt/3, \***

in EUR Million

	31.12.2004	31.12.2005	31.12.2006	31.12.2007 <sup>1)</sup>	31.03.2008	30.06.2008	30.09.2008	31.12.2008	31.03.2009	30.06.2009	30.09.2009	31.12.2009	31.03.2010 <sup>2)</sup>	30.06.2010	30.09.2010	31.12.2010	31.03.2011	30.06.2011
<b>General Government</b>	<b>1,016.46</b>	<b>1,282.82</b>	<b>1,065.56</b>	<b>897.71</b>	<b>883.72</b>	<b>883.07</b>	<b>880.13</b>	<b>906.33</b>	<b>916.40</b>	<b>906.78</b>	<b>1,093.17</b>	<b>1,055.84</b>	<b>1,077.92</b>	<b>1,117.63</b>	<b>1,087.79</b>	<b>1,112.87</b>	<b>1,328.26</b>	<b>1,323.93</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.78</b>
Money market instruments	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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 debt liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.41	0.64	0.51	0.41	1.26	1.78
Arrears	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.41	0.64	0.51	0.41	1.26	1.78
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
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>1,016.45</b>	<b>1,282.82</b>	<b>1,065.56</b>	<b>897.71</b>	<b>883.72</b>	<b>883.07</b>	<b>880.13</b>	<b>906.33</b>	<b>916.40</b>	<b>906.78</b>	<b>1,093.17</b>	<b>1,055.64</b>	<b>1,077.50</b>	<b>1,116.99</b>	<b>1,087.27</b>	<b>1,112.46</b>	<b>1,326.99</b>	<b>1,322.16</b>
Bonds and notes	23.25	187.47	190.38	170.49	165.51	155.64	143.61	131.62	134.35	129.18	320.16	275.57	284.80	274.64	265.14	258.25	258.02	249.24
Loans	993.20	1,095.36	875.19	727.22	718.21	727.44	736.52	771.22	778.98	774.73	770.34	777.60	790.45	840.30	820.29	852.57	1,066.92	1,071.36
Trade credits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.49	3.08	2.87	2.67	2.46	2.26	2.05	1.85	1.64	2.05	1.56
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
<b>Monetary Authorities</b>	<b>55.54</b>	<b>62.81</b>	<b>51.99</b>	<b>9.01</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>8.69</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>9.15</b>	<b>9.50</b>	<b>9.25</b>	<b>71.46</b>	<b>71.74</b>	<b>73.93</b>	<b>79.60</b>	<b>75.06</b>	<b>76.42</b>	<b>73.87</b>	<b>191.12</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>118.25</b>
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	118.25
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
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>55.54</b>	<b>62.81</b>	<b>51.99</b>	<b>9.01</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>8.69</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>9.15</b>	<b>9.50</b>	<b>9.25</b>	<b>71.46</b>	<b>71.74</b>	<b>73.93</b>	<b>79.60</b>	<b>75.06</b>	<b>76.42</b>	<b>73.87</b>	<b>72.87</b>
Bonds and notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	45.97	52.66	42.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	9.56	10.14	9.60	9.01	8.72	8.69	9.09	9.15	9.50	9.25	71.46	71.74	73.93	79.60	75.06	76.42	73.87	72.87
SDR Allocation	9.56	10.14	9.60	9.01	8.72	8.69	9.09	9.15	9.50	9.25	71.46	71.74	73.93	79.60	75.06	76.42	73.87	72.87
<b>Banks</b>	<b>123.24</b>	<b>192.02</b>	<b>269.88</b>	<b>387.85</b>	<b>346.15</b>	<b>358.89</b>	<b>389.60</b>	<b>384.07</b>	<b>377.99</b>	<b>377.90</b>	<b>448.63</b>	<b>468.22</b>	<b>411.41</b>	<b>458.32</b>	<b>495.56</b>	<b>576.03</b>	<b>571.48</b>	<b>614.22</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>67.32</b>	<b>81.41</b>	<b>115.44</b>	<b>178.12</b>	<b>142.31</b>	<b>138.83</b>	<b>173.34</b>	<b>171.35</b>	<b>153.22</b>	<b>162.82</b>	<b>227.33</b>	<b>222.20</b>	<b>127.52</b>	<b>111.34</b>	<b>146.59</b>	<b>163.19</b>	<b>125.76</b>	<b>154.05</b>
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	7.04	1.30	0.00	16.50	10.72	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	22.59	7.55	34.65	3.71	0.00	20.17
Currency and deposits	51.71	69.46	104.70	152.26	124.29	121.28	154.87	162.46	143.63	153.59	218.29	172.84	100.52	98.92	107.58	154.96	121.47	129.74
Other debt liabilities	8.57	10.66	10.74	9.36	7.29	7.55	8.48	8.90	9.59	9.23	9.04	9.36	4.41	4.87	4.36	4.52	4.28	4.14
Arrears	8.57	10.66	10.74	9.36	7.29	7.55	8.48	8.90	9.59	9.23	9.04	9.36	4.41	4.87	4.36	4.52	4.28	4.14
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
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>55.93</b>	<b>110.60</b>	<b>154.44</b>	<b>209.73</b>	<b>203.84</b>	<b>220.06</b>	<b>216.25</b>	<b>212.72</b>	<b>224.77</b>	<b>215.08</b>	<b>221.30</b>	<b>246.02</b>	<b>283.90</b>	<b>346.98</b>	<b>348.97</b>	<b>412.83</b>	<b>445.73</b>	<b>460.17</b>
Bonds and notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	55.79	106.40	146.31	199.81	189.02	206.48	203.21	201.14	201.14	191.39	194.47	220.10	226.13	299.36	308.81	371.98	395.87	407.60
Currency and deposits	0.14	4.20	8.13	9.92	14.82	13.58	13.04	11.58	23.63	23.69	26.82	25.92	57.77	47.63	40.16	40.85	49.86	52.57
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

Preliminary data

# Republic of Macedonia: gross external debt/3, \*

in EUR Million

	Preliminary data																	
	31.12.2004	31.12.2005	31.12.2006	31.12.2007 <sup>1)</sup>	31.03.2008	30.06.2008	30.09.2008	31.12.2008	31.03.2009	30.06.2009	30.09.2009	31.12.2009	31.03.2010 <sup>2)</sup>	30.06.2010	30.09.2010	31.12.2010	31.03.2011	30.06.2011
<b>Other Sectors</b>	<b>600.40</b>	<b>721.01</b>	<b>786.69</b>	<b>1,115.71</b>	<b>1,031.96</b>	<b>1,143.09</b>	<b>1,328.26</b>	<b>1,321.91</b>	<b>1,388.03</b>	<b>1,317.53</b>	<b>1,325.21</b>	<b>1,346.99</b>	<b>1,361.28</b>	<b>1,449.48</b>	<b>1,356.41</b>	<b>1,418.78</b>	<b>1,545.70</b>	<b>1,533.52</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>370.02</b>	<b>475.84</b>	<b>435.42</b>	<b>727.89</b>	<b>643.68</b>	<b>727.10</b>	<b>808.90</b>	<b>738.32</b>	<b>790.61</b>	<b>710.65</b>	<b>721.70</b>	<b>742.04</b>	<b>773.01</b>	<b>859.50</b>	<b>773.95</b>	<b>844.61</b>	<b>914.33</b>	<b>894.69</b>
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	4.78	53.03	11.65	39.32	24.35	16.37	16.51	14.91	17.02	11.31	9.11	7.59	18.50	47.73	39.76	44.64	7.13	6.32
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	349.59	567.07	539.02	626.80	703.70	621.55	671.20	593.67	604.61	616.23	632.52	680.49	596.02	645.80	770.44	742.56
Other debt liabilities	42.66	59.95	74.17	121.50	80.30	83.92	88.69	101.87	102.39	105.67	107.98	118.21	122.00	131.28	138.17	154.17	136.77	145.81
Arrears	42.66	58.40	74.17	121.50	80.30	83.92	88.69	101.87	102.39	105.67	107.98	118.21	122.00	131.28	138.17	154.17	136.77	145.81
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
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>230.39</b>	<b>245.18</b>	<b>351.27</b>	<b>387.81</b>	<b>388.28</b>	<b>415.99</b>	<b>519.36</b>	<b>583.59</b>	<b>597.42</b>	<b>606.88</b>	<b>603.50</b>	<b>604.95</b>	<b>588.27</b>	<b>589.98</b>	<b>582.46</b>	<b>574.17</b>	<b>631.37</b>	<b>638.83</b>
Bonds and notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	207.63	234.14	331.68	372.92	371.83	397.35	499.36	559.66	574.94	584.87	581.46	585.43	569.51	572.81	566.44	549.71	608.66	617.81
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	19.59	14.54	16.10	18.28	19.64	23.57	22.13	21.65	21.68	19.17	18.38	16.79	15.63	13.62	12.31	11.07
Other debt liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.39	10.85	10.40	9.95
<b>Direct investment:</b>																		
<b>Intercompany lending</b>	<b>284.52</b>	<b>269.57</b>	<b>329.30</b>	<b>430.77</b>	<b>588.22</b>	<b>664.41</b>	<b>685.47</b>	<b>682.70</b>	<b>724.38</b>	<b>763.92</b>	<b>791.48</b>	<b>837.56</b>	<b>939.29</b>	<b>955.77</b>	<b>969.13</b>	<b>949.72</b>	<b>1,003.58</b>	<b>984.70</b>
Debt liabilities to affiliated enterprises	3.70	5.68	13.16	6.11	4.30	5.46	6.35	7.40	6.12	5.98	6.64	7.49	7.89	11.57	9.88	11.94	10.17	11.70
Short-term	2.70	4.68	12.16	5.61	3.80	4.21	5.37	6.54	5.25	5.11	5.71	6.57	6.91	10.55	8.81	10.89	9.09	11.70
Long-term	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.26	0.98	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.93	0.92	0.98	1.02	1.07	1.05	1.08	0.00
Debt liabilities to direct investors	280.82	263.89	316.14	424.66	583.92	658.95	679.12	675.29	718.26	757.94	784.85	830.07	931.40	944.20	959.25	937.78	993.41	973.00
Short-term	189.58	112.22	162.51	219.65	213.84	243.62	266.16	246.37	279.16	241.27	258.88	271.24	298.38	311.73	316.75	309.57	289.19	310.61
Long-term	91.23	151.67	153.63	205.01	370.08	415.33	412.96	428.92	439.10	516.67	525.97	558.83	633.02	632.47	642.50	628.21	704.21	662.38
<b>Gross External Debt</b>	<b>2,080.17</b>	<b>2,528.23</b>	<b>2,503.42</b>	<b>2,841.05</b>	<b>2,858.77</b>	<b>3,058.16</b>	<b>3,292.55</b>	<b>3,304.16</b>	<b>3,416.30</b>	<b>3,375.39</b>	<b>3,729.94</b>	<b>3,780.36</b>	<b>3,863.83</b>	<b>4,060.79</b>	<b>3,983.95</b>	<b>4,133.82</b>	<b>4,522.89</b>	<b>4,647.50</b>
<b>Memorandum items</b>																		
Public debt	1,211.44	1,487.93	1,270.37	1,057.35	1,037.38	1,045.22	1,047.77	1,109.94	1,119.05	1,108.11	1,352.66	1,324.87	1,357.64	1,413.78	1,387.43	1,424.32	1,658.87	1,779.30
Private debt	868.73	1,040.31	1,233.06	1,783.70	1,821.39	2,012.94	2,244.78	2,194.23	2,297.25	2,267.28	2,377.28	2,455.49	2,506.2	2,647.0	2,596.5	2,709.5	2,864.02	2,868.20
Short-term debt	629.63	674.16	725.53	1,131.28	1,003.62	1,113.76	1,253.77	1,162.58	1,228.24	1,119.85	1,213.62	1,242.25	1,206.23	1,293.75	1,246.61	1,328.67	1,339.64	1,491.09
Long-term debt	1,450.54	1,854.08	1,777.89	1,709.77	1,855.15	1,944.40	2,038.78	2,141.58	2,188.06	2,255.54	2,516.32	2,538.11	2,657.61	2,767.04	2,737.33	2,805.15	3,183.25	3,156.41

1/ Starting from 2007 data on trade credits are from the KIPO questionnaire.

2/ Starting from 2010, the data are presented on accrual basis.

3/ In september 2011, 2010 data have been revised.

\*/ Preliminary data

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

**Republic of Macedonia: gross external claims /3, \***

in EUR Million

### Preliminary data

[illegible]

## Republic of Macedonia: gross external claims /3, \*

in EUR Million

	Preliminary data																	
	31.12.2004	31.12.2005	31.12.2006	31.12.2007 <sup>1)</sup>	31.03.2008	30.06.2008	30.09.2008	31.12.2008	31.03.2009	30.06.2009	30.09.2009	31.12.2009	31.03.2010 <sup>2)</sup>	30.06.2010	30.09.2010	31.12.2010	31.03.2011	30.06.2011
<b>Other Sectors</b>	<b>197.77</b>	<b>253.94</b>	<b>336.54</b>	<b>447.43</b>	<b>490.79</b>	<b>540.12</b>	<b>588.92</b>	<b>507.00</b>	<b>461.68</b>	<b>479.80</b>	<b>483.89</b>	<b>440.22</b>	<b>504.33</b>	<b>555.72</b>	<b>581.03</b>	<b>572.64</b>	<b>683.84</b>	<b>694.51</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>196.55</b>	<b>253.46</b>	<b>335.63</b>	<b>445.09</b>	<b>486.45</b>	<b>534.86</b>	<b>583.89</b>	<b>501.91</b>	<b>455.95</b>	<b>472.73</b>	<b>477.72</b>	<b>434.25</b>	<b>499.76</b>	<b>548.82</b>	<b>570.96</b>	<b>562.07</b>	<b>672.36</b>	<b>684.93</b>
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.31	0.23	0.46	0.68	0.88	0.95	0.42	0.41	0.26	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
Currency and deposits	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.39	0.13	0.18	0.04	0.23	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04
Trade credits	196.12	252.79	334.82	443.51	463.85	512.13	559.94	477.14	430.57	447.76	452.35	408.19	<b>481.72</b>	<b>530.57</b>	<b>552.39</b>	<b>543.50</b>	<b>653.66</b>	<b>666.26</b>
Other claims	0.43	0.46	0.60	0.87	22.23	22.09	23.22	23.65	24.36	24.48	24.90	25.77	17.91	18.17	18.54	18.53	18.64	18.58
Arrears	0.43	0.46	0.60	0.87	22.23	22.09	23.22	23.65	24.36	24.48	24.90	25.77	17.91	18.17	18.54	18.53	18.64	18.58
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
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>7.08</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>10.07</b>	<b>10.57</b>	<b>11.48</b>	<b>9.58</b>
Bonds and notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.66	6.73	5.94	4.92	4.24
Loans	1.23	0.10	0.25	1.57	3.83	4.10	4.07	4.12	4.95	6.30	5.58	5.39	4.38	4.05	3.24	4.62	5.03	5.34
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	0.77	0.52	1.17	0.97	0.97	0.78	0.78	0.58	0.58	0.18	0.19	0.09	0.01	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	1.52	0.00
<b>Direct investment:</b>																		
<b>Intercompany lending</b>	<b>47.98</b>	<b>95.87</b>	<b>95.60</b>	<b>123.11</b>	<b>130.14</b>	<b>138.32</b>	<b>127.95</b>	<b>133.29</b>	<b>155.47</b>	<b>188.33</b>	<b>183.76</b>	<b>194.56</b>	<b>211.33</b>	<b>205.26</b>	<b>231.54</b>	<b>265.82</b>	<b>263.68</b>	<b>283.75</b>
Claims from affiliated enterprises	11.28	21.33	14.69	17.00	16.81	17.53	17.93	19.33	20.48	19.82	20.24	24.60	25.05	25.45	30.71	36.03	38.95	39.68
Short-term	11.28	18.31	12.99	15.79	15.60	15.65	15.97	17.24	18.32	17.52	17.14	20.68	20.88	20.68	25.20	30.11	33.13	33.95
Long-term	0.00	3.02	1.70	1.21	1.21	1.88	1.96	2.10	2.16	2.30	3.10	3.92	4.16	4.77	5.50	5.92	5.82	5.73
Claims from direct investors	36.70	74.54	80.91	106.11	113.34	120.78	110.02	113.96	134.99	168.51	163.52	169.96	186.28	179.80	200.83	229.78	224.73	244.07
Short-term	21.78	24.71	29.46	66.31	59.09	66.61	55.85	57.14	64.89	65.72	75.39	80.30	114.18	115.77	143.90	132.90	126.55	117.50
Long-term	14.92	49.82	51.45	39.80	54.24	54.17	54.17	56.82	70.09	102.79	88.13	89.66	72.10	64.04	56.93	96.89	98.17	126.58
<b>Gross External Claims</b>	<b>1,530.00</b>	<b>2,026.19</b>	<b>2,427.38</b>	<b>2,634.87</b>	<b>2,565.51</b>	<b>2,621.61</b>	<b>2,802.90</b>	<b>2,392.10</b>	<b>2,179.34</b>	<b>2,183.20</b>	<b>2,493.38</b>	<b>2,498.49</b>	<b>2,477.73</b>	<b>2,638.23</b>	<b>2,759.33</b>	<b>2,893.65</b>	<b>3,185.58</b>	<b>3,383.65</b>
<b>Memorandum items</b>																		
Short-term	1,513.01	1,971.55	2,213.07	2,075.67	1,373.19	1,427.32	1,574.12	1,193.28	1,130.48	1,238.92	1,575.11	1,473.51	1,352.33	1,483.07	1,548.26	1,623.77	1,729.77	1,833.72
Long-term	16.99	54.64	214.31	559.20	1,192.33	1,194.29	1,228.78	1,198.83	1,048.85	944.27	918.27	1,024.98	1,125.40	1,155.16	1,211.07	1,269.88	1,455.82	1,549.93

1/ Starting from 2007 data on trade credits are from the KIPO questionnaire.

2/ Starting from 2010, the data are presented on accrual basis.

3/ In september 2011, 2010 data have been revised.

\*/ Preliminary data

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

## in EUR Million

	31.12.2004	31.12.2005	31.12.2006	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	31.03.2010 <sup>2)</sup>	30.06.2010	30.09.2010	31.12.2010	31.03.2011	30.06.2011
<b>General Government</b>	<b>1,016.46</b>	<b>1,282.82</b>	<b>1,065.56</b>	<b>897.71</b>	<b>883.72</b>	<b>883.07</b>	<b>880.13</b>	<b>906.33</b>	<b>916.40</b>	<b>906.78</b>	<b>1,093.17</b>	<b>1,055.84</b>	<b>1,077.92</b>	<b>1,117.63</b>	<b>1,087.79</b>	<b>1,112.87</b>	<b>1,328.26</b>	<b>1,323.93</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.78</b>
Money market instruments	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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 debt liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.41	0.64	0.51	0.41	1.26	1.78
Arrears	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.41	0.64	0.51	0.41	1.26	1.78
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
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>1,016.45</b>	<b>1,282.82</b>	<b>1,065.56</b>	<b>897.71</b>	<b>883.72</b>	<b>883.07</b>	<b>880.13</b>	<b>906.33</b>	<b>916.40</b>	<b>906.78</b>	<b>1,093.17</b>	<b>1,055.64</b>	<b>1,077.50</b>	<b>1,116.99</b>	<b>1,087.27</b>	<b>1,112.46</b>	<b>1,326.99</b>	<b>1,322.16</b>
Bonds and notes	23.25	187.47	190.38	170.49	165.51	155.64	143.61	131.62	134.35	129.18	320.16	275.57	284.80	274.64	265.14	258.25	258.02	249.24
Loans	993.20	1,095.36	875.19	727.22	718.21	727.44	736.52	771.22	778.98	774.73	770.34	777.60	790.45	840.30	820.29	852.57	1,066.92	1,071.36
Trade credits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.49	3.08	2.87	2.67	2.46	2.26	2.05	1.85	1.64	2.05	1.56
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
<b>Monetary Authorities</b>	<b>-609.12</b>	<b>-977.70</b>	<b>-1,274.98</b>	<b>-1,407.27</b>	<b>-1,386.79</b>	<b>-1,404.95</b>	<b>-1,543.04</b>	<b>-1,352.01</b>	<b>-1,110.56</b>	<b>-1,051.22</b>	<b>-1,243.62</b>	<b>-1,295.15</b>	<b>-1,288.76</b>	<b>-1,337.46</b>	<b>-1,403.63</b>	<b>-1,406.10</b>	<b>-1,604.94</b>	<b>-1,649.00</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>-664.66</b>	<b>-1,040.51</b>	<b>-1,167.82</b>	<b>-917.15</b>	<b>-279.69</b>	<b>-300.38</b>	<b>-404.19</b>	<b>-245.87</b>	<b>-168.70</b>	<b>-249.03</b>	<b>-515.89</b>	<b>-465.13</b>	<b>-341.54</b>	<b>-359.75</b>	<b>-362.23</b>	<b>-348.10</b>	<b>-360.51</b>	<b>-334.74</b>
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	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	-1,167.82	-917.15	-279.69	-300.38	-404.19	-245.87	-168.70	-249.03	-515.89	-465.13	-341.54</					

**Republic of Macedonia: net external debt position /1, 3, \***

in EUR Million

**Preliminary data**

	31.12.2004	31.12.2005	31.12.2006	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	31.03.2010 <sup>2)</sup>	30.06.2010	30.09.2010	31.12.2010	31.03.2011	30.06.2011
<b>Other Sectors</b>	<b>402.63</b>	<b>467.07</b>	<b>450.15</b>	<b>668.28</b>	<b>541.17</b>	<b>602.97</b>	<b>739.33</b>	<b>814.91</b>	<b>926.35</b>	<b>837.73</b>	<b>841.32</b>	<b>906.77</b>	<b>856.96</b>	<b>893.76</b>	<b>775.38</b>	<b>846.14</b>	<b>861.86</b>	<b>839.01</b>
<b>Short-term</b>	<b>173.47</b>	<b>222.38</b>	<b>99.79</b>	<b>282.81</b>	<b>157.23</b>	<b>192.24</b>	<b>225.01</b>	<b>236.41</b>	<b>334.66</b>	<b>237.92</b>	<b>243.98</b>	<b>307.79</b>	<b>273.25</b>	<b>310.67</b>	<b>202.99</b>	<b>282.54</b>	<b>241.97</b>	<b>209.76</b>
Money market instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	4.78	52.83	11.65	39.01	24.13	15.92	15.83	14.02	16.07	10.89	8.70	7.33	18.48	47.73	39.76	44.64	7.12	6.27
Currency and deposits	0.00	0.00	-0.21	-0.39	-0.13	-0.18	-0.04	-0.23	-0.07	-0.06	-0.06	-0.02	-0.11	-0.08	-0.03	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04
Trade credits	126.47	110.07	14.77	123.56	75.17	114.67	143.76	144.40	240.63	145.91	152.26	208.04	150.80	149.92	43.63	102.30	116.77	76.30
Other debt liabilities	42.23	59.48	73.57	120.63	58.07	61.83	65.47	78.21	78.03	81.19	83.08	92.44	104.09	113.11	119.63	135.64	118.13	127.23
Arrears	42.23	57.94	73.57	120.63	58.07	61.83	65.47	78.21	78.03	81.19	83.08	92.44	104.09	113.11	119.63	135.64	118.13	127.23
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
<b>Long-term</b>	<b>229.16</b>	<b>244.69</b>	<b>350.36</b>	<b>385.47</b>	<b>383.94</b>	<b>410.72</b>	<b>514.32</b>	<b>578.50</b>	<b>591.69</b>	<b>599.80</b>	<b>597.34</b>	<b>598.98</b>	<b>583.71</b>	<b>583.08</b>	<b>572.39</b>	<b>563.60</b>	<b>619.89</b>	<b>629.25</b>
Bonds and notes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2.66	-6.73	-5.94	-4.92	-4.24
Loans	206.40	234.04	331.43	371.35	368.00	393.25	495.29	555.54	569.98	578.57	575.88	580.03	565.13	568.76	563.19	545.09	603.63	612.47
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	18.93	13.77	15.58	17.11	18.67	22.60	21.35	20.87	21.10	18.58	18.19	16.60	15.54	13.60	12.31	11.07
Other debt liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.39	10.85	8.88	9.95
<b>Direct investment:</b>																		
<b>Intercompany lending</b>	<b>236.54</b>	<b>173.71</b>	<b>233.70</b>	<b>307.66</b>	<b>458.08</b>	<b>526.10</b>	<b>557.52</b>	<b>549.40</b>	<b>568.91</b>	<b>575.59</b>	<b>607.72</b>	<b>643.00</b>	<b>727.96</b>	<b>750.51</b>	<b>737.59</b>	<b>683.90</b>	<b>739.90</b>	<b>700.95</b>
Debt liabilities to affiliated enterprises	-7.57	-15.65	-1.53	-10.89	-12.51	-12.07	-11.58	-11.93	-14.36	-13.84	-13.60	-17.10	-17.16	-13.88	-20.83	-24.09	-28.78	-27.98
Short-term	-8.58	-13.63	-0.83	-10.18	-11.80	-11.45	-10.60	-10.70	-13.07	-12.41	-11.43	-14.11	-13.98	-10.13	-16.40	-19.23	-24.04	-22.24
Long-term	1.00	-2.02	-0.70	-0.71	-0.71	-0.62	-0.98	-1.23	-1.29	-1.42	-2.17	-2.99	-3.18	-3.75	-4.43	-4.87	-4.74	-5.73
Debt liabilities to direct investors	244.11	189.36	235.23	318.55	470.58	538.17	569.09	561.33	583.27	589.43	621.33	660.10	745.12	764.40	758.42	708.00	768.68	728.92
Short-term	167.80	87.51	133.05	153.35	154.75	177.01	210.30	189.23	214.26	175.55	183.49	190.94	184.20	195.96	172.85	176.67	162.64	193.12
Long-term	76.31	101.85	102.18	165.20	315.84	361.16	358.79	372.10	369.01	413.88	437.84	469.17	560.92	568.44	585.57	531.32	606.04	535.81
<b>Net External Debt Position</b>	<b>550.17</b>	<b>502.05</b>	<b>76.05</b>	<b>206.18</b>	<b>293.26</b>	<b>436.55</b>	<b>489.65</b>	<b>912.06</b>	<b>1,236.96</b>	<b>1,192.19</b>	<b>1,236.56</b>	<b>1,281.86</b>	<b>1,386.10</b>	<b>1,422.56</b>	<b>1,224.62</b>	<b>1,240.17</b>	<b>1,337.30</b>	<b>1,263.85</b>

**Memorandum items**

Short-term	-883.39	-1,297.39	-1,487.53	-944.38	-369.57	-313.56	-320.35	-30.70	97.76	-119.08	-361.49	-231.27	-146.11	-189.31	-301.64	-295.10	-390.13	-342.63
Long-term	1,433.55	1,799.43	1,563.58	1,150.57	662.82	750.11	810.00	942.75	1,139.21	1,311.26	1,598.05	1,513.13	1,532.21	1,611.88	1,526.26	1,535.27	1,727.43	1,606.48

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

2/ Starting from 2010, the data are presented on accrual basis.

3/ In september 2011, 2010 data have been revised.

\*/ Preliminary data

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia



## Reserve assets

In EUR Million

		Reserve Assets						TOTAL
		Monetary gold	SDRs	Reserve Position in the Fund	Foreign currency reserves		Other reserve assets	
					Currency and deposits	Securities		
2003		29.7	0.3	0.0	615.1	69.9	0.0	715.0
2004		63.6	0.6	0.0	635.8	17.0	0.0	716.9
2005		94.9	0.7	0.0	998.7	28.6	0.0	1,122.9
2006		105.4	2.3	0.0	1,150.5	158.5	0.0	1,416.7
I		108.7	1.7	0.0	1,036.1	248.6	0.0	1,395.1
II		111.7	0.2	0.0	1,024.7	245.9	0.0	1,382.6
III		108.7	7.0	0.0	1,056.0	241.3	0.0	1,413.1
IV		108.5	4.2	0.0	1,014.6	328.3	0.0	1,455.7
V		106.8	1.4	0.0	1,028.6	329.2	0.0	1,466.0
VI		104.8	1.4	0.0	983.4	328.8	0.0	1,418.4
VII		106.6	1.4	0.0	924.3	416.8	0.0	1,449.1
VIII		107.1	1.2	0.0	960.9	416.2	0.0	1,485.4
IX		113.6	1.1	0.0	994.3	413.2	0.0	1,522.1
X		118.6	1.1	0.0	932.4	499.0	0.0	1,551.1
XI		117.7	1.0	0.0	934.9	493.4	0.0	1,547.0
XII		124.3	1.0	0.0	900.5	498.5	0.0	1,524.4
Q1		108.7	7.0	0.0	1,056.0	241.3	0.0	1,413.1
Q2		104.8	1.4	0.0	983.4	328.8	0.0	1,418.4
Q3		113.6	1.1	0.0	994.3	413.2	0.0	1,522.1
Q4		124.3	1.0	0.0	900.5	498.5	0.0	1,524.4
2007		124.3	1.0	0.0	900.5	498.5	0.0	1,524.4
I		136.1	1.0	0.0	279.3	1,119.4	0.0	1,535.8
II		139.9	0.9	0.0	287.7	1,120.5	0.0	1,548.9
III		129.5	0.9	0.0	273.7	1,115.3	0.0	1,519.3
IV		121.6	1.1	0.0	258.5	1,113.1	0.0	1,494.3
V		123.8	1.0	0.0	271.2	1,113.9	0.0	1,509.9
VI		129.3	1.0	0.0	300.4	1,112.7	0.0	1,543.4
VII		127.7	1.0	0.0	316.9	1,111.3	0.0	1,556.9
VIII		123.9	1.0	0.0	336.9	1,137.8	0.0	1,599.6
IX		136.5	1.0	0.0	404.2	1,147.4	0.0	1,689.0
X		122.0	1.1	0.0	374.6	1,175.5	0.0	1,673.2
XI		139.5	1.0	0.0	258.9	1,189.8	0.0	1,589.2
XII		133.9	1.0	0.0	245.3	1,114.7	0.0	1,494.9
Q1		129.5	0.9	0.0	273.7	1,115.3	0.0	1,519.3
Q2		129.3	1.0	0.0	300.4	1,112.7	0.0	1,543.4
Q3		136.5	1.0	0.0	404.2	1,147.4	0.0	1,689.0
Q4		133.9	1.0	0.0	245.3	1,114.7	0.0	1,494.9
2008		133.9	1.0	0.0	245.3	1,114.7	0.0	1,494.9
I		156.4	1.0	0.0	203.5	1,080.8	0.0	1,441.8
II		162.9	1.0	0.0	208.2	1,041.5	0.0	1,413.6
III		152.0	1.0	0.0	164.1	950.7	0.0	1,267.8
IV		146.3	1.0	0.0	183.6	873.0	0.0	1,203.8
V		150.5	0.9	0.0	172.5	842.9	0.0	1,166.8
VI		146.1	0.9	0.0	245.7	810.8	0.0	1,203.6
VII		145.5	0.9	0.0	446.5	800.5	0.0	1,393.4
VIII		145.5	57.0	0.0	461.1	841.4	0.0	1,505.0
IX		150.2	63.3	0.0	514.5	798.6	0.0	1,526.6
X		154.1	62.4	0.0	532.9	799.7	0.0	1,549.0
XI		171.5	62.7	0.0	469.1	888.6	0.0	1,591.8
XII		168.1	63.5	0.0	464.8	901.2	0.0	1,597.5
Q1		152.0	1.0	0.0	164.1	950.7	0.0	1,267.8
Q2		146.1	0.9	0.0	245.7	810.8	0.0	1,203.6
Q3		150.2	63.3	0.0	514.5	798.6	0.0	1,526.6
Q4		168.1	63.5	0.0	464.8	901.2	0.0	1,597.5
2009		168.1	63.5	0.0	464.8	901.2	0.0	1,597.5
I		169.2	64.4	0.0	401.2	985.4	0.0	1,620.3
II		179.0	65.4	0.0	373.9	1,001.1	0.0	1,619.3
III		179.6	65.4	0.0	341.0	1,020.5	0.0	1,606.6
IV		193.5	66.2	0.0	343.5	1,040.7	0.0	1,644.0
V		214.0	69.1	0.0	349.1	1,050.5	0.0	1,682.6
VI		222.0	70.4	0.0	359.2	1,056.7	0.0	1,708.3
VII		195.7	67.9	0.0	316.0	1,064.6	0.0	1,644.2
VIII		212.0	69.0	0.0	351.1	1,086.7	0.0	1,718.8
IX		210.2	1.0	0.0	362.2	1,115.9	0.0	1,689.3
X		210.5	0.9	0.0	348.6	1,102.8	0.0	1,662.9
XI		228.3	0.9	0.0	342.2	1,114.8	0.0	1,686.2
XII		231.8	0.9	0.0	348.0	1,133.8	0.0	1,714.5
Q1		179.6	65.4	0.0	341.0	1,020.5	0.0	1,606.6
Q2		222.0	70.4	0.0	359.2	1,056.7	0.0	1,708.3
Q3		210.2	1.0	0.0	362.2	1,115.9	0.0	1,689.3
Q4		231.8	0.9	0.0	348.0	1,133.8	0.0	1,714.5
2010		231.8	0.9	0.0	348.0	1,133.8	0.0	1,714.5
I		212.3	0.1	0.0	263.1	1,231.4	0.0	1,706.8
II		223.6	0.0	0.0	248.0	1,230.9	0.0	1,702.5
III		221.7	0.1	0.0	360.5	1,317.7	0.0	1,900.0
IV		224.9	0.5	0.0	290.6	1,361.2	0.0	1,877.2
V		235.0	0.1	0.0	237.2	1,410.4	0.0	1,882.8
VI		228.2	1.2	0.0	216.5	1,386.5	0.0	1,832.4
Q1.2011		221.7	0.1	0.0	360.5	1,317.7	0.0	1,900.0
Q2.2011		228.2	1.2	0.0	216.5	1,386.5	0.0	1,832.4

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

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
2010		-	-	-	-	44.5956	71.7150	46.4574	61.5150	52.9905
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
2010	Q1	-	-	-	-	41.9384	69.2109	44.3686	61.4015	48.9037
	Q2	-	-	-	-	43.6691	72.0352	48.3614	61.5465	52.4391
	Q3	-	-	-	-	46.2249	73.9430	47.7731	61.5522	55.6637
	Q4	-	-	-	-	46.4822	71.6201	45.3020	61.5577	54.8607
2011	Q1	-	-	-	-	47.8172	72.0363	45.0214	61.5126	54.7356
2007	1-6	-	-	-	-	37.5029	90.6640	46.0432	61.1774	38.3663
2007	1	-	-	-	-	37.8973	92.1831	47.0635	61.1802	39.1269
	2	-	-	-	-	37.7300	91.6664	46.8414	61.1905	38.8048
	3	-	-	-	-	37.9428	89.9742	46.2014	61.1729	39.4077
	4	-	-	-	-	37.3937	90.0173	45.3304	61.1754	38.1562
	5	-	-	-	-	37.0661	89.7285	45.2464	61.1729	37.5017
	6	-	-	-	-	36.9892	90.4847	45.6166	61.1739	37.1983
	7	-	-	-	-	36.9193	90.7086	44.6560	61.1771	36.6735
	8	-	-	-	-	37.3499	90.3063	44.9242	61.1713	38.4779
	9	-	-	-	-	37.1313	88.9552	44.0798	61.1767	38.2698
	10	-	-	-	-	36.6500	87.9323	43.0387	61.1820	37.1373
	11	-	-	-	-	37.1130	86.4482	41.7364	61.2049	37.5533
	12	-	-	-	-	36.8919	84.9406	42.0230	61.2290	37.3960
2008	1-6	-	-	-	-	38.1533	79.1344	40.0685	61.2744	38.1800
2008	1	-	-	-	-	37.7680	82.1796	41.6851	61.3375	38.5097
	2	-	-	-	-	38.1420	81.7821	41.6268	61.3231	38.8401
	3	-	-	-	-	38.9287	79.1295	39.5378	61.2140	39.1168
	4	-	-	-	-	38.4651	77.1392	38.9019	61.3727	38.0133
	5	-	-	-	-	37.7336	77.3340	39.3720	61.2280	37.7820
	6	-	-	-	-	37.8834	77.2891	39.3265	61.1740	36.8111
	7	-	-	-	-	37.8104	77.1410	38.7910	61.1836	36.3449
	8	-	-	-	-	37.7134	77.2368	40.7884	61.1783	37.3325
	9	-	-	-	-	38.3576	76.5500	42.5922	61.1706	39.9380
	10	-	-	-	-	40.2313	77.6866	45.7943	61.1979	45.7813
	11	-	-	-	-	40.6211	74.2772	48.2683	61.4102	49.8986
	12	-	-	-	-	39.9004	67.9685	45.7279	61.4012	50.1804
2009	1-6	-	-	-	-	40.7667	68.6372	46.0728	61.3724	48.3398
2009	1	-	-	-	-	41.1248	66.6250	46.0763	61.3998	50.9909
	2	-	-	-	-	41.1790	69.3252	48.0659	61.4078	52.1057
	3	-	-	-	-	40.7526	66.9471	47.1763	61.4126	48.3223
	4	-	-	-	-	40.4791	68.2231	46.4123	61.3479	46.9268
	5	-	-	-	-	40.6244	69.3441	45.1223	61.4011	46.6773
	6	-	-	-	-	40.4609	71.5043	43.7110	61.2647	45.2340
	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
2010	1-6	-	-	-	-	42.8085	70.6309	46.3760	61.4744	50.6812
2010	1	-	-	-	-	41.4189	69.2566	42.8267	61.1798	46.8747
	2	-	-	-	-	41.8753	70.1393	44.9312	61.4225	49.7987
	3	-	-	-	-	42.5149	68.3266	45.4022	61.6042	50.1244
	4	-	-	-	-	43.0267	70.3153	45.9023	61.5988	49.1079
	5	-	-	-	-	43.4104	71.6068	48.7870	61.5285	52.8646
	6	-	-	-	-	44.5787	74.1980	50.3806	61.5127	55.3306
	7	-	-	-	-	45.7495	73.6661	48.2471	61.5171	55.1205
	8	-	-	-	-	45.8521	74.6177	47.7062	61.5102	55.8324
	9	-	-	-	-	47.1013	73.5319	47.3526	61.6319	56.0508
	10	-	-	-	-	45.8029	70.3719	44.3729	61.6227	54.2038
	11	-	-	-	-	45.7145	71.9099	44.9678	61.5474	54.5373
	12	-	-	-	-	47.9046	72.5878	46.5545	61.5027	55.8305
2011	1-6	-	-	-	-	48.4662	70.8908	43.8841	61.5330	53.5634
2011	1	-	-	-	-	48.1809	72.4702	45.9858	61.5116	55.7828
	2	-	-	-	-	47.4083	72.6380	45.0951	61.5075	54.5762
	3	-	-	-	-	47.8229	71.0588	43.9906	61.5183	53.8322
	4	-	-	-	-	47.4222	69.7080	42.6383	61.5200	51.1740
	5	-	-	-	-	49.0049	70.0430	42.8266	61.5297	52.8060
	6	-	-	-	-	50.9005	69.5135	42.8109	61.6103	53.2191

1/ Denomination of the denar for 100 in may 1993

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

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
31.01.2010	61.3673			43.9405			70.8180	4,185.4658
28.02.2010	61.5058			45.3248			68.8986	42.0179
31.03.2010	61.5200			45.6312			68.8682	42.9729
30.04.2010	61.5628			46.4415			70.9371	42.9069
31.05.2010	61.5025			49.6629			72.3601	43.1354
30.06.2010	61.5467			50.4564			75.9461	46.4223
31.07.2010	61.5063			47.2109			73.6691	45.4223
31.08.2010	61.5814			48.4893			75.4212	47.1707
30.09.2010	61.6363			45.2842			71.5204	46.3605
31.10.2010	61.5838			44.4424			70.9001	44.9254
30.11.2010	61.5044			46.7856			72.8725	46.6437
31.12.2010	61.5050			46.3140			71.5008	49.3026
31.01.2011	61.5050			44.8614			71.4427	47.5236
28.02.2011	61.5050			44.6919			71.9104	48.0545
31.03.2011	61.5162			43.6595			69.2223	47.3456
30.04.2011	61.5125			41.3947			68.9834	47.8064
31.05.2011	61.6141			43.1713			71.0577	50.7237
30.06.2011	61.6200			42.7175			68.4819	51.1964

Source: National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia

**Indices on effective exchange rate of the Denar**

year	quarter	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate of	Real Effective Exchange Rate of Denar		
			Consumer Price Index	Producer Price Index	Unit Labor Cost
2002	Q4	93.0	109.9	109.2	
2003	Q4	96.4	110.1	107.5	105.3
2004	Q4	99.4	105.7	103.9	111.1
2005	Q4	99.8	100.3	99.8	109.0
2006	Q4	99.3	98.5	97.7	97.8
2007	Q4	99.5	97.4	96.7	85.5
2008	Q4	101.2	98.0	95.0	90.9
2009	Q4	106.8	98.2	99.7	
2010	Q4	107.2	96.7	100.0	
2002	Q1	89.3	110.7	109.6	
	Q2	90.6	111.5	110.9	
	Q3	92.6	110.5	110.3	
	Q4	93.0	109.9	109.2	
2003	Q1	94.4	109.7	109.2	132.3
	Q2	95.4	110.8	108.9	128.2
	Q3	95.0	109.4	106.9	118.1
	Q4	96.4	110.1	107.5	105.3
2004	Q1	96.9	109.0	105.7	110.4
	Q2	97.0	106.3	103.7	110.4
	Q3	98.0	104.9	104.2	108.0
	Q4	99.4	105.7	103.9	111.1
2005	Q1	99.8	104.5	102.0	109.8
	Q2	99.6	102.7	101.1	92.9
	Q3	99.8	101.3	102.2	95.2
	Q4	99.8	100.3	99.8	109.0
2006	Q1	99.9	100.9	100.4	107.4
	Q2	100.6	100.9	101.5	95.4
	Q3	100.1	99.7	100.4	99.4
	Q4	99.3	98.5	97.7	97.8
2007	Q1	99.5	97.6	96.7	88.3
	Q2	99.8	97.4	96.5	85.3
	Q3	99.6	96.4	96.3	82.4
	Q4	99.5	97.4	96.7	85.5
2008	Q1	100.6	100.3	97.2	79.6
	Q2	101.0	99.6	98.8	76.6
	Q3	99.7	96.7	97.7	72.7
	Q4	101.2	98.0	95.0	90.9
2009	Q1	106.4	101.5	97.4	82.6
	Q2	106.3	100.0	97.8	83.8
	Q3	106.8	98.9	99.2	80.9
	Q4	106.8	98.2	99.7	
2010	Q1	106.1	98.6	99.0	
	Q2	104.9	96.6	99.5	
	Q3	105.9	95.9	99.8	
	Q4	107.2	96.7	100.0	
2011	Q1	106.6	97.5	101.6	
	Q2	106.1	96.7	101.9	

## 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.

## **METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS**

### **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.

## **METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS**

### **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. An adjustment is made in financial intermediation services, by redistribution of part of Other investment income, based upon the calculation of exports and imports of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM). 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 and long-term loans. 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. Interest paid and received on short-term and long-term loans is presented on accrual basis. The source of data is external debt reports, which are obligatorily recorded in the NBRM (credit indebtedness). An adjustment is made in Other investment income, by redistribution of part of this income in the financial intermediation services item, based upon the calculation of exports and imports of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM).

## **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 short-term and long-term loans 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:** Transactions are calculated as the changes in the stock of the particular components of the official foreign exchange reserves, excluding price changes and exchange rate differentials. The source of data are the reports of the NBRM.

#### **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**

### **1. General methodological notes**

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

The external debt statistics is prepared in accordance with the External Debt Statistics Guide<sup>1</sup> (Guide).

### ***Gross external debt***

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

### ***Gross external claims***

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

### ***Net external debt***

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> External Debt Statistics: Guide for compilers and Users, IMF, 2003

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, new commitments and accrued interest 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, accrued interest 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.

## **2. 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 (ED) and data for debt securities market value at the cut-off date;

-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 category loans the data are used from the reporting system on external debt (ED) -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, accrued interest etc.; and the reporting system on external claims (EC) -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, accrued interest 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 (ED) and data from reports of the NBRM on the official foreign reserves of the Republic of Macedonia.

- for the category other the data are used from the reporting system on external debt (ED) 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 (ED) and the reporting system on external claims (EC);
- 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 (ED) and the reporting system on external claims (EC);

### ***Data sources for the net external debt of the Other sectors***

- for the category debt securities (bonds and money market instruments) - for foreign debt securities issued abroad and bought by residents, data on the market value of the purchased debt securities at the cut-off date, is provided by the residents authorized for participation at foreign capital markets;
- for the category loans the data are used from the reporting system on external debt (ED) and the reporting system on external claims (EC);
- 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 (ED) and the reporting system on external claims (EC);
- for the category other - the data on arrears are used from the reporting system on external debt (ED) and the reporting system on external claims (EC), as well as data from the survey on debt/claims takeovers among residents and nonresidents (POZ);

### ***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 (ED) and the reporting system on external claims (EC), 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 the current year, for this category, estimations on the stock of claims/liabilities from commercial operations are derived from the balance of payments flows and the stock from the previous reporting period;
  - 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. Starting as of January 01, 2010, data include accrued interest.

### **Table no. 33 Reserve assets**

The data reflect the stock of reserve 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.

### **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.