

ZEW, the Centre for European Economic Research, Mannheim, and Erste Group Bank AG, Vienna, carry out a monthly survey for Central and Eastern Europe, Austria, as well as the Eurozone, asking financial market experts for their assessments and expectations with regard to economic and financial market data. The results of the current survey, conducted between October 4 and October 18, 2010, are published in the November 2010 issue of the "Financial Market Report CEE." 102 financial market experts participated in this month's survey.

Inclusion of Turkey into the Survey for Central and Eastern Europe

The ZEW-Erste Group economic survey for Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) expands in October by including Turkey into the group of the analysed countries. The changes resulting from this enlargement comprise, first, the extension of the considered CEE region by one additional country. Second, separate indicators are formed for Turkey and third, the assessment of the financial market experts from Turkey is incorporated in the calculation of the indicators for Turkey, the CEE region including Turkey and the Eurozone. We additionally calculate and analyse all indicators by including the Turkish answers

in all balances. Due to the changes in the current survey a direct comparison of the October results with the results from the previous months is not possible for the indicators for CEE (incl. Turkey) and the Eurozone.

The Economic Sentiment Indicator for CEE including Turkey denotes a value of 19.3 points in October. In September, the economic expectations for the CEE region without Turkey and without the answers of the new participants reached 17.3 points. The sentiment indicator for the Eurozone achieves 2.1 points and the balance for Austria remains at 13.8 points.

Economic Outlook for the CEE Region, Austria and the Eurozone

The Economic Sentiment Indicator for CEE including Turkey and considering the answers of the new survey participants from Turkey denotes a value of 19.3 points in October. Including the new participants, the Economic Sentiment Indicators for the Eurozone reaches 2.1 points in October. Compared to the results from the previous month this value would indicate a decline by 15.6 points. Nonetheless, without the consideration of the survey participants from Turkey the decline of the indicator for the Eurozone would be significantly smaller. The respective indicator for Austria without the answers of the Turkish experts remains nearly unchanged at a value of 13.8 points.

The indicator which reflects the evaluation of the current economic situation in the CEE region including Turkey reaches 3.2 points in October. In the previous month without the participants from Turkey, the value of the respective balance was minus 5.7 points.

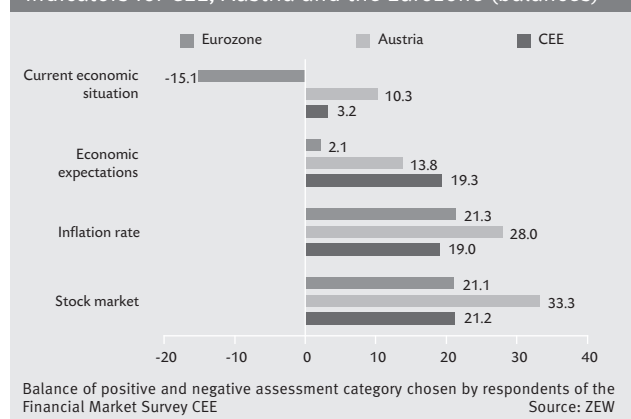
The indicators representing the assessment of the current business conditions in Austria amount 10.3 points for Austria and minus 15.1 points for the Eurozone.

Through the inclusion of Turkey into the survey a lower inflationary pressure is evaluated for the CEE region on a six months time horizon than in the previous month. The respective indicator decreases by 19.8 points to 19.0 points. For Austria and the Eurozone the experts prognosticate signifi-

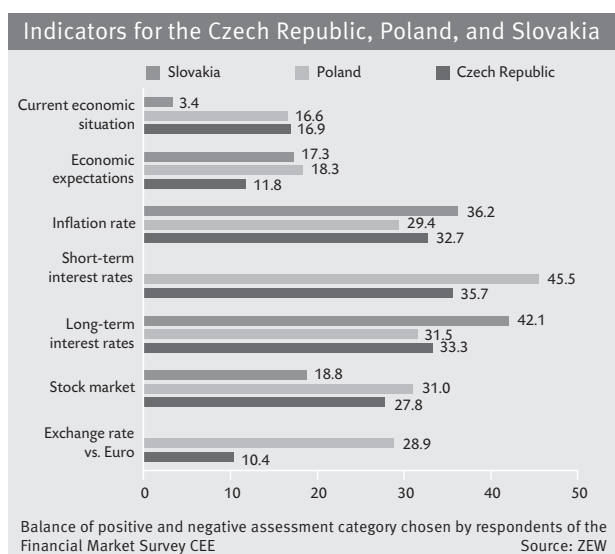
cantly lower inflationary risks next half year as well. The two respective balances reach 28.0 points and 21.3 points.

The majority of financial market experts anticipate no significant change of the stock market indices within the next six months for the CEE region (NTX), Austria (ATX) and the Eurostoxx 50. The balance which depicts the development of the NTX demonstrates a value of 21.2 points. 53.8 percent of the experts including the analysts from Turkey predict an unchanged index level for the next half year.

Indicators for CEE, Austria and the Eurozone (balances)



Czech Republic, Poland, and Slovakia: Increasing Interest Rates Expected



In this month's survey, the majority of financial market experts do not expect any change in the economic development for the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia on a six months time horizon. The outlook for Poland's economy exhibits the best value with 18.3 points among the three countries. Slovakia's economic expectations reach 17.3 points and the respective balance for the Czech Republic reaches 11.8 points in October. These balances are calculated without considering the answers of the experts from Turkey.

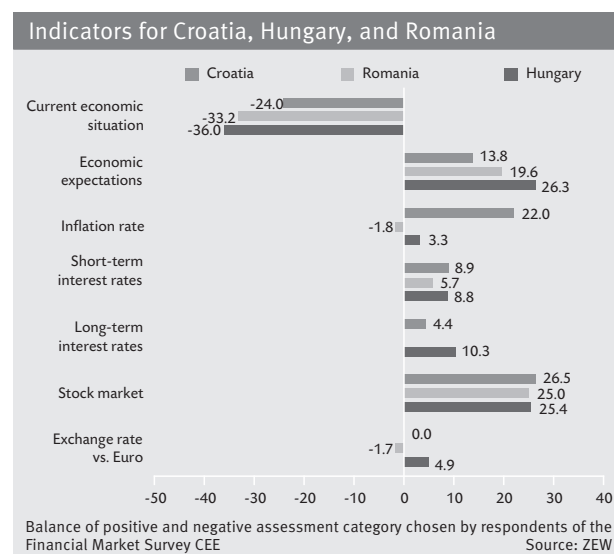
The Czech Republic and Poland also achieve good results regarding the evaluation of the current economic conditions as the respective indicators reach the second and the third place among the analysed CEE countries after Turkey with values of 16.9 points and 16.6 points, respectively. Slovakia demonstrates an indicator of 3.4 points. However, more than 70 percent of the survey participants evaluate the current business conditions in the three countries as acceptable. The assessment of the current situation in the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia demonstrate significantly better results than the respective indicators for Croatia, Hungary and Romania.

The majority of surveyed analysts do not foresee any changes in the inflation rates and the short-term interest rates for the next half year in the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia.

The expectations regarding the development of the stock market indices for Poland (WIG) and the Czech Republic (PX 50) depict results at the upper bound with values of 31.0 points and 27.8 points. The results for the Slovakian index SAX lie at the lower bound among all the analysed stock market indices in the CEE region as it only reaches 18.8 points in October.

According to the evaluation of the financial market experts the Polish Zloty seems to have the best chances of an appreciation against the Euro within the next six months. The respective balance reaches the highest value in country comparison, namely 28.9 points.

Croatia, Hungary, and Romania: Cautious Evaluation of the Situation



With an economic sentiment indicator of 26.3 points Hungary takes up the first place in this category in country comparison. While the economic expectations for Romania also reach a relatively good value, namely 19.6 points, Croatia's respective indicator only achieves 13.8 points. Its balance belongs to the rather cautious evaluations in this month.

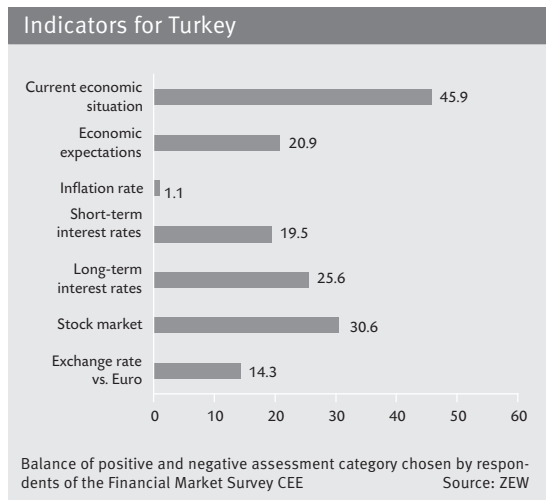
The assessment of the current economic situation in Croatia, Hungary and Romania show a critical picture as all three balances present negative values in October. Hungary takes up the last place among the analysed CEE countries in this category with a value of minus 36.0 points. Romania's assessment of its current business cycle wins the next to last place after Hungary in country comparison as the indicator reaches the minus 33.2 points mark. Croatia's indicator which reflects the evaluation of its economic situation reaches minus 24.0 points.

According to the polled participants the inflation risks are much smaller in Croatia, Hungary and Romania than in the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia. The indicator which predicts the inflationary pressure within the next six months in Romania exhibits the lowest level in country comparison with the only negative value in this category of minus 1.8 points. This value shows that more experts predict a decreasing inflation rate than an increasing inflation rate for the next half year in Romania.

In line with the expectations for lower inflation risks, the majority of financial market experts do not perceive any changes in the short-term interest rate by the National Banks in the three analysed countries.

According to the statistics of the ECB, the Romanian Leu has been experiencing depreciation since March 2010. The polled participants do not think that the Romanian currency will break this pattern as the Leu is the only CEE currency for which the surveyed analysts predict in balance depreciation against the Euro in the next half year. Its relevant indicator reaches minus 1.7 points in October.

Turkey: Strong Start for the Economic Indicators

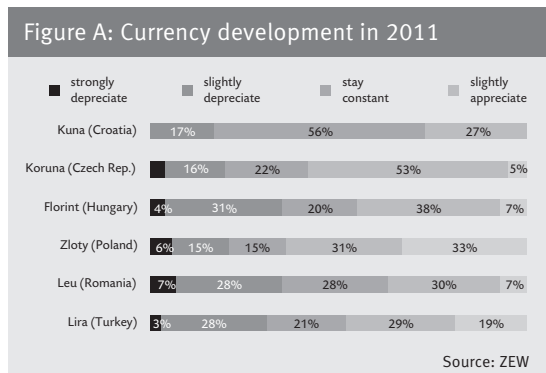


The Economic Sentiment Indicator for Turkey starts in October with a value of 20.9 points. The indicator achieves the leading position in this category in country comparison if all country indicators contain the answers of the participants from Turkey. After excluding the answers of the new participants, the indicator for Turkey shifts to the second best position. While 36.5 percent of all financial market experts foresee an improvement 15.6 percent predict a deterioration of the economy within the next six months. The indicator which reflects the evaluation of the current economic conditions in Turkey reaches 45.9 points in October. This is also by far the best value in this category in country comparison.

According to the opinion of the financial market experts, the inflation risks in Turkey are marginal for the next half year as the respective indicator reaches only 1.1 points.

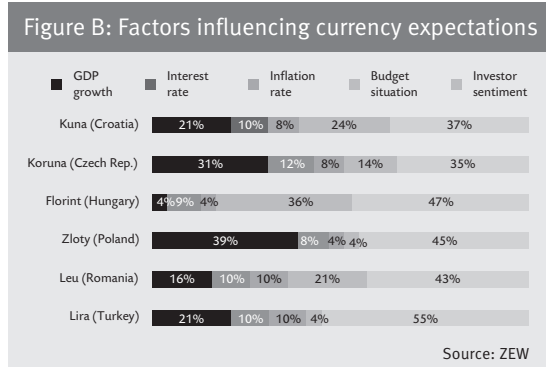
The stock market in Turkey is going to develop positively for the next half year according to the expectations of 48.8 percent of the survey participants.

Special Question: CEE Currencies at the End of 2011

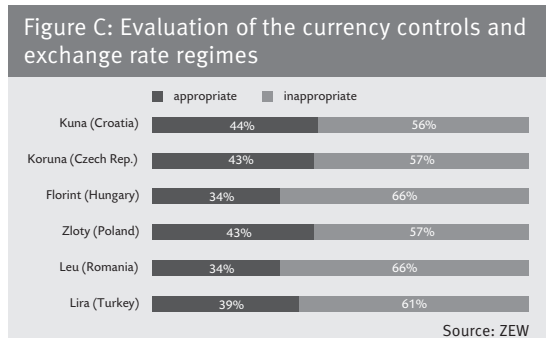


Within the scope of this month's special question we analyse the currency expectations of the financial market experts for the next year for each currency of the analysed CEE countries. As currency expectations are influenced by many different factors, this month's survey additionally evaluates the significance of each factor.

The Polish Zloty and the Czech Koruna win the two best places regarding the currency expectations as 64 percent and 58 percent of the polled participants expect the Zloty and the Koruna to appreciate against the Euro by the end of 2011. More than half of the surveyed experts anticipate a constant level of the Croatian Kuna compared to the Euro. The currency expectations for the Turkish Lira, the Hungarian Forint and the Romanian Leu are rather mixed as more than 30 percent of the survey participants predict a depreciation of these three currencies. For the Romanian Leu 7 percent of the analysts even anticipate a strong depreciation until the end of 2011.



The majority of financial market analysts believe that the investor sentiment influences the currency expectations the most. The largest share of answers, namely 55 percent, achieves the investor sentiment as a driving force for the development of the Turkish Lira. The GDP growth also seems to be one of the main determinants influencing the currency expectations of the survey participants. 39 percent of them evaluate the GDP growth as the main driving factor for the expectations on the Polish Zloty. The answers for Hungary, Romania, and Croatia demonstrate a relatively high share of polled experts who emphasize the importance of the budget situation for their currency expectations.



For all analysed currencies, a clear majority of the polled participants do not consider exchange rate regimes and currency controls as appropriate. Hungary and Romania even depict 66 percent of analysts who deem both measures as inappropriate. Through both measures exchange rate stability could be assured, however, the movements of the exchange rates which could be reactions on differences in the business cycle and the monetary policy of the countries would be disabled. For the Turkish Lira, 61 percent of the experts find the two measures as inappropriate while 39 percent evaluate them as appropriate.

Melissa Li, Mariela Borell

ZEW / Erste Group Bank - Financial Market Survey CEE: October 2010

Current economic situation	good		acceptable (normal)				bad		balance							
Austria	15.5	(-6.7)	79.3	(+12.6)	5.2	(-5.9)	10.3	(-0.8)								
Croatia	6.0	(-3.3)	64.0	(+10.5)	30.0	(-7.2)	-24.0	(+3.9)								
Czech Republic	22.0	(-8.6)	72.9	(+13.7)	5.1	(-5.1)	16.9	(-3.5)								
Hungary	3.3	(-4.2)	57.4	(+25.3)	39.3	(-21.1)	-36.0	(+16.9)								
Poland	23.3	(-16.7)	70.0	(+16.0)	6.7	(+0.7)	16.6	(-17.4)								
Romania	3.6	(-9.5)	59.6	(+29.2)	36.8	(-19.7)	-33.2	(+10.2)								
Slovakia	15.5	(-12.2)	72.4	(+15.0)	12.1	(-2.8)	3.4	(-9.4)								
Turkey	49.0		47.9		3.1		45.9									
CEE (incl. Turkey)	8.8	(-2.5)	85.6	(+13.9)	5.6	(-11.4)	3.2	(+8.9)								
Eurozone	4.3	(-7.2)	76.3	(+5.1)	19.4	(+2.1)	-15.1	(-9.3)								
Economic expectations	improve		no change				worsen		balance							
Austria	27.6	(-5.7)	58.6	(+11.9)	13.8	(-6.2)	13.8	(+0.5)								
Croatia	27.5	(-11.1)	58.8	(+17.9)	13.7	(-6.8)	13.8	(-4.3)								
Czech Republic	25.4	(-12.1)	61.0	(+19.3)	13.6	(-7.2)	11.8	(-4.9)								
Hungary	39.4	(+7.4)	47.5	(-1.6)	13.1	(-5.8)	26.3	(+13.2)								
Poland	28.3	(-11.7)	61.7	(+19.7)	10.0	(-8.0)	18.3	(-3.7)								
Romania	32.1	(-4.1)	55.4	(+6.5)	12.5	(-2.4)	19.6	(-1.7)								
Slovakia	25.9	(-6.0)	65.5	(+14.4)	8.6	(-8.4)	17.3	(+2.4)								
Turkey	36.5		47.9		15.6		20.9									
CEE (incl. Turkey)	29.0	(-5.6)	61.3	(+13.2)	9.7	(-7.6)	19.3	(+2.0)								
Eurozone	18.6	(-16.7)	64.9	(+17.8)	16.5	(-1.1)	2.1	(-15.6)								
Inflation rate	increase		no change				decrease		balance							
Austria	33.3	(-16.7)	61.4	(+15.9)	5.3	(+0.8)	28.0	(-17.5)								
Croatia	28.0	(-14.8)	66.0	(+13.6)	6.0	(+1.2)	22.0	(-16.0)								
Czech Republic	37.9	(-22.5)	56.9	(+19.4)	5.2	(+3.1)	32.7	(-25.6)								
Hungary	25.0	(-15.4)	53.3	(+11.0)	21.7	(+4.4)	3.3	(-19.8)								
Poland	38.0	(-12.0)	53.4	(+11.7)	8.6	(+0.3)	29.4	(-12.3)								
Romania	22.8	(-15.0)	52.6	(+10.4)	24.6	(+4.6)	-1.8	(-19.6)								
Slovakia	41.4	(-24.6)	53.4	(+21.5)	5.2	(+3.1)	36.2	(-27.7)								
Turkey	30.1		40.9		29.0		1.1									
CEE (incl. Turkey)	26.9	(-18.0)	65.2	(+16.2)	7.9	(+1.8)	19.0	(-19.8)								
Eurozone	26.6	(-21.4)	68.1	(+20.1)	5.3	(+1.3)	21.3	(-22.7)								
Short-term interest rates	increase		no change				decrease		balance							
	[abs.]	[rel.]	[abs.]	[rel.]	[abs.]	[rel.]	[abs.]	[rel.]	[abs.]	[rel.]						
Croatia	20.0	(-4.3)	15.3	(-9.7)	68.9	(+4.0)	71.7	(+9.2)	11.1	(+0.3)	13.0	(+0.5)	8.9	(-4.6)	2.3	(-10.2)
Czech Republic	37.5	(+1.1)	17.6	(-2.9)	60.7	(+3.9)	71.9	(+15.5)	1.8	(-5.0)	10.5	(-12.6)	35.7	(+6.1)	7.1	(+9.7)
Hungary	24.6	(-0.4)	15.5	(-7.7)	59.6	(+20.0)	62.1	(+29.5)	15.8	(-19.6)	22.4	(-21.8)	8.8	(+19.2)	-6.9	(+14.1)
Poland	47.3	(+1.6)	31.1	(-11.8)	50.9	(+0.9)	60.3	(+15.1)	1.8	(-2.5)	8.6	(-3.3)	45.5	(+4.1)	22.5	(-8.5)
Romania	21.1	(-2.6)	20.7	(-3.5)	63.5	(+3.0)	62.3	(+16.8)	15.4	(-0.4)	17.0	(-13.3)	5.7	(-2.2)	3.7	(+9.8)
Turkey	28.7		21.4		62.1		64.0		9.2		14.6		19.5		6.8	
Eurozone	20.7	-15.3			73.9	13.9			5.4	1.4			15.3	(-16.7)		
Long-term interest rates	increase		no change				decrease		balance							
	[abs.]	[rel.]	[abs.]	[rel.]	[abs.]	[rel.]	[abs.]	[rel.]	[abs.]	[rel.]						
Croatia	26.1	(-12.7)	17.0	(-22.4)	52.2	(+21.6)	59.6	(+32.3)	21.7	(-8.9)	23.4	(-9.9)	4.4	(-3.8)	-6.4	(-12.5)
Czech Republic	42.1	(-11.3)	15.5	(-12.4)	49.1	(+15.8)	65.5	(+23.6)	8.8	(-4.5)	19.0	(-11.2)	33.3	(-6.8)	-3.5	(-1.2)
Hungary	29.3	(-1.9)	18.7	(-10.8)	51.7	(+22.5)	52.5	(+32.0)	19.0	(-20.6)	28.8	(-21.2)	10.3	(+18.7)	-10.1	(+10.4)
Poland	40.3	(-6.3)	15.5	(-10.0)	50.9	(+13.1)	70.7	(+28.8)	8.8	(-6.8)	13.8	(-18.8)	31.5	(+0.5)	1.7	(+8.8)
Slovakia	45.6	(-12.6)	15.6	(-11.9)	50.9	(+20.7)	74.1	(+16.6)	3.5	(-8.1)	10.3	(-4.7)	42.1	(-4.5)	5.3	(-7.2)
Turkey	37.2		23.9		51.2		60.2		11.6		15.9		25.6		8	
Germany	45.0	(-12.1)			50.0	(+17.3)			5.0	(-5.2)			40.0	(-6.9)		
Stock market indices	increase		no change				decrease		balance							
EURO STOXX 50	37.6	(-16.7)	45.9	(+19.8)	16.5	(-3.1)	21.1	(-13.6)								
ATX (Austria)	46.3	(-10.5)	40.7	(+13.4)	13.0	(-2.9)	33.3	(-7.6)								
NTX (CEE)	33.7	(-23.1)	53.8	(+31.1)	12.5	(-8.0)	21.2	(-15.1)								
CROBEX (Croatia)	44.9	(+1.0)	36.7	(+0.1)	18.4	(-1.1)	26.5	(+2.1)								
PX 50 (Czech Rep.)	42.6	(-16.4)	42.6	(+22.1)	14.8	(-5.7)	27.8	(-10.7)								
BUX (Hungary)	43.6	(-2.2)	38.2	(+9.0)	18.2	(-6.8)	25.4	(+4.6)								
WIG (Poland)	43.7	(-15.0)	43.6	(+21.9)	12.7	(-6.9)	31.0	(-8.1)								
BET (Romania)	40.4	(-16.1)	44.2	(+26.3)	15.4	(-10.2)	25.0	(-5.9)								
SAX (Slovakia)	35.8	(-4.2)	47.2	(+12.2)	17.0	(-8.0)	18.8	(+3.8)								
ISE-100 (Turkey)	48.8		33.0		18.2		30.6									
Exchange rates (vs. Euro)	appreciate		no change				depreciate		balance							
Kuna (Croatia)	15.7	(+0.2)	68.6	(+21.9)	15.7	(-22.1)	0.0	(+22.3)								
Koruna (Czech Rep.)	25.9	(-17.2)	58.6	(+21.3)	15.5	(-4.1)	10.4	(-13.1)								
Forint (Hungary)	26.6	(-16.0)	51.7	(+23.9)	21.7	(-7.9)	4.9	(-8.1)								
Zloty (Poland)	47.5	(-14.1)	33.9	(+7.0)	18.6	(+7.1)	28.9	(-21.2)								
Lei (Romania)	19.7	(-11.5)	58.9	(+14.5)	21.4	(-3.0)	-1.7	(-8.5)								
Lira (Turkey)	30.8		52.7		16.5		14.3									
US-Dollar	29.0	(-14.1)	49.0	(+29.4)	22.0	(-15.3)	7.0	(+1.2)								

Note: 102 financial market experts (from which 37 from Turkey) participated in the October survey which was conducted during the period 10/04/10-10/18/10. The Turkish answers are included only in the indicators for CEE (incl. Turkey), the Eurozone and Turkey. Analysts were asked about their expectations for the next 6 months. Numbers displayed are percentages (month-over-month percentage point changes compared to the survey in September in parentheses). Balances refer to the differences between positive and negative assessments.

ZEW / Erste Group Bank - Financial Market Survey CEE: October 2010

Current economic situation	good		acceptable (normal)		bad		balance									
Austria	10.9	(-11.3)	85.5	(+18.8)	3.6	(-7.5)	7.3	(-3.8)								
Croatia	3.9	(-5.4)	75.0	(+21.5)	21.1	(-16.1)	-17.2	(+10.7)								
Czech Republic	17.5	(-13.1)	76.7	(+17.5)	5.8	(-4.4)	11.7	(-8.7)								
Hungary	2.3	(-5.2)	64.0	(+31.9)	33.7	(-26.7)	-31.4	(+21.5)								
Poland	19.1	(-20.9)	74.2	(+20.2)	6.7	(+0.7)	12.4	(-21.6)								
Romania	2.4	(-10.7)	69.0	(+38.6)	28.6	(-27.9)	-26.2	(+17.2)								
Slovakia	10.7	(-17.0)	77.4	(+20.0)	11.9	(-3.0)	-1.2	(-14.0)								
Turkey	49.0		47.9		3.1		45.9									
CEE (incl. Turkey)	8.8	(-2.5)	85.6	(+13.9)	5.6	(-11.4)	3.2	(+8.9)								
Eurozone	4.3	(-7.2)	76.3	(+5.1)	19.4	(+2.1)	-15.1	(-9.3)								
Economic expectations	improve		no change		worsen		balance									
Austria	19.8	(-13.5)	67.4	(+20.7)	12.8	(-7.2)	7.0	(-6.3)								
Croatia	18.7	(-19.9)	70.0	(+29.1)	11.3	(-9.2)	7.4	(-10.7)								
Czech Republic	21.4	(-16.1)	67.4	(+25.7)	11.2	(-9.6)	10.2	(-6.5)								
Hungary	29.7	(-2.3)	57.1	(+8.0)	13.2	(-5.7)	16.5	(+3.4)								
Poland	23.1	(-16.9)	69.2	(+27.2)	7.7	(-10.3)	15.4	(-6.6)								
Romania	23.3	(-12.9)	67.4	(+18.5)	9.3	(-5.6)	14.0	(-7.3)								
Slovakia	18.4	(-13.5)	74.7	(+23.6)	6.9	(-10.1)	11.5	(-3.4)								
Turkey	36.5		47.9		15.6		20.9									
CEE (incl. Turkey)	29.0	(-5.6)	61.3	(+13.2)	9.7	(-7.6)	19.3	(+2.0)								
Eurozone	18.6	(-16.7)	64.9	(+17.8)	16.5	(-1.1)	2.1	(-15.6)								
Inflation rate	increase		no change		decrease		balance									
Austria	27.3	(-22.7)	67.9	(+22.4)	4.8	(+0.3)	22.5	(-23.0)								
Croatia	23.1	(-19.7)	71.8	(+19.4)	5.1	(+0.3)	18.0	(-20.0)								
Czech Republic	30.2	(-30.2)	65.1	(+27.6)	4.7	(+2.6)	25.5	(-32.8)								
Hungary	22.7	(-17.7)	61.4	(+19.1)	15.9	(-1.4)	6.8	(-16.3)								
Poland	31.4	(-18.6)	61.6	(+19.9)	7.0	(-1.3)	24.4	(-17.3)								
Romania	21.2	(-16.6)	61.2	(+19.0)	17.6	(-2.4)	3.6	(-14.2)								
Slovakia	32.9	(-33.1)	62.4	(+30.5)	4.7	(+2.6)	28.2	(-35.7)								
Turkey	30.1		40.9		29.0		1.1									
CEE (incl. Turkey)	26.9	(-18.0)	65.2	(+16.2)	7.9	(+1.8)	19.0	(-19.8)								
Eurozone	26.6	(-21.4)	68.1	(+20.1)	5.3	(+1.3)	21.3	(-22.7)								
Short-term interest rates	increase		no change		decrease		balance									
	[abs.]	[rel.]	[abs.]	[rel.]	[abs.]	[rel.]	[abs.]	[rel.]								
Croatia	15.8	(-8.5)	12.3	(-12.7)	77.1	(+12.2)	78.1	(+15.6)	7.1	(-3.7)	9.6	(-2.9)	8.7	(-4.8)	2.7	(-9.8)
Czech Republic	28.1	(-8.3)	15.3	(-5.2)	70.7	(+13.9)	76.5	(+20.1)	1.2	(-5.6)	8.2	(-14.9)	26.9	(-2.7)	7.1	(+9.7)
Hungary	19.3	(-5.7)	12.8	(-10.4)	69.9	(+30.3)	70.9	(+38.3)	10.8	(-24.6)	16.3	(-27.9)	8.5	(+18.9)	-3.5	(+17.5)
Poland	36.1	(-9.6)	25.6	(-17.3)	62.7	(+12.7)	67.4	(+22.2)	1.2	(-3.1)	7.0	(-4.9)	34.9	(-6.5)	18.6	(-12.4)
Romania	16.5	(-7.2)	15.0	(-9.2)	73.4	(+12.9)	72.5	(+27.0)	10.1	(-5.7)	12.5	(-17.8)	6.4	(-1.5)	2.5	(+8.6)
Turkey	28.7		21.4		62.1		64.0		9.2		14.6		19.5		6.8	
Eurozone	20.7	(-15.3)			73.9	(+13.9)			5.4	(+1.4)			15.3	(-16.7)		
Long-term interest rates	increase		no change		decrease		balance									
	[abs.]	[rel.]	[abs.]	[rel.]	[abs.]	[rel.]	[abs.]	[rel.]								
Croatia	19.4	(-19.4)	13.5	(-25.9)	66.7	(+36.1)	70.3	(+43.0)	13.9	(-16.7)	16.2	(-17.1)	5.5	(-2.7)	-2.7	(-8.8)
Czech Republic	32.1	(-21.3)	13.8	(-14.1)	61.9	(+28.6)	72.4	(+30.5)	6.0	(-7.3)	13.8	(-16.4)	26.1	(-14.0)	0.0	(+2.3)
Hungary	23.6	(-7.6)	15.9	(-13.6)	63.5	(+34.3)	63.6	(+43.1)	12.9	(-26.7)	20.5	(-29.5)	10.7	(+19.1)	-4.6	(+15.9)
Poland	29.7	(-16.9)	15.0	(-10.5)	64.3	(+26.5)	74.7	(+32.8)	6.0	(-9.6)	10.3	(-22.3)	23.7	(-7.3)	4.7	(+11.8)
Slovakia	33.7	(-24.5)	13.0	(-14.5)	63.9	(+33.7)	78.8	(+21.3)	2.4	(-9.2)	8.2	(-6.8)	31.3	(-15.3)	4.8	(-7.7)
Turkey	37.2		23.9		51.2		60.2		11.6		15.9		25.6		8	
Germany	33.7	(-23.4)			60.9	(+28.2)			5.4	(-4.8)			28.3	(-18.6)		
Stock market indices	increase		no change		decrease		balance									
EURO STOXX 50	37.6	(-16.7)			45.9	(+19.8)			16.5	(-3.1)			21.1	(-13.6)		
ATX (Austria)	34.6	(-22.2)			53.1	(+25.8)			12.3	(-3.6)			22.3	(-18.6)		
NTX (CEE)	33.7	(-23.1)			53.8	(+31.1)			12.5	(-8.0)			21.2	(-15.1)		
CROBEX (Croatia)	32.9	(-11.0)			51.3	(+14.7)			15.8	(-3.7)			17.1	(-7.3)		
PX 50 (Czech Rep.)	33.3	(-25.7)			53.1	(+32.6)			13.6	(-6.9)			19.7	(-18.8)		
BUX (Hungary)	30.5	(-15.3)			52.4	(+23.2)			17.1	(-7.9)			13.4	(-7.4)		
WIG (Poland)	33.8	(-24.9)			54.2	(+32.5)			12.0	(-7.6)			21.8	(-17.3)		
BET (Romania)	30.8	(-25.7)			55.1	(+37.2)			14.1	(-11.5)			16.7	(-14.2)		
SAX (Slovakia)	27.3	(-12.7)			57.1	(+22.1)			15.6	(-9.4)			11.7	(-3.3)		
ISE-100 (Turkey)	48.8				33.0				18.2				30.6			
Exchange rates (vs. Euro)	appreciate		no change		depreciate		balance									
Kuna (Croatia)	13.2	(-2.3)			75.0	(+28.3)			11.8	(-26.0)			1.4	(+23.7)		
Koruna (Czech Rep.)	21.1	(-22.0)			67.1	(+29.8)			11.8	(-7.8)			9.3	(-14.2)		
Forint (Hungary)	22.5	(-20.1)			61.8	(+34.0)			15.7	(-13.9)			6.8	(-6.2)		
Zloty (Poland)	37.5	(-24.1)			48.9	(+22.0)			13.6	(+2.1)			23.9	(-26.2)		
Lei (Romania)	15.8	(-15.4)			67.1	(+22.7)			17.1	(-7.3)			-1.3	(-8.1)		
Lira (Turkey)	30.8				52.7				16.5				14.3			
US-Dollar	29.0	(-14.1)			49.0	(+29.4)			22.0	(-15.3)			7.0	(+1.2)		

Note: 102 financial market experts participated in the October survey which was conducted during the period 10/04/10-10/18/10. The Turkish answers are included in all indicators. Analysts were asked about their expectations for the next 6 months. Numbers displayed are percentages (month-over-month percentage point changes compared to the survey in September in parentheses). Balances refer to the differences between positive and negative assessments.

Financial Market Report CEE – published monthly

Author and Editor Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW) Mannheim

L 7, 1 · 68161 Mannheim · P.O. Box 10 34 43 · 68034 Mannheim · Germany · www.zew.de, www.zew.eu

Mariela Borell · Dept. International Finance and Financial Management · Phone +49 (0)621 1235-144 · E-mail: borell@zew.de

Erste Group Bank AG

Friedrich Mostboeck · Head of Group Research · A-1010 Vienna · Neutorgasse 17 · Dachgeschoss 1

Phone +43 (0)5 0100-11902 · Fax +43 (0)5 0100-13016 · E-mail: friedrich.mostboeck@erstegroup.com · www.erstegroup.com

Reprint and further distribution: only with mention of reference and sending of a voucher copy