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The Economic Mirror is prepared based on statistical data available by 1 October 2012.

On January 2008, the new classification of activities of business entities NACE Rev.2, which replaced NACE Rev. 1.1, came into force in all EU Member States. In the Republic of Slovenia, the national version of the standard classification, SKD 2008, which includes the entire European classification of activities but also adds some national subclasses, came into force on the mentioned date. In the Slovenian Economic Mirror, all analyses are based on the SKD 2008, except when the previous SKD 2002 classification is explicitly referred to. More general information about the introduction of the new classification is available on the SORS website http://www.stat.si/eng/skd_nace_2008.asp.

All seasonally adjusted data in the Economic Mirror are calculations by IMAD.

In the spotlight

Economic activity in the euro area declined in the second quarter, and similar movements are also expected to continue in the second half of the year. Growth in exports, which made a positive contribution to GDP growth in the second quarter, is projected to slow in the second half of the year in view of the declining forecasts for growth in the volume of global trade. Domestic demand, which has been declining rapidly in the last three quarters, is not yet expected to recover in the second half of the year, given the continued tensions on the labour market, limited access to financial sources and the continuation of fiscal consolidation. A deterioration of prospects is also indicated by the movement of confidence indicators. In September, the ECB announced a new non-standard measure of purchasing government bonds under the condition that countries first apply for support and adopt appropriate adjustments. At least temporarily, this lowered the yields of government bonds of the most exposed Member States.

The values of short-term indicators of economic activity in Slovenia are lower than at the beginning of the year and the prospects for the coming months remain uncertain. After falling in the second quarter, production volume in manufacturing dropped further in July and was lower than at the end of last year, particularly in low-technology industries. Exports also shrank somewhat in this period, particularly exports of technologically less intensive and primary goods, while exports of the majority of more technology-intensive goods continued to grow. A decline of export orders in manufacturing indicates a continuation of the unfavourable conditions in the following months. Activity in construction also continues to shrink, being much below last year's levels in all construction segments. Turnover in retail trade dropped again in July due to the ongoing unfavourable movements in the sale of food and non-food products. Moreover, nominal turnover also declined in other market services.

The labour market situation keeps deteriorating; this year, wage growth is much slower than last year. The number of employed persons according to the statistical register declined further in July (seasonally adjusted), while the seasonally adjusted registered unemployment rate rose to 12.0%. Registered unemployment has been growing steadily in the last few months; 106,071 persons were registered as unemployed at the end of August. Structural imbalances on the labour market continue to increase. The average duration of unemployment is rising, and so does the share of the long-term unemployed. The average gross wage per employee remained unchanged in July (seasonally adjusted). In the first seven months, it recorded much slower y-o-y growth (0.8%) than in the same period last year (2.4%). The slowdown of growth was much more pronounced in market services than in industry, while in public service activities, the average wage was lower y-o-y in this period.

The cost competitiveness of the economy continued to improve y-o-y in the second quarter, but Slovenia nonetheless remains among the EU countries with greater losses in competitiveness since the beginning of the crisis. Because of a weaker euro and lower unit labour costs, the cost competitiveness of the economy continued to improve y-o-y in the second quarter, more notably than in most other countries in the euro area and the EU. The relative improvement in Slovenia's position resulted from lower compensation of employees per employee. In light of a renewed deterioration of cost competitiveness in manufacturing, the relatively more favourable movements in the second quarter were due to public services. However, despite the relative improvement, real unit labour costs in Slovenia still exceed the 2007 level by 8.8% (in the EU, by 3.0%).

Consumer prices rose by 1.1% in September, being up 3.3% y-o-y. In addition to the seasonal price rises in clothing and footwear, their monthly growth reflected the abolition of subsidies on school meals, while the y-o-y price growth remains marked by food and energy price movements. Y-o-y inflation in the euro area totalled 2.7%, according to Eurostat's flash estimate.

The lending activity of banks and bank sources decline further and the quality of bank assets continues to deteriorate. The volume of bank loans contracted in August, largely due to further corporate and NFI deleveraging. In the first eight months, the volume of loans to domestic non-banking sectors shrank by nearly EUR 300 m, or by a factor of 1.6 more than in the same period last year. Access to foreign sources of finance remains highly limited and banks continue to repay foreign loans. With the quality of bank assets deteriorating further, the volume of domestic sources of funding for the Slovenian banking system is also falling rapidly. The volume of banks' bad claims rose to EUR 6.5 bn by the end of July, reaching 13.0% of the total exposure of banks. Particularly disturbing is the increase in bad claims in manufacturing, as well as in trade and real estate, meaning that besides in construction and financial intermediation, the quality of bank assets is also increasingly deteriorating in other activities.

According to the most recent SORS data, the general government deficit in 2011 is estimated at 6.4% of GDP, the same figure as in the previous release, and is by 0.7 p.p. of GDP higher than in 2010. On account of specific transactions (such as equity injections into NLB d.d. and some state-owned companies, the assumption of liabilities of the Slovenian Railways and the debt of the public company building hydroelectric power plants on the Sava river, and payments of guarantees due), the general government deficit widened by EUR 459 m or 1.3% of GDP last year. General government revenue (EUR 16.0 bn) rose by 1.2% y-o-y in nominal terms and expenditure (EUR 18.4 bn) by 2.5%. General government debt also expanded substantially last year (from 38.6% of GDP to 46.9%). In relative terms, it was still among the lowest in the EU, but its increase in the last three years was one of the largest in the euro area.

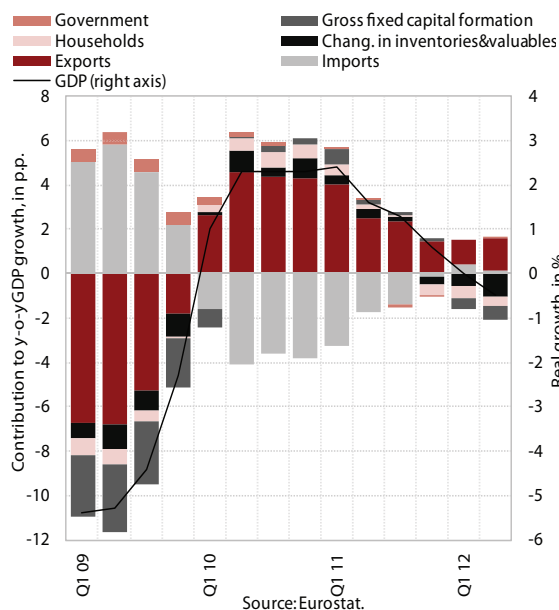
This year's WEF Global Competitiveness Report shows, similar to the IMD survey, that Slovenia has slipped significantly during the crisis (by 12 ranks). It deteriorated its ranking in all three categories of competitiveness, particularly in the category of efficiency enhancers. Managers are again highly dissatisfied particularly with public institutions and the burden of government regulation, the efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes and wastefulness of government spending. Furthermore, Slovenia is also ranked low in terms of private institutions, largely on account of the low efficacy of corporate boards and a low degree of protection of minority shareholders' interests. Certain indicators of the macroeconomic environment have also deteriorated substantially in the last year, mainly in the area of public finances, while Slovenia remains among more competitive countries regarding infrastructure, health and primary education.

current economic trends

International environment

Economic activity in the euro area declined in the second quarter, largely on account of the lowering of domestic demand. In Q2, all components of domestic demand made a negative contribution to the decline of GDP in the euro area (-0.5% y-o-y),¹ while the contribution of net exports was positive (1.6 p.p.). The prospects for the second half of the year remain poor, as export growth will ease in line with the lower forecasts for world trade growth in the second half of the year while domestic demand will not yet pick up because of continued tensions on the labour market,² limited access to sources of finance and further fiscal consolidation measures. A deterioration of prospects is also indicated by the movement of various confidence indicators (ESI, PMI).

Figure 1: Structure of GDP growth in the euro area



The ECB's announcement of a new non-standard measure of buying government bonds lowered the required yields in the most exposed euro area countries in September. At the beginning of September, the ECB took a decision on a new programme of buying government bonds on the secondary market, Outright Monetary Transactions (OMTs), which will substitute the Securities Markets Programme (SMP). Under the latter, the ECB has purchased around EUR 145 bn in bonds in the last year.³ A necessary condition for the implementation of the new programme is strict conditionality⁴ attached to an appropriate EFSF/ESM programme. Countries will have to make a

¹ Change in inventories (-1.1 p.p.); gross fixed capital formation (-0.6 p.p.); government consumption (0.0 p.p.)

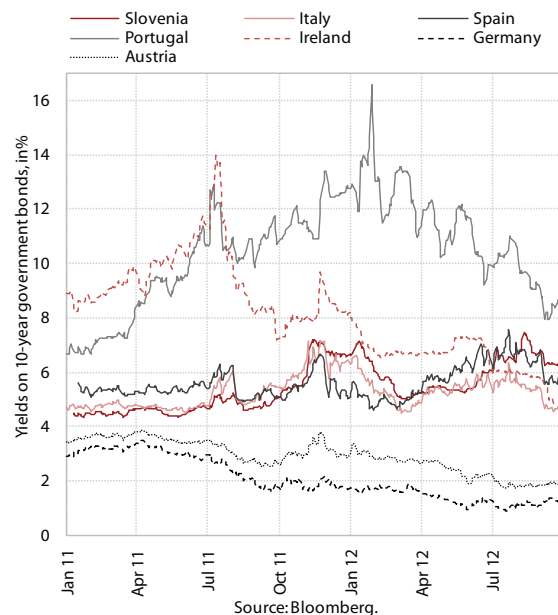
² In August the unemployment rate climbed to 11.3%, 1.2 p.p. higher than in the same month last year.

³ The total current exposure of the ECB within the Security Markets Programme amounts to EUR 209 bn.

⁴ In the form of a full EFSF/ESM macroeconomic adjustment programme or a precautionary programmes within the framework of EFSF/ESF.

formal request for assistance and agree to appropriate macroeconomic adjustments. The transactions will have a maturity of one to three years. After the announcement of the new mechanism, the required yields in the most exposed euro area countries (particularly Ireland) have declined⁵ by 30 to 80 basis points since the beginning of the month, while the yields in countries with the highest ratings have remained at a similar level as in the previous month.

Figure 2: Yields on ten-year government bonds



Interbank interest rates in the euro area dropped for the eleventh consecutive month. The value of the three-month EURIBOR was at 0.246% in September, 9 b.p. less than in August and 129 b.p. less than a year earlier. The values of the three-month US dollar and Swiss franc LIBOR dropped as well (to 0.392% and 0.046%, respectively). The key interest rates of main central banks were left unchanged in September (ECB: 0.75%, Fed: 0.0%, BoE 0.5%).

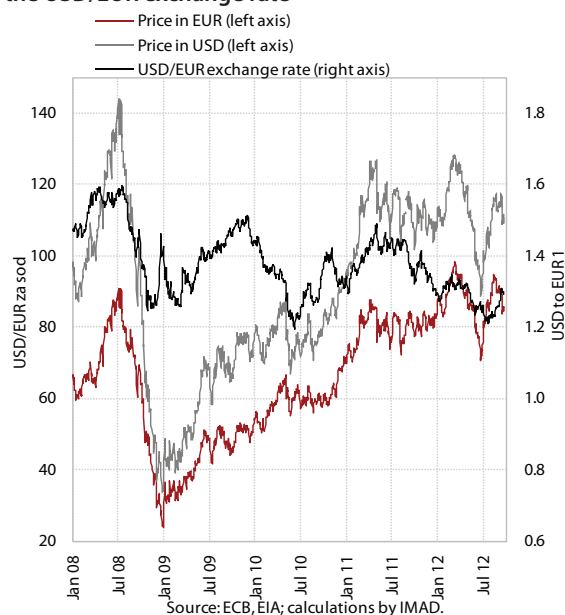
The euro appreciated against all main global currencies in September. The value of the euro rose by 3.7% against the US dollar, to USD 1.286 per 1 euro, which is the highest figure in the last five months. The euro also gained value against the Japanese yen (by 3.0%, to JPY 100.49 to EUR 1), the British pound sterling (by 1.2%, to GDP 0.798 to EUR 1) and the Swiss franc (by 0.6%, to CHF 1.209 to EUR 1).

In September, oil prices remained unchanged, while non-energy prices declined. The average Brent oil price totalled USD 113.29 per barrel in September, the same as a month

⁵ The yields of Portugal bonds had also dropped sharply after the announcement of the ECB's measure (by 87 b.p.), then increased again to the level of the beginning of September in the second half of the month. In the second half of the month, bond yields of the other most exposed countries increased as well, but remained much lower than at the beginning of the month.

earlier, while the price in euros dropped by 2.7% (to EUR 88.0 per barrel). The rising trend in non-energy commodity prices came to a halt in August, as prices dropped by 2.0%. Metal prices fell significantly again (-5.8%) and food price growth eased markedly (0.5%). According to preliminary data, non-energy commodity prices continued to drop in September.

Figure 3: Movements of the price of Brent crude oil and the USD/EUR exchange rate



Economic developments in Slovenia

The values of **short-term indicators of economic activity** in Slovenia are lower than at the beginning of the year, and the prospects also remain uncertain for the coming months. Production volume in manufacturing dropped further in July, being lower than at the end of 2011, particularly in low-technology industries. Exports also shrank somewhat in the first seven months, especially exports of technologically less intensive and primary goods, while exports of the majority of more technology-intensive goods continued to grow. A decline in export orders in manufacturing shows that the unfavourable conditions will continue in the coming months. Activity in construction is also shrinking further, being much below last year's level in all construction segments. Turnover in retail trade dropped in July due to the ongoing unfavourable movements in the sale of food and non-food products, and was somewhat higher only in the sale of automotive fuels.

In the first seven months, growth in **merchandise exports** slowed, partly as a consequence of lower foreign demand, but also due to the structure of exports, given that exports of **less technology-intensive goods** dropped in particular. Real merchandise exports shrank in July (seasonally adjusted), according to our estimate, and were also down y-o-y in

Figure 4: Short-term indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

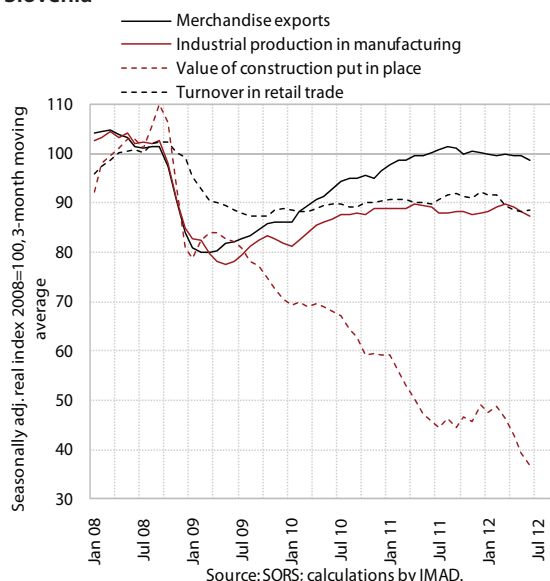


Table 1: Selected monthly indicators of economic activity in Slovenia

in %	2011	VII 12/ VI 12	VII 12/ VII 11	I-VII 12/ I-VII 11
Exports ¹	11.7	-0.8	1.2	2.1
-goods	13.3	-4.4	0.5	1.5
-services	4.8	15.4	0.0	4.8
Imports ¹	11.3	-1.3	0.6	-0.1
-goods	12.9	-6.9	3.9	0.1
-services	2.0	36.0	2.9	-1.3
Industrial production	2.1	-1.7 ²	1.9 ³	0.6 ³
-manufacturing	2.0	-2.2 ²	0.2 ³	-0.4 ³
Construction - value of construction put in place	-25.6	-0.8 ²	-18.3 ³	-17.3 ³
Real turnover in retail trade	1.5	-1.0 ²	-1.7 ³	0.2 ³
Nominal turnover in market services (without trade)	2.8	-2.3 ²	-3.4 ³	-1.5 ³

Sources: BS, Eurostat, SORS; calculations by IMAD.

Notes: ¹balance of payments statistics, ²seasonally adjusted, ³working-day adjusted data.

the first seven months.⁶ In nominal terms, exports were still up y-o-y in this period (0.8%), but they recorded much slower growth than in the same period last year (16.1%). The seasonally adjusted data also indicate a moderation in the recovery of total exports, which we estimate is mainly due to lower foreign demand. At the same time, it is also related to the structure of merchandise exports, given the substantial differences in export movements according to the technology-intensity of goods. Exports of more high-technology goods, i.e. chemicals (in particular pharmaceuticals) and machinery (especially power

⁶ The estimate of real exports is based on nominal exports according to the external trade statistics and industrial producer prices on the foreign market. Nominal data on the structure of merchandise exports and imports are available for the first six months of this year.

generating machinery and equipment and machinery specialised for particular industries)⁷ continue to increase this year. Among more high-technology goods, exports of vehicles are otherwise dropping further due to the expiration of incentives for new vehicle purchases in France, where Slovenia sells most cars. The slower growth in total merchandise exports is thus mainly attributable to a decline in exports of less technology-intensive goods⁸ and primary commodities, mainly electricity. In previous years, the latter made a substantial contribution to the total export growth.⁹

Figure 5: Exports by SITC groups

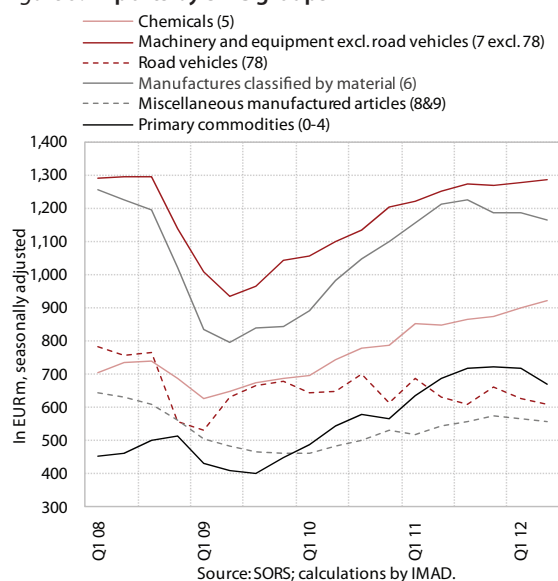
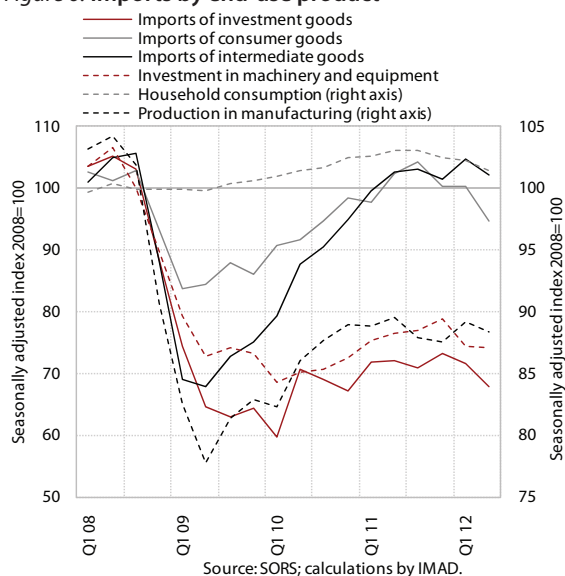


Figure 6: Imports by end-use product



⁷ Goods in SITC sections 5 and 7, excluding road vehicles (78).

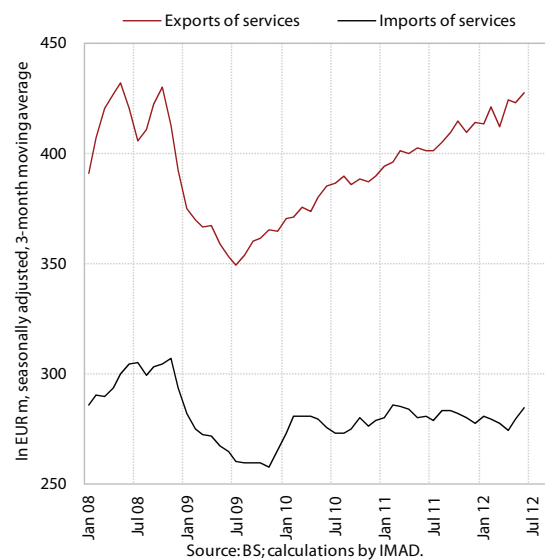
⁸ Manufactures classified by material and miscellaneous manufactured articles (i.e. goods according to SITC sections 6, 8 and 9).

⁹ For more on this see SEM, April 2012, p. 31–33 (Merchandise exports in 2008–2011).

With slower growth in exports and a decline in domestic consumption, **merchandise imports** dropped y-o-y in the first seven months. Having declined substantially in the second quarter, real merchandise imports shrank further in July (seasonally adjusted), according to our estimate.¹⁰ Nominal data show that imports of investment goods are declining this year, which is, according to our estimate, a result of lower investment in machinery and equipment, which last year had still been growing. Imports of consumer goods are also shrinking. Their decline was especially pronounced in the second quarter due to a drop in household consumption. Imports of intermediate goods, accounting for nearly two thirds of total goods imports, also shrank in the second quarter after Q1 growth, in line with the movements of production in the manufacturing sector.

Services exports continue to grow in nominal terms this year, with monthly fluctuations, while imports have been more or less unchanged since the beginning of 2010 (seasonally adjusted).¹¹ In the first seven months, services exports were fairly volatile, but they maintained their rising trend. With stagnant exports of travel and weak growth in transport services, this was mainly attributable to other services,¹² while exports of other business services are declining this year. Imports of services, having declined at the end of last year and the beginning of 2012 particularly on account of lower imports of travel, have expanded somewhat in recent months due to modest export growth in all services

Figure 7: Trade in services – nominal



¹⁰ The estimate of real imports is based on nominal imports according to the external trade statistics and the index of import prices. Nominal data on the structure of merchandise imports are available for the first six months of this year.

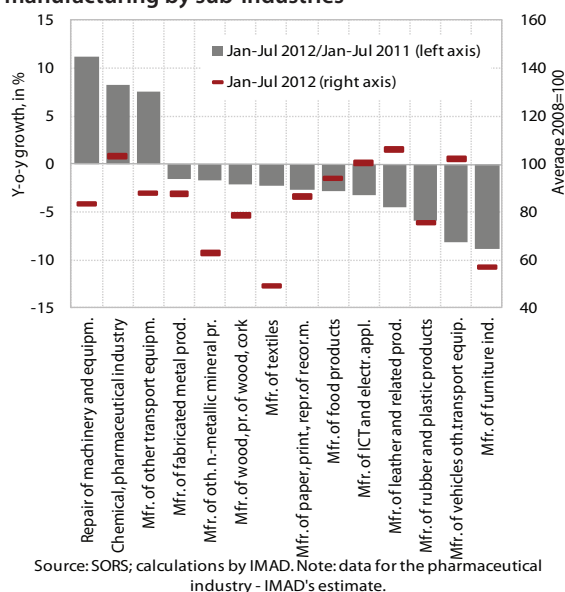
¹¹ According to the balance of payments statistics.

¹² When we adjusted data for seasonal effects, we included communication, construction, financial, computer and information activities, personal service activities, arts, entertainment and recreation activities, government services, insurances and licences, patents and copyrights into the group of other services. All these combined account for just over a tenth of services exports and nearly a third of services imports.

groups. In the first seven months, exports of travel were up 4.8% y-o-y according to original data, while imports were down 1.3%.

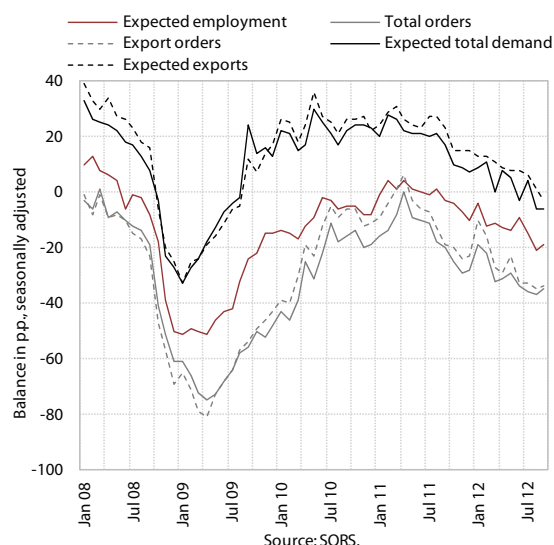
After the decline in the second quarter, production volume in **manufacturing** dropped further in July. This was a result of lower production in low-technology industries, where production volume has dropped most notably since the beginning of the year. In medium-low-technology industries, production remained unchanged in July, after declining in the preceding two months, while production in technologically more intensive industries was up. In the first seven months, production volume in manufacturing remained at the same level as a year earlier (-0.4%, working-day adjusted). It dropped most notably in some more export-oriented industries that were recovering faster and had already managed to reach the levels of 2008 (such as the leather industry, the manufacture of ICT and electrical equipment, the manufacture of transport vehicles) and the furniture industry. Production volume contracted especially in predominantly export-oriented production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, where the indicator of export orders has deteriorated strongly since the beginning of the year, according to business trends data. Since mid-2011, export orders, which are an indicator of foreign demand, have also been increasingly dropping in the manufacture of electrical appliances and leather industry.

Figure 8: Volume of industrial production in manufacturing by sub-industries



The prospects for manufacturing for the coming months remain unfavourable. The number of enterprises reporting a decline in export and total orders rose further at the beginning of the second half of the year and their expectations about exports and total demand deteriorated. The poorer prospects for demand were reflected in a more pessimistic attitude regarding production. In September, enterprises surveyed no longer

Figure 9: Business trends in manufacturing

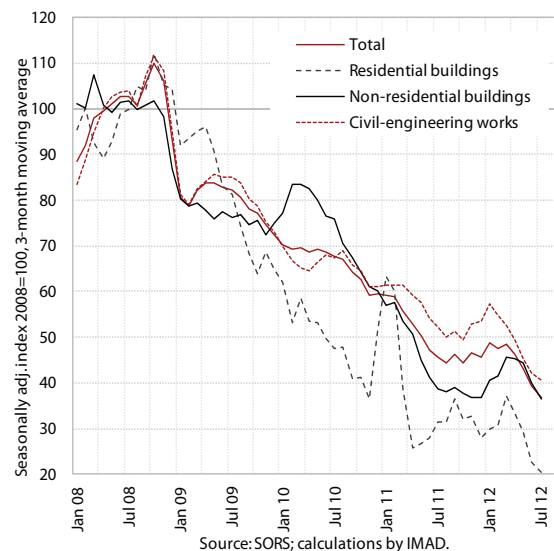


expected to see production growth in the next three months, and their expectations regarding employment remained negative, as most of them expected to cut jobs in this period.

Construction activity remains low. The value of construction output dropped somewhat in July (-0.8%, seasonally adjusted) and was considerably lower than in the previous July (-17.3%). After rising in the first quarter, the construction of buildings dropped significantly again. The value of civil-engineering works also continued to fall.

The prospects for the construction sector remain uncertain. The value of new contracts in construction has otherwise increased somewhat since the beginning of the year, but remains lower y-o-y (by 16.7% in the first seven months; the stock of contracts by 6.2% in July). Within the construction sector, the smallest declines were recorded

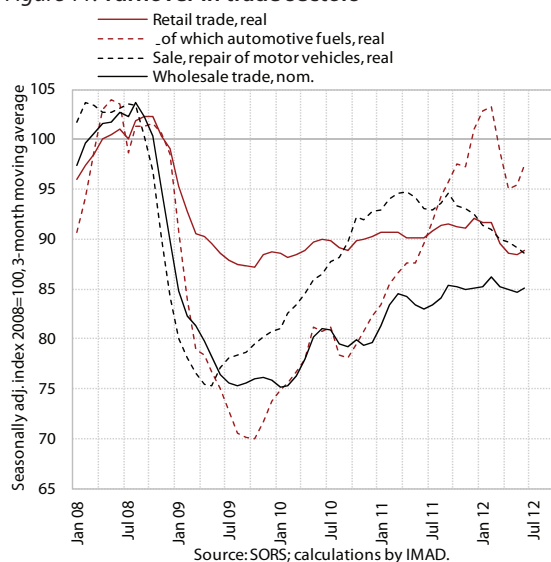
Figure 10: Value of construction put in place



for civil engineering (where the stock of contract even increased relative to last year), somewhat larger for non-residential construction and the largest for residential¹³ buildings.

Turnover in all three **trade sectors** declined further in July (seasonally adjusted). Real turnover in **retail trade** dropped due to the ongoing unfavourable movements in the sale of food and non-food products. Somewhat higher turnover was recorded only in the sale of automotive fuels. With fewer new cars sold, real turnover also continued to shrink in the **sale of motor vehicles**. Amid lower production volume in manufacturing and a further decline in construction activity, nominal turnover also shrank in **wholesale trade**.

Figure 11: Turnover in trade sectors



After having increased in the second quarter, nominal **turnover in market services** (excluding trade)¹⁴ declined again in July (seasonally adjusted). Turnover shrank in all main market services, except accommodation and food service activities, where it is growing again this year due to a higher number of overnight stays after a considerable decline in the last quarter of 2011. The largest service activity,¹⁵ transportation and storage, remains the only activity with higher turnover than on average in 2008 (by around 5%). Particularly turnover in warehousing and support activities has grown in recent months, while land transport turnover has been declining.¹⁶ In information-communication services, July posted a decline in turnover in telecommunication activities (a shrinkage of the market for classical telephony and a decline in

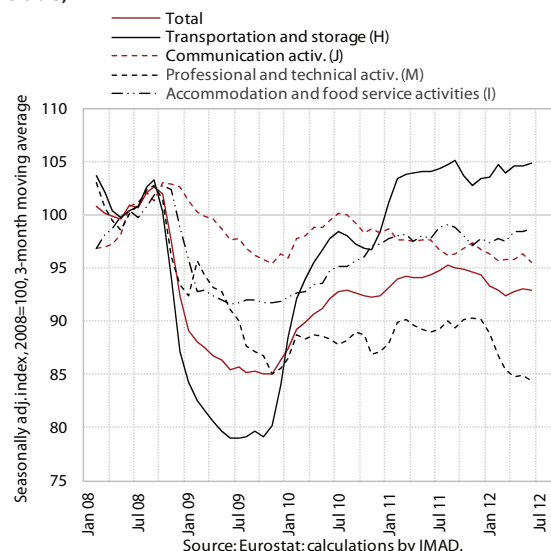
¹³ The data on the value of residential construction put in place should be interpreted with caution as they do not include small enterprises, which are mainly engaged in construction of residential buildings, according to our estimates.

¹⁴ Activities from H to N (SCA 2008) subject to the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics.

¹⁵ Accounting for more than a third of the total turnover in market services.

¹⁶ This is also consistent with the national motorway company's (DARS) data on the number of trucks passing through toll stations, which were 2.4% lower y-o-y in the period from April to July.

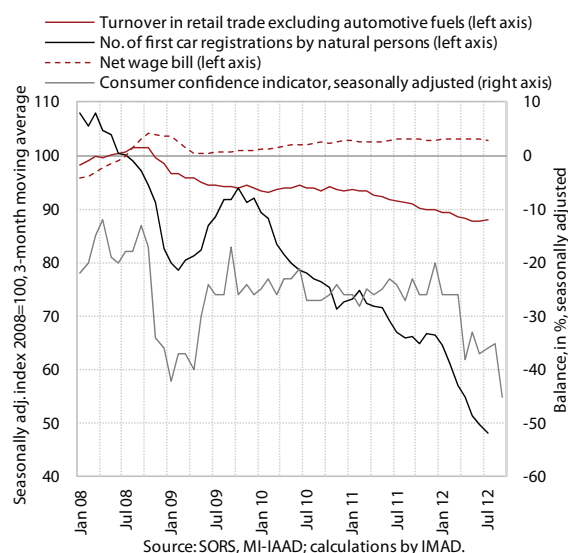
Figure 12: Nominal turnover in market services (without trade)



mobile telephony turnover due to tighter competition) and computer programming. Turnover is also shrinking further in professional-technical services, where it lags most notably behind the 2011 level and is more than 15% lower than in 2008. Besides in architectural and engineering activities (where the decline is related to low construction activity), turnover is also increasingly dropping in legal and accounting activities.

Consumption indicators show a further drop in **household consumption** in the third quarter. After stagnating for several months, the net wage bill had declined in July (-0.3%, seasonally adjusted) due to the enforcement of the ZUJF (Public Balance Act), and remained unchanged in August. July recorded a decline in turnover in retail trade excluding the sale of automotive fuels (seasonally adjusted). Consumption of durable goods is also declining

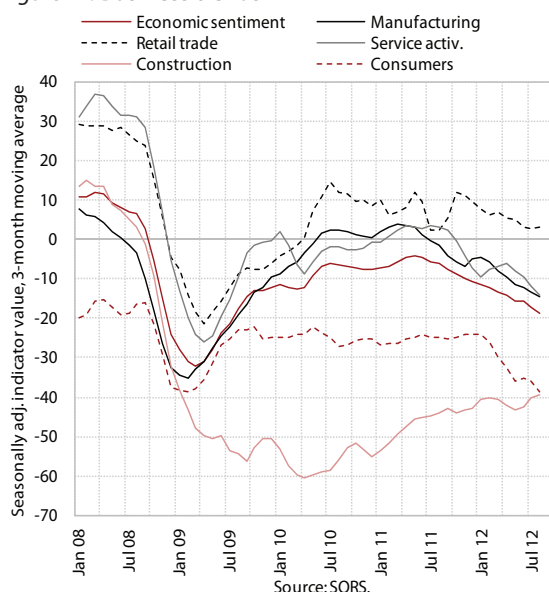
Figure 13: Household consumption indicators



further. In July and August, the number of new passenger car registrations dropped by 11% (seasonally adjusted) and was half lower than in 2008 as a whole. In the first eight months, household consumer loans also shrank more (by EUR 152 m) than in the same period of 2011 (EUR 67 m). Household savings in banks also dropped (see Financial Markets). Consumer pessimism is rising, as the value of consumer confidence indicator dropped significantly again. All indicators of expectations fell, most notably the indicator of future price developments (more consumers expect higher price growth than thus far), which is likely a result of the announced price rises.

The **sentiment indicator** continued to fall in September. Consumer confidence deteriorated most notably this time. In September, confidence indicators dropped in all activities, except retail trade, the only activity where the value of this indicator is still positive. Consumer confidence deteriorated most notably, hitting the lowest level since the beginning of measurement.¹⁷

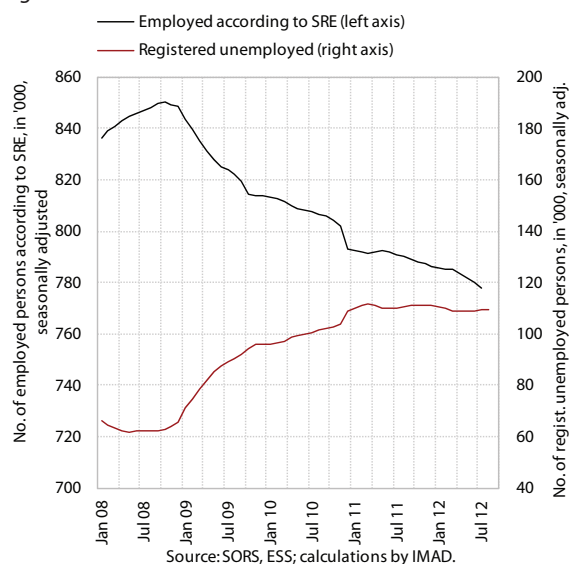
Figure 14: Business trends



Labour market

The **labour market** situation continues to deteriorate. Employment according to the statistical register¹⁸ dropped further in July (-0.3%, seasonally adjusted) and was also down y-o-y (-1.6%). In the first seven months as a whole, the relatively largest y-o-y decline in employment was recorded in construction (-12.0%). After several months of stagnation, the registered unemployment rate rose somewhat in July (by 0.1 p.p. to 12.0%, seasonally adjusted).

Figure 15: Movements on the labour market



Registered unemployment has been growing steadily in the last few months, seasonally adjusted. It rose somewhat in August (0.1%, seasonally adjusted), while it was down 0.9% y-o-y. Overall 106,071 persons were registered as unemployed at the end of August. In August, 6,488 persons registered anew, 2,302 fewer than in July. Among the newly registered, the number of those who had lost work in education because of the expiration of their

Table 2: Persons in formal employment by activity

	Number in '000				Change in Number			
	2011	VII 11	VI 12	VII 12	11/10	VII 12/VI 12	VII 12/VII 11	I-VII 12/I-VII 11
Manufacturing	184.8	183.8	183.8	182.9	-3,725	-865	-897	-161
Construction	67.8	68.4	61.4	60.5	-10,709	-843	-7,823	-8,325
Market services	342.2	343.0	339.5	338.2	-3,400	-1,287	-4,789	-2,705
-of which: Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	109.7	109.8	108.3	107.7	-2,078	-624	-2,045	-1,460
Public services	170.2	169.6	172.6	171.1	1,406	-1,467	1,472	2,323
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	51.4	51.4	51.2	50.8	-661	-330	-595	-399
Education	64.7	63.9	65.7	64.6	1,145	-1,111	755	1,176
Human health and social work activities	54.1	54.3	55.7	55.6	922	-26	1,312	1,546
Other	59.0	59.3	58.4	57.7	5,355	-690	-1,579	-2,094

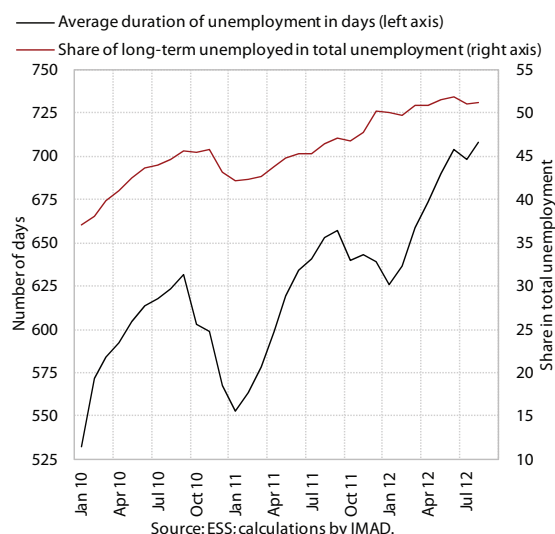
Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

¹⁷ Data available since March 1996.

¹⁸ Employed and self-employed persons, excluding self-employed farmers.

fixed-term contracts dropped in particular in August, compared with the preceding month; the number of persons seeking new jobs because of the bankruptcy of their companies was also somewhat lower. The total outflow from the unemployment register totalled 7,313 persons, 211 fewer than in July.

Figure 16: Average duration of unemployment and the share of long-term unemployed



Structural imbalances on the labour market are also increasing. The deterioration of structural problems on the labour market shows in a longer average duration of unemployment, which was 708 days in August (55 more than in August last year), and the persistently high share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment (51.1% in August, 4.8 p.p. more y-o-y).

Table 3: Labour market indicators

in %	2011	VII 12/ VI 12	VII 12/ VII 11	I-VII 12/ I-VII 11
Labour force	-0.1	-0.4	-1.5	-1.3
Persons in formal employment	-1.3	-0.6	-1.7	-1.3
Employed in enterprises and organisations and by those self-employed	-2.4	-0.6	-1.5	-1.2
Registered unemployed	10.1	1.2	-0.6	-1.2
Average nominal gross wage	2.0	0.0 ¹	-0.1	0.8
- private sector	2.6	0.3 ¹	1.6	1.1
- public sector	1.0	-0.2 ¹	-2.9	0.2
- of which general government	0.0	-0.3 ¹	-3.7	-1.3
	2011	VII 11	VI 12	VII 12
Rate of registered unemployment, in %, seasonally adjusted	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.0
Average nominal gross wage (in EUR)	1,524.65	1,500.16	1,501.40	1,498.05
Private sector (in EUR)	1,388.65	1,351.21	1,366.71	1,373.47
Public sector (in EUR)	1,778.45	1,777.67	1,747.89	1,725.75
- of which general government (in EUR)	1,801.27	1,792.67	1,752.71	1,726.81

Sources: ESS, SORS; calculations by IMAD.

Note: ¹seasonally adjusted.

The average gross **wage** per employee remained unchanged in July (seasonally adjusted). In the first seven months, it recorded much slower y-o-y growth (0.8%) than in the same period last year (2.4%). In July, the gross wages in the public¹⁹ and government sectors declined further,²⁰ while the gross wage in the private sector rose (seasonally adjusted), although only so much as it dropped in June. Given the stagnation in the public sector (and the decline in the general government sector), the y-o-y gross wage increase in the first seven months as a whole stemmed

Table 4: Wages by activity

	Gross wage per employee, in EUR		Change, in %			
	2011	VII 2012	2011/ 2010	VII 12/ VI 12	VII 12/ VII 11	I-VII 12/ I-VII 11
Private sector activities (A-N; R-S)	1,451.57	1,438.30	2.6	0.3	1.1	1.5
Industry (B-E)	1,408.91	1,418.31	3.6	0.5	4.2	2.4
- of which manufacturing	1,362.79	1,374.29	3.9	1.1	4.3	3.2
Construction	1,235.95	1,194.08	2.0	0.7	-1.4	-1.5
Traditional services (G-I)	1,349.67	1,331.93	2.7	-0.2	-1.3	1.1
Other market services (J-N; R-S)	1,718.65	1,681.39	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
Public service activities (O-Q)	1,750.03	1,677.50	0.0	-1.5	-3.6	-1.3
- Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1,784.27	1,730.44	0.3	-0.5	-3.4	-1.2
- Education	1,733.58	1,620.61	0.2	-2.9	-4.8	-1.7
- Human health and social work activities	1,735.19	1,694.82	-0.7	-0.9	-2.2	-0.9

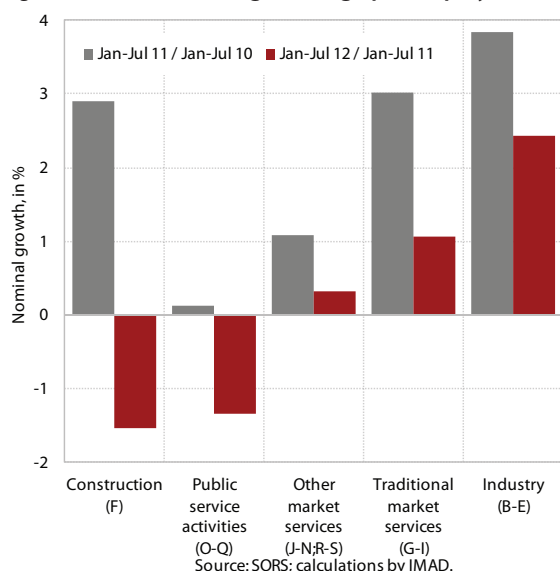
Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

¹⁹ Starting June 2011, we comment on data on wages in the private sector and the public sector (within the latter, particularly in the general government sector), and only exceptionally on wages in private and public service activities; for more see SEM 06/12, Selected Topics – Monitoring the movements of wages and wage earners in the public and private sectors.

²⁰ In line with the ZUJF, June's wages in the general government sector dropped by 3% (seasonally adjusted); they were otherwise reduced by 8%, but at the same time, they increased somewhat due to the disbursement of the remaining two quarters of funds to eliminate wage disparities.

only from the private sector. However, in the private sector growth also continues to slow.²¹ In the first seven months as a whole, it was much lower (1.1%) than in the same period last year (3.0%). The slowdown varied across activities. It was much more pronounced in market services, where amid a decline in construction, wage growth had already turned negative in several activities. The slowdown in industry was less notable. In public service activities, where wages had been down y-o-y in all activities already before June's enforcement of the ZUJF, the decline only deepened further in June and July.

Figure 17: Growth in the gross wage per employee



Prices

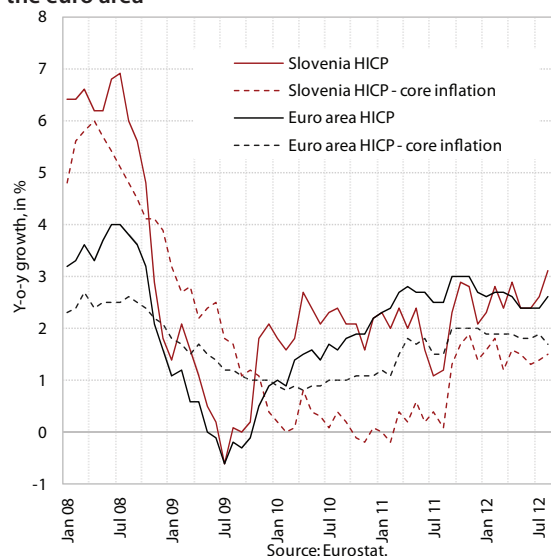
Consumer prices increased by 1.1% in September.²² The y-o-y price growth in September totalled 3.3% and remained marked by food and energy price rises, which had contributed around 2.0 p.p. to inflation in the first nine months (2.9%). According to Eurostat's flash estimate, y-o-y inflation in the euro area totalled 2.7%.

In the first eight months, price dynamics were marked particularly by higher energy and food prices. Price growth was at 1.8% in the first eight months (compared with 1.0% in the same period last year). The largest contribution to growth came from prices of food (0.5 p.p.) and energy, which rose by 3.1% and 8.0%, respectively. Their contribution (1.1 p.p.) increased further relative to the same period last year (by 0.5 p.p.), mainly due to higher commodity prices on world markets. In the first eight months, inflation was also characterised by seasonal movements, besides energy

²¹ Since mid-2010. Private sector wages had otherwise already been adjusted to the crisis at the end of 2008, and the adjustment also continued in 2009. This trend was temporarily interrupted by the increase in the minimum wage in 2010.

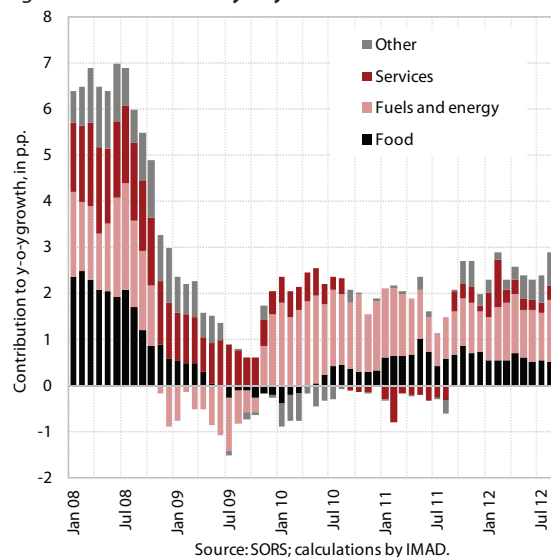
²² Detailed data on September's inflation will be released later. They will be commented upon in the next SEM.

Figure 18: Headline and core inflation in Slovenia and in the euro area



prices. Meanwhile, clothing and footwear prices dropped around 14% (-1.2 p.p.), while seasonal price rises in holiday packages contributed around 0.7 p.p. to growth. In view of weak economic activity, core inflation remains low, around 1.2%.

Figure 19: Structure of y-o-y inflation



Growth in **domestic producer prices of manufactured goods** on both the domestic and foreign markets remains moderate. On the domestic market, prices of manufactured goods remained nearly unchanged in August (0.1%), while having dropped somewhat on foreign markets (-0.3%). The y-o-y growth of these prices on the domestic market remains moderate and maintains the same level as in the preceding two months (0.8%). It is marked particularly by higher prices of food (2.3%) and the continued substantial decline of prices in the manufacture of metals

Table 5: Breakdown of the HICP into sub-groups – August 2012

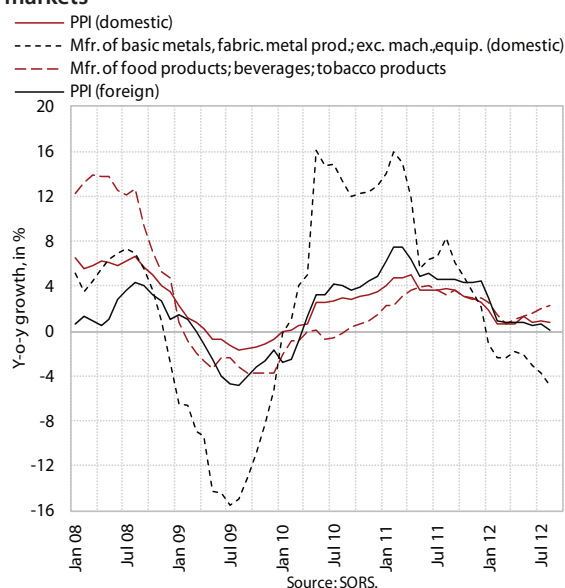
	Slovenia			Euro area		
	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.	Cum. %	Weight %	Contribution in p.p.
Total HICP	2.2	100.0	2.2	1.2	100.0	1.2
Goods	1.9	66.0	1.3	0.3	58.5	0.2
Processed food, alcohol and tobacco	3.0	15.4	0.5	1.4	11.9	0.2
Non-processed food	6.4	7.3	0.5	1.7	7.2	0.1
Non-energy industrial goods	-3.6	28.8	-1.0	-2.8	28.5	-0.8
Durables	-1.4	10.6	-0.1	-0.4	9.0	0.0
Non-durables	1.5	8.8	0.1	1.0	8.2	0.1
Semi-durables	-10.2	9.4	-1.0	-6.6	11.2	-0.7
Energy	8.7	14.5	1.3	6.6	11.0	0.7
Electricity for households	4.2	2.7	0.1	5.4	2.6	0.1
Natural gas	4.9	1.1	0.1	4.7	1.8	0.1
Liquid fuels for heating	8.7	1.7	0.1	6.4	0.9	0.1
Solid fuels	-2.8	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0
District heating	10.9	0.9	0.1	3.4	0.7	0.0
Fuels and lubricants	12.1	7.2	0.9	8.6	4.9	0.4
Services	2.8	34.0	1.0	2.0	41.5	0.8
Services – dwellings	0.1	3.0	0.0	1.7	10.1	0.2
Services – transport	3.3	5.9	0.2	4.4	6.5	0.3
Services – communications	-0.9	3.5	0.0	-2.3	3.1	-0.1
Services – recreation, repairs, personal care	4.9	13.5	0.7	2.6	14.5	0.4
Services – other services	2.1	8.1	0.2	1.1	7.3	0.1
HICP excluding energy and non-processed food	0.5	78.2	0.4	0.2	81.8	0.2

Source: Eurostat; calculations by IMAD.

Note: ECB classification

and metal products (-4.8%). Domestic producer prices on foreign markets (where y-o-y growth eased to 0.1%) are characterised by similar movements. Moderate dynamics are also typical for prices of manufactured goods in the

Figure 20: Movements of domestic producer prices of manufactured goods sold on the domestic and foreign markets

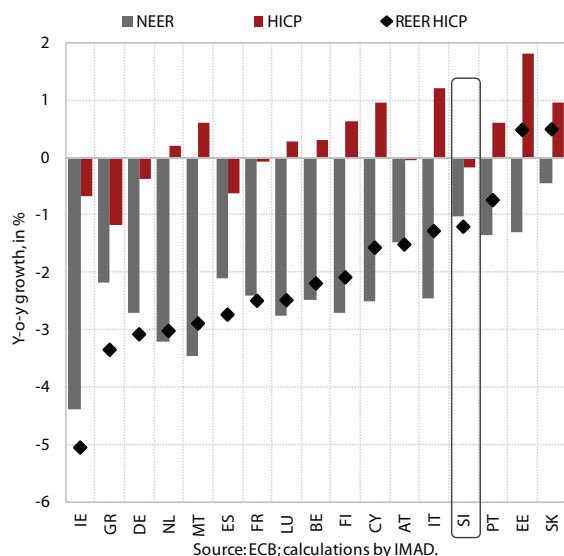


euro area, which is reflected in the movement of import prices in Slovenia. In most manufacturing activities, their y-o-y growth (1.1%) remains modest, notwithstanding August's increase (by 1.0 p.p., mainly due to energy price rises). Food prices were up 4.8% in this period, while prices in the manufacture of metals and metal products were down 5.3%.

Much as in the second quarter, the **price competitiveness** of the economy improved in July again due to the weaker euro, albeit less than in most other euro area countries. Owing to the depreciation of the euro, the real effective exchange rate deflated by the relative HICP dropped in July, monthly (-0.6%) and y-o-y (-1.6%). Compared with July 2011, the euro mainly lost value against the main currencies outside the EU; compared with June this year, it also depreciated against EU currencies. Relative²³ prices remained unchanged in July, being up only marginally y-o-y. The gain in price competitiveness in the first seven months was again mainly due to the lower exchange rate of the euro. In view of the geographical structure of Slovenia's external trade, this year's improvement was among the smallest in the euro area. Because Slovenia has a relatively larger share of trade with the euro area, the effects of the decline of the euro on its price competitiveness were relatively smaller.

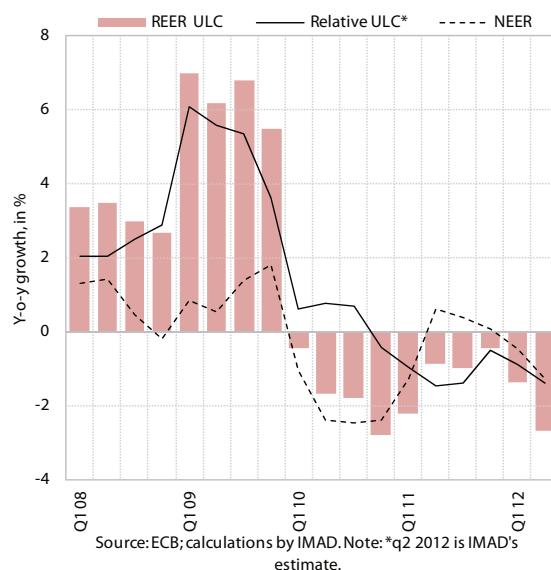
²³ Slovenian prices in comparison with prices in its trading partners.

Figure 21: Real effective exchange rates of euro area members deflated by HICP, in the first seven months of 2012



As a result of the weaker euro and lower unit labour costs, the **cost competitiveness** of the economy continued to improve y-o-y in the second quarter, more notably than in most other countries in the euro and the EU. The accelerated decline of the real effective exchange rate deflated by relative unit labour costs in the second quarter (-2.7%, y-o-y²⁴) resulted from a decline in the exchange rate of the euro and relative unit labour costs. After last year's pronounced decline²⁵, real unit labour costs also dropped somewhat (-0.2%) in the first two quarters of this year, while they increased on average in the euro area and the EU. The relative improvement of Slovenia's position in 2011 was attributable to a larger increase in

Figure 22: Real effective exchange rate deflated by ULC



labour productivity than, on average, in the euro area and the EU, while in the first six months of this year, it was a consequence of a reduction of the compensation of employees per employee. In the euro area and the EU, labour productivity dropped much less, on average, than in Slovenia in the second quarter, due to a smaller decline in economic activity, though with a further growth in the compensation of employees. Despite the relatively more favourable movements in 2011 and in the first half of 2012, Slovenia remains in the group of euro area and EU countries with the greatest losses of cost competitiveness during the crisis.²⁶

With a renewed loss in cost competitiveness in manufacturing, in the second quarter, the relatively more

Table 6: Indicators of price and cost competitiveness

Annual change, in %	2010	2011	q3 11	q4 11	q1 12	q2 12
Effective exchange rate¹						
Nominal	-2.1	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.5	-1.3
Real, deflator HICP	-1.8	-1.0	-1.2	-0.5	-0.9	-1.4
Real, deflator ULC	-1.7	-1.2	-1.0	-0.5	-1.4	-2.7
Unit labour costs, economy and components						
Nominal unit labour costs	0.4	-0.6	-1.4	1.8	0.7	0.8
Compensation of employees per employee, nominal	3.9	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.6	-1.5
Labour productivity, real	3.5	2.2	2.5	-1.3	0.8	-2.3
Real unit labour costs	1.5	-1.6	-2.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Labour productivity, nominal	2.3	3.2	3.4	0.7	1.7	-1.3

Source: SORS, ECB; calculations by IMAD.

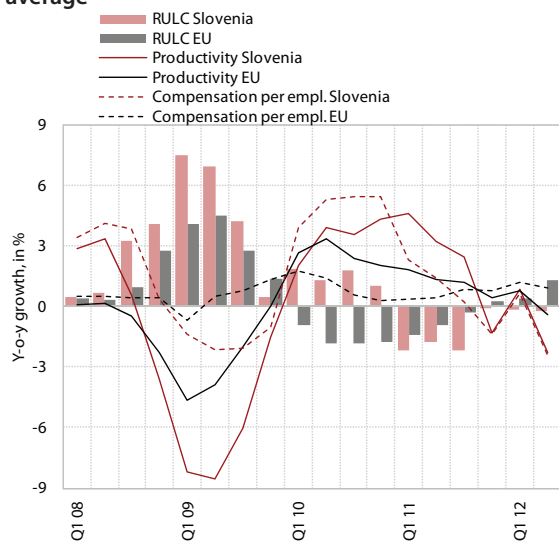
Note: ¹ against 36 trading partners, according to ECB.

²⁴ IMAD's estimate, as the ECB's data for the second quarter are not yet available.

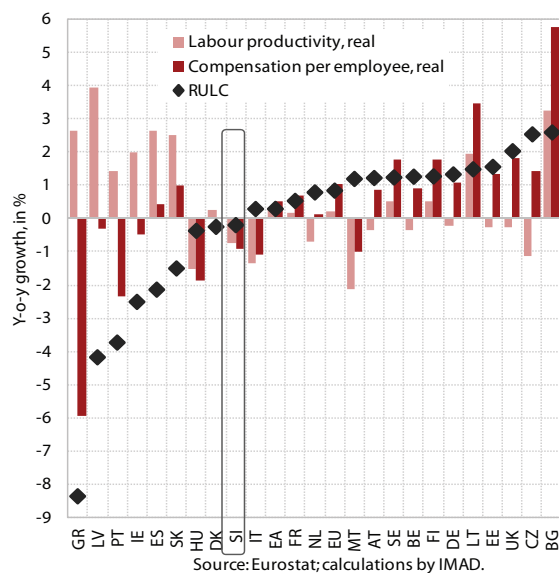
²⁵ After the annual revision of SORS data from national accounts from the end of August, the decline in real unit labour costs totalled 1.6%; before the revision, 0.4%. The differences mainly resulted from higher growth in labour productivity, and in part also from lower growth in the compensation of employees per employee.

²⁶ In the first half of 2012, Slovenia was fourth among EU Member States (23 Member States for which data for the first half of 2012 were available) in terms of real growth in unit labour costs relative to the pre-crisis year 2007 (8.8%), behind Bulgaria, Finland and the Netherlands; and third in terms of growth in the real effective exchange rate deflated by the ULC (5%), behind Slovakia and Luxembourg (data for the first quarter of this year relative to the 2007 average).

Figure 23: Real unit labour costs in Slovenia and EU average



Source: Eurostat; calculations by IMAD. Note: Real growth in productivity and compensation, GDP deflator.

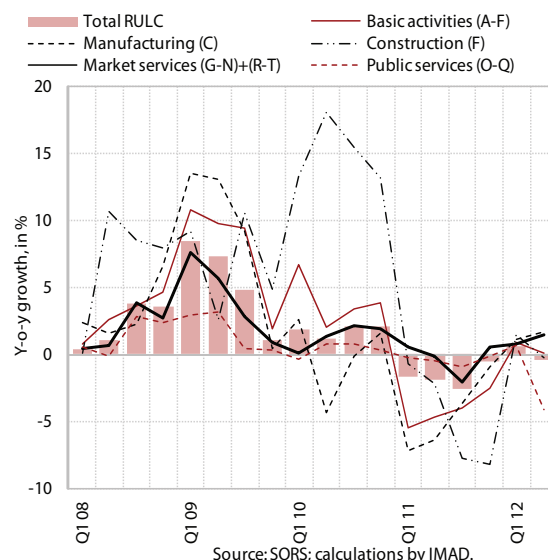
Figure 24: Real unit labour costs in EU countries in the first half of 2012²⁷

Source: Eurostat; calculations by IMAD.

favourable movements in the economy were impacted by public services. As a result of the deterioration in manufacturing, the cost competitiveness of basic activities stagnated at the level of Q2 2011, while the cost competitiveness of market services deteriorated particularly owing to lower cost competitiveness in information and communication, as well as in professional, scientific and other business activities. Manufacturing activities, which this year stood out among the basic activities regarding the deterioration of cost competitiveness due to a decline in productivity amid an increase in wages, had seen an outstanding improvement

last year, similar to the construction sector.²⁸ In public services, real unit labour costs dropped in the second quarter, as a result of June's reduction of wages with the enforcement of the ZUJF.

Figure 25: Cost competitiveness by sector of the Slovenian economy



Source: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

Balance of payments

The **current account of the balance of payments** recorded a surplus again in July (EUR 53.7 m), and in the first seven months of this year, EUR 307.9 m (EUR 154.7 m in the same period last year). The y-o-y improvement in the balance of current transactions was, owing to a further shrinkage of domestic demand and, consequently, imports, due to a higher surplus in external trade.

Similar to the first half of this year, the **trade balance** recorded a surplus in July, which was up y-o-y due to a wider surplus in trade in merchandise and services. The surplus in merchandise trade was largely a result of stronger exports to non-EU countries, while exports to the EU declined. In the first seven months, the trade balance ran a deficit of EUR 256.1 m, or EUR 170.2 m less than in the same period last year. July's surplus in trade in services was again higher y-o-y, largely on account of a wider surplus in trade in travel and transport services. The deficit in the group of all other services remained unchanged y-o-y. In the first seven months, the surplus in services trade totalled EUR 950.2 m, compared with EUR 795.8 m in the same period last year.

²⁸ With the annual revision of SORS data from the national accounts, real growth in value added in construction in 2011 was corrected by 10 p.p., from a 20.3% decline to a 10.3% decline. The data prior to the annual revision therefore showed a pronounced loss in cost competitiveness in 2011, compared with the revised data, which indicate a significant improvement.

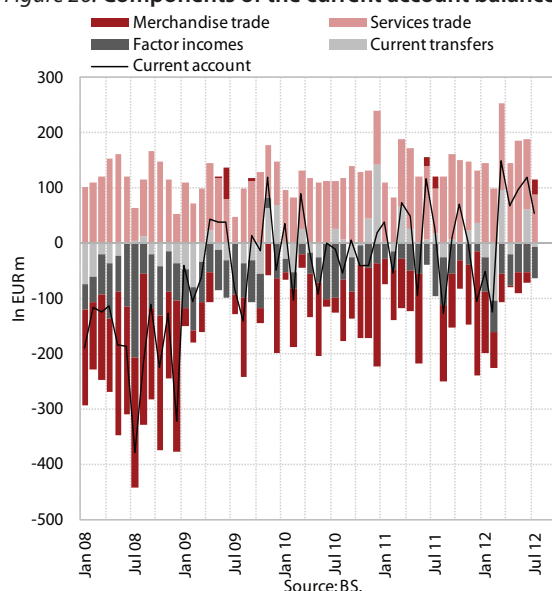
²⁷ Data for the first half of 2012 are available for 23 EU Member States.

Table 7: Balance of payments

I-VII 12, EUR m	Inflows	Outflows	Balance ¹	Balance, I - VII 11
Current account	16.667.8	16.359.8	307.9	154.7
- Trade balance (FOB)	12.629.9	12.886.1	-256.1	-426.3
- Services	2.828.2	1.877.9	950.2	795.8
- Income	418.0	810.3	-392.3	-322.2
Current transfers	791.7	785.6	6.1	107.4
Capital and financial account	1.596.1	-1.723.9	-127.8	-140.5
- Capital account	164.8	-132.2	32.6	-19.0
- Capital transfers	163.7	-131.4	32.3	-16.9
- Non-produced, non-financial assets	1.1	-0.8	0.3	-2.1
- Financial account	1.431.3	-1.591.7	-160.4	-121.4
- Direct investment	232.1	102.6	334.6	296.2
- Portfolio investment	-1.630.7	291.6	-1.339.1	2.364.7
- Financial derivatives	-55.4	23.8	-31.6	-98.1
- Other investment	2.885.4	-2.001.5	883.9	-2.693.1
- Assets	67.2	-1.445.5	-1.378.2	-2.181.6
- Liabilities	2.818.2	-556.1	2.262.1	-511.5
- Reserve assets	0.0	-8.2	-8.2	8.8
Net errors and omissions	0.0	-180.1	-180.1	-14.2

Source: BS. Note: 'a minus sign (-) in the balance indicates a surplus of imports over exports in the current account and a rise in assets in the capital and financial account and the central bank's international reserves.

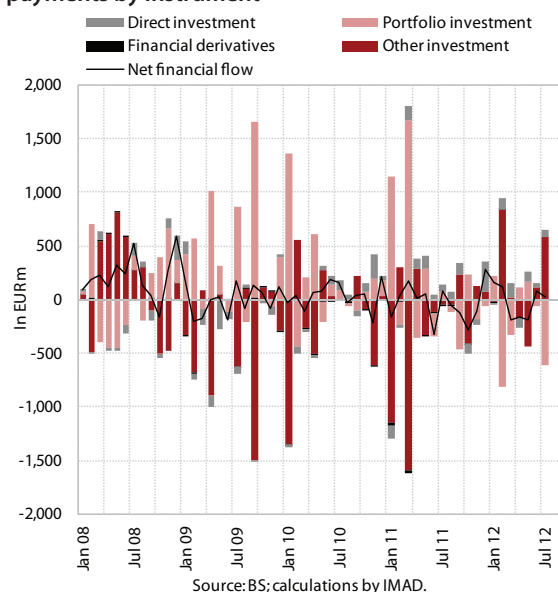
Figure 26: Components of the current account balance



Source: BS.

The deficit in the **balance of factor incomes** was down y-o-y in July, while the **balance of current transfers** deteriorated. The y-o-y narrowing of the deficit in **factor incomes** was mainly due to a lower net outflow of income from equity capital of direct investment. Net income from portfolio investment was lower as well, due to diminishing returns. Total net payments of interest on external debt were somewhat lower than a year earlier. In the first seven months, they totalled EUR 254.5 m, being up EUR 30.4 m y-o-y. The deficit in factor incomes was EUR 392.3 m in the first seven months (EUR 322.2 m in the same period last year). The **balance of current transfers** deteriorated in July. In the first seven months, the surplus in government

Figure 27: Financial transactions of the balance of payments by instrument



Source: BS; calculations by IMAD.

transfers was, despite the increased absorption of EU funds, down y-o-y due to higher payments of contributions and taxes abroad. Other transfers and insurances of the private sector were up as well. The surplus in the balance of current transfers was therefore lower (EUR 6.1 m) than in the same period last year (EUR 107.4 m).

Net capital flows remain weak due to the difficult access to foreign sources of finance. External financial transactions²⁹ recorded a net inflow again (EUR 23.7 m) in July, and a

²⁹ Excluding international monetary reserves and statistical errors.

net outflow of EUR 152.2 m in the first seven months (EUR 130.2 m in the same period last year). *Portfolio investment* saw a net outflow of EUR 616.8 m in July, mainly due to the payment of part of the debt from bonds. Domestic commercial banks repaid matured bonds in March (EUR 292.6 m) and July in particular (EUR 714.8 m). *Other investment* recorded a net inflow of EUR 576.8 m in July, primarily owing to the increase in the BS's liabilities to the Eurosystem. In view of the difficult access to international financial markets, the BS borrowed EUR 3.0 bn from the Eurosystem in the first seven months. These funds were used by commercial banks to repay long-term loans and liabilities to foreign portfolio investors, and to offset the withdrawal of non-residents' deposits. In the first seven months, commercial banks reduced external liabilities by EUR 2.5 bn. *Direct investment* saw a net inflow EUR 65.1 m in July. Equity capital flows remained weak; loans between affiliates represented the largest part of inward and outward direct investment, much as in the first half of the year. In the first seven months, the net inflow from direct investment reached EUR 334.6 m, compared with EUR 296.2 m in the same period last year.

Financial markets

In August, the lending activity of Slovenian banks declined further, albeit less than in previous months. Loan volume shrank by EUR 52.2 m, largely due to further corporate and NFI deleveraging, while households continued to borrow in August. In the first eight months, the volume of domestic bank loans to domestic non-banking sectors declined by nearly EUR 300 m, or by a factor of 1.6 more

than in the same period last year. Banks continue to repay foreign debts. The volume of domestic sources of funding for the Slovenian banking system is also declining rapidly, in view of the tightened public finance situation and unfavourable labour market conditions.

After several months of decline, the volume of **household loans** rose in August, but it was down substantially y-o-y in the first eight months. The increase (EUR 4.6 m) was modest and mainly resulted from higher loans for other purposes (EUR 18.1 m). Household borrowing in the

Figure 28: Increase in household, corporate, NFI and government loans

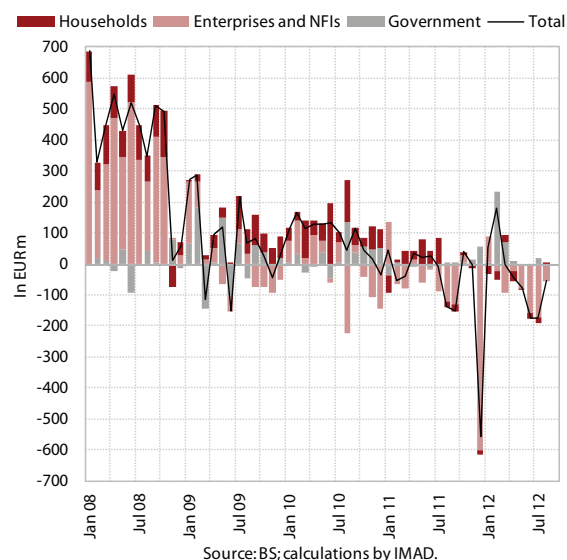


Table 8: Financial market indicators

Domestic bank loans to non-banking sector and household savings	Nominal amounts, EUR bn		Nominal loan growth, %		
	31. XII 11	31. VIII 12	31. VIII 12/ 31. VII 12	31. VIII 12/ 31. XII 11	31. VIII 12/ 31. VIII 11
Loans total	32,733.86	32,441.10	-0.2	-0.9	-2.9
Enterprises and NFI	22,065.54	21,557.49	-0.3	-2.3	-5.3
Government	1,214.88	1,537.99	0.0	26.6	34.7
Households	9,453.45	9,345.62	0.0	-1.1	-1.5
Consumer credits	2,723.04	2,569.98	-0.7	-5.6	-7.1
Lending for house purchase	5,163.55	5,253.38	0.1	1.7	2.1
Other lending	1,566.85	1,522.26	1.2	-2.9	-3.6
Bank deposits total	15,097.17	15,082.10	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2
Overnight deposits	6,440.82	6,609.98	-0.6	2.6	2.8
Short-term deposits	4,127.66	3,931.96	-1.9	-4.7	-6.7
Long-term deposits	4,521.12	4,531.45	-0.5	0.2	1.6
Deposits redeemable at notice	7.57	8.72	17.7	15.1	21.8
Mutual funds	1,810.64	1,828.25	-0.8	1.0	-4.5
Government bank deposits, total	2,848.94	2,148.72	-3.5	-24.6	-28.8
Overnight deposits	139.72	129.94	-12.1	-7.0	501.4
Short-term deposits	694.47	438.05	-1.1	-36.9	-56.7
Long-term deposits	2,013.33	1,580.00	-3.3	-21.5	-20.3
Deposits redeemable at notice	1.42	0.74	-69.1	-48.0	-86.8

Sources: Monthly Bulletin of the BS, SMA (Securities Market Agency); calculations by IMAD.

form of housing loans continues to slow. Housing loans recorded the lowest monthly growth (EUR 5 m) this year. In the first eight months as a whole, their volume increased only by EUR 90 m, which is less than 30% of the amount in the same period last year. The total volume of household loans declined by EUR 107.8 m, in contrast to the comparable period last year, when it had increased by EUR 207.7 m.

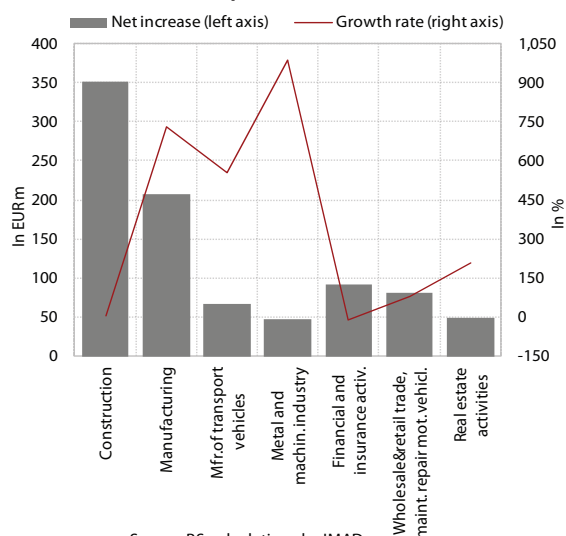
*In the first eight months, the volume of **corporate and NFI loans** declined much more than in the same period last year.* August's decline was otherwise somewhat smaller than in previous months (EUR 56.8 m), but in the first eight months as a whole, the volume of corporate and NFI loans declined by over EUR 500 m, by twice as much as in the same period last year. Foreign sources of debt financing for Slovenian enterprises and NFIs remain modest. These recorded net borrowing abroad in July, but the net flows were meagre (EUR 3.3 m). The net inflows of foreign loans resulted from longer-term net borrowing (EUR 7.7 m), while the repayments of long-term loans and the volume of new long-term borrowing were modest. Enterprises and NFIs net repaid EUR 80.9 m in foreign loans in the first seven months, while in the comparable period last year they had net borrowed EUR 244.7 m. The differences between domestic and foreign interest rates for corporate and NFI loans remained around 230 b.p.

*The access of **banks** to foreign sources of finance remains tight. In July, banks increased net repayments of foreign liabilities.* Monthly net repayments exceeded EUR 860 m. Around 80% of repayments were related to the repayment of the matured bond of one of the banks. Banks were also net repaying all types of loans and deposits, mainly by reducing deposits at the central bank and the volume of loans and debt securities of foreign banks. In the first seven months, the total net repayments of liabilities to foreign banks totalled EUR 2.5 bn, which is almost the same amount as in 2011 as a whole, when the net outflows of foreign sources of funds were highest.

*The volume of **government and household deposits** declined significantly in the first eight months.* In August, the outflows of government deposits from banks (EUR 77.9 m) were much lower than in July. All types of government deposits declined, most notably, long-term deposits. In the first eight months, the volume of government deposits shrank by over EUR 700 m, in contrast to the same period last year, when it had risen by more than EUR 340 m. August also recorded the largest decline in household deposits since the beginning of the crisis (by EUR 141.7 m). Deposits redeemable at notice were the only deposits to increase, while long-term deposits declined for the fourth time this year. Together with the decline in government long-term deposits, this is gradually deteriorating the maturity structure of deposits in Slovenian banks. Owing to the substantial decline in August, the volume of household deposits dropped by nearly EUR 15 m in the first eight months, compared with the same period of last year, when it increased by more than EUR 270 m.

*The **quality of bank assets** deteriorated further in July, and the deterioration spread to other activities.* The volume of bad claims³⁰ rose by a solid EUR 200 m, largely on account of higher non-performing claims.³¹ The volume of bad claims climbed to EUR 6.5 bn by the end of July, reaching 13.0% of the total exposure of banks. In the first seven months, the volume of bad claims rose by over EUR 930 m, i.e. around 30% more than in the same period last year. The increases in construction and financial intermediation are not much different from those in the comparable period last year. The increase in bad claims in manufacturing is particularly critical (over EUR 200 m), and so are, albeit to a lesser extent, the increases in trade and real estate, meaning that the deterioration spread to other activities. Banks therefore remain under strong pressure to create additional impairments and provisions. These totalled EUR 93.0 m in August, recording EUR 650 m in the first eight months, an increase of 40% from the previous August.

Figure 29: Increase in bad claims and their y-o-y growth rates in some more exposed activities



Source: BS; calculations by IMAD.

Public finance

*In the first eight months, revenue from **taxes and social security contributions**³² totalled EUR 8.8 bn, 0.3% less than in the same period last year.* Among tax revenues, revenues from excise duties³³ were up in particular, especially from excise duties on energy (10.0%) due to higher sales of main energy products.³⁴ Revenue from excise duties on

³⁰ C-, D- and E-rated claims.

³¹ D- and E-rated claims.

³² Based on the Report on Payments of All Public Revenues, January–August 2012, Public Payments Administration.

³³ The figure for excise duties is corrected for the timing of excise duty payments.

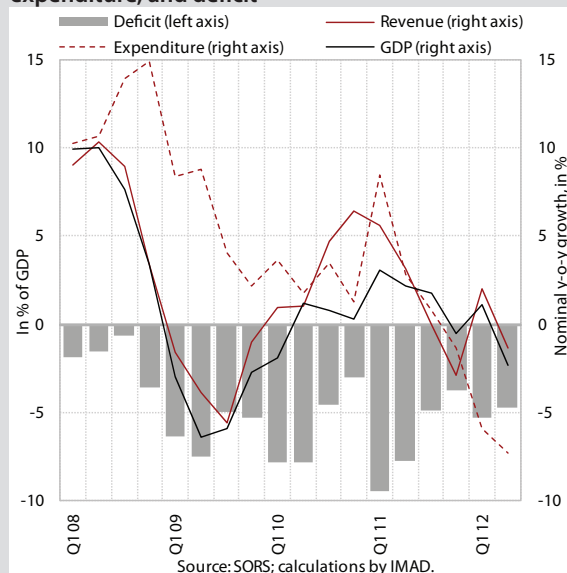
³⁴ In the period from January to July 2012, the quantities of main mineral oils sold were up 7.1% (D-2 by 13.2%, but with a tendency to fall from month to month).

Box 1: Main aggregates of the general government sector (ESA 95)

After the SORS revision, the **general government deficit**¹ for 2011 is estimated at EUR 2,307 m, or 6.4% of GDP (equal to the first estimate in March this year). It was 0.7 p.p. of GDP higher than in 2010, and the highest since 1995 (8.3% of GDP). Amid modest economic growth in nominal terms, general government revenue was up 1.2% (2010: 3.4%) and general government expenditure 2.5% (the same increase as a year earlier). This was also a consequence of specific transactions² (EUR 459 or 1.3% of GDP), which are much higher than in the preceding year (EUR 93 m or 0.3% of GDP) and increased general government expenditure and deficit as a current capital transfer.³ The deficit was generated primarily at the central government level (EUR 2,295, or 6.3% of GDP), and was much higher than in 2010 (EUR 1,774 m, or 5.0% of GDP). At the local government level, the deficit was lower than a year earlier (0.1% of GDP), while social security funds saw a modest surplus (EUR 4 m) due to the recapitalisation of KAD (in the amount of EUR 90 m).

General government revenue for 2011 is estimated at EUR 16.0 bn. Its nominal increase relative to the preceding year was mainly due to higher transfer revenues. General government revenue as a share of GDP declined by 0.2 p.p. (to 44.3% of GDP). Its growth was mainly underpinned by transfer revenues (funds from the EU budget; 1.0 p.p.) and revenues from production for the market, own final consumption and other non-market production (0.7 p.p.), while the contributions of capital transfers (-0.3 p.p.) and revenue from taxes and social contributions (-0.1 p.p.) were negative. Among the main tax categories, only the assessed social security contributions contributed to revenue growth (0.3 p.p.). With unchanged contribution rates, they followed the movement of wages and were up 0.8% y-o-y. The assessed taxes on production and imports had no bearing on growth. In view of slower economic activity and modest domestic consumption, the VAT accrual assessment remained unchanged in nominal terms, while the assessed excise duties were somewhat lower due to lower excise duties on energy (-0.5%). After the assessment of personal income tax and corporate income tax, the contribution of current income and property taxes was negative (-0.4 p.p.).

General government expenditure for 2011 is estimated at EUR 18.3 bn. Its nominal increase relative to the preceding year was mainly due to higher specific transactions, without which revenue would have grown by 0.5%. General government expenditure as a share of GDP increased by 0.5 p.p. (to 50.7% of GDP), largely due to growing capital transfers, social benefits in cash and kind, and interest. Expenditure growth was underpinned particularly by capital transfers (1.8 p.p.), as a result of the capital increase in NLB d.d. and some other state-owned companies, the takeover of debts of the Slovenian Railways and the public company building the Sava river hydroelectric power plants, and the payment of guarantees due.

Figure 30: General government sector revenue, expenditure, and deficit**Table 9: Main aggregates of the general government, in % of GDP**

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
As a share in GDP, in %								
Total general government revenue	42.8	43.8	43.2	42.4	42.4	43.1	44.5	44.3
Total general government expenditure	46.5	45.3	44.6	42.4	44.3	49.1	50.3	50.7
Deficit	-3.7	-1.5	-1.4	0.0	-1.9	-6.0	-5.7	-6.4
Of which:								
Central government	-3.2	-2.2	-1.4	-0.1	-1.3	-5.0	-5.0	-6.3
Local government	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1
Social security funds	-0.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	0.0
Consolidated government debt	26.3	26.7	26.4	23.1	22.0	35.0	38.6	46.9

Source: SORS, Main aggregates of the general government, 28. 9. 2012.

¹ ESA95 methodology.² Equity injections into NLB d.d. and some state-owned companies, the assumption of the liabilities of the Slovenian Railways and the debt of the public company building the Sava river hydroelectric power plants, and the payment of guarantees due.³ Without these transactions, the general government deficit would account for 5.4% of GDP in 2010, and 5.1% of GDP in 2011.

Social benefits in kind and cash also contributed to growth (1.4 p.p.), largely as a result of a growing number of the unemployed and socially disadvantaged, as the adjustment of pensions and social transfers to inflation was limited with an intervention law to only a quarter of full indexation. In view of higher government borrowing, the contribution of interest expenditure was positive (0.6 p.p.). Because of the transfer of the Slovenian Railways units⁴ into the general government sector, the compensation of employees and intermediate government consumption also contributed to growth (0.6 p.p. and 0.5 p.p., respectively), regardless of the austerity measures, the restrictive wage policy and only modest growth in the number of general government employees (0.4%). The shrinkage of general government expenditure showed particularly in a decline in investment and investment transfers and subsidies,⁵ which reduced expenditure growth by 1.6 p.p. and 1.8 p.p., respectively.

Based on the quarterly non-financial sector accounts, the general government deficit for the second quarter⁶ of 2011 is estimated at EUR 430 m, or 4.7% of GDP (in the first quarter, EUR 451 m, or 5.3% of GDP). While general government revenue had been up 2.0% y-o-y in the first quarter, it was down 1.3% in the second due to the deteriorated economic situation. Only social security contributions were up y-o-y in both quarters, while taxes on production and imports and taxes on income and wealth increased y-o-y only in the first. In both quarters, general government expenditure was lower y-o-y (-5.9% in the first, and -7.3% in the second). This significant decline is largely related to substantially lower capital transfers, which totalled EUR 382 m in both quarters last year, compared with only EUR 77 m this year (a EUR 61 m capital increase in NLB d.d. in the second quarter). In the first quarter, expenditure on interest and the compensation of employees were higher y-o-y, while expenditure on subsidies, investment and intermediate consumption decreased. In the second quarter, general government expenditure declined even more. All categories of expenditure were down y-o-y, except expenditure from property income (interest), which was 8.0% higher.

⁴ In 2011, the Slovenian Railways were reorganised into four independent units; two of these units, SR Passenger transport and SR Infrastructure, were (as non-market units) included in the general government sector

⁵ As a result of the phasing-out of anti-crisis measures and the reorganisation of the Slovenian Railways.

⁶ In the first half of 2012, the deficit was estimated at EUR 881 m or 5.0% of GDP (last year, EUR 1,520 or 8.5% of GDP).

Table 10: Taxes and social security contributions

	EUR m	Growth, %		Structure, %	
	I-VIII 12	VIII 12/VIII 11	I-VIII 12/I-VIII 11	I-VIII 11	I-VIII 12
General government revenue - total	8,794.9	4.2	-0.3	100.0	100.0
Corporate income tax	382.7	-1.8	-17.1	5.2	4.4
Personal income tax	1,271.2	-5.5	-4.3	15.1	14.5
Value added tax	1,945.8	11.2	-1.8	22.5	22.1
Excise duties	1,019.9	12.5	8.2	10.7	11.6
Social security contributions	3,486.4	6.1	2.7	38.5	39.6
Other general government revenues	688.9	-9.9	-2.7	8.0	7.8

Source: PPA - Report on Payments of All Public Revenues; calculations by IMAD.

Note: *The figure for excise duties is corrected for the timing of excise duty payments.

tobacco and tobacco products was also higher (6.6%), as was revenue from excise duties on alcohol and alcohol products (1.6%), where the increase mainly resulted from higher excise duty rates,³⁵ as the quantities sold continue to decline.³⁶ In the first eight months, revenue from corporate income tax shrank by 17.1% y-o-y as a result of the tax assessments based on business results for 2011, which also reduced this year's monthly prepayments of this tax. The inflows from value added tax (-1.8%) were lower as well, as a result of lower domestic demand, as were total revenues from wage-related taxes and contributions³⁷ (-1.1%).

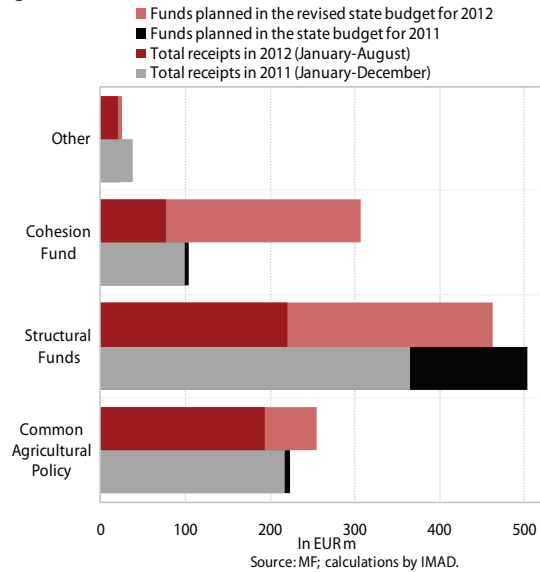
³⁵ Excise duties rates on alcohol and alcohol products were raised in April; excise duties on tobacco and tobacco products in April and July.

³⁶ In the period from January to July 2012, the quantities of tobacco and tobacco products sold were 2.2% lower y-o-y; the quantities of alcohol and alcohol products 8.1% lower.

³⁷ Social security contributions and tax on wages from employment (part of the personal income tax).

In August, Slovenia received less from the **EU budget** than in previous months (EUR 40.9 m), but its net budgetary position nevertheless remained positive. August's payments into the EU budget were roughly equal to this year's average (EUR 29.9 m), while Slovenia's net positive position declined from around EUR 44 m to EUR 11 m relative to July. In the first eight months, Slovenia received EUR 511.3 m from the EU budget, or 57.5% of funds planned in the supplementary budget for 2012. The bulk came from structural funds (EUR 220.7 m, or 53.3% of revenue foreseen from this source in the supplementary budget). The highest realisation (76.1%) was recorded for funds absorbed under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies, and the lowest for receipts from the Cohesion Fund (40.5%). In the same period, Slovenia paid EUR 297.8 m into the EU budget, 73.8% of all funds it is expected to pay this year. In the first eight months, Slovenia's net budgetary position towards the EU budget was positive in the amount of EUR 213.5 m (last year, EUR 207.1 m).

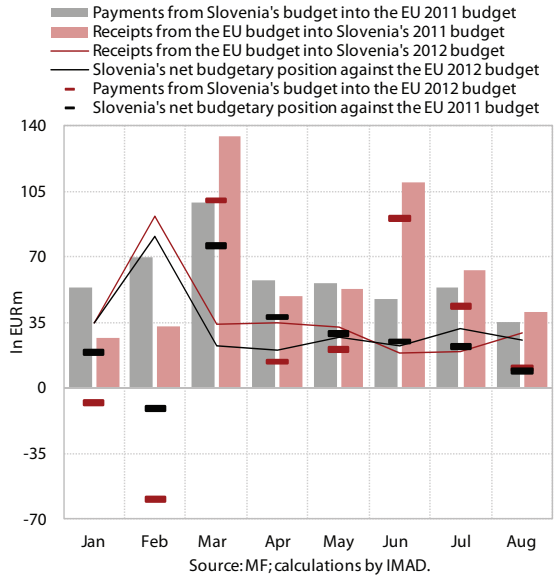
Figure 31: Planned and absorbed EU funds



February's payments into the EU budget, which diverge upwards each year (this year, EUR 92.1 m) due to higher payments (triple the amount of the average monthly payments) for the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF).

Monthly receipts from the EU budget were more volatile than in previous years, while payments into the EU budget were similar. Last year, receipts from the EU budget had been declining steadily until August (EUR 35.0 m), after the high inflows in March (EUR 99.7 m), while the dynamics in the first eight months this year were more versatile. The absorption of EU funds was highest in March (EUR 134.8 m) and June (EUR 109.8 m), with receipts under the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies accounting for the largest share (EUR 100.9 m in March and EUR 61.7 m in June). In other months, the receipts from the EU budget were much lower (on average, EUR 44 m). Payments into the EU budget were, similar to those in previous years, less volatile this year, averaging EUR 29 m, except for

Figure 32: Transfers between Slovenia's budget and the EU



selected topics

WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013

Slovenia remains in the group of countries that have significantly deteriorated their rankings on the WEF competitiveness scale during the crisis. This year's Global Competitiveness Report of the World Economic Forum (WEF) covers 144 countries, which are compared according to 111 indicators divided in three main competitiveness categories.³⁸ With survey-based indicators representing a substantial share of the common estimate,³⁹ the results are also significantly impacted by subjective estimates of respondents. The top three countries are Switzerland, Singapore and Finland, all of which boast high government efficiency, transparency of public institutions, low corruption, efficient goods, services and labour markets, and high investment in human resources. Slovenia was placed 56th (last year, 57th) among all countries analysed and 21st among EU Member States, and it remains one of the EU countries that have dropped strongly on the competitiveness scale in the last four years.⁴⁰ In this period, its ranking has deteriorated in all three categories of competitiveness, particularly in efficiency enhancers. The main barriers for doing business in Slovenia are limited access to loans (20.8% of respondents participating in the WEF survey), inefficient government bureaucracy (18.0%) and restrictive labour regulations (15.1%).

According to the WEF report, Slovenia has made no major positive shifts in the basic factors of competitiveness in the last year. The trust in institutions, which is low compared with other EU countries, has declined further. As in the previous two years, managers are highly dissatisfied with public institutions and the burden of government regulation (124th place), the efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes (126th) and wastefulness of government spending (118th place). Slovenia also ranks in the lowest third of all countries analysed (and at the bottom end of EU Member States) when it comes to private institutions, largely on account of the low efficacy of corporate boards and a low degree of protection of minority shareholders' interests. Moreover, certain macroeconomic indicators (particularly in the area of public finances) have also worsened substantially in the last year, which is reflected in a considerable deterioration of Slovenia's ranking in this category (by 15 places, to 50th). The substantial drop in certain basic competitiveness factors continues to be

offset by the high scores in the fields of infrastructure, health and primary care, according to which Slovenia is still among more competitive countries.⁴¹

The deterioration of Slovenia's ranking in business efficiency is largely due to the inefficient financial sector. The situation on the financial markets in Slovenia is very tense and the managers surveyed are dissatisfied in particular with access to loans⁴² and bank liquidity (134th place). The data show that the quality of banks' assets deteriorated significantly, which had a further negative impact on lending activity. The WEF report also shows the absence of structural reforms on the labour market, given that Slovenia has scored very low in this area for several years, much lower than before the crisis. Hiring and firing practices (142nd place) and a lack of flexibility in wage determination (124th place) remain among the most problematic factors for businesses. Slovenia also ranks lower than in the previous year regarding the adjustment of wages to productivity (104th), but has retained its high position in higher education and training (23rd).

Enhancing support for innovations, Slovenia has improved its position in the area of innovations in the last year, while it has slipped in business sophistication. According to the WEF report, in the last year Slovenia has made positive shifts regarding innovation activity, the quality of scientific research institutions, the number of patents and the availability of scientists and engineers. It has also increased investment in R&D, but at the same time, it scores low on the indicator of government procurement of advanced technology products. Innovation is, besides higher education, one of the few categories of competitiveness, in which Slovenia has retained its high position from before the crisis. On the other hand, it has fallen substantially in business sophistication, which indicates inappropriate and slow adjustment of Slovenian businesses to the changed circumstances in recent years.

The WEF continues to develop a new index of sustainable competitiveness, which will assess competitiveness over the longer term. This year, the composition of the index changed significantly, as the WEF added two additional sub-indices.⁴³ One measures social sustainability (i.e. demography, social cohesion and access to basic necessities, while the other assesses environmental sustainability (environmental policy, management of renewable resources and environmental degradation). Taking into account these non-economic indicators, Slovenia ranks higher on the sustainable competitiveness

³⁸ The indicators are grouped in 12 key pillars of competitiveness, which are divided in three categories. The first, basic requirements, includes institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, and health and primary education. Efficiency enhancers include higher education and training, goods and labour market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness and market size, while the third category consists of innovation and business sophistication factors. The methodology has remained almost unchanged for several years, which enables comparisons between individual years.

³⁹ Altogether 111 indicators were used in the survey this year. 79 of them were soft (surveys among managers), while the others were statistical data for 2011 (or the most recent available), which means that the number of scores and the rankings largely depend on surveys. The survey of managers was conducted in the first half of this year.

⁴⁰ In 2008 it was 42nd.

⁴¹ 35th and 24th, respectively.

⁴² In the last year, Slovenia has deteriorated its position with regard to access to loans (by 11 places, to 118th), venture capital availability (by 29 places, to 113th) and financing through the local equity market (by 4 places, to 112th). Before the crisis, Slovenia was in the upper half of the analysed countries in all three areas.

⁴³ The calculation of sub-indices is based on the global competitiveness index multiplied by the appropriate (social or environmental sustainability) coefficient. The coefficient is calculated based on the indicators for individual areas (social, environmental). The sustainable competitiveness index is the average of social and environmental sustainability indices.

index than in global competitiveness⁴⁴ (24th; in the EU, 14th). However, the index has yet to be fully developed and can undergo major changes in both indicators and the methodology in the following years. The WEF finds that there is a correlation between short-term competitiveness and sustainable competitiveness, as countries with the best results in global competitiveness (with some exceptions, for example the US) also score highest in terms of sustainable competitiveness. The key factor in achieving sustainable competitiveness is, much as in global competitiveness, political will and efficient management of natural resources.

certain macroeconomic balances (e.g. in public finances) and revealed the structural weaknesses of the country and its economy. Slovenia thus scores higher than before the crisis solely in the Doing Business Report by the World Bank, which evaluates countries only by the quality of the regulatory environment and is not influenced by subjective opinion of respondents and current economic conditions.

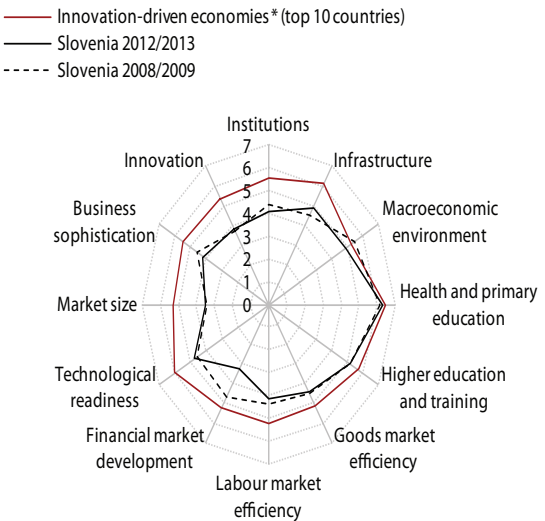
Table 11: Slovenia's ranking in international comparisons of competitiveness

	WEF	IMD	DB*
2007	39 (131)	40 (55)	55 (178)
2008	42 (134)	32 (55)	54 (181)
2009	37 (133)	32 (57)	53 (183)
2010	45 (139)	52 (58)	37 (183)
2011	57 (142)	51 (59)	37 (183)
2012	56 (144)	51 (59)	

Source: IMD, WEF, World Bank.
Note: Slovenia's ranking; in brackets, the number of countries included in the survey;
* since 2010 not comparable with previous years due to methodological changes.

The WEF Global Competitiveness report, much as other surveys (IMD, WB Worldwide Governance Indicators, Index of Economic Freedom), confirms the relatively low international competitiveness of Slovenia compared with other developed countries. All these surveys indicate a substantial loss of Slovenia's competitiveness in the period since the beginning of the crisis. The crisis disrupted

Figure 33: Comparison of WEF indicators for Slovenia and innovation-driven economies



Source: WEF. Note: *top 10 countries. A higher score indicates a better outcome; the highest score is 7.

⁴⁴ Owing to the unavailability of certain data, only 79 countries were captured in the sample this year. Slovenia ranks 42th in the global competitiveness index for 2012/13 among all countries analysed, and 18th among the EU countries.

statistical appendix

MAIN INDICATORS	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
						Autumn forecast 2012		
GDP (real growth rates, in %)	7.0	3.4	-7.8	1.2	0.6	-2.0	-1.4	0.9
GDP in EUR million (current prices and current exchange rate)	34,594	37,244	35,556	35,607	36,172	35,700	35,495	36,129
GDP per capita, in EUR (current prices and current exchange rate)	17,135	18,420	17,415	17,379	17,620	17,457	17,327	17,610
GDP per capita (PPS) ¹	22,100	22,700	20,600	20,800	21,300			
GDP per capita (PPS EU27=100) ¹	88	91	87	85	84			
Gross national income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	33,859	36,262	34,868	35,029	35,670	34,970	34,626	35,235
Gross national disposable income (current prices and current fixed exchange rate)	33,618	35,923	34,693	35,085	35,776	35,099	34,946	35,271
Rate of registered unemployment	7.7	6.7	9.1	10.7	11.8	11.9	13.1	13.1
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	4.9	4.4	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.3	9.1	9.1
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	3.5	0.8	-6.1	3.5	2.2	-0.6	0.9	1.4
Inflation, ² year average	3.6	5.7	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.2	1.8
Inflation, ² end of the year	5.6	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	3.3	1.9	1.8
INTERNATIONAL TRADE – BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS								
Exports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	13.7	4.0	-16.7	10.1	7.0	0.1	1.9	4.7
Exports of goods	13.9	1.8	-17.4	11.9	8.5	-0.3	1.8	5.0
Exports of services	13.2	14.3	-13.7	3.7	1.4	1.9	2.3	3.2
Imports of goods and services ³ (real growth rates, in %)	16.7	3.7	-19.5	7.9	5.2	-5.2	-1.0	3.8
Imports of goods	16.2	3.0	-20.7	8.9	6.1	-5.1	-1.0	3.9
Imports of services	19.7	8.2	-12.0	2.7	-0.3	-5.9	-0.8	3.2
Current account balance, in EUR million	-1,646	-2,295	-246	-209	2	810	1,363	1,142
As a per cent share relative to GDP	-4.8	-6.2	-0.7	-0.6	0.0	2.3	3.8	3.2
Gross external debt, in EUR million	34,783	39,234	40,294	40,723	40,241	40,901 ⁵		
As a per cent share relative to GDP	100.5	105.3	113.3	114.4	111.2			
Ratio of USD to EUR	1.371	1.471	1.393	1.327	1.392	1.267	1.240	1.322
DOMESTIC DEMAND – NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS								
Private consumption (real growth rates, in %)	6.1	3.7	-0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-1.2	0.2	1.5
As a % of GDP ⁴	52.4	53.2	55.8	56.0	56.8	57.1	56.6	56.2
Government consumption (real growth rates, in %)	0.6	6.1	2.9	1.5	-0.9	-3.5	-0.7	0.3
As a % of GDP ⁴	17.3	18.1	20.3	20.8	20.6	19.8	19.3	19.0
Gross fixed capital formation (real growth rates, in %)	13.3	7.8	-23.3	-8.3	-10.7	-1.5	4.0	3.0
As a % of GDP ⁴	27.8	28.8	23.4	21.6	19.5	19.4	20.0	20.3

Sources of data: SORS, BS, Eurostat, calculations and forecasts by IMAD (Autumn Forecast, September 2012).

Notes: ¹Measured in purchasing power standard.²Consumer price index.³Balance of payments statistics (exports F.O.B., imports F.O.B.); real growth rates are adjusted for inter currency changes and changes in prices on foreign markets.⁴Shares GDP are calculated for GDP in current prices at fixed exchange rate (EUR=239.64).⁵End July 2012.

PRODUCTION	2009	2010	2011	2010			2011				2012		2010				
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	7	8	9	10	11
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Industry B+C+D	-17.4	6.2	2.2	10.7	7.2	7.4	8.7	3.6	0.1	-3.0	0.6	-0.9	6.3	12.4	4.0	4.8	4.3
B Mining and quarrying	-2.9	11.0	-8.1	11.9	23.7	15.7	-5.6	-9.3	-9.3	-7.9	-8.9	-0.6	15.9	37.4	19.2	20.7	-2.5
C Manufacturing	-18.7	6.6	2.1	12.0	7.3	7.1	9.1	3.7	-0.3	-3.6	0.0	-2.2	7.4	13.1	3.0	4.8	5.0
D Electricity, gas & steam supply ¹	-6.6	1.8	5.0	-0.5	3.6	7.0	6.9	3.8	5.1	4.0	8.3	12.8	-3.6	1.2	13.6	2.2	0.6
CONSTRUCTION, ² real indices of construction put in place, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Construction, total	-21.0	-17.0	-25.6	-16.8	-16.4	-16.2	-25.3	-31.1	-25.4	-20.1	-17.7	-16.7	-17.4	-13.1	-18.7	-18.0	-17.5
Buildings	-22.6	-14.0	-39.7	-12.4	-16.5	-19.2	-41.5	-46.5	-34.3	-35.9	-13.0	-6.5	-11.2	-17.8	-20.4	-17.5	-28.1
Civil engineering	-19.9	-18.9	-15.3	-19.6	-16.2	-14.1	-6.3	-20.7	-20.0	-10.0	-21.2	-21.3	-20.9	-10.0	-17.6	-18.3	-10.2
TRANSPORT, tonne-km in m, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Tonne-km in road transport	-9.2	7.9	3.2	10.7	9.5	-6.3	-3.2	1.5	3.6	11.7	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonne-km in rail transport	-24.2	28.2	9.7	33.9	32.2	28.2	23.3	10.8	8.5	-1.6	-8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributive trades, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Total real turnover*	-13.0	3.6	3.1	4.9	4.7	5.8	7.5	3.6	2.9	-0.5	0.6	-4.3	2.4	5.0	6.8	4.2	9.0
Real turnover in retail trade	-10.6	-0.1	1.4	0.3	2.0	1.8	3.4	0.4	2.2	0.2	2.5	-2.7	1.8	1.0	3.1	1.3	3.6
Real turnover in the sale and maintenance of motor vehicles	-21.7	12.1	6.6	15.4	11.8	15.0	15.8	9.9	4.4	-1.9	-2.8	-7.2	3.8	16.2	15.3	10.7	20.2
Nominal turnover in wholesale trade & commission trade	-21.4	1.4	5.8	4.0	5.5	3.7	12.2	3.8	4.5	3.4	3.2	-0.8	3.1	7.9	5.6	1.1	4.8
TOURISM, y-o-y growth rates, %, new methodology from 2009 onwards																	
Total, overnight stays	-3.4	-1.5	5.3	-2.4	-2.2	0.4	3.1	6.6	6.6	3.1	0.7	1.2	-1.7	-3.6	-0.3	2.5	-0.8
Domestic tourists, overnight stays	2.8	-4.2	0.5	-3.0	-9.6	-0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	-0.5	-4.6	-9.0	-11.1	-7.9	-3.0	-0.5
Foreign tourists, overnight stays	-8.0	0.7	9.1	-2.0	3.2	1.0	6.5	11.3	10.2	5.5	2.0	5.1	4.3	1.6	4.4	7.0	-1.1
Nominal turnover market services (without distributive trades)	-7.8	2.8	3.7	1.5	4.2	5.4	5.7	4.7	4.8	-0.3	-0.6	-0.1	5.6	4.8	2.2	6.8	4.5
AGRICULTURE, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Purchase of agricultural products, SIT bn, since 2007 in EUR m	449.3	454.5	478.9	106.7	115.6	137.5	100.4	113.3	125.7	139.5	108.4	110.4	37.4	36.2	42.1	45.7	44.1
BUSSINES TENDENCY (indicator values**)																	
Sentiment indicator	-23	-9	-7	-9	-6	-8	-7	-4	-6	-10	-12	-16	-5	-7	-7	-7	-8
Confidence indicator																	
- in manufacturing	-23	-1	0	-1	2	1	3	3	-1	-7	-6	-11	5	1	1	4	-1
- in construction	-50	-57	-46	-59	-56	-53	-52	-46	-44	-43	-40	-43	-60	-57	-51	-50	-54
- in services	-14	-3	1	-6	-2	-2	1	3	3	-4	-8	-8	-1	-2	-2	-4	-2
- in retail trade	-12	7	8	7	12	10	6	12	2	11	6	5	12	14	10	11	8
Consumer confidence indicator	-30	-25	-25	-22	-27	-26	-26	-25	-25	-24	-26	-36	-27	-27	-27	-26	-24
Source of data: SORS. Notes: ¹ Only companies with activity of electricity supply are included. ² The survey covers all larger construction enterprises and some other enterprises that perform construction work. *Total real turnover in retail trade, the sale and repair of motor vehicles, and retail sale of automotive fuels. **Seasonally adjusted data.																	

2010	2011												2012								
12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.8	13.8	6.5	6.5	3.3	4.3	3.1	-1.5	-1.5	2.8	-1.9	0.6	-8.0	1.0	4.0	-2.6	3.2	-3.3	-2.1	4.4	-	-
39.7	-6.4	-1.2	-8.4	-4.7	-22.1	0.2	-8.5	-17.3	-1.7	-6.0	-2.5	-16.3	7.4	-10.2	-20.7	-6.3	11.3	-5.3	-7.6	-	-
12.4	14.6	6.6	6.9	3.2	4.9	3.1	-1.9	-2.4	3.0	-2.6	-0.5	-8.2	0.7	2.8	-2.9	3.2	-4.8	-4.4	2.7	-	-
17.4	11.0	6.3	3.6	5.7	3.2	2.4	4.4	11.8	-0.4	4.7	13.1	-4.0	3.5	16.1	5.5	5.4	9.9	23.9	22.7	-	-
-12.2	-20.9	-23.6	-29.7	-27.0	-29.4	-36.2	-27.0	-31.2	-17.4	-25.5	-9.6	-24.5	-24.5	-26.6	-5.0	-14.7	-23.5	-11.2	-18.3	-	-
-12.4	-25.9	-41.2	-53.1	-37.9	-48.0	-52.8	-35.9	-36.7	-30.0	-33.3	-28.6	-44.5	-31.2	-31.0	27.6	-7.3	-15.6	4.7	-22.4	-	-
-12.1	-15.4	2.7	-5.2	-19.0	-16.6	-25.9	-21.2	-28.0	-9.7	-21.0	0.7	-7.0	-18.2	-22.8	-22.0	-18.9	-26.9	-17.4	-16.1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1	8.7	9.8	3.9	3.4	6.0	1.4	0.0	6.3	2.4	0.7	-0.5	-1.8	2.6	1.0	-1.8	-4	-5.2	-3.7	-0.6	-	-
0.4	4.0	5.5	0.6	0.3	1.8	-0.9	-1.1	5.6	2.1	0.5	1.3	-1.1	4.0	3.5	-0.1	-3.5	-3.1	-1.5	-0.6	-	-
14.1	19.2	18.3	9.8	9.8	14.0	5.9	2.2	8.0	3.0	1.3	-3.6	-3.4	-0.1	-3.5	-4.8	-5.1	-8.8	-7.7	-0.5	-	-
5.3	11.2	15.4	10.4	4.2	6.2	1.1	-0.3	8.5	5.6	5.7	5.6	-0.9	8.4	3.7	-1.0	-0.1	0.3	-2.4	6.2	-	-
-1.2	4.9	-1.9	6.7	13.6	-4.2	10.6	4.1	7.0	9.8	1.9	7.0	1.2	0.2	-0.3	2.4	-0.9	7.9	-1.9	1.3	-	-
3.2	0.1	-2.0	2.7	9.3	-3.0	-3.4	-3.7	2.1	7.3	-2.9	8.6	-3.3	-0.3	-3.3	2.8	-14.3	-1.6	0.9	-9.9	-	-
-5.4	8.6	-1.7	11.0	17.2	-5.0	21.6	9.7	10.0	11.2	5.5	5.2	5.8	0.6	4.5	1.9	9.4	14.1	-3.7	8.4	-	-
4.9	7.2	4.9	5.2	7.0	0.5	6.8	2.1	4.7	7.6	-1.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	-3.5	1.4	-0.8	2.5	-0.1	0.3	-	-
47.7	32.9	30.5	36.9	36.9	39.6	36.8	42.2	39.8	43.7	48.9	44.0	46.7	34.3	35.1	39.0	37.0	38.3	35.1	47.2	-	-
-8	-7	-7	-6	-4	-3	-5	-5	-7	-6	-10	-10	-10	-12	-12	-12	-16	-14	-17	-16	-19	-19
-1	3	4	3	5	3	1	0	-2	-2	-8	-7	-5	-3	-6	-8	-10	-11	-13	-12	-15	-14
-56	-55	-50	-50	-48	-44	-45	-46	-43	-43	-43	-46	-41	-42	-39	-39	-44	-43	-43	-41	-36	-36
-1	1	-2	4	5	2	3	3	5	2	0	-3	-9	-10	-9	-4	-7	-7	-10	-11	-14	-14
11	7	12	0	9	15	12	2	-7	12	11	13	10	6	7	6	8	2	5	2	1	-1
-26	-26	-28	-25	-26	-25	-23	-24	-27	-23	-26	-26	-20	-26	-26	-26	-38	-33	-37	-36	-35	-35

LABOUR MARKET	2009	2010	2011	2010			2011				2012		2010		
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	8	9	10
FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)	944.5	935.5	934.7	937.8	933.8	934.8	936.8	937.5	931.1	933.3	926.6	923.7	933.0	934.1	938.2
PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (B=C+D)¹	858.2	835.0	824.0	839.2	835.4	829.3	821.9	828.4	823.9	821.7	812.7	816.5	834.0	836.2	835.5
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	37.9	33.4	38.8	34.6	34.0	33.3	38.0	40.1	38.8	38.0	35.2	37.8	34.0	34.0	33.3
In industry, construction	306.9	287.3	272.9	289.2	287.0	281.9	273.7	274.2	272.7	271.0	265.4	266.3	286.5	286.6	285.8
Of which: in manufacturing	199.8	188.6	184.8	189.4	188.1	186.8	184.1	184.7	184.4	186.2	184.6	184.1	187.7	188.1	188.4
in construction	86.8	78.5	67.8	79.6	78.6	75.0	69.7	69.3	67.9	64.4	60.5	61.6	78.6	78.2	77.1
In services	513.4	514.3	512.3	515.3	514.3	514.1	510.2	514.1	512.4	512.7	512.1	512.4	513.4	515.7	516.4
Of which: in public administration	51.5	52.0	51.4	52.3	52.1	51.8	51.2	51.5	51.4	51.3	50.9	51.2	52.1	52.1	52.0
in education, health-services, social work	113.8	116.7	118.8	116.8	116.3	118.0	117.8	118.8	118.5	120.1	120.7	121.6	115.6	117.5	117.9
FORMALLY EMPLOYED (C)¹	767.4	747.2	729.1	751.0	747.0	740.6	728.1	731.9	728.9	727.4	720.9	722.7	745.7	747.3	746.8
In enterprises and organisations	699.4	685.7	671.8	688.7	685.7	681.3	671.4	673.9	671.3	670.7	666.4	667.4	684.4	686.4	686.2
By those self-employed	67.9	61.5	57.2	62.3	61.4	59.3	56.7	58.0	57.6	56.6	54.5	55.4	61.3	61.0	60.5
SELF-EMPLOYED AND FARMERS (D)	90.8	87.8	94.9	88.1	88.3	88.7	93.8	96.5	95.0	94.4	91.8	93.8	88.3	88.9	88.8
REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT (E)	86.4	100.5	110.7	98.6	98.4	105.5	114.9	109.1	107.2	111.6	114.0	107.2	99.0	97.9	102.7
Female	42.4	47.9	52.1	46.8	47.8	50.2	52.9	50.9	51.1	53.3	53.2	51.0	48.1	47.7	49.8
By age: under 26	13.3	13.9	12.9	13.5	12.4	15.1	14.5	12.6	11.3	13.4	12.7	10.8	12.5	12.2	15.7
aged over 50	26.2	31.4	39.0	30.3	31.1	34.5	40.1	39.1	38.7	38.2	39.2	38.1	31.1	31.3	31.7
Unskilled	34.1	37.5	39.5	37.1	36.6	38.2	41.6	39.2	38.1	39.3	41.0	39.2	36.6	36.7	37.2
For more than 1 year	31.5	42.8	50.2	41.8	44.0	47.2	48.7	48.6	49.6	53.8	57.2	55.1	44.1	44.6	46.7
Those receiving benefits	27.4	30.0	36.3	29.3	29.3	29.7	39.7	36.4	34.9	34.4	37.8	33.2	29.4	29.4	28.2
RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %	9.1	10.7	11.8	10.5	10.5	11.3	12.3	12.2	11.5	12.0	12.3	11.6	10.6	10.5	10.9
Male	8.3	10.1	11.4	9.9	9.7	10.7	12.0	11.9	10.9	11.3	11.9	11.1	9.8	9.7	10.1
Female	10.2	11.6	12.4	11.3	11.5	12.1	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.7	12.7	12.3	11.6	11.5	12.0
FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE	30.4	13.3	2.7	-0.7	-0.3	12.1	3.9	-6.9	0.0	5.7	-1.9	-5.2	0.6	-1.1	4.8
New unemployed first-job seekers	17.0	16.8	14.4	2.4	2.8	8.7	3.2	2.0	2.7	6.5	2.4	1.9	0.8	1.4	6.3
Redundancies	90.5	83.5	82.2	16.6	18.5	28.6	24.4	16.8	18.7	22.3	22.6	17.9	5.7	6.7	7.1
Registered unemployed who found employment	48.6	57.0	61.0	12.8	15.5	14.5	17.5	17.2	13.4	12.9	17.3	14.0	4.0	6.8	4.8
Other outflows from unemployment (net)	28.5	29.9	32.8	6.9	6.0	10.7	6.2	8.5	8.0	10.2	9.6	11.1	1.8	2.4	3.8
REGISTERED VACANCIES³	161.3	174.6	194.5	44.3	45.9	46.5	45.5	52.9	52.3	43.8	44.9	41.2	14.9	15.8	17.4
For a fixed term, in %	78.1	80.7	81.7	81.2	82.2	80.0	81.5	81.0	82.8	81.4	82.9	83.4	83.0	82.6	81.4
WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS	54.9	41.6	35.6	42.1	40.7	39.4	38.0	35.5	34.7	34.3	34.2	34.4	40.8	40.7	40.2
As % of labour force	5.8	4.4	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.3
NEW JOBS	111.4	104.1	118.3	25.1	27.9	27.5	27.3	27.3	26.3	37.4	30.8	27.3	6.6	13.0	10.9

Sources of data: SORS, PDII, ESS. Notes: ¹In January 2005, the SORS adopted new methodology of obtaining data on persons in paid employment. The new source of data for employed and self-employed persons excluding farmers is the Statistical Register of Employment (SRE), while data on farmers are forecast using the ARIMA model based on quarterly figures for farmers from the Labour Force Survey. Data for previous years dating back to January 2000 have also been calculated according to the new methodology. ²Estimated by IMAD, based on data by PDII and ESS; ³According to ESS.

2010		2011												2012						
11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
937.2	929.0	936.0	937.3	937.1	938.4	937.7	936.3	931.7	930.0	931.5	935.3	934.5	930.1	927.5	927.1	925.4	926.0	923.7	921.3	917.4
833.4	819.0	820.9	821.7	823.1	826.9	829.0	829.2	824.2	823.0	824.5	824.4	823.4	817.3	811.6	812.0	814.5	816.9	816.9	815.7	810.5
33.3	33.1	38.0	38.0	38.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.1	38.1	37.9	35.2	35.1	35.3	37.7	37.8	37.9	37.2
283.9	276.0	274.4	273.6	273.1	273.5	274.7	274.4	272.6	272.8	272.7	273.5	272.1	267.4	265.4	264.7	266.1	266.6	266.6	265.7	264.0
187.9	184.1	183.9	184.3	184.3	184.3	185.1	184.6	183.8	184.0	185.2	186.8	186.6	185.1	184.6	184.6	184.6	184.4	184.2	183.8	182.9
75.8	72.1	70.7	69.5	68.9	69.1	69.4	69.4	68.4	68.4	67.0	66.2	65.0	62.1	60.7	59.9	61.0	61.7	61.8	61.4	60.5
516.1	509.9	508.5	510.1	511.9	513.3	514.3	514.7	512.7	511.4	513.1	512.8	513.2	512.0	510.9	512.2	513.1	512.6	512.5	512.1	509.3
52.0	51.5	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.5	51.6	51.6	51.4	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.4	51.2	50.8	50.9	50.9	51.1	51.2	51.2	50.8
118.5	117.7	117.3	117.8	118.3	118.6	118.9	119.0	118.2	118.1	119.3	119.8	120.2	120.3	119.9	120.8	121.5	121.6	121.7	121.4	120.3
744.6	730.5	727.3	727.8	729.0	730.5	732.5	732.6	729.0	728.1	729.7	730.1	729.0	723.0	719.6	720.3	722.7	723.0	723.1	722.1	717.7
684.8	673.0	670.7	671.3	672.1	672.9	674.3	674.4	671.1	670.5	672.2	672.7	671.9	667.6	665.2	666.1	667.9	667.7	667.7	666.7	662.8
59.8	57.6	56.6	56.6	56.9	57.6	58.2	58.2	57.9	57.5	57.4	57.4	57.0	55.5	54.5	54.2	54.8	55.3	55.4	55.3	55.0
88.8	88.5	93.5	93.8	94.1	96.4	96.5	96.6	95.1	95.0	94.8	94.3	94.5	94.3	91.9	91.8	91.8	93.9	93.8	93.6	92.8
103.8	110.0	115.1	115.6	113.9	111.6	108.6	107.1	107.6	107.0	107.0	110.9	111.1	112.8	116.0	115.0	110.9	106.8	106.8	105.6	106.9
49.5	51.2	53.2	53.2	52.4	51.8	50.7	50.2	50.9	51.0	51.3	53.5	53.4	53.2	54.2	53.4	52.0	51.7	50.9	50.5	51.2
15.1	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.1	13.4	12.5	11.9	11.5	11.1	11.2	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.3	10.2
33.0	38.9	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.4	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.8	38.4	38.2	37.9	38.4	39.6	39.4	38.6	38.5	38.1	37.7	37.9
37.5	39.9	41.6	41.9	41.2	40.1	39.1	38.4	38.1	37.9	38.3	38.7	39.0	40.1	41.4	41.6	40.0	40.0	39.0	38.4	38.2
47.5	47.4	48.6	49.0	48.7	48.8	48.6	48.5	48.8	49.6	50.4	51.8	52.9	56.7	58.0	57.3	56.3	55.4	55.0	54.7	54.6
29.7	31.2	39.2	40.2	39.8	37.5	36.4	35.3	35.2	35.1	34.4	33.9	33.7	35.5	38.5	38.3	36.7	34.2	33.4	31.9	32.1
11.1	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.5	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.7
10.4	11.4	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.5	11.2	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.6	12.1	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.9	11.0
11.9	12.4	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.4
1.1	6.2	5.1	0.5	-1.7	-2.4	-2.9	-1.6	0.5	-0.6	0.1	3.9	0.2	1.7	3.2	-0.9	-4.2	-1.8	-2.3	-1.2	1.3
1.4	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	4.4	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8
8.2	13.2	11.8	6.0	6.6	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.4	5.7	6.6	6.9	7.1	8.2	10.6	6.1	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.6	8.0
4.9	4.7	5.8	4.9	6.8	6.0	6.3	4.9	4.0	4.1	5.4	4.4	4.5	4.0	5.0	5.2	7.1	5.5	4.7	3.9	4.0
3.6	3.3	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.8	3.3	3.3	2.6	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.5
14.7	14.3	15.2	14.3	16.0	15.7	17.8	19.3	15.5	17.2	19.5	15.8	14.3	13.6	15.6	13.1	16.2	14.0	14.2	13.0	15.4
80.4	78.1	80.9	81.7	81.8	81.5	82.1	79.3	80.9	83.5	83.9	84.0	81.6	78.5	80.3	82.7	85.7	83.3	83.9	83.0	83.7
39.4	38.5	38.3	38.1	37.7	37.4	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.7	34.9	34.5	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.7	34.4	34.1	33.8
4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
8.8	7.8	10.0	7.6	9.6	9.4	9.2	8.7	7.6	6.5	12.3	11.9	12.6	12.8	11.8	8.4	10.6	10.0	9.0	8.4	8.2

[illegible]

2010	2011												2012							
12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
3.1	3.3	4.3	1.7	1.4	2.8	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.8	2.2	2.0	0.7	1.0	1.3	-1.3	-0.1	
9.3	7.7	8.0	5.7	2.5	6.8	3.4	-1.5	3.8	1.1	0.2	4.1	-3.5	2.1	0.3	-2.1	-0.1	-0.5	-2.5	1.3	
18.6	3.4	0.4	6.8	9.0	-5.8	-1.4	6.4	4.3	6.6	9.7	2.2	6.8	10.0	11.9	3.8	4.0	14.9	13.2	1.4	
6.8	5.6	10.1	1.0	1.9	5.2	3.8	1.8	5.2	3.4	2.8	4.6	1.8	4.5	3.8	1.9	2.7	3.9	1.0	4.3	
1.6	-0.2	1.2	3.7	1.6	7.2	6.8	3.6	4.7	2.2	3.7	-8.1	5.6	5.5	8.0	3.6	5.2	6.5	0.3	4.0	
1.5	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-1.1	3.4	2.3	-1.2	3.3	1.1	2.2	-7.5	-1.3	3.1	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	-2.5	4.0	
4.4	6.1	6.4	4.2	-0.5	1.6	3.4	-0.9	0.9	0.8	-0.5	2.3	-0.5	1.1	1.4	-3.1	-1.3	-0.4	-6.6	-1.4	
2.9	3.8	4.3	1.5	2.2	2.4	3.3	2.0	3.2	1.7	2.4	4.3	2.4	3.3	2.2	1.0	2.9	1.8	0.0	0.7	
2.7	2.7	3.4	0.8	1.5	2.0	5.4	9.6	4.0	-1.5	3.5	0.8	0.8	3.7	0.8	2.0	1.5	2.1	-1.9	-6.3	
4.3	5.1	5.6	3.5	2.8	1.7	2.6	1.3	3.3	1.6	0.6	-1.9	-0.3	0.2	0.4	-1.7	-1.4	0.5	-1.2	-0.1	
3.3	2.1	1.4	-0.6	1.2	1.7	0.5	-0.3	2.5	3.1	1.2	-0.4	-1.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.3	1.7	-0.1	0.8	
1.4	5.2	1.6	0.3	2.6	9.0	-4.0	-1.7	3.2	0.9	-0.6	-6.2	0.5	1.5	8.4	3.8	-0.4	-4.4	-0.2	1.8	
-0.4	3.0	2.9	6.5	2.2	4.4	2.3	2.0	4.7	3.4	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.3	2.5	-1.5	-0.1	-1.3	-2.4	0.1	
0.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	-0.3	-1.2	0.2	-0.9	0.5	-2.9	-2.3	0.0	-0.5	-1.1	-0.7	1.0	-2.7	-0.8	
3.1	5.3	4.5	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.5	3.1	5.2	2.4	3.2	2.5	2.1	5.1	2.0	-0.2	1.7	-0.6	-0.1	
-0.9	0.5	1.0	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	-0.6	-1.3	0.2	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-3.5	-3.4	
0.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	1.0	-0.4	0.5	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-1.5	-0.4	-4.6	-4.8	
-1.2	-1.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-0.1	-1.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	-1.0	-1.6	-2.2	
-1.5	-0.6	-0.3	0.3	-1.6	-2.1	0.1	-0.2	-1.2	-1.4	1.6	-1.6	-0.8	-1.3	-1.9	1.3	-0.9	0.0	-3.5	-4.1	
1.0	2.5	3.8	1.7	0.0	2.4	2.0	-1.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	-1.6	-1.8	2.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.6	0.1	-1.2	-0.1	
-2.6	-2.2	-1.3	-0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	
-2.7	-2.4	-2.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.2	-0.5	-1.7	-1.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-1.3	-1.1	-1.5	-1.5	-1.6	
1.3220	1.3360	1.3649	1.3999	1.4442	1.4349	1.4388	1.4264	1.4343	1.3770	1.3706	1.3556	1.3179	1.2905	1.3224	1.3201	1.3162	1.2789	1.2526	1.2288	

PRICES	2009	2010	2011	2010			2011				2012		2010				
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	6	7	8	9	10
CPI, y-o-y growth rates, %	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	0.6	1.0	4.4	0.7	2.6	2.0	3.9	5.0	3.7	5.1	3.9	4.2	1.7	2.8	2.9	2.2	1.9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	6.7	7.2	5.7	6.5	7.3	8.1	8.1	6.3	3.7	4.9	4.2	5.1	4.5	5.2	8.2	8.5	8.2
Clothing and footwear	-0.6	-1.9	-1.6	-1.9	-0.6	-0.4	-0.7	-2.4	-4.2	0.9	-2.2	1.6	-2.3	-2.1	-1.7	1.9	-1.1
Housing, water, electricity, gas	-0.3	10.2	5.6	11.3	12.0	9.0	6.8	5.4	4.8	5.4	4.9	4.2	11.7	12.4	12.3	11.4	11.7
Furnishings, household equipment	4.0	1.4	2.7	0.8	1.3	2.1	2.7	3.9	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.3	2.2	2.0
Medical, pharmaceutical products	4.0	2.1	1.6	0.6	4.0	4.6	2.9	2.6	0.8	0.3	-0.2	1.4	0.5	2.8	4.0	5.1	5.1
Transport	-3.0	-0.3	1.0	-0.1	-1.8	-0.5	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.7	2.6	3.2	-1.5	-1.2	-2.0	-2.1	-0.6
Communications	-4.1	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.8	2.7	1.6	2.3	-1.8	-1.2	-2.9	1.6	-0.3	0.7	3.5	2.5
Recreation and culture	3.0	0.4	-1.5	0.4	-0.2	0.1	-2.6	-1.0	-1.7	-0.8	2.6	1.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.3	0.3	0.1
Education	3.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.9	0.4
Catering services	4.4	-2.5	-6.8	1.9	-2.9	-11.0	-11.0	-10.9	-6.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	-11.2	-10.9
Miscellaneous goods & services	3.8	1.4	2.2	2.0	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.2	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9
HCPI	0.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1
Core inflation (excluding fresh food and energy)	1.9	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5
PRODUCER PRICE INDICES, y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Total	-1.3	2.1	4.5	2.3	3.4	3.8	5.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	1.3	0.8	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.5
Domestic market	-0.4	2.0	3.8	2.0	2.8	3.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	2.9	1.1	0.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.1
Non-domestic market	-2.2	2.2	5.3	2.6	4.0	4.4	6.9	5.5	4.6	4.4	1.6	0.7	3.3	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.9
euro area	-3.5	2.2	6.1	2.5	4.0	4.8	8.2	6.5	5.1	4.6	0.8	0.2	3.1	4.5	4.1	3.4	4.1
non-euro area	0.3	2.1	3.6	2.7	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.4	2.0	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.2
Import price indices	-3.3	7.4	5.4	8.8	7.8	8.9	8.9	5.5	4.5	2.9	1.9	1.2	8.7	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.6
PRICE CONTROL,¹ y-o-y growth rates, %																	
Energy prices	-12.3	16.5	10.9	18.8	15.9	15.3	15.1	9.9	8.3	10.8	16.6	46.6	15.8	17.4	15.6	14.6	18.2
Oil products	-12.0	17.3	11.9	20.3	13.5	14.6	15.7	10.5	9.9	11.7	16.6	47.1	15.6	15.2	13.2	12.1	16.6
Transport & communications	0.6	1.8	1.1	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.0	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other controlled prices	4.9	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.2	6.1	16.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Direct control – total	-6.9	14.2	2.8	16.1	14.4	12.2	7.2	1.5	0.5	2.1	11.0	35.4	14.4	15.5	14.3	13.5	15.9

Source of data: SORS, calculations and estimates IMAD.

Note: ¹The structure of groups varies, data published are not directly comparable to those published previously. The electricity market was liberalized on 1 July 2007. Data from July 2007 onwards are not comparable. Since July 2009, formation of prices for utility services is no longer under government control.

2010		2011												2012							
11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.4	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.9
1.9	2.2	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.2	6.3	4.6	2.9	3.8	4.4	5.6	4.8	4.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.7
8.0	8.1	7.8	8.3	8.3	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.4	2.8	3.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.1	3.9	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.1	7.4	7.1
0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-2.1	-2.8	-1.5	-3.0	-4.2	-4.9	-3.4	2.0	2.1	-1.5	-2.2	-3.5	-1.2	0.2	3.0	1.6	0.8	1.8
7.1	8.3	7.4	6.6	6.5	6.3	5.9	3.9	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.0	4.7	5.3	4.7	4.0	3.7	4.9	3.9	4.2
1.8	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.9	3.5	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.1	-0.7	-0.3	0.1
4.4	4.2	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.2
-1.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.5	3.3	4.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	4.5
2.8	3.2	1.4	3.3	3.3	2.3	1.9	0.5	3.4	2.5	0.9	-1.8	-0.3	-3.3	-0.1	-1.2	-2.4	-2.6	-3.2	-2.8	-3.1	-4.4
-0.1	0.4	-0.9	-6.5	-0.4	-0.5	-1.1	-1.3	-1.8	-2.0	-1.2	-0.3	-0.9	-1.2	0.8	6.8	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2
1.3	0.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.5	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.9
-11.0	-11.1	-11.1	-11.1	-10.9	-11.2	-10.9	-10.5	-10.2	-9.8	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.4	0.9
0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.1	0.6	2.5	3.7
1.6	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.1
0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0
3.8	4.2	5.2	5.9	6.0	5.7	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.4
3.2	3.5	4.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.6	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8
4.5	4.9	6.4	7.1	7.2	6.4	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.5	3.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.1
4.8	5.5	7.5	8.6	8.6	7.9	5.8	5.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	4.4	4.7	4.7	2.8	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.5
3.6	3.6	4.0	3.6	4.2	3.0	2.8	3.6	4.1	3.2	3.2	4.1	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.4	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.3
8.9	10.3	10.4	8.5	7.9	6.3	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.0	1.8	0.9	2.1	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	1.1
12.2	15.7	15.5	15.6	14.3	12.0	9.7	7.9	6.3	9.1	9.6	10.8	11.9	9.7	10.2	15.4	24.0	35.8	46.8	57.3	64.9	80.5
11.6	15.6	15.8	16.3	15.2	12.7	10.2	8.7	7.7	10.8	11.3	12.3	12.7	10.3	10.5	15.3	23.9	36.3	47.4	57.7	63.6	78.8
1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	2.9	6.0	9.3	12.6	16.1	19.8	24.1	28.6
9.2	11.8	11.8	5.4	4.5	3.0	1.5	0.1	-1.0	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.9	1.3	2.0	12.4	18.9	27.5	35.5	43.4	49.2	60.0

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS	2009	2010	2011	2010			2011				2012		2010			
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	7	8	9	10
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, in EUR m																
Current account	-246	-209	2	-107	-61	-62	55	73	-91	-36	-28	282	-11	-55	6	-40
Goods ¹	-498	-997	-1,043	-225	-185	-447	-227	-219	-214	-383	-225	-60	-26	-111	-48	-134
Exports	16,410	18,762	21,265	4,778	4,732	4,962	5,179	5,486	5,245	5,354	5,329	5,509	1,636	1,329	1,767	1,695
Imports	16,908	19,759	22,308	5,003	4,917	5,409	5,406	5,705	5,458	5,738	5,555	5,569	1,662	1,440	1,815	1,829
Services	1,165	1,285	1,443	341	341	314	316	399	358	370	404	458	87	113	141	13
Exports	4,347	4,616	4,839	1,120	1,343	1,174	1,052	1,186	1,381	1,219	1,113	1,238	461	447	436	392
Imports	3,182	3,331	3,396	779	1,002	860	736	787	1,023	849	709	780	374	333	295	262
Income	-754	-599	-550	-182	-226	-116	-85	-143	-238	-84	-173	-162	-98	-64	-63	-36
Receipts	666	574	918	167	140	160	204	237	220	257	182	183	56	43	41	44
Expenditure	1,420	1,173	1,469	349	366	276	289	380	459	341	355	345	154	107	105	80
Current transfers	-159	102	153	-41	8	188	52	36	3	61	-33	45	26	6	-24	-2
Receipts	959	1,203	1,373	219	273	448	378	320	311	364	334	351	117	89	68	90
Expenditure	1,119	1,100	1,220	260	265	260	326	284	308	302	368	306	91	82	91	92
Capital and financial account	175	535	-452	291	230	-2	48	-244	-84	-172	132	-243	156	-27	101	86
Capital account	14	53	-102	11	24	-37	-7	-6	-8	-82	6	26	-5	-1	30	18
Financial account	161	482	-350	280	206	35	55	-239	-77	-89	126	-269	161	-26	71	68
Direct investment	-657	431	638	100	82	358	-9	240	246	160	222	47	98	44	-60	83
Domestic abroad	-187	160	-81	86	46	54	-15	31	55	-152	2	88	17	34	-5	1
Foreign in Slovenia	-470	271	719	14	36	304	6	209	191	313	220	-42	81	10	-55	81
Portfolio investment	4,628	1,956	1,838	509	-51	392	2,592	-300	-440	-15	-935	213	78	-29	-101	71
Financial derivatives	-2	-117	-136	-65	-14	-15	-80	-15	-24	-18	-20	-10	-5	-4	-5	-8
Other investment	-3,976	-1,806	-2,762	-214	171	-689	-2,457	-177	108	-236	820	-513	-7	-33	211	-96
Assets	-267	783	-1,461	-591	536	594	-1,525	-159	-349	572	-1,480	-82	699	-201	38	-166
Commercial credits	416	-174	-47	-213	30	232	-322	-88	44	319	-349	-34	-6	195	-158	-101
Loans	-1	203	-52	510	21	20	-99	-22	48	22	4	-97	127	18	-124	-33
Currency and deposits	-603	672	-1,315	-883	391	346	-1,109	-48	-408	250	-1,145	22	569	-487	309	-19
Other assets	-80	81	-46	-6	94	-4	5	0	-33	-18	10	26	9	73	12	-13
Liabilities	-3,708	-2,589	-1,301	378	-365	-1,283	-932	-18	457	-808	2,300	-430	-706	168	173	70
Commercial credits	-452	362	94	262	-63	72	199	-18	-85	-3	167	136	-31	-182	149	134
Loans	-2,911	-986	-1,235	-189	-8	-385	-388	-298	203	-753	-145	-295	-40	-21	53	-240
Deposits	-318	-1,954	-169	358	-305	-928	-787	334	340	-57	2,287	-288	-607	348	-46	180
Other liabilities	-27	-11	9	-54	12	-42	42	-36	0	3	-10	16	-28	23	17	-5
International reserves ²	167	19	72	-50	18	-11	9	12	33	19	39	-6	-3	-4	25	19
Statistical error	71	-326	450	-184	-170	64	-104	171	175	207	-105	-39	-145	82	-107	-45
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF PRODUCTS, in EUR m																
Export of investment goods	1,788	1,834	1,999	461	450	516	446	517	506	530	469	539	164	125	161	167
Intermediate goods	8,117	10,044	11,906	2,559	2,574	2,662	2,904	3,097	3,001	2,904	3,039	3,074	888	719	966	930
Consumer goods	6,189	6,550	6,909	1,674	1,627	1,694	1,737	1,757	1,622	1,792	1,682	1,738	555	459	613	570
Import of investment goods	2,295	2,323	2,504	616	579	671	563	616	589	736	555	580	181	150	248	191
Intermediate goods	9,839	12,210	14,010	3,083	3,059	3,339	3,500	3,588	3,452	3,471	3,623	3,533	1,048	895	1,115	1,162
Consumer goods	5,021	5,522	5,938	1,367	1,360	1,493	1,390	1,526	1,501	1,522	1,428	1,406	454	422	483	502

Sources of data: BS, SORS.

Notes: ¹Exports and imports (F.O.B.) include also the adjustment for exports and imports of goods by ITRS and duty-free shops reports. ²Reserve assets of the BS.

2010		2011												2012						
11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-40	18	37	-54	73	49	-94	117	26	-127	10	70	2	-107	-51	-125	148	67	97	117	54
-128	-186	-47	-91	-89	-73	-162	16	20	-137	-97	-51	-108	-224	-112	-63	-51	-2	-37	-20	29
1,742	1,525	1,582	1,655	1,942	1,747	1,882	1,857	1,782	1,534	1,929	1,830	1,901	1,622	1,639	1,714	1,976	1,791	1,845	1,873	1,791
1,869	1,711	1,628	1,746	2,031	1,820	2,043	1,842	1,762	1,671	2,025	1,882	2,010	1,846	1,751	1,776	2,027	1,794	1,883	1,893	1,762
87	96	110	83	122	145	122	132	81	122	155	151	125	94	147	99	158	147	184	127	88
356	425	341	317	394	400	381	406	459	459	463	416	382	421	375	322	416	392	432	413	477
269	329	231	234	271	255	258	274	378	337	308	265	257	327	228	223	258	246	248	286	389
-44	-37	-26	-31	-28	-49	-55	-39	-94	-89	-56	-31	-39	-14	-60	-58	-55	-57	-53	-52	-57
43	72	57	58	89	68	82	87	74	65	82	80	77	99	61	59	62	58	65	61	53
87	109	83	89	117	117	137	126	167	154	138	111	116	114	121	117	117	115	118	112	111
45	144	-1	-15	68	27	0	9	19	-23	7	0	24	37	-26	-103	96	-20	3	62	-6
125	233	85	131	162	115	105	99	117	71	123	94	115	155	68	63	203	90	109	152	106
80	89	86	146	95	88	105	91	98	95	115	93	91	118	94	167	107	110	106	90	112
-223	135	-167	54	162	18	60	-322	55	-48	-92	-297	-60	185	80	193	-141	-131	-188	75	-17
6	-61	-9	1	1	-2	0	-4	-7	-4	3	-2	9	-89	-6	9	3	26	1	0	0
-229	197	-158	52	161	20	60	-318	62	-44	-95	-295	-68	274	86	184	-144	-156	-188	76	-17
230	46	-117	-29	136	89	111	39	65	69	113	-82	-50	292	-19	110	131	-84	88	42	66
53	0	-57	22	20	-9	14	26	-44	41	57	-77	4	-79	-31	7	26	-24	40	72	12
177	46	-60	-51	116	98	98	13	109	27	55	-6	-53	372	12	104	104	-60	48	-30	53
183	139	1,136	-206	1,662	-361	288	-226	72	-64	-448	225	-179	-61	211	-820	-325	107	162	-56	-617
-4	-4	-29	-31	-20	-5	-5	-5	-4	-4	-16	-2	-8	-8	-11	0	-9	-2	0	-8	-2
-622	29	-1,159	301	-1,599	283	-335	-125	-59	-59	227	-421	125	61	-26	835	11	-177	-437	101	577
-632	1,392	-1,040	352	-836	78	-87	-150	-498	-17	166	-361	301	632	-614	99	-964	-386	121	183	184
-77	410	-218	29	-133	-83	31	-36	-39	202	-118	-135	42	412	-87	-85	-177	23	-32	-25	19
-3	56	-50	5	-54	12	-17	-18	-20	27	41	-48	23	46	21	129	-146	-153	-30	85	40
-547	912	-763	325	-671	138	-97	-89	-424	-228	244	-187	234	203	-545	38	-638	-261	165	119	93
-5	14	-9	-7	21	10	-3	-7	-14	-18	-1	9	3	-29	-3	17	-4	4	17	5	31
10	-1,363	-118	-51	-763	205	-248	25	439	-42	61	-60	-177	-572	588	736	976	209	-558	-82	393
62	-124	-42	60	181	143	4	-165	-10	-263	188	-24	137	-116	-81	152	96	-16	-77	229	-11
242	-388	-109	-88	-190	-214	-226	142	240	-41	5	-201	-429	-122	64	-212	3	101	-212	-183	-106
-288	-820	3	-8	-781	274	-26	86	202	237	-99	158	103	-319	550	833	904	115	-278	-126	527
-7	-30	31	-15	27	2	0	-38	7	25	-33	7	12	-15	54	-36	-28	10	9	-2	-17
-16	-13	10	17	-18	13	1	-2	-12	15	29	-15	44	-10	-68	59	48	0	-2	-4	-41
262	-153	131	0	-235	-67	34	205	-82	175	82	227	58	-78	-29	-68	-7	63	90	-193	-37
171	178	127	142	177	156	183	178	178	154	173	171	177	181	143	155	171	180	186	173	N/A
941	792	904	929	1,070	996	1,060	1,042	1,005	903	1,093	1,026	1,052	826	951	987	1,100	1,000	1,040	1,033	N/A
601	523	522	553	663	560	599	599	559	439	624	594	629	570	500	528	654	556	568	614	N/A
229	252	151	174	238	185	227	205	204	166	219	203	226	307	175	158	223	187	201	193	N/A
1,138	1,039	1,051	1,130	1,319	1,153	1,265	1,170	1,119	1,059	1,275	1,203	1,254	1,014	1,162	1,178	1,282	1,171	1,198	1,164	N/A
542	449	424	455	511	477	557	491	475	474	552	504	536	482	445	458	525	448	474	485	N/A

2011										2012							
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
99	76	76	76	76	76	77	76	83	102	111	119	182	169	188	204	227	227
3,409	3,319	3,327	3,282	3,276	3,328	3,355	3,387	3,436	4,299	4,465	4,580	4,801	4,752	4,796	4,811	4,870	4,814
541	532	530	533	534	536	535	541	554	584	588	589	588	591	580	584	589	590
9,276	9,304	9,383	9,425	9,507	9,490	9,468	9,481	9,467	9,454	9,421	9,391	9,412	9,380	9,380	9,362	9,341	9,346
21,772	21,782	21,714	21,725	21,656	21,537	21,369	21,444	21,434	20,876	20,976	20,896	20,933	20,922	20,843	20,693	20,561	20,506
2,372	2,350	2,341	2,325	2,323	2,292	2,298	2,286	2,277	2,229	2,210	2,234	2,323	2,320	2,300	2,291	2,247	2,244
6,504	5,179	5,275	5,259	5,224	5,422	5,375	5,491	5,224	5,445	5,111	4,846	5,644	5,527	5,613	5,918	5,248	5,229
36,712	35,736	35,811	35,836	35,720	35,854	35,763	35,970	35,784	35,692	35,407	35,334	36,103	35,955	35,979	36,202	35,461	35,440
1,691	1,689	1,751	1,724	1,794	1,705	1,628	1,586	1,557	1,536	1,529	1,505	1,492	1,472	1,458	1,439	1,423	1,402
5,470	5,043	5,008	4,990	5,007	5,046	5,008	5,075	5,052	5,659	5,837	5,697	6,105	6,066	6,076	6,018	5,972	5,886
28,129	27,080	27,205	27,384	27,392	27,423	27,337	27,631	27,376	28,420	28,359	27,926	30,197	30,165	30,208	30,322	29,703	29,591
8,799	8,206	8,237	8,259	8,303	8,241	8,236	8,058	8,436	8,245	8,399	8,195	8,177	8,404	8,375	9,151	8,573	8,632
8,724	8,477	8,614	8,615	8,471	8,468	8,369	8,372	7,791	7,868	7,688	7,468	7,553	7,362	7,441	7,111	7,134	7,052
10,583	10,375	10,324	10,470	10,567	10,662	10,683	11,148	11,089	12,248	12,180	12,171	14,395	14,319	14,309	13,982	13,930	13,852
23	22	30	40	51	52	49	53	60	59	92	92	72	80	83	78	66	55
449	444	459	464	488	476	486	494	538	579	570	564	577	568	559	583	597	591
284	286	295	304	317	305	320	329	365	386	391	384	384	385	381	397	410	412
113	107	111	107	113	108	109	109	114	133	117	120	132	124	116	125	125	119
51	50	52	52	57	62	57	55	58	59	61	59	60	58	61	60	61	59
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.19	-
2.04	2.08	2.15	2.20	2.20	2.18	2.17	2.24	2.27	2.28	2.39	2.35	2.38	2.38	2.37	2.29	2.27	-
5.45	5.51	5.42	5.52	5.39	5.49	5.45	5.50	5.43	5.27	5.37	5.40	5.46	5.36	5.45	5.42	5.37	-
5.40	5.25	5.82	5.97	6.17	6.48	5.91	4.25	5.20	6.51	3.79	3.00	6.04	5.81	6.27	5.83	3.94	-
1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75
1.18	1.32	1.42	1.49	1.60	1.55	1.54	1.58	1.48	1.43	1.22	1.05	0.86	0.74	0.68	0.66	0.50	0.33
1.48	1.62	1.71	1.75	1.82	1.75	1.74	1.78	1.71	1.67	1.50	1.35	1.16	1.04	0.97	0.93	0.78	0.60
0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.06	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.07	-
0.25	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.12	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18	-

PUBLIC FINANCE	2009	2010	2011	2010			2011				2012		2010	2011
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	12	1
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE OF PUBLIC FINANCING (GFS–IMF methodology), current prices, EUR m														
GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES														
TOTAL REVENUES	14,408.0	14,794.0	14,982.3	3,477.0	3,649.9	4,356.8	3,600.7	3,826.7	3,538.4	4,016.5	3,618.3	3,711.8	1,707.1	1,205.5
Current revenues	13,639.5	13,771.5	14,037.9	3,366.8	3,462.4	3,784.8	3,364.6	3,638.6	3,319.1	3,715.6	3,410.7	3,485.6	1,388.4	1,147.1
Tax revenues	12,955.4	12,848.4	13,209.2	3,189.2	3,186.0	3,489.9	3,155.9	3,451.0	3,129.7	3,472.7	3,172.7	3,314.0	1,227.7	1,094.8
Taxes on income and profit	2,805.1	2,490.7	2,723.5	594.4	554.5	706.4	635.4	827.7	562.9	697.5	629.5	723.0	268.6	215.1
Social security contributions	5,161.3	5,234.5	5,267.6	1,303.8	1,293.5	1,362.9	1,300.6	1,316.9	1,303.8	1,346.2	1,342.5	1,332.8	491.6	437.7
Taxes on payroll and workforce	28.5	28.1	29.2	7.2	6.5	8.1	6.7	7.6	6.7	8.2	7.2	6.4	3.1	2.3
Taxes on property	207.0	219.7	215.2	58.9	76.7	60.0	24.0	53.8	84.2	53.1	26.6	64.8	15.1	7.4
Domestic taxes on goods and services	4,660.2	4,780.7	4,856.2	1,199.2	1,231.6	1,325.9	1,165.5	1,217.4	1,148.4	1,324.9	1,164.0	1,164.5	440.2	424.5
Taxes on international trade & transactions	90.5	90.7	100.2	24.7	22.5	24.8	23.7	27.6	23.8	25.1	22.3	21.9	8.5	7.8
Other taxes	2.9	4.0	17.2	1.0	0.7	1.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	17.6	-19.4	0.5	0.5	0.0
Non-tax revenues	684.1	923.0	828.7	177.6	276.5	294.9	208.7	187.6	189.5	242.9	238.0	171.6	160.8	52.3
Capital revenues	106.5	175.7	65.3	17.9	26.1	121.9	7.6	21.6	14.4	21.7	10.5	10.8	83.5	2.0
Grants	11.1	12.6	10.4	2.2	2.5	5.0	2.4	3.0	1.0	4.0	1.3	1.8	1.9	0.9
Transferred revenues	54.3	109.5	53.8	2.3	3.8	102.9	2.3	0.4	50.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	1.5	1.5
Receipts from the EU budget	596.5	724.7	814.9	87.8	155.1	342.2	223.9	163.2	153.3	274.6	195.6	213.0	231.8	54.1
GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES														
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,368.2	16,692.7	16,546.3	4,122.7	3,948.1	4,586.9	4,191.6	4,159.0	3,955.7	4,240.0	4,326.5	3,857.5	1,793.9	1,418.9
Current expenditures	6,800.8	6,960.4	6,926.7	1,757.3	1,636.9	1,771.0	1,898.6	1,742.3	1,645.5	1,640.3	1,995.1	1,668.6	670.0	638.7
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditures	3,911.9	3,912.4	3,882.7	1,012.5	963.6	980.0	967.0	1,010.3	955.0	950.4	960.7	976.2	328.0	326.1
Expenditures on goods and services	2,510.3	2,512.4	2,443.4	624.9	587.7	743.1	585.3	615.7	603.4	638.9	587.3	596.6	323.0	202.1
Interest payments	336.1	488.2	526.7	110.0	76.4	29.2	311.3	108.1	78.0	29.3	431.8	81.5	5.8	88.6
Reserves	42.5	47.4	73.9	9.9	9.2	18.8	35.0	8.2	9.1	21.6	15.3	14.3	13.2	22.0
Current transfers	7,339.4	7,628.5	7,818.9	1,995.1	1,810.9	1,973.6	1,942.5	2,076.4	1,855.7	1,944.4	1,957.3	1,878.9	716.1	673.8
Subsidies	597.9	581.9	496.3	122.8	103.7	194.7	171.2	127.6	69.1	128.2	177.1	107.8	98.1	97.5
Current transfers to individuals and households	6,024.5	6,277.7	6,533.5	1,671.1	1,514.7	1,562.9	1,606.6	1,745.6	1,583.0	1,598.3	1,609.2	1,588.9	526.6	521.6
Current transfers to non-profit institutions, other current domestic transfers	678.1	728.8	737.2	188.6	183.3	206.3	158.8	186.2	189.0	203.2	158.0	169.6	89.1	51.2
Current transfers abroad	38.9	40.1	52.0	12.6	9.1	9.6	5.9	17.0	14.5	14.6	13.0	12.6	2.3	3.6
Capital expenditures	1,294.1	1,310.6	1,023.5	212.5	321.1	584.3	168.8	196.5	266.5	391.6	165.3	179.1	306.6	58.8
Capital transfers	494.6	396.4	372.1	90.1	82.0	176.9	42.4	73.3	97.0	159.4	47.0	44.3	68.2	12.5
Payments to the EU budget	439.3	396.8	405.1	67.8	97.3	81.1	139.3	70.6	91.0	104.4	161.8	86.5	33.0	35.1
SURPLUS / DEFICIT	-1,960.2	-1,898.7	-1,564.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source of data: MF Bulletin.

Note: In line with the changed methodology of the International Monetary Fund of 2001, social security contributions paid by the general government are not consolidated.
 * In the "corrected outturn" column, certain categories of revenues that remained on unallocated fund accounts were estimated based on previous months' dynamics.
 Unallocated funds are a consequence of the introduction of a new DURS information system and the modification of the fiscal revenue payment system on 1 October 2011.

2011											2012						
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10*	11*	12*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1,118.2	1,277.0	1,256.2	1,269.2	1,301.3	1,097.3	1,220.5	1,220.6	1,290.5	1,361.2	1,364.8	1,181.7	1,094.2	1,342.3	1,283.1	1,159.4	1,269.2	1,188.4
1,045.0	1,172.5	1,185.3	1,208.5	1,244.8	1,037.4	1,181.0	1,100.8	1,235.8	1,265.0	1,214.8	1,152.0	1,056.3	1,202.4	1,230.6	1,101.2	1,153.7	1,119.9
950.0	1,111.1	1,131.8	1,141.3	1,177.8	976.9	1,111.6	1,041.2	1,170.4	1,185.5	1,116.8	1,106.6	952.1	1,114.0	1,174.5	1,049.3	1,090.3	1,059.0
208.1	212.1	294.5	237.9	295.4	106.0	221.0	235.8	223.8	227.5	246.2	214.7	219.2	195.6	248.3	194.8	279.9	91.6
424.6	438.4	438.3	439.6	439.0	436.3	431.5	436.1	416.5	444.0	485.8	443.5	438.0	461.0	441.3	449.0	442.5	432.2
2.1	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.4	3.3	2.0	2.0	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2
8.3	8.3	7.1	25.7	21.0	25.4	30.8	28.0	4.7	33.9	14.5	8.2	9.7	8.7	10.5	27.4	26.9	26.3
299.4	441.6	380.3	426.2	410.9	397.3	420.1	331.1	456.6	495.4	373.0	443.6	282.4	438.0	460.7	371.2	332.7	496.8
7.7	8.2	9.1	9.4	9.0	9.2	6.4	8.2	7.3	8.6	9.2	6.7	7.3	8.3	8.8	6.6	6.5	5.9
-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	58.9	-26.3	-15.0	-12.1	-6.6	-0.7	2.7	-1.9	-0.3	4.2
95.0	61.4	53.5	67.2	66.9	60.5	69.4	59.6	65.5	79.5	98.0	45.4	104.2	88.4	56.2	52.0	63.5	60.8
2.7	2.8	10.9	3.4	7.3	5.1	4.2	5.1	3.6	6.1	12.0	2.2	4.2	4.1	2.4	3.5	4.8	4.7
0.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	2.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4
0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	50.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
70.0	99.8	58.9	56.0	48.2	54.3	35.1	63.9	50.3	87.6	136.6	27.2	33.5	134.9	49.4	53.8	109.9	63.4
1,408.8	1,363.8	1,359.4	1,476.9	1,322.8	1,308.6	1,321.4	1,325.8	1,328.8	1,368.3	1,542.9	1,491.0	1,446.9	1,388.7	1,366.6	1,249.3	1,241.6	1,347.0
637.0	622.9	629.0	585.2	528.1	535.5	540.4	569.6	544.4	530.7	565.2	679.4	648.3	667.4	627.9	515.5	525.2	530.0
316.0	324.9	312.2	377.7	320.3	321.5	320.6	312.8	322.2	320.0	308.2	332.1	317.3	311.3	330.7	316.3	329.1	324.8
184.0	199.2	213.0	203.2	199.5	207.4	215.5	180.5	196.4	204.5	238.0	205.6	190.9	190.7	214.9	191.4	190.3	197.5
134.5	88.2	101.3	1.5	5.3	3.9	2.3	71.7	21.9	1.9	5.6	136.4	134.8	160.6	77.3	2.6	1.6	5.1
2.5	10.5	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.9	4.5	3.9	4.3	13.4	5.4	5.3	4.7	5.0	5.2	4.1	2.5
628.3	640.3	635.9	781.7	658.8	620.8	619.8	615.0	607.7	642.7	694.0	707.5	632.8	617.1	638.5	627.2	613.2	697.3
46.4	27.4	40.9	36.8	49.9	22.7	22.9	23.6	17.0	39.3	71.9	117.0	40.5	19.6	47.2	31.8	28.8	14.7
532.8	552.2	534.7	673.0	537.8	530.5	529.9	522.6	526.4	540.0	531.9	535.4	534.5	539.3	530.3	531.1	527.5	611.9
48.7	58.8	54.9	61.9	69.4	61.5	65.9	61.6	63.0	62.3	77.8	49.0	53.4	55.6	56.3	59.0	54.2	67.3
0.4	1.9	5.4	9.9	1.7	6.2	1.1	7.2	1.2	1.1	12.4	6.1	4.3	2.6	4.7	5.2	2.7	3.3
50.7	59.4	54.2	62.0	80.3	78.5	105.5	82.5	94.6	111.5	185.6	56.7	55.0	53.6	50.9	63.9	64.3	76.8
11.5	18.4	20.4	21.1	31.8	41.4	29.1	26.5	49.3	48.1	61.9	12.3	18.6	16.1	14.3	10.2	19.8	23.5
81.3	22.9	19.9	26.9	23.8	32.3	26.5	32.1	32.8	35.3	36.2	35.1	92.2	34.6	34.9	32.5	19.1	19.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Acronyms

Acronyms in the text

AJPES – Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, **AUKN** – The Capital Assets Management Agency of the Republic of Slovenia, **BS** – Bank of Slovenia, **DB** – Doing Business, **EC** – European Commission, **ECB** – European Central Bank, **EFSF** – European Financial Stability Facility, **EIA** – Energy Information Administration, **EMU** – European Monetary Union, **ERM II** – European Exchange Rate Mechanism, **ESA** – European System of Accounts, **ESI** – Economic Sentiment Indicator, **ESM** – European Stability Mechanism, **ESS** – Employment Service of Slovenia, **GDP** – Gross domestic product, **HICP** – Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, **HWWI** – Das Hamburgische WeltWirtschaftsinstitut gemeinnützige GmbH, **ICT** – Information and Communication Technology, **ifo** – Information und Forschung Institut, **IMAD** – Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **IMD** – International Institute for Management Development, **IMF** – International Monetary Fund, **KAD** – Kapitalska družba d.d., **LFS** – Labour Force Survey, **MF** – Ministry of Finance, **NEER** – Nominal Effective Exchange Rate, **NFI** – Non-monetary Financial Institutions, **OMT** – Outright Monetary Transactions, **PDII** – Pension and Disability Insurance Institute, **PMI** – Purchasing Managers Index, **REER** – Real Effective Exchange Rate, **RS** – Republic of Slovenia, **RULC** – Relative Unit Labor Cost, **SCA** – Standard Classification of Activities, **SITC** – Standard International Trade Classification, **SKIS** – Standard Classification of Institutional sectors, **SMP** – Securities Market Programme, **SORS** – Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, **SRE** – Statistical Register of Employment, **ULC** – Unit Labour Costs, **WEF** – World Economic Forum, **WB** – World Bank, **ZEW** – Centre for European Economic Research, **ZSPJS** – Public Sector Salary System Act, **ZUJF** – The Public Finance Balance Act, **ZUPJS** – Exercise of Rights to Public Funds Act, **ZZZS** – The Health Insurance Institute of Slovenia.

Acronyms of Standard Classification of Activities (SCA)

A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing, **B** – Mining and quarrying, **C** – Manufacturing, **10** – Manufacture of food products, **11** – Manufacture of beverages, **12** – Manufacture of tobacco products, **13** – Manufacture of textiles, **14** – Manufacture of wearing apparel, **15** – Manufacture of leather and related products, **16** – Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture, manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials, **17** – Manufacture of paper and paper products, **18** – Printing and reproduction of recorded media, **19** – Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, **20** – Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products, **21** – Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations, **22** – Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, **23** – Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products, **24** – Manufacture of basic metals, **25** – Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, **26** – Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, **27** – Manufacture of electrical equipment, **28** – Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c., **29** – Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, **30** – Manufacture of other transport equipment, **31** – Manufacture of furniture, **32** – Other manufacturing, **33** – Repair and installation of machinery and equipment, **D** – Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, **E** – Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, **F** – Construction, **G** – Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, **H** – Transportation and storage, **I** – Accommodation and food service activities, **J** – Information and communication, **K** – Financial and insurance activities, **L** – Real estate activities, **M** – Professional, scientific and technical activities, **N** – Administrative and support service activities, **O** – Public administration and defence, compulsory social security, **P** – Education, **Q** – Human health and social work activities, **R** – Arts, entertainment and recreation, **S** – Other service activities, **T** – Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use, **U** – Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

Acronyms of Countries

AT – Austria, **BA** – Bosnia and Herzegovina, **BE** – Belgium, **BG** – Bulgaria, **BY** – Belarus, **CH** – Switzerland, **HR** – Croatia, **CZ** – Czech Republic, **CY** – Cyprus, **DE** – Germany, **DK** – Denmark, **ES** – Spain, **EE** – Estonia, **GR** – Greece, **FR** – France, **FI** – Finland, **HU** – Hungary, **IE** – Ireland, **IL** – Israel, **IT** – Italy, **JP** – Japan, **LU** – Luxembourg, **LT** – Lithuania, **LV** – Latvia, **MT** – Malta, **NL** – Netherlands, **NO** – Norway, **PL** – Poland, **PT** – Portugal, **RO** – Romania, **RS** – Republic of Serbia, **RU** – Russia, **SE** – Sweden, **SI** – Slovenia, **SK** – Slovakia, **TR** – Turkey, **UA** – Ukraine, **UK** – United Kingdom, **US** – United States of America.

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