

**Slovenian Economic Mirror** presents current macroeconomic developments as well as selected economic, social and environmental issues. The publication consists of articles, which present the main economic indicators, assess the realisation of the spring and autumn forecasts, and monitor implementation of economic policies (earnings, public finance, prices, competitiveness, etc.). The periodical is published monthly, except in September.

**This issue of Slovenian Economic Mirror was prepared by:**

**Boštjan Vasle** (*In the Spotlight*), **Jure Brložnik** (*International Environment – EMU, International Environment – USA*), **Jože Markič** (*Balance of Payments – Current Account, Balance of Payment – Capital & Financial Account*), **Metka Stare** (*Trade in Services*), **Miha Trošt** (*Price Trends & Policy*), **Tomaž Kraigher** (*Labour Market, Labour Market – Unemployment in 2006*), **Saša Kovačič** (*Earnings*), **Katarina Ivas** (*Manufacturing*), **Janez Kušar** (*Construction*), **Mateja Kovač** (*Agriculture – Production and Economic Accounts*), **Dušan Kidrič** (*Pension Insurance*), **Mojca Koprivnikar Šušteršič** (*Selected Competition Indicators in Wholesale and Retail Sale*), **Janja Pečar** (*Regions 2006 – Selected Regional Socio-economic Indicators*), **Eva Zver** (*Health Expenditure – International Comparison*), **Jure Povšnar** (*Household Electricity*).

Director: **Janez Šušteršič**.  
Editor in Chief: **Luka Žakelj**.

Translator: **Tina Potrato**.  
Language Editor: **Murray Bales**.  
Technical Editor: **Emma Bertina Kopitar**.  
Statistical Appendix, Data Preparation & Graphs: **Bibijana Cirman Naglič, Marjeta Žigman**.  
Distribution: **Katja Ferfolja**.

Printed by: **Tiskarna Štok**.  
Concept & Design: **Sandi Radovan, Studio DVA**.  
Circulation: 610 copies.

Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development  
Gregorčičeva 27, 1000 Ljubljana (+386 1) 478 10 12 fax: 478 10 70

Editor in chief: [luka.zakelj@gov.si](mailto:luka.zakelj@gov.si)  
Translator: [tina.potrato@gov.si](mailto:tina.potrato@gov.si)  
Distribution: [publicistika.umar@gov.si](mailto:publicistika.umar@gov.si)

SEM can be found on the Internet at <http://www.gov.si/umar/>  
Publication is included in Ebsco Publishing Database and Internet Securities Database.

© Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, 2007.  
The contents of this publication may be reproduced in whole or in part provided that the source is acknowledged.

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Slovenian Economic Mirror</b>	<b>IMAD</b>
	<b>No. 2/2007</b>	<b>p. 2</b>

In the Spotlight	Developments in the labour market were favourable in 2006; the ILO unemployment rate fell to 6.0%	p. 3
International Environment – EMU	Economic growth in the EMU was higher than expected in 2006; outlook for this year better than in autumn	p. 4
International Environment – USA	GDP growth and inflation are slowing down	p. 5
Balance of Payments – Current Account	The level of the current account deficit poses no threat to the balance of payments	p. 6
Balance of Payments – Capital and Financial Account	Capital flows rose further in 2006	p.7
Trade in Services	Other services recorded the highest increase in exports and imports	p. 8
Price Trends & Policy	The contribution of price rises attributable to the euro changeover to inflation is comparable to the corresponding contributions in other EMU countries	p. 9
Labour Market	Formal employment increased by 1.4% in 2006, primarily in construction and business services	p. 10
Labour Market – Unemployment in 2006	Average ILO unemployment rate fell to 6.0% while average registered unemployment rate declined to 9.4% in 2006	p. 11
Earnings	The annual real growth of the average gross wage per employee totalled 2.2%, which is less than the estimated growth of productivity	p. 12
Manufacturing	Manufacturing's industrial production enjoyed the highest growth in 15 years last year	p. 13
Construction	Robust growth of activity in Q4 of 2006	p. 14
Agriculture – Production and Economic Accounts	According to first estimates, the production value and value added in agriculture fell by around 6% last year	p. 15
<b>SELECTED TOPICS</b>		
Pension insurance	Growth of pension base exceeded wage growth	p. 19
Household Electricity	The consumption of household electricity is not more intense than the consumption of other energy sources	pp. 20, 21
Selected Competition Indicators in Wholesale and Retail Trade	Competition in wholesale and retail trade increased between 2002 and 2005	p. 22
Health Expenditure – International Comparison	Total expenditure on health in Slovenia accounted for 8.5% of GDP in 2004, slightly less than the EU-15 average	p. 23
Regions 2006 – Selected Regional Socio-economic Indicators	The biggest regional disparities observed in unemployment	pp. 24, 25
<i>Data: (pp. A 1-A 12), Main indicators (p. A 13), International Comparisons (pp. A 14-15), Graphs (pp. A 16-17).</i>		

Selected indicators of current economic developments, change in %	Latest Data	Compared to the			
		previous month	same period of previous year		
			latest data	pre-latest data	pre-pre latest data
Industrial production (value based)	December	-15.8	7.0	7.2	7.1
Manufacturing	December	-17.5	7.5	7.8	7.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	December	12.7	-0.9	0.4	0.9
Value of construction put in place, real terms	December	-3.8	15.3	13.8	12.7
Exports of goods (nominal terms in EUR) <sup>1</sup>	December	-16.0	16.4	16.6	16.7
Imports of goods (nominal terms in EUR) <sup>1</sup>	December	-12.3	15.9	16.8	16.8
Unit labour costs <sup>2</sup>	November	-	-4.3	-4.4	-4.2
Tolar's real effective exchange rate <sup>3</sup>	December	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4
Gross wage per employee, real terms	December	-9.9	2.2	2.4	2.2
Total household savings in banks <sup>4</sup> , nominal terms	December	3.2	7.7	6.7	5.6
General government revenue, real terms	January	-12.6	4.5	5.8	5.9
Growth in the no. of persons in paid employment	December	-0.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Growth in the no. of registered unemployed	January	2.1	-16.0	-6.6	-5.8
Growth in the no. of job vacancies	January	26.2	4.3	12.3	13.9
<b>Month</b>		<b>current</b>	<b>previous</b>	<b>pre-previous</b>	
Registered unemployment rate	December	8.6	8.6	8.9	
<b>Month</b>		<b>current</b>	<b>cumulative</b>	<b>annual<sup>5</sup></b>	
Consumer prices	February	-0.2	-0.8	2.1	
Producer prices (domestic market)	January	0.6	0.6	3.5	
<i>Sources of data: SORS, BS, ESS, estimates and calculations by IMAD. Notes: <sup>1</sup>balance of payments' statistics; <sup>2</sup>in manufacturing, in the currency basket; <sup>3</sup>measured by relative consumer prices; the calculation of the tolar's effective exchange rate includes the currencies/prices of Slovenia's 17 trading partners (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, France, Netherlands, Spain, Denmark, United Kingdom, Sweden, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, USA, Switzerland, Japan); weights are the shares of individual trading partners in Slovenian exports and imports of goods within manufacturing (5-8 SITC) in 2001-2003; exports are double weighted; a rise in the index value indicates an appreciation of the tolar and vice versa; <sup>4</sup>the year-on-year growth rate is defined as the ratio between the stock at the end of the current month and the stock in the same month of the previous year; <sup>5</sup>total in the last 12 months.</i>					

**After the high GDP growth rates recorded in the euro area in 2006 the forecasts for 2007 have also seen upward revisions.** According to Eurostat's flash estimates, GDP growth in the euro area accelerated from 2.8% to 3.3% in Q4 of 2006 and was much higher in the year as a whole than in the previous year (2.7% over 1.4%). The European Commission estimates that the economic recovery was broad-based as both exports and domestic demand gained momentum last year. The EC's forecast of this year's GDP growth was consequently revised upwards to 2.4% (up 0.3 p.p. from the autumn forecast). Among Slovenia's key trading partners, higher growth is expected in Germany and Italy whereas the forecast for France is slightly lower than in autumn (see p. 4).

**Looking at the Slovenian economy, data on industrial production and construction similarly confirm the expected positive flows at the end of 2006.** Manufacturing's industrial production increased by a high 7.5% last year. Almost 90% of the total increase in production was generated by the four largest sub-industries that are either mainly or highly export-oriented and, with the exception of one of them, belong to high- or medium-high technology industries. Low-technology industries and industries mainly oriented to the domestic market achieved the poorest results (see p. 13). The highest growth in 15 years recorded in construction mainly reflected the building of motorways, coupled with a pick-up in non-residential construction (see p. 14).

**The deficit in the current account widened.** According to preliminary data, the current account deficit totalled 2.6% of the GDP estimated in the IMAD's Autumn Report, 0.6 p.p. more than in 2005. Given the structure of inflows and outflows, this deficit level does not create any major pressures on the growth of gross external debt and is therefore still regarded as sustainable in the long run. The current account deficit was created by deficits in all accounts except in services where the surplus remained approximately the same as in 2005 (see p. 6).

**There was also an increase in capital flows, while the structure of the financial account changed.** After the net capital inflow recorded in 2005, 2006 witnessed a net outflow of capital that was largely the result of higher investment in securities abroad as well as the lower long-term borrowing of domestic banks abroad. Although foreign exchange reserves decreased, they were sufficient to cover the short-term debt by remaining maturity and the current account deficit. This indicates that the liquidity and solvency of the Slovenian economy is not under threat despite the relatively high gross external debt (80.5% of GDP; see p. 7).

**The positive developments seen in the labour market were marred by the high unemployment of certain population groups.** Formal employment rose by 1.4% in comparison with 2005, while employment

according to the labour force survey rose by 1.3%. The number of formally employed workers increased notably in construction and business services and fell in mining and manufacturing. The decline in unemployment was largely underpinned by strong economic activity, while the decrease in registered unemployment was also linked to administrative reasons. The number of people registered as unemployed in December 2006 was the lowest since August 1991. The average registered unemployment rate declined to 9.4% last year. The survey unemployment rate (ILO definition) remained unchanged in Q3 and Q4 of 2006 (at 5.6%), while its annual rate decreased to 6.0% according to our calculations. Against the background of favourable general flows, the number of the unemployed with a higher education and those aged over 50 continued to increase. The average number of the former rose by 7.6% last year, up 60.6% from 2001, while the number of the latter rose by 4.2% from 2005 (see pp. 10-11).

**As economic trends and labour market indicators improved, the real growth of wages remained the same as in 2005.** The gross wage per employee increased by a nominal 4.8% and by a real 2.2% last year. With the higher labour productivity, the lagging of wage growth behind productivity growth thus widened again. The substantial gap between the wage increases in the private and the public sector also persists; real growth in the former totalled 1.0%, in the latter 2.8% (see p. 12).

**According to the current indexation rule for pensions, adopted in 2004, the minimum pension base is fully indexed to wages.** In 2006, however, the minimum pension base increased by 5.1% in nominal terms, 0.3 p.p. more than the increase in wages. The gap was due to the method of determining the indexation rate. The November indexation is based on the estimated annual increase in wages. Therefore, if the actual figure differs from the estimate, the indexation of the pension base may exceed the target level (see p. 19).

**Inflation remained low in the first two months of the year.** Average inflation remained unchanged in February (at 2.5%), i.e. at the level recorded from the beginning of 2006. Year-on-year inflation still hovers around this level. It totalled 2.8% in December and declined to 2.1% by February. Its fluctuations mainly reflect seasonal and one-off impacts – in February particularly lower prices of food and fuels and higher prices of recreation and culture. The inflationary dynamics seen in the first two months of the year also confirm that rather than causing a general increase in prices, the euro changeover only gave rise to individual increases in certain price groups, notably in services (as a result of rounding-up). Based on preliminary data we estimate that the overall increase in prices attributable to the euro changeover totalled 0.24 p.p. (also see p. 9).

## Comparison of different forecasts of real GDP growth (in %)

Real growth, %	2005 <sup>1</sup>	2006					2007				2008		
		IMAD AR06 <sup>2</sup>	EC Nov. 06	Cons. Feb. 07	EC Feb. 07	Estimate <sup>1</sup>	IMAD AR06 <sup>2</sup>	EC Nov. 06	Cons. Feb. 07	EC Feb. 07	IMAD AR06 <sup>2</sup>	EC Nov. 06	Cons. Feb. 07
EMU	1.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.1
Germany	0.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.0
Italy	0.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.5
France	1.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	N/A	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9

Sources of data: IMAD – Autumn Report (2006); EC Autumn Forecasts 2006 (November 2006), Consensus Forecasts (February 2007), EC Interim Forecasts (February 2007). Note: <sup>1</sup>Eurostat; <sup>2</sup>Assumptions from the IMAD's Autumn Report.

**According to the Eurostat's flash estimate, GDP growth in the euro area accelerated from 2.8% to 3.3% in the final quarter of 2006 (year on year, seasonally adjusted).** The flash estimate of GDP growth in the fourth quarter of 2006 is based on data for one-third of EU member states. Even without the detailed breakdown of the expenditure side of GDP (detailed data will be released on 6 March) we can say that the economic upswing is broad-based. The Commission estimates that export growth picked up last year along with import growth, driven by the stronger growth of domestic demand. Within domestic demand, the contributions of private consumption and investment to total GDP growth in the first three quarters were roughly even.

**In Eurostat's estimate, GDP growth in the euro area almost doubled in 2006 over 2005 (from 1.4% to 2.7%). Consequently, the EC's autumn forecasts of economic growth in 2007 were also revised upwards.** In its February Interim Forecast, the European Commission revised its forecast upwards for this year's GDP growth in the euro area by 0.3 p.p. to 2.4%. The correction was mainly based on the improved outlook for Germany (up from 1.2% to 1.8%) and Italy (from 1.4% to 2.0%) whereas the forecast for France is slightly lower (from 2.3% to 2.2%). The positive prospects are also backed up by various indicators of sentiment, which signal a continuation of growth, although at a slightly lower pace than last year. Private consumption and investment will remain the main driving forces of economic growth this year. The more favourable outlook for private consumption growth is largely underpinned by the improved labour market situation: employment rose by 1.5% last year, after recording average growth of 0.7% in the last four years. The unemployment rate also fell, from 8.6% in 2005 to 7.8% in 2006. The optimistic outlook for investment growth is largely based on the high capacity utilisation rate, which totalled 84% in January and exceeded a long-year average. The outlook for inflation has also been improved: after last year's 2.2% increase, which was the same as in 2005, inflation is projected to ease off to 1.8% this year, down 0.3 p.p. from the autumn forecast.

**Economic growth in Germany accelerated from quarter to quarter in 2006 and reached 3.7% in Q4 (year on year, seasonally adjusted) and 2.7% in 2006 as a whole, the highest growth since 2000.** The main factors behind last year's GDP growth were exports as German enterprises took full advantage of the favourable trends in global trade and investments, both in machinery and equipment as well as in construction. After several years of

stagnation, private consumption also contributed to overall GDP growth in 2006. Its pick-up at the end of the year was temporarily driven by the announced VAT increase. Regardless of this effect, the private consumption outlook has improved thanks to the better situation in the labour market (the unemployment rate fell from 9.5% in 2005 to 8.1% in 2006). It appears that the negative effects of the VAT raising will be transitory and that the German economy will resume its cyclical recovery in the second half of the year at the latest. This is also corroborated by the Ifo business climate index and the GfK consumer sentiment index, both of which fell slightly in the last two months, but the Ifo's index expectations component for the next six months was on the rise from September to January before declining somewhat in February, whereas the same component of the GfK index has been on the increase ever since October 2006.

**Italy's GDP growth accelerated strongly in the fourth quarter of 2006, from 1.7% to 2.9% (year on year, seasonally adjusted). The resulting annual economic growth was also higher (2.0%) than projected in autumn.** The acceleration of growth in the latter part of the year was foreshadowed by an entirely unexpected surge in industrial production, which reached its highest level since Q3 of 1999 in the final quarter of 2006. Due to the higher than expected growth in 2006, the expectations for the current year have also been revised upwards. According to the EC's February forecast, Italy's GDP growth will total 2.0% this year, 0.6 p.p. more than projected in autumn. However, the decrease in both industrial and consumer confidence as well as the slowdown expected in Germany in the first half of the year and the planned tighter fiscal policy suggest that economic activity in Italy will soften in the first half of the year.

**Following its robust GDP growth in the second quarter, the French economy lost momentum in the second half of 2006. Annual growth is estimated to have reached 1.9%, 0.3 of a percentage point less than projected in the Commission's autumn forecast.** The deceleration was largely linked to the slowdown in export growth in the last two quarters reflecting the relatively low competitiveness of the French external sector. In 2007, GDP is projected to grow by 2.2%, which is slightly below the autumn forecasts. Growth will continue to be largely driven by domestic demand, especially private consumption, thanks to the improvement in the labour market where the unemployment rate fell from 9.6% in 2005 to 9.0% in 2006.

**Expenditure structure of GDP in the USA, by quarter (2006)**

Real growth rates (%)	Year-on-year				Annualised quarterly			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Gross domestic product	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.1	5.6	2.6	2.0	2.2
Private consumption	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.6	4.8	2.6	2.8	4.2
Government consumption	2.1	2.0	1.6	2.7	4.9	0.8	1.7	3.3
Gross fixed capital formation	6.2	7.4	5.9	-2.3	7.8	1.0	-0.8	-15.6
Residential	6.1	-1.5	-8.1	-12.6	-0.3	-11.1	-18.7	-19.1
Non-residential	7.4	7.2	8.3	6.2	13.7	4.4	10.0	-2.4
Exports of goods and services	9.0	8.2	9.1	9.3	14.0	6.2	6.8	10.5
Imports of goods and services	6.4	6.4	7.2	3.4	9.1	1.4	5.6	-2.2

Source of data: US Bureau of Economic Analysis (February 2007).

**The annualised quarterly GDP growth in the USA totalled 2.2% in the final quarter of 2006.** Following the 2.0% increase in the third quarter, economic growth picked up slightly in the fourth quarter, primarily as a result of the acceleration in the growth of private consumption (from 2.8% to 4.2%) and government spending (from 1.7% to 3.3%). GDP growth was higher despite the substantial drop seen in gross fixed capital formation (from -0.8% to -15.6%), primarily reflecting the drop in residential investment, which was the largest since Q1 of 1991 (-19.1%). Data on external trade also provided a positive surprise. Export growth gained further momentum (from 6.8% to 10.5%) while imports declined (from 5.6% to -2.2%). The fourth quarter also saw favourable inflationary developments: the consumer price index decreased by 0.9%, marking its first decline since 1961 and primarily reflecting the drop in energy prices, which was also corroborated by the core index excluding food and energy that increased by 1.9%.

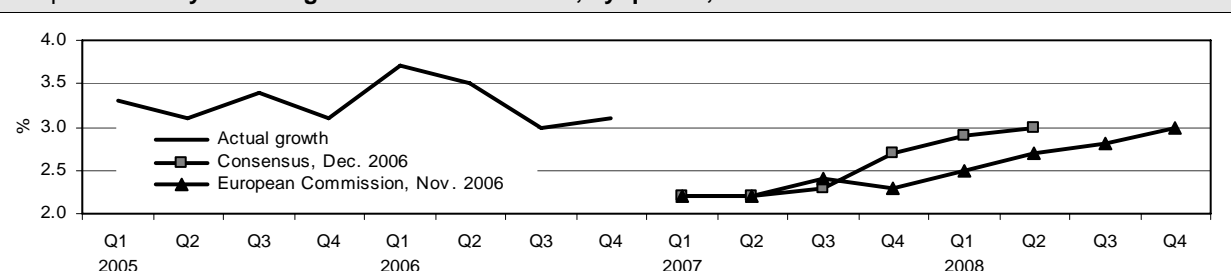
**In 2006, GDP growth in the USA totalled 3.3%, slightly more than the year before (3.2%).** The actual economic growth was also slightly higher than the IMAD's autumn assumption (3.2%). Compared with 2005, 2006 saw a deceleration in the growth of private consumption (from 3.5% to 3.2%), investment (from 5.4% to 4.2%) and imports (from 6.1% to 5.8%). On the other hand, government spending accelerated (from 0.9% to 2.1%), as did exports (from 6.8% to 8.9%). The increase in consumer prices edged down slightly, from 2.9% to 2.8%.

**Although the slowdown in the housing market is still regarded as a major downside risk to GDP growth, the US economy is, according to the Federal Reserve, headed for a 'soft landing'.** The sales of new homes dropped by 17.3% in 2006 over 2005 while the sales of existing homes decreased by 8.4%. The number of new homes fell by 12.9% in the

year as a whole; the decline continued in January, when this figure plunged by 14.3% compared to December to hit its lowest monthly level in a decade. Data on issued building permits are similarly distressing: their number fell by 14.9% in 2006 and by 2.8% in January over December, which was regarded as a sign of stabilisation by some analysts. However, it more likely reflects the efforts of builders to reduce their backlog of unsold homes that rose to about 7 months' supply in the third quarter of 2006, compared with the average of about 4.5 months in 2005. This was also pointed out by the FED's governor in his regular report to the Congress, although he still advocated his 'soft landing' view, according to which economic growth should slow down to a level that will enable inflation to fall while preventing the beginning of a recession. He also hinted that the FED's key interest rate would remain unchanged for a while longer since the current monetary policy was designed to foster sustainable economic expansion and the gradual moderation of inflation. The FED also released GDP growth forecasts for 2007 (between 2.5% and 3.0%) and 2008 (between 2.75% and 3.0%).

**Various sentiment indicators confirm the considerable uncertainty surrounding the expectations for this year's economic growth in the USA.** Both indexes measuring consumer sentiment increased in January. The Conference Board Index rose for the fourth consecutive month, and the Michigan University Index reached its highest value in three years in January. Investors appear to be similarly optimistic: the UBS index measuring their sentiment also reached its three-year high in January. On the other hand, a disturbingly low value of the ISM manufacturing index, which fell to below 50 for the second time in three months in January, may be signalling a looming recession.

Graph: Year-on-year GDP growth rates in the USA, by quarter, %



Sources of data: US Bureau of Economic Analysis (Feb. 2007), European Commission (Nov. 2006), Consensus Forecast (Dec. 2006).

## Balance of Payments – Current Account

Slovenian Economic Mirror

IMAD

No. 2/2007

p. 6

Balance of Payments, Jan-Dec 2006, EUR million	Inflows	Outflows	Balance <sup>1</sup>	Balance Jan-Dec 2005
<b>Current account</b>	21,948.5	22,721.3	-772.8	-547.5
Trade balance (FOB)	16,991.4	18,102.7	-1,111.2	-1,025.9
Services	3,508.5	2,651.5	857.0	855.6
Transport	1,050.4	594.9	455.4	398.0
Travel	1,501.8	850.3	651.5	678.4
Other services	956.4	1,206.3	-249.8	-220.7
Labour and capital income	736.2	1,083.5	-347.3	-283.1
Current transfers	712.4	883.6	-171.3	-94.1

Source of data: BS. Note: <sup>1</sup> minus sign (-) in the balance indicates a surplus of imports over exports in the current account and an increase in assets in the capital and financial account and the central bank's international reserves.

### According to preliminary data, Slovenia's current account deficit in 2006 totalled 2.6% of the GDP estimate from the Autumn Report.

For the fourth year in a row, the deficit in current transactions, which also equals the difference between gross domestic savings and gross domestic investment, was mostly financed by the private sector's net borrowing abroad. Thanks to the strong growth of export revenues, which has prevented any major upward pressures on gross external debt, the deficit level has been sustainable in the long run. Given the somewhat slower nominal growth of export (15.1%) than import flows (15.4%) the deficit in external trade increased year on year, mainly as a result of the higher trade deficit with the EU countries. In 2006 over 2005, **exports of goods** increased by a nominal 16.1% (by 17.1% to the EU countries and by 14.1% to non-member states). The growth of exports to the EU is estimated to have contributed 11.6 p.p. or 72% to the total growth of goods exports. The share of Slovenia's export of goods to the EU countries thus increased some more, from 67.9% to 68.4%. **Import flows** similarly recorded robust growth last year. Imports of goods rose by a nominal 15.5% in 2006 over 2005 (by 14.5% from EU countries and by 19.9% from non-member states). The average shares of imports in exports, investment and private consumption are estimated to have increased in 2006. According to the national accounts data (for the first three quarters of 2006), the share of intermediate goods' imports in goods exports rose by 0.2 p.p. in year on year terms, to 65.0%. The increase of the import component in investment consumption (from 34.5% to 36.2%) was largely the result of the stronger growth of investment in machinery and equipment. As the share of consumer goods imports in domestic private consumption increased by 1.7 p.p. year on year to total 25.8%, the import component of consumer goods also saw an increase. The latter was also linked to the globalisation of international markets whereby the domestic supply of consumer goods is being partly replaced by imported products. In addition to the quantity flows of exports and the increased growth of domestic consumption, the higher nominal growth of imports was also underpinned by the increase in import prices (rising oil prices, prices of other primary commodities and producer prices in the EU). We estimate that the terms of trade deteriorated slightly given that import prices rose somewhat faster (index 105.3) than export prices (index 105.2). The

worsened terms of trade had a negligible effect on the increase in the trade deficit.

### Trade in services expanded at a slower pace than trade in goods in 2006.

Compared to 2005, exports of services rose by 9.3% while imports of services were up 12.6% (nominal terms). The growth of services exports was largely driven by the group of other services and transport. Despite the robust growth in the group of other services, the changes in the structure of Slovenian exports are still too slow. The export share of this group of services accounts merely for a good quarter of services exports, compared to a good 50% in the EU. Other services and transport were also the most dynamic two groups regarding imports, which was linked to GDP growth and the increase in goods imports (also see p. 8).

### The deficit in factor incomes widened, chiefly due to higher net expenditures from investment income.

Within incomes, the largest increase was recorded in commercial banks' earned interest as a result of their intensified lending to the rest of the world and capital exports in the form of investment in debt securities. On the expenditure side, the biggest increase was seen in interest payments on external debt due to the banks' extensive borrowing. Payments of dividends and undistributed profits to foreign investors rose appreciably. Data on reinvested earnings for 2006 are not available yet. The BS has changed its method of estimating reinvested earnings for the current year in accordance with the ECB directive. The three-year monthly average of actual data on total earnings excluding extraordinary items is decreased by dividends and other profits paid in the current month.

### The deficit in current transfers widened, mainly due to the higher deficit in the private sector's transfers.

The latter was largely generated by the deficit in other transfers (where the surplus in legacies, rents and disability allowances was insufficient to cover the deficit in income tax, property tax and social contributions) totalling EUR 60.1 m (compared to the surplus of EUR 15.8 m in 2005). According to preliminary data from the Ministry of Finance, the cumulative surplus of the Slovenian tax budget relative to the EU budget totalled EUR 62.2 m in 2006. Slovenia received EUR 350.2 m from the EU budget (78% of planned funds) and paid EUR 287.9 m to the EU budget (92% of planned payments).

## Balance of Payments – Capital & Financial Account

Slovenian Economic Mirror

IMAD

No. 2/2007

p. 7

Balance of Payments, Jan-Dec 2006, EUR million	Inflows	Outflows	Balance <sup>1</sup>	Balance Jan-Dec 2005
<b>Capital and financial account</b>	6,105.7	-5,150.3	955.5	403.7
Capital account	209.7	-325.6	-115.9	-113.9
Capital transfers	206.2	-318.5	-112.3	-109.2
Patents, Licences	3.5	-7.1	-3.6	-4.7
Financial account	5,896.0	-4,824.7	1,071.3	517.6
Direct investment	264.2	-567.8	-303.6	-58.5
Portfolio investment	685.0	-2,143.1	-1,458.0	-1,618.3
Financial derivatives	0.0	-12.5	-12.5	-9.9
Other investment	3,666.0	-2,101.3	1,564.7	2,393.1
Assets	0.0	-1,925.1	-1,925.1	-1,530.7
Liabilities	3,666.0	-176.2	3,489.8	3,923.8
International reserves (BS)	1,280.8	0.0	1,280.8	-188.8
<b>Statistical error</b>	0.0	-182.6	-182.6	143.8

Source of data: BS. Note: <sup>1</sup> minus sign (-) in the balance indicates the surplus of imports over exports in the current account and the rise in assets in the capital and financial account and the central bank's international reserves.

In the previous decade Slovenia was already strongly integrated in international trade flows, but the volume of its capital flows rose particularly strongly in 2003 when the restrictions on capital flows with the rest of the world were fully lifted.

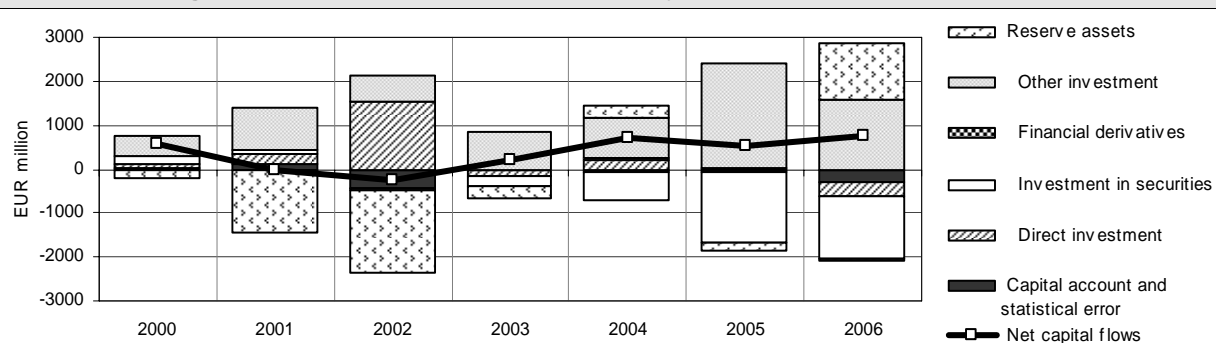
**Capital flows strengthened further in 2006.** While the increase in the capital account assets was negligible, the structure of the financial account changed considerably. Financial transactions (excluding international reserves) recorded a net capital outflow in the amount of EUR 209.5 m in 2006 (compared with the net capital inflow of EUR 706.4 m in 2005).

**Net capital exports (excluding reserve assets and net errors and omissions) was largely the result of the higher investment in securities abroad, coupled with the lower borrowing in the form of long-term loans.** The inflow of direct investment was modest in 2006; equity capital predominated (87.7%), the rest was net liabilities to affiliated enterprises. Outward direct investment picked up, particularly to the countries of former Yugoslavia. The falling share of Slovenian goods exports to the region indicates that Slovenia is compensating for some of its previous exports with local production in these markets (market-seeking). The inflow of foreign investment to domestic securities focused mostly on government sector bonds and debentures in 2006, whereas government net repaid loans taken out abroad. The increase in outward portfolio investment, which recorded the highest outflow of all capital outflows, was partly linked to the limited investment possibilities on the domestic capital market. Capital exports in the form of investment in securities

picked up in both domestic banks and enterprises and mostly comprised debt securities. Within other investment, the main outflows were currency and household deposits while inflows largely consisted of the private sector's borrowing. The outflow of foreign currency via the household sector, which has been taking place for the fifth consecutive year with minor fluctuations, represented that part of foreign currency that is outside the domestic bank system. These include foreign currency savings kept at home and in foreign bank accounts. The latter were included with the latest methodological changes of the balance of payments. The private sector's indebtedness largely comprised the banking sector's borrowing whose inflow of received loans and non-residents' deposits declined. Although the estimated financing costs, represented by interest rates, did not differ significantly in domestic and foreign banks, and although interest rates have exhibited a rising trend since Q4 of 2005, enterprises and NFI increased their direct borrowing abroad. Foreign exchange reserves fell due to the deficit in the current account and net capital exports.

**At the end of 2006, reserve assets totalled EUR 8,004.9 million and were sufficient to cover 4.6 months' worth of average imports of goods and services.** Despite the growing short-term and particularly long-term external debt – according to preliminary data, the total gross external debt represented 80.5% of the estimated GDP for 2006 – the level of total foreign exchange reserves sufficed to cover both short-term debt by remaining maturity and the current account deficit.

Graph: Financing the current account of the balance of payments, EUR million



Source of data: BS.

## Trade in Services

Slovenian Economic Mirror

IMAD

No. 2/2007

p. 8

Trade in services, EUR million (current prices)	Exports of services		Imports of services		Balance		% nominal growth 2006/2005	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	Exports	Imports
<b>Total services</b>	3,209.7	3,508.5	-2,354.1	-2,651.5	855.6	857.0	9.3	12.6
Transport	922.8	1,050.4	-524.9	-594.9	398.0	455.4	13.8	13.4
Travel	1,448.0	1,501.8	-769.6	-850.3	678.4	651.5	3.7	10.5
Other services	838.9	956.4	-1,059.6	-1,206.3	-220.7	-249.8	14.0	13.8
Communications services	90.8	91.8	-109.4	-107.2	-18.6	-15.3	1.1	-2.1
Construction services	107.4	101.6	-64.0	-67.7	43.4	33.9	-5.4	5.7
Insurance services	11.3	12.4	-15.5	-18.6	-4.2	-6.1	9.7	19.7
Financial services	18.1	27.9	-36.1	-42.9	-18.0	-15.0	54.4	18.9
Computer and IT services	90.9	97.0	-100.8	-113.4	-9.9	-16.4	6.7	12.4
Licences, patents, copyrights	13.2	13.8	-91.1	-122.2	-77.9	-108.4	4.5	34.2
Other business services	479.1	576.9	-572.2	-648.8	-93.1	-71.9	20.4	13.4
-Merchanting	105.1	170.1	-58.4	-65.6	46.7	104.5	61.8	12.3
Personal, cultural & recreation services	22.9	29.4	-49.4	-60.9	-26.5	-31.4	28.3	23.1
Government services	5.1	5.6	-21.0	-24.7	-15.9	-19.1	10.7	17.9

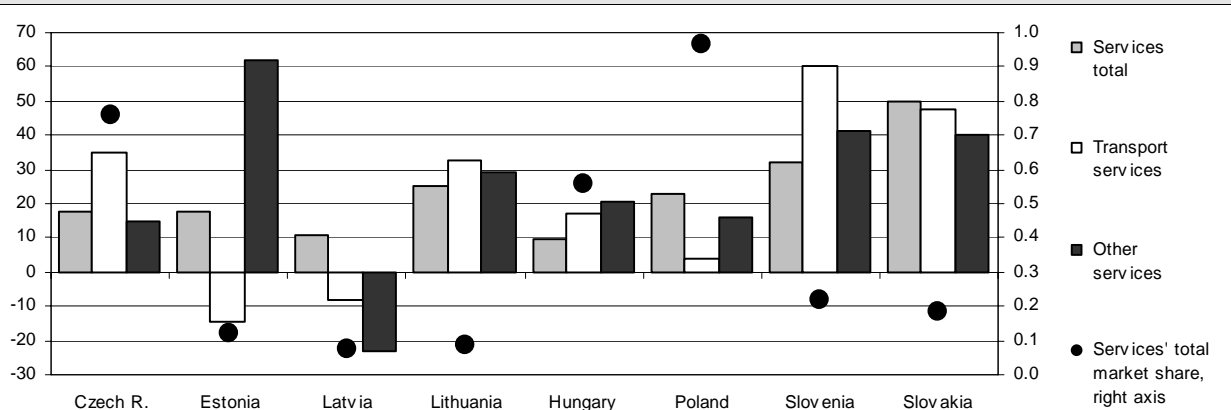
Source of data: Bank of Slovenia (preliminary data for 2006); calculations by IMAD.

**Exports and imports of services rose at a much slower pace in 2006 than trade in goods** (also see p. 6). Although the growth of **services exports** was relatively favourable last year, it is evident that it could not keep up with the brisk growth of **goods exports**. The share of services exports in the total exports of goods and services consequently fell to its lowest level thus far in 2006, to 17.1%. Like in 2005, exports of other services rose at the fastest pace (particularly merchanting, financial services and personal, cultural and recreation services; see the table). A similarly strong increase was recorded in exports of transport services, whereas exports of travel recorded the lowest growth due to several factors. The two main reasons were the stagnation of the inflow from casinos and the decline in the border shop sales. Within **imports of services**, the highest growth in 2006 was similarly recorded in other services, notably licences, patents and copyrights, whose imports surged by 34.2%, as well as personal, cultural and recreation services (see the table). Imports of transport services rose slightly less than their exports in 2006, which resulted in an increase in the surplus of transport services trade. Travel continued to generate the largest proportion of the surplus in external trade, although it shrank by close to

EUR 30 m in 2006 over 2005. As a result of this decrease, coupled with the growing deficit in trade in other services, the **surplus in services trade as a whole** remained almost the same as in 2005, after having recorded continued hikes throughout the 2003-2005 period.

**The competitiveness of Slovenian services on external markets has been on the upswing recently.** Between 2003-2005, the market share of Slovenian services in total services imports in the EU-15 grew by 32%, which is more than the average share of the new Central and Eastern European member states (CEE). The only CEE country that outperformed Slovenia was Slovakia with a 50% increase of its market share (see the graph). We should single out particularly the expansion of the market shares of Slovenian transport services and other services in EU-15 imports. In transport services, Slovenia achieved the highest increase in the market share among the new CEE member states, whereas in other services it was only outperformed by Estonia. Within other services, Slovenia recorded the highest increase in its market share in the EU-15 imports in insurance, communication, computer and information services.

Graph: Market shares in 2005 and their changes in EU-15 services imports between 2003 and 2005, %



Source of data: Eurostat, calculations by IMAD.



Price indices	2006		2007		
	Dec 2006/ Dec 2005	Φ (Jan 06-Dec 06)/ Φ (Jan 05-Dec 05)	Jan 2007/ Dec 2006	Jan 2007/ Jan 2006	Φ (Feb 06-Jan 07)/ Φ (Feb 05-Jan 06)
<b>Consumer prices (CPI)</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>102.5</b>
Goods	102.1	102.0	98.7	101.6	102.0
Fuels and energy	103.9	108.2	98.1	100.2	107.2
Other	101.7	100.5	98.8	101.9	100.8
Services	104.3	103.4	100.7	104.9	103.6
<b>Consumer prices (HICP)</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>102.6</b>
<b>Administered prices<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>105.2</b>
Energy	103.7	108.0	97.9	99.8	107.0
Other	97.9	100.2	101.1	102.7	101.0
<b>Core inflation<sup>2</sup></b>					
Trimmean	102.7	102.8	99.3	102.3	102.8
Excluding food and energy	102.0	101.2	99.4	102.4	101.4
<b>Producer prices (IPI)</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>102.5</b>
Intermediate goods	104.1	103.5	100.8	104.8	103.8
Investment goods	100.8	100.2	100.5	101.8	100.3
Consumer goods	101.7	101.5	100.5	102.4	101.6
<b>Inflation in the euro area</b>					
Consumer prices (MUICP)	101.9	102.2	99.5	101.8	102.1
Excluding food, energy, tobacco, alcohol	101.5	101.4	99.1	101.7	101.5
Producer prices (IPI)	104.1	105.1	100.0 <sup>3</sup>	104.1 <sup>3</sup>	105.1 <sup>3</sup>

Sources of data: CPI, HICP, IPI: SORS; administered prices and core inflation: IMAD's estimate; MUICP, IPI in the EU: Eurostat (provisional data) and IMAD's recalculation. Notes: figures do not always add up due to rounding; <sup>1</sup>figures are not directly comparable between the years due to the annual changes of the administered prices index; <sup>2</sup>due to modernisation of the calculation method, data on core inflation measured by the trimmean are fully comparable from the Slovenian Economic Mirror May 2006 issue onwards; <sup>3</sup>figure for the previous month.

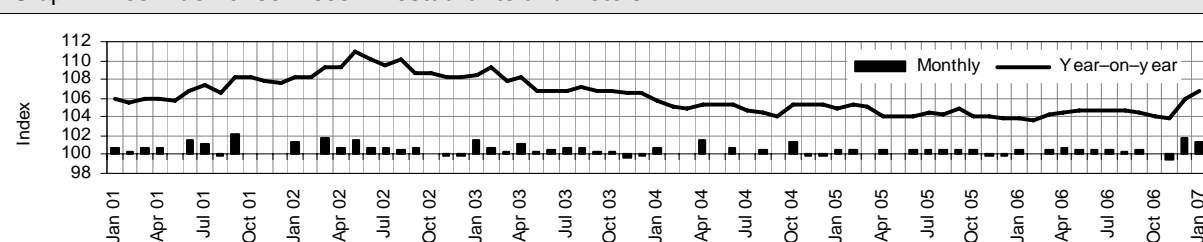
**For the third year in a row, prices fell substantially in January.** The decrease this year totalled 0.7%. Since that was more than the decrease in January 2006 (-0.5%), year-on-year inflation also declined to total 2.7% in January. Average inflation remained at the December level, at 2.5%.

**January's deflation was mainly underpinned by winter sales of clothing and footwear.** January's price decrease was the result of seasonal factors that are becoming increasingly comparable between the years. The largest decrease was observed in the prices of clothing and footwear (-11.9%), which reduced inflation by 1.0 p.p. Within the housing group electricity prices declined by 0.8%, inter alia due to the lower price of electricity network use. On the other hand, the prices of utilities rose (by 1.6%); waste collection in Ljubljana, for example, was marked up by 5% due to the launching of separate collection of organic waste. January also witnessed a rise in the prices of food and non-alcoholic beverages (up 1.7%), which added 0.3 p.p. to the overall price increase.

**Preliminary analyses show that the contribution to inflation of price rises that can be linked to the adoption of the euro in Slovenia was comparable to corresponding contributions in euro area countries.** The share of goods whose prices rose was higher in both December 2006 and January 2007 than in December 2004 and 2005 as well as in January 2004, 2005 and 2006. In January this year, this share was

significantly higher than the average share of these goods in the last three years (except in March). On the other hand, the share of goods whose prices decreased in January was also the highest in three years. The share of goods whose prices remained unchanged was therefore the smallest in this period. Nevertheless, the price increase of services in restaurants and cafes can be largely associated with euro adoption and explained by corrections and the rounding-up of prices. After prices increased by 1.8% in December 2006, their increase in January totalled 1.4%. The sum total of these services' contributions to inflation for both months totals 0.18 p.p. but is not entirely attributable to the euro changeover. In addition to that, December and January recorded several unusual price increases that contributed a total of less than 0.1 p.p. to inflation and were also not necessarily linked to the currency changeover process. Experience from other EMU countries suggests that the majority of changes related to the changeover of currencies took place in the month prior to euro adoption and immediately after it. Between 80% and 90% of the total price increase associated with the currency changeover was recorded in those two months. The IMAD therefore estimates that the overall contribution of the price increase attributable to the introduction of the euro in Slovenia to inflation was just slightly above 0.2 p.p. (in December 2006 and January 2007).

Graph: Price index of services in restaurants and hotels



Source of data: SORS; calculations by IMAD.

# Labour Market

Slovenian Economic Mirror

IMAD

No. 2/2007

p. 10

Selected labour market indicators	thousands				% growth		
	Jan-Dec 05	Jan-Dec 06	Dec 2005	Dec 2006	Dec 06/Nov 06	Jan-Dec 06/Jan-Dec 05	Φ 2005/Φ 2004
A <b>Registered labour force (A=B+C)</b>	905.0	910.7	906.1	911.3	-0.5	0.6	0.5
<b>People in formal employment</b>	813.1	824.8	813.6	833.0	-0.4	1.4	0.7
B in enterprises and organisations	666.2	675.1	666.7	681.7	-0.4	1.3	1.1
by those self-employed	65.4	66.5	64.8	67.5	-1.6	1.7	-0.3
self-employed and farmers	81.5	83.3	82.0	83.8	0.0	2.1	-1.9
<b>Registered unemployed</b>	91.9	85.8	92.6	78.3	-0.7	-6.6	-1.0
C women	49.4	47.0	49.7	42.6	-1.6	-4.9	0.4
aged over 40	40.1	39.7	40.0	37.7	0.2	-0.9	0.9
unemployed over 1 year	43.4	41.9	42.9	39.7	-0.6	-3.6	1.4
<b>Rate of registered unemployment (C/A), %</b>	10.2	9.4	10.2	8.6	-	-	-
D male	8.5	8.9	8.6	7.1	-	-	-
female	12.1	12.0	12.2	10.5	-	-	-
<b>Job vacancies</b>	16.9	19.0	16.7	15.9	-6.2	12.3	19.9
E for a fixed term, %	75.6	75.3	72.1	76.4	-	-	-
<b>No. of people hired</b>	11.4	13.0	9.4	9.1	-26.9	13.8	12.8
F Lower education	3.3	3.9	2.5	2.6	-26.4	19.4	10.6
Secondary education	6.3	7.1	5.4	5.2	-26.8	13.8	13.3
Tertiary education	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.3	-28.0	4.3	14.8

Sources of data: SORS, ESS, IMAD's calculations. Note: persons in employment according to administrative sources.

**Like every year, the number of people in formal employment also fell in December 2006.** Formal employment was 0.4% lower than in November and 2.4% higher than in December 2005 at the annual level. December's decline in employment is a normal seasonal phenomenon caused by dismissals of people on fixed-term contracts and the ending of most community work schemes.

**The number of people in employment according to the survey decreased in the final quarter of 2006 but remained higher than in 2005.** Compared with the previous quarter, survey employment dropped by 18,000 persons or 1.8%, whereas it remained 3,000 or 0.3% higher than in Q4 of 2005.

**Last year's increase in employment was higher than we projected in autumn.** The average number of formally employed people in 2006 (824,839) was 1.4% higher than in 2005, whereas the average number of the employed according to the labour force survey (961,000) was 1.3% higher than the year before. In both cases, this is 0.4 p.p. more than we projected in autumn. Like GDP growth, the growth of formal employment was the highest since 1999 last year.

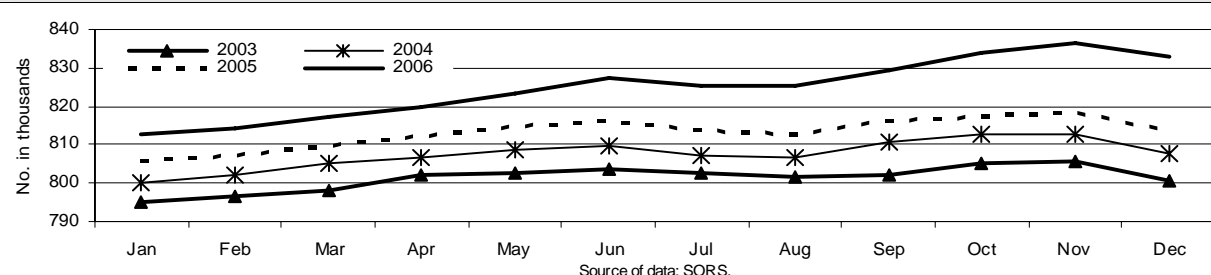
**Formal employment rose especially in construction and business services in 2006 (as well as in 2005).** Relative to 2005, formal employment rose by 7.5% in construction (also see p. 14) and by 6.7% in business services (within the latter, over a quarter of the increase was generated by the rise in the number of people working in temporary employment agencies). Employment also rose

in most other activities except mining and manufacturing, where it fell, and agriculture, fishing, electricity, gas and water supply, and private households, where it remained more or less unchanged. The decrease in manufacturing totalled 1.7% and was most notable in the textile (-11.8%), food-processing (-6.9%) and leather (-5.4%) industries. The biggest increase (by 4.0% or 1,600 persons) was registered in the metal industry. The growth of employment in construction and business services accounted for almost 80% of the overall increase in formal employment observed in 2006.

**December's layoffs affected the increase in registered unemployment in January.** The main reason for this increase, which was not substantial (1,666 persons or 2.1%), was the seasonal layoffs in December (3,684 people employed for a fixed-term and 1,077 people from the community works schemes). The number of all other people who registered as unemployed in January due to having lost work was 2,846. The number of first-time job-seekers was within a seasonally usual range (1,252). The number of unemployed people who found work rebounded in January (to 5,148) after the seasonal fall in December. The number of the unemployed was reduced by 2,045 persons in January for various other reasons. There were thus 79,968 people registered as unemployed in January.

**After the seasonal decrease in December, the number of vacancies and people hired rebounded appreciably in January.** The former increased to 20,015 (up 4.3% from January 2006), the latter to 13,477 (down 10.4% from January 2006).

Graph: Persons in formal employment, by month, 2003-2006



# Labour Market – Unemployment in 2006

Slovenian Economic Mirror

IMAD

No. 2/2007

p. 11

Flows in registered unemployment		Thousands					Growth in %			
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>A</b>	<b>No. at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>
	<b>Total inflows during the year</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
	- first-time job-seekers	21.4	25.4	26.0	21.7	18.6	18.7	2.2	-16.6	-14.1
<b>B</b>	<b>- loss of fixed-term employment</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-3.4</b>
	- other layoffs	33.1	36.6	36.5	32.7	30.4	10.6	-0.2	-10.5	-6.9
	- transfer from other registers	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	7.9	-	-	-	41.2
<b>C</b>	<b>Total A + B</b>	<b>191.7</b>	<b>193.9</b>	<b>191.6</b>	<b>185.1</b>	<b>182.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
	<b>Total outflows during the year</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>
	- found work	52.2	50.5	54.3	53.9	57.4	-3.2	7.4	-0.7	6.6
	as a % of C	27.2	26.1	28.3	29.1	31.4	-	-	-	-
	- struck off for other reasons	34.2	39.6	44.3	35.2	42.2	15.8	11.8	-20.5	19.7
	as a % of C	17.8	20.4	23.1	19.0	23.1	-	-	-	-
<b>D</b>	<b>of which: voluntary sign-offs</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>
	education	5.9	7.2	7.3	5.1	4.0	23.0	0.6	-29.3	-22.1
	retirement	6.9	5.0	4.3	3.3	4.0	-27.9	-12.5	-22.9	20.8
	other transitions to inactivity	2.5	1.9	4.7	4.2	4.4	-24.3	149.7	-11.8	6.7
	neglect of duties	10.3	15.8	19.2	15.0	18.8	52.2	21.7	-21.6	25.1
	other	3.4	4.2	3.9	3.0	5.0	24.6	-7.4	-23.7	65.9
	- transfer to other registers	5.7	7.7	2.3	3.5	4.9	35.4	-70.6	52.4	41.2
<b>E</b>	<b>No. at the end of the year (E=C-D)</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>96.0</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-15.4</b>

Source of data: ESS; calculations by IMAD.

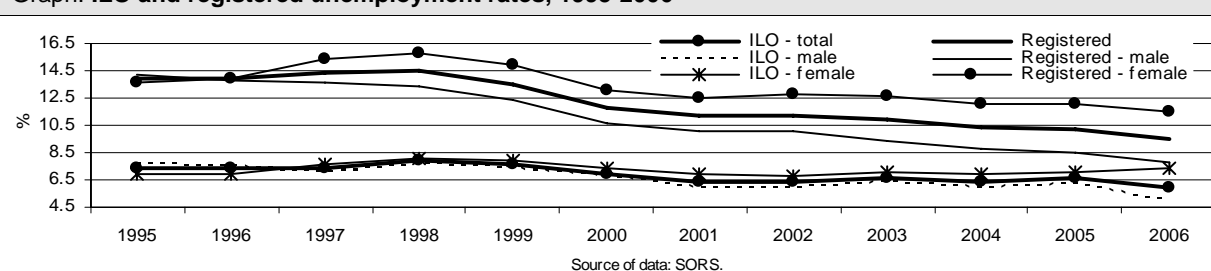
**The declining trend in the number of the unemployed and unemployment rates that had come to a halt in 2005 continued in 2006.** In December, 78,303 people were registered as unemployed at the Employment Service of Slovenia. Their number fell by 15.4% from December 2005 and was the lowest since August 1991. On average, 85,836 people were registered as unemployed in 2006, 6.6% fewer than in 2005. The registered unemployment rate, which totalled 10.2% at the end of 2005 and in the year on average, decreased to an average of 9.4% in 2006 and to 8.6% at the end of the year. 2006 also saw a decline in the average annual number of people unemployed according to the survey (ILO definition): from 67,000 in 2005 to 61,000. The survey unemployment rate, which remained the same in the third and fourth quarters of 2006 (at 5.6%), decreased from 6.5% in 2005 to 6.0%, according to our calculations.

**The decline in unemployment in 2006 was mostly underpinned by the strong economic activity, whereas the decrease in registered unemployment was also linked to administrative reasons.** 18,597 first-time job-seekers and 63,767 people who lost work registered as unemployed in 2006, down 14.1% and 5.1%, respectively, from 2005. Among the latter, 52.3% lost their fixed-term jobs, 16.9% were laid off for business reasons (these two shares are still increasing), 10.8% quit their job voluntarily, 4.9% remained without work because of their company's bankruptcy, and

15.2% were left jobless for other reasons. 57,423 unemployed people were hired, i.e. 6.6% more than in 2005. A total of 42,183 unemployed people were struck off the unemployment registers for various administrative reasons (19.7% more than the year before), while 4,883 unemployed were transferred to other records that were set up in 2002 in accordance with the Employment and Insurance against Unemployment Act. On the other hand, 7,853 people from those records were re-registered in the unemployment register in 2006. Most removals from the register were related to the neglect of an unemployed person's duties. There were 18,811 such cases in 2006; 13,748 thereof were struck off because they were unavailable for work.

**The number of registered unemployed with a higher education and those aged over 50 continues to increase.** In 2006, there were on average 7,561 of the former (7.6% more than in 2005 and 60.6% more than in 2001, when their number was the lowest after 1991) and 21,762 of the latter (4.2% more than in 2005). The share of women among the unemployed has also been rising for several years, and the share of the long-term unemployed has increased for the second consecutive year, although their number is falling. In 2006, the share of women averaged 54.8% (only 43.8% among the employed) while the share of long-term unemployed was 48.8% (47.3% in 2005). The number and share of the unemployed without a secondary education continued to decline.

Graph: ILO and registered unemployment rates, 1995-2006



<b>Earnings</b>	Slovenian Economic Mirror	IMAD
	No. 2/2007	p. 12

Gross wage per employee, growth index	Wages in SIT Dec 2006	In nominal terms			In real terms <sup>1</sup>		
		Dec 06/ Nov 06	Dec 06/ Dec 05	Jan-Dec 06/ Jan-Dec 05	Dec 06/ Nov 06	Dec 06/ Dec 05	Jan-Dec 06/ Jan-Dec 05
Gross wage per employee, total	302,207	90.5	104.0	104.8	90.1	101.2	102.2
<b>Private sector (activities A-K)</b>	284,972	87.8	104.2	105.4	87.4	101.4	102.8
A Agriculture	244,960	89.0	104.7	105.6	88.6	101.8	103.0
B Fisheries	226,221	79.8	93.7	107.9	79.5	91.2	105.3
C Mining and quarrying	350,142	75.3	102.8	104.5	75.0	100.0	101.9
D Manufacturing	258,417	88.2	104.7	105.5	87.8	101.9	102.9
E Electricity, gas and water supply	404,477	73.5	111.7	105.6	73.2	108.6	103.0
F Construction	245,003	90.2	103.2	106.2	89.9	100.4	103.6
G Wholesale, retail; certain repairs	276,686	93.9	105.6	105.6	93.5	102.7	103.0
H Hotels and restaurants	224,287	99.3	105.8	104.4	98.9	102.9	101.9
I Transp., storage & communications	315,296	83.0	91.9	103.6	82.7	89.4	101.0
J Financial intermediation	487,279	72.8	112.6	107.2	72.5	109.5	104.6
K Real estate, renting, business services	323,388	93.6	103.8	103.9	93.2	100.9	101.4
<b>Public services (activities L to O)</b>	352,211	97.7	103.6	103.5	97.3	100.8	101.0
L Public administration	350,213	99.2	103.3	103.1	98.8	100.5	100.6
M Education	369,042	99.7	104.5	104.8	99.3	101.7	102.2
N Health and social work	337,332	98.8	103.8	102.7	98.4	101.0	100.2
O Other social and personal services	342,534	86.6	101.1	102.1	86.3	98.4	99.7

Source of data: SORS and IMAD's calculations for the private sector and public services. Note: <sup>1</sup>deflated by the consumer price index.

**After a substantial increase in November the gross wage per employee fell in December by 9.5% in nominal and by 9.9% in real terms.** Earnings declined particularly in the private sector (A to K), by 12.2% in nominal and by 12.6% in real terms. 5.9% of workers received the '13<sup>th</sup> month's pay' (Christmas bonus) in December, corresponding to one-third of November's recipients. The decrease in the number of those receiving the 13<sup>th</sup> month's pay is the main reason for the lower level of December's average gross wage. Apart from that, December was also shorter in terms of the number of working days, which additionally contributed to the decline in gross wages. In November and December 2006 combined, around a quarter of workers received the 13<sup>th</sup> month's pay, which is more than in 2005 (21.6%). The average amount of this bonus totalled approximately 48% of the average gross wage, slightly less than the year before (49%). The highest shares of recipients of this bonus, around 90% of workers, were recorded in the activities of electricity, gas and water supply, and financial intermediation. Construction, distributive trades and hotels and restaurants characteristically have the lowest shares of employees who receive the 13<sup>th</sup> month's pay (below 20% of employees).

**Within the private sector, the gross wage per employee fell most remarkably in the group of business services (J, K).** The fall totalled 14.6%, mostly because of the activity of financial intermediation where almost all workers (91.7%) were paid the Christmas bonus in November. The gross wage per employee in **industry and construction** (C, D, E, F) fell by 12.9%. A somewhat smaller decrease in gross wages (9.3%) was seen in **production services** (G, H, I).

**Within public services (L to O), the gross wage per employee decreased by a nominal 2.3% and by a real 2.7%.** The largest drop was recorded in other

community, social and personal services that have a predominantly commercial character and employees therefore receive the Christmas bonus (see the table).

**In 2006 as a whole over the year before, the average gross wage per employee rose by 4.8% in nominal and by 2.2% in real terms.** Within the total growth, the gross wage in the private sector rose by a nominal 5.4% and by a real 2.8%, while the gross wage in the public services sector rose by 3.5% and 1.0%, respectively. The IMAD's Autumn Report projected somewhat higher nominal growth of the gross wage per employee (5.0%), whereas the projected real growth of gross wages was consistent with the actual annual growth due to the slightly higher projection of the inflation. The estimated overall nominal increase in wages was based on the slightly higher estimated nominal growth of gross wages (5.8%) in the private sector as a result of the projected somewhat faster growth of wages in the second part of the year. The impact of the lower estimated nominal growth of wages in the public sector (3.1%) was smaller, representing only a quarter of the overall growth. In the public sector, the actual nominal growth was 0.4 p.p. higher than projected, particularly due to the increase in wages at the end of the year in public administration and health care. Only a fraction of the adjustment percentage of the public sector's gross wage is included in the actual nominal growth, since the other part is set aside for the elimination of wage disparities in the public sector in accordance with the agreed adjustment mechanism. A further contribution to the nominal growth of gross wages comes from work performance bonuses and promotions incorporated in the current wage system. In 2006, wages in the education sector were raised by 3% in July for the last time, as laid down in the annex to the collective agreement for this activity. At the annual level, this translated into the roughly 1.5 p.p. faster nominal growth of wages in the activity relative to other public services.

Selected economic indicators	Growth rates, %			
	Dec 2006/ Nov 2006	Dec 2006/ Dec 2005	Jan-Dec 2006/ Jan-Dec 2005	Jan-Dec 2005/ Jan-Dec 2004
Production value <sup>1</sup>	-17.5	4.7	7.5	3.5
- highly export-oriented industries <sup>2</sup>	-15.0	7.4	8.7	6.8
- mainly export-oriented industries <sup>3</sup>	-21.2	5.2	9.4	3.9
- mainly domestic-market-oriented industries <sup>4</sup>	-11.5	0.8	2.0	-0.8
Average number of employees	-0.5	0.2	-1.7	-1.8
Labour productivity	-17.1	4.5	9.3	5.4
Level of inventories <sup>5</sup>	-2.4	2.2	2.0	5.1
Turnover <sup>5</sup>	-15.0	5.1	5.9	4.8
New orders <sup>5</sup>	-4.4	-3.2	5.5	11.1
Industrial producer prices	0.5	3.4	2.3	2.7
- producer prices/inflation	0.1	0.6	-0.2	0.2

Source of data: SORS; IMAD's calculations. Notes: <sup>1</sup>real growth calculated on the basis of data on production value – SORS' recalculation with the IPI (provisional data); <sup>2</sup>manufacturing industries (DG. DK. DM) which earn over 70% of their average net revenues from sales in foreign markets, according to data on Slovenian commercial companies from the AJPES (2005); <sup>3</sup>manufacturing industries (DB. DC. DD. DH. DJ. DL. DN) which earn 50% to 70% of their average net revenues from sales in foreign markets; <sup>4</sup>manufacturing industries (DA. DE. DF. DI) which earn less than 50% of their average net revenues from sales in foreign markets; <sup>5</sup>real growth.

**December's fall in industrial production activity was seasonal.** Production dropped by 17.5% compared with November, which was two working days longer, and was 0.4% higher according to seasonally and working-day adjusted data. At the year-on-year level, the volume of production increased by 4.7% in December, which was two working days shorter than the same month of 2005, and by 9.3% if controlled for working days.

**Manufacturing's industrial production enjoyed record-high growth last year.** It rose by 7.5%. Seasonally and working-day adjusted quarterly data show that production growth remained strong in the second half of the year after having accelerated in the second quarter. It totalled 0.7% in Q1, 2.8% in Q2, 2.9% in Q3 and 2.6% in Q4 of 2006.

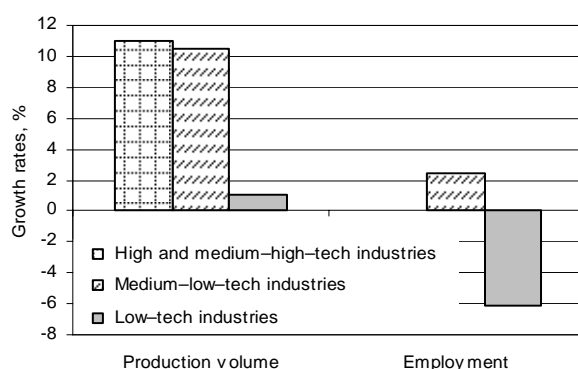
**The highest increases in production levels in 2006 were recorded in the four largest sub-industries of the manufacturing sector.** The manufacture of electrical and optical equipment (DL) expanded its production from 2005 by 15.8%; it was followed by the manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (DG) with a 13.2% increase in production, the metal industry (DJ) with a 12.3% increase, and the manufacture of machinery and equipment (DK) whose production picked up by 8.9%. These sub-industries, which account for over 50% of the manufacturing sector, contributed as

much as 6.6 p.p. or close to 90% to the overall increase in production. They are either highly (DG, DK) or mainly export-oriented (DJ, DL) and, with the exception of DJ, also belong to high- and medium-high technology industries according to the OECD methodology.

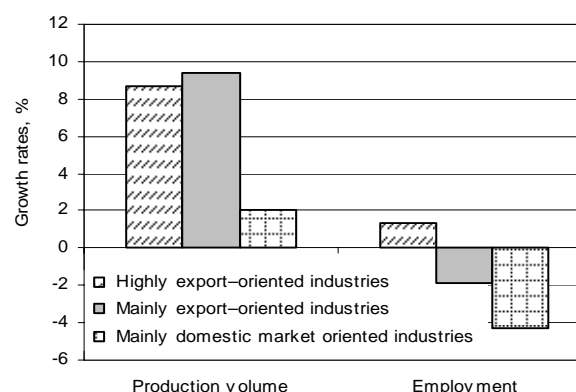
**Low-technology industries and industries that are mainly oriented to the domestic market achieved the poorest results.** The former, which include the sub-industries DA, DB, DC, DD, DE and DN, increased their levels of production by 1% last year. Industries that earn most of their revenues from sales in the domestic market increased their production volumes by 2% last year. Apart from DA and DE, which are also low-technology industries, this group also comprises DF and DI (the meaning of the abbreviations is explained on p. 22).

**Business optimism is still on the rise.** According to the SORS' survey on business trends in manufacturing, the seasonally adjusted confidence indicator rose by 1.0 p.p. from January's high value and thus reached the highest level in the period observed (from 1996 onwards). The main contributor to the indicator's high value was the estimated level of total order books. The share of the surveyed enterprises expecting an improvement of the business climate was thus 15.0 p.p. higher than the share of those expecting a deterioration.

**Graph: Industrial production and employment in manufacturing according to technological intensity (left-hand graph) and according to the export orientation of industries, I–XII 2006/I–XII 2005**



Source of data: SORS, calculations by IMAD.  
Note: according to OECD methodology (Revision of the High-Technology Sector and Product Classification, 1997).



Source of data: SORS, calculations by IMAD. Note: according to OECD methodology (Revision of the High-Technology Sector and Product Classification, 1997).

# Construction

Slovenian Economic Mirror

IMAD

No. 2/2007

p. 14

Selected construction indicators, real indices	Q4 2006/ Q4 2005	2006/ 2005	2005/ 2004
Value of construction put in place <sup>1</sup>	131.6	115.3	103.0
Buildings	130.2	114.0	110.3
Residential buildings	102.8	102.6	121.6
Non-residential buildings	138.6	117.7	107.1
Civil engineering	133.0	116.8	95.5
Value of the stock of contracts <sup>1,2</sup> (nominal)	194.9	194.9	90.1
Value of new contracts <sup>1</sup> (nominal)	138.0	163.5	108.1
Number of people employed in construction	109.7	107.5	104.6
Average gross wage per worker employed in construction <sup>3</sup>	105.0	103.5	100.2

Sources of data: SORS, CCIS; calculations by IMAD. Notes: <sup>1</sup>the analysis covers enterprises whose value of construction put in place totalled at least SIT 330 m according to the financial statements for 2004, divisions engaged in construction activity employing at least 20 workers, and several non-construction enterprises which carry out construction activity; <sup>2</sup>end of period; <sup>3</sup>deflated by the CPI.

**For the third consecutive quarter, construction activity picked up strongly in the final quarter of 2006.** According to seasonally adjusted data, activity rose by 9.1% in Q4 over Q3. The value of construction put in place in larger companies (see the note under the table) was 31.6% higher in Q4 of 2006 than in the same period of 2005. The meteorological conditions had a favourable effect on this expansion.

**The growth of construction activity was the highest in 15 years.** This robust growth was again driven by the construction of motorways, in addition to the pick-up in the construction of non-residential buildings, which reached its highest level since 1999. The value of construction put in place surged by 15.3% over 2005. Growth in civil engineering totalled 16.8%. The construction of buildings rose by 14.0%; within that, non-residential construction was up 17.7% while residential construction increased by 2.6%. Based on detailed data about the issued building permits we estimate that the construction of wholesale and retail trade buildings and hotels picked up last year. In interpreting the data on the value of residential construction put in place we note that these figures exclude the activity of smaller companies (see the note under the table), in which, in our estimate, the construction of buildings is the main activity.

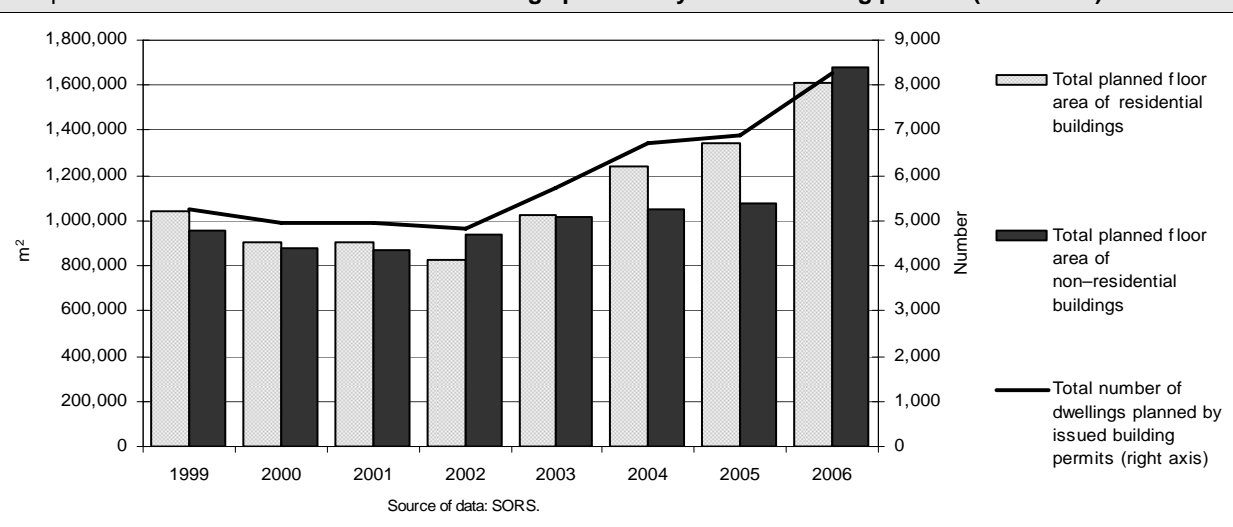
**The number of workers in the construction sector rose sharply in 2006, especially in the final quarter.**

The number of people employed in construction was on average 7.5% higher in 2006 than in 2005. In the fourth quarter alone, it increased by as much as 9.7% over the year before. The number of employees by activity rose particularly in building completion; in the latter part of the year it also increased in general construction. In terms of employee status, the number of individual private entrepreneurs and their employees rose the most last year.

**The number of planned dwellings and the total planned floor area of buildings continued to increase in the final quarter of 2006.**

The planned floor area of new buildings and extensions was 27.5% higher than in the same quarter of 2005 (43.8% for non-residential buildings and 16.9% for residential buildings). In 2006 as a whole, the total floor area of the planned buildings increased by 35.8%; within that by 19.7% for residential buildings and by 56.0% for non-residential buildings. The building permits issued last year were granted for the construction of 8,260 new dwellings, which is 19.6% more than in 2005 and 47.0% more than the average of the previous seven years (since these data have been available).

Graph: Floor area and total number of dwellings planned by issued building permits (1999-2006)



# Agriculture – Production and Economic Accounts

Slovenian Economic Mirror

IMAD

No. 2/2007

p. 15

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*	Growth rates, %	
						06/05 (05/04)	06/02 (05/01)
Production, thousand tonnes							
wheat and spelt	174.9	122.9	146.8	141.3	134.4	-4.9	-23.1
maize for grain	371.4	224.2	357.6	351.2	278.2	-20.8	-25.1
potatoes	166.0	107.6	171.5	144.7	107.9	-25.4	-35.0
sugar beet	232.2	202.1	213.1	260.1	246.4	-5.3	6.1
silage maize	1,066.1	900.6	1,209.7	1,473.0	1,008.2	-31.6	-5.4
vegetables	70.3	64.3	82.1	87.6	..	6.7	11.1
fruit	176.4	136.6	192.7	145.1	..	-24.7	-17.7
grapes	123.0	104.4	134.8	120.9	107.5	-11.1	-1.7
Number of livestock at the end of the year, in thousands							
cattle	473.2	450.2	451.1	452.5	451.3	-0.3	-4.6
pigs	655.7	620.5	534.0	547.4	575.1	5.1	-12.3
poultry	5,265.7	4,533.7	3,268.0	3,176.9	2,895.0	-8.9	-45.0
sheep and goats	129.4	129.0	142.3	154.8	159.3	2.9	23.1
Production of meat and milk, thousand tonnes/million litres							
cattle	44.6	50.1	45.0	44.2	..	-1.8	12.2
pigs	61.8	73.3	71.2	61.4	..	-13.8	5.7
poultry	53.1	56.8	52.9	55.0	..	4.0	1.7
sheep and goats	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	..	11.8	58.3
milk	706.4	642.4	631.5	639.8	..	1.3	1.6

Source of data: SORS; IMAD's calculations. Note: \*provisional data.

**According to the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA), the volume of agricultural production fell last year after two relatively favourable years.** On the whole, it fell by 6%, whereas crop output alone dropped by 12% due to the poorer weather conditions. The production of cereals, maize, potatoes, sugar beet and grapes fell; only the fruit yield is estimated to have risen. The volume of meat production remained at the 2005 level. Slaughterhouses produced more beef and particularly pork but less poultry (detailed data on production are still unavailable). The number of poultry also fell according to the animal count at farms at the end of the year, whereas an increase was noted particularly in the number of pigs (see the table).

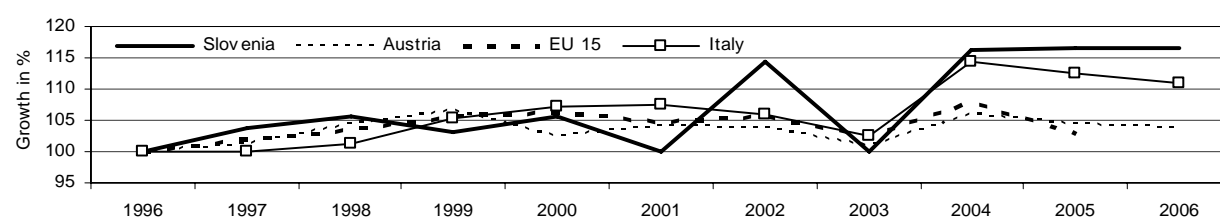
**The value of agricultural production at basic prices, which also include subsidies on products, remained at the level of the previous year in 2006 (in real terms).** The value of crop output decreased by 1.2% while the value of livestock breeding increased by 1.0%. The reason why the combined value remained unchanged despite the lower volume of production was the increase in agricultural producer prices, which rose at a faster pace than living costs last year, after having lagged behind the growth of living costs for several years. These prices rose by a total of 4.6% (by 9.9% in arable crops and by 2.2% in livestock breeding). Higher prices also contributed to the higher value of the purchase of agricultural products, which was up 2.8%

over the year before. The purchase value rose in livestock breeding (by 4.4%) and in wine and fruit growing (by 1.3%), whereas it fell in crop production (by 9.8%).

**According to the EAA, the value added of agriculture fell in real terms last year after having recorded relatively high values for two years.** Its overall decrease totalled 5.5% (the comparable fall in the EU-25 was 5.1%). Apart from the unchanged value of production, this decrease was mainly based on the 4.4% higher value of intermediate consumption (2.4% higher in the EU-25). The prices of intermediate consumption rose less, by 3.5%.

**The dynamics of agricultural production values in Slovenia, the EU and the neighbouring countries Austria and Italy were similar in the last few years, yet they were more pronounced in Slovenia.** 2002, a highly beneficial year (favourable weather conditions), was followed by the extremely bad 2003 (summer drought), whereas 2004 and 2005 were relatively good again. According to the first estimates of December 2006, the value of production was estimated to have decreased in Slovenia as well as Austria and Italy in 2006. The year was characterised by a belated and cool spring, a drought in July and an extremely chilly and rainy August. February's estimate shows that the value of Slovenia's production remained at the 2005 level last year, whereas estimates for other countries have still not been released (see the graph).

Graph: Growth of agricultural production at basic prices, 1996=100, constant prices, according to EAA

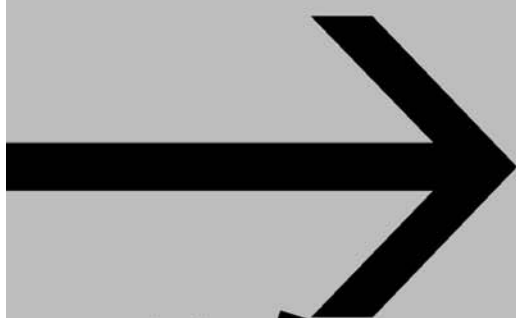


Source of data: Eurostat, SORS. Note: the estimate for 2006 was made in February 2007 for Slovenia and in December 2006 for Austria and Italy.

slovenian economic

**mirror**

sem





Selected data used in pension indexation		Average annual amount in SIT		Increase in %
		Jan-Dec 2005	Jan-Dec 2006	Jan-Dec 2006/Jan-Dec 2005
Pensions <sup>1,2</sup>	old-age pensions <sup>3</sup>	120,352	126,046	4.7
	disability pensions	91,644	95,073	3.7
	family pensions	77,045	81,599	5.9
Reference data	minimum pension base	102,677	107,862	5.1
	total wages	277,279	290,635	4.8
	wages in public services	330,580	341.999	3.5

Sources of data: ZPIZ, SORS; calculations by IMAD. Note: <sup>1</sup>average annual amounts of pensions are recalculated from average monthly data on expenditure and recipients; <sup>2</sup>excluding income support for pensioners; <sup>3</sup>comments refer to old-age pensions only.

**The indexation of pensions is the adjustment of pension levels to changed parameters in the economy.** Indexation is based on reference data selected in accordance with the purpose defined by political commitment or social consensus. Reference data can either be prices, where the objective is to sustain the real purchasing power of pensions, or earnings, where the aim is to preserve a certain ratio between pensions and wages; it can also be a combination of both. Among all the provisions of pension regulations, **the indexation of pensions** is most often subject to change. This is not only true of Slovenia but of many other pension systems as well. Not all indexation rules are appropriate for all circumstances: the provisions on the frequency of indexation depend on the level of inflation, for instance, whereas the provisions on the level of indexation are based on the degree to which the current or long-term sustainability of public finances is taken into account.

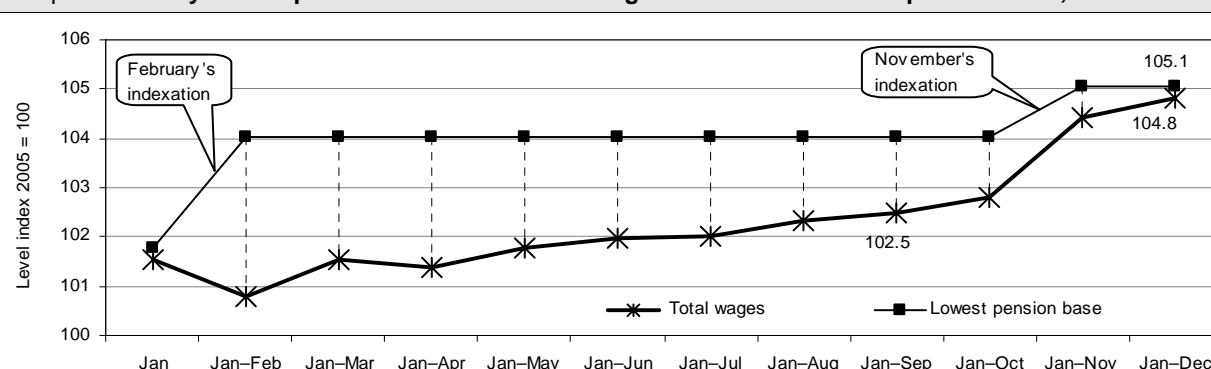
**The current indexation rule in Slovenia was statutorily adopted in 2004 and became fully effective in 2006.** According to this rule, pensions are fully indexed to wages, i.e. they increase by the same amount as wages do in a given period. This is achieved by raising the minimum pension base since that is the only way to ensure that each pension is raised by no more than the determined indexation rate. While pensions for any given year are calculated and disbursed within the year, data on wage growth are not available for all twelve months by the end of the year. To determine the annual indexation rate for the last indexation (carried out in November), it is therefore necessary to use an estimate of the annual nominal

wage growth. According to the regulations, the IMAD's autumn forecast is used for this purpose. Once the data on December's wage growth are released in February, it is possible to calculate the actual annual increase in wages and evaluate the indexation system.

**The minimum pension base increased by 5.1% in 2006 while earnings rose by an average of 4.8%.** The pension base also grew at a faster pace than average earnings in all periods of 2006. The gap between the two increases was even more pronounced in the public services sector where wages rose by an average of 3.5% in the year as a whole, and in other community and personal services (2.1%) and the manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres (2.4%).

**The increase in average pensions in a given year does not depend solely on the indexation rule.** According to the principle of actuarial neutrality, the pensions of newly retired pensioners whose parameters are less favourable must not differ from existing pensions. Therefore – assuming a 40-year insurance period and the same indexation rate for both men and women – the existing pension rights are not raised by the total increase of the pension base. Instead, the indexation rate is reduced by a coefficient that reflects the relative change in the total accrual percentages accumulated in two consecutive years. In 2006, the indexation rate was thus reduced by 0.6 of a percentage point. Other factors that may contribute to the gap between the growth of pensions and wages include changes in the distribution of wage and pension levels. Taking into account all determinants of pension growth, Slovenia's **average pensions rose by 4.7% in 2006.**

Graph: Year-on-year comparison of the increase in wages and in the minimum pension base, 2006 on 2005



Sources of data: ZPIZ, SORS, calculations by IMAD.

<b>Household Electricity</b>	Slovenian Economic Mirror	IMAD
	No. 2/2007	p. 20

Household electricity prices <sup>1</sup>	EUR/kWh	Household electricity prices <sup>1</sup>	PPS/kWh	Household electricity consumption per capita <sup>2</sup>	kWh
Italy	0.1548	Slovakia	0.2080	Sweden	4,601
Germany	0.1410	Romania	0.1628	Finland	3,895
Luxembourg	0.1390	Poland	0.1598	Belgium	2,547
Portugal	0.1340	Portugal	0.1578	France	2,355
Ireland	0.1285	Italy	0.1508	Ireland	2,007
Netherlands	0.1240	Hungary	0.1448	Denmark	1,912
Cyprus	0.1221	Czech Republic	0.1401	Cyprus	1,779
Slovakia	0.1193	Malta	0.1386	Austria	1,765
Belgium	0.1136	Bulgaria	0.1366	Germany	1,701
United Kingdom	0.1103	Germany	0.1325	Luxembourg	1,644
Denmark	0.1072	Cyprus	0.1314	<b>EU-27</b>	<b>1,589</b>
<b>EU-27<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>0.0991</b>	Luxembourg	0.1217	United Kingdom	1,586
Malta	0.0985	<b>EU-27<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>0.1201</b>	Malta	1,548
Austria	0.0980	Lithuania	0.1176	Greece	1,523
Sweden	0.0975	<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>0.1170</b>	<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>1,508</b>
Spain	0.0949	Netherlands	0.1150	Netherlands	1,443
France	0.0905	Latvia	0.1080	Czech Republic	1,422
Poland	0.0882	Belgium	0.1079	Spain	1,360
<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>0.0873</b>	Estonia	0.1053	Estonia	1,199
Czech Republic	0.0837	Ireland	0.1038	Portugal	1,184
Finland	0.0826	Spain	0.1010	Italy	1,145
Hungary	0.0809	United Kingdom	0.0999	Bulgaria	1,127
Romania	0.0809	Austria	0.0928	Hungary	1,092
Greece	0.0643	France	0.0834	Slovakia	895
Estonia	0.0635	Sweden	0.0803	Latvia	634
Lithuania	0.0609	Denmark	0.0787	Lithuania	601
Latvia	0.0584	Greece	0.0735	Poland	597
Bulgaria	0.0527	Finland	0.0727	Romania	371

Source of data: Eurostat; calculations by IMAD. Notes: <sup>1</sup>typical user with a consumption of 3,500 kWh per year (1,300 kWh at night); prices without tax in July 2006; <sup>2</sup>data for 2004; <sup>3</sup>non-weighted price average for the EU-27 countries.

**The Slovenian price of household electricity measured in euros is not significantly lower than the average price in the EU-27, especially if the prices of individual countries included in the calculation are non-weighted.** In July 2006, the price of electricity without tax for a typical household that uses 3,500 kWh of power annually (1,300 kWh thereof at the reduced rate) was 11.9% lower than the non-weighted average of the EU-27 (and by 21.6% lower than the weighted average of the EU-25, where the size of consumption in every country is taken into account). As a rule, older EU members have higher prices, while Eastern European countries have lower prices. Exceptions include Slovakia with a high price, and Finland and Greece with lower prices. Nine countries in the EU-27 had lower household electricity prices than Slovenia. On the other hand, the price in France, the largest European electricity exporter, was just 3.7% higher than in Slovenia.

**Measured in purchasing power standards, the Slovenian household electricity price is almost equal to the average EU price.** In July 2006, the electricity price without tax for a typical household user measured in this way was only 2.6% lower than the non-weighted average of prices in the EU-27. Taking into account the purchasing power in individual countries, Italy and Germany no longer have the highest prices in the EU. These are now found in Slovakia, Romania and Poland (see the table). The Slovenian price of household electricity, measured in SIT/kWh, is lower than the average European price by approximately as much as Slovenian prices in general. According to the latest available data (for 2005), the general level of all prices (of goods included in GDP) was 28.1% lower than the comparable level of prices in the EU, whereas the goods included in household final consumption expenditure were 25.5% cheaper in Slovenia.

**Due to the incomplete and regionally segmented electricity markets and the varying degree of regulation for households across the EU, it is somewhat disputable to talk about a market price of household electricity.** The pace of the electricity market's liberalisation in Slovenia is similar as in other EU countries. The largest players, particularly in the production market, still hold a dominant market position. However, this is not exceptional in the EU: according to Eurostat's data, the market share of the largest electricity producer on the domestic market totalled 53.0% in Slovenia, compared with the average 62.6% in the EU. The concentration of providers in the retail market in Slovenia is much smaller, and the competition in the supply of electricity over the distribution network is expected to increase further in future. However, the national Energy Agency's report on the situation in the energy sector identified some discriminatory actions by distribution companies against new providers entering

the market (this remark refers to energy supply to eligible customers that will include households as of 1 July 2007). Electricity markets in Slovenia are therefore still not sufficiently competitive. Moreover, the EU single electricity market is not fully operative yet. It is partly divided into several loosely inter-connected regional markets. In this view it is difficult to talk about a single European market price of electricity since massive energy flows between the mentioned markets are prevented by the bottlenecks posed by limited cross-border transmission capacities. The marked differences in household electricity prices found across the member states are a further indication that the EU electricity market is still not fully functional. Eurostat's data show that the difference between the highest (Italy) and the lowest price (Bulgaria) of electricity for households is approximately 2.9-fold. The differences between Slovenia and its neighbouring countries are similarly striking. The Italian and Austrian prices are a respective 77.3% and 12.3% higher than the Slovenian price, whereas the price in Hungary is 7.3% lower than in Slovenia. These differences show that household electricity prices in individual countries depend on specific economic conditions. We can therefore hardly say that these prices are determined by the market; they seem to be much more influenced by other factors.

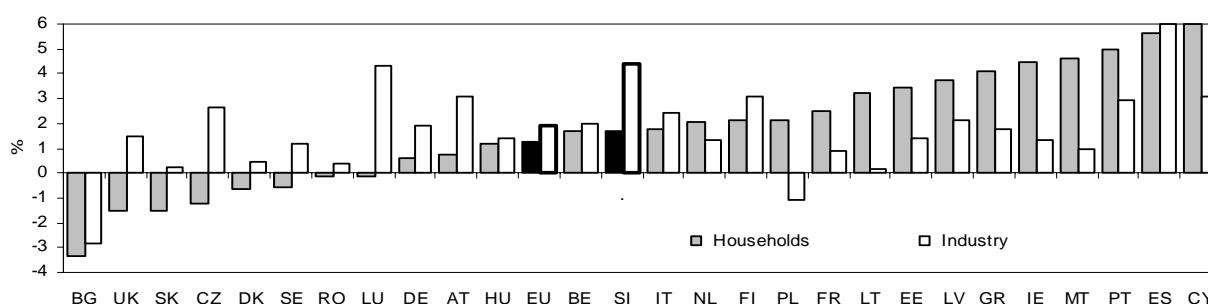
**In most countries prices at the power exchange, serving as proxy market prices, are only partly used as the basis of final household electricity prices.** We examined the impact of the recent increases in electricity prices for base load consumption on the German power exchange EEX in Leipzig on the increase in the final prices of household electricity in the EU. In most EU countries, the changes in power exchange prices only translate into changes of final prices to a minor degree. From January 2005 to July 2006, the power exchange price of electricity for base load consumption rose by 47%, whereas the average final price of household electricity rose by less than 9%. Moreover, differences in final household electricity prices are significant even if we compare those prices in countries that conduct a great deal of trade in energy on the same power exchange, i.e. whose final price is supposedly largely determined by one and the same power exchange price. For example, the German price

of household electricity (without tax) exceeds the Austrian price by as much as 44%, whereas the Austrian price is only 12% higher than the Slovenian price.

**Consumption of household electricity is not very high in Slovenia. There is also no indication that it is excessively intense.** Although electricity consumption rose rapidly in Slovenia between 1996 and 2004, this increase was mainly linked to the robust growth in industry; household consumption, on the other hand, rose moderately, by 1.7% per year on average (industrial consumption by 4.4%; also see the graph). Per capita household electricity consumption in Slovenia totalled 1,508 kWh in 2004, 5.1% less than in the EU-27 on average. Slovenian households also do not use electricity any more intensely or uneconomically than they use other energy sources. Household electricity consumption per unit of GDP was 58.8% higher in Slovenia than in the EU-27, final energy consumption intensity was 60.3% higher, whereas Slovenia's overall energy intensity exceeded the EU level by 58.2%.

**On the whole, distribution companies have been operating with solid profits over the last several years. The performance of the transmission company and production plants has also been fairly successful.** Losses were only recorded in a fraction of the distribution companies that perform the public utility of supplying power to tariff consumers. According to the national Energy Agency, these losses totalled a respective SIT 4,836 m and 5,200 m in 2004 and 2005. Other distribution activities (i.e. the activity of the distribution network system operator and the commercial activity of electricity supply to eligible customers) operated with a profit. The overall performance of distribution companies was positive in both years; the profits totalled SIT 5,822 m in 2004 and SIT 4,420 m in 2005. Within that, large production companies, including the HSE, generated a respective SIT 17,377 m and 13,824 m of profits, whereas the transmission company operated at a profit of SIT 1,685 m and 2,153 m, respectively. The overall performance of the Slovenian electricity sector in the last few years can therefore be regarded as successful.

Graph: Average annual increase in electricity consumption in the EU-27, 1996-2004



Source of data: Eurostat, Energy, calculations by IMAD.

## Selected Competition Indicators in Wholesale and Retail Sale

Slovenian Economic Mirror

IMAD

No. 2/2007

p. 22

### Selected branches of wholesale and retail sale<sup>1</sup>

SCA Code	Description of activity	HHI <sup>2</sup>		No. of companies		Share <sup>3</sup> of the largest company, %		Share <sup>3</sup> of the three largest companies, %		Share <sup>3</sup> in activity G <sup>4</sup> , %
		2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2005
51.35	Wholesale of tobacco products	9,300	6,369	2	4	96.4	77.8	100.0	100.0	0.3
52.26	Retail sale of tobacco products	9,894	6,158	5	5	99.5	74.2	100.0	99.9	0.4
50.50	Retail sale of automotive fuels	6,176	5,781	44	40	75.1	71.2	98.8	98.9	12.3
51.12	Agents involved in the sale of fuels, ores, metals and industrial chemicals	4,398	5,693	26	49	62.2	74.5	87.7	89.0	0.6
51.51	Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels	4,223	4,031	36	53	62.8	59.5	82.9	85.9	2.5
51.54	Wholesale of hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	2,524	3,775	273	283	43.1	61.3	70.0	64.4	5.4
51.17	Agents involved in the sale of food, beverages and tobacco	5,363	3,326	48	57	72.1	53.8	88.4	81.8	0.1
52.44	Retail sale of furniture, lighting equipment and household articles	2,223	3,221	102	101	45.6	51.3	59.5	79.2	0.8
52.47	Retail sale of books, newspapers and stationery	3,213	3,061	97	101	49.9	41.9	80.1	82.8	0.8
52.33	Retail s. of cosmetic and toilet art.	2,279	2,577	20	32	40.4	45.8	72.5	68.6	0.2
51.52	Wholesale of metals and metal ores	760	2,570	36	47	10.9	38.7	32.1	76.7	1.0
52.11	Retail sale in non-specialised stores with food predominating	857	2,369	761	460	22.8	42.1	39.1	74.0	16.5
51.56	Wholesale of other intermed. prod.	3,468	2,008	26	38	53.0	36.9	88.5	66.9	0.4
51.21	Wh. of grain, seeds and animal feeds	2,225	1,988	22	26	41.0	34.7	69.1	71.6	0.5
51.36	Wholesale of sugar and chocolate	3,994	1,977	21	30	61.3	35.5	79.6	66.0	0.1
51.32	Wholesale of meat and meat prod.	2,310	1,942	27	25	34.6	34.8	80.4	67.2	0.1
51.44	Wholesale of china and glassware, wallpaper and cleaning materials	1,794	1,823	17	24	30.2	35.6	64.0	61.6	0.2

Source of data: AJPES; calculations by IMAD. Notes: <sup>1</sup>branches with the HHI value higher than 1,800 and net revenues in the domestic market as a share of net revenues of wholesale and retail trade higher than 0.04%; <sup>2</sup>Hirschmann-Herfindahl indexes are calculated by adding up the squared shares of all the companies in an industry, where industries are defined as the four-digit SCA code activities; <sup>3</sup>shares of net companies' revenues in the domestic market (2000: sum of the AOP 051 and AOP 053; 2005: sum of the AOP 092 and AOP 094); <sup>4</sup>wholesale and retail sale, the repair of motor vehicles and consumer goods.

The article evaluates the progress regarding the increase in competition in the wholesale and retail trade sector by analysing changes in the number of companies in the branch and the values of the Hirschmann-Herfindahl Index (HHI). These indicators were used due to the unavailability of other indicators (degree of market regulation and openness, number and size of enterprises in an industry, market structure, prices) for which data are lacking. The HHI was calculated using the AJPES' data on company performance. Individual classes of economic activities (classified by the four-digit NACE code), hereinafter called activities, were defined as markets. Results indicate that competition in the Slovenian trade sector has increased.

**The number of highly concentrated activities fell between 2000 and 2005, which points to a shift towards stronger competition in the trade sector.** In 2005, 28 activities out of the total 77 were highly concentrated (36.4%), 18 were moderately concentrated (1000<HHI<1800), and 31 had low concentration (HHI<1000). Relative to 2000, the number of highly concentrated activities decreased by 8, while the number of moderately concentrated activities increased by 8 and the number of low-concentrated activities rose by 1.

**The share of the highly concentrated activities in wholesale and retail trade's revenues, on the other hand, rose in this period. However, a closer analysis shows that this increase was not caused by an overall decrease in competition.** The share of highly concentrated activities in the total net revenues of wholesale and retail trade in the domestic market (hereinafter called revenues) totalled 41.7% in 2005, 12.0 p.p. more than in 2000. The sole reason for the increase in

this share was the transition of one of the biggest activities, i.e. retail sale in non-specialised shops mainly selling food from a low-concentrated to a highly concentrated market. The HHI of this activity, which was still low in 2000 (in 1995 it totalled 213), rose to a moderate value in 2002 and shot up past the high-concentration mark in 2005 (see the table). Although the number of companies in this activity is falling (due to collapsing small companies and takeovers), some very large companies (including foreign ones) were formed in it in this period. Therefore, the competition in the retail sale in non-specialised shops mainly selling food cannot be said to have decreased. In addition to the increase in the share of the strongest company in the total activity's revenues, the shares of the three (see the table) and four largest companies also rose significantly (from 47% to 82%). The differences are even more striking if we compare 2005 with 1995, when the share of the largest company totalled a good 5%, of the three largest companies 15% and of the four largest companies 19% of total revenues.

**Positive shifts towards growing competition are also seen in activities where concentration is still high.** Among the 27 highly concentrated activities in 2005 that also operated in 2000, 16 (59%) recorded an increase in the number of companies. The number of companies remained the same in three activities and fell in all other activities. The biggest drop (by 301) was seen in the above-mentioned retail sale in nonspecialised shops mainly selling food. 52% of activities that were highly concentrated in 2005 recorded a decrease in the HHI value in this period.

# Health Expenditure – International Comparison

Slovenian Economic Mirror

IMAD

No. 2/2007

p. 23

	Total expenditure on health as a % of GDP			Public expenditure on health as a % of GDP		Private exp. on health as a % of total exp. on health		Total expenditure on health per capita USD PPP	
	1997	2003	2004	1997	2004	1997	2004	2003	2004
EU-25	7.4 <sup>1</sup>	8.2	N/A	5.5 <sup>1</sup>	6.1 <sup>2</sup>	24.5 <sup>1</sup>	25.6 <sup>2</sup>	2,019	N/A
EU-15	8.0 <sup>1</sup>	9.0	9.0	5.9	6.7 <sup>2</sup>	23.3 <sup>1</sup>	24.5 <sup>2</sup>	2,670	N/A
Austria	9.4	9.6	9.6	6.6	6.8	29.7	29.3	2,958	3,124
Belgium	8.2	10.1	N/A	6.3	7.2 <sup>2</sup>	23.3	28.2 <sup>2</sup>	3,044	N/A
Cyprus	5.7 <sup>1</sup>	6.4	N/A	2.3 <sup>1</sup>	3.1 <sup>2</sup>	58.9 <sup>1</sup>	50.9 <sup>2</sup>	1,143	N/A
Czech Republic	6.8	7.5	7.3	6.1	6.5	9.7	10.8	1,296	1,361
Denmark	8.2	8.9	8.9	6.7	7.3 <sup>2</sup>	17.7	17.1 <sup>2</sup>	2,743	2,881
Estonia	5.6 <sup>1</sup>	5.3	N/A	4.8 <sup>1</sup>	4.1 <sup>2</sup>	13.7 <sup>1</sup>	22.9 <sup>2</sup>	682	N/A
Finland	7.2	7.4	7.5	5.5	5.7	23.9	23.4	2,104	2,235
France	9.2	10.4	10.5	7.0	8.2	23.8	21.6	3,048	3,159
Greece	9.4	10.5	10.0	5.0	5.3	47.2	47.2	2,141	2,162
Ireland	6.3	7.2	7.1	4.7	5.6	25.4	20.5	2,455	2,596
Italy	7.5	8.4	8.7	5.4	6.5	28.1	24.9	2,314	2,467
Latvia	6.3 <sup>1</sup>	6.4	N/A	3.8 <sup>1</sup>	3.3 <sup>2</sup>	40.0 <sup>1</sup>	48.7 <sup>2</sup>	678	N/A
Lithuania	6.2 <sup>1</sup>	6.6	N/A	4.7 <sup>1</sup>	5.0 <sup>2</sup>	24.0 <sup>1</sup>	24.0 <sup>2</sup>	754	N/A
Luxembourg	5.6	7.7	8.0	5.2	7.2	7.5	9.6	4,611	5,089
Hungary	6.9	8.3	8.0	5.6	5.8	18.7	28.5	1,249	1,276
Malta	7.6	9.3	N/A	5.8	7.4	23.8	19.9	1,436	N/A
Germany	10.2	10.8	10.6	8.2	8.2	19.2	23.1	2,983	3,043
Netherlands	7.8	9.1	9.2	5.3	5.7	32.2	37.6	2,909	3,041
Poland	5.7	6.5	6.5	4.1	4.5	28.0	31.4	748	805
Portugal	8.5	9.8	10.1	5.6	7.4	34.3	26.8	1,721	1,824
Slovakia	5.8	5.9	N/A	5.3	5.2 <sup>2</sup>	8.3	11.7 <sup>2</sup>	777	N/A
Slovenia <sup>3</sup>	7.2	8.7	8.5	5.7	6.4	20.8	25.0	1,677	1,746
Spain	7.3	7.9	8.1	5.3	5.7	27.5	29.1	1,952	2,094
Sweden	8.1	9.3	9.1	6.9	7.7	14.2	15.1	2,745	2,825
United Kingdom	6.8	7.8	8.1	5.5	7.0	19.6	13.7	2,317	2,508
USA	13.1	15.2	15.3	5.9	6.8	54.7	55.3	5,711	6,102

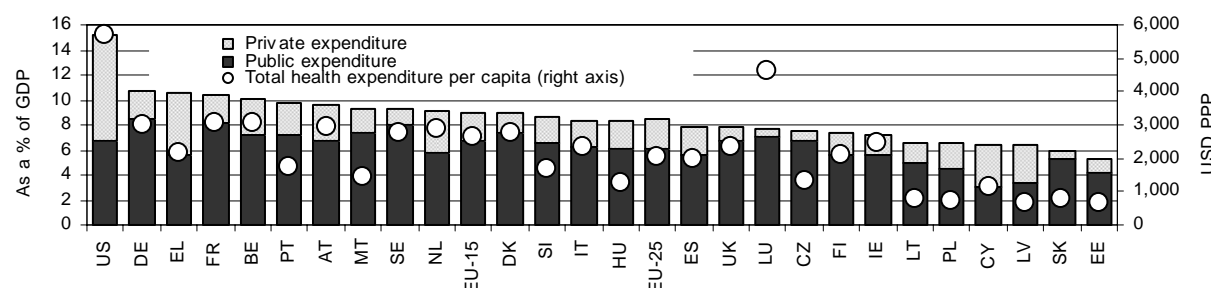
Sources of data: OECD Health Data, 2006 for all countries except Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Malta; the source for these countries is The WHO World Health Report, 2006; the sources for Slovenia are Ethe SORS, Health Expenditures (First Release 22 Dec. 2006) for 2003 and 2004, and The WHO World Health Report, 2006 for 2000–2002; averages for the EU-25 and EU-15 calculated by the IMAD. Notes: <sup>1</sup>1998; <sup>2</sup>2003; <sup>3</sup>data for Slovenia for 2003 and 2004 are the first released data on health expenditure collected by the new international methodology SHA (A System of Health Accounts; OECD, 2000). At the aggregate level presented above, the divergence in the data collected by the new methodology is small and allows a comparison with previous years.

**Slovenia's spending on health as a share of GDP is slightly above the EU-25 average yet lower than health spending in the EU-15.** The total health expenditure as a share of GDP decreased again in 2004 to 8.5% of GDP (the EU-25 average in 2003: 8.2%). Slovenia's highest total health expenditure was recorded in 2001, when it amounted to 9.0% of GDP. The peak year was followed by very modest increases in 2002-2004, particularly in public health expenditure, whose share in GDP fell from 6.9% in 2001 to 6.4% in 2004 (6.5% in 2003). Meanwhile, private expenditure remained at the level of 2.1% of GDP throughout the period (EU-25 average: 2.2% of GDP).

**Private expenditure accounts for a quarter of total health spending in Slovenia, which is slightly lower than the EU-25 average.** The share of private health expenditure totalled 25.0% in 2004, somewhat less than in 2003 (25.8%; EU-25 average: 25.6%). Only 10 EU-25

countries had a higher share of private health expenditure in 2004, among them notably Cyprus, Greece, Latvia and the Netherlands (see the table). In 1997-2003, all the new EU member states except Malta and Cyprus increased their shares of private health expenditure by an average of 2.3 p.p. (excluding Malta and Cyprus, by 4.9 p.p.; Slovenia by 5.0 p.p.). In most EU-15 countries, private spending on health fell (by 0.4 p.p. on average) as public expenditure surged. Looking at the structure of private spending on health, Slovenia covers as much as 52% of this expenditure by voluntary health insurance, especially supplementary health insurance that covers the extra payment to the full price of health services. Direct payments of households (out-of-pocket expenditure) are therefore low in Slovenia in comparison with other EU countries. They account for 40% of private spending on health (EU-25 average in 2003: 78%).

Graph: Total, public and private expenditure on health in Slovenia, other EU countries and the USA, as a share of GDP in USD PPP per capita, 2003



Source of data: OECD Health Data, 2006 for all countries except CY, EE, LV, LT and MT; the source for these countries is the WHO The World Health Report, 2006; The source for SI is the SORS, Health expenditures; averages for EU-25 and EU-15 calculated by IMAD.

## Regions 2006 – Selected Regional Socio-economic Indicators

Slovenian Economic Mirror

IMAD

No. 2/2007

p. 24

Statistical region	Pop. growth index	Total net migration, %	GDP/capita, index, Slo =100	Registered unemployment rate, %	Registered employment rate, %	Gross enrolment ratio, % <sup>1</sup>	Return on assets in commerc. companies <sup>2</sup>	Personal income tax base per capita, index, Slo=100	Gross wages per employee, index, Slo=100
	02–06	2005	2004	06 (I–VI)	06 (I–VI)	2005	2005	2005	2005
Osrednje-slovenska	102.8	6.0	142.9	7.4	61.0	79.6	0.026	121.9	116.8
Obalno-kraška	104.0	5.0	103.2	7.6	59.2	73.2	0.024	107.1	101.6
Gorenjska	101.9	3.6	86.1	7.0	59.3	77.1	0.029	102.4	101.6
Goriška	100.9	1.5	95.8	6.5	59.6	77.8	0.032	104.4	96.9
Savinjska	102.0	3.7	89.2	12.3	57.3	74.8	0.013	90.8	94.3
Jugovzhodna Slovenija	102.7	3.5	90.9	8.9	59.9	74.3	0.064	95.6	94.7
Pomurska	101.1	-2.6	69.0	16.8	53.1	68.0	-0.001	74.2	79.8
Notranjsko-kraška	102.3	1.6	77.0	7.3	61.8	75.2	0.033	98.1	92.2
Podravska	102.8	0.4	84.5	13.4	54.2	73.3	0.022	86.7	91.9
Koroška	100.6	0.7	77.5	10.6	56.2	75.6	0.047	89.1	93.3
Spodnje-posavska	102.2	1.4	79.6	11.0	56.7	73.4	0.020	85.7	87.6
Zasavska	99.7	-2.0	71.8	12.6	55.1	72.8	0.017	91.3	96.2
SLOVENIA	102.3	2.9	100.0	9.9	58.1	75.6	0.025	100.0	100.0

Sources of data: SORS, AJPES, DURS; calculations by IMAD. Notes: <sup>1</sup>the numerator includes students (pupils in primary and secondary schools and university students – graduate and post-graduate, full- and part-time); the denominator includes the number of the population aged 6-26; <sup>2</sup>difference between net profit and net loss relative to the average asset value.

A new paper, 'Regions 2006 – Selected Regional Socio-economic Indicators', written by Janja Pečar, has been published in the IMAD's Working Papers. The analysis examines different topics (e.g. population, unemployment, employment) from a regional perspective. In addition to updated data, this year's issue includes a special chapter on education.

**The growth of the population in regions largely relies on immigration. The structure of the population is shifting in favour of old people.** Since 1997, population growth in Slovenia has relied entirely on immigration from abroad. Only the Osrednjeslovenska, Gorenjska and Savinjska regions also recorded a positive net increase in 2005, in addition to positive net migration. The regional structure of the population is changing due to the declining natural increase and lower mortality rates. The share of the old population is rising while the share of the young population is decreasing; consequently, the population ageing index is also on the rise: its value in 2006 exceeded 100 in all regions except Jugovzhodna Slovenija, indicating that old people outnumbered the youth in these regions. Regional differences within this indicator are diminishing due to the accelerated population ageing, including in the regions with an otherwise more favourable demographic structure. This in turn reduces the relative gaps of these regions with the Slovenian average and with other regions.

**Slovenian statistical regions differ in the level and structure of the value added they generate, and in their levels of development in terms of GDP per capita, with the Osrednjeslovenska region standing out notably.** On average, the Osrednjeslovenska region generates over one-third (35.5% in 2004) of Slovenia's gross value added (GVA) and has been increasing its share every year: This is partly because Ljubljana, the capital, is located in this region. The structure of GVA by region changed somewhat from 1996 to 2004. The share of the agricultural sector

declined in all regions, the most in Notranjsko-kraška, whereas the shares of the service sector and industry increased the most in the Zasavska region and Jugovzhodna Slovenija, respectively. The Osrednjeslovenska region also scores highest in terms of GDP per capita (in 2004, it topped the Slovenian average by almost 43%). At the same time, this is also the only Slovenian region to have exceeded the EU-25 average in this indicator consistently since 1999 (in 2004 by 13.3%). In 1995-2004, all regions except Zasavska narrowed their gaps with the EU-25 average, which was not the case regarding their lagging behind the Slovenian average (see the graph). The Pomurska region still lags farthest behind the EU-25 average (by 45%). Regional differences in GDP per capita widened somewhat, particularly after 1998, whereas in 2004 they narrowed relative to the previous year (the coefficient of variation totalled 25.7% in 2004 and 26.3% in 2003).

**Of all the indicators analysed, the biggest regional differences were identified in unemployment, but they have been on a decrease in the last few years.** Although the regional variation in registered unemployment rates is still considerable (see the table), both the number of the unemployed and the unemployment rate have been declining for several years in both absolute (the rate) and relative (level indexes) terms. The coefficient of variation, which measures cross-regional disparities, has also been on a decrease since 2002. It totalled 35.1% in 2002 and fell to 30.8% by the first half of 2006. In comparison with EU member states, these differences are moderate in Slovenia (hovering around the member states' median

value). Over the last two years structural problems in some regions, both those with high and low registered unemployment rates, have escalated to some extent. In particular, increases have been recorded in the shares of long-term unemployed people (in the Pomurska, Savinjska, Jugovzhodna Slovenija and Sodnjeposavska regions), job-seekers with at least an upper-secondary education (e.g. in the Notranjsko-kraška region) and unemployed people aged over 50 (Notranjsko-kraška, Gorenjska, Goriška).

**The formal employment rates show smaller regional variation than the registered unemployment rates.**

**Jobs are concentrated in the Osrednjeslovenska region.** After 2000, the formal (registered) employment rate rose in most regions, especially in Podravska and Notranjsko-kraška. Jobs are largely concentrated in the Osrednjeslovenska region (31.5% in the first half of 2006) with the service sector predominating. The shortage of jobs in some regions underlies the increased daily migration of workers and higher unemployment rates. In the first half of 2006, the biggest shortage (one-third) of jobs relative to the size of the local economically active population was recorded in the Zasavska region.

**The population's education level is gradually rising in all regions.** According to population censuses (1991, 2002), the number of years of schooling generally increases by close to one year every 10 (11) years, and regional differences are small. In 2002, the population in the Osrednjeslovenska region attained the highest number of years of schooling (11.27). Gender differences are more pronounced but they are narrowing, notably in the Osrednjeslovenska region.

**The gross enrolment ratio is rising in all regions.** It is highest in the Osrednjeslovenska region, where almost 80% of the population aged 6-26 are included in various education programmes. The number of people who actually finish studies at the tertiary level is also rising. However, the number of graduates is not necessarily high in regions with high enrolment levels in tertiary education. Apart from the various reasons why students fail to complete their studies, some regions (e.g. Goriška, Koroška, Zasavska) cannot fully exploit their potential labour force due to the migration of graduates to other regions. Regional staffing up can

also be achieved by involving people in programmes of continuing education, which provides job qualifications or expands general knowledge rather than granting higher formal education. These types of training are currently only common in certain regions (Jugovzhodna Slovenija, Osrednjeslovenska, Podravska).

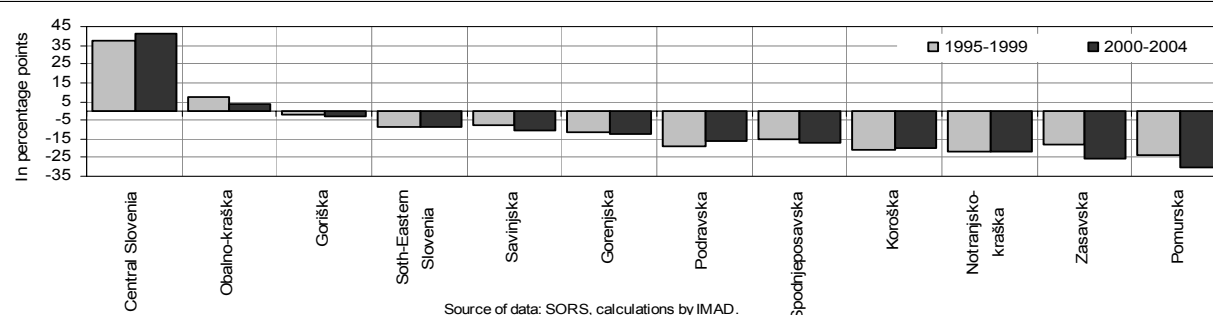
**In 2005 over 2004, regional company performance generally improved.**

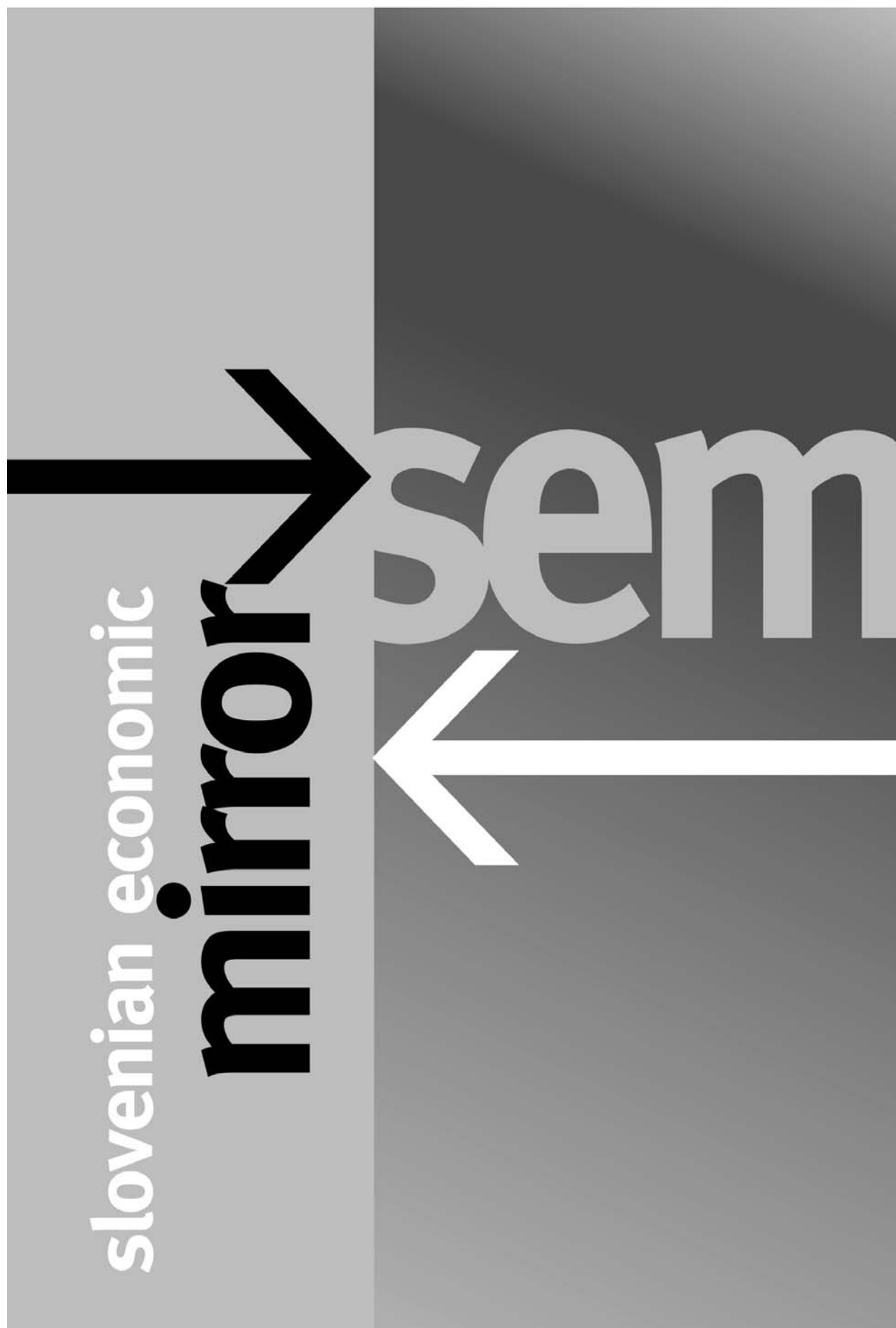
All regions except Pomurska recorded a positive difference between net profit and net loss, but even the Pomurska region reduced its negative difference relative to 2004. Central Slovenia, which generated 47% of Slovenia's positive difference between net profit and net loss, was the best performing region. It is also in the lead in several other indicators: as many as 46% of all commercial companies operate in the Osrednjeslovenska region and employ 35% of workers employed in companies. Despite the positive overall performance, five regions (Obalno-kraška, Goriška, Gorenjska, Osrednjeslovenska and Zasavska) recorded a lower positive difference between net profit and net loss than a year ago, while the Podravska region and Jugovzhodna Slovenija boasted the highest increase in the positive difference between net profit and net loss.

**Regional differences in the personal income tax base per capita are relatively small and do not change significantly across the years.**

The personal income tax base per capita is an indicator of the population's economic power in a given region. The ratio between the best performing – Osrednjeslovenska – and the worst performing region – Pomurska – according to this indicator totals 1.6 and shows almost no changes from year to year. The coefficient of variation is also low, totalling just 15%. It is not surprising that the regional differences are so small. The personal income tax base is mainly based on personal income, in which wages have the largest share. Regional disparities in wages are even lower than those in personal income tax in Slovenia (the ratio between the best (Osrednjeslovenska) and the worst-performing region (Pomurska) totals 1.4. One of the reasons for this is the system of collective agreements based on sectoral collective agreements, which serve as the framework collective agreements of companies.

**Graph: Average annual divergence of GDP per capita from the Slovenian average in statistical regions, 1995-1999 and 2000-2004 (in percentage points)**







<b>Gross Domestic Product / I</b>	Slovenian Economic Mirror	IMAD
	No. 2/2007	p. A 2

	2001-2004 constant previous year prices, 2005-2008 constant 2004 prices												
	In SIT m							Real growth rates in %					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 estimate	2007 forecast	2008 forecast	2003	2004	2005	2006 estimate	2007 forecast	2008 forecast
<b>VALUE ADDED BY ACTIVITIES AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>													
A Agriculture, hunting, forestry	139,709	123,680	149,634	138,342	141,178	139,766	141,233	-15.8	17.1	-5.2	2.0	-1.0	1.0
B Fishing	709	896	881	869	844	844	844	4.9	-16.9	9.5	-3.0	0.0	0.0
C Mining and quarrying	20,980	23,617	27,037	30,948	31,263	31,263	31,122	6.2	2.5	-0.2	1.0	0.0	-0.5
D Manufacturing	1,164,763	1,259,492	1,386,846	1,444,152	1,525,747	1,593,649	1,666,160	4.0	4.1	2.8	5.6	4.4	4.5
E Electricity, gas and water supply	131,475	140,256	149,089	173,849	174,719	175,680	178,403	-1.0	0.8	6.6	0.5	0.5	1.5
F Construction	245,150	274,175	294,211	322,680	342,040	359,313	373,865	3.6	1.3	4.0	6.0	5.0	4.0
G Wholesale, retail; certain repairs	489,314	553,700	610,259	653,633	686,314	714,110	741,603	2.8	3.1	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.8
H Hotels and restaurants	99,912	110,905	116,979	123,365	129,286	135,815	142,674	3.5	-0.1	0.7	4.8	5.0	5.0
I Transport, storage and communications	297,719	334,458	360,946	451,071	475,880	501,339	525,153	4.0	0.1	9.0	5.5	5.3	4.7
J Financial intermediation	201,104	221,699	260,587	276,319	298,424	323,641	348,076	4.5	17.2	10.4	8.0	8.4	7.5
K Real estate, renting and business services	653,642	742,611	826,027	901,517	937,578	975,550	1,015,060	3.0	4.7	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.0
L Public administration and defence	277,053	311,343	357,775	349,322	360,675	371,675	383,011	4.3	7.3	2.3	3.2	3.0	3.0
M Education	246,278	269,600	296,231	326,464	332,993	341,817	351,559	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.0	2.6	2.8
N Health and social work	226,148	241,059	261,747	278,144	287,879	299,538	313,167	2.5	3.7	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.5
O Other community and personal services	146,734	158,845	175,356	199,499	208,477	220,047	232,260	3.9	5.7	5.8	4.5	5.5	5.5
P Private households with employed persons	1,634	1,163	1,228	1,436	1,436	1,451	1,467	-32.7	-8.1	5.9	0.0	1.0	1.0
<b>VALUE ADDED (A+...+P)</b>	4,342,324	4,767,499	5,274,834	5,671,609	5,934,733	6,185,499	6,445,656	2.7	4.5	3.9	4.6	4.2	4.2
Taxes on products and services	737,786	794,799	843,679	886,131	946,722	1,019,863	1,082,839	1.9	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.6
Less: subsidies on products and services	23,048	29,857	31,436	35,271	35,276	30,346	32,393	-5.7	7.1	-0.6	-2.0	-2.5	-3.0
<b>GDP</b>	4,965,320	5,497,364	6,070,840	6,524,427	6,828,400	7,118,800	7,415,000	2.7	4.4	4.0	4.7	4.3	4.2

Source of data: SORS, estimate, forecasts IMAD – Autumn Report 2006.

<b>Gross Domestic Product / II</b>	Slovenian Economic Mirror	IMAD
	No. 2/2007	p. A 3

	Current prices, in SIT m							Structure in %, current prices, GDP=100					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 estimate	2007 forecast	2008 forecast	2003	2004	2005	2006 estimate	2007 forecast	2008 forecast
<b>SUPPLY AND USE OF GROSS NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME</b>													
1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	5,355,440	5,813,540	6,271,795	6,620,145	7,055,200	7,586,400	8,098,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2. Net primary income from the rest of the world	-30,892	-46,845	-75,400	-61,078	-88,667	-89,625	-110,953	-0.8	-1.2	-0.9	-1.3	-1.2	-1.4
3. GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (1+2)	5,324,548	5,766,695	6,196,395	6,559,066	6,966,533	7,496,775	7,987,246	99.2	98.8	99.1	98.7	98.8	98.6
4. Net current transfers from the rest of the world	13,653	3,527	-14,815	-32,675	-30,674	-33,070	-6,710	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1
5. GROSS NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME (3+4)	5,338,201	5,770,222	6,181,580	6,526,391	6,935,859	7,463,704	7,980,536	99.3	98.6	98.6	98.3	98.4	98.5
6. Final consumption expenditure	4,030,745	4,381,447	4,666,049	4,931,809	5,226,119	5,556,432	5,900,320	75.4	74.4	74.5	74.1	73.2	72.9
Private consumption	2,973,258	3,242,319	3,438,530	3,636,387	3,855,644	4,099,739	4,347,683	55.8	54.8	54.9	54.6	54.0	53.7
Government consumption	1,057,486	1,139,128	1,227,519	1,295,422	1,370,475	1,456,693	1,552,637	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.4	19.2	19.2
7. GROSS SAVINGS (5-6)	1,307,456	1,388,776	1,515,531	1,594,581	1,709,741	1,907,272	2,080,216	23.9	24.2	24.1	24.2	25.1	25.7
8. GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION	1,250,957	1,436,604	1,680,755	1,724,428	1,875,844	2,027,930	2,178,397	24.7	26.8	26.0	26.6	26.7	26.9
9. SURPLUS ON THE CURRENT ACCOUNT WITH THE ROW (7-8)	56,500	-47,829	-165,224	-129,846	-166,103	-120,658	-98,181	-0.8	-2.6	-2.0	-2.4	-1.6	-1.2

Source of data: SORS, BS, estimate, forecasts IMAD – Autumn Report 2006.

<b>EXPENDITURE STRUCTURE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 2001-2004 constant previous year prices; 2005-2008 constant 2004 prices</b>													
	In SIT m							Real growth rates, in %					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 estimate	2007 forecast	2008 forecast	2003	2004	2005	2006 estimate	2007 forecast	2008 forecast
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (3+4+5)</b>	4,965,320	5,497,364	6,070,840	6,524,427	6,828,400	7,118,800	7,415,000	2.7	4.4	4.0	4.7	4.3	4.2
1. Exports of goods and services	2,929,909	3,155,890	3,651,048	4,157,224	4,570,863	4,950,245	5,368,590	3.1	12.5	10.5	9.9	8.3	8.5
2. Imports of goods and services	2,913,616	3,186,667	3,685,560	4,106,912	4,480,641	4,827,779	5,201,931	6.7	13.4	7.0	9.1	7.7	7.7
3. EXTERNAL BALANCE * (1-2)	16,294	-30,777	-34,512	50,312	90,222	122,466	166,659	-2.0	-0.5	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.6
4. FINAL CONSUMPTION	3,743,709	4,150,646	4,505,482	4,811,325	4,964,448	5,130,029	5,301,594	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3
Private consumption	2,754,950	3,075,724	3,327,207	3,556,451	3,675,039	3,808,384	3,943,591	3.4	2.6	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.6
Government consumption (individual and collective)	988,758	1,074,922	1,178,275	1,254,875	1,289,409	1,321,644	1,358,003	1.6	3.4	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.8
5. GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION	1,205,317	1,377,495	1,599,870	1,662,790	1,773,730	1,866,305	1,946,746	10.1	11.4	-1.1	6.7	5.2	4.3
Gross fixed capital investment	1,169,330	1,296,953	1,459,991	1,559,267	1,694,144	1,786,491	1,866,008	7.1	7.9	1.5	8.6	5.5	4.5
Changes in inventories and valuables*	35,988	80,542	139,879	103,523	79,586	79,814	80,738	0.8	1.0	-0.6	-0.4	0.0	0.0

Source of data: SORS, estimate, forecasts IMAD – Autumn Report 2006. Note: \*as contributions to real GDP growth (in percentage points).

Industrial Production																	Slovenian Economic Mirror					IMAD		
																	No. 2/2007					p. A 4		
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005		2006				2005	2006											
						Q <sub>III</sub>	Q <sub>IV</sub>	Q <sub>I</sub>	Q <sub>II</sub>	Q <sub>III</sub>	Q <sub>IV</sub>	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION by sectors *, indices, 2000=100</b>																								
INDUSTRY, total	105.4	106.9	112.8	116.5	124.7	113.9	122.3	118.5	125.2	123.1	131.9	113.8	115.3	111.6	128.7	114.5	131.2	129.9	125.7	109.3	134.4	136.2	140.9	118.6
C Mining and quarrying	99.2	104.9	97.6	104.2	113.4	108.5	109.6	103.0	113.0	104.7	132.7	77.9	109.2	97.5	102.4	107.6	122.5	108.9	95.8	101.2	117.2	133.3	148.7	116.0
D Manufacturing	104.8	106.5	111.6	115.6	124.4	113.6	120.5	117.4	125.5	123.8	130.8	110.7	113.3	110.3	128.7	113.9	131.8	130.7	126.7	109.0	135.7	136.2	140.4	115.8
DA Food, beverages, tobacco	98.6	99.6	89.4	88.0	85.9	89.0	96.2	75.2	88.0	87.4	93.2	97.6	71.9	71.3	82.3	81.5	89.2	93.4	87.0	86.1	89.0	88.1	100.3	91.2
DB Textiles & textile products	80.5	71.3	61.7	54.1	52.5	51.9	51.0	57.5	49.8	54.5	48.0	46.2	64.3	49.9	58.3	44.6	49.8	55.0	60.1	44.4	59.1	52.2	50.6	41.3
DC Leather & leather products	83.6	72.7	68.2	72.7	76.6	69.8	73.0	78.3	77.8	72.1	78.0	66.8	75.2	73.0	86.6	66.5	85.8	81.2	67.0	66.5	82.9	90.3	91.1	52.7
DD Wood & wood products	94.3	91.0	94.7	100.7	105.7	100.2	103.0	94.2	110.9	106.2	111.3	90.1	80.9	93.6	108.2	101.0	117.8	113.9	110.7	90.2	117.6	117.3	123.0	93.7
DE Paper, publishing, printing <sup>1</sup>	100.9	100.6	101.2	104.8	108.8	102.4	112.5	104.9	108.8	106.3	115.2	109.4	99.4	97.0	118.2	104.0	114.8	107.7	104.7	101.8	112.5	116.0	119.2	110.3
DF Coke, petrol. prod., nuclear fuel <sup>2</sup>	34.2	36.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.8	19.9	21.1	21.6	19.9
DG Chem., prod., man-made fibers	114.5	128.0	147.5	158.7	179.6	155.3	155.9	173.1	183.4	172.3	189.5	150.2	178.2	162.3	178.8	173.6	196.5	180.2	191.8	154.5	170.5	207.5	198.9	162.1
DH Rubber & plastic products	99.8	103.6	116.5	122.2	130.9	125.5	127.0	121.4	127.7	137.5	137.1	109.0	114.7	116.2	133.4	114.9	133.8	134.4	135.4	124.6	152.5	146.9	151.1	113.3
DI Non-metal mineral products	100.9	101.6	84.6	78.7	84.6	87.4	79.5	67.3	89.0	91.8	90.5	64.2	62.2	59.7	80.1	76.7	91.6	98.7	92.8	86.4	96.1	97.7	99.1	74.6
DJ Basic metals & fabricated. prod.	108.3	112.0	107.8	116.3	130.6	114.5	119.6	121.4	131.1	132.0	137.7	108.3	113.8	117.7	132.8	118.8	138.0	136.4	133.7	119.9	142.5	149.1	148.0	116.0
DK Machinery & equipment nec.	128.6	120.9	138.5	140.9	153.4	139.0	150.9	147.1	152.0	149.0	165.7	136.8	137.9	140.2	163.2	138.8	155.9	161.3	157.4	126.0	163.6	166.6	177.2	153.2
DL Electrical & optical equipment	110.3	122.8	153.0	157.7	182.7	153.5	166.9	168.5	183.4	184.5	194.3	154.9	165.0	158.7	181.9	152.6	198.9	198.8	173.2	153.1	227.3	196.0	212.3	174.7
DM Transport equipment	106.4	111.7	152.7	184.7	177.8	152.8	187.3	200.4	186.0	149.8	175.0	172.2	197.8	173.0	230.3	182.7	187.2	188.1	176.8	75.7	196.8	176.5	181.7	166.7
DN Manufacturing nec.	106.3	102.6	103.4	108.7	110.5	104.9	125.5	105.1	111.0	110.5	115.1	98.4	94.4	99.6	121.3	100.9	118.4	113.8	111.0	99.2	121.4	119.4	126.2	99.8
E Electricity, gas & water supply <sup>3</sup>	115.3	111.3	132.9	130.9	129.7	115.7	150.4	137.6	122.3	117.7	141.1	174.2	142.1	133.4	137.2	121.6	122.1	123.3	121.2	113.1	118.7	130.8	137.5	155.0
<b>NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PAID EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY <sup>4</sup></b>																								
Total, in 1000	259.9	255.1	251.7	247.3	243.3	246.5	245.3	242.8	243.0	243.0	244.7	243.7	243.0	242.7	242.6	242.4	242.9	243.6	242.9	242.7	243.3	244.6	245.4	244.0
C Mining & quarrying	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.2	4	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
D Manufacturing	243.1	238.9	236.1	231.8	227.9	230.9	229.8	227.5	227.5	227.5	229.2	228.3	227.7	227.5	227.3	227.0	227.5	228.0	227.4	227.2	227.8	229.1	229.9	228.7
E Electricity, gas & water supply	11.7	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.4
<b>CONSTRUCTION <sup>5</sup>, real indices of construction put in place, indices 2000=100</b>																								
Construction	97.9	105.7	108.4	111.7	128.8	125.3	128.7	76.7	120.0	149.0	169.4	120.5	64.6	74.9	90.6	101.1	115.0	143.9	140.4	132.3	174.2	188.1	163.2	157.0
Buildings	104.2	104.9	114.6	126.4	144.1	137.9	137.9	100.3	131.3	165.3	179.6	138.5	83.9	102.3	114.8	119.0	117.7	157.3	152.7	156.1	187.1	191.9	169.9	177.0
Civil engineering	92.1	106.4	102.6	98.0	114.5	113.7	120.3	54.8	109.5	133.8	160.0	103.9	46.7	49.6	68.1	84.5	112.4	131.5	128.9	110.2	162.3	184.6	157.1	138.4
Persons in paid employment in construction <sup>4</sup>	99.4	99.1	97.5	102.0	109.6	104.8	104.2	102.5	108.6	113.1	114.3	102.1	101.5	102.0	104.0	106.5	108.7	110.5	112.2	112.9	114.2	114.9	115.2	112.7
<p>Source of data: SORS. Notes: *From February 2004 onwards the industrial production indices have been provisional. For the period up until January 2004 they are calculated according to data on produced quantities of industrial goods. From February 2004 onwards, data on production value have been taken as the basis for the calculation. The value of production is calculated according to the following formula: turnover in the month (x) + value of stocks in the month (x) - value of stocks in the month (x-1). <sup>1</sup>Enterprises with activity of publishing are excluded; <sup>2</sup>data not published because of confidentiality; <sup>3</sup>only companies with activity of electricity supply are included. <sup>4</sup>In January 2005, the SORS adopted a 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 Labor Force Survey. Data for previous years dating back to January 2000 have also been calculated according to the new methodology. <sup>5</sup>The survey covers all larger construction enterprises and some other enterprises that perform construction work.</p>																								

Production												Slovenian Economic Mirror								IMAD			
												No. 2/2007								p. A 5			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005	2006				2005	2006											
						Q <sub>IV</sub>	Q <sub>I</sub>	Q <sub>II</sub>	Q <sub>III</sub>	Q <sub>IV</sub>	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>TRANSPORT</b>																							
Passenger-km in transport for hire or reward (1000)	1,143	1,065	980	848	851	215	211	236	181	223	68	74	64	74	73	83	81	50	46	85	79	77	66
Passenger-km in rail transport, in m	749	778	764	777	788	199	191	197	189	212	67	68	60	64	62	69	66	60	58	70	72	71	69
Passenger-km in air transport, in m	794	837	896	1,019	1,044	198	182	251	411	200	63	63	56	63	69	77	104	147	143	121	83	60	57
Tonne-km in rail transport, in m	3,078	3,274	3,466	3,245	3,373	894	799	815	817	942	312	247	265	287	267	287	261	289	259	269	315	321	306
Tonne-km in maritime transport, in m	28,578	28,361	37,047	52,513	49,155	11,013	13,498	11,545	12,618	11,494	3,923	3,759	5,015	4,725	3,494	3,552	4,498	4,709	3,955	3,954	4,381	2,846	4,267
Tonne-km in road transport, in m	6,609	7,040	9,007	11,033	-	2,752	2,901	3,413	2,778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban passenger traffic, in m	103.9	98.4	100.2	97.2	94.0	28.8	27.3	24.3	14.6	27.7	9.7	9.2	8.6	9.5	8.6	8.1	7.6	4.0	3.7	6.9	9.1	9.4	9.2
Airport passengers traffic, in 000	866	922	1,047	1,228	1,340	264	236	334	488	283	77	78	73	85	90	112	132	169	171	148	116	88	79
Harbour freight transport, in 000 t	9,305	10,788	12,063	12,625	15,462	3,555	3,871	3,877	3,555	4,158	1,240	1,266	1,341	1,265	1,103	1,372	1,402	1,245	895	1,416	1,426	1,362	1,370
Transport of gas, million m <sup>3</sup>	1,007	1,098	1,097	1,136	-	331	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOURISM, overnight stays, in 000</b>																							
Total	7,321	7,503	7,589	7,573	7,722	1,303	1,404	1,814	3,115	1,389	398	464	464	476	474	575	765	1,157	1,209	749	548	407	434
Domestic tourists	3,300	3,327	3,226	3,173	3,233	578	697	691	1,226	619	197	193	268	236	169	220	303	498	457	271	219	197	203
Foreign tourists	4,021	4,175	4,363	4,399	4,488	725	708	1,123	1,889	769	201	271	196	240	306	355	462	659	753	478	329	209	231
Health resorts	2,327	2,360	2,417	2,464	2,434	548	523	573	853	484	162	173	169	181	158	197	217	275	324	255	219	83	183
Seaside	2,052	2,010	2,002	1,949	1,871	266	201	493	961	216	62	52	58	91	139	139	215	367	346	248	118	31	67
<b>AGRICULTURE, slaughter in slaughterhouses, in 000 tons</b>																							
Cattle	40.5	43.1	40.1	37.4	37.9	10.7	8.9	9.0	8.4	11.7	3.9	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.4	4.0	4.3
Pigs	37.1	37.3	34.6	31.7	33.6	8.7	8.3	9.1	7.9	8.4	3.2	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.1
Poultry	51.4	56.0	52.0	53.4	49.2	13.4	12.4	12.0	12.3	12.5	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.1
Purchase of agricultural products, SIT m	101.6	103.3	102.4	104.1	106.7	32.0	21.7	25.6	26.1	33.4	12.9	6.7	6.8	8.2	8.1	8.9	8.6	7.9	8.9	9.3	9.6	10.5	13.3
<b>FISHING, in 000 tons</b>																							
Catches in marine waters	1459.8	1087.5	815.9	1021.6	736.7	268.3	131.1	155.0	271.3	278.4	53.0	49.8	65.4	15.9	36.3	36.6	82.1	84.2	92.7	94.3	91.4	51.8	36.1

Source of data: SORS.

Balance of Payments													Slovenian Economic Mirror					IMAD					
													No. 2/2007					p. A 6					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005		2006			2005	2006											
						Q <sub>IV</sub>	Q <sub>I</sub>	Q <sub>II</sub>	Q <sub>III</sub>	Q <sub>IV</sub>	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, EUR m</b>																							
Current account	247	-196	-720	-547	-773	-395	-165	53	-210	-451	-288	40	-108	-97	37	-30	46	-96	-71	-43	-26	-214	-211
Trade balance <sup>1</sup>	-265	-543	-1,009	-1,026	-1,111	-517	-205	-117	-255	-535	-291	7	-93	-119	18	-76	-59	-76	-114	-65	-96	-202	-236
Exports	11,082	11,417	12,933	14,599	16,991	3,871	4,028	4,285	4,161	4,518	1,183	1,248	1,270	1,509	1,334	1,463	1,488	1,453	1,175	1,534	1,576	1,599	1,343
Imports	11,347	11,960	13,942	15,625	18,103	4,388	4,232	4,401	4,416	5,053	1,475	1,241	1,363	1,628	1,316	1,538	1,547	1,529	1,289	1,599	1,672	1,801	1,579
Services	620	540	688	856	857	245	206	253	213	184	59	73	57	76	69	94	90	29	95	89	103	37	45
Exports	2,440	2,465	2,783	3,210	3,509	832	728	863	1,039	878	287	240	225	263	257	292	315	340	386	314	309	281	288
Imports	1,820	1,925	2,095	2,354	2,652	586	522	610	826	694	228	167	168	187	187	197	225	311	291	224	206	244	243
Income	-168	-219	-322	-283	-347	-99	-77	-78	-92	-100	-79	-24	-25	-28	-34	-25	-18	-30	-29	-33	-35	-33	-32
Receipts	490	510	530	641	736	171	157	192	187	200	58	53	51	53	57	63	72	62	62	64	63	62	75
Expenditure	657	728	852	924	1,084	270	234	269	279	301	136	76	76	82	91	88	90	92	91	97	98	95	108
Current transfers	60	26	-76	-94	-171	-25	-89	-7	-76	0	24	-16	-47	-26	-16	-23	33	-18	-22	-35	2	-15	13
Receipts	500	474	561	708	712	191	144	207	146	216	100	40	54	50	55	50	102	57	49	39	79	51	86
Expenditure	439	449	638	802	884	216	233	213	222	216	76	57	101	76	71	73	69	76	72	74	77	66	73
Capital and financial account	3	46	698	404	955	199	103	110	333	409	467	-194	218	78	79	11	21	150	72	111	-101	62	448
Capital account	-164	-165	-96	-114	-116	-57	-8	-21	-32	-55	-36	4	-6	-6	8	-9	-19	-21	6	-17	-7	-9	-39
Financial account	167	211	794	518	1,071	255	111	131	365	464	503	-198	224	85	71	20	40	171	66	128	-93	70	487
Direct investment	1,556	-151	224	-58	-304	115	-63	-59	1	-183	163	-156	53	40	4	-42	-21	31	-27	-3	-30	-174	21
Domestic abroad	-166	-421	-441	-503	-568	-67	-107	-176	-109	-176	12	-88	-20	1	-88	-16	-72	-8	-33	-68	-25	-157	7
Foreign in Slovenia	1,722	270	665	445	264	182	44	117	110	-7	150	-68	73	39	92	-26	51	39	6	65	-5	-17	15
Portfolio investment	-69	-223	-637	-1,618	-1,458	-735	-257	-178	-351	-672	-193	-103	-116	-39	-28	-106	-45	-86	-271	6	-65	-183	-424
Financial derivatives	0	0	6	-10	-13	-2	-2	-10	-3	2	3	2	-4	0	0	-9	-1	-6	1	2	-3	2	4
Other investment	565	849	945	2,393	1,565	869	525	82	35	922	638	294	284	-52	19	166	-103	-177	109	102	74	339	509
Assets	-538	-730	-1,308	-1,531	-1,925	-278	-390	-884	-387	-264	59	52	-171	-271	-58	-602	-223	39	-28	-399	85	-20	-330
Commercial credits	-135	-116	-237	-195	-465	120	-288	-180	-76	80	215	-54	-106	-128	-62	-57	-61	-35	76	-117	-92	-55	226
Loans	-174	-223	-281	-413	-722	-189	-159	-181	-104	-278	-101	-30	-32	-98	-32	-62	-88	-47	24	-80	-50	-69	-159
Currency and deposits	-157	-323	-720	-835	-733	-154	57	-522	-199	-69	-47	135	-33	-45	36	-483	-74	121	-128	-192	227	104	-399
Other assets	-71	-68	-69	-88	-6	-55	0	0	-9	3	-8	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	-9	0	0	2
Liabilities	1,104	1,579	2,252	3,924	3,490	1,147	915	966	422	1,186	579	243	454	218	78	768	120	-216	137	501	-12	359	839
Commercial credits	95	59	214	236	447	112	-10	129	58	270	7	-105	68	27	14	49	65	71	-61	48	120	112	39
Loans	838	1,123	1,671	2,649	2,044	890	365	849	368	461	425	127	79	159	48	856	-55	-41	145	265	-31	281	211
Deposits	130	428	335	1,014	1,061	120	587	1	8	464	119	254	309	25	-2	-114	116	-243	61	191	-96	-35	594
Other liabilities	39	-31	33	25	-61	25	-27	-13	-12	-10	29	-33	-1	8	16	-23	-6	-2	-7	-2	-5	1	-5
International reserves <sup>2</sup>	-1,885	-264	256	-189	1,281	8	-92	295	684	394	-108	-234	6	136	76	10	210	409	254	20	-68	86	376
Statistical error	-250	150	22	144	-183	196	61	-163	-123	42	-179	153	-111	19	-115	19	-66	-54	-1	-67	127	152	-236
<b>EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY END-USE OF PRODUCTS, in EUR m</b>																							
Export of investment goods	1,542	1,634	1,873	2,058	N/A	545	551	615	622	N/A	174	158	169	224	186	212	217	222	168	231	224	245	N/A
Intermediate goods	5,245	5,463	6,342	6,990	N/A	1,797	1,992	2,139	2,094	N/A	531	618	630	744	656	736	750	720	604	770	772	810	N/A
Consumer goods	4,175	4,188	4,568	5,349	N/A	1,456	1,432	1,453	1,366	N/A	453	453	456	523	470	482	501	485	367	515	560	532	N/A
Import of investment goods	2,072	2,322	2,494	2,624	N/A	829	629	723	746	N/A	307	152	224	253	213	239	271	245	204	297	276	344	N/A
Intermediate goods	6,816	7,079	8,348	9,534	N/A	2,572	2,632	2,713	2,738	N/A	842	778	842	1,012	796	950	966	972	800	966	1,010	1,072	N/A
Consumer goods	2,686	2,838	3,301	3,646	N/A	1,000	991	1,011	986	N/A	316	290	318	383	310	352	349	320	289	376	399	409	N/A

Sources of data: BS, SORS. Notes: <sup>1</sup> exports and imports (F.O.B.) include also the adjustment for exports and imports of goods by ITRS and duty-free shops reports; <sup>2</sup> reserve assets of the BS.

Monetary Indicators														Slovenian Economic Mirror				IMAD	
														No. 2/2007				p. A 7	
	2005		2005				2006												
	December		9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>MONETARY SYSTEM – CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF MONETARY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, end of the month, in SIT bn</b>																			
Currency in circulation	217.3	152.8	205.7	213.3	204.2	217.3	205.9	206.8	207.5	220.9	216.5	220.7	212.1	210.3	213.1	214.0	197.6	152.8	
Overnight deposits at other MFI	1491.0	1694.1	1263.4	1282.8	1312.9	1491.0	1475.5	1482.4	1513.3	1535.3	1571.7	1598.7	1595.6	1594.9	1605.7	1590.4	1612.5	1694.1	
Overnight deposits of NFI at the BS	2.8	5.0	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.8	3.5	2.8	5.7	6.5	4.9	3.6	3.6	5.7	4.8	6.0	4.5	5.0	
Overnight deposits of other government sector (central government excluded) at the BS	2.7	1.3	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.3	
Total overnight deposits at the BS	5.5	6.4	6.4	5.1	5.9	5.5	5.7	4.8	7.6	8.5	7.0	5.3	5.9	7.8	6.9	7.9	6.4	6.4	
Deposits with agreed maturity at the BS	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Deposits with agreed maturity at other MFI	1688.0	1447.3	1765.3	1774.7	1826.6	1688.0	1728.4	1742.3	1730.3	1661.7	1682.0	1678.2	1710.8	1692.2	1735.0	1720.9	1744.1	1447.3	
Deposits at redeemable notice	122.4	197.5	186.4	157.4	123.1	122.4	138.2	140.6	163.6	172.0	168.7	179.8	166.0	170.8	182.7	184.6	187.9	197.5	
Debt securities, units/shares of money market funds and repos	9.5	9.2	10.4	10.2	8.5	9.5	8.8	9.1	9.4	9.7	9.1	6.7	7.0	7.7	7.3	7.5	7.9	9.2	
HM1	1713.9	1853.3	1475.5	1501.2	1522.9	1713.9	1687.0	1694.1	1728.4	1764.8	1795.3	1824.8	1813.5	1812.9	1825.7	1812.3	1816.5	1853.3	
HM2	3524.6	3798.1	3427.6	3433.7	3473.1	3524.6	3553.9	3577.4	3622.9	3598.9	3646.6	3683.3	3690.7	3675.9	3743.4	3717.7	3748.5	3798.1	
HM3	3534.2	3807.2	3437.9	3443.9	3481.7	3534.2	3562.7	3586.5	3632.3	3608.5	3655.7	3690.0	3697.7	3683.6	3750.7	3725.2	3756.4	3807.2	
<b>SELECTED CLAIMS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in SIT bn</b>																			
Claims of the BS on central government	17.4	16.6	17.6	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.1	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.6	
Central government (S. 1311)	780.5	776.4	762.6	773.9	776.5	780.5	808.0	792.9	767.3	773.6	777.2	774.9	774.5	777.8	782.2	792.5	787.7	776.4	
Other government (S. 1312, 1313, 1314)	23.1	24.9	17.8	21.9	22.1	23.1	19.2	19.4	23.9	23.8	23.4	23.2	23.4	20.6	20.4	21.5	21.8	24.9	
Households (S. 14, 15)	1025.9	1290.3	976.0	995.8	1014.4	1025.9	1040.6	1053.2	1080.5	1108.6	1138.2	1157.3	1180.4	1203.7	1229.2	1252.3	1277.6	1290.3	
Non-financial corporations (S. 11)	2620.9	3245.7	2483.5	2497.1	2577.3	2620.9	2695.3	2738.2	2800.0	2882.7	2910.3	2951.5	2988.9	3025.0	3096.8	3157.9	3214.5	3245.7	
Non-monetary financial institutions (S. 123, 124, 125)	230.9	365.9	197.9	194.5	207.2	230.9	231.2	243.6	253.1	263.0	278.0	283.0	287.5	296.5	303.5	325.7	338.3	365.9	
Monetary financial institutions (S. 121, 122)	1408.2	1158.8	1381.0	1358.6	1372.8	1408.2	1493.7	1496.0	1485.2	1407.3	1438.3	1413.4	1293.7	1235.5	1249.4	1265.8	1244.9	1158.8	
Claims on domestic sectors, TOTAL																			
In domestic currency	2099.2	2335.7	2165.3	2150.2	2102.8	2099.2	2106.1	2136.3	2124.1	2132.1	2114.1	2149.9	2121.8	2136.1	2152.6	2200.9	2223.5	2335.7	
In foreign currency	2199.4	3083.8	1913.8	1978.3	2095.9	2199.4	2286.2	2352.9	2455.8	2539.0	2618.8	2716.2	2748.5	2814.9	2894.6	2992.1	3048.8	3083.8	
Securities, total	1791.0	1442.6	1739.8	1713.4	1771.6	1791.0	1895.7	1853.9	1830.1	1787.9	1832.5	1737.3	1678.1	1608.1	1634.4	1622.8	1612.5	1442.6	
<b>SELECTED OBLIGATIONS OF OTHER MFI ON DOMESTIC SECTORS, end of the month, in SIT bn</b>																			
Deposits in domestic currency, total	2610.3	2904.2	2516.9	2526.9	2579.5	2692.7	2692.7	2651.4	2651.7	2685.9	2704.6	2749.2	2751.9	2773.1	2846.7	2885.5	2893.7	2904.2	
Overnight	987.0	1178.1	882.4	921.9	915.0	962.5	962.5	950.4	991.4	1003.6	1032.6	1073.0	1056.9	1057.6	1067.4	1052.8	1079.0	1178.1	
With agreed maturity – short-term	1175.5	1252.9	1134.3	1134.2	1217.8	1295.1	1295.1	1264.0	1222.8	1229.3	1233.5	1225.4	1257.0	1270.0	1323.3	1361.3	1353.8	1252.9	
With agreed maturity – long-term	309.9	292.0	331.1	324.4	308.8	312.7	312.7	313.2	295.1	295.7	286.4	285.2	282.7	285.8	286.9	305.0	287.5	292.0	
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	137.8	181.2	169.1	146.4	137.9	122.3	122.3	123.9	142.3	157.2	152.1	165.6	155.3	159.8	169.1	166.3	173.3	181.2	
Deposits in foreign currency, total	1346.6	1453.9	1326.9	1321.6	1372.4	1344.7	1344.7	1372.8	1403.8	1367.3	1417.4	1432.4	1424.9	1420.9	1433.9	1425.8	1448.4	1453.9	
Overnight	534.8	552.8	395.0	387.9	415.8	542.5	542.5	550.7	546.3	546.0	559.0	556.9	559.1	565.0	562.8	564.7	576.3	552.8	
With agreed maturity – short-term	481.2	544.7	623.7	609.6	619.1	474.9	474.9	491.5	516.0	480.9	514.1	533.6	521.4	506.3	517.6	510.0	519.0	544.7	
With agreed maturity – long-term	295.2	318.4	269.8	285.0	301.0	295.7	295.7	297.9	300.5	302.8	310.9	307.8	311.1	316.1	319.2	313.8	317.5	318.4	
Short-term deposits redeemable at notice	35.4	38.0	38.4	39.2	36.4	31.6	31.6	32.7	41.0	37.6	33.4	34.1	33.3	33.6	34.3	37.3	35.7	38.0	

Source of data: Bank of Slovenia. Note: The BS has adopted a new methodology harmonised with the European Central Bank. As a result, the structure of tables showing household loans and savings in the Slovenian Economic Mirror has changed.

<b>Prices</b>	Slovenian Economic Mirror																			IMAD	
	No. 2/2007																			p. A 8	

Indices, 2005 = 100	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005	2006					2006												2007
						Q <sub>IV</sub>	Q <sub>I</sub>	Q <sub>II</sub>	Q <sub>III</sub>	Q <sub>IV</sub>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	
<b>GROWTH IN SELECTED PRICE INDICATORS</b>																								
<b>CPI</b>	89.2	94.2	97.6	100.0	102.5	101.0	100.8	102.8	103.2	103.2	100.2	100.6	101.4	102.3	103.2	102.9	102.6	103.3	103.6	102.8	103.1	103.6	102.9	
Food, non-alcoholic beverages	95.9	100.3	100.8	100.0	102.3	99.5	101.6	102.0	102.3	103.1	101.6	101.6	101.5	101.2	102.8	102.1	101.7	102.6	102.7	101.9	103.4	104.0	105.7	
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	80.8	91.0	96.3	100.0	103.7	101.3	101.5	101.9	105.2	106.2	101.3	101.5	101.7	101.8	101.8	102.1	105.3	105.1	105.2	106.3	106.1	106.2	106.9	
Clothing and footwear	93.5	99.3	101.0	100.0	99.5	103.5	93.7	104.8	94.0	105.5	89.6	91.0	100.6	104.1	105.7	104.5	92.5	90.5	99.2	104.9	106.2	105.5	92.9	
Housing, water, electricity, gas	80.2	85.4	91.7	100.0	105.3	103.1	104.4	106.1	107.0	103.8	103.6	104.8	104.7	105.7	106.6	105.9	106.5	106.8	107.6	103.3	103.8	104.2	103.6	
Furnishings, household equip.	90.1	94.3	96.5	100.0	104.1	101.1	101.9	102.9	105.2	106.2	101.7	101.3	102.7	103.0	102.8	102.9	104.1	105.6	106.0	106.1	106.1	106.4	106.9	
Medical, pharmaceutical products	93.4	98.8	100.3	100.0	98.3	99.2	98.4	98.5	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.3	98.0	98.1	97.9	98.0	98.2	98.7	99.2	
Transport	88.0	92.1	97.4	100.0	101.3	100.8	99.9	101.8	103.0	100.3	100.2	100.2	99.4	101.2	102.6	101.7	102.0	103.8	103.0	100.3	100.1	100.6	99.8	
Communications	98.5	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.3	100.2	100.0	99.2	100.4	101.5	100.1	100.0	99.9	99.7	99.5	98.5	99.4	99.6	102.2	102.2	101.1	101.1	101.5	
Recreation and culture	89.8	94.2	97.7	100.0	102.1	99.5	100.0	101.7	105.8	101.1	99.4	100.4	100.1	100.6	101.4	103.1	106.3	107.8	103.3	100.6	100.9	101.8	102.3	
Education	83.5	87.1	93.4	100.0	103.1	102.2	102.0	104.1	103.5	102.9	102.5	101.6	101.9	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	102.1	102.9	102.9	102.9	103.0	
Catering services	84.9	91.1	95.8	100.0	104.5	101.6	102.2	104.0	105.4	106.3	101.9	102.1	102.7	103.5	104.0	104.4	104.9	105.3	105.8	106.0	105.5	107.4	108.9	
Miscellaneous goods & services	88.8	94.5	98.1	100.0	104.1	100.8	102.1	103.9	104.4	105.9	101.1	101.7	103.6	103.6	104.0	104.0	104.4	104.2	104.6	105.7	105.8	106.1	106.2	
<b>HCPI</b>	89.1	94.2	97.6	100.0	102.5	100.9	100.8	102.8	103.2	103.3	100.3	100.7	101.4	102.3	103.3	103.0	102.7	103.4	103.7	102.9	103.2	103.7	103.1	
<b>Producer price index in the domestic market</b>	91.0	93.3	97.4	100.0	102.4	100.6	101.3	102.2	102.6	103.3	100.8	101.3	101.8	102.1	102.2	102.4	102.6	102.3	102.9	103.1	103.1	103.6	104.3	
Intermediate goods	89.6	91.4	96.9	100.0	103.5	100.6	101.9	103.3	104.1	104.7	101.3	101.8	102.5	103.0	103.3	103.7	104.0	103.7	104.7	104.4	104.5	105.3	106.1	
Capital goods	94.8	94.7	97.0	100.0	100.2	100.2	99.8	99.6	100.5	100.8	99.6	100.1	99.6	99.5	99.3	100.0	100.1	100.4	100.9	100.9	100.7	100.9	101.4	
Consumption goods	91.8	95.3	98.1	100.0	101.5	100.6	101.0	101.6	101.2	102.1	100.4	101.1	101.6	101.7	101.6	101.6	101.4	101.1	101.2	102.1	101.9	102.3	102.8	
<b>PRICE CONTROL<sup>1</sup></b>																								
Energy prices	81.1	83.3	89.4	100.0	108.0	103.8	104.7	109.6	111.9	105.9	104.1	105.3	104.6	107.8	111.4	109.7	110.4	112.7	112.6	106.2	105.5	105.9	103.6	
Oil products	78.9	80.2	86.7	100.0	110.3	104.8	105.6	113.4	116.3	105.7	105.0	106.5	105.4	110.4	116.1	113.8	114.5	117.5	117.0	106.5	105.1	105.6	102.9	
Electricity for households	90.4	93.8	98.6	100.0	101.6	100.3	100.8	100.8	102.0	102.7	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.7	101.9	
Basic utilities	83.4	88.6	96.2	100.0	97.4	99.9	100.1	100.9	100.9	87.8	99.9	100.1	100.1	101.2	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.9	100.9	83.3	89.3	90.7	92.5	
Transport & communications	91.5	95.2	97.9	100.0	101.5	101.0	101.2	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.0	101.0	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.7	
Other controlled prices	86.0	89.8	95.7	100.0	102.6	100.7	101.8	102.2	103.2	103.3	101.8	101.8	101.9	102.2	102.2	102.3	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.3	103.3	104.2	
<b>Direct control – total</b>	82.5	85.5	91.5	100.0	107.0	102.8	103.7	107.3	110.2	106.9	103.2	104.1	103.7	106.1	108.5	107.4	107.9	109.5	113.3	106.5	106.9	107.3	106.0	

Source of data: SORS, calculations and estimates IMAD. Note: <sup>1</sup> the structure of groups varies, data published are not directly comparable to those published previously.

<b>Interest Rates and Investment</b>	<b>Slovenian Economic Mirror</b>										<b>IMAD</b>	
	No. 2/2007										p. A 9	

	End year					2005		2006											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>INTEREST RATES, in %</b>																			
General legal penalty rate	21.16	18.25	15.50	15.50	13	15.50	15.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Foreign exchange bills	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.88	2.31	2.36	2.38	2.50	2.61	2.61	2.73	2.84	2.94	3.08	3.20	3.30	3.46	-
Deposits interest rates (r)																			
Demand deposits (n)	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Time deposits over 1 year (r)	3.6	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lending interest rates																			
Long-term loans	7.4	6.2	4.9	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9
<b>REVALUATION CLAUSES, in %</b>																			
Tolar: annualised rate	7.66	5.96	3.87	2.95	2.53	3.71	2.38	2.38	2.64	2.38	2.46	2.38	3.71	2.38	2.38	3.71	2.38	1.22	2.38
Exchange clause: annualised	4.0	2.8	1.3	-0.1	0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
<b>INVESTMENT, outlays, in SIT m</b>																			
<b>Total</b>	524,626	610,923	760,662	772,675	824,957	81,795	128,155	70,523	51,609	63,277	52,510	56,768	62,748	55,592	56,808	62,610	58,911	86,544	147,057
Industry total	114,794	136,349	184,271	181,466	164,226	21,655	20,091	21,726	10,971	12,392	10,174	11,172	13,613	12,797	9,218	11,634	12,008	16,069	22,452
Energy sector	36,959	31,538	39,105	38,701	36,856	3,050	6,625	2,686	3,337	2,340	1,405	2,119	1,934	2,995	2,119	3,460	2,294	4,832	7,335
Manufacturing	77,835	104,811	145,163	142,765	127,370	18,605	13,466	19,040	7,634	10,052	8,769	9,053	11,679	9,802	7,099	8,174	9,714	11,237	15,117
Construction	8,937	11,350	21,470	129,609	170,369	12,852	22,406	8,392	8,929	10,808	7,472	11,717	11,122	11,561	15,119	14,507	13,065	14,565	43,112
Transport and communications	58,244	39,779	54,720	63,689	57,978	8,279	7,148	4,115	2,762	4,692	3,855	4,716	4,085	3,935	5,076	7,245	3,401	9,931	4,165
Trade	66,950	67,852	80,272	93,793	82,460	12,105	16,237	13,481	6,019	7,889	4,879	4,880	11,155	5,304	6,325	4,527	6,229	4,926	6,846
Hotels and restaurants	9,144	14,665	14,206	15,641	12,356	693	2,742	1,233	650	1,705	840	889	962	1,298	1,319	816	439	722	1,483
Financial and technical services	40,339	48,049	52,291	48,192	47,530	3,995	5,659	3,851	2,486	3,284	4,210	4,957	4,109	5,117	4,199	2,560	3,805	4,297	4,655
Other	226,220	292,876	353,432	240,285	290,038	22,216	53,872	17,725	19,792	22,507	21,080	18,437	17,702	15,580	15,552	21,321	19,964	36,034	64,344
In economic infrastructure, total <sup>1</sup>	162,078	177,777	223,096	180,751	197,802	17,214	29,409	11,917	11,312	11,724	7,283	13,947	12,868	13,319	16,649	16,725	13,348	19,366	49,344
Energy sector	36,959	46,562	46,469	42,212	36,857	3,050	6,625	2,686	3,337	2,340	1,405	2,119	1,934	2,995	2,119	3,460	2,294	4,832	7,335
Electricity supply	25,132	26,903	23,107	24,251	22,736	1,756	2,433	1,554	1,947	1,394	941	1,381	1,261	1,963	1,200	2,516	1,304	3,331	3,946
Gas supply	1,380	1,282	689	678	729	74	111	74	32	51	41	30	51	56	80	58	26	111	117
Hot water supply	1,168	2,725	2,027	2,564	2,640	253	144	73	205	211	41	140	90	240	125	216	240	346	714
Cold water supply	9,280	15,652	20,645	14,720	10,752	966	3,939	986	1,153	685	381	569	532	737	714	670	724	1,044	2,558
Transport infrastructure	125,119	131,215	176,627	138,539	160,945	14,164	22,783	9,231	7,975	9,384	5,878	11,828	10,934	10,324	14,530	13,265	11,054	14,534	42,009
Railways	16,924	1,717	1,822	2,615	6,677	291	263	78	123	586	608	571	372	558	1,487	1,653	77	493	70
Air traffic	618	1,774	2,660	3,462	2,120	450	137	135	216	73	10	207	101	49	469	96	123	139	502
Roads, motorways	81,467	103,849	141,157	106,040	136,142	10,930	19,875	6,791	5,887	5,968	3,760	9,044	8,994	9,224	11,516	11,064	10,310	13,150	40,435
Postal and telecom services	24,573	20,923	26,717	24,143	13,609	2,359	2,393	2,161	1,621	2,563	1,330	1,749	1,308	292	770	372	432	399	613
Other	1,538	2,952	4,271	2,279	2,397	135	116	66	128	195	171	257	157	201	287	80	112	354	389

Sources of data: SORS, BS, AP. Notes: a large infrastructure company has been included in the construction activity since September 2005. <sup>1</sup>Outlays collected on the basis of data for individual investors.



Labour Market																	Slovenian Economic Mirror					IMAD				
																	No. 2/2007					p. A 10				
Number in thousand	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005	2006					2005	2006													
						Q IV	Q I	Q II	Q III	Q IV	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
<b>A FORMAL LABOUR FORCE (A=B+E)</b>	911.4	899.1	900.3	905.0	910.7	902.4	900.5	904.5	905.0	910.0	906.1	907.7	908.3	908.7	909.9	910.7	912.3	910.8	908.2	909.8	915.0	915.5	911.3			
<b>B PERSONS IN FORMAL EMPLOYMENT (C+D)</b>	808.7	801.4	807.5	813.1	824.8	811.0	807.5	814.3	814.1	816.5	813.6	812.5	814.1	817.3	819.9	823.6	827.4	825.2	825.2	829.5	833.7	836.7	833.0			
In agriculture, forestry, fishing	45.4	37.7	41.2	38.7	38.9	40.7	38.7	39.0	38.9	38.8	38.6	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.2	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.4			
In industry, construction	323.3	318.4	313.9	310.9	313.3	314.0	310.9	313.5	313.3	311.8	308.8	307.8	307.8	308.9	310.3	312.3	314.1	314.5	314.7	316.2	317.9	318.9	315.9			
Of which: in manufacturing	243.1	238.9	236.1	233.7	227.9	235.7	233.4	233.0	230.9	229.8	228.3	227.7	227.5	227.3	227.0	227.5	228.0	227.4	227.2	227.8	229.1	229.9	228.7			
In construction	63.4	63.3	62.2	61.7	69.9	62.7	61.9	64.9	66.9	66.5	65.2	64.8	65.1	66.3	67.9	69.4	70.5	71.6	72.0	72.8	73.3	73.5	71.9			
In services	440.0	445.2	452.3	463.5	472.6	456.3	457.9	461.8	461.9	465.9	466.1	465.4	466.8	468.8	470.3	472.2	474.3	471.9	471.8	474.7	477.2	479.2	478.7			
Of which: in public administration	45.9	47.7	49.9	49.1	50.2	50.3	49.3	49.7	49.8	49.9	49.8	49.5	49.7	50.1	50.3	50.4	50.6	50.5	50.3	50.2	50.3	50.2	49.9			
in education, health-services social work	101.6	102.7	105.0	106.5	109.1	106.2	106.9	107.7	107.0	108.4	108.4	108.1	108.6	108.7	108.9	109.3	109.7	108.2	108.0	109.5	109.9	110.2	109.8			
<b>C FORMALLY EMPLOYED <sup>1</sup></b>	721.4	722.1	724.4	731.6	741.6	727.8	726.4	732.9	732.6	734.4	731.5	729.6	731.1	734.2	737.0	740.5	744.2	742.1	742.0	746.1	750.1	752.9	749.2			
In enterprises and organisations	654.6	656.0	658.7	666.2	675.1	661.8	662.4	667.1	666.6	668.6	666.7	665.9	667.3	669.7	671.5	674.2	676.9	674.7	674.7	678.2	681.6	684.3	681.7			
In small scale sector	66.8	66.2	65.6	65.4	66.5	66.0	64.0	65.9	66.0	65.8	64.8	63.8	63.8	64.5	65.5	66.4	67.3	67.3	67.3	67.9	68.5	68.6	67.5			
<b>D SELF EMPLOYED AND FARMERS</b>	87.3	79.2	83.1	81.5	83.3	83.2	81.1	81.4	81.5	82.0	82.0	82.8	83.0	83.1	82.9	83.0	83.2	83.1	83.2	83.5	83.6	83.8	83.8			
<b>E REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT</b>	102.6	97.7	92.8	91.9	85.8	91.4	92.9	90.1	90.9	93.6	92.6	95.2	94.1	91.4	90.0	87.1	84.9	85.6	83.1	80.2	81.3	78.8	78.3			
Female	52.5	51.6	49.3	49.4	47.0	48.6	48.8	48.6	49.7	50.6	49.7	50.7	50.5	49.6	49.1	47.7	46.8	47.9	46.4	44.6	44.9	43.3	42.6			
By age: under 26	24.7	25.5	24.3	22.2	18.2	25.1	21.1	22.1	21.7	23.9	22.8	22.6	21.8	20.7	20.0	18.8	17.8	17.8	16.6	14.8	16.8	15.8	15.2			
Older than 40	50.7	43.1	39.7	40.1	39.7	38.1	41.2	39.4	39.8	39.9	40.0	41.8	41.9	41.2	40.9	40.1	39.4	39.6	39.3	38.9	38.2	37.6	37.7			
Unskilled	48.2	43.2	38.6	37.5	33.7	37.3	38.4	37.0	36.9	37.5	37.2	38.1	37.8	36.4	35.5	34.3	33.2	32.8	32.3	31.6	31.1	30.6	30.8			
For more than 1 year	55.8	47.5	42.9	43.4	41.9	41.7	42.6	42.9	44.6	43.6	42.9	43.8	43.6	43.2	43.0	42.3	41.9	41.9	41.3	41.2	41.0	39.9	39.7			
Those receiving benefits	24.4	24.3	22.3	23.3	22.7	21.4	23.6	22.9	23.5	23.2	23.7	25.6	25.2	25.3	23.7	24.2	22.8	22.9	22.7	21.7	19.9	19.4	18.9			
<b>F RATE OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT, E/A, in %</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>			
<b>G FLOWS OF FORMAL LABOUR FORCE</b>	-2.3	-10.2	1.5	8.0	5.2	-3.2	3.7	3.2	2.2	-1.0	-6.1	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.6	-1.5	-2.5	1.5	5.3	0.5	-4.2			
New unemployed first job seekers	21.4	25.4	26.0	21.7	18.6	9.5	3.3	3.4	6.3	8.6	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	5.8	1.4	1.0			
Redundancies	66.0	68.8	69.6	67.2	63.8	18.8	18.6	14.7	17.0	17.0	6.0	9.0	5.0	5.5	4.9	5.1	4.4	5.6	4.5	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.0			
Registered unemployed who found employment	52.2	50.5	54.3	53.9	57.4	12.8	14.9	14.1	12.9	11.9	3.2	5.0	4.4	6.1	4.9	5.5	4.3	3.5	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.0	3.5			
Other unemployed erased out of register	39.9	47.3	46.6	33.1	39.2	15.5	5.5	7.4	8.2	12.1	5.3	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.6	3.5	3.3	2.4	3.4	4.1	4.4	3.9	3.1			
Change in number of work permits for foreigners	2.1	3.5	-0.5	3.9	7.8	-1.9	-0.2	3.0	1.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.7	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	-0.2			
Retirements <sup>2</sup>	15.9	16.1	16.4	16.7	17.0	5.0	3.0	3.7	5.1	4.8	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.8	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7			
Deaths <sup>2</sup>	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
Others who found employment <sup>2</sup>	30.4	24.9	39.5	32.6	35.7	9.8	9.2	7.9	7.8	7.7	-0.8	5.0	2.5	1.9	2.4	3.6	4.8	0.7	0.2	6.3	5.7	4.9	-0.1			
<b>H JOB VACANCIES <sup>3</sup></b>	11.6	12.1	14.1	16.9	19.0	15.0	14.9	18.3	18.0	16.5	16.7	19.2	16.5	21.7	18.4	20.3	22.7	17.7	16.4	22.7	19.5	16.9	15.9			
For fixed term, in %	74.4	73.8	73.7	75.6	75.3	72.9	73.8	76.4	77.9	73.7	72.1	66.1	71.4	76.6	75.4	73.7	75.5	75.5	78.5	78.7	77.9	78.0	76.4			
<b>WORK PERMITS FOR FOREIGNERS</b>	35.3	39.7	39.7	41.6	48.3	39.2	38.9	41.3	43.2	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.7	45.7	47.2	48.1	48.9	49.4	50.2	50.5	50.9	51.0	50.7			
As % of labour force (I/A)	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.3	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6			

Sources of data: SORS, PDII, ESS. Notes: <sup>1</sup>In 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. <sup>2</sup>Estimated by IMAD, based on data by PDII and ESS; <sup>3</sup>According to ESS.

# Wages, Competitiveness, Exchange Rate

Slovenian Economic Mirror

IMAD

No. 2/2007

p. A 11

	2004	2005	2006	2006				2005	2006											
				Q <sub>I</sub>	Q <sub>II</sub>	Q <sub>III</sub>	Q <sub>IV</sub>		12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>GROSS WAGE PER EMPLOYEE, in SIT</b>																				
Total	264,403	277,279	290,635	281,562	283,981	286,917	309,709	290,505	281,593	277,403	285,690	279,896	286,316	285,731	283,047	290,148	287,557	293,121	333,799	302,207
<i>Agriculture, fishing</i>	215,981	224,253	236,822	227,817	229,953	234,180	255,337	234,155	227,922	222,596	232,932	224,718	233,088	232,053	227,255	236,221	239,065	246,013	275,462	244,538
A Agriculture	216,252	224,225	236,681	227,475	230,000	234,330	255,564	233,978	227,776	222,116	232,534	224,525	233,168	232,308	227,341	236,385	239,263	246,477	275,255	244,960
B Fishing	205,207	218,670	236,027	241,535	228,451	228,286	245,222	241,323	233,696	242,475	248,433	233,254	229,976	222,124	223,864	229,792	231,201	225,990	283,455	226,221
<i>Industry, construction</i>	229,615	243,067	256,362	248,540	249,392	252,418	275,098	251,428	249,600	241,494	254,527	242,758	252,268	253,148	247,126	258,208	251,919	259,650	302,333	263,312
C Mining and quarrying	324,410	344,670	360,110	347,854	355,425	347,764	390,549	340,770	348,582	345,434	349,545	345,081	361,792	359,403	341,267	357,349	344,675	356,344	465,162	350,142
D Manufacturing	225,806	238,985	252,162	245,762	245,578	248,069	269,029	246,795	247,403	238,025	251,857	239,263	247,879	249,593	243,298	253,828	247,080	255,616	293,054	258,417
E Electricity, gas & water supply	322,478	353,836	373,743	347,421	350,785	355,321	439,645	362,186	352,398	335,951	353,915	341,094	360,776	350,485	347,759	364,848	353,355	364,284	550,174	404,477
F Construction	214,536	224,794	238,698	227,539	232,640	239,102	253,871	237,358	225,028	224,250	233,339	225,300	236,219	236,402	231,933	243,748	241,624	245,043	271,568	245,003
<i>Production services</i>	242,355	253,747	266,326	256,947	260,251	261,841	286,264	276,960	255,447	253,401	261,993	257,312	262,884	260,558	258,907	263,514	263,104	269,263	309,080	280,448
G Distributive trade	233,682	244,880	258,521	248,976	252,136	254,723	278,198	262,020	247,515	246,450	252,962	249,304	254,451	252,654	252,603	255,915	255,650	263,133	294,774	276,686
H Hotels & restaurants	196,458	202,895	211,873	205,712	209,789	210,678	221,166	212,069	207,214	203,880	206,041	207,644	212,160	209,563	207,008	213,505	211,520	213,344	225,866	224,287
I Transport, storage & communications	284,881	299,377	310,080	299,517	302,935	302,254	334,933	343,074	296,790	292,584	309,176	299,354	306,447	303,005	297,889	304,311	304,562	309,630	379,872	315,296
<i>Business services</i>	312,967	325,355	340,552	325,652	332,172	328,901	375,481	344,356	324,323	321,702	330,931	330,016	335,420	331,080	323,043	332,310	331,351	332,557	428,155	365,729
J Financial intermediation	388,044	413,896	443,595	402,474	431,824	415,908	523,782	432,744	396,145	397,594	413,684	426,939	440,529	428,004	404,927	414,649	428,147	415,140	668,928	487,279
K Real estate	283,421	292,763	304,295	297,356	296,412	298,125	324,256	311,663	297,527	293,543	300,999	294,896	297,842	296,499	293,992	303,078	297,304	303,947	345,433	323,388
<i>Public services</i>	319,911	330,580	341,999	334,543	336,529	343,246	353,578	339,990	335,371	334,065	334,193	334,641	337,356	337,588	341,724	343,977	344,037	347,973	360,551	352,211
L Public administration	322,928	333,302	343,572	338,015	338,545	346,124	351,537	339,045	338,904	339,765	335,376	335,054	339,019	341,562	344,886	345,285	348,201	351,350	353,047	350,213
M Education	325,463	340,967	357,301	347,883	350,291	362,784	368,215	353,000	346,243	348,008	349,399	348,245	349,298	353,330	360,988	363,395	363,969	365,467	370,135	369,042
N Health & social work	310,990	316,827	325,245	318,848	322,107	323,843	336,103	325,053	322,135	315,908	318,501	321,717	324,668	319,936	323,527	325,081	322,920	329,682	341,294	337,332
O Other social & personal services	316,566	325,159	332,137	322,738	324,515	324,566	356,170	338,659	324,857	320,575	322,783	323,475	327,509	322,560	320,629	328,908	324,162	330,619	395,357	342,534
<b>INDICATORS OF OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS, 2001=100</b>																				
<b>Foreign exchange rates</b>																				
Effective exchange rate <sup>1</sup> , nominal	94.7	94.0	94.1	93.6	94.2	94.4	94.3	93.5	93.6	93.5	93.7	94.0	94.2	94.3	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.2	94.2	94.4
Real (relative consumer prices)	105.0	104.7	105.3	104.0	105.6	105.9	105.7	104.1	103.7	103.7	104.5	105.2	105.9	105.7	105.5	105.9	106.4	105.4	105.8	106.1
Real (relative producer prices) <sup>2</sup>	103.1	102.5	-	101.4	101.3	101.3	-	101.7	101.1	101.3	101.6	101.4	101.2	101.3	101.1	100.7	101.9	102.3	102.3	-
SIT/US\$	192.4	192.7	191.0	199.3	190.9	188.0	185.9	202.2	197.9	200.4	199.5	195.9	187.6	189.2	188.9	187.1	188.1	190.0	186.2	181.4
SIT/EUR	238.9	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6	239.6
<b>Unit labour costs<sup>3</sup></b>																				
Nominal	111.4	111.3	-	109.5	107.1	103.8	-	115.6	111.9	112.3	104.3	114.2	106.6	100.4	98.2	118.8	94.5	96.8	113.8	-
Real <sup>4</sup>	98.8	95.7	-	93.2	90.2	87.0	-	98.7	95.7	95.6	88.2	96.4	89.8	84.4	82.3	99.7	78.8	80.3	94.4	-
In currency basket <sup>5</sup>	105.5	104.6	-	102.5	100.8	98.0	-	108.2	104.8	105.0	97.8	107.4	100.4	94.7	92.8	112.1	89.2	91.2	107.3	-

Sources of data: SORS, AP, BS, OECD Main Economic Indicators, calculations IMAD. Notes: The September 2005 data on the monthly gross wage per employee were calculated according to the new methodology for 2004 and beyond. <sup>1</sup>Change of methodology: the calculation of the tolar's effective exchange rate includes the currencies/prices of Slovenia's 17 trading partners (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, France, Netherlands, Spain, Denmark, United Kingdom, Sweden, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, USA, Switzerland, Japan); weights are the shares of individual trading partners in Slovenian exports and imports of goods within manufacturing (5-8 SITC) in 2001-2003; exports are double weighted; a rise in the index value indicates an appreciation of the tolar and vice versa. <sup>2</sup>Producer prices in manufacturing activities. <sup>3</sup>For manufacturing in enterprises and organizations. <sup>4</sup>Based on producer prices in SIT. <sup>5</sup>Only domestic factors.

<b>Public Finance</b>	Slovenian Economic Mirror										IMAD	
	No. 2/2007										p. A 12	

Current prices in SIT million	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006			2006										
					Q <sub>I</sub>	Q <sub>II</sub>	Q <sub>III</sub>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES</b>																		
TOTAL REVENUES	2,176,399	2,477,425	2,683,055	2,869,949	684,601	817,210	729,600	240,653	218,156	225,792	293,788	273,189	250,233	249,793	257,716	222,090	276,487	287,811
Current revenues	2,136,049	2,440,298	2,609,053	2,759,987	665,816	782,078	706,346	233,440	212,041	220,335	284,316	266,329	231,433	242,449	249,677	214,220	259,442	265,390
Tax revenues	2,002,134	2,291,071	2,446,899	2,608,230	637,904	746,742	665,880	224,142	203,674	210,087	275,009	252,030	219,703	232,024	234,557	199,299	243,250	252,118
Taxes on income and profit	395,045	460,520	506,878	537,260	130,290	235,706	134,797	43,455	42,415	44,420	121,396	71,843	42,467	43,014	47,180	44,603	41,871	49,212
Social security contributions	774,355	839,216	899,400	955,611	242,274	248,707	250,117	81,038	80,204	81,032	83,165	82,263	83,279	83,794	82,071	84,253	84,480	86,391
Taxes on payroll and workforce	93,897	107,424	117,676	126,097	26,465	27,214	27,376	9,066	8,713	8,686	9,066	8,885	9,262	9,324	8,803	9,249	9,226	9,804
Taxes on property	34,428	34,419	39,513	40,834	6,440	10,171	15,126	1,683	2,459	2,298	1,872	4,178	4,121	4,448	6,898	3,780	3,402	7,140
Domestic taxes on goods and services	672,703	814,577	856,610	938,118	229,658	221,864	235,012	88,232	69,108	72,318	58,533	83,834	79,496	90,261	88,669	56,082	103,301	97,968
Taxes on international trade & transactions	31,341	34,653	19,339	9,360	2,638	2,988	2,653	665	699	1,274	928	1,023	1,036	947	746	960	895	1,528
Other taxes	365	261	7,484	950	138	92	799	4	77	58	48	3	40	237	190	372	75	76
Non-tax revenues	133,915	149,227	162,154	151,756	27,912	35,336	40,465	9,298	8,366	10,248	9,307	14,299	11,730	10,425	15,119	14,921	16,192	13,272
Capital revenues	15,165	15,857	20,751	27,181	7,032	7,299	10,175	3,513	1,849	1,669	1,981	3,186	2,133	2,503	2,869	4,802	4,651	6,163
Grants	14,223	13,384	1,877	2,173	179	343	356	136	23	20	122	131	90	97	105	154	61	177
Transferred revenues	10,962	7,887	7,536	8,140	83	75	117	40	9	33	9	32	34	55	-32	94	26	9,483
Receipts from the EU budget	-	-	43,838	72,469	11,492	27,414	12,607	3,524	4,233	3,735	7,360	3,511	16,543	4,689	5,098	2,820	12,307	6,598
<b>CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE</b>																		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,332,422	2,555,894	2,768,427	2,941,756	715,846	802,514	721,094	224,324	252,270	239,252	278,062	279,009	245,443	238,539	234,980	247,575	265,623	285,225
Current expenditure	1,118,539	1,225,523	1,234,113	1,283,018	337,169	349,649	308,809	103,945	116,601	116,623	132,346	115,094	102,209	103,403	101,202	104,204	115,024	117,158
Wages, salaries and other personnel expenditure	607,464	662,776	700,349	727,075	179,412	192,871	185,475	60,499	59,387	59,526	59,796	72,882	60,193	61,023	61,100	63,353	62,729	63,909
Expenditure on goods and services	417,688	451,440	429,861	453,690	111,625	128,279	114,649	37,021	36,451	38,153	51,034	37,352	39,893	39,703	38,442	36,504	42,775	47,225
Interest payments	83,528	92,661	91,933	89,180	43,396	25,453	5,439	5,512	20,015	17,869	20,477	3,826	1,150	1,519	706	3,215	8,325	5,011
Reserves	9,858	18,646	11,969	13,074	2,736	3,046	3,246	913	748	1,075	1,039	1,034	972	1,159	954	1,133	1,195	1,012
Current transfers	1,006,977	1,097,369	1,249,909	1,341,641	317,302	397,591	332,290	102,602	108,408	106,291	127,556	146,394	123,641	113,895	109,214	109,181	110,952	122,357
Subsidies	60,435	69,470	77,571	91,362	8,908	42,366	13,742	1,680	4,428	2,800	18,937	9,847	13,583	7,395	2,952	3,395	5,146	6,475
Current transfers to individuals and households	910,391	986,100	1,053,417	1,109,197	279,308	313,688	280,259	91,076	94,196	94,036	94,123	124,460	95,105	93,257	94,521	92,482	92,935	102,296
Current transfers to non-profit institut., other current domestic transfers	31,075	36,722	113,675	134,930	28,405	39,465	35,970	9,651	9,718	9,036	14,183	11,227	14,055	12,411	11,551	12,008	12,583	12,909
Current transfers abroad	5,076	5,077	5,247	6,154	680	2,071	2,319	196	66	419	313	860	898	832	190	1,297	288	676
Capital expenditure	128,733	142,131	151,305	156,784	29,681	26,537	42,704	10,145	11,142	8,394	7,361	8,724	10,452	11,239	14,307	17,158	19,780	26,348
Capital transfers	78,174	90,871	92,464	91,874	9,175	15,694	19,384	3,736	2,024	3,415	6,079	4,113	5,502	4,478	4,042	10,864	13,658	15,861
Payments to the EU budget	-	-	40,637	68,438	22,520	13,044	17,907	3,895	14,095	4,530	4,720	4,684	3,639	5,524	6,215	6,168	6,210	3,501
<b>SURPLUS / DEFICIT</b>	<b>-156,023</b>	<b>-78,469</b>	<b>-85,372</b>	<b>-71,807</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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 state are not consolidated.

<b>Main Indicators</b>	Slovenian Economic Mirror		IMAD
	No. 2/2007		p. A 13

Real growth rates, in %	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
						Autumn Forecast 2006		
GDP	2.7	3.5	2.7	4.4	4.0	4.7	4.3	4.2
GDP per capita, in EUR	11,094	11,866	12,461	13,146	13,807	14,691	15,770	16,808
GDP per capita, PPS <sup>1</sup>	15,400	16,000	16,800	18,200	19,200	-	-	-
Standardised rate of unemployment (ILO)	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4
Labour productivity (GDP per employee)	2.2	3.8	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.2
Inflation <sup>2</sup> , annual average	8.4	7.5	5.6	3.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE – BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS

Exports of goods and services <sup>3</sup>	6.3	6.7	3.1	12.5	10.5	9.9	8.3	8.5
Exports of goods	7.0	6.4	4.4	12.8	10.3	10.6	8.6	8.9
Exports of services	3.2	8.0	-2.5	10.9	11.7	6.6	6.7	6.8
Imports of goods and services <sup>3</sup>	3.0	4.8	6.7	13.4	7.0	9.1	7.7	7.7
Imports of goods	3.2	4.4	7.3	14.6	6.8	9.3	7.7	7.7
Imports of services	1.8	7.5	3.0	5.5	8.4	8.1	7.1	7.5
Current account balance, In EUR million	38	247	-196	-720	-547	-693	-503	-410
Average exchange rate, SIT/EUR	217.2	226.2	233.7	238.9	239.64	239.64	-	-
Foreign exchange reserves, In EUR million	6,514	7,842	7,703	7,484	8,833	8,005 <sup>4</sup>	-	-
Gross external debt, In EUR million	10,403	11,484	13,259	15,271	19,566	23,718 <sup>4</sup>	-	-

#### DOMESTIC DEMAND – NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS (share in GDP in %)

Private consumption	56.6	55.5	55.8	54.8	54.9	54.6	54.0	53.7
Government consumption	20.0	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.4	19.2	19.2
Gross fixed capital formation	24.1	22.6	23.3	24.5	24.4	25.4	25.6	25.8

#### CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BY THE GFS – IMF METHODOLOGY (as a % of GDP)

General government revenue	42.7	40.6	42.6	42.8	43.3	43.7	43.2	42.5
General government expenditure	44.0	43.5	44.0	44.1	44.4	44.8	44.1	43.3
Surplus (deficit)	-1.3	-2.9	-1.4	-1.3	-1.1	-1.1	-0.9	-0.8

Sources of data: SORS, BS, MF, calculations, estimate and forecast by the IMAD - Autumn Forecast 2006.

Notes: <sup>1</sup>Eurostat – New Cronos, December 2006; <sup>2</sup>the consumer price index; <sup>3</sup>balance of payments statistics (exports F.O.B., imports F.O.B.), changes in exchange rates and prices in foreign markets eliminated by calculating real rates;

<sup>4</sup>end December 2006.

# International Comparisons / I

Slovenian Economic Mirror

IMAD

No. 2/2007

p. P 14

	Real GDP growth				GDP per capita in PPS <sup>1</sup> EU25=100				Inflation <sup>2</sup> (annual average)			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2005
Slovenia	3.5	2.7	4.4	4.0	74.5	77.4	79.9	81.9	7.5	5.7	3.7	2.5
EU27	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.7	95.6	95.8	95.9	96.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.3
EU25	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.7	100	100	100	100	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2
Euro Area	0.9	0.8	2.0	1.4	107.5	107.0	106.2	105.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
Belgium	1.5	1.0	3.0	1.1	117.6	119.0	119.4	118.1	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.5
Bulgaria	4.9	4.5	5.6	5.5	28.3	31.0	31.8	32.9	5.8	2.3	6.1	5.0
Czech Republic	1.9	3.6	4.2	6.1	67.7	70.7	72.1	73.7	1.4	-0.1	2.6	1.6
Denmark	0.5	0.4	2.1	3.1	121.4	119.3	119.4	121.9	2.4	2.0	0.9	1.7
Germany	0.0	-0.2	1.2	0.9	108.5	112.5	111.1	110.0	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.9
Estonia	8.0	7.1	8.1	10.5	46.8	51.2	53.4	59.8	3.6	1.4	3.0	4.1
Greece	3.8	4.8	4.7	3.7	77.2	80.2	81.4	84.1	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.5
Spain	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	95.2	96.7	96.6	98.0	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.4
France	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.2	112.0	107.7	107.7	108.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.9
Ireland	6.0	4.3	4.3	5.5	132.3	134.4	135.7	138.9	4.7	4.0	2.3	2.2
Italy	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	110.0	106.0	103.0	100.4	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.2
Cyprus	2.0	1.8	4.2	3.9	82.6	85.3	87.7	88.9	2.8	4.0	1.9	2.0
Latvia	6.5	7.2	8.6	10.2	38.7	41.2	43.6	48.0	2.0	2.9	6.2	6.9
Lithuania	6.9	10.3	7.3	7.6	41.9	47.1	49.0	52.1	0.3	-1.1	1.2	2.7
Luxembourg	3.8	1.3	3.6	4.0	220.7	236.7	240.8	251.1	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.8
Hungary	4.3	4.1	4.9	4.2	59.1	60.8	61.3	62.5	5.2	4.7	6.8	3.5
Malta	1.9	-2.3	0.8	2.2	74.9	74.3	71.3	70.4	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.5
Netherlands	0.1	0.3	2.0	1.5	125.3	123.8	124.7	125.6	3.9	2.2	1.4	1.5
Austria	0.9	1.1	2.4	2.0	120.0	123.4	123.4	123.1	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.1
Poland	1.4	3.8	5.3	3.5	46.3	46.9	48.7	49.7	1.9	0.7	3.6	2.2
Portugal	0.8	-1.1	1.2	0.4	79.5	73.0	71.8	71.1	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.1
Romania	5.1	5.2	8.4	4.1	28.1	29.9	32.6	34.1	22.5	15.3	11.9	9.1
Slovakia	4.1	4.2	5.4	6.0	51.0	52.8	54.4	57.1	3.5	8.4	7.5	2.8
Finland	1.6	1.8	3.5	2.9	114.7	108.7	110.8	110.7	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.8
Sweden	2.0	1.7	4.1	2.9	113.7	115.4	115.4	114.8	1.9	2.3	1.0	0.8
United Kingdom	2.1	2.7	3.3	1.9	116.1	116.1	118.0	117.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.1
USA	1.6	2.5	3.9	3.2	145.4	146.4	148.0	150.1	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.4

Sources of data: SORS; Eurostat. New Cronos. Notes: <sup>1</sup>PPS – Purchasing Power Standard. Data for 2005 were published by Eurostat on 15 June 2006. <sup>2</sup>Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices for EU countries and Consumer Price Index for the USA. N/A - not available

# International Comparisons / II

Slovenian Economic Mirror

IMAD

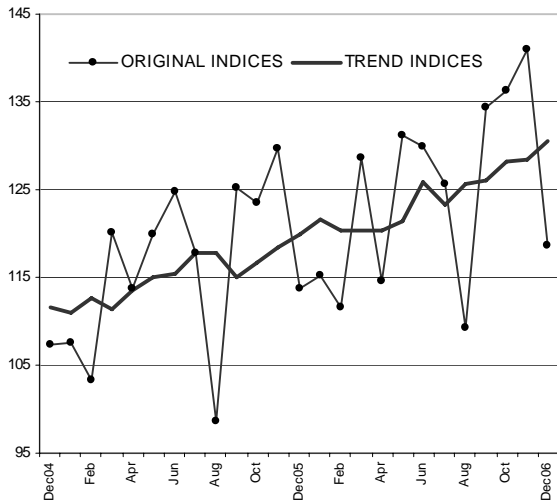
No. 2/2007

p. P 15

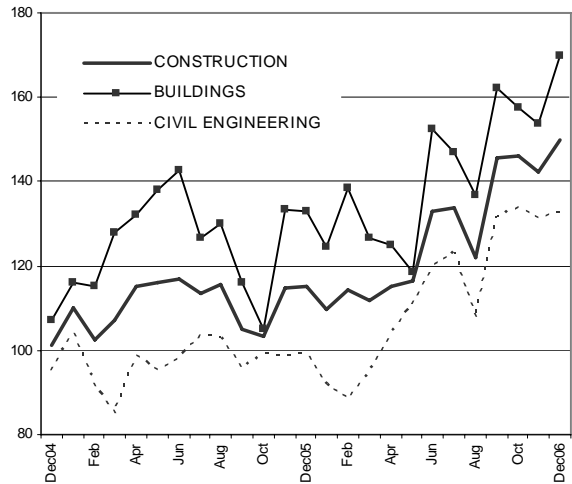
	Survey Unemployment Rate				Current account balance <sup>1</sup> , % GDP				General Government Balance <sup>2</sup> , % GDP				General Government Gross Debt <sup>2</sup> , % GDP			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Slovenia</b>	6.3	6.7	6.3	6.5	1.1	-0.8	-2.6	-2.0	-2.5	-2.8	-2.3	-1.4	29.1	28.5	28.7	28.0
EU 27	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
EU25	8.7	9.0	9.1	8.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.4	-2.3	-3.0	-2.7	-2.3	60.4	62.0	62.4	63.2
Euro Area	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.6	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.0	-2.5	-3.1	-2.8	-2.4	68.2	69.3	69.8	70.8
Belgium	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.4	4.6	4.1	3.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.3	103.3	98.6	94.3	93.2
Bulgaria	18.1	13.7	12.0	10.1	-5.6	-8.5	-5.8	-11.8	0.1	0.3	1.9	3.1	28.5	30.1	30.7	30.4
Czech Republic	7.3	7.8	8.3	7.9	-5.6	-6.2	-6.1	-2.1	-6.8	-6.6	-2.9	-3.6	28.5	30.1	30.7	30.4
Denmark	4.6	5.4	5.5	4.8	2.5	3.4	2.4	2.9	1.2	1.1	2.7	4.9	46.8	44.4	42.6	35.9
Germany	8.2	9.0	9.5	9.5	2.0	1.9	3.7	4.1	-3.7	-4.0	-3.7	-3.2	60.3	63.9	65.7	67.9
Estonia	10.3	10.0	9.7	7.9	-9.8	-11.6	-12.5	-10.5	0.4	2.0	2.3	2.3	5.6	5.7	5.2	4.5
Greece	10.3	9.7	10.5	9.8	-1.2	0.0	-0.6	-2.6	-5.2	-6.1	-7.8	-5.2	110.7	107.8	108.5	107.5
Spain	11.1	11.1	10.6	9.2	-7.2	-7.1	-6.2	-7.7	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	1.1	52.5	48.7	46.2	43.1
France	8.7	9.4	9.6	9.6	-3.3	-3.5	-5.3	-7.4	-3.2	-4.2	-3.7	-2.9	58.2	62.4	64.4	66.6
Ireland	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.4	1.0	0.4	-0.3	-1.6	-0.4	0.3	1.5	1.1	32.2	31.1	29.7	27.4
Italy	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.7	-0.8	-1.3	-0.9	-1.6	-2.9	-3.5	-3.4	-4.1	105.6	104.3	103.9	106.6
Cyprus	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.2	-3.7	-2.3	-5.0	-5.6	-4.4	-6.3	-4.1	-2.3	64.7	69.1	70.3	69.2
Latvia	12.2	10.5	10.4	8.9	-6.6	-8.2	-13.0	-12.7	-2.3	-1.2	-0.9	0.1	13.5	14.4	14.5	12.1
Lithuania	13.5	12.4	11.4	8.3	-5.1	-6.8	-7.7	-7.2	-1.5	-1.3	-1.5	-0.5	22.2	21.2	19.4	18.7
Luxembourg	2.7	3.7	5.1	4.5	11.7	7.5	11.8	11.8	2.1	0.3	-1.1	-1.0	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.0
Hungary	5.8	5.9	6.1	7.2	-7.0	-8.0	-8.4	-6.8	-8.2	-6.3	-5.3	-6.5	54.0	55.8	56.3	57.7
Malta	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.3	1.4	-4.7	-8.0	-10.5	-5.5	-10.0	-5.0	-3.2	60.1	70.2	74.9	74.2
Netherlands	2.8	3.7	4.6	4.7	2.5	5.5	8.5	7.7	-2.0	-3.1	-1.8	-0.3	50.5	52.0	52.6	52.7
Austria	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	0.3	-0.2	0.5	1.3	-0.5	-1.6	-1.2	-1.5	65.8	64.6	63.8	63.4
Poland	19.9	19.6	19.0	17.7	-2.6	-2.1	-4.2	-1.7	-3.2	-4.7	-3.9	-2.5	39.8	43.9	41.9	42.0
Portugal	5.0	6.3	6.7	7.6	-7.8	-5.9	-7.2	-9.2	-2.9	-2.9	-3.2	-6.0	55.5	57.0	58.6	64.0
Romania	8.4	7.0	8.1	7.2	-3.3	-5.5	-8.4	-8.7	-2.0	-1.7	-1.3	-0.4	23.8	20.7	18.0	15.2
Slovakia	18.7	17.6	18.2	16.3	-7.9	-0.9	-3.4	-8.5	-7.7	-3.7	-3.0	-3.1	43.3	42.7	41.6	34.5
Finland	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.4	10.1	6.4	7.8	4.9	4.1	2.5	2.3	2.7	41.3	44.3	44.3	41.3
Sweden	4.9	5.6	6.3	7.5	5.1	7.3	6.8	6.2	-0.2	0.1	1.8	3.0	52.0	51.8	50.5	50.4
United Kingdom	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.8	-1.6	-1.3	-1.7	-2.2	-1.7	-3.3	-3.2	-3.3	37.5	38.9	40.4	42.4
USA	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.1	-4.5	-4.8	-5.7	-6.4	-3.8	-4.6	-4.4	NA	60.2	62.5	63.4	NA

Sources of data: SORS; Eurostat. Notes: <sup>1</sup>EU25 and euro area aggregates are adjusted for reporting errors concerning intra-EU trade ; <sup>2</sup> data from Eurostat news release on 23 October 2006.

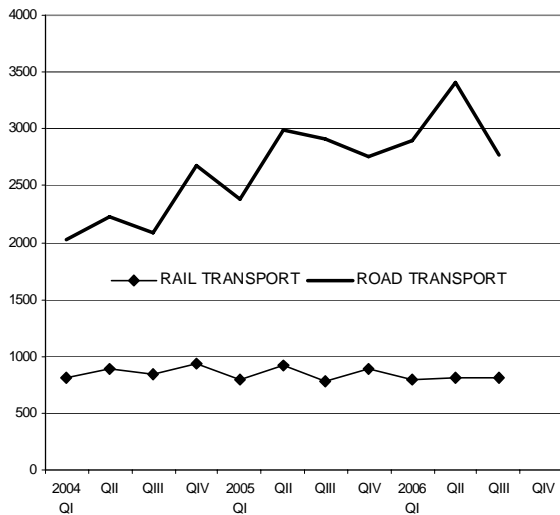
INDUSTRY indices: average 2000=100  
trend indices by the TRAMO-SEATS method



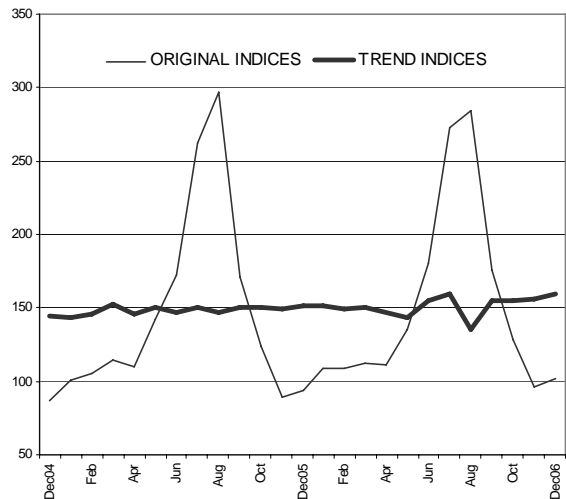
REAL INDICES OF CONSTRUCTION PUT IN PLACE  
indices: average 2000=100;  
trend indices by the TRAMO-SEATS method



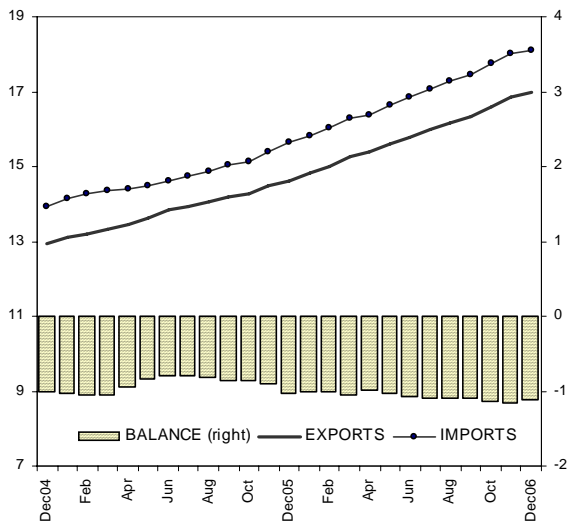
FREIGHT TRANSPORT BY ROAD AND RAIL (mio tonne km)



OVERNIGHT STAYS TOTAL indices: average 1992=100;  
trend indices by the TRAMO-SEATS method



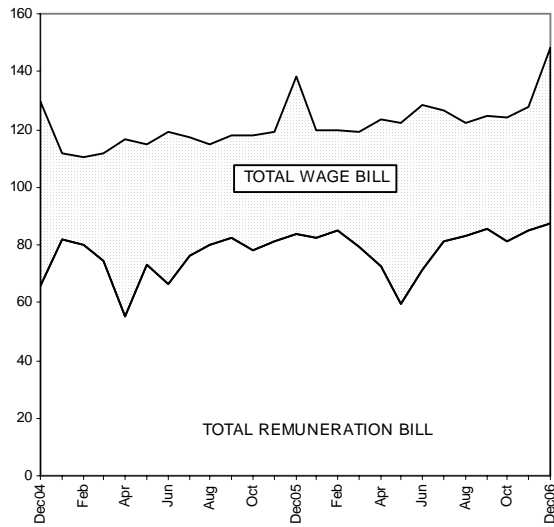
GOODS TRADE FOB, EXCL. INTERCURRENCY CHANGES  
12-month cummulatives in EUR, bn



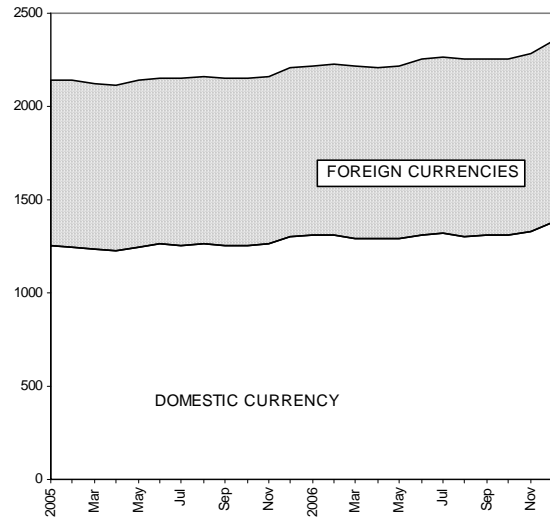
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT



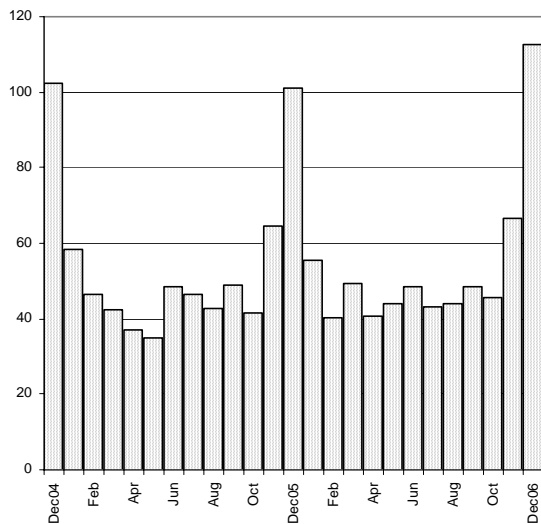
NET WAGES AND OTHER REMUNERATION, in SIT bn



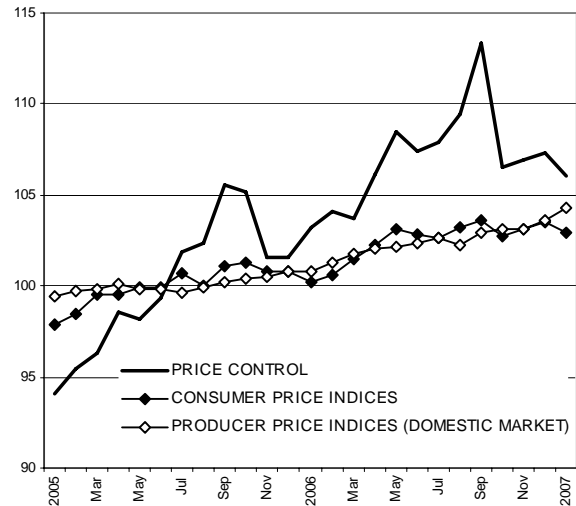
HOUSEHOLDS' DEPOSITS in SITbn in constant 2001 prices



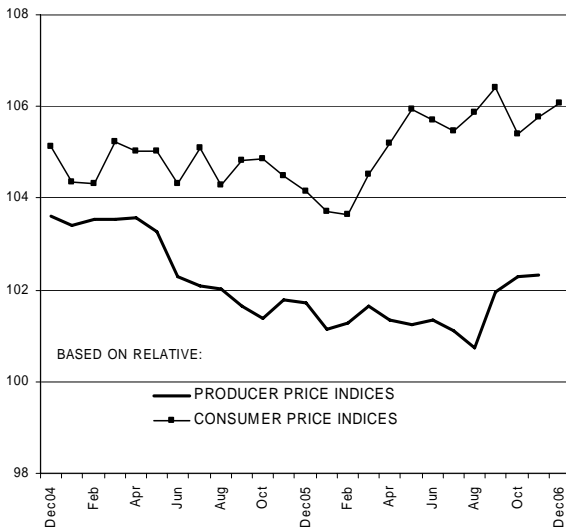
PAYMENTS FOR INVESTMENT in SITbn, constant 2000 prices



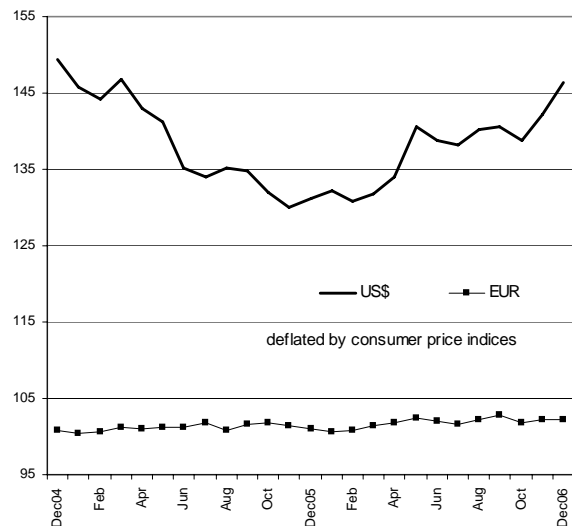
GROWTH IN SELECTED PRICE INDICATORS INDICES:2005=100



EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE OF THE TOLAR IN REAL TERMS INDICES: AVERAGE 2001=100



EXCHANGE RATE OF SELECTED CURRENCIES TO THE TOLAR IN REAL TERMS, INDICES: AVERAGE 2001 = 100





**Agriculture and food processing industry**

agricultural production 6/04:15, 2/07:15  
 age and education structure 8-9/02:22  
 agricultural holdings by size 7/02:18  
 CAP reform 7/03:18-19  
 demand for food and beverages 12/01:13  
 negotiations with the EU 2/02:23, 1/03:17  
 prices 4/01:11, 5/01:18, 10/01:10, 3/02:29,  
 3/03:14, 3/04:14, 3/05:13  
 reformed policy measures 5/02:16  
 sample surveys of agricultural holdings  
 10/03:15

**cattle breeding** 5/01:18

main indicators, number of cattle, BSE, milk  
 production 1/01:9, 11/02:14

**fishing** 3/01:9, 6/01:12, 11/02:15, 8-9/04:16,  
 10/06:17

**forestry** 6/01:12, 4/02:18, 5/04:16, 11/06:19

**international trade** 2/01:11, 8-9/01:14, 3/04:15,  
 4/06:23

**Balance of payments** see also **External debt**  
 comparative advantages 2/01:8

**current account, capital and financial account,  
 international money reserves**

1/01:5, 2/01:7, 3/01:3,4,6, 4/01:6, 5/01:7, 6/01:6,  
 7/01:6, 8-9/01:7, 10/01:7, 11/01:5, 12/01:6,  
 1/02:6, 2/02:6, 3/02:6, 4/02:5, 5/02:4, 6/02:4,  
 7/02:5, 8-9/02:6, 10/02:7, 11/02:5, 12/02:4,  
 1/03:3,4, 2/03:4, 3/03:7, 4/03:5, 5/03:4, 6/03:4,  
 7/03:5, 8-9/03:6, 10/03:4, 11/03:4, 12/03:4,  
 1/04:4, 2/04:4-5, 3/04:6, 4/04:6, 5/04:4, 6/04:4,  
 7/04:4, 8-9/04:4-5, 10/04:5, 11/04:4-5, 12/04:4,  
 1/05:4, 2/05:4-5, 4/05:5, 5/05:4-5, 6/05:3, 7/05:4,  
 8-9/05:5, 10/05:6, 11/05:7-8, 12/05:4, 1/06:4,  
 2/06:4-5, 3/06:4, 4/06:6, 5/06:6-7, 6/06:6, 7/06:4,  
 8-9/06:6, 10/06:4, 11/06:6-7, 12/06:10, 1/07:5,  
 2/07:6-7

changes in the balance of payments 8-  
 9/02:21

financial transactions with the rest of the  
 world 12/01:6

terms of trade 4/01:6, 8-9/01:7, 8-9/02:6,  
 2/03:4, 4/03:5, 5/03:4, 7/03:5

**export financing and export credit insurance**  
 4/01:7, 3/02:11, 5/03:22

**foreign exchange reserves**

1/01:5, 8-9/01:7, 8-9/02:6

**foreign direct investments**

3/02:7

**regional composition of trade**

2/01:7, 8-9/01:7, 7/02:5, 2/05:4

**trade in services**

2/01:10, 5/01:7, 8-9/01:9, 12/01:7, 3/02:8,  
 6/02:5, 8-9/02:7, 3/03:5, 7/03:5, 8-9/03:7,  
 2/04:6, 8-9/04:6, 12/04:29, 2/05:8, 8-9/05:6,  
 2/06:6, 8-9/06:7, 2/07:8

e-commerce 12/01:7

competitiveness of exports of services

12/02:18, 12/03:17

coverage of international trade in services

(methodology) 3/03:24,25

regional distribution 6/04:20

**Business subjects** 5/03:21, 5/04:20-21

**Economic subjects** 4/05:17, 4/06:22

**CEFTA**

**CEFTA – SLO** see also **Competitiveness**

export openness and export multiplier 3/01:6

labour productivity and profitability 3/01:5

**Civil society****voluntary organisations**

membership and work in voluntary  
 organisations 10/01:26

**Co-operative societies**

business performance 12/01:11, 12/02:17,  
 11/03:17, 12/04:30, 11/05:23

**Corporate sector****company performance**

by activities: construction 11/01:8, services  
 11/01:9

R&D: 6/05:18

by kind of ownership 11/04:18, 8-9/05:23

by origin of capital 11/04:19, 10/05:22

by size 10/02:16, 10/03:22, 7/04:24, 8-  
 9/04:26, 6/05:16

by share of exports in total revenues

11/02:19, 8-9/03:20, 10/04:20, 7/05:19

by regions 5/01:10

by no. of employees 6/01:7, 7/05:18  
 in 1994-2000 4/01:8

*overall performance* 11/01:10, 5/02:15,  
 6/03:13, 7/03:20, 6/04:21, 7/04:24, 5/05:19,  
 5/06:22, 10/06:20-21

**comparison of Slovenian and European  
enterprises** 1/05:20-21

*enterprises by size* 7/05:17, 7/06:20-21

*entrepreneurial activity* 5/06:17-18

*compulsory settlement, bankruptcies, liquidations*

4/02:17, 3/05:19

*ownership structure, ownership concentration*

5/01:11,12,13, 6/01:8, 7/01:7, 1/03:15,  
 3/05:22, 6/05:15

a matrix of changes in corporate ownership

structure 8-9/01:11

**foreign direct investment**

performance of companies employing foreign

capital 7/03:21, 8-9/03:21, 10/03:21

**legal entities**

accounts frozen 2/01:23

deletion from court registers 2/01:24

number by size according to amended

Company Act 3/02:20

**privatisation**

5/01:11,12,13, 7/01:7

*solvency of legal entities* 3/05:23, 5/06:23

*small sole proprietorships* 12/05:20

Doing Business rankings (WB) 12/06:24-25

**Competitiveness (export competitiveness)**

price and cost competitiveness – effective

exchange rate, unit labour costs:

quarterly trends 2/01:6, 5/01:6, 8-9/01:8,  
 11/01:6, 2/02:7, 5/02:5, 8-9/02:8, 11/02:6,  
 2/03:7, 5/03:5, 8-9/03:8, 11/03:5, 3/04:4,  
 5/04:5, 8-9/04:7, 11/04:6, 2/05:6, 10/05:4,  
 11/05:6, 2/06:7, 6/06:4, 8-9/06:5, 12/06:8

annual trends 3/01:5, 4/01:5, 2/03:8, 3/04:5,  
 2/05:7

**international comparison**

SLO – CEFTA 3/01:5,

8-9/01:8, 3/02:10

SLO – EU 4/01:5

*market share* 3/02:9, 5/02:5, 7/02:3, 11/02:6,  
 10/05:5, 6/06:5, 12/06:9

**value added and productivity**

by activities 3/01:5

methodological changes in measuring

competitiveness 12/06:26

**Competitiveness of nations**

**country risk** 10/01:6, 3/02:4, 10/02:5

global competitiveness and country risk, int.

comparison 4/01:4, 3/03:6

*economic freedom* 5/01:5

**global competitiveness**

IMD's annual report 8-9/01:6, 5/03:17, 5/04:18,  
 5/05:20-21, 7/05:22-23, 5/06:19-20

- corruption 1/02:4

- country's image 1/01:4, 7/02:16

- country's readiness for the future 7/01:5

- location attractiveness 11/03:20-21

- protectionism 2/01:5

- social cohesion 6/01:5

- state efficiency 11/01:4,  
 7/02:15, 11/02:22

- technology foresight 5/01:4

WEF Report 2/02:4, 11/02:22, 1/05:18-19,  
 12/05:17-18, 1/06:19, 1/07:24-25

- technology progress 2/02:4

**Country risk** see **Competitiveness of nations**

**Crime**

international comparison 3/03:26

trends in Slovenia 4/03:17

**Development Report**

3/03:20-21, 3/05:4-5, 5/06:4-5

**Distributive trades**

companies performance 6/02:18

quarterly Trig-15 survey 6/01:11, 8-9/01:16,  
 1/02:17, 3/02:25, 7/02:23, 10/02:19,  
 12/02:16, 3/03:15, 6/03:12, 8-9/03:17,  
 12/03:13, 6/04:14, 8-9/04:19, 12/04:16,  
 5/05:13

selected indicators 5/01:16, 6/01:11,  
 8-9/01:16, 11/01:12, 2/02:21, 3/06:11, 8-  
 9/06:16, 12/06:18

survey on business tendencies in retail trade

2/01:12, 5/01:16, 6/01:11

value added 2/01:12, 8-9/01:16, 10/02:16,  
 12/02:16, 3/03:15, 6/03:12, 8-9/03:17,  
 12/03:13, 6/04:14, 8-9/04:19, 3/06:11,  
 7/06:15, 8-9/06:16, 12/06:18

sales capacities 12/06:23

competition 2/07:22

**Earnings****gross wage per employee by activities**

1/01:14, 3/01:18, 4/01:18, 5/01:30, 6/01:20,  
 7/01:20, 8-9/01:25, 10/01:22, 11/01:20,  
 1/02:13, 2/02:15, 4/02:13, 5/02:12, 6/02:12,  
 7/02:12, 8-9/02:15, 10/02:13, 11/02:12,  
 12/02:11, 1/03:10, 2/03:14-15, 4/03:12,  
 5/03:11, 6/03:10, 7/03:12, 8-9/03:13, 10/03:9,  
 11/03:11, 12/03:10, 1/04:11, 2/04:12,  
 3/04:12, 4/04:13, 5/04:11, 6/04:10, 7/04:11,  
 8-9/04:13, 10/04:13, 11/04:12, 12/04:10,  
 1/05:11, 2/05:14, 7/05:3, 8-9/05:12, 10/05:14,  
 11/05:14, 12/05:10, 1/06:12, 2/06:13, 3/06:9,  
 4/06:14, 5/06:10, 6/06:12-13, 7/06:11, 8-  
 9/06:12, 10/06:11, 11/06:12, 12/06:15,  
 1/07:12, 2/07:12

**Economic growth** see **GDP**

see also **Sustainable development**

see also **Strategy for the Economic**

**Development of Slovenia**

**Economic Policy**

Government's Programme for Effective

Integration into the European Union 7/03:3

Programme for Entering the ERM 2 and

Introducing the Euro 11/03:3

**Education** see **Human resources**

**Energy sector****electricity**

*selected indicators (production and*

*consumption, international comparison)*

2/01:14, 3/01:10, 4/01:12, 5/01:19, 6/01:13,  
 7/01:10, 8-9/01:17, 10/01:13, 11/01:13,  
 1/02:15, 2/02:19, 3/02:22, 4/02:21, 5/02:19,  
 6/02:16, 7/02:21, 10/02:18, 1/03:13, 4/03:15,  
 7/03:15, 10/03:12, 1/04:14, 4/04:15, 7/04:15,  
 10/04:16, 1/05:14, 4/05:14, 7/05:14,  
 10/05:17, 1/06:15, 4/06:17, 7/06:13,  
 10/06:14, 1/07:15

prices 1/01:8, 6/01:17, 10/04:16, 2/07:20-21

international comparison 1/01:8, 6/01:13,  
 6/02:16, 7/06:13, 2/07:20-21

electricity market 4/01:12, 2/07:20-21

**oil and oil products**

excise duties 1/03:13, 7/03:15, 4/04:15

prices – international comparison 1/01:8,  
 2/01:14, 4/01:12, 5/01:19, 7/01:10, 8-9/01:17,  
 10/01:13, 12/01:15, 2/02:19, 4/02:21,  
 5/02:19, 7/02:21, 1/03:13, 4/03:15, 7/03:15,  
 10/03:12, 1/05:14

pricing model for liquid fuel prices 1/03:13,  
 4/03:15, 4/04:15, 7/04:15,19

**Environment – Environmental policy** see also

**Sustainable development**

environmentally intensive exports 3/02:26

merchandise export with high content of

natural resources 3/02:27

**EU**

consumer prices in the EU 8-9/01:21

economic trends and forecasts 11/02:4,  
 3/03:4-5, 7/03:4, 8-9/03:5, 7/04:3,19, 11/05:3,  
 11/06:4

Lisbon strategy 11/05:4-5

Stability and growth pact 10/06:19

tax and contributions structure 11/05:19-20

public finance flows between SLO and EU  
 1/07:26

*Slovenia's accession to the EU*

equal partner in the EU 1/01:1

Report on Progress towards Accession  
 12/01:5, 10/02:6

**Exchange rate** see **Competitiveness**

**Exchange rate mechanism (ERM II)**

6/04:3, 6/04:6

**Export markets**

**CEFTA** see **CEFTA**

**EU** see **EU**

share of Slovenia's exports in imports of

trading partners 11/00:6

**External debt of Slovenia**

2/03:6, 10/04:6, 3/05:6

external debt statistics according to new

<p>methodology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- gross external debt it's dynamic indicators 10/03:20</li> <li>foreign exchange reserves/external debt 1/01:5, 3/01:4, 5, 1/02:6, 2/03:6</li> </ul> <p><b>Forecasts for Slovenian economy by IMAD</b></p> <p><u>autumn forecasts</u> 10/01:4, 10/02:3-4, 8-9/03:3, 10/04:3-4, 8-9/05:4, 8-9/06:4</p> <p><u>spring forecasts</u> 4/02:3, 4/03:3-4, 4/04:3-4, 4/05:3-4, 4/06:3-4</p> <p><b>Foreign analysts forecasts</b> 10/01:5, 12/01:4, 11/02:3, 4/06:5</p> <p><b>Foreign direct investment</b> <u>company ownership structure</u> 5/01:11-13</p> <p><b>GDP – Slovenia</b> <u>GDP per capita in terms of purchasing power</u> 7/01:11</p> <p><u>annual growth</u> 3/01:4-5, 1/02:3, 3/02:3, 3/03:3, 8-9/03:4, 3/04:3, 3/05:3, 3/06:3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- economic growth components 3/03:3, 8-9/03:4, 3/04:3, 3/05:3</li> <li>- international comparison see <b>International environment</b></li> </ul> <p><u>quarterly growth</u> 3/01:4-5, 6/02:3, 8-9/02:3, 12/02:3, 6/03:3, 8-9/03:4, 12/03:3, 3/04:3, 6/04:3, 8-9/04:3, 12/04:3, 1/05:3, 3/05:3, 8-9/06:3, 11/06:4-5</p> <p><u>Past and Future of Slovenian GDP</u> 12/04:22</p> <p><u>Room for Future Improvement of Slovenian GDP Growth</u> 12/04:23</p> <p><b>Global competitiveness</b> see <b>Competitiveness of nations</b></p> <p><b>Households</b> <u>Household Budget Survey</u> 10/01:24, 10/02/20</p> <p><u>private consumption and indebtedness</u> 7/01:7, 10/01:23, 1/02:11, 8-9/02:17, 12/02:13, 1/04:13, 7/04:13, 8-9/04:15, 12/04:12, 3/05:16, 6/05:11, 8-9/05:15, 12/05:11, 3/06:12, 6/06:15, 8-9/06:15, 12/06:17</p> <p><u>available and allocated assets of households</u> 12/05:19, 1/07:20-21</p> <p><b>Human development</b> see <b>Social indicators</b></p> <p><b>Human resources</b> see also <b>Social Indicators</b></p> <p><u>education</u> adults in secondary schools 7/06:22-23</p> <p>informal, continuing education 8-9/01:27, 10/06:18</p> <p>lifelong learning 5/01:31, 6/06:21-22</p> <p>higher education 11/01:22, 7/02:24, 7/05:20-21, 8-9/05:22, 7/06:24</p> <p>higher education-scholarships 8-9/06:21</p> <p>expenditure on educational institutions – international comparison 6/05:17, 1/06:20-21</p> <p>public expenditure on education – international comparison 12/04:21, 1/06:20-21</p> <p>value added in education 6/01:21</p> <p>science and technology graduates 3/06:16-17</p> <p><b>Industry and construction</b> <u>construction</u> 5/01:15, 7/01:7, 8-9/01:13, 10/01:9, 11/01:8, 12/01:10, 2/02:22, 4/02:20, 5/02:18, 6/02:15, 7/02:20, 8-9/02:19, 10/02:17, 12/02:15, 2/03:17, 5/03:14, 8-9/03:16, 11/03:14, 2/04:15, 5/04:14, 8-9/04:18, 12/04:14, 2/05:17, 5/05:12, 8-9/05:14, 11/05:16, 2/06:15, 5/06:12, 8-9/06:14, 11/06:14, 2/07:14</p> <p><u>manufacturing</u> companies by factor intensity 11/00:9</p> <p>export-oriented companies 1/01:6, 10/01:8, 12/01:9, 6/02:14, 8-9/02:18</p> <p>financial indicators 4/01:9, 7/02:19</p> <p>international comparison 3/01:7</p> <p><u>production volumes, trends and forecasts</u> 2/01:9, 5/01:14, 6/01:9, 8-9/01:12, 10/01:8, 11/01:7, 2/02:18, 3/02:21, 4/02:19, 5/02:17, 6/02:14, 8-9/02:18, 11/02:16, 12/02:14, 1/03:12, 3/03:17, 4/03:14, 5/03:13, 6/03:13, 7/03:14, 8-9/03:15, 10/03:11, 11/03:13, 12/03:12, 2/04:14, 5/04:13, 6/04:12, 7/04:14, 8-9/04:17, 10/04:15, 11/04:14, 12/04:13, 1/05:13, 2/05:16, 4/05:13, 5/05:11, 6/05:12, 7/05:12, 8-9/05:13, 10/05:15, 11/05:15, 12/05:12,</p>	<p>1/06:13, 2/06:14, 3/06:10, 4/06:15, 5/06:11, 6/06:14, 7/06:12, 8-9/06:13, 10/06:12, 11/06:13, 12/06:16, 1/07:13, 2/07:13</p> <p>value added and productivity by activities 1/01:6, 3/01:7, 4/01:9, 7/02:19, 12/02:3, 8-9/03:15</p> <p><u>producer prices</u> 2/01:15, 3/01:11, 4/01:13, 5/01:23</p> <p><b>Industrial policy</b> State aid – international comparisons 1/03:16</p> <p><b>Industrial relations</b> see also <b>Labour market</b></p> <p><u>employment relationship</u> collective agreements 12/01:22-23</p> <p>collective bargaining coverage and extension procedures 2/04:22-23</p> <p>employment relationships act 6/02:19</p> <p>European works councils 5/05:22</p> <p>probation period – international comparison 1/01:16-17</p> <p>working time 11/04:20</p> <p><u>strikes</u> data collections and international comparisons 3/04:20-21</p> <p><u>membership in employers' organisations</u> 12/03:18</p> <p><u>employee participation</u> in a European Joint-Stock Company 3/05:23</p> <p><b>Inflation</b> see <b>Prices</b></p> <p><b>Information technology</b> equipment and services 12/01:8</p> <p>use of internet 3/02:28</p> <p><b>Institutions</b> trust in institutions 8-9/01:28, 12/02:19, 4/06:21</p> <p><b>Insurance sector</b> <u>international comparison</u> <u>export financing and export credit insurance</u> see <b>Balance of payments / foreign trade policy</b></p> <p><b>International environment</b> see also <b>EU</b> and <b>CEFTA</b> 5/01:7, 10/01:5, 3/02:5, 7/02:4, 8-9/02:4-5, 11/02:4, 7/03:4, 8-9/03:5, 1/05:3, 5/05:3, 4/06:5, 12/06:6-7, 1/07:4, 2/07:4-5</p> <p>Germany 1/02:5, 3/03:4, 7/03:4, 4/06:5, 12/06:6-7, 2/07:4</p> <p><u>candidate-countries for the EU</u> economic developments and forecasts 12/01:4, 4/02:4</p> <p><u>Croatia</u> 2/02:5, 8-9/02:5</p> <p><b>Investment</b> construction 8-9/01:3-4,13</p> <p><b>Labour market</b> see also <b>Industrial relations</b></p> <p><u>unemployment</u> first-time job seekers 4/02:11</p> <p>structure of registered unemployment 1/01:15, 2/01:19, 4/01:17, 5/01:27, 1/02:12, 5/02:11, 8-9/02:14, 2/03:13, 7/03:11, 8-9/03:12, 1/06:11</p> <p>survey unemployment rate 3/01:7, 2/02:13, 3/03:12, 5/03:10, 8-9/03:12, 2/04:11, 2/05:13, 2/06:3, 12/06:14, 2/07:3, 2/07:11</p> <p>selected labour market indicators 1/01:15, 2/01:19, 3/01:15, 4/01:17, 5/01:27, 6/01:19, 7/01:17, 8-9/01:24, 10/01:19, 11/01:19, 12/01:21, 1/02:12, 2/02:13, 3/02:17, 4/02:11, 5/02:11, 6/02:11, 7/02:11, 8-9/02:14, 10/02:12, 11/02:11, 12/02:10, 1/03:9, 2/03:13, 3/03:12, 4/03:11, 5/03:10, 6/03:9, 7/03:11, 8-9/03:12, 10/03:8, 11/03:10, 12/03:9, 1/04:10, 2/04:11, 3/04:11, 4/04:12, 5/04:10, 6/04:9, 7/04:10, 8-9/04:12, 10/04:12, 11/04:11, 12/04:9, 1/05:10, 2/05:13, 3/05:11, 4/05:11, 5/05:10, 6/05:10, 7/05:11, 8-9/05:11, 10/05:13, 11/05:13, 12/05:9, 1/06:10, 2/06:11, 3/06:8, 4/06:12, 5/06:3, 5/06:9, 6/06:11, 7/06:10, 8-9/06:11, 10/06:10, 11/06:11, 12/06:14, 1/07:11, 2/07:10</p> <p>vacancies and people hired 2/06:12</p> <p>accidents at work 2/02:24, 4/02:12</p> <p>education structure of persons in employment 7/01:17, 12/02:10, 12/03:9</p> <p>employment by activities 3/01:15, 2/02:13, 8-9/02:14, 4/06:13</p> <p>employment rate of older workers 8-9/04:25</p> <p>employment in transition 6/01:19</p>	<p>jobs and unemployment across regions 3/03:19</p> <p>labour market flexibility 3/05:20-21</p> <p>occupational structure of labour demand 3/02:17, 4/03:11</p> <p>overtime work 6/02:11</p> <p>structural unemployment 10/03:8</p> <p>part-time work 3/01:16-17, 5/01:28,29, 2/03:19</p> <p>probation period 1/01:16-17</p> <p>temporary work 7/01:18</p> <p>temporary work agencies 10/01:20-21</p> <p>work on contract 6/02:11</p> <p><u>employment programmes</u> 10,000 Programme 11/03:10</p> <p>programme of refunding contributions of employers 7/02:11</p> <p>Public Works Programmes 4/04:12</p> <p>Programme of promoting self-employment 5/04:10</p> <p><u>legislation</u> Employment of Foreigners Act 3/01:15, 6/03:9</p> <p>Active Employment Policy Programme for 2003 11/02:11</p> <p>Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons Act 7/04:10</p> <p><u>productivity growth</u> 2/02:14, 1/04:10</p> <p><b>Manufacturing</b> see <b>Industry</b></p> <p><b>Money market and monetary policy</b> <u>corporate liquidity</u> 1/01:12, 2/01:17, 4/01:15, 5/02:7</p> <p><u>money aggregates, interest and exchange rates</u> 1/01:11, 2/01:16, 3/01:12,13, 4/01:15, 5/01:24, 6/01:16, 7/01:14, 8-9/01:22, 10/01:16, 11/01:16, 12/01:18, 1/02:8, 2/02:9, 3/02:13, 4/02:7, 5/02:7, 6/02:9, 7/02:7, 8-9/02:10, 10/02:9, 11/02:8, 12/02:6, 1/03:6, 2/03:10, 3/03:9, 4/03:7, 5/03:7, 6/03:6, 7/03:7, 10/03:6, 11/03:7, 12/03:6, 1/04:6, 2/04:8, 3/04:8, 4/04:8, 5/04:7, 6/04:6, 7/04:6, 8-9/04:9, 10/04:8, 11/04:8, 12/04:6, 1/05:6, 2/05:10, 3/05:8, 4/05:7, 5/05:7, 6/05:7, 7/05:6, 8-9/05:8, 10/05:8, 11/05:10, 12/05:6</p> <p>yield curve of Government securities 3/01:14</p> <p>monetary policy guidelines 12/01:18, 10/02:3-4</p> <p><u>banks</u> interest rates 5/01:25, 3/02:15, 10/02:10, 10/02:9</p> <p><u>money market, loans</u> 1/01:12, 2/01:17, 4/01:15, 6/01:17, 10/01:17, 12/01:19, 1/02:9, 2/02:11, 3/02:15, 4/02:9, 5/02:9, 7/02:9, 8-9/02:12, 10/02:11, 11/02:10, 12/02:8, 1/03:8, 2/03:12, 3/03:11, 4/03:9, 5/03:9, 6/03:8, 7/03:9, 8-9/03:11, 11/03:9, 12/03:8, 1/04:8, 2/04:10, 3/04:10, 4/04:10, 5/04:9, 6/04:8, 7/04:8, 8-9/04:11, 10/04:10, 11/04:10, 12/04:8, 1/05:8, 2/05:12, 3/05:10, 4/05:9, 5/05:9, 6/05:9, 7/05:8, 8-9/05:10, 10/05:10, 11/05:12, 12/05:8, 1/06:7, 2/06:10, 3/06:7, 4/06:9, 6/06:8, 7/06:6, 8-9/06:9, 10/06:6, 11/06:9, 12/06:12, 1/07:7</p> <p><u>savings with banks and mutual funds</u> 1/01:12, 3/01:13, 5/01:25, 7/01:15, 11/01:17, 1/02:9, 2/02:10, 3/02:14, 4/02:8, 5/02:8, 7/02:8, 8-9/02:11, 10/02:10, 12/02:7, 1/03:7, 2/03:11, 3/03:10, 4/03:8, 5/03:8, 6/03:7, 7/03:8, 8-9/03:10, 11/03:8, 12/03:7, 1/04:7, 2/04:9, 3/04:9, 4/04:9, 5/04:8, 6/04:7, 7/04:7, 8-9/04:10, 10/04:9, 11/04:9, 12/04:7, 1/05:7, 2/05:11, 3/05:9, 4/05:8, 5/05:8, 6/05:8, 7/05:7, 8-9/05:9, 10/05:9, 11/05:11, 12/05:7, 1/06:6, 2/06:9, 3/06:6, 4/06:8, 5/06:21, 6/06:9, 7/06:7, 8-9/06:10, 10/06:7, 11/06:10, 12/06:13, 1/07:8</p> <p><u>capital flows</u> annual flows 3/01:13</p> <p><u>solvency (companies and households)</u> 10/01:17, 12/01:19</p> <p><b>Maastricht criteria</b> long-term interest rates 5/04:19</p> <p><b>Population</b> 1/07:22-23</p> <p>household savings see <b>The money market</b></p> <p><b>Prices</b> <u>price trends – inflation, administered and unregulated prices</u></p>
--	---	---

<p>1/01:10, 2/01:15, 3/01:11, 4/01:13, 5/01:23, 6/01:15, 7/01:13, 8-9/01:21, 10/01:15, 11/01:15, 12/01:17, 1/02:7, 2/02:8, 3/02:12, 4/02:6, 5/02:6, 6/02:6, 7/02:3.6, 8-9/02:9, 10/02:8, 11/02:7, 12/02:5, 1/03:5, 2/03:9, 3/03:8, 4/03:6, 5/03:6, 6/03:5, 7/03:6, 8-9/03:9, 10/03:5, 11/03:6, 12/03:5, 1/04:5, 2/04:7, 3/04:7, 4/04:7, 5/04:6, 6/04:5, 7/04:5, 8-9/04:8, 10/04:7, 11/04:7, 12/04:5, 1/05:5, 2/05:9, 3/05:7, 4/05:6, 5/05:6.23.24, 6/05:6, 7/05:5, 8-9/05:3, 8-9/05:7, 10/05:3, 10/05:7, 11/05:9, 12/05:3.5, 1/06:5, 2/06:8, 3/06:5, 4/06:7, 5/06:8, 6/06:7, 7/06:5.19, 8-9/06:8, 10/06:5, 11/06:8, 12/06:3, 12/06:11, 1/07:6, 1/07:19, 2/07:9,</p> <p><u>prices policy</u> 6/02:7-8, 10/02:3-4, 11/02:3, 5/05:23, 6/05:6</p> <p><u>harmonised index of consumer prices</u> 1/05:22</p> <p><u>core inflation</u></p> <p>1/01:10, 3/01:11, 4/01:13, 6/01:15, 10/02:8, 12/02:5, 2/03:9, 3/03:8, 6/03:5</p> <p><u>producer prices</u> see <u>Industry</u></p> <p><u>revision of CPI</u> 2/00:14, 2/01:15</p> <p><u>bond yield curve</u> see <u>Money market and Monetary policy</u> and <u>Stock Exchange</u></p> <p><u>Productivity</u> see <u>Industry</u> and <u>Competitiveness</u></p> <p><u>Private Consumption</u> see <u>Households</u></p> <p><u>Public finance</u></p> <p><u>general government debt</u> 10/02:15</p> <p><u>general government revenue</u></p> <p>1/01:18, 2/01:22, 3/01:19, 4/01:19, 5/01:21, 6/01:14, 7/01:12, 10/01:14, 11/01:14, 12/01:16, 1/02:14, 2/02:16, 3/02:18, 4/02:14, 5/02:13, 6/02:13, 7/02:13, 8-9/02:16, 10/02:14, 11/02:13, 12/02:12, 1/03:11, 2/03:16, 3/03:13, 4/03:13, 5/03:12, 6/03:11, 7/03:13, 10/03:10, 11/03:12, 12/03:11, 1/04:12, 2/04:13, 3/04:13, 4/04:14, 5/04:12, 6/04:11, 7/04:12, 8-9/04:14, 10/04:14, 11/04:13, 12/04:11, 1/05:12, 2/05:15, 4/05:12, 7/05:10, 10/05:12, 1/06:9, 4/06:11, 7/06:9, 10/06:9, 1/07:10</p> <p>legal basis 2/01:22</p> <p><u>general government expenditures</u> 3/05:12, 6/06:10</p> <p><u>general government balance</u> 12/04:3, 3/05:12</p> <p><u>state budget expenditure</u></p> <p>4/01:20, 5/01:22, 8-9/01:20, 3/05:12</p> <p><u>budget expenditure on culture</u> 3/02:19</p> <p><u>public expenditure on education – international comparison</u> 12/04:21</p> <p><u>Public services network</u> see also <u>Human resources</u> 7/04:20</p> <p>– international comp. 7/04:21</p> <p><u>Public institutes</u></p> <p>financial results in 2002 11/03:18</p> <p>financing 11/03:19</p> <p>Public Health Institutes 2/04:20-21</p> <p><u>Quality of life</u> see <u>Social indicators</u></p> <p><u>Research and development</u> see <u>Technological development</u></p> <p><u>Regional development</u></p> <p>company performance by regions 5/01:10, 7/02:14, 7/05:24, 2/07:24-25</p> <p>development deficiency index</p> <p>8-9/01:10, 7/06:25</p> <p>evaluation of regional development opportunities 5/01:9</p> <p>jobs and unemployment across regions 3/03:19, 10/03:16, 4/04:20, 7/05:24, 2/07:24-25</p> <p>regional GDP 2/02:17, 8-9/03:19, 4/04:20, 7/04:23, 7/05:24, 2/06:19</p> <p>population's education structure – regional aspect 6/03:15, 4/04:20</p>	<p>population's demographic structure 5/06:24</p> <p>personal income tax base per capita 6/06:20</p> <p><u>Report on structural reforms</u></p> <p>10/03:3</p> <p><u>Report on economic and social cohesion</u></p> <p>2/04:18-19</p> <p><u>Services</u></p> <p><u>domestic trade</u> see <u>Distributive trades</u></p> <p><u>information technology</u> see <u>Information technology</u></p> <p><u>public services</u> see also <u>Public services network</u></p> <p>5/02:22</p> <p>international comparison 5/02:23</p> <p><u>real estate, renting and business services</u></p> <p>10/01:11, 11/01:9, 4/02:23, 4/04:16, 5/05:15, 12/05:13</p> <p><u>prices of telecommunication services</u> 2/06:20</p> <p><u>tourism</u> see <u>Tourism</u></p> <p><u>trade in services</u> see <u>Balance of payments</u></p> <p><u>Social indicators</u></p> <p><u>civil society</u> see <u>Civil society</u></p> <p><u>equal opportunities policy</u> 3/02:30, 8-9/02:24, 1/04:20-21, 3/04:18-19, 2/05:21-22</p> <p><u>trust in other people</u> 6/06:19</p> <p><u>Human Development Report</u></p> <p>4/01:21, 5/01:9, 5/03:18-19, 8-9/05:19, 11/06:17</p> <p><u>Social Overview 2006</u> 12/06:4-5</p> <p><u>human resources</u></p> <p>mortality caused by injuries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- due to external causes of injury 4/03:18</li> <li>- by age and gender 5/03:20</li> </ul> <p><u>gender-related development index</u> 3/03:22, 10/05:21</p> <p><u>gender empowerment measure</u> 10/03:17, 10/04:19</p> <p><u>gender equality</u> 10/04:19</p> <p><u>human development index</u> 8-9/02:20, 7/03:17, 7/04:22</p> <p><u>health insurance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- supplementary 1/04:19</li> </ul> <p><u>health expenditure</u> 2/07:23</p> <p><u>illegal immigrants</u> 6/01:22</p> <p><u>quality of life</u> (see also Human development report) 5/01:9</p> <p><u>social actions</u> 10/01:25</p> <p><u>social capital</u> 4/01:21</p> <p><u>social welfare</u></p> <p>cash benefits 11/06:18</p> <p>social protection of the elderly 3/03:23</p> <p>indicators (happiness, satisfaction with life, etc) 1/01:19, 12/04:24-25, 3/06:18</p> <p>long-term care 12/04:26.27</p> <p>parental leave-paternity leave</p> <p>8-9/02:24</p> <p>the poverty risk rate 5/02:24, 12/02:20, 11/03:22, 11/04:17</p> <p>Time Use Survey 10/02:21</p> <p><u>transfers</u></p> <p>expenditures for social protection 8-9/01:26, 8-9/02:23, 4/04:19, 3/06:19</p> <p>social benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- children 2/01:21</li> <li>- disabled people 7/01:22</li> <li>- parents 3/02:30</li> <li>- parental leave 11/01:21</li> <li>- pensions 5/01:32-33, 2/07:19</li> <li>- financial social assistance</li> </ul> <p>1/05:17</p> <p><u>trust in institutions</u> see <u>Institutions</u></p> <p><u>Stock exchange</u></p> <p><u>turnover, capitalisation, indices</u></p> <p>1/01:13, 2/01:18, 3/01:14, 4/01:16, 5/01:26, 7/01:16, 8-9/01:23, 10/01:18, 11/01:18,</p>	<p>1/02:10, 2/02:12, 3/02:16, 4/02:10, 6/02:10, 7/02:10, 8-9/02:13, 12/02:9, 4/03:10, 7/03:10, 10/03:7, 1/04:9, 4/04:11, 7/04:9, 10/04:11, 1/05:9, 4/05:10, 7/05:9, 10/05:11, 1/06:8, 4/06:10, 7/06:8, 10/06:8, 1/07:9</p> <p>bonds 3/01:14, 4/04:11</p> <p><u>authorised investment companies</u> 5/02:10</p> <p><u>indicators</u></p> <p>share turnover ratio 7/01:16, 10/01:18, 2/02:12, 7/02:10, 12/02:9</p> <p>price-earnings ratio 11/00:16, 12/01:20</p> <p>yield curve 3/01:14</p> <p><u>industrial sector indices</u></p> <p>4/01:16, 2/02:12, 12/02:9</p> <p><u>investment by residents in foreign bourses</u></p> <p>2/01:18, 6/01:18, 3/02:16</p> <p><u>investment by non-residents</u> 4/01:16, 7/01:16, 8-9/01:23, 1/02:10, 2/02:12, 8-9/02:13, 12/02:9</p> <p><u>mutual funds</u> 6/02:10, 8-9/02:11</p> <p><u>Strategy of Slovenia's Development</u> 6/05:4.5</p> <p><u>Strategy for the Economic Development of Slovenia</u></p> <p>the main national strategic document</p> <p>8-9/01:5</p> <p><u>Strategy for Slovenia's Regional Development</u></p> <p>8-9/01:5</p> <p><u>Sustainable development</u></p> <p>ecological footprint 8-9/05:20-21</p> <p><u>Technological development</u></p> <p>R&amp;D activity in Slovenia 10/03:18,19</p> <p>R&amp;D expenditure 4/02:16</p> <p>R&amp;D researches 7/02:17</p> <p>Technology Achievement Index by UNDP 11/02:20</p> <p>Public Research Institutes 11/05:21,22</p> <p>science and technology graduates 3/06:16-17</p> <p><u>Tourism</u></p> <p>travels of domestic population 6/01:10, 7/01:9, 12/01:12, 1/03:14, 3/03:16, 5/03:15, 7/03:16, 1/04:16, 12/04:28, 1/06:22, 1/07:27</p> <p>foreign exchange receipts 3/01:8, 4/01:10, 10/01:12, 3/06:15, 12/06:19</p> <p>international comparison 2/02:20</p> <p>overnight stays by resort 8-9/01:15, 3/03:16, 5/03:15, 1/04:15, 5/06:13</p> <p>overnight stays by accommodation 10/01:12</p> <p><u>selected indicators</u> 1/01:7, 3/01:8, 4/01:10, 5/01:17, 7/01:9, 8-9/01:15, 10/01:12, 11/01:11, 1/02:16, 2/02:20, 3/02:24, 4/02:22, 5/02:20, 7/02:22, 11/02:17, 3/03:16, 5/03:15, 10/03:13, 1/04:15, 6/04:13, 8-9/04:21, 12/04:17, 3/05:14, 5/05:14, 10/05:18, 1/06:16, 5/06:13, 8-9/06:17, 12/06:19</p> <p>survey on foreign tourists in the summer season 6/04:19</p> <p>tourists' country of origin 3/01:8</p> <p><u>Transport</u></p> <p><u>selected indicators</u> 2/01:13, 5/01:20, 8-9/01:18, 12/01:14, 3/02:23, 6/02:17, 11/02:18, 5/03:16, 11/03:15, 2/04:16, 5/04:15, 8-9/04:20, 12/04:15, 3/05:15, 7/05:13, 10/05:16, 1/06:14, 4/06:16, 7/06:14, 10/06:13, 1/07:14</p> <p><u>telecommunications</u> 2/01:13</p> <p>network, infrastructure 2/01:13</p> <p><u>Value added</u> see <u>Competitiveness</u> and <u>Industry and Distributive trades</u></p> <p><u>Welfare</u> see <u>Sustainable development</u></p> <p><u>social welfare</u> indicators: see <u>Social indicators</u></p>
--	---	--

**Acronyms** in the text have the following meanings: **AIS**-Agricultural Institute of Slovenia, **AJPES**-Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services, **AP**-Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Payments, **APr**-Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Privatisation, **BS**-Bank of Slovenia, bn – billion, **CCIS**-Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia, **CSCC**-Central Securities Clearing Corporation, **DAIA**-Directorate of Administrative Interior Affairs, **DURS**-Tax Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, **EIMV**-Electro Institute Milan Vidmar, **ELES**-Electro Slovenia, **ESS**-Employment Service of Slovenia, **GEM**-Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, **HICP**-Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, **HII**-Health Insurance Institute, **ICT**-information and communications technologies, **IER**-Institute for Economic Research, **IAAD**-International Administrative Affairs Directorate, **IMAD**-Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, **IPI**-Industrial Price Index, **LSE**-Ljubljana Stock Exchange, **m**-million, **MAFF**-Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, **MEA**-Ministry of Economic Affairs, **MES**-Ministry of Education and Sport, **MESP**-Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, **MF**-Ministry of Finance, **MIA**-Ministry of Internal Affairs, **MLFSA**-Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, **MMTS**-Market Maker Trading Segment, **MST**-Ministry of Science and Technology, **N/A** or **(-)** – not available, **N/R**-not reasonable, **NFC**-National Financial Corporation, **OG**-Uradni list Republike Slovenije (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia), **PDII**-Pension and Disability Insurance Institute, **p.p.**-percentage points, **PPA**-Public Payments Administration of the Republic of Slovenia, **PPP**-purchasing power parity, **PPS**-purchasing parity standards, **SDC**-Slovene Development Corporation, **SEC**-Slovene Exports Corporation, **SIA**-Slovenian Insurance Association, **SITC**-Standard International Trade Classification, **SMARS**-Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia, **SORS**-Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

**Acronyms of Standard Classification of Activities (SCA):** **A**-Agriculture, hunting, forestry, **B**-Fishing, **C**-Mining and quarrying, **D**-manufacturing, **DA**-food beverages and tobacco, **DB**-textiles and textile products, **DC**-leather and leather products, **DD**-wood and wood products, **DE**-paper, publishing, printing, **DF**-coke, petroleum products and nuclear fuel, **DG**-chemicals, **DH**-rubber and plastic products, **DI**-non-metal mineral products, **DJ**-metals and metal products, **DK**-machinery and equipment, **DL**-electrical and optical equipment, **DM**-transport equipment, **DN**-furniture and NEC, **E**-Electricity, gas and water supply, **F**-Construction, **G**-Wholesale, retail, trade, repair, **H**-Hotels and restaurants, **I**-Transport, storage, communications, **J**-Financial intermediation, **K**-Real estate, renting and business activities, **L**-Public administ.& defence; comp.soc.sec., **M**-Education, **N**-Health and social work, **O**-Other social and personal services.

**Acronyms of Countries:** **AT**-Austria, **BE**-Belgium, **BG**-Bulgaria, **BY**-Belarus, **CH**-Switzerland, **CZ**-Czech Republic, **CY**-Cyprus, **DE**-Germany, **DK**-Denmark, **ES**-Spain, **EE**-Estonia, **EL**-Greece, **FR**-France, **FI**-Finland, **HU**-Hungary, **I**-Italy, **IE**-Ireland, **JP**-Japan, **LU**-Luxembourg, **LV**-Latvia, **LT**-Lithuania, **MT**-Malta, **NL**-Netherlands, **NO**-Norway, **PT**-Portugal, **RO**-Romania, **RU**-Russia, **SE**-Sweden, **UA**-Ukraine, **UK**-United Kingdom, **US**-United States of America, **PL**-Poland, **SI**-Slovenia, **SK**-Slovakia.

The IMAD's Other Publications		Slovenian Economic Mirror	IMAD
		No. 2/2007	
Analysis, Research and Development	Slovenia's Development Strategy (SDS 2006-2013), 2005		
	Spring Report 2006		
	Autumn Report 2006		
	Human Development Report Slovenia 2002-2003		
	Development Report 2006		
Slovenia – On the Way to the Information Society			
Working papers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. 11/2006. Firm of Private Value: What is Behind the Creation of Multiple Blockholder Structure?, A. Brezigar Masten, A. Gregorič, K. Zajc</li> <li>• No. 2/2006. Does Exporting Boost Capital Investments? The Evidence from Slovenian Manufacturing Firms' Balance Sheets, A. Burger, M. Ferjančič</li> <li>• No. 5/2004. On the possibility of negative effects of EU entry on output, employment, wages and inflation in Slovenia, A. Brezigar</li> <li>• 4/2004. Future GDP growth in Slovenia: Looking for room for improvement, E.L.W. Jongen</li> <li>• 3/2004. An analysis of past and future GDP growth in Slovenia, E.L.W. Jongen</li> <li>• 1/2004. Productivity growth and functional upgrading in foreign subsidiaries in the slovenian manufacturing sector, M. Rojec, B. Majcen, A. Jaklič, S. Radošević</li> </ul> <p>More Working papers are available in Slovene.</p>		
IB Revija	<p><b>IB revija 4/2006 VSEBINA:</b></p> <p>Boris Gramc: Dejavniki notranjega podjetništva: Primer Slovenije. Matija Rojec: Struktura in politika nabav podjetij s tujim kapitalom v Sloveniji. Marijana Bednaš: Reforma pakta stabilnosti in rasti. Ana Murn: Ugotavljanje učinkovitosti državnih pomoči. Milena Bevc: Reforma financiranja visokega šolstva v Sloveniji za povečano zasebno financiranje – potrebnost in pogoji za uspeh.</p> <p><b>Razprave</b></p> <p>Alenka Kajzer: Kako povečati stopnjo zaposlenosti v Sloveniji? – uvod v okroglo mizo demografsko socialni izzivi Slovenije. Miroljub Ignjatović: Položaj mladih na trgu delovne sile. Nada Stropnik: Položaj in problemi mladih družin z vidika zaposlovanja ter usklajevanja dela in družine. Milena Bevc: Položaj mladih na trgu dela v luči sistema financiranja visokega šolstva ter meddržavne mobilnosti in migracij mladih. Monika Šlebinger, Ksenja Pušnik, Barbara Bradač: Pristopi k politiki aktivnega staranja. Tine Stanovnik: Trg dela in možne smeri razvoja pokojninskega sistema v Sloveniji. Dušan Kidrič: Spodbude delodajalcem za podaljšanje aktivnosti starejših zaposlenih. Janez Malačič: Mladi in starejši v pasteh sprememb na trgu dela.</p>		
Internet	<a href="http://www.gov.si/umar">http://www.gov.si/umar</a>		